

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Current Appropriations

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

In general, the following resources are used to operate authorized workforce investment programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 covers programs operating in Program Year 2005 (July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006) and programs operating in Fiscal Year 2006 (October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006). This quarter's funding displayed is from both the FY 2005 and FY 2006 appropriation. Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI run on a fiscal year and March 31, 2006 is the second quarter of FY 2006. All other programs run on the program year (PY), from July 1 to June 30, and March 31, 2006 is the third quarter of PY 2005.

Program	Appropriation Amount	Appropriation Cycle
Apprenticeship ¹	\$21,060,000	FY
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$156,930,032	PY
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$46,485,029	PY
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁴	\$71,712,672	PY
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$436,678,400	PY
Trade Adjustment Assistance ⁵	\$259,400,000	FY
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$259,400,000	FY
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration	\$2,497,770,000	FY
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES) ⁶	\$780,591,904	PY
WIA Adult	\$889,498,144	PY
WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$1,184,783,616	PY
Youth Offender Grants	\$49,600,000	PY
Youth Activities ⁷	\$982,389,639	PY
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁷	\$10,895,896	PY
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$971,493,743	PY
TOTAL	\$7,376,899,436	

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, and special assistance for Adults/Dislocated Worker programs.

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

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

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

⁷ The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$986,288,064; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$14,794,321, of which \$3,898,425 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Registered Apprenticeship

Workforce System Results

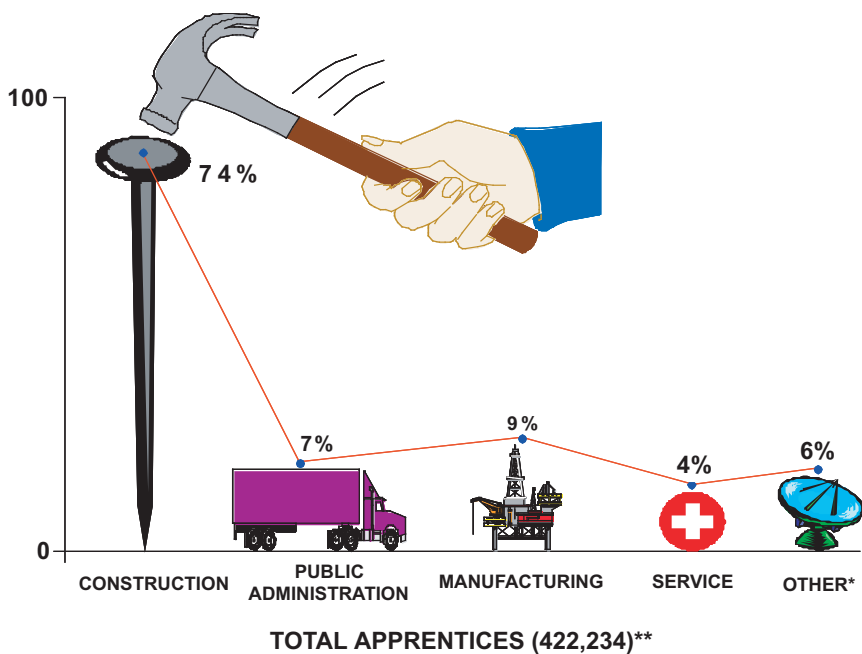
March 31, 2006

REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

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

By the end of the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2006, there were over **422,000** active apprentices participating in the Registered Apprenticeship system. During this period, the number of newly registered apprentices (federal workload only) increased to over **40,000**, of which, **20,859** were registered in the first quarter. Federal staff will continue to monitor newly registered apprentices from the first quarter for nine months to track their success in employment retention, wage gains, and performance measures. In addition, over **77,000** newly registered apprentices were entered into the Registered Apprenticeship Information System (RAIS) as a result of the partnership between Federal and State staff.

ACTIVE APPRENTICES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY (RAIS only)



* Includes Transportation/Communication/Utilities, Agriculture, Mining, Retail/Merchandising, and FIRE (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate)

**State data not provided by industry

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Youth Offender Grants

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

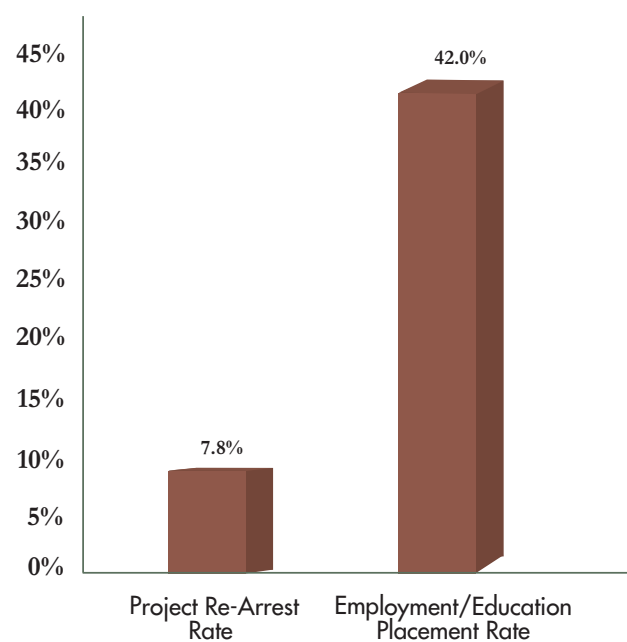
In 1999, the ETA initiated the multi-phased Youth Offender Demonstration Project to increase employability and employment of 14-24 year-old youth offenders, gang members, and youth at risk of court or gang involvement. Demonstration findings are designed to uncover institutional change that, if replicated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

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

The youth offender portfolio, which contains a number of youth offender demonstration grants funded through the Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders, continues to build on strategies that have been the focus of previous pilot and demonstration projects. They include: (1) the expansion of partnerships between state and local workforce investment systems and the criminal justice system; (2) the use of faith and community organizations to provide mentoring services and to connect former prisoners to training and employment opportunities; and (3) the use of intermediary organizations in connecting employers with offenders particularly in high growth industries. Results for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, include:

- Only 7.8% of youth offenders were re-arrested after entering the project. The results vary by state, as does the program's goal, which is 20 percent below the recidivism rate for each state.
- 5,334 youth (42%) were placed in unsubsidized employment, long-term occupational skills training, and postsecondary education. The percentage represents the proportion of older youth (18-24 years old) enrollees who have been placed in employment or postsecondary education.
- 991 youth attained a diploma or GED. In addition, many youth are still working toward their GED or high school diploma.

Youth Offender Grant Outcomes, PY 2005 Q3



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Workforce Investment Act Younger Youth Program

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT YOUNGER YOUTH PROGRAM

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Diploma or Equivalent Rate:

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

Skill Attainment Rate:

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

Retention Rate:

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

WIA Younger Youth Services	PY 2005 Goals	Third Quarter Results (1/1/06-3/31/06)	Cumulative Two Quarter Results
Diploma Attainment	53%	47%	56%
Skill Attainment	N/A	80%	83%
Retention	N/A	66%	65%

The cumulative results of the diploma attainment rate exceeded the goal. In addition, the WIA youth program has recently begun the collection of the youth common measures and has three quarters of baseline data collected for both the placement in employment and education measure, as well as the attainment of a degree or certificate measure. The current number of younger youth served is 146,163, while the cumulative figure is 239,050.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Workforce Investment Act Older Youth Program

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OLDER YOUTH PROGRAM

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Entered Employment Rate:

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

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months:

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

Average Earnings Change in Six Months:

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

WIA Older Youth Services	PY 2005 Goals	Third Quarter Results (1/1/06-3/31/06)	Cumulative Four Quarter Results
Entered Employment Rate	68%	72%	74%
Employment Retention Rate	79%	84%	82%
Earnings Change	N/A	\$3,948	\$3,673

Both the current quarter and cumulative four quarter results for the entered employment rate and retention rate exceeded their respective goals. In addition, the WIA youth program has recently begun the collection of the youth common measures and has three quarters of baseline data collected for both the placement in employment and education measure, as well as the attainment of a degree or certificate measure. The WIA youth program also recently began collecting data on out-of-school youth, and in the current quarter, 36% of all participants served were out-of-school. The quarterly number of people served was 41,016, while the cumulative count was 64,471.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Internet-Based Assistance

Workforce System Results March 31, 2006

CareerOneStop Portal



The CareerOneStop Portal, www.careeronestop.org, provides a single point of access to the content of the national electronic tools by customer and topic areas. The CareerOneStop consists of the following three sites:

AMERICA'S JOB BANK

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

Highlights for the Quarter:

- AJB received 16.2 million visits during the January-March 2006 quarter and delivered 189 million page views to its customers during this period.



Visit

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

Page View

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

AMERICA'S CAREER INFO NET

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

Highlights for the Quarter:

- America's Career InfoNet received 2.2 million visits during the January-March 2006 quarter and delivered 16.7 million page views to its customers during this period, a 26 percent increase in visits and a 16 percent increase in page views over the previous quarter.
- An improved Job Description Writer tool that enables employers and human resource professionals to create and save custom job descriptions in a range of formats is now available. Users have the option of integrating knowledge, tasks, work activities, and work context material from the O*NET system into their job descriptions.
- America's Career InfoNet integrated the O*NET system's new Tools and Technology data into an easy to use report tool. The tool enables users to quickly generate a report of cutting-edge machines, equipment, tools, and software that workers may use in high-demand occupations.
- A redesigned Skills Profiler tool is now available to streamline the process for generating a list of occupations based on customized skills selections. The update is uniquely suited to the needs of workers undergoing layoffs or other workplace transitions and the rapid response providers who assist them.



AMERICA'S SERVICE LOCATOR

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

Highlights for the Quarter:

- The operating status of the One-Stop offices and other services in hurricane-impacted areas continues to be updated and maintained on a daily basis to ensure users had the latest information on the availability of workforce services in these areas.

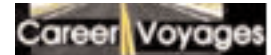


PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Internet-Based Assistance

Workforce System Results March 31, 2006

- The ETA Toll Free Help Line (1-877-US2-JOBS), a public information companion to the Service Locator, answered 61,570 telephone calls on workforce issues and answered over 33,500 questions concerning Unemployment Insurance issues. Calls concerning hurricane issues decreased considerably for this quarter, but the contact center still handled over 5,300 hurricane-related calls.
- America's Service Locator received over 589,000 visits during the January-March quarter and delivered 8.1 million page views to its customers during this period. The latter was a 43 percent increase in page views over the previous quarter.
- Via the communication database, 24,384 individual e-mails were sent to key stakeholders in the workforce development system from January through March. This is eight times the amount sent in the previous quarter; many of these e-mails concerned the upcoming Workforce Innovations Conference.

Career Voyages



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

Highlights for the Quarter:

- New content and partnerships were created in Advanced Manufacturing, Automotive, Energy, and Hospitality high-demand industries.
- Major updates and enhancements were made to the Industry Occupation Tables including the 2004-2014 wage and employment estimates, downloadable tables, and a more representative display of typical education for each occupation.
- Career Voyages received 378,000 visits during the January-March quarter and delivered 2.2 million page views to its customers during this period, a 23 percent increase in visits over the previous quarter.

O*NET OnLine



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

Highlights for the Quarter:

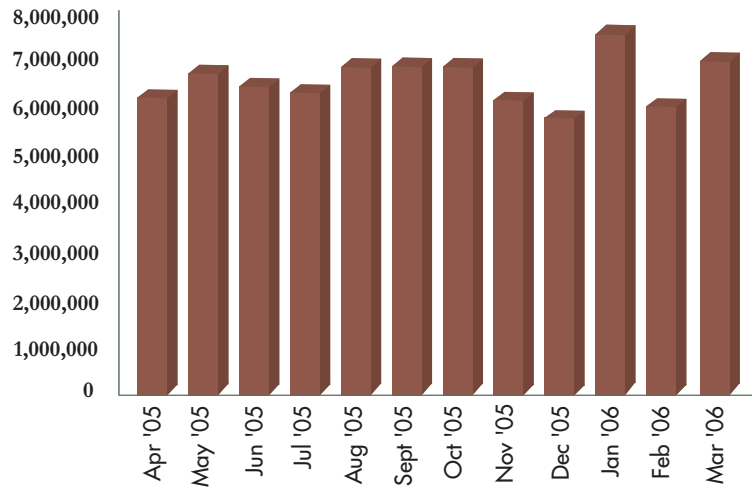
- The National O*NET Center introduced two enhancements to the O*NET Online application. Users can generate lists of occupations found in the Department's high-growth industries and search for occupations related to a specific Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) code.
- The O*NET Web sites received 2 million visits during the January-March 2006 quarter, an increase of 31 percent over the previous quarter, and delivered 8.6 million page views to its customers during the period, an increase of 12 percent over the previous quarter.
- Downloads of O*NET products provide a means of making O*NET information available. Both public and private vendors develop products using O*NET that reach millions of customers. There were 18,824 downloads of the O*NET database and O*NET Career Exploration Tool files.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Internet-Based Assistance

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

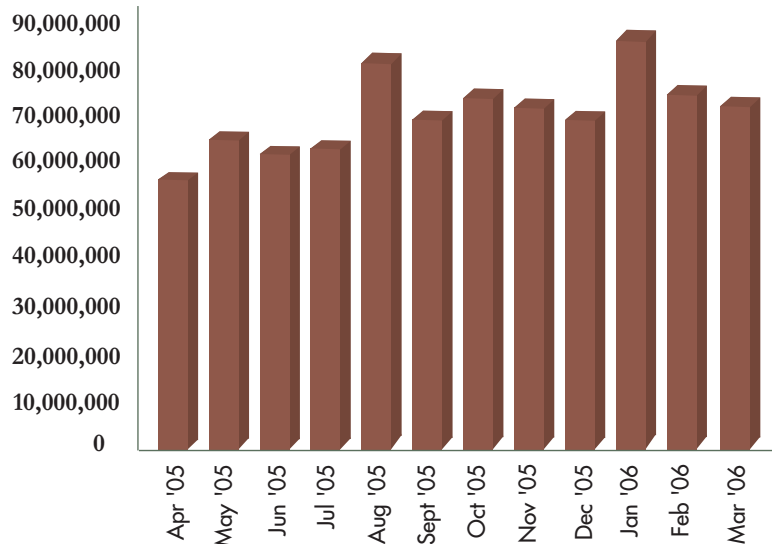
Visits to the CareerOneStop, Career Voyages, and O*NET Web sites trended upward in the January-March 2006 quarter by over 3.6 million visits compared to the previous quarter. Visits are an indicator of how much traffic the sites are getting and how many people received information services.

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



Page views trended upward compared to the previous quarter, resulting in a net increase of over 18 million page views. Page views serve as a proxy for the quantity of information provided to the Web sites' visitors.

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



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Unemployment Insurance

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

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

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

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

T

he Unemployment Insurance program met its goal for the percentage of employer tax liability determinations made in a timely manner, and exceeded by five percentage points the goal for the detection of recoverable overpayments. The goal for the percentage of intrastate payments made in a timely manner was missed by two percentage points. The timeliness of intrastate first payments continues to be depressed due to the effects of the Gulf Hurricanes, Katrina and Rita, which produced higher-than-normal claims, and below-normal timeliness, primarily in Louisiana and Mississippi in the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2006. The first payment performance in Mississippi and Louisiana continued to be below normal through March 2006.

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

Unemployment Insurance System	FY 2006 Goal	Cumulative Outcome for 4/1/2005-3/31/2006
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	89.9%	87.9%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	59.5%	64.7%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants	None	N/A
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82.5%	82.5%



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Trade Adjustment Assistance

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

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

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

Entered Employment Rate. The number of trade-affected workers who have entered employment by the end of Q1 after exit divided by the number of dislocated numbers who exit during the quarter.

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

In the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program exceeded its goal for the Job Retention Rate by five percentage points. The program missed the goal for the Wage Replacement Rate by two percentage points and missed the goal for the Entered Employment Rate by four percentage points. As of March 1, 2006 the program had served 51,357 exiters.

Results were better in the quarter ending December 31, 2005. The program exceeded the Wage Replacement Rate goal by eight percentage points, it exceeded the Entered Employment Rate goal by two percentage points and exceeded the Job Retention Rate goal by five percentage points.

Program Performance Measures

Measure	FY 2006 Goal	FY 2006 Q1 Outcomes 10/1/05- 12/31/05	FY 2006 Q2 Outcomes 1/1/06- 3/31/06
Wage Replacement Rate	80%	88%	78%
Entered Employment Rate	70%	72%	66%
Job Retention Rate	85%	90%	90%
Earnings Change	N/A	-\$990.07	-\$1,434.47

High-Growth Job Training Initiative

ETA has awarded a total of \$256,142,758 in 130 investments under the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative. This initiative is investing in national models and demonstrations of workforce solutions in each of 14 targeted high-growth industries. More than 70,000 individuals will be served by these projects.

From January 1 through March 31, 2006, ETA executed nine investments for a total of \$26,907,671 to address the unique workforce challenges of the advanced manufacturing, construction, energy, and transportation industries. These projects capitalize on strong partnerships among industries, workforce development entities, economic development stakeholders, and educational institutions.

COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER (CTDC)

Building Capacity for Transit Workforce Development: Developing Standards, Models and Systems for Transit Training and Apprenticeship is a \$2 million grant to train 3,312 individuals to become bus mechanics; rail mechanics; rail signal maintainers; elevator/escalator technicians; and equipment maintainers.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES

Eastern Arkansas Advanced Manufacturing Technology Regional Training Initiative is a \$5,935,402 grant to increase the pipeline of workers into advanced manufacturing training programs and train over 2,500 workers in such skilled fields as programmable logic controllers, electronics/electrical, hydraulics and pneumatics, robotics, advanced welding, plastics engineering, and computer numerical controlled machining.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Pathways to Construction Employment Initiative, a \$5,000,000 grant to the Mississippi Department of Employment Security will train 4,800 workers in the residential, commercial, industrial, and heavy highway construction sectors, as well as shipbuilding and heavy marine construction.

COLLEGE OF EASTERN UTAH

The Southeast Applied Technology College Energy Training Center, a \$2,737,804 grant to develop a curriculum and train 3,600 workers in multiple energy industry sectors.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: ETA Initiatives

Workforce System Results
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WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

West Virginia Mine Training and Placement Center is a \$3,000,000 grant to train 200-300 certified electricians; 200-300 certified foremen; and 2,200-2,400 qualified new miners.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Pennsylvania Mine Training and Placement Center is a \$503,210 grant to train 40 students in a newly-developed degree program.

PENNYRILE AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Kentucky's Demand-Driven Response to the Coal Industry Workforce Crisis is a \$3,025,260 grant to train 281 new recruits and incumbent workers through distance learning, training in a mobile classroom, and use of mining simulators.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA

The Establishment of the National Nuclear Energy Technology Workforce Center is a \$2,305,995 grant to train at least 160 students for nuclear power plants and national laboratories.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES

The Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Training Program is a \$2,400,000 grant to train 1,500 new workers for oil and gas industry jobs in the Rocky Mountain region.

Community-Based Job Training Grants

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



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Workforce Investment Act Adult Program

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

The challenges facing this country to ensure that workers have the skills businesses need are complex and require a solutions-based approach and the ability to leverage a wide array of resources. Successful talent development requires a clear understanding of the economic context and collaboration on a regular and sustained basis among business and industry, the workforce system, economic development, and education and training providers to develop innovative workforce solutions that leverage WIA and a wide variety of other resources to ensure workers have the skills that businesses need in the 21st century economy. The goal is to strategically invest workforce system resources to effectively educate and prepare a skilled workforce.

Integrated service delivery is a core principle under the Workforce Investment Act. It promotes more comprehensive services to both individuals and businesses; it sets the stage for improved employment outcomes; and it eliminates duplication and conserves valuable resources.

Under the umbrella of the One-Stop delivery system, ETA has integrated all of its workforce development programs that target adults. Adult programs that operate through the One-Stop Career Centers include the broad adult services and dislocated worker programs authorized under the Workforce Investment Act; the Employment Service programs authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act; more narrowly focused programs for Indians and Native Americans, and migrant and seasonal farmworkers; and the Senior Community Service Employment Program for older workers.

Individuals seeking assistance from a One-Stop Career Center are offered a combination of workforce development activities that may ultimately lead to increases in their employment, job retention, earnings, and occupational skills. The goal of these activities is not only to help all adults to be productive members of the workforce, but to improve the overall quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the nation in the global economy.

The workforce system that is anchored by the One-Stop Centers defines its success at preparing adult workers for the workplace and serving the needs of businesses by focusing on employment, retention in employment, and increased earnings of workers. These three common measures are applied to all of the adult programs mentioned above.

Performance data for the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker and the Wagner-Peyser Act programs are reported each quarter. The report includes the most recent quarter along with the previous three quarters, so that it is always a 12 month report.



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Workforce Investment Act Adult Program

Workforce System Results
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Reporting the performance data for the more narrowly focused programs is slightly different in each of the three cases. The Indian and Native American program reports data only semi-annually and does not report for the most recent quarter. The National Farm Worker Job Training Program is still implementing the common measures and does not yet have complete data for each of the measures. Only the Entered Employment Rate can be reported for the most recent quarter. The Senior Community Service Employment Program is also in the process of implementing the common measures and does not have complete data to report for any of the measures for the recent quarter.

WIA Adult Services	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service Programs	National Farmworker Jobs Program
Total Participants	622,886	321,346	13,266,698	13,311
Total Exiters	359,226	151,401	11,146,026	6,596
Entered Employment Rate	75.9%	79.8%	62%	64%
Employment Retention Rate	81.5%	87.3%	80%	N/A
Earnings Change	\$4,028	\$168	\$1,277	N/A

The data for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 show a considerable increase in total participants served by the WIA Adult Program: from 440,241 for the 12 months ending December 31, 2005, to 622,886 for the twelve months ending March 31, 2006 (42 percent). Increases in participants were also reported for the WIA Dislocated Worker and Wagner-Peyser Act programs. The number of Dislocated Workers increased from 317,715 to 321,346 (one percent).

The WIA Adult program experienced a 63 percent increase in exiters between the 12 months ending December 31, 2005 and the 12 months ending March 31, 2006, from 220,434 to 359,226. On the other hand, the WIA Dislocated Worker and the Wagner-Peyser Act programs both experienced a decrease in the number of exiters during this quarter.

For definitions of the measures cited above, see the Glossary of Performance Measures.



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Glossary of Performance Measures

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

Q = quarter

FOREIGN LABOR CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

The average cost for processing a new PERM application

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

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

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

INDIAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN ADULTS

Average Hourly Wage Gain

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

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

Employability Enhancement Rate

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Positive Termination Rate

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

INDIAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH

Attainment of Two or More Goals

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

Educational Attainment for Dropouts

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

INTERNET-BASED ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O*NET-SOC occupations during the fiscal year.

Website visits to O*NET

JOB CORPS

Attainment of High School Diplomas

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

Earnings

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Graduate Job Training Placement Wage

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

Hispanic Participation

The percentage of enrollees that are Hispanic.

Large Business Activity

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

Literacy or Numeracy Gains

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

Retention Rate

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

Small Business Activity

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

NATIONAL FARMWORKER JOBS PROGRAM (NFJP)

Earnings Gain

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

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Glossary of Performance Measures

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

Q = quarter

Entered Employment Rate

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

Retention Rate

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

ONE-STOP UNEMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE INFORMATION SERVICES

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate

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

REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP

Employment Retention

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

Earnings Gain

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

Average cost per registered apprentice

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

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (SCSEP)

Placement Rate

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

Service Level

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

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (TAA)

Earnings Replacement Rate

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Retention Rate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)

Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely

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

Detection of Recoverable Overpayments

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

Entered Employment Rate

The percent of persons receiving an intrastate first payment in a given quarter who had earnings in the next quarter. (The Department expects to have baseline data by April 2006).

Percent of Employer Tax Liability Determinations Made Timely

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

WIA ADULT PROGRAM

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

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

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

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

WIA CUSTOMER SATISFACTION MEASURES

Employer Satisfaction

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

Participant Satisfaction

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

WIA DISLOCATED WORKER PROGRAM

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

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

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS: Glossary of Performance Measures

Workforce System Results
March 31, 2006

Q = quarter

Earnings Replacement Rate in Six Months

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

WIA OLDER YOUTH PROGRAM

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

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

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

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

WIA YOUNGER YOUTH PROGRAM

Diploma or Equivalent Rate

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

Skill Attainment Rate

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

of work readiness skills plus the number of occupational skills goals set.

Retention Rate

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

COMMON MEASURES

ADULT MEASURES

Entered Employment

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

Employment Retention

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

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

Average Earnings

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

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

YOUTH MEASURES

Attainment of a Degree or Certificate

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

Literacy and Numeracy Gains

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

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

Placement in Employment or Education

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