



SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION | Fiscal Year 2013



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Secretary's Message

I am pleased to submit the Department of Labor's (DOL) Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 *Summary of Performance and Financial Information*, which highlights information previously published in the FY 2013 *Agency Financial Report* and the FY 2013 *Annual Performance Report*,¹ which can be found at: <http://www.dol.gov/dol/aboutdol/#budget>.



DOL again received a clean opinion on our financial statements and an unqualified statement of assurance regarding the department's internal controls. I attest that the summarized financial and performance data included in this document as well as the data in the *Agency Financial Report* and the *Annual Performance Report* are complete and reliable in accordance with federal requirements.

I invite you to review our progress on the links listed in this report and to follow us on Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube.

THOMAS E. PEREZ
U.S. Secretary of Labor

Department of Labor Mission, Organization, and Goal Structure

The Department of Labor fosters and promotes the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the U.S. by improving their working conditions, advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, protecting their retirement and health care benefits, helping employers find workers, strengthening collective bargaining, and tracking changes in employment, prices and other national economic measures.

The Department accomplishes its mission through component agencies and offices that administer various statutes and programs. These programs are carried out through a network of regional offices and smaller field, district, and area offices, as well as through grantees and contractors. The largest program agencies, each headed by an Assistant Secretary, Commissioner, or Director, are: Employment and Training Administration, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Veterans' Employment and Training Service, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Department operates according to the goal structure in its FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan (<http://www.dol.gov/sec/stratplan/>). For FY 2013 reporting, the goal structure included five strategic goals and ten strategic objectives.

Program Performance Overview

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Prepare workers for better jobs

- Strategic Objective 1.1. Advance employment opportunities for US workers in 21st century demand sectors and occupations using proven training models through increased employer engagement and partnerships
- Strategic Objective 1.2. Provide marketable skills and knowledge to increase workers' incomes and help them overcome barriers to the middle class through partnerships among business, education, labor, community organizations and the workforce system
- Strategic Objective 1.3. Advance workers' rights, acceptable work conditions, and livelihoods, particularly for the world's vulnerable populations

¹ This report contains information on Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 and Program Year (PY) 2012 performance. Program year results for 2013 will be available in the FY 2014 Annual Performance Report (APR).

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) work to promote and support training and other services that provide workers the opportunity to make a living wage in jobs with long-term viability. ETA's programs also provide funding that increase skills and gainful employment for adults, dislocated workers, and youth. The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) works to improve working conditions, raise living standards, and protect workers' ability to exercise their rights.

Results for key agency performance measures that support Strategic Goal 1 are provided in tabular form below. Following the table is a brief narrative that explains significant successes, challenges, and trends. Detailed performance information and analysis for all Strategic Goal 1 measures are available on pages 21-38 of the FY 2013 DOL APR (<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2015/PDF/CBJ-2015-V1-01.pdf>).

Selected Measures						
*Target reached (Y), improved (I), or not reached (N)		FY/PY 2009	FY/PY 2010	FY/PY 2011	FY/PY 2012	FY/PY 2013
ETA: Six Month Average Earnings (Dislocated Worker)	Target	\$15,542	\$15,238	\$15,418	\$15,930	\$16,335
	Result	\$16,804	\$17,550	\$16,500	\$15,930	--
	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	—
ETA: Six Month Average Earnings (WIA Adult)	Target	\$13,741	\$12,721	\$12,865	\$13,335	\$13,684
	Result	\$13,712	\$13,801	\$13,457 [r]	\$13,482	--
	*	N	Y	Y	Y	--
ETA: Percent of participants who earn a diploma, GED, or certificate by the end of the third quarter after exit (WIA-Youth)	Target	47.9%	55.4%	54.7%	59.6%	62.3%
	Result	52.9%	59.5%	62.6%	62.3%	--
	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	—
ETA: Percent of students who attain industry-recognized credentials (Job Corps)	Target	--	--	50.0%	51.0%	70.0%[r]
	Result	--	--	77.3%	77.3%	--
	*	--	--	Y	Y	--
VETS: Percent of Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) Veterans receiving intensive services	Target	—	—	—	32.0%	38.0%
	Result	21.0%	22.0%	25.0%	31.0%	39.2%
	*	—	—	—	I	Y

[r] Revised from previously reported data

ETA programs support training to help workers become more competitive and to equip them with the credentials and skills to succeed in the global labor market. In PY 2012, ETA reached targets for all four job training measures featured in this report and improved performance on two measures.

ETA attributes the success of meeting the target of the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker average wage earnings, at least in part, to the focus and promotion of credential attainment, which has been found to have a strong impact on wages. The continuous push for credential and certification attainment prior to graduation and the increased focus on graduate full-time placement helped to improve the Percent of students who attain industry-recognized credentials in Job Corps, which exceeded the PY 2012 target.

VETS assesses the performance of the American Job Center system on behalf of veterans served by the JVSG by tracking the services provided to participants and participants' employment outcomes. Over the past two fiscal years, VETS federal staff has provided monitoring, oversight, and technical assistance to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) to aggressively increase the rate of intensive services provided to JVSG participants. In FY 2013, VETS exceeded a target of 38 percent. Since FY 2009, intensive service rates have increased from 20 percent to nearly 40 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Improve workplace safety and health

Strategic Objective 2.1. Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries

The DOL agencies working toward safe and healthy workplaces are the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). By strategically scheduling inspections and outreach in high-risk areas, in addition to completing mandated enforcement activity, DOL expects to have the greatest effect on overall compliance.

Results for key agency performance measures that support Strategic Goal 2 are provided in tabular form below. Following the table is a brief narrative that explains significant successes, challenges, and trends. Detailed performance information and analysis for all Strategic Goal 2 measures are available on pages 39-44 of the FY 2013 DOL APR (<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2015/PDF/CBJ-2015-V1-01.pdf>).

Selected Measures						
*Target reached (Y), improved (I), or not reached (N)		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
OSHA: Health Inspections	Target	--	8,500	6,800	7,280	6,907
	Result	5,783	6,649	7,317	7,381	7,280
	*	--	I	Y	Y	Y
MSHA: Five-year rolling average of fatal injuries per 200,000 hours worked	Target	—	0.0171	0.0178	0.0156	0.0143
	Result	—	0.0187	0.0164	0.0150	0.0141
	*	—	N	Y	Y	Y

In FY 2013, OSHA met its target for the number of health inspections conducted and experienced a 1.3 percent decline from FY 2012 performance in the face of a 5 percent decline in budget resources. OSHA will continue its focus on enforcement, regulation, compliance assistance, education and outreach to meet the agency’s priorities of reducing workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

MSHA reached its target for the Agency Priority Goal to reduce mining fatalities, primarily through its mandatory inspection program and special enforcement strategies at mines with troubling compliance histories. In the year ahead, MSHA will develop and implement new ways to make enforcement more effective, less predictable, and more strategic, to extend this positive trend.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Promote fair and high-quality work environments

Strategic Objective 3.1. Break down barriers to fair and diverse workplaces and narrow wage and income inequality
 Strategic Objective 3.2. Protect workers’ rights
 Strategic Objective 3.3. Secure wages and overtime

Eight DOL agencies have strategies, performance goals, and measures that contribute to achievement of this goal. The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) requires that contractors and subcontractors working under contracts with the federal government provide equal employment opportunities. The Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) develops policy and strategies to reduce barriers to employment for individuals with disabilities. The Women’s Bureau (WB) conducts research, projects, and evaluations on issues of importance to working women.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) is responsible for administering and enforcing a number of laws that establish the minimum standards for wages and working conditions in the United States. The ETA’s Foreign labor certification programs have the primary responsibility of the review of employer-filed applications requesting the Secretary of Labor’s certification in order to proceed with the employment-based immigration process.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS), OSHA, MSHA, and WHD conduct outreach to better inform workers of their rights and increase their voice in the workplace.

Results for key agency performance measures that support Strategic Goal 3 are provided in the table below. Following the table is a brief narrative that explains significant successes, challenges, and trends. Detailed performance information and analysis for all Strategic Goal 3 measures are available on pages 45-62 of the FY 2013 DOL APR (<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2015/PDF/CBJ-2015-V1-01.pdf>).

Selected Measure						
*Target reached (Y), improved (I), or not reached (N)		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
OLMS: Average number of days to resolve union officer election complaints	Target	88	84	80	76	75
	Result	70	81	79	71	71
	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WHD: Percent of directed investigations (excludes conciliations)	Target	--	24.0%	32.0%	35.0%	38.0%
	Result	35.21%	17.0%	29.0%	40.63%	44.19%
	*	--	N	I	Y	Y

Quick resolution of election complaints ensures the restoration of democratic voice and a democratically operated union. In fiscal years 2010-2013, OLMS exceeded its targets to reduce the average number of days to resolve union officer election complaints. OLMS' use of a team approach to investigate election cases and early intervention procedures allowed investigators to complete cases more quickly.

Over the last three years, WHD has shifted its resources from complaint-based to directed enforcement to promote compliance on behalf of workers in certain industries or program areas. By better integrating the directed and complaint investigations, WHD maximizes limited enforcement resources towards the goal of improving compliance at the industry-level and reaching the greatest number of vulnerable workers. In FY 2013, WHD increased the percent of directed investigations to 44 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Secure retirement, health, and other employee benefits and, for those not working, provide income security

Strategic Objective 4.1. Provide income support when work is impossible or unavailable and facilitate return to work
 Strategic Objective 4.2. Improve health benefits and retirement security for all workers

Three DOL agencies have programs that contribute to Strategic Goal 4. The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) implements four compensation statutes providing monetary, medical, and return-to-work benefits for work-related injuries and illnesses for designated employee groups. ETA administers the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program, which provides temporary, partial wage replacement for unemployed workers, providing them with income support when suitable work is unavailable. The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA), through its enforcement of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 protects the security of retirement, health and other benefits and assets for all workers who have employer-sponsored plans.

Results for key agency performance measures that support Strategic Goal 4 are provided in tabular form below. Following the table is a brief narrative that explains significant successes, challenges, and trends. Detailed performance information and analysis for all Strategic Goal 4 measures are available on pages 63-76 of the FY 2013 DOL APR (<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2015/PDF/CBJ-2015-V1-01.pdf>).

Selected Measures						
*Target reached (Y), improved (I), or not reached (N)		FY/PY 2009	FY/PY 2010	FY/PY 2011	FY/PY 2012	FY/PY 2013
ETA/UI: Percent of all intrastate first payments made within 21 days	Target	85.7%	85.9%	84.0%	85.7%	87.1%
	Result	83.8%	82.2%	84.6%	82.9%	81.0%
	*	N	N	Y	N	N
ETA/UI: Percent of the amount of estimated overpayments that states detect established for recovery	Target	51.8%	52.8%	51.4%	52.3%	54.1%
	Result	50.6% [r]	55.9% [r]	61.1% [r]	62.75%	57.2%
	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OWCP: Percent of federal employees with work-related injuries or illnesses coming under Federal Employees' Compensation Act's (FECA) Disability Management that are reemployed by non-Postal Federal Agencies	Target	—	86.7%	87.0%	88.4%	93.4%
	Result	85.8%	89.7%	91.6%	91.5%	91.9%
	*	—	Y	Y	Y	I
EBSA: Civil Investigations Processed	Target	—	3,644	2,900	3,611	3,674
	Result	3,669	3,112	3,472	3,566	3,677
	*	—	N	Y	I	Y
EBSA: Criminal Investigations Processed	Target	—	238	200	310	320
	Result	287	281	302	318	320
	*	—	Y	Y	Y	Y

[r] Revised from previously reported data

Making timely payments to unemployed workers is critical to fulfilling the UI system's key statutory objective of making full payment of unemployment compensation "when due." This measure, which includes nearly 90 percent of all State UI intrastate payments, is a good indicator of overall payment timeliness. In FY 2013, OUI did not meet the target of 87.1 percent, and achieved 81 percent. First payment timeliness declined due to high staff turnover and lack of trained staff to make claim eligibility determinations in four states, IT systems issues, and backlogs in claims and adjudication units.

Ensuring that benefits are paid only to those who meet eligibility requirements and that erroneous payments are detected and recovered are critical to the integrity of any benefit payment program. States detected and established for recovery 57.2 percent of the estimated overpayments, exceeding the 54.1 percent target. Overpayment detections decreased during the recession, as state workforce agencies reassigned staff from integrity functions to claims processing. As claims loads decreased, performance for this measure has improved.

From FY 2009 to FY 2013, the percentage of injured workers receiving Federal Employees' Compensation Act Disability Management services, and returning to work within two years of injury, increased from 85.8 percent to 91.9 percent. While the FY 2013 result was an improvement over previous years, the annual target was not met. Budgetary factors may have affected agencies' reemployment efforts this past year, but an ongoing performance improvement challenge remains with certain Federal agencies with employees in more hazardous missions or having other occupational reemployment challenges. To improve return to work numbers, OWCP is exploring the use of more surgical strategies aimed toward those agencies.

In FY 2013, EBSA enforcement programs closed the highest number of civil and criminal investigation cases in five years. In an ongoing effort to improve performance and learn from past experience, in FY 2013, EBSA developed a "Major Case" initiative to focus more enforcement resources on cases that have significant impact on participants and beneficiaries and plan assets, such as service provider investigations.

STRATEGIC GOAL 5: Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families

Strategic Objective 5.1. Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. Like all Federal statistical agencies, BLS executes its statistical mission with independence, serving its users by providing products and services that are accurate, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible. Policies and decisions based on BLS data affect virtually all Americans, and the wide range of BLS data products is necessary to fulfill the diverse needs of a broad customer base.

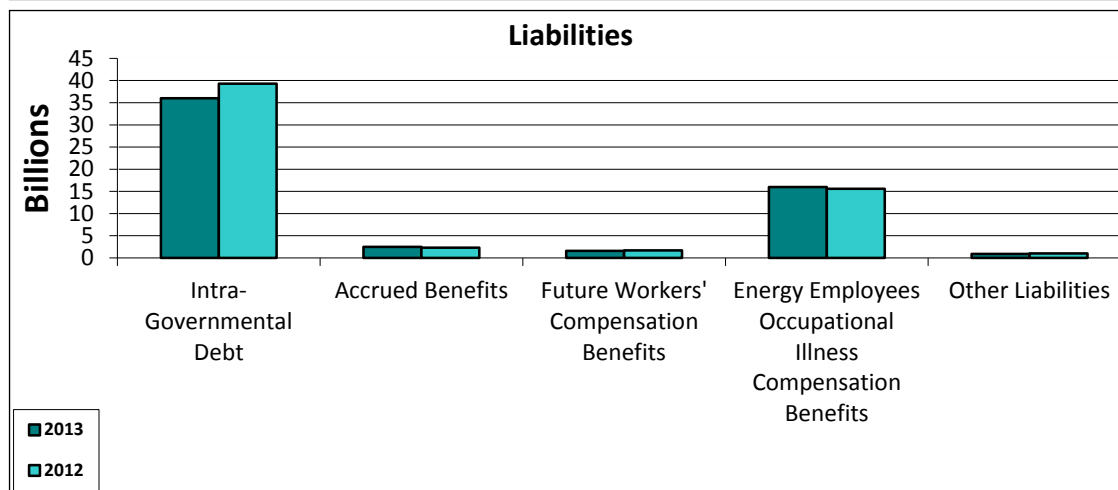
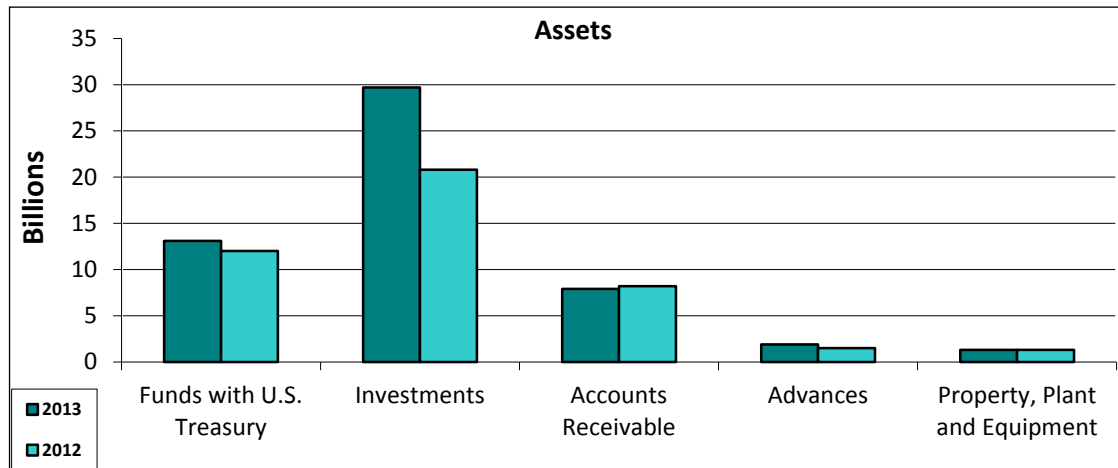
Results for a key agency performance measure that supports Strategic Goal 5 are provided in tabular form below. Following the table is a brief narrative that explains significant successes, challenges, and trends. Detailed performance information and analysis for all Strategic Goal 5 measures are available on pages 77-78 of the FY 2013 DOL APR (<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2015/PDF/CBJ-2015-V1-01.pdf>).

Selected Measures						
*Target reached (Y), improved (I), or not reached (N)		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
BLS: Percentage of timeliness targets achieved for the Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs)	Target	--	--	--	--	--
	Result	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	*	--	--	--	--	--

In 2013, BLS achieved 100 percent of the underlying *timeliness* targets for its Principal Federal Economic Indicators. BLS revised its performance framework in 2014. Cross-cutting measures are new beginning in FY 2014. The FY 2009 - 2013 results are shown for comparative purposes only.

Financial Performance Overview

DOL reports its financial activities annually in the Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and the financial reporting requirements of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and include the *Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Net Cost, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Position, Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources, and the Statements of Social Insurance and Changes in Social Insurance Amounts*. These financial statements are audited and the Department received an unmodified (clean) audit opinion. The complete financial statements and the audit report are included in the FY 2013 Agency Financial Report which is located at www.dol.gov/dol/aboutdol/. The DOL financial reporting entity is organized by major program agencies which conduct operations in five major program areas. The Department's FYs 2013 and 2012 summary financial information is presented below.



Assets and Liabilities

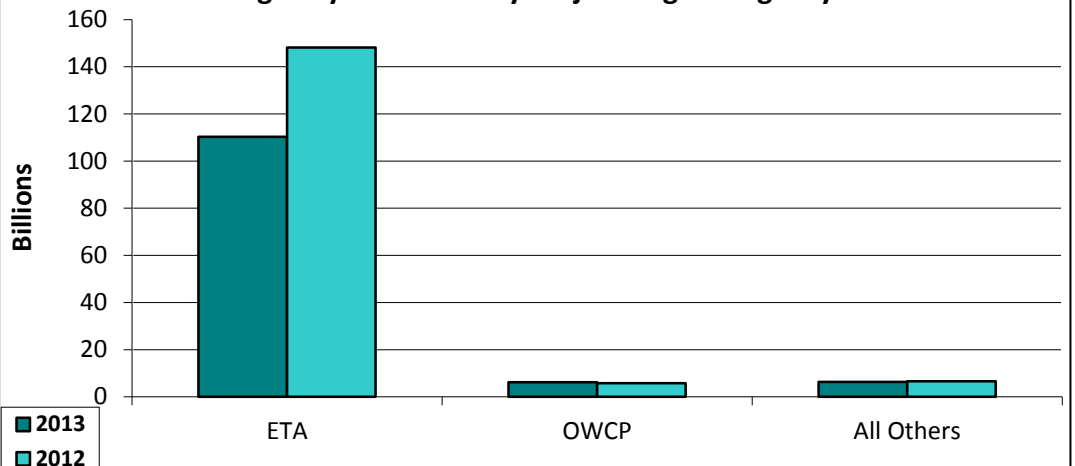
The graphs depict the major assets and liabilities. DOL's total assets were \$54 billion at the end of FY 2013 and \$44 billion at the end of FY 2012. The largest asset is the Investments which consist of non-marketable, special issue Treasury securities held primarily in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF). Total assets increased primarily due to an increase in investments as the net inflows in the UTF were in excess of immediate program needs for unemployment insurance (UI) benefit payments.

DOL's total liabilities were \$58 billion at the end of FY 2013 and \$60 billion at the end of FY 2012. The largest liability is debt. The debt includes the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund borrowings from Treasury, and the UTF Advances from Treasury to pay UI benefits when amounts in the UTF are insufficient to fund these benefits. Total liabilities decreased primarily due to repayment of UTF debt as tax collections by the states exceeded the immediate requirements for UI benefit payments.

Budgetary Resources

DOL's budgetary resources total \$123 billion for FY 2013 and \$161 billion for FY 2012. The decrease is due primarily to lower level of funding required to make UI benefit payments. Departmental FY 2013 budgetary resources include \$103 billion in appropriations and \$8 billion in borrowing authority and FY 2012 budgetary resources include \$136 billion in appropriations and \$12 billion in borrowing authority. Additional budgetary authority is provided from offsetting collections and prior year unobligated balances.

Budgetary Resources by Major Program Agency



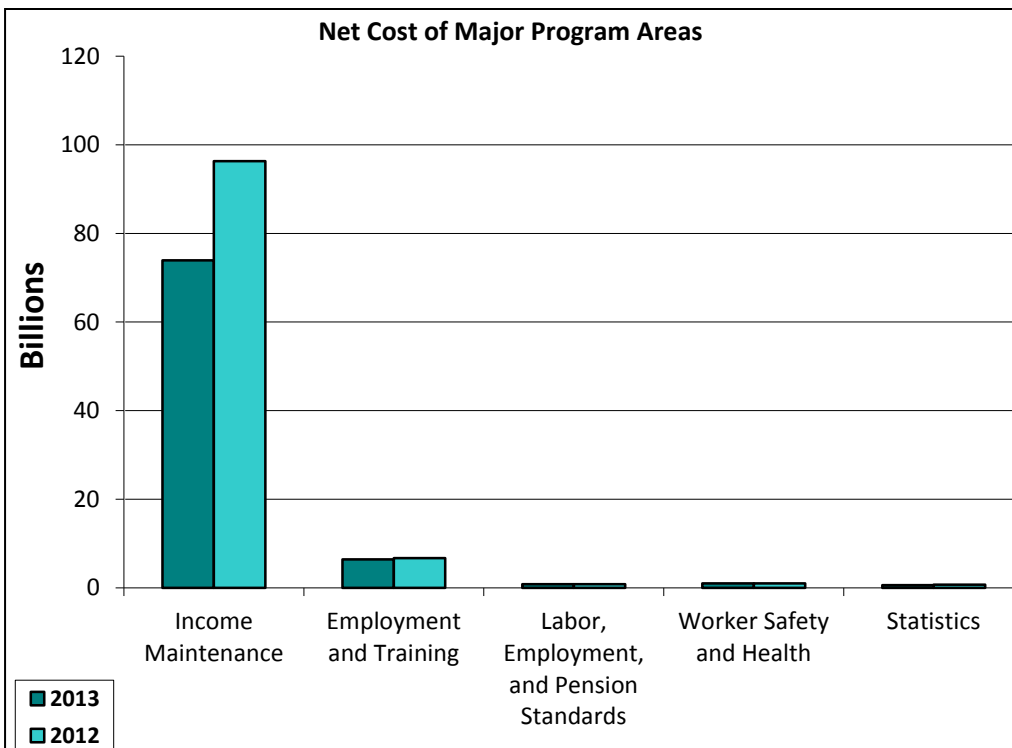
Net Cost of Operations by Agency and Major Program Areas

NET COST BY MAJOR PROGRAM AGENCY		
MAJOR PROGRAM OPERATING AGENCIES¹	FY 2013 (millions)	FY 2012 (millions)
Employment and Training Administration	\$76,024	\$98,353
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	\$2,483	\$2,632
Office of Job Corps	\$1,525	\$1,769
Veterans' Employment and Training Service	\$262	\$282
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	\$590	\$642
Mine Safety and Health Administration	\$407	\$412
Employee Benefits Security Administration	\$215	\$210
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$624	\$669
Wage and Hour Division	\$304	\$365
Departmental Management and Other Agencies	\$438	\$319
TOTAL NET COST OF OPERATIONS	\$82,872	\$105,653

Employment and Training Administration (ETA) costs comprise primarily of unemployment insurance benefit costs which also make the major portion of the Income Maintenance program area. The decrease from FY 2012 is primarily due to reduced length of benefit coverage and lower levels of unemployment. ETA also provides employment and training services at a cost of \$4.6 and \$4.7 billion, in FY 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) costs, included under the income maintenance program, comprise primarily of payments to or on behalf of individuals who qualify for disability and medical benefits due to injury or illness suffered on the job. The decrease is due to a lower increase in the projected benefit costs for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation benefits.

(1) The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), a Federal corporation under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Labor, is designated by OMB as a separate reporting entity for financial statement purposes and is not included in this financial overview.



Income Maintenance programs comprise the major portion of Departmental costs. These programs include UI benefits paid to covered individuals who are out of work and seeking employment, as well as payments to or on behalf of individuals who qualify for disability and medical benefits due to injury or illness suffered on the job, and the costs to administer these programs. The significant decrease in income maintenance program costs is due primarily to lower costs for unemployment insurance benefits.

Top Management Challenges

For FY 2013, the OIG considers the following as the most serious management and performance challenges facing the Department:

- Protecting the Safety and Health of Workers
- Improving Performance Accountability of Workforce Investment Act Grants
- Ensuring the Security of Employee Benefit Plan Assets
- Ensuring the Effectiveness of Veterans' Employment and Training Service Programs
- Protecting the Safety and Health of Miners
- Ensuring the Effectiveness of the Job Corps Program
- Reducing Improper Payments
- Securing and Protecting Information Management Systems

These top management challenges are intended to identify and help resolve serious weaknesses in areas that involve substantial resources and provide critical services to the public. The OIG's assessment of the Department's progress in addressing each challenge and what remains to be done is available on pages 143-153, at:

http://www.dol.gov/_sec/media/reports/annual2013/2013annualreport.pdf


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Department of Labor Agency Pages

Bureau of International Labor Affairs <http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics-<http://www.bls.gov/>

Employee Benefits Security Administration

<http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/>

Employment and Training Administration <http://www.doleta.gov>

Mine Safety and Health Administration <http://www.msha.gov>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration-

<http://www.osha.gov/index.html>

Office of Disability Employment Policy-<http://www.dol.gov/odep/>

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs <http://www.dol.gov/ofccp/>

Office of Labor-Management Standards <http://www.dol.gov/olms/>

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs <http://www.dol.gov/owcp/>

Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation <http://pbgc.gov/>

Veterans' Employment and Training Service <http://www.dol.gov/vets/>

Wage and Hour Division -<http://www.dol.gov/whd/>

Women's Bureau - <http://www.dol.gov/wb/>

DOL Regulations and Enforcement

DOL Regulations Search - <http://www.regulations.gov/#!searchResults;a=DOL;rpp=25;po=0;s=DOL>

DOL Enforcement Data - <http://ogesdw.dol.gov/>

Please direct any questions or comments about this report to the U.S. Department of Labor, Performance Management Center, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room S-3317, Washington, DC 20210 * 202-693-7120



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Fiscal Year 2013

