

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS



July 1-September 30, 2006
First Quarter, Program Year 2006
Fourth Quarter, Fiscal Year 2006

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provides this overview of performance results for the period ending September 30, 2006. The programs highlighted within reinforce ETA's commitment to building the talent necessary for individuals, companies and regions to succeed in the 21st Century economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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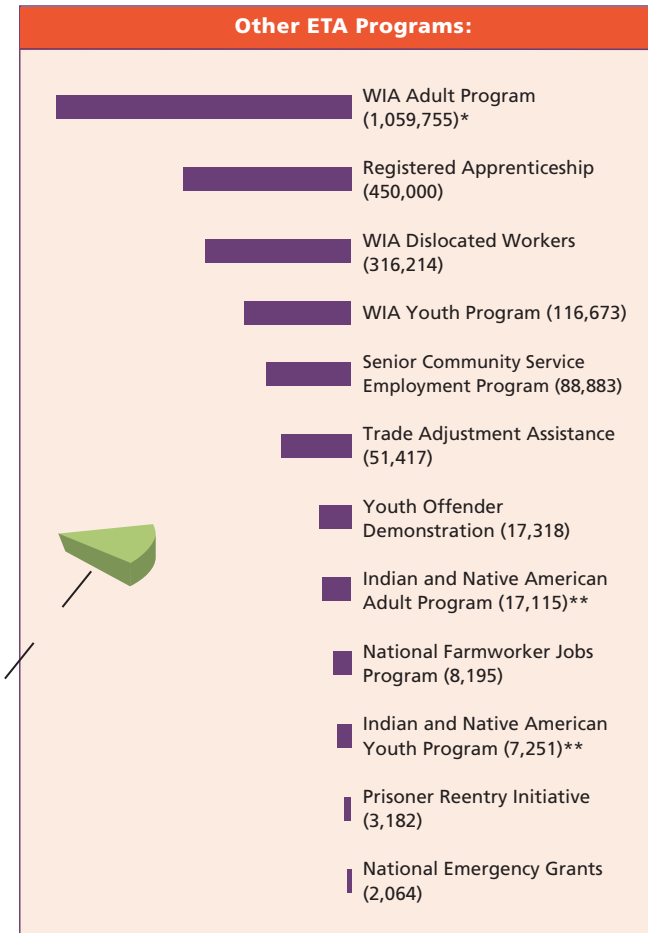
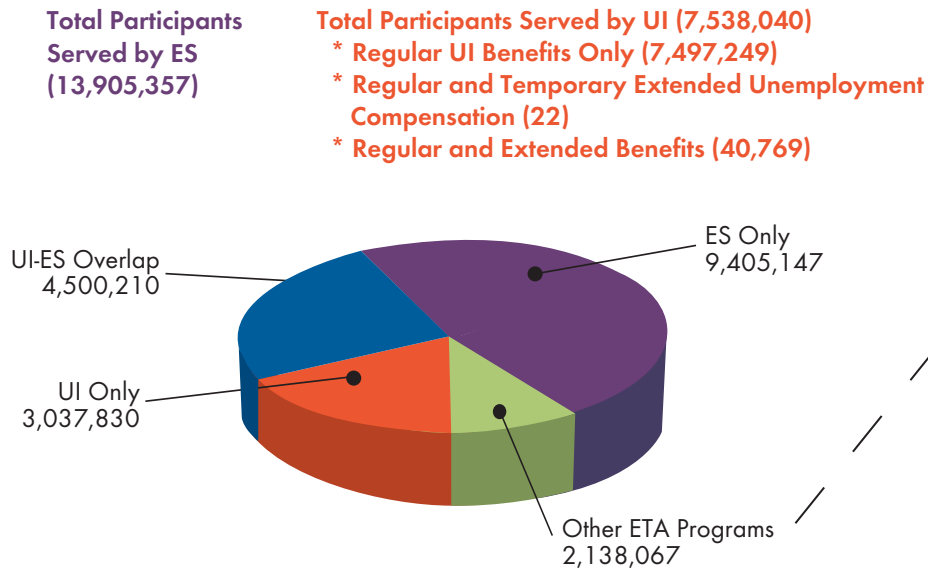
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People Served by Program

In the 12-month period ending September 30, 2006, ETA programs served over 19 million people. The Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (ES) and Unemployment Insurance (UI) served 94 percent of this total, and 60 percent of those receiving Unemployment Insurance also received Wagner-Peyser employment services. ETA's targeted programs, described below as "Other ETA Programs," provided comprehensive services to over 2.1 million people.

All ETA Programs



* The WIA Adult program includes the number of people receiving self services.

** Indian and Native American program data are for the 12 months ending June 30, 2006.

Appropriations

Although this report presents mostly quarterly results, the figures below represent the annual appropriations for FY 2006 used to operate authorized workforce investment programs. This report for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2006 (July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 (October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006). Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI operate on a fiscal year and September 30, 2006, is the fourth quarter of FY 2006. All other programs operate on the Program Year, from July 1 to June 30, and September 30, 2006, is the first quarter of PY 2006.

FY 2006 Appropriated Resources	
Apprenticeship ¹	\$21,060,000
Women in Apprenticeship	\$972,180
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$282,092,000
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$46,189,202
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁴	\$74,302,470
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$432,311,220
Trade Adjustment Assistance ⁵	\$259,400,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$259,400,000
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Administration	\$2,497,770,000
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service (ES)	\$715,882,860
WIA Adult	\$864,198,640
WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$1,189,811,360
Youth Offender Demonstration	\$49,104,000
Prisoner Reentry	\$19,641,600
Youth Activities ⁶	\$937,078,163
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁶	\$10,685,663
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$926,392,500
TOTAL	\$7,389,813,695

¹ Registered Apprenticeship programs are funded by employers and do not receive specific program appropriations. The resources listed above support Federal staff who provide technical assistance for Registered Apprenticeship programs.

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

³ The total appropriation is \$53,695,610; \$7,506,408 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees per P.L. 102-477.

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

⁵ The total appropriation is \$966,400,000; this total includes \$655,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$52,000,000 for Wage Insurance.

⁶ The total Youth Activities appropriation is \$940,500,000; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$14,107,500, of which \$3,421,837 was transferred to the Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.

Government Performance and Results Act Goals

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) was designed to improve the American people's confidence in the capability of the Federal Government by holding Federal agencies accountable for achieving program results. Federal managers ensure that program performance indicators and objectives are met and information about program results and service quality is made available to the public. These pages contain performance indicators, arrayed by program, which display the key results ETA programs work to achieve. Performance goals for the employment and training programs listed are established in the budget process and consistent with GPRA. The goals are set to be "ambitious" within the context of prior performance, that is, at the higher end. Since the program performance goals are nationwide goals, they may not apply in every instance to individual states or grantees where different economic or other circumstances may demand an adjustment in performance expectations.

The goals reflect Program Year 2006 goals for most programs and Fiscal Year 2007 goals for the Unemployment Insurance, Trade Adjustment Assistance, and Apprenticeship programs.

Government Performance and Results Act Goals		
	Goal	Results as of 9/30/06
Foreign Labor Certification		
Process employer labor condition application for H-1B professional specialty temporary programs within seven days	100%	100%
Process H-2B applications within 60 days of receipt	90%	82%
Percent of employer applications for labor certification resolved within six months of filing	60%	86%
Percent of accepted H-2A applications processed within 15 business days	95%	97%
Indian and Native American Adult Program		
Percent entering unsubsidized employment	54.5%	N/A
Hourly Wage Gain	\$3.75	N/A
National Electronic Tools		
Increase the number of page views on America's Career InfoNet	62 million	16.3 million
Increase the dissemination of O*NET data measured by site visits	7.5 million	2.2 million
Increase the number of page views on Career Voyages	8.5 million	2.9 million
National Farmworker Jobs Program (Adults)		
Entered Employment Rate	85%	64%
Employment Retention Rate	80%	80%
Average Earnings	Baseline	\$7,871
Registered Apprenticeship		
Employment Retention Rate	78%	82%
Average Wage Gain	\$1.26	\$1.32
Senior Community Service Employment Program (Older Workers)		
Entered Employment Rate	38%	37%
Retention Rate	48%	54%
Average Earnings	Baseline	N/A

Government Performance and Results Act Goals

Government Performance and Results Act Goals Continued		
	Goal	Results as of 9/30/06
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)		
Entered Employment Rate	70%	71%
Employment Retention Rate	85%	90%
Earnings Replacement Rate	80%	68%
Unemployment Insurance		
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	89.9%	87.6%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	59.5%	62.1%
Entered Employment Rate for UI claimants	N/A	N/A
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82.5%	83.6%
Wagner-Peyser Employment Service		
Entered Employment Rate	64%	63%
Employment Retention Rate	81%	79%
Average Earnings	TBD	\$10,270
Workforce Investment Act Adult Program		
Entered Employment Rate	76%	76.4%
Employment Retention Rate	82%	82.2%
Average Earnings	\$11,000	\$9,858
Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker Program		
Entered Employment Rate	84%	81.8%
Employment Retention Rate	90%	87.8%
Average Earnings	\$13,800	\$12,690
Workforce Investment Act Youth Program		
Placement in Employment or Education rate	TBD	58%
Attainment of Degree or Certificate rate	TBD	36%
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	TBD	N/A

There are 36 GPRA measures for ETA programs. For three measures, goals are still being determined. (For two of these, results were available for the measures involved.) For the 28 measures where results and goals were available, 13 goals (or almost half) were met or exceeded. For 11 of these measures, the goals were exceeded. It should be pointed out that one goal, the Foreign Labor Certification program processing applications for H-1B temporary programs within seven days, was 100 percent, and therefore could be met but not exceeded. Most of the percentage results were within ten percentage points of the goals. For the Foreign Labor Certification program, the percentage of employer applications for labor certification resolved within six months of filing was 86 percent, 143 percent of the goal of 60 percent.

Adult Program Results

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

Program Description

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

The goal of the programs serving adults is to utilize a demand-driven One-Stop workforce system approach. Participants are helped to access postsecondary education and training to improve employment and earnings prospects. The program activities not only aim to help all adults be productive members of the workforce, but to improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the nation in the global economy.

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

Adult Program Results

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

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

Program Highlights

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs have begun to employ a new “certificate” definition for the calculation of the Employment and Credential/Certificate Rate for participants who began receiving services in PY 2006. These rates currently stand at just under (Adult) and over (Dislocated Worker) the 70 percent mark, which are increases over PY 2005 (first quarter as well as entire year data). However, there may be a decline in these rates as current participants exit their programs because the new definition excludes both certificates awarded by workforce investment boards and work readiness certificates, which were formerly included in the total.

Also of note is a new definition for the common earnings measure, “Average Earnings,” which will look at six months of earnings after completion of services.

The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) has been collecting data for common measures since PY 2004, which was a baseline year for the Entered Employment Rate. Program Year 2005 was a baseline year for the Employment Retention Rate, and PY 2006 is a baseline year for the Average Earnings measure.

SCSEP’s primary measures are set by statute: placement, service level, retention, and service to those most in need. The SCSEP performance measure definitions differ from the common measures definitions (for retention and for entered employment versus placement).

Summary of Performance Data

WIA Adult Program

- The 12-month rates for entry into employment and retention in employment are virtually unchanged from the previous 12-month period.
- The Average Earnings of \$9,858 is a new measure this quarter and cannot be compared to any previous measure.

- Nearly 104,000 participants in the WIA Adult program received training services in the quarter that ended September 30. This is a drop from the 148,000 reported in the same quarter of PY 2005. There was also a drop when measured cumulatively over a four quarter period: 193,530 for the 12 months ending September 30, 2006, compared to 251,039 for the comparable period one year earlier.

WIA Dislocated Worker Program

- The Entered Employment Rate decreased by nearly one and a half percentage points since the last reported figure of 83.2 percent. The Employment Retention Rate is unchanged.

Adult Program Results

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

Performance Results for Quarter Ending 9/30/2006*					
	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service	Older Worker (SCSEP)	WIA 167 National Farmworker Jobs Program
Entered Employment Rate	76.4%	81.8%	63%	37%	63.8%
Employment Retention Rate	82.2%	87.8%	79%	54%	80.4%
Average Earnings**	\$9,858	\$12,690	\$10,270	\$4,885	\$7,871

Performance Results for Quarter Ending 9/30/2005*					
	WIA Adult Program	WIA Dislocated Worker Program	Wagner-Peyser Employment Service	Older Worker (SCSEP)	WIA 167 National Farmworker Jobs Program
Entered Employment Rate	76.3%	83.2%	63%	34%	65.5%
Employment Retention Rate	82.3%	87.7%	80%	48%	81%
Earnings Change	\$4,044	\$461	\$1,580	N/A	\$6,754

* Quarterly performance data is based on the most recent four quarters.

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

- The Average Earnings of \$12,690 is a new measure this quarter and cannot be compared to any previous measure.
- Nearly 76,000 participants in the WIA Dislocated Worker program received training services in the quarter that ended September 30, 2006. This is a drop from the 111,000 reported for the same quarter of PY 2005. There was also a drop when measured cumulatively over a four quarter period: 126,185 for the 12 months ending September 30, 2006, compared to 181,673 for the comparable period one year earlier.

Wagner-Peyser Employment Service

- The 12-month Entered Employment Rate of 63 percent for the Wagner-Peyser program remains the same as was reported for the 12 months ending September 30, 2005.
- The Employment Retention Rate declined by one point in the quarter ending September 30, 2006, compared to the same quarter in PY 2005.

Adult Program Results

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

- The Average Earnings of \$10,270 is a new measure this quarter and cannot be compared to any previous measure.
- Approximately 3.5 million of the 14 million participants during the 12 months ending September 30, 2006, were self-service participants.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

- The SCSEP achieved an Entered Employment Rate of 37 percent in the first quarter of PY 2006, increasing three percentage points over the first quarter of PY 2005.
- The Employment Retention Rate of 54 percent for the SCSEP shows an even larger increase from last year's figure of 48 percent.

National Farmworker Jobs Program

- The program served a total of 8,195 participants for the four quarter period ending September 30, 2006. Of the total participants, 1,176 exited the program.

WIA Adult exiters had Average Earnings of \$9,858 for the quarter ending September 30, 2006.

Adult Program Results

Indian and Native American Program

Indian and Native American Program Results		
	Program Year ending 6/30/06	Program Year ending 6/30/05
Percentage entering unsubsidized employment	57.0%	53.5%
Hourly wage gain	\$4.80	\$3.50
Percentage achieving an employability enhancement	54.8%	51.8%
Percentage achieving a positive termination	86.4%	84.4%

Program Highlights

Indian and Native American (INA) Program Section 166 grantees promote the employability of the unemployed, underemployed, or low income Native Americans. The program may do so by developing the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of participants and promoting the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian

communities. As coordination and collaboration are core principles under WIA, grantees work closely with their partners in the workforce system, including the states' local workforce investment boards, by cross-referring program participants and joining partners to leverage program resources. Section 166 grantees have recorded increasing success in boosting the employability of program participants. Although program participants typically have substantial barriers to success at intake, and many Native American communities are among the most economically depressed in America, grantees have recorded steadily rising job placement rates over the past six years. Further, those who have obtained a job in the most recent Program Year realized an average hourly wage gain of \$4.80, which is the highest level the program has ever recorded.

Summary of Performance Data

- In PY 2005, 17,115 participants were served, and 12,539 participants exited after receiving program services.
- The program recorded its highest performance levels in at least two decades in PY 2005. For example, 7,143 (or 57 percent of all exiters) received a placement in unsubsidized employment, which is 3.5 percentage points higher than last year's rate.
- Those who were placed increased their hourly wage by an average of \$4.80. Again, this represents a much higher wage gain than Section 166 grantees have ever recorded.
- 10,834 exiters (86.4 percent) recorded a positive exit, meaning that they were placed in jobs, successfully completed their training, or entered some other training program not funded by Section 166.
- Data reported in this summary pertain to PY 2005 (July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006).

Adult Program Results

National Emergency Grants

Program Description

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

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

NEGs are generally awarded in five categories—

Regular NEGs fund employment-related assistance for workers affected by mass layoffs and plant closures as soon as the employer has made a public announcement. The response may be for a single company of more than 50 workers, a group of workers being laid off in the same industry, or a group of smaller employers in a community, especially in rural areas.

Military Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 2005) NEG-funded BRAC projects help states and local communities respond to those directly and indirectly impacted by BRAC 2005. These funds are integrated with state formula funds, Department of Defense resources and other partner programs.

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) NEG Dual-Enrollment projects are funded as part of the TAA-NEG integration of resources for trade-impacted dislocated workers to ensure they have access to the full array of training and income support benefits available through the TAA program.

Disaster Grants provide funds to states in which FEMA has declared a disaster that is eligible for public assistance. They are used to fund temporary disaster relief employment for eligible individuals to (1) work on projects that provide food, clothing, shelter and other humanitarian assistance for disaster victims and (2) work to assist communities with the demolition, cleaning, repair, renovation and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed public structures, facilities, and lands located within the disaster area. Assistance to enable individuals to return to the workforce may also be provided.

Health Coverage Tax Credit funds may be awarded through the NEG system to cover infrastructure costs and short-term “gap” payments to eligible TAA, Alternative TAA (ATAA) or Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) recipients pursuant to WIA Section 173(f) and (g), as amended by the Trade Reform Act of 2002.

Summary of Performance Data

For PY 2006, \$110,967,965 was made available for obligation. During the first quarter (July 1 – September 30), ETA awarded seven NEGs totaling \$10,371,061 to assist approximately 2,064 workers.

As a result of fewer natural disasters and hurricanes in recent months, the number of

grants, the amount of funds awarded and the number of people served all declined in comparison to the quarter ending September 30, 2005. The total grants dropped by over half, from 16 to seven. The funds awarded fell from over \$63 million to just over \$10 million, an 80 percent decline. The number of persons served fell over 97 percent, from 84,679 to 2,064.

Performance Results						
	Number of Grants		Amount of Funds Awarded		Approximate Number of Workers Served	
	Quarter ending 9/30/06	Quarter ending 9/30/05	Quarter ending 9/30/06	Quarter ending 9/30/05	Quarter ending 9/30/06	Quarter ending 9/30/05
New Regular Grants	3	1	\$4,067,465	\$237,258	510	50
New BRAC Grants	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
New Dual Enrollment Grants	1	1	\$1,613,026	\$129,938	106	51
New Disaster Grants	1	8	\$1,986,000	\$59,199,999	150	81,432
Incremental Awards Follow-on	2	6	\$2,704,570	\$3,832,601	1,298	3,146
All Awards Total	7	16	\$10,371,061	\$63,399,796	2,064	84,679

Adult Program Results

Trade Adjustment Assistance

Program Description

Economic globalization has led to dynamic changes in many business sectors. While new jobs are created, others are lost. The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program provides assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA is an integral part of the comprehensive workforce development system, helping workers dislocated because of foreign trade adjust to changing market conditions and shifting skill requirements.

The TAA program offers services to certified individuals that include: 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 WIA and other partner programs, and are essential to ensuring that the TAA training investment results in optimal performance outcomes.

Fiscal Year Highlights

In FY 2006, the TAA program maintained strong outcomes first achieved in FY 2005.

- Participants in the TAA program tend to be older experienced workers, with

no education beyond high school. A little over half of all participants are over the age of 45.

- On average, a TAA participant has almost ten years of tenure with the layoff employer. Most TAA participants, 74 percent, have a high school degree or less, and only eight percent have a college degree.

FY 2006 Highlights

Petition Investigations:

- Total Petition Decisions Issued: 2,478
- Total Certifications Issued: 1,428
- Estimated Number of Workers Covered by Certifications: 120,314
- Average Petition Processing Time: 31 days

Service Delivery:

- New Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) Recipients: 53,493
- Total Training Participants: 80,700
 - Continuing: 47,133
 - New Enrollments: 33,567
- Average Weeks of Training Received: 59

Annual Outcomes for FY 2006

- Entered Employment Rate: 70%
- Employment Retention Rate: 91%
- Earnings Replacement Rate: 76%

Performance Results

	Quarter ending 9/30/2006	Quarter ending 9/30/2005
Entered Employment Rate	71%	70%
Employment Retention Rate	90%	88%
Earnings Replacement Rate	68%	63%

Summary of Performance Data

- When compared to the quarter ending September 30, 2005, TAA demonstrated a small increase in the scores for all three of its performance measures.
- The largest increase among the measures was the Earnings Replacement Rate, which was five percentage points above the measure from the same quarter in 2005.

Adult Program Results

Foreign Labor Certification

Program Description

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

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification (PERM) allows employers to permanently hire foreign workers when there are not sufficient numbers of U.S. workers who are able, willing, qualified and available to perform the job. In addition, the program ensures that the employment of the foreign worker does not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of American workers who are similarly employed.

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

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

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

Program Highlights

Since March 2005, permanent labor certification requests have been filed under a new PERM rule and processed by two new National Processing Centers, one each in Chicago and Atlanta. The new program accepts electronically filed applications, reducing paperwork and allowing for prompt approval or rejection of employer requests for labor certification.

This re-engineered process has resulted in dramatically improved processing times and a more consistent application of policy in processing applications filed by employers. The Office of Foreign Labor Certification has certified 85,304 cases since March 28, 2005. Of that total, 48 percent (40,946 cases) were certified within 30 calendar days and another 20 percent (17,061 cases) were certified between 31 and 60 calendar days.

Summary of Performance Data

- The new PERM system has resulted in an improvement in the timely processing of cases with more than 75 percent of permanent labor certification applications being processed within 60 days and almost half certified within 30 days.
- In the period March 25, 2005, to September 30, 2006, a total of 140,465 applications were received and a total of

122,900 processed. Of these, over 85,000 were certified and about 34,000 denied.

- The five states where the largest number of certification applications were submitted are California, New York, Florida, Texas, and New Jersey.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 9/30/2006	Quarter ending 9/30/2005
Percent of employer applications for permanent labor certification resolved within six months of filing	86%	57%
Process employer labor condition applications for H-1B professional/ specialty temporary program within seven days	100%	100%
Percent of accepted H-2A applications for temporary employment in agricultural work processed within 15 business days	96.7%	97.1%
Percent of H-2B applications for temporary employment in non-skilled work processed within 60 days of receipt	82%	85%

Adult Program Results

Prisoner Reentry Initiative

Program Description

The President's Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) seeks to reduce recidivism and strengthen urban communities that receive large numbers of returning prisoners by providing employment services such as mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services, so that the former prisoners may sustain employment. To implement this demonstration, DOL has awarded competitive grants to faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs). The grants are complemented by Department of Justice (DOJ) competitive grants to state agencies to provide pre-release services to prisoners who will be returning to the target communities. DOL received over 500 applications last year, and awarded grants in 30 communities in 20 states in November 2005.

DOL grant funds can be used to provide a variety of services to returning prisoners, including workforce development, job training, on-the-job training, work experience, basic skills remediation, counseling and case management, mentoring and other reentry services. DOL grant funds may not be used for housing, substance abuse treatment services or the pre-release services that are provided through DOJ grants to state agencies.

Program Highlights

- In the quarter ending September 30, 2006, 32 percent of participants received education or job training activities, 89 percent have received workforce preparation activities, 11 percent have been involved in community service activities, 39 percent have received mentoring, and 68 percent have received supportive services.
- The Department of Health and Human Services is helping PRI grantees coordinate with its Access to Recovery (ATR) grantees to provide substance abuse treatment and housing assistance.

Summary of Performance Data

- Data collected in the first year since the program began in March 2006 are being used to establish baselines, upon which performance goals will be built.
- Data to calculate the measures of Employment Retention, Average Earnings, and Recidivism will be available by the quarter ending June 30, 2007.

- The Entered Employment Rate to date is 61 percent, (60 percent for the quarter ending September 30, 2006); however, because the program is so new, this is based on only a small number of exiters.
- Initial baseline data include:
 - 850 job placements in the quarter and 1,515 in the program to date.
 - \$9.13 average wage at placement in the quarter and \$9.11 in the program to date.
 - 116 degrees/certificates obtained in the quarter and 149 in the program to date.
 - 107 re-arrests/re-incarcerations in the quarter and 142 in the program to date.

Adult Program Results

Registered Apprenticeship

Program Description

The Registered Apprenticeship System is a Federal-State partnership. Registered apprenticeship combines on-the-job learning with theoretical related instruction provided by various educational institutions and sponsors. The Office of Apprenticeship (OA) is seeking opportunities to link the apprenticeship system with WIRED and is focusing on three strategic areas established for all ETA programs in FY 2007:

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

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

Fiscal Year Highlights

The national apprenticeship system continues to be a valuable contributor to our nation's workforce system offering both employment and career training. Through the combined efforts of OA and their State Apprenticeship Council (SAC)/Agency partners, the apprenticeship system in FY 2006:

- **Included approximately 450,000 total apprentices.**
- **Maintained 29,000 programs and 3,000 new programs.**

- **Registered over 187,000 new apprentices, which includes both federal (107,000) and state workload.**

Summary of Performance Data

The targets for the common measure performance indicators of Employment Retention, Wage Gain and Efficiency were exceeded.

- **First quarter registrant retention rate, nine months after registration, was 82 percent compared to 78 percent in FY 2005.**
- **The hourly wage gain of \$1.32 (from \$12.16 to \$13.48) is almost five percent greater than the FY 2005 wage gain of \$1.26 (from \$11.92 to \$13.18).**
- **The efficiency, or cost per registered apprentice, was \$97, lower than many other federal employment and training programs.**
- **OA's efforts to implement common measures address the recommendations made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). These common measures will help further demonstrate the effectiveness of the apprenticeship system as a training and employment program.**

OA will explore and identify opportunities to link the apprenticeship system with the recently launched WIRED Initiative. OA will also support the three strategic areas established by Assistant Secretary Emily DeRocco for all ETA programs and initiatives in FY 2007: working in a regional economic context, providing greater access to post-secondary education and alternative pathways

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 9/30/2006	Quarter ending 9/30/2005
Employment Retention Rate	82%	78%
Average Wage Gain	\$1.32	\$1.26
Number of new programs in the High Growth Job Training Initiative Industries	606	541
New Apprentices by Major Industry	107,004	73,973

for at-risk youth, and increasing technology-based learning. All efforts toward our FY 2007 goals align with ETA's goals to increase employment, earnings, and retention within our nation's workforce.

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

Adult Program Results

Unemployment Insurance

Program Description

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) system has been the nation's first line of defense against unemployment for 70 years. UI temporarily replaces part of lost wages, and it reduces the personal financial hardship due to unemployment and stabilizes the economy during economic downturns. The UI system's benefit structure is premised on reemployment: benefits are temporary; initial and continuing benefit eligibility requires that a claimant's unemployment be involuntary; and claimants must be able to work, available for work, and, typically, actively seeking work. The concrete application of these requirements varies considerably among the 53 state UI programs (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

Fiscal Year Highlights

The UI system performed well in FY 2006. Improving economic conditions reduced the total unemployment rate from 5.2 percent in FY 2005 to 4.8 percent in FY 2006, and the number of new beneficiaries declined from 8.1 million to

7.5 million. The Reciprocity Rate rose, the percentage of persons exhausting benefits fell slightly, and the average number of payments per recipient was about the same. The expanding economy and the counter-cyclical financing mechanisms characteristic of UI tax systems gave most states' trust fund accounts a positive cash flow over the last 12 months. Overall fund solvency was higher than last year, and at the end of the year, only one state had an outstanding loan.

States' First Payment Timeliness declined sharply, from 89.3 to 87.6 percent. Analysts estimate that two-thirds of the decline was due to the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on timeliness in the Gulf States, especially Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Louisiana, for example, made only 47 percent of its Intrastate First Payments Timely in FY 2006 versus 92 percent in FY 2004. Some of the remaining decline may be attributed to impacts on states that assisted them.

The Department continues to improve UI payment integrity by providing funds for

States to implement access to the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) and to conduct Reemployment and Eligibility Assistance (REA) reviews to enforce UI eligibility requirements and speed beneficiaries' return to suitable work.

Thirty-seven states were funded to implement an NDNH cross match—an additional tool for swiftly detecting and preventing payments to claimants who have returned to work—of which 18 were conducting cross matches by year end. Twenty states have been conducting REAs since 2005, and the Department's FY 2007 budget request included funding to raise that number to 40. The Department promoted efficiency through competitive grants for automation and program improvements.

Adult Program Results

Unemployment Insurance

Performance Results

	Year ending 9/30/2006	Year ending 9/30/2005
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	87.6%	89.3%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	62.1%	58.2%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants	N/A	N/A
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	83.7%	82.5%

Summary of Performance Data

In FY 2006, the UI system attained two of three performance targets. A baseline value for the reemployment measure was established at 62.4 percent.

- **Employer tax liability determinations at 83.7 percent exceeded the target rate of 82.5 percent.**
- **Detection of recoverable overpayments at 62.1 percent surpassed the established target rate of 59.5 percent.**

Operational Data

	Year ending 9/30/2006	Year ending 9/30/2005
Percent of unemployed who received UI	35.9%	35.2%
Percent of recipients who exhaust benefits	35.3%	36.6%
Percent of recipients of prime working age	73.7%	74.3%
Percent of recipients who are female	44.5%	44.0%
New initial UI claims	11,301,864	11,955,822
Number of first UI payments	7,538,040	8,082,508
Average duration of UI (weeks)	15.5	15.4

Youth Program Results

WIA Youth Program

Program Description

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

Program Highlights

In response to a 2003 White House Task Force Report on Disadvantaged Youth, many government agencies and departments have engaged in a more collaborative approach at the national, state, and local levels to serve our nation's neediest youth. Through an interagency work group, they have been seeking to develop innovative approaches, enhance the quality of services delivered, improve efficiencies, and improve the outcomes for the youth served. Recently, the Departments of Transportation and Agriculture have joined the federal partnership. ETA has been integrally involved in creating and implementing this "Shared Vision for Youth," which seeks the following objectives:

- Developing and coordinating policy within existing structures to address the needs of disadvantaged youth.
- Maximizing interagency collaboration to utilize the expertise of each federal agency.

- Coordinating federal research so the government can fund programs that help disadvantaged youth.
- Finding and elevating models of “what-works” and helping replicate them nationwide.
- Developing innovative model strategies that effectively respond to the needs of disadvantaged youth.

In the quarter that ended September 30, 2006, sixteen state teams attended Advanced Level Youth Forums in Atlanta where they received advanced technical guidance on aligning resources, resource mapping and the identification of specific outcomes and other projects to improve the delivery of services to the most vulnerable youth.

Summary of Performance Data

- This first quarter of PY 2006 is the first in which all three youth common measures are being fully implemented. Data collected last year were used to establish program baselines; therefore, no comparison data are available.
- Placement in Employment or Education is slightly below the 60 percent goal.

Data collected last year were used to establish program baselines; therefore, no comparison data are available.

- Attainment of a Degree or Certificate is slightly below the 40 percent goal.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 9/30/2006	Quarter ending 9/30/2005
Placement in Employment or Education Rate	57.8%	N/A
Attainment of Degree or Certificate Rate	36.4%	N/A
Literacy and Numeracy Gains	N/A	N/A

A SHARED VISION FOR YOUTH
ETA has been integrally involved in creating and implementing a “Shared Vision for Youth,” which is bringing together relevant expertise and coordinating programmatic efforts of the Federal Departments of Labor, Education, Health and Human Services, Justice, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, the Social Security Administration, and the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Youth Program Results

Youth Offender Demonstration

Program Description

In 1999, ETA initiated the 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. Consistent with both the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative and the Shared Youth Vision, DOL's youth offender grants provide offenders and those at-risk of offending with the information, advice, job search assistance and training they need to obtain and retain employment and advance toward long-term careers while providing employers with skilled workers. In addition to helping youth attain employment or an education credential, this effort seeks to ensure that youth offenders returning to the community remain crime-free.

Demonstration findings suggested institutional change that, if replicated in local areas, could assist youth offenders and at-risk youth to enter the labor market. The demonstration was implemented in three consecutive rounds of grants; the final grants were completed in June 2005.

Program Highlights

The later youth offender grants continue to build on strategies from 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-based 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.

Summary of Performance Data

Cumulative results from program inception through the quarter ending September 30, 2006, include:

- Only 8.5 percent of youth offenders have been re-arrested after entering the project.
- 6,193 youth have been placed for the first time in new job opportunities.
- 7,467 youth (43.4 percent) experienced successful outcomes, which included: placement in unsubsidized employment, the military, long-term occupational skills training, and postsecondary education.
- 1,762 youth (14.5 percent) attained a diploma or GED. The relatively low

rate reflects the election by youth to pursue other program tracks than those leading to a diploma or GED. In addition, many youth are still working toward their GED or high school diploma.

- A total of 17,318 youth were served by the project; 2,127 of these in the quarter ending September 30, 2006.

Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 9/30/06	Four quarters ending 9/30/06
Youth Offenders Participating In Project Activity	51.6%	N/A
Youth Offenders Re-Arrested	11.3%	8.5%
Placed In Unsubsidized Employment	39.2%	35.9%
Obtaining a Diploma or GED	20.9%	14.5%
Successful Outcomes	54.2%	43.4%

Youth Program Results

Indian and Native American Youth Program

Program Description

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

Program Highlights

- The INA data collection software has been revised to incorporate common measures and will allow the program to report on a quarterly basis. Grantees will begin reporting against the youth common measures in April 2007.

Summary of Performance Data

Data reported in this summary pertain to the period from April 1, 2006, through September 30, 2006.

- There were 7,251 total participants, with 4,584 participants exiting after receiving program services.
- The percentage who found employment after exiting the program for the semi-annual period is comparable to PY 2005 performance levels. Of the 4,584 participants exiting the program, 239 obtained unsubsidized employment.

- The semi-annual educational attainment rate for PY 2006 increased to 77%. A total of 3,548 participants improved basic skills by at least two grade levels, attained a high school diploma, attained a GED, or completed occupational skills training.

Performance Results		
	Period from 4/1/06-9/30/06	Period from 4/1/05-9/30/05
Percentage entering unsubsidized employment	5%	6%
Attainment of a High School Diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels, or completed Occupational Skills Training	77%	67%
Participants Who Attained 2 or More Goals	76%	79%

ETA Initiatives

President's High Growth Job Training Initiative

Program Description

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

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

- Over 121,000 workers are expected to be served under this initiative.
- Over 51,000 workers have already completed their training.

Program Highlights

On July 18, 2006, U.S. Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao announced five grants totaling \$5,989,023 to train over 1,100 workers in the financial services industry. The grants were awarded to: the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (\$2,748,405); the Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation (\$793,000); the International Association of Jewish Vocational Services (New Jersey

and California, \$1 million); ARCH Training Center (Washington, D.C., \$269,193); and the Ohio Board of Regents (Ohio, Louisiana and Florida, \$1,178,425).

Community-Based Job Training Grants

Program Description

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

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

In the first round, ETA awarded a total of \$125 million to 70 community colleges competing for the President's Community-Based Job Training Grants.

These 70 grants are expected to train approximately 60,000 workers in 40 states.

Program Highlights

On July 3, 2006, U.S. Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao announced the second competition for an additional \$125 million to be awarded through President Bush's Community-Based Job Training Grants. In addition to awarding grants to individual community and technical colleges, the competition was expanded to include community college districts, state community college systems, One-Stop Career Centers and other entities in areas without access to community colleges.

ETA has awarded a total of \$267,351,828 in 138 investments under the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative.

ETA Internet-Based Assistance

Program Description

America's Career InfoNet (ACINet)

www.CareerInfoNet.org, provides national, state, and local career and workforce information using career tools, career and industry profiles, videos, and other Web-based resources.

America's Service Locator (ASL)

www.servicelocator.org, directs citizens to available workforce services and community assets 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.

Career Voyages

www.careervoyages.gov, presents information on high growth, in-demand occupations, along with the skills and education needed to obtain those jobs. It is a collaboration between the Department of Labor and the Department of Education. While Career Voyages provides value to all Americans, it especially targets students, parents, career advisors, and career changers.

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.

Program Highlights

- The new Competency Model Clearinghouse section of ACINet supports ETA's WIRED Initiative by providing industry a means to publicize emerging skill needs and aiding businesses, the workforce investment system and educators in identifying emerging skill demands in the U.S. workplace.
<http://www.careeronestop.org/CompetencyModel>
- ACINet resources are being leveraged to provide essential elements for the Workforce and Innovation Technical Solution (WITS) initiative. WITS is a tool that allows WIRED regions to access comprehensive economic and workforce data when making decisions about policy, resource allocation, industry cluster and sub-cluster analysis, as well as capacity building.
- America's Service Locator (ASL) better aligned its mapping and display capabilities with regional economies by depicting the locations of key

apprenticeship offices and partners throughout the United States.

- The ETA Toll Free Help Line (1-877-US2-JOBS), a public information companion to the Service Locator, answered 47,162 inquiries on workforce issues and answered over 24,170 questions concerning unemployment issues.

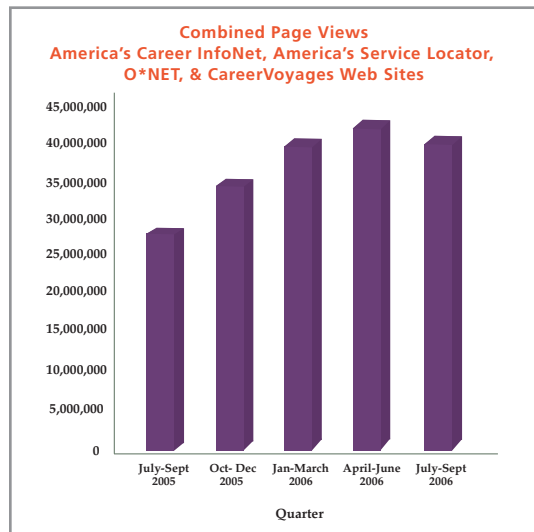
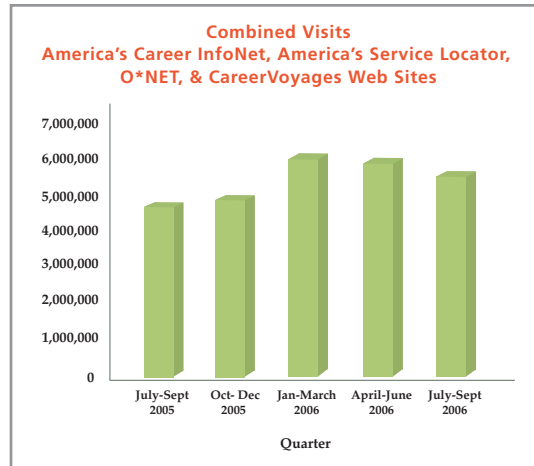
Summary of Performance Data

- ACINet received 1,669,283 visits during the quarter ending September 30, 2006, and delivered 16,327,962 page views to its customers during this period, an increase of 35.6 percent in page views in 2006 compared to the same quarter of 2005.
- ASL received 431,078 visits during the July-September 2006 quarter and delivered 7,582,462 page views to its customers during this period, a marked increase of 111 percent compared to the same period in 2005. This steady increase in page views is largely due to the release of new datasets and mapping services that link ASL content to other ETA internet-based assistance tools.

The O*NET Web sites received 2.1 million visits during the July-September 2006 quarter, an increase of 71 percent over the same quarter the previous year. The sites delivered 10.7 million page views to its customers during the period, an increase of 73 percent.

ETA Internet-Based Assistance

- Career Voyages had a 76 percent increase in page views and a 30 percent increase in visits for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, compared to the same quarter in 2005.
- Downloads of O*NET products provide a means of making O*NET information available. Both public and private vendors develop products using O*NET information and reach millions of customers. There were 18,552 downloads of the O*NET database and O*NET career exploration tool files, an increase of 36 percent from the same quarter in 2005.
- Visits to the CareerOneStop, Career Voyages, and O*NET Web sites trended upward in the July-September 2006 quarter by over 500,000 visits compared to the same quarter in the previous year.



Performance Results		
	Quarter ending 9/30/2006	Quarter ending 9/30/2005
Number of visits on ACINet	1,669,283	1,700,945
Number of page views on ACINet	16,327,962	12,039,236
Number of visits on ASL	431,078	486,835
Number of page views on ASL	7,582,462	3,578,386
Number of visits on Career Voyages	404,733	281,923
Number of page views on Career Voyages	2,890,762	1,644,546
Number of visits on O*NET	2,158,119	1,259,556
Number of page views on O*NET	10,706,952	6,187,125
O*NET product downloads	18,552	13,656

Glossary of Performance Measures

Q=Quarter

COMMON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

Adult Measures

Entered Employment

Of those who are not employed at the date of participation:

The number of adult participants who are employed in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of adult participants who exit during the quarter.

Employment Retention

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

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

Average Earnings

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

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

Average Earnings Change in Six Months¹

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

Youth Measures

Attainment of a Degree or Certificate

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

Literacy and Numeracy Gains

Of those out-of-school youth who are basic skills deficient: the number of youth participants who increase one or more educational functioning levels divided by the number of youth participants who have completed a year in the program (i.e., one year from the date of first youth program service) plus the number of youth participants who exit before completing a year in the program.

Placement in Employment or Education

Of those who are not in postsecondary education or employment (including the military) at the date of participation: the

number of youth participants who are in employment (including the military) or enrolled in postsecondary education and/or advanced training/occupational skills training in the first quarter after the exit quarter divided by the number of youth participants who exit during the quarter.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Foreign Labor Certification

Percent of H-1B Applications Processed Within Seven Days of the Filing Date for Which No Prevailing Wage Issues Are Identified

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

Percent of Employer Applications for Labor Certification Under the Streamlined System that Are Resolved Within Six Months of Filing

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

Glossary of Performance Measures

Q=Quarter

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

The Average Cost for Processing a New PERM Application

This calculation is part of the Department's Cost Analysis Manager (CAM) initiative.

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

This estimate is based on the difference between the date an application is received by a State Workforce Agency and the date it is processed by ETA divided by the total number of applications received for a given reporting period. An application is considered processed if the last significant event is: (1) certified, (2) denied, (3) withdrawn, (4) remand issued to the employer, or (5) remand issued to the State Workforce Agency.

Indian and Native American Adults

Average Hourly Wage Gain

Measures the INA program's ability to increase participant earnings by comparing "pre-program" wages with

"post-program" wages. As a dollar amount, the post-program wages minus pre-program wages for those participants that obtained employment after exiting the program. The outcome for this measure is an average of all "pre" and "post" program wages for all participants that obtained employment at exit.

Employability Enhancement Rate

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Positive Termination Rate

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

Indian and Native American Youth

Attainment of Two or More Goals

The total number of youth participants enrolled in the Grantee's Supplemental Youth Services Program who attained at

least two of the thirteen goals listed in the legislation divided by the total number of Supplemental Youth Services participants enrolled during the report period.

Educational Attainment for Dropouts

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

Internet-Based Assistance

The Number of Page Views on America's Career InfoNet

The Dissemination of O*NET Data Measured by Site Visits

The Number of Page Views on Career Voyages

Percent of New Requirements Ratings for O*NET-SOC Occupations

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

Percent of O*NET-SOC Occupations for Which Updated Data Are Released

Number of occupations for which incumbent survey activities have been

Glossary of Performance Measures

Q=Quarter

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

Website Visits to O*NET

Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI)

Recidivism Rate

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

Registered Apprenticeship Employment Retention

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

Earnings Gain

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

Average Cost Per Registered Apprentice

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

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

Placement Rate

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

Service Level

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

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

Earnings Replacement Rate ¹

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely

The percentage of intrastate UI benefit first payments for full weeks of unemployment issued within 14 days

following the first compensable week in states with a waiting week, and 21 days in non-waiting week states.

Detection of Recoverable Overpayments

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

Entered Employment Rate

The percent of persons receiving an intrastate first payment in a given quarter who had earnings in the next quarter.

Percent of Employer Tax Liability Determinations Made Timely

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

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

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

Following are the latest quarterly spending reports for the WIA Title 1B programs. Please note that the outcomes for these resources have not yet been reported.

WIA Youth, Adults and Dislocated Worker Programs Combined

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability				Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06*	
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds			Total Available 7/1/06-6/30/07*	\$ 7/1/06 - 09/30/06*		as % of Total Available
			PY 2006 7/1/2006 *	FY 2007 10/01/06	Total				
	TOTAL	\$1,134,315,822	\$1,417,670,753	\$1,558,220,000	\$2,975,890,753	\$4,110,206,575	\$662,065,231	16.1%	\$3,448,141,344
3	Alabama	16,759,972	18,630,875	19,570,383	38,201,258	54,961,230	8,798,465	16.0%	46,162,765
6	Alaska	1,862,429	4,912,329	5,667,727	10,580,056	12,442,485	1,184,807	9.5%	11,257,678
6	Arizona	23,281,779	21,110,142	21,227,014	42,337,156	65,618,935	7,453,710	11.4%	58,165,225
4	Arkansas	12,048,658	13,103,988	13,782,392	26,886,380	38,935,038	5,776,716	14.8%	33,158,322
6	California	131,932,676	196,710,047	216,539,460	413,249,507	545,182,183	97,794,860	17.9%	447,387,323
4	Colorado	21,838,622	18,948,354	21,445,371	40,393,725	62,232,347	8,161,042	13.1%	54,071,305
1	Connecticut	5,020,617	12,061,341	13,834,507	25,895,848	30,916,465	5,691,732	18.4%	25,224,733
2	Delaware	1,826,640	3,164,970	2,954,775	6,119,745	7,946,385	1,274,702	16.0%	6,671,683
2	District of Columbia	3,806,052	6,124,413	6,613,331	12,737,744	16,543,796	3,791,961	22.9%	12,751,835
3	Florida	62,474,076	48,234,201	52,174,733	100,408,934	162,883,010	28,927,226	17.8%	133,955,784
3	Georgia	24,030,283	28,796,134	34,265,256	63,061,390	87,091,673	13,435,368	15.4%	73,656,305
6	Hawaii	2,883,398	4,015,614	3,599,818	7,615,432	10,498,830	2,378,878	22.7%	8,119,952
6	Idaho	2,107,890	4,070,442	3,906,251	7,976,693	10,084,583	1,679,527	16.7%	8,405,056
5	Illinois	56,428,495	73,413,055	83,760,286	157,173,341	213,601,836	28,156,320	13.2%	185,445,516
5	Indiana	28,150,373	28,621,349	30,757,581	59,378,930	87,529,303	10,146,682	11.6%	77,382,621
5	Iowa	5,602,192	8,136,667	8,872,089	17,008,756	22,610,948	3,336,664	14.8%	19,274,284
5	Kansas	12,429,142	12,012,479	13,258,531	25,271,010	37,700,152	3,013,828	8.0%	34,686,324
3	Kentucky	20,798,878	17,900,723	20,231,750	38,132,473	58,931,351	8,925,250	15.1%	50,006,101
4	Louisiana	23,569,847	23,984,780	27,760,941	51,745,721	75,315,568	12,546,788	16.7%	62,768,780
1	Maine	2,204,576	4,385,604	4,833,065	9,218,669	11,423,245	2,414,486	21.1%	9,008,759
2	Maryland	10,570,884	14,414,203	15,535,739	29,949,942	40,520,826	7,074,527	17.5%	33,446,299
1	Massachusetts	13,632,006	23,569,074	24,344,529	47,913,603	61,545,609	11,500,390	18.7%	50,045,219
5	Michigan	37,069,707	76,939,139	91,230,391	168,169,530	205,239,237	33,505,225	16.3%	171,734,012
5	Minnesota	9,355,569	14,470,581	15,316,248	29,786,829	39,142,398	8,568,223	21.9%	30,574,175
3	Mississippi	6,986,119	21,516,445	24,655,628	46,172,073	53,158,192	8,853,350	16.7%	44,304,842
5	Missouri	10,442,358	31,902,356	35,211,106	67,113,462	77,555,820	12,482,235	16.1%	65,073,585
4	Montana	1,719,927	3,528,565	3,485,917	7,014,482	8,734,409	1,672,885	19.2%	7,061,524
5	Nebraska	6,076,142	4,055,273	4,157,120	8,212,393	14,288,535	1,994,362	14.0%	12,294,173
6	Nevada	2,438,554	5,882,269	6,324,706	12,206,975	14,645,529	3,027,387	20.7%	11,618,142

*Includes PY 2006 Youth beginning 4/1/2006

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

WIA Youth, Adults and Dislocated Worker Programs Combined *Continued*

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability				Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06*	
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds			Total Available 7/1/06-6/30/07*	\$ 7/1/06 - 09/30/06*		as % of Total Available
			PY 2006 7/1/2006 *	FY 2007 10/01/06	Total				
1	New Hampshire	3,228,483	3,359,369	3,437,060	6,796,429	10,024,912	1,748,609	17.4%	8,276,303
1	New Jersey**	36,188,600	29,025,677	30,455,596	59,481,273	95,669,873	19,079,870	19.9%	76,590,003
4	New Mexico	10,745,147	10,108,377	10,942,636	21,051,013	31,796,160	4,433,977	13.9%	27,362,183
1	New York	102,728,216	95,258,974	102,174,335	197,433,309	300,161,525	41,715,799	13.9%	258,445,726
3	North Carolina	32,175,903	37,445,492	42,014,230	79,459,722	111,635,625	22,445,376	20.1%	89,190,249
4	North Dakota	1,711,663	2,975,585	2,484,932	5,460,517	7,172,180	1,250,606	17.4%	5,921,574
5	Ohio	81,509,344	70,953,283	80,394,315	151,347,598	232,856,942	33,129,696	14.2%	199,727,246
4	Oklahoma	16,523,795	12,675,150	12,359,415	25,034,565	41,558,360	6,012,670	14.5%	35,545,690
6	Oregon	18,788,236	26,108,159	30,571,366	56,679,525	75,467,761	10,614,296	14.1%	64,853,465
2	Pennsylvania	37,830,379	57,311,206	61,212,744	118,523,950	156,354,329	26,672,102	17.1%	129,682,227
1	Puerto Rico	36,355,490	46,536,810	52,950,518	99,487,328	135,842,818	19,177,325	14.1%	116,665,493
1	Rhode Island	2,955,930	4,113,822	4,271,917	8,385,739	11,341,669	1,800,531	15.9%	9,541,138
3	South Carolina	25,462,510	29,454,093	34,076,786	63,530,879	88,993,389	12,357,314	13.9%	76,636,075
4	South Dakota	2,589,740	3,032,202	2,625,394	5,657,596	8,247,336	1,013,372	12.3%	7,233,964
3	Tennessee	23,149,779	30,734,254	34,172,307	64,906,561	88,056,340	10,967,084	12.5%	77,089,256
4	Texas	77,884,947	121,956,102	130,467,260	252,423,362	330,308,309	58,559,219	17.7%	271,749,090
4	Utah	4,964,493	8,117,977	8,154,524	16,272,501	21,236,994	2,017,353	9.5%	19,219,641
1	Vermont	677,113	2,975,065	2,483,642	5,458,707	6,135,820	1,572,934	25.6%	4,562,886
2	Virginia	19,899,531	16,826,967	17,987,423	34,814,390	54,713,921	8,377,122	15.3%	46,336,799
6	Washington	25,824,515	34,152,090	38,488,777	72,640,867	98,465,382	17,630,628	17.9%	80,834,754
2	West Virginia	4,183,304	8,385,754	8,603,155	16,988,909	21,172,213	4,074,877	19.2%	17,097,336
5	Wisconsin	10,260,670	18,631,435	20,234,201	38,865,636	49,126,306	12,352,243	25.1%	36,774,063
4	Wyoming	1,330,173	2,917,498	2,340,822	5,258,320	6,588,493	1,494,632	22.7%	5,093,861

*Includes PY 2006 Youth beginning 4/1/2006

**New Jersey data are preliminary.

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

WIA Adult Activities Program

Note: Summaries by program are estimates, due to a portion of the data being reported only for combined programs

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability						Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06	
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds				Total Available 7/1/06-6/30/07	\$ 7/1/06 - 09/30/06	as % of Total Available		
			PY 2006		FY 2007						
			07/01/06	Transfers	10/01/06	Transfers					Total
	TOTAL	\$333,231,818	\$151,818,143	\$6,599,492	\$710,220,000	\$0	\$868,637,635	\$1,201,869,453	\$192,627,339	16.0%	\$1,009,242,114
3	Alabama	4,251,021	2,152,317	518,203	10,068,745	0	12,739,265	16,990,286	3,621,468	21.3%	13,368,818
6	Alaska	392,120	511,068	0	2,390,826	0	2,901,894	3,294,014	521,064	15.8%	2,772,950
6	Arizona	5,468,581	2,443,041	263,444	11,428,781	0	14,135,266	19,603,847	963,038	4.9%	18,640,809
4	Arkansas	3,629,961	1,439,783	0	6,735,446	0	8,175,229	11,805,190	1,915,716	16.2%	9,889,474
6	California	33,649,455	21,549,675	0	100,811,484	0	122,361,159	156,010,614	25,693,506	16.5%	130,317,108
4	Colorado	5,166,143	1,861,374	942,150	8,707,687	0	11,511,211	16,677,354	2,676,936	16.1%	14,000,418
1	Connecticut	1,607,962	1,151,838	0	5,388,411	0	6,540,249	8,148,211	1,648,677	20.2%	6,499,534
2	Delaware	905,672	379,545	0	1,775,550	0	2,155,095	3,060,767	433,422	14.2%	2,627,345
2	District of Columbia	1,489,171	595,390	0	2,785,291	0	3,380,681	4,869,852	1,336,032	27.4%	3,533,820
3	Florida	27,397,523	5,678,743	0	26,565,709	0	32,244,452	59,641,975	12,794,932	21.5%	46,847,043
3	Georgia	8,255,924	2,844,727	0	13,307,907	0	16,152,634	24,408,558	3,364,615	13.8%	21,043,943
6	Hawaii	1,022,300	515,095	0	2,409,664	0	2,924,759	3,947,059	944,181	23.9%	3,002,878
6	Idaho	750,058	431,457	0	2,018,396	0	2,449,853	3,199,911	443,557	13.9%	2,756,354
5	Illinois	15,350,989	7,463,996	0	34,917,296	0	42,381,292	57,732,281	8,221,343	14.2%	49,510,938
5	Indiana	7,879,639	2,874,385	0	13,446,649	0	16,321,034	24,200,673	2,668,329	11.0%	21,532,344
5	Iowa	1,387,248	655,786	0	3,067,833	0	3,723,619	5,110,867	819,797	16.0%	4,291,070
5	Kansas	3,238,013	1,139,695	158,204	5,331,606	0	6,629,505	9,867,518	445,429	4.5%	9,422,089
3	Kentucky	7,500,652	2,154,107	125,000	10,077,120	0	12,356,227	19,856,879	3,934,111	19.8%	15,922,768
4	Louisiana	8,178,975	2,541,328	538,856	11,888,577	0	14,968,761	23,147,736	4,594,835	19.9%	18,552,901
1	Maine	828,409	472,733	0	2,211,491	0	2,684,224	3,512,633	666,672	19.0%	2,845,961
2	Maryland	3,226,621	1,571,042	0	7,349,486	0	8,920,528	12,147,149	1,730,368	14.2%	10,416,781
1	Massachusetts	3,107,823	2,355,833	0	11,020,813	0	13,376,646	16,484,469	2,376,488	14.4%	14,107,981
5	Michigan	12,801,510	7,607,129	2,197,725	35,586,886	0	45,391,740	58,193,250	9,756,802	16.8%	48,436,448
5	Minnesota	2,507,855	1,420,936	0	6,647,276	0	8,068,212	10,576,067	2,222,593	21.0%	8,353,474
3	Mississippi	1,566,212	2,187,263	0	10,232,227	0	12,419,490	13,985,702	2,781,731	19.9%	11,203,971
5	Missouri	1,910,022	3,321,323	0	15,537,471	0	18,858,794	20,768,816	2,924,851	14.1%	17,843,965
4	Montana	669,142	422,213	0	1,975,152	0	2,397,365	3,066,507	548,645	17.9%	2,517,862
5	Nebraska	1,670,343	379,545	23,000	1,775,550	0	2,178,095	3,848,438	810,285	21.1%	3,038,153
6	Nevada	1,006,982	685,733	0	3,207,927	0	3,893,660	4,900,642	884,810	18.1%	4,015,832

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

WIA Adult Activities Program *Continued*

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability						Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06	
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds				Total Available 7/1/06-6/30/07	\$ 7/1/06 - 09/30/06	as % of Total Available		
			PY 2006		FY 2007						Total
			07/01/06	Transfer	10/01/06	Transfer					
1	New Hampshire	1,237,261	379,545	(53,425)	1,775,550	0	2,101,670	3,338,931	467,478	14.0%	2,871,453
1	New Jersey*	10,758,517	3,451,020	0	16,144,208	0	19,595,228	30,353,745	5,769,889	19.0%	24,583,856
4	New Mexico	5,294,187	1,106,445	0	5,176,059	0	6,282,504	11,576,691	2,412,818	20.8%	9,163,873
1	New York	21,044,192	10,876,901	0	50,883,196	0	61,760,097	82,804,289	6,472,306	7.8%	76,331,983
3	North Carolina	9,494,084	3,885,423	173,485	18,176,383	0	22,235,291	31,729,375	6,850,627	21.6%	24,878,748
4	North Dakota	609,017	379,545	0	1,775,550	0	2,155,095	2,764,112	507,428	18.4%	2,256,684
5	Ohio	23,027,274	7,267,127	42,063	33,996,327	0	41,305,517	64,332,791	8,835,675	13.7%	55,497,116
4	Oklahoma	4,910,316	1,481,424	0	6,930,246	0	8,411,670	13,321,986	2,037,976	15.3%	11,284,010
6	Oregon	3,569,655	2,630,816	301,975	12,307,211	0	15,240,002	18,809,657	3,034,238	16.1%	15,775,419
2	Pennsylvania	10,042,574	6,057,018	0	28,335,319	0	34,392,337	44,434,911	7,684,456	17.3%	36,750,455
1	Puerto Rico	11,348,043	5,573,513	0	26,073,432	0	31,646,945	42,994,988	5,975,349	13.9%	37,019,639
1	Rhode Island	795,618	393,150	48,752	1,839,192	0	2,281,094	3,076,712	488,775	15.9%	2,587,937
3	South Carolina	7,964,213	3,008,976	0	14,076,281	0	17,085,257	25,049,470	4,425,377	17.7%	20,624,093
4	South Dakota	976,677	379,545	50,161	1,775,550	0	2,205,256	3,181,933	509,940	16.0%	2,671,993
3	Tennessee	7,911,613	3,350,160	129,105	15,672,372	0	19,151,637	27,063,250	3,984,551	14.7%	23,078,699
4	Texas	26,011,626	13,206,545	790,944	61,781,495	0	75,778,984	101,790,610	18,300,774	18.0%	83,489,836
4	Utah	1,664,822	758,412	290,341	3,547,925	0	4,596,678	6,261,500	666,954	10.7%	5,594,546
1	Vermont	520,597	379,545	(69,135)	1,775,550	0	2,085,960	2,606,557	534,388	20.5%	2,072,169
2	Virginia	5,831,774	1,777,373	0	8,314,724	0	10,092,097	15,923,871	2,427,176	15.2%	13,496,695
6	Washington	7,649,111	3,512,670	0	16,432,613	0	19,945,283	27,594,394	4,720,222	17.1%	22,874,172
2	West Virginia	1,536,531	998,869	0	4,672,805	0	5,671,674	7,208,205	1,208,232	16.8%	5,999,973
5	Wisconsin	3,447,644	1,777,476	0	8,315,205	0	10,092,681	13,540,325	3,000,452	22.2%	10,539,873
4	Wyoming	770,146	379,545	128,644	1,775,550	0	2,283,739	3,053,885	568,025	18.6%	2,485,860

*New Jersey data are preliminary.

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

WIA Dislocated Worker Program

Note: Summaries by program are estimates, due to a portion of the data being reported only for combined programs

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability						Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06	
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds				Total Available 7/1/06-6/30/07	\$ 7/1/06 - 09/30/06	as % of Total Available		
			PY 2006		FY 2007						Total
			07/01/06	Transfers	10/01/06	Transfers					
TOTAL		\$555,040,701	\$341,811,360	(\$6,599,492)	\$848,000,000	\$0	\$1,183,211,868	\$1,738,252,569	\$236,598,916	13.6%	\$1,501,653,653
3	Alabama	8,217,634	3,829,915	(518,203)	9,501,638	0	12,813,350	21,030,984	2,473,059	11.8%	18,557,925
6	Alaska	785,482	1,320,852	0	3,276,901	0	4,597,753	5,383,235	38,613	0.7%	5,344,622
6	Arizona	12,054,696	3,949,466	(263,444)	9,798,233	0	13,484,255	25,538,951	4,835,798	18.9%	20,703,153
4	Arkansas	5,524,704	2,840,479	0	7,046,946	0	9,887,425	15,412,129	1,944,201	12.6%	13,467,928
6	California	64,680,125	46,647,567	0	115,727,976	0	162,375,543	227,055,668	34,052,735	15.0%	193,002,933
4	Colorado	10,537,911	5,134,299	(942,150)	12,737,684	0	16,929,833	27,467,744	2,830,438	10.3%	24,637,306
1	Connecticut	2,351,479	3,404,447	0	8,446,096	0	11,850,543	14,202,022	2,227,694	15.7%	11,974,328
2	Delaware	753,859	475,322	0	1,179,225	0	1,654,547	2,408,406	306,015	12.7%	2,102,391
2	District of Columbia	771,288	1,543,004	0	3,828,040	0	5,371,044	6,142,332	661,858	10.8%	5,480,474
3	Florida	26,555,556	10,322,471	0	25,609,024	0	35,931,495	62,487,051	7,052,346	11.3%	55,434,705
3	Georgia	11,262,263	8,447,477	0	20,957,349	0	29,404,826	40,667,089	4,492,756	11.0%	36,174,333
6	Hawaii	966,383	479,727	0	1,190,154	0	1,669,881	2,636,264	662,262	25.1%	1,974,002
6	Idaho	718,809	760,955	0	1,887,855	0	2,648,810	3,367,619	461,341	13.7%	2,906,278
5	Illinois	29,863,069	19,687,605	0	48,842,990	0	68,530,595	98,393,664	11,573,485	11.8%	86,820,179
5	Indiana	13,739,358	6,977,681	0	17,310,932	0	24,288,613	38,027,971	4,241,465	11.2%	33,786,506
5	Iowa	2,289,172	2,339,576	0	5,804,256	0	8,143,832	10,433,004	1,327,353	12.7%	9,105,651
5	Kansas	6,729,753	3,195,181	(158,204)	7,926,925	0	10,963,902	17,693,655	789,590	4.5%	16,904,065
3	Kentucky	6,915,215	4,093,123	(125,000)	10,154,630	0	14,122,753	21,037,968	2,283,982	10.9%	18,753,986
4	Louisiana	8,822,376	6,397,823	(538,856)	15,872,364	0	21,731,331	30,553,707	3,309,046	10.8%	27,244,661
1	Maine	874,345	1,056,702	0	2,621,574	0	3,678,276	4,552,621	790,783	17.4%	3,761,838
2	Maryland	3,951,518	3,299,710	0	8,186,253	0	11,485,963	15,437,481	2,374,494	15.4%	13,062,987
1	Massachusetts	7,574,142	5,370,516	0	13,323,716	0	18,694,232	26,268,374	5,194,402	19.8%	21,073,972
5	Michigan	19,975,546	22,428,752	(2,197,725)	55,643,505	0	75,874,532	95,850,078	14,548,506	15.2%	81,301,572
5	Minnesota	6,271,745	3,494,285	0	8,668,972	0	12,163,257	18,435,002	2,645,983	14.4%	15,789,019
3	Mississippi	3,761,036	5,813,777	0	14,423,401	0	20,237,178	23,998,214	3,959,526	16.5%	20,038,688
5	Missouri	5,055,451	7,930,038	0	19,673,635	0	27,603,673	32,659,124	3,883,243	11.9%	28,775,881
4	Montana	455,322	608,958	0	1,510,765	0	2,119,723	2,575,045	522,844	20.3%	2,052,201
5	Nebraska	2,734,030	959,962	(23,000)	2,381,570	0	3,318,532	6,052,562	539,192	8.9%	5,513,370
6	Nevada	1,079,518	1,256,309	0	3,116,779	0	4,373,088	5,452,606	927,599	17.0%	4,525,007

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

WIA Dislocated Worker Program *Continued*

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability						Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06	
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds				Total Available 7/1/06-6/30/07	\$ 7/1/06 - 09/30/06	as % of Total Available		
			PY 2006		FY 2007						Total
			07/01/06	Transfer	10/01/06	Transfer					
1	New Hampshire	1,256,642	669,721	53,425	1,661,510	0	2,384,656	3,641,298	734,040	20.2%	2,907,258
1	New Jersey*	18,887,696	5,768,626	0	14,311,388	0	20,080,014	38,967,710	5,950,122	15.3%	33,017,588
4	New Mexico	4,408,896	2,324,389	0	5,766,577	0	8,090,966	12,499,862	1,012,995	8.1%	11,486,867
1	New York	67,022,324	20,674,403	0	51,291,139	0	71,965,542	138,987,866	19,878,753	14.3%	119,109,113
3	North Carolina	15,522,612	9,608,546	(173,485)	23,837,847	0	33,272,908	48,795,520	8,353,455	17.1%	40,442,065
4	North Dakota	376,913	285,937	0	709,382	0	995,319	1,372,232	212,194	15.5%	1,160,038
5	Ohio	35,457,761	18,702,074	(42,063)	46,397,988	0	65,057,999	100,515,760	9,796,700	9.7%	90,719,060
4	Oklahoma	6,845,769	2,188,387	0	5,429,169	0	7,617,556	14,463,325	1,408,012	9.7%	13,055,313
6	Oregon	11,579,103	7,361,905	(301,975)	18,264,155	0	25,324,085	36,903,188	3,790,603	10.3%	33,112,585
2	Pennsylvania	18,836,929	13,252,214	0	32,877,425	0	46,129,639	64,966,568	9,966,285	15.3%	55,000,283
1	Puerto Rico	16,459,307	10,833,600	0	26,877,086	0	37,710,686	54,169,993	6,269,403	11.6%	47,900,590
1	Rhode Island	1,505,926	980,581	(48,752)	2,432,725	0	3,364,554	4,870,480	828,947	17.0%	4,041,533
3	South Carolina	13,330,132	8,061,792	0	20,000,505	0	28,062,297	41,392,429	4,973,026	12.0%	36,419,403
4	South Dakota	674,058	342,554	(50,161)	849,844	0	1,142,237	1,816,295	169,644	9.3%	1,646,651
3	Tennessee	9,886,470	7,456,943	(129,105)	18,499,935	0	25,827,773	35,714,243	3,851,960	10.8%	31,862,283
4	Texas	34,590,786	27,685,819	(790,944)	68,685,765	0	95,580,640	130,171,426	22,334,322	17.2%	107,837,104
4	Utah	1,591,404	1,856,826	(290,341)	4,606,599	0	6,173,084	7,764,488	458,486	5.9%	7,306,002
1	Vermont	132,267	285,417	69,135	708,092	0	1,062,644	1,194,911	398,746	33.4%	796,165
2	Virginia	9,872,613	3,898,866	0	9,672,699	0	13,571,565	23,444,178	2,274,803	9.7%	21,169,375
6	Washington	14,526,547	8,890,386	0	22,056,164	0	30,946,550	45,473,097	6,459,539	14.2%	39,013,558
2	West Virginia	1,736,163	1,584,243	0	3,930,350	0	5,514,593	7,250,756	883,086	12.2%	6,367,670
5	Wisconsin	5,090,566	4,804,302	0	11,918,996	0	16,723,298	21,813,864	5,566,870	25.5%	16,246,994
4	Wyoming	178,032	227,850	(128,644)	565,272	0	664,478	842,510	76,316	9.1%	766,194

*New Jersey data are preliminary.

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

WIA Youth Activities Program

Note: Summaries by program are estimates, due to a portion of the data being reported only for combined programs

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability			Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds 04/01/06	Total Available 4/1/06-6/30/07	\$ 4/1/06 - 09/30/06	as % of Total Available	
	TOTAL	\$246,043,303	\$924,041,250	\$1,170,084,553	\$232,838,976	19.9%	\$937,245,577
3	Alabama	4,291,317	12,648,643	16,939,960	2,703,938	16.0%	14,236,022
6	Alaska	684,827	3,080,409	3,765,236	625,130	16.6%	3,140,106
6	Arizona	5,758,502	14,717,635	20,476,137	1,654,874	8.1%	18,821,263
4	Arkansas	2,893,993	8,823,726	11,717,719	1,916,799	16.4%	9,800,920
6	California	33,603,096	128,512,805	162,115,901	38,048,619	23.5%	124,067,282
4	Colorado	6,134,568	11,952,681	18,087,249	2,653,668	14.7%	15,433,581
1	Connecticut	1,061,176	7,505,056	8,566,232	1,815,361	21.2%	6,750,871
2	Delaware	167,109	2,310,103	2,477,212	535,265	21.6%	1,941,947
2	District of Columbia	1,545,593	3,986,019	5,531,612	1,794,071	32.4%	3,737,541
3	Florida	8,520,997	32,232,987	40,753,984	9,079,948	22.3%	31,674,036
3	Georgia	4,512,096	17,503,930	22,016,026	5,577,997	25.3%	16,438,029
6	Hawaii	894,715	3,020,792	3,915,507	772,435	19.7%	3,143,072
6	Idaho	639,023	2,878,030	3,517,053	774,629	22.0%	2,742,424
5	Illinois	11,214,437	46,261,454	57,475,891	8,361,492	14.5%	49,114,399
5	Indiana	6,531,376	18,769,283	25,300,659	3,236,888	12.8%	22,063,771
5	Iowa	1,925,772	5,141,305	7,067,077	1,189,514	16.8%	5,877,563
5	Kansas	2,461,376	7,677,603	10,138,979	1,778,809	17.5%	8,360,170
3	Kentucky	6,383,011	11,653,493	18,036,504	2,707,157	15.0%	15,329,347
4	Louisiana	6,568,496	15,045,629	21,614,125	4,642,907	21.5%	16,971,218
1	Maine	501,822	2,856,169	3,357,991	957,031	28.5%	2,400,960
2	Maryland	3,392,745	9,543,451	12,936,196	2,969,665	23.0%	9,966,531
1	Massachusetts	2,950,041	15,842,725	18,792,766	3,929,500	20.9%	14,863,266
5	Michigan	4,292,651	46,903,258	51,195,909	9,199,917	18.0%	41,995,992
5	Minnesota	575,969	9,555,360	10,131,329	3,699,647	36.5%	6,431,682
3	Mississippi	1,658,871	13,515,405	15,174,276	2,112,093	13.9%	13,062,183
5	Missouri	3,476,885	20,650,995	24,127,880	5,674,141	23.5%	18,453,739
4	Montana	595,463	2,497,394	3,092,857	601,396	19.4%	2,491,461
5	Nebraska	1,671,769	2,715,766	4,387,535	644,885	14.7%	3,742,650
6	Nevada	352,054	3,940,227	4,292,281	1,214,978	28.3%	3,077,303

Appendix: State Formula Spending for Program Year 2006 as of 9/30/2006 Reports

WIA Youth Activities Program Continued

Reg	State	PY 2006 Availability			Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 09/30/06
		Unexpended Carry-In To PY 2006	New PY 2006 Funds 04/01/06	Total Available 4/1/06-6/30/07	\$ 4/1/06 - 09/30/06	as % of Total Available	
1	New Hampshire	734,580	2,310,103	3,044,683	547,091	18.0%	2,497,592
1	New Jersey*	6,542,387	19,806,031	26,348,418	7,359,859	27.9%	18,988,559
4	New Mexico	1,042,064	6,677,543	7,719,607	1,008,164	13.1%	6,711,443
1	New York	14,661,700	63,707,670	78,369,370	15,364,740	19.6%	63,004,630
3	North Carolina	7,159,207	23,951,523	31,110,730	7,241,294	23.3%	23,869,436
4	North Dakota	725,733	2,310,103	3,035,836	530,984	17.5%	2,504,852
5	Ohio	23,024,309	44,984,082	68,008,391	14,497,321	21.3%	53,511,070
4	Oklahoma	4,767,710	9,005,339	13,773,049	2,566,682	18.6%	11,206,367
6	Oregon	3,639,478	16,115,438	19,754,916	3,789,455	19.2%	15,965,461
2	Pennsylvania	8,950,876	38,001,974	46,952,850	9,021,361	19.2%	37,931,489
1	Puerto Rico	8,548,140	30,129,697	38,677,837	6,932,573	17.9%	31,745,264
1	Rhode Island	654,386	2,740,091	3,394,477	482,809	14.2%	2,911,668
3	South Carolina	4,168,165	18,383,325	22,551,490	2,958,911	13.1%	19,592,579
4	South Dakota	939,005	2,310,103	3,249,108	333,788	10.3%	2,915,320
3	Tennessee	5,351,696	19,927,151	25,278,847	3,130,573	12.4%	22,148,274
4	Texas	17,282,535	81,063,738	98,346,273	17,924,123	18.2%	80,422,150
4	Utah	1,708,267	5,502,739	7,211,006	891,913	12.4%	6,319,093
1	Vermont	24,249	2,310,103	2,334,352	639,800	27.4%	1,694,552
2	Virginia	4,195,144	11,150,728	15,345,872	3,675,143	23.9%	11,670,729
6	Washington	3,648,857	21,749,034	25,397,891	6,450,867	25.4%	18,947,024
2	West Virginia	910,610	5,802,642	6,713,252	1,983,559	29.5%	4,729,693
5	Wisconsin	1,722,460	12,049,657	13,772,117	3,784,921	27.5%	9,987,196
4	Wyoming	381,995	2,310,103	2,692,098	850,291	31.6%	1,841,807

*New Jersey data are preliminary.

WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

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