

WorkFirst Performance Chartbook
Including Program Counts and Performance Measures

July 2016

OFM Forecasting and Research Division

To find updates on the web, see <http://www.workfirst.wa.gov/performance/measures.asp>
and click on the link for the current chartbook.

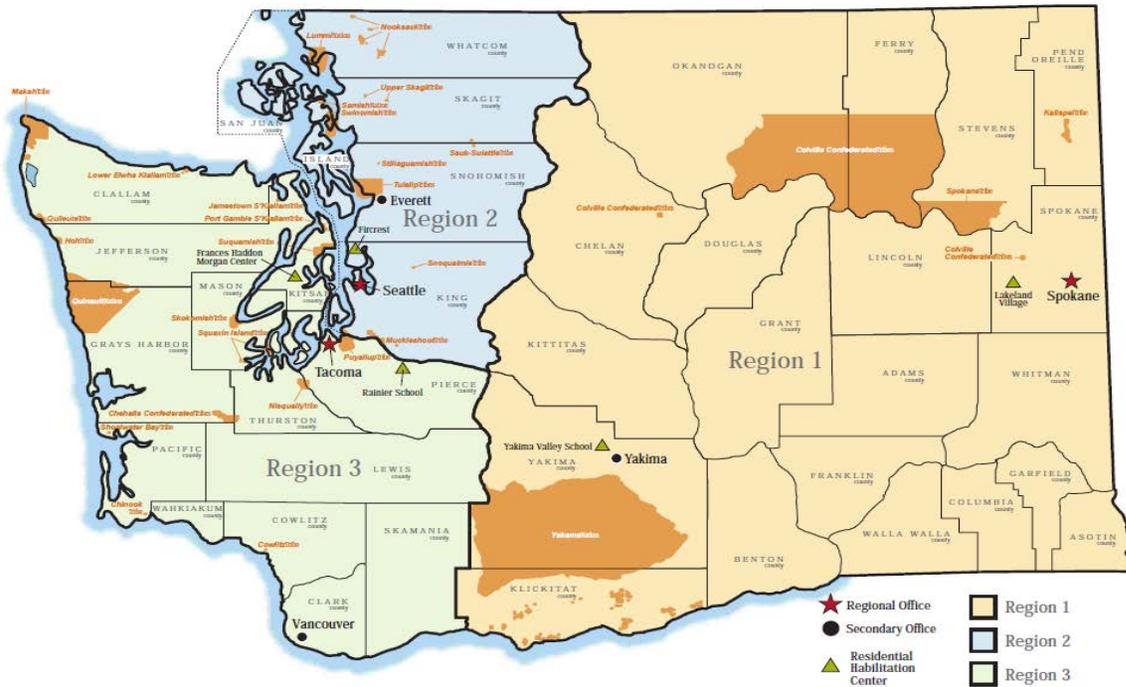
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2011 DSHS Regional Map

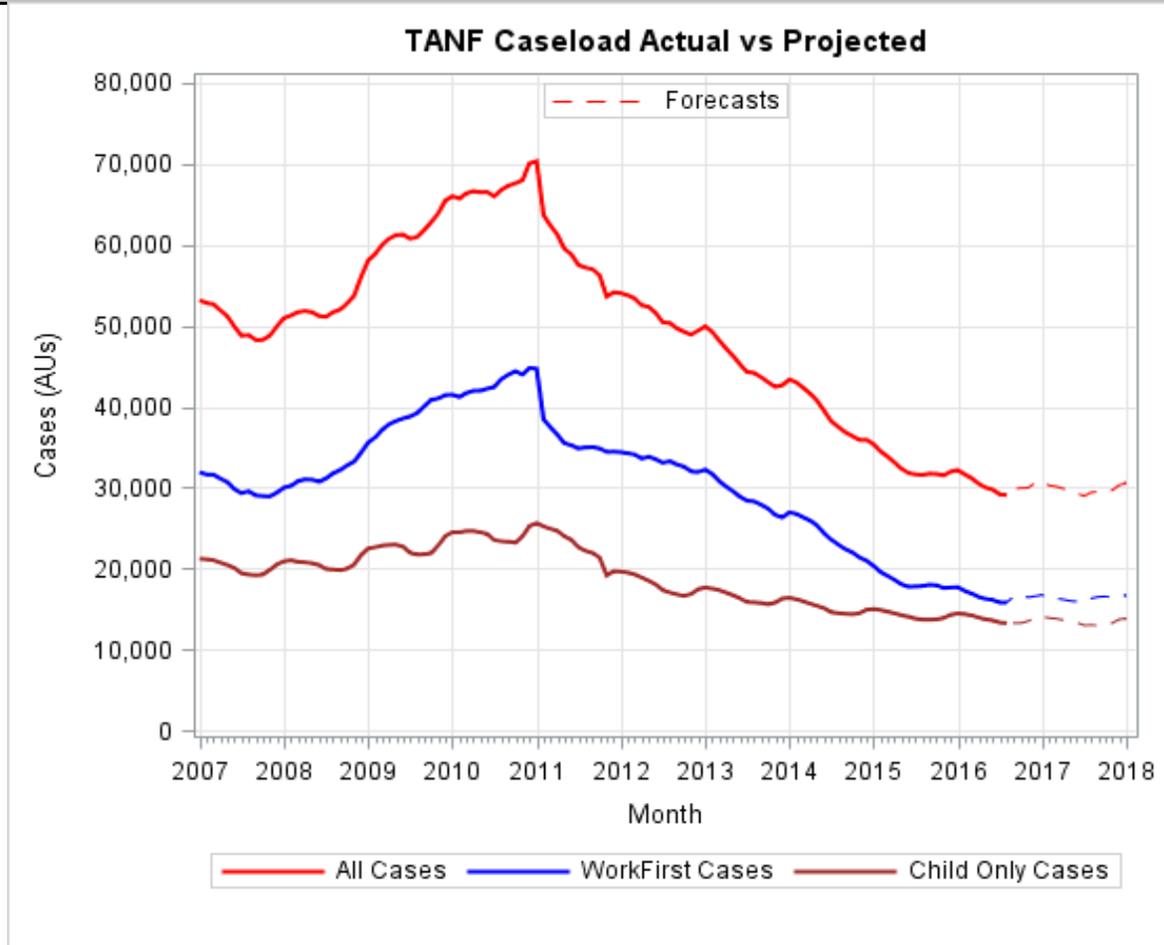


DSHS Regions changed in March 2011. New region boundaries are shown above. In general, new Region 1 is made up of the counties in old Regions 1 and 2 as described below. New Region 2 is made up of old Regions 3 and 4. New Region 3 is made up of old Regions 5 and 6. An exception to this pattern is made for Klickitat County, which is assigned to new Region 1 instead of 3. Regional tables in this chartbook show results using six regional groupings to provide more detail, but also summarize some results to new regional definitions. The Department of Early Learning still sets rates using the old regions.

Counties in WCCC Subsidy Regions, Formerly DSHS Regions

New DSHS Region 1: (Add Klickitat)	Old Region 1: Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman Old Region 2: Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, and Yakima
New DSHS Region 2:	Old Region 3: Island, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Whatcom Old Region 4: King
New DSHS Region 3: (Drop Klickitat)	Old Region 5: Pierce and Kitsap Old Region 6: Clark, Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum

Count 1: Caseload Forecast



Goal

Provide temporary cash assistance to eligible families.

Target

No target is set. The most recent forecast was released in June 2016. The projection is based on a forecast model that incorporates TANF entry and exit trends, economic conditions, and seasonal patterns. Forecasts for WorkFirst and Child Only caseloads are made separately and added together.

Experience to Date

Caseloads declined steadily between December 2005 and December 2007. This trend reversed in 2008. Caseloads grew steadily from May 2008 through January 2011. The drop in February 2011 resulted from policy changes including implementation of 60 month time limits and a 15% reduction in payment standards. The November 2011 drop in Child Only cases was also due to changes in program rules. The increase in January 2014 coincided with Affordable Care Act implementation, and may have resulted from a so-called "welcome mat" effect of bringing new families into Medical Assistance. The TANF caseload reached a low point in August 2016 and is 8% lower than in August 2015. Caseload declines slowed substantially during the summer of 2015 as a result of a 9% grant increase that began in July. The June 2016 caseload forecast predicts relatively stable caseloads from now on, with small seasonal fluctuations.

Further information on the TANF caseload forecasts and forecast tracking can be found at: http://www.cfc.wa.gov/HumanServices_PAS_TANF_Total.htm

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Count 1: Caseload Forecast

Data Table

Month	Total	% Change	WorkFirst	Child Only	WorkFirst Cases	
	Cases	Year Ago	Cases	Cases	Entries	Exits
Jul-08	51,108	4.8%	31,142	19,966	4,066	3,628
Jan-09	58,112	14.1%	35,605	22,507	4,474	3,174
Jul-09	60,750	18.9%	38,793	21,957	4,255	3,978
Jan-10	66,001	13.6%	41,490	24,511	3,852	3,745
Jul-10	65,967	8.2%	42,429	23,538	4,566	4,301
Jan-11	70,331	6.6%	44,710	25,621	4,096	4,139
Jul-11	57,512	-12.8%	34,845	22,667	4,051	4,402
Jan-12	54,020	-23.2%	34,386	19,634	3,530	3,557
Jul-12	50,436	-12.3%	33,089	17,347	3,524	3,919
Jan-13	49,939	-7.6%	32,257	17,682	3,855	3,509
Jul-13	44,297	-12.2%	28,404	15,893	3,479	3,939
Jan-14	43,365	-13.2%	26,963	16,402	3,827	3,217
Jul-14	38,222	-13.7%	23,597	14,625	2,756	3,509
Jan-15	35,380	-18.4%	20,361	15,019	2,502	3,128
Jul-15	31,633	-17.2%	17,803	13,830	2,566	2,527
Jan-16	32,189	-9.0%	17,725	14,464	2,375	2,311
Jul-16	29,180	-7.8%	15,831	13,349	2,137	2,433
Aug-16	29,107	-7.8%	15,833	13,274	2,407	2,390

Projected (June 2016 Forecast)

Jul-16	29,440	-6.9%	16,132	13,308	2,485	2,494
Jan-17	30,836	-4.2%	16,756	14,080	2,484	2,340
Jul-17	29,285	-0.5%	15,936	13,349	2,330	2,435
Jan-18	30,583	-0.8%	16,718	13,864	2,481	2,334
Jul-18	28,743	-0.8%	15,889	12,854	2,482	2,456

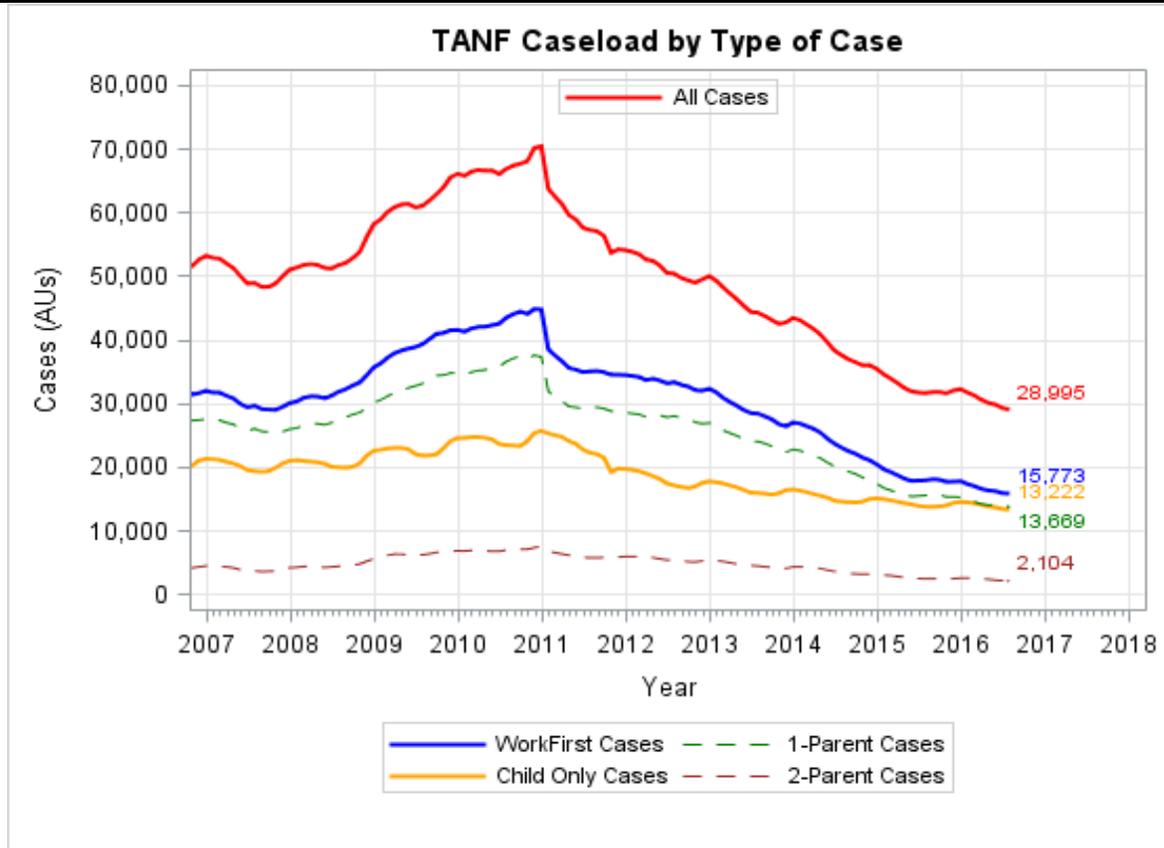
Variance from June 2016 Forecast

Month	Actual	% Change	Projected	Variance	%	Entries	Exits
	Cases	Year Ago	Cases	Cases		%	%
May-16	30,011	-7.3%	30,141	-130	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%
Jun-16	29,759	-6.6%	29,799	-40	-0.1%	-1.3%	-7.8%
Jul-16	29,180	-7.8%	29,440	-260	-0.9%	-9.1%	-5.4%
Aug-16	29,107	-7.8%	29,813	-706	-2.4%	-6.6%	3.1%
Sep-16	-	0.0%	29,896	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oct-16	-	0.0%	29,952	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The most recent "Actual Cases" count shown above is lag-adjusted and reflects the monthly caseload update reported by the OFM Forecasting Division. Lag adjustments predict the number of cases that will eventually be paid during a month. The caseload counts that follow on pages 3 through 8 are reported without lag adjustments, so case counts for the most recent month shown on those pages are lower. Counts on pages 3 through 6 come from a different source, which changes those counts somewhat. Counts through page 6 include cases with TANF grant issuances. Counts of adults on pages 7 and 8 are from a third data source that includes information on adults who receive TANF benefits through wages paid in subsidized jobs instead of grants. Approximately 350 households/adults per month receive TANF benefits this way.

Source: OFM Forecast, based on CASE_SNAPSHOT table from ACES data warehouse.

Count 1a: Caseload By Type



Goal

Provide temporary cash assistance to eligible families.

Target

No targets are set for counts by type of case.

Experience to Date

2-Parent cases made up about 12% of the WorkFirst caseload during the summer of 2007 and then increased to 16% of the WorkFirst caseload in March 2009. The percentage ranged between 16% and 17% in calendar 2011 and has been dropping since that time. In August 2016, 2-Parent cases made up 13.3% of the WorkFirst caseload. The Child Only caseload dropped in November 2011 due to implementation of time limits and eligibility changes.

Comments

In August 2016 the count of 2-Parent cases was 47% lower than in FY 2008, compared with a 48% decline in 1-Parent cases. Overall, the number of WorkFirst cases is 48% below the average for FY 2008. The number of Child Only cases was 35% below the average for FY 2008.

Estimating All Family, Child Only, and 2-Parent Caseloads

WorkFirst cases made up 64.9% of the caseload in FY 2013, 62.8% in FY 2014, and 58.6% of the caseload in FY 2015. They made up 55.3% of the caseload in FY 2016, and are forecast to make up 54.7% in FY 2017. If the percent of 2-Parent cases among WorkFirst cases remains at 13.3%, we would expect to see an average of 2,186 per month in FY 2017 and 2,161 in FY 2018.

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Count 1a: Caseload By Type

Data Table

Month	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases	2-Parent % of WorkFirst
Jul-09	60,750	38,793	32,683	6,110	21,957	15.8%
Jan-10	66,001	41,490	34,729	6,761	24,511	16.3%
Jul-10	65,969	42,431	35,726	6,705	23,538	15.8%
Jan-11	70,331	44,710	37,262	7,448	25,621	16.7%
Jul-11	57,513	34,846	29,091	5,755	22,667	16.5%
Jan-12	54,020	34,386	28,501	5,885	19,634	17.1%
Jul-12	50,436	33,089	27,760	5,329	17,347	16.1%
Jan-13	49,939	32,257	26,881	5,376	17,682	16.7%
Jul-13	44,302	28,409	23,919	4,490	15,893	15.8%
Jan-14	43,365	26,963	22,696	4,267	16,402	15.8%
Jul-14	38,222	23,597	20,066	3,531	14,625	15.0%
Jan-15	35,380	20,361	17,317	3,044	15,019	15.0%
Jul-15	31,630	17,803	15,389	2,414	13,827	13.6%
Jan-16	32,190	17,727	15,219	2,508	14,463	14.1%
Jul-16	29,179	15,831	13,709	2,122	13,348	13.4%
Aug-16	28,995	15,773	13,669	2,104	13,222	13.3%

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

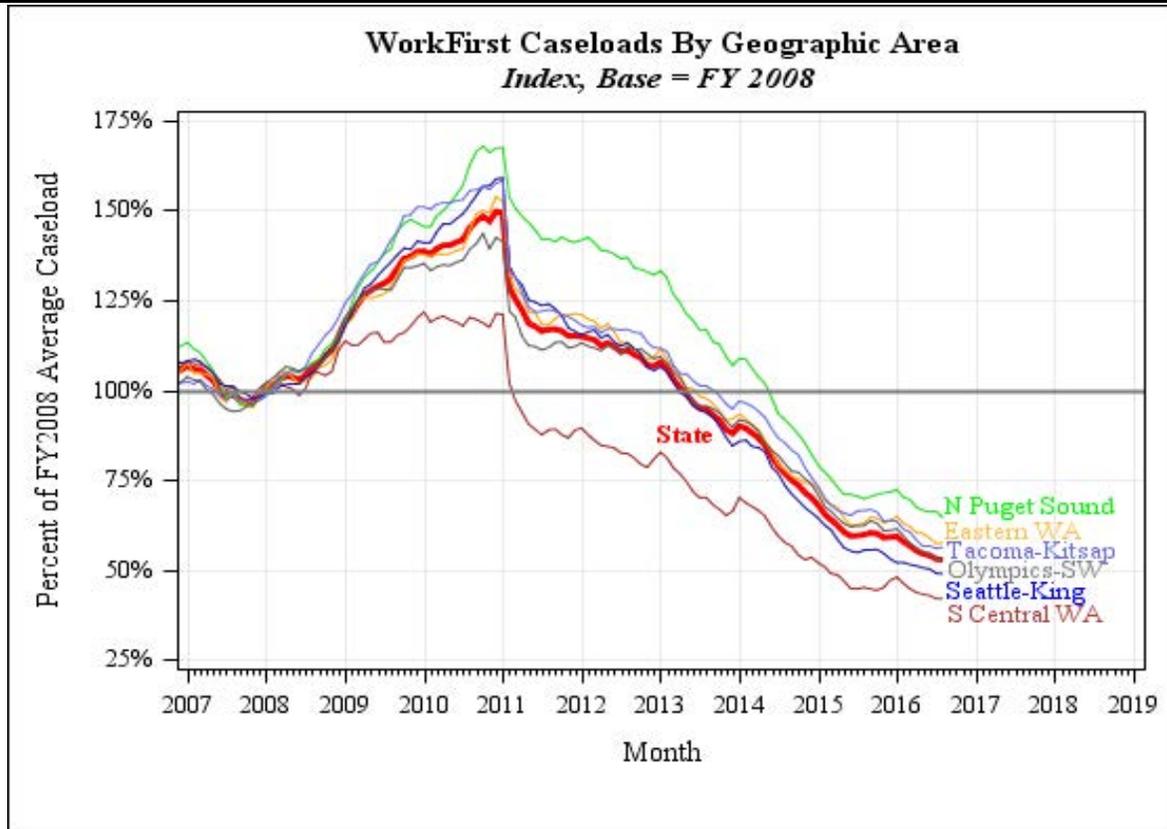
	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases
FY 2008 Cases	50,317	30,079	26,095	3,985	20,238
Jul-09	120.7	129.0	125.2	153.3	108.5
Jan-10	131.2	137.9	133.1	169.7	121.1
Jul-10	131.1	141.1	136.9	168.3	116.3
Jan-11	139.8	148.6	142.8	186.9	126.6
Jul-11	114.3	115.8	111.5	144.4	112.0
Jan-12	107.4	114.3	109.2	147.7	97.0
Jul-12	100.2	110.0	106.4	133.7	85.7
Jan-13	99.2	107.2	103.0	134.9	87.4
Jul-13	88.0	94.4	91.7	112.7	78.5
Jan-14	86.2	89.6	87.0	107.1	81.0
Jul-14	76.0	78.4	76.9	88.6	72.3
Jan-15	70.3	67.7	66.4	76.4	74.2
Jul-15	62.9	59.2	59.0	60.6	68.3
Jan-16	64.0	58.9	58.3	62.9	71.5
Jul-16	58.0	52.6	52.5	53.3	66.0
Aug-16	57.6	52.4	52.4	52.8	65.3

Percentage Change in Cases since FY 2008 (the pre-recession low point for WorkFirst cases):

% Caseload Change: -42% -48% -48% -47% -35%

Source: OFM Forecast, based on CASE_SNAPSHOT table from ACES data warehouse.

Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region



Goal

Provide temporary cash assistance to eligible families.

Target

No targets are set for regional case counts.

Experience to Date

In August 2016, the WorkFirst caseload was 47% below the average caseload in FY 2008, the pre-recession low point for WorkFirst. The South Central portion of Region 1 (Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties) had a WorkFirst caseload 58% lower than in FY 2008. The caseload in the Seattle-King County portion of Region 2 dropped to 51% below FY 2008 levels. The caseload in the North Puget Sound portion of Region 2 (Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties) was only 36% lower than in FY 2008. Caseloads in the North Puget Sound area remained above FY 2008 levels until May 2014.

Comments

The leveling of caseloads that began in July 2015 occurred in all regions of the state. The more recent drop in caseloads that resumed in February 2016 has also occurred in all regions of the state. All six of the original DSHS regions show caseload declines since January 2016. The count of WorkFirst cases on page 6 is slightly lower than the counts shown on pages 4-5 because some cases are associated with call centers and have not been assigned to regions.

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Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region

Data Table

	WorkFirst Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jul-11	34,800	5,240	4,242	4,584	7,855	6,850	6,029
Jan-12	34,379	5,356	4,333	4,579	7,339	6,633	6,139
Jul-12	33,088	5,011	3,996	4,410	7,141	6,561	5,969
Jan-13	32,234	4,939	4,007	4,303	6,777	6,277	5,931
Jul-13	28,390	4,348	3,396	3,770	6,009	5,690	5,177
Jan-14	26,920	4,129	3,396	3,514	5,454	5,448	4,979
Jul-14	23,566	3,507	2,875	3,014	4,873	4,866	4,431
Jan-15	20,326	3,208	2,517	2,556	4,092	4,111	3,842
Jul-15	17,788	2,767	2,164	2,276	3,480	3,728	3,373
Jan-16	17,725	2,874	2,321	2,334	3,302	3,566	3,328
Jul-16	15,831	2,533	2,030	2,140	3,116	3,140	2,872
Aug-16	15,773	2,545	2,030	2,081	3,106	3,158	2,853

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

	WorkFirst Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008 <i>Index</i>	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jul-11	116.3	118.3	87.5	141.8	123.4	121.8	111.1
Jan-12	114.9	120.9	89.4	141.7	115.3	118.0	113.1
Jul-12	110.6	113.1	82.4	136.5	112.2	116.7	110.0
Jan-13	107.7	111.5	82.6	133.1	106.5	111.6	109.3
Jul-13	94.9	98.1	70.0	116.7	94.4	101.2	95.4
Jan-14	90.0	93.2	70.0	108.7	85.7	96.9	91.7
Jul-14	78.7	79.2	59.3	93.3	76.6	86.5	81.6
Jan-15	67.9	72.4	51.9	79.1	64.3	73.1	70.8
Jul-15	59.4	62.5	44.6	70.4	54.7	66.3	62.1
Jan-16	59.2	64.9	47.9	72.2	51.9	63.4	61.3
Jul-16	52.9	57.2	41.9	66.2	49.0	55.8	52.9
Aug-16	52.7	57.4	41.9	64.4	48.8	56.2	52.6

Percentage Change in Cases since FY 2008 (the previous low point for WorkFirst cases):

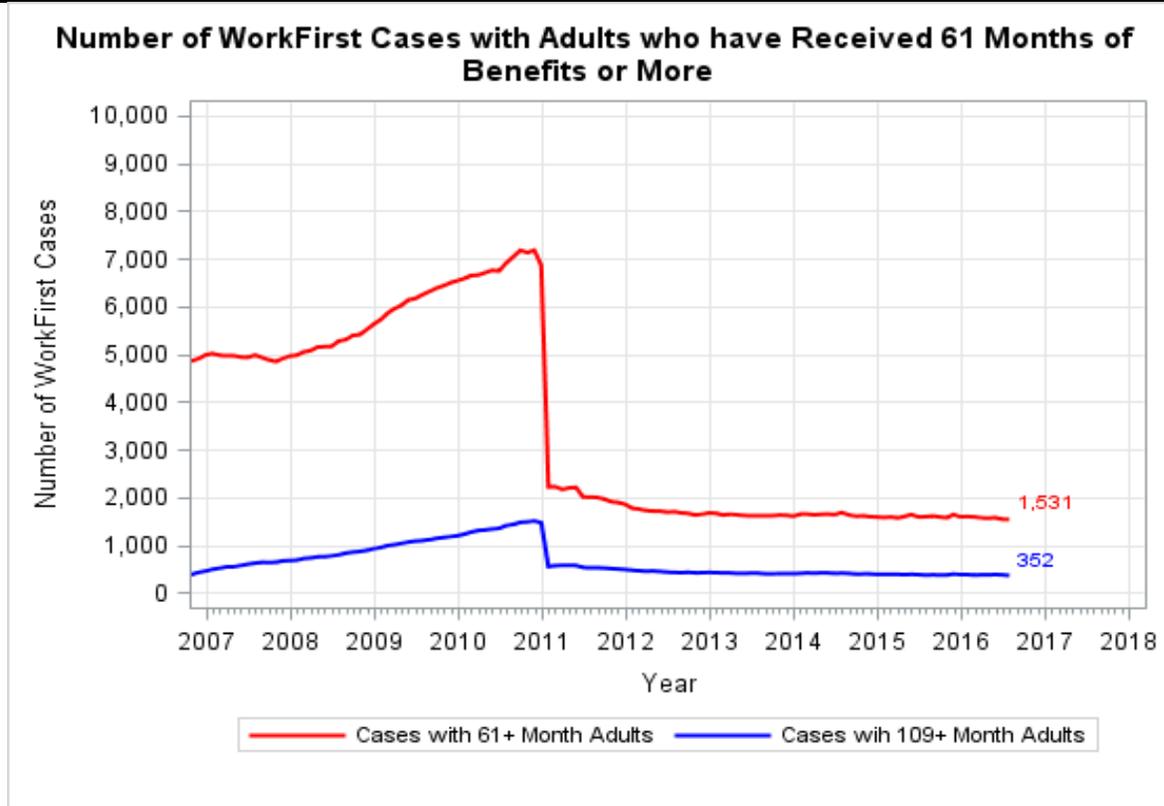
% Caseload Change -47% -43% -58% -36% -51% -44% -47%

Statewide: -47% Region 1: -51% Region 2: -46% Region 3: -46%

DSHS Region definitions were consolidated in March 2011 to create three new regions out of the original six. This report continues to track the six geographic areas associated with the former regions, but also summarizes the results to the new regional definitions. See the rates of change shown in boxes above.

Source: OFM Forecast, based on CASE_SNAPSHOT table from ACES data warehouse.

Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases



Goal

Prevent long-term intergenerational dependence on public assistance by reducing the number of adults receiving benefits for 60 months (5 years) or more.

Target

Washington sets no target for this measure. Federal law sets a 60 month time-limit for receipt of TANF benefits as an adult and allows states to extend benefits beyond this limit for up to 20% of the total caseload (including child only cases). The extension limit is currently set at 6,737 cases. Under past policy, Washington extended benefits beyond the 60 month time limit to all households as long as household members were meeting other program requirements. Beginning in February 2011, extensions to the time limit have been allowed for eight categories of hardship listed on page 8.

Experience to Date

In August 2016, cases with adults who had received more than 60 months of benefits made up 5.3% of all cases, 9.7% of WorkFirst Cases, and 22.7% of the federal limit on extension to TANF time limits. The number of extension cases in August 2016 was 3% lower than in August 2015, despite the 12% drop in WorkFirst caseload over the same time period. The number of extension cases is no longer growing due to the wait for transition to SSI. The number of cases on extension for disability or for applying to SSI had been growing through March 2015, but began to decrease in April and fell by 3% between August 2015 and August 2016. The number of child only cases involving the children of disabled parents who receive SSI or other disability benefits has also continued to decrease, falling by 6% between August 2015 and August 2016.

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Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

Month	All Family Cases	Cases with 61+ Month Adult	Percent of All Family Cases	Reason for Extension of Time Limit				Case in Admin. Hearing
				Disabled Adult	Applied for SSI/SSDI	Family Violence	Other Extension	
Apr-14	25,958	1,627	6.3%	627	372	246	252	15
May-14	25,337	1,638	6.5%	626	382	249	255	8
Jun-14	24,368	1,644	6.7%	611	378	254	264	8
Jul-14	23,600	1,631	6.9%	594	352	233	261	8
Aug-14	23,015	1,677	7.3%	636	370	248	258	14
Sep-14	22,433	1,623	7.2%	647	372	227	242	12
Oct-14	22,049	1,599	7.3%	637	376	239	233	5
Nov-14	21,417	1,606	7.5%	633	363	252	225	8
Dec-14	21,033	1,585	7.5%	634	359	260	216	10
Jan-15	20,381	1,581	7.8%	634	359	256	221	4
Feb-15	19,616	1,572	8.0%	640	359	243	209	3
Mar-15	19,176	1,581	8.2%	646	353	254	216	6
Apr-15	18,672	1,563	8.4%	617	362	253	223	6
May-15	18,130	1,592	8.8%	619	377	257	225	6
Jun-15	17,794	1,632	9.2%	619	378	259	224	9
Jul-15	17,839	1,583	8.9%	602	360	282	227	10
Aug-15	17,890	1,585	8.9%	595	360	280	222	10
Sep-15	18,051	1,604	8.9%	599	354	302	213	7
Oct-15	17,982	1,581	8.8%	593	361	285	203	7
Nov-15	17,636	1,564	8.9%	609	352	286	200	5
Dec-15	17,689	1,632	9.2%	601	357	284	205	6
Jan-16	17,742	1,586	8.9%	583	364	272	214	9
Feb-16	17,266	1,592	9.2%	606	363	281	216	9
Mar-16	16,957	1,582	9.3%	588	369	288	219	11
Apr-16	16,532	1,564	9.5%	585	374	280	225	12
May-16	16,275	1,559	9.6%	583	376	281	219	10
Jun-16	16,154	1,567	9.7%	584	367	285	224	12
Jul-16	15,831	1,532	9.7%	552	365	284	225	8
Aug-16	15,781	1,531	9.7%	551	374	282	226	6

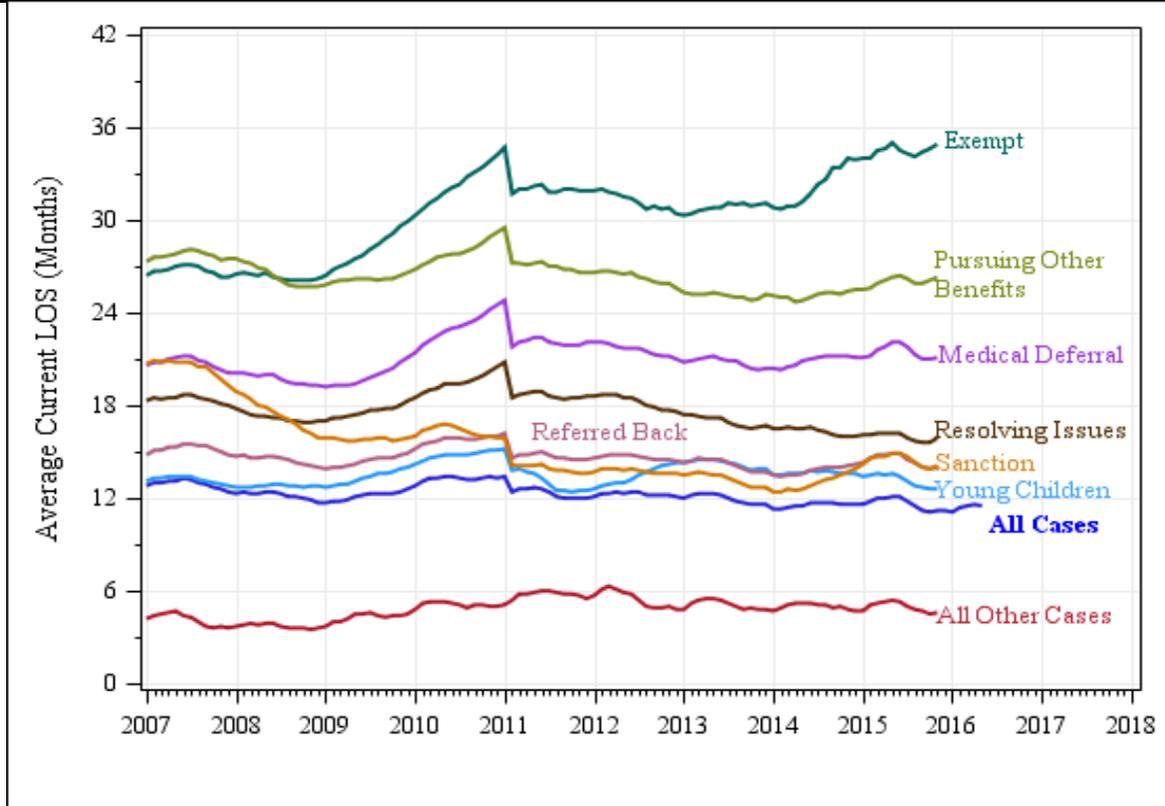
August 2016 compared to August 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-12%	-3%	-7%	4%	1%	2%	-40%
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This measure counts months of TANF or State Financial Assistance received as an adult since August 1997. The Other Extension category includes: Caring for a Disabled Child (161 cases); Caring for a Disabled Adult (37); Open CPS Case - First Dependency Order (29); 55 Year Old Caretaker Relative (7); and Employed 32 or more hours per week (2). The Administrative Hearing category includes cases where the number of months of TANF benefits or potential extension of time limits is being adjudicated. The remaining cases are not eligible for extension of time limits and will be terminated at the end of the month (83) or are in the process of having their status determined (9). Seventy-three percent of the cases were extended for reasons that would exempt them from or defer application of WorkFirst work participation requirements. This is almost 1.7 times the rate of exemption or deferral found in the overall WorkFirst caseload.

Source: EMAPs reports on TANF Extension Cases by Month Intervals and By Category.

Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Goal

Reduce the length of time families stay on TANF.

Experience to Date

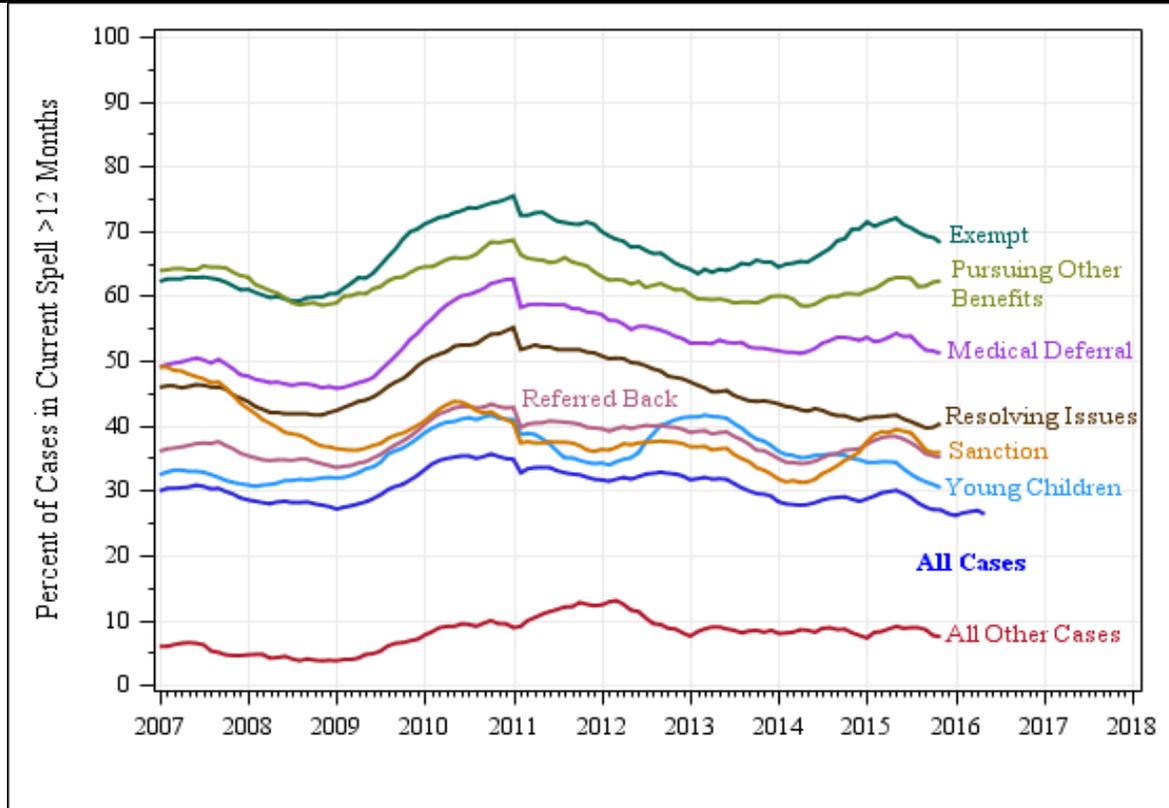
Average length of stay (LOS) since the most recent entry to TANF was 11.5 months in May 2016, down from 12.1 months in May 2015. Lifetime length of stay across all spells of TANF dropped from 22.8 months in May 2015 to 22.3 months in May 2016. LOS dropped between January and February 2011 for most subgroups, but was higher in November 2015 than in November 2014 for three subgroups.

Comments

Counts decreased in all categories after the implementation of 60 month time limits and grant reductions in February 2011. All groups were smaller in November 2015 than they had been in November 2014. The overall WorkFirst caseload declined by 18% over that period. The "All Other Cases" group declined by 8%. "All Other Cases" is the group most likely to be participating in WorkFirst activities. The "Pursuing Other Benefits" group had the next smallest decline, at 13%. The Sanction, Referred Back, Young Children, Exempt and Medical Deferral groups are getting smaller at more than 18% per year. The decline in duration of the "Young Children" group came from the end of suspension of work requirements for some families with young children under ESSB 5921. The phase out of suspensions was completed by the end of September 2013. The "Resolving Issues" group includes cases with drug or alcohol dependency, mental health, domestic violence, or homelessness issues. The "Exempt" and "Pursuing Other Benefits" categories correspond to criteria for extending TANF benefits beyond the 60 month time limit. That explains the relatively high length of stay for those groups.

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Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Length of Stay Values as of May 2016 for All Cases, as of November 2015 for Subgroups

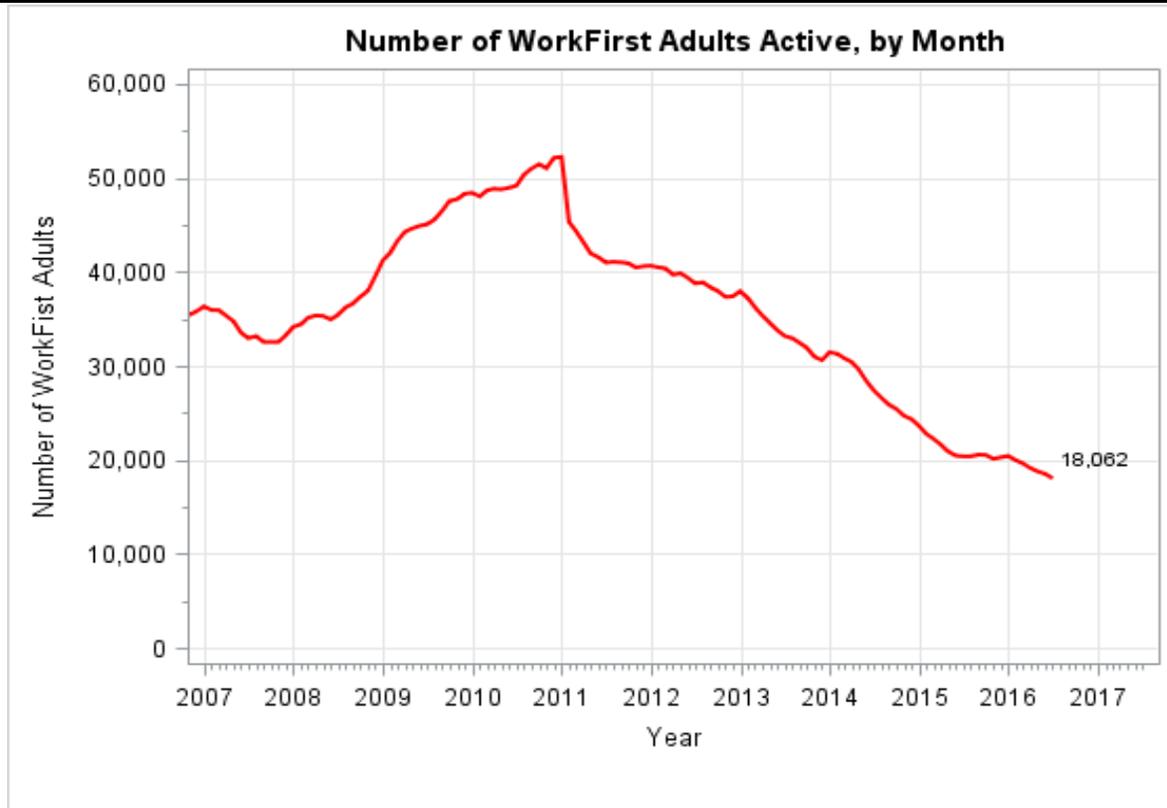
Type of Case	Number	Current Case LOS	Same 12 Mos Ago	Percent of Cases >12 mos	Percent 12 Mos Ago	Lifetime LOS in Mos	Same 12 Mos Ago
All Cases	16,501	11.5	12.1	26.3	30.0	22.3	22.8
Exempt	1,184	34.9	34.0	68.2	70.3	53.2	52.5
Resolving Issues	7,126	15.9	16.0	40.3	41.1	29.3	28.8
Medical Deferral	3,247	21.1	21.2	51.1	53.4	33.6	33.5
Other Benefits	2,398	26.3	25.4	62.3	60.3	45.0	43.5
Young Children	7,967	12.6	13.6	30.4	34.9	20.3	20.9
Referred Back	8,944	14.0	14.1	35.1	36.3	25.0	24.2
Sanction	4,996	14.1	13.7	35.9	35.2	26.7	24.9
All Other Cases	2,258	4.6	4.8	7.4	8.0	14.3	14.1

Source: OFM Longitudinal Client Table, derived from EMAPS Client table and JAS_Actual table.

Definition

Average LOS is the number of months that WorkFirst cases have been in their current spell. The Percent > 12 Mos is the percent of WorkFirst cases that have been in their current spell longer than 12 months. A case may be in more than one group (except for All Other Cases). LOS for All Cases is shown through May 2016. LOS for other groups is through November 2015. It takes about six months for a new case to be classified into the subgroups listed above. Lifetime months include months of benefits received as a child, and therefore differ from the count of months used for TANF time limits.

Count 1e: WorkFirst Adults



Indicator

Some WorkFirst cases have more than one adult. This chart shows the total number of TANF adults enrolled in the WorkFirst program. This total is used as the denominator for many of the Participation by Activity counts shown in section 5.

Trends

The count of WorkFirst adults was more or less stable between 2002 and 2006, at around 40,000 per month with seasonal variations. Adult counts began to decline in 2006, bottoming out at 32,543 in October 2007. Then counts began to increase. In November and December 2010, the count of WorkFirst adults surpassed 52,000. Program changes, including changes to sanctions, TANF time limits, and lower payment standards reduced the count of WorkFirst adults to 45,317 in February 2011. Caseloads reached 18,062 in July 2016, the lowest count in the history of the program. The number of adults had been relatively stable between July 2015 and January 2016. Adult counts were 11% lower in July 2016 than in July 2015. The average number of WorkFirst adults was 19,906 per month in FY 2016, down from 23,835 per month in FY 2015 and 31,175 per month in FY 2014. The June 2016 caseload forecast implies an average monthly caseload of 19,031 WorkFirst adults in FY 2017 and 18,945 in FY 2018.

Counts include adjustments that add in TANF recipients who are paid through subsidized jobs instead of through TANF grants. This correction added an average of 386 adults per month in 2013. These counts are not lag-adjusted.

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Count 1e: WorkFirst Adults

Data Table

Month	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Statewide Total
	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest	
Sep-13	4,989	3,780	4,207	6,906	6,527	6,038	32,446
Oct-13	4,892	3,693	4,187	6,743	6,430	5,969	31,915
Nov-13	4,788	3,615	4,045	6,474	6,240	5,800	30,962
Dec-13	4,824	3,699	3,949	6,341	6,125	5,684	30,624
Jan-14	4,901	3,950	4,024	6,425	6,292	5,868	31,465
Feb-14	4,839	3,880	4,014	6,468	6,261	5,835	31,299
Mar-14	4,764	3,830	3,922	6,333	6,195	5,789	30,835
Apr-14	4,711	3,769	3,832	6,332	6,095	5,674	30,415
May-14	4,546	3,665	3,758	6,193	5,969	5,475	29,606
Jun-14	4,356	3,485	3,600	5,844	5,756	5,341	28,383
Jul-14	4,125	3,331	3,452	5,691	5,596	5,201	27,396
Aug-14	4,061	3,245	3,374	5,431	5,490	5,005	26,610
Sep-14	3,955	3,179	3,303	5,237	5,344	4,857	25,878
Oct-14	3,926	3,027	3,208	5,122	5,277	4,862	25,426
Nov-14	3,860	2,960	3,113	4,992	5,039	4,733	24,700
Dec-14	3,862	3,013	3,021	4,914	4,895	4,658	24,365
Jan-15	3,795	2,935	2,915	4,807	4,735	4,460	23,647
Feb-15	3,640	2,857	2,841	4,663	4,505	4,269	22,774
Mar-15	3,601	2,757	2,774	4,594	4,353	4,194	22,274
Apr-15	3,539	2,727	2,689	4,376	4,259	4,046	21,640
May-15	3,358	2,600	2,615	4,208	4,184	3,933	20,899
Jun-15	3,250	2,489	2,604	4,152	4,108	3,867	20,469
Jul-15	3,227	2,473	2,563	4,098	4,167	3,865	20,394
Aug-15	3,216	2,495	2,529	4,100	4,191	3,864	20,396
Sep-15	3,299	2,459	2,556	4,124	4,191	3,945	20,573
Oct-15	3,329	2,423	2,591	4,144	4,146	3,908	20,538
Nov-15	3,235	2,461	2,624	4,053	3,970	3,795	20,137
Dec-15	3,281	2,604	2,652	3,950	4,006	3,800	20,293
Jan-16	3,354	2,661	2,673	3,886	4,012	3,846	20,432
Feb-16	3,270	2,568	2,595	3,904	3,894	3,745	19,978
Mar-16	3,223	2,493	2,582	3,863	3,855	3,640	19,657
Apr-16	3,139	2,445	2,489	3,837	3,698	3,546	19,153
May-16	3,125	2,405	2,462	3,762	3,577	3,455	18,786
Jun-16	3,028	2,374	2,465	3,711	3,535	3,419	18,533
Jul-16	2,924	2,283	2,436	3,640	3,474	3,305	18,062

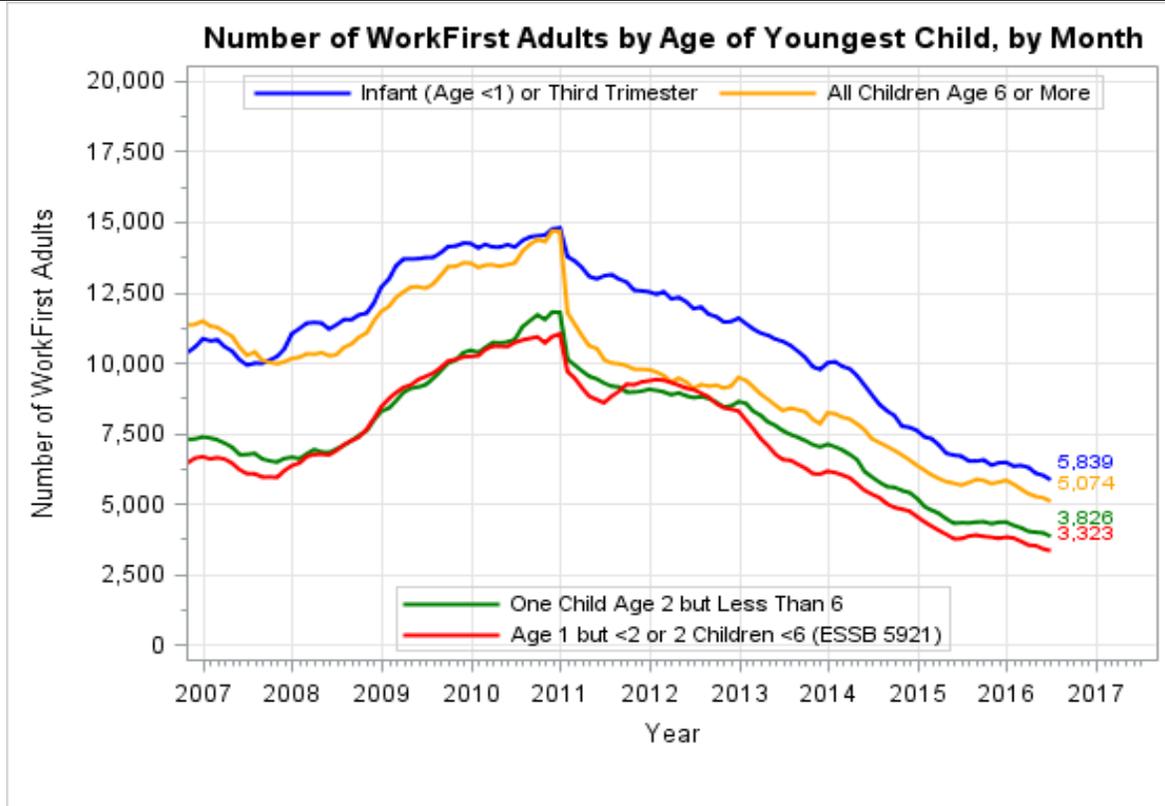
July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustment for late reporting) Statewide

% Change -9% -8% -5% -11% -17% -14% -11%

Region 1: -9% Region 2: -9% Region 3: -16% Statewide: -11%

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 1f: Adults by Age of Youngest Child



Indicator

WorkFirst adults have different work requirements depending on the age of their youngest child. This chart shows the total number of adults in four groups defined by the age of their youngest child. One adult in each household with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of six was eligible for a voluntary suspension of work requirements through ESSB 5921. Suspensions could be started between July 2011 and June 2012 and were phased out during FY 2013. Single adults with children under the age of 6 have been able to meet work requirements by participating for 20 hours instead of 30 hours per week since March 2011. The four groups in the chart are mutually exclusive.

Trends

The number of WorkFirst adults increased in 2008 regardless of the age of youngest child. Implementation of 60 month time limits in February 2011 reduced the number of adults with older children by 24% -- roughly twice as much as the reduction in the number of adults with infants (or pregnancy). The count of parents with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of six (but no infants) began to increase in August 2011. This growth was offset by continued declines in other groups. The count of parents with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of six began to decline again in April 2012 and dropped to pre-suspension levels by October 2012. The count of WorkFirst adults is currently declining by 11% per year.

The "Potential Suspension Parents" column classifies parents based on the ages of children (excluding pregnant women with no other children) and counts only one adult per household.

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Count 1f: Adults by Age of Youngest Child

Data Table

Month	Youngest Child			Work Participation Requirements				Total Adults
	Infant or Pregnant	Child Age 1 or 2 Under Age 6	Potential Suspension Parents	20 Hours		35 Hours		
				Youngest Child Age 2 but Under Age Six		No Children Younger Than Age Six		
				1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult	2 Adults	
Jan-14	9,994	6,148	10,764	5,407	1,698	6,327	1,892	31,465
Feb-14	10,030	6,089	10,685	5,317	1,685	6,286	1,894	31,299
Mar-14	9,865	6,016	10,537	5,168	1,730	6,187	1,869	30,835
Apr-14	9,777	5,907	10,351	5,027	1,711	6,111	1,883	30,415
May-14	9,532	5,695	10,093	4,909	1,648	6,045	1,777	29,606
Jun-14	9,187	5,459	9,787	4,653	1,480	5,931	1,674	28,383
Jul-14	8,842	5,326	9,555	4,479	1,461	5,710	1,580	27,396
Aug-14	8,506	5,200	9,315	4,341	1,408	5,655	1,500	26,610
Sep-14	8,282	4,981	9,030	4,251	1,342	5,555	1,468	25,878
Oct-14	8,114	4,856	8,809	4,256	1,321	5,431	1,449	25,426
Nov-14	7,735	4,795	8,586	4,141	1,311	5,284	1,434	24,700
Dec-14	7,700	4,732	8,513	4,052	1,339	5,178	1,364	24,365
Jan-15	7,586	4,535	8,327	3,903	1,279	4,992	1,353	23,647
Feb-15	7,361	4,343	8,000	3,676	1,217	4,818	1,361	22,774
Mar-15	7,301	4,195	7,806	3,602	1,161	4,688	1,327	22,274
Apr-15	7,073	4,039	7,557	3,555	1,090	4,596	1,287	21,640
May-15	6,775	3,901	7,320	3,445	1,009	4,524	1,245	20,899
Jun-15	6,711	3,746	7,162	3,307	988	4,502	1,215	20,469
Jul-15	6,683	3,749	7,167	3,347	969	4,459	1,187	20,394
Aug-15	6,509	3,841	7,197	3,421	889	4,548	1,188	20,396
Sep-15	6,502	3,877	7,265	3,481	860	4,628	1,227	20,573
Oct-15	6,547	3,825	7,241	3,453	896	4,628	1,189	20,538
Nov-15	6,359	3,799	7,105	3,399	879	4,553	1,150	20,137
Dec-15	6,445	3,757	7,079	3,420	914	4,553	1,206	20,293
Jan-16	6,458	3,808	7,130	3,407	937	4,576	1,247	20,432
Feb-16	6,320	3,767	6,957	3,260	955	4,447	1,229	19,978
Mar-16	6,348	3,657	6,799	3,146	994	4,352	1,160	19,657
Apr-16	6,279	3,521	6,667	3,053	954	4,259	1,089	19,153
May-16	6,068	3,504	6,559	3,046	925	4,191	1,052	18,786
Jun-16	5,995	3,383	6,454	3,065	890	4,173	1,027	18,533
Jul-16	5,839	3,323	6,317	2,974	853	4,042	1,032	18,062

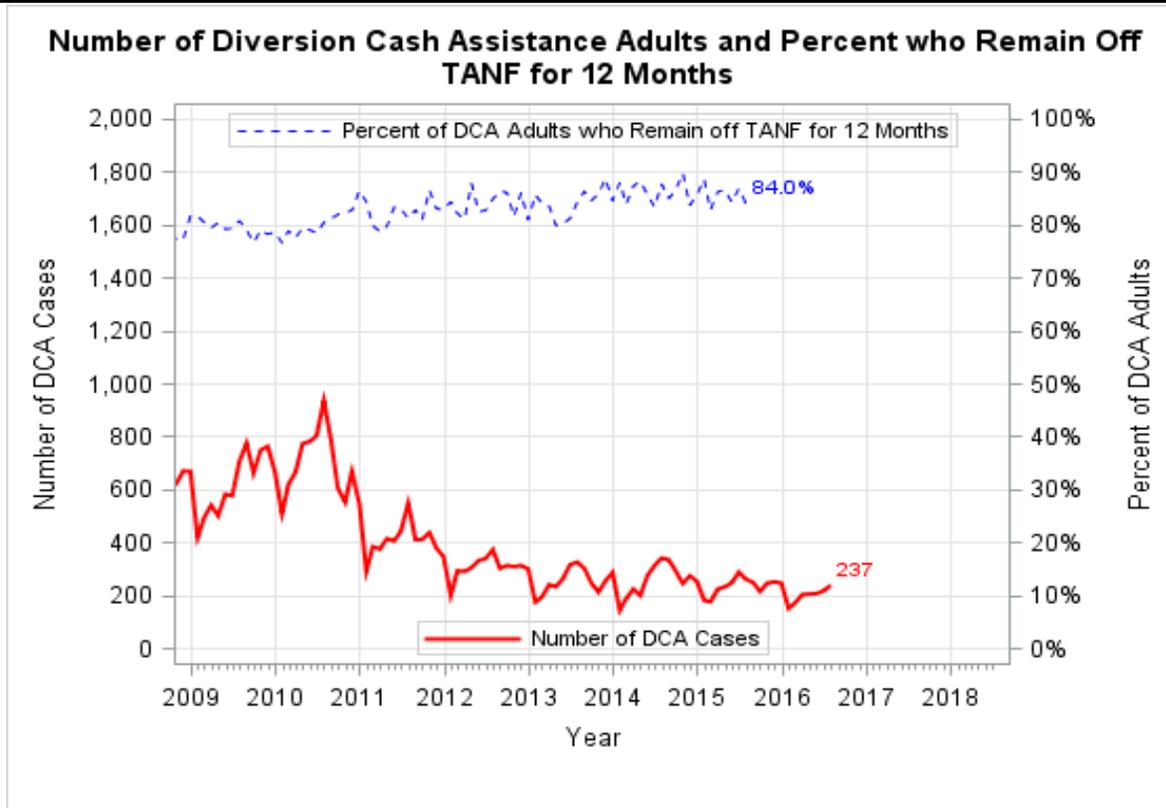
July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustment for late reporting)

% Change	-13%	-11%	-12%	-11%	-12%	-9%	-13%	-11%
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Reduced work requirements were implemented for two parent households in October 2010, after which only one of the two adults was required to participate. Reduced work requirements for single adults with children under six were introduced in March 2011. Reduced work requirements were introduced to reduce child care costs. Expenditures for employment and educational programs have also been reduced since FY 2011. ESSB 5921 suspensions have been phased out, but reduced work requirements are still in place.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 2: DCA Success Rate



Goal

The goal of Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) is to meet the temporary income needs of eligible adults so they do not have to enter TANF (WorkFirst). The secondary goal, covered by this measure, is to increase the number of adults who receive a DCA payment and do not enter TANF within 12 months.

Target

The historical WorkFirst target for percent of DCA recipients who do not enter TANF within 12 months is 80%. There is no target for the number of DCA recipients; however this program is a TANF caseload reduction strategy.

Experience to Date

Use of DCA dropped after October 2010. Until October 2010, DCA households could receive payments of up to \$1,500, a portion of which had to be repaid if the adult entered TANF during the following 12 months. The maximum payment was reduced to \$1,250 in October 2010. The maximum was reduced again -- to \$1,000 -- in January 2011. The maximum DCA payment returned to \$1,250 in July 2011. TANF time limits and reductions to TANF payment standards introduced in February 2011 also reduced the number of households eligible to receive DCA. Pierce North CSO had the most DCA users in August 2016 with 18 cases, followed by Kennewick CSO with 15 cases. Seven other CSOs: Columbia River, Kelso, Lakewood, Pierce South, Puyallup Valley, Spokane Trent and Yakima had 10 or more DCA cases in September 2016.

The percent of DCA users who do not use TANF over the following 12 months began to increase around July 2010 -- about six months before the implementation of TANF time limits. The percent remaining off TANF for 12 months was 84% in August 2015.

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Count 2: DCA Success Rate

Month	DCA Adults in Next 12 Months				New WorkFirst Entries	DCA as % of Entries
	DCA Cases	DCA Adults	Adults w/ No TANF	Success Rate		
Jun-14	274	347	297	86%	2,641	10%
Jul-14	311	401	334	83%	2,756	11%
Aug-14	340	428	375	88%	2,707	13%
Sep-14	334	424	360	85%	2,761	12%
Oct-14	291	371	321	87%	2,630	11%
Nov-14	244	319	286	90%	2,556	10%
Dec-14	273	348	291	84%	2,472	11%
Jan-15	252	333	285	86%	2,502	10%
Feb-15	180	235	208	89%	2,022	9%
Mar-15	175	226	187	83%	2,115	8%
Apr-15	223	282	243	86%	2,295	10%
May-15	231	303	262	86%	2,146	11%
Jun-15	247	316	266	84%	2,304	11%
Jul-15	287	355	308	87%	2,566	11%
Aug-15	260	318	267	84%	2,560	10%
Sep-15	248	309	.	.	2,568	10%
Oct-15	214	273	.	.	2,373	9%
Nov-15	246	325	.	.	2,213	11%
Dec-15	250	317	.	.	2,322	11%
Jan-16	246	327	.	.	2,375	10%
Feb-16	150	.	.	.	1,886	8%
Mar-16	171	.	.	.	2,046	8%
Apr-16	203	.	.	.	2,068	10%
May-16	205	.	.	.	2,127	10%
Jun-16	206	.	.	.	2,168	10%
Jul-16	216	.	.	.	2,137	10%
Aug-16	237	.	.	.	2,407	10%

August 2016 compared to August 2015

% Change	-9%	-6%
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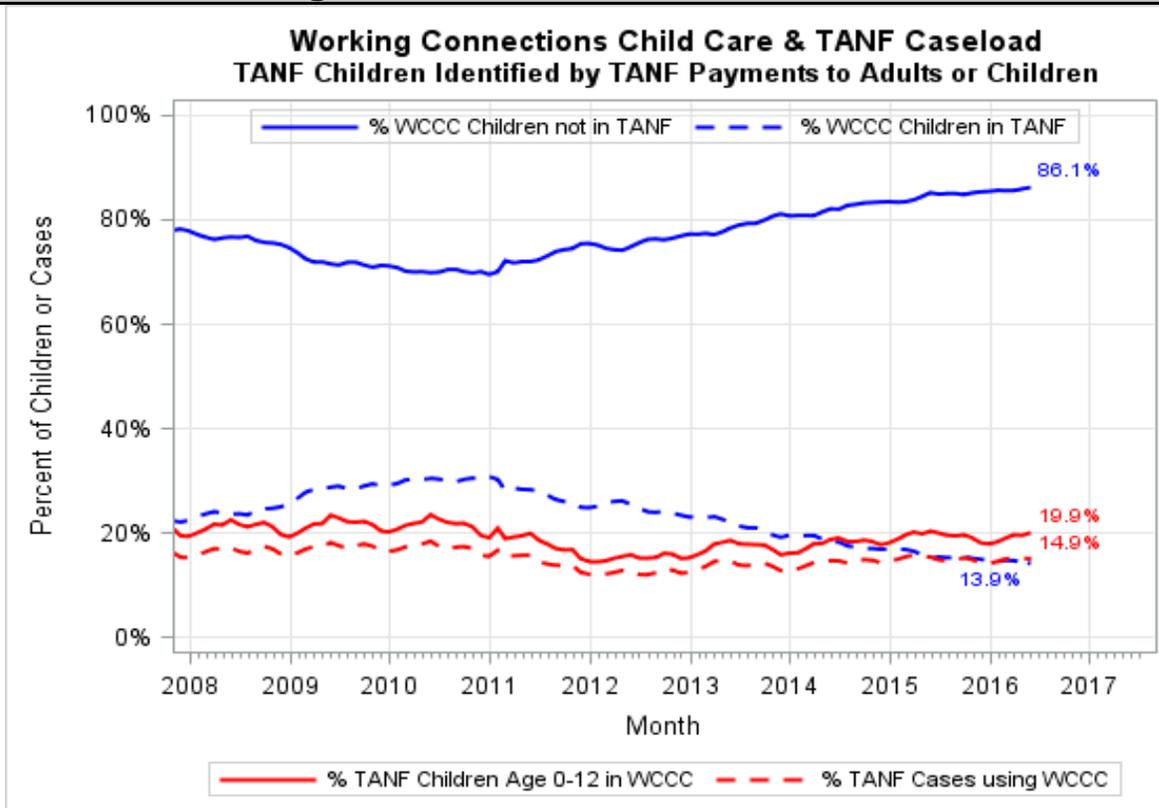
If DCA recipients had entered TANF instead, WorkFirst entries would have been 15% higher in calendar year 2010. DCA use reduced WorkFirst entries by 10% in 2011; 8% in 2012; 7% in 2013; 8% in 2014; and by 9% in 2015. DCA use in August 2016 was 9% lower than in August 2015. WorkFirst entries decreased by 6% over the same period. Counts of DCA cases and WorkFirst entries are lag adjusted to reflect delayed reporting. 86% of DCA costs in August 2016 were used for housing assistance, 8% for transportation related expenses, and 5% for employment related expenses. DCA is described in WorkFirst orientation sessions.

Definition of Measure

The chart measures the number of Diversion Cash Assistance clients who do not enter TANF within 12 months of receiving a DCA payment. Adults expecting income from another source that won't start immediately can choose to receive a Diversion Cash Assistance payment instead of entering TANF.

Source: DSHS performance reports and ACES data warehouse.

Count 3: Working Connections Child Care



Goal

Provide subsidized child care for TANF and other low-income families so parents are able to work and move toward family self-sufficiency and so children have stable access to nurturing environments that help support their healthy development and school readiness.

Experience to Date

In 2010, 30% of Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) children were members of TANF households. This dropped to 27% in February 2011, to 25% with the implementation of ESSB 5921, and to 14% by June 2016. The percent of TANF children age 0-12 served in WCCC was 21% through 2010, dropped to 14% in January 2012, returned to 20% in June 2015, and was 20% in June 2016. The non-TANF portion of WCCC caseloads began to increase in January 2013.

Comments

Caseloads are not lag adjusted for late reporting. Caseloads for May and June 2016 may rise by 0.4% and 1.2% respectively. The file used to prepare this month's report was collected four days later than normal, making it somewhat more complete than usual. WCCC eligibility limits were restricted beginning in October 2010 to cope with budget shortfalls. Most eligibility limits were reversed by June 2012. The drop in TANF-related households may be due to changes in work participation requirements for two parent households begun in October 2010, the termination of a large number of WorkFirst households in February 2011, termination of a group of Child Only TANF households in November 2011, and the drop in TANF caseloads since January 2013.

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Count 3: Working Connections Child Care

Data Table

Month	WCCC Cases	Non-TANF Related Cases	TANF Related Cases	WCCC Children	TANF WCCC Children	% of TANF Households Using WCCC	% of TANF Children 0-12 Using WCCC
Feb-14	27,008	21,428	5,580	45,786	8,841	13.0%	16.0%
Mar-14	27,632	21,906	5,726	46,810	9,053	13.5%	16.8%
Apr-14	28,478	22,562	5,916	48,354	9,371	14.2%	17.8%
May-14	29,042	23,226	5,816	49,179	9,177	14.3%	17.8%
Jun-14	29,690	23,938	5,752	51,417	9,275	14.6%	18.6%
Jul-14	28,732	23,183	5,549	50,542	9,172	14.5%	18.9%
Aug-14	28,463	23,187	5,276	50,054	8,697	14.1%	18.2%
Sep-14	28,846	23,523	5,323	49,318	8,473	14.4%	18.2%
Oct-14	29,428	24,065	5,363	50,088	8,473	14.7%	18.5%
Nov-14	28,959	23,713	5,246	49,209	8,288	14.6%	18.2%
Dec-14	28,500	23,411	5,089	48,413	8,098	14.2%	17.6%
Jan-15	28,681	23,598	5,083	48,711	8,139	14.4%	17.9%
Feb-15	28,781	23,674	5,107	48,645	8,166	14.8%	18.7%
Mar-15	29,370	24,190	5,180	49,633	8,287	15.3%	19.5%
Apr-15	29,838	24,661	5,177	50,729	8,286	15.6%	20.0%
May-15	29,841	24,887	4,954	50,466	7,918	15.3%	19.7%
Jun-15	30,656	25,803	4,853	53,136	7,947	15.2%	20.2%
Jul-15	29,225	24,577	4,648	51,100	7,791	14.7%	19.8%
Aug-15	28,983	24,418	4,565	50,843	7,678	14.5%	19.4%
Sep-15	29,707	25,057	4,650	50,945	7,709	14.7%	19.3%
Oct-15	29,896	25,104	4,792	50,762	7,792	15.1%	19.5%
Nov-15	29,736	25,095	4,641	50,509	7,561	14.7%	18.9%
Dec-15	29,217	24,708	4,509	49,649	7,348	14.1%	17.9%
Jan-16	29,353	24,830	4,523	49,862	7,325	14.1%	17.7%
Feb-16	29,720	25,176	4,544	50,428	7,322	14.4%	18.1%
Mar-16	30,083	25,460	4,623	51,022	7,439	14.8%	18.9%
Apr-16	30,265	25,669	4,596	51,550	7,500	15.1%	19.5%
May-16	30,309	25,812	4,497	51,460	7,330	15.0%	19.4%
Jun-16	30,737	26,299	4,438	53,540	7,462	14.9%	19.9%

June 2016 compared to June 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

Change 0% 2% -9% 1% -6%

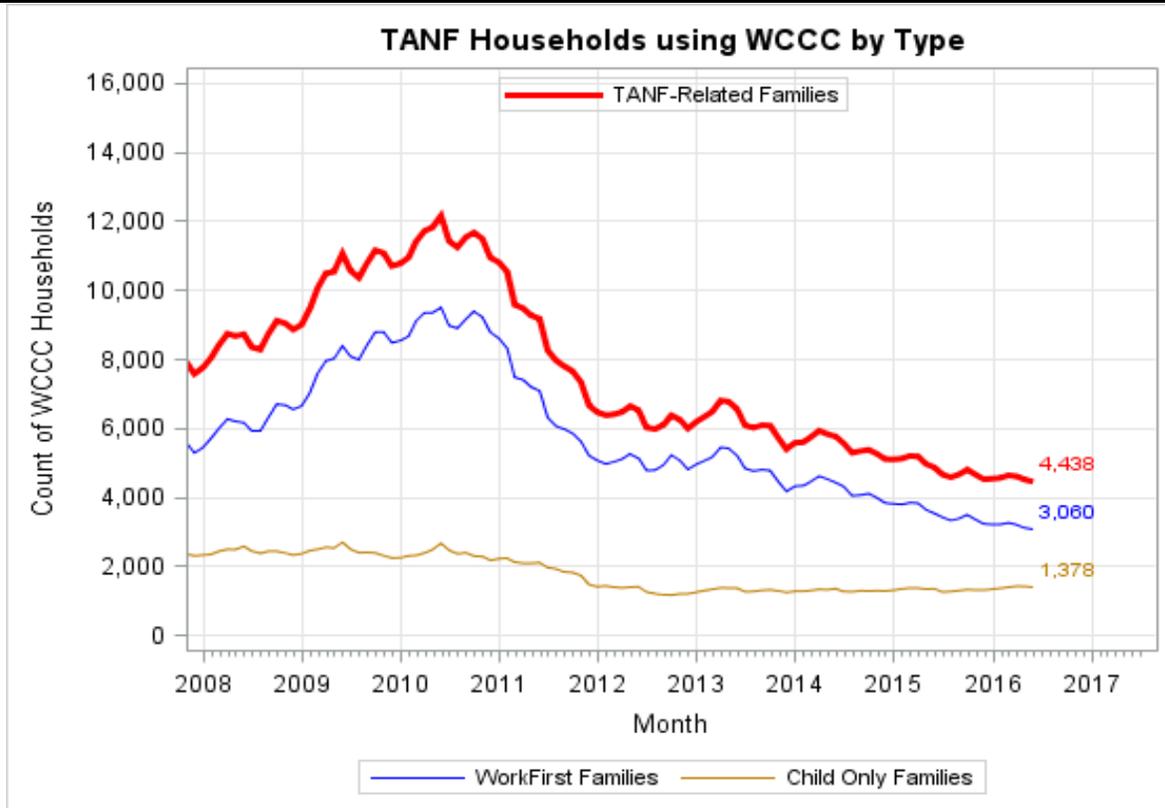
Definition of Measure

Results are tabulated from files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL). The percent of TANF children served by WCCC is based on the number of children living in households receiving TANF and WCCC (based on DEL data) divided by the number of TANF children aged 0 to 12 (based on ACES data). This method is based on matching WCCC consumer IDs with TANF records. This definition of TANF households includes households with children in Child Only cases. This method gives a larger count of TANF related WCCC households than would be obtained by looking at the WCCC authorizations, which appear to undercount WCCC households receiving TANF.

See: http://www.cfc.wa.gov/HumanServices_PAS_ESA_WorkingConnections.htm for WCCC forecasts.

Source: WCCC cases and children, DEL; Number of TANF children aged 0-12, ACES data warehouse.

Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC



Goal

Provide subsidized child care for TANF and other low-income families so parents are able to work and move toward family self-sufficiency and so children have stable access to nurturing environments that help support their healthy development and school readiness.

Experience to Date

Use of WCCC by WorkFirst (All Family) TANF households reached a high point during the summer of 2010 and then dropped after cutbacks to the WorkFirst program. Use of WCCC by Child Only cases remained relatively stable until program changes in November 2011. Kinship caregivers may receive WCCC without using TANF, so the drop in TANF Child Only households using WCCC does not necessarily imply a drop in the use of child care by those households. (They can also be counted among the non-TANF WCCC households.)

Comments

Parents often need paid child care to maintain employment or to participate in WorkFirst activities, but many households do not use child care. Historically, there had been roughly one WCCC case for every two WorkFirst adults receiving partner services. This dropped to one WCCC case for every 2.3 WorkFirst adults during the ESSB 5921 suspension period. By FY 2016, use had dropped to one WCCC household per 2.6 WorkFirst adults using partner services. WCCC child care is available to kinship caregivers, guardians, and parents of children with Child Only TANF grants. In FY 2016, 15% of kinship caregivers and 10% of legal guardians used WCCC care. Care was used by less than 4% of the Child Only households headed by disabled, disqualified, or non-citizen parents.

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Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC

Data Table							
Month	WorkFirst	WorkFirst	Percent	Child Only	Child Only	Percent	Child Only
	TANF Cases	Cases Using WCCC	Using WCCC	TANF Cases	Cases Using WCCC	Using WCCC	% of TANF WCCC Users
Feb-14	26,768	4,319	16.1%	16,236	1,261	7.8%	22.6%
Mar-14	26,362	4,440	16.8%	15,995	1,286	8.0%	22.5%
Apr-14	25,951	4,599	17.7%	15,694	1,317	8.4%	22.3%
May-14	25,328	4,515	17.8%	15,414	1,301	8.4%	22.4%
Jun-14	24,360	4,412	18.1%	15,120	1,340	8.9%	23.3%
Jul-14	23,597	4,296	18.2%	14,625	1,253	8.6%	22.6%
Aug-14	22,988	4,031	17.5%	14,517	1,245	8.6%	23.6%
Sep-14	22,413	4,047	18.1%	14,434	1,276	8.8%	24.0%
Oct-14	22,018	4,092	18.6%	14,372	1,271	8.8%	23.7%
Nov-14	21,389	3,970	18.6%	14,517	1,276	8.8%	24.3%
Dec-14	21,003	3,822	18.2%	14,933	1,267	8.5%	24.9%
Jan-15	20,361	3,795	18.6%	15,019	1,288	8.6%	25.3%
Feb-15	19,585	3,776	19.3%	14,897	1,331	8.9%	26.1%
Mar-15	19,164	3,826	20.0%	14,727	1,354	9.2%	26.1%
Apr-15	18,652	3,821	20.5%	14,490	1,356	9.4%	26.2%
May-15	18,103	3,627	20.0%	14,265	1,327	9.3%	26.8%
Jun-15	17,769	3,519	19.8%	14,080	1,334	9.5%	27.5%
Jul-15	17,803	3,409	19.1%	13,830	1,239	9.0%	26.7%
Aug-15	17,863	3,313	18.5%	13,714	1,252	9.1%	27.4%
Sep-15	18,027	3,369	18.7%	13,701	1,281	9.3%	27.5%
Oct-15	17,956	3,478	19.4%	13,752	1,314	9.6%	27.4%
Nov-15	17,612	3,342	19.0%	13,917	1,299	9.3%	28.0%
Dec-15	17,673	3,215	18.2%	14,314	1,294	9.0%	28.7%
Jan-16	17,725	3,198	18.0%	14,464	1,325	9.2%	29.3%
Feb-16	17,250	3,198	18.5%	14,385	1,346	9.4%	29.6%
Mar-16	16,940	3,244	19.1%	14,239	1,379	9.7%	29.8%
Apr-16	16,514	3,188	19.3%	13,975	1,408	10.1%	30.6%
May-16	16,263	3,097	19.0%	13,748	1,400	10.2%	31.1%
Jun-16	16,148	3,060	18.9%	13,611	1,378	10.1%	31.1%

June 2016 compared to June 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

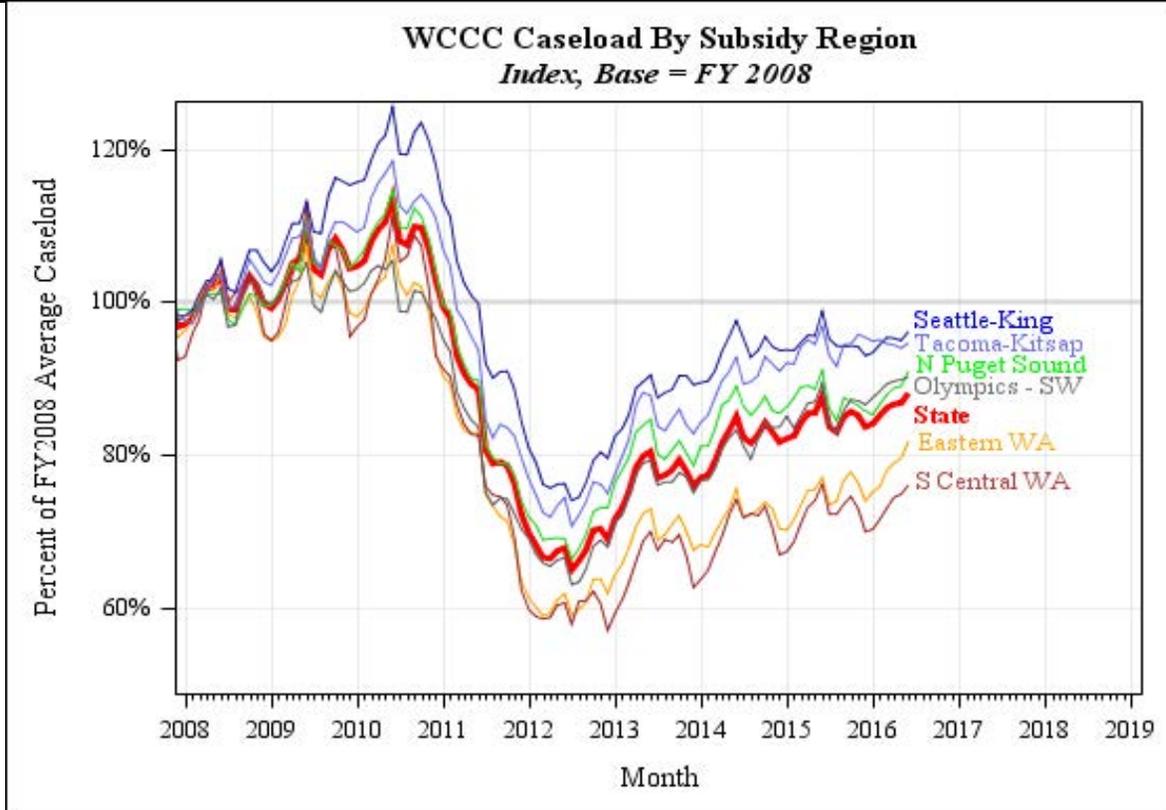
% Change	-9%	-13%	-3%	3%
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Definition of Measures

Results are tabulated from files supplied by DEL matched with TANF case data. WCCC cases are identified as WorkFirst if a parent receiving benefits in a TANF case is listed as the head of the WCCC household during the current or prior month. WCCC cases are identified as Child Only if an adult associated with a Child Only TANF case is identified as the head of the WCCC household during the current or prior month. This method of counting TANF-related cases produces a larger count of WCCC households than would be obtained by looking at the WCCC authorizations, which appear to undercount WCCC households receiving TANF. Many cases counted as non-TANF related have also received TANF in the past, but not recently enough to be counted in this measure. Matching processes were improved in September 2016, increasing TANF-related counts by 5% and WorkFirst-related counts by 9%.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL matched to Client IDs in ACES.

Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region



Goal

Provide subsidized child care for TANF and other low-income families so parents are able to work and move toward family self-sufficiency and so children have stable access to nurturing environments that help support their healthy development and school readiness.

Experience to Date

WCCC caseloads began to grow in most areas by mid-2008 but began to decline by late-2010 in all parts of the state. Caseloads began to increase in all six regions in January 2013 but increases flattened out during the summer of 2015. Declines had been reported in several regions in recent reports. These may have appeared due to payment delays experienced in August and September 2015 and again in January and June 2016. Declines are now seen only in the Seattle-King County and Tacoma-Kitsap areas. Caseloads overall were unchanged between June 2015 and June 2016. Some of the increase since 2013 stems from use of WCCC by recipients of the Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET). BFET began in FY 2008 as a pilot in King County and expanded state-wide in FY 2013. BFET expansion slowed down considerably by late 2015. These figures are not lag adjusted for late reporting.

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Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region

Data Table	WCCC Cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jul-10	37,717	6,425	5,720	5,062	8,874	5,636	5,696
Jan-11	34,687	5,659	4,959	4,591	8,402	5,354	5,490
Jul-11	28,150	4,690	4,122	3,749	6,834	4,234	4,335
Jan-12	24,353	3,836	3,246	3,313	6,008	3,847	3,979
Jul-12	22,679	3,699	3,141	3,057	5,499	3,536	3,637
Jan-13	25,012	4,029	3,219	3,523	6,125	3,875	4,103
Jul-13	26,876	4,317	3,668	3,692	6,498	4,192	4,388
Jan-14	26,895	4,274	3,466	3,742	6,646	4,218	4,420
Jul-14	28,732	4,505	3,897	3,983	7,079	4,467	4,679
Jan-15	28,681	4,396	3,660	3,976	6,968	4,608	4,903
Jul-15	29,225	4,602	3,928	3,967	7,074	4,654	4,849
Jan-16	29,353	4,709	3,818	3,929	6,934	4,746	5,041
May-16	30,309	4,988	4,065	4,104	7,055	4,702	5,179
Jun-16	30,737	5,124	4,134	4,192	7,143	4,738	5,200

June 2016 compared to June 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	0%	6%	0%	0%	-3%	-2%	1%
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Percent of FY 2008 Cases

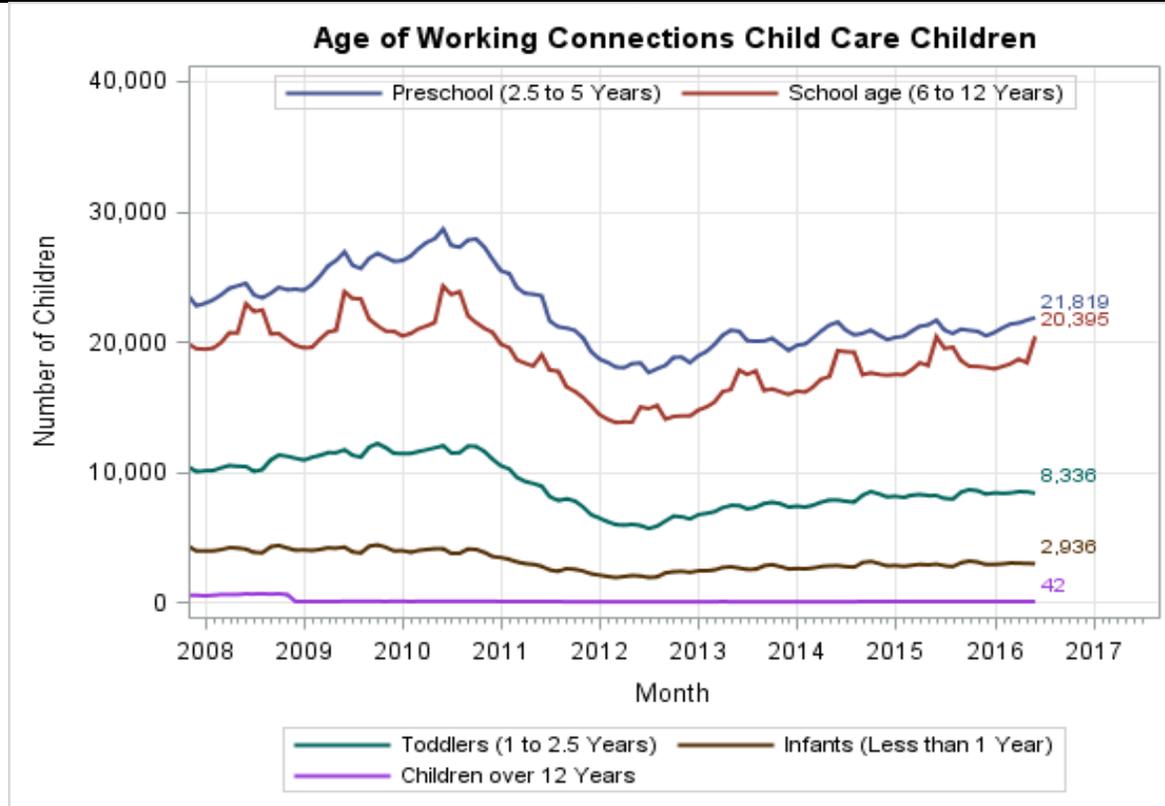
	WCCC Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jul-10	107.9	101.1	104.3	108.4	119.6	112.7	98.3
Jan-11	99.3	89.0	90.4	98.3	113.2	107.0	94.8
Jul-11	80.6	73.8	75.2	80.3	92.1	84.6	74.8
Jan-12	69.7	60.4	59.2	70.9	81.0	76.9	68.7
Jul-12	64.9	58.2	57.3	65.4	74.1	70.7	62.8
Jan-13	71.6	63.4	58.7	75.4	82.6	77.5	70.8
Jul-13	76.9	67.9	66.9	79.0	87.6	83.8	75.8
Jan-14	77.0	67.2	63.2	80.1	89.6	84.3	76.3
Jul-14	82.2	70.9	71.0	85.3	95.4	89.3	80.8
Jan-15	82.1	69.2	66.7	85.1	93.9	92.1	84.7
Jul-15	83.6	72.4	71.6	84.9	95.3	93.0	83.7
Jan-16	84.0	74.1	69.6	84.1	93.5	94.9	87.0
May-16	86.7	78.5	74.1	87.9	95.1	94.0	89.4
Jun-16	88.0	80.6	75.4	89.7	96.3	94.7	89.8

Definition of Measure

Counts of WCCC cases by region use the county of service provider to identify WCCC subsidy regions. The percent of FY 2008 figures show the monthly caseload divided by the region's average caseload in State fiscal year 2008. The index is useful for viewing changes between periods by region. The two Klickitat County CSOs that changed DSHS regions remain in WCCC subsidy region 6 in this analysis.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL monthly extract.

Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age



Goal

Provide subsidized child care for TANF and other low-income families so parents are able to work and move toward family self-sufficiency and so children have stable access to nurturing environments that help support their healthy development and school readiness.

Comments

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) pays different vendor rates for children of different ages. Knowledge of child age is also important to policymakers since some policies affect only certain age groups. Vendor rates differ for preschool children and school age children and change when the child enters school. That means that some five-year olds included in the preschool category above may have entered school and would be served at school age rates.

The number of children per WCCC household has a seasonal pattern -- averaging 1.75 during the summer. Caseloads averaged 1.71 per month during the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years and 1.70 per month during 2013-14 and 2014-15. The average number of children served per household was 1.73 in FY 2012; 1.72 in FY 2013; and 1.71 in FYs 2014 and 2015.

The number of children served in June 2016 was 1% higher than in June 2015. The number of 6-year olds declined by 5% and the number of 7-year olds declined by 4%. This drop may be related to the small number of births during the early years of the great recession 6 to 7 years ago. The number of 4-year olds and 8-year olds also declined slightly. The largest increases occurred among ages 1 to 3, and ages 9 through 11.

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Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age

Data Table

Month	WCCC						Total Children
	Infants Lt 1 Year	Toddlers 1 to 2.5 Yrs	Preschool 2.5 to 5 Yrs	School Age 6-12 Yrs	Over 12 13-19 Yrs	Unknown Age	
Nov-13	2,713	7,542	19,764	16,130	23	17	46,189
Dec-13	2,537	7,287	19,297	15,922	22	16	45,081
Jan-14	2,572	7,358	19,710	16,188	22	17	45,867
Feb-14	2,544	7,289	19,794	16,118	22	19	45,786
Mar-14	2,611	7,419	20,256	16,483	23	18	46,810
Apr-14	2,730	7,667	20,799	17,120	21	17	48,354
May-14	2,776	7,827	21,252	17,286	24	14	49,179
Jun-14	2,793	7,816	21,482	19,285	25	16	51,417
Jul-14	2,712	7,736	20,859	19,193	26	16	50,542
Aug-14	2,675	7,661	20,499	19,179	27	13	50,054
Sep-14	3,042	8,195	20,607	17,427	28	19	49,318
Oct-14	3,113	8,474	20,869	17,586	30	16	50,088
Nov-14	2,951	8,291	20,476	17,451	32	8	49,209
Dec-14	2,766	8,062	20,138	17,406	32	9	48,413
Jan-15	2,788	8,111	20,305	17,462	31	14	48,711
Feb-15	2,731	8,029	20,392	17,449	30	14	48,645
Mar-15	2,816	8,198	20,770	17,800	32	17	49,633
Apr-15	2,893	8,255	21,164	18,367	32	18	50,729
May-15	2,856	8,165	21,252	18,144	34	15	50,466
Jun-15	2,913	8,176	21,633	20,359	36	19	53,136
Jul-15	2,782	7,949	20,862	19,451	37	19	51,100
Aug-15	2,717	7,905	20,598	19,568	36	19	50,843
Sep-15	3,012	8,442	20,936	18,496	39	20	50,945
Oct-15	3,145	8,624	20,849	18,087	35	22	50,762
Nov-15	3,064	8,546	20,776	18,072	35	16	50,509
Dec-15	2,880	8,280	20,435	18,006	36	12	49,649
Jan-16	2,893	8,370	20,673	17,878	35	13	49,862
Feb-16	2,921	8,345	21,035	18,085	33	9	50,428
Mar-16	3,003	8,368	21,327	18,272	38	14	51,022
Apr-16	2,982	8,464	21,417	18,643	37	7	51,550
May-16	2,961	8,459	21,630	18,362	41	7	51,460
Jun-16	2,936	8,336	21,819	20,395	42	12	53,540

June 2016 compared to June 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

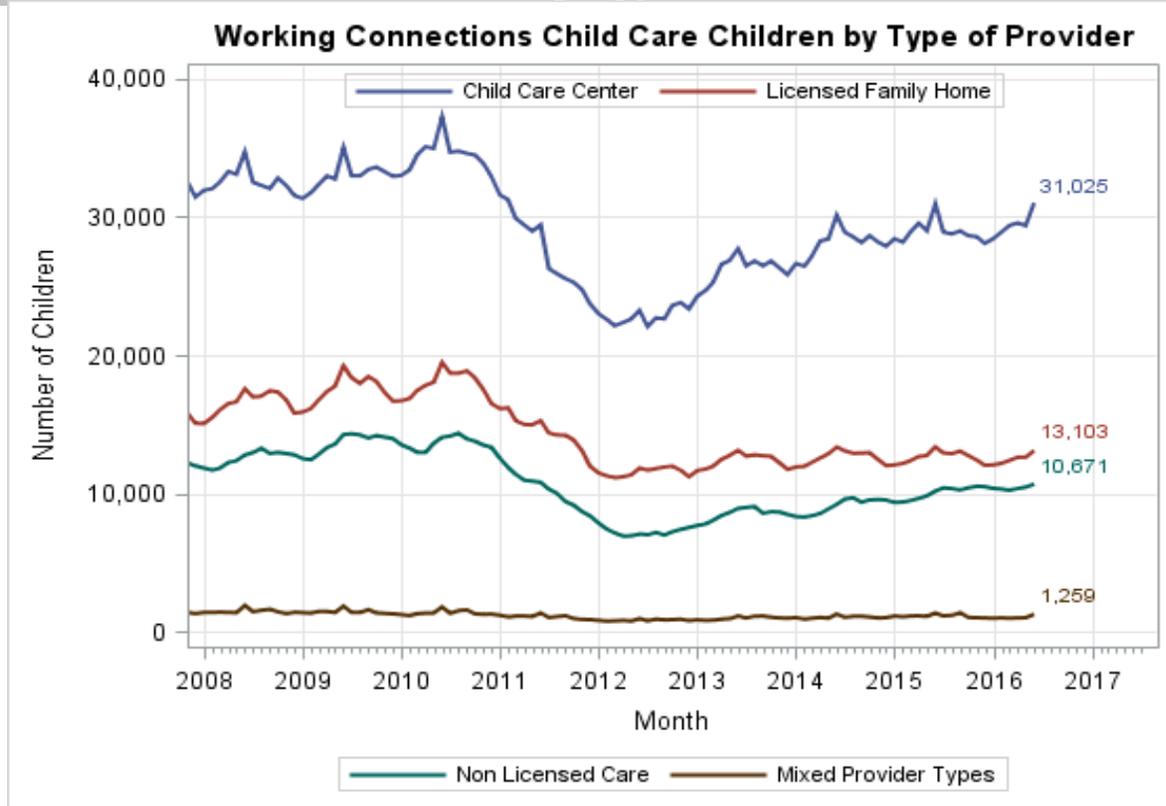
% Change	1%	2%	1%	0%	17%	-37%	1%
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Definition of Measure

The number of WCCC cases by age is measured by comparing children's birthdates with month of service as reported to DEL. Some birthdates produce ages below zero or above 19 and are reported in the "Unknown Age" category. Children age 13 to 19 can be served only under exceptional circumstances.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL monthly extract.

Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider



Goal

Provide subsidized child care for TANF and other low-income families so parents are able to work and move toward family self-sufficiency and so children have stable access to nurturing environments that help support their healthy development and school readiness.

Comments

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) uses three different provider types. Child care centers are licensed entities that provide child care and early learning services. Family homes are licensed family day care providers that provide child care and early learning services for not more than 12 children. License-exempt providers also operate out of a home, but are exempt from licensing. They are often family, friends, and neighbors of the children receiving care and are also referred to as FFN providers. The sum of children served by child care centers, family homes, and license-exempt providers is greater than the total number of children because some children are served in more than one setting during the same month. The mixed category counts those served by more than one type of provider. The total number of children increased by 1% between June 2015 and June 2016. All of the growth occurred at license-exempt providers (5%). The number of children served at child care centers was unchanged and the number served at licensed family homes declined by 2%. Centers are losing infants and 5 through 8-year olds but making up the losses in other age groups. Licensed family homes are losing 2 through 9-year olds and 12-year olds. License-exempt providers seeing increases in children of all ages except 1-year olds, 4-year olds, and 6-year olds.

See pages 64-66 for Barometer measures related to type of provider for TANF-related households.

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Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider

Month	Child Care Center	Licensed Family Home	License-Exempt	Mixed Types	Total Children
Nov-13	26,318	12,211	8,656	996	46,189
Dec-13	25,827	11,741	8,480	967	45,081
Jan-14	26,641	11,918	8,325	1,017	45,867
Feb-14	26,451	11,952	8,286	903	45,786
Mar-14	27,158	12,246	8,384	978	46,810
Apr-14	28,269	12,564	8,541	1,020	48,354
May-14	28,406	12,866	8,873	966	49,179
Jun-14	30,133	13,349	9,207	1,272	51,417
Jul-14	28,902	13,073	9,600	1,033	50,542
Aug-14	28,564	12,908	9,688	1,106	50,054
Sep-14	28,151	12,925	9,360	1,118	49,318
Oct-14	28,651	12,953	9,536	1,052	50,088
Nov-14	28,183	12,461	9,557	992	49,209
Dec-14	27,880	12,014	9,527	1,008	48,413
Jan-15	28,429	12,062	9,350	1,130	48,711
Feb-15	28,181	12,177	9,369	1,082	48,645
Mar-15	28,911	12,372	9,486	1,136	49,633
Apr-15	29,552	12,669	9,650	1,142	50,729
May-15	28,995	12,749	9,831	1,109	50,466
Jun-15	30,951	13,362	10,172	1,349	53,136
Jul-15	28,911	12,927	10,403	1,141	51,100
Aug-15	28,781	12,881	10,359	1,178	50,843
Sep-15	29,002	13,063	10,250	1,370	50,945
Oct-15	28,651	12,741	10,401	1,031	50,762
Nov-15	28,579	12,420	10,519	1,009	50,509
Dec-15	28,098	12,041	10,494	984	49,649
Jan-16	28,421	12,059	10,361	979	49,862
Feb-16	28,919	12,185	10,318	994	50,428
Mar-16	29,387	12,386	10,224	975	51,022
Apr-16	29,566	12,621	10,361	998	51,550
May-16	29,378	12,626	10,456	1,000	51,460
Jun-16	31,025	13,103	10,671	1,259	53,540

June 2016 compared to June 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

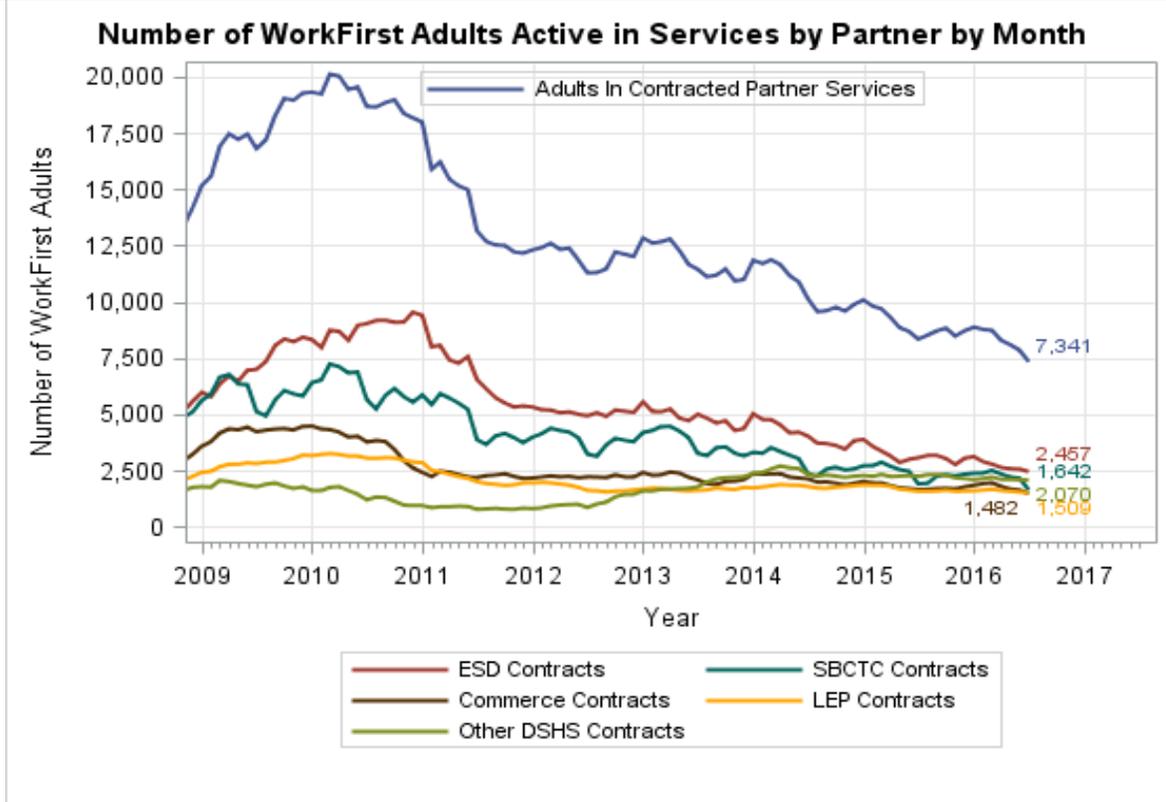
% Change	0%	-2%	5%	-7%	1%
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Definition of Measure

Counts of WCCC children by type of provider are based on provider information in the Social Service Payment System combined with DEL licensing data. Some children may be served by more than one type of provider during the same month. The mixed category includes children recorded as having been served under more than one type of provider. Such children are also included in the counts for each type of provider that served them.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL monthly extract.

Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency



Information Shown

WorkFirst adults receive services provided by partner agencies. Profiles of specific services are shown in the tables that follow. Some services are provided by several partners, so profiles by service type do not always provide a clear picture of the number of adults served by each partner. This indicator provides an unduplicated count of adults served in five types of partner services. The unduplicated count of adults served by any of the partners is lower than the sum of the partner counts.

Trends

The number and percent of adults receiving partner services reached a peak in March 2010 and then declined as budget cuts and reduced participation requirements began to take effect. Forty-one percent of adults were served by partners during March-April 2010 -- 35% were served between February and June 2011, and only 30% during the twelve months of ESSB 5921. The percent served returned to 41% in December 2014, reached a record high of 44% in the winter of 2016, and was 41% in July 2016. The number of adults served by partners in July 2016 was 12% lower than in July 2015, a decline slightly larger than the 11% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults.

The number of adults using ESD Job Search decreased by 20%; the number served at SBCTC Colleges decreased by 14%; and the number served by Limited English program contractors decreased by 4% between July 2015 and July 2016. The number of adults using Commerce programs decreased by 10% over that time period. Enrollments had flattened out between July 2015 and January 2016 due to the slowdown in caseload declines during that period. The DSHS Contracts category includes local services and a number of pilot projects. Commerce counts shown here are higher than shown on pages 33-34 because they include adults who have not yet started approved work assignments.

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Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency

Data Table	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Contracts	Total (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Feb-14	4,764	3,264	2,345	1,771	2,413	11,692	37%
Mar-14	4,760	3,522	2,350	1,829	2,572	11,865	38%
Apr-14	4,526	3,342	2,369	1,886	2,708	11,650	38%
May-14	4,175	3,186	2,209	1,854	2,622	11,165	38%
Jun-14	4,206	3,028	2,176	1,850	2,594	10,878	38%
Jul-14	4,032	2,355	2,134	1,793	2,318	10,136	37%
Aug-14	3,719	2,263	1,989	1,725	2,261	9,564	36%
Sep-14	3,698	2,573	2,002	1,712	2,313	9,605	37%
Oct-14	3,619	2,651	1,940	1,760	2,255	9,757	38%
Nov-14	3,448	2,529	1,860	1,795	2,198	9,583	39%
Dec-14	3,834	2,578	1,940	1,826	2,253	9,886	41%
Jan-15	3,885	2,718	2,022	1,874	2,284	10,080	43%
Feb-15	3,574	2,713	1,946	1,855	2,243	9,800	43%
Mar-15	3,374	2,870	1,948	1,845	2,334	9,695	44%
Apr-15	3,144	2,693	1,836	1,794	2,234	9,300	43%
May-15	2,860	2,542	1,727	1,675	2,261	8,846	42%
Jun-15	3,006	2,472	1,703	1,636	2,276	8,683	42%
Jul-15	3,073	1,914	1,655	1,579	2,242	8,344	41%
Aug-15	3,173	1,933	1,668	1,581	2,323	8,516	42%
Sep-15	3,178	2,260	1,695	1,595	2,325	8,711	42%
Oct-15	3,038	2,325	1,714	1,630	2,299	8,834	43%
Nov-15	2,769	2,266	1,693	1,579	2,180	8,472	42%
Dec-15	3,048	2,344	1,772	1,590	2,145	8,708	43%
Jan-16	3,126	2,390	1,850	1,603	2,096	8,874	43%
Feb-16	2,894	2,390	1,926	1,638	2,147	8,773	44%
Mar-16	2,788	2,506	1,960	1,675	2,210	8,737	44%
Apr-16	2,638	2,352	1,793	1,609	2,110	8,283	43%
May-16	2,580	2,211	1,678	1,581	2,109	8,095	43%
Jun-16	2,567	2,160	1,636	1,552	2,092	7,848	42%
Jul-16	2,457	1,642	1,482	1,509	2,070	7,341	41%

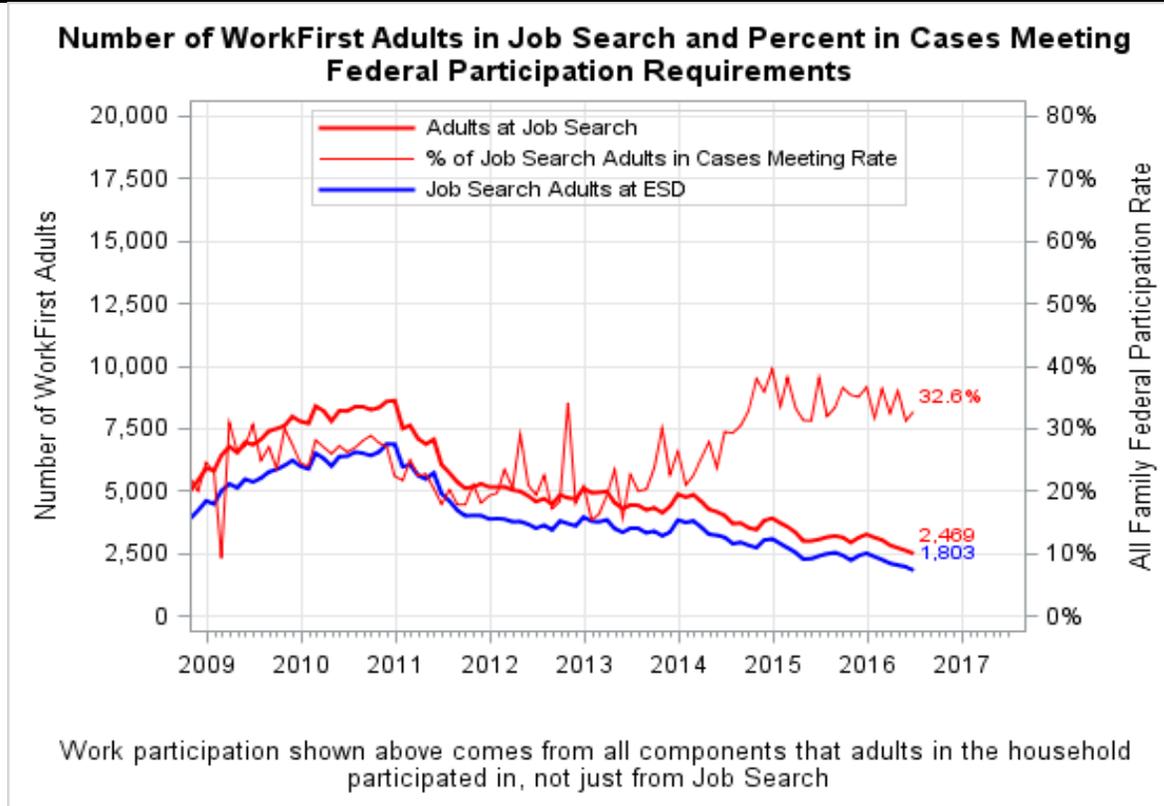
July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

WorkFirst
Adults

% Change	-20%	-14%	-10%	-4%	-8%	-12%	-11%
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Counts in this table are based on contractor codes associated with referrals and services. They include enrollment in direct services, such as Job Search, Vocational Education, or GED Preparation and also include referrals to services such as Referral to Community Technical College (RA), Job Search (RI), or Limited English Pathway (LP) as long as the referrals are associated with a specific partner contract. Most Employment Security services are provided without contractor codes. RI, JS and OT services have been counted as Employment Security services when they occur without a contractor code. Other DSHS Contracts include contracts made directly between DSHS and vendors, including colleges, transit agencies, non-profits, private-for-profit case management firms, and ESD for specialized services such as barrier removal, rapid rehousing, and support services. To be counted in this table, adults must have an open TANF case and have Jas_Actv and Comp_Dtl records open during the month.

Count 5b: Use of Job Search



Components Shown

Job Search is one of the primary WorkFirst activities contributing to federal participation. Most job search (78% in FYs 2014 and 2015, 76% in FY 2016) is provided by the Employment Security Department (ESD). The rest is provided by other partners, most of them programs for limited English speakers. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) limited the amount of time that Job Search can count toward federal participation rates. For needy states, including Washington, this limit is 12 weeks in a 12-month period. The percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in Job Search activities is shown on the next page. Department of Commerce contractors began using the JS component in support of their paid work preparation programs in July 2011. Commerce programs are described on pages 33-34. Commerce use of the JS component is not included in the counts shown here.

Trends

Job Search enrollments in July 2016 were 19% lower than in July 2015. The percent of WorkFirst adults in job search was 13.7% in July 2016 -- up from suspension-era levels of 12% but below the pre-suspension levels of 16% to 17%. ESD Job Search counts exclude roughly 200 enrollees per month who are not TANF recipients but are seeking to return to TANF after non-compliance sanctions.

Refer Backs

Adults in the Refer Back (RB) component are shown in the last columns of the table. The count of adults referred back from job search in July 2016 was 10% lower than in July 2015. The RB component returns ESD job search adults to the DSHS case manager, and generally indicates participation in job search activities without finding a job.

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Count 5b: Use of Job Search

Data Table Month	Number of Adults			Percent of Adults		Number in ESD Refer Back (RB)	Percent in ESD Refer Back (RB)
	Job Search Search (JS)	ESD Job Search	LEP Job Search	In Job Search	JS Meeting AF WPR		
Mar-14	4,836	3,788	1,038	15.7%	22.4%	766	2.5%
Apr-14	4,559	3,537	1,015	15.0%	25.2%	855	2.8%
May-14	4,248	3,248	989	14.3%	27.8%	711	2.4%
Jun-14	4,145	3,208	927	14.6%	23.6%	698	2.5%
Jul-14	3,998	3,125	868	14.6%	29.4%	724	2.6%
Aug-14	3,673	2,870	791	13.8%	29.2%	634	2.4%
Sep-14	3,697	2,930	757	14.3%	30.4%	647	2.5%
Oct-14	3,509	2,808	692	13.8%	32.7%	626	2.5%
Nov-14	3,429	2,713	707	13.9%	37.9%	538	2.2%
Dec-14	3,799	3,016	774	15.6%	35.8%	773	3.2%
Jan-15	3,890	3,064	819	16.5%	39.4%	645	2.7%
Feb-15	3,702	2,876	823	16.3%	33.4%	674	3.0%
Mar-15	3,545	2,706	830	15.9%	38.0%	641	2.9%
Apr-15	3,323	2,526	790	15.4%	33.2%	581	2.7%
May-15	2,981	2,253	725	14.3%	31.2%	466	2.2%
Jun-15	2,980	2,272	701	14.6%	31.2%	543	2.7%
Jul-15	3,045	2,385	657	14.9%	38.0%	535	2.6%
Aug-15	3,137	2,468	664	15.4%	31.9%	576	2.8%
Sep-15	3,182	2,516	660	15.5%	33.3%	660	3.2%
Oct-15	3,123	2,401	715	15.2%	36.4%	616	3.0%
Nov-15	2,915	2,208	699	14.5%	35.3%	510	2.5%
Dec-15	3,114	2,391	718	15.3%	35.0%	638	3.1%
Jan-16	3,246	2,489	755	15.9%	36.5%	598	2.9%
Feb-16	3,116	2,348	761	15.6%	31.6%	632	3.2%
Mar-16	3,017	2,229	784	15.3%	36.2%	558	2.8%
Apr-16	2,812	2,079	721	14.7%	32.3%	547	2.9%
May-16	2,698	2,016	674	14.4%	35.9%	527	2.8%
Jun-16	2,600	1,947	645	14.0%	31.2%	501	2.7%
Jul-16	2,469	1,803	660	13.7%	32.6%	482	2.7%

July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

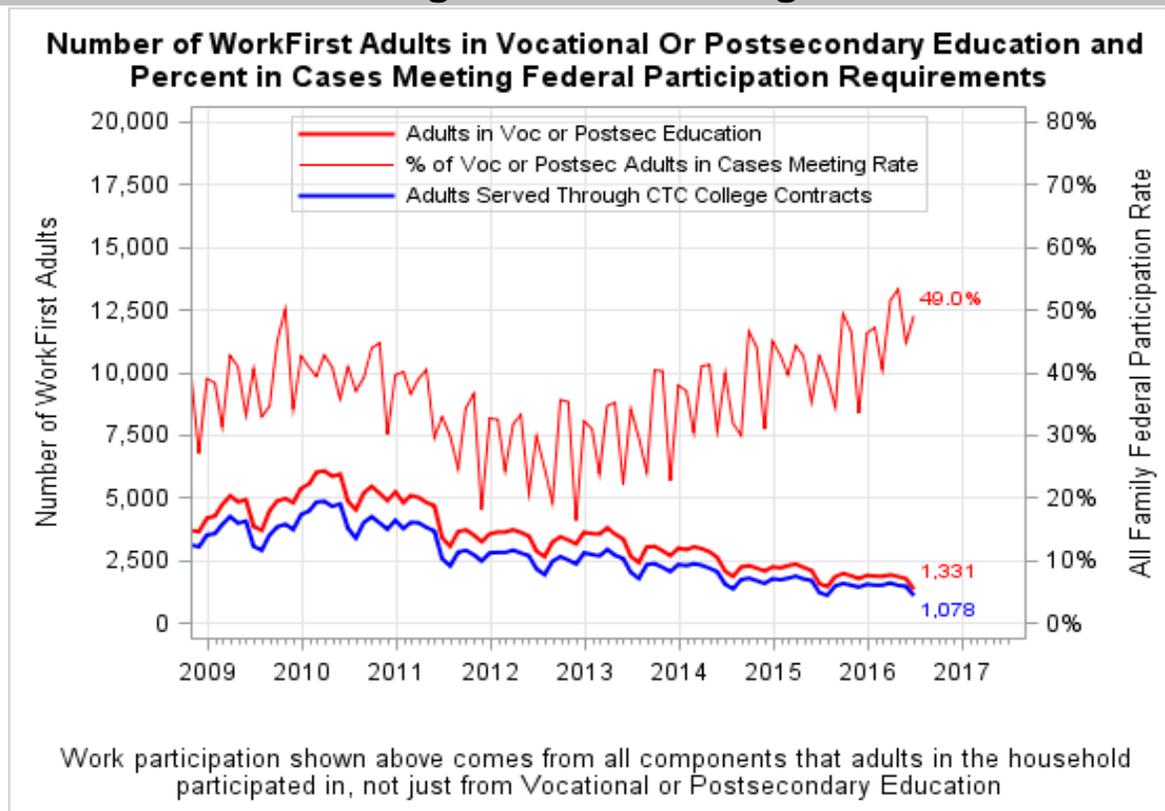
WorkFirst
Adults

% Change	-19%	-24%	0%	-10%	-11%
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The percent of Job Search participants meeting federal participation requirements rose from less than 18% during the summer of 2008 to a high of 39% in January 2015. Participation in Job Search counts toward federal participation rates for only 12 weeks in every 12-month period. Rates shown through December 2015 include the full 12 week participation definition. Rates for January through July 2016 are lower because they count only six weeks in previous 12-month period. This limit will be increased once DHHS certifies that Washington is eligible for the longer limit. The average work participation rate for the past 12 months was 34% -- 33% for ESD Job Search and 37% for LEP Job Search. Participation rates for Job Search enrollees include contributions from paid work and enrollment in other components. LEP programs typically add other activities that boost results.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5c: Use of Vocational or Postsecondary Education including Part-Time College Courses



Components Shown

Vocational and postsecondary education is provided by Washington's Community and Technical College (CTC) system, private career schools, and four-year colleges. CTC colleges provided 80% of these activities in FY 2016, up from 77% in FY 2015. Full-time vocational education activities can count toward federal participation for up to 12 months in an adult's lifetime. Part-time education does not count toward this limit, but must be paired with non-educational activities. Enrollment counts by program and the percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in these activities are shown in the table on the next page. Under federal rules, no more than 30% of a state's work participation rate can result from full-time vocational education activities. The codes included in this chart are VE (vocational education), PE (customized training), HW (high wage high demand training), DC (degree completion, and VU (unapproved vocational education). VU is allowed by DSHS but is "unapproved" because it does not count towards federal work participation rates. JT identifies part-time vocational or postsecondary education activity when provided under a CTC college contract. Reports on pages 53-54, 56, 76, 84, 88, and 92 have been revised to reflect the addition of part-time education activities.

Trends

Enrollment of WorkFirst adults in vocational and postsecondary education dropped from 11% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to 10% in FY 2011 and to just below 9% in FY 2012 -- the ESSB 5921 suspension year. After suspensions were over, enrollment rose to 9% in FYs 2013 through 2016. The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in vocational and postsecondary components in July 2016 was 14% lower than in July 2015, compared with an 11% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults. Some 7.4% of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in vocational or postsecondary components in July 2016, down from the 7.6% enrolled in July 2015.

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Count 5c: Use of Vocational or Postsecondary Education including Part-Time College Courses

Month	Number of Adults				Voc and Postsecondary		Percent of
	Full Time College (VE)	Part Time College (JT)	Other Voc PE, HW, DC	Unapproved Voc (VU)	SBCTC (No Dups)	All Schools (No Dups)	WorkFirst Adults All Schools
Feb-14	1,516	1,086	280	48	2,274	2,907	9.3%
Mar-14	1,649	1,144	307	48	2,357	3,024	9.8%
Apr-14	1,585	1,080	315	51	2,290	2,951	9.7%
May-14	1,507	992	333	41	2,177	2,831	9.6%
Jun-14	1,390	980	265	40	2,031	2,602	9.2%
Jul-14	1,016	851	208	27	1,528	2,055	7.5%
Aug-14	926	725	186	28	1,350	1,846	6.9%
Sep-14	1,226	839	227	30	1,714	2,226	8.6%
Oct-14	1,186	874	237	29	1,776	2,276	9.0%
Nov-14	1,157	791	225	36	1,672	2,176	8.8%
Dec-14	1,097	747	211	33	1,563	2,055	8.4%
Jan-15	1,173	888	223	25	1,755	2,229	9.4%
Feb-15	1,123	862	213	24	1,717	2,187	9.6%
Mar-15	1,189	909	246	26	1,775	2,271	10.2%
Apr-15	1,228	911	250	24	1,860	2,342	10.8%
May-15	1,126	864	230	24	1,740	2,202	10.5%
Jun-15	1,057	929	207	24	1,684	2,086	10.2%
Jul-15	660	739	168	23	1,203	1,555	7.6%
Aug-15	615	679	149	19	1,092	1,444	7.1%
Sep-15	924	788	181	27	1,468	1,839	8.9%
Oct-15	953	820	210	26	1,565	1,963	9.6%
Nov-15	890	774	209	28	1,493	1,871	9.3%
Dec-15	857	720	191	27	1,415	1,754	8.6%
Jan-16	933	803	188	25	1,535	1,888	9.2%
Feb-16	883	780	197	25	1,489	1,855	9.3%
Mar-16	891	792	218	21	1,497	1,849	9.4%
Apr-16	960	801	202	21	1,584	1,910	10.0%
May-16	903	753	196	21	1,487	1,834	9.8%
Jun-16	893	766	174	19	1,452	1,759	9.5%
Jul-16	579	659	106	11	1,078	1,331	7.4%

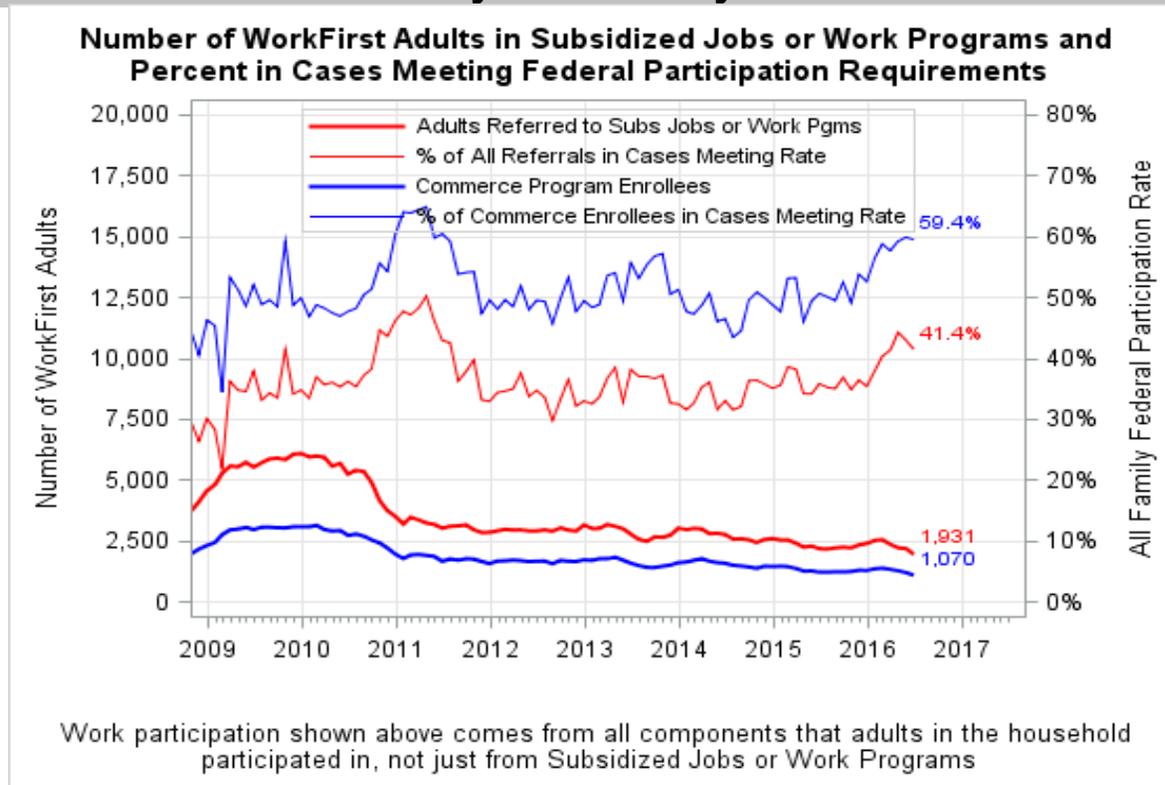
July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-12%	-11%	-37%	-52%	-10%	-14%	-11%

Participation rates vary, with high rates during months in the middle of academic quarters and lower rates when quarters begin and end. Federal participation in the most recent two months (June-July 2016) was 49% -- higher than the 43% in June-July 2015. The boost likely stems from increased WorkFirst work study activity. The average work participation rate for the most recent 12 months was 45% -- 44% for education provided by CTC colleges and 46% for other colleges. The rate is lower for CTC colleges because they provide part-time education in addition to full-time education.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5d: Use of Paid and Unpaid Work Programs and Voluntary Community Service



Components Shown

Community Jobs and Job Connection are subsidized jobs (paid work preparation activities) provided by Department of Commerce contractors. Commerce contractors also provide Career Development, an unpaid work preparation activity supporting an educational program. Prior to 2011 and starting again in October 2013, Commerce contractors also provided Community Works -- another unpaid work activity. (Community Works was coded as CW prior to 2011, and is now coded WC.) The chart shows enrollment in these activities by month on the left scale and the percent of participants who met federal work participation requirements on the right. The red line shows adults referred for all paid or unpaid work preparation activities whether adults were working in an assignment or not. The red line includes activities provided by ESD, LEP programs, and other non-Commerce partners. The blue line and the Commerce data in the table on page 34 show adults enrolled in approved work assignments.

Trends

Active enrollment in Commerce components rose from around 3% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to a peak of 6% in FY 2010 and dropped back to 5% in FY 2011 when Community Works ended. Enrollment returned to 6% in January 2015, reached 7% in March-April 2016 and was 6% in July 2016. The count of adults working in Commerce program worksites in July 2016 was 11% lower than in July 2015. Community Jobs enrollments increased by 30%. The JC program is being incorporated into the Community Jobs category beginning in July 2016. These counts differ from Commerce contract referral volumes shown on pages 27-28 because counts on these pages (33-34) include only adults who have begun to work at worksites. Federal participation over the past 12 months was 55% among workers enrolled in approved work sites -- 71% for paid work programs (Community Jobs and Job Connection) and 22% for the unpaid work programs. The difference probably lies in work schedules for paid vs. unpaid programs.

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Count 5d: Use of Paid and Unpaid Work Programs and Voluntary Community Service

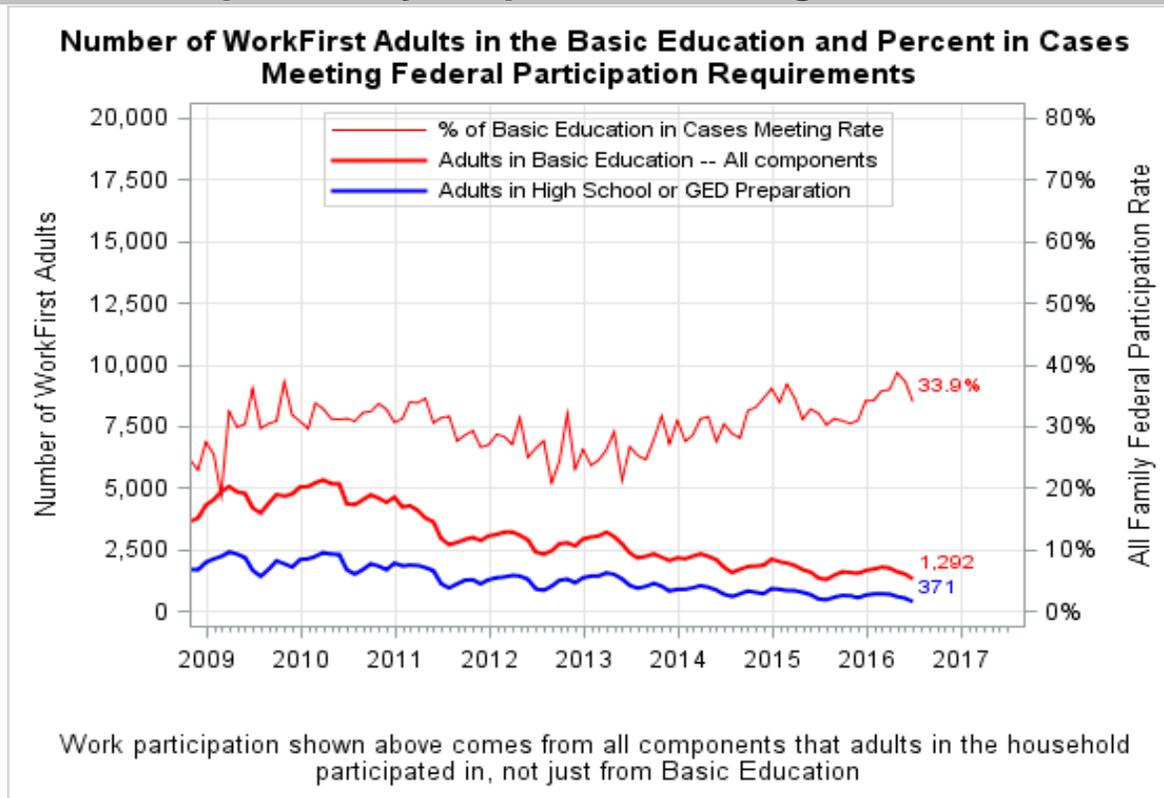
Month	Adults Actively Enrolled in Commerce Programs			Commerce Program Enrollees			Voluntary Community Service (VS)
	Community Jobs (CJ)	(JC) Job Connection	Unpaid (XS WC, WE)	Adults wi Starts (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults	Percent Meeting AF WPR	
Jan-14	797	398	411	1,590	5.1%	51.2%	39
Feb-14	781	392	457	1,614	5.2%	47.6%	35
Mar-14	792	407	498	1,686	5.5%	47.2%	40
Apr-14	840	422	513	1,753	5.8%	48.6%	37
May-14	797	385	484	1,652	5.6%	50.6%	34
Jun-14	768	356	478	1,586	5.6%	46.0%	31
Jul-14	751	310	514	1,567	5.7%	46.4%	23
Aug-14	703	270	522	1,479	5.6%	43.4%	26
Sep-14	667	272	524	1,451	5.6%	44.4%	41
Oct-14	686	268	483	1,417	5.6%	49.5%	46
Nov-14	651	251	466	1,357	5.5%	50.8%	48
Dec-14	694	240	528	1,447	5.9%	49.9%	41
Jan-15	676	224	552	1,439	6.1%	48.7%	36
Feb-15	684	243	537	1,448	6.4%	47.6%	46
Mar-15	683	244	529	1,431	6.4%	53.1%	47
Apr-15	658	244	470	1,350	6.2%	53.1%	47
May-15	603	232	426	1,244	6.0%	45.9%	36
Jun-15	616	220	440	1,253	6.1%	49.3%	33
Jul-15	568	201	441	1,199	5.9%	50.6%	20
Aug-15	545	188	488	1,207	5.9%	50.0%	25
Sep-15	559	190	487	1,211	5.9%	49.4%	31
Oct-15	586	209	438	1,210	5.9%	52.4%	34
Nov-15	615	184	442	1,223	6.1%	49.0%	39
Dec-15	661	185	457	1,284	6.3%	53.7%	50
Jan-16	683	171	425	1,266	6.2%	52.5%	44
Feb-16	754	178	422	1,342	6.7%	56.4%	28
Mar-16	787	167	433	1,366	6.9%	58.7%	44
Apr-16	779	149	405	1,315	6.9%	57.6%	44
May-16	740	140	403	1,258	6.7%	59.1%	41
Jun-16	686	111	400	1,180	6.4%	59.8%	33
Jul-16	738	14	343	1,070	5.9%	59.4%	17

July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)						WorkFirst Adults
% Change	30%	-93%	-22%	-11%		-11%
						-15%

Community Jobs are designed for adults who need help to overcome barriers to employment. Job Connection is a shorter program for adults with fewer barriers. The Career Development and Community Works programs are counted in the Unpaid (XS,WC,WE) column, which also includes CW. Voluntary Community Service (VS) is used by adults assisting with their children's early childhood education and is not a Commerce activity. Most work experience not provided by Department of Commerce contractors is provided by Limited English Program (LEP) contractors.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5e: Use of Adult Basic Education, High School Equivalency Preparation, or High School



Components Shown

Basic education is provided by Community and Technical Colleges (CTC), Department of Commerce contractors, and Limited English Program (LEP) contractors. Codes reporting basic education include (HS) high school, (GE) high school equivalency preparation, (BE) basic education, (ES) full-time English as a second language (ESL) training, and (JT) unless provided under a CTC college contract. JT provided under LEP contracts typically indicates part-time ESL. Enrollment in these activities must be stacked with core activities such as community jobs or job search to count toward federal work participation. Components included in this measure were revised based on stakeholder input.

Trends

Enrollment in basic education has varied over time, starting at 11% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 and dropping to 10% in FYs 2008 through 2010. Enrollment dropped to 9% of adults in FY 2011 and 7% in FYs 2012 through 2014 but returned to almost 8% in FYs 2015 and 2016. Enrollment in the HS or equivalency subset of basic education activities dropped from over 5% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to 4% in FY 2010 and 3% in FYs 2012 through 2016. Four percent fewer WorkFirst adults were enrolled in basic education in July 2016 than in July 2015, compared with an 11% decline in the total number of WorkFirst adults. The number of adults in HS or equivalency programs was 24% lower in July 2016 than in July 2015. Seven percent of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in basic education in July 2016. Two percent were enrolled in the HS or equivalency subset of basic education activities.

The percent of basic education enrollees meeting federal participation requirements has ranged from 19% to 37%, averaging 34% during the most recent 12 months. Federal work participation rates were 32% in June-July 2015 and 36% in June-July 2016. The federal work participation rate among the HS or equivalency subset of enrollees was 27% in June-July 2015 and 35% in June-July 2016.

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Count 5e: Use of Adult Basic Education, High School Equivalency Preparation, or High School

Data Table

Month	Adults in Basic Education Provided by:			Total in (HS, GE, BE JT or ES)	Percent of Adults in Basic Ed	Total in High School or Equiv Prep (GE, HS)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
	CTC College Contract	LEP Contract	Commerce Contract				
Jan-14	566	849	201	2,158	6.9%	878	2.8%
Feb-14	594	835	172	2,112	6.7%	880	2.8%
Mar-14	635	858	202	2,218	7.2%	940	3.0%
Apr-14	698	861	221	2,321	7.6%	1,027	3.4%
May-14	646	793	213	2,213	7.5%	960	3.2%
Jun-14	579	768	205	2,075	7.3%	849	3.0%
Jul-14	526	717	212	1,765	6.4%	673	2.5%
Aug-14	451	639	185	1,554	5.8%	586	2.2%
Sep-14	492	642	178	1,686	6.5%	694	2.7%
Oct-14	571	651	160	1,799	7.1%	809	3.2%
Nov-14	537	729	172	1,819	7.4%	752	3.0%
Dec-14	454	795	187	1,845	7.6%	694	2.8%
Jan-15	629	827	195	2,097	8.9%	905	3.8%
Feb-15	647	802	150	1,995	8.8%	876	3.8%
Mar-15	585	791	122	1,941	8.7%	829	3.7%
Apr-15	567	727	97	1,840	8.5%	823	3.8%
May-15	517	663	90	1,671	8.0%	749	3.6%
Jun-15	475	655	84	1,578	7.7%	665	3.2%
Jul-15	393	615	80	1,339	6.6%	488	2.4%
Aug-15	349	604	73	1,273	6.2%	453	2.2%
Sep-15	415	643	75	1,450	7.0%	556	2.7%
Oct-15	461	728	54	1,590	7.7%	628	3.1%
Nov-15	430	708	64	1,558	7.7%	617	3.1%
Dec-15	360	742	74	1,524	7.5%	531	2.6%
Jan-16	473	755	83	1,644	8.0%	648	3.2%
Feb-16	494	777	84	1,694	8.5%	691	3.5%
Mar-16	478	829	106	1,780	9.1%	695	3.5%
Apr-16	459	791	113	1,740	9.1%	687	3.6%
May-16	395	779	107	1,588	8.5%	583	3.1%
Jun-16	353	730	99	1,496	8.1%	519	2.8%
Jul-16	286	683	109	1,292	7.2%	371	2.1%

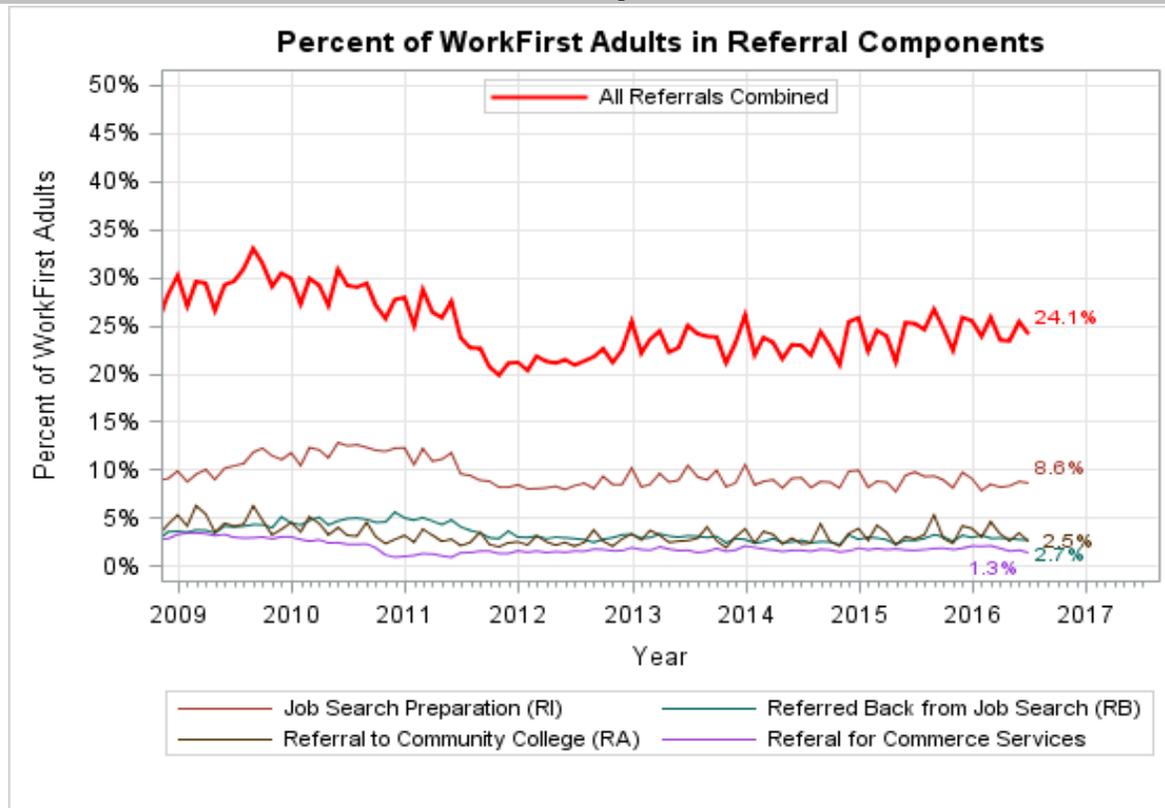
July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

	WorkFirst Adults					
% Change	-27%	11%	36%	-4%	-24%	-11%

The HS or equivalency group is a subset of the larger basic education group. The job skills enhancement training (JT) component has been split between part-time vocational or postsecondary education and basic education based on contract type. The life skills (LS) component has been dropped from the basic education group. These changes were based on partner feedback. Reports on pages 74-75 have been revised to reflect these changes.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5f: Use of Referral Components



Components Shown

The components shown in this chart track open referrals for evaluations or services necessary to remove barriers or to prepare for full-time participation. The Commerce Services line shows those adults referred to Commerce contractors who are not yet working in work assignments. The line showing "All Referrals Combined" is unduplicated. Open referrals are counted during the months including and between the start date and end date of the referral component.

Trends

The number of WorkFirst adults in referral status in July 2016 was 15% lower than in July 2015. Open referrals to Commerce services (adults sent to but not yet enrolled in work activities) decreased by 25% between July 2015 and July 2016. Referral to ESD job search decreased by 22% and referrals back from ESD job search decreased by 10% over the same period. Referrals to prepare for a Community College program of study decreased by 20% over the same time period. There were 20 working days in July 2016, compared with 22 working days in July 2015. The smaller number of working days could be a factor in the reduced referral counts during July 2016.

The number of adults in referral status dropped after June 2011 with the implementation of ESSB 5921 suspensions of work requirements. Increases were expected as adults were reengaged. The number in referral status in January 2013 was the highest since July 2011, the first month of the suspension period. By June 2013, work was largely completed on those referrals.

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Count 5f: Use of Referral Components

Data Table

Month	Job Search Prep (RI)	Referred Back from Job Search (RB)	Referral to CTC (RA)	Referral to Commerce Services	Referral to Tribal Svcs (RT)	Referral to Other (RO)	Total (No Dups)
Jan-14	3,303	854	1,203	646	10	3,240	8,200
Feb-14	2,624	734	735	587	10	2,882	6,859
Mar-14	2,700	766	1,094	537	12	3,026	7,311
Apr-14	2,719	855	986	490	10	2,855	7,058
May-14	2,391	711	662	433	7	2,806	6,366
Jun-14	2,578	698	810	451	8	2,691	6,522
Jul-14	2,501	724	618	438	9	2,689	6,272
Aug-14	2,161	634	626	398	10	2,543	5,824
Sep-14	2,261	647	1,121	435	9	2,580	6,292
Oct-14	2,210	626	638	415	7	2,574	5,804
Nov-14	1,993	538	505	351	5	2,221	5,163
Dec-14	2,392	773	817	373	6	2,631	6,178
Jan-15	2,346	645	911	432	8	2,541	6,096
Feb-15	1,851	674	597	375	4	2,130	5,079
Mar-15	1,953	641	936	397	2	2,181	5,445
Apr-15	1,881	581	748	358	2	2,142	5,169
May-15	1,605	466	451	365	2	1,946	4,433
Jun-15	1,921	543	618	332	2	2,259	5,172
Jul-15	1,985	535	564	326	1	2,288	5,135
Aug-15	1,889	576	653	337	1	2,112	5,006
Sep-15	1,917	660	1,082	368	2	2,176	5,484
Oct-15	1,829	616	582	375	2	2,165	5,067
Nov-15	1,625	510	463	336	1	1,941	4,511
Dec-15	1,967	638	838	370	1	2,137	5,235
Jan-16	1,851	598	789	417	1	2,088	5,201
Feb-16	1,558	632	592	404	1	2,089	4,762
Mar-16	1,665	558	895	405	1	2,115	5,074
Apr-16	1,561	547	630	343	1	1,833	4,489
May-16	1,558	527	482	284	2	1,983	4,391
Jun-16	1,621	501	627	298	3	2,115	4,701
Jul-16	1,550	482	454	243	2	2,024	4,346

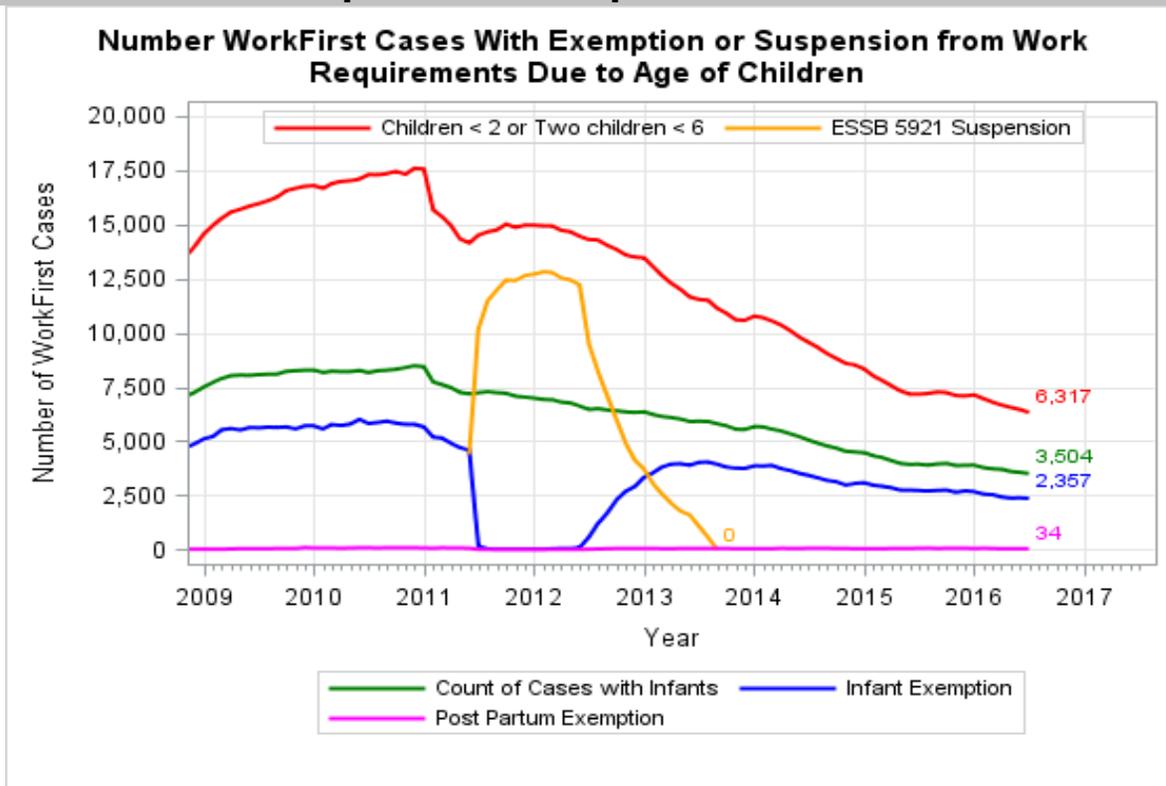
July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-22%	-10%	-20%	-25%	100%	-12%	-15%
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WorkFirst adults in referral status are typically not enrolled in activities that count toward federal work participation rates. The percentage of adults in referral status and the length of time spent in referral status between active assignments can reduce Washington's ability to meet federal work participation requirements.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 5g: Use of Infant Exemption and ESSB 5921 Suspension Components



Components Shown

Some WorkFirst adults with young children can seek exemptions to or suspension of work participation requirements. Since July 2007, adults with children under the age of 1 have been able to request a one-time 12-month infant exemption (IE). Since July 2008, adults who have exhausted their Infant Exemption may seek a 12-week post-partum exemption (PD). Exemptions are also available during the last trimester of pregnancy. Beginning in July 2011, parents with children under two or with two children under the age of six also had the option to seek a suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. Suspensions were available during FY 2012 and were phased out in FY 2013.

Infant Exemptions were not needed or used between July 2011 and June 2012. Use began again in July 2012 as parents using suspensions were re-engaged and parents with new infants entered the program. The green line in the chart shows the number of cases with infants since January 2009, a subset of those eligible or potentially eligible for suspensions. The blue line and magenta line show cases using the Infant Exemption (IE) and Post-Partum Exemption (PD) before, during, and after the suspension period. Cases with infants and cases using the Infant Exemption are also shown in the table. The percent of cases with infants using the Infant Exemption was 67% in July 2016 -- higher what it was in January 2011 before time limits and suspensions were implemented. The 67% use rate is lower than the 85% use rate for suspensions because Infant Exemptions, once used, are not available for subsequent children.

About 28% of the households eligible to use suspensions continued to engage in regular WorkFirst activities. After suspensions were phased out, activity levels rose to around 50%. Counts shown here are different from those on pages 13-14, which count adults instead of cases.

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Count 5g: Use of Infant Exemption and ESSB 5921 Suspension Components

Data Table

Month	Cases Eligible for SU	Cases With Infants	Using Infant Exemption	Infant Exemption Use by Number of Parents			
				1-Parent Cases	Using Infant Exemption	2-Parent Cases	Using Infant Exemption
May-14	10,093	5,339	3,640	4,139	3,035	1,200	605
Jun-14	9,787	5,201	3,505	4,053	2,930	1,148	575
Jul-14	9,555	5,045	3,419	3,981	2,875	1,064	544
Aug-14	9,315	4,902	3,302	3,879	2,784	1,023	518
Sep-14	9,030	4,771	3,185	3,771	2,707	1,000	478
Oct-14	8,809	4,676	3,126	3,713	2,649	963	477
Nov-14	8,586	4,529	2,968	3,610	2,521	919	447
Dec-14	8,513	4,496	3,046	3,555	2,570	941	476
Jan-15	8,327	4,467	3,079	3,528	2,613	939	466
Feb-15	8,000	4,320	2,966	3,406	2,540	914	426
Mar-15	7,806	4,243	2,922	3,317	2,495	926	427
Apr-15	7,557	4,104	2,844	3,225	2,444	879	400
May-15	7,320	3,973	2,741	3,174	2,380	799	361
Jun-15	7,162	3,926	2,737	3,172	2,369	754	368
Jul-15	7,167	3,933	2,723	3,202	2,359	731	364
Aug-15	7,197	3,895	2,703	3,201	2,364	694	339
Sep-15	7,265	3,946	2,729	3,232	2,374	714	355
Oct-15	7,241	3,973	2,742	3,243	2,355	730	387
Nov-15	7,105	3,872	2,639	3,163	2,271	709	368
Dec-15	7,079	3,878	2,701	3,140	2,326	738	375
Jan-16	7,130	3,889	2,668	3,104	2,266	785	402
Feb-16	6,957	3,778	2,558	3,009	2,171	769	387
Mar-16	6,799	3,724	2,537	2,964	2,154	760	383
Apr-16	6,667	3,698	2,425	2,939	2,060	759	365
May-16	6,559	3,603	2,370	2,906	2,018	697	352
Jun-16	6,454	3,562	2,384	2,920	2,061	642	323
Jul-16	6,317	3,504	2,357	2,912	2,059	592	298

July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

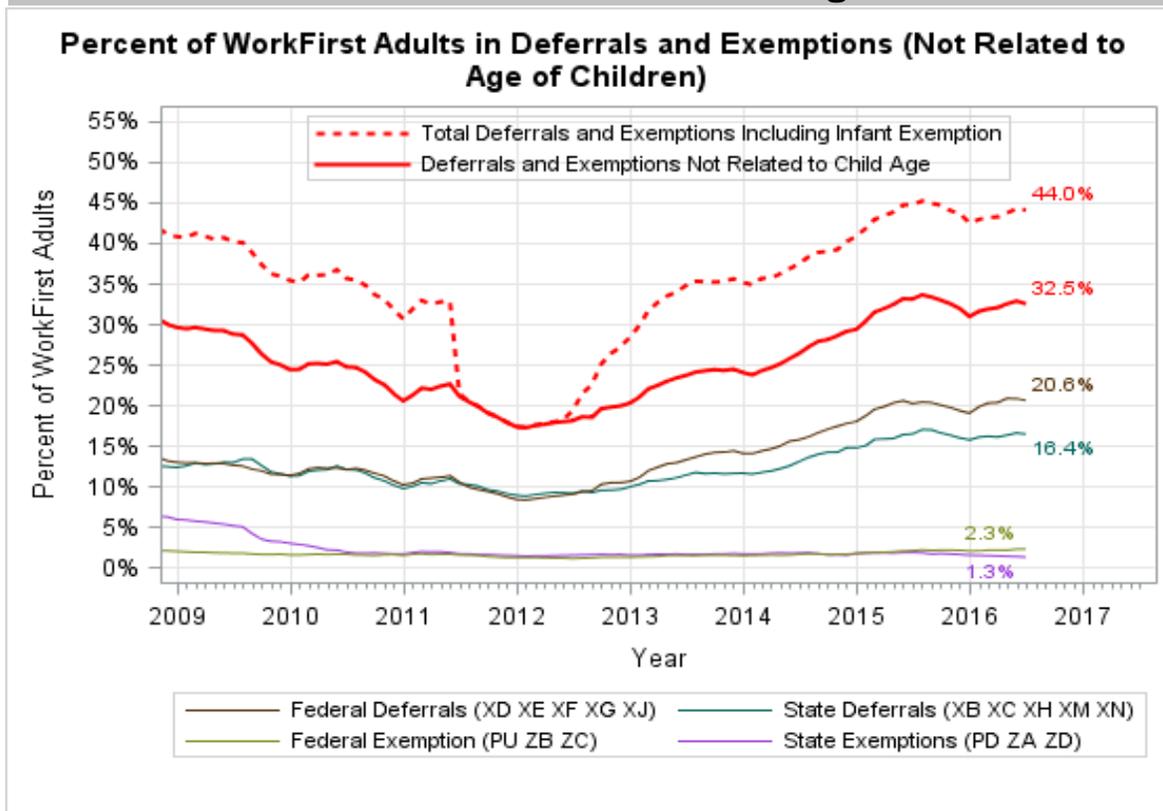
% Change	-12%	-11%	-13%	-9%	-13%	-19%	-18%
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Adults (households) eligible to use ESSB 5921 suspensions were identified as suspension users by an SU Flag in e-JAS. The percent of eligible households coded with an SU Flag stabilized at around 85% in the first four months of 2012. Some adults in household eligible to use suspensions continued to engage in one or more WorkFirst activities.

One parent households with infants are exempt from federal work participation requirements for up to 12 months. Most single parents using IE qualify for this federal exemption. Two-parent households with infants present do not qualify for exemption from federal work participation requirements. Two-parent households with infants are less likely to have a member using an Infant Exemption than single parent households (50% compared with 71%). Beginning in February 2016, two-parent households using infant exemption have been removed from work participation rates unless they are meeting participation requirements. They are funded using state funds only.

Source: ACES data warehouse, JAS_ACTV table, and DSHS 5921 Suspension Reports.

Count 5h: Use of Deferral and Exemption Components Not Related to Child Age



Components Shown

This chart shows the percent of WorkFirst adults exempted or deferred from full-time participation for reasons other than the age of their children. The 32.5% exempted or deferred for these reasons in July 2016 are in addition to the adults using Infant Exemptions.

Activities labeled Federal Deferrals (e.g., Mental Health or Substance Abuse/Alcohol treatment) may be counted toward federal participation and count against federal Job Search time-limits. Activities labeled State Deferrals (e.g., Temporary Physical Incapacity/Medical Treatment or Resolution of Homelessness) do not count toward federal participation. Deferrals are meant to be short-term in length and paired with other work activities when possible.

Exemptions identify longer-term waivers of participation for activities such as pursuit of SSI benefits or being a caretaker relative over the age of 55. Parents in federal exemptions are removed from participation rate calculations and do not affect the work participation rate. State exemptions do not exclude adults from federal participation requirements.

Trends

The number of adults with deferrals or exemptions not related to the age of their children was 13% lower in July 2016 than in July 2015 and is 55% below its peak in June 2009 (13,111). The percent of adults with deferrals or exemptions declined between 2008 and early 2012. The drop began after changes to the Comprehensive Evaluation process in September 2009, but eligibility changes in February 2011 and ESSB 5921 suspensions also contributed. The percent of adults with deferrals and exemptions returned to pre-suspension levels by March 2013. It peaked at almost 34% in August 2015. It was 33% in July 2016, as opposed to 22% between February and June 2011, the five months prior to suspensions.

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Count 5h: Use of Deferral and Exemption Components Not Related to Child Age

Data Table

Month	Adult Count in Largest Categories					Total in Chart (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
	Mental Hlth (XG)	Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)	Temporary Med (XM)	Alcohol Subst (XE)	Chronic Disab (ZD)		
Feb-14	2,881	1,624	1,596	1,247	405	7,421	23.7%
Mar-14	2,911	1,643	1,577	1,279	395	7,466	24.2%
Apr-14	2,956	1,655	1,580	1,272	400	7,485	24.6%
May-14	2,976	1,665	1,551	1,219	399	7,423	25.1%
Jun-14	2,959	1,664	1,511	1,205	373	7,309	25.8%
Jul-14	2,881	1,664	1,483	1,141	352	7,224	26.4%
Aug-14	2,873	1,675	1,428	1,137	343	7,231	27.2%
Sep-14	2,846	1,685	1,406	1,168	305	7,210	27.9%
Oct-14	2,846	1,721	1,435	1,207	297	7,136	28.1%
Nov-14	2,840	1,685	1,402	1,180	281	7,050	28.5%
Dec-14	2,873	1,710	1,435	1,177	278	7,085	29.1%
Jan-15	2,821	1,703	1,391	1,156	308	6,934	29.3%
Feb-15	2,809	1,664	1,375	1,176	307	6,910	30.3%
Mar-15	2,865	1,701	1,381	1,193	301	7,004	31.4%
Apr-15	2,813	1,696	1,336	1,180	289	6,902	31.9%
May-15	2,781	1,658	1,304	1,176	273	6,771	32.4%
Jun-15	2,742	1,673	1,323	1,132	275	6,777	33.1%
Jul-15	2,664	1,649	1,289	1,092	262	6,740	33.0%
Aug-15	2,698	1,648	1,315	1,079	246	6,849	33.6%
Sep-15	2,744	1,647	1,331	1,046	239	6,850	33.3%
Oct-15	2,702	1,638	1,344	1,057	246	6,761	32.9%
Nov-15	2,662	1,630	1,327	1,024	220	6,538	32.5%
Dec-15	2,647	1,652	1,319	1,000	220	6,472	31.9%
Jan-16	2,619	1,677	1,334	1,010	206	6,317	30.9%
Feb-16	2,673	1,690	1,325	1,064	194	6,306	31.6%
Mar-16	2,737	1,680	1,331	1,056	184	6,256	31.8%
Apr-16	2,697	1,669	1,280	998	181	6,128	32.0%
May-16	2,714	1,691	1,265	1,000	173	6,101	32.5%
Jun-16	2,643	1,679	1,240	980	162	6,084	32.8%
Jul-16	2,533	1,629	1,189	925	145	5,866	32.5%

July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

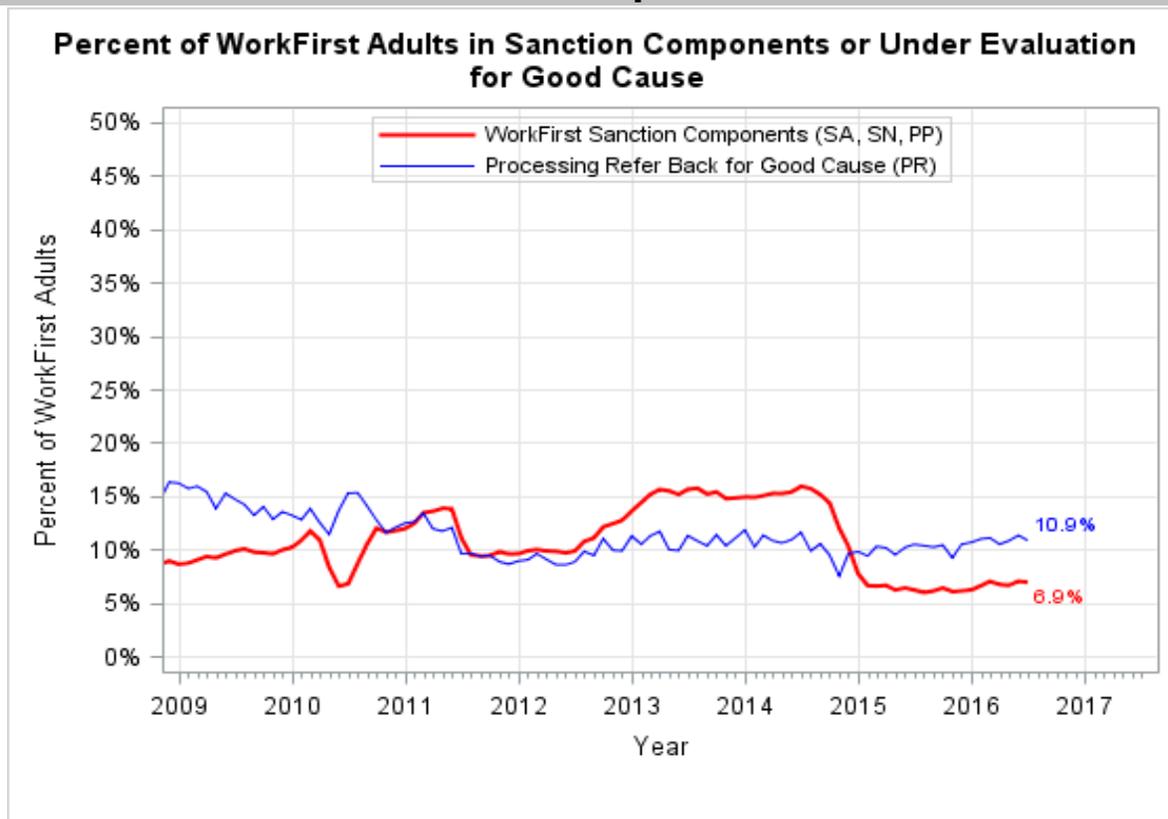
WorkFirst
Adults

% Change	-5%	-1%	-8%	-15%	-45%	-13%	-11%
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Use of the Chronic Disability (ZD), Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (XE), Temporary Medical (XM), and Mental Health Treatment (XG) components decreased by 45%, 15%, 8%, and 5% between July 2015 and July 2016. Use of the Pursuing Other Benefits (XB) component dropped by only 1% over the period, despite the 11% drop in the number of adults. The unduplicated count of those deferred or exempted in July 2016 was 7,955 (44.0% of adults) if Infant Exemptions (IE) are included. 13.1% of adults used Infant Exemptions. 11.5% of adults used the Infant Exemption and did not use any of the other exemption or deferral codes.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 5i: Use of Sanction and Processing Good Cause Components



Components Shown

This chart shows the percent of adults in sanction components. Adults who are required but refuse to participate in WorkFirst activities are subject to a reduction in grant. Adults may cure their sanction by resuming participation. Continued non-participation results in grant termination. DSHS produces separate reports on adults whose grants are reduced by sanction. Those counts are smaller, because grant reduction does not begin until the first full month after sanctions are applied.

Trends

The percent of WorkFirst adults in sanction components dropped after ESSB 5921 suspensions began, from 14% in June 2011 to 10% between July 2011 and June 2012. Sanction rates for parents without infants but with one child under two or two children under the age of six dropped from 17% in June 2011 to 3% between August 2011 and June 2012. The sanction rate for this group rebounded to 21% by May 2013 but dropped to 10% by July 2016. The sanction rate for parents with preschoolers too old for ESSB 5921 was 18% in June 2011, 18% in September 2014, and was never below 16% in between. It was 9% in July 2016. Households whose youngest children were school-aged had sanction rates of 15% through September 2014 and a sanction rate of 6% in June 2016. Households with infants had sanction rates of 10% through September 2014 and a sanction rate of 4% in July 2016.

Almost 7% of WorkFirst adults were flagged with the sanction component during July 2016. This rate reflects current sanction policy, in effect since November 2014, which reduced the number of months that a household can remain in sanction before termination. Another factor affecting sanction counts was the introduction of WorkFirst orientations in July 2014. Orientations explained work participation requirements prior to grant approval.

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Count 5i: Use of Sanction and Processing Good Cause Components

Data Table

WorkFirst Adults in e-JAS Sanction Components

Month	Sanction Components	Good Cause Eval (PR)	Percent in Sanction	Percent in Eval (PR)
Feb-14	4,658	3,202	14.9%	10.2%
Mar-14	4,637	3,496	15.0%	11.3%
Apr-14	4,640	3,288	15.3%	10.8%
May-14	4,511	3,142	15.2%	10.6%
Jun-14	4,368	3,102	15.4%	10.9%
Jul-14	4,359	3,179	15.9%	11.6%
Aug-14	4,176	2,626	15.7%	9.9%
Sep-14	3,918	2,725	15.1%	10.5%
Oct-14	3,654	2,412	14.4%	9.5%
Nov-14	2,959	1,855	12.0%	7.5%
Dec-14	2,506	2,348	10.3%	9.6%
Jan-15	1,829	2,315	7.7%	9.8%
Feb-15	1,508	2,139	6.6%	9.4%
Mar-15	1,462	2,291	6.6%	10.3%
Apr-15	1,439	2,196	6.6%	10.1%
May-15	1,297	1,986	6.2%	9.5%
Jun-15	1,310	2,086	6.4%	10.2%
Jul-15	1,267	2,137	6.2%	10.5%
Aug-15	1,221	2,114	6.0%	10.4%
Sep-15	1,259	2,104	6.1%	10.2%
Oct-15	1,316	2,140	6.4%	10.4%
Nov-15	1,219	1,857	6.1%	9.2%
Dec-15	1,244	2,129	6.1%	10.5%
Jan-16	1,272	2,180	6.2%	10.7%
Feb-16	1,320	2,197	6.6%	11.0%
Mar-16	1,380	2,179	7.0%	11.1%
Apr-16	1,288	2,009	6.7%	10.5%
May-16	1,247	2,032	6.6%	10.8%
Jun-16	1,303	2,097	7.0%	11.3%
Jul-16	1,255	1,960	6.9%	10.9%

July 2016 compared to July 2015 (without adjustments for late reporting)

WorkFirst
Adults

% Change

-1%

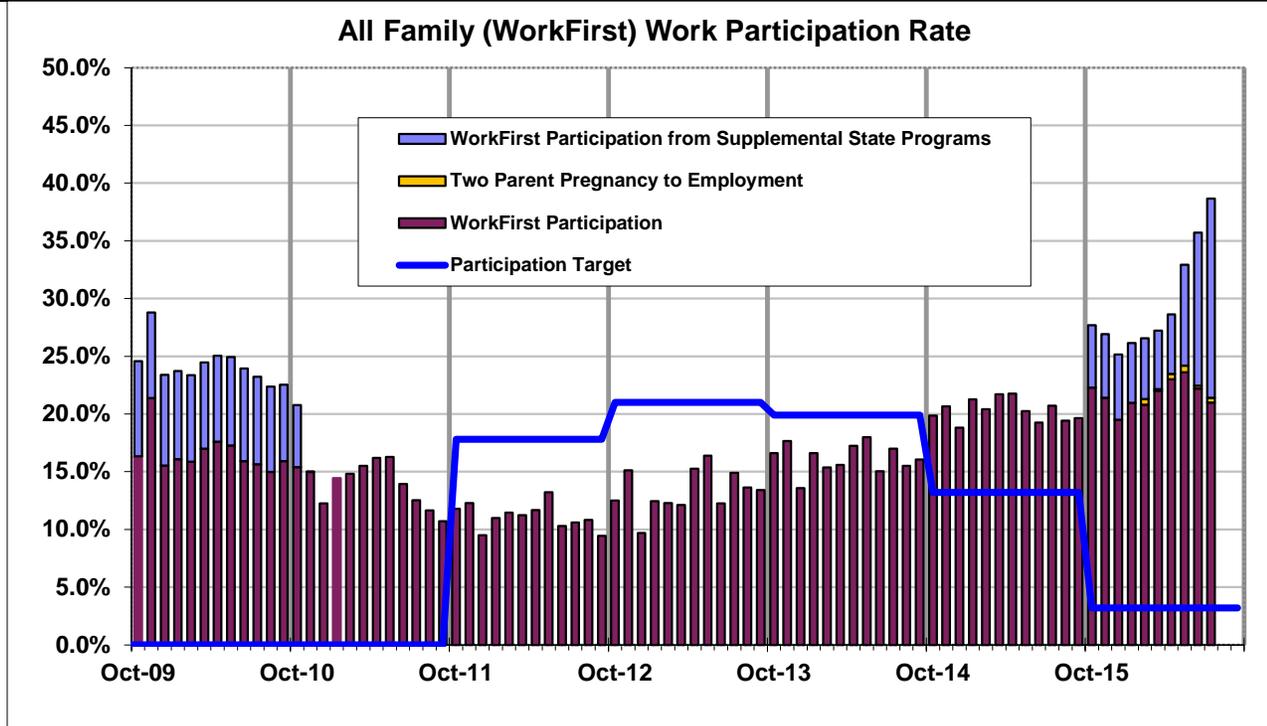
-8%

-11%

Sanction activity dropped in 2010 and again at the end of 2014 because of revisions to sanction policy. Under the 2010 policy, adults remained in sanction status for only 4 months before termination for non-compliance with program rules. Prior to July 2010, adults could remain in sanction status for up to 6 months before termination. After November 2014, adults may remain in sanction status for only 2 months before termination. Under this policy, termination may occur after 10 days instead of 2 months if adults do not meet with DSHS staff to review non-compliance with program rules.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table.

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family



Goal

Increase the number of WorkFirst adults meeting federal work participation requirements (WPR) in qualifying activities.

Targets

DSHS predicted that Federal (ACF) targets would be 14.6% for FY 2012, 12.5% for FY 2013, and 10.2% for FY 2014. ACF has revised rules for caseload reduction credits. ACF published final targets of 17.3% for FY 2012, 21.2% for FY 2013, and 19.9% for FY 2014. Forty-two states met ACF All Family WPR targets in FY 2014, the most recent year for which ACF has released results. Though Washington's FY 2014 performance did not meet its federal target, 20 states had targets lower than Washington's performance. Washington predicts that All Family targets will be reduced to 13.2% in FY 2015 and to 3.2% in FY 2016.

Analysis

All Family WPR rates for FY 2013 and FY 2014 were 13.3% and 16.2%. The preliminary rate for FY 2015 was 20.3%. Preliminary All Family participation was 21.9% during the first ten months of FY 2016. Addition of two Supplemental State Programs (SSP) increased FY 2016 results to 29.7%. An SSP is a state-funded program to benefit low income families with children. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Seventeen states operated SSPs during FY 2014. In 5 states, including Massachusetts and Oregon, SSPs made the difference between passing and failing WPR requirements. Washington began tracking and reporting work participation in the State Food Assistance program as an SSP in October 2015. Washington began a second SSP in May 2016, the Family Support Program. Data beyond July 2016 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week Job Search participation definition through December 2015 and 6-week definition beginning in January 2016. Results for January through July 2016 should increase before they become final.

The SSP shown during FY 2010 was the Career Services Program, which ended in October 2010. It provided benefits to families that left TANF or used the Diversion Cash Assistance or Basic Food programs. [Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

All Family (WorkFirst) Work Participation Rates

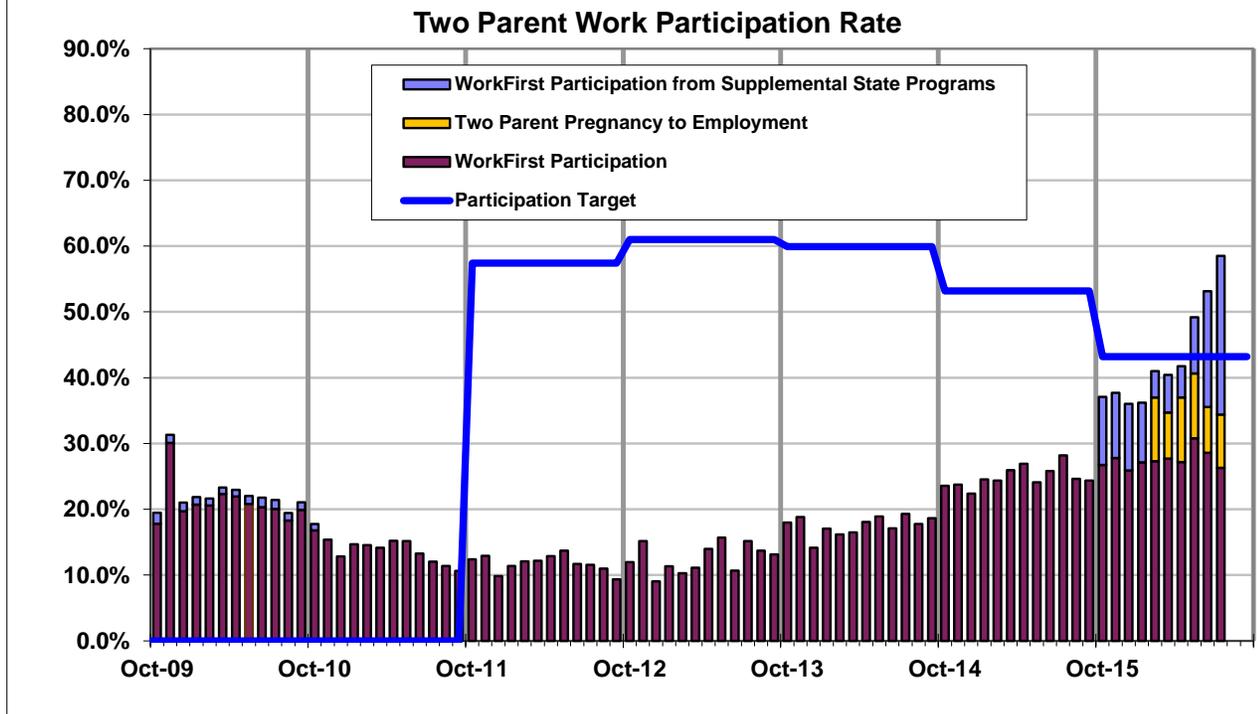
Month	All Family WPR Denominator	All Family Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	WorkFirst Only	Combined Total	All Family Target
May-14	20,664	25,199	3,715	0	3,715	18.0%	18.0%	19.9%
Jun-14	19,816	24,243	2,982	0	2,982	15.0%	15.0%	19.9%
Jul-14	19,090	23,429	3,242	0	3,242	17.0%	17.0%	19.9%
Aug-14	18,573	22,826	2,881	0	2,881	15.5%	15.5%	19.9%
Sep-14	18,153	22,209	2,917	0	2,917	16.1%	16.1%	19.9%
Oct-14	17,823	21,646	3,538	0	3,538	19.9%	19.9%	13.2%
Nov-14	17,494	21,149	3,613	0	3,613	20.7%	20.7%	13.2%
Dec-14	17,366	20,743	3,268	0	3,268	18.8%	18.8%	13.2%
Jan-15	17,213	20,127	3,662	0	3,662	21.3%	21.3%	13.2%
Feb-15	16,598	19,355	3,389	0	3,389	20.4%	20.4%	13.2%
Mar-15	16,232	18,914	3,524	0	3,524	21.7%	21.7%	13.2%
Apr-15	15,763	18,386	3,430	0	3,430	21.8%	21.8%	13.2%
May-15	15,314	17,867	3,103	0	3,103	20.3%	20.3%	13.2%
Jun-15	14,951	17,528	2,877	0	2,877	19.2%	19.2%	13.2%
Jul-15	14,872	17,489	3,081	0	3,081	20.7%	20.7%	13.2%
Aug-15	14,983	17,604	2,910	0	2,910	19.4%	19.4%	13.2%
Sep-15	15,088	17,716	2,963	0	2,963	19.6%	19.6%	13.2%
Oct-15	19,868	17,674	3,352	2,147	5,499	22.3%	27.7%	3.2%
Nov-15	19,660	17,348	3,165	2,128	5,293	21.4%	26.9%	3.2%
Dec-15	19,798	17,387	2,895	2,087	4,982	19.5%	25.2%	3.2%
Jan-16	20,168	17,524	3,137	2,136	5,273	21.0%	26.1%	3.2%
Feb-16	19,065	17,046	2,951	2,111	5,062	20.8%	26.6%	3.2%
Mar-16	18,401	16,713	3,010	1,997	5,007	22.0%	27.2%	3.2%
Apr-16	18,615	16,341	3,142	2,189	5,331	23.0%	28.6%	3.2%
May-16	19,334	16,071	3,191	3,176	6,367	23.6%	32.9%	3.2%
Jun-16	20,290	15,913	2,928	4,319	7,247	22.2%	35.7%	3.2%
Jul-16	20,960	15,636	2,733	5,373	8,106	21.0%	38.7%	3.2%

Definition of Measure

Numerator: Number of TANF and Supplemental State Program (SSP) families that include a work-eligible parent who is participating for the required number of hours per week in federally defined work activities; divided by **Denominator:** the number of TANF and SSP families that include a work-eligible parent, minus the number of families that are disregarded for being in their first three months of sanction (limited to 3 out of the last 12 months) or being single custodial parents caring for a child under age 1 (limited to 12 months in that parent's lifetime). The parent with the best participation is used to measure results for 2-parent households. For single parents with children under age six, the work requirement is 20 hours per week. For other parents the requirement is 30 hours per week. Work participation is measured during federal fiscal years, which run from October through September. Two-parent households with an infant or pregnancy are now state funded unless they meet WPR requirements. This removes them from the numerator and denominator, beginning in February 2016. The impact on the All Family rate is very small.

Source: DSHS Work participation reports through July 2016.

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent



Goal

Increase the number of WorkFirst adults meeting federal work participation requirements (WPR) in qualifying activities.

Target

Washington predicted that Federal (ACF) targets would be 54.5% for FY 2012, 52.5% for FY 2013, and 50.2% for FY 2014. ACF has revised rules for caseload reduction credits. ACF published final targets of 57.3% for FY 2012, 61.1% for FY 2013, and 59.9% for FY 2014. Only 10 states (out of 27) met ACF 2-parent targets in FY 2014, the most recent year for which ACF has released results. The remaining states had no TANF families subject to 2-parent work requirements. Washington predicts that 2-Parent targets will be 53.2% in FY 2015 and 43.2% in FY 2016.

Analysis

Two-parent WPR rates for FY 2013 and FY 2014 were 12.6% and 17.5%. The preliminary rate for FY 2015 was 24.9%. Preliminary 2-parent participation during the first ten months of FY 2016 was 31.8%. Addition of two Supplemental State Programs (SSP) increased FY 2016 results to 43.5%. An SSP is a state-funded program to benefit low income families with children. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Two of the 7 states that met 2-parent WPR requirements in FY 2014 used SSPs to do so. Washington began tracking and reporting work participation in the State Food Assistance program as an SSP in October 2015. Washington began a second SSP in May 2016, the Family Support Program. Washington has begun to fund 2-parent households that include infants using state funds unless they are meeting work requirements. This increases the WPR rate by removing the households from the denominator of the measure. This impact is shown in yellow segments of the participation bars labeled 2-Parent Pregnancy to Employment. Data beyond July 2016 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week Job Search preparation definition through December 2015 and 6-week definition beginning in January 2016. Results for January through July 2016 should increase before they become final.

The SSP shown during FY 2010 was the Career Services Program, which ended in October 2010. It provided benefits to families that left TANF or used the Diversion Cash Assistance or Basic Food programs. [Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

Two Parent Work Participation Rates

Month	Two Parent WPR Denominator	Two Parent Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	Two Parent Only	Combined Total	Two Parent Target
Apr-14	3,803	4,161	688	0	688	18.1%	18.1%	59.9%
May-14	3,597	3,969	680	0	680	18.9%	18.9%	59.9%
Jun-14	3,336	3,694	571	0	571	17.1%	17.1%	59.9%
Jul-14	3,168	3,516	612	0	612	19.3%	19.3%	59.9%
Aug-14	3,049	3,355	542	0	542	17.8%	17.8%	59.9%
Sep-14	2,941	3,219	548	0	548	18.6%	18.6%	59.9%
Oct-14	2,846	3,115	671	0	671	23.6%	23.6%	53.2%
Nov-14	2,851	3,078	677	0	677	23.7%	23.7%	53.2%
Dec-14	2,888	3,062	647	0	647	22.4%	22.4%	53.2%
Jan-15	2,913	3,011	715	0	715	24.5%	24.5%	53.2%
Feb-15	2,821	2,919	687	0	687	24.4%	24.4%	53.2%
Mar-15	2,737	2,838	710	0	710	25.9%	25.9%	53.2%
Apr-15	2,622	2,709	706	0	706	26.9%	26.9%	53.2%
May-15	2,447	2,527	590	0	590	24.1%	24.1%	53.2%
Jun-15	2,306	2,394	595	0	595	25.8%	25.8%	53.2%
Jul-15	2,267	2,346	639	0	639	28.2%	28.2%	53.2%
Aug-15	2,235	2,311	550	0	550	24.6%	24.6%	53.2%
Sep-15	2,272	2,338	554	0	554	24.4%	24.4%	53.2%
Oct-15	5,011	2,347	607	1,252	1,859	26.7%	37.1%	43.2%
Nov-15	4,989	2,303	622	1,258	1,880	27.8%	37.7%	43.2%
Dec-15	5,046	2,353	593	1,225	1,818	25.9%	36.0%	43.2%
Jan-16	5,222	2,473	651	1,240	1,891	27.2%	36.2%	43.2%
Feb-16	4,502	2,477	620	1,226	1,846	37.0%	41.0%	43.2%
Mar-16	4,254	2,437	564	1,155	1,719	34.7%	40.4%	43.2%
Apr-16	4,499	2,367	617	1,262	1,879	37.0%	41.8%	43.2%
May-16	4,936	2,249	655	1,773	2,428	40.7%	49.2%	43.2%
Jun-16	5,363	2,104	534	2,315	2,849	35.6%	53.1%	43.2%
Jul-16	5,866	2,058	522	2,910	3,432	34.4%	58.5%	43.2%

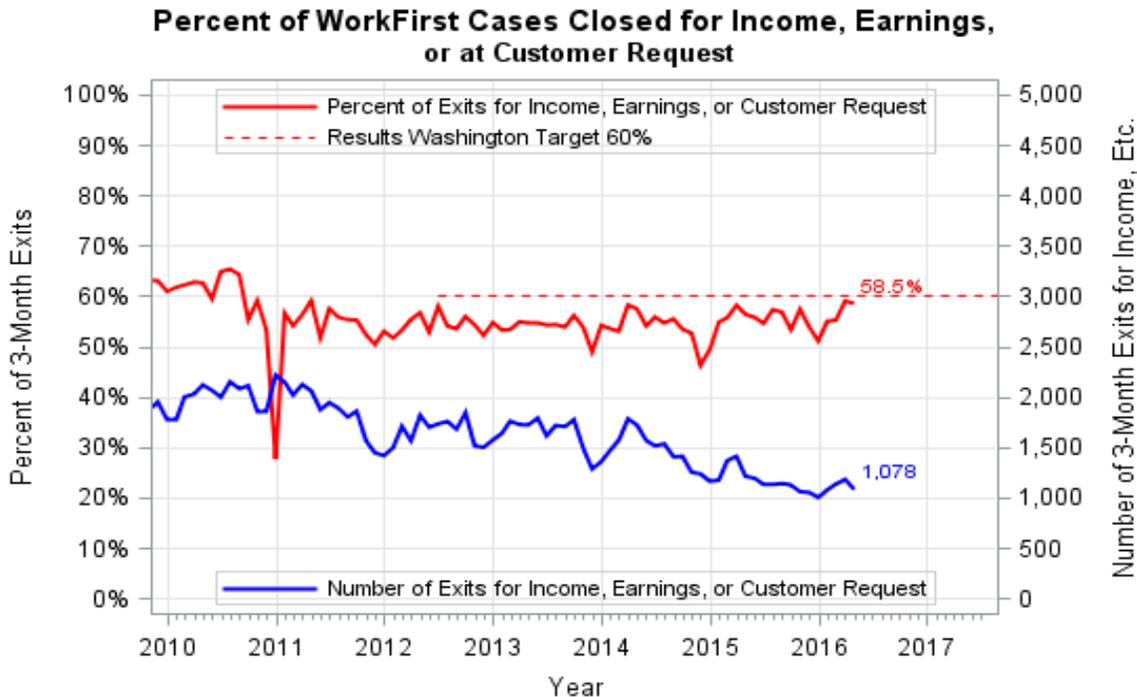
Definition of Measure

Numerator: Number of 2-parent families with two work-eligible parents who are participating an average of 35 hours per week (combined between the two parents) in federally defined work activities; divided by the

Denominator: the number of TANF and SSP families that include two work-eligible parents, minus the number of families that are disregarded for being in their first 3 months of sanction (limited to 3 out of the last 12 months). The participation standard differs based on whether the family receives federal or state-funded child care. Washington State uses state-funded child care for 2-parent families, decreasing the federal work participation requirement from 55 hours to 35 hours per week. Work participation is measured during federal fiscal years, which run from October through September. Two-parent households with an infant or pregnancy are now state-funded unless they meet WPR requirements. This removes them from both the numerator and denominator, beginning in February 2016.

Source: DSHS Work participation reports through July 2016.

Targeted Measure 2: Exits Due to Income, Earnings, or at Customer Request, for WorkFirst Cases



Goal

Increase the percent and number who leave public assistance due to increased income, earnings or at their request. This is Economic Services Administration strategic plan metric E2.1

Target

The target in the DSHS-ESA Strategic Plan for this measure is 60% by June 2017.

Experience to Date

The percent of exits for income, earnings, or customer request among exits lasting three months or more dropped to 27.6% in January 2011 due to the large number of exits produced by changes to TANF time limits. Results recovered, but stabilized at lower levels after February 2011. Average results for March through May 2016 were 57.5%. Exits due to non-compliance sanctions and TANF time limits increased through 2015. Together, these reasons were associated with 23% of exits in 2015, up from 16% in 2014, 17% in 2013, 15% in 2012 and 5% in 2010. Changes to non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy were implemented in November 2014. Between November 2014 and January 2015, this doubled the number of exits for NCS sanctions. Results improved in February 2015, but terminations for NCS or time limits remained higher in the 12 months beginning in March 2015 than when targets were originally set -- at 21%. Increased terminations for NCS reasons restrict room to increase the percent of terminations for income, earnings, or customer request.

The Results Washington version of this measure is calculated on a quarterly basis. This monthly version measures progress toward quarterly results. The most recent quarter reported is Q4 2015, with results of 54.8%. It may be difficult to increase the absolute number of exits for income, earnings, or customer request due to reduced caseload sizes. Reduced caseloads have reduced the number of cases that exit for any reason. [Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 2: Exits Due to Income, Earnings, or at Customer Request, for WorkFirst Cases

Month	Exit and Percent of Exits for Income, Earnings or Request		Target	Percent for Income Earnings, or Request
	Three-Month Exits For Income, Etc.	Total		
Nov-13	1,487	2,766	60.0%	53.8%
Dec-13	1,281	2,621	60.0%	48.9%
Jan-14	1,355	2,503	60.0%	54.1%
Feb-14	1,469	2,749	60.0%	53.4%
Mar-14	1,567	2,958	60.0%	53.0%
Apr-14	1,779	3,057	60.0%	58.2%
May-14	1,718	2,993	60.0%	57.4%
Jun-14	1,564	2,895	60.0%	54.0%
Jul-14	1,511	2,708	60.0%	55.8%
Aug-14	1,531	2,804	60.0%	54.6%
Sep-14	1,403	2,531	60.0%	55.4%
Oct-14	1,408	2,637	60.0%	53.4%
Nov-14	1,250	2,377	60.0%	52.6%
Dec-14	1,232	2,667	60.0%	46.2%
Jan-15	1,160	2,356	60.0%	49.2%
Feb-15	1,171	2,137	60.0%	54.8%
Mar-15	1,364	2,452	60.0%	55.6%
Apr-15	1,408	2,423	60.0%	58.1%
May-15	1,209	2,147	60.0%	56.3%
Jun-15	1,189	2,133	60.0%	55.7%
Jul-15	1,127	2,067	60.0%	54.5%
Aug-15	1,127	1,969	60.0%	57.2%
Sep-15	1,137	2,003	60.0%	56.8%
Oct-15	1,123	2,107	60.0%	53.3%
Nov-15	1,056	1,842	60.0%	57.3%
Dec-15	1,050	1,948	60.0%	53.9%
Jan-16	998	1,955	60.0%	51.0%
Feb-16	1,075	1,956	60.0%	55.0%
Mar-16	1,133	2,053	60.0%	55.2%
Apr-16	1,177	1,996	60.0%	59.0%
May-16	1,078	1,844	60.0%	58.5%

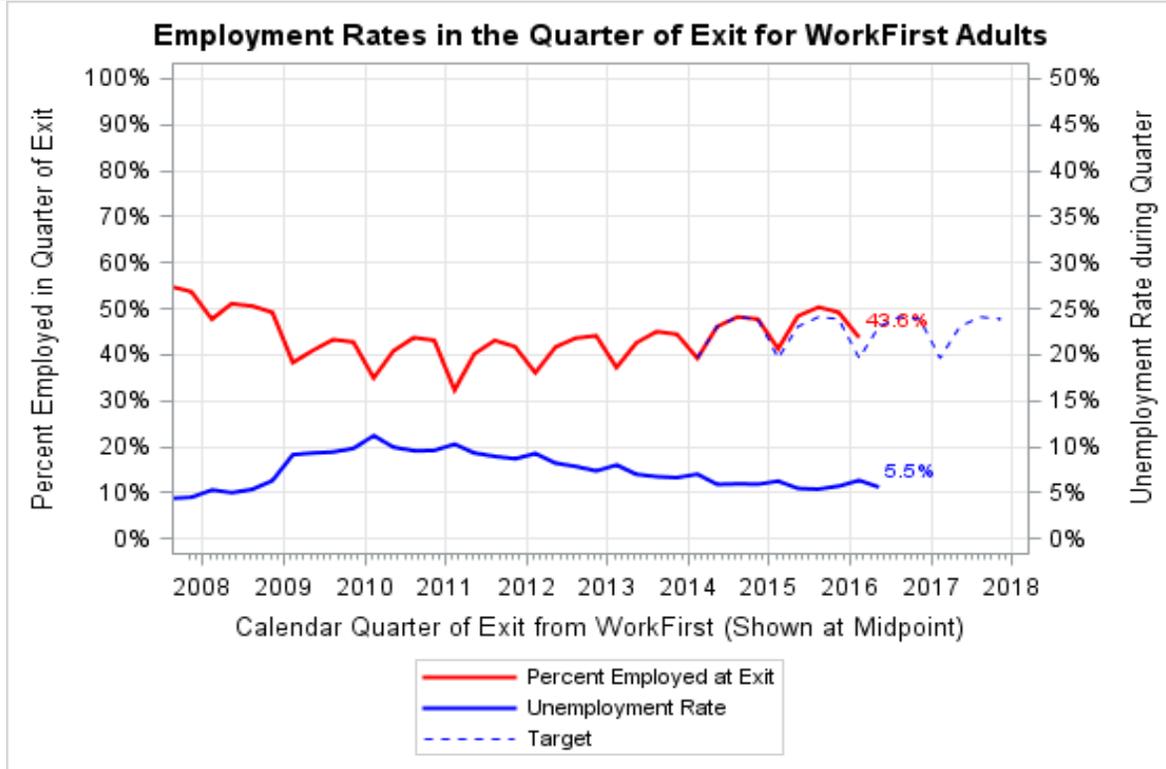
May 2016, compared May 2015

% Change	-11%	-14%
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The numerator includes all WorkFirst closures lasting 3 months or more for: child support more than grant; excess net income; exceeds earned income limit; change in child support payment; and Assistance Unit requests closure. The denominator includes all WorkFirst closures lasting three months or more. This is a revised version of a former WorkFirst GMAP Measure: Self-Sufficiency Exits. Common non-income closure reasons include, in order of frequency: non-compliance sanction process, failed to provide verification, no eligible household members, head of household not eligible, six month report not returned, review not complete, no dependent child, and exceeds TANF time limits.

Source: DSHS performance reports and EMAPs reports on TANF Terminations.

Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment



Goal

Increase the percentage of adults who leave WorkFirst with employment.

Target

The target is for employment results to meet or exceed results in the same quarter of CY 2014.

Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors. Some of them, like unemployment rates, are outside of WorkFirst program control. Results for Q1 2016 prepared by DSHS region show the highest exit with employment rates in Region 2 (Seattle and North Puget Sound) at 47%, followed by Region 1 (Eastern Washington) at 43%, and by Region 3 (Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula, and Southwest Washington) at 41%. The highest rates in each region were 53% in Okanogan County (Region 1), 56% in King Eastside and Renton (Region 2), and 48% in Kitsap County (Region 3). The lowest exit with employment rate for an LPA was 25% in Asotin/Garfield/Whitman in Region 1. Asotin and Whitman are border counties, and may have low rates because Unemployment Insurance wage records do not include all out-of-state employment results.

The exit with employment rate for Q1 2016 was 43.6%, up from 41.1% in Q1 2015. The unemployment rate during Q1 2016 was 6.3%, up slightly from 6.2% in Q1 2015. Unemployment rates are slightly higher in 2016 than in 2015, so any progress in exit with employment is unlikely to be the result of further improvement in the economy. Region 2 had the lowest unemployment rate in Q1 2016: (5.2%), followed by Region 3 (6.8%), and Region 1 (8.2%).

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Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment

Data Table **Percent of WorkFirst Parents Employed at TANF Exit**

Calendar Quarter	Exits with Employment	Total Exits	Percent of Exits to Employment	Target	Washington Unemployment Rate
Q1 2010	4,721	13,571	34.8%	.	11.1%
Q2 2010	6,212	15,265	40.7%	.	9.9%
Q3 2010	6,875	15,790	43.5%	.	9.5%
Q4 2010	6,514	15,158	43.0%	.	9.5%
Q1 2011	6,828	21,229	32.2%	.	10.2%
Q2 2011	6,821	17,057	40.0%	.	9.2%
Q3 2011	6,762	15,743	43.0%	.	8.9%
Q4 2011	5,976	14,376	41.6%	.	8.6%
Q1 2012	4,706	13,108	35.9%	.	9.2%
Q2 2012	5,879	14,175	41.5%	.	8.1%
Q3 2012	6,215	14,301	43.5%	.	7.8%
Q4 2012	6,080	13,826	44.0%	.	7.3%
Q1 2013	4,973	13,419	37.1%	.	7.9%
Q2 2013	6,069	14,308	42.4%	.	6.9%
Q3 2013	6,251	13,935	44.9%	.	6.7%
Q4 2013	5,970	13,485	44.3%	.	6.6%
Q1 2014	4,539	11,615	39.1%	39.1%	6.9%
Q2 2014	6,023	13,112	45.9%	45.9%	5.8%
Q3 2014	5,832	12,138	48.0%	48.0%	5.9%
Q4 2014	5,170	10,866	47.6%	47.6%	5.8%
Q1 2015	4,143	10,075	41.1%	39.1%	6.2%
Q2 2015	4,730	9,803	48.3%	45.9%	5.4%
Q3 2015	4,459	8,889	50.2%	48.0%	5.3%
Q4 2015	4,225	8,613	49.1%	47.6%	5.6%
Q1 2016	3,600	8,262	43.6%	39.1%	6.3%
Q2 2016	.	.	.	45.9%	5.5%

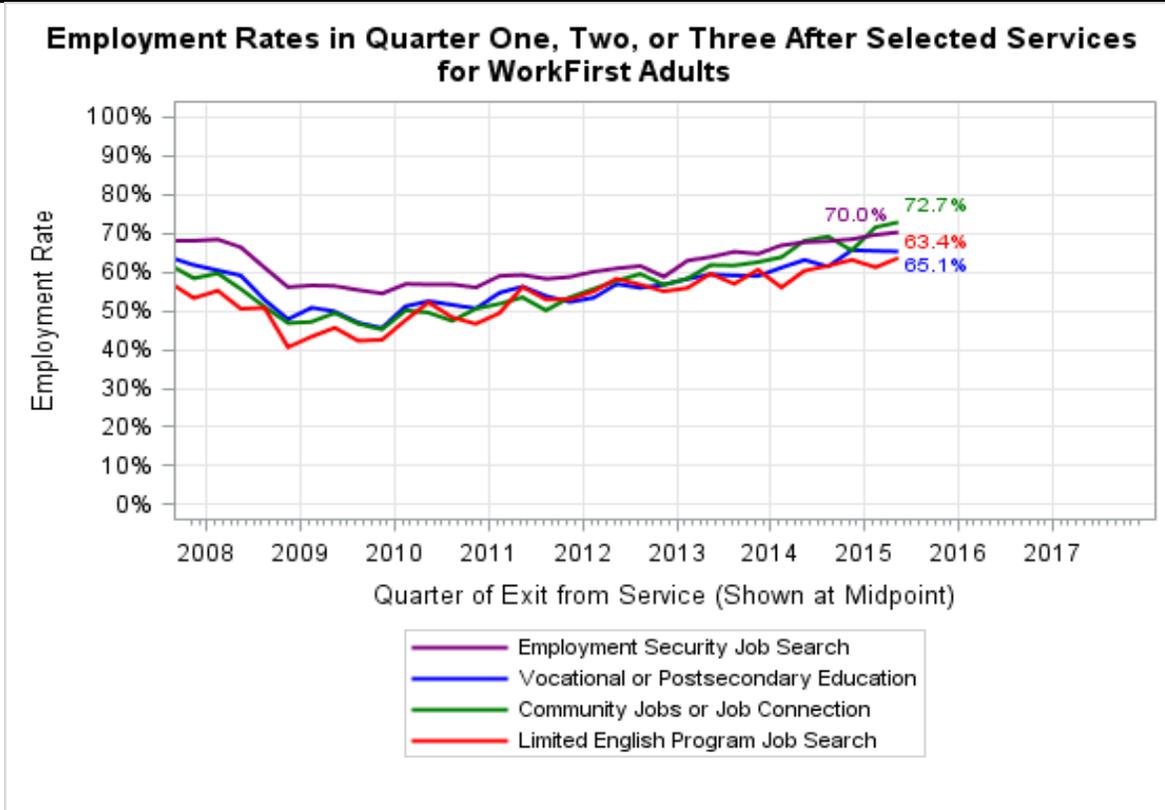
Q1 2016, compared with Q1 2015		Change in Exit with Employment Rate (Number of Points)	Change in Unemployment Rate (Points)
% Change	-13%	-18%	2.5%

Definition of Measure

The numerator includes all WorkFirst adults exiting TANF in a calendar quarter who had employment reported to the Unemployment Insurance system during that quarter. The denominator is the number of adults exiting TANF during the quarter. Exits in this measure occur during months when adults have no TANF income following a month in which they did have TANF income. Results for the most recent quarter are typically subject to upwards revision in the next measurement cycle. Quarterly unemployment rates are created by dividing the sum of monthly unemployment counts during the quarter by the sum of monthly labor force counts.

Source: Afarrays file and UI Wage file. Prepared by OFM Forecasting and Research staff. Unemployment rates are from Employment Security Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), not seasonally adjusted. Data were collected in August 2016.

Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services



Goal

Increase the percent of WorkFirst parents who find employment after participating in job search (JS) at Employment Security or LEP programs, vocational or postsecondary education (VE, PE, HW, VU, DC) or JT if provided by Community of Technical College (CTC) contract, and the Community Jobs (CJ) or Job Connection (JC) programs run by the Department of Commerce.

Targets

These measures are calculated on a quarterly basis. Targets are for results to meet or exceed results in the same quarter of fiscal year 2014. Charts with targets are on pages 55-58.

Analysis

Analysis is provided by program on pages 55-58.

Definition of Measures

Employment is measured in quarter 1, 2, or 3 after exit from four programs: ESD job search (see pages 29-30); vocational and postsecondary education - all schools (see pages 31-32); paid work prep -- Community Jobs or Job Connection (see pages 33-34); and LEP job search (page 30). An exit occurs when an adult has left the program and not returned to it for four consecutive months. Employment is measured using Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records. Employment rates are higher than shown for exit to employment (pages 51-52) partly because this measure combines results from three calendar quarters instead of one calendar quarter. Adults may be served by more than one program. Someone served by college, followed by job search, would be in both measures, leaving at different dates based on dates of exit from each service.

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Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services

Employment in Quarters 1, 2, or 3 After Exit from Services

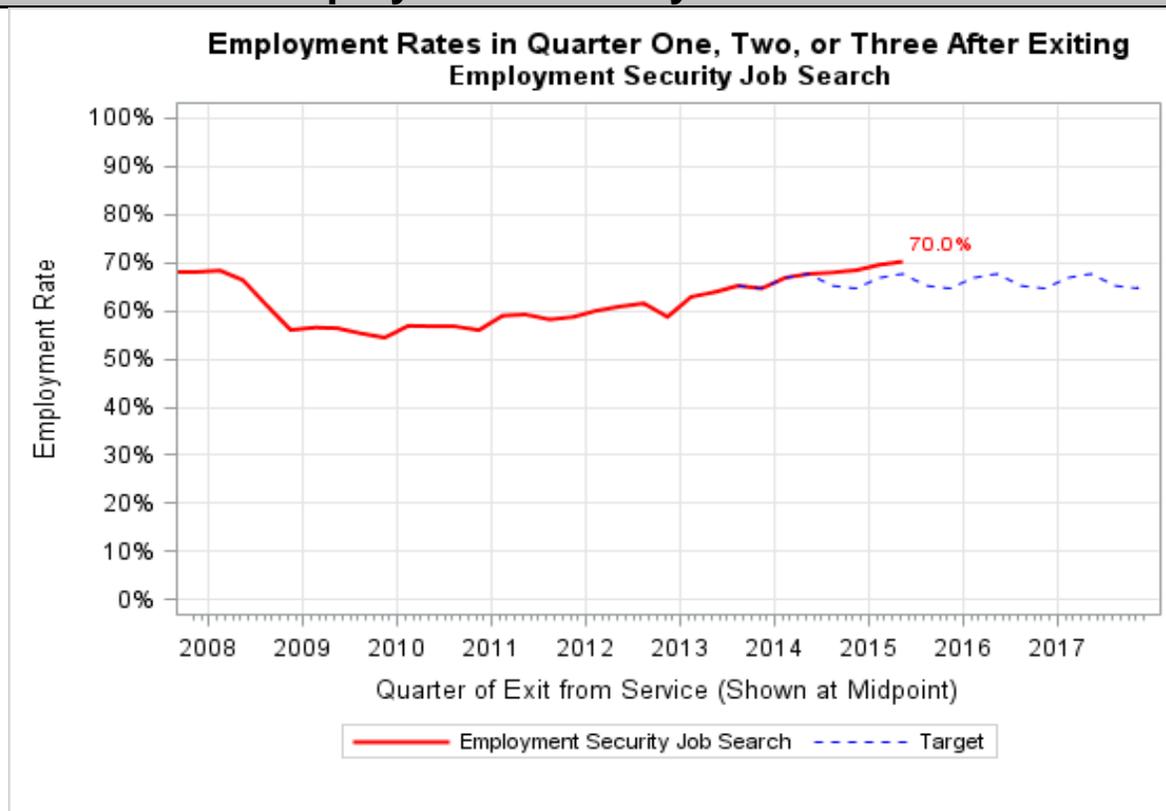
Calendar Quarter	Employment Security Job Search		FT or PT Voc and Postsecondary Ed		Community Jobs or Job Connection		Limited English Pgm Job Search	
	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate
Q2 2009	5,767	56.2%	3,310	49.6%	1,040	49.2%	786	45.4%
Q3 2009	6,078	55.1%	2,427	46.7%	1,058	46.4%	685	42.0%
Q4 2009	6,207	54.2%	2,507	45.4%	1,045	45.0%	719	42.3%
Q1 2010	6,079	56.7%	2,827	50.9%	1,035	49.9%	724	47.4%
Q2 2010	6,560	56.6%	3,657	52.3%	911	49.3%	872	51.9%
Q3 2010	6,963	56.6%	2,827	51.3%	814	47.2%	813	48.1%
Q4 2010	6,671	55.8%	2,789	50.4%	843	50.3%	767	46.4%
Q1 2011	6,688	58.8%	2,928	54.4%	1,124	51.6%	856	49.2%
Q2 2011	5,907	59.0%	3,193	56.1%	1,316	53.3%	760	55.9%
Q3 2011	5,400	58.0%	1,910	53.6%	1,151	49.9%	611	52.7%
Q4 2011	4,253	58.5%	1,736	52.1%	1,192	53.3%	421	52.7%
Q1 2012	4,094	59.9%	1,653	53.1%	1,079	55.4%	493	54.8%
Q2 2012	4,289	60.7%	2,101	56.7%	1,173	57.5%	601	58.1%
Q3 2012	3,923	61.4%	1,506	55.7%	1,196	59.3%	451	56.5%
Q4 2012	3,954	58.5%	1,597	56.5%	1,085	56.5%	374	54.8%
Q1 2013	3,972	62.7%	1,680	58.0%	1,245	58.1%	433	55.7%
Q2 2013	4,244	63.7%	2,179	59.2%	1,338	61.6%	571	59.4%
Q3 2013	4,031	65.0%	1,450	58.9%	1,188	61.4%	388	56.7%
Q4 2013	3,439	64.5%	1,440	58.8%	932	62.3%	376	60.4%
Q1 2014	3,987	66.7%	1,362	60.9%	926	63.6%	414	55.8%
Q2 2014	3,937	67.5%	1,712	62.9%	1,011	67.9%	494	60.1%
Q3 2014	3,510	67.7%	1,077	61.2%	863	68.9%	466	61.4%
Q4 2014	3,066	68.2%	1,050	65.4%	707	65.3%	329	62.9%
Q1 2015	3,270	69.4%	983	65.2%	701	71.3%	382	61.0%
Q2 2015	2,849	70.0%	1,337	65.1%	735	72.7%	410	63.4%
Q2 2015, compared with Q2 2014		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate
% Change	-28%	2.5%	-22%	2.2%	-27%	4.8%	-17%	3.3%

Rates differ by program partly due to the characteristics of adults served. ESD job search is typically provided to adults with more work experience and fewer barriers to employment than adults served by other programs. Vocational and postsecondary education is generally provided to adults who have completed high school or its equivalent, though CTC colleges provide vocational education to some adults who are working on high school credentials through the I-Best program. Outcomes through 2012 were lowest for Community Jobs enrollees, who face the greatest barriers, have lower education levels, and are more often working on adult basic education, high school equivalency, or basic skill development than adults in other programs. The Commerce Job Connection program began in July 2011 and has increased Commerce program performance. Job Connection is a 3-month paid work assignment used to build references and demonstrate work skills for adults with few barriers.

Data were collected in August 2016.

Source: ACES data warehouse, Afarrays file and UI Wage file. Prepared by OFM Forecasting staff.

Targeted Measure 4: Employment after Employment Security Job Search



Targets

Targets are Quarter 3: 65.0%; Quarter 4: 64.5%; Quarter 1: 66.7%; and Quarter 2: 67.5% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

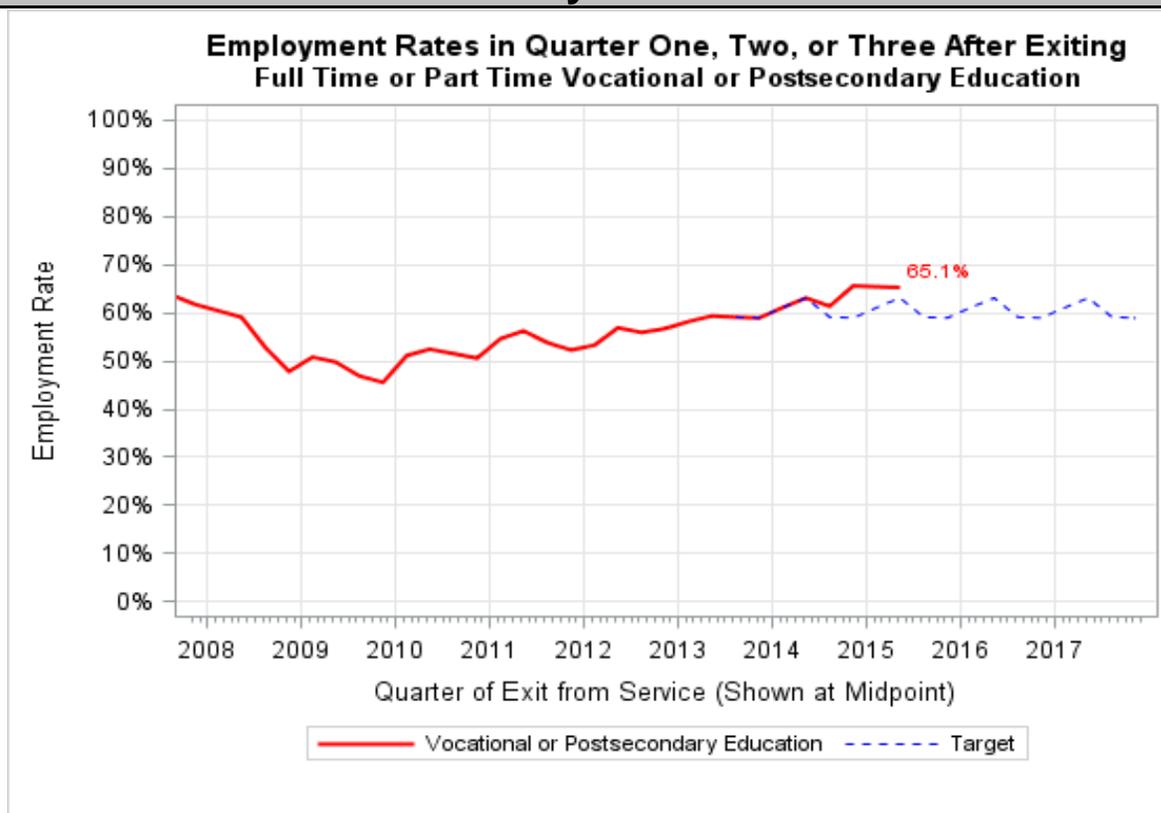
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the program, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Results following ESD job search in Q2 2015 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (73.4%) followed by Region 1 (70.8%) and Region 3 (68.1%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after ESD Job Search were: Benton/Franklin (84), Chelan/Douglas (38), Grant/Adams (32), Okanogan County (18), Tri-Counties (40), and Yakima/Kittitas (171) in Region 1; King Eastside (38), King South (116), North Snohomish (125), Rainier, Capitol Hill, Belltown (64), South Snohomish (27), and White Center (75) in Region 2; and Grays Harbor/Pacific (79) and Mason County (31) in Region 3. The number of ESD job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA.

Two LPAs: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (29) in Region 1 and Klickitat/Skamania (23) straddling Regions 1 and 3, had employment levels below 50% after ESD job search. Both LPAs border on Oregon. UI wage records may not include employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results.

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Targeted Measure 5: Employment after Vocational or Postsecondary Education



Target

Targets are Quarter 3: 58.9%; Quarter 4: 58.8%; Quarter 1: 60.9%; and Quarter 2: 62.9% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

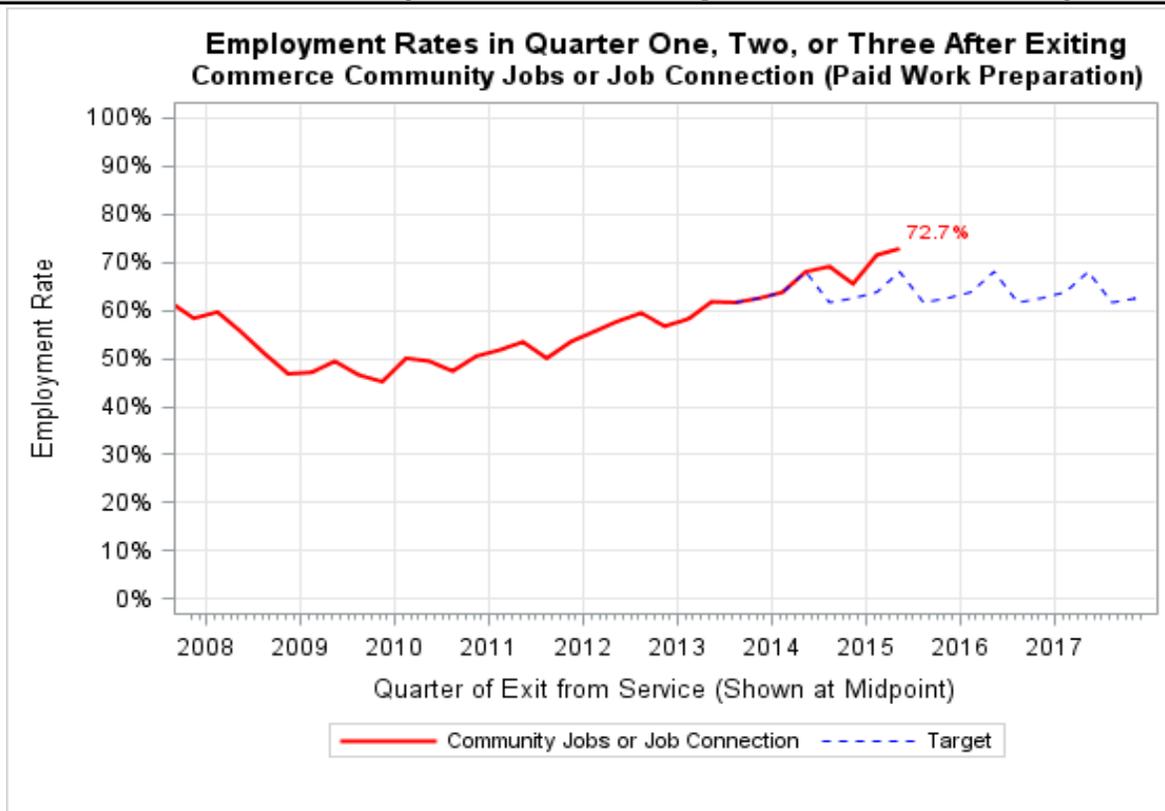
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults served by schools, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Results following vocational or postsecondary education in Q2 2015 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (69.4%) followed by Region 2 (65.3%) and Region 3 (61.7%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after vocational or postsecondary education were: Benton/Franklin (10), Grant/Adams (14), and Walla Walla/Columbia (15) in Region 1; King Eastside (19), King South (103), North Snohomish (81), Renton (34), Skagit/San Juan/Camano (21), and Whidbey Island (6) in Region 2; Mason County (15) in Region 3; and Klickitat/Skamania (1) straddling Regions 1 and 3. The number of vocational or postsecondary education exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results.

Two LPAs had employment levels below 50% after vocational or postsecondary education: Clallam/Jefferson (37) and Kitsap County (65), both in Region 3. Okanogan County, in Region 1, did not have any adults leaving vocational or postsecondary education in Q2 2015 and had no outcomes to report.

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Targeted Measure 6: Employment after Community Jobs or Job Connection (Paid Work Preparation Activities)



Targets

Targets are Quarter 3: 61.4%; Quarter 4: 62.3%; Quarter 1: 63.6%; and Quarter 2: 67.9% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

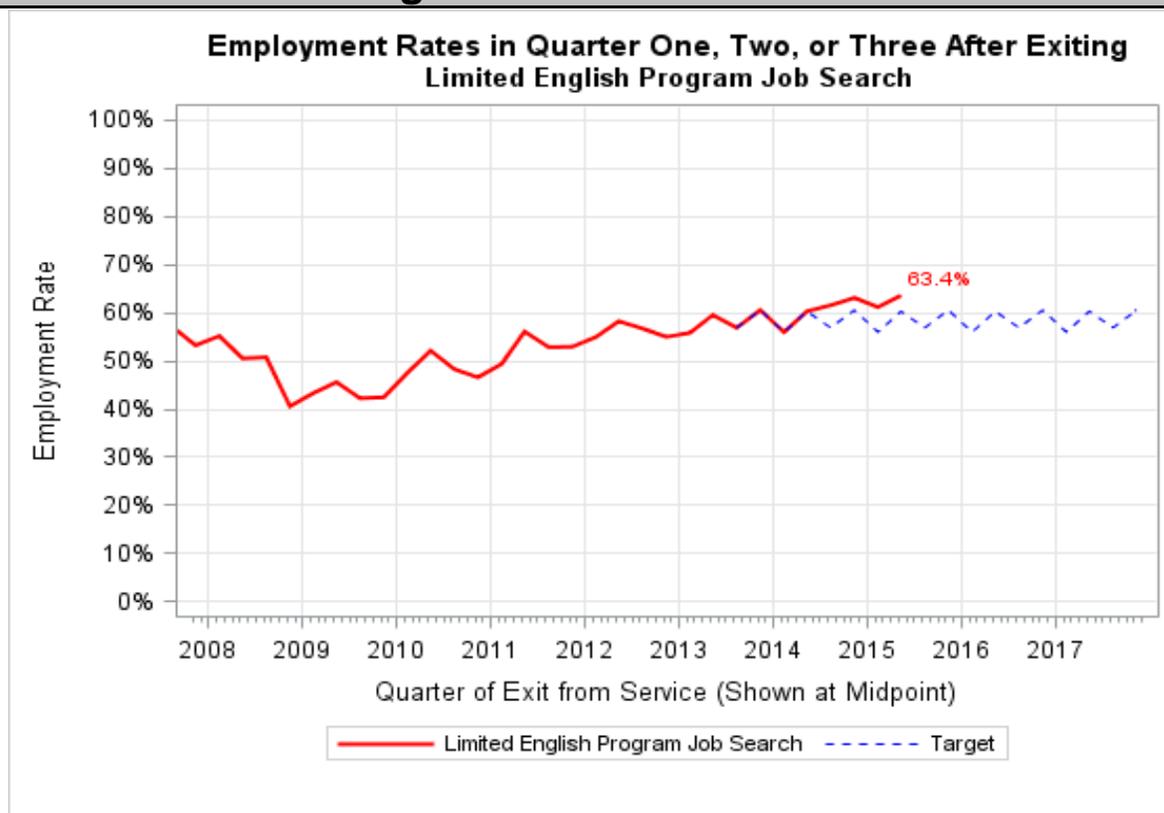
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the programs, and the combination of other services received by those who left the programs. The average employment rate following Community Jobs, dealing with barriers to employment, was 67.8% following Q2 2015. The average rate following Job Connection, dealing with lack of recent work experience, was 83.8%. Results after Community Jobs or Job Connection in Q2 2015 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (76.9%) followed by Region 1 (73.5%) and Region 3 (68.6%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with outcomes exceeding 70% after Community Jobs or Job Connection were: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (1), Benton/Franklin (27), Chelan/Douglas (4), Grant/Adams (8), Okanogan County (2), Walla Walla/Columbia (4), and Yakima/Kittitas (66) in Region 1; King Eastside (15), King South (55), Rainier/Capitol Hill/Belltown (32), Renton (18), Skagit/San Juan/Camano (9), South Snohomish (7), and White Center (24) in Region 2; and Clallam/Jefferson (18), Pierce County (94), and Thurston County (34) in Region 3. The number of Community Jobs or Job Connection exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results.

One LPA had employment levels below 50% after Community Jobs or Job Connection: Mason County (13) in Region 3.

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Targeted Measure 7: Employment after Limited English Program Job Search



Target

Targets are Quarter 3: 56.7%; Quarter 4: 60.4%; Quarter 1: 55.8%; and Quarter 2: 60.1% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

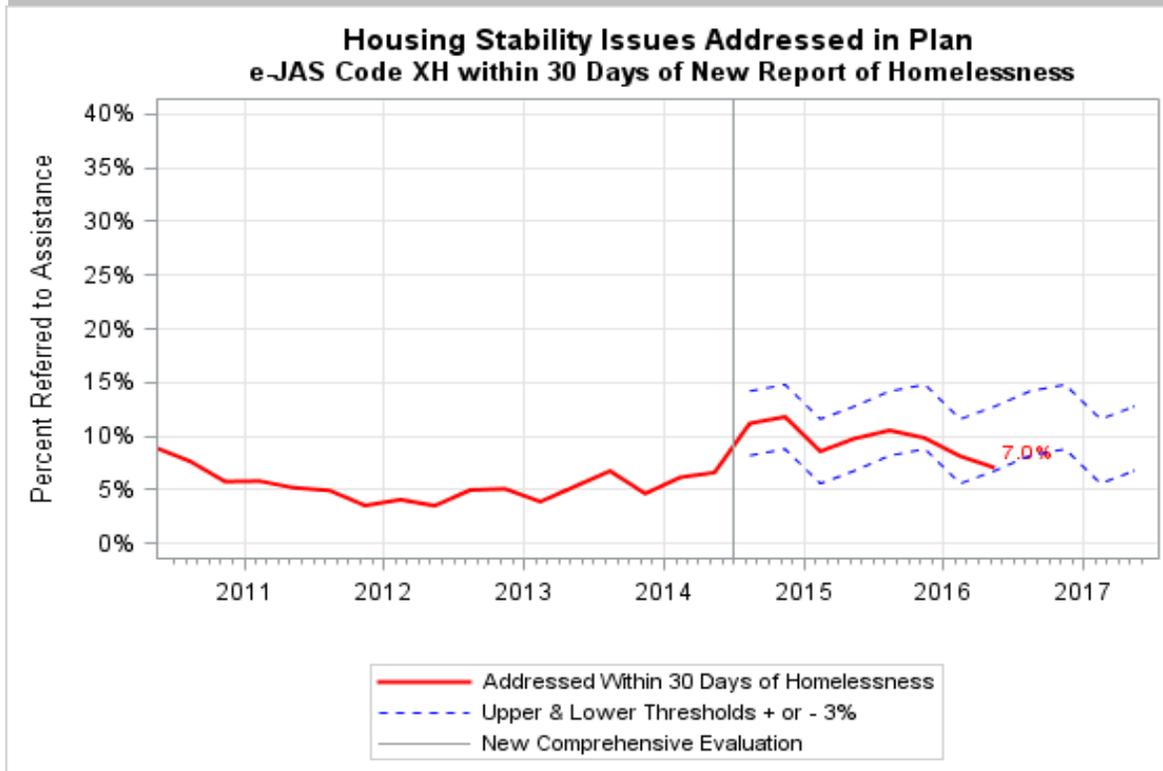
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the program, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Results following Limited English Program (LEP) job search in Q2 2015 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (72.1%) followed by Region 2 (64.7%) and Region 3 (45.5%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after LEP job search were: Benton/Franklin (15) in Region 1; and King Eastside (5), North Snohomish (17), and Renton (24) in Region 2. Employment outcomes following LEP job search did not exceed 70% at any LPA in Region 3. The number of LEP job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA.

Three LPAs had employment levels below 50% after LEP job search: Mason County (1), Pierce County (26), and Thurston County (3), all in Region 3. Fourteen LPAs had no LEP programs operating in their areas during Q2 2015 and therefore had no outcomes to report. There were 303 LEP job search exits in Region 2 during Q2 2015 but only 61 in Region 1 and 44 in Region 3. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results.

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Driver Measure 11: Housing Stability Issues Addressed in Plan



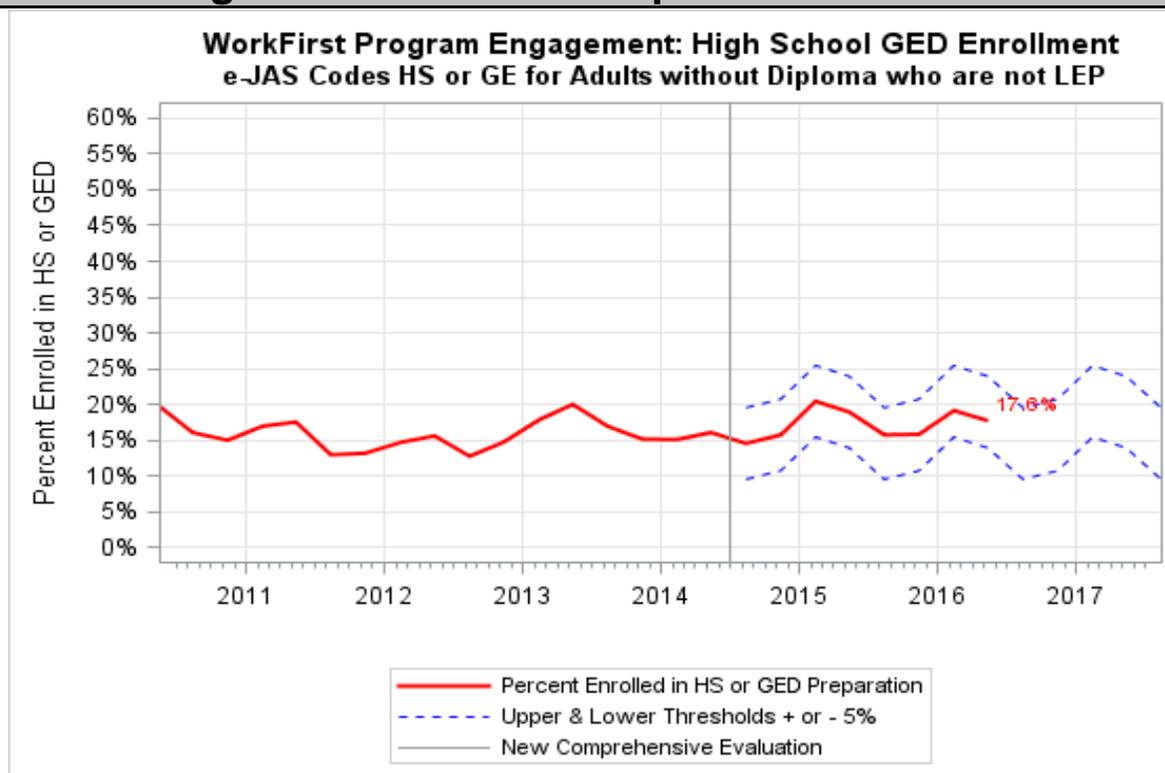
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF parents where housing improvement actions were part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had housing improvement actions as part of the TANF plan as indicated by the XH e-JAS component code within the month. The denominator is the number of TANF adults recorded as homeless in the current month, but not homeless in the previous month according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES and e-JAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 6,884 adults per quarter were identified as homeless during FY 2015. Of these, an average of 1,269 adults were coded as homeless without housing. In FY 2015, an average of 1,476 WorkFirst adults per quarter changed housing status to homeless (with or without housing). An average of 152 of these adults had an open XH component within 30 days of becoming homeless, as recorded by ACES and e-JAS. This produced a homeless services referral rate of 10.3% during FY 2015. The average number of adults changing housing status dropped to 1,413 per month in FY 2016, but only 126 adults had an open XH component within 30 days of becoming homeless, yielding a reduced homeless services rate of 8.9%.

Thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations (CE) began. Changes to the CE in July 2014 improved the identification of homeless adults and increased opportunities to serve them. The current CE asks about housing status. The prior CE did not collect housing information. The referral rate in FY 2012, under the original CE, was 4.0%. Referrals also increased between October 2013 and March 2016 as the result of a housing pathway pilot program conducted during that period. [Return to Contents](#)

Driver Measure 12: Program Engagement: Enrollment in High School or GED Preparation Activities



Definition of Measure

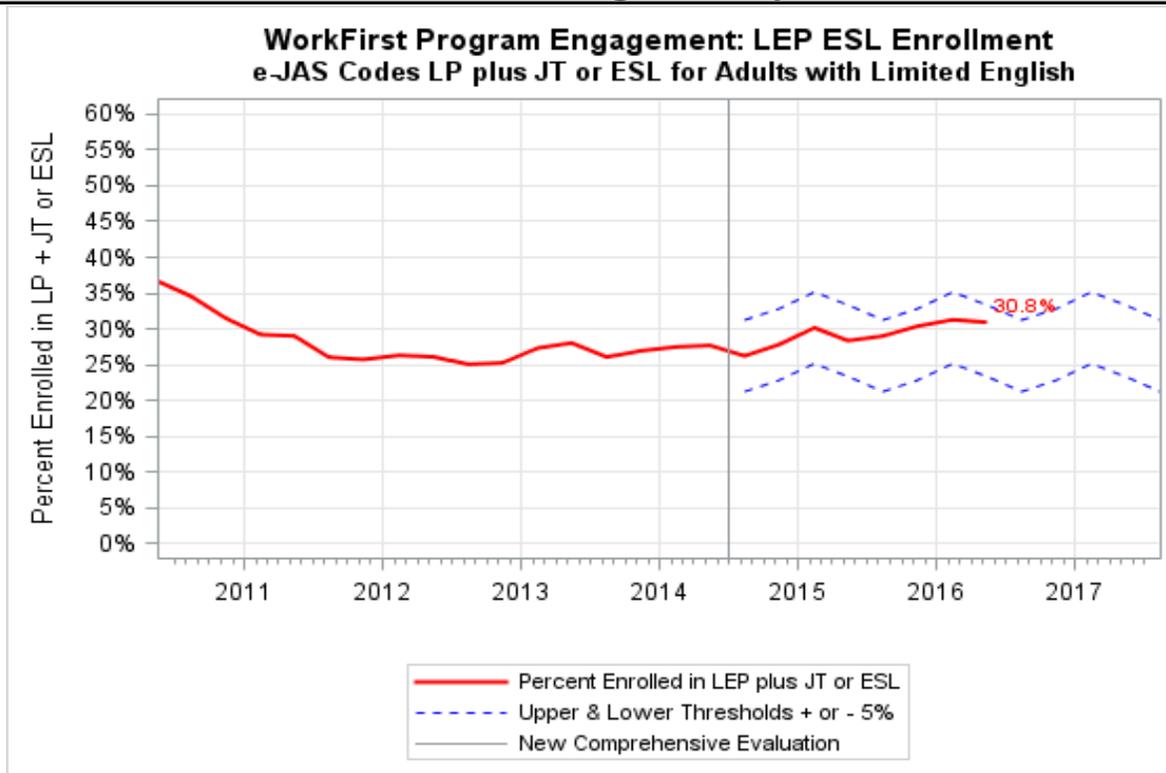
Percent of TANF adults without a high school diploma or equivalent who are engaged in high school or high school equivalency preparation activities. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults, excluding those eligible to participate in Limited English Proficiency (LEP) programs, who were engaged in high school or high school equivalency preparation as indicated by the HS or GE e-JAS component codes. The denominator is the number of TANF adults (with the same LEP exclusion) whose education level was less than high school diploma or GED during the month according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES and e-JAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 5,347 adults (excluding LEP adults) were identified with an education level below high school diploma or equivalent per quarter during FY 2016. An average of 907 adults (excluding LEP) were enrolled in high school or high school equivalency preparation programs per quarter. This produced an average engagement rate of 17.0% during FY 2016. This is a slight decrease from the average engagement rate of 17.3% in FY 2015, the baseline period. This measure does not include any age restriction, which produces a relatively low engagement rate. Adult basic education can also be provided under other components, including job skills enhancement training (JT), when provided outside a college contract, and basic education (BE).

There were 25,073 TANF adults per quarter in FY 2016. Non-LEP adults without a high school diploma or equivalent made up 21% of TANF adults in FY 2016, down from 29% in FY 2011, 26% in FY 2013, and 22% in FY 2015. For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 35-36.

Educational outcomes for SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 95-97. [Return to Contents](#)

Driver Measure 13: Program Engagement: Enrollment in Basic Education and ESL Programs by LEP Adults



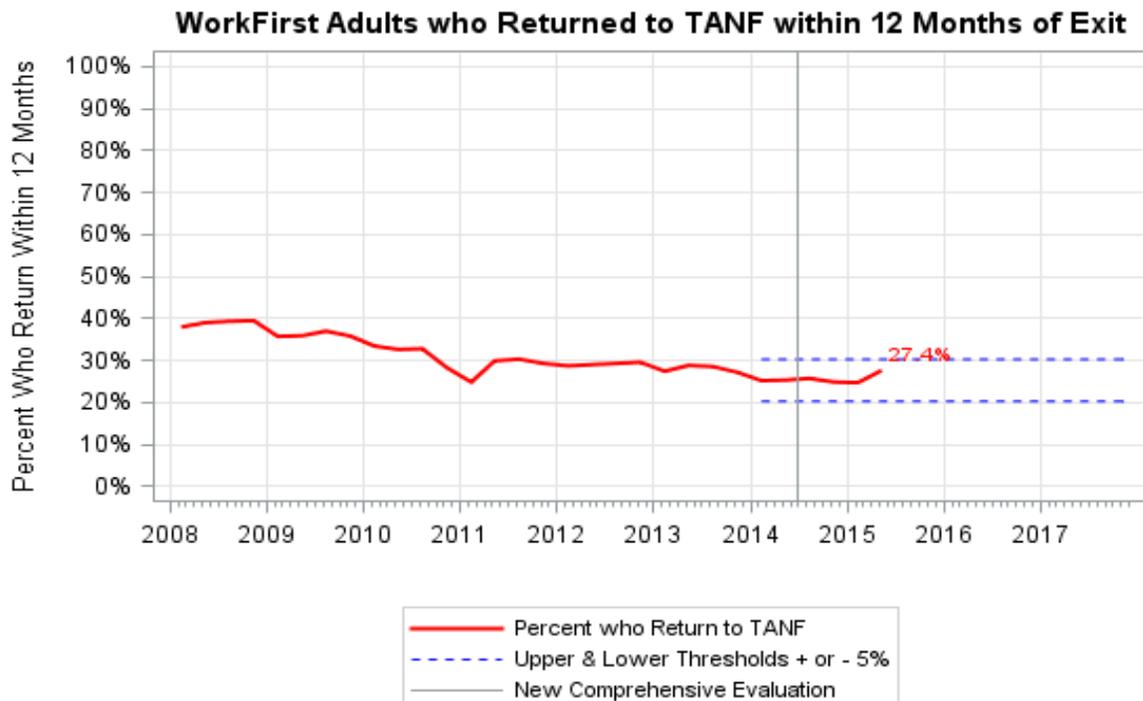
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF Limited English Proficiency (LEP) adults who are engaged in English as a second language programs. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults referred to Limited English Pathway providers as indicated by being enrolled in the LP (Limited English Pathway) e-JAS component code concurrently with the JT (Job Skills Enhancement Training) component or enrollment in English as a second language (ES) regardless of other component codes. The denominator of this measure is the count of TANF adults identified as non-English speakers or immigrants. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPs data using the ACES and e-JAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 3,805 adults were identified as non-English speakers or immigrants eligible for LEP programs per quarter during FY 2016. The criteria used to identify this denominator include a primary language code other than English; codes for needing an interpreter; or one of six Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) verification or status variables. An average of 1,152 adults were enrolled either in the combination of LP and JT or the ES component per quarter during FY 2016. JT is used to designate part-time English-as-a Second Language (ESL) training when provided a LEP contractor. The ES component indicates full-time ESL training. LEP services also include job search assistance and paid or unpaid work experience. The average engagement rate for LEP ESL programs was 30.3% in FY 2016, up from 28.0% during FY 2015, the baseline period. The LEP denominator made up 12% of TANF adults between FY 2012 and FY 2014 but increased to 15% of TANF adults in FY 2016.

For monthly enrollment counts of LEP enrollees in job search, see page 30. Employment outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 53-54, 58, 86, 90, and 94. [Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 14: Return to TANF after Exit



Definition of Measure

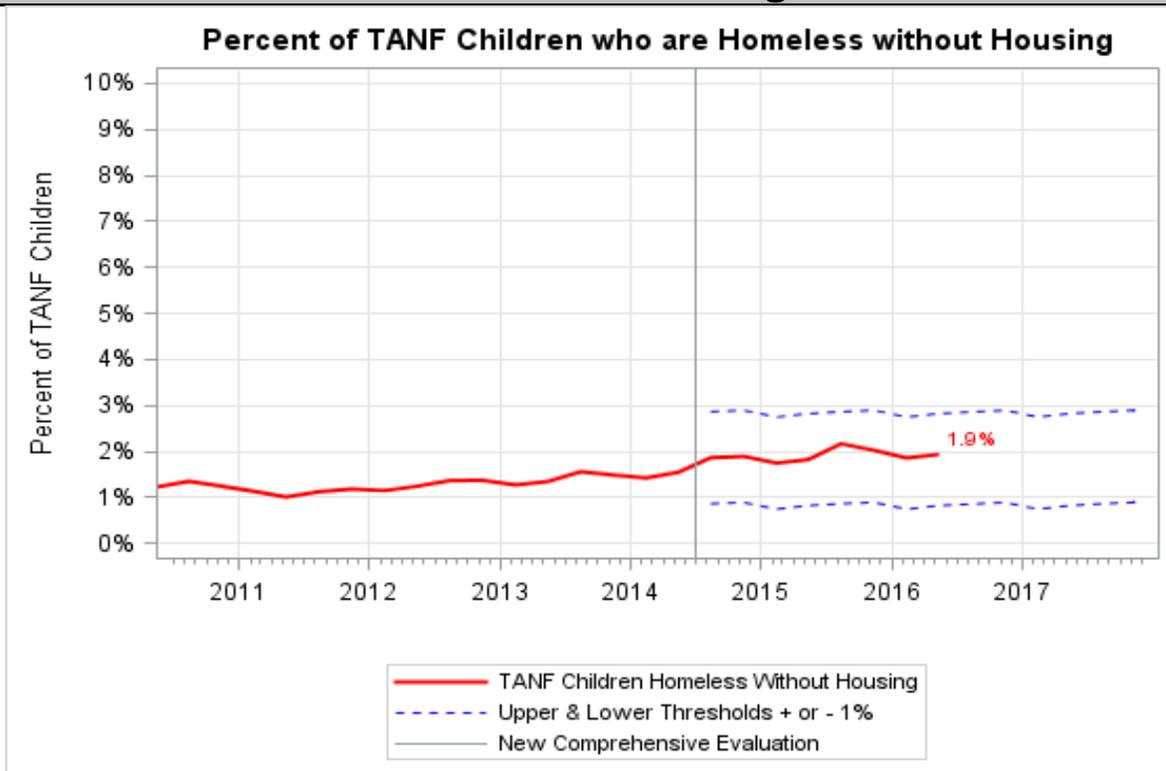
Percent of WorkFirst adults who return to TANF within a year after exit. The numerator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults who left TANF during a quarter and returned (or whose family members returned) to TANF cash assistance within the following 12 months. The denominator is the number of WorkFirst adults who exited during the quarter. The data source is a DSHS-EMAPS report on long-term exits recoded to identify return to TANF within 12 months, with monthly data converted to quarterly data. Economic Services Administration strategic plan metric E2.2 shows the same data expressed in terms of adults who remain off TANF for 12 months. The E2.2 target is 78% by June 2017, the equivalent of 22% when the measure is expressed as a return rate in this measure.

An average of 11,860 WorkFirst adults exited TANF during each quarter of calendar 2014. Of these, an average of 2,973 either returned to TANF within 12 months or had other family members who did so. The resulting rate of return to TANF was 25.1%. The low rate of return to TANF during the first quarter of 2011 (24.6%) stemmed from changes to time limit policies and TANF payment levels implemented in February 2011. These policy changes produced a large number exits that were not followed by return to TANF by parents or family members. The thresholds for this measure are based on calendar year 2014, the most recent full year of data.

TANF payment standards were increased by 9% in July 2015. Results for exits during the quarter just prior to this increase suggest that the percent who return to TANF within 12 months of exit has begun to increase. The increased size of TANF grants could be a factor in this increase. The leveling of caseloads between July 2015 and January 2016 could result from increased return to TANF.

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Barometer Measure 15: Percent of TANF Children who are Homeless without Housing



Definition of Measure

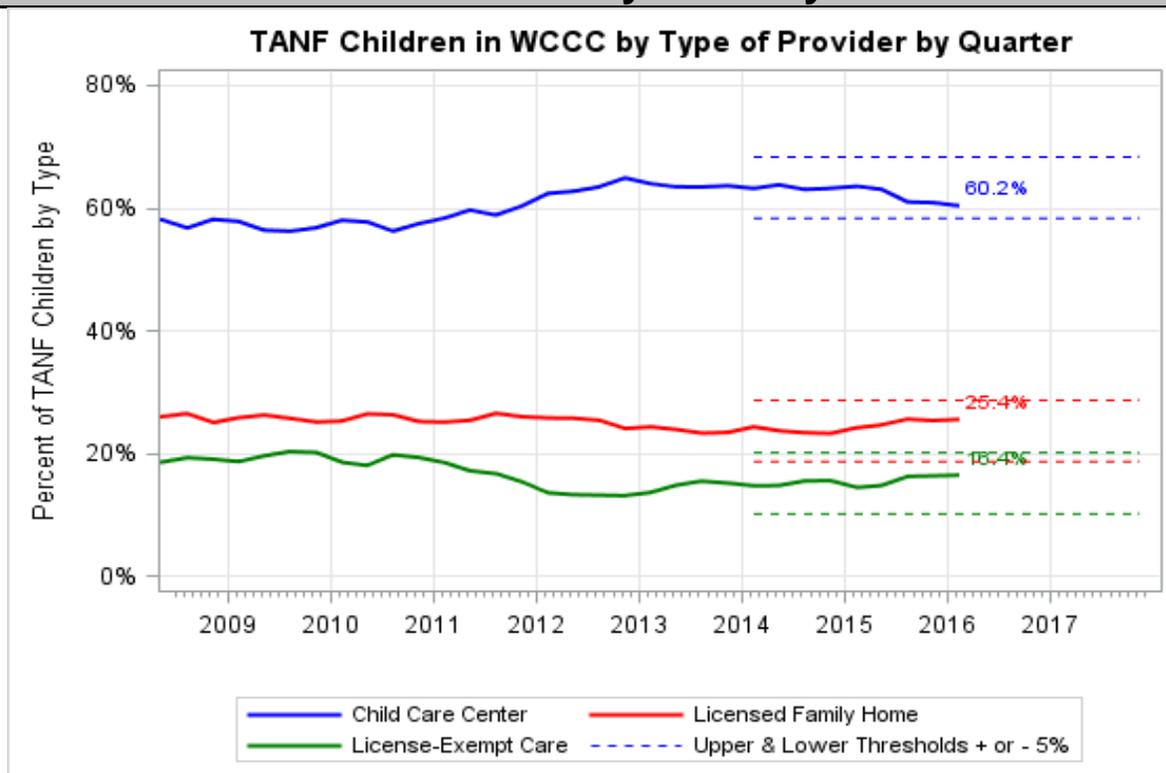
Percent of TANF children who are recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children reported as homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF children during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES data system. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 66,407 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2015. Of these, an average of 1,207 children were identified as homeless without housing. Homeless with housing generally includes people who are staying with family or friends, or using shelters. Homeless without housing generally indicates living in vehicles or out of doors, and indicates the greatest risk. Assistance recipients are asked to report housing status at each application for benefits and eligibility review and a housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF child population that was homeless without housing in a quarter was 1.8% in FY 2015 and 2.0% in FY 2016. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015 data.

The number of TANF children who were homeless without housing was 1,108 during Q2 2016, 0.4% more than in Q2 2015 compared with a 0.5% increase in the number of homeless TANF children. The number of TANF children dropped by 5.5% over the same time period. The current Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process asks a screening question and 5 follow-up questions about housing needs. The original CE asked no housing questions. This measure does not use CE data directly, but the new CE process appears to have improved the coding of housing status.

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Barometer Measure 16: TANF Children Using WCCC Child Care by Modality



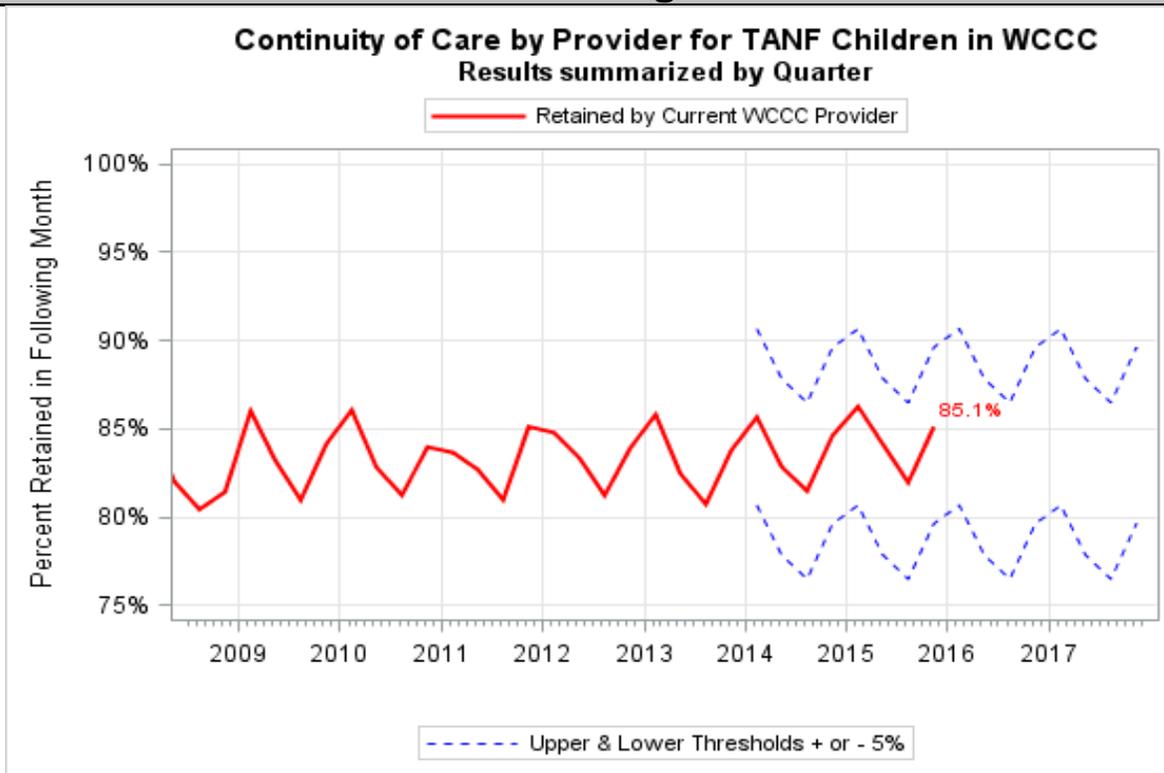
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF children using WCCC Care who are using child care centers, licensed family homes, or license-exempt care. The numerator of these measures is the number of months of care in each modality during the quarter. The denominator is the total months of care for TANF children during the quarter. Type of provider is indicated by Social Service Payment System and licensing records. A small number of children served in more than one type of care during the same month. They are shown in each sector that they occur, so percentages sum to more than 100%. The data source is Department of Early Learning (DEL) records of care and type of provider. DEL records are matched to DSHS ACES records to determine which children received TANF during the month of care or the last month prior to care. Data matching is conducted by OFM and the measure is calculated by OFM.

An average of 23,246 months of WCCC child care were provided for TANF children per quarter in 2015, down 11% from 2014 and 46% from 2011. After two years of relative stability, the proportion of care provided by child care centers decreased from an average of 63% in 2014 to 60% during the first quarter of 2016. The share of TANF-related child care provided by licensed family homes increased from 24% in 2014 to 25% in the first quarter of 2016. The share of TANF related care provided at license-exempt family, friends, and neighbors increased from 15% in 2014 to 16%. For comparison, 128,015 months of care were provided per quarter to non-TANF related children in 2015, up 7% from 2014 and 15% from 2011. The share of non-TANF related care provided at child care centers was 56% in 2014 and increased to 57% in the first quarter of 2016. The share of non-TANF related care provided by licensed family homes was 26% in 2014 but declined to 24% in the first quarter of 2016. The share of non-TANF related care provided by non-licensed family, friends, and neighbors was 19% in 2014 and has increased to 21%.

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Barometer Measure 17: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using WCCC Child Care

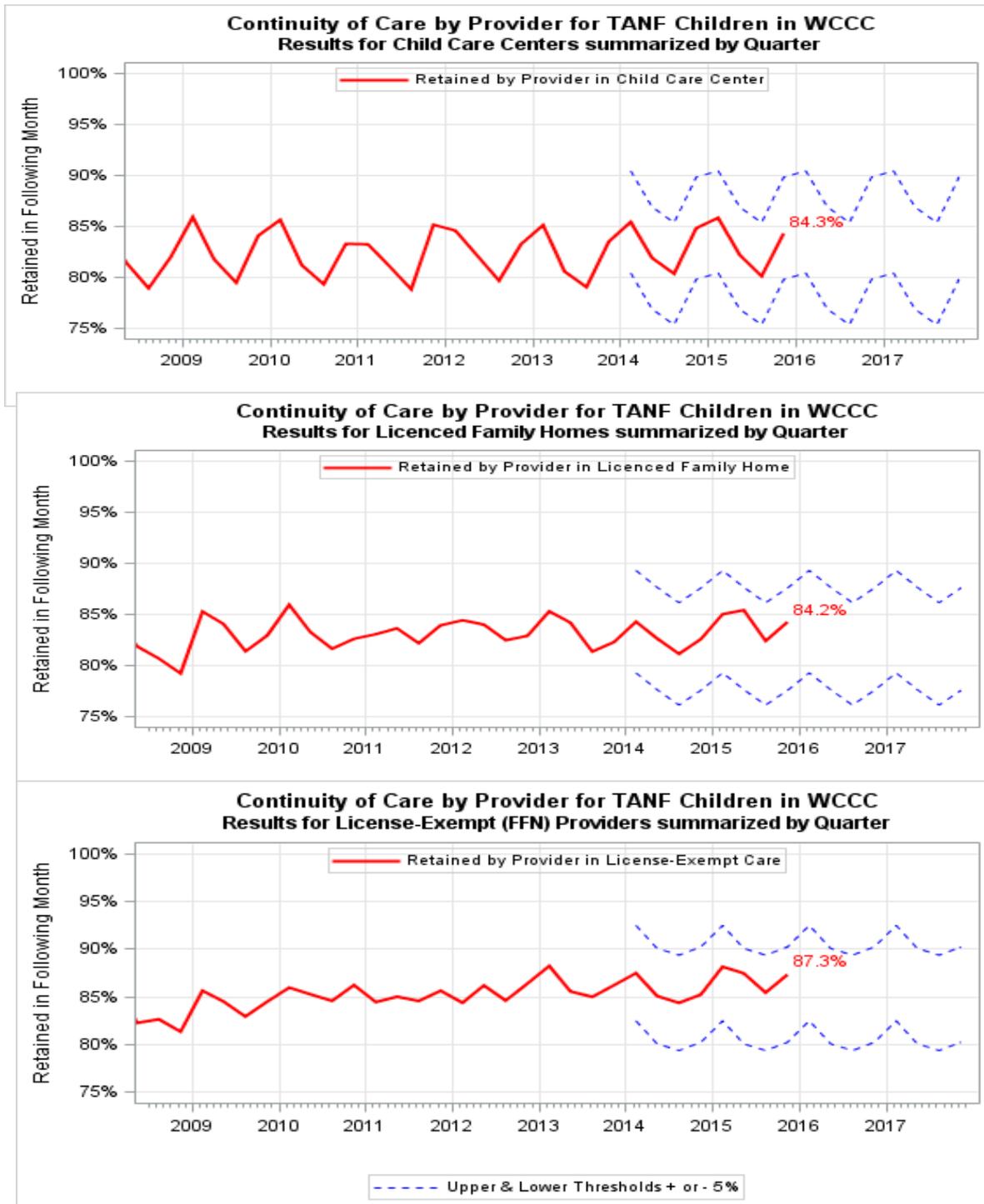


Definition of Measure

Stability of child care is defined as the number of children using WCCC care during the month who are still using WCCC care during the following month divided by the number of children using WCCC in the first month. It is the opposite of the exit rate from child care. If 15% of child care users leave child care each month, the rate of child care continuity is 85%. Continuity by provider measures the stability (continuity) with the same provider. The summary measure shown above shows continuity by provider for TANF-related care. The three charts for Barometer Measures 18 to 20 (page 66) show this measure separately within each provider type. The data source is Department of Early Learning (DEL) records. DEL records are matched to DSHS ACES records to determine which children received TANF during the month of care or month immediately prior to care. Children who continue to receive WCCC with their current provider following exit from TANF are shown having continuity of child care even though they have left TANF. Children leave the sample used to calculate this measure two months after they last received TANF. This measure is calculated by OFM.

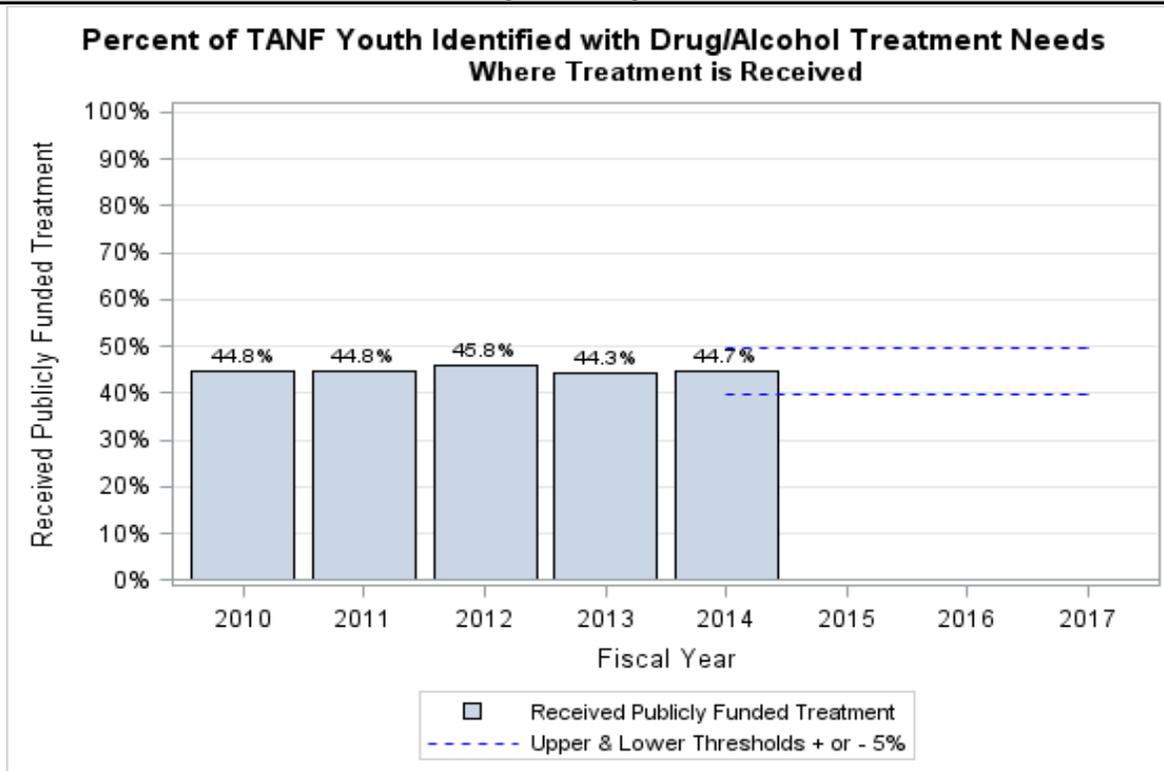
In FY 2012, 87.3% of TANF children using WCCC care continued to receive care during the following month; 83.4% received care with the same provider. Average rates in FY 2015 were 88.4% and 84.0%. WCCC child care for TANF children has less continuity than WCCC care for non-TANF children. The average continuity in care for non-TANF children was 89.2% in FY 2012 (90.7% in FY 2015). Average continuity at the same provider for non-TANF children was 86.0% in FY 2012 (87.5% in FY 2015). The lower continuity for TANF children appears to come from activity gaps associated with WorkFirst. Continuity for Child Only TANF children is even higher than that for non-TANF children. Children in WorkFirst households had child care continuity of only 86.5% in FY 2012 (87.4% in FY 2015) and continuity with the same provider was only 82.3% in FY 2012 (82.7% in FY 2015). Continuity is lowest at child care centers and highest with family, friends, and neighbors. [Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measures 18 to 20: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using each WCCC Child Care Modality



Thresholds for Barometer Measures 16 through 20 are based on calendar year 2014. Results are based on SSPS data through June 26, 2016.

Barometer Measure 21: Alcohol or Drug Treatment Received (Youth)



Definition of Measure

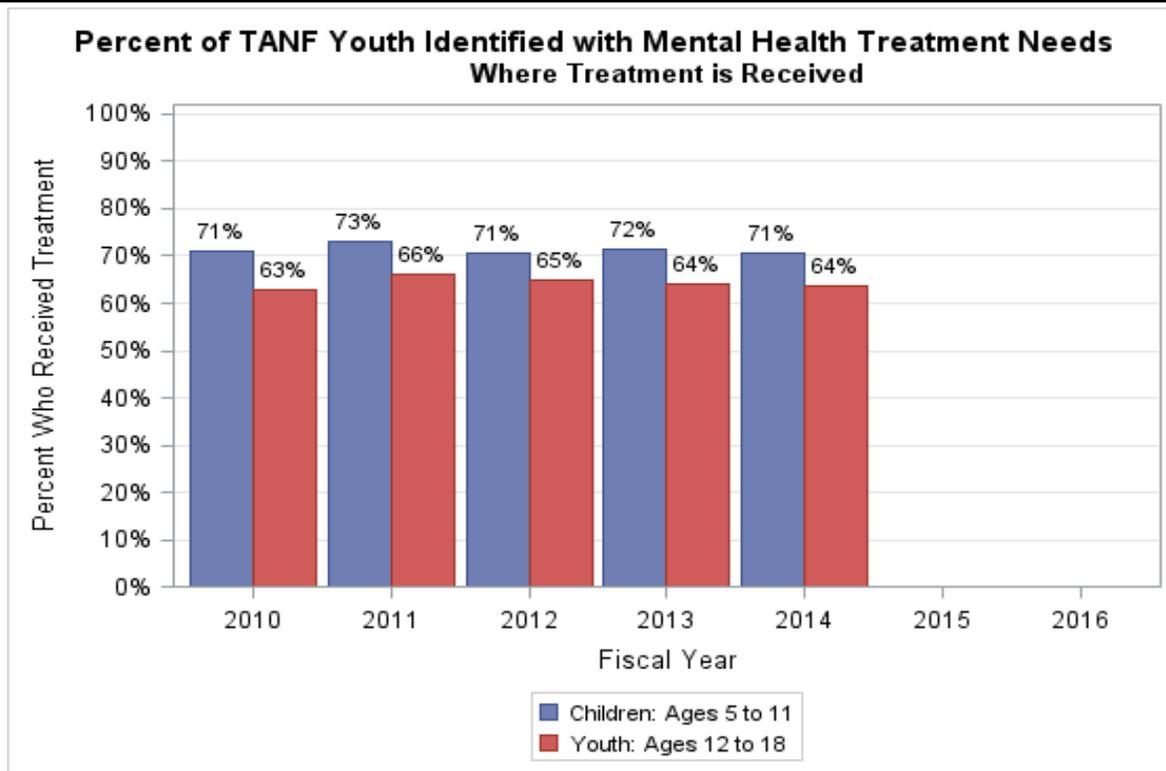
Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of drug or alcohol (AOD) treatment where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth, ages 12 to 17, who received publicly funded AOD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 needing AOD treatment. AOD treatment need is indicated by administrative data that reflect services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance abuse related problems in the current or prior fiscal year. TANF youth are identified in ACES. AOD Treatment and AOD Treatment needs are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database.

A total of 24,885 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2014 were identified for this measure. Of these, 1,757 youth were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an AOD treatment need. A total of 785 youth were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 44.7%. The data suggest that 7.1% of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 during FY 2014 had AOD treatment needs. These counts include Child Only TANF children.

This measure is updated once a year. The most recent update was prepared on August 12, 2015. Numerators and denominators for each year are updated when the measure is recalculated, and differ from those in RDA's reports for FY 2012 and FY 2013. Changes are due to data updates and reporting improvements. See page 70 for similar information on TANF adults.

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Barometer Measure 22: Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)



Definition of Measure

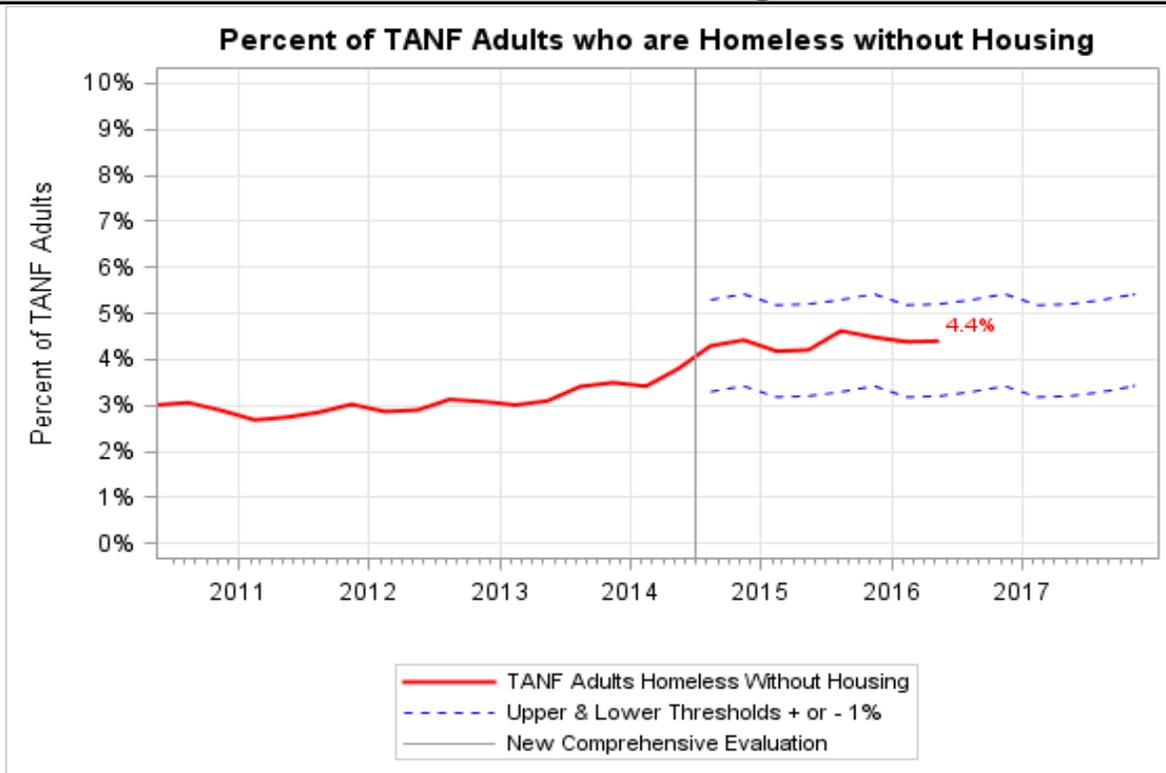
Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth needing mental health treatment. Age is measured at the mid-point of each fiscal year. Mental health need is identified through medical records and service files. Any receipt of mental health services through the DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR/MH); prescribed psychotropic medications; or mental health related medical diagnoses in defined categories is considered an indication of mental health need. Receipt of treatment is defined as outpatient mental health services through a Regional Support Network or mental health services provided through the client's Medicaid medical benefit, including management of mental health conditions in a primary care setting or Medicaid-paid tribal mental health encounters. Mental health needs and treatment are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Integrated Client Database. These data were prepared on August 12, 2015, and will be updated annually.

A total of 24,885 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2014 were identified for this measure. Of these, 7,814 youth were identified with MH treatment needs and 4,981 received treatment. Treatment rates for younger children, ages 5 to 11, were somewhat higher with 7,227 children receiving treatment out of 10,220 younger children needing it. Some 23% of younger children, as opposed to 31% of older children, were identified as having treatment needs in FY 2014.

Treatment needs are lower for TANF children than for TANF adults, and treatment rates for children in need are higher than for TANF adults. This measure includes Child Only TANF children. See page 71 for information on TANF adults.

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Barometer Measure 23: Percent of TANF Adults who are Homeless without Housing



Definition of Measure

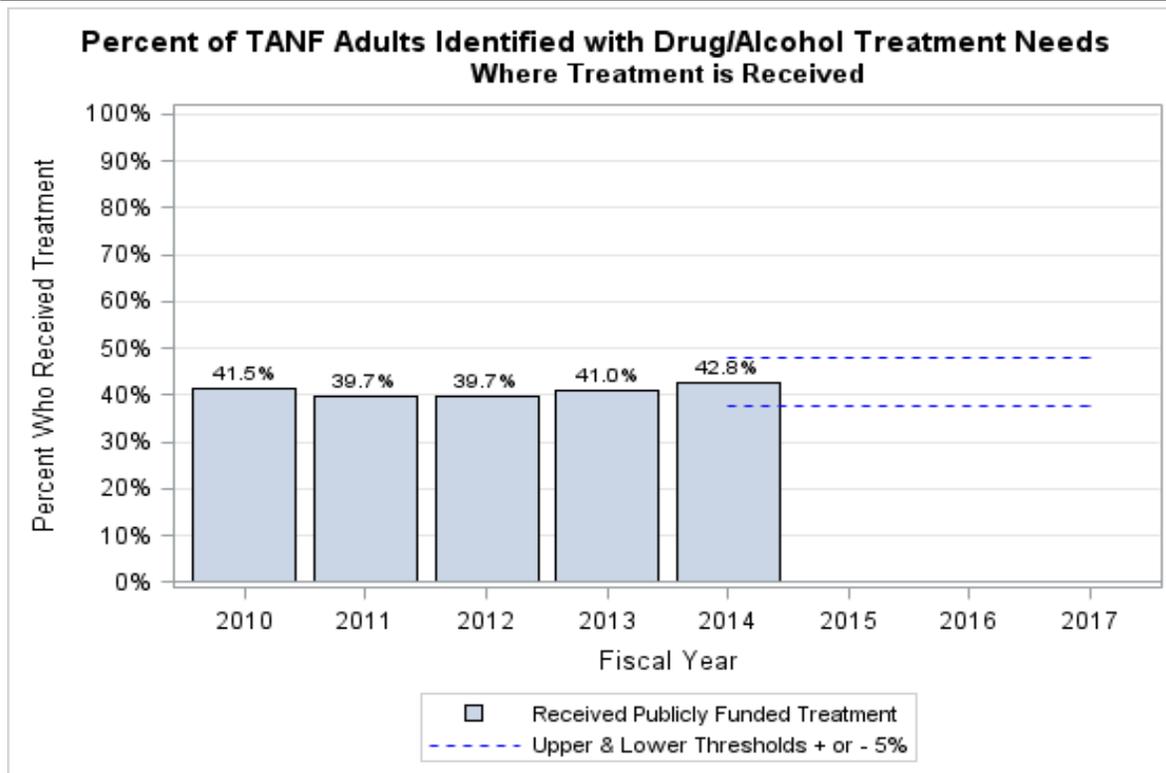
Percent of TANF adults recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who reported being homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF adults during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES data system. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 29,767 adults received TANF during each quarter of FY 2015. Of these, an average of 1,269 adults were identified as homeless without housing. Homeless with housing generally includes people who are staying with family or friends, or using shelters. Homeless without housing generally indicates living in vehicles or out of doors, and indicates the greatest risk. Assistance recipients are asked to report housing status at each application for benefits and eligibility review and a housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF adult population that was homeless without housing in a quarter was 4.3% in FY 2015 and 4.5% in FY 2016. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015 data.

The number of TANF adults who were homeless without housing was 1,117 during Q2 2016, 5.8% fewer than in Q2 2015. The number of homeless adults on TANF dropped by 4.8% and the number of TANF adults dropped by 10.0% over the same period. The Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process adopted in July 2014 asks a screening question and 5 follow-up questions about housing needs. The prior CE asked no housing questions. This measure does not use CE data directly, but the current CE process appears to have improved the coding of housing status on eligibility records.

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Barometer Measure 24: Alcohol or Drug Treatment Received (Adults)



Definition of Measure

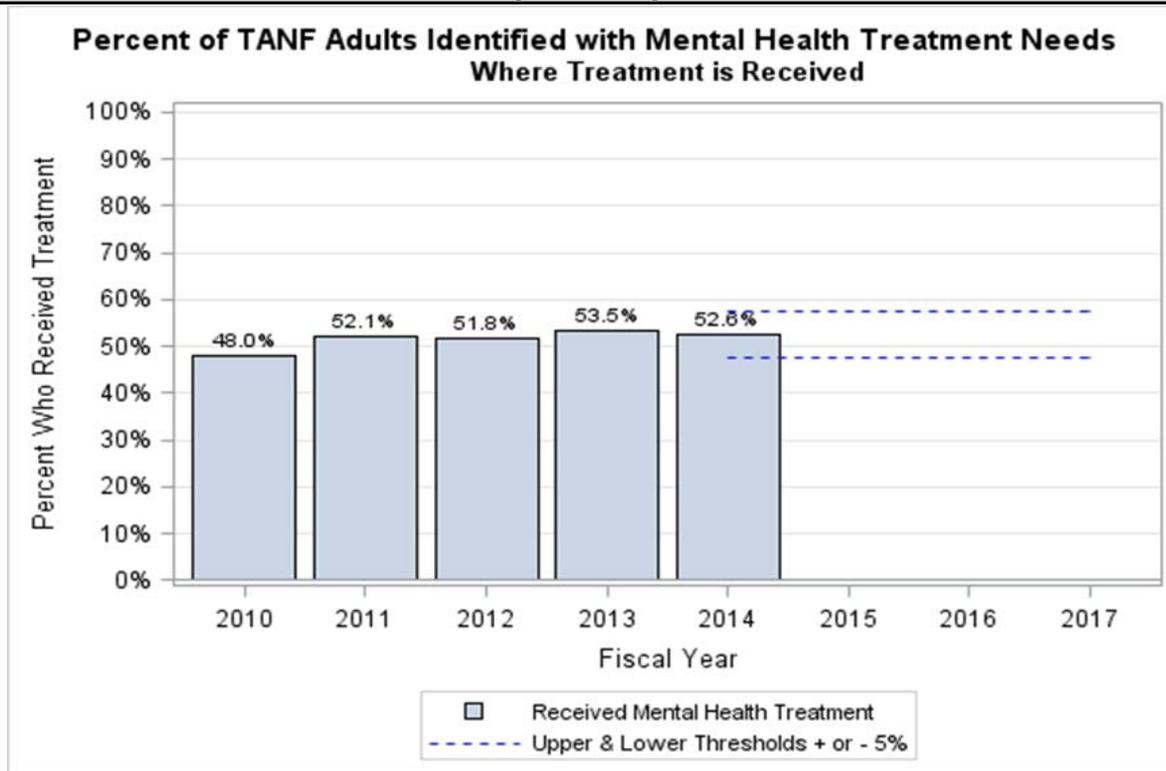
Percent of TANF adults identified as in need of drug or alcohol (AOD) treatment where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded AOD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults identified as needing AOD treatment. AOD treatment need is indicated by medical and administrative data that reflect services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance abuse related problems during the current or prior fiscal year. TANF adults are identified in ACES. AOD Treatment and AOD treatment needs are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database.

A total of 63,859 TANF adults in FY 2014 were identified for this measure. Of these, 11,306 were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an AOD treatment need. A total of 4,838 adults were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 42.8%. The data suggest that 17.7% of TANF adults during FY 2014 had AOD treatment needs.

This measure is updated once a year. The most recent update was prepared on August 12, 2015. Numerators and denominators are for each year are updated when the measure is recalculated, and differ from those in RDA's reports in FY 2012 and FY 2013. Changes are due to data updates and reporting improvements. See page 67 for similar information on TANF children ages 12-17.

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Barometer Measure 25: Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)



Definition of Measure

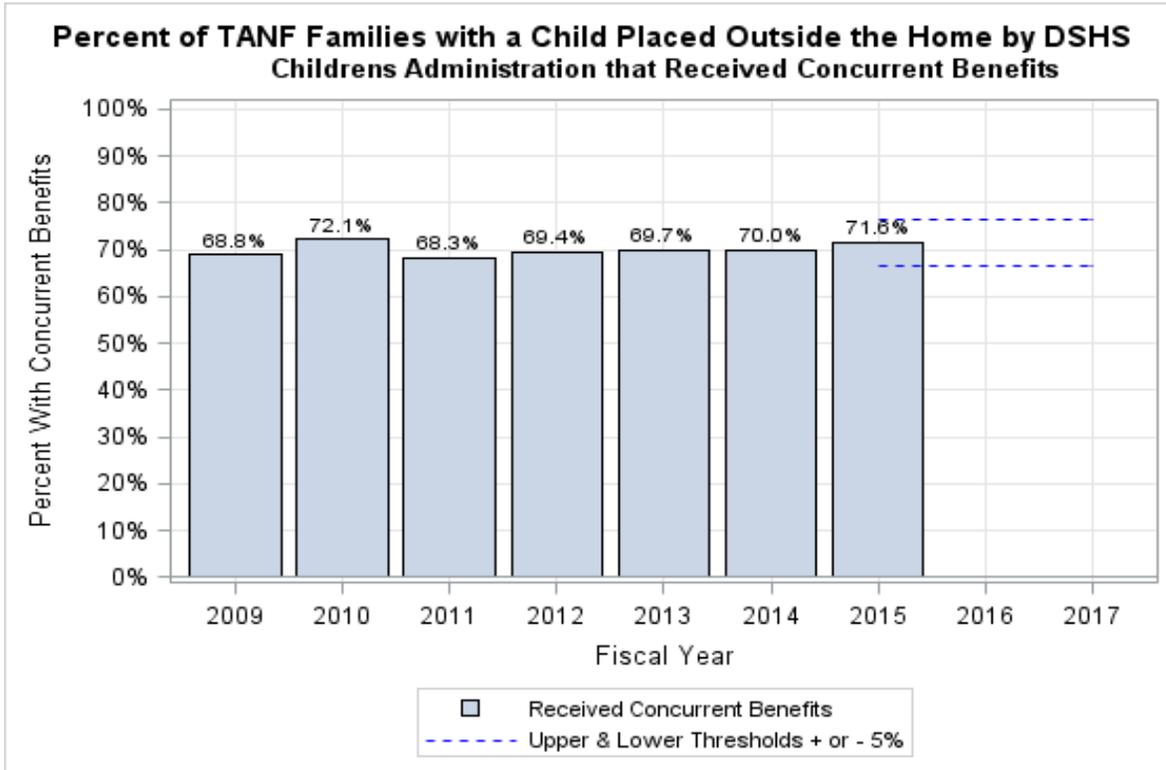
Percent of TANF adults identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults needing mental health treatment. Mental health need is indicated through medical and service files. Any receipt of mental health services through the DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR/MH); prescribed psychotropic medications; or mental health-related medical diagnoses in defined categories is considered an indication of mental health need. Receipt of treatment is defined as outpatient mental health services through a Regional Support Network or mental health services provided through the client's Medicaid medical benefit, including management of mental health conditions in a primary care setting or Medicaid-paid tribal mental health encounters. Mental health needs and treatment are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Integrated Client Database. These data were prepared on August 12, 2015 and will be updated annually.

A total of 63,859 TANF adults in FY 2014 were identified for this measure. Of these, 26,910 adults were identified as having a mental health need. A total of 14,165 of these adults received treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 52.6%. The data suggest that 42% of TANF adults were identified as having mental health treatment needs during FY 2014.

Treatment needs are higher for TANF adults for than TANF children, and treatment rates for TANF adults in need are lower than for TANF children. See page 68 for similar information on TANF children.

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Barometer Measure 26: Percent of TANF Families With a Child Outside the Home Receiving Concurrent Benefits



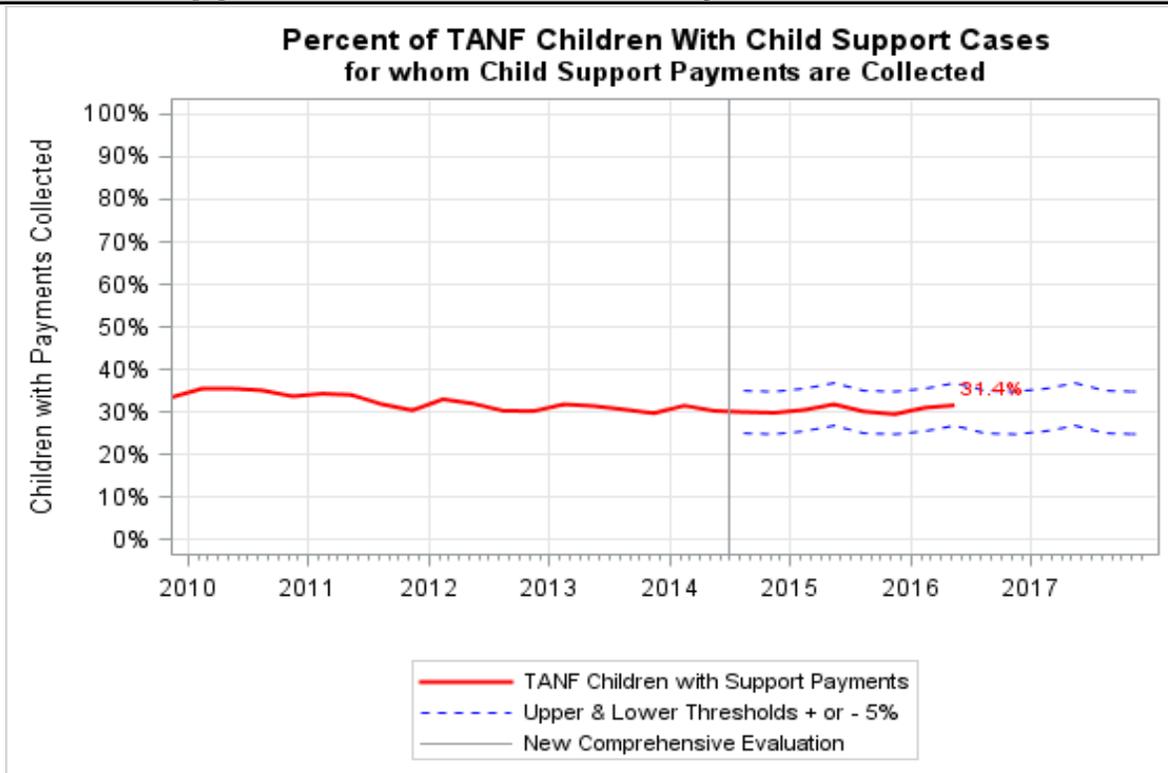
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF families with a child placed outside the home by DSHS Children's Administration (CA) that received concurrent benefits (when eligible). The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF households receiving a TANF payment through participation in the concurrent benefit program during the fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF households in which a child was placed outside the home by CA during the fiscal year. Data were obtained from DSHS Research and Data Analysis. Data as of May 2016.

A total of 1,205 TANF households with children removed by CA were identified in FY 2015 for this measure. Of these, 863 or 71.6% were receiving concurrent benefits. The concurrent benefit program allows for the continuation of a TANF cash grant to a family from whom a child has been removed by CA and placed with a licensed or unlicensed caregiver, either of whom could be a relative. CA must expect the absence to be temporary (180 days or less) and that the child will be reunified with the family of removal. For more information see: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/dshs-children%E2%80%99s-administrationtanf-concurrent-benefit-program-costs-and-reunifications-sfy-2009-removals>

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Barometer Measure 27: Percent of TANF Children With Child Support Cases for whom Payments are Collected



Definition of Measure

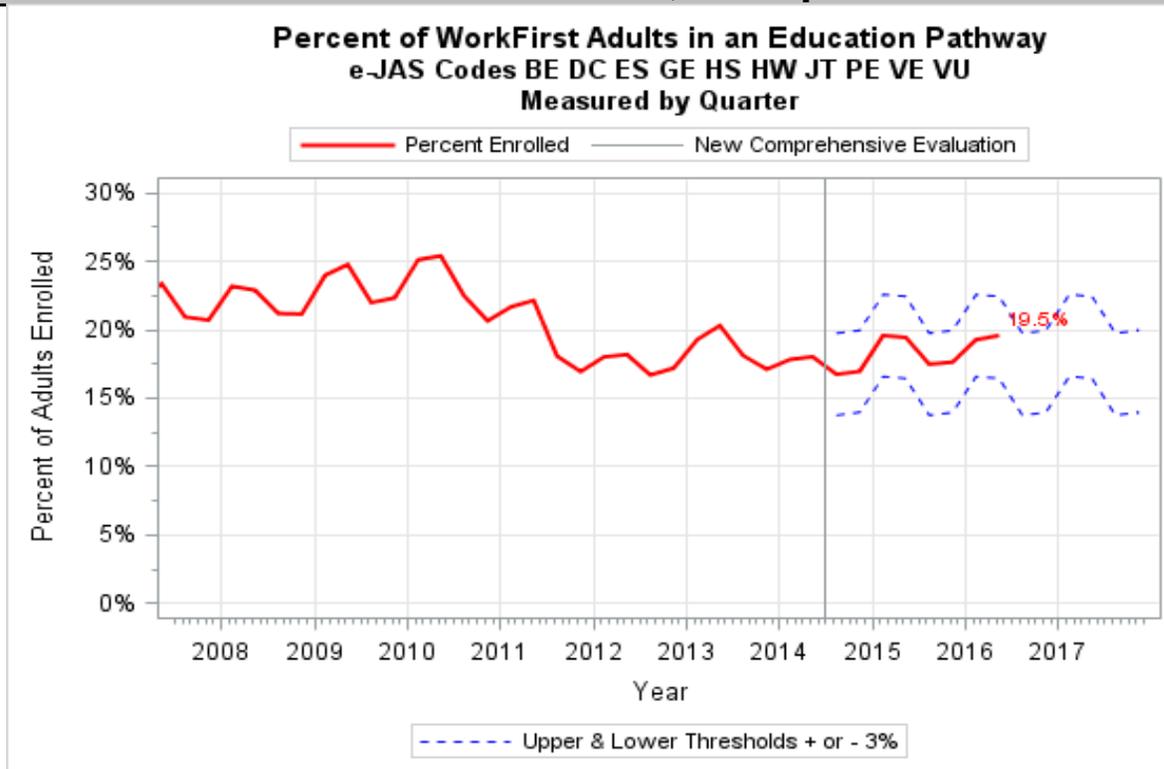
Percent of TANF children with child support cases for whom payments were collected during the quarter. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children with a child support payment collected from the non-custodial parent (NCP) during the quarter. The denominator is the total number of TANF/SFA children with an open child support case during the quarter. Data source is DSHS-ESA EMAPS and the Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS). The data shown were produced on July 6, 2016.

An average of 61,726 children received TANF during each quarter of 2015. Of these, an average of 38,582 TANF children had open child support cases. Payments were received on behalf of an average of 11,685 children, or 30.3% of those with open child support cases. In 2015, 62.5% of TANF children had an open child support case.

The Economic Services Administration Strategic Plan also has a child support measure: E1.3 Percent of current child support collected. E1.3 measures the percent of child support dollars owed that are paid, with a target of 67%. In 2015, 65.8% of the dollars owed statewide (\$752 million), were paid (\$495 million). The child support enforcement system served approximately 1 million clients in FY 2015, and TANF recipients make up only a small portion of that overall system. Barometer 27 is measured in terms of percent of open support cases that receive payments, not percent of payments owed that are received. Some open child support cases never result in a payment obligation.

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Barometer Measure 28: Adults in Education Pathway All Education Codes, Unduplicated



Definition of Measure

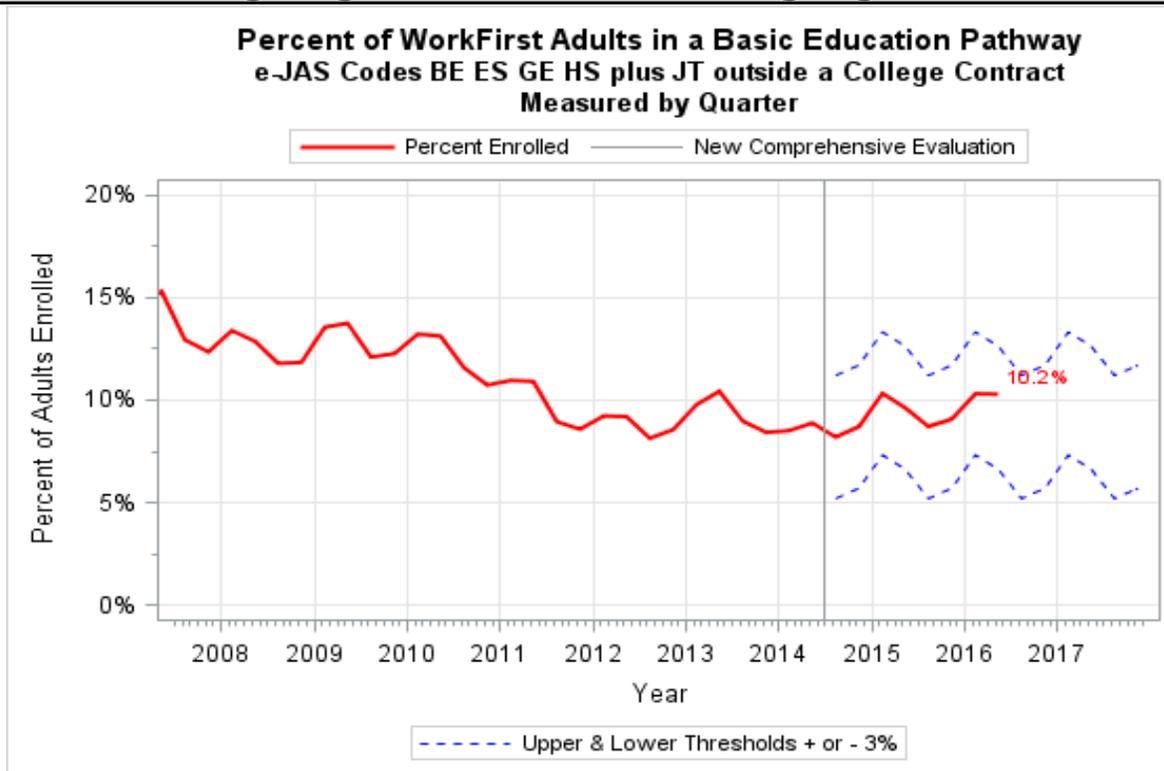
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), DC (degree completion), ES (English as a second language), GE (GED preparation); HS (attending high school); HW (high wage-high demand Training); JT (job skills enhancement training); PE (customized job skills training); VE (vocational education) and VU (vocational education - unapproved). VU is the component used when an adult is enrolled in full-time vocational education does not qualify to be counted toward federal work participation requirements. LS (life skills training) has been dropped from this measure due to stakeholder input. The denominator for this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 25,153 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2016. An average of 4,626 adults were enrolled in one of the education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of education pathway components dropped after July 2011 with the implementation of voluntary suspension of work requirements for parents with young children under ESSB 5921. Thresholds are based on FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations began. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 18.4% during FY 2016, up from 18.0% in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for many of these components, see pages 31-32 and 35-36.

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Barometer Measure 29: Basic Education Pathway including English as a Second Language



Definition of Measure

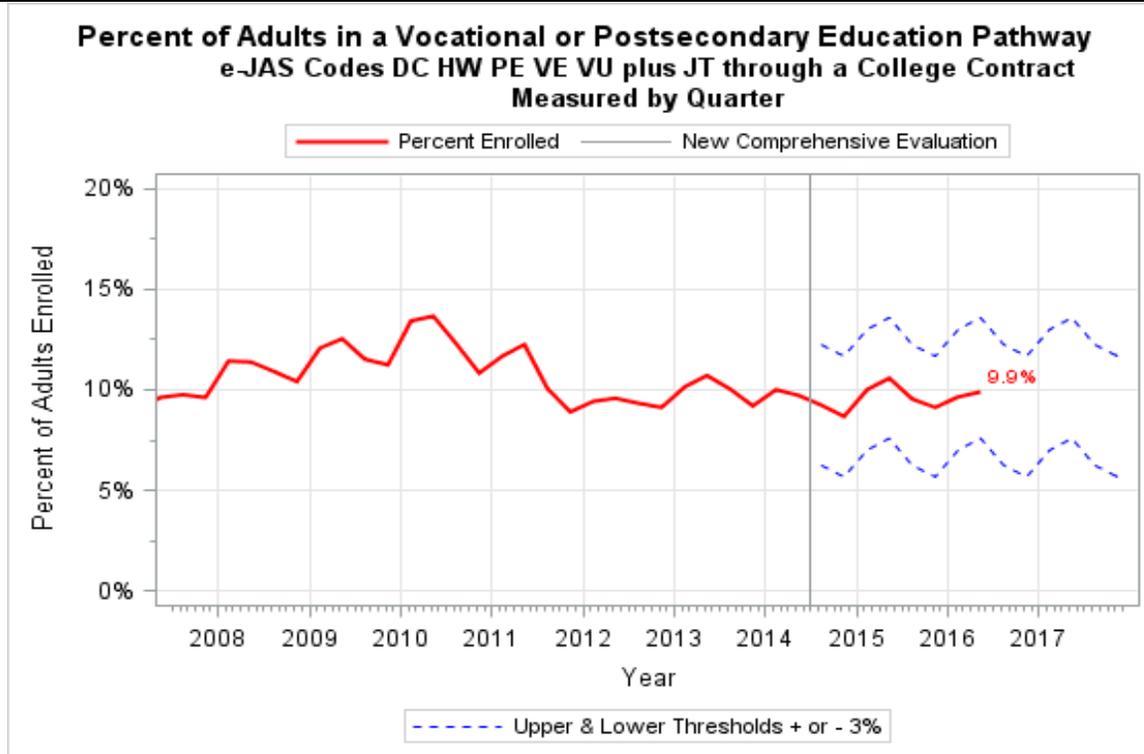
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in basic education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), ES (English as a second language), GE (high school equivalency preparation), HS (attending high school), and JT if provided outside a CTC college contract. JT outside the CTC college contract setting is short-term training related to employment that is not related to a specific occupation -- often it is part-time English as a second language training. JT within a CTC college contract is usually part-time vocational or postsecondary education and is included as part of Barometer 30. Components in this measure have been revised due to stakeholder input. The denominator of this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 25,153 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2016. An average of 2,398 adults were enrolled in one of the basic education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of the basic education pathway components dropped after July 2011 with the implementation of voluntary suspension of work requirements for parents with young children under ESSB 5921. Thresholds are based on FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations began. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the basic education pathway was 9.5% during FY 2016, up from 9.1% in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 35-36. Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 96-97.

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Barometer Measure 30: Vocational Education Pathway



Definition of Measure

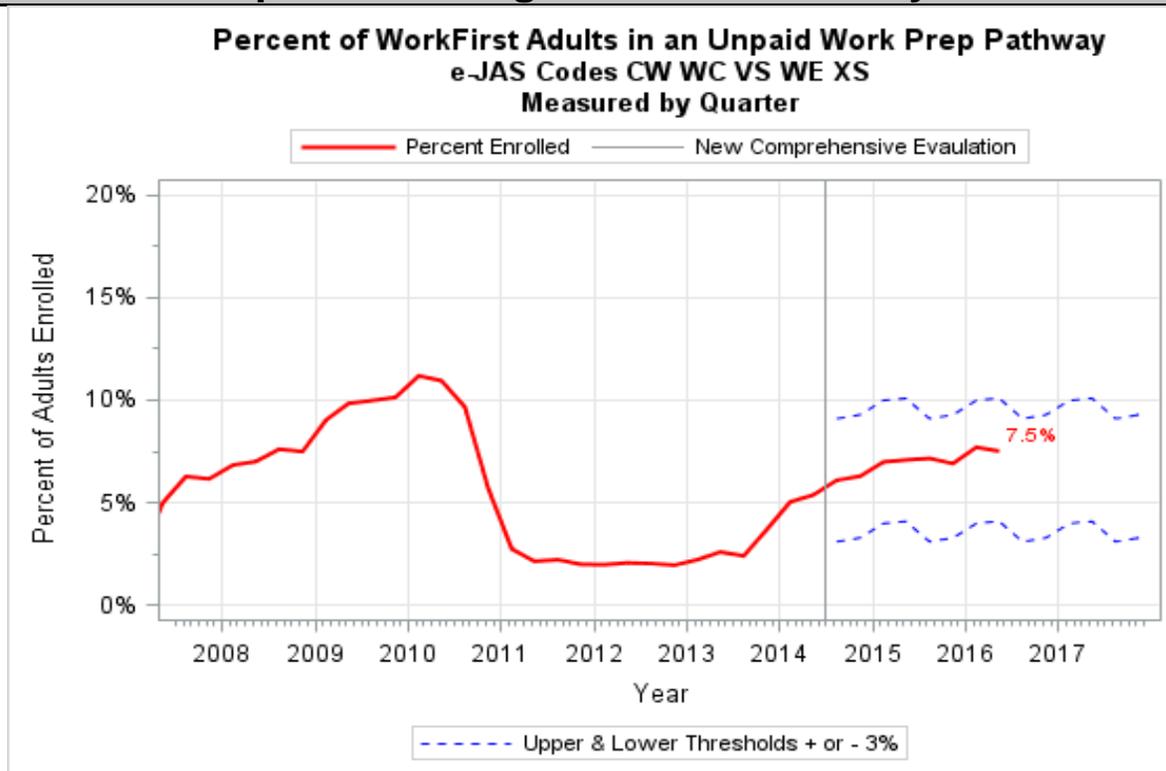
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged vocational or postsecondary education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: DC (degree completion), HW (high wage high demand training), PE (customized job skills training), VE (vocational education), and VU (vocational education - unapproved). DC is used for adults who are enrolled in a 4-year college or university. JT (job skills training) is used in CTC college contract settings to indicate part-time vocational or postsecondary education and has been added to this measure based on stakeholder input. JT in other settings indicates basic education. VE can include enrollment in I-BEST, a CTC program that combines vocational education with basic skill training. VU is the component used when an adult is enrolled in full-time vocational education that does not qualify to be counted toward federal work participation requirements. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. The measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 25,153 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2016. An average of 2,390 adults were enrolled in one of the postsecondary education pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations began. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the postsecondary education pathway was 9.5% in FY 2016, unchanged from FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 31-32. Employment related outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education are provided on pages 53-54, 56, 84, 88, and 92. Educational outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 98-99.

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Barometer Measure 31: Unpaid Work Preparation Work Experience Programs and Voluntary Services



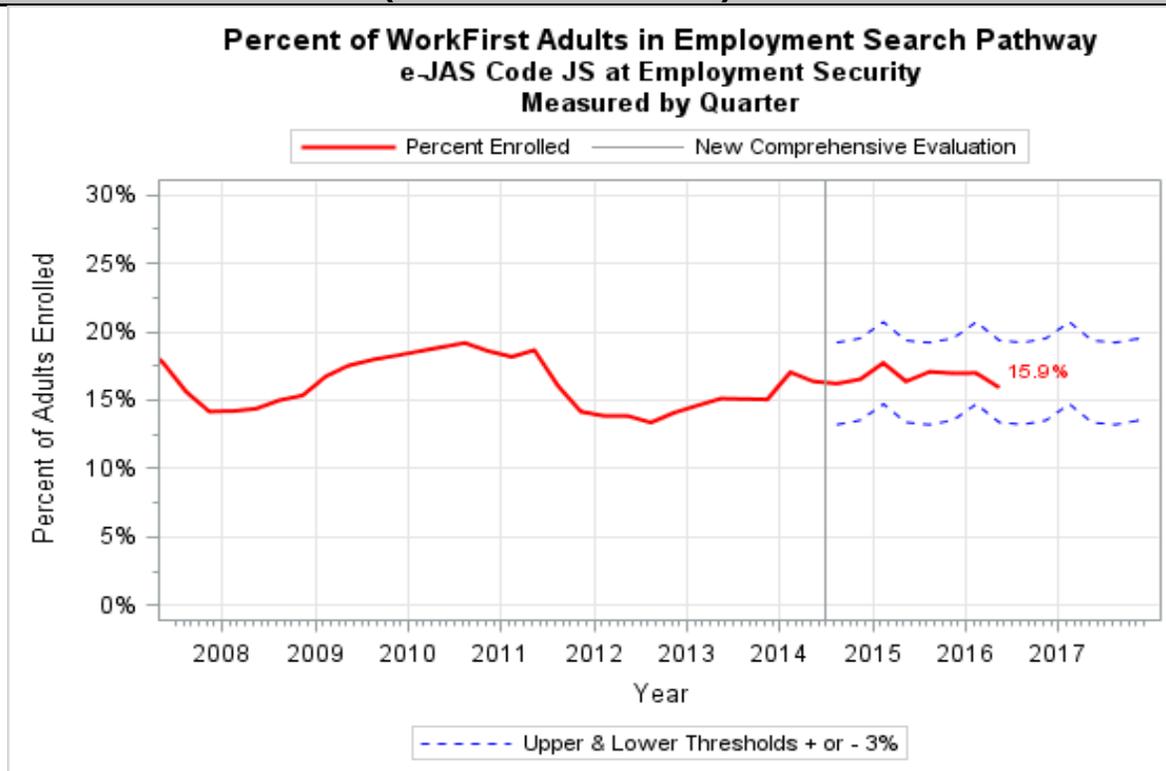
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in an unpaid work experience or volunteer activity. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CW and WC (Community Works); VS (Voluntary Community Service); WE (Work Experience); and XS (Structured Community Service). CW was unpaid community service arranged by Department of Commerce contractors. It was phased out in late 2010 for budget reasons. A revised version coded as WC was re-introduced in the fall of 2013. VS is used by parents who volunteer at their children's preschool or daycare programs. WE is currently used by Limited English Program contractors and by Department of Commerce contractors. The Commerce version is called the Career Development program -- an unpaid work assignment supporting an educational program. Enrollment, for this measure, includes only the time spent in an approved worksite. Time spent developing worksites or between worksites is not included. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. The measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and e-JAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 25,153 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2016. An average of 1,829 adults were enrolled one of the unpaid work preparation components during each of those quarters. Use of unpaid work preparation components dropped to 2.0% in FY 2012 due to the phase out of the CW and XS components. Use of unpaid work experience increased in the fall of 2013, when the Community Works program was re-introduced. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in unpaid work activities was 7.3% in FY 2016, up from 6.5% in FY 2015. For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 33-24.

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Barometer Measure 32: Employment Search Pathway (ESD Job Search)



Definition of Measure

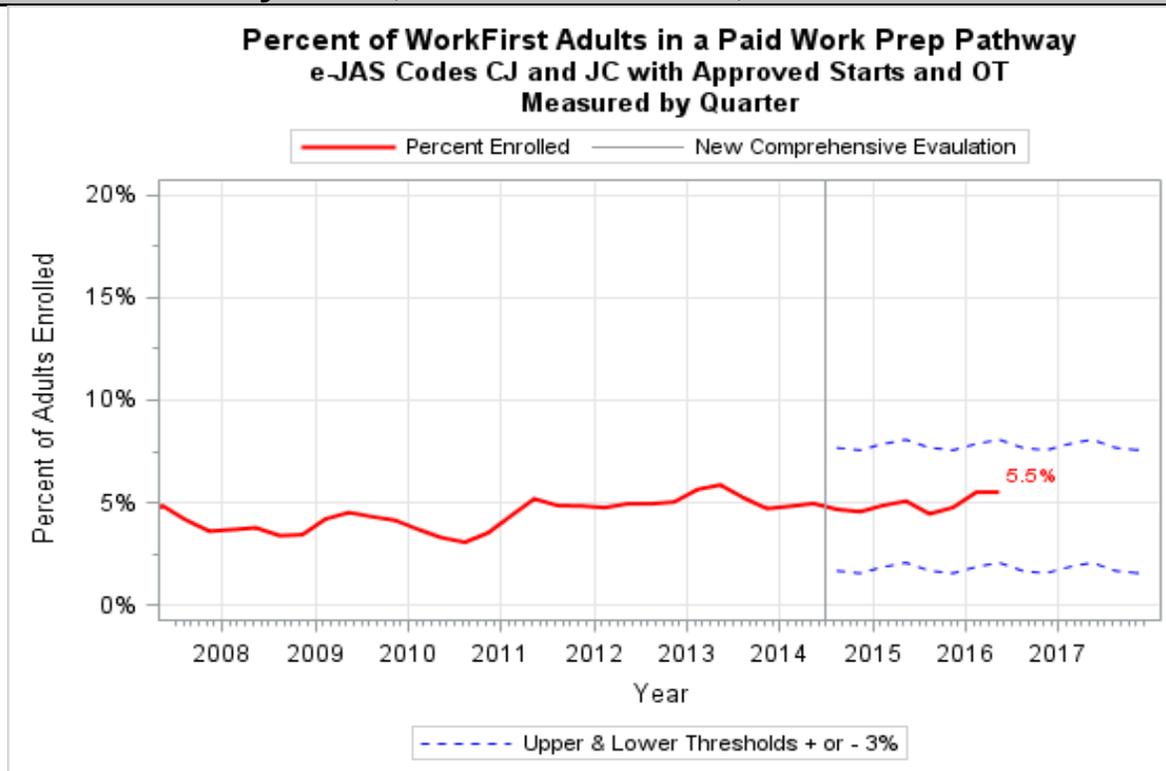
Percent of TANF adults in Employment Security (ESD) job search. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to ESD job search in the quarter, as indicated by the e-JAS component code JS with no contractor code indicating a non-ESD provider. ESD redesigned its job search services in 2011 and has offered them under the name of Career Scope since July 2012. The denominator for this measure is the number of TANF adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 25,153 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2016. An average of 4,197 adults were enrolled in ESD job search/Career Scope during each of those quarters. Use of the employment search pathway dropped after July 2011 with the implementation of voluntary suspension of work requirements for parents with young children under ESSB 5921. A Lean project to improve the quality of referrals and communication between DSHS and ESD was implemented in December 2013-January 2014. The percent of WorkFirst adults served in ESD Job Search was 14.9% in calendar year 2013, before the Lean project. Percents were 16.5% during calendar year 2014, 16.6% during FY 2015, and 16.7% in FY 2016. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations began.

For monthly enrollment counts for this pathway, see pages 29-30. Employment related outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 53-54, 55, 83, 87, and 91.

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Barometer Measure 33: Paid Work Preparation Pathway Community Jobs, Job Connection, and OJT



Definition of Measure

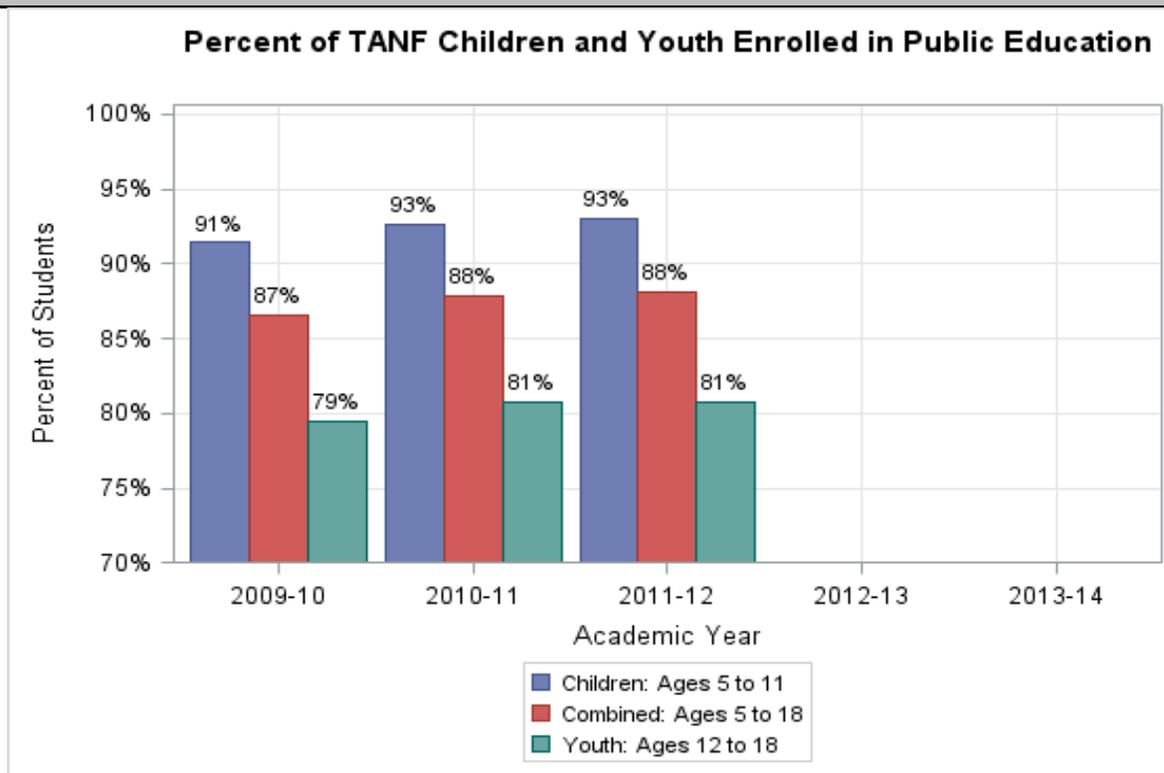
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in a paid work preparation activity. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CJ (Community Jobs); JC (Job Connection); and OT (On the Job Training). Community Jobs and Job Connections are operated by the Department of Commerce. Community Jobs may last for up to 6 months and are developed for WorkFirst adults with barriers to employment. Job Connection placements are shorter and provide a work record for adults without recent work history, but without other barriers to employment. OT is provided to a handful of WorkFirst adults through the Employment Security Department. Enrollment, for this measure, includes only time spent in an approved worksite. Time spent developing worksites or between worksites is not included. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2016.

An average of 25,153 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2016. An average of 1,258 adults were enrolled one of the paid work preparation pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations began. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in paid work preparation activities was 5.0% in FY 2016, up from 4.7% in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 33-34. Employment related outcomes for this group of components are provided on pages 53-54, 57, 85, 89, and 93.

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Barometer Measure 34: Percent of TANF Children and Youth Enrolled in K-12 Public Education



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF children who were enrolled in public education during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of children in WorkFirst households who were enrolled in public schools in Washington State for one or more months during the academic year (AY). (Children from Child Only cases were not included.) Academic years run from September through August. Data for AY 2011-12 does not include children who were new to TANF during July and August 2012. Results were obtained from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) INVEST 2012 database and were published by RDA in June 2014.

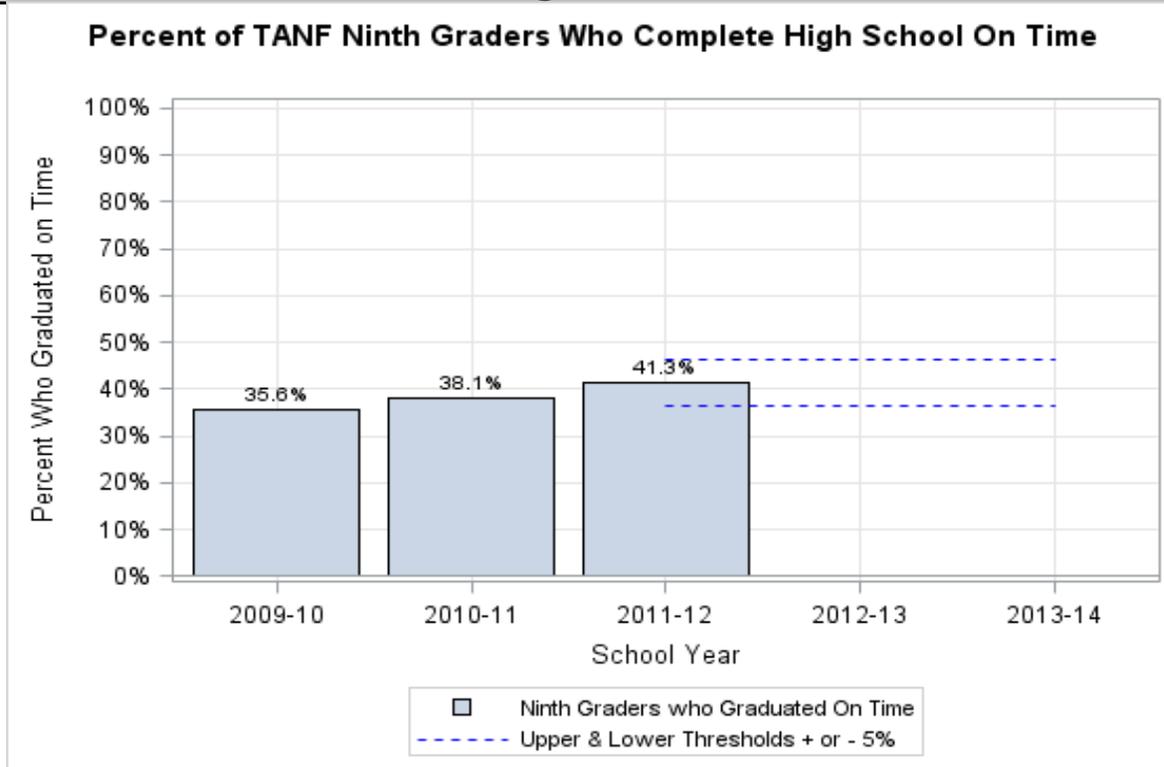
A total of 68,939 children (excluding Child Only cases) received TANF during AY 2009-10; 69,802 during AY 2010-11; and 50,000 during the first ten months of AY 2011-12. Eighty-seven percent (59,605) of TANF children were enrolled in public education in AY 2009-10; 88% (61,271) in AY 2010-11; and 88% (44,041) in AY 2011-12. Enrollment averaged 92% over the three years for children age 5 through 11 and 80% for youth age 12 through 18.

Homelessness (including housing instability) and behavior health conditions (substance abuse and/or mental illness) were associated with lower school enrollment levels. For further details, and details on the INVEST database, see: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/education-measures-children-tanf>

This measure has not been updated since 2014. DSHS is in discussions with OFM's Education Research and Data Center to determine how to produce updates in the future.

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Barometer Measure 35: Percent of TANF Youth who Graduated from High School On Time



Definition of Measure

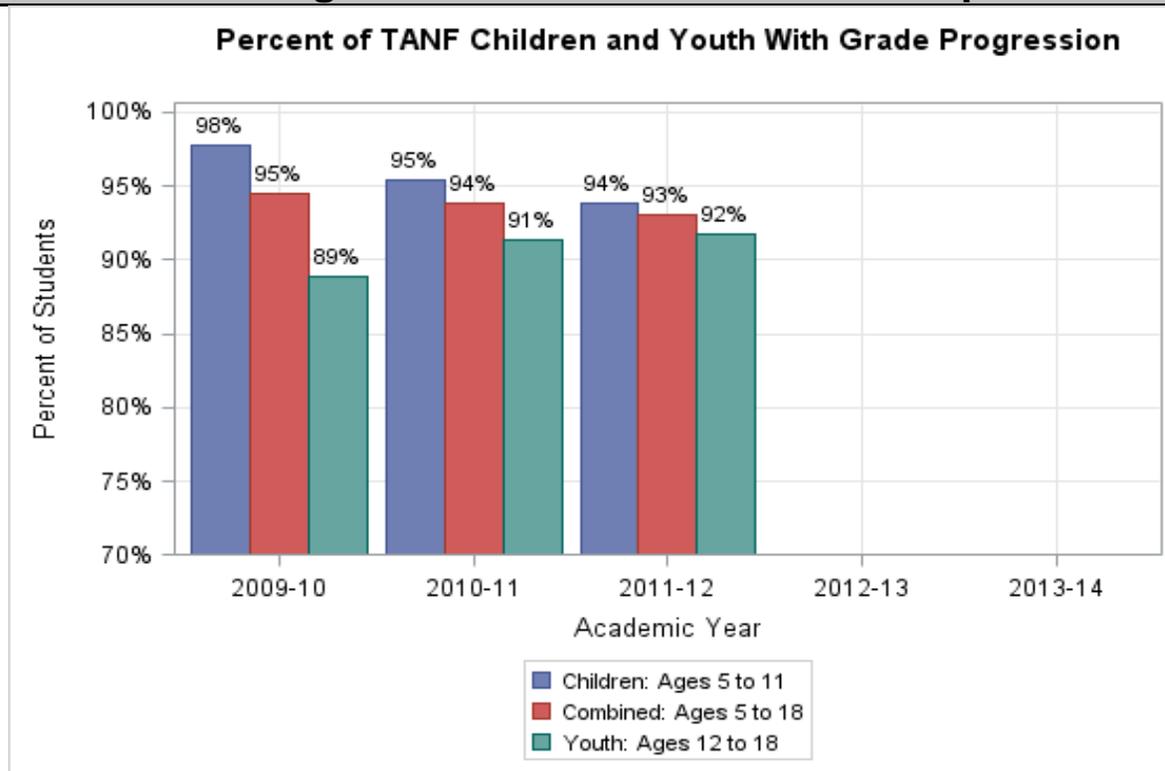
Percent of TANF youth who graduate on time. The numerator of this measure is the number of ninth graders in WorkFirst households who graduated within four academic years. (Youth in Child Only cases were not included.) Results for 2009-10 are for youth who were TANF recipients and first-time ninth-graders during the 2006-07 school year. Results for 2010-11 are for first-time ninth graders from the 2007-08 school year, and so on. Results were obtained from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) INVEST data base and were published by RDA in June 2014.

3,181 TANF youth (excluding youth in Child Only cases) were first-time ninth graders in 2006-07 and expected to graduate in 2009-10. 3,024 TANF youth were ninth graders in 2007-08 and expected to graduate in 2010-11. 3,034 TANF youth were ninth graders in 2008-09 and expected to graduate to in 2011-12. Thirty-six percent of the ninth graders from 2006-07 (n=1,131), 38% of the ninth graders from 2007-08 (n=1,151), and 41% of the ninth graders in 2008-09 graduated on time (n=1,251). On-time graduation is measured using education records, not TANF case records. For more information, including results for students with housing instability and behavioral health concerns, see: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/education-measures-children-tanf>

This measure has not been updated since 2014. DSHS is in discussions with OFM's Education Research and Data Center to determine how to produce updates in the future.

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Barometer Measure 36: Percent of TANF Children and Youth who Progressed to the Next Grade as Expected



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF school-age children in a given year who progressed to the next grade level as expected. This measure uses children in WorkFirst households during the academic year (AY) who had valid grade information for the prior AY in public schools in Washington State. (Children in Child Only cases were not included.) Academic years run from September through August. Data for AY 2011-12 does not include children who were new to TANF during July and August 2012. Results were obtained from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) INVEST 2012 database and were published by RDA in June 2014.

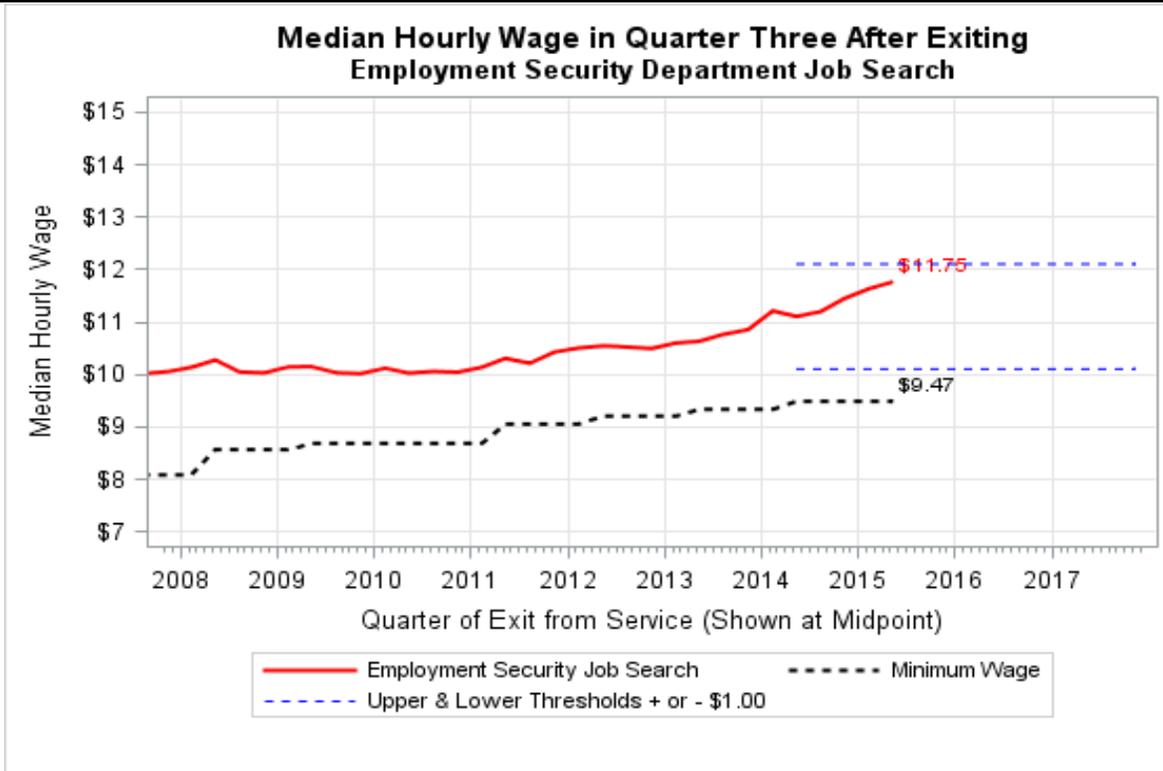
A total of 53,454 TANF students from AY 2009-10 (excluding Child Only cases) had information on grade level during the prior year. Totals for the next two years were: 56,143 TANF students from AY 2010-11; and 40,356 from the first ten months of AY 2011-12. Ninety-five percent of TANF students (n=50,500) had progressed from the previous grade as expected to reach AY 2009-10. Grade progression was 94% (n=52,732 students) to AY 2010-11 and 93% (n=37,539 students) to AY 2011-12. Grade progression averaged 96% over the three years for children age 5 through 11 and 91% for youth age 12 through 18.

Homelessness (including housing instability) and behavioral health conditions (substance abuse and/or mental illness) were associated with lower levels of grade progression. For further details, and details on the INVEST database, see: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/education-measures-children-tanf>

This measure has not been updated since 2014. DSHS is in discussions with OFM's Education Research and Data Center to determine how to produce updates in the future.

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Barometer Measure 37: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Employment Security Department Job Search



Definition of Measure

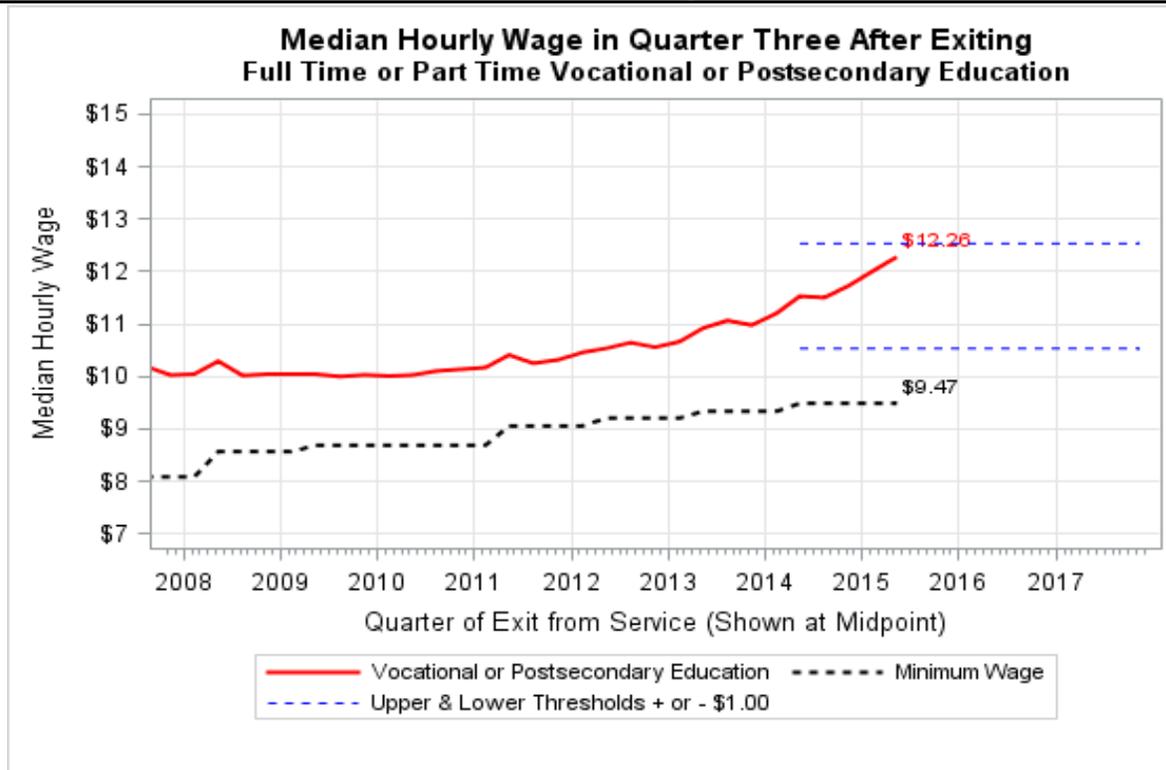
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Employment Security job search. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

An average of 2,468 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 2,384 per quarter (96.6%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.26 per hour during 2011, \$10.97 in FY 2014, and \$11.50 in FY 2015. The Washington State minimum wage during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes. The thresholds for this measure are based on the wage rates in January-March 2015, the first period covered by the current minimum wage. Adults who left services during the second calendar quarter of 2014 were the first group exposed to the current minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 38: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Vocational and Postsecondary Education



Definition of Measure

Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

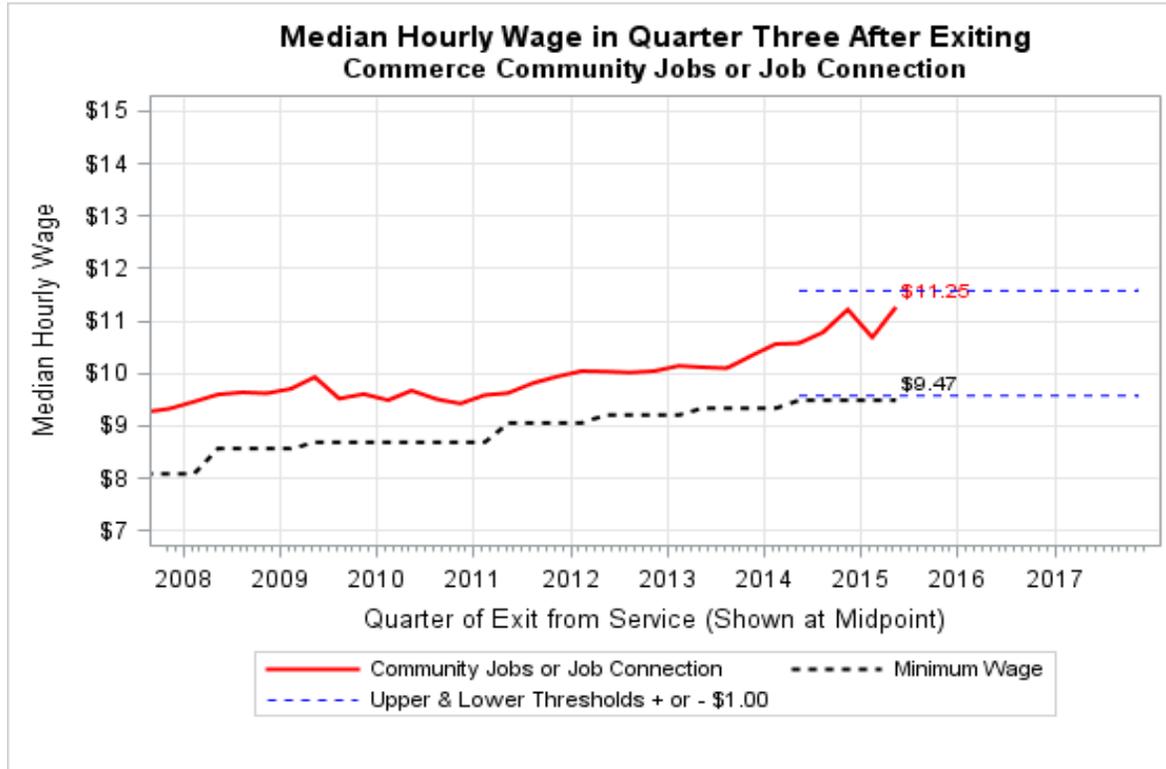
An average of 1,029 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 1,000 per quarter (97.2%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.27 per hour during 2011, \$11.18 in FY 2014, and \$11.87 in FY 2015.

The Washington State minimum wage during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes. The thresholds for this measure are based on the wage rates in January-March 2015, the first period covered by the current minimum wage. Adults who left services during the second calendar quarter of 2014 were the first group exposed to the current minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 39: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



Definition of Measure

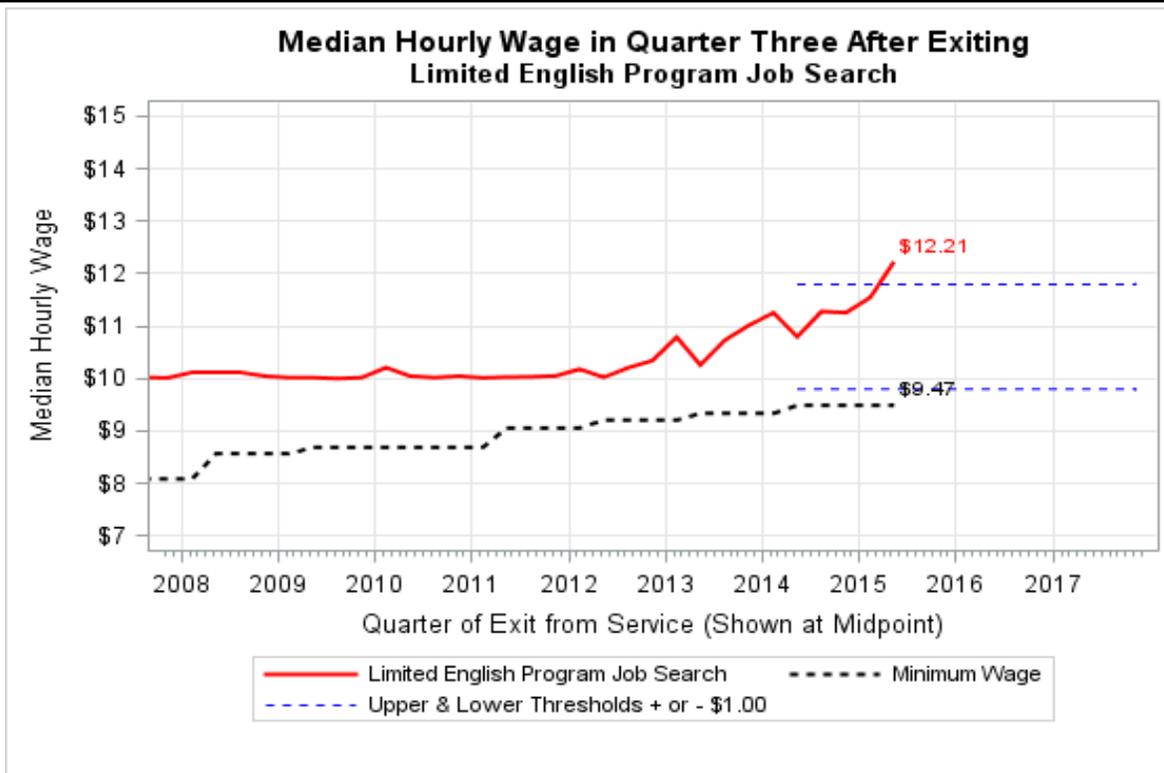
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

An average of 463 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 449 per quarter (95.9%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$9.73 per hour during 2011, \$10.38 in FY 2014, and \$10.97 in FY 2015. The Washington State minimum wage during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes. The thresholds for this measure are based on the wage rates in January-March 2015, the first period covered by the current minimum wage. Adults who left services during the second calendar quarter of 2014 were the first group exposed to the current minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 40: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Limited English Program Job Search



Definition of Measure

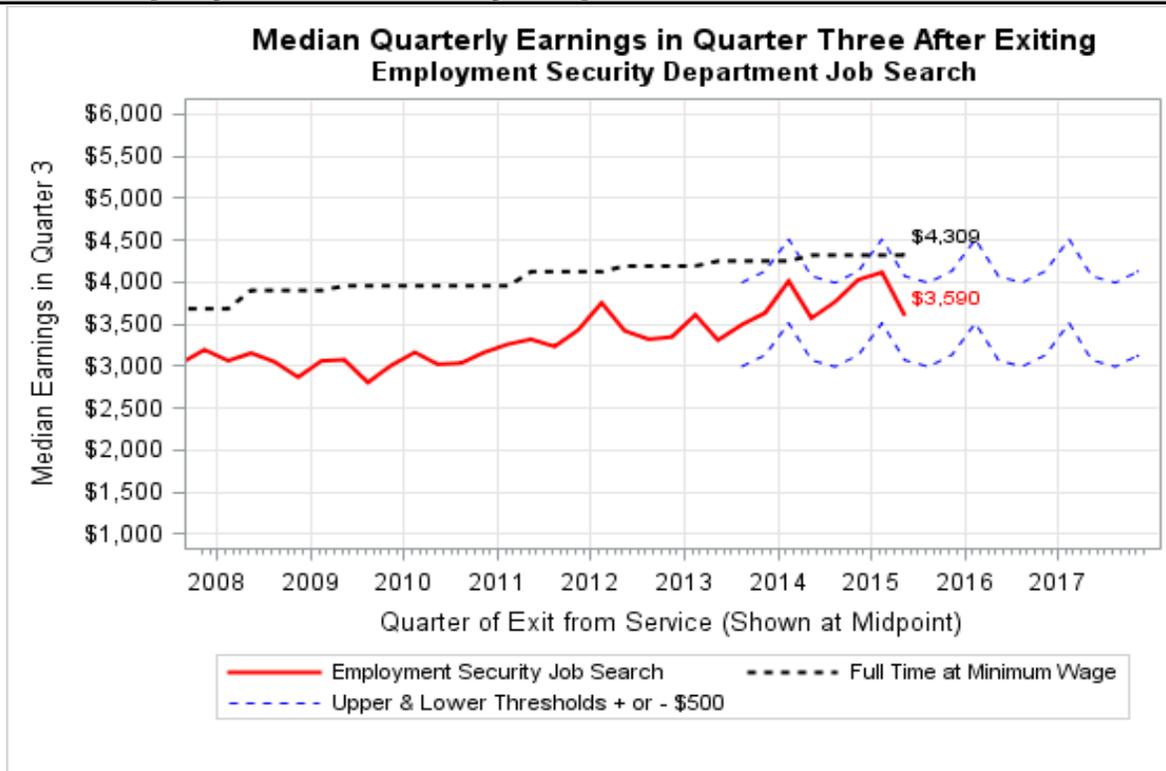
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

An average of 277 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 264 per quarter (95.4%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.01 per hour during 2011, \$10.93 in FY 2014, and \$11.56 in FY 2015. The Washington State minimum wage during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes. The thresholds for this measure are based on the wage rates in January-March 2015, the first period covered by the current minimum wage. Adults who left services during the second calendar quarter of 2014 were the first group exposed to the current minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 41: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Employment Security Department Job Search



Definition of Measure

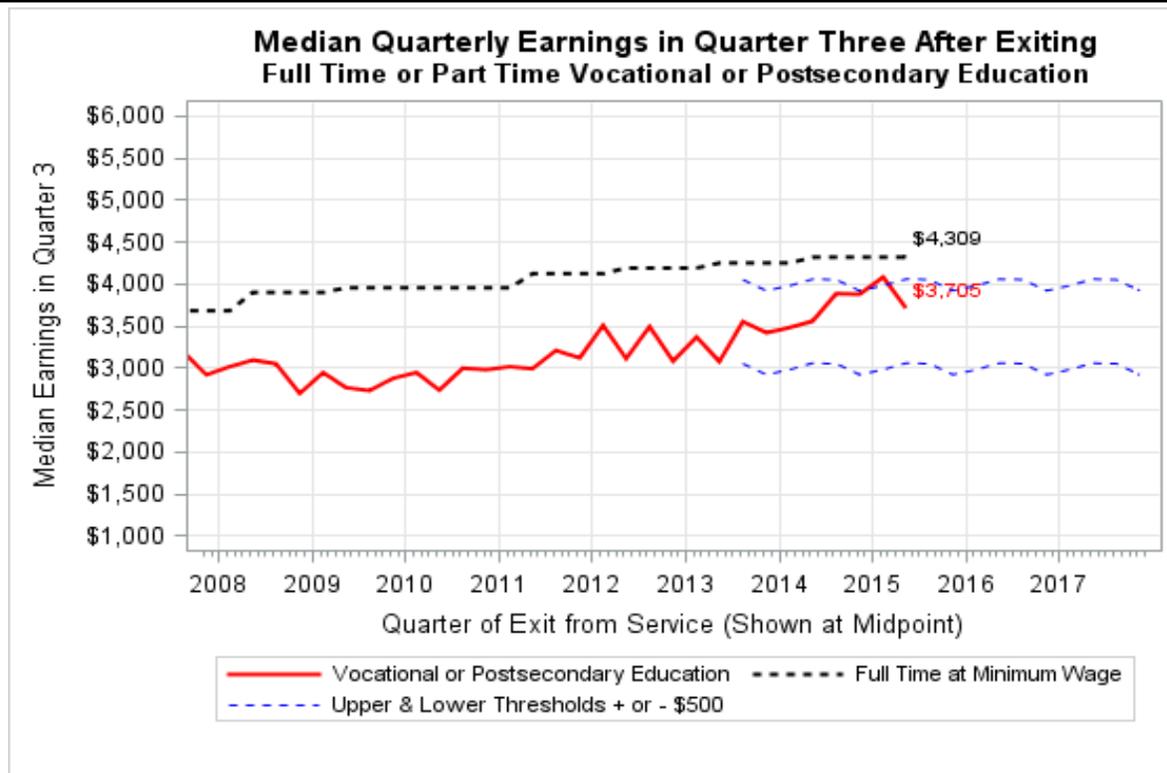
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Employment Security job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

An average of 2,468 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 2,440 per quarter (98.9%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,087 during 2011, \$3,666 in FY 2014, and \$3,868 in FY 2015. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 42: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Vocational and Postsecondary Education



Definition of Measure

Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

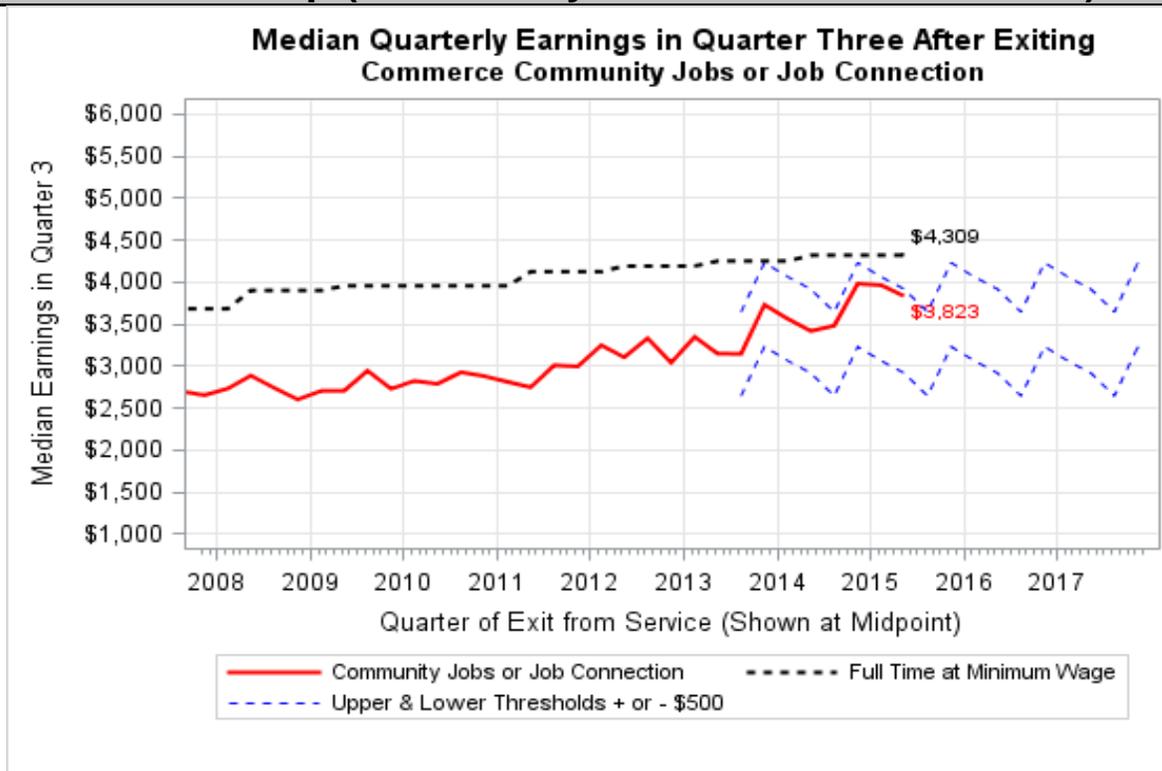
An average of 1,029 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 1,020 per quarter (99.1%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,075 during 2011, \$3,493 in FY 2014, and \$3,881 in FY 2015. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the minimum wage.

Vocational or postsecondary education includes education provided by SBCTC colleges but also includes education provided by public and private four year colleges and by private career schools. In FY 2015, 77% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 43: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



Definition of Measure

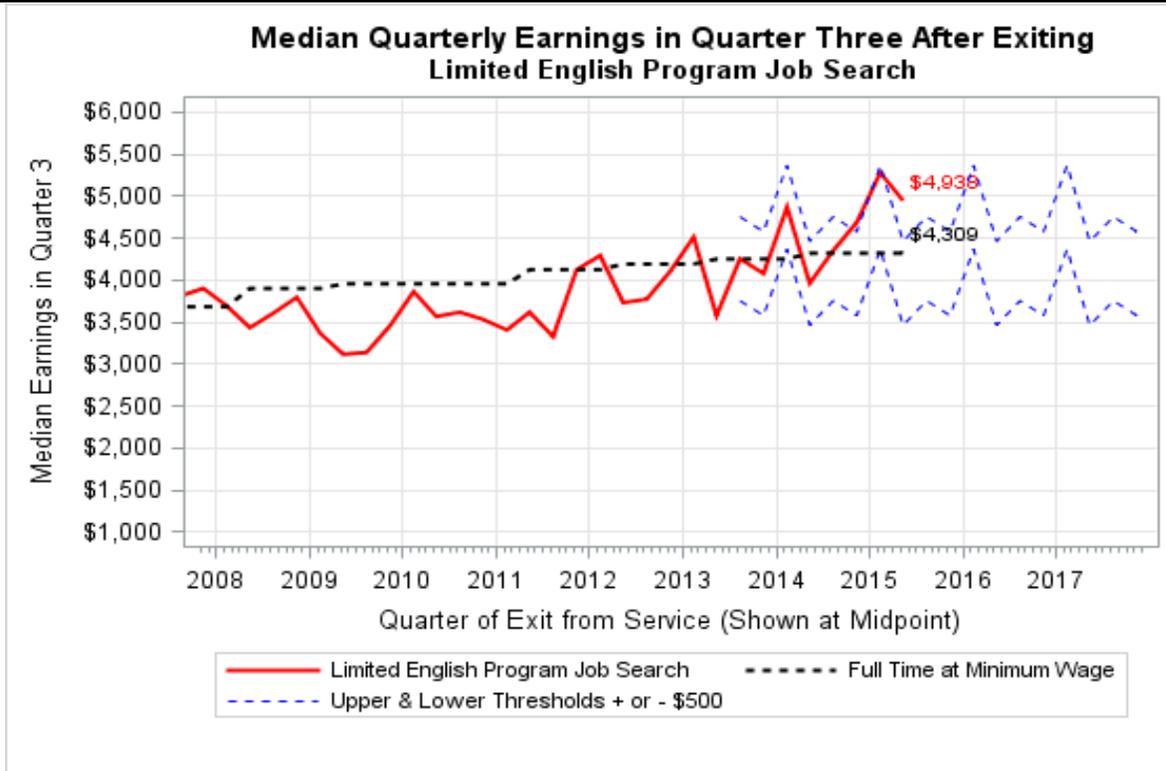
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

An average of 463 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 459 per quarter (99.2%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$2,880 during 2011, \$3,453 in FY 2014 and \$3,804 in FY 2015. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 44: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Limited English Program Job Search



Definition of Measure

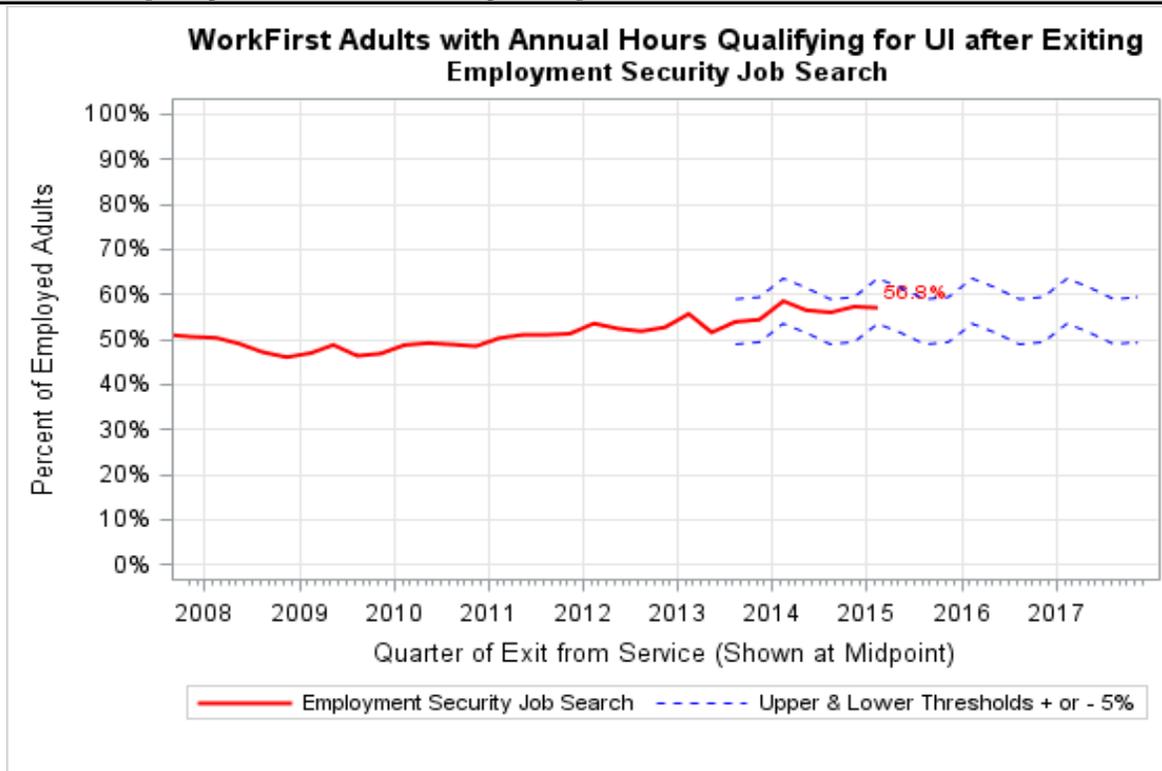
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

An average of 277 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 268 per quarter (96.9%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Data cleaning protocols increase the likelihood that the high earnings shown here are real and do not result from data integrity problems. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,609 during 2011, \$4,280 in FY 2014, and \$4,305 in FY 2015. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 45: Hours Worked in the Year After Employment Security Department Job Search



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving Employment Security job search. The denominator is the total number of Employment Security job search exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on one Social Security Number.

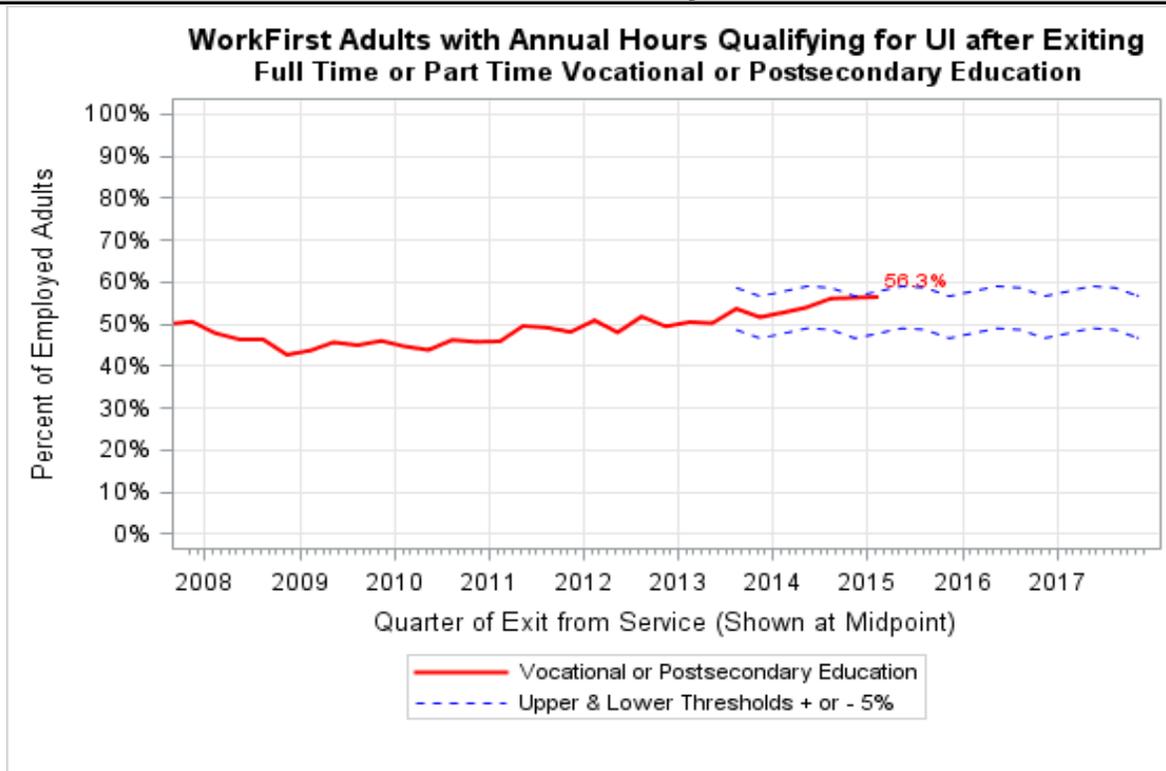
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 3,432 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Employment Security job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 1,740 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 50.7% in calendar 2011, 53.7% in 2013, and 56.9% 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 46: Hours Worked in the Year After Vocational and Postsecondary Education



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving vocational or postsecondary education. The denominator is the total number of vocational or postsecondary education exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on one Social Security Number.

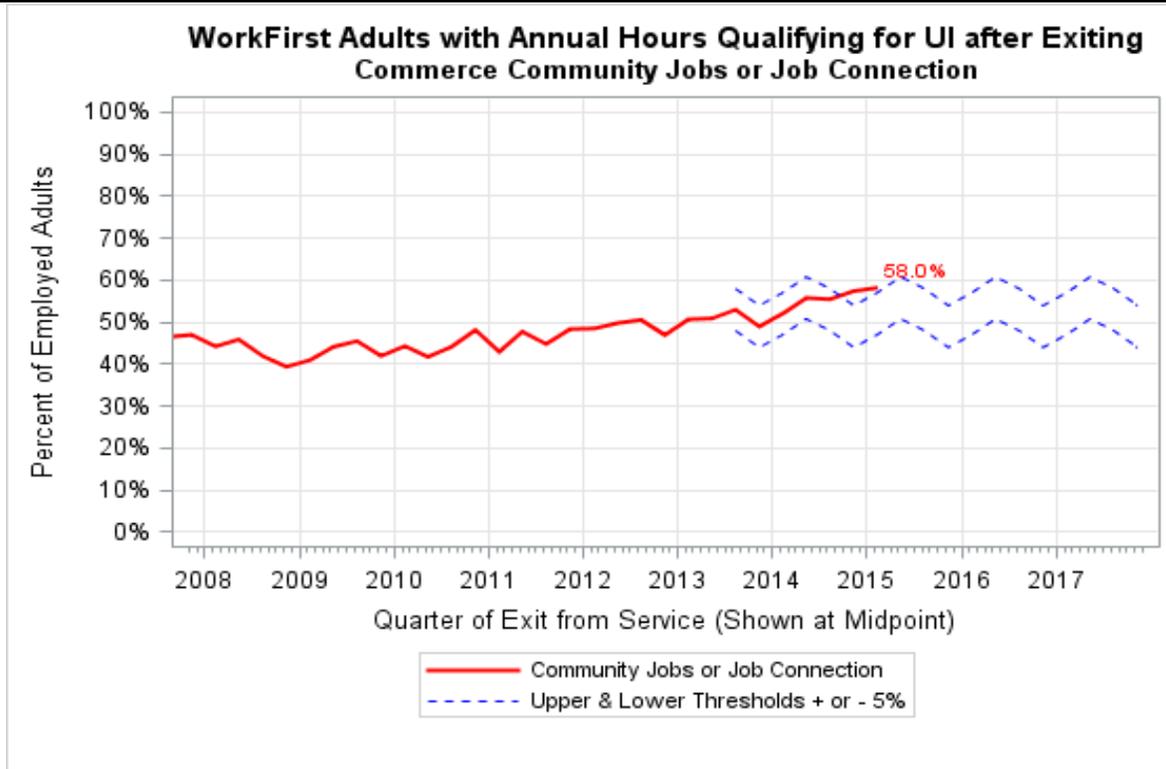
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 1,428 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 685 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 48.0% in calendar 2011, 51.3% in 2013, and 54.6% in 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 47: Hours Worked in the Year After Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving Community Jobs or Job Connection. The denominator is the total number of Community Jobs or Job Connection exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on one Social Security Number.

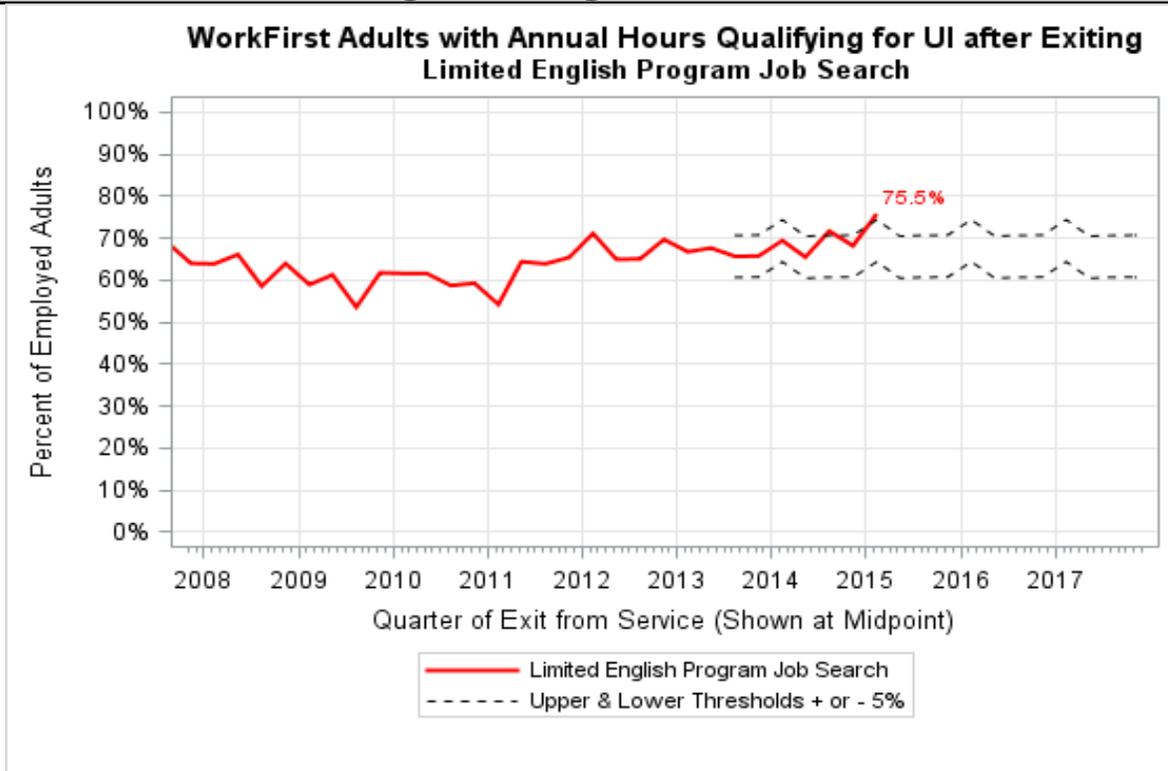
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 665 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 305 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 45.7% in calendar 2011, 50.6% in 2013, and 55.0% in 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 48: Hours Worked in the Year After Limited English Program Job Search



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving Limited English Program job search. The denominator is the total number of Limited English Program job search exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on one Social Security Number.

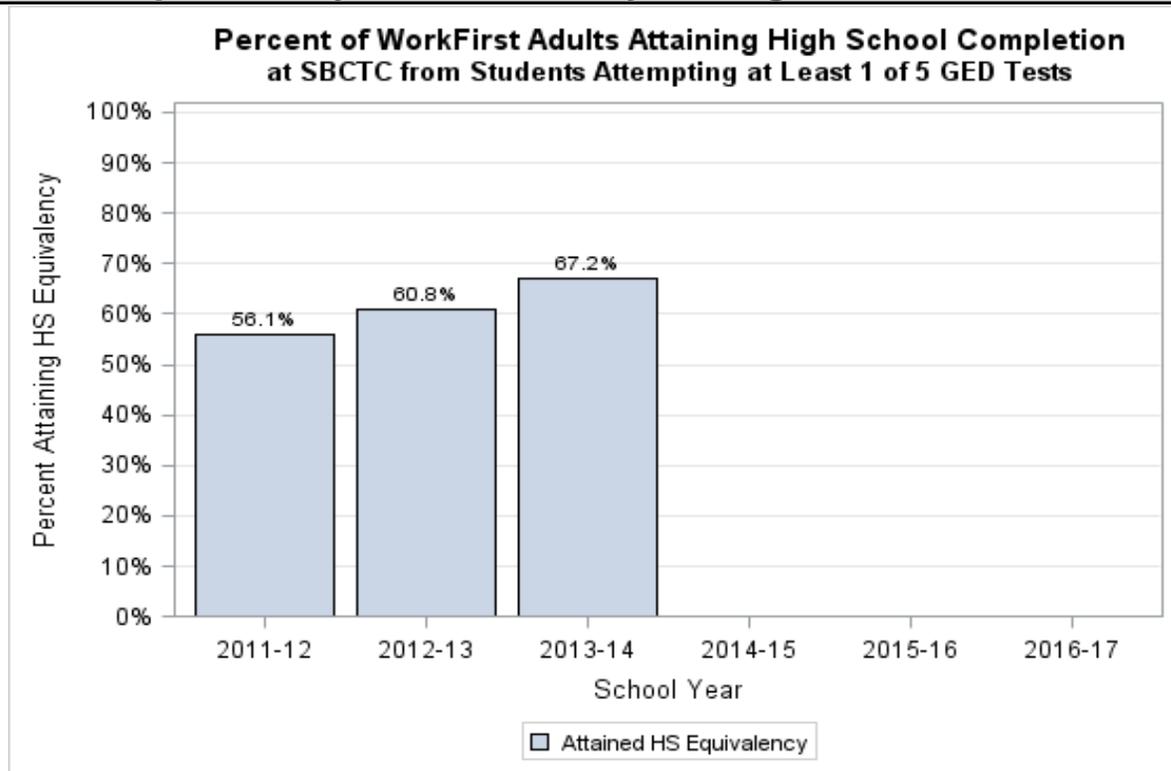
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 353 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Limited English Program job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 216 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 61.8% in calendar 2011, 66.3% in 2013, and 68.5% in 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in August 2016.

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Barometer Measure 50: Adults Attaining High School Equivalency at Community Colleges



Definition of Measure

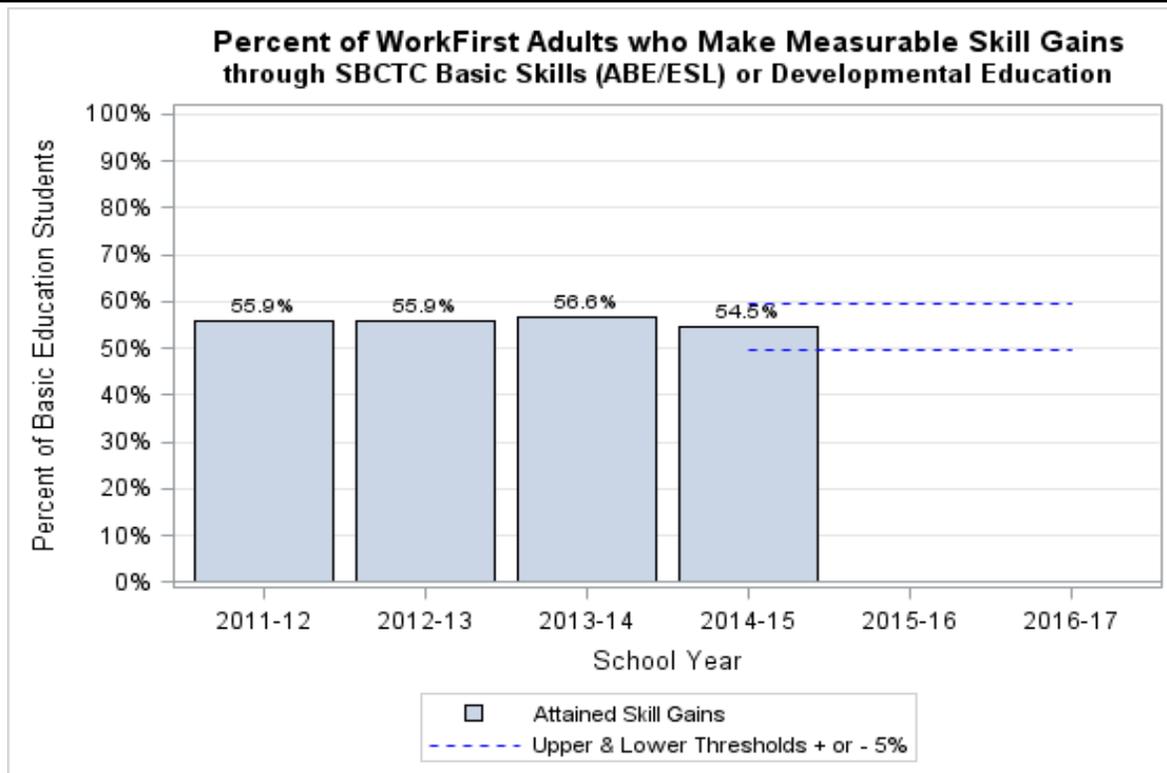
Percent of TANF adults attaining the equivalent of a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst Students in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 level programs who attempted at least one of five GED tests during the school year. The numerator is the number of WorkFirst students in those programs who passed all 5 tests and attained High School Equivalency. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

According to e-JAS, 2,923 WorkFirst adults were enrolled at SBCTC colleges in the HS or GE components during the 2011-12 school year. The SBCTC accountability system identified 1,263 WorkFirst students enrolled in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 levels during that year who took at least one of the five tests necessary to receive a High School Diploma or Equivalency. 708 of these students passed all five tests, yielding a completion rate of 56.1%. Equivalent figures for subsequent school years were 2,917 HS or GE students in 2012-13 and 2,290 in 2013-14. There were 1,171 WorkFirst student test takers in 2012-13 and 664 in 2013-14. Of these 712 passed all five GED tests in 2012-13 and 446 in 2013-14. GED tests were provided by a new contract beginning in 2013-14 and test takers who had not completed by that time needed to start over on a new set of tests. SBCTC also adopted a new high school completion program called High School 21+ in May 2014. Accountability reports have not yet been re-written to capture High School 21+ results. Updates to this measure will need to wait until that work is completed.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. Another college participates in WorkFirst but does not offer high school completion or equivalency. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 32 colleges offering high school or equivalency programs to WorkFirst students. Results are available on request.

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Barometer Measure 51: Adults in ESL or Basic Education at Community Colleges with Measurable Skill Gains



Definition of Measure

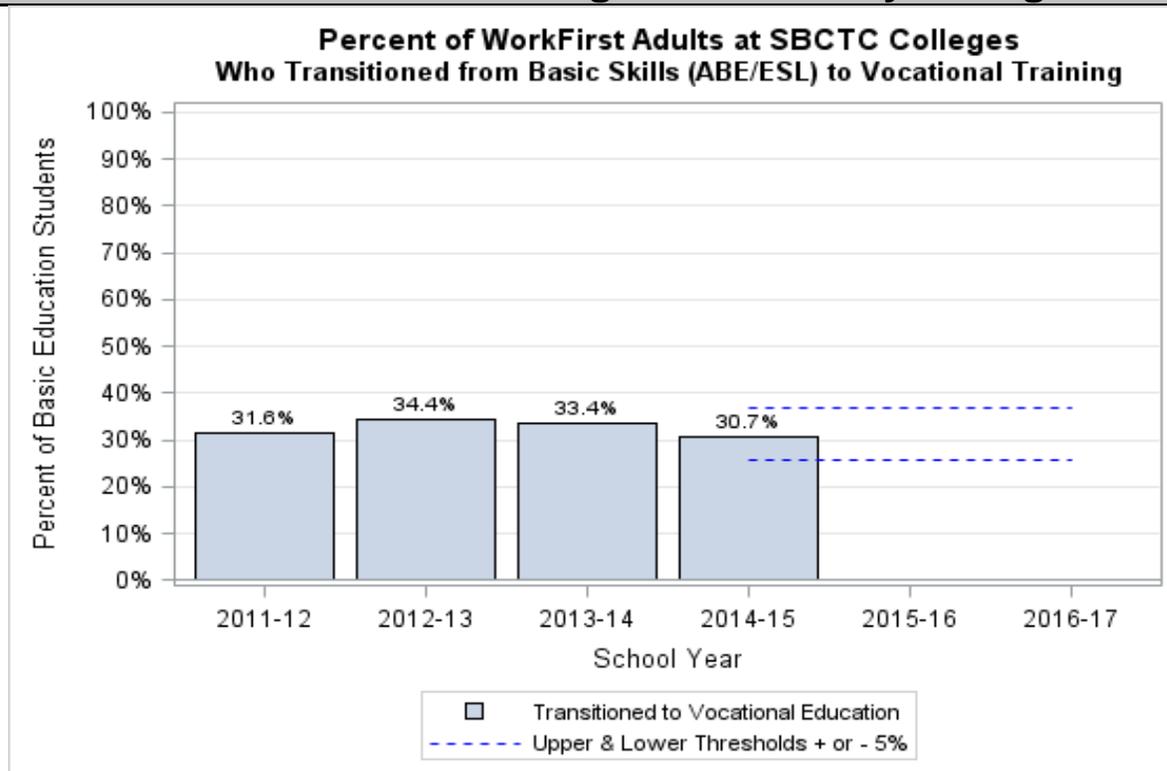
Percent of TANF adults attempting developmental education or basic skills education in SBCTC programs who had measurable skill gains. The numerator of this measure is the number of students coded as WorkFirst during the year and enrolled in developmental or adult basic education programs who had skill gains during the year (achievement points > 0). Points are awarded for improvements in scores on CASAS assessment tests; for earning a high school diploma or equivalent; and for achievement points related to academic courses, if any. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students who attempted developmental education or basic skill programs during the current or previous academic year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 6,345 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during the 2011-12 or 2012-13 school years. Some 3,550 (or 55.9%) of these WorkFirst students attained skill gains or other momentum points during the 2012-13 school year. A total of 5,566 students were enrolled during the 2012-13 or 2013-14 school years. 3,148 of these students attained skill gains or other momentum points during the 2013-14 school year, yielding a rate of 56.6%. 4,290 students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during 2013-14 or 2014-15. 2,336 of these students attained skill gains or other momentum points during the 2014-15 school year, producing a rate of 54.5%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst adult basic education students. These results are available on request.

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Barometer Measure 52: Adults in ESL or Basic Education who Transition to Training at Community Colleges



Definition of Measure

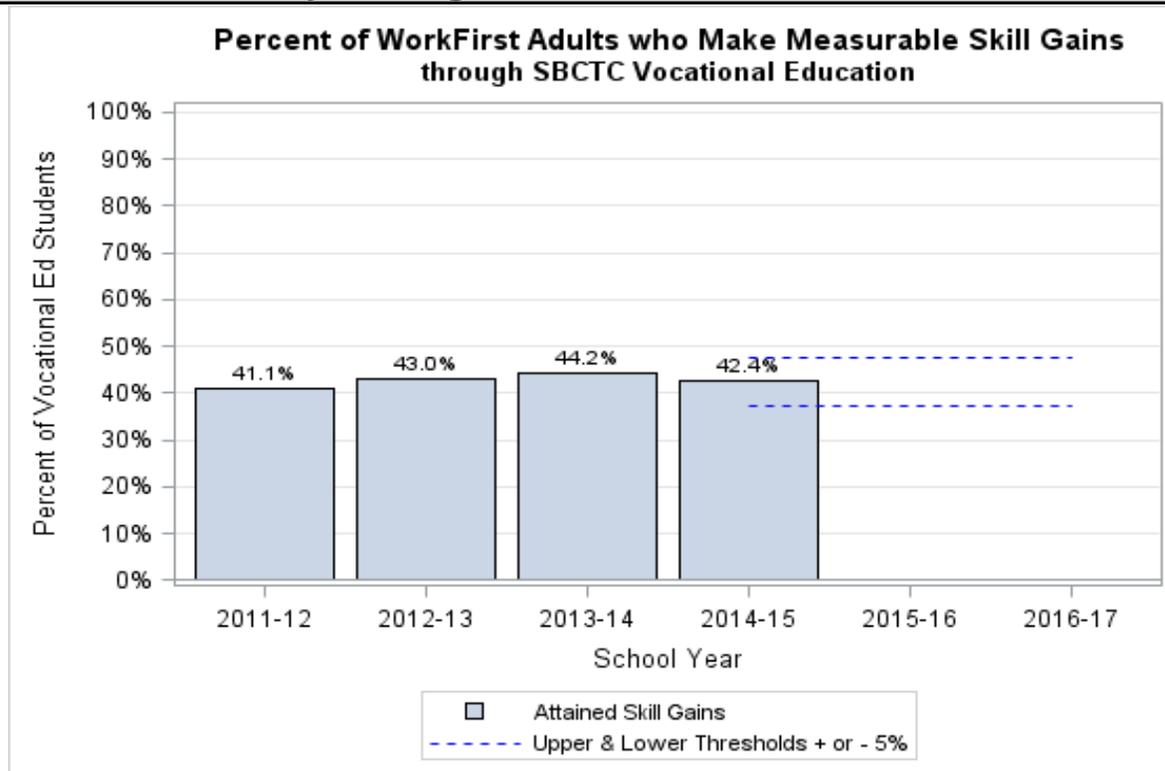
Percent of TANF adults attempting basic skills education in SBCTC programs who enrolled in vocational programs. The numerator of this measure is the number of students in the denominator of the measure who enrolled in vocational courses during the academic year. The denominator of this measure is the number WorkFirst students who attempted basic skills programs during the current or previous academic year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 4,537 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2011-12 or 2012-13 school years. Some 1,559 of these WorkFirst students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during the 2012-13 school year, yielding a rate of 34.4%. A total of 3,798 students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2012-13 or 2013-14 school years. 1,267 of these students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during 2013-14, yielding a transition rate of 33.4%. 2,950 students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2013-14 or 2014-15 school years. 907 of these students enrolled vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during 2014-15, yielding a transition rate of 30.7%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst adult basic education students. These results are available on request.

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Barometer Measure 53: Adults in Vocational Training at Community Colleges with Measurable Skill Gains



Definition of Measure

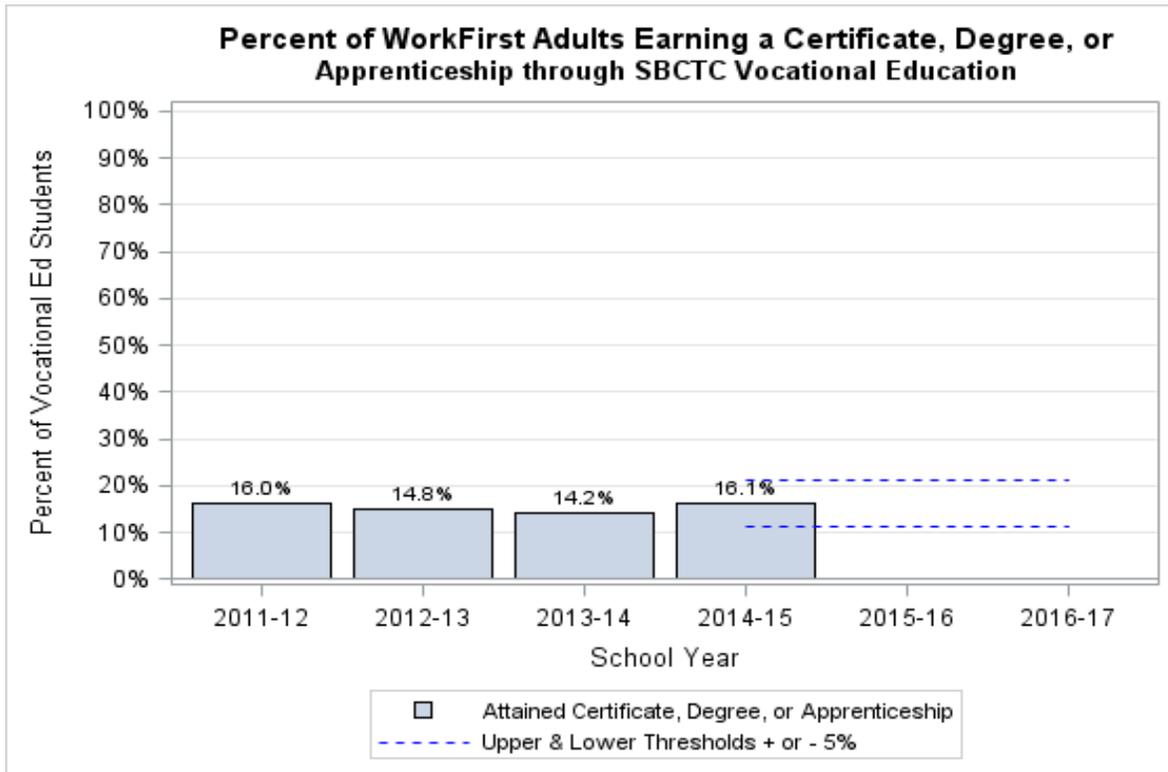
Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who earned college credit. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking of students coded as WorkFirst during the year except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL) who achieved the 15, 30, or 45 college level credit momentum point as measured in the SBCTC accountability system. The denominator of this measure is all award seeking WorkFirst students except those in basic skills or ESL programs during the year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 4,424 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2012-13 academic year. 1,901 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining 15, 30, or 45 college credits during the year, yielding a rate of 43.0%. A total of 4,023 award seeking students were enrolled during the 2013-14 academic year. 1,778 of these students were awarded college credit momentum points during the year, producing a rate of 44.2%. A total of 3,398 award seeking students were enrolled during the 2014-15 academic year. 1,441 of these students were awarded college credit momentum points during the year, producing a rate of 42.4%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst vocational education students. These results are available on request.

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Barometer Measure 54: Adults Earning Certificates, Degrees or Apprenticeships at Community Colleges



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who attain vocational certificates, degrees, or apprenticeship completions. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking of students coded as WorkFirst during the year except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL) who achieved the momentum point for certificates, degrees, or apprenticeship completion as measured in the SBCTC accountability system. The denominator of this measure is all award seeking WorkFirst students except those in basic skills or ESL programs during the year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 4,424 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2012-13 academic year. 655 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining a qualifying certificate, degree, or apprenticeship completion during the year, yielding a rate of 14.8%. There were 4,023 award seeking students during the 2013-14 academic year and 572 students with awards, yielding a completion rate of 14.2%. There were 3,398 award seeking students during the 2014-15 academic year and 546 awards, yielding a completion rate of 16.1%.

Completion rates are low, in part, because only 9.4% of adults sent to SBCTC spent 12 months or more on vocational education while in WorkFirst since 2006; 68.5% spent six months or less; 43.2% spent three months or less; 15.6% attended during only one month.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst vocational education students. These results are available on request.

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