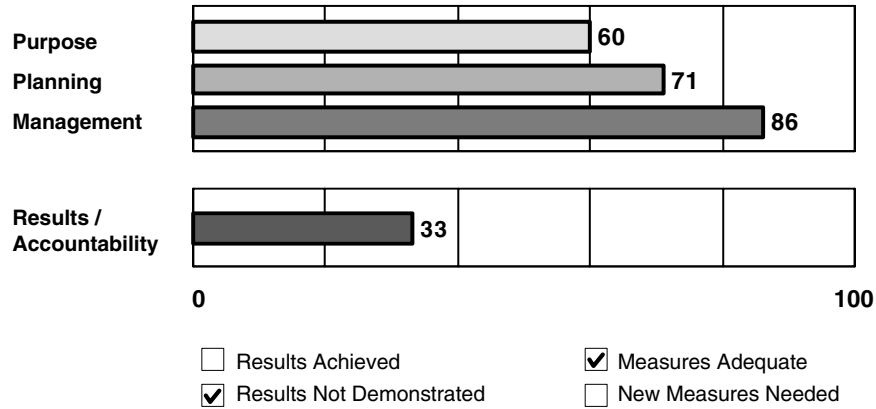


Program: Trade Adjustment Assistance

Agency: Department of Labor

Bureau: Employment and Training Administration



Key Performance Measures

Year Target Actual

Key Performance Measure	Year	Target	Actual
Long-term and Annual Measure: Percentage of participants who entered employment in the 1st quarter after program exit New measure: result of common measures exercise, targets to be determined beginning in 2003. 2001 reports performance against a similar previous goal.	2001	73%	66%
Long-term and Annual Measure: Percentage of participants who were employed in the 1st quarter after program exit who remain employed in 2nd and 3rd quarters after exit New measure (see above)	2001	80%	90%
Long-term and Annual Measure: Percentage change in earnings: Based on (1) pre-enrollment to program exit; (2) 1st quarter after exit to 3rd quarter after exit New measure (see above) For 2001, performance is based on the previous measure.	2001	82%	88%

Rating: Results Not Demonstrated

Program Type: Direct Federal

Program Summary:

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) provides training and cash benefits to workers that lose their jobs due to imports and other trade-related events. TAA eligibility and benefits were recently expanded in the 2002 Trade Act, resulting in substantially higher funding.

This program's rating is "Results Not Demonstrated" because its results on the new common performance measures for job training programs are unavailable at this time. However, as indicated under "Key Performance Measures," this program has achieved most of its targets for previous performance measures.

Key PART findings include:

1. TAA serves a subset of all dislocated workers, many of whom are already eligible for services through the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) dislocated worker program. TAA provides a narrow set of expensive benefits (training, income support, supportive services) and relies on other programs to provide the less expensive job search assistance. TAA has proven to be less effective than the WIA dislocated worker program in helping trade-dislocated workers find new jobs at wages close to those they used to earn. TAA also costs more per participant than WIA.
2. While DOL has not conducted an impact evaluation of TAA since 1993, it is developing a plan to conduct regular evaluations for job training programs over the next several years and will include a TAA assessment.
3. DOL has made good progress in using performance information to manage TAA, which is run by the States for DOL. DOL began tracking performance in 1999 and has linked the TAA performance measures and goals to those of the WIA dislocated worker program.
4. The program is adopting challenging new common measures.

In response to these findings, DOL will:

1. Add common performance measures that can be used to compare the performance of various job training programs, including a new measure to gauge cost-effectiveness.
2. Use the revised regulations for the TAA program as well as its Secretary-Governor agreements to increase accountability for TAA outcomes, and better link the TAA program to the WIA dislocated worker program

Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)

2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
416	972	1,338