



WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

THIRD QUARTER, PROGRAM YEAR 2004

SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 2005

JANUARY 1 – MARCH 31, 2005

WORKFORCE

SYSTEM RESULTS

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is pleased to present a review of the public workforce system's performance information as of March 31, 2005. This review provides 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. It serves as a starting point for further inquiry and analysis of program performance.

In general, this review presents program outcomes and results for the most recent quarter compared to the same quarter in the prior year. It begins with a look at the larger labor market, examines ETA success in achieving the goals it has established, and then reviews key performance indicators and outcomes for each program. Although the terminology is similar, the definitions of each measure vary by program, and this should be considered when comparing results across different programs. A Glossary of Performance Measures provides the specific definitions for each performance measure by program. Finally, the most recent state formula spending by program area under the Workforce Investment Act is included in the Appendix.

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

Elaine L. Chao
Secretary of Labor

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



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

National Employment Indicators / Workforce System Highlights 2

People Served by Program / Appropriations 6

Government Performance and Results Act Goals 8

Adult Program Results 10

National Farmworker Jobs Program
Trade Adjustment Assistance
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service
Workforce Investment Act Adult Program
Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker Program
Senior Community Service Employment Program
Indian and Native American Adult Program
H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants
Registered Apprenticeship Program
National Emergency Grants
Unemployment Insurance Program
Permanent Foreign Labor Certification
H-2B Temporary Nonimmigrant Program

Youth Program Results 16

Job Corps
Workforce Investment Act Older Youth Program
Workforce Investment Act Younger Youth Program
Indian and Native American Youth Program
Youth Offender Demonstration Projects

ETA Internet-Based Assistance 18

CareerOneStop
• *O*NET*
• *America's Job Bank*

ETA's Demand-Driven Activities 20

High Growth Job Training Initiative
Partnerships for Jobs

Glossary of Performance Measures 22

Appendix i

WIA State Formula Spending for Program Year 2004 - All Programs Combined
WIA State Formula Spending for Program Year 2004 - Adult Program
WIA State Formula Spending for Program Year 2004 - Dislocated Worker Program
WIA State Formula Spending for Program Year 2004 - Youth Program

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

National Employment Indicators

	Time Period	Number	Rate
Total Labor Force ¹	March 2005	148,157,000	100.0%
	March 2004	146,737,000	100.0%
Employed ¹	March 2005	140,296,000	94.8%
	March 2004	138,408,000	94.5%
Unemployed ¹	March 2005	7,794,000	5.2%
	March 2004	8,276,000	5.5%
New Initial UI ² Claims	March 2005	871,269	N/A
	March 2004	973,821	N/A
Number of First UI Payments	March 2005	633,870	N/A
	March 2004	714,128	N/A
Average Duration of UI (weeks)	March 2005	16.1	N/A
	March 2004	16.8	N/A

¹ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

² Unemployment Insurance

Summary of Results

The total labor force increased by 1,420,000 persons between March 2004 and March 2005, or a little less than 1%. The number employed increased by almost two million, or 1.4%, and the unemployment rate declined from 5.5% to 5.2% during this time. The number of new initial unemployment insurance claims declined 10.5%. Similarly, the number of first UI payments declined 11.2% from 714,128 to 633,870, and the average duration of UI collection fell 4.2%, from 16.8 to 16.1 weeks.

National level data such as the above can disguise variations at the regional and state levels. While average annual unemployment rates declined across the country between 2003 and 2004, they declined in 43 states, rose in four states and the District of Columbia, and remained unchanged in three states. The largest rate declines were in Washington, New Jersey and North Carolina. Only in the District of Columbia, with a rise of 1.0%, was there an unemployment rate increase greater than 0.4%.

Highlights from this Report

- **ETA programs served almost 16 million people.**
- **ETA's current appropriation for workforce investment programs is \$8.9 billion.**
- **The number of new initial unemployment compensation claims declined 10.5%.**
- **The number of first UI payments declined 11.2%.**
- **The WIA Dislocated Worker program helped ensure that Dislocated Workers earned 92% of their old salary.**
- **The H-1B Technical Skills Training program has provided training for 72,629 people.**
- **After leaving Job Corps, 91% of the youth found employment.**
- **91% of TAA exiters were still employed six months after exit.**
- **The Job Corps served 59,497 young people.**
- **The WIA Younger Youth diploma attainment rate of 65% represents a 10% increase from a year ago and is 23% above the GPRA goal.**

Military Base Realignment and Closures (BRAC), May 13, 2005

The BRAC process will have an impact on communities, businesses and workers. BRAC activities may result in the closure of as many as 33 major military installations and many other smaller installations around the country. However, many other bases will gain employment at the same time.

The workforce investment system will be at the forefront of the government's response to BRAC-related impacts, and ETA is making assistance available through a variety of mechanisms. Transitioning workers can access an array of employment-related services, including Rapid Response, career guidance, job search assistance and job training through the Workforce Investment Act formula grants. In addition to these regular workforce investment resources, ETA is providing other BRAC-specific resources, including:

- **National Emergency Grant (NEG) planning funds**, which are time-limited resources designed to foster community planning efforts to respond to job gain or loss and to set the stage for economic redevelopment or base reuse following closures and realignments.
- **BRAC Coach** (www.brac-coach.org), a Web-based tool which is designed to walk users through online resources and assistance at the CareerOneStop and other sites.
- **ETA's Toll-Free Help Line (877-US-2JOBS)**, which provides callers with BRAC-specific information and assistance.

WORKFORCE SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS

ETA Demand-Driven Activities

Noteworthy Accomplishments:

Expanding the Demand-Driven Vision: First Review of High Growth Grant Applications in the Biotechnology and Health Care Industries

The President's High Growth Job Training Initiative continued to break new ground with a new competitive Solicitation for Grant Applications. The solicitation targeted model workforce solutions in the health care and biotechnology industries and provided approximately \$12 million through 12 grants to address labor shortages, innovative training strategies, and other workforce challenges identified by industry.

Forging Public-Private Partnerships Through the Web

ETA launched a series of webinars featuring business leaders, education officials and public workforce investment experts through the groundbreaking vehicle of the Workforce3one.org Web space. The first of the webinars focused on the recruitment, retention, and training challenges in the health care industry. Another webinar targeted industry associations and described the value of partnership with the public workforce system.

Business Partnership Brings New Caregivers for People with Disabilities

ETA's partnership with the American Network of Community Options and Resources reached a milestone this quarter, as relationships in four pilot states led to increased numbers of direct support specialists for people with disabilities. The pilot programs, in Arizona, Kentucky, Maine, and New York, demonstrated that carefully crafted partnerships—including innovative outreach activities and recruitment videos, One-Stop Career Center referrals, applicant screening, and collaborations with local and state agencies—can result in better qualified applicants with higher retention rates and lower recruitment costs.

New Grants Fund Model Solutions

Under the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative, ETA is investing in national models and demonstrations of solution sets in each of the targeted high growth industries. In the last quarter, the following investments were announced:

Advanced Manufacturing

National Center for Integrated Systems Technology (IL, NC, OH, PA, TX, WY)

Expanding Illinois State University's Advanced Manufacturing/Integrated Systems Technology (AM/IST) Program

Grant amount: \$5,774,420

Leveraged amount: \$1,926,564

With the assistance of grant seed money from ETA, Illinois State University operates the National Center for Integrated Systems Technology to train dislocated workers for jobs that entail setting up, troubleshooting, and maintaining high-technology integrated systems. Specifically, participants in the program receive training in working with electrical systems, electronics, hydraulics and pneumatics, piping systems, electronic sensors, and basic mechanical devices.

Cont'd...

Geospatial Technology

Institute for Geographic Information Systems Studies (IGISS) (NC, TN) Geospatial Business Hub Project: Preparing the Nation's Geospatial Workforce

Grant amount: \$2,000,000

Leveraged amount: \$4,387,327

IGISS will develop an industry-led, apprenticeship-based career advancement ladder for specialty certificates and degrees in land records management and utilities-based geospatial technical applications.

Cross Industry

Lorain County Community College (OH) Building Talent, Jobs, and Entrepreneurs for Growth in the New Economy

Grant amount: \$2,599,979

Leveraged amount: \$2,462,000

Lorain County Community College will develop a system of resources that not only addresses workforce development needs, but also promotes growth of existing small and medium businesses, as well as new business development—all within identified targeted industries. This strategy is referred to as "Simultaneously Building Talent and Growing Businesses and Jobs." The funds for this project will be concentrated among three primary, but related, objectives: to develop a comprehensive education continuum and support system, to create a support system that combines economic and workforce development, and to grow and attract new high growth businesses in the area.

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification Program

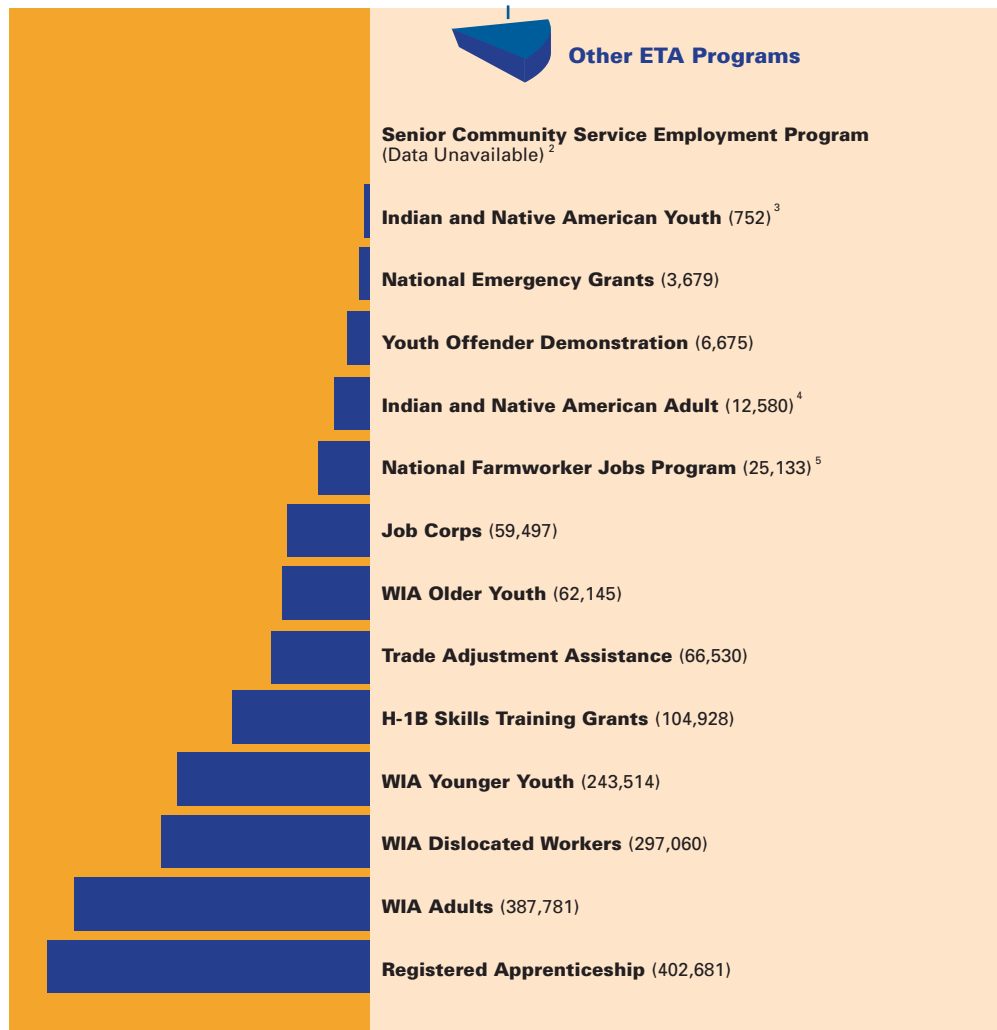
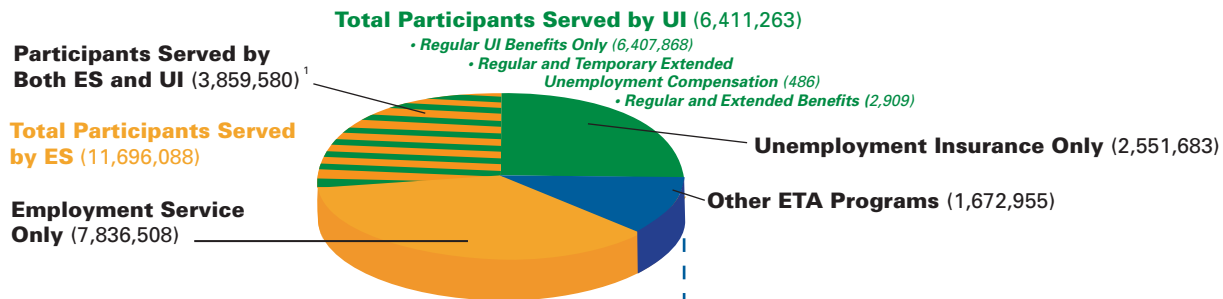
On May 23, 2005, the first employer request for permanent foreign labor certification was certified under the newly reengineered permanent (PERM) program. Obtaining a permanent labor certification from the Department of Labor is the first step a U.S. employer must complete prior to hiring a foreign worker on a permanent basis.

ETA made improving the overall performance of the permanent program a major priority in Fiscal Year 2005. The newly reengineered program dramatically transforms a labor-intensive application process that was reliant upon state and ETA regional staff into a streamlined processing model that utilizes electronic filing technology.

ETA established two centralized processing centers in Atlanta and Chicago where all new Permanent Labor Certification processing activities occur. These centers provide the necessary infrastructure to improve overall application processing efficiency. Previously, two backlog centers, in Dallas and Philadelphia, were created to eliminate the backlog of applications filed.

PEOPLE SERVED BY PROGRAM

Through the period ending March 31, 2005, ETA programs served nearly 16 million people. ETA's targeted programs, described below as "Other ETA Programs," provided comprehensive services to almost 1.7 million people.



¹ Of the approximately 6.4 million unemployment beneficiaries who received a first payment in the quarter ending March 31, 2005, 60% were registered with the Employment Service.

² Data is unavailable due to a delay in implementing the new Quarterly Progress Report system. Data for this program will be included in the next Workforce System Results Report (April 1-June 30, 2005).

³ This figure reflects data from 24 out of the 97 submitted annual reports, which are not due until June 30, 2005. Complete annual program data for the period ending March 31, 2005 will be reflected in the June 30, 2005 Workforce System Results.

⁴ This figure reflects data for the semi-annual period July 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

⁵ This figure reflects the period July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004 (PY 2003). Of the total participant number, only about 1/3 of participants receive employment and training services.

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 March 31, 2005, covers programs operating in Program Year (PY) 2004 (July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005) and programs operating in Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 (October 1, 2004, through September 30, 2005), time periods that are funded by the FY 2004 and FY 2005 appropriations. Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI run on a fiscal year and March 31, 2005 is the end of the second quarter. All other programs run on the program year, from July 1 to June 30, and March 31, 2005 is the end of the third quarter.

Apprenticeship ¹	\$21,136,000
Dislocated Worker National Reserve ²	\$274,530,813
Indian and Native American Adult Program ³	\$46,738,847
Job Corps (Operations) ⁴	\$1,250,138,458
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁵	\$71,786,943
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$438,649,607
Trade Adjustment Assistance ⁶	\$259,300,000
NAFTA Training	\$0
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$259,300,000
Unemployment Insurance (UI)	\$2,663,040,233
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES) ⁷	\$786,886,814
WIA Adult	\$893,194,800
WIA Dislocated Workers Formula Grant	\$1,171,408,303
Youth Activities ⁸	\$991,021,964
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁸	\$10,888,548
WIA Youth (Older and Younger)	\$980,133,416
Youth Offender Demonstration ⁹	\$49,705,000
TOTAL	\$8,917,537,782

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 Adult/Dislocated Worker programs.

³ The total appropriation is \$54,675,500; \$7,936,653 was transferred to the Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs for those Indian and Native American grantees per P.L. 102-477.

⁴ The total appropriation is \$1,535,623,338, with \$1,406,385,612 for Operations and \$129,237,726 for Construction. Of the Operations total, \$156,247,154 has been transferred to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior for Job Corps center operations.

⁵ The total appropriation is \$76,873,753; \$5,086,810 is set aside for housing grants and technical assistance.

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 \$995,059,306; the total Indian and Native American Youth Program appropriation is \$14,925,890, of which \$4,037,342 was transferred to the Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs per P.L. 102-477.

⁹ The total appropriation is \$49,705,500; the Round Three Youth Offender Demonstration grant, for which participant and performance outcomes are reported in this review, was funded at \$31,500,000.

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 are consistent with GPRA. The goals are usually set to be "ambitious" within the context of prior performance, that is, at the higher end. Since the program performance goals are nationwide goals, they may not apply in every instance to individual states or grantees where different economic or other circumstances may demand an adjustment in performance expectations.

The goals reflect Program Year 2004 goals for most programs and Fiscal Year 2005 goals for the Unemployment Insurance, Trade Adjustment Assistance, and Apprenticeship programs. Cost per Participant is not displayed because it is an annual measure.

	PY 04 / FY 05 Annual Goal	Results as of 3/31/2005
Foreign Labor Certification		
Process employer labor condition applications for H-1B professional/specialty temporary program within 7 days	100%	100%
Process H-2B applications within 60 days of receipt	90%	81%
Percentage of employer applications for labor certification resolved within 6 months of filing	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Indian and Native American Adult Program ¹		
Percentage entering unsubsidized employment	54%	52%
Hourly wage gain	\$3.50	Data Unavailable
Indian and Native American Youth Program ²		
Attainment of at least two goals under established program activities	61%	90%
Attainment of a High School diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels ³	84%	319%
Job Corps		
Entered employment/education rate	85%	85%
Literacy and numeracy gains rate	45%	48%
Attainment of GED/High School Diploma/Certificate	64%	63%
National Farmworker Jobs Program (Adults) ⁴		
Entered employment rate	75%	90%
Employment retention rate	75%	78%
Earnings gain	\$3,200	\$4,917
Registered Apprenticeship		
Employment retention rate	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Average wage gain	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Senior Community Service Employment Program (Older Workers)		
Entered employment rate	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Retention rate	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Earnings increase 1	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Earnings increase 2	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Placement into unsubsidized employment ⁵	35%	Data Unavailable
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)		
Entered employment rate	70%	63%
Employment retention rate	89%	91%
Earnings replacement rate	80%	74%
Unemployment Insurance		
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	90%	89% ⁶
Detection of recoverable overpayments	60%	56% ⁷
Entered employment rate for UI claimants	None	Data Unavailable ⁸
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82%	84%

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT GOALS

	PY 04 / FY 05 Annual Goal	Results as of 3/31/2005
Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)		
Entered employment rate	58%	62%
Employment retention rate	72%	81%
Total number of job openings listed with State Workforce Agencies and on America's Job Bank	12,994,000 ⁹	10,911,439 ¹⁰
Total number of job searches conducted on America's Job Bank	170,788,000 ¹¹	105,466,413 ¹⁰
Total number of resumé searches conducted on America's Job Bank	8,090,000 ¹²	6,808,993 ¹⁰
WIA Adult Program		
Entered employment rate	75%	76%
Employment retention rate	85%	86%
Earnings change	\$3,300	\$3,555
WIA Dislocated Worker Program		
Entered employment rate	82%	82%
Employment retention rate	91%	90%
Earnings replacement rate	91%	90%
WIA Youth Program		
Entered employment rate (older youth)	68%	72%
Employment retention rate (older youth)	79%	81%
Diploma or equivalent attainment rate (younger youth)	53%	65%

¹ These results are for the semi-annual period July 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004 (PY 2004).

² The results reflect outcomes for the Indian and Native American Youth Program for the semi-annual period April 1, 2004, through September 30, 2004.

³ Grantees are allowed to count those participants separately who obtain a GED or return to school full-time and raise their literacy/numeracy skills level by at least two grade levels.

⁴ Of the total participant number, only about 1/3 of participants receive employment and training services.

⁵ Due to delays in implementing the new SCSEP Data Collection System, PY 2004 data will not be available until the quarter ending June 30, 2005.

⁶ Outcome before rounding was 89.3%.

⁷ Outcome before rounding was 56.47%.

⁸ Contingent upon OMB approval, the Department expects to begin collecting data for the UI reemployment facilitation measure during FY 2006.

⁹ This goal represents a 1% increase over the total number of job openings listed in PY 2003 (12,866,295).

¹⁰ These results represent three quarters' progress towards the annual goal.

¹¹ This goal is a 1% increase over the baseline established in PY 2003 (169,097,349).

¹² This goal is a 1% increase over the baseline established in PY 2003 (8,010,182).

Summary of Results

Despite challenging performance targets and the dynamic nature of economic and labor market conditions, ETA programs continue to build on their past successes in improving employment outcomes for program participants. While some programs are not yet meeting their annual targets, many are reaching or exceeding their targets this quarter.

The WIA Adult program performance improved to exceed the three targets this quarter, and its earnings change result increased by 12% (from \$3,168 to \$3,555) when compared to the same period a year ago. Job Corps improved its performance from last quarter to meet or exceed two out of three of its targets. The WIA Dislocated Worker program has met one target and is very close to meeting the other two. The WIA Youth program's diploma or equivalent attainment rate for younger youth exceeded the target by 12 percentage points.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)

The NFJP provides employment, training and related assistance services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers who depend on agricultural employment and who are often characterized by chronic unemployment or underemployment. Through these services, the NFJP assists migrant and seasonal farmworkers to enter training, retain employment, or upgrade their skills for jobs likely to provide stable, year-round employment, both within and outside agriculture.

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

The TAA program assists individuals who have become unemployed as a result of increased imports from, or shifts in production to, foreign countries. The outcomes shown here reflect services delivered under the TAA program and the North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) program prior to the TAA Reform Act of 2002.

Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)

Within the One-Stop system, the Wagner-Peyser Act program, also called the Employment Service, serves as the portal through which many job seekers and businesses access core services such as workforce information and job search assistance. These services are delivered by State Workforce Agencies in coordination with local workforce investment and One-Stop partner programs.

WIA Adult Program

The Adult Program, under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), provides workforce investment activities that increase the employment, retention, earnings, and occupational skills attainment of the participants. The program aims to improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the nation's economy.

WIA Dislocated Worker Program

The Dislocated Worker Program, under Title I of WIA, is tailored to assist experienced workers who have been laid off. The program offers employment and training assistance for workers affected by plant closings or downsizing.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

The SCSEP, authorized by Title V of the Older Americans Act, is the only grant program designed specifically to serve low-income older workers, age 55 and older, by providing job training through community-based organizations and government agencies. The goals of the program are to provide community service and to promote self-sufficiency by placing individuals in unsubsidized employment.

Indian and Native American Adult Program

This program supports employment and training activities for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals.

Summary of Results

The percentage of trade-affected workers who found jobs with the assistance of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program rose from 61% to 63% between the quarter ending March 31, 2004, and the quarter ending March 31, 2005. The earnings replacement rate for these workers rose from 72% to 74%, and the retention rate increased from 89% to 91%.

The percentage of people who became employed after exiting Wagner-Peyser Act (ES) programs rose from 61% to 62% between the quarter ending March 31, 2004, and the one ending March 31, 2005. During this same period, the job retention rate increased from 79% to 81%.

The WIA Adult Program experienced an improvement in the rate at which exiters found employment between March 31, 2004, and March 31, 2005; the rate rose from 72% to 76%. During the same period, the exiters' earnings change rose 12% from \$3,167 to \$3,555, and the percentage of those individuals who were employed six months later increased from 81% to 86%.

The WIA Dislocated Worker Program had improved outcomes for participants on all three measures. The employment rate for those who completed the program rose from 80% to 82% between the quarter ending March 31, 2004, and the one ending March 31, 2005. During that period, the earnings replacement rate rose from 87% to 92%, while the retention rate increased from 85% to 90%.

The Indian and Native American Adult Program saw its exiters' employment rate rise from 43% to 52% between the quarter ending March 31, 2004, and the one ending March 31, 2005, an increase of 21%. The employability enhancement rate for these individuals increased from 49% to 52% in the same interval, and their positive termination rate rose from 76% to 85%, an increase of 12%.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 3/31/2005 and 3/31/2004

		Employment	Earnings	Retention
NFJP ¹	2005	90%	\$4,917 ²	78%
	2004	84%	\$4,339 ²	81%
TAA	2005	63%	74% ³	91%
	2004	61%	72% ³	89%
Wagner-Peyser Act/ Employment Service (ES)	2005	62%	Not a measure for ES	81%
	2004	61%	Not a measure for ES	79%
WIA Adult Program	2005	76%	\$3,555 ²	86%
	2004	72%	\$3,167 ²	81%
WIA Dislocated Worker Program	2005	82%	90% ³	90%
	2004	80%	87% ³	85%

		Placement Rate	Service Level
SCSEP	2005	Data Unavailable ⁴	Data Unavailable ⁴
	2004	19%	142%

		Employment	Employability Enhancement Rate	Positive Termination Rate
Indian and Native American Adult Program	2005	52%	52%	85%
	2004	43%	49%	76%

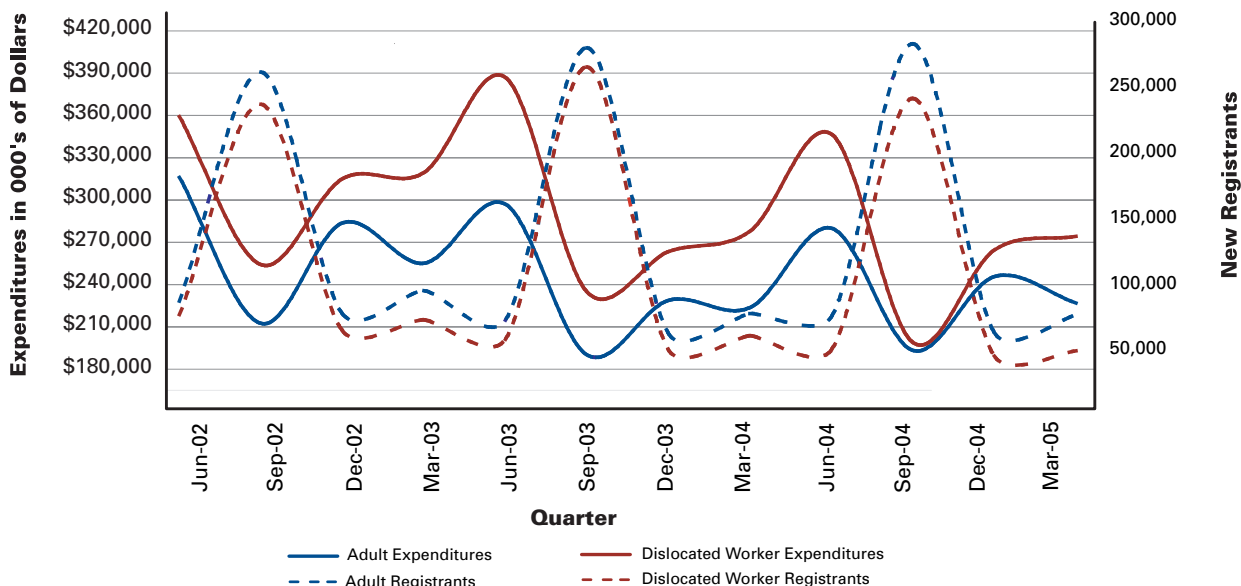
¹ These earnings and retention measure outcomes for the NFJP reflect the July 1, 2004, through March 31, 2005 period (to correspond to the first three quarters of PY 2004). Of the total participant number, only about 1/3 of participants receive employment and training services.

² Average earnings change

³ Earnings replacement rate

⁴ Due to delays in implementing the new SCSEP Data Collection System, PY 2004 data will not be available until the quarter ending June 30, 2005.

Net Expenditures and Registrants by Quarter for the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs



Source: State Expenditure Reports and WIA Quarterly Performance Reports

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

H-1B Technical Skills Training Program

The H-1B Technical Skills Training Program has the long term goal of raising the skill levels of domestic workers in order to fill specialty occupations presently being filled by temporary workers admitted to the United States under the provisions of the H-1B visa.

Registered Apprenticeship Program

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

National Emergency Grants (NEGs)

National Emergency Grant funds are available for significant dislocation events. Grants are awarded in the following broad categories:

Regular National Emergency Grants

Regular National Emergency Grants can be either a single company layoff of 50 or more workers; multiple company layoffs, where the dislocations from each company impact 50 or more workers; industry-wide layoffs from companies in the same industry; or community impact projects where multiple small dislocations over a six month-period have a significant impact on the unemployment rate of the local workforce area (primarily rural).

Dual-Enrollment National Emergency Grants

Dual-enrollment NEG projects are regular NEGs where the Department has determined that workers were trade-impacted. Dual-enrollment projects provide trade-eligible dislocated workers with "wrap-around" services that are not available through the TAA program and where state formula dislocated worker program funds are not sufficient to provide certain other employment and training related services.

Disaster Grants

Disaster projects provide funds to states in order to create temporary employment to assist with clean-up activities. Additionally, a state may request a modification to the grant for employment-related services for workers involved in the clean-up activities who will not return to their prior employment. (Disaster grant applications require verification that the Federal Emergency Management Agency has declared a disaster area eligible for public assistance.)

Summary of Results

The H-1B Technical Skills training grants produced steady results in the "total to be trained" and "total in training" measures between March 31, 2004, and March 31, 2005, with a decrease of 1% and an increase of 7%, respectively. The number of individuals who had completed training increased more substantially by 10%. The major focus area of the training grants was the High-Tech/Information Technology field, followed by Health Care and Biotechnology.

In addition to the traditional industries served, the Registered Apprenticeship System continued to offer demand-driven workforce solutions that met the needs of employers by offering skilled training and credentials to workers in high growth areas. In response to employers' needs for a more efficient training system, the Apprenticeship System is continuing to introduce more competency-based models to a wider range of employers. To date, a total of four nationally approved competency-based and two time-based occupations have been developed, along with a set of national guidelines and national program standards. The approved occupations are Non-Destructive Tester, Machinist, Lithographic Press Operator, Geospatial Specialist, Home Health Aide, and Medical Assistant. Registered Apprenticeship is also continuing its efforts with the Department of Defense on an initiative to assist veterans in the transition from the military to the civilian workforce. Major improvements continue to be made to the Registered Apprenticeship Information System to better track results in the areas of job retention, wage progression, and interim certifications issued in competency-based programs.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants

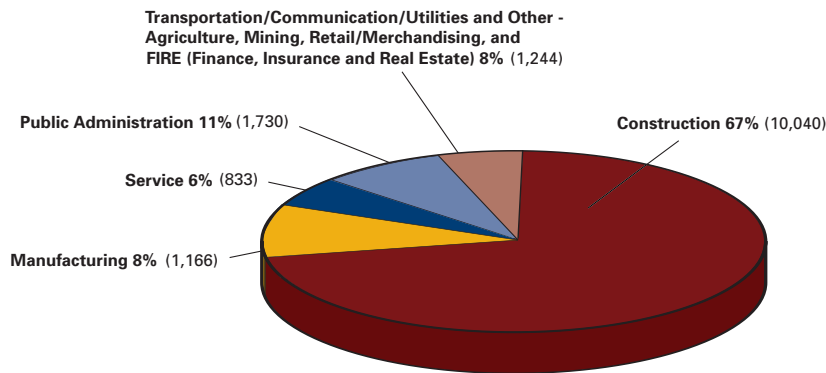
Grant Funding through 3/31/2005: \$328,303,894	
Total Grants ¹	129
Start-up	0
Operational	67
Ended	62
Project Focus ^{1,2}	
High-Tech/Information Technology	100
Biotechnology	11
Health Care	29
Other	8

Training		
Total to be Trained	2005	86,036
	2004	87,267
Total in Training	2005	27,806
	2004	25,687
Training Completed	2005	73,077
	2004	66,108

¹ Grant funding, number of grants and focus information is cumulative since March 31, 2000.

² Projects can have more than one focus area.

New Apprentices by Major Industry¹

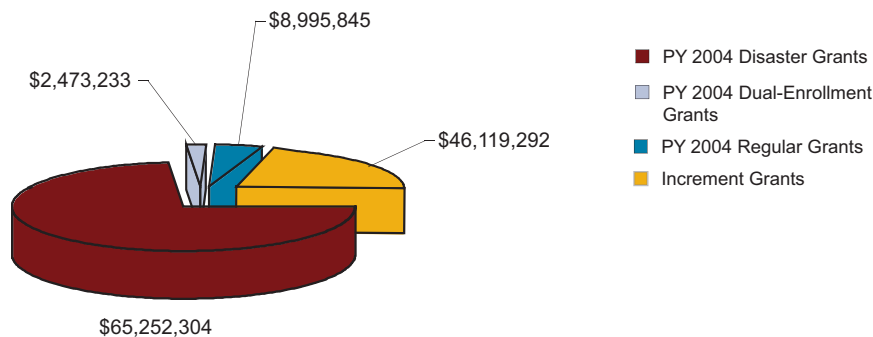


¹ Total new apprentices is 33,390 in all industries and 15,063 in the industries shown above. The chart depicts only new apprentices registered in nine major industries by Federal field staff and by participating state-coordinated programs in the Registered Apprenticeship Information System.

National Emergency Grants (NEG)

During the third quarter of Program Year 2004, ETA awarded 11 NEGs totaling \$11,973,274 to serve 3,679 dislocated workers. The grants included one natural disaster grant, two trade/dual enrollment grants, and eight regular projects.

Grants Awarded through March 31, 2005



ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

The UI Program, a Federal-state partnership, helps laid-off workers through the transitional period between jobs by providing temporary income support.

H-2B Temporary Nonimmigrant Program

The H-2B Nonimmigrant Program permits employers to hire foreign workers to come to the U.S. and perform temporary non-agricultural work, which may be one-time, seasonal, peak load, or intermittent.

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification Program

The Permanent Labor Certification Program allows employers to hire foreign workers permanently 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.

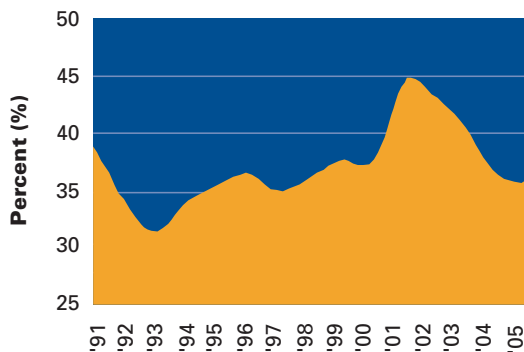
Summary of Results

The downward trend continued in the 12-month average rate of unemployed individuals receiving UI payments. The 35.8% mark for the year ending March 31, 2005, was its lowest since 1997 when it was at 35.1%. The rate at which unemployed individuals receiving UI payments reached the end of the benefit entitlement before finding jobs also declined during the same time period. Its rate of 37.8% represents an improvement of a little over one percentage point over the outcome from a year ago.

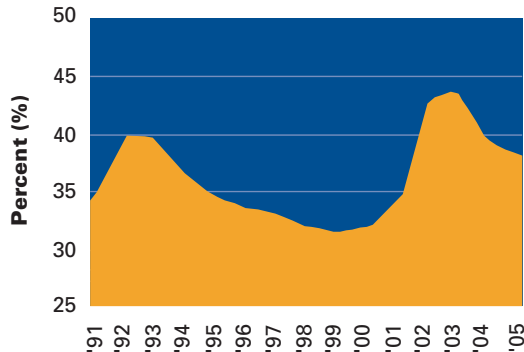
A continual increase in employer interest in hiring foreign workers on a seasonal, peak load, one-time, or intermittent basis has corresponded with an increase of H-2B temporary labor certification applications processed by ETA over the last several fiscal years (see chart on page 15). This increase in workload requires a shift in resources towards the processing of applications for Temporary Labor Certification to meet statutory and administrative timeframes.

Unemployment Insurance

Reciency Rate (12-Month Average)



Exhaustion Rate (12-Month Average)



For the 12 months ending March 31, 2005:

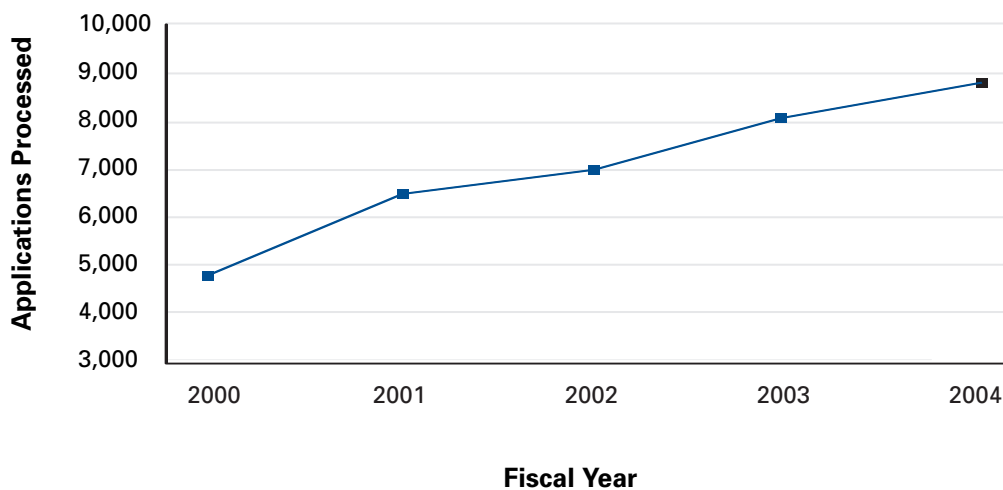
- About 75% of all UI claimants were of prime working age (25-54), and about 16% were ages 55 and older.
- The proportion of female claimants has been in the range of 42% to 44% since 1999.

The Reciency Rate shows what fraction of the unemployed receives UI payments.

The Exhaustion Rate shows what fraction of UI beneficiaries reaches the end of their benefit entitlement before finding work.

H-2B Nonimmigrant Program

H-2B Activity FY 2000 to 2004



YOUTH PROGRAM RESULTS

Job Corps

The Job Corps is a national, primarily residential, training program serving disadvantaged youth ages 16 through 24. The 122 Job Corps centers nationwide provide an integrated, comprehensive array of services that include: academic, vocational, and life skills training; career planning and work-based learning; health care; and post-program placement and transitional support.

Indian and Native American Youth Program

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

WIA Youth

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

Youth Offender Demonstration Project

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

Highlights from Round Three of the Youth Offender Demonstration Project:

- 65% of youth offenders have participated in a project activity during the second month of the quarter.
- Only 13% of youth offenders were re-arrested after entering the project.
- 2,812 youth (74%) were placed in unsubsidized employment, long-term occupational skills training, and postsecondary education. The percentage represents the proportion of older youth (18-24 years old) enrollees who have been placed in employment or postsecondary education.
- 826 youth (23%) attained a diploma or GED. The percentage represents the proportion of all youth who enrolled without a diploma or GED and have attained a diploma or GED since enrollment. In addition, many youth are still working toward their GED or high school diploma.

Summary of Results

Job Corps outcomes modestly improved in the quarter ending March 31, 2005, compared to the same quarter in 2004. The percentage of Job Corps graduates initially placed in a job, the military, or schooling grew from 90% to 91%, while the average hourly earnings increased by 1.4% to \$8.17. The percentage of Job Corps graduates who maintained their employment or student status six months after initial placement increased by 5%.

The WIA Older Youth program results improved for two of three measures between the quarter ending March 31, 2004, and the one ending March 31, 2005. The rate at which older youth found jobs after leaving the program increased by five percentage points, while the earnings change outcome increased by 5%. The retention rate, a measure of older youth who were employed in the first quarter after exit and still had jobs six months later, decreased by 1%. The WIA Younger Youth program had similar increases in its outcomes during the same time interval. The percentage of younger youth attaining a diploma or equivalent after leaving the program grew by 10%, while the percentage attaining skills increased by 6%. The rate of younger youth exiters found in postsecondary education, advanced training, employment, military service, or qualified apprenticeships (retention rate) also increased by 3%.

Significant improvements were achieved by the Indian and Native American Youth program between March 31, 2004, and March 31, 2005. The percentage of youth who attained two or more goals increased from 59% to 90%. The rate of dropouts attaining a high school diploma, GED, or an increase in their literacy and numeracy grew from 85% to 319%. A part of this large increase can be attributed to grantees being allowed to count those participants separately who obtain a GED or return to school full-time and raise their literacy and numeracy skills level by at least two grade levels.

YOUTH PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 3/31/2005 and 3/31/2004 ¹

		Employment	Earnings	Retention
Job Corps	2005	91%	\$8.17 ²	66%
	2004	90%	\$8.06 ²	63%
WIA Older Youth	2005	72%	\$3,273 ³	81%
	2004	67%	\$3,107 ³	82%

		Diploma Attainment	Skill Attainment	Retention
WIA Younger Youth	2005	65%	84%	63%
	2004	59%	79%	61%

		Attainment of 2 or More Goals	Educational Attainment for Dropouts
Indian and Native American Youth Program	2005	90%	319%
	2004	59%	85%

¹ Although the terminology is similar, the definitions of each measure vary by program, and this should be considered when comparing results from different programs. Please see the Glossary of Performance Measures for the specific definitions on pages 22-23.

² Average hourly wages

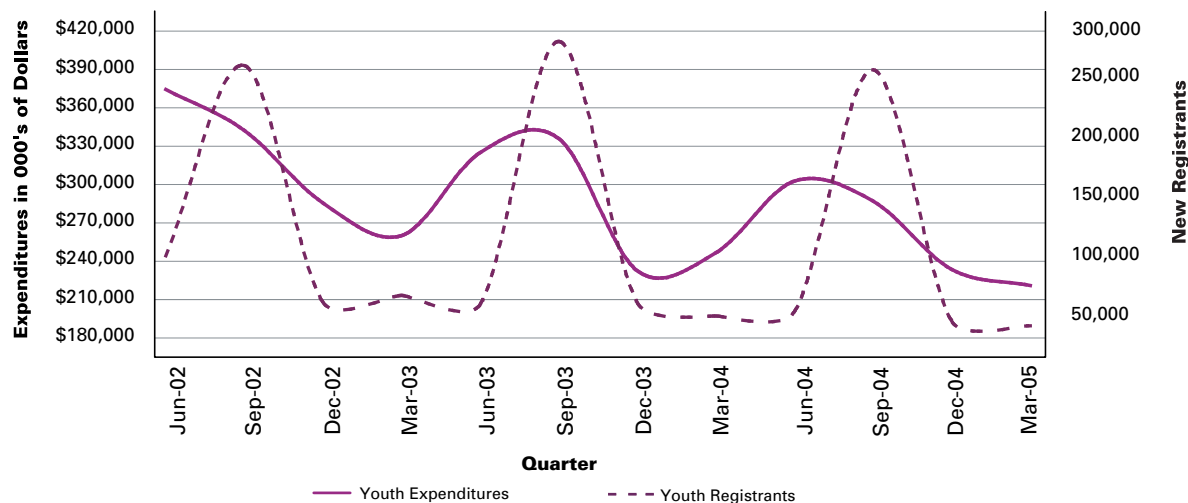
³ Average earnings change

⁴ Based on fiscal year-end data

Additional Job Corps Program Outcomes

Number of Students Served	2005	59,497
	2004	59,914
Graduate Job Training Placement Wage	2005	\$8.69
	2004	\$8.62
Attainment of High School Diplomas	2005	16%
	2004	16%
Hispanic Participation	2005	16%
	2004	17%
Small Business Activity ⁴	2005	\$251,608,696
	2004	\$187,524,657
Large Business Activity ⁴	2005	\$998,134,840
	2004	\$932,973,668

Net Expenditures and Registrants by Quarter for the WIA Youth Programs (Older and Younger)



Source: State Expenditure Reports and WIA Quarterly Performance Reports

ETA INTERNET-BASED ASSISTANCE

The CareerOneStop Portal

The CareerOneStop Portal, www.careeronestop.org, provides a single point of access to the content of the national electronic tools by customer and topic area. These tools consist of:

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

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

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

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

O*NET OnLine, <http://online.onetcenter.org>, a site that provides detailed information on occupational characteristics and skill requirements, and provides the common occupational language that serves as the underpinnings of the CareerOneStop, as well as the workforce information system as a whole.

Workforce Tools of the Trade, www.workforcetools.org, a Web site designed to support the professional growth of those that help business and citizens meet their workforce development needs. The site provides information for professionals at all levels of the workforce investment system—front-line staff, managers, administrators, and partners—to help enhance their knowledge and performance.

Summary of Results

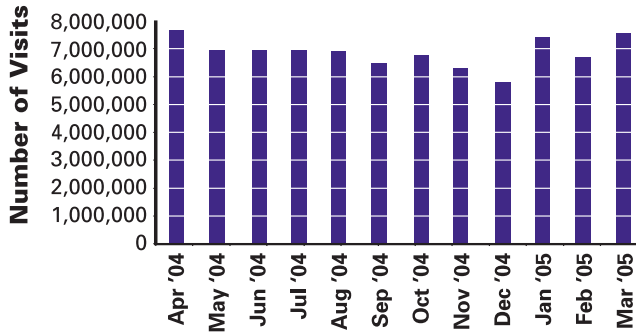
Business and individual usage of the services provided by the CareerOneStop (COS) increased this quarter compared to the quarter ending December 31, 2004, with the traditional increase in usage experienced during the beginning of the calendar year.

The number of visits to the COS sites increased 14.9% in the January 1 – March 31, 2005 period when compared to the previous quarter. The number of page views also increased by 13.7% this period compared to the previous quarter.

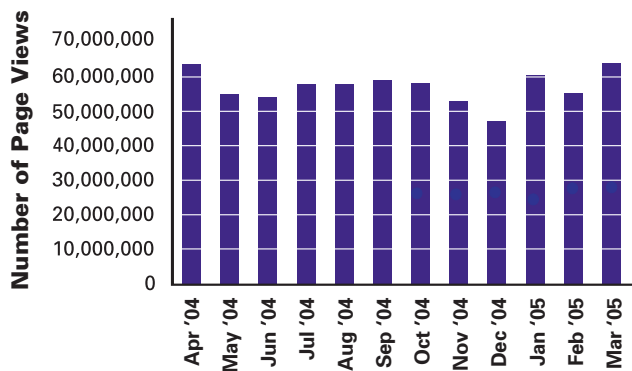
The number of visits to the combined O*NET Web sites increased, for the second quarter in a row, by 20%. The highest number of visits, 402,955, was recorded in March 2005. Updated data on 100 occupations were incorporated into O*NET OnLine in March 2005, bringing the total of updated occupations to 280, or approximately one-third of the total. The number of return visitors across all O*NET Web sites remains fairly consistent at 22% to 27%. The number of combined O*NET page views declined, consistent with the improved O*NET OnLine interface that allows users quicker and more direct access to occupational reports. Downloads of O*NET products, which include the O*NET database and the Career Exploration Tools, have increased over the last quarter.

CareerOneStop

Number of Visits to CareerOneStop and O*NET Sites



Number of Page Views on CareerOneStop and O*NET Sites



America's Job Bank

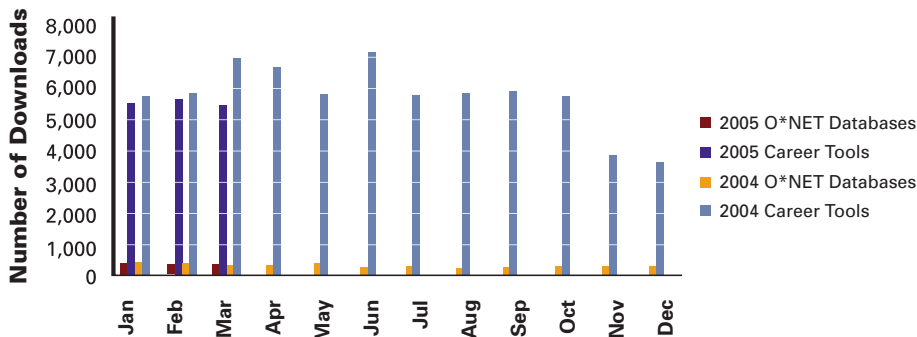
Job Postings (AJB-Originated)	Quarter ending 3/31/05	1,860,455
	Quarter ending 3/31/04	1,496,007
New Resumés	Quarter ending 3/31/05	188,466
	Quarter ending 3/31/04	146,972
New Employer Registrations	Quarter ending 3/31/05	14,933
	Quarter ending 3/31/04	12,659

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

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

O*NET Analysis

O*NET Product Downloads



Database Downloads are a means of making O*NET data available. Both public and private vendors develop systems using O*NET that reach millions of customers.

Tool Downloads provide an alternative method for the public to access the O*NET Career Exploration Tools, which are also available through the Government Printing Office and private parties.

ETA'S DEMAND-DRIVEN ACTIVITIES

ETA has been working to transform the workforce investment system to a system that is demand-driven. To carry out effective workforce development activities requires understanding where jobs are and will be, knowing the skills and competencies for 21st century jobs, and identifying the challenges to getting workers with the skills businesses need to be competitive in the 21st century economy. This requires a new approach to workforce investment that involves much greater engagement with business and industry and working collaboratively in strategic partnership along with education partners to develop workforce solutions to those challenges. The President's High Growth Job Training Initiative and our Business Solutions activities are designed to provide leadership and model this new approach to workforce investment.

The President's High Growth Job Training Initiative

The President's High Growth Job Training Initiative is designed to provide national leadership for a demand-driven workforce system that ensures no worker is left behind. It is a strategic effort to prepare workers to take advantage of new and increasing job opportunities in high growth/high demand and economically vital industries and sectors of the American economy. The foundation of this initiative is partnerships that include the public workforce system, business and industry, education and training providers, and economic development organizations working collaboratively to develop solutions to the workforce challenges facing these industries and to develop maximum access for American workers to gain the competencies they need to get good jobs.

Through March 2005, ETA has funded 88 High Growth Job Training Initiative pilot and demonstration grant projects totaling \$165 million in the following industry areas: advanced manufacturing, aerospace, automotive services, biotechnology, construction, energy, geospatial technology, health care, hospitality, information technology, and retail trade. Detailed information about each of the investments is available at www.doleta.gov/BRG/JobTrainInitiative.

Executive Forum Sharpens the Focus on Challenges in the Energy Industry

Since October 30, 2002, the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, through the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative, has hosted 33 Executive Forums in 12 industries to determine the industries' critical workforce issues. Using the information gathered at the forums, ETA, industry, education, and the public workforce system are identifying the workforce gaps, developing training initiatives and strategies to address the needs of business, and fostering a greater alliance with employers so that the public workforce system can respond to the needs of labor markets.

On March 31, 2005, the Assistant Secretary hosted an Energy Industry Executive Forum that brought into focus the workforce

challenges of the coal mining sector. This was the sixth Executive Forum with the energy industry, which has identified the following key workforce issues:

Preparing for the Demographic Cliff

- Improving the energy industry's public image
- Increasing available labor pools
- Maintaining a stable labor supply

Education and Training Programs

- Developing new training programs
- Improving existing programs
- Expanding successful models

Skills Development

- Transferring knowledge from the aging workforce
- Preparing entry-level workers
- Developing competency models and career ladders

Business Solutions

ETA's Business Solutions activities involve brokering the connection of multi-state businesses and other associations and organizations to the resources of the 1,900 One-Stop Career Centers nationwide to meet their workforce needs. These activities help these partners learn about state and local training resources provided through the workforce system. Business partners learn about these resources, and look to the workforce system to help address various workforce needs, including increasing employee retention and connecting with older workers, veterans, Native Americans, and migrant and seasonal farmworker populations.

Accomplishments

- ETA has forged relationships with 24 national business partners.
- National business partners have hired more than 20,000 individuals from the public workforce system.
- Over 40 local partnership meetings and events connecting business partners' human resources personnel to One-Stop Career Center staff and Workforce Investment Boards were held across the country in 2004 and the first quarter of 2005.
- National business partners received technical assistance on connecting with veterans, older workers, youth, Job Corps, apprenticeship programs, and workers with disabilities.

Current National Business Partners

- Adecco
- Aramark
- Allstate Insurance
- Bank of America
- Citigroup
- CVS Pharmacy
- Diamond Triumph Auto Glass, Inc.
- Express Personnel
- First Data Corporation
- Good Samaritan Society
- Hospital Corporation of America (HCA)
- The Home Depot
- IBM
- Jiffy Lube
- Manpower
- Menlo Worldwide
- Petco
- PrimeFlight Aviation Services
- Saks Incorporated
- Shell Corporation
- Swift Transportation
- Toys "R" Us
- Verizon
- Werner Enterprises

GLOSSARY OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Q = quarter

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.

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.

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. (Approval to collect data from all states is being sought).

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.

Wagner-Peyser Act/Employment Service (ES)

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.

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 postsecondary education or advanced training in Q3 after exit: the number of older youth who are employed in Q3 after exit divided by the number of older youth who exit during the quarter.

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

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

WIA 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).

APPENDIX

WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2004 - ALL PROGRAMS COMBINED

State	PY 2004 Availability				Total Available 7/01/04 - 6/30/05*	Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 3/31/05*
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds				\$ 7/01/04 - 3/31/05*	as % of Total Available	
		PY 2004 7/1/2004*	FY 2005 10/01/04	Total				
Total	\$1,178,101,584	\$1,491,218,903	\$1,555,993,147	\$3,047,212,050	\$4,225,313,634	\$2,225,030,928	52.7%	\$2,000,282,706
Alabama	27,625,075	22,599,538	22,726,891	45,326,429	72,951,504	48,256,090	66.1%	24,695,414
Alaska	4,829,711	4,789,477	5,181,722	9,971,199	14,800,910	9,143,493	61.8%	5,657,417
Arizona	21,071,247	25,957,556	26,645,665	52,603,221	73,674,468	32,681,122	44.4%	40,993,346
Arkansas	12,610,537	12,105,935	11,805,369	23,911,304	36,521,841	18,646,582	51.1%	17,875,259
California	131,893,228	219,813,939	236,675,798	456,489,737	588,382,965	322,376,173	54.8%	266,006,792
Colorado	12,289,961	17,407,284	19,089,628	36,496,912	48,786,873	23,503,036	48.2%	25,283,837
Connecticut	3,772,815	11,436,165	11,608,155	23,044,320	26,817,135	14,996,574	55.9%	11,820,561
Delaware	2,160,509	3,323,202	2,814,373	6,137,575	8,298,084	4,356,168	52.5%	3,941,916
D.C.	5,863,876	4,448,133	4,540,008	8,988,141	14,852,017	8,728,582	58.8%	6,123,435
Florida	44,579,367	65,841,389	71,654,730	137,496,119	182,075,486	91,072,201	50.0%	91,003,285
Georgia	22,272,652	31,402,523	32,239,379	63,641,902	85,914,554	46,991,906	54.7%	38,922,648
Hawaii	7,172,066	5,354,712	4,588,041	9,942,753	17,114,819	8,995,351	52.6%	8,119,468
Idaho	3,063,194	5,684,014	5,755,238	11,439,252	14,502,446	9,018,806	62.2%	5,483,640
Illinois	63,410,006	72,952,730	79,844,513	152,797,243	216,207,249	107,613,733	49.8%	108,593,516
Indiana	15,143,155	24,040,426	23,488,770	47,529,196	62,672,351	32,210,653	51.4%	30,461,698
Iowa	4,338,269	7,258,432	6,894,580	14,153,012	18,491,281	9,756,818	52.8%	8,734,463
Kansas	8,613,780	10,458,912	9,877,629	20,336,541	28,950,321	13,168,254	45.5%	15,782,067
Kentucky	29,059,931	21,134,052	21,130,103	42,264,155	71,324,086	31,652,779	44.4%	39,671,307
Louisiana	49,876,207	28,559,851	27,659,167	56,219,018	106,095,225	56,619,146	53.4%	49,476,079
Maine	1,425,362	4,296,560	4,136,673	8,433,233	9,858,595	6,121,448	62.1%	3,737,147
Maryland	10,441,147	15,903,762	16,453,733	32,357,495	42,798,642	24,672,470	57.6%	18,126,172
Massachusetts	8,315,576	26,102,613	27,659,389	53,762,002	62,077,578	36,666,721	59.1%	25,410,857
Michigan	33,158,409	57,737,508	62,965,975	120,703,483	153,861,892	85,469,776	55.5%	68,392,116
Minnesota	6,948,452	14,301,193	14,224,465	28,525,658	35,474,110	21,042,034	59.3%	14,432,076
Mississippi	19,207,206	18,503,694	18,671,000	37,174,694	56,381,900	33,415,924	59.3%	22,965,976
Missouri	11,227,007	24,692,473	25,460,525	50,152,998	61,380,005	34,967,661	57.0%	26,412,344
Montana	1,794,412	3,933,439	3,445,487	7,378,926	9,173,338	5,564,595	60.7%	3,608,743
Nebraska	5,843,201	4,030,633	3,827,836	7,858,469	13,701,670	6,597,971	48.2%	7,103,699
Nevada	8,313,516	8,142,404	8,984,262	17,126,666	25,440,182	18,256,562	71.8%	7,183,620
New Hampshire	2,925,399	3,725,984	3,848,797	7,574,781	10,500,180	5,655,811	53.9%	4,844,369
New Jersey	37,241,643	40,463,837	45,339,046	85,802,883	123,044,526	59,240,282	48.1%	63,804,244
New Mexico	12,827,743	9,322,187	8,843,660	18,165,847	30,993,590	13,828,137	44.6%	17,165,453
New York	102,926,569	107,783,341	116,505,263	224,288,604	327,215,173	172,806,565	52.8%	154,408,608
North Carolina	47,149,370	47,067,203	50,930,413	97,997,616	145,146,986	68,112,101	46.9%	77,034,885
North Dakota	852,731	3,231,451	2,578,735	5,810,186	6,662,917	4,174,472	62.7%	2,488,445
Ohio	67,861,034	58,625,779	60,427,848	119,053,627	186,914,661	83,725,097	44.8%	103,189,564
Oklahoma	8,619,411	13,547,126	13,177,756	26,724,882	35,344,293	16,833,244	47.6%	18,511,049
Oregon	16,997,688	26,533,536	29,275,130	55,808,666	72,806,354	41,317,676	56.8%	31,488,678
Pennsylvania	35,891,781	60,752,937	62,872,805	123,625,742	159,517,523	81,117,627	50.9%	78,399,896
Puerto Rico	60,339,034	55,744,079	51,816,624	107,560,703	167,899,737	82,442,309	49.1%	85,457,428
Rhode Island	1,075,845	4,634,365	4,469,356	9,103,721	10,179,566	5,979,039	58.7%	4,200,527
South Carolina	19,157,212	21,924,303	23,309,798	45,234,101	64,391,313	32,717,925	50.8%	31,673,388
South Dakota	2,566,106	3,197,935	2,492,662	5,690,597	8,256,703	4,511,633	54.6%	3,745,070
Tennessee	21,287,342	24,160,570	23,679,028	47,839,598	69,126,940	33,282,219	48.1%	35,844,721
Texas	85,659,732	128,103,772	132,937,260	261,041,032	346,700,764	186,440,599	53.8%	160,260,165
Utah	4,957,199	8,793,048	9,198,469	17,991,517	22,948,716	12,327,015	53.7%	10,621,701
Vermont	8,637	3,209,218	2,521,639	5,730,857	5,739,494	4,513,286	78.6%	1,226,208
Virginia	19,143,222	19,253,107	18,940,338	38,193,445	57,336,667	26,477,239	46.2%	30,859,428
Washington	34,315,066	41,298,971	45,093,025	86,391,996	120,707,062	63,842,672	52.9%	56,864,390
West Virginia	5,203,567	11,014,351	10,701,788	21,716,139	26,919,706	20,840,448	77.4%	6,079,258
Wisconsin	12,825,578	23,445,352	24,553,664	47,999,016	60,824,594	37,458,976	61.6%	23,365,618
Wyoming	1,949,801	3,173,902	2,430,939	5,604,841	7,554,642	4,823,927	63.9%	2,730,715

* Includes PY 2004 Youth beginning 4/1/04

APPENDIX

WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2004 - ADULT ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

State	PY 2004 Availability							Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 3/31/05
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds					Total Available 7/01/04 - 6/30/05	\$ 7/01/04 - 3/31/05*	as % of Total Available	
		PY 2004		FY 2005		Total				
		7/01/04	Transfers	10/01/04	Transfers					
Total	\$352,899,564	\$185,978,924	\$14,283,072	\$708,526,020	\$31,702,036	\$940,490,052	\$1,293,389,616	\$705,263,432	54.5%	\$588,126,184
Alabama	10,657,295	2,958,739	1,706,066	11,271,943	4,381,519	20,318,267	30,975,562	23,199,968	74.9%	7,775,594
Alaska	543,624	594,436	0	2,264,628	0	2,859,064	3,402,688	2,594,522	76.2%	808,166
Arizona	6,384,386	3,342,896	475,423	12,735,469	1,245,635	17,799,423	24,183,809	12,200,603	50.4%	11,983,206
Arkansas	4,638,590	1,592,758	94,665	6,067,946	0	7,755,369	12,393,959	6,978,511	56.3%	5,415,448
California	35,863,074	27,650,963	193,574	105,342,179	2,254,367	135,441,083	171,304,157	100,140,686	58.5%	71,163,471
Colorado	3,139,627	1,726,042	473,564	6,575,721	1,603,626	10,378,953	13,518,580	8,457,126	62.6%	5,061,454
Connecticut	842,857	1,343,374	0	5,117,867	200,000	6,661,241	7,504,098	4,391,369	58.5%	3,112,729
Delaware	1,035,514	466,059	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,609	3,277,123	1,331,846	40.6%	1,945,277
D.C.	1,459,453	569,542	166,957	2,169,789	543,965	3,450,253	4,909,706	2,934,133	59.8%	1,975,573
Florida	13,842,751	8,608,834	4,793,228	32,797,172	509,511	46,708,745	60,551,496	33,803,306	55.8%	26,748,190
Georgia	6,058,280	3,939,896	39,191	15,009,869	100,649	19,089,605	25,147,885	13,747,270	54.7%	11,400,615
Hawaii	2,716,723	780,871	(63,604)	2,974,893	(241,706)	3,450,454	6,167,177	3,411,911	55.3%	2,755,266
Idaho	1,089,496	654,078	0	2,491,847	0	3,145,925	4,235,421	2,657,757	62.8%	1,577,664
Illinois	16,670,372	8,664,118	1,345,280	33,007,791	0	43,017,189	59,687,561	29,893,521	50.1%	29,794,040
Indiana	4,538,629	2,848,224	0	10,850,911	95,000	13,794,135	18,332,764	9,696,409	52.9%	8,636,355
Iowa	1,075,633	737,281	0	2,808,829	0	3,546,110	4,621,743	2,550,057	55.2%	2,071,686
Kansas	2,184,863	1,224,320	0	4,664,306	216,207	6,104,833	8,289,696	3,841,008	46.3%	4,448,688
Kentucky	9,773,810	2,819,406	55,104	10,741,125	591,518	14,207,153	23,980,963	12,144,725	50.6%	11,836,238
Louisiana	16,846,846	3,852,590	699,243	14,677,257	858,053	20,087,143	36,933,989	20,607,227	55.8%	16,326,762
Maine	594,299	566,899	0	2,159,720	0	2,726,619	3,320,918	2,010,861	60.6%	1,310,057
Maryland	3,509,319	2,084,949	197,246	7,943,053	184,966	10,410,214	13,919,533	8,448,636	60.7%	5,470,897
Massachusetts	1,439,685	2,472,497	461,943	9,419,499	0	12,353,939	13,793,624	8,332,423	60.4%	5,461,201
Michigan	12,182,070	7,004,200	854,987	26,683,982	1,020,201	35,563,370	47,745,440	27,925,426	58.5%	19,820,014
Minnesota	2,293,333	1,608,463	0	6,127,782	334,831	8,071,076	10,364,409	5,767,153	55.6%	4,597,256
Mississippi	7,336,277	2,308,105	(150,000)	8,793,216	0	10,951,321	18,287,598	11,781,449	64.4%	6,506,149
Missouri	2,878,062	3,025,443	47,465	11,526,065	121,698	14,720,671	17,598,733	10,415,647	59.2%	7,183,086
Montana	700,397	598,054	0	2,278,412	0	2,876,466	3,576,863	2,182,201	61.0%	1,394,662
Nebraska	1,873,366	466,059	0	1,775,550	120,905	2,362,514	4,235,880	2,039,687	48.2%	2,196,193
Nevada	3,119,074	1,039,555	0	3,960,403	1,595,105	6,595,063	9,714,137	6,369,885	65.6%	3,344,252
New Hampshire	821,618	466,059	0	1,775,550	(200,000)	2,041,609	2,863,227	1,289,565	45.0%	1,573,662
New Jersey	12,456,719	5,091,588	(240,440)	19,397,480	0	24,248,628	36,705,347	14,165,159	38.6%	22,540,188
New Mexico	3,624,686	1,237,720	0	4,715,358	325,000	6,278,078	9,902,764	2,215,586	22.4%	7,687,178
New York	30,555,145	13,802,414	1,572,609	52,583,216	0	67,958,239	98,513,384	55,960,635	56.8%	42,552,749
North Carolina	10,690,188	5,653,372	(21,287)	21,537,718	1,150,777	28,320,580	39,010,768	20,451,970	52.4%	18,558,798
North Dakota	406,126	466,059	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,609	2,647,735	1,653,916	62.5%	993,819
Ohio	23,670,952	7,253,144	572,829	27,632,384	1,979,720	37,438,077	61,109,029	28,920,751	47.3%	32,188,278
Oklahoma	2,615,479	1,762,450	16,451	6,714,425	163,580	8,656,906	11,272,385	5,518,649	49.0%	5,753,736
Oregon	4,589,199	3,181,094	64,430	12,119,052	0	15,364,576	19,953,775	12,793,068	64.1%	7,160,707
Pennsylvania	9,437,013	7,403,834	143,490	28,206,470	557,140	36,310,934	45,747,947	24,603,145	53.8%	21,144,802
Puerto Rico	14,884,175	7,834,148	0	29,845,845	0	37,679,993	52,564,168	25,911,458	49.3%	26,652,710
Rhode Island	571,581	521,584	0	1,987,084	0	2,508,668	3,080,249	1,582,736	51.4%	1,497,513
South Carolina	5,972,555	2,705,841	127,356	10,308,474	318,850	13,460,521	19,433,076	10,840,341	55.8%	8,592,735
South Dakota	761,527	466,059	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,609	3,003,136	1,786,462	59.5%	1,216,674
Tennessee	7,167,239	3,247,361	68,513	12,371,506	176,216	15,863,596	23,030,835	12,104,493	52.6%	10,926,342
Texas	26,947,705	15,993,524	280,952	60,930,711	11,019,851	88,225,038	115,172,743	59,131,152	51.3%	56,041,591
Utah	1,516,667	954,774	271,492	3,637,414	697,247	5,560,927	7,077,594	3,233,481	45.7%	3,844,113
Vermont	0	466,059	0	1,775,550	0	2,241,609	2,241,609	1,396,574	62.3%	845,035
Virginia	5,140,591	2,489,990	0	9,486,143	(516,670)	11,459,463	16,600,054	7,800,556	47.0%	8,799,498
Washington	8,562,864	4,839,139	0	18,435,723	194,000	23,468,862	32,031,726	16,076,437	50.2%	15,955,289
West Virginia	1,897,695	1,514,260	0	5,768,896	0	7,283,156	9,180,851	6,459,950	70.4%	2,720,901
Wisconsin	4,619,523	2,613,741	0	9,957,597	0	12,571,338	17,190,861	9,739,345	56.7%	7,451,516
Wyoming	702,612	466,059	36,345	1,775,550	100,275	2,378,229	3,080,841	1,772,680	57.5%	1,308,161

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

APPENDIX

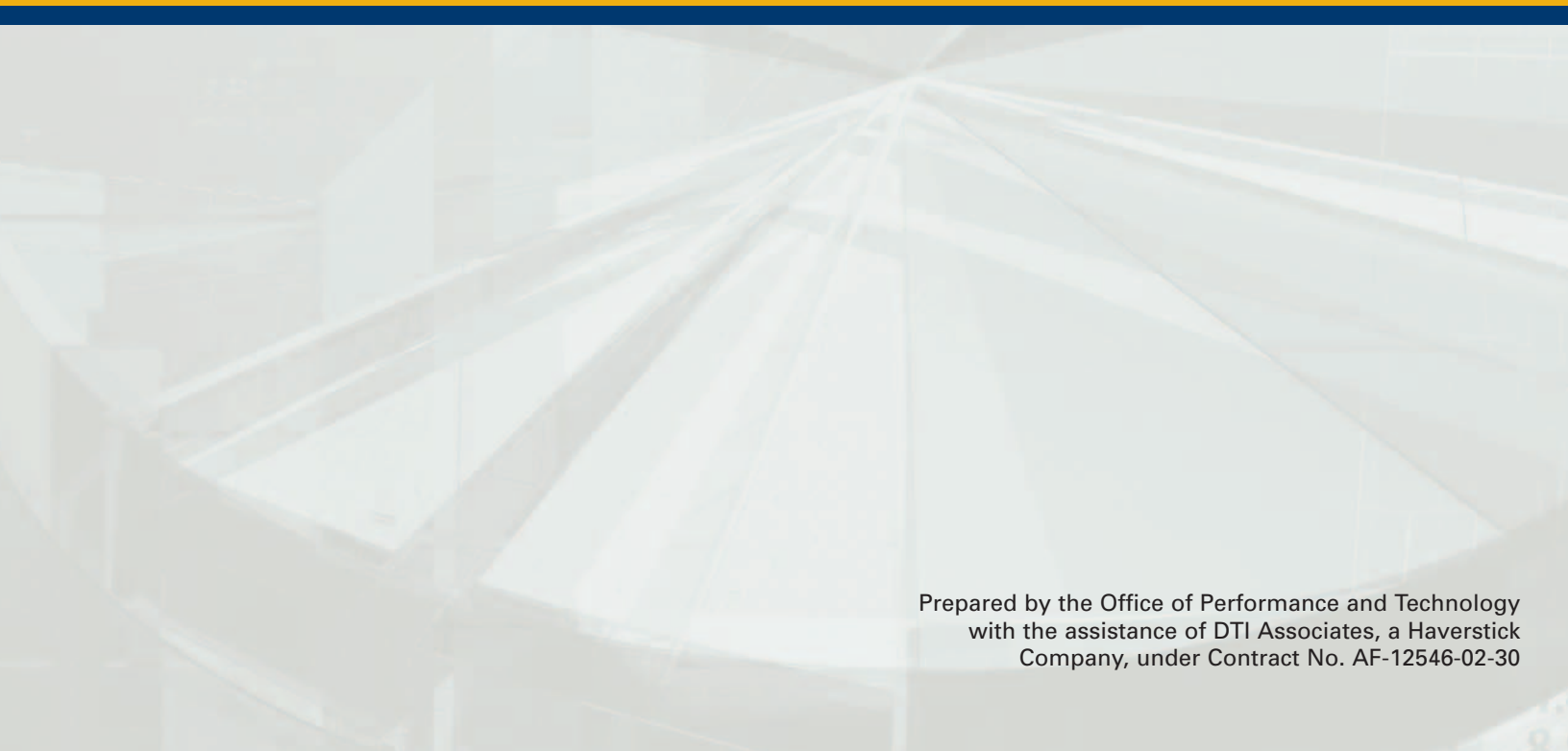
WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2004 - DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

State	PY 2004 Availability						Expenditures			Unexpended Balance 3/31/05
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds				Total Available 7/01/04 - 6/30/05	\$ 7/01/04 - 3/31/05*	as % of Total Available		
		PY 2004		FY 2005					Total	
		7/01/04	Transfers	10/01/04	Transfers					
Total	\$549,204,579	\$329,984,815	(\$14,283,072)	\$847,467,127	(\$31,702,036)	\$1,131,466,834	\$1,680,671,413	\$772,103,246	45.9%	\$908,568,167
Alabama	12,498,714	4,460,302	(1,706,066)	11,454,948	(4,381,519)	9,827,665	22,326,379	12,123,782	54.3%	10,202,597
Alaska	3,196,079	1,135,851	0	2,917,094	0	4,052,945	7,249,024	3,866,234	53.3%	3,382,790
Arizona	9,923,815	5,416,320	(475,423)	13,910,196	(1,245,635)	17,605,458	27,529,273	9,255,909	33.6%	18,273,364
Arkansas	4,534,285	2,234,025	(94,665)	5,737,423	0	7,876,783	12,411,068	4,984,438	40.2%	7,426,630
California	57,917,965	51,138,384	(193,574)	131,333,619	(2,254,367)	180,024,062	237,942,027	115,573,078	48.6%	122,368,949
Colorado	5,784,914	4,872,637	(473,564)	12,513,907	(1,603,626)	15,309,354	21,094,268	8,099,749	38.4%	12,994,519
Connecticut	2,295,114	2,527,174	0	6,490,288	(200,000)	8,817,462	11,112,576	5,260,802	47.3%	5,851,774
Delaware	583,547	404,494	0	1,038,823	0	1,443,317	2,026,864	912,612	45.0%	1,114,252
D.C.	2,485,765	922,911	(166,957)	2,370,219	(543,965)	2,582,208	5,067,973	3,122,578	61.6%	1,945,395
Florida	23,347,708	15,130,267	(4,793,228)	38,857,558	(509,511)	48,685,086	72,032,794	24,422,007	33.9%	47,610,787
Georgia	10,825,698	6,708,787	(39,191)	17,229,510	(100,649)	23,798,457	34,624,155	16,107,880	46.5%	18,516,275
Hawaii	2,206,993	628,124	63,604	1,613,148	241,706	2,546,582	4,753,575	2,694,166	56.7%	2,059,409
Idaho	927,077	1,270,692	0	3,263,391	0	4,534,083	5,461,160	3,395,817	62.2%	2,065,343
Illinois	35,341,606	18,237,176	(1,345,280)	46,836,722	0	63,728,618	99,070,224	47,298,795	47.7%	51,771,429
Indiana	6,848,248	4,920,901	0	12,637,859	(95,000)	17,463,760	24,312,008	10,635,532	43.7%	13,676,476
Iowa	2,306,189	1,590,901	0	4,085,751	0	5,676,652	7,982,841	3,972,019	49.8%	4,010,822
Kansas	2,960,282	2,029,952	0	5,213,323	(216,207)	7,027,068	9,987,350	3,441,099	34.5%	6,546,251
Kentucky	11,832,780	4,045,236	(55,104)	10,388,978	(591,518)	13,787,592	25,620,372	9,726,010	38.0%	15,894,362
Louisiana	20,490,974	5,054,866	(699,243)	12,981,910	(858,053)	16,479,480	36,970,454	18,660,826	50.5%	18,309,628
Maine	615,389	769,782	0	1,976,953	0	2,746,735	3,362,124	2,113,090	62.8%	1,249,034
Maryland	4,816,384	3,313,869	(197,246)	8,510,680	(184,966)	11,442,337	16,258,721	8,754,090	53.8%	7,504,631
Massachusetts	4,889,829	7,102,206	(461,943)	18,239,890	0	24,880,153	29,769,982	15,316,640	51.4%	14,453,342
Michigan	16,270,286	14,127,399	(854,987)	36,281,993	(1,020,201)	48,534,204	64,804,490	29,592,041	45.7%	35,212,449
Minnesota	4,065,840	3,152,668	0	8,096,683	(334,831)	10,914,520	14,980,360	6,753,940	45.1%	8,226,420
Mississippi	9,070,168	3,846,189	150,000	9,877,784	0	13,873,973	22,944,141	12,451,667	54.3%	10,492,474
Missouri	4,794,866	5,425,768	(47,465)	13,934,460	(121,698)	19,191,065	23,985,931	12,155,715	50.7%	11,830,216
Montana	461,450	454,433	0	1,167,075	0	1,621,508	2,082,958	1,303,515	62.6%	779,443
Nebraska	2,463,315	799,115	0	2,052,286	(120,905)	2,730,496	5,193,811	2,103,160	40.5%	3,090,651
Nevada	3,417,501	1,956,179	0	5,023,859	(1,595,105)	5,384,933	8,802,434	5,611,856	63.8%	3,190,578
New Hampshire	593,942	807,276	0	2,073,247	200,000	3,080,523	3,674,465	1,906,803	51.9%	1,767,662
New Jersey	17,385,088	10,101,068	240,440	25,941,566	0	36,283,074	53,668,162	24,226,104	45.1%	29,442,058
New Mexico	5,390,283	1,607,470	0	4,128,302	(325,000)	5,410,772	10,801,055	5,445,843	50.4%	5,355,212
New York	48,305,176	24,889,820	(1,572,609)	63,922,047	0	87,239,258	135,544,434	57,255,606	42.2%	78,288,828
North Carolina	24,472,882	11,444,861	21,287	29,392,695	(1,150,777)	39,708,066	64,180,948	26,504,991	41.3%	37,675,957
North Dakota	217,579	312,743	0	803,185	0	1,115,928	1,333,507	722,711	54.2%	610,796
Ohio	23,660,012	12,769,823	(572,829)	32,795,464	(1,979,720)	43,012,738	66,672,750	25,561,884	38.3%	41,110,866
Oklahoma	3,182,781	2,516,677	(16,451)	6,463,331	(163,580)	8,799,977	11,982,758	4,537,549	37.9%	7,445,209
Oregon	8,777,629	6,680,194	(64,430)	17,156,078	0	23,771,842	32,549,471	16,689,496	51.3%	15,859,975
Pennsylvania	19,185,618	13,498,298	(143,490)	34,666,335	(557,140)	47,464,003	66,649,621	28,902,113	43.4%	37,747,508
Puerto Rico	31,689,564	8,554,932	0	21,970,779	0	30,525,711	62,215,275	27,146,727	43.6%	35,068,548
Rhode Island	276,827	966,542	0	2,482,272	0	3,448,814	3,725,641	2,116,117	56.8%	1,609,524
South Carolina	8,794,520	5,062,426	(127,356)	13,001,324	(318,850)	17,617,544	26,412,064	11,585,703	43.9%	14,826,361
South Dakota	510,869	279,227	0	717,112	0	996,339	1,507,208	741,093	49.2%	766,115
Tennessee	9,323,242	4,402,897	(68,513)	11,307,522	(176,216)	15,465,690	24,788,932	9,618,917	38.8%	15,170,015
Texas	39,178,596	28,037,745	(280,952)	72,006,549	(11,019,851)	88,743,491	127,922,087	64,495,042	50.4%	63,427,045
Utah	2,498,654	2,165,351	(271,492)	5,561,055	(697,247)	6,757,667	9,256,321	5,272,567	57.0%	3,983,754
Vermont	0	290,510	0	746,089	0	1,036,599	1,036,599	884,729	85.3%	151,870
Virginia	9,436,523	3,681,253	0	9,454,195	516,670	13,652,118	23,088,641	7,384,917	32.0%	15,703,724
Washington	19,368,995	10,379,759	0	26,657,302	(194,000)	36,843,061	56,212,056	26,751,071	47.6%	29,460,985
West Virginia	3,305,872	1,920,758	0	4,932,892	0	6,853,650	10,159,522	8,085,699	79.6%	2,073,823
Wisconsin	5,982,339	5,683,383	0	14,596,067	0	20,279,450	26,261,789	15,885,001	60.5%	10,376,788
Wyoming	494,807	255,194	(36,345)	655,389	(100,275)	773,963	1,268,770	673,516	53.1%	595,254

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

State	PY 2004 Availability			Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 3/31/05
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds 04/01/03	Total Available 4/01/04 - 6/30/05	\$ 4/01/04 - 3/31/05*	as % of Total Balance	
Total	\$275,997,441	\$975,255,164	\$1,251,252,605	\$747,664,250	59.8%	\$503,588,355
Alabama	4,469,066	15,180,497	19,649,563	12,932,340	65.8%	6,717,223
Alaska	1,090,008	3,059,190	4,149,198	2,682,737	64.7%	1,466,461
Arizona	4,763,046	17,198,340	21,961,386	11,224,610	51.1%	10,736,776
Arkansas	3,437,662	8,279,152	11,716,814	6,683,633	57.0%	5,033,181
California	38,112,189	141,024,592	179,136,781	106,662,409	59.5%	72,474,372
Colorado	3,365,420	10,808,605	14,174,025	6,946,161	49.0%	7,227,864
Connecticut	634,844	7,565,617	8,200,461	5,344,403	65.2%	2,856,058
Delaware	541,448	2,452,649	2,994,097	2,111,710	70.5%	882,387
D.C.	1,918,658	2,955,680	4,874,338	2,671,871	54.8%	2,202,467
Florida	7,388,908	42,102,288	49,491,196	32,846,888	66.4%	16,644,308
Georgia	5,388,674	20,753,840	26,142,514	17,136,756	65.6%	9,005,758
Hawaii	2,248,350	3,945,717	6,194,067	2,889,274	46.6%	3,304,793
Idaho	1,046,621	3,759,244	4,805,865	2,965,232	61.7%	1,840,633
Illinois	11,398,028	46,051,436	57,449,464	30,421,417	53.0%	27,028,047
Indiana	3,756,278	16,271,301	20,027,579	11,878,712	59.3%	8,148,867
Iowa	956,447	4,930,250	5,886,697	3,234,742	55.0%	2,651,955
Kansas	3,468,635	7,204,640	10,673,275	5,886,147	55.1%	4,787,128
Kentucky	7,453,341	14,269,410	21,722,751	9,782,044	45.0%	11,940,707
Louisiana	12,538,387	19,652,395	32,190,782	17,351,093	53.9%	14,839,689
Maine	215,674	2,959,879	3,175,553	1,997,497	62.9%	1,178,056
Maryland	2,115,444	10,504,944	12,620,388	7,469,744	59.2%	5,150,644
Massachusetts	1,986,062	16,527,910	18,513,972	13,017,658	70.3%	5,496,314
Michigan	4,706,053	36,605,909	41,311,962	27,952,309	67.7%	13,359,653
Minnesota	589,279	9,540,062	10,129,341	8,520,941	84.1%	1,608,400
Mississippi	2,800,761	12,349,400	15,150,161	9,182,808	60.6%	5,967,353
Missouri	3,554,079	16,241,262	19,795,341	12,396,299	62.6%	7,399,042
Montana	632,565	2,880,952	3,513,517	2,078,879	59.2%	1,434,638
Nebraska	1,506,520	2,765,459	4,271,979	2,455,124	57.5%	1,816,855
Nevada	1,776,941	5,146,670	6,923,611	6,274,821	90.6%	648,790
New Hampshire	1,509,839	2,452,649	3,962,488	2,459,443	62.1%	1,503,045
New Jersey	7,399,836	25,271,181	32,671,017	20,849,019	63.8%	11,821,998
New Mexico	3,812,774	6,476,997	10,289,771	6,166,708	59.9%	4,123,063
New York	24,066,248	69,091,107	93,157,355	59,590,324	64.0%	33,567,031
North Carolina	11,986,300	29,968,970	41,955,270	21,155,140	50.4%	20,800,130
North Dakota	229,026	2,452,649	2,681,675	1,797,845	67.0%	883,830
Ohio	20,530,070	38,602,812	59,132,882	29,242,462	49.5%	29,890,420
Oklahoma	2,821,151	9,267,999	12,089,150	6,777,046	56.1%	5,312,104
Oregon	3,630,860	16,672,248	20,303,108	11,835,112	58.3%	8,467,996
Pennsylvania	7,269,150	39,850,805	47,119,955	27,612,369	58.6%	19,507,586
Puerto Rico	13,765,295	39,354,999	53,120,294	29,384,124	55.3%	23,736,170
Rhode Island	227,437	3,146,239	3,373,676	2,280,186	67.6%	1,093,490
South Carolina	4,390,137	14,156,036	18,546,173	10,291,881	55.5%	8,254,292
South Dakota	1,293,710	2,452,649	3,746,359	1,984,078	53.0%	1,762,281
Tennessee	4,796,861	16,510,312	21,307,173		54.2%	9,748,364
Texas	19,533,431	84,072,503	103,605,934	62,814,405	60.6%	40,791,529
Utah	941,878	5,672,923	6,614,801	3,820,967	57.8%	2,793,834
Vermont	8,637	2,452,649	2,461,286	2,231,983	90.7%	229,303
Virginia	4,566,108	13,081,864	17,647,972	11,291,766	64.0%	6,356,206
Washington	6,383,207	26,080,073	32,463,280	21,015,164	64.7%	11,448,116
West Virginia	0	7,579,333	7,579,333	6,294,799	83.1%	1,284,534
Wisconsin	2,223,716	15,148,228	17,371,944	11,834,630	68.1%	5,537,314
Wyoming	752,382	2,452,649	3,205,031	2,377,731	74.2%	827,300

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



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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

