

WORKFORCE SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS:

September 30, 2005

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is pleased to present a series of performance highlights from the public workforce system as of September 30, 2005. This series takes the place of what has been typically produced as the Quarterly Review of Workforce System Results, but continues to provide a snapshot of the results of ETA programs and their progress in achieving the goals to help people find jobs and connect employers to workers. We hope that these highlights serve as a starting point for further inquiry and analysis of program performance.

It is important to note that within this series of highlights, ETA is showcasing some of the first reported results against the Common Performance Measures. To start, we are highlighting the Senior Community Service and Employment Program (SCSEP) as one of the first ETA programs to report results against the common entered employment rate. Other programs, such as the WIA Adult, WIA Dislocated Worker and Employment Service, also recently implemented the common measures, and results will be shared here.

Our Mission...to contribute to the more efficient functioning of the U.S. labor market by providing high quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through state and local workforce development systems.

For further information about this series of highlights or previous reviews, contact ETA's Office of Performance and Technology, (202) 693-3031.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: HURRICANE RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

The devastating impacts from Gulf Coast Hurricanes Katrina and Rita stretched the capacity of the public workforce system not only in the hardest-hit areas but also in sites across the United States that housed and provided basic needs for large numbers of evacuees. In fact, more than 250,000 individuals filed for Unemployment Insurance within a month of the first hurricane.

Faced with these unprecedented worker dislocations, ETA launched a coordinated response—working across the federal, state, and local levels—aimed at putting people back to work, providing training opportunities, and helping individuals develop long-term career pathways in high-growth industries.

President's High Growth Job Training Initiative Grants to Aid Training and Economic Development in Hurricane-Impacted Areas

On September 14, Secretary Chao announced High Growth Job Training Grants of \$3 million each to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas to enable training in high growth industries such as construction, health care, transportation, energy, and safety that leads to opportunities for ongoing training and career paths for impacted individuals. Funding will be used for short-term training that provides a quick return to employment, as well as career paths for participating individuals using community college programs that lead to industry-recognized credentials, certifications, licenses and degrees.

ETA Outreach Connected Employers with Job Seekers from the Gulf Coast

ETA contacted over 1,400 employers to help connect them to job seekers from hurricane-impacted areas. ETA business partners were a critical component of a demand-driven response to an unprecedented series of hurricanes. Their involvement included:

- Recruiting through One-Stop Career Centers
- Attending targeted job fairs
- Providing housing, transportation, and lodging for individuals
- Using the Hurricane Recovery Job Connection Web site
- Opening mobile recruiting centers where One-Stop Career Centers were destroyed or without power
- Delivering food, water, and supplies to areas lacking critical infrastructure

Reintegration Counselors Funded to Assist with Employment, Housing, and Supportive Services

One hundred forty-two counselors have been hired to provide services to the individuals who were displaced by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. On average, it is anticipated that each counselor will provide services to 34 individuals. Partial performance data from Louisiana, Oklahoma, Florida, Tennessee, and Virginia show that 1,644 people were served, 1,123 referred to employment, and 230 received jobs last week. Housing, transportation, and medical services continue to be the top services needed.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: HURRICANE RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Several Hurricane Recovery Resources Developed and Launched

ETA introduced a number of new internet-based resources and tools to help individuals impacted by the hurricanes rebuild their lives and homes, find a good job, or reestablish a business during the quarter. The following three sites and call center capability were developed using the infrastructure and some of the content from ETA's existing CareerOneStop tools, to support hurricane evacuees and the professionals assisting them.

ETA plans to continue to operate these resources in support of the Reintegration Counselor initiative through mid-2006 and potentially longer.

HURRICANE RECOVERY JOB CONNECTION

The Hurricane Recovery Job Connection, www.jobsearch.org/hurricanejobs, became the largest online job bank dedicated exclusively to hurricane recovery. The site's purpose is to connect job seekers with employers who have expressed interest in providing hurricane-impacted individuals with either new permanent employment or for jobs related to the clean-up, recovery, and rebuilding process in hurricane-impacted areas.

Web Statistics and Highlights for September 2005

- The Web site was officially released **9/12/2005**
- More than **81,500** jobs were available
- The site received **198,316** visits for the month
- **4,463** job seekers registered with the site during the month
- **688** active resumes were posted on the site during the month

HURRICANE RECOVERY SERVICES

The Hurricane Recovery Services, www.servicelocator.org/hurricaneservices, is a site that provides Reintegration Counselors and other workforce professionals with access to resources that address the basic human needs of individuals impacted by the hurricanes. The Hurricane Recovery Services page provides access to vital information regarding loss and grief counseling services, Unemployment Insurance, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, social services, health care, housing, employment, youth services, and much more.

Web Statistics and Highlights for September 2005

- The Web site was launched on **9/19/2005**
- The site received **2,468** visits for the month
- **17,076** pages were viewed during the month

HURRICANE RECOVERY COACH STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO CAREER RECOVERY

The Hurricane Recovery Coach, www.hurricane-coach.org, is an online tutorial developed for job seekers, businesses, Reintegration Counselors and workforce development professionals who are seeking jobs or working to transition people and areas affected by hurricanes into recovery. The Coach uses a scenario-based approach to provide step-by-step guidance through hurricane recovery resources and information.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: HURRICANE RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Web Statistics and Highlights for September 2005

- The Coach was launched on **9/19/2005**
- It received **116** unique visitors for the month
- **278** total visits occurred during the month



www.careeronestop.org

Toll-Free Help Line

1-877-US2-JOBS is an easy-to-remember telephone number that provides workers and employers with employment services information and referrals to offices that can help. Within 48 hours of Hurricane Katrina, the call center remained open 24/7 to provide emergency information to hurricane-impacted individuals.

Call Statistics and Highlights for September 2005

- **70,981** Katrina-related calls were answered (9/2 through 9:00 am on 9/30)
- **8,363** Rita-related calls were answered (9/24 through 9:00 am on 9/30)
- **79,344** total hurricane calls were received

National Emergency Grants

During the first quarter of Program Year 2005, ETA awarded 10 new NEG's totaling \$59,567,195 to serve approximately 91,451 dislocated workers. The new awards consisted of two regular projects and eight disaster projects (3 were for Hurricane Katrina and 5 were for Hurricane Katrina Evacuees).

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: APPROPRIATIONS

Current Appropriations

In general, the following resources are used to operate authorized workforce investment programs. Although this report generally presents quarterly results, the figures below represent annual appropriations. This report for the quarter ending September 30, 2005 covers programs operating in Program Year 2005 (July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006) and programs operating in Fiscal Year 2005 (October 1, 2004, through September 30, 2005). This quarter's funding displayed is from the FY 2005 appropriation. Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI run on a fiscal year and September 30, 2005 is the fourth quarter of FY 2005. All other programs run on the program year (PY), from July 1 to June 30, and September 30, 2005 is the first quarter of PY 2005.

Apprenticeship ¹	\$21,136,000
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$156,930,032
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$46,485,029
Job Corps (Operations) ⁴	\$1,370,959,327
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁵	\$71,712,672
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$436,678,400
Trade Adjustment Assistance ⁶	\$259,300,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$259,300,000
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration	\$2,663,040,233
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES) ⁷	\$780,591,904
WIA Adult	\$889,498,144
WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$1,184,783,616
Youth Activities ⁸	\$986,288,064
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁸	\$10,895,896
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$975,392,168
Youth Offender Demonstration ⁹	\$49,600,000
TOTAL	\$8,917,003,421

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 \$1,544,950,854, with \$1,429,760,422 for Operations and \$115,190,432 for Construction. \$58,801,095 has been transferred to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior for Job Corps center operations.

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

⁶ The total appropriation is \$1,057,300,000; this total includes \$750,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$48,000,000 for Wage Insurance.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ The total appropriation is \$49,600,000; the Round Three Youth Offender Demonstration grant, for which participant and performance outcomes are reported in this review, was funded at \$31,500,000.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: JOB CORPS

First Quarter Results – PY 04 and PY 05

First Quarter Program Results – PY 2004 and PY 2005				
Performance Measure	1st Quarter July-Sept. 2004 Graduates (1)	1st Quarter July-Sept. 2004 All Exiters (2)	1st Quarter July-Sept. 2005 Graduates	1st Quarter July-Sept. 2005 All Exiters
Placed in Employment or Military	78%	72%	80%	70%
Placed in Education	13%	13%	10%	11%
Placed in Employment, Military or Education	91%	85%	90%	81%
Average Wage at Placement	\$8.22	\$8.06	\$8.48	\$8.33

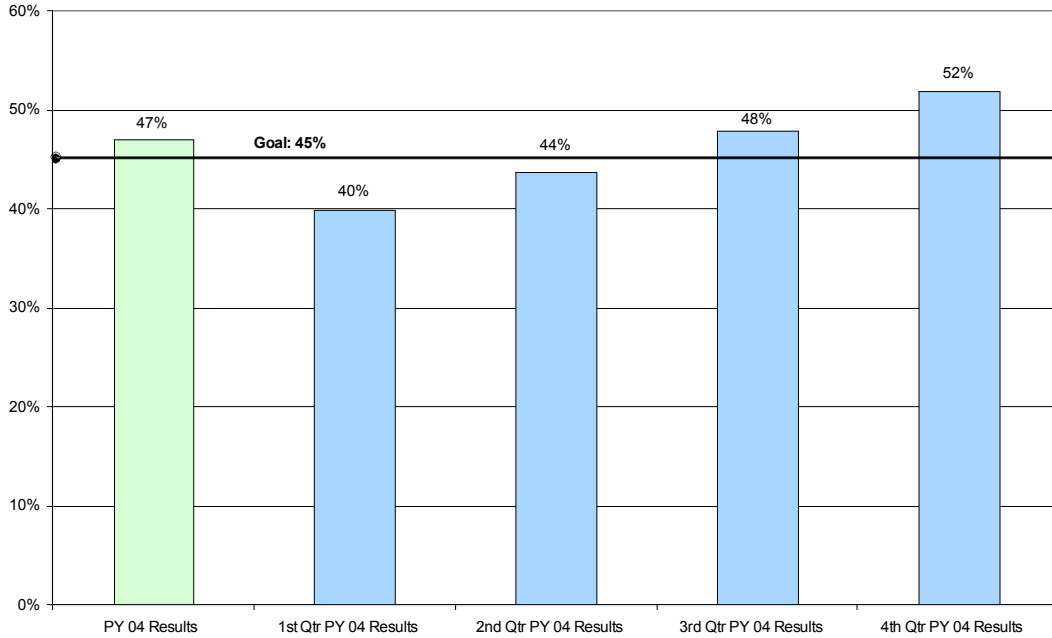
- (1) Graduates are exiters who have completed 60 or more calendar days enrollment, and have completed the requirements of vocational training, or earned a High School diploma or its equivalent (GED), or who completed both, while enrolled in Job Corps. (Students who have exited for “Level One” Zero Tolerance infractions, at any time, do not qualify.)
- (2) All Exiters includes Graduates and Former Enrollees. Former Enrollees are those who have completed 60 or more calendar days enrollment, have not attained graduate status, and whose exit is for reasons other than a “Level One” Zero Tolerance infraction.

- Between the first quarter of PY 2004 and the same quarter in PY 2005, Job Corps graduates improved results for the Placed in Employment or Military, and Average Wage at Placement measures.
- Job Corps graduates experienced a decrease in results for the Placed in Education and Placed in Employment, Military or Education measures.
- Between the first quarter of PY 2004 and the same quarter in PY 2005, all exiters from the Job Corps improved their results for the Average Wage at Placement measures.
- All exiters saw a decrease in results for the Placed in Education and Placed in Employment, Military or Education measures.

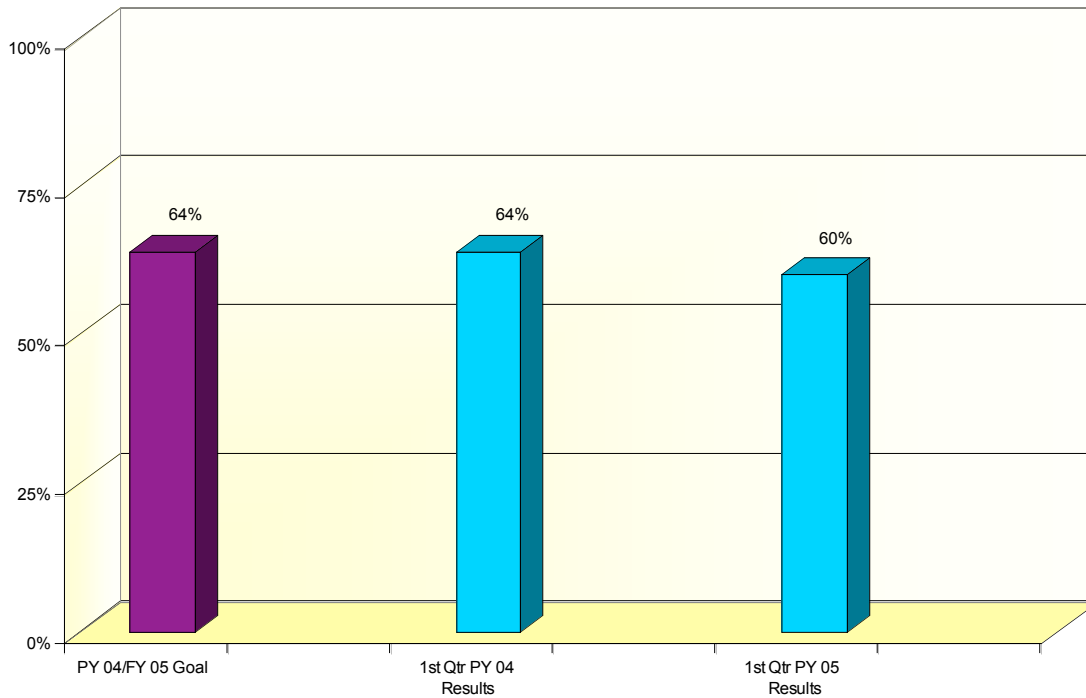
While Job Corps has long recorded gains in reading and math skills for students, this new measure was defined slightly differently. The measure looks at students who have not attained the 8th grade level in these areas, and the goal is set such that 45% of students will achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one Adult Basic Education (ABE) level (approximately equivalent to two grade levels). The following chart shows the steady improvement in literacy and numeracy gains throughout each quarter of PY 2004, culminating in Job Corps exceeding the program year goal by two percentage points.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: JOB CORPS

Job Corps Performance on GPRA Goal: Achieve Literacy and Numeracy Gains



Job Corps Performance on GPRA Goal: Attained ABE/GED or Certificate



PY04 Year End Highlights



Overview

The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is a community service and employment training program for older workers. Authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965, SCSEP provides subsidized, part-time community service work based training for low-income persons age 55 or older who have poor employment prospects.

(Link to SCSEP home page: <http://www.doleta.gov/seniors/>)

PY04 was a transitional year for SCSEP data collection, and the PY 2004 data are now available.

Over 93,000 individuals participated in SCSEP, receiving training at community service assignments while providing nearly 46 million hours of community service, including service to the general community as well as service to the elderly community. To meet job readiness requirements, SCSEP provided 1,050,119 additional hours of specific skills training to participants in PY 2004. Forty-six percent of all exiters left the program for unsubsidized employment, and three-quarters of these exiters were still working in the quarter after they exited.

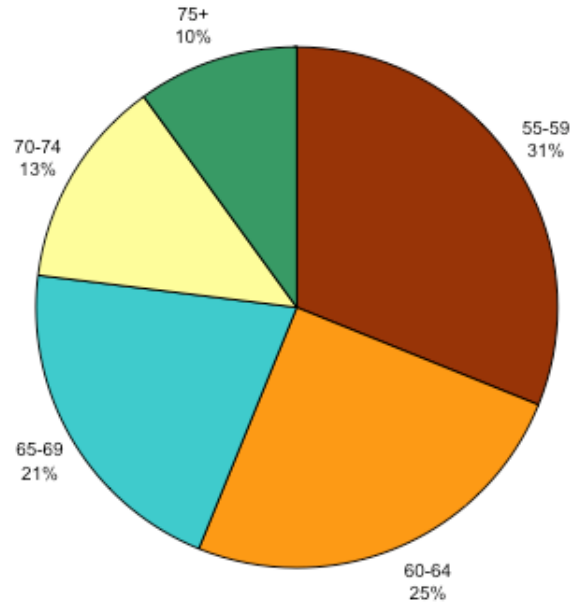
PY04 Year End Highlights

• Participants providing community service	94,469
• Hours worked in community service	45,766,196
• Hours of additional training received	1,050,119
• Percentage of exits for unsubsidized jobs	46%
• Percentage of exiters still employed in quarter after exit	78%
• Percentage of exiters still employed six months later	65%
• Percentage of participants age 65 and over	44%
• Percentage of female participants	71%

Notable Participant Characteristics

Over two thirds of participants have no education beyond high school. SCSEP Participants are age 55 or older - sixty-nine percent of the participants were at least 60 years old, and nearly half were over 65. Eighty-three percent of participants lived below the federal poverty level at the time of enrollment. The majority of participants (71 percent) were women. Ten percent were Hispanic and forty-two percent were minorities. Individuals with disabilities made up 15 percent of the participants. Fifteen percent of the participants were veterans or spouses of veterans.

Age Distribution of SCSEP Participants



Total participants served: 92,214 (unduplicated count)

**National Employ Older Workers Week
September 24 - 30, 2006**

Celebrated annually, National Employ Older Workers Week (NEOWW) showcases the SCSEP efforts of over 40 years in serving the job training and placement needs of people with limited financial resources who are age 55 or older. Since its inception, this program has helped over one million people enter the job market by providing workforce services to older Americans and exploring ways for older workers to respond to the rapidly changing skills demands of business.

Activities associated with this event are hosted by SCSEP grantees and include job fairs, proclamations by officials, celebrations, workshops for employers, and informational seminars.

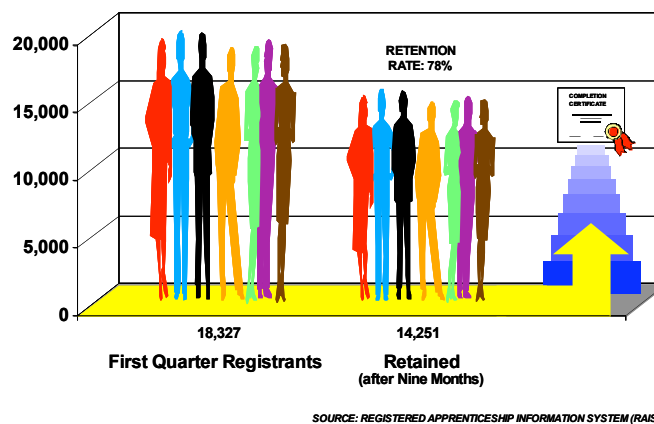
(Link to SCSEP Web site: http://www.doleta.gov/Seniors/html_docs/NatEmpOldWkr.cfm)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

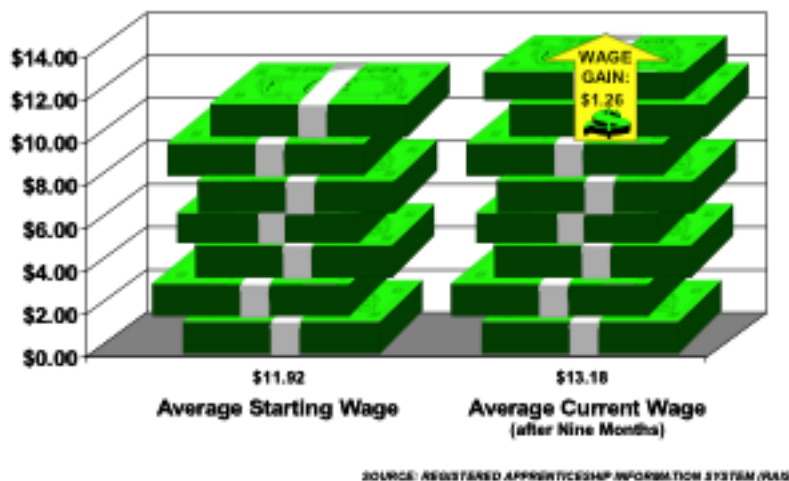
Federal Workload

In evaluating and monitoring Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 performance based on the President's Management Agenda, the advancement of the Registered Apprenticeship System is gaining momentum in equipping America's workforce. In strengthening the Registered Apprenticeship System to meet the training needs of business and workers in the 21st century, preliminary baseline data have been prepared and will be validated in relation to the Common Measures of Entered Employment, Retention, Wage Gain and Efficiency as stipulated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Retention: Early results are very positive with apprentice retention rates at 78% based on the number of first quarter registrants (18,327) and the amount retained (14,251) after a nine month period.



Earnings: Registered apprentices (employed entrants) averaged a starting wage of \$11.92. After nine months of training, the average gain was \$1.26, increasing their wages to \$13.18 during that period.



SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

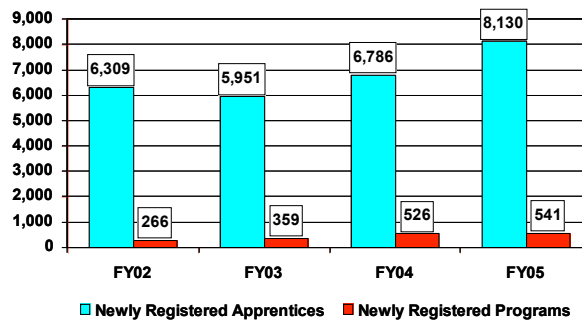
Electronic Registration

E-Registration is a proven tool in providing a fast, efficient and effective way for sponsors to register apprentices. For FY 2005, E-Registration has demonstrated progress, resulting in 6,018 apprentice registrants. Employers provided positive feedback on the ease of application, time efficiency, and reduced paperwork. Plans exist to add additional sponsors over the next several months. In addition, E-Registration is an important tool for Federal staff in working smarter and saving time.

Success Stories in High Growth

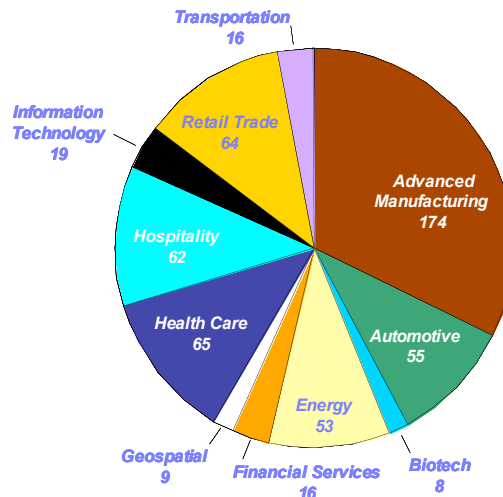
Our steadfast efforts to develop programs in high growth industries have delivered positive results. From FY 2002 to FY 2005, there has been an overall increase in newly registered programs (266 to 541) and apprentices (6,309 to 8,130). The many successes in the advanced manufacturing and health care industries are excellent examples of the gains the Registered Apprenticeship Program has made to achieve results. Not only are these industries using the apprenticeship system, they have become valuable industry partners in developing our nation's skilled workforce.

Apprenticeship Activity in High Growth Industries



SOURCE: REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION SYSTEM (RAIS)

FY 2005 Newly Registered Programs in High Growth Industries Total: 541

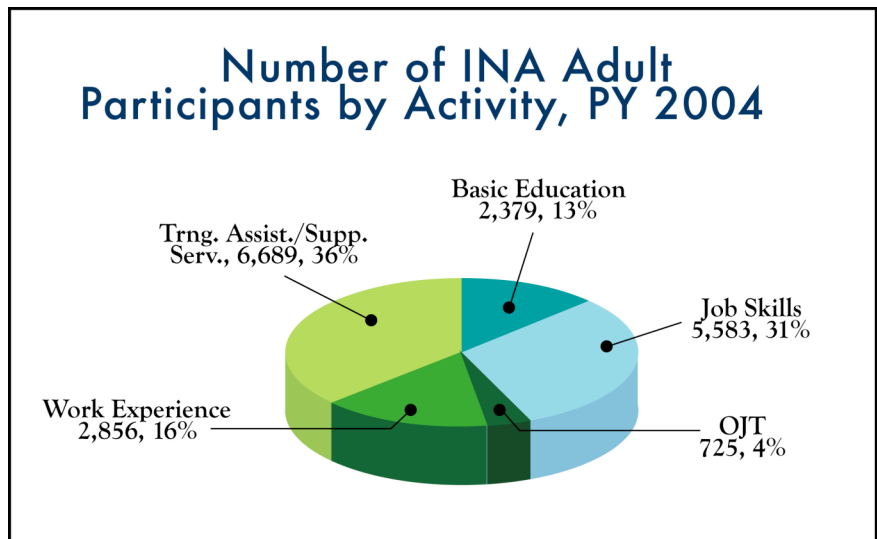
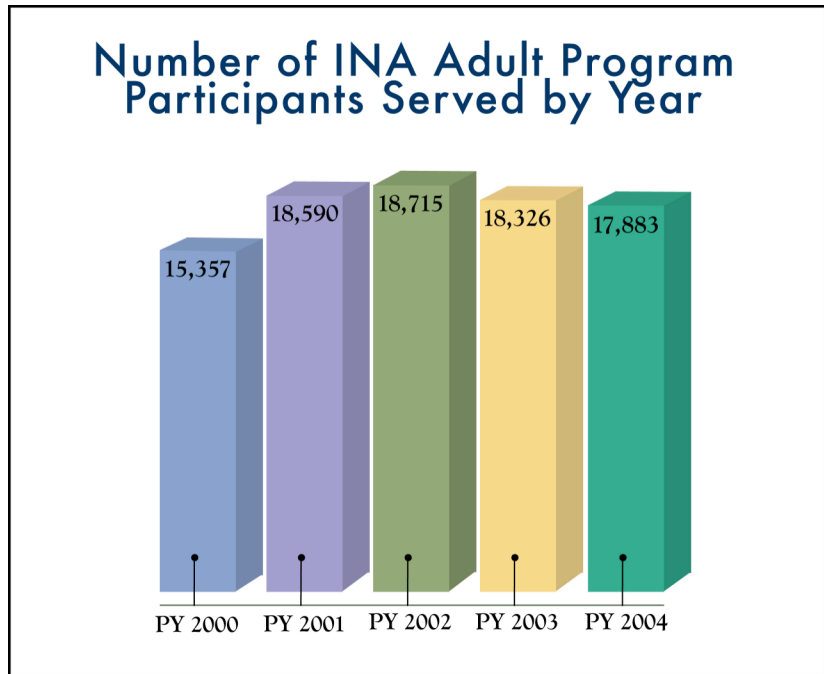


Indian and Native American Adult and Youth programs support employment and training activities for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals. The youth program serves individuals between the ages of 14 and 21.

The INA Youth Program served a total of 7,189 persons for the period ending September 30, 2005. The participants were divided almost evenly by sex, with 3,382 males and 3,807 females. The majority of the participants were students (75 percent), with high school graduates consisting of 13 percent of the youth. Five percent had attended postsecondary school, and seven percent were dropouts.

The Indian and Native American Adult Program served 15,357 people in PY 2000. The number rose to 18,590 in PY 2001, and peaked at 18,715 for PY 2002. It declined to 18,326 in PY 2003, and then fell to 17,883 for PY 2004.

The Indian and Native American Adult Program provides a range of services for participants. For PY 2004, the largest single activity was Training Assistance and Support Services, with 6,689 participants, or 36 percent of the total. The second largest activity was Job Skills training, for 5,583 persons, or 31 percent. The third largest activity was Work Experience, with 2,856 participants, or 16 percent. Next in frequency was Basic Education, with 2,379 participants, or 13 percent. Last was On the Job Training, with 725 participants, or four percent.



Program Perspective

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).

Program Highlights

UI and the Business Cycle

FY 2005 was about three years into a recovery from the latest downturn; during that time the unemployment rate fell from a high of over six percent in 2003 to 5.6 percent in 2004 and further to 5.2 percent in FY 2005. UI indicators of the improving economy:

- Regular Benefits paid were about \$32.2 billion, down \$4.6 billion (13 percent) from FY 2004
 - Claimants received less than \$10 million in extended benefits, versus \$4.3 billion in 2004
- Benefit payouts reflected a 14 percent decline in the number of weeks paid, the combination of a 7.8 percent decline in the number of new beneficiaries (to 8.1 million) and a seven percent fall in average duration (from 16.6 to 15.4 weeks).
- Two other key indicators showed the economic improvement:
 - Reciprocity—the regular UI program's share of total unemployment—swells as lay-off driven unemployment rises during downturns. It was 35.2 percent in FY 2005—versus 42.9 percent in 2001 and 38 percent in 2004.
 - The exhaustion rate fell from 40.4 percent to 36.6 percent as more claimants found work before reaching the end of their benefit entitlement. It had been over 43 percent in 2003.

UI Claimant Characteristics

In FY 2005, the claimant population:

- Was 56 percent male. The male/female ratio has been essentially stable since 1999.
- Was 64 percent white, 19 percent black, and 16 percent Hispanic.
- Were overwhelmingly concentrated in the prime working ages. Seventy-five percent were 25-54; nine percent were younger than that and 15 percent older. Only 7.5 percent were over age 60.
- Was largely (60.4 percent) registered for State reemployment assistance.

These ratios tend to change very slowly over time.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM

Natural Disasters and UI

During FY 2005, the UI system attained its GPRA goals for program efficiency and of setting up 82.4 percent of new Employer Accounts within 90 days. It substantially achieved its goals of making 90 percent of first payments within 21 days and establishing for recovery 59.5 percent of detectable-recoverable overpayments. UI would have actually attained its timely first payments goal were it not for the effects of two sets of hurricanes, those that hit Florida in August and September of 2004, and Katrina and Rita in the Gulf in August 2005. The effects of Florida's hurricanes were felt for four months and are estimated to have reduced the timely payments indicator by 0.2 percentage points. The Gulf hurricanes produced a like effect through their impact on payment timeliness in September 2005 alone. September 2005 timeliness in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi fell sharply as first payments jumped 180 percent from a year earlier, and a few other states' timeliness declined because they took over some of the Gulf States' claims-taking functions. The Gulf hurricane effects will be felt well into FY 2006.

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Fiscal Year 2005- Year End Highlights

Overview

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.

FY 2005 Performance Highlights	
Petition Investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Total Petition Decisions Issued: 2,586▪ Total Certifications Issued: 1,545▪ Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Certifications: 117,904▪ Average Petition Processing Time: 30 days
Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ New TRA Recipients: 55,293▪ Training Participants: 99,419<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Continuing: 61,224○ New Enrollments: 38,195▪ Average Weeks of Training Received: 58▪ Percent Completing Training: 70 percent
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Entered Employment Rate: 70 percent (Goal: 70 percent)▪ Employment Retention Rate: 91 percent (Goal: 89 percent)▪ Wage Replacement Rate: 76 percent (Goal: 80 percent)▪ Average Cost Per Participant: \$10,653 (Goal: \$16,000)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHT: TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

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

The TAA program achieved significantly improved participant outcomes for FY 2005. Performance on all three of the participant outcomes improved from FY 2004. The entered employment rate rose from 63 percent to 70 percent, the employment retention rate rose from 89 percent to 91 percent, and the wage replacement rate rose from 74 percent to 76 percent. In addition, TAA successfully achieved national performance goals on three of the four outcomes measures: entered employment, employment retention, and the new cost per participant measure.

Participant Characteristics

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 18 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, 69 percent, have a high school degree or less, and only 6 percent have a college degree.

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 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 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.

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.

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 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 plus the total earnings in the third quarters 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.