

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS



January 1-March 31, 2007
Third Quarter, Program Year 2006
Second Quarter, Fiscal Year 2007

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

The **Employment and Training Administration (ETA)** provides this overview of performance results for the period ending March 31, 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 have common performance measures focused around 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 consistently 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.

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Table of Contents

National Outlook.....	2
People Served by Program.....	4
Appropriations.....	5
Government Performance and Results Act Goals.....	6
Adult Program Results.....	8
Workforce Investment Act Adult Program	
Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker Program	
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service	
Senior Community Service Employment Program	
National Farmworker Jobs Program	
Indian and Native American Adult Program	
National Emergency Grants	
Trade Adjustment Assistance	
Foreign Labor Certification	
Prisoner Reentry Initiative	
Registered Apprenticeship	
Unemployment Insurance	

Youth Program Results.....	22
Workforce Investment Act Youth Program	
Youth Offender Demonstration	
Indian and Native American Youth Program	
ETA Initiatives.....	25
President's High Growth Job Training Initiative	
Community-Based Job Training Grants	
ETA Internet-Based Assistance.....	26
America's Career InfoNet	
America's Service Locator	
Career Voyages	
O*Net OnLine	
Glossary of Performance Measures.....	29

Innovation in Workforce Development

According to trends in today's economy, high-skilled, high-wage jobs are expected to experience steady growth over the next decade. In fact, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these new jobs are projected to increase by 18.9 percent between 2004 and 2014. While the creation of these jobs will benefit the American economy, they will also present a challenge in providing the workforce with the skills they need to obtain them.

Heightening the need to create a highly-skilled labor force is globalization, which connects consumers with businesses a half a world away. Innovations in commerce such as Internet transactions, videoconferencing and computer-managed supply-chaining have added convenience to consumers and efficiency to businesses delivering goods and services to clients. These innovations have mandated the need for workers with technical skills in areas such as biotechnology, information technology, advanced manufacturing and aerospace.

To ensure Americans the opportunity of high-skilled, high-wage jobs, the United States must continue to drive innovation; creating advances in technology and bringing the best ideas to market. This starts by transforming the systems and structures capable of talent development such as the Workforce Investment System.

This system must transform into a curriculum-driven system conducive to talent development; enabling Americans to earn postsecondary credentials and to find high-skilled, high-wage jobs.

Economic development plays a large role in job creation. Due to this, it is imperative for the two processes of economic and workforce development to occur seamlessly. Merging these processes relies heavily on building regional partnerships, which include government, education, public and private entities working together. Talent development relies heavily on the support of universities, research clusters and research and development silos as the drivers of innovation.

The Employment & Training Administration (ETA) has recognized the need to adapt to the changing economy, and this is reflected in three ongoing initiatives:

- In June 2003, ETA announced the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative to engage businesses with local education providers and the local/regional workforce investment system to find solutions that address changing talent development and training needs in various industries.
- In October 2005, the Community-Based Job Training Grants were announced to improve the role of community colleges in providing affordable, flexible and accessible education for the nation's workforce.
- ETA is investing more than \$260 million in 26 different regions across the United States in support of the WIRED (Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development) Initiative. Through WIRED, local leaders design and implement strategic approaches to regional economic and talent development to spur job growth.

These initiatives reinforce ETA's commitment to transform the workforce system through engaging business, education, state and local governments and other federal agencies with the goal of creating a skilled workforce to meet the dynamic needs of today's economy.

Labor Market Trends

The following is an excerpt from "A new look at long-term labor force projections to 2050," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2006.

With an annual growth rate of 0.6 percent over the 2005–50 period, the labor force is projected to reach 194.8 million in 2050. Peaking at 2.6 percent during the 1970s, the growth rate of the labor force has been decreasing with the passage of each decade and is expected to continue to do so in the future.

National Outlook

The 0.6 percent annual growth rate from 2005 to 2050 reflects a projected population of 322.6 million and a labor force participation rate of 60.4 percent in 2050. The period to 2050 will witness the baby boom generation ascending the age ladder until the group moves out of the labor force, bringing to an end one of the major drivers of labor force growth over the post-World War II period.

Because labor force growth is one of the major determinants of long-term economic growth, projections of the labor force shed light on the future path of the economy and its ability to create goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics carries out medium-term, or 10-year, labor force projections every other year. Every several years, longer term projections of the labor force are carried out to elicit possible future paths of labor force growth. Several key factors are expected to continue to affect the composition and growth of the labor force in the next 50 years:

- **The impact of the aging baby boom generation on the labor force.** The impact of the baby boom generation on the composition and growth of the labor force will continue to be a key factor. As this large cohort ages, the increase in the share of the older labor force and, eventually, the exit of the baby boomers from the workforce will be the main factor in slowing growth of the labor force.
- **The stabilization of women's labor force participation rates after years of remarkable increases.** The growth rate

Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2000, 2005, and Projected 2050								
Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnicity	Level			Percent Change		Percent Distribution		
	2000	2005	2050	2000-2005	2005-2050	2000	2005	2050
Total, 16 years and older	142,583	149,320	194,757	4.7	30.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age, Years:								
16 to 24 years	22,530	22,290	25,808	-1.0	15.8	15.8	14.9	13.3
25 to 54 years	101,394	102,773	124,392	1.4	21.0	71.1	68.8	63.9
55 years and older	18,669	24,257	44,556	29.9	83.7	13.1	16.2	22.9
Sex:								
Men	76,280	80,033	103,183	4.9	28.9	53.5	53.6	53.0
Women	66,303	69,288	91,574	4.5	32.2	46.5	46.4	47.0
Race:								
White	118,545	122,299	142,371	3.2	16.4	83.1	81.9	73.1
Black	16,397	17,013	26,809	3.8	57.6	11.5	11.4	13.8
Asian	6,270	6,503	16,124	3.7	147.9	4.4	4.4	8.3
All other groups¹	1,371	3,505	9,453	155.7	169.6	1.0	2.3	4.9
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	16,689	19,824	47,317	18.8	138.7	11.7	13.3	24.3
Other than Hispanic origin	125,894	129,496	147,440	2.9	13.9	88.3	86.7	75.7
White non-Hispanic	102,729	103,891	100,189	1.1	-3.6	72.0	69.6	51.4

¹ The "all other groups" category includes (1) those classified as being of multiple racial origin and (2) the race categories of (2a) American Indian and Alaska Native or (2b) Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. For this group, all 2000 numbers are estimates. (Source: Monthly Labor Review, November 2006)

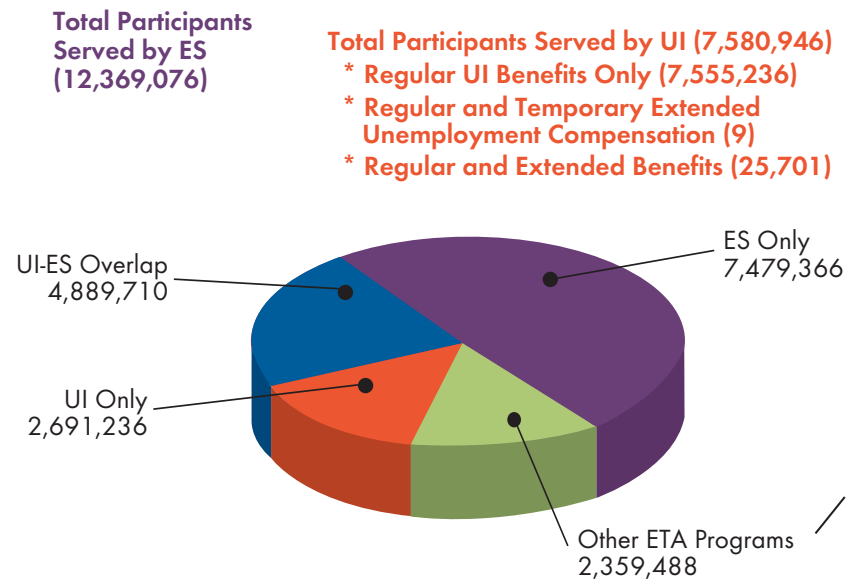
of the labor force was greatly affected by the sizable increase in the labor force participation of women during the 1970s and 1980s. However, women's labor force participation rates appear to have peaked at 60 percent in 1999. Every year since then, the participation rate of women decreased, reaching 59.3 percent in 2005.

- **Increasing racial and ethnic diversity.** The labor force is expected to become even more diverse than it is now. Minorities, with higher population growth through immigration, higher fertility rates, and higher labor force participation rates, are projected to become a greater share of the overall workforce in the future.

People Served by Program

In the 12 month period ending March 31, 2007, ETA programs served over 17 million people. The Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (ES) and Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs served 86 percent of this total, and 64 percent of those receiving UI also received Wagner-Peyser Employment Services. ETA's targeted programs, described below as "Other ETA Programs," provided additional comprehensive services to over 2.3 million people.

All ETA Programs



¹ Participants exited NEG five quarters ago.

Appropriations

Although this report presents mostly quarterly results, the figures shown below represent annual appropriations. This report, for the quarter ending March 31, 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 March 31, 2007, is the second quarter of FY 2007. All other programs operate on the program year, from July 1 to June 30, and March 31, 2007, is the third quarter of PY 2006.

FY 2007 Appropriated Resources	
Apprenticeship ¹	\$21,060,000
Women in Apprenticeship	\$972,180
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$282,092,000
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$45,982,138
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁴	\$74,302,470
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
Youth Offender Demonstration	\$49,104,000
Prisoner Reentry	\$19,641,600
Youth Activities ⁶	\$937,000,449
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁶	\$10,607,949
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$926,392,500
TOTAL	\$7,389,728,917

¹ Registered Apprenticeship programs are funded by employers and do not receive specific program appropriations. The resources listed above support Federal staff that 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 \$53,695,610; \$7,506,408 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 is \$966,400,000; this total includes \$655,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$52,000,000 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 \$3,499,551 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. The tables following contain performance indicators, displayed by program, which show the key results ETA programs work to achieve. Performance goals for the Employment and Training programs listed are established in the budget process and are 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 PY 2006 goals for most programs and FY 2007 goals for the UI, TAA, and Apprenticeship programs.

Government Performance and Results Act Goals		
	Goal	Results as of 3/31/07
Foreign Labor Certification		
Process employer labor condition application for H-1B professional specialty temporary programs within seven days	100%	100%
Process H-2B applications within 60 days of receipt	90%	58%
Percent of employer applications for labor certification resolved within six months of filing	65%	72%
Percent of accepted H-2A applications processed within 15 business days	95%	57%
Indian and Native American Adult Program		
Percent entering unsubsidized employment	N/A	41%
Average Earnings	N/A	N/A
National Farmworker Jobs Program (Adults)		
Entered Employment Rate	N/A	78%
Employment Retention Rate	N/A	76%
Average Earnings	N/A	\$9,471
Registered Apprenticeship		
Employment Retention Rate	79%	N/A
Average Wage Gain	\$1.33	N/A
Senior Community Service Employment Program (Older Workers)		
Entered Employment Rate	38%	31%
Retention Rate	48%	64%
Average Earnings	TBD	\$6,803
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)		
Entered Employment Rate	70%	69%
Employment Retention Rate	85%	87%
Average Earnings	\$12,000	\$13,592

Government Performance and Results Act Goals

Government Performance and Results Act Goals Continued		
	Goal	Results as of 3/31/07
Unemployment Insurance		
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	90.0%	88.4%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	60.0%	55.1%
Entered Employment Rate for UI claimants	65.0%	66.4%
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82.8%	84.5%
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service		
Entered Employment Rate	64%	61%
Employment Retention Rate	81%	78%
Average Earnings	\$10,500	\$11,576
Increase the number of page views on America's Career InfoNet	62,000,000	24,263,621
Increase the dissemination of O*NET data measured by site visits	7,500,000	2,608,409
Increase the number of page views on Career Voyages	8,500,000	2,897,055
Workforce Investment Act Adult Program		
Entered Employment Rate	76%	71%
Employment Retention Rate	82%	83%
Average Earnings	\$11,000	\$11,756
Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker Program		
Entered Employment Rate	84%	80%
Employment Retention Rate	90%	87%
Average Earnings	\$13,800	\$14,208
Workforce Investment Act Youth Program		
Placement in Employment or Education rate	60%	58%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate rate	40%	40%
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	TBD	11%

In the 27 cases where goals and results were available, 11 goals, or over one third, were met or exceeded. In nine of these cases, the goal was exceeded. In 17 cases the goal was not met. One goal, the Foreign Labor Certification program processing of H-1B applications within seven days, was 100 percent, and therefore could be met but not exceeded. Most of the percentage results were within ten percentage points of the goals. The FLC goal for processing H-2B applications was 42 percentage points below its goal, and that program's goal for processing H-2A applications was 38 percentage points below its goal. The SCSEP retention rate result was 16 percentage points above its goal.

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 Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) 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 job 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, unemployed workers, UI claimants, veterans, individuals with disabilities, dislocated workers, migrant and seasonal farm workers, Indian and Native Americans, workers age 55 and over who are income eligible, 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 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.

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/>

Program Highlights

WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker

The Adult and Dislocated Workers programs served a total of 1,014,802 participants during the third quarter of PY 2006. Over a 12 month reporting cycle, the programs served a total of 2,109,159 participants. Self-service participants accounted for 583,245 of that total in the third quarter and a total of 1,341,487 for the 12 month period ending March 30, 2007. Overall, the total number of participants for the quarter ending March 2007 shows a small drop from the second quarter data. The lower level in total participants served may be due to the low unemployment rate during the past 24 months. Lastly, the number trained during the third quarter is 161,800, and 291,479 for the 12 month period.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

Over 66,000 individuals have participated in the program thus far in PY 2006,

receiving training through community service assignments while providing over 28 million hours of community service. To meet job readiness requirements, SCSEP provided nearly 800,000 additional hours of specific skills training to participants. Seventy one percent of participants were women. Twelve percent were Hispanic and 44 percent were minorities. Individuals with disabilities made up 15 percent of the participants. Fourteen percent of the participants were veterans or spouses of veterans.

Other key SCSEP highlights include:

- **Participants providing community service: 53,709**
- **Hours worked in community service: 24,833,849**
- **Hours of additional training received: 707,241**
- **Percentage of exits for unsubsidized jobs: 38%**
- **Percentage of exiters still employed in quarter after exit: 73%**
- **Percentage of exiters still employed six months later: 65%**

National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)

Grantees in New York, Montana and Alabama have made connections to the WIRED Initiative for the benefit of farmworkers in their respective WIRED regions. Promising practices will be investigated in the hope of sharing lessons learned with other regions that serve significant farmworker populations.

Other key NFJP highlights include:

- Total Participants Served: 14,111
- Total Participants Exited: 7,996
- Percent Entering Employment: 77.5%
- Employment Retention: 76.1%
- Average Earnings: \$9,470

Indian and Native American Program (INA)

INA 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 half-dozen years.

Summary of Performance Data

Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (ES)

- The 12 month Entered Employment Rate of 61 percent for the Wagner-Peyser funded program remains roughly the same as last year, trailing only by one percentage point.
- The Employment Retention Rate declined by two percentage points in the quarter ending March 31, 2007, compared to the same quarter in PY 2005.
- Average Earnings was reported at \$11,576, roughly \$1,300 more than the first quarter of PY 2006. This is the first year utilizing this measure and early comparisons have shown gradual improvement.
- Approximately 1.1 million participants served were veterans.

Indian and Native American Program (INA)

- INA began the collection of common measures information on July 1, 2006. This move towards greater accountability has required a substantial transition to new performance procedures and requirements including new reporting periods for grantees. As has been the experience with other grantees not accustomed to

reporting the common measures, a period of adjustment is not unusual.

- The transition is demonstrated by the Entered Employment Rate results for the quarter ending December 31, 2006. Due to incomplete reporting, the results shown are not representative. Future results will present a more accurate picture.
- Due to lags in how data are reported, information on Retention and Average Earnings is not yet available.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

- SCSEP achieved an Entered Employment Rate of 31 percent in the third quarter of PY 2006, decreasing by six percentage points compared to the same quarter last year.
- The Employment Retention Rate of 64 percent shows a substantial increase of 14 percentage points from one year ago.
- Average Earnings was reported at \$6,803. This is a new measure that was fully implemented at the beginning of this program year.

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

National Farmworkers Job Training Program (NFJP)

- The Entered Employment Rate has increased substantially from a year ago, jumping from 64 percent to 78 percent. Most of this can be attributed to improvements in reporting accuracy under the newly implemented common measures reporting requirements which were introduced to this program last year.
- The Employment Retention Rate declined by four percentage points since last year.
- Initial outcomes for the Average Earnings measure look promising as the program reported a result of \$9,471 through the third quarter of PY 2006.
- The program has served over 14,000 individuals through the quarter ending March 31, 2007.

Performance Results for Quarter Ending 3/31/2007 ¹						
	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service	Indian and Native American ²	Older Worker (SCSEP)	WIA 167 National Farmworker Jobs Program
Entered Employment Rate	71%	80%	61%	41% ³	31%	78%
Employment Retention Rate	83%	87%	79%	N/A	64%	76%
Average Earnings ⁴	\$11,756	\$14,208	\$11,576	N/A	\$6,803	\$9,471

Performance Results for Quarter Ending 3/31/2006 ¹						
	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service	Indian and Native American	Older Worker (SCSEP)	WIA 166 National Farmworker Jobs Program
Entered Employment Rate	76%	81%	62%	62%	37%	64%
Employment Retention Rate	82%	87%	80%	56%	50%	80%
Earnings Change	\$4,028	\$168	\$1,277	\$1.01	N/A	\$5,946

¹ Quarterly performance data are based on the most recent four quarters.

² INA data are collected semi-annually; these results are through 9/30. INA Section 166 Grantees will be collecting base line common measures information until 6/30/2008. INA grantees will be exempt from results of the common measures until they can compare performance to the complete baseline information.

³ The EER for the quarter ending 12/31/2006 in comparison to prior years is low. This is due to the INA program converting to new reporting software, not to an actual decrease in the rate. This is an anomaly that will correct itself in the next few quarters as the INA program completes the software conversion and INA grantees are fully trained on the new software.

⁴ Note the 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. NEGs 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 Realignment and Closures (BRAC 2005)** NEGs fund projects that help states and local communities respond to workers directly and indirectly impacted by BRAC 2005. These funds are integrated with state formula funds, Department of Defense and other partner program resources.
- **Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) NEG Dual-Enrollment** projects are funded as part of the TAA-NEG integration of resources for trade-impacted dislocated workers to ensure their 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) 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 program 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

- In January 2007, ETA provided a \$2 million grant, with an initial release of \$750,000, to Louisiana for assistance in cleanup and recovery efforts to help mitigate damage caused by storms and flooding.
- In February 2007, ETA provided a \$2 million grant, with an initial release of \$1 million, to Florida for assistance in cleanup and recovery efforts to alleviate damage caused by tornadoes.

Summary of Performance Data

- For PY 2006, \$110,967,965 was made available for obligation. During the third quarter of PY 2006, ETA provided funding for 10 National Emergency Grant projects totaling \$7,204,237 to assist approximately 3,632 workers. Through three quarters of PY 2006, \$27,680,575 has been awarded to serve approximately 7,238 workers.

Performance Results						
	Number of Grants		Amount of Funds Awarded		Approximate Number of Workers Served	
	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Quarter ending 3/31/06	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Quarter ending 3/31/06	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Quarter ending 3/31/06
New Regular Grants	2	1	\$854,972	\$190,000	232	50
New BRAC Grants	1	0	\$765,000	\$0	0	0
New Dual Enrollment Grants	2	0	\$676,452	\$0	520	0
New Disaster Grants	2	0	\$1,750,000	\$0	360	0
New HCTC Gap Filler	1	0	\$1,500,000	\$0	2,000	0
Incremental Awards Follow-on	2	7	\$1,657,813	\$123,945,045	520 ¹	59,440
All Awards Total	10	8	\$7,204,237 ²	\$124,135,045	3,632	54,490

¹ The approximate number of people to be served listed in the “Incremental” row records the number of people as reported in the original application.

² The very large difference in data between PY 2005 and PY 2006 is explained by the response to the Gulf Coast Hurricane disasters, which was included in the PY 2005 data.

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 outdated-skills, 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.

In order to fuel innovative regional economic development, ETA is funding a total of 39 initiatives throughout the United States using the WIRED framework, which will include harnessing the experienced manufacturing background of many TAA certified workers to feed current

employment demands. Using targeted training to develop skills in high demand advanced manufacturing industries, TAA participants will have the opportunity to participate in the transformation of their local economies.

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.

FY 2006 Highlights

- Total Petition Decisions Issued: 2,478
- Total Certifications Issued: 1,426
- Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Certifications: 120,199
- Average Petition Processing Time in days: 31
- New Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) Recipients: 53,493
- Total Training Participants: 80,700
 - Continuing: 47,133
 - New Enrollments: 33,567
- Average Weeks of Training Received: 59
- Entered Employment Rate: 72%
- Employment Retention Rate: 90%
- Wage Replacement: 89%

Performance Results

	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Quarter ending 3/31/06
Entered Employment Rate	69%	71%
Employment Retention Rate	87%	90%
Average Earnings	\$13,592	N/A

Adult Program Results

Foreign Labor Certification

Program Description

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) 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 United States and perform temporary non-agricultural work, which must be one-time, seasonal, peak load, or intermittent in nature.

Program Highlights

- **The H-1B processing times continue to be successfully met at the level of 100 percent.**
- **PERM applications processed within 6 months fell from 84 percent in the first quarter to 72 percent though still exceeding the performance goal. This performance trend is related to the H-2B workload.**
- **The timely processing of H-2A applications improved over the first half of the year.**
- **Processing time for H-2B applications has increased**

substantially in the National Processing Centers in the second quarter. This has resulted from a number of factors including a 30 percent increase in applications.

Summary of Performance Data

PERM

The program in each of the first two quarters has surpassed the FY 2007 overall performance goal of processing 65 percent of applications within six months of the application being filed, and performed significantly better than in the pre-PERM timeframe. Currently, PERM performance is being affected by the reallocation of limited program resources to eliminate an applications backlog in H-2B, which has established timeframes for processing under formal DOL guidelines.

H-2B

H-2B program performance in the first two quarters has fallen short of the FY 2007 overall target. Processing delays have resulted from a number of factors

including a 30 percent increase in applications, and delays in processing by State Workforce Agencies, which must forward employer applications to ETA for review. Performance has also been impacted by the change in the management of the H-2B visa cap that divides access into two application cycles each year. As a result, National Processing Centers now have two peak processing periods. OFLC has taken

numerous, targeted management actions to address and prevent delays.

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 from employers and state agencies, including recruitment reports and housing inspections.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Quarter ending 3/31/06
Percent of employer applications for permanent labor certification resolved within six months of filing	72%	91%
Process employer labor condition applications for H-1B professional/specialty temporary program within seven days	100%	100%
Percent of accepted H-2A applications for temporary employment in agricultural work processed within 15 business days	57%	53%
Percent of H-2B applications for temporary employment in non-skilled work processed within 60 days of receipt	58%	68%

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 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 four full quarters of activity, the program exceeded its first-year goal of serving 6,250 participants. Of the more than 6,300 participants enrolled in the 12-month period, just over 50 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.

- **Due to the intensive services, training, and support these participants require, only a small number of participants have exited at the end of the first year of performance. There is very little long term outcome data to this point.**
- **The entered employment rate is 46 percent from program inception to date.**

- **The recidivism rate from program inception to date is 11 percent, well below the preliminary national goal of 22 percent or less.**
- **Initial proxy data that will serve as predictors for the longer term measures include:**
 - The production of 985 initial job placements in the quarter ending March 31, 2007, an increase of 81 from the previous quarter and 3,436 total placements from program inception.
 - An average wage at placement of \$9.36 in the quarter and \$9.23 from program inception.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Quarter ending 3/31/06
Entered Employment Rate	51%	46%
Employment Retention Rate ¹	N/A	N/A
Average Earnings ¹	N/A	N/A
Recidivism Rate	14%	11%

¹ Data for employment retention and average earnings will be available by the quarter ending June 30, 2007.

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) will explore and identify opportunities to link the apprenticeship system with the recently launched WIRED Initiative. OA will also support the three strategic areas established by Assistant Secretary DeRocco 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 Acts, 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 has started discussions with workforce partners in support of regional economies. Staff are continuing participation in meetings with their local Workforce Investment Boards, State Apprenticeship Agency Representatives, and One-Stop Centers to contribute valuable regional economy-based solutions via apprenticeship. Active participation from employers continues to be evident. In the geospatial industry, for example, collaboration has been underway in California with an ETA grantee, the International Association of Nanotechnology, to develop a new apprenticeable occupation for nanotechnologists. This new occupation will be approved by the next quarter. Further, Oklahoma has successfully registered nine programs in the aerospace industry by partnering with

the Central Technology Center's Training for Industry Program. This successful partnership has paved the way for the Oklahoma staff to present Registered Apprenticeship at the Oklahoma Career Tech Annual Fall Conference in August 2007, in hopes of replicating the partnership with the system's programs and services in 29 technology center districts operating on 56 campuses, 398 comprehensive school districts, 25 skill centers and three juvenile facilities. As evidenced above, apprenticeship continues to be a valuable training model and an essential solution within the regional economy framework.

Summary of Performance Data ¹

- **Approximately 201,000 total apprentices**
- **Over 21,000 new apprentices**
- **Over 14,000 total programs**
- **Over 500 new programs**
- **Over 6,700 completers**

¹ Data reflect federal workload only

Adult Program Results

Registered Apprenticeship

The National Registered Apprenticeship System continues to be a valuable contributor to our nation’s workforce system offering both employment and career training. Through the combined efforts of the OA and State Apprenticeship Agency partners, the apprenticeship system in the second quarter of FY 2007:

- **Maintained approximately 381,000 apprentices actively participating in the system.**

OA achieved its FY 2006 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 common measure 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). The Efficiency, or cost per registered apprentice target, exceeded its goal. It was \$97, a dollar figure that is quite low compared to other federal employment and training programs.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Quarter ending 3/31/06
Employment Retention Rate (federal workload only)	N/A	N/A
Average Wage Gain (federal workload only)	N/A	N/A
Number of new programs in the High Growth Job Training Initiative Industries (federal workload only)	192	301
Total Apprentices (system-wide) ¹	381,000	426,727
New Apprentices by Major Industry (system-wide)	38,393	42,612
Total Programs (system-wide)	27,967	29,721
New Programs (system-wide)	867	872

¹ 201,764 apprentices represent federal workload only (for the quarter ending 3/31/07); 174,960 apprentices represent federal workload only (for the quarter ending 3/31/06).

During FY 2007, OA will continue to track these outcome indicators. These performance goals are 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.

Fiscal Year Performance Results		
	FY 2006	FY 2005
Employment Retention Rate	82%	78%
Hourly Wage Gain	\$1.32	\$1.26
Efficiency	\$97	N/A

Program Description

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) system has been the nation's first line of defense against unemployment for over 70 years. UI temporarily replaces part of lost wages, 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 program outcomes reflect the continued improvement in overall economic conditions. New initial claims, first payments, the average number of weeks paid per claimant, and the percentage of UI recipients exhausting benefit entitlement all dropped about three percent from the year before, while the recipiency rate was about the same. UI Trust Fund solvency continues to improve as UI contributions have exceeded benefits paid, and by the end of March no states had outstanding loans. These are all typical indicators of an improving economy.

The Department continued its efforts to promote reemployment of UI claimants and improve program integrity. It has funded the expansion of Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs),

and states continue to come on-line with National Directory of New Hire (NDNH) crossmatch activity. Thirty states were using the NDNH crossmatch by the end of March. The New Hire crossmatch provides a quick method of detecting claimants who have returned to work but continued to claim benefits. It often detects this violation—the largest cause of UI overpayments—in time to stop payments to claimants who otherwise would have exhausted benefits. The Department is also offering on-line training in the adjudication of nonmonetary issues. Overpayments due to separation violations—payments to claimants who were not involuntarily separated from work—are the second largest cause of UI overpayments.

Adult Program Results

Unemployment Insurance

Summary of Performance Data

- Timely first payments increased from the year before as the system recovered from the effects of the 2005 Gulf hurricanes, but they are still below the GPRA target of 90 percent of payments made timely.
- Over 66 percent of claimants who received first payments in FY 2006 were reemployed in the quarter after they received their first payment. These are the latest data available for this measure. They exceed the GPRA baseline of 62.4 percent, and the FY 2007 GPRA target of 65 percent.
- States made 84.5 percent of New Status determinations timely, exceeding the FY 2007 target of 82.8 percent.
- The Detection of Recoverable Overpayments ratio fell to 55 percent from 64 percent a year earlier. This is a decline from the FY 2006 ratio of 62 percent and below the GPRA target of 60 percent.
- The Detection of Overpayment ratio fell because estimated overpayments as a percentage of dollars paid rose by 19 percent, while actual overpayments

established per dollars paid rose by only two percent. The estimated overpayments rate rose in part because states have begun using reports of hire from the National Directory of New Hires, giving a more complete estimate of certain overpayments than previously possible through the Benefit Accuracy Measurement program.

Performance Results		
	Year ending 3/31/07	Year ending 3/31/06
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	88.4%	87.9%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	55.1%	64.4%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants	66.4%	62.0%
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	84.5%	82.5%

Operational Data		
	Year ending 3/31/07	Year ending 3/31/06
Percent of unemployed who received UI	36.2%	35.9%
Percent of recipients who exhaust benefits	34.9%	35.7%
Percent of recipients of prime working age (25-54)	73.9%	74.4%
Percent of recipients who are female	43.5%	44.6%
New initial UI claims	11,311,692	11,622,654
Number of first UI payments	7,555,236	7,816,405
Average duration of UI (weeks)	15.1	15.5

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

The Shared Youth Vision, with its emphasis on the neediest youth, continues to be an integral part of WIA youth planning efforts nationwide. In February, pilot applications were distributed to the 16 state teams that qualified to apply for funding for specific projects in order to further integrate the Shared Youth Vision into their communities. Completed applications will reflect each state's unique strategy in reaching out to their neediest youth at the service delivery level. As part of the application, teams will be required

to send representation to the Workforce Innovations 2007, "Beyond Boundaries" conference in Kansas City. This national event provides a special opportunity to bring members from the 16 state teams together to meet with leaders from successful national youth development, education/training organizations, and businesses to learn more about how they can connect efforts in a strategic national approach. To better market the Shared Youth Vision, regional workforce colleagues are developing a brochure that will be distributed nationally to all federal and state partners.

Summary of Performance Data

- This quarter represents the third quarter where all three youth measures are being fully implemented as the literacy/numeracy measure was optional in PY 2005. This is the first year of implementation for the literacy/numeracy measure; data will be available during PY 2007.
- Placement in employment or education is slightly above the goal of 60 percent for the third quarter of the program year and increased six percentage points from the previous quarter.

- Attainment of a degree or certificate is above the goal of 40 percent for the first quarter of the program year and increased thirteen percentage points from the previous quarter.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Four Quarters ending 3/31/07
Placement in Employment or Education Rate	60.4%	58.4%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate Rate	48.6%	39.5%
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	N/A	N/A

Youth Program Results

Youth Offender Demonstration

Program Description

Consistent with both the President’s High Growth Job Training Initiative and the inter-agency Shared 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 obtain and retain employment 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.

Program Highlights

The Youth Offender Demonstration grants, funded through the Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders Program, continue to build on strategies that have been the focus of previous pilot and demonstration projects. They include: 1) using national community based organizations such as YouthBuild, the National Urban League, the Latino Coalition, Nueva Esperanza, and the National Association of Service and

Conservation Corps to place young adult offenders in jobs; 2) using local community based organizations to provide educational and employment services to juvenile and young adult offenders; and 3) attempting to increase coordination between the juvenile justice system and the workforce system in serving young offenders.

Summary of Performance Data

- **Numbers enrolled over the past four quarters are consistent with the commitment made to Congress for these funds.**
- **Over the past four quarters, 3,204 youth ages 18 and above have been placed in jobs, education, or training.**
- **The recidivism rate for offender youth ages 14 to 17 served by the program is 8.8 percent.**
- **The recidivism rate for offender youth age 18 and above served by the program is 8.9 percent.**

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 3/31/07	Cumulative ¹
Percent of youth ages 18 and above placed in jobs, education, or training	54%	54%
Percent of youth offenders ages 14 to 17 recidivating	8.8%	8.8%
Percent of youth offenders ages 18 and above recidivating	8.9%	8.9%

¹ The placement and recidivism rates presented here are cumulative for active projects from the beginning of each grantee’s project because the data we collect cannot distinguish placements and recidivism by the quarter or year a youth was enrolled in the project. Therefore both sets of rates are the same.

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

- Data included in this report are from the September 30, 2006 results. Section 166 grantees report on a semi-annual (rather than quarterly) basis. The annual report for the period ending March 31, 2007 is due June 30, 2007.
- INAP will report final results for March 31, 2007 in the September 30, 2007 report.

Performance Results			
	PY 05/FY 06 Goal	Period from 4/1/06-9/30/06	Period from 4/1/05-9/30/05
Participants Who Attained Two or More Goals	61%	76%	82%
Attainment of a High School Diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels, or completed Occupational Skills Training. ¹	84%	164%	116%

¹ Results for Educational Attainment for Dropouts are very high. Review of the data covering dropouts and educational attainments showed that they were incorrectly reported. Educational attainments that were supposed to be reported only for dropouts, such as attaining a GED, were reported for all participants in the youth program.

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 129,000 workers are expected to be served under this initiative.**
- **Over 76,000 workers have already completed their training.**
- **Over 66,000 workers are enrolled in training.**

Program Highlights

Mobile Training Unit Delivers in Kentucky

In response to the workforce crisis in the coal industry, Eastern Kentucky's

Concentrated Employment Program (EKCEP) has created a "Success Xpress" mobile training unit to provide high quality training in advanced coal mining skills throughout eastern Kentucky. Completed in December 2006, this state-of-the-art mobile training unit is a custom-built 53-foot semi-tractor trailer containing a computer classroom, mining simulator, and lab.

Under the High Growth Job Training Initiative grant awarded to the Pennyrile Area Development District, EKCEP's Success Xpress mobile unit provides on-site training for new miners and skills upgrade training for experienced miners, with the least possible impact on productivity. Since its launch, the Success Xpress has filled a major gap in the efforts to address workforce shortages in the coal industry by putting top-quality education on wheels.

Community-Based Job Training Grants

Program Highlights

Power of Rural Partnerships—Solutions for Health Occupations Shortages

Idaho is the fourth fastest growing state in the nation as a result of large

population influxes and growth in a number of industries. Idaho's healthcare industry is directly impacted by these growth patterns. As demand for services increases, the need for nurses and other healthcare providers skyrockets. Through its Community-Based Job Training Grant, the College of Southern Idaho (CSI) has expanded its nursing programs and is developing the talent needed by the regional healthcare industry.

The college has become the largest trainer of nurses in the state. In 2006, CSI successfully trained 383 students. Of those students, 228 have earned a professional certification. The state legislature has noticed this outcome and in January 2007, the legislature appropriated \$21.2 million to the college to add a new building dedicated to preparing healthcare professionals. Additionally, the legislature increased CSI's basic allocation by \$241,000 per year for nursing education exclusively.

ETA Internet-Based Assistance

Program Descriptions and Highlights

America's Career InfoNet

www.CareerInfoNet.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 January-March 2007 quarter and delivered 24.2 million page views to its customers during this period, a 45 percent increase in page views compared to the same three-month period from last year.
- The Career Resource Library now contains links to state departments of education, state higher education offices, and to state-specific financial aid information.
- The Occupation and Industry Profile sections feature a "browseable" occupation and industry search tool. The new tool helps users locate workforce information about occupations and industries of interest.
- New resource pages on disability assistance are now available for Workforce Professionals.

America's Service Locator

www.servicelocator.org, connects individuals to employment and training opportunities available at local One-Stop Career Centers. The Web site provides contact information for a range of local work-related

ETA Internet-Based Assistance

services, including unemployment benefits, career development, and educational opportunities.

Highlights for the Quarter:

- America's Service Locator (ASL) received 910,845 visits during the January-March 2007 quarter and delivered 9.7 million page views to its customers during this period. This represents an increase of 54 percent in site visits and 19 percent in page views from the same period of 2005.
- ETA sent over 25,000 emails on approximately 10 different topics to key stakeholders in the workforce development system via the communication database (email push tool) during the January-March quarter. Email messages included information on the WIRED 3rd Generation Solicitation for Grant Applications, Workforce3One Webinars, and the Workforce Innovations conference. ETA offices use the communication 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, answered 49,767 inquiries on workforce issues and answered 27,128 questions concerning unemployment issues during the January-March 2007 quarter.

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, and users 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 614,350 visits during the January-March 2007 quarter and delivered 2,897,055 page views to its customers during this period, a 62 percent increase in visits and a 32 percent increase in page views over the same period in 2006.

- New sector partner links are available on the construction, energy, healthcare, and transportation industry sectors' pages.
- O*NET related tools and technology information are now accessible from the in-demand occupation description pages for each high growth industry sector.
- The military to civilian occupation translator now includes all of the new Career Voyages occupations as well as new military related data.

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 Web sites received 2.6 million visits during the January-March 2007 quarter, an increase of 29 percent over the same quarter the previous year, and delivered 11.5 million page views to its customers during the period, an increase of 33 percent from January-March 2006.
- Downloads of O*NET products provide a means of making O*NET information available. Both public and private vendors develop products using O*NET information that reach millions of customers. There were 26,912 downloads of the O*NET database and O*NET Career Exploration Tool files, an increase of 41 percent compared to the same quarter last year.
- O*NET Online added a new browse feature to highlight the many occupations that require education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). This Browse by STEM Discipline feature allows users to quickly identify and view occupations needing a STEM educational background or view STEM disciplines in the “Education” section of the Details or Custom Report.
- The O*NET Toolkit for Business is now downloadable from the O*NET Resource Center Web Site—www.onetcenter.org. The toolkit provides a wealth of information on the features of O*NET and its many uses for human resource professionals and businesses including: job descriptions, organizational development, succession planning, and job design/re-engineering.

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 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 Resume 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

Glossary of Performance Measures

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 that 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

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.

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

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