



WORKFORCE SYSTEM RESULTS

FOURTH QUARTER, PROGRAM YEAR 2004

THIRD QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 2005

APRIL 1 – JUNE 30, 2005

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



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 June 30, 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.

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NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

National Employment Indicators

	Time Period	Number	Rate
Total Labor Force ¹	June 2005	149,123,000	100.0%
	June 2004	147,386,000	100.0%
Employed ¹	June 2005	141,638,000	95.0%
	June 2004	139,158,000	94.4%
Unemployed ¹	June 2005	7,486,000	5.0%
	June 2004	8,228,000	5.6%
New Initial UI ² Claims	June 2005	925,312	N/A
	June 2004	1,012,757	N/A
Number of First UI Payments	June 2005	595,030	N/A
	June 2004	648,416	N/A
Average Duration of UI (weeks)	June 2005	15.8	N/A
	June 2004	16.8	N/A

¹ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

² Unemployment Insurance

Summary of Results

The total labor force increased by 1,737,000 persons, or 1.2 percent, between June 2004 and June 2005. The number of persons who were employed increased by 2,480,000, or 1.8 percent, during the same period. The number of unemployed persons fell by 742,000 as the unemployment rate dropped from 5.6 percent in June 2004 to 5.0 percent in June 2005. The number of new initial Unemployment Insurance claims fell 87,455, or 9.5 percent, in this period. First Unemployment Insurance payments declined by nine percent, or 53,386, in this period, and the average duration of UI collection fell one week, from 16.8 to 15.8 weeks.

Unemployment has reached lows not seen since early 2000. As might be expected during a period of declining unemployment, compensation of workers has increased. The average hourly wages of production workers has increased steadily from \$11.47 in January 1995 to \$16.07 in June 2005, with increases slowing down when unemployment was higher.

ETA Demand-Driven Activities

Noteworthy Accomplishments:

Health Care and Biotechnology Grants Propelled Innovative Workforce Solutions

After a first-of-its-kind competition through the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative, ETA awarded \$12 million to fund innovative workforce solutions in the health care and biotechnology industries. The investments (see next page) will spur additional partnerships among employers, education providers, economic development, and workforce development. The resulting solutions will be promoted and shared with industry and the workforce system, thereby providing replicable, demand-driven models for workforce development in high-growth industries.

Community-Based Job Training Grants to Build Nation's Education and Training Capacity

ETA launched a \$125 million Solicitation for Grant Applications to strengthen the role of community colleges in promoting the U.S. workforce's full potential. The grants will build the capacity of community colleges to train workers for the skills required to succeed in high-growth, high-demand industries. These pioneering grants will encourage innovative models for partnerships that bring local training priorities in line with the industry-defined competencies required for the jobs of the 21st century economy. This application opened May 3, 2005, and closed July 6, 2005. More information is available at www.doleta.gov/sga/sga.cfm.

Investments Bring New Opportunities to Youth Offenders

ETA invested \$15.6 million in 16 projects across the country that will help to prepare youth offenders for successful entry into the workforce through targeted solutions in high-growth, high-demand industries. These investments will support the continuation of the successful strategies of the President's High Growth Job Training Initiative, thereby ensuring that the neediest youth will benefit from demand-driven solutions that offer promising career paths. This application opened April 22, 2005, and closed May 23, 2005. More information is available at www.doleta.gov/sga/sga.cfm.

Demand-Driven Focus for Limited English Proficient Individuals and Hispanic Americans

In a further expansion of the demand-driven vision for workforce development, ETA issued a Solicitation for Grant Applications announcing the availability of approximately \$5 million in demonstration grant funds to test unique and innovative training strategies for services to individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Hispanic Americans who lack basic and occupational skills needed by high-growth occupations. This demonstration emphasizes the use of innovative contextualized teaching methodologies that simultaneously enhance English language and occupational skills that respond to employer identified workforce challenges as well as open career opportunities and pathways for LEP and Hispanic Americans. This application opened June 16, 2005, and closed August 16, 2005. More information is available at www.doleta.gov/sga/sga.cfm.

Forum Showcases Staffing Industry Successes

Manpower Inc. celebrated two successful years of partnership with the public workforce system with a forum that recognized the accomplishments of local champions from the staffing industry, the workforce development system, and the employers that provide placement opportunities for individuals in the One-Stop system. The event, dubbed "Maypower with Manpower," presented a myriad of models that have led to more than 5,000 placements and 12,000 people served since the partnership launched in May 2003. The innovations—ranging from putting people back to work after hurricanes devastated Florida's communities, to dedicated training for jobs at the Cabela's retailing chain, to co-location at Phoenix One-Stop Career Centers—demonstrate the win-win solutions possible through public-private partnerships.

WORKFORCE SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS

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, ETA announced 21 investments totaling \$29.5 million. A sample of these investments is listed below.

Advanced Manufacturing

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, was awarded a \$3,548,115 grant to create a highly flexible training program for Industrial Maintenance and Machine Tool Technology, utilizing modularized curriculum and multiple delivery options that will allow students multiple entry/exit points. (\$3,535,835 in leveraged resources)

Aerospace

Solutions Aerospace, a \$1,898,820 grant to the Aerospace Development Center, will establish an aerospace workforce infrastructure that identifies and develops strategic solutions to state-level challenges in the five key aerospace states of Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, and Texas. (\$1,433,250 in leveraged resources)

Biotechnology

Orangeburg-Calhoun Area Biotechnology Consortium Project, a \$750,000 grant to Claflin University, a historically black college in rural South Carolina, will create a formal, industry-supported education infrastructure that begins in the primary grades and continues through formal certificate and two-year degree programs to train individuals for local biotechnology jobs. Entry-level certificates will be established in five fields and the program will target low-income African Americans and women. (\$375,000 in leveraged resources)

Health Care

The Clinical Faculty Associate Model, a \$871,707 grant to the University of Utah, combines a customized online Clinical Nursing Specialty Master's Program with career and educational counseling and mentoring to Clinical Faculty Associates. (\$527,000 in leveraged resources)

The Hudson Valley Consortium Health Care

Initiative, a \$1,048,300 grant to the Orange County, New York, Workforce Investment Board, implements a market-based response to the shortage of qualified nursing instructors. Health care providers will release staff with master's degrees on a part-time basis to serve as faculty members to the region's public and private education facilities in exchange for credits that can be used by the health care providers to meet future entry-level and incumbent worker training needs. (\$728,000 in leveraged resources)

Hospitality

Hotel TEACH (Teaching English and Careers in Hospitality), is a \$494,386 grant to LaGuardia Community College to develop a contextualized language curriculum to instruct limited English proficient individuals while providing them with the occupational skills for employment in the hospitality industry. Key partners include the National Retail Federation and the American Hotel and Lodging Association Educational Institute. (\$212,021 in leveraged resources)

Information Technology

Vermont Governor's IT Training Initiative, a \$1,595,019 grant to the State of Vermont, will establish a statewide information technology training infrastructure through mentored internships, apprenticeships, web-based technology, statewide outreach, and strong partnerships. (\$320,640 in leveraged resources)

Financial Services Industry Forums Identify Workforce Solutions

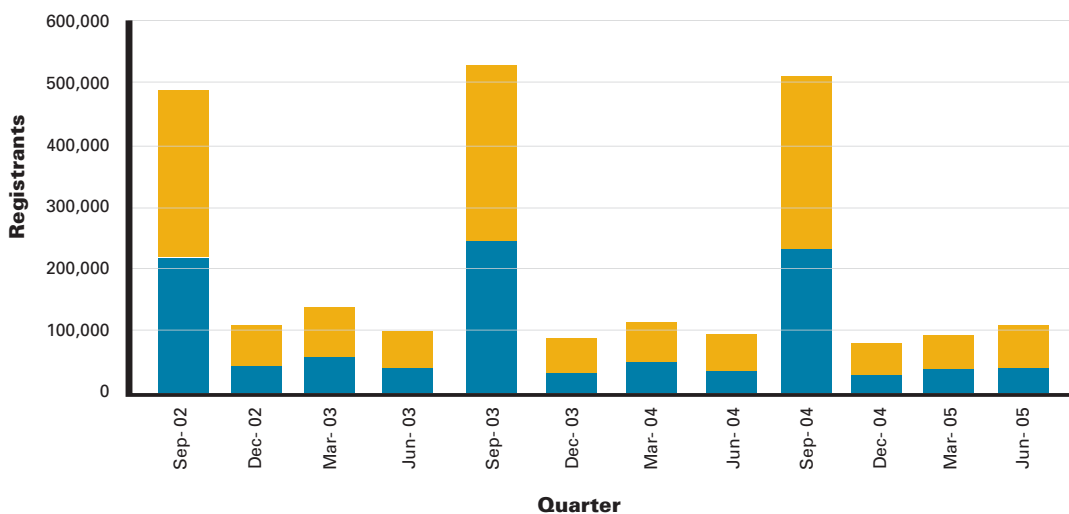
On April 7, 2005, the Assistant Secretary hosted a Financial Services Industry Executive Forum with the Insurance Conference Group that brought into focus the workforce challenges of the insurance sector. This was the first of three Executive Forums with the financial services industry. Additional Executive Forums were conducted on April 19 and May 20. On June 29-30, a variety of industry stakeholders came together with educators, community-based organizations, and representatives from the public workforce system to identify solutions to the industry's key workforce issues.

WORKFORCE SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS

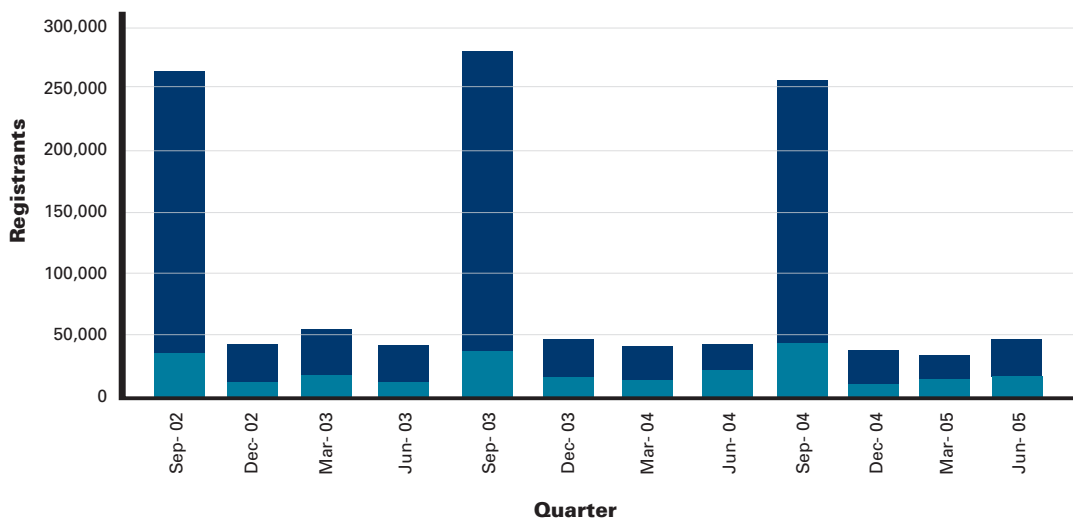
Highlights from this Report

- ETA programs served over 19 million people.
- ETA's current appropriation for workforce investment programs is \$8.9 billion.
- The number of new initial unemployment compensation claims declined 9.5 percent to 925,312.
- Workers served by the WIA Dislocated Worker program replaced 92 percent of their previous salary.
- The H-1B Technical Skills Training program has provided training for 78,261 people.
- After leaving the Job Corps, 91 percent of the youth found jobs.
- Ninety-one percent of TAA customers were still employed six months after exit.
- The WIA Younger Youth diploma attainment rate of 65 percent represents a 25 percent increase over a year ago.

Registrants by Quarter For the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs

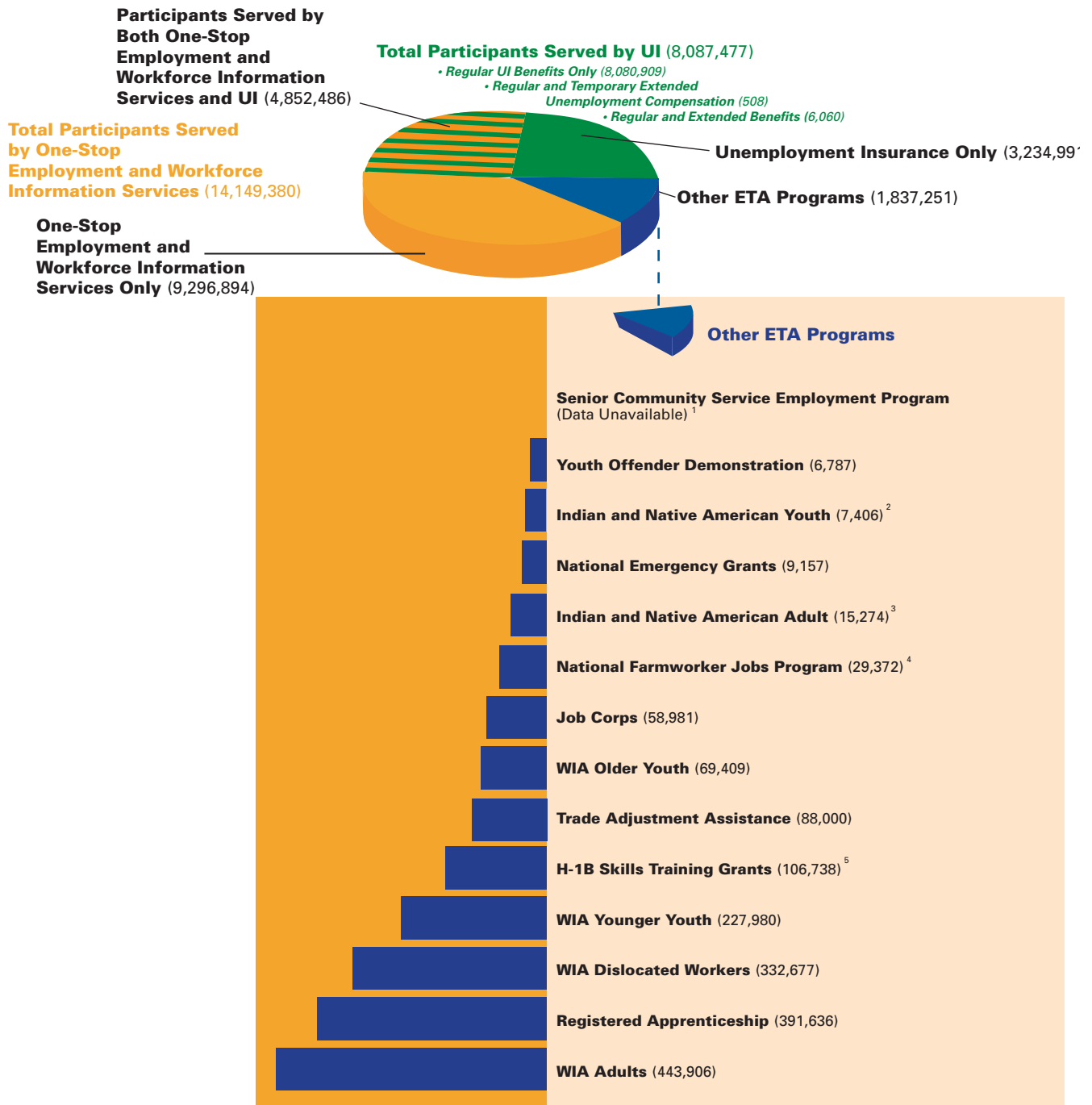


Registrants by Quarter For the WIA Younger and Older Youth Programs



PEOPLE SERVED BY PROGRAM

In the period ending June 30, 2005, ETA programs served over 19 million people. The One-Stop Employment and Workforce Information Services and Unemployment Insurance (UI) served 90 percent of this total, and 60% of those receiving Unemployment Insurance were also registered with the One-Stop Employment and Workforce Information Services. ETA's targeted programs, described below as "Other ETA Programs," provided more comprehensive services to over 1.8 million people.



¹ Data is unavailable due to a delay in implementing the new Quarterly Progress Report system.

² INA Youth quarters report on a year ending March 31. Data reported for the March 31, 2005, year-end are not yet complete.

³ INA grantees have 90 days after June 30 to submit annual reports. This report reflects information from 103 out of 144 total annual reports as of August 18, 2005.

⁴ This figure reflects data for the semi-annual period January 1, 2005, through June 30, 2005. Of the total participant number, only about 1/3 of participants receive employment and training services.

⁵ Information is cumulative since March 31, 2000.

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 June 30, 2005, covers programs operating in Program Year 2004 (July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005) and programs operating in Fiscal Year 2005 (October 1, 2004, through September 30, 2005). This quarter's funding displayed is from the FY 2004 and FY 2005 appropriations. Apprenticeship, TAA, and UI run on a fiscal year and June 30, 2005, is the third quarter of FY 2005. All other programs run on the program year (PY), from July 1 to June 30, and June 30, 2005, is the fourth quarter of PY 2004.

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	\$1,248,381,415
National Farmworker Jobs Program ⁵	\$71,786,943
One-Stop Employment and Workforce Information Services ⁶	\$786,886,814
Senior Community Service Employment Program	\$438,649,607
Trade Adjustment Assistance ⁷	\$259,300,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance Training	\$259,300,000
Unemployment Insurance (UI)	\$2,663,040,233
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	\$8,915,780,739

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

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

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

⁴ The total appropriation is \$1,535,623,338, with \$1,406,385,612 for Operations and \$129,237,726 for Construction. \$158,004,197 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 One-Stop Employment and Workforce Information Services appropriation includes both the Wagner-Peyser allocation and the Reemployment Services allocation, which are distributed to the states using different formulas.

⁷ The total appropriation is \$1,057,300,000; this total includes \$750,000,000 for TAA benefits and \$48,000,000 for Wage Insurance.

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 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 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 6/30/2005
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%	88%
Percentage of employer applications for labor certification resolved within 6 months of filing	Baseline Year; therefore Data Unavailable	
Indian and Native American Adult Program		
Percentage entering unsubsidized employment	54%	50%
Hourly wage gain	\$3.50	\$4.21
Indian and Native American Youth Program ¹		
Attainment of at least two goals under established program activities	61%	82%
Attainment of a High School diploma, GED, or improvement of basic skills by at least two grade levels	84%	116%
Job Corps		
Entered employment/education rate	85%	84%
Literacy and numeracy gains rate	45%	47%
Attainment of GED/High School Diploma/Certificate	64%	64%
National Farmworker Jobs Program (Adults) ²		
Entered employment rate	75%	88%
Employment retention rate	75%	79%
Earnings gain	\$3,200	\$4,630
One-Stop Employment and Workforce Information Services		
Entered employment rate	58%	64%
Employment retention rate	72%	81%
Total number of job openings listed with State Workforce Agencies and on America's Job Bank	12,994,000 ³	14,674,685
Total number of job searches conducted on America's Job Bank	170,788,000 ⁴	138,567,244
Total number of resumé searches conducted on America's Job Bank	8,090,000 ⁵	9,249,364
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 ⁶	35%	Data Unavailable

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT GOALS

	PY 04 / FY 05 Annual Goal	Results as of 6/30/2005
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)		
Entered employment rate	70%	66%
Employment retention rate	89%	91%
Earnings replacement rate	80%	75%
Unemployment Insurance		
Percent of intrastate payments made timely	90%	89.5%
Detection of recoverable overpayments	60%	57.4%
Entered employment rate for UI claimants	None	Data Unavailable ⁷
Percent of employer tax liability determinations made timely	82%	83.2%
WIA Adult Program		
Entered employment rate	75%	76%
Employment retention rate	85%	86%
Earnings change	\$3,300	\$3,723
WIA Dislocated Worker Program		
Entered employment rate	82%	83%
Employment retention rate	91%	91%
Earnings replacement rate	91%	92%
WIA Youth Program		
Entered employment rate (older youth)	68%	72%
Employment retention rate (older youth)	79%	82%
Diploma or equivalent attainment rate (younger youth)	53%	65%

¹ These results reflect outcomes for the Indian and Native American Youth Program for the annual period April 1, 2004 through March 31, 2005.

² Of the total participant number, only about 1/3 of participants receive employment and training services.

³ This goal represents a 1% increase over the total number of job openings listed in PY 2003 (12,866,295).

⁴ This goal is a 1% increase over the baseline established in PY 2003 (169,097,349).

⁵ This goal is a 1% increase over the baseline established in PY 2003 (8,010,182).

⁶ Data is unavailable due to a delay in implementing the new Quarterly Progress Report

⁷ Contingent upon OMB approval, the Department expects to begin collecting data for the UI reemployment facilitation measure during FY 2006.

Summary of Results

Despite challenging performance targets and the dynamic nature of economic and labor market conditions, ETA programs continued to build on their past successes in improving employment outcomes for program participants. Several programs reached or exceeded their annual targets, while others fell short.

The WIA Adult, WIA Dislocated Worker, WIA Youth, and Indian and Native American Youth programs produced solid positive outcomes. The WIA Adult program exceeded its earnings change target by more than \$400, which yielded a 14 percent increase (from \$3,260 to \$3,723) when compared to program year 2003 results. Close to reaching its targets last quarter, the WIA Dislocated Worker program improved its performance and reached all three targets by year-end. The WIA Youth program's diploma or equivalent attainment rate for younger youth exceeded the target by 12 percentage points, ending program year 2004 with a two percentage point increase (from 63 percent to 65 percent) over last year. The Indian and Native American Youth program exhibited success in surpassing its goal attainment target by 21 percentage points. The Job Corps program improved its performance over the last two quarters to meet or exceed two out of three of its targets.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

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 the 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.

One-Stop Employment and Workforce Information Services

The One-Stop delivery system nationwide offers job seekers and businesses a single point of entry for a wide array of workforce information (including career guidance) and employment services through One-Stop Career Centers and virtually through Web based services. In addition, One-Stop Centers provide referrals and access to a wide array of integrated services funded by 19 federal employment and training programs.

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.

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.

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

In PY 2004, the WIA Adult Program provided services for 443,906 customers, representing a slight decline of 0.3 percent compared to PY 2003. The percent of exiters who found jobs was 76 percent and 86 percent kept their jobs for at least six months after exit, representing a one percentage point increase in results for both performance measures between the quarter ending June 30, 2005, and the one ending June 30, 2004. Customers experienced an improvement in earnings of \$3,723 for the quarter ending June 30, 2005, an increase of 10 percent over the result for the quarter ending June 30, 2004.

For the quarter ending June 30, 2005, a total of 332,677 dislocated workers received services to help them return to work. Eighty-three percent of the customers from the Dislocated Worker program found jobs during the most recent quarter. Ninety-one percent kept their jobs and managed to recover 92 percent of their previous earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 2005, which is a slight improvement over the results for the quarter ending June 30, 2004.

For the quarter ending June 30, 2005, 66 percent of TAA customers were able to find jobs, an increase of three percentage points over the same quarter last year. TAA customers replaced 75 percent of their previous earnings, compared to 72 percent in the quarter ending June 30, 2004. Ninety-one percent of the persons helped by the TAA program retained the jobs they found, an increase of two percentage points over the same interval.

For the period July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005, participants in the Indian and Native American Adult Program achieved better outcomes. Fifty percent found jobs, compared to 49 percent, while their employability enhancement rate increased from 43 percent to 54 percent. In addition, program participants' positive termination rate rose eight percentage points from 76 percent to 84 percent during this interval.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2005 and 6/30/2004

		Employment	Earnings	Retention
WIA Adult Program	2005	76%	\$3,723 ¹	86%
	2004	74%	\$3,384 ¹	85%
WIA Dislocated Worker Program	2005	83%	92% ²	91%
	2004	81%	90% ²	90%
One-Stop Employment and Workforce Information Services	2005	64%	Not a measure for program	81%
	2004	61%	Not a measure for program	79%
TAA	2005	66%	75% ²	91%
	2004	63%	72% ²	89%
NFJP³	2005	88%	\$4,630 ¹	79%
	2004	84%	\$4,174 ¹	80%

		Placement Rate	Service Level
SCSEP	2005	Data Unavailable ⁴	Data Unavailable ⁴
	2004	30%	161%

		Employment	Employability Enhancement Rate	Positive Termination Rate
Indian and Native American Adult Program	2005	50%	54%	84%
	2004	49%	43%	76%

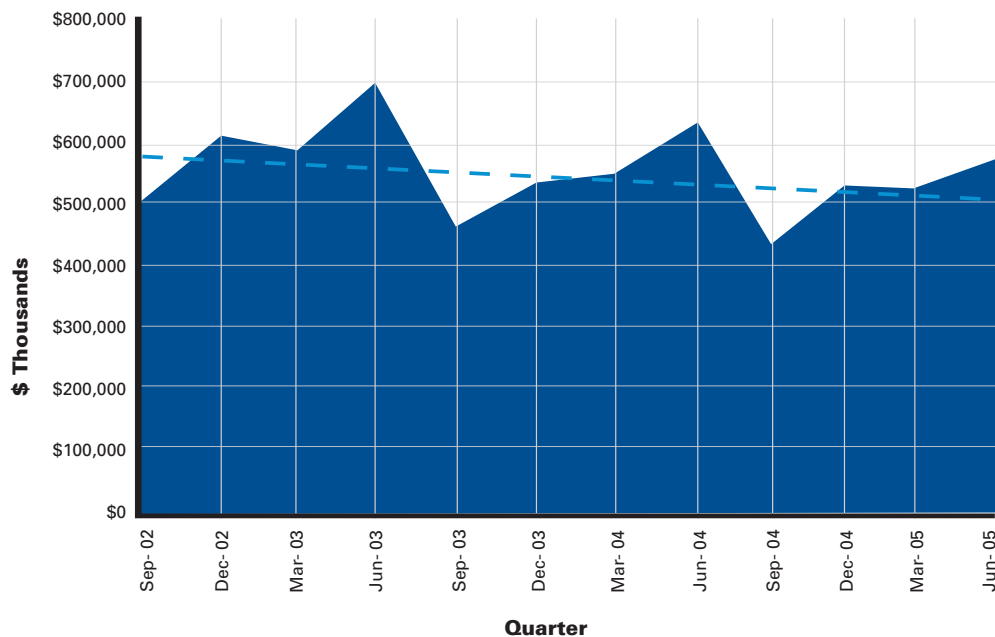
¹ Average earnings change

² Earnings replacement rate

³ The earnings and retention measure outcomes for the NFJP reflect the July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005, period (to correspond to PY 2004). Of the total participant number, only about 1/3 of participants receive employment and training services.

⁴ Due to delays in implementing the new SCSEP Data Collection System, PY 2004 data is not yet available.

Net Expenditures by Quarter For the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs



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 are for 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 provide 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.)

BRAC Grants

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) projects provide NEG funds to help states initiate early community planning to ensure an effective response to worker impact that may result from the closure and realignment actions as a result of BRAC2005 and to provide assistance for workers and spouses affected by BRAC2005 final actions.

Summary of Results

Through the quarter ending June 30, 2005, the H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants program has funded a total of 129 grants. The number of operational grants at this time is 44, a decrease of 41 since June 30, 2004. To date, 85 grants have ended, compared to 45 in the same quarter one year ago. The major focus area continues to be High-Tech/Information Technology, followed by Health Care and Biotechnology. The number of individuals who completed training increased by 31 percent between the quarter ending June 30, 2004, and the one ending June 30, 2005, the total in training rose 65 percent during the same period.

For the third quarter of FY 2005, the Registered Apprenticeship System continued to offer demand-driven workforce solutions that meet the needs of employers. There were over 391,000 total apprentices this quarter. This is a decline from the previous quarter due to an increasing number of apprentices graduating (over 11,000). A total of four nationally approved competency-based and nine time-based occupations have been developed to date, in order to provide skilled training and credentials to workers in high growth areas. The approved occupations are Non-Destructive Tester, Machinist, Lithographic Press Operator, Geospatial Specialist, Home Health Aide, Medical Assistant, Fire Department Training Officer, Fire Marshall, Fire Suppression Technician, Fire Fighter Paramedic, Fire Prevention Officer, Fire Fighter Diver, and Officer In Charge of Navigational Watch. Major improvements to the Registered Apprenticeship Information System are still being made to better track results in the areas of job retention, wage progression, and interim certifications issued in competency-based programs.

During the quarter ending June 30, 2005, ETA awarded 55 new NEGs totaling \$59,265,355 to serve 4,377 dislocated workers. The grants consisted of nine regular projects, five trade/dual enrollment projects, two natural disaster projects, and 39 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) projects. BRAC grants are awarded to help communities develop transition plans and, in some instances, enhance economic development programs that will be key to helping workers and communities adjust and create new opportunities as the BRAC process moves forward. ETA awarded \$79,739,050 in additional funds to grantees that had received awards in previous years.

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

H-1B Technical Skills Training Grants

Grant Funding through 6/30/2005: \$328,303,894 ¹	
Total Grants ¹	129
Start-up	0
Operational	44
Ended	85

Project Focus ^{1,2}	
High-Tech/Information Technology	101
Biotechnology	11
Health Care	29
Other	8

Training		
Total to be Trained	2005	86,033
	2004	86,971
Total in Training	2005	28,477
	2004	17,259
Training Completed	2005	78,261
	2004	59,716

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

² Projects can have more than one focus area.

Registered Apprenticeship ¹

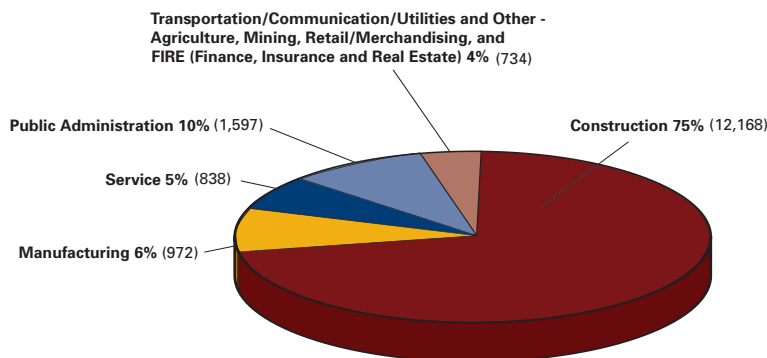
	Goal	Outcome
Number of interim credentials developed that validate the competencies defined by industries.	Increase from 0 to 100	143
Number of new programs in industries that comprise the High Growth Job Training Initiative ²	Increase from 366 to 400 ³	280

¹ This is a fiscal year program; the results represent three quarters of data toward the annual goal.

² Registered Apprenticeship excluded the construction industry from the industries identified as High Growth industries.

³ Goal reflects Federal staff activities only.

New Apprentices by Major Industry

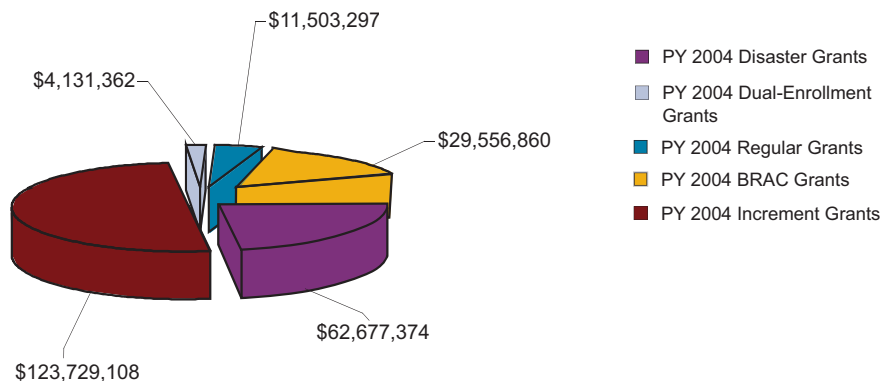


Total New Apprentices in these industries: 16,309

ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

National Emergency Grants (NEGs)

Grants Awarded through June 30, 2005



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 in the 12-month average rate of unemployed individuals receiving UI payments continued. The 35.4 percent outcome for the year ending June 30, 2005, was its lowest after reaching its recent peak of 44.2 percent in 2001. The 12-month average rate at which UI recipients exhausted their benefits before finding jobs declined over 11 percentage points for the year ending June 30, 2005, compared to the previous year.

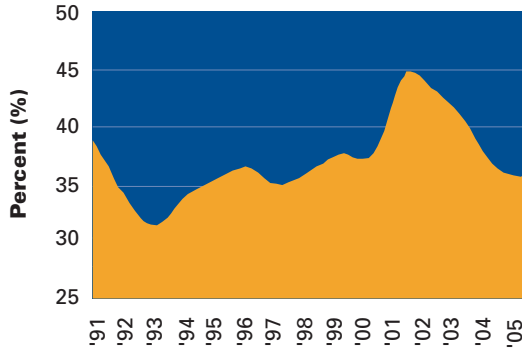
As of the end of June 2005, approximately 312,500 applications for permanent labor certification are pending. This total includes an influx of approximately 40,000 applications that were filed in the months just prior to the implementation of the reengineered program in March 2005.

Although the overall number of H-2B applications received by the ETA Regional Offices has increased in FY 2005, the number of new applications received in the third quarter of FY 2005 decreased by 60% compared to the same period in 2004. This decrease is due to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' decision, published on January 4, 2005, to stop accepting new H-2B petitions subject to the fiscal year 2005 annual visa cap of 65,000. Furthermore, this year's H-2B visa cap was reached two months earlier than last year.

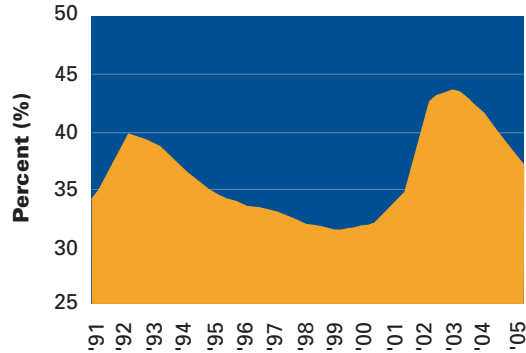
ADULT PROGRAM RESULTS

Unemployment Insurance

Reciency Rate (12-Month Average)



Exhaustion Rate (12-Month Average)



For the 12 months ending June 30, 2005:

- About 75% of all UI claimants were of prime working age (25-54), and about 15% were ages 55 and older.
- The proportion of female claimants has been in the range of 42% to 44% since 1999, and was 44% for this period.

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.

Permanent Foreign Labor Certification Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2005 and 6/30/2004

Backlog Processing Center and ETA Regional Office Activity

New applications received ¹	2005	0
	2004	16,863
Applications completed ²	2005	24,300
	2004	17,855
Balance on hand	2005	312,500
	2004	67,952

¹ Rule governing the review of these applications was effective through March 27, 2005.

² Counts shown are cumulative from April 1 to June 30.

H-2B Temporary Nonimmigrant Program Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2005 and 6/30/2004

ETA Regional Office Activity

New applications received ¹	2005	400
	2004	997
Applications completed ¹	2005	390
	2004	1,449

¹ Counts shown are cumulative from April 1 to June 30.

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 14-21 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 14-24 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 as of June 30, 2005:

- Sixty-three percent of youth offenders have participated in a project activity during the second month of the quarter.
- Only 14 percent of youth offenders were re-arrested after entering the project.
- 2,947 youth (76 percent) 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.
- 867 youth (23 percent) 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 graduates improved their outcomes moderately for the quarter ending June 30, 2005, compared to the same quarter in 2004. The rate at which Job Corps graduates were initially placed in a job, the military, or schooling grew from 90 to 91 percent, while the average hourly earnings grew one percent to \$8.18. The percentage who maintained their employment or student status from the time they were placed upon exit increased by three percentage points to 66 percent.

Youth who left the WIA Older Youth program were more successful according to all three measures for the period ending June 30, 2005, compared to the one ending June 30, 2004. The largest gain was seen in the earnings change measure where nearly 17,000 older youth increased their six-month earnings by an average of \$3,500. This is an increase of \$289, or nine percent, over the outcome from a year ago. Smaller increases were noted in the rates at which older youth found jobs after exiting the program, and older youth employed in the first quarter after exit still had jobs six months later (two percentage points and one percentage point, respectively).

WIA Younger Youth participants also improved on all three measures during the same period. Over 32,000 younger youth (ages 14 – 18) attained a secondary school diploma or equivalent by the end of the first quarter after leaving the program. This reflects a diploma attainment rate of 65 percent, which is an increase of 12 percent over the outcome a year ago.

Indian and Native American Youth programs achieved improved results between March 31, 2004, and March 31, 2005. The percentage of youth attaining two or more goals remained steady with a one percentage point increase, while the rate of dropouts attaining a high school diploma, GED, or an increase in their literacy and numeracy grew by eight percent.

YOUTH PROGRAM RESULTS

Outcomes Reported as of 6/30/2005 and 6/30/2004 ¹

		Employment	Earnings	Retention
Job Corps	2005	91%	\$8.18 ²	66%
	2004	90%	\$8.08 ²	63%
WIA Older Youth	2005	72%	\$3,507 ³	82%
	2004	70%	\$3,218 ³	81%

		Diploma Attainment	Skill Attainment	Retention
WIA Younger Youth	2005	65%	84%	64%
	2004	58%	82%	63%

		Attainment of Two or More Goals	Educational Attainment for Dropouts
Indian and Native American Youth Program ⁴	2005	82%	116%
	2004	81%	107%

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

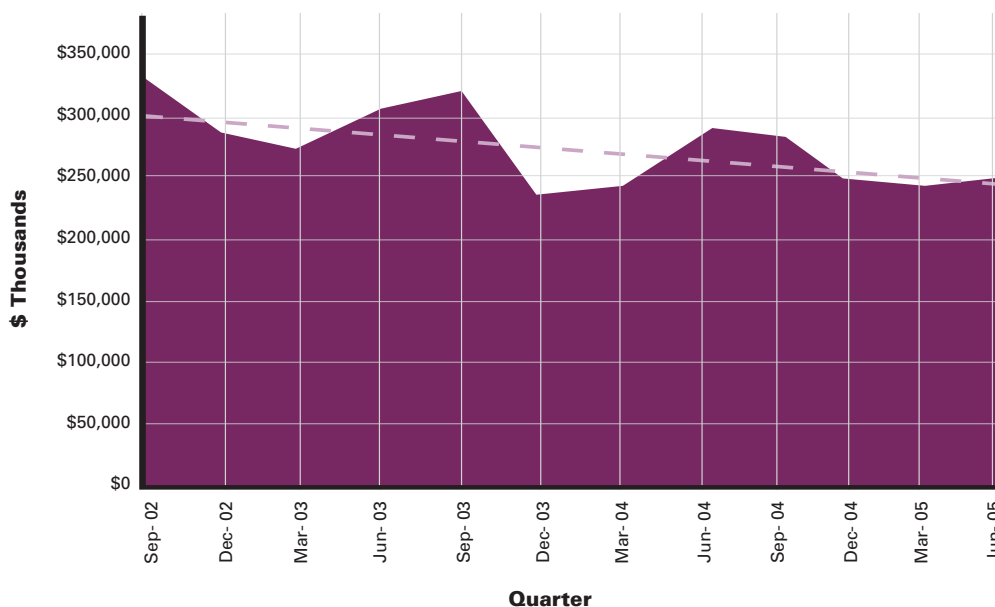
⁴ The Indian and Native American program submits reports semi-annually (September 30) and annually (March 31). Therefore, the performance results in this quarter are for the annual period ending March 31, 2005.

⁵ Large and Small Business Activity is based on fiscal year-end data.

Additional Job Corps Program Outcomes

Number of Students Served	2005	55,981
	2004	59,445
Graduate Job Training Placement Wage	2005	\$8.70
	2004	\$8.64
Attainment of High School Diplomas	2005	17%
	2004	17%
Hispanic Participation	2005	16%
	2004	17%
Small Business Activity ⁵	2005	\$251,608,696
	2004	\$187,524,657
Large Business Activity ⁵	2005	\$998,134,840
	2004	\$932,973,668

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



ETA INTERNET-BASED ASSISTANCE

The CareerOneStop Portal

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

America's Job Bank, www.ajb.org, an electronic job board 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) remained strong despite a slight decline in page views and visits in PY 2004 compared to PY 2003.

The number of visits to the COS sites declined 3.6 percent in the April – June 30, 2005, period when compared to the previous quarter and declined 8.5 percent in PY 2004 compared to PY 2003. The number of page views also declined by 4.5 percent in PY 2004 compared to PY 2003, but increased by two percent this quarter compared to the previous quarter and 6.4 percent when compared to the same quarter in PY 2003. The decline in page views in PY 2004 compared to PY 2003 is consistent with the America's Career InfoNet and O*NET OnLine interface redesigns in PY 2004 that allowed users quicker access to information. The decline in visits was not unforeseen, as the number of individuals searching for work and career information has decreased in PY 2004 compared to PY 2003 as the unemployment rate dropped.

The number of visits to the combined O*NET Web sites increased again for the third quarter in a row by an average of 10 percent. The highest number of visits, 408,655, was recorded in May, 2005. Downloads of O*NET products, which include the O*NET database and the Career Exploration Tools, have slightly decreased over the last quarter but remain within expected levels. In June 2005, an additional 100 occupations were updated with new data.

CareerOneStop

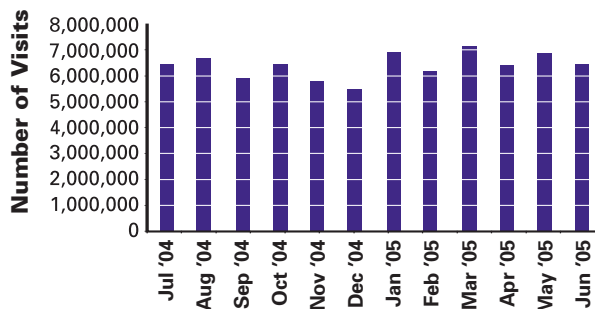
A Visit begins when a visitor views their first Web page on a site and ends when the visitor leaves the site. It is a better indicator of how much traffic a site is getting than "hits."

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.

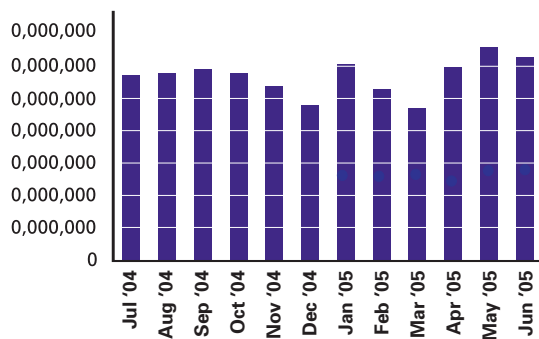
America's Job Bank

	Quarter Ending	Quarterly Data	Year Ending	Annual Data
Job Postings (AJB-Originated)	June 30, 2005	2,040,310	June 30, 2005	7,772,520
	June 30, 2004	1,392,201	June 30, 2004	5,865,955
New Resumés	June 30, 2005	173,877	June 30, 2005	710,056
	June 30, 2004	125,109	June 30, 2004	678,922
New Employer Registrations	June 30, 2005	15,265	June 30, 2005	54,920
	June 30, 2004	12,425	June 30, 2004	47,286

Number of Visits to CareerOneStop and O*NET Sites

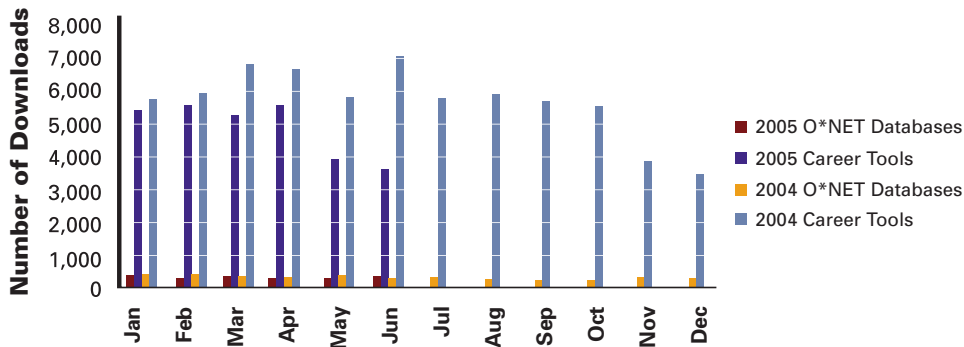


Number of Page Views on CareerOneStop and O*NET Sites



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

To succeed in today's rapidly changing global economy, employers need access to workers with the right skills at the right time, and workers need access to flexible, efficient training that helps them upgrade existing skills or attain those skills to obtain quality jobs. To support those needs, it is imperative that the workforce investment system support customized activities that are driven by local employer demand, and designed and implemented by strategic partnerships made up of employers, the workforce system, education and training providers, and economic development. This demand-driven approach is necessary 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 President's High Growth Job Training Initiative and the Community-Based Job Training Grants are designed to foster a demand-driven workforce investment system focused on the development of customized, partnership-based solutions. In a solutions-based approach, partnering

entities work through the cycle of: (1) collecting and analyzing information about local workforce needs and critical capacity constraints; (2) incorporating a business or demand-driven perspective into issue identification and solutions development; (3) ensuring that the right strategic partners are at the table; (4) working collaboratively to explore, frame, and implement solutions; and (5) assessing how the products and outcomes of the project can be effectively deployed and replicated. The goal of this process is to ensure workforce investments that provide successful solutions to industry identified workforce challenges—thereby leading to workers who are highly adaptable within the context of the competitive challenges of the 21st century.

The President's High Growth Job Training Initiative

The High Growth Job Training Initiative is designed to provide national leadership for a demand-driven approach to workforce development and to demonstrate new and innovative workforce development strategies. Through this initiative, ETA strategically invests in innovative models that address the key issues industry identified and do so in the context of different sectors for each industry. This approach to workforce investment requires strong strategic partnerships that include the workforce investment system, business and industry, education and training providers, and economic development working collaboratively to develop solutions to workforce challenges.

Through June 2005, ETA has funded 112 High Growth Job Training Initiative pilot and demonstration grant projects totaling \$195 million in the following industry areas: advanced manufacturing, aerospace, automotive services, biotechnology, construction, energy, geospatial technology, health care, hospitality, information technology, and retail trade. In an effort to model innovative strategies for investment, the projects funded under the High Growth Job Training Initiative have included both training and investments in a wide array of workforce solutions and strategies. A significant number

of these investments are in their first year of performance. As such, the Department has limited performance outcome data on the grants at this time. However, grantees are beginning to report on elements such as number of participants successfully trained, job placements, retention, wage increase, and earnings, as well as the impact of other capacity building activities. As grants mature, the Department will have additional data on capacity-building activities, such as products developed and individuals impacted. In addition to standard reporting, the Department will be conducting an evaluation of all High Growth grants, including those awarded in PY 2004.

Detailed information about each of these investments is available at: www.doleta.gov/BRG/JobTrainInitiative.

Community-Based Job Training Grants

In his Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 Budget, President Bush proposed Community-Based Job Training Grants to strengthen the role of community colleges in promoting the U.S. workforce's full potential. To implement this competitive grant program, ETA announced a Solicitation for Grant Applications (SGA) for \$125 million in investments on May 3, 2005. The primary purpose of these grants is to build the capacity of community colleges to train workers to develop the skills required to succeed in: (i) local industries and occupations that are expected to experience high growth; and (ii) industries where demand for qualified workers is outstripping the supply. Funds will be awarded to community colleges to engage in a combination of capacity building and training activities targeted at high-growth or high-demand industries in the local economy. To be eligible for funds, publicly-funded community and technical colleges are required to demonstrate that they are engaged in a strategic partnership that includes business and industry, the workforce investment system, and the continuum of education.

The SGA closed on July 6, 2005, and approximately 75 Community-Based Job Training Grants will be awarded in fall 2005 to support workforce training for high-growth industries through the national system of community and technical colleges.

The Community-Based Job Training Grants must be used for both the following activities:

- Increasing the capacity of community colleges to provide training in a local high-growth, high-demand industry through activities such as the development of training curricula with local industry, hiring qualified faculty, arranging on-the-job experiences with industry, and using up-to-date equipment; and
- training new and experienced workers in identified high-growth, high-demand industries, with the aim of employing and/or increasing the retention and earnings of trained workers, while meeting the skill needs of businesses within targeted industries.

GLOSSARY OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Q = quarter

Foreign Labor Certification

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

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

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

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

The average cost for processing a new PERM application

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

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

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

Indian and Native American Adults

Average Hourly Wage Gain

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

Employability Enhancement Rate

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Positive Termination Rate

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

Indian and Native American Youth

Attainment of Two or More Goals

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

Educational Attainment for Dropouts

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

Internet-Based Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of occupations for which incumbent survey activities have been completed and closed out divided by the total number of O*NET-SOC occupations during the fiscal year.

Website visits to O*NET

Job Corps

Attainment of High School Diplomas

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

Earnings

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Graduate Job Training Placement Wage

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

Hispanic Participation

The percentage of enrollees that are Hispanic.

Large Business Activity

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

Literacy or Numeracy Gains

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

Retention Rate

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

Small Business Activity

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

National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP)

Earnings Gain

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Retention Rate

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

One-Stop Unemployment and Workforce Information Services

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate

The number of registered job seekers who retained employment for two quarters after entering employment with a new employer in Q1 or Q2 following the registration quarter

GLOSSARY OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Q = quarter

divided by the total number of registered job seekers who entered employment with a new employer in the first or second quarter following the registration quarter.

Registered Apprenticeship

Employment Retention

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

Earnings Gain

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

Average cost per registered apprentice

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

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

Placement Rate

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

Service Level

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

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

Earnings Replacement Rate

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Retention Rate

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

Percent of Intrastate Payments Made Timely

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

Detection of Recoverable Overpayments

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

Entered Employment Rate

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

Percent of Employer Tax Liability Determinations Made Timely

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

WIA Adult Program

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

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

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

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

WIA Customer Satisfaction Measures

Employer Satisfaction

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

Participant Satisfaction

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

WIA Dislocated Worker Program

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

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

Earnings Replacement Rate in Six Months

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

WIA Older Youth Program

Entered Employment Rate

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

Employment Retention Rate at Six Months

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

Average Earnings Change in Six Months

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

WIA Younger Youth Program

Diploma or Equivalent Rate

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

Skill Attainment Rate

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

Retention Rate

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

APPENDIX

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

State	PY 2004 Availability				Expenditures			Unexpended Balance 6/30/05**	Unexpended Carry-Out to PY 2005
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds			Total Available 7/01/04 - 6/30/05*	\$ 7/01/04 - 6/30/05*	as % of Total Available		
		PY 2004 7/1/2004*	FY 2005 10/01/04	Total					
Total	\$1,178,101,584	\$1,491,218,903	\$1,543,527,387	\$3,034,746,290	\$4,212,847,874	\$3,069,783,744	72.9%	\$1,143,064,130	\$1,134,614,140
Alabama	27,625,075	22,599,538	22,545,075	45,144,613	72,769,688	61,675,224	84.8%	11,094,464	11,094,465
Alaska	4,829,711	4,789,477	5,140,268	9,929,745	14,759,456	11,111,867	75.3%	3,647,589	3,597,487
Arizona	21,071,247	25,957,556	26,421,603	52,379,159	73,450,406	47,918,264	65.2%	25,532,142	25,532,142
Arkansas	12,610,537	12,105,935	11,710,926	23,816,861	36,427,398	26,169,185	71.8%	10,258,213	10,258,211
California	131,893,228	219,813,939	234,782,391	454,596,330	586,489,558	453,184,936	77.3%	133,304,622	132,793,754
Colorado	12,289,961	17,407,284	18,936,911	36,344,195	48,634,156	32,259,403	66.3%	16,374,753	16,374,753
Connecticut	3,772,815	11,436,165	11,515,290	22,951,455	26,724,270	22,517,702	84.3%	4,206,568	4,206,568
Delaware	2,160,509	3,323,202	2,791,858	6,115,060	8,275,569	6,062,436	73.3%	2,213,133	2,213,133
D.C.	5,863,876	4,448,133	4,503,688	8,951,821	14,815,697	11,732,852	79.2%	3,082,845	3,082,845
Florida	44,579,367	65,841,389	71,081,492	136,922,881	181,502,248	118,537,859	65.3%	62,964,389	62,964,389
Georgia	22,272,652	31,402,523	31,981,464	63,383,987	85,656,639	61,912,051	72.3%	23,744,588	23,744,588
Hawaii	7,172,066	5,354,712	4,551,337	9,906,049	17,078,115	11,794,233	69.1%	5,283,882	5,283,882
Idaho	3,063,194	5,684,014	5,709,196	11,393,210	14,456,404	12,019,293	83.1%	2,437,111	2,437,111
Illinois	63,410,006	72,952,730	79,205,757	152,158,487	215,568,493	156,832,883	72.8%	58,735,610	57,715,102
Indiana	15,143,155	24,040,426	23,300,860	47,341,286	62,484,441	44,425,380	71.1%	18,059,061	18,059,061
Iowa	4,338,269	7,258,432	6,839,423	14,097,855	18,436,124	13,223,469	71.7%	5,212,655	5,197,114
Kansas	8,613,780	10,458,912	9,798,608	20,257,520	28,871,300	18,076,189	62.6%	10,795,111	10,795,109
Kentucky	29,059,931	21,134,052	20,961,062	42,095,114	71,155,045	43,881,572	61.7%	27,273,473	26,263,796
Louisiana	49,876,207	28,559,851	27,437,894	55,997,745	105,873,952	78,572,407	74.2%	27,301,545	27,301,545
Maine	1,425,362	4,296,560	4,103,579	8,400,139	9,825,501	8,070,967	82.1%	1,754,534	1,754,534
Maryland	10,441,147	15,903,762	16,322,104	32,225,866	42,667,013	33,546,703	78.6%	9,120,310	9,120,310
Massachusetts	8,315,576	26,102,613	27,438,114	53,540,727	61,856,303	48,887,502	79.0%	12,968,801	12,777,643
Michigan	33,158,409	57,737,508	62,462,247	120,199,755	153,358,164	117,693,079	76.7%	35,665,085	35,626,343
Minnesota	6,948,452	14,301,193	14,110,670	28,411,863	35,360,315	27,686,527	78.3%	7,673,788	7,659,320
Mississippi	19,207,206	18,503,694	18,521,632	37,025,326	56,232,532	43,337,663	77.1%	12,894,869	12,894,870
Missouri	11,227,007	24,692,473	25,256,840	49,949,313	61,176,320	53,450,630	87.4%	7,725,690	7,725,690
Montana	1,794,412	3,933,439	3,417,923	7,351,362	9,145,774	7,593,335	83.0%	1,552,439	1,552,439
Nebraska	5,843,201	4,030,633	3,797,214	7,827,847	13,671,048	8,503,856	62.2%	5,167,192	5,167,192
Nevada	8,313,516	8,142,404	8,912,388	17,054,792	25,368,308	21,671,602	85.4%	3,696,706	3,696,706
New Hampshire	2,925,399	3,725,984	3,818,007	7,543,991	10,469,390	6,823,983	65.2%	3,645,407	3,645,408
New Jersey	37,241,643	40,463,837	44,976,334	85,440,171	122,681,814	81,361,664	66.3%	41,320,150	41,320,151
New Mexico	12,827,743	9,322,187	8,765,992	18,088,179	30,915,922	16,735,738	54.1%	14,180,184	14,180,184
New York	102,926,569	107,783,341	115,573,221	223,356,562	326,283,131	234,058,325	71.7%	92,224,806	92,224,806
North Carolina	47,149,370	47,067,203	50,522,969	97,590,172	144,739,542	95,660,327	66.1%	49,079,215	49,079,215
North Dakota	852,731	3,231,451	2,558,106	5,789,557	6,642,288	5,505,684	82.9%	1,136,604	1,136,604
Ohio	67,861,034	58,625,779	59,944,425	118,570,204	186,431,238	110,618,006	59.3%	75,813,232	75,813,232
Oklahoma	8,619,411	13,547,126	13,072,334	26,619,460	35,238,871	23,949,723	68.0%	11,289,148	11,212,837
Oregon	16,997,688	26,533,536	29,040,929	55,574,465	72,572,153	55,017,369	75.8%	17,554,784	17,554,784
Pennsylvania	35,891,781	60,752,937	62,369,822	123,122,759	159,014,540	114,016,030	71.7%	44,998,510	44,975,874
Puerto Rico	60,339,034	55,744,079	51,402,091	107,146,170	167,485,204	116,989,089	69.9%	50,496,115	45,018,478
Rhode Island	1,075,845	4,634,365	4,433,601	9,067,966	10,143,811	8,277,170	81.6%	1,866,641	1,866,641
South Carolina	19,157,212	21,924,303	23,123,319	45,047,622	64,204,834	48,925,549	76.2%	15,279,285	15,279,285
South Dakota	2,566,106	3,197,935	2,472,721	5,670,656	8,236,762	6,407,697	77.8%	1,829,065	1,829,065
Tennessee	21,287,342	24,160,570	23,489,596	47,650,166	68,937,508	48,085,158	69.8%	20,852,350	20,852,350
Texas	85,659,732	128,103,772	131,873,762	259,977,534	345,637,266	264,721,404	76.6%	80,915,862	80,915,862
Utah	4,957,199	8,793,048	9,124,882	17,917,930	22,875,129	18,295,752	80.0%	4,579,377	4,579,377
Vermont	8,637	3,209,218	2,501,466	5,710,684	5,719,321	5,530,269	96.7%	189,052	189,052
Virginia	19,143,222	19,253,107	18,788,815	38,041,922	57,185,144	38,403,592	67.2%	18,781,552	18,781,552
Washington	34,315,066	41,298,971	44,732,281	86,031,252	120,346,318	88,914,728	73.9%	31,431,590	31,431,590
West Virginia	5,203,567	11,014,351	10,616,174	21,630,525	26,834,092	25,682,733	95.7%	1,151,359	1,151,359
Wisconsin	12,825,578	23,445,352	24,357,234	47,802,586	60,628,164	47,691,317	78.7%	12,936,847	12,914,506
Wyoming	1,949,801	3,173,902	2,411,492	5,585,394	7,535,195	5,763,368	76.5%	1,771,827	1,771,826

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

** Includes PY 2004 Youth beginning 4/1/04

APPENDIX

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

State	PY 2004 Availability						Total Available 7/01/04 - 6/30/05	Expenditures		Unexpended Balance 6/30/05	Unexpended Carry-Out to PY 2005
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds				Total		\$ 7/01/04 - 6/30/05*	as % of Total Available		
		PY 2004		FY 2005							
		7/01/04	Transfers	10/01/04	Transfers						
Total	\$361,651,777	\$185,978,924	\$15,936,231	\$702,844,260	\$50,818,397	\$955,577,812	\$1,317,299,589	\$981,427,257	74.5%	\$335,802,332	\$335,802,332
Alabama	10,727,199	2,958,739	1,851,816	11,181,767	6,629,577	22,621,899	33,349,098	28,872,757	86.6%	4,476,341	4,476,341
Alaska	544,318	594,436	0	2,246,511	0	2,840,947	3,385,265	2,854,012	84.3%	531,253	526,559
Arizona	6,384,386	3,342,896	589,604	12,625,392	1,538,875	18,096,767	24,481,153	17,898,508	73.1%	6,582,645	6,582,645
Arkansas	4,638,590	1,592,758	94,665	6,019,402	0	7,706,825	12,345,415	9,549,706	77.4%	2,795,709	2,795,708
California	35,863,074	27,650,963	434,309	104,499,441	6,040,784	138,625,497	174,488,571	141,722,587	81.2%	32,765,984	32,546,940
Colorado	3,139,627	1,726,042	473,564	6,523,115	1,995,834	10,718,555	13,858,182	10,750,718	77.6%	3,107,464	3,107,464
Connecticut	842,857	1,343,374	0	5,076,924	240,000	6,660,298	7,503,155	6,532,033	87.1%	971,122	971,122
Delaware	1,035,514	466,059	0	1,761,346	0	2,227,405	3,262,919	1,929,495	59.1%	1,333,424	1,333,424
D.C.	1,459,453	569,542	166,957	2,152,431	543,965	3,432,895	4,892,348	3,891,413	79.5%	1,000,935	1,000,935
Florida	17,072,180	8,608,834	4,793,228	32,534,794	7,664,235	53,601,091	70,673,271	44,881,820	63.5%	25,791,451	25,791,451
Georgia	6,058,280	3,939,896	165,120	14,889,790	665,891	19,660,697	25,718,977	18,193,574	70.7%	7,525,403	7,525,403
Hawaii	2,716,723	780,871	(63,604)	2,951,094	(241,706)	3,426,655	6,143,378	4,463,274	72.7%	1,680,104	1,680,104
Idaho	1,089,496	654,078	0	2,471,912	0	3,125,990	4,215,486	3,452,076	81.9%	763,410	763,410
Illinois	16,241,563	8,664,118	1,660,572	32,743,729	0	43,068,419	59,309,982	42,806,658	72.2%	16,503,324	16,121,125
Indiana	4,538,629	2,848,224	0	10,764,104	206,091	13,818,419	18,357,048	13,508,909	73.6%	4,848,139	4,848,139
Iowa	1,075,633	737,281	0	2,786,358	(68,777)	3,454,862	4,530,495	3,409,989	75.3%	1,120,506	1,120,494
Kansas	2,184,863	1,224,320	0	4,626,992	0	5,851,312	8,036,175	5,215,079	64.9%	2,821,096	2,821,095
Kentucky	9,998,810	2,819,406	255,104	10,655,196	940,372	14,670,078	24,668,888	16,271,364	66.0%	8,397,524	8,152,080
Louisiana	16,846,846	3,852,590	699,243	14,559,839	2,063,117	21,174,789	38,021,635	28,591,675	75.2%	9,429,960	9,429,960
Maine	594,299	566,899	0	2,142,442	(51,213)	2,658,128	3,252,427	2,624,049	80.7%	628,378	628,378
Maryland	3,509,319	2,084,949	407,212	7,879,509	0	10,371,670	13,880,989	10,837,138	78.1%	3,043,851	3,043,851
Massachusetts	1,644,685	2,472,497	0	9,344,143	461,943	12,278,583	13,923,268	11,464,457	82.3%	2,458,811	2,368,577
Michigan	12,182,070	7,004,200	854,987	26,470,510	2,967,445	37,297,142	49,479,212	38,016,147	76.8%	11,463,065	11,463,065
Minnesota	2,293,333	1,608,463	0	6,078,760	346,673	8,033,896	10,327,229	7,860,965	76.1%	2,466,264	2,461,017
Mississippi	7,336,278	2,308,105	50,000	8,722,870	0	11,080,975	18,417,253	14,699,975	79.8%	3,717,278	3,717,279
Missouri	2,878,062	3,025,443	47,465	11,433,856	121,698	14,628,462	17,506,524	16,165,767	92.3%	1,340,757	1,340,757
Montana	700,397	598,054	0	2,260,185	0	2,858,239	3,558,636	2,911,035	81.8%	647,601	647,601
Nebraska	1,873,366	466,059	0	1,761,346	120,905	2,348,310	4,221,676	2,791,595	66.1%	1,430,081	1,430,081
Nevada	3,119,074	1,039,555	0	3,928,720	1,584,856	6,553,131	9,672,205	7,673,729	79.3%	1,998,476	1,998,476
New Hampshire	821,618	466,059	0	1,761,346	(200,000)	2,027,405	2,849,023	1,654,797	58.1%	1,194,226	1,194,227
New Jersey	12,349,625	5,091,588	(588,707)	19,242,300	0	23,745,181	36,094,806	21,654,496	60.0%	14,440,310	14,440,310
New Mexico	6,367,578	1,237,720	0	4,672,276	300,000	6,209,996	12,577,574	6,532,109	51.9%	6,045,465	6,045,465
New York	30,555,145	13,802,414	2,344,837	52,162,550	0	68,309,801	98,864,946	76,707,069	77.6%	22,157,877	22,157,877
North Carolina	10,690,188	5,653,372	(21,287)	21,365,416	956,513	27,954,014	38,644,202	27,705,715	71.7%	10,938,487	10,938,487
North Dakota	406,126	466,059	0	1,761,346	0	2,227,405	2,633,531	2,178,666	82.7%	454,865	454,865
Ohio	23,813,852	7,253,144	601,712	27,411,325	2,357,477	37,623,658	61,437,510	37,915,890	61.7%	23,521,620	23,521,620
Oklahoma	2,615,479	1,762,450	16,451	6,660,710	429,186	8,868,797	11,484,276	8,258,322	71.9%	3,225,954	3,224,744
Oregon	4,589,199	3,181,094	64,430	12,022,100	0	15,267,624	19,856,823	15,906,600	80.1%	3,950,223	3,950,223
Pennsylvania	9,437,013	7,403,834	143,490	27,980,818	793,238	36,321,380	45,758,393	34,493,746	75.4%	11,264,647	11,253,939
Puerto Rico	17,447,239	7,834,148	0	29,607,078	0	37,441,226	54,888,465	40,099,998	73.1%	14,788,467	13,376,442
Rhode Island	571,581	521,584	0	1,971,187	0	2,492,771	3,064,352	2,378,461	77.6%	685,891	685,891
South Carolina	5,972,555	2,705,841	127,356	10,226,006	420,845	13,480,048	19,452,603	15,457,315	79.5%	3,995,288	3,995,288
South Dakota	761,527	466,059	0	1,761,346	0	2,227,405	2,988,932	2,391,419	80.0%	597,513	597,513
Tennessee	7,506,471	3,247,361	174,611	12,272,534	559,698	16,254,204	23,760,675	16,738,458	70.4%	7,022,217	7,022,217
Texas	26,947,705	15,993,524	280,952	60,443,265	10,867,809	87,585,550	114,533,255	85,682,670	74.8%	28,850,585	28,850,585
Utah	1,516,667	954,774	273,685	3,608,315	735,055	5,571,829	7,088,496	5,157,576	72.8%	1,930,920	1,930,920
Vermont	0	466,059	0	1,761,346	(156,571)	2,070,834	2,070,834	1,937,880	93.6%	132,954	132,954
Virginia	4,910,591	2,489,990	0	9,410,254	(69,427)	11,830,817	16,741,408	11,147,388	66.6%	5,594,020	5,594,020
Washington	8,562,864	4,839,139	0	18,288,237	194,000	23,321,376	31,884,240	23,551,565	73.9%	8,332,675	8,332,675
West Virginia	1,897,695	1,514,260	0	5,722,745	(239,463)	6,997,542	8,895,237	8,341,496	93.8%	553,741	553,741
Wisconsin	4,619,523	2,613,741	0	9,877,936	0	12,491,677	17,111,200	13,433,705	78.5%	3,677,495	3,677,495
Wyoming	702,612	466,059	38,459	1,761,346	99,472	2,365,336	3,067,948	2,261,412	73.7%	806,536	806,535

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

APPENDIX

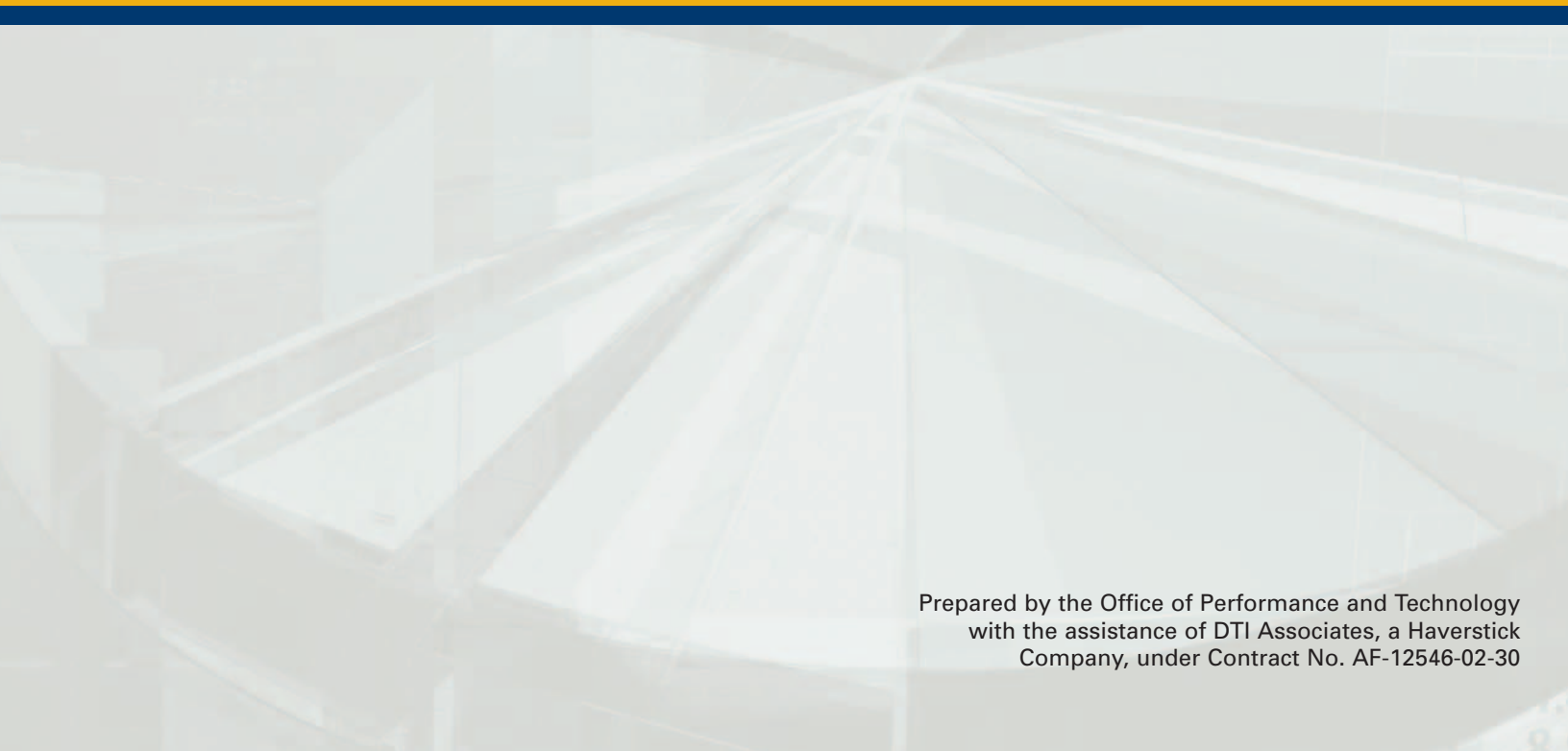
WIA STATE FORMULA SPENDING FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2004 - DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

State	PY 2004 Availability						Expenditures				
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds					Total Available 7/01/04 - 6/30/05	\$ 7/01/04 - 6/30/05*	as % of Total Available	Unexpended Balance 6/30/05	Unexpended Carry-Out to PY 2005
		PY 2004		FY 2005		Total					
		7/01/04	Transfers	10/01/04	Transfers						
Total	\$540,452,366	\$329,984,815	(\$15,936,231)	\$840,683,127	(\$50,818,397)	\$1,103,913,314	\$1,644,365,680	\$1,084,281,349	65.9%	\$560,084,331	\$555,178,493
Alabama	12,428,810	4,460,302	(1,851,816)	11,363,308	(6,629,577)	7,342,217	19,771,027	15,672,984	79.3%	4,098,043	4,098,044
Alaska	3,195,385	1,135,851	0	2,893,757	0	4,029,608	7,224,993	4,730,423	65.5%	2,494,570	2,475,078
Arizona	9,923,815	5,416,320	(589,604)	13,796,211	(1,538,875)	17,084,052	27,007,867	14,760,261	54.7%	12,247,606	12,247,606
Arkansas	4,534,285	2,234,025	(94,665)	5,691,524	0	7,830,884	12,365,169	7,876,230	63.7%	4,488,939	4,488,938
California	57,917,965	51,138,384	(434,309)	130,282,950	(6,040,784)	174,946,241	232,864,206	166,130,038	71.3%	66,734,168	66,452,242
Colorado	5,784,914	4,872,637	(473,564)	12,413,796	(1,995,834)	14,817,035	20,601,949	11,407,307	55.4%	9,194,642	9,194,642
Connecticut	2,295,114	2,527,174	0	6,438,366	(240,000)	8,725,540	11,020,654	8,641,892	78.4%	2,378,762	2,378,762
Delaware	583,547	404,494	0	1,030,512	0	1,435,006	2,018,553	1,383,839	68.6%	634,714	634,714
D.C.	2,485,765	922,911	(166,957)	2,351,257	(543,965)	2,563,246	5,049,011	4,107,203	81.3%	941,808	941,808
Florida	20,118,279	15,130,267	(4,793,228)	38,546,698	(7,664,235)	41,219,502	61,337,781	29,865,321	48.7%	31,472,460	31,472,460
Georgia	10,825,698	6,708,787	(165,120)	17,091,674	(665,891)	22,969,450	33,795,148	22,840,768	67.6%	10,954,380	10,954,380
Hawaii	2,206,993	628,124	63,604	1,600,243	241,706	2,533,677	4,740,670	3,411,584	72.0%	1,329,086	1,329,086
Idaho	927,077	1,270,692	0	3,237,284	0	4,507,976	5,435,053	4,498,427	82.8%	936,626	936,626
Illinois	35,770,415	18,237,176	(1,660,572)	46,462,028	0	63,038,632	98,809,047	68,398,042	69.2%	30,411,005	29,772,696
Indiana	6,848,248	4,920,901	0	12,536,756	(206,091)	17,251,566	24,099,814	15,533,319	64.5%	8,566,495	8,566,495
Iowa	2,306,189	1,590,901	0	4,053,065	68,777	5,712,743	8,018,932	5,495,293	68.5%	2,523,639	2,508,121
Kansas	2,960,282	2,029,952	0	5,171,616	0	7,201,568	10,161,850	4,941,418	48.6%	5,220,432	5,220,431
Kentucky	11,607,780	4,045,236	(255,104)	10,305,866	(940,372)	13,155,626	24,763,406	13,591,340	54.9%	11,172,066	10,927,420
Louisiana	20,490,974	5,054,866	(699,243)	12,878,055	(2,063,117)	15,170,561	35,661,535	24,744,772	69.4%	10,916,763	10,916,763
Maine	615,389	769,782	0	1,961,137	51,213	2,782,132	3,397,521	2,688,146	79.1%	709,375	709,375
Maryland	4,816,384	3,313,869	(407,212)	8,442,595	0	11,349,252	16,165,636	12,302,401	76.1%	3,863,235	3,863,235
Massachusetts	4,684,829	7,102,206	0	18,093,971	(461,943)	24,734,234	29,419,063	21,387,281	72.7%	8,031,782	7,930,859
Michigan	16,270,286	14,127,399	(854,987)	35,991,737	(2,967,445)	46,296,704	62,566,990	43,209,427	69.1%	19,357,563	19,318,821
Minnesota	4,065,840	3,152,668	0	8,031,910	(346,673)	10,837,905	14,903,745	9,998,823	67.1%	4,904,922	4,895,701
Mississippi	9,070,167	3,846,189	(50,000)	9,798,762	0	13,594,951	22,665,118	16,224,481	71.6%	6,440,637	6,440,637
Missouri	4,794,866	5,425,768	(47,465)	13,822,984	(121,698)	19,079,589	23,874,455	19,522,721	81.8%	4,351,734	4,351,734
Montana	461,450	454,433	0	1,157,738	0	1,612,171	2,073,621	1,726,011	83.2%	347,610	347,610
Nebraska	2,463,315	799,115	0	2,035,868	(120,905)	2,714,078	5,177,393	2,718,931	52.5%	2,458,462	2,458,462
Nevada	3,417,501	1,956,179	0	4,983,668	(1,584,856)	5,354,991	8,772,492	7,227,473	82.4%	1,545,019	1,545,019
New Hampshire	593,942	807,276	0	2,056,661	200,000	3,063,937	3,657,879	2,510,848	68.6%	1,147,031	1,147,031
New Jersey	17,492,182	10,101,068	588,707	25,734,034	0	36,423,809	53,915,991	33,967,462	63.0%	19,948,529	19,948,530
New Mexico	2,647,391	1,607,470	0	4,093,716	(300,000)	5,401,186	8,048,577	2,653,891	33.0%	5,394,686	5,394,686
New York	48,305,176	24,889,820	(2,344,837)	63,410,671	0	85,955,654	134,260,830	79,158,009	59.0%	55,102,821	55,102,821
North Carolina	24,472,882	11,444,861	21,287	29,157,553	(956,513)	39,667,188	64,140,070	37,178,347	58.0%	26,961,723	26,961,722
North Dakota	217,579	312,743	0	796,760	0	1,109,503	1,327,082	1,049,477	79.1%	277,605	277,605
Ohio	23,517,112	12,769,823	(601,712)	32,533,100	(2,357,477)	42,343,734	65,860,846	36,056,251	54.7%	29,804,595	29,804,595
Oklahoma	3,182,781	2,516,677	(16,451)	6,411,624	(429,186)	8,482,664	11,665,445	6,666,774	57.1%	4,998,671	4,997,807
Oregon	8,777,629	6,680,194	(64,430)	17,018,829	0	23,634,593	32,412,222	22,831,559	70.4%	9,580,663	9,580,663
Pennsylvania	19,185,618	13,498,298	(143,490)	34,389,004	(793,238)	46,950,574	66,136,192	42,362,279	64.1%	23,773,913	23,761,985
Puerto Rico	29,126,500	8,554,932	0	21,795,013	0	30,349,945	59,476,445	36,906,370	62.1%	22,570,075	19,025,807
Rhode Island	276,827	966,542	0	2,462,414	0	3,428,956	3,705,783	2,826,383	76.3%	879,400	879,400
South Carolina	8,794,520	5,062,426	(127,356)	12,897,313	(420,845)	17,411,538	26,206,058	17,152,192	65.5%	9,053,866	9,053,866
South Dakota	510,869	279,227	0	711,375	0	990,602	1,501,471	1,007,515	67.1%	493,956	493,956
Tennessee	8,984,010	4,402,897	(174,611)	11,217,062	(559,698)	14,885,650	23,869,660	13,777,169	57.7%	10,092,491	10,092,491
Texas	39,178,596	28,037,745	(280,952)	71,430,497	(10,867,809)	88,319,481	127,498,077	92,676,780	72.7%	34,821,297	34,821,297
Utah	2,498,654	2,165,351	(273,685)	5,516,567	(735,055)	6,673,178	9,171,832	7,919,631	86.3%	1,252,201	1,252,201
Vermont	0	290,510	0	740,120	156,571	1,187,201	1,187,201	1,133,847	95.5%	53,354	53,354
Virginia	9,666,523	3,681,253	0	9,378,561	69,427	13,129,241	22,795,764	13,001,480	57.0%	9,794,284	9,794,284
Washington	19,368,995	10,379,759	0	26,444,044	(194,000)	36,629,803	55,998,798	37,789,173	67.5%	18,209,625	18,209,625
West Virginia	3,305,872	1,920,758	0	4,893,429	239,463	7,053,650	10,359,522	10,100,421	97.5%	259,101	259,101
Wisconsin	5,982,339	5,683,383	0	14,479,298	0	20,162,681	26,145,020	19,654,375	75.2%	6,490,645	6,490,645
Wyoming	494,807	255,194	(38,459)	650,146	(99,472)	767,409	1,262,216	864,960	68.5%	397,256	397,256

* 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 6/30/05	Unexpended Carry-Out to PY 2005
	Unexpended Carry-In to PY 2004	New PY 2004 Funds 04/01/04	Total Available 4/01/04 - 6/30/05	\$ 4/01/04 - 6/30/05*	as % of Total Balance		
Total	\$275,997,441	\$975,255,164	\$1,251,252,605	\$1,004,075,138	80.2%	\$247,177,467	\$246,004,133
Alabama	4,469,066	15,180,497	19,649,563	17,129,483	87.2%	2,520,080	2,520,080
Alaska	1,090,008	3,059,190	4,149,198	3,527,432	85.0%	621,766	595,850
Arizona	4,763,046	17,198,340	21,961,386	15,259,495	69.5%	6,701,891	6,701,891
Arkansas	3,437,662	8,279,152	11,716,814	8,743,249	74.6%	2,973,565	2,973,565
California	38,112,189	141,024,592	179,136,781	145,332,311	81.1%	33,804,470	33,794,572
Colorado	3,365,420	10,808,605	14,174,025	10,101,378	71.3%	4,072,647	4,072,647
Connecticut	634,844	7,565,617	8,200,461	7,343,777	89.6%	856,684	856,684
Delaware	541,448	2,452,649	2,994,097	2,749,102	91.8%	244,995	244,995
D.C.	1,918,658	2,955,680	4,874,338	3,734,236	76.6%	1,140,102	1,140,102
Florida	7,388,908	42,102,288	49,491,196	43,790,718	88.5%	5,700,478	5,700,478
Georgia	5,388,674	20,753,840	26,142,514	20,877,709	79.9%	5,264,805	5,264,805
Hawaii	2,248,350	3,945,717	6,194,067	3,919,375	63.3%	2,274,692	2,274,692
Idaho	1,046,621	3,759,244	4,805,865	4,068,790	84.7%	737,075	737,075
Illinois	11,398,028	46,051,436	57,449,464	45,628,183	79.4%	11,821,281	11,821,281
Indiana	3,756,278	16,271,301	20,027,579	15,383,152	76.8%	4,644,427	4,644,427
Iowa	956,447	4,930,250	5,886,697	4,318,187	73.4%	1,568,510	1,568,499
Kansas	3,468,635	7,204,640	10,673,275	7,919,692	74.2%	2,753,583	2,753,583
Kentucky	7,453,341	14,269,410	21,722,751	14,018,868	64.5%	7,703,883	7,184,296
Louisiana	12,538,387	19,652,395	32,190,782	25,235,960	78.4%	6,954,822	6,954,822
Maine	215,674	2,959,879	3,175,553	2,758,772	86.9%	416,781	416,781
Maryland	2,115,444	10,504,944	12,620,388	10,407,164	82.5%	2,213,224	2,213,224
Massachusetts	1,986,062	16,527,910	18,513,972	16,035,764	86.6%	2,478,208	2,478,207
Michigan	4,706,053	36,605,909	41,311,962	36,467,505	88.3%	4,844,457	4,844,457
Minnesota	589,279	9,540,062	10,129,341	9,826,739	97.0%	302,602	302,602
Mississippi	2,800,761	12,349,400	15,150,161	12,413,207	81.9%	2,736,954	2,736,954
Missouri	3,554,079	16,241,262	19,795,341	17,762,142	89.7%	2,033,199	2,033,199
Montana	632,565	2,880,952	3,513,517	2,956,289	84.1%	557,228	557,228
Nebraska	1,506,520	2,765,459	4,271,979	2,993,330	70.1%	1,278,649	1,278,649
Nevada	1,776,941	5,146,670	6,923,611	6,770,400	97.8%	153,211	153,211
New Hampshire	1,509,839	2,452,649	3,962,488	2,658,338	67.1%	1,304,150	1,304,150
New Jersey	7,399,836	25,271,181	32,671,017	25,739,706	78.8%	6,931,311	6,931,311
New Mexico	3,812,774	6,476,997	10,289,771	7,549,738	73.4%	2,740,033	2,740,033
New York	24,066,248	69,091,107	93,157,355	78,193,247	83.9%	14,964,108	14,964,108
North Carolina	11,986,300	29,968,970	41,955,270	30,776,265	73.4%	11,179,005	11,179,006
North Dakota	229,026	2,452,649	2,681,675	2,277,541	84.9%	404,134	404,134
Ohio	20,530,070	38,602,812	59,132,882	36,645,865	62.0%	22,487,017	22,487,017
Oklahoma	2,821,151	9,267,999	12,089,150	9,024,627	74.7%	3,064,523	2,990,286
Oregon	3,630,860	16,672,248	20,303,108	16,279,210	80.2%	4,023,898	4,023,898
Pennsylvania	7,269,150	39,850,805	47,119,955	37,160,005	78.9%	9,959,950	9,959,950
Puerto Rico	13,765,295	39,354,999	53,120,294	39,982,721	75.3%	13,137,573	12,616,229
Rhode Island	227,437	3,146,239	3,373,676	3,072,326	91.1%	301,350	301,350
South Carolina	4,390,137	14,156,036	18,546,173	16,316,042	88.0%	2,230,131	2,230,131
South Dakota	1,293,710	2,452,649	3,746,359	3,008,763	80.3%	737,596	737,596
Tennessee	4,796,861	16,510,312	21,307,173	17,569,531	82.5%	3,737,642	3,737,642
Texas	19,533,431	84,072,503	103,605,934	86,361,954	83.4%	17,243,980	17,243,980
Utah	941,878	5,672,923	6,614,801	5,218,545	78.9%	1,396,256	1,396,256
Vermont	8,637	2,452,649	2,461,286	2,458,542	99.9%	2,744	2,744
Virginia	4,566,108	13,081,864	17,647,972	14,254,724	80.8%	3,393,248	3,393,248
Washington	6,383,207	26,080,073	32,463,280	27,573,990	84.9%	4,889,290	4,889,290
West Virginia	0	7,579,333	7,579,333	7,240,816	95.5%	338,517	338,517
Wisconsin	2,223,716	15,148,228	17,371,944	14,603,237	84.1%	2,768,707	2,746,366
Wyoming	752,382	2,452,649	3,205,031	2,636,996	82.3%	568,035	568,035

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



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