WorkFirst Performance Chartbook

Including Program Counts and Performance Measures

September 2015

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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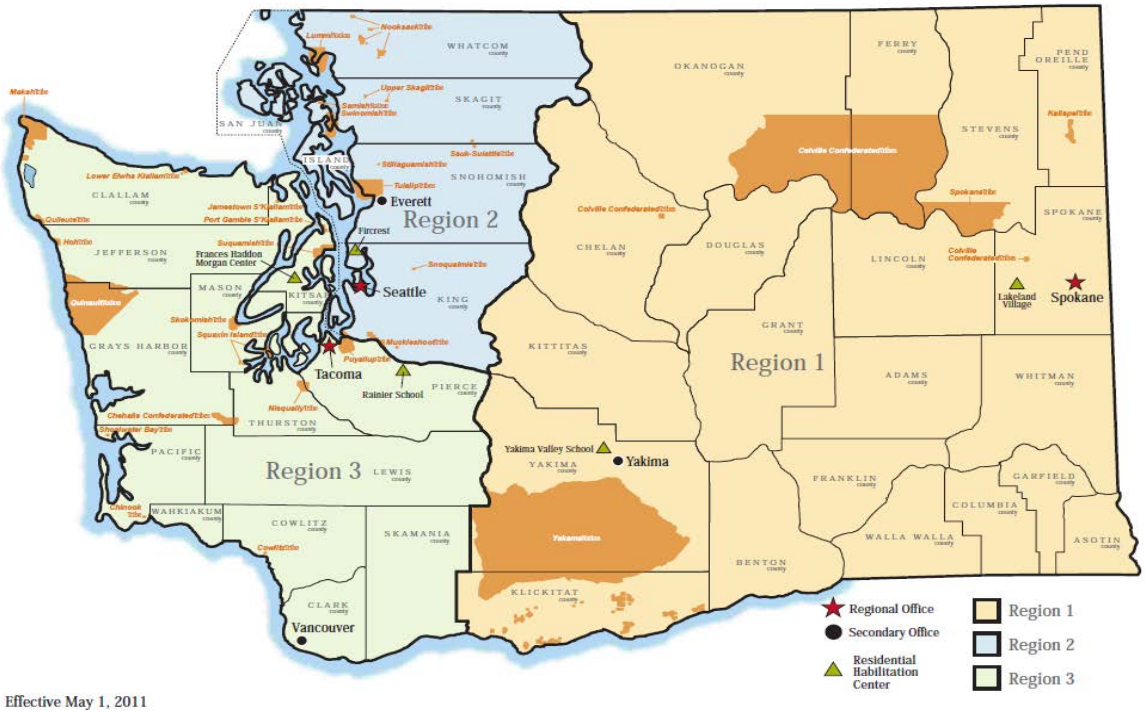
2011 DSHS Regional Map



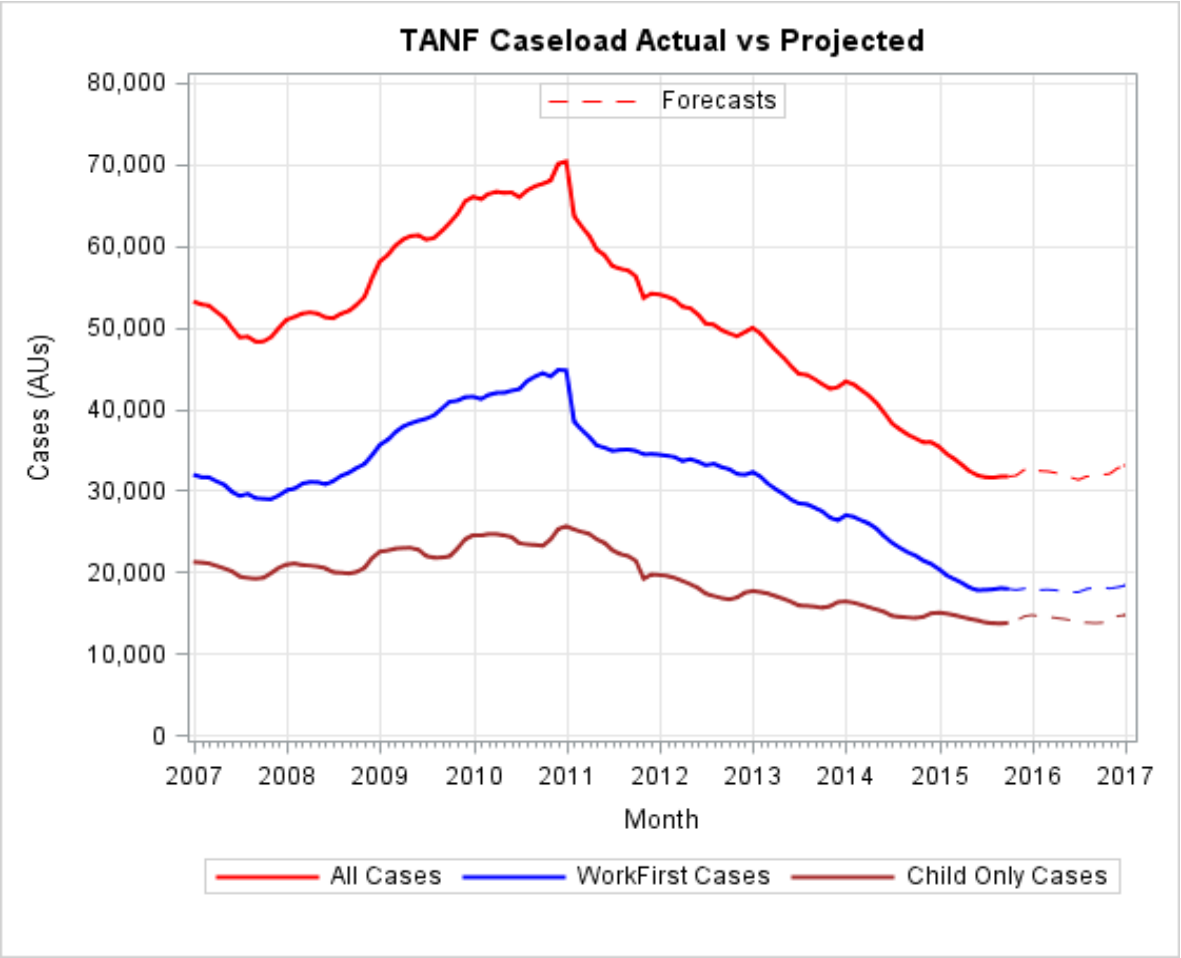
Effective May 1, 2011

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, Grant, Ferry, Garfield, 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 November 2015. 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 2015 and rose slightly in September. Caseload decline is predicted to end during the summer of 2015 as a result of a 9% grant increase that began in July. The November 2015 caseload forecast predicts a stable caseload 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 Cases	% Change Year Ago	WorkFirst Cases	Child Only Cases	WorkFirst Cases Entries	WorkFirst Cases Exits
Jan-08	50,952	-4.1%	30,021	20,931	3,896	3,193
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%	28,407	15,890	3,479	3,939
Jan-14	43,365	-13.2%	26,966	16,399	3,827	3,217
Jul-14	38,221	-13.7%	23,600	14,621	2,756	3,510
Jan-15	35,378	-18.4%	20,361	15,017	2,501	3,128
Jul-15	31,630	-17.2%	17,804	13,826	2,565	2,528
Sep-15	31,712	-13.9%	18,020	13,692	2,563	2,395
Oct-15	31,700	-12.9%	17,925	13,775	2,351	2,444
Projected (November 2015 Forecast)						
Jan-16	32,867	-7.1%	18,157	14,710	2,512	2,316
Jul-16	31,292	-1.1%	17,540	13,752	2,525	2,507
Jan-17	33,059	0.6%	18,335	14,724	2,518	2,333
Jul-17	31,659	1.2%	17,594	14,065	2,356	2,470
Jul-18	33,042	-0.1%	18,322	14,721	2,506	2,333

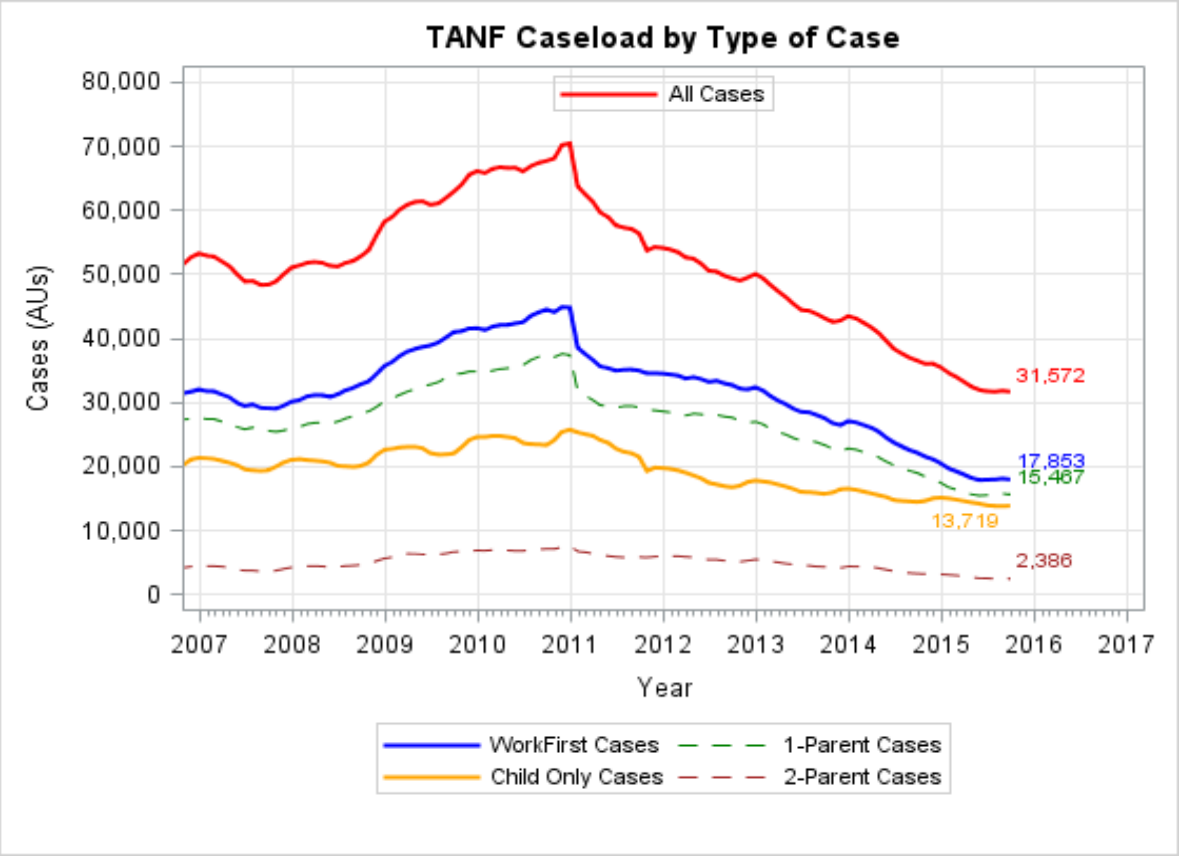
Variance from November 2015 Forecast

Month	Actual Cases	% Change Year Ago	Projected Cases	Variance Cases	%	Entries %	Exits %
Sep-15	31,712	-13.9%	31,675	37	0.1%	-1.3%	-2.2%
Oct-15	31,700	-12.9%	31,739	-39	-0.1%	-6.0%	-3.8%
Nov-15	-	0.0%	31,841	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dec-15	-	0.0%	32,520	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jan-16	-	0.0%	32,867	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Feb-16	-	0.0%	32,377	-	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 reported in 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 declined to 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 October 2015, 2-Parent cases made up 13.4% of the WorkFirst caseload. The Child Only caseload dropped in November 2011 due to implementation of time limits and eligibility changes.

Comments

In October 2015 the count of 2-Parent cases was 40% lower than in FY 2008, compared with a 41% decline in 1-Parent cases. Overall, the number of WorkFirst cases is 41% below the average for FY 2008. The number of Child Only cases was 32% 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 58.5% of the caseload in FY 2015. They are forecast to make up 55.7% of the caseload in FY 2016, and 55.8% in FY 2017. If the percent of 2-Parent cases among WorkFirst cases remains at 13.4%, we would expect to see an average of 2,384 per month in FY 2016, and 2,397 per month in FY 2017.

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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
Jan-09	58,113	35,606	30,085	5,521	22,507	15.5%
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	28,500	5,886	19,634	17.1%
Jul-12	50,436	33,089	27,759	5,330	17,347	16.1%
Jan-13	49,939	32,257	26,881	5,376	17,682	16.7%
Jul-13	44,302	28,412	23,922	4,490	15,890	15.8%
Jan-14	43,365	26,966	22,695	4,271	16,399	15.8%
Jul-14	38,221	23,600	20,066	3,534	14,621	15.0%
Jan-15	35,378	20,361	17,316	3,045	15,017	15.0%
Jul-15	31,627	17,804	15,389	2,415	13,823	13.6%
Sep-15	31,710	18,020	15,637	2,383	13,690	13.2%
Oct-15	31,572	17,853	15,467	2,386	13,719	13.4%

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

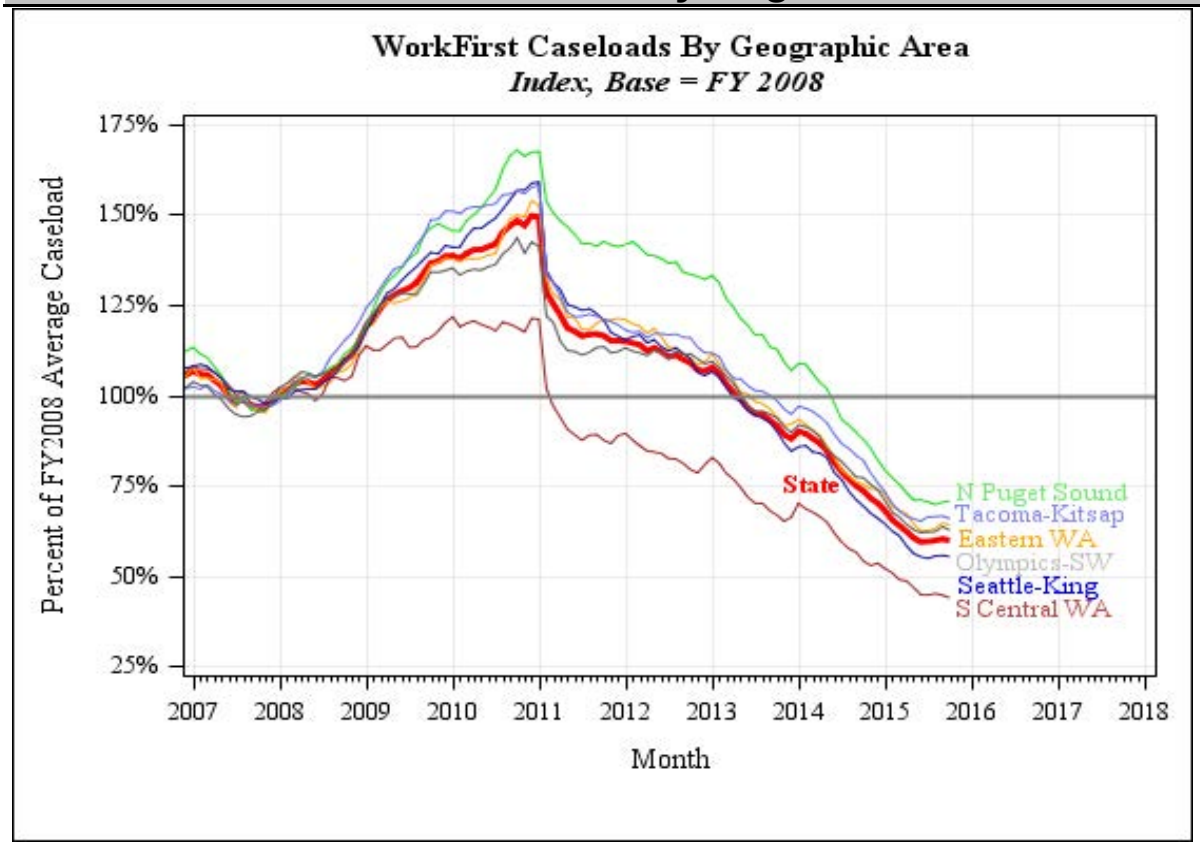
	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases
FY 2008 *Cases*	50,317	30,079	26,095	3,985	20,238
Jan-09	115.5	118.4	115.3	138.6	111.2
Jul-09	120.7	129.0	125.2	153.3	108.5
Jan-10	131.2	137.9	133.1	169.7	121.1
Jul-10	131.1	141.1	136.9	168.3	116.3
Jan-11	139.8	148.6	142.8	186.9	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	133.8	85.7
Jan-13	99.2	107.2	103.0	134.9	87.4
Jul-13	88.0	94.5	91.7	112.7	78.5
Jan-14	86.2	89.6	87.0	107.2	81.0
Jul-14	76.0	78.5	76.9	88.7	72.2
Jan-15	70.3	67.7	66.4	76.4	74.2
Jul-15	62.9	59.2	59.0	60.6	68.3
Sep-15	63.0	59.9	59.9	59.8	67.6
Oct-15	62.7	59.4	59.3	59.9	67.8

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

% Caseload Change:	-37%	-41%	-41%	-40%	-32%

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 October 2015, the WorkFirst caseload was 40% 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 56% lower than in FY 2008. The caseload in the Seattle-King County portion of Region 2 dropped to 45% 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 29% 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 begun in July 2015 has occurred in all regions of the state. Only two of the six original DSHS regions (the South Central portion of Region 1 and the Tacoma-Kitsap portion of Region 3) show continued declines since July 2015. These declines are relatively small. 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

		Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
	WorkFirst Cases	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-10	42,426	6,166	5,709	5,073	9,483	8,604	7,788
Jan-11	44,710	6,755	5,866	5,412	10,116	8,895	7,666
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	28,393	4,350	3,396	3,770	6,009	5,691	5,177
Jan-14	26,923	4,130	3,396	3,514	5,454	5,450	4,979
Jul-14	23,569	3,507	2,876	3,014	4,875	4,866	4,431
Jan-15	20,326	3,208	2,518	2,556	4,092	4,110	3,842
Jul-15	17,789	2,767	2,163	2,276	3,484	3,727	3,372
Oct-15	17,852	2,836	2,124	2,284	3,518	3,695	3,395

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

		Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
	WorkFirst Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008 *Index*	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jul-10	141.8	139.2	117.7	157.0	149.0	153.0	136.2
Jan-11	149.4	152.5	121.0	167.5	158.9	158.2	141.2
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	98.2	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	78.8	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
Oct-15	59.7	64.0	43.8	70.7	55.3	65.7	62.6

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

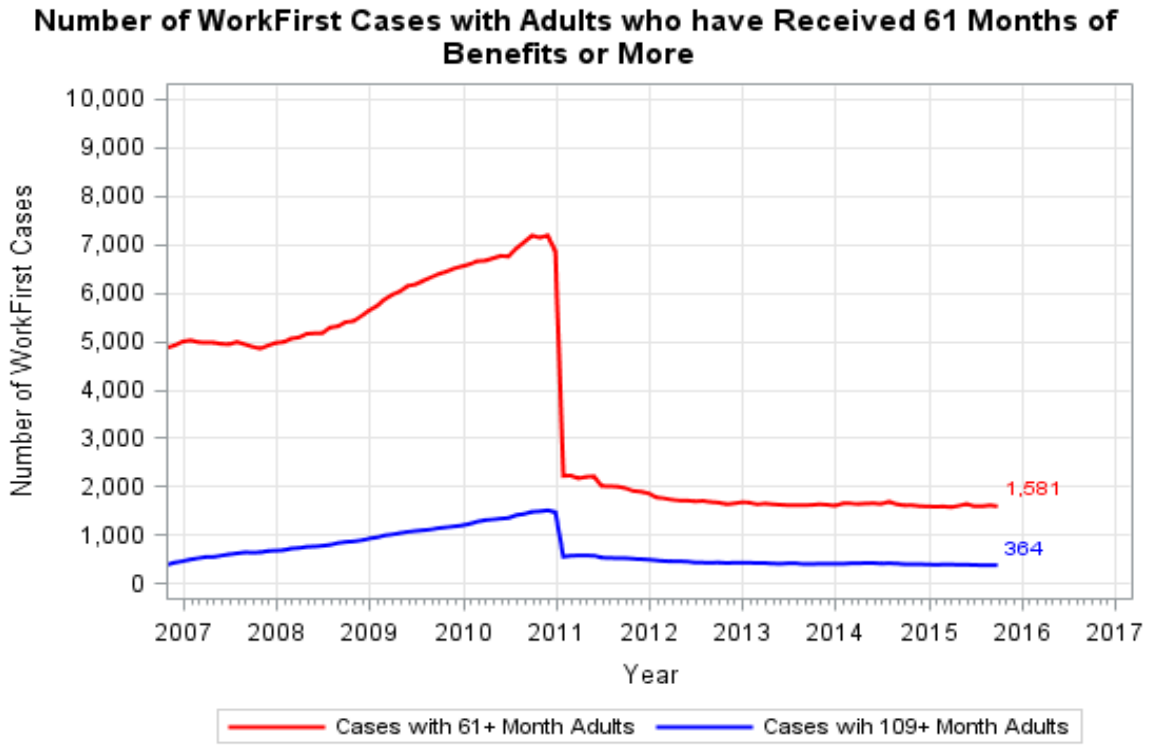
% Caseload Change	-40%	-36%	-56%	-29%	-45%	-34%	-37%

Statewide: -40% Region 1: -47% Region 2: -40% Region 3: -36%

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 growth rates 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 are allowed for eight categories of hardship listed on page 8.

Experience to Date

In October 2015, cases with adults who had received more than 60 months of benefits made up 5.0% of all cases, 8.8% of WorkFirst Cases, and 23.5% of the federal limit on extension to TANF time limits. The number of extension cases in October 2015 was 1% lower than in October 2014, despite the 19% 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 for SSI had been growing through March 2015, but began to decrease in April and fell by 6% between September 2014 and September 2015. 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 October 2014 and October 2015. The only extension reason that is currently growing is the use of extensions for households facing family violence.

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Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

Data Table

Month	All Family Cases	Cases with 61+ Month Adult	Percent of All Family Cases	Reason for Extension of Time Limit: Disabled Adult	Applied for SSI/SSDI	Family Violence	Other Extension	Case in Admin. Hearing
Jun-13	28,879	1,612	5.6%	601	346	236	286	21
Jul-13	28,396	1,606	5.7%	588	344	249	281	19
Aug-13	28,313	1,606	5.7%	586	339	239	271	17
Sep-13	27,892	1,606	5.8%	589	336	246	271	13
Oct-13	27,431	1,609	5.9%	610	333	250	266	13
Nov-13	26,648	1,622	6.1%	613	334	241	269	14
Dec-13	26,341	1,616	6.1%	612	340	242	259	12
Jan-14	26,966	1,595	5.9%	605	342	235	256	15
Feb-14	26,770	1,642	6.1%	624	351	223	251	15
Mar-14	26,355	1,642	6.2%	616	362	227	256	11
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	24,367	1,644	6.7%	611	378	254	264	8
Jul-14	23,599	1,631	6.9%	594	352	233	261	8
Aug-14	23,014	1,677	7.3%	636	370	248	258	14
Sep-14	22,432	1,623	7.2%	647	372	227	242	12
Oct-14	22,048	1,599	7.3%	637	376	239	233	5
Nov-14	21,415	1,606	7.5%	633	363	252	225	8
Dec-14	21,030	1,585	7.5%	634	359	260	216	10
Jan-15	20,377	1,581	7.8%	634	359	256	221	4
Feb-15	19,610	1,572	8.0%	640	359	243	209	3
Mar-15	19,170	1,581	8.2%	646	353	254	216	6
Apr-15	18,666	1,563	8.4%	617	362	253	223	6
May-15	18,125	1,592	8.8%	619	377	257	225	6
Jun-15	17,790	1,632	9.2%	619	378	259	224	9
Jul-15	17,831	1,583	8.9%	602	360	282	227	10
Aug-15	17,880	1,585	8.9%	595	360	280	222	10
Sep-15	18,033	1,604	8.9%	599	354	302	213	7
Oct-15	17,867	1,581	8.8%	593	361	285	203	7

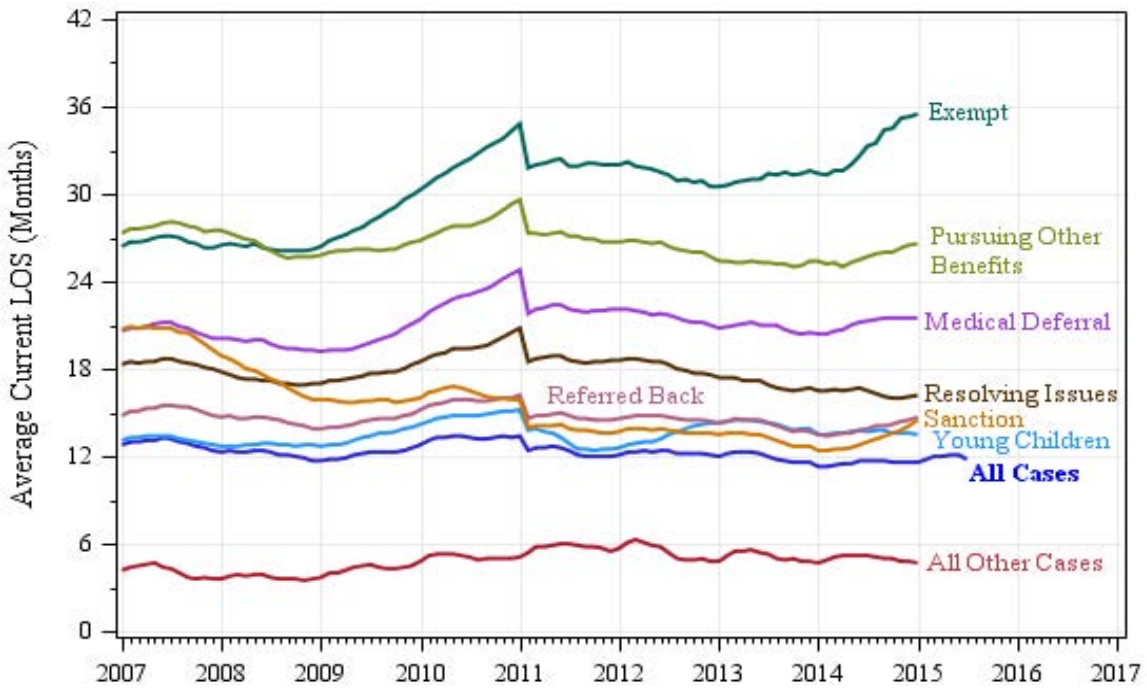
October 2015, compared to October 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-19%	-1%		-7%	-4%	19%	-13%	40%

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 (156 cases); Caring for a Disabled Adult (21); Open CPS Case - First Dependency Order (19); 55 Year Old Caretaker Relative (6); and Employed 32 or more hours per week (1). 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 (92) or are in the process of having their status determined (40). Seventy-two percent of the cases are extended for reasons that would exempt them from or defer application of WorkFirst work participation requirements. This is 1.6 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 11.8 months in July 2015, up from 11.7 months in July 2014. Lifetime length of stay across all spells of TANF was 22.4 months in July 2015, up from 21.9 months in July 2014. LOS dropped between January and February 2011 for most subgroups, but was higher in January 2015 than in January 2014 for five subgroups. Increased length of stay is common during periods of caseload decline. Short-term cases exit leaving the long-term cases behind, increasing LOS.

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 January 2015 than they had been in January 2014. The overall WorkFirst caseload declined by 24% over that period. The "All Other Cases" group declined by 14%. "All Other Cases" is the group most likely to be participating in WorkFirst activities. The "Resolving Issues" group showed the smallest decline, at 13%. The Exempt, Referred Back, Young Children and Sanction groups are all getting smaller at more than 24% 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 "Pursing 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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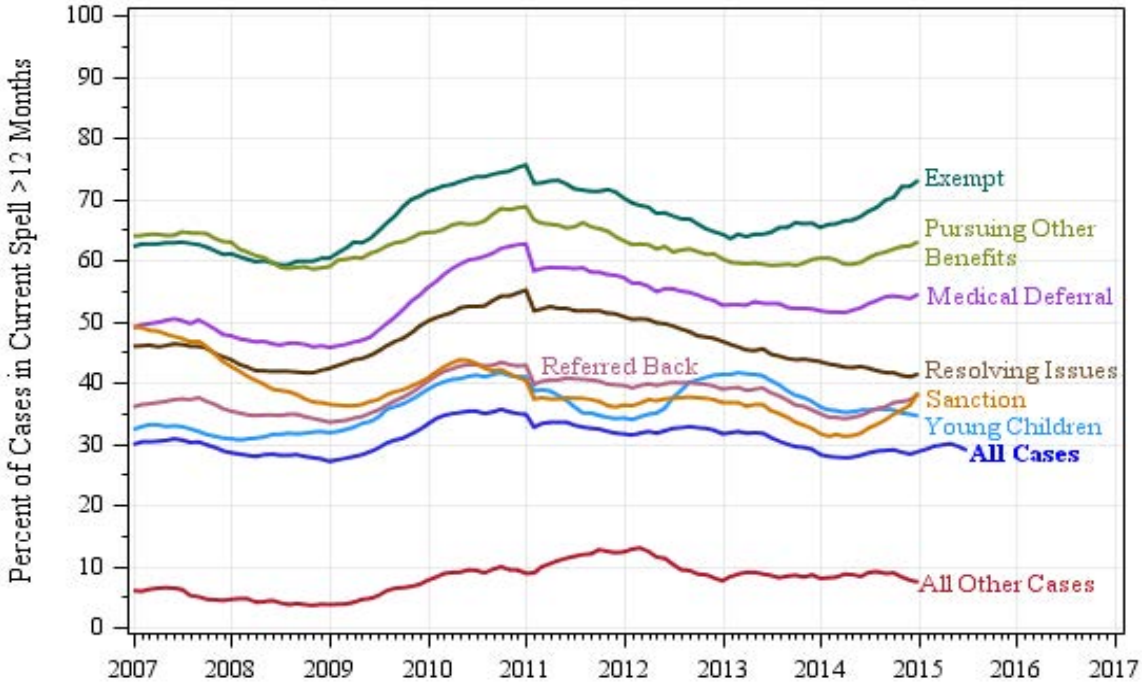
Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Length of Stay Values as of July 2015 for All Cases, as of January 2015 for Subgroups

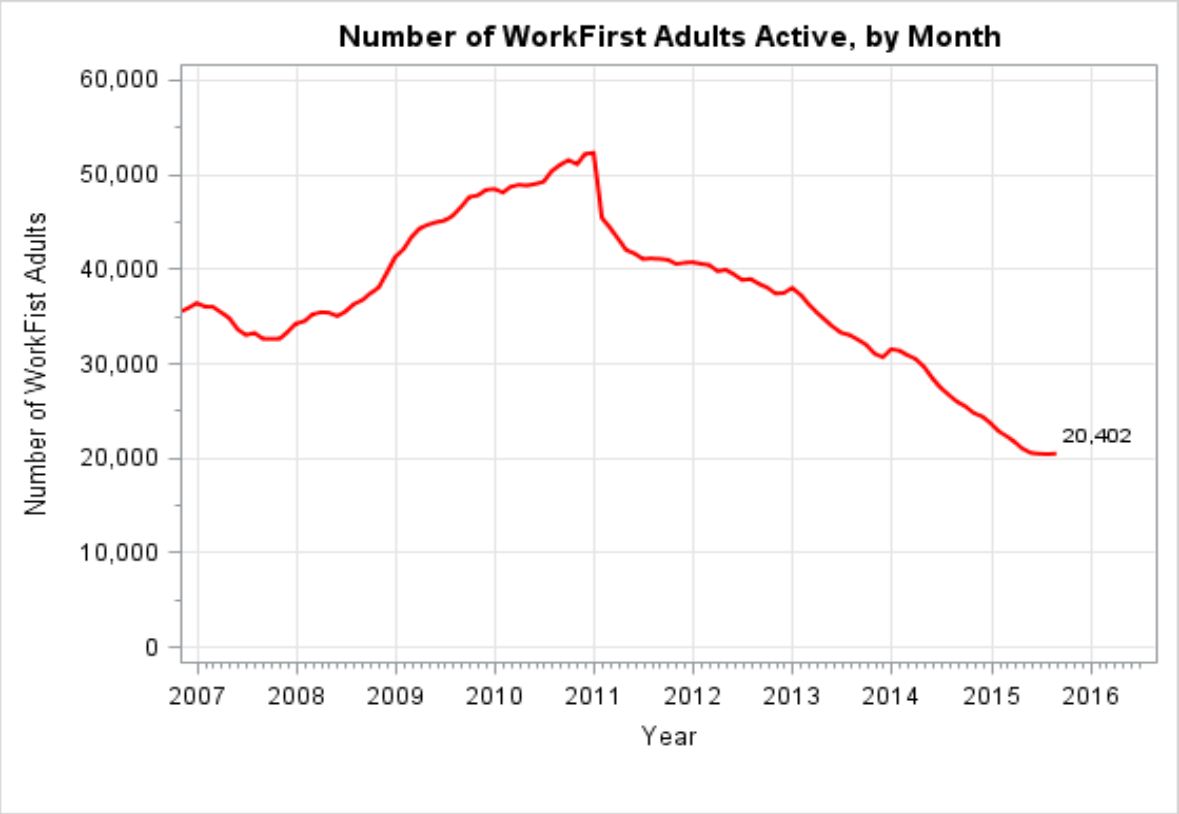
Type of Case	Number	Current Case LOS	Same 12 Mos Ago	Percent of Cases >12 mos	Percent 12 Mos Ago	Lifetime LOS in Mos	Same 12 Mos Ago
All Cases	***17,991***	***11.8***	***11.7***	***28.9***	***28.5***	***22.4***	***21.9***
Exempt	1,305	35.5	31.4	73.0	65.3	54.1	49.0
Resolving Issues	7,762	16.2	16.5	41.4	43.4	29.0	29.2
Medical Deferral	3,666	21.5	20.4	54.4	51.7	33.7	32.0
Other Benefits	2,470	26.6	25.4	63.0	60.3	45.1	42.8
Young Children	9,458	13.5	13.5	34.5	36.0	20.8	20.4
Referred Back	10,608	14.7	13.5	38.2	34.9	24.9	23.0
Sanction	6,471	14.5	12.4	38.3	31.6	26.0	22.9
All Other Cases	2,655	4.7	4.7	7.4	8.0	14.0	14.2

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 July 2015. LOS for other groups is through January 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 20,370 in August 2015, the lowest number in the history of the program and increased to 20,402 in September 2015. The number of adults should stabilize after July 2015. Adult counts were 21% lower in September 2015 than in September 2014. The average number of WorkFirst adults was 23,835 per month in FY 2015, down from 31,175 per month in FY 2014. The November caseload forecast, which has flattened out due to the July 2015 payment standard increase, implies a monthly caseload of 20,883 WorkFirst adults in FY 2016 and 20,996 in FY 2017.

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

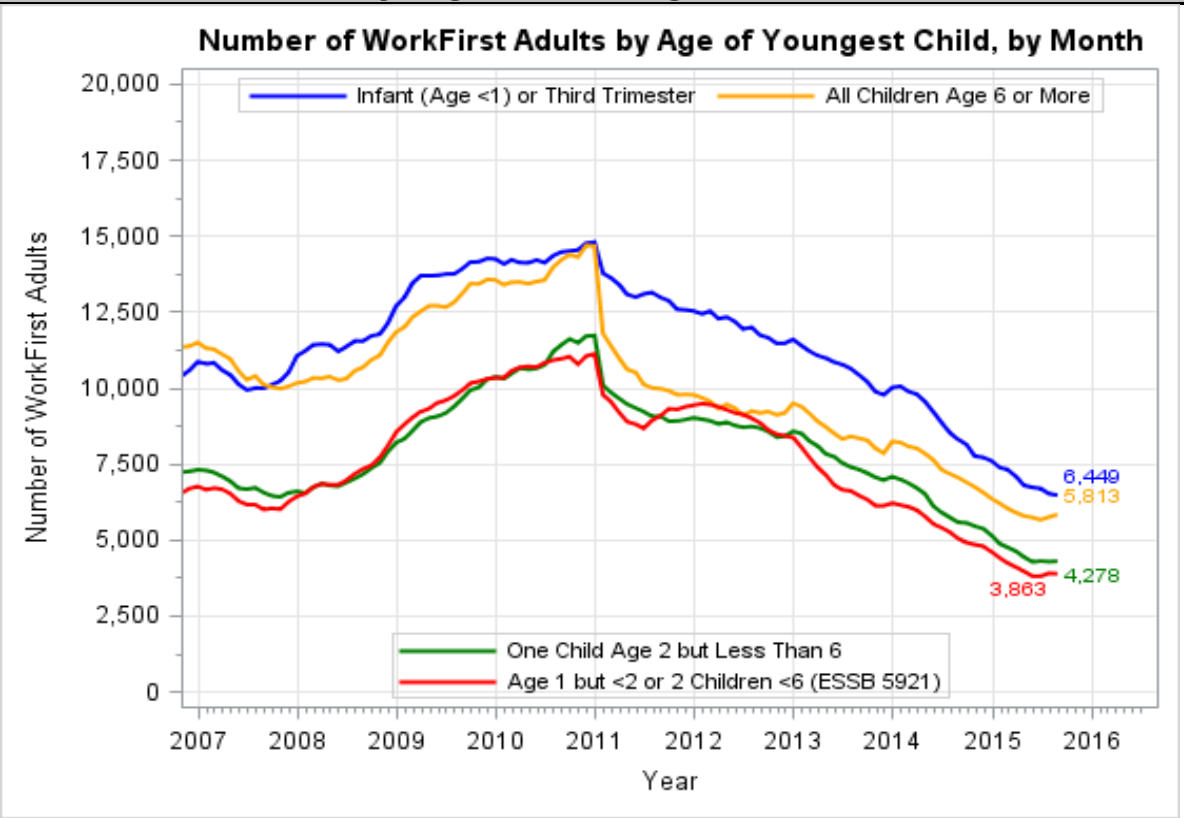
	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		
Month	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest	Statewide Total
Nov-12	5,668	4,368	4,979	7,819	7,474	7,019	37,354
Dec-12	5,763	4,524	4,949	7,801	7,375	6,964	37,398
Jan-13	5,899	4,647	5,040	7,910	7,401	7,028	37,947
Feb-13	5,720	4,551	4,927	7,798	7,292	6,925	37,229
Mar-13	5,627	4,403	4,759	7,614	7,066	6,782	36,266
Apr-13	5,486	4,297	4,654	7,373	6,900	6,638	35,365
May-13	5,275	4,157	4,524	7,330	6,886	6,409	34,597
Jun-13	5,263	3,992	4,462	7,137	6,796	6,141	33,812
Jul-13	5,102	3,900	4,353	7,046	6,692	6,068	33,183
Aug-13	5,066	3,888	4,354	6,962	6,638	6,039	32,963
Sep-13	4,989	3,780	4,207	6,881	6,527	6,038	32,446
Oct-13	4,892	3,693	4,187	6,718	6,430	5,969	31,915
Nov-13	4,788	3,615	4,045	6,447	6,240	5,800	30,962
Dec-13	4,824	3,699	3,949	6,306	6,125	5,684	30,624
Jan-14	4,902	3,950	4,024	6,380	6,292	5,868	31,465
Feb-14	4,839	3,880	4,014	6,427	6,261	5,835	31,299
Mar-14	4,764	3,830	3,922	6,293	6,195	5,789	30,835
Apr-14	4,711	3,769	3,832	6,291	6,095	5,674	30,415
May-14	4,547	3,665	3,758	6,150	5,969	5,475	29,606
Jun-14	4,358	3,485	3,601	5,812	5,755	5,341	28,382
Jul-14	4,127	3,331	3,452	5,660	5,596	5,201	27,395
Aug-14	4,062	3,245	3,374	5,403	5,490	5,005	26,609
Sep-14	3,955	3,179	3,303	5,212	5,344	4,857	25,877
Oct-14	3,926	3,027	3,208	5,097	5,277	4,862	25,425
Nov-14	3,860	2,960	3,113	4,959	5,039	4,731	24,697
Dec-14	3,862	3,013	3,021	4,878	4,893	4,656	24,361
Jan-15	3,795	2,935	2,915	4,766	4,732	4,457	23,641
Feb-15	3,640	2,857	2,839	4,636	4,501	4,265	22,764
Mar-15	3,601	2,757	2,774	4,554	4,349	4,190	22,266
Apr-15	3,539	2,727	2,689	4,351	4,255	4,040	21,631
May-15	3,359	2,600	2,615	4,188	4,181	3,928	20,892
Jun-15	3,249	2,489	2,603	4,132	4,106	3,862	20,461
Jul-15	3,227	2,469	2,561	4,082	4,162	3,861	20,380
Aug-15	3,212	2,492	2,525	4,100	4,182	3,858	20,370
Sep-15	3,268	2,442	2,533	4,098	4,149	3,913	20,402

September 2015, compared to September 2014 (without adjustment for late reporting)							Statewide
% Change	-17%	-23%	-23%	-21%	-22%	-19%	-21%

Region 1: -20% Region 2: -22% Region 3: -21% Statewide: -21%

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 21% per year. This decline will slow as a result of the stabilization of caseloads begun in July 2015. Two groups of parents are still shrinking - parents with infants or pregnancy and parents in two parent households with youngest child age 2 but under six.

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

	Youngest Child			Work Participation Requirements				
				20 Hours	35 Hours	30 Hours	35 Hours	
				Youngest Child Age 2 but Under Age Six		No Children Younger Than Age Six		
Month	Infant or Pregnant	Child Age 1 or 2 Under Age 6	Potential Suspension Parents	1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult	2 Adults	Total Adults
Mar-13	11,195	7,698	12,524	6,187	2,047	6,962	2,183	36,266
Apr-13	11,044	7,369	12,194	6,137	1,934	6,811	2,072	35,365
May-13	10,966	7,119	11,929	5,953	1,861	6,742	1,956	34,597
Jun-13	10,827	6,786	11,536	5,812	1,906	6,562	1,920	33,812
Jul-13	10,750	6,629	11,419	5,690	1,817	6,408	1,890	33,183
Aug-13	10,614	6,592	11,365	5,591	1,785	6,390	1,994	32,963
Sep-13	10,398	6,432	11,119	5,596	1,698	6,474	1,848	32,446
Oct-13	10,182	6,305	10,902	5,520	1,654	6,396	1,860	31,915
Nov-13	9,851	6,096	10,593	5,410	1,625	6,215	1,765	30,962
Dec-13	9,751	6,102	10,569	5,355	1,588	6,096	1,737	30,624
Jan-14	9,995	6,187	10,764	5,381	1,683	6,328	1,892	31,465
Feb-14	10,031	6,122	10,685	5,290	1,678	6,286	1,894	31,299
Mar-14	9,864	6,069	10,538	5,136	1,710	6,187	1,869	30,835
Apr-14	9,776	5,958	10,352	5,001	1,687	6,111	1,883	30,415
May-14	9,534	5,755	10,094	4,875	1,620	6,045	1,777	29,606
Jun-14	9,187	5,502	9,786	4,613	1,476	5,932	1,674	28,382
Jul-14	8,844	5,380	9,555	4,448	1,435	5,710	1,580	27,395
Aug-14	8,503	5,234	9,313	4,313	1,404	5,655	1,500	26,609
Sep-14	8,280	5,022	9,029	4,225	1,328	5,555	1,468	25,877
Oct-14	8,115	4,890	8,810	4,231	1,312	5,430	1,449	25,425
Nov-14	7,733	4,822	8,587	4,124	1,303	5,283	1,433	24,697
Dec-14	7,696	4,774	8,512	4,024	1,329	5,178	1,363	24,361
Jan-15	7,583	4,587	8,325	3,868	1,261	4,992	1,352	23,641
Feb-15	7,356	4,382	7,997	3,656	1,195	4,817	1,360	22,764
Mar-15	7,296	4,222	7,802	3,581	1,155	4,686	1,326	22,266
Apr-15	7,068	4,078	7,552	3,523	1,082	4,594	1,286	21,631
May-15	6,770	3,942	7,316	3,419	994	4,523	1,244	20,892
Jun-15	6,704	3,786	7,156	3,284	972	4,501	1,214	20,461
Jul-15	6,674	3,782	7,162	3,323	960	4,457	1,185	20,380
Aug-15	6,497	3,881	7,187	3,385	876	4,543	1,188	20,370
Sep-15	6,449	3,863	7,200	3,441	838	4,584	1,229	20,402

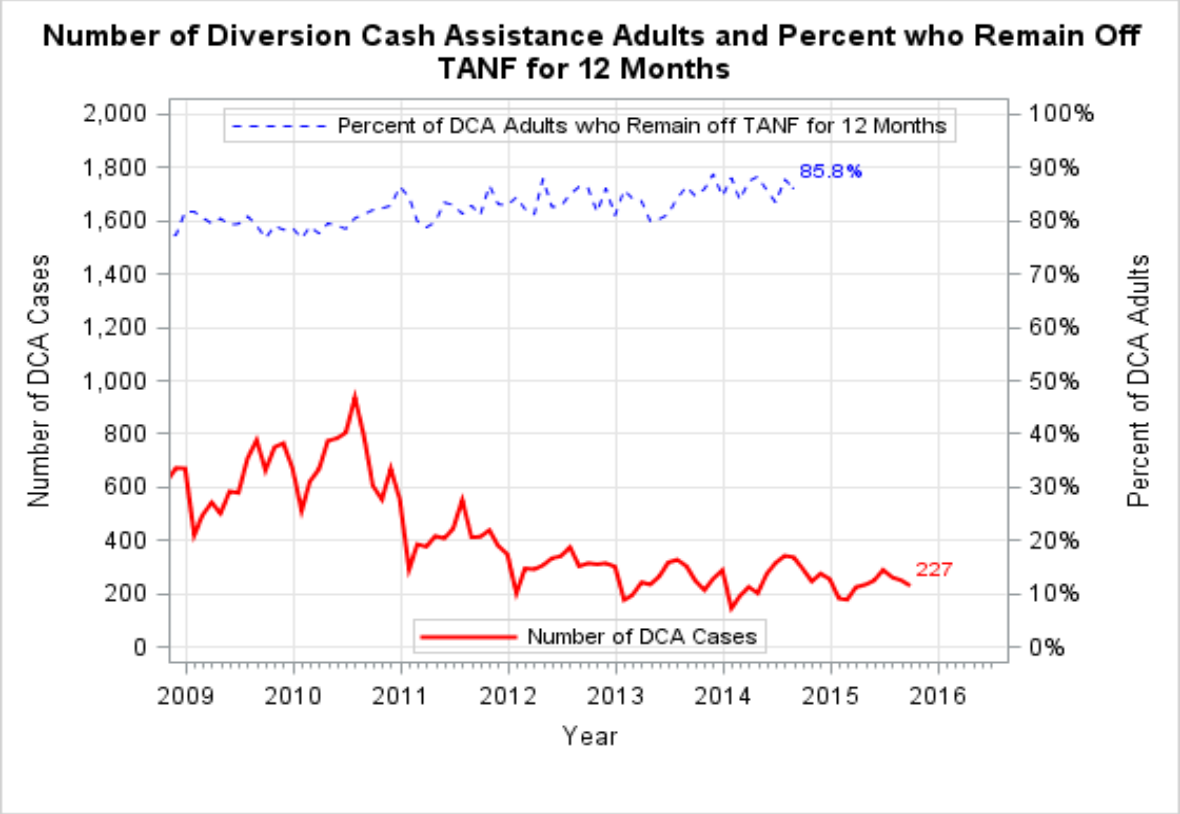
September 2015, compared to September 2014 (without adjustment for late reporting)

% Change	-22%	-23%	-20%	-19%	-37%	-17%	-16%	-21%

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. Spokane Trent CSO had the most DCA users, with 20 cases in October 2015 followed by Spokane Maple CSO with 11 cases. Four other CSOs: Columbia River, Pierce South, Puyallup Valley, and Yakima had 10 DCA cases.

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 86% in September 2014.

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Count 2: DCA Success Rate

Data Table

Month	DCA Cases	DCA Adults in Next 12 Months: DCA Adults	Adults w/ No TANF	Success Rate	New WorkFirst Entries	DCA as % of Entries
Aug-13	325	391	329	84%	3,572	9%
Sep-13	301	400	345	86%	3,451	9%
Oct-13	246	316	267	84%	3,419	7%
Nov-13	211	275	236	86%	3,070	7%
Dec-13	254	334	296	89%	3,097	8%
Jan-14	286	380	321	84%	3,827	7%
Feb-14	143	190	167	88%	2,853	5%
Mar-14	188	247	207	84%	2,901	6%
Apr-14	223	290	253	87%	3,144	7%
May-14	199	253	223	88%	3,022	7%
Jun-14	272	347	297	86%	2,640	10%
Jul-14	313	401	334	83%	2,756	11%
Aug-14	340	428	375	88%	2,707	13%
Sep-14	334	424	364	86%	2,762	12%
Oct-14	291	371	.	.	2,630	11%
Nov-14	244	319	.	.	2,556	10%
Dec-14	273	346	.	.	2,472	11%
Jan-15	252	333	.	.	2,501	10%
Feb-15	180	234	.	.	2,021	9%
Mar-15	175	227	.	.	2,115	8%
Apr-15	223	.	.	.	2,297	10%
May-15	231	.	.	.	2,145	11%
Jun-15	247	.	.	.	2,304	11%
Jul-15	287	.	.	.	2,565	11%
Aug-15	259	.	.	.	2,561	10%
Sep-15	248	.	.	.	2,563	10%
Oct-15	227	.	.	.	2,351	10%

October 2015, compared to October 2014

% Change	-22%		-11%

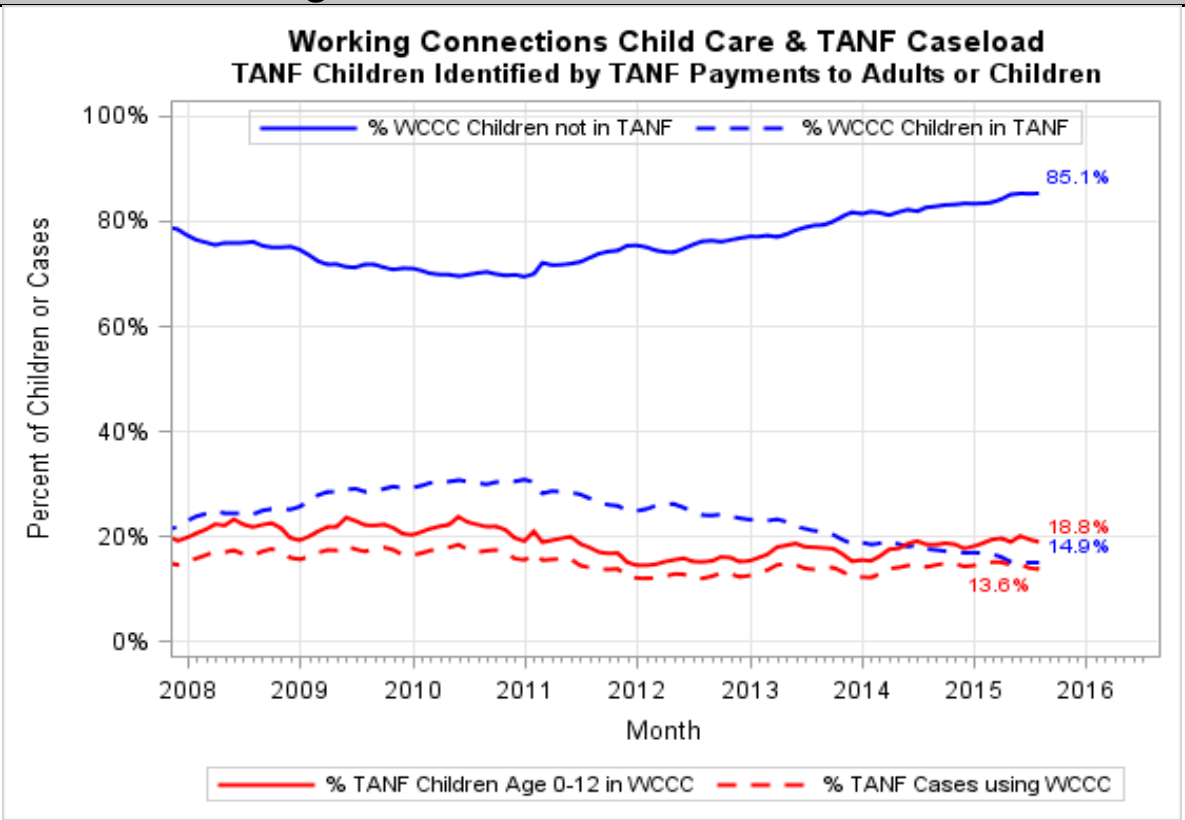
If DCA recipients had entered TANF instead, WorkFirst entries would have been 15% higher in calendar year 2010. DCA use reduced WorkFirst entries by 10% in 2011; 8% in 2012; 7% in 2013; and by 8% in 2014. DCA use in October 2015 was the 22% lower than in October 2014. WorkFirst entries decreased by 11% over the same period. Counts of DCA cases and WorkFirst entries are lag adjusted to reflect delayed reporting. DCA is described in WorkFirst orientation sessions, begun in June 2014, and use increased during the summer and fall of 2014.

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 to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

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 below 15% by June 2015. The percent of TANF children age 0-12 served in WCCC was 21% through 2010, dropped to 14% in January 2012, returned to 18% by June 2014, and was almost 19% in August 2015. The non-TANF portion of WCCC caseloads began to increase in January 2013.

Comments

Caseloads are not lag adjusted for late reporting. Caseloads for July and August 2015 may rise by 0.4% and 1.2% respectively. WCCC income eligibility limits were reduced from 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 175% of FPL between October 2010 and January 2011. Eligibility levels were restored to 200% of FPL in July 2012. A waiting list for non-TANF WCCC was established in March 2011 and households were required to cooperate with Child Support Enforcement in July 2011. The waiting list was cleared in September 2011 and the Child Support Enforcement requirement removed in 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 steady drop in TANF caseloads between January 2013 and June 2015.

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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
Apr-13	27,393	20,579	6,814	46,570	10,771	14.4%	17.8%
May-13	27,900	21,121	6,779	47,313	10,718	14.6%	18.2%
Jun-13	28,093	21,532	6,561	48,602	10,611	14.5%	18.5%
Jul-13	26,876	20,789	6,087	47,180	10,057	13.7%	17.9%
Aug-13	27,015	21,018	5,997	47,561	9,948	13.6%	17.8%
Sep-13	27,243	21,195	6,048	46,625	9,716	13.9%	17.6%
Oct-13	27,697	21,697	6,000	47,159	9,513	13.9%	17.5%
Nov-13	27,198	21,620	5,578	46,189	8,875	13.1%	16.5%
Dec-13	26,482	21,356	5,126	45,081	8,293	12.0%	15.1%
Jan-14	26,895	21,648	5,247	45,867	8,583	12.1%	15.4%
Feb-14	27,008	21,832	5,176	45,786	8,385	12.0%	15.2%
Mar-14	27,632	22,232	5,400	46,810	8,682	12.7%	16.1%
Apr-14	28,478	22,770	5,708	48,354	9,171	13.7%	17.4%
May-14	29,042	23,366	5,676	49,179	9,047	13.9%	17.6%
Jun-14	29,690	24,032	5,658	51,417	9,216	14.3%	18.5%
Jul-14	28,731	23,209	5,522	50,540	9,217	14.4%	19.0%
Aug-14	28,462	23,198	5,264	50,052	8,741	14.0%	18.3%
Sep-14	28,846	23,529	5,317	49,317	8,527	14.4%	18.3%
Oct-14	29,426	24,059	5,367	50,084	8,524	14.7%	18.6%
Nov-14	28,952	23,690	5,262	49,198	8,349	14.7%	18.3%
Dec-14	28,491	23,417	5,074	48,394	8,091	14.1%	17.6%
Jan-15	28,664	23,599	5,065	48,684	8,162	14.3%	18.0%
Feb-15	28,760	23,710	5,050	48,614	8,135	14.6%	18.6%
Mar-15	29,356	24,291	5,065	49,605	8,207	14.9%	19.3%
Apr-15	29,814	24,860	4,954	50,681	8,072	14.9%	19.5%
May-15	29,795	25,147	4,648	50,385	7,561	14.4%	18.8%
Jun-15	30,547	25,912	4,635	52,942	7,849	14.6%	20.0%
Jul-15	29,070	24,694	4,376	50,826	7,566	13.8%	19.3%
Aug-15	28,533	24,232	4,301	50,049	7,437	13.6%	18.8%

August 2015, compared with August 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

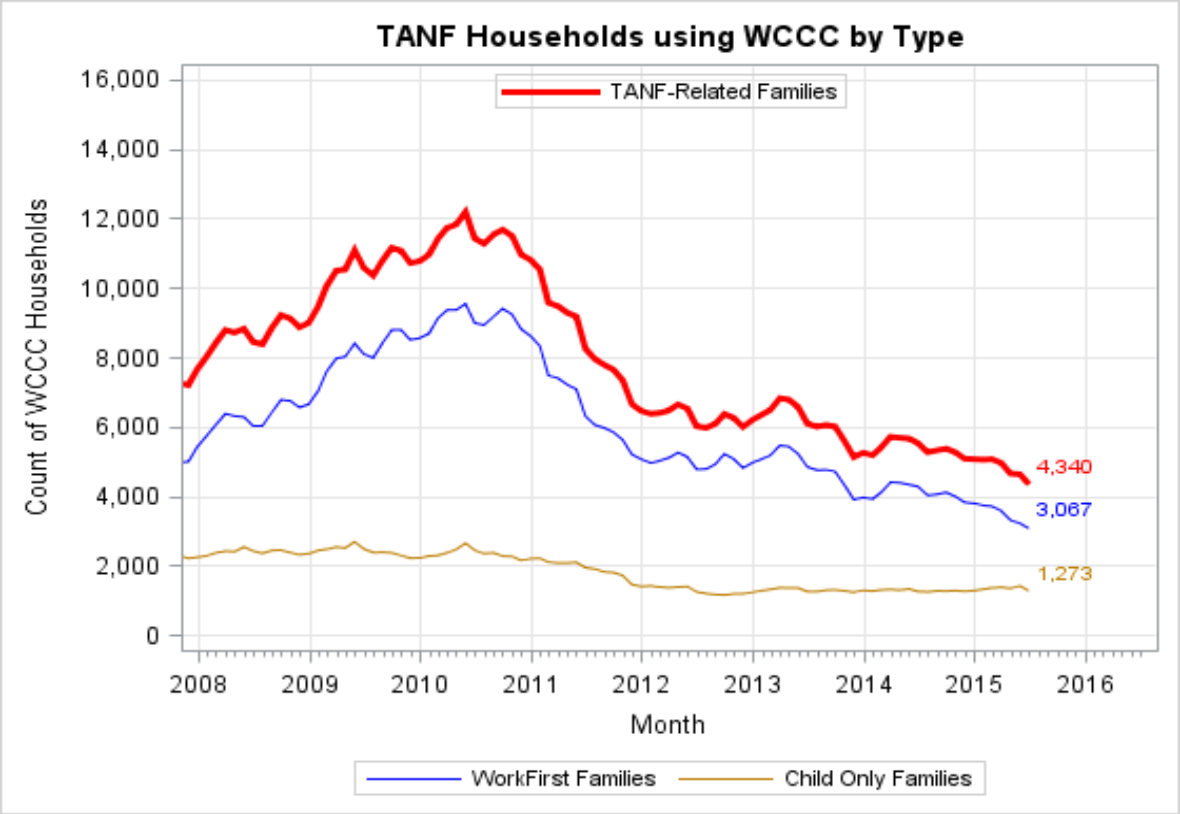
Change	0%	4%	-18%	0%	-15%

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.

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 to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

This is descriptive information. No target is set for this indicator.

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 more 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 2015, use had dropped to one WCCC household per 2.5 WorkFirst adults using partner services. WCCC child care is available to kinship caregivers, guardians, and parents of children with Child Only TANF grants. Roughly 18% of kinship caregivers and 12% of legal guardians use WCCC care. Care is seldom needed or used by other types of households using Child Only TANF.

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Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC

Data Table

Month	WorkFirst TANF Cases	WorkFirst Cases Using WCCC	Percent Using WCCC	Child Only TANF Cases	Child Only Cases Using WCCC	Percent Using WCCC	Child Only % of TANF WCCC Users
Apr-13	30,161	5,454	18.1%	17,043	1,360	8.0%	20.0%
May-13	29,575	5,428	18.4%	16,732	1,351	8.1%	19.9%
Jun-13	28,883	5,208	18.0%	16,347	1,353	8.3%	20.6%
Jul-13	28,407	4,839	17.0%	15,890	1,248	7.9%	20.5%
Aug-13	28,326	4,747	16.8%	15,858	1,250	7.9%	20.8%
Sep-13	27,889	4,758	17.1%	15,752	1,290	8.2%	21.3%
Oct-13	27,420	4,703	17.2%	15,611	1,297	8.3%	21.6%
Nov-13	26,643	4,309	16.2%	15,813	1,269	8.0%	22.8%
Dec-13	26,333	3,897	14.8%	16,324	1,229	7.5%	24.0%
Jan-14	26,966	3,961	14.7%	16,399	1,286	7.8%	24.5%
Feb-14	26,770	3,913	14.6%	16,234	1,263	7.8%	24.4%
Mar-14	26,364	4,103	15.6%	15,993	1,297	8.1%	24.0%
Apr-14	25,953	4,397	16.9%	15,692	1,311	8.4%	23.0%
May-14	25,332	4,386	17.3%	15,410	1,290	8.4%	22.7%
Jun-14	24,364	4,331	17.8%	15,115	1,327	8.8%	23.5%
Jul-14	23,600	4,272	18.1%	14,621	1,250	8.5%	22.6%
Aug-14	22,991	4,023	17.5%	14,513	1,241	8.6%	23.6%
Sep-14	22,417	4,051	18.1%	14,429	1,266	8.8%	23.8%
Oct-14	22,023	4,105	18.6%	14,366	1,262	8.8%	23.5%
Nov-14	21,395	3,988	18.6%	14,510	1,274	8.8%	24.2%
Dec-14	21,007	3,816	18.2%	14,928	1,258	8.4%	24.8%
Jan-15	20,361	3,789	18.6%	15,017	1,276	8.5%	25.2%
Feb-15	19,585	3,732	19.1%	14,893	1,318	8.8%	26.1%
Mar-15	19,162	3,708	19.4%	14,726	1,357	9.2%	26.8%
Apr-15	18,653	3,576	19.2%	14,486	1,378	9.5%	27.8%
May-15	18,105	3,306	18.3%	14,261	1,342	9.4%	28.9%
Jun-15	17,773	3,224	18.1%	14,075	1,411	10.0%	30.4%
Jul-15	17,804	3,094	17.4%	13,826	1,282	9.3%	29.3%
Aug-15	17,864	3,018	16.9%	13,708	1,283	9.4%	29.8%

August 2015, compared with August 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

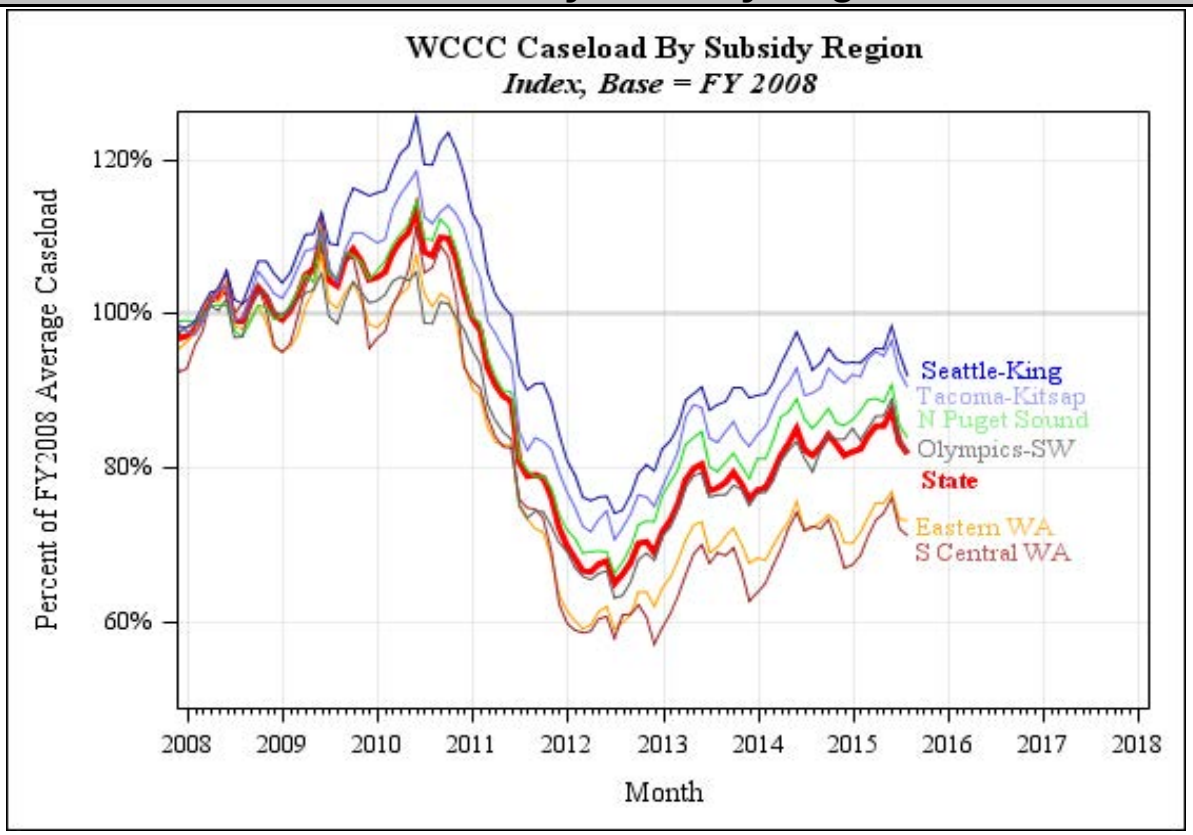
% Change	-22%	-25%	-6%	3%

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.

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

Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region



Goal

Provide subsidized child care to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

No target is set for WCCC use by region.

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. The decline in Seattle-King County continues a year-over-year decline first seen in May 2015. Declines spread to the North Puget Sound area in July 2015 and to the South Central area in August 2015. Some of the growth 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. These figures are not lag adjusted for late reporting.

The text below the map following the table of contents describes the WCCC subsidy regions. Subsidy regions are based on the DSHS regional structure in effect prior to March 2011. Each region has different vendor rates. There are no current plans to change this rate structure. The regions have been renamed WCCC subsidy regions for this analysis.

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Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region

Data Table

	WCCC Cases	Region 1 Eastern Wash	Region 2 South Central	Region 3 North Puget Sound	Region 4 Seattle King Co.	Region 5 Tacoma Kitsap	Region 6 Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jul-09	36,426	6,373	5,728	4,843	8,108	5,280	5,740
Jan-10	36,531	6,166	5,255	4,867	8,594	5,444	5,864
Jul-10	37,717	6,444	5,720	5,062	8,874	5,617	5,696
Jan-11	34,687	5,674	4,959	4,591	8,402	5,339	5,490
Jul-11	28,150	4,703	4,122	3,749	6,834	4,221	4,335
Jan-12	24,353	3,853	3,246	3,313	6,008	3,830	3,979
Jul-12	22,679	3,712	3,141	3,057	5,499	3,523	3,637
Jan-13	25,012	4,041	3,219	3,524	6,124	3,863	4,103
Jul-13	26,876	4,330	3,668	3,692	6,498	4,179	4,388
Jan-14	26,895	4,289	3,466	3,744	6,643	4,204	4,420
Jul-14	28,731	4,516	3,898	3,980	7,076	4,458	4,681
Jan-15	28,664	4,408	3,660	3,974	6,956	4,591	4,903
Jul-15	29,070	4,602	3,914	3,942	7,042	4,608	4,812
Aug-15	28,533	4,597	3,863	3,869	6,829	4,512	4,728

August 2015, compared with August 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	0%	1%	-2%	-1%	-1%	1%	3%

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

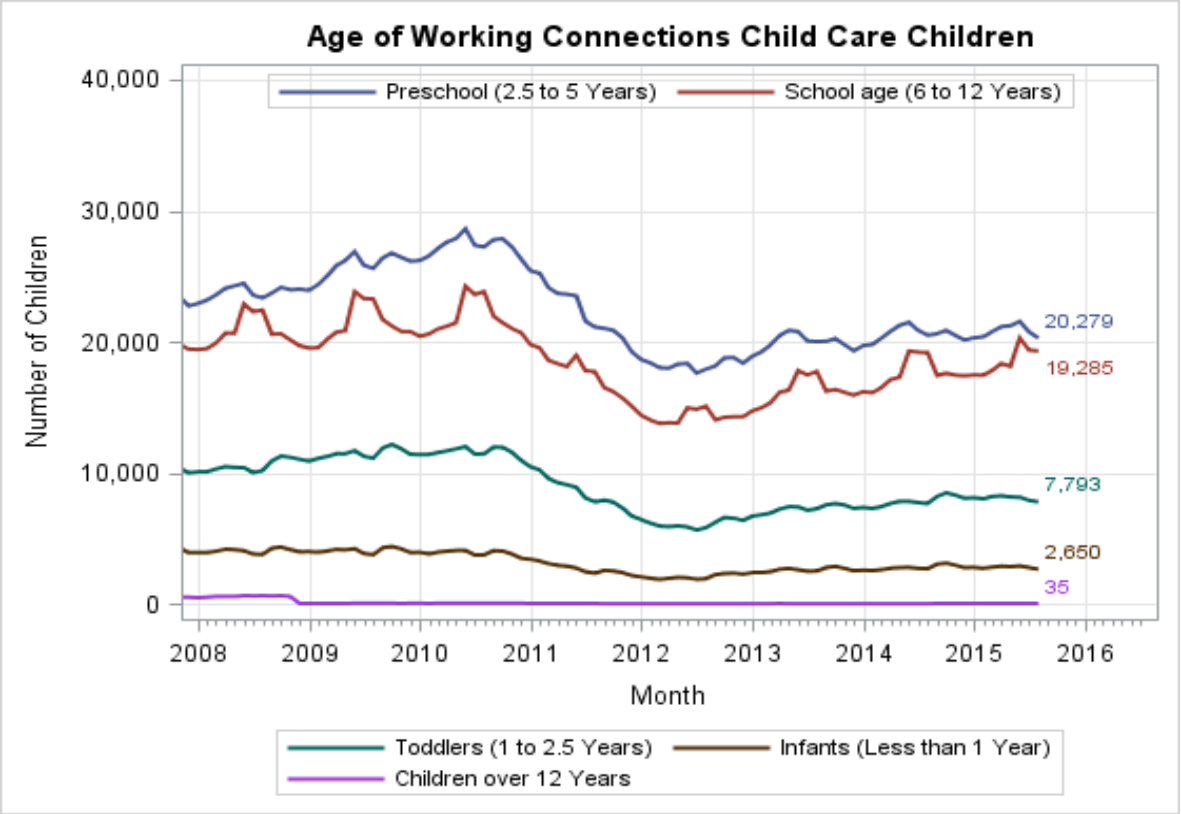
	WCCC Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jul-09	104.3	100.3	104.4	103.7	109.3	105.6	99.1
Jan-10	104.6	97.0	95.8	104.2	115.8	108.8	101.2
Jul-10	107.9	101.4	104.3	108.4	119.6	112.3	98.3
Jan-11	99.3	89.3	90.4	98.3	113.2	106.7	94.8
Jul-11	80.6	74.0	75.2	80.3	92.1	84.4	74.8
Jan-12	69.7	60.6	59.2	70.9	81.0	76.6	68.7
Jul-12	64.9	58.4	57.3	65.4	74.1	70.4	62.8
Jan-13	71.6	63.6	58.7	75.4	82.5	77.2	70.8
Jul-13	76.9	68.1	66.9	79.0	87.6	83.5	75.8
Jan-14	77.0	67.5	63.2	80.2	89.5	84.0	76.3
Jul-14	82.2	71.1	71.1	85.2	95.4	89.1	80.8
Jan-15	82.0	69.4	66.7	85.1	93.8	91.8	84.7
Jul-15	83.2	72.4	71.4	84.4	94.9	92.1	83.1
Aug-15	81.7	72.3	70.4	82.8	92.0	90.2	81.6

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 to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

No target is set for counts by age of child.

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 August 2014 and August 2015 was essentially unchanged. The of 5 and 6-year olds declined by almost 4%, offset by increases in the number of 1-year olds, 8 and 9-year olds, and 11-year olds. Some of these changes may be related the small number of births during the early years of the great recession -- 5 and 6 years ago.

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Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age

Data Table

Month	Infants Lt 1 Year	Toddlers 1 to 2.5 Yrs	Preschool 2.5 to 5 Yrs	School Age 6-12 Yrs	WCCC Over 12 13-19 Yrs	Unknown Age	Total Children
Jan-13	2,397	6,704	18,897	14,732	14	19	42,763
Feb-13	2,404	6,806	19,240	14,970	16	14	43,450
Mar-13	2,457	6,925	19,742	15,329	17	15	44,485
Apr-13	2,654	7,242	20,474	16,143	32	25	46,570
May-13	2,709	7,411	20,862	16,300	20	11	47,313
Jun-13	2,602	7,402	20,768	17,801	19	10	48,602
Jul-13	2,493	7,145	20,047	17,461	23	11	47,180
Aug-13	2,507	7,264	20,018	17,739	22	11	47,561
Sep-13	2,787	7,558	20,025	16,224	20	11	46,625
Oct-13	2,865	7,652	20,246	16,357	22	17	47,159
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	20,857	19,193	26	16	50,540
Aug-14	2,675	7,661	20,497	19,179	27	13	50,052
Sep-14	3,042	8,195	20,606	17,427	28	19	49,317
Oct-14	3,113	8,473	20,867	17,585	30	16	50,084
Nov-14	2,951	8,290	20,471	17,446	32	8	49,198
Dec-14	2,765	8,061	20,131	17,397	32	8	48,394
Jan-15	2,787	8,104	20,295	17,456	31	11	48,684
Feb-15	2,727	8,023	20,377	17,444	30	13	48,614
Mar-15	2,815	8,193	20,758	17,792	32	15	49,605
Apr-15	2,890	8,246	21,151	18,347	32	15	50,681
May-15	2,853	8,150	21,216	18,120	34	12	50,385
Jun-15	2,905	8,146	21,553	20,288	36	14	52,942
Jul-15	2,768	7,898	20,751	19,360	37	12	50,826
Aug-15	2,650	7,793	20,279	19,285	35	7	50,049

August 2015, compared with August 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

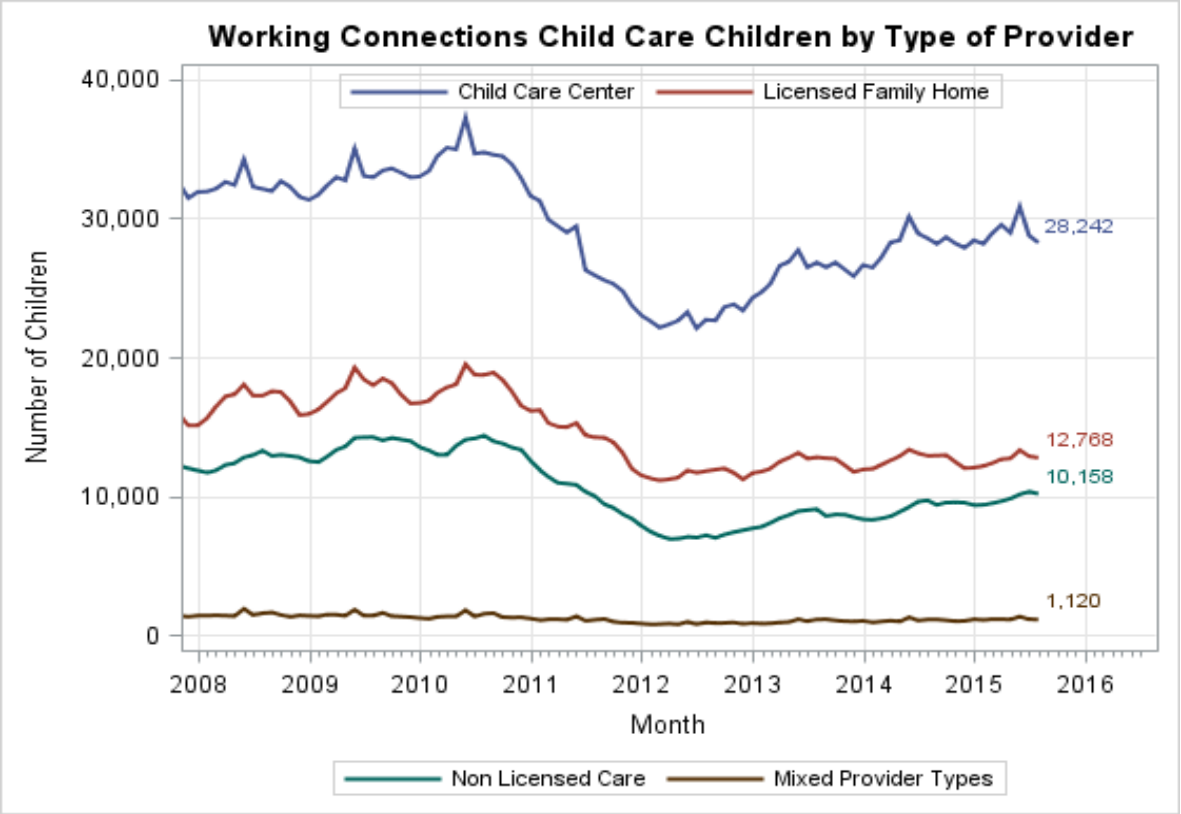
% Change	-1%	2%	-1%	1%	30%	-46%	0%

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 to TANF and low-income parents so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

No target is set for counts by type of provider. However, see pages 73-75 for Barometer measures related to type of provider for TANF-related households.

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 households receiving care and those providers are sometimes referred to by that name. 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 served was unchanged between August 2014 and August 2015. Growth occurred at license-exempt providers (5%) but declines were seen for licensed centers (1%) and family homes (1%). Centers are losing infants, 2 and 3-year olds, ages 5 through 8, 10 and 12-year olds. Licensed family homes are losing all age groups except infants, 8 to 9-year olds and 11 to 12- year olds. License-exempt providers are losing 3-year olds, 5 to 6-year olds, 10-year olds and 12-year olds. Most of their growth is seen in 1 to 2-year olds, 4-year olds, 9-year olds, and 11-year olds.

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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
Jan-13	24,280	11,657	7,683	858	42,763
Feb-13	24,697	11,776	7,793	816	43,450
Mar-13	25,282	11,974	8,060	831	44,485
Apr-13	26,590	12,477	8,410	907	46,570
May-13	26,861	12,754	8,626	929	47,313
Jun-13	27,707	13,118	8,915	1,138	48,602
Jul-13	26,473	12,696	8,995	984	47,180
Aug-13	26,827	12,792	9,062	1,120	47,561
Sep-13	26,468	12,722	8,561	1,126	46,625
Oct-13	26,827	12,689	8,680	1,037	47,159
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	8,324	1,017	45,867
Feb-14	26,451	11,950	8,286	903	45,786
Mar-14	27,158	12,245	8,384	978	46,810
Apr-14	28,268	12,563	8,541	1,019	48,354
May-14	28,406	12,866	8,873	966	49,179
Jun-14	30,132	13,348	9,207	1,271	51,417
Jul-14	28,899	13,076	9,600	1,035	50,540
Aug-14	28,564	12,906	9,688	1,106	50,052
Sep-14	28,150	12,924	9,360	1,118	49,317
Oct-14	28,649	12,951	9,536	1,052	50,084
Nov-14	28,180	12,453	9,554	991	49,198
Dec-14	27,876	12,001	9,523	1,008	48,394
Jan-15	28,418	12,050	9,345	1,129	48,684
Feb-15	28,161	12,168	9,365	1,081	48,614
Mar-15	28,898	12,358	9,479	1,133	49,605
Apr-15	29,537	12,655	9,625	1,137	50,681
May-15	28,961	12,714	9,815	1,106	50,385
Jun-15	30,842	13,307	10,127	1,336	52,942
Jul-15	28,768	12,866	10,313	1,121	50,826
Aug-15	28,242	12,768	10,158	1,120	50,049

August 2015, compared with August 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

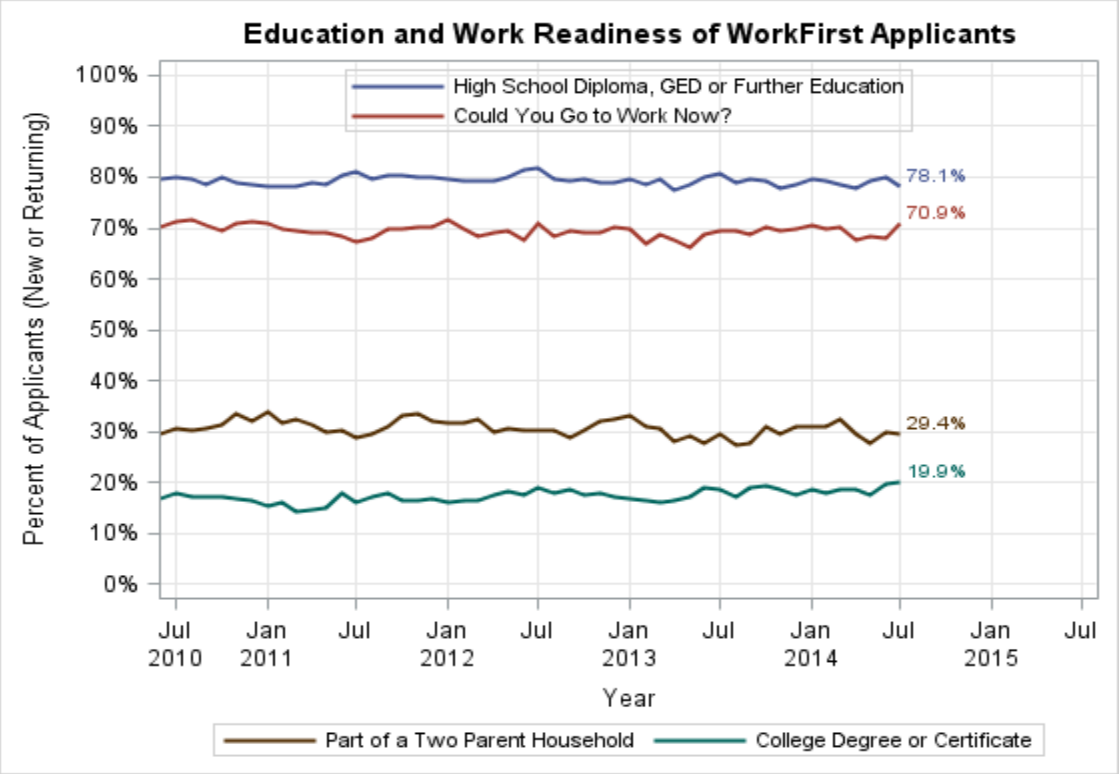
% Change	-1%	-1%	5%	1%	0%

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. This change in definitions reflects improvements to DEL files supplied beginning in August 2014. Prior to the July 2014 chartbook, mixed children had been removed from the counts for other provider types.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL monthly extract.

Count 4a: Comprehensive Evaluation: Education and Work Readiness of WorkFirst Applicants



Education and Work Readiness of WorkFirst Applicants

Month	High School Diploma	GED	Postsecondary: Further Education	Postsecondary: Degree or Certificate	Adult Basic Education	Working or Could go to Work	Two Parent Household	Total Applicant Evaluations
Nov-13	1,278	258	478	480	982	1,836	764	2,591
Dec-13	1,548	315	557	545	1,186	2,207	960	3,084
Jan-14	2,025	410	733	737	1,576	2,874	1,224	3,975
Feb-14	1,315	261	462	461	1,041	1,836	792	2,573
Mar-14	1,520	287	558	566	1,213	2,173	977	3,017
Apr-14	1,574	318	600	597	1,267	2,226	948	3,203
May-14	1,473	309	525	506	1,187	2,043	809	2,916
Jun-14	1,524	359	617	616	1,241	2,186	931	3,132
Jul-14	883	161	357	357	743	1,298	528	1,793

Note: These charts show the work readiness of WorkFirst applicants and recipients who receive Comprehensive Evaluations. WorkFirst applicants receive Comprehensive Evaluations soon after they are approved to enter WorkFirst. Some ongoing recipients also receive additional Comprehensive Evaluations to guide further services. For comparison, 88.3% of youth and adults in Washington (90.0% of women) between the ages of 18 and 44 have a High School Diploma, equivalent, or postsecondary education (American Community Survey, 2013 Data Set, S1501 Educational Attainment). Data are through July 17, 2014. A new evaluation process was implemented on July 18th. Results cannot be calculated after that date. Changes to screening questions would also have changed results, if they could have been calculated.

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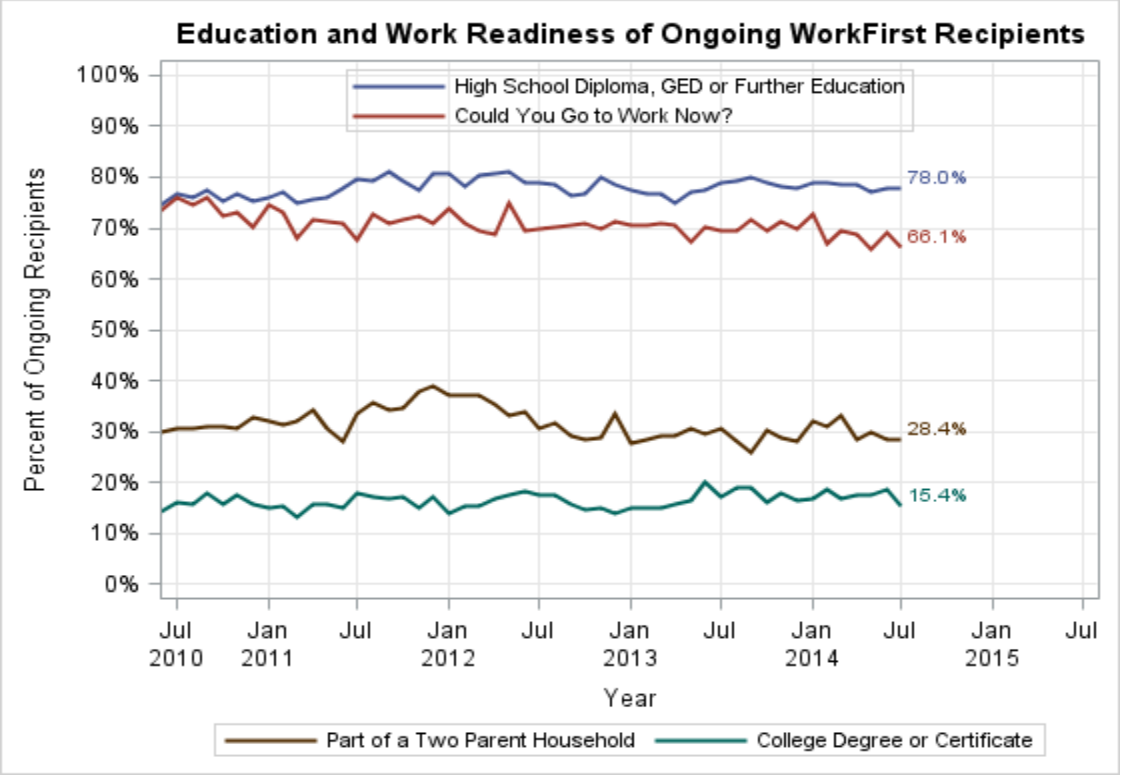
Count 4b: Comprehensive Evaluation: Education and Work Readiness of WorkFirst Recipients



Education and Work Readiness of Ongoing WorkFirst Recipients Given Evaluations

Month	High School Diploma	GED	____Postsecondary____ Further Education	Degree or Certificate	Adult Basic Education	Working or Could go to Work	Two Parent Household	Total Recipient Evaluations
Nov-13	519	96	181	182	418	745	292	1,019
Dec-13	564	108	198	186	459	808	314	1,120
Jan-14	773	144	270	255	659	1,118	484	1,505
Feb-14	594	123	210	219	493	811	365	1,177
Mar-14	642	135	239	216	552	915	428	1,291
Apr-14	638	134	194	217	543	853	350	1,231
May-14	535	105	191	190	464	722	320	1,076
Jun-14	534	102	217	204	486	782	310	1,094
Jul-14	266	61	98	84	224	372	155	545

Education level is based on Comprehensive Evaluation questions or ACES Client Profile information on highest grade attained and uses whichever grade level is highest. Comprehensive Evaluations ask separate questions about College Degrees or Certificates and highest grade level but do not collect grade levels higher than 12 or distinguish GEDs from diplomas except in case notes. Degrees or certificates include academic degrees and occupational certificates. Roughly half of the adults with degrees or certificates are reported at the High School Diploma or GED grade levels. Data are through July 17, 2014. A new process began on July 18th. Results cannot be calculated after that date.

Source: ACES data warehouse JAS_CE table and CL_Profile table.

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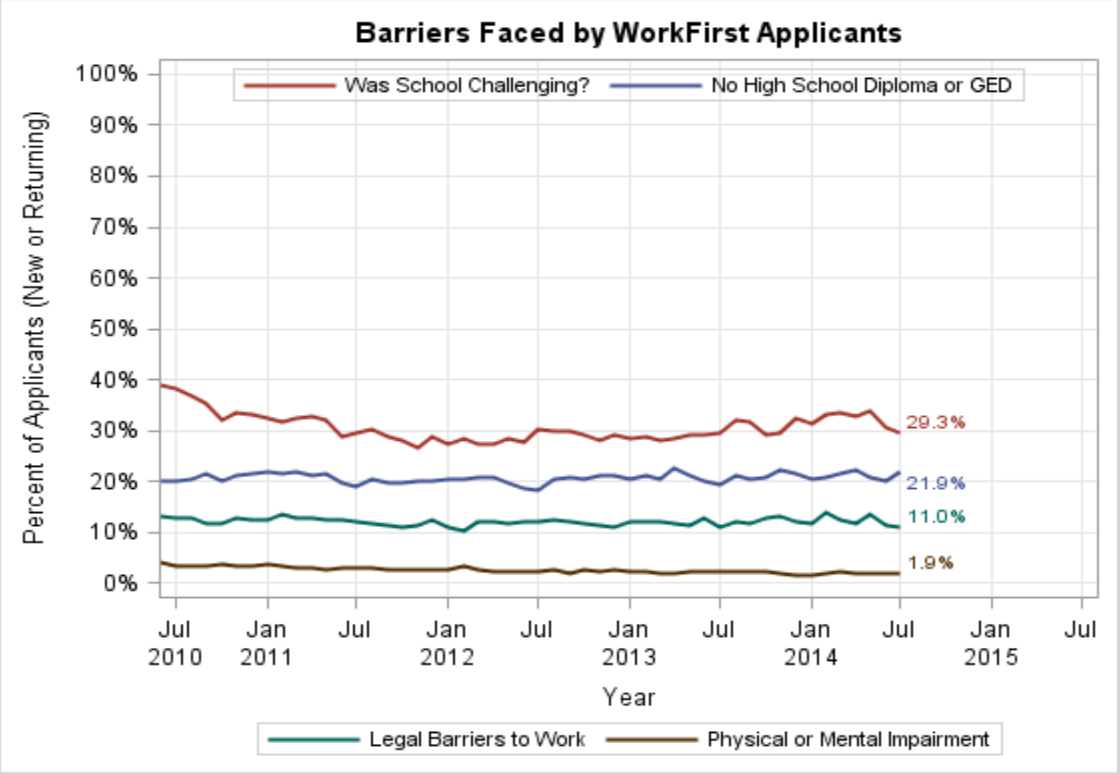
Count 4c: Comprehensive Evaluation: Barriers Faced by WorkFirst Applicants



Barriers Faced by WorkFirst Applicants

Month	Less than High School Diploma	Non-English Speaker	School was Challenging	Wouldn't Pass Background Check	Legal Obligations	Alcohol/Drug Violence or Homeless	Physical or Mental Impairment	Total Applicant Evaluations
Nov-13	578	151	760	270	127	508	53	2,591
Dec-13	664	148	1,000	305	146	590	53	3,084
Jan-14	808	191	1,240	374	162	791	63	3,975
Feb-14	535	114	857	292	131	583	49	2,573
Mar-14	652	146	1,016	321	114	614	63	3,017
Apr-14	712	153	1,047	307	136	721	64	3,203
May-14	610	114	990	336	134	593	56	2,916
Jun-14	632	180	959	297	120	663	55	3,132
Jul-14	392	106	526	169	68	439	34	1,793

Note: These charts and data show barriers faced by WorkFirst applicants and recipients. All barriers except language and education level are measured using questions asked in the Comprehensive Evaluation. Additional information on barriers is available. For information on financial and credit barriers, see page 104. Washington State has an estimated 301,490 youth and adults (125,666 of them women) between the ages of 18 and 44 who lack a high school diploma or equivalent (American Community Survey, 2013 Data Set, Table S1501. Education Attainment). Data are through July 17, 2014. A new evaluation process was implemented on July 18th. Results cannot be calculated after that date.

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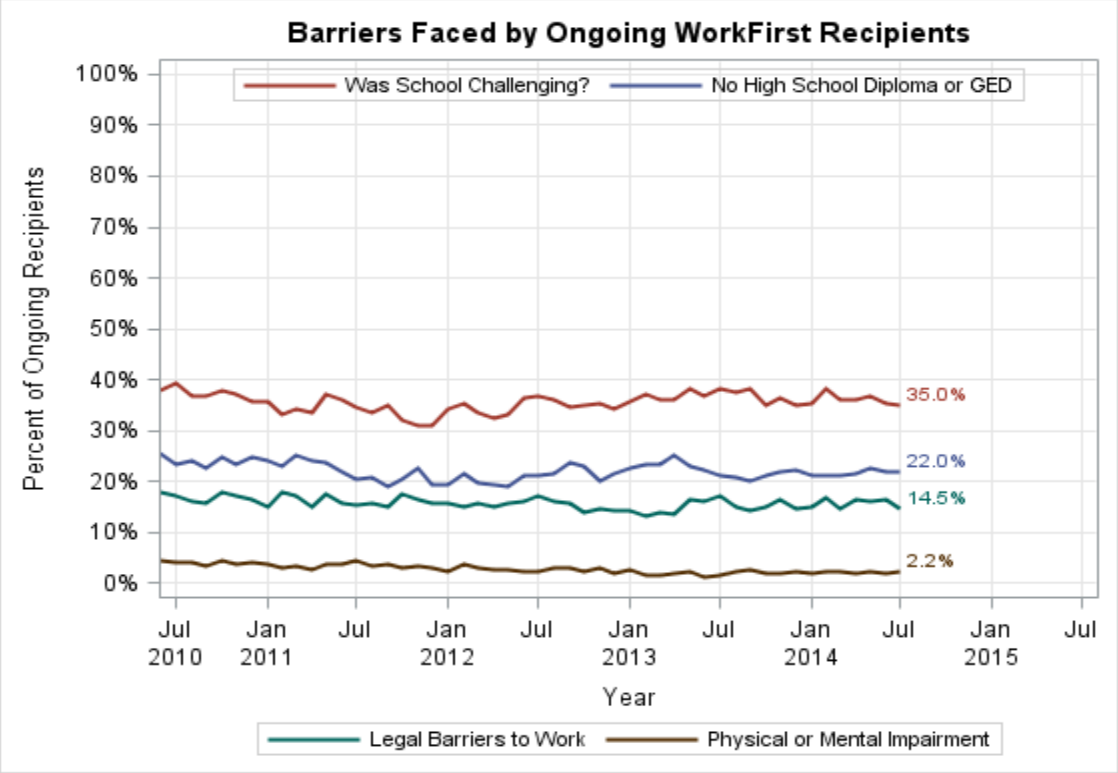
Count 4d: Comprehensive Evaluation: Barriers Faced by WorkFirst Recipients



Barriers Faced by Ongoing WorkFirst Recipients Given Evaluations

Month	Less than High School Diploma	Non-English Speaker	School was Challenging	Wouldn't Pass Background Check	Legal Obligations	Alcohol/Drug Violence or Homeless	Physical or Mental Impairment	Total Recipient Evaluations
Nov-13	223	42	372	144	50	247	18	1,019
Dec-13	250	47	391	135	69	262	26	1,120
Jan-14	318	44	532	180	89	386	29	1,505
Feb-14	250	48	449	167	72	326	26	1,177
Mar-14	275	62	467	158	75	346	28	1,291
Apr-14	265	56	445	159	76	361	23	1,231
May-14	245	48	397	140	69	322	25	1,076
Jun-14	241	42	385	151	60	296	20	1,094
Jul-14	120	19	191	63	31	159	12	545

Education levels are somewhat lower and legal barriers to employment somewhat higher for ongoing recipients who need new CEs than for incoming applicants. Non-English language speaker is based on client primary language code from ACES Client Profile files. Education level is based on Comprehensive Evaluation questions or ACES Client Profile information on highest grade attained and uses whichever grade level is highest. Data are through July 17, 2014. A new evaluation process was implemented on July 18th. Results cannot be calculated after that date.

Source: ACES data warehouse JAS_CE table and CL_Profile table.

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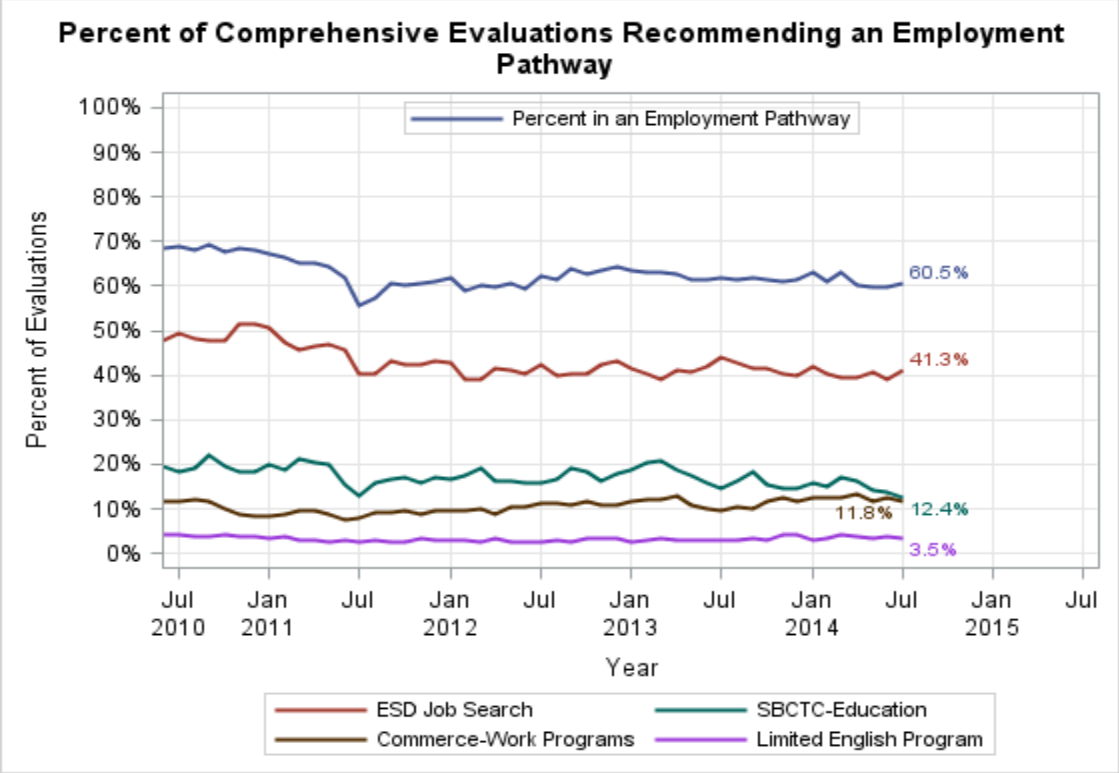
Count 4e: Comprehensive Evaluation: Employment Pathway Assignments



Employment Pathways

Month	ESD Job Search	SBCTC Education	Commerce Work Program	Limited English	Unsubsidized Employment	Employment Pathway	Employment Without Issues
Nov-13	1,453	534	446	150	76	2,207	2,068
Dec-13	1,687	619	494	173	87	2,584	2,417
Jan-14	2,297	880	684	175	131	3,459	3,250
Feb-14	1,515	570	477	128	109	2,299	2,145
Mar-14	1,707	740	537	177	91	2,722	2,530
Apr-14	1,746	719	594	174	135	2,674	2,465
May-14	1,630	570	473	130	119	2,400	2,256
Jun-14	1,664	582	528	164	94	2,530	2,374
Jul-14	969	290	276	83	57	1,420	1,322

Note: The Employment Pathway column is unduplicated across the five employment related pathways. The column headed "Employment Without Issues" shows the number of adults in the Employment Pathway who were not also assigned to the Issue Resolution pathway.

These charts and data show combined results from all Comprehensive Evaluations, for both applicants and recipients. Data are through July 17, 2014. Comprehensive Evaluations were revised on July 18th. Comprehensive Evaluation results cannot be calculated after that date.

Source: ACES data warehouse JAS_CE table.

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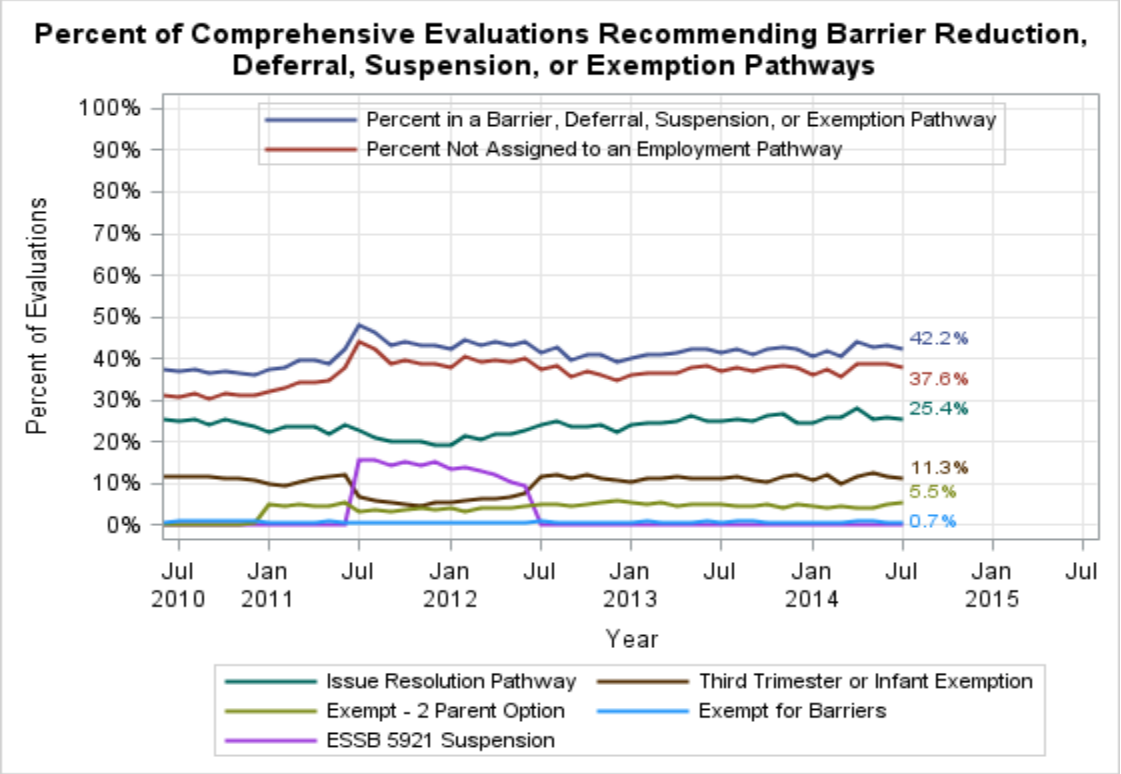
Count 4f: Comprehensive Evaluation: Issue Resolution, Deferral, and Exempt Pathway Assignments



Barrier Reduction, Deferral, or Exemption Pathways

Month	Issue Resolution	Issues with Employment	Infant Exemption	Third Trimester	Exempt	Exempt 2nd Parent	Issues, Suspension, or Exempt	Without Employment Pathway
Nov-13	960	139	231	193	22	149	1,538	1,379
Dec-13	1,039	167	294	224	30	215	1,782	1,591
Jan-14	1,344	209	332	280	34	253	2,213	1,976
Feb-14	978	155	239	217	30	149	1,579	1,409
Mar-14	1,117	192	207	233	34	193	1,756	1,544
Apr-14	1,257	209	281	240	42	178	1,954	1,725
May-14	1,017	146	282	230	35	170	1,706	1,545
Jun-14	1,101	157	277	232	32	209	1,824	1,644
Jul-14	597	98	139	130	17	130	991	883

Note: The "Issues, Suspension, or Exempt" total is unduplicated across six related pathways. The column headed "Issues with Employment" shows the number of adults assigned to the Issue Resolution Pathway who were also assigned to one of the Employment pathways. The column headed "Without Employment Pathway" shows the number of adults who were not assigned to any Employment pathway.

Data are through July 17, 2014. Comprehensive Evaluations were revised on July 18th. Pathway results cannot be calculated after that date.

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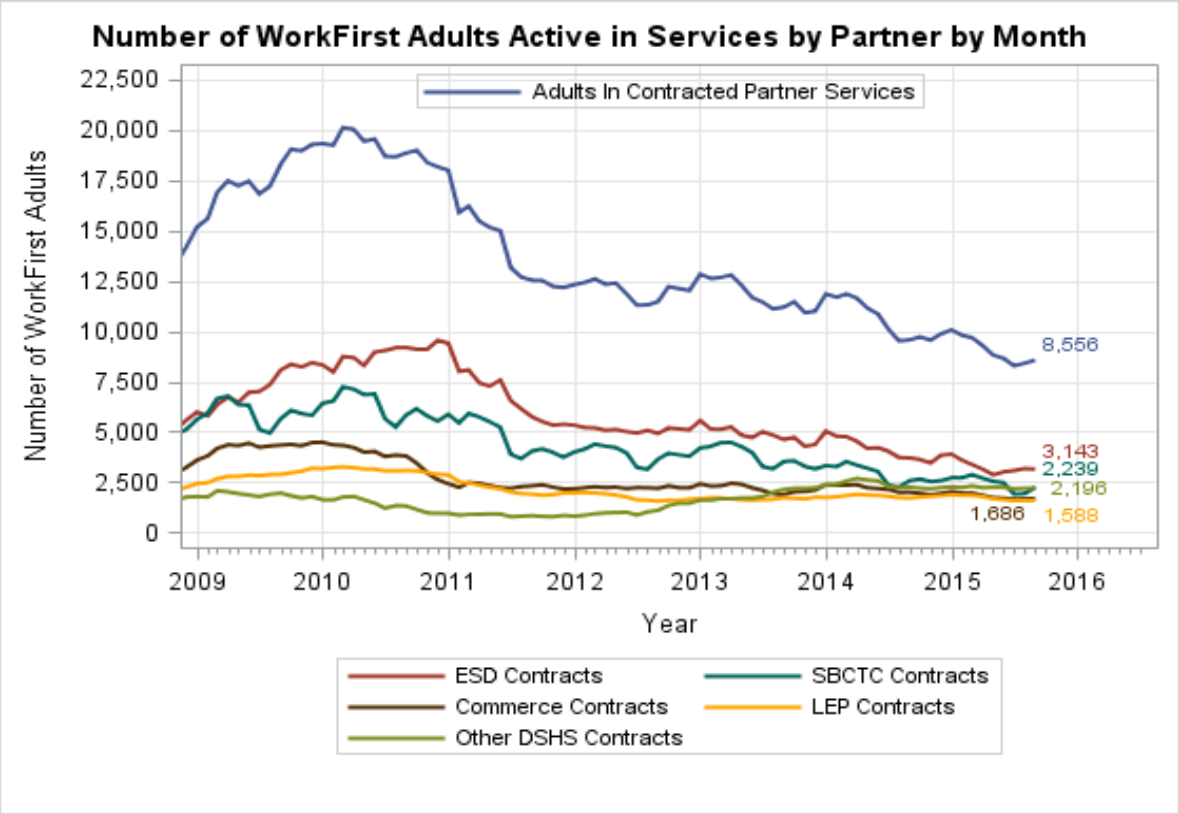
Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency



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 38% in March 2014 and reached 42% in September 2015. The percent had been even higher -- 43% -- between January and April 2015. The number of adults served by partners in September 2015 was 11% lower than in September 2014, compared with a 21% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults.

The number of adults using ESD Job Search decreased by 15% and number served SBCTC Colleges decreased by 13% between September 2014 and September 2015. The number of adults using Commerce programs decreased by 16% and the number served by Limited English Program contractors decreased by 7% over that time period. Enrollments should flatten out beginning in July 2015 due to the end of caseload declines since that month. Some of the DSHS Contracts involve projects to assist homeless recipients. DSHS has also begun an Evidence-based Supported Employment pilot for WorkFirst adults with mental health needs, which shows up in this count. Commerce counts shown here are higher than shown on pages 39-40 because they include adults who have not yet started approved work assignments.

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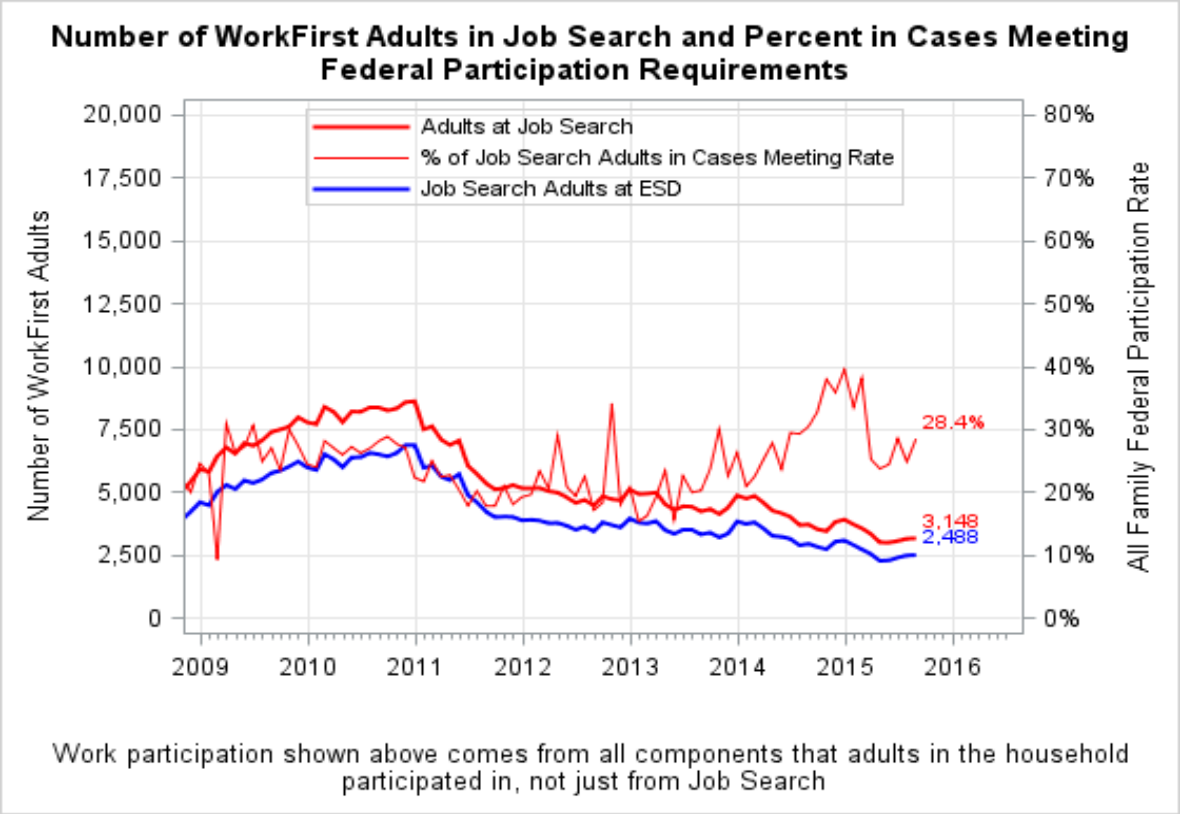
Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency

Data Table Month	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Contracts	Total (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Apr-13	5,238	4,467	2,439	1,665	1,675	12,789	36%
May-13	4,831	4,259	2,390	1,627	1,702	12,277	35%
Jun-13	4,711	3,963	2,203	1,598	1,711	11,657	34%
Jul-13	5,001	3,262	2,092	1,623	1,777	11,442	34%
Aug-13	4,825	3,155	1,918	1,641	1,996	11,103	34%
Sep-13	4,611	3,520	1,880	1,727	2,134	11,186	34%
Oct-13	4,719	3,557	2,017	1,690	2,186	11,459	36%
Nov-13	4,278	3,270	2,029	1,659	2,191	10,918	35%
Dec-13	4,366	3,153	2,106	1,751	2,212	10,986	36%
Jan-14	5,031	3,316	2,369	1,731	2,371	11,840	38%
Feb-14	4,765	3,261	2,347	1,767	2,396	11,682	37%
Mar-14	4,759	3,518	2,351	1,825	2,550	11,845	38%
Apr-14	4,525	3,342	2,370	1,883	2,679	11,632	38%
May-14	4,175	3,181	2,209	1,848	2,601	11,144	38%
Jun-14	4,206	3,025	2,179	1,845	2,567	10,857	38%
Jul-14	4,033	2,348	2,133	1,788	2,284	10,108	37%
Aug-14	3,720	2,257	1,988	1,721	2,212	9,519	36%
Sep-14	3,699	2,571	2,001	1,707	2,249	9,561	37%
Oct-14	3,619	2,648	1,940	1,753	2,204	9,712	38%
Nov-14	3,448	2,521	1,860	1,791	2,163	9,551	39%
Dec-14	3,834	2,572	1,940	1,822	2,220	9,861	40%
Jan-15	3,885	2,716	2,023	1,867	2,257	10,058	43%
Feb-15	3,574	2,712	1,945	1,846	2,223	9,783	43%
Mar-15	3,373	2,866	1,949	1,836	2,306	9,671	43%
Apr-15	3,143	2,690	1,837	1,783	2,215	9,278	43%
May-15	2,861	2,537	1,724	1,667	2,240	8,815	42%
Jun-15	3,005	2,462	1,701	1,627	2,239	8,642	42%
Jul-15	3,072	1,903	1,651	1,574	2,161	8,274	41%
Aug-15	3,171	1,922	1,663	1,576	2,185	8,398	41%
Sep-15	3,143	2,239	1,686	1,588	2,196	8,556	42%

September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-15%	-13%	-16%	-7%	-2%	-11%	-21%

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 (77% in FY 2013 and 78% in FYs 2014 and 2015) 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.

Trends

Job Search enrollments in September 2015 were 15% lower than in September 2014. The percent of WorkFirst adults in job search was 15.4% in September 2015 -- 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. Department of Commerce contractors began using the JS component in support of their paid work preparation programs in July 2011. Commerce use of the JS component is not included here.

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 September 2015 was 2% higher than in September 2014. 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

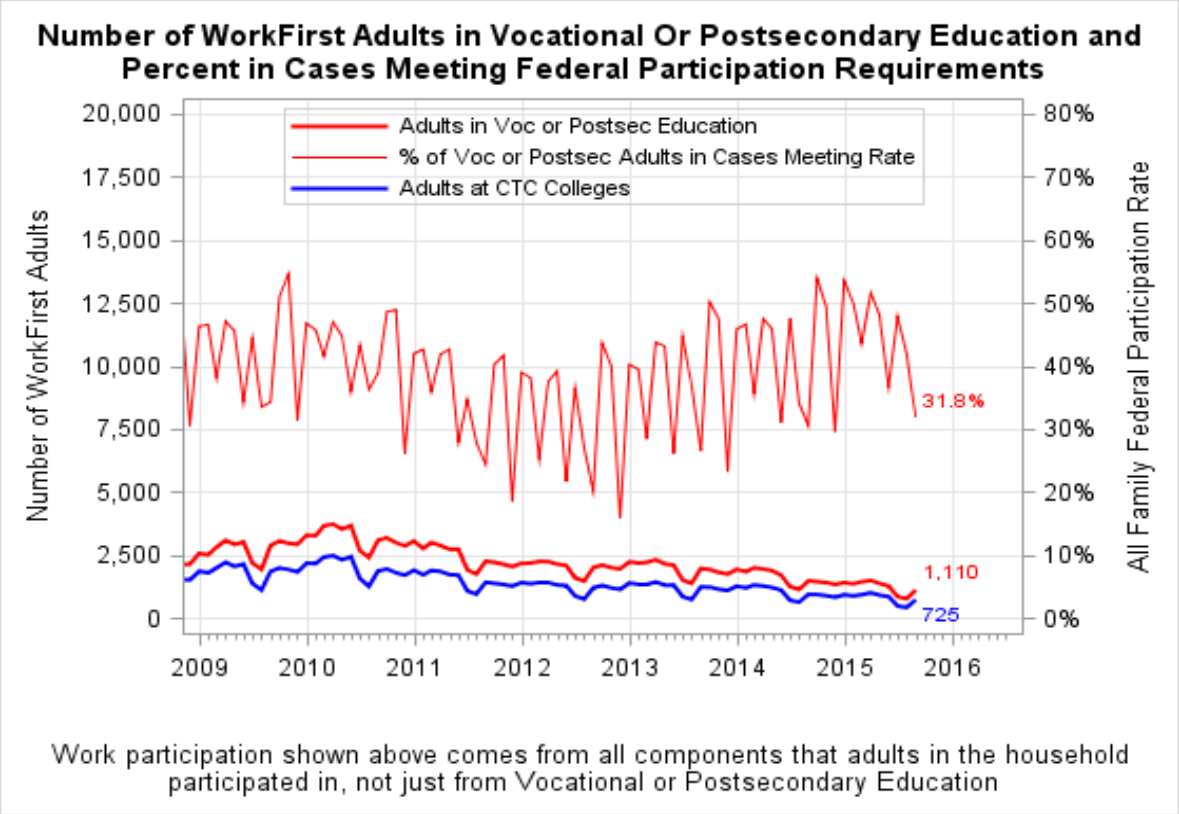
Data Table Month	Number of Adults: Job Search Search (JS)	Number of Adults: ESD Job Search	Number of Adults: LEP Job Search	Percent of Adults: In Job Search	Percent of Adults: JS Meeting AF WPR	Number in ESD Refer Back (RB)	Percent in ESD Refer Back (RB)
May-13	4,505	3,471	1,019	13.0%	23.3%	1,065	3.1%
Jun-13	4,271	3,326	930	12.6%	15.5%	1,005	3.0%
Jul-13	4,419	3,486	920	13.3%	22.5%	1,030	3.1%
Aug-13	4,405	3,484	910	13.4%	19.9%	1,001	3.0%
Sep-13	4,215	3,298	908	13.0%	20.2%	944	2.9%
Oct-13	4,315	3,375	936	13.5%	23.6%	972	3.0%
Nov-13	4,108	3,186	916	13.3%	30.0%	737	2.4%
Dec-13	4,366	3,332	1,024	14.3%	22.5%	860	2.8%
Jan-14	4,851	3,816	1,025	15.4%	26.2%	853	2.7%
Feb-14	4,726	3,720	997	15.1%	20.9%	734	2.3%
Mar-14	4,835	3,787	1,038	15.7%	22.4%	766	2.5%
Apr-14	4,558	3,536	1,014	15.0%	25.2%	855	2.8%
May-14	4,247	3,247	989	14.3%	27.8%	710	2.4%
Jun-14	4,145	3,208	926	14.6%	23.6%	697	2.5%
Jul-14	4,000	3,127	868	14.6%	29.4%	725	2.6%
Aug-14	3,674	2,871	791	13.8%	29.2%	634	2.4%
Sep-14	3,698	2,931	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	706	13.9%	37.9%	538	2.2%
Dec-14	3,799	3,016	774	15.6%	35.8%	773	3.2%
Jan-15	3,891	3,065	818	16.5%	39.4%	644	2.7%
Feb-15	3,702	2,876	821	16.3%	33.4%	675	3.0%
Mar-15	3,545	2,706	830	15.9%	38.0%	641	2.9%
Apr-15	3,322	2,526	789	15.4%	25.1%	581	2.7%
May-15	2,982	2,254	725	14.3%	23.6%	467	2.2%
Jun-15	2,980	2,272	700	14.6%	24.3%	543	2.7%
Jul-15	3,044	2,385	656	14.9%	28.5%	535	2.6%
Aug-15	3,132	2,464	663	15.4%	24.8%	577	2.8%
Sep-15	3,148	2,488	654	15.4%	28.4%	657	3.2%

September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)						WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-15%	-15%	-14%		2%	-21%

The percent of Job Search participants meeting federal participation requirements rose from less than 18% during the summer of 2008 to a high of almost 40% in January 2015. Participation in Job Search counts toward federal participation rates for only 12 weeks in every 12-month period. Rates shown through March 2015 include the full 12 week participation definition. Rates for April to September 2015 are lower because they count only six weeks in every 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 31% -- 30% for ESD Job Search and 38% for LEP Job Search. Participation rates for Job Search enrollees include contributions from paid work and enrollment in other components. LEP programs provide activities in addition to Job Search that boost LEP program work participation rates.

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 and Postsecondary Education



Components Shown

Vocational and postsecondary education are provided by Washington's Community and Technical College (CTC) system, private career schools, and four-year colleges. CTC colleges provided 64% of these activities in FY 2015, up from 60% in FY 2013. Vocational education activities can count toward federal participation for up to 12 months in an adult's lifetime. The chart shows the number of adults enrolled in these activities on the left scale and the percent who met federal participation requirements on the right. Enrollment counts by program and the percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in one of 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 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.

Trends

Enrollment of WorkFirst adults in vocational and postsecondary dropped from 6.5% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to 6.0% in FY 2011 and then to 5.2% in FY 2012 -- the ESSB 5921 suspension year. After suspensions were over, enrollment rose to 5.5% (FY 2013), 5.8% (FY 2014), and 5.7% (FY 2015). The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in vocational and postsecondary components in September 2015 was 24% lower than in September 2014, compared with a 21% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults. Some 5.4% of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in vocational or postsecondary components in September 2015, down from the 5.7% enrolled in September 2014. The drop in use of vocational and postsecondary components was accompanied by an increase in life skills training (a type of basic education) during the same time period. See pages 41-42.

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Count 5c: Use of Vocational and Postsecondary Education

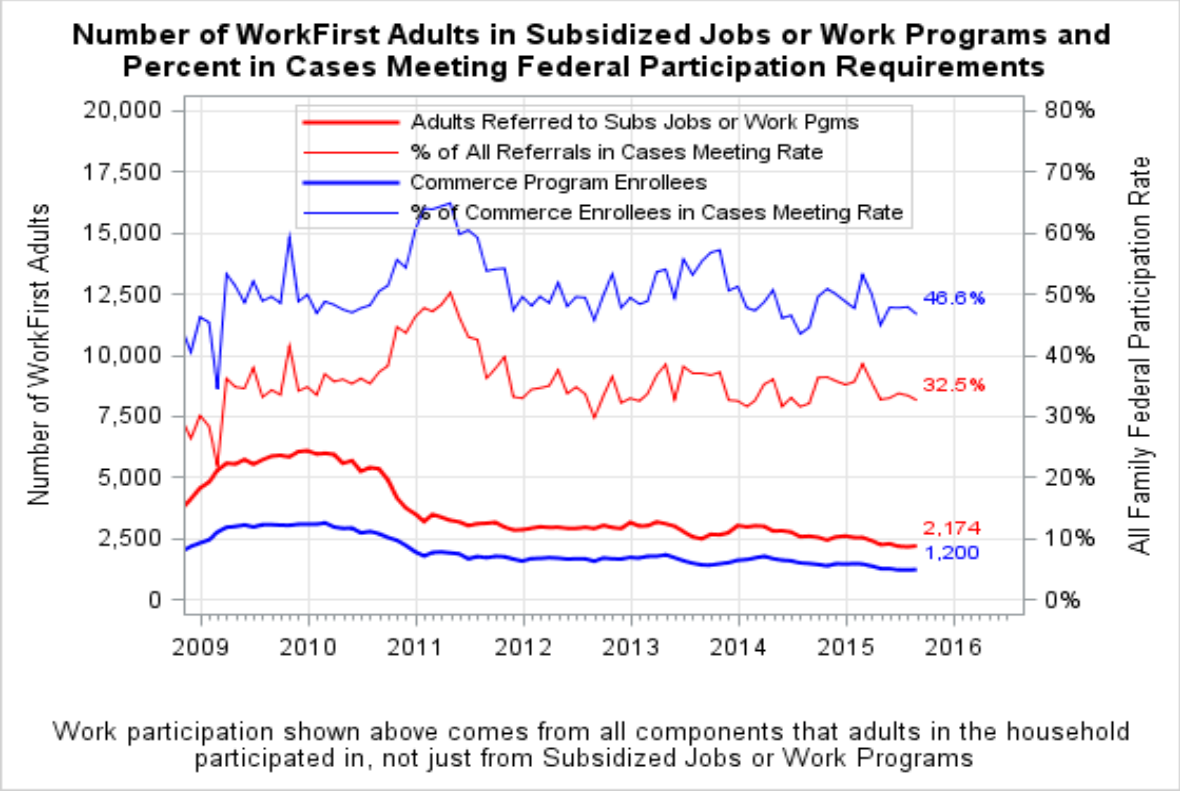
Month	Number of Adults: Vocational plus I-Best	Number of Adults: Other Voc PE, HW, DC	Number of Adults: Unapproved Voc (VU)	Voc and Postsecondary: SBCTC (No Dups)	Voc and Postsecondary: All Schools (No Dups)	All Schools Percent of WorkFirst Adults	Percent Meeting AF WPR
Apr-13	1,853	410	69	1,430	2,313	6.5%	43.7%
May-13	1,725	370	60	1,302	2,147	6.2%	43.1%
Jun-13	1,696	364	55	1,310	2,100	6.2%	26.1%
Jul-13	1,196	285	36	854	1,506	4.5%	44.6%
Aug-13	1,082	261	37	732	1,375	4.2%	36.8%
Sep-13	1,595	333	54	1,232	1,966	6.1%	26.5%
Oct-13	1,555	323	55	1,227	1,924	6.0%	50.1%
Nov-13	1,473	292	53	1,141	1,811	5.8%	47.4%
Dec-13	1,432	268	49	1,093	1,745	5.7%	23.2%
Jan-14	1,617	290	45	1,265	1,934	6.1%	45.8%
Feb-14	1,516	280	48	1,191	1,834	5.9%	46.6%
Mar-14	1,649	307	48	1,312	1,991	6.5%	35.6%
Apr-14	1,585	315	51	1,271	1,942	6.4%	47.5%
May-14	1,507	333	41	1,208	1,876	6.3%	45.8%
Jun-14	1,390	265	40	1,111	1,693	6.0%	31.0%
Jul-14	1,016	208	27	706	1,243	4.5%	47.5%
Aug-14	926	186	28	630	1,135	4.3%	34.1%
Sep-14	1,226	227	30	938	1,470	5.7%	30.5%
Oct-14	1,186	237	29	934	1,446	5.7%	53.9%
Nov-14	1,156	225	36	888	1,410	5.7%	49.3%
Dec-14	1,096	211	33	826	1,329	5.5%	29.6%
Jan-15	1,171	222	25	922	1,408	6.0%	53.5%
Feb-15	1,121	212	24	875	1,353	5.9%	49.9%
Mar-15	1,185	245	26	927	1,439	6.5%	43.5%
Apr-15	1,223	249	24	1,002	1,488	6.9%	51.6%
May-15	1,119	229	24	907	1,370	6.6%	48.0%
Jun-15	1,052	206	24	851	1,271	6.2%	36.6%
Jul-15	656	167	23	482	841	4.1%	47.9%
Aug-15	609	147	19	415	770	3.8%	41.9%
Sep-15	914	178	27	725	1,110	5.4%	31.8%

September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)						WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-25%	-22%	-10%	-23%	-24%	-21%

Participation rates vary, with high rates during months in the middle of academic quarters and lower rates when quarters begin and end. Federal participation for the most recent two months (August-September 2015) was 37% -- higher than the 32% for August-September 2014. The average work participation rate for the most recent 12 months was 45% -- 47% for vocational and postsecondary education provided by CTC colleges and 43% for other colleges.

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 40 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. Enrollments returned to the peak levels at or near 6% in December 2014. The count of adults working in Commerce program worksites in September 2015 was 17% lower than in September 2014. These counts differ from Commerce contract referral volumes shown on pages 33-34 because counts on this page include only adults who have begun to work at worksites. Federal participation over the past 12 months was 49% among workers enrolled in approved work sites -- 65% for paid work programs (Community Jobs and Job Connection) and 18% 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

Data Table

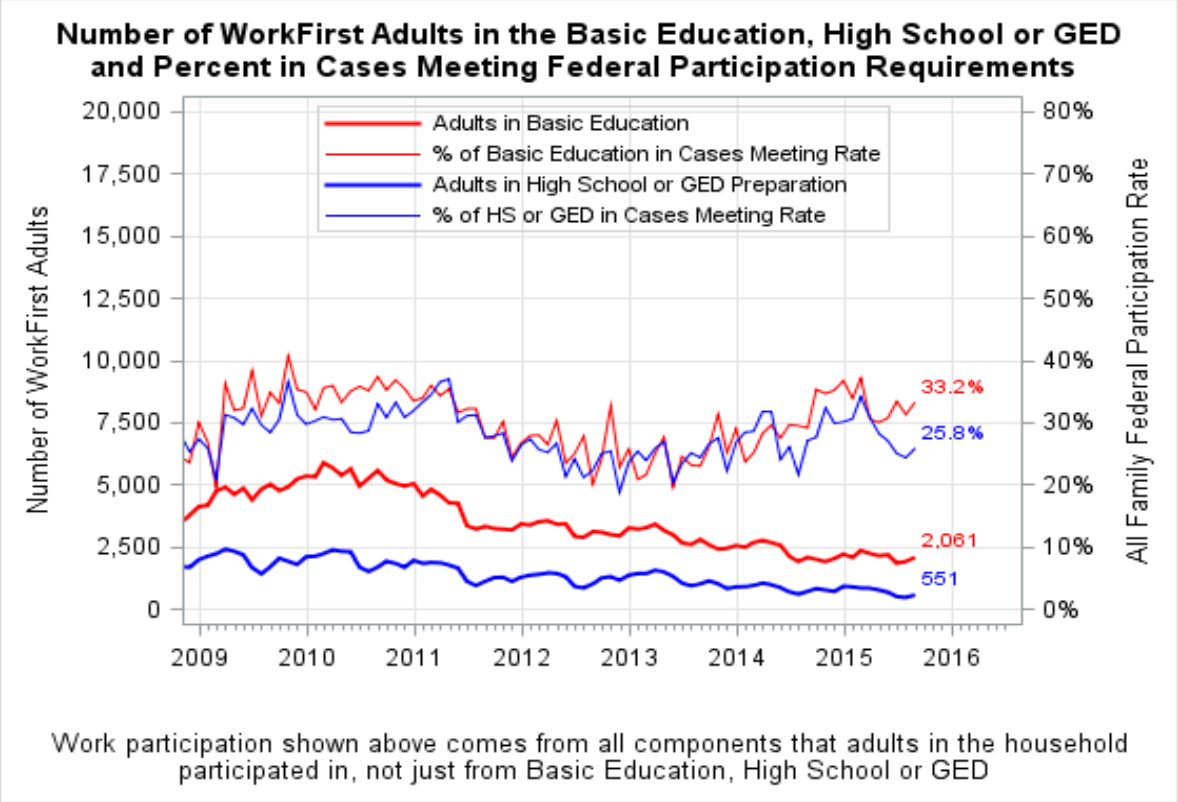
Month	Adults Actively Enrolled in Commerce Programs: Community Jobs (CJ)	(JC) Job Connection	Unpaid (XS WC, WE)	Commerce Program Enrollees: Adults wi Starts (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults	Percent Meeting AF WPR	Voluntary Community Service (VS)
Mar-13	1,044	608	108	1,755	4.8%	48.7%	29
Apr-13	1,023	633	106	1,749	4.9%	53.5%	22
May-13	1,008	685	130	1,815	5.2%	53.9%	23
Jun-13	926	660	117	1,691	5.0%	49.3%	18
Jul-13	847	604	116	1,564	4.7%	55.6%	21
Aug-13	829	532	114	1,468	4.5%	53.0%	20
Sep-13	814	472	115	1,397	4.3%	55.3%	28
Oct-13	806	460	133	1,391	4.4%	56.7%	39
Nov-13	787	429	230	1,443	4.7%	57.1%	38
Dec-13	780	393	332	1,490	4.9%	50.5%	47
Jan-14	798	398	411	1,591	5.1%	51.1%	39
Feb-14	782	392	457	1,615	5.2%	47.6%	35
Mar-14	793	407	498	1,687	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	309	514	1,566	5.7%	46.4%	23
Aug-14	703	269	522	1,478	5.6%	43.4%	26
Sep-14	667	271	524	1,450	5.6%	44.5%	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%	49.9%	47
May-15	603	231	425	1,243	5.9%	44.8%	36
Jun-15	611	218	439	1,246	6.1%	47.7%	33
Jul-15	563	199	439	1,190	5.8%	47.6%	20
Aug-15	540	187	485	1,198	5.9%	47.8%	25
Sep-15	553	190	482	1,200	5.9%	46.6%	30

September 2015, compared to September 2014				(no adjustments)	WorkFirst Adults	
% Change	-17%	-30%	-8%	-17%	-21%	-27%

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

Job Skills Enhancement Training (JT) and Life Skills Training (LS) are provided by Community and Technical Colleges (CTC), Department of Commerce contractors, and Limited English Program (LEP) contractors. LEP contractors also provide a small amount of basic education under the BE code. All three components are classified as basic education (though some basic education is also provided in VE through the I-Best program). The high school equivalency (GE) and high school (HS) components are used to track participation in high school equivalency preparation or high school attendance. Enrollment in these activities must be stacked with core activities such as community jobs or job search to count toward federal work participation.

Trends

Enrollment in basic education has varied over time, from less than 4% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to almost 11% in FY 2010 and 10% in FY 2011. Enrollment dropped to 8% of adults in FYs 2012 through 2014 and increased to 9% in FY 2015. Enrollment in HS or equivalency activities dropped from over 5% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to 4% in FY 2010 and 3% in FYs 2012 through 2015. Similar numbers of adults were enrolled in basic education in September 2015 and September 2014 due to an increase in life skills training. The number of adults in HS or equivalency programs was 21% lower in September 2015 than in September 2014. Ten percent of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in basic education in September 2015. Almost 3% were enrolled in HS or equivalency activities.

The percent of basic education enrollees meeting federal participation requirements has ranged from 19% to 40%, averaging 33% in FY 2015. Federal work participation rates were 29% in August-September 2014 and 32% in August-September 2015. Federal participation among HS or equivalency enrollees was 24% in August-September 2014 and 25% in August-September 2015.

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

Data Table

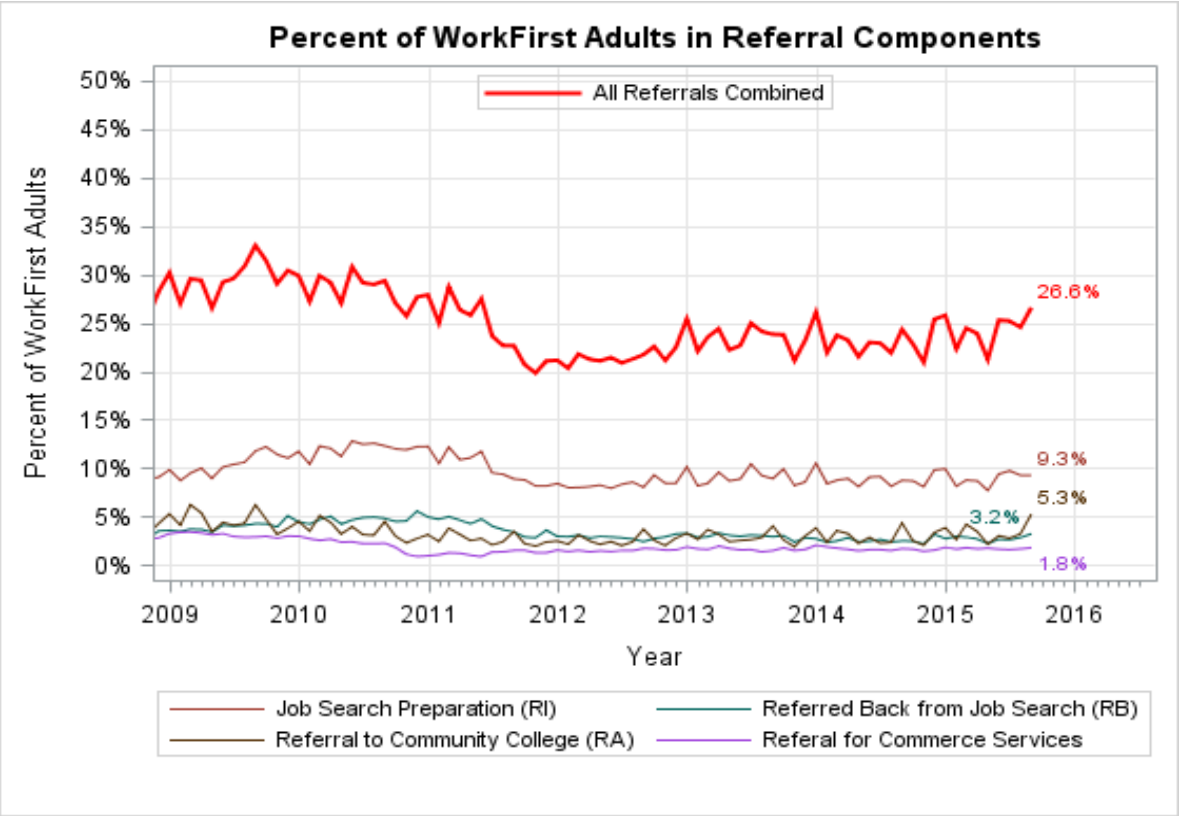
Month	Number of Adults in Job Skills Enhancement CTC (JT)	Total (JT)	Life Skills Training (LS)	Total in Basic Ed (JT, LS, BE)	Percent of Adults in Basic Ed (JT, LS, BE)	Total in High School or Equiv Prep (GE, HS)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
Mar-13	1,379	2,731	707	3,253	9.0%	1,412	3.9%
Apr-13	1,559	2,875	725	3,399	9.6%	1,546	4.4%
May-13	1,396	2,599	716	3,144	9.1%	1,477	4.3%
Jun-13	1,374	2,491	668	2,973	8.8%	1,301	3.8%
Jul-13	1,188	2,224	574	2,648	8.0%	1,030	3.1%
Aug-13	1,047	2,001	753	2,578	7.8%	919	2.8%
Sep-13	1,227	2,182	806	2,785	8.6%	995	3.1%
Oct-13	1,173	2,135	540	2,564	8.0%	1,117	3.5%
Nov-13	1,079	2,011	487	2,397	7.7%	1,003	3.2%
Dec-13	977	1,940	587	2,429	7.9%	808	2.6%
Jan-14	1,121	2,156	443	2,537	8.1%	879	2.8%
Feb-14	1,086	2,073	428	2,467	7.9%	881	2.8%
Mar-14	1,144	2,147	566	2,662	8.6%	940	3.0%
Apr-14	1,080	2,094	681	2,747	9.0%	1,027	3.4%
May-14	992	1,992	685	2,657	9.0%	960	3.2%
Jun-14	980	1,960	623	2,546	9.0%	849	3.0%
Jul-14	851	1,720	408	2,105	7.7%	673	2.5%
Aug-14	725	1,490	442	1,894	7.1%	586	2.2%
Sep-14	839	1,633	490	2,069	8.0%	694	2.7%
Oct-14	874	1,630	380	1,977	7.8%	809	3.2%
Nov-14	791	1,571	346	1,888	7.6%	752	3.0%
Dec-14	747	1,598	453	2,018	8.3%	694	2.8%
Jan-15	887	1,791	458	2,196	9.3%	904	3.8%
Feb-15	861	1,711	391	2,052	9.0%	877	3.9%
Mar-15	908	1,753	663	2,340	10.5%	830	3.7%
Apr-15	910	1,671	624	2,221	10.3%	824	3.8%
May-15	863	1,561	639	2,126	10.2%	749	3.6%
Jun-15	926	1,596	672	2,168	10.6%	665	3.3%
Jul-15	735	1,343	563	1,830	9.0%	486	2.4%
Aug-15	675	1,247	766	1,895	9.3%	451	2.2%
Sep-15	777	1,385	820	2,061	10.1%	551	2.7%

September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-7%	-15%	67%	0%		-21%	-21%

The basic education and the high school or equivalency groups are not mutually exclusive. The high school component is often used for younger adults. Job Skills Enhancement Training (JT) and Life Skills Training (LS) are also described as skill enhancement components. Since most of the adults using "basic education" components and "skill enhancement" components are the same people, skill enhancement components are not shown separately.

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 September 2015 was 14% lower than in September 2014. Open referrals to Commerce services (adults sent to but not yet enrolled in work activities) decreased by 16% between September 2014 and September 2015. Referral to ESD job search also decreased by 16% but referrals back from ESD job search increased by 2% over the same period. Referrals to prepare for a Community College program of study decreased by only 4% over the same period (a period of increased use of life skills training).

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)
Mar-13	3,059	1,056	1,326	582	12	3,800	8,530
Apr-13	3,386	1,165	1,122	692	14	3,648	8,625
May-13	3,004	1,065	835	593	16	3,324	7,682
Jun-13	3,006	1,005	862	527	14	3,217	7,662
Jul-13	3,456	1,030	868	526	9	3,628	8,283
Aug-13	3,042	1,001	936	446	8	3,645	7,943
Sep-13	2,891	944	1,307	485	14	3,222	7,726
Oct-13	3,160	972	827	573	17	3,155	7,585
Nov-13	2,539	737	581	463	13	2,734	6,529
Dec-13	2,629	860	918	495	10	2,996	7,091
Jan-14	3,304	853	1,203	646	10	3,240	8,201
Feb-14	2,625	734	735	587	10	2,884	6,861
Mar-14	2,700	766	1,094	537	12	3,027	7,312
Apr-14	2,718	855	986	490	10	2,855	7,057
May-14	2,392	710	662	433	7	2,806	6,366
Jun-14	2,578	697	810	451	8	2,691	6,522
Jul-14	2,502	725	618	438	9	2,690	6,274
Aug-14	2,161	634	626	398	10	2,543	5,824
Sep-14	2,261	647	1,121	435	9	2,581	6,293
Oct-14	2,209	626	638	415	7	2,577	5,807
Nov-14	1,993	538	505	351	5	2,221	5,163
Dec-14	2,392	773	817	373	6	2,630	6,177
Jan-15	2,346	644	912	432	8	2,539	6,093
Feb-15	1,851	675	598	374	4	2,129	5,078
Mar-15	1,952	641	936	398	2	2,179	5,443
Apr-15	1,880	581	748	358	2	2,140	5,169
May-15	1,605	467	451	362	2	1,942	4,432
Jun-15	1,920	543	618	333	2	2,255	5,171
Jul-15	1,984	535	565	326	1	2,283	5,133
Aug-15	1,887	577	652	337	1	2,104	4,998
Sep-15	1,890	657	1,073	366	2	2,148	5,421

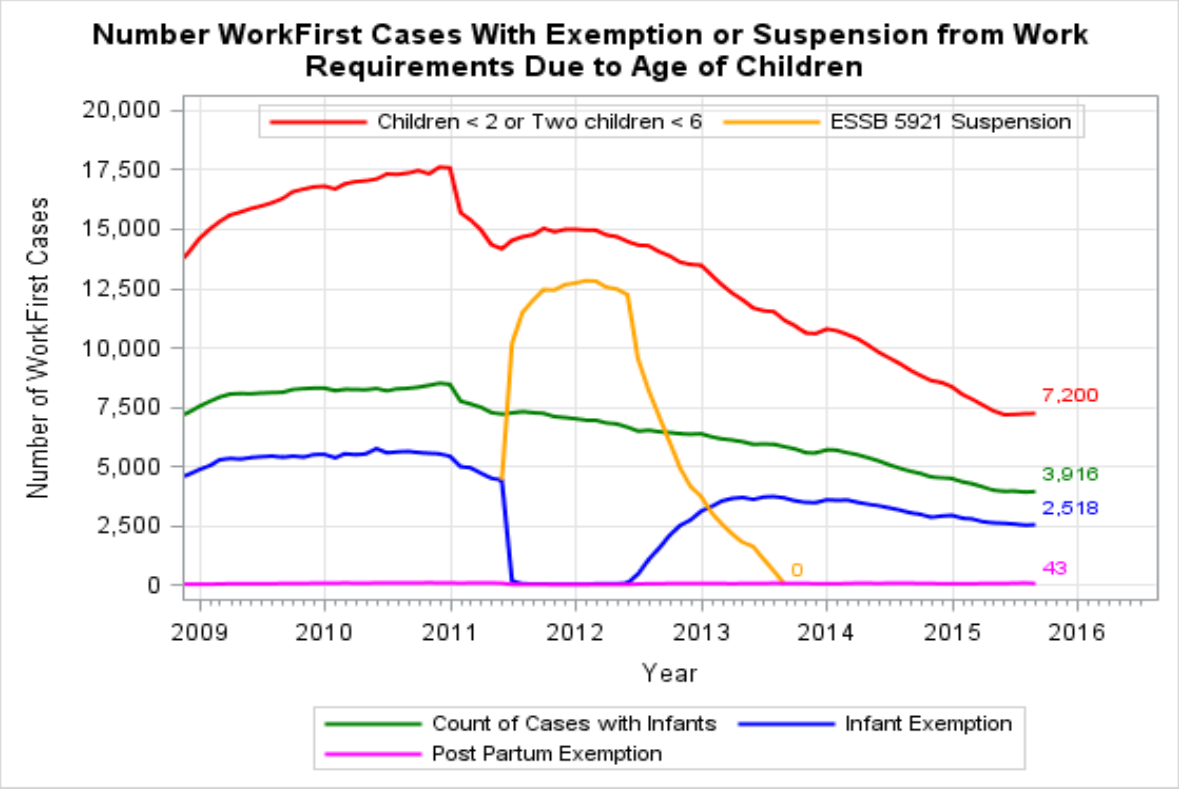
September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-16%	2%	-4%	-16%	-78%	-17%	-14%

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 has reached 65% -- equivalent to what it was in January 2011 before time limits and suspensions were implemented. The 65% 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	Analysis of WorkFirst Activity Of Cases Potentially Eligible for Suspension: Cases Not Active	Percent Not Active	Cases Active	Percent Active
Jul-13	11,534	5,916	3,680	5,778	54.9%	5,756	49.9%
Aug-13	11,496	5,904	3,700	5,798	54.0%	5,698	49.6%
Sep-13	11,120	5,802	3,642	5,482	51.5%	5,638	50.7%
Oct-13	10,902	5,708	3,524	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nov-13	10,593	5,548	3,453	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Dec-13	10,569	5,540	3,446	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jan-14	10,764	5,674	3,568	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Feb-14	10,685	5,652	3,549	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mar-14	10,538	5,552	3,560	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Apr-14	10,352	5,465	3,459	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
May-14	10,094	5,341	3,383	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jun-14	9,786	5,202	3,315	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jul-14	9,555	5,047	3,228	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Aug-14	9,313	4,900	3,136	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sep-14	9,029	4,770	3,023	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Oct-14	8,810	4,677	2,954	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nov-14	8,587	4,527	2,828	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Dec-14	8,512	4,492	2,886	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jan-15	8,325	4,464	2,913	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Feb-15	7,997	4,316	2,786	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mar-15	7,802	4,240	2,760	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Apr-15	7,552	4,102	2,642	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
May-15	7,316	3,970	2,592	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jun-15	7,156	3,921	2,578	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jul-15	7,162	3,929	2,546	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Aug-15	7,187	3,889	2,499	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sep-15	7,200	3,916	2,518	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

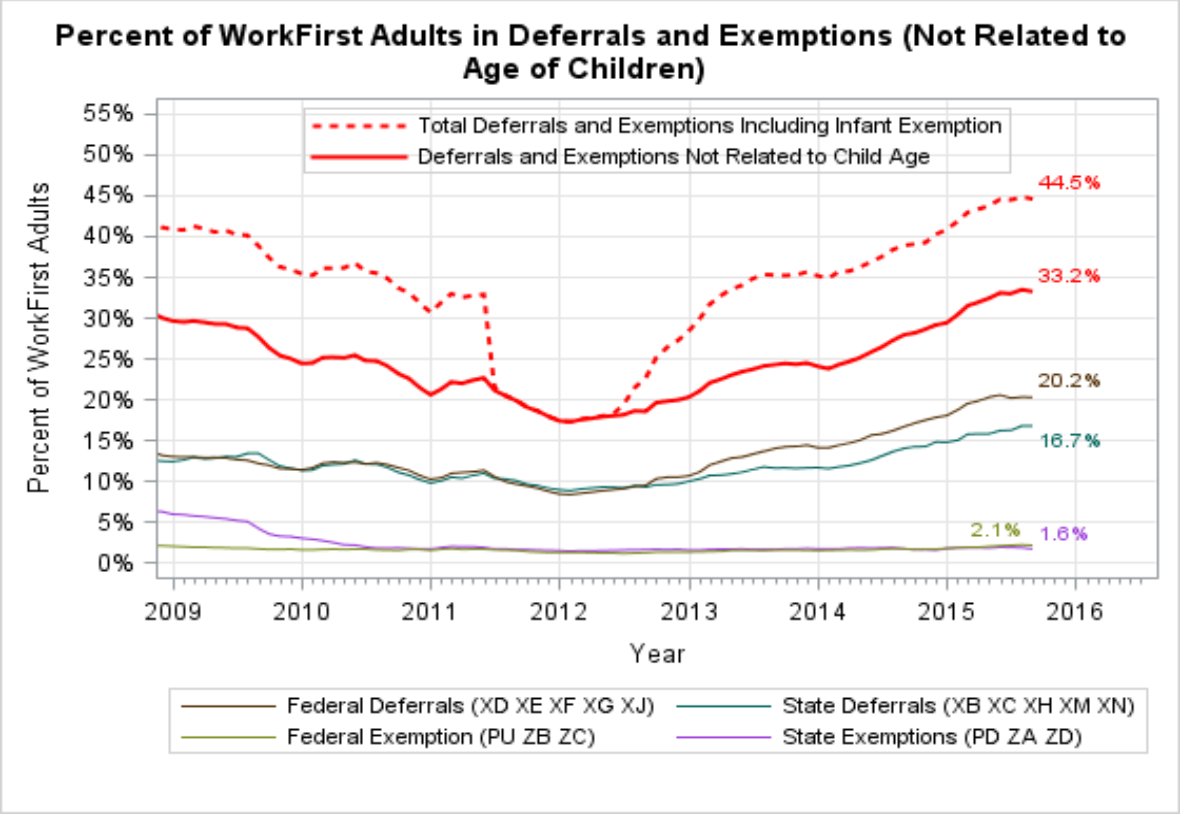
September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-20%	-18%	-17%

Adults (households) eligible to use ESSB 5921 suspensions were identified as suspension users by an SU Flag in eJas. 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. Households were identified as "Active" or "Not Active" in a DSHS suspension report based on whether they were enrolled in a list of eJas activities or not. The "Active" services included Job Search activities (JS,RI, OT), Education and Training activities (VE,BE,DC,ES,GE,ES,HS,HW,JT ,VU,LS,PE,RA), Commerce Activities (CJ,JC,WE), Barrier Removal Activities (XB,XC,XD,XE,XF,XG,XH,XJ,XM,XN,XP,OR,RR, SR), Other Work activities (VS,XS,FT,PT) and Other activities (CC,NC,RO,RT,TP,RS). The DSHS reports that classified suspension users into these categories were discontinued after September 2013. Results for subsequent months are shown as N.A.

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 33.2% exempted or deferred for these reasons in September 2015 are in addition to the 13.0% 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 6% lower in September 2015 than in September 2014 and is 48% 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 and has reached a level 11 percentage points higher than during the five months prior to suspensions -- 33% as opposed to 22% between February and June 2011.

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

Data Table

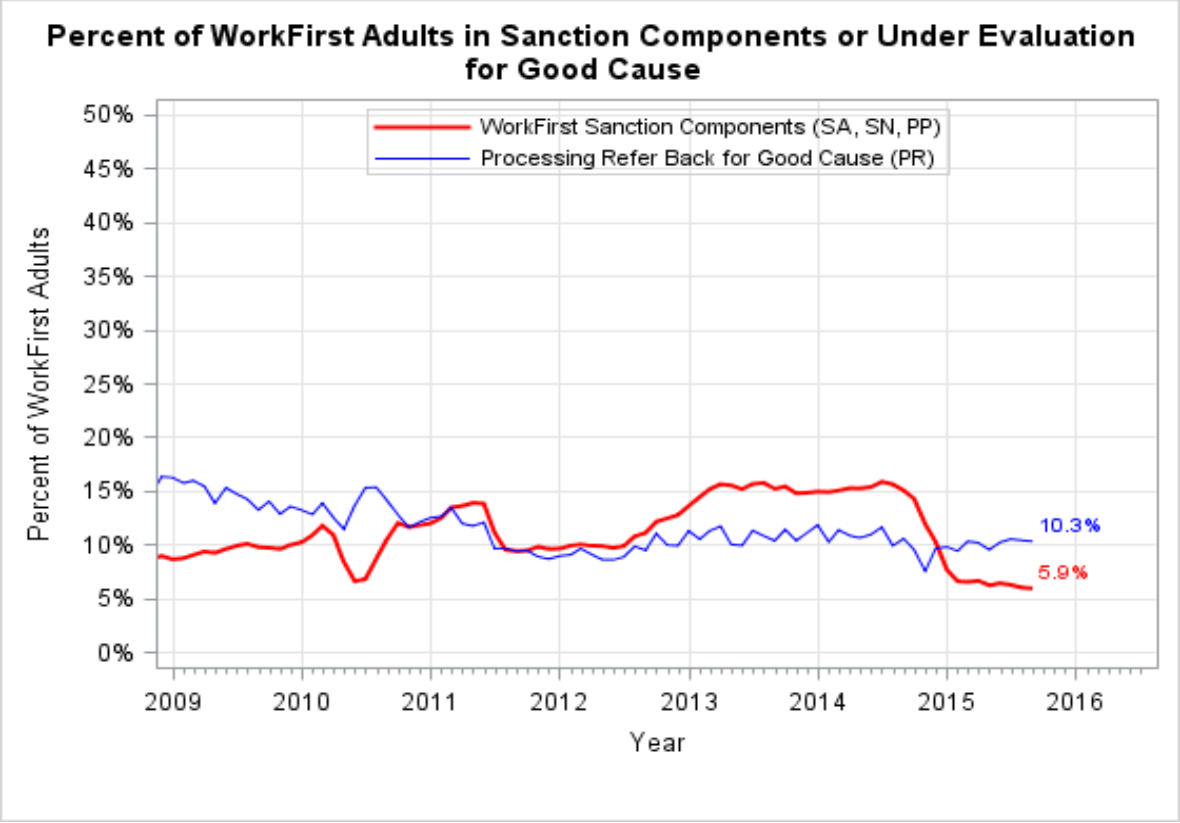
	Adult_Count in Largest Categories						
Month	Mental Hlth (XG)	Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)	Temporary Med (XM)	Alcohol Subst (XE)	Chronic Disab (ZD)	Total in Chart (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
Apr-13	2,697	1,559	1,722	1,277	430	7,933	22.4%
May-13	2,729	1,566	1,688	1,295	422	7,937	22.9%
Jun-13	2,722	1,571	1,708	1,282	412	7,899	23.4%
Jul-13	2,760	1,563	1,674	1,315	390	7,847	23.6%
Aug-13	2,820	1,597	1,660	1,266	383	7,927	24.0%
Sep-13	2,854	1,561	1,630	1,254	383	7,855	24.2%
Oct-13	2,920	1,583	1,654	1,278	395	7,775	24.4%
Nov-13	2,873	1,584	1,634	1,248	380	7,510	24.3%
Dec-13	2,903	1,605	1,622	1,237	401	7,481	24.4%
Jan-14	2,902	1,631	1,624	1,247	400	7,548	24.0%
Feb-14	2,883	1,623	1,596	1,247	405	7,421	23.7%
Mar-14	2,913	1,642	1,577	1,279	395	7,466	24.2%
Apr-14	2,959	1,654	1,580	1,272	400	7,486	24.6%
May-14	2,979	1,664	1,551	1,219	400	7,425	25.1%
Jun-14	2,961	1,663	1,511	1,205	373	7,310	25.8%
Jul-14	2,882	1,662	1,483	1,141	352	7,224	26.4%
Aug-14	2,874	1,673	1,428	1,137	344	7,232	27.2%
Sep-14	2,847	1,683	1,406	1,168	306	7,210	27.9%
Oct-14	2,847	1,719	1,435	1,207	298	7,139	28.1%
Nov-14	2,842	1,683	1,402	1,180	282	7,050	28.5%
Dec-14	2,875	1,704	1,435	1,177	279	7,085	29.1%
Jan-15	2,821	1,691	1,389	1,155	309	6,933	29.3%
Feb-15	2,806	1,647	1,370	1,174	308	6,906	30.3%
Mar-15	2,859	1,679	1,375	1,191	303	6,998	31.4%
Apr-15	2,806	1,669	1,328	1,180	291	6,894	31.9%
May-15	2,771	1,625	1,292	1,176	274	6,756	32.3%
Jun-15	2,725	1,631	1,305	1,131	276	6,754	33.0%
Jul-15	2,640	1,600	1,270	1,091	261	6,707	32.9%
Aug-15	2,671	1,599	1,296	1,079	245	6,803	33.4%
Sep-15	2,706	1,590	1,304	1,039	236	6,764	33.2%

September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-5%	-6%	-7%	-11%	-23%	-6%	-21%

Use of the Chronic Disability (ZD), Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (XE),Temporary Medical (XM), and Mental Health Treatment (XG) components decreased by 23%, 11%, 7%, and 5% between September 2014 and September 2015. Use of the Pursuing Other Benefits (XB) component dropped by 6% despite the 21% drop in the number of adults. The unduplicated count of those deferred or exempted in September 2015 was 9,079 (44.5% of adults) if Infant Exemptions (IE) are included.

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 status 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, was 21% in September 2014, but dropped to 8% by August 2015. 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 dropped to 8% by February 2015. Households whose youngest children are school-aged had sanction rates of 15% through September 2014 which dropped to 5% by May 2015. Households with infants had sanction rates of 10% through September 2014 which dropped to 4% by February 2015.

The percent of cases in sanction was 5.9% in September 2015. This is due primarily to a change in sanction policy, effective in November 2014, which reduced the number of months that a household can remain in sanction before termination. Another factor influencing 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 Sanction According to Ejas**

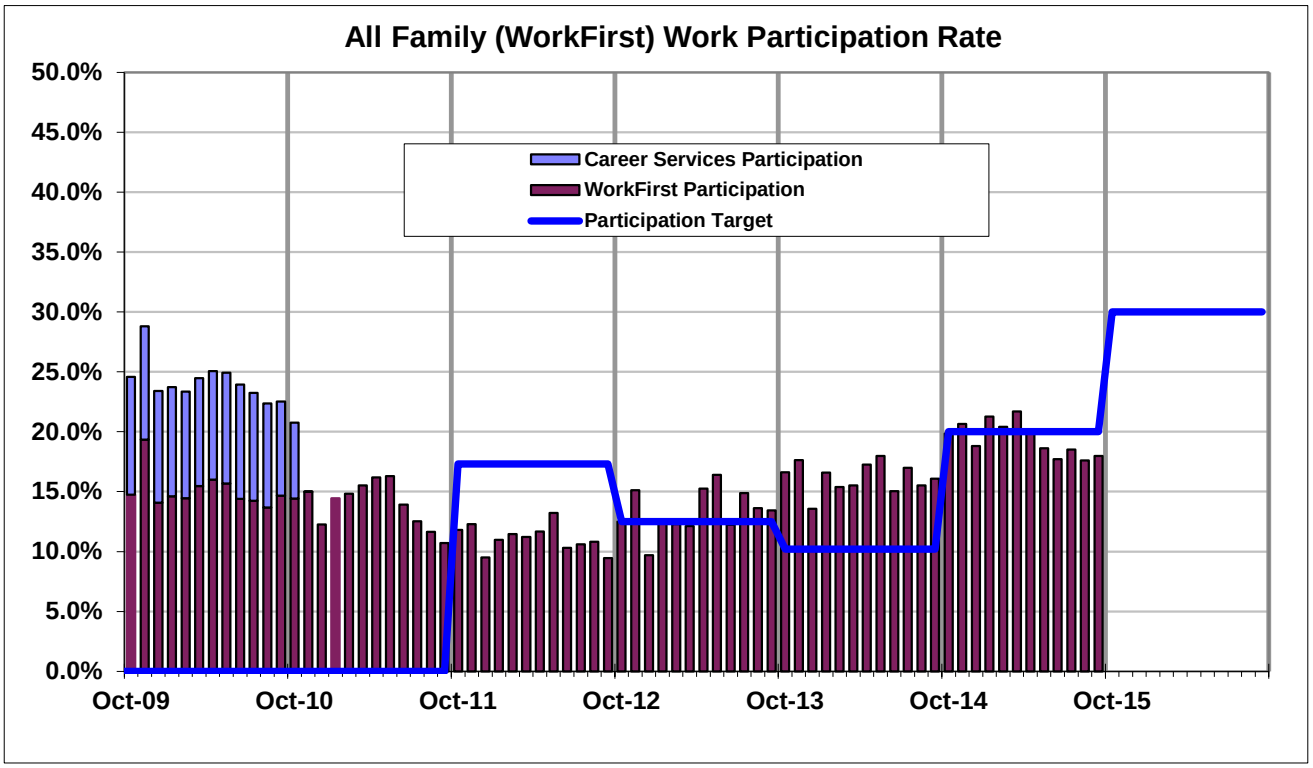
Month	Sanction Component	Good Cause Eval (PR)	Percent in Sanction	Percent in Eval (PR)
Apr-13	5,520	4,136	15.6%	11.7%
May-13	5,357	3,460	15.5%	10.0%
Jun-13	5,116	3,348	15.1%	9.9%
Jul-13	5,187	3,745	15.6%	11.3%
Aug-13	5,183	3,558	15.7%	10.8%
Sep-13	4,924	3,353	15.2%	10.3%
Oct-13	4,912	3,633	15.4%	11.4%
Nov-13	4,567	3,204	14.8%	10.3%
Dec-13	4,533	3,387	14.8%	11.1%
Jan-14	4,690	3,713	14.9%	11.8%
Feb-14	4,656	3,201	14.9%	10.2%
Mar-14	4,630	3,497	15.0%	11.3%
Apr-14	4,631	3,289	15.2%	10.8%
May-14	4,503	3,143	15.2%	10.6%
Jun-14	4,358	3,101	15.4%	10.9%
Jul-14	4,337	3,180	15.8%	11.6%
Aug-14	4,149	2,628	15.6%	9.9%
Sep-14	3,888	2,726	15.0%	10.5%
Oct-14	3,616	2,413	14.2%	9.5%
Nov-14	2,939	1,856	11.9%	7.5%
Dec-14	2,487	2,347	10.2%	9.6%
Jan-15	1,811	2,310	7.7%	9.8%
Feb-15	1,494	2,137	6.6%	9.4%
Mar-15	1,449	2,290	6.5%	10.3%
Apr-15	1,431	2,194	6.6%	10.1%
May-15	1,294	1,984	6.2%	9.5%
Jun-15	1,308	2,086	6.4%	10.2%
Jul-15	1,271	2,137	6.2%	10.5%
Aug-15	1,219	2,112	6.0%	10.4%
Sep-15	1,205	2,101	5.9%	10.3%

September 2015 compared to September 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)			WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-69%	-23%	-21%

Sanction activity dropped in 2010 and again in 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 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 published a final target of 17.3% for FY 2012. Washington will evaluate performance against targets of 20% in FY 2015 and 30% in FY 2016 and will no longer publish predictions of ACF targets. ACF has revised its rules for caseload reduction credits, raising targets. 38 states met ACF All Family WPR targets in FY 2012.

Analysis

Preliminary data for FY 2012 and FY 2013 show All Family participation rates of 11.1% and 13.3%. Preliminary All Family participation was 16.2% in FY 2014. Preliminary participation during FY 2015 was 19.5%. Data beyond September 2015 are not complete, and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12 week Job Search participation definition through March 2015 and 6 week definition beginning in April 2015. Results for April-September 2015 should increase before they become final.

Results prepared by DSHS Region for January-March 2015 show All Family Work Participation rates highest in Region 2 (22.7%) followed by Region 3 (20.7%) and Region 1 (19.6%). The 20% state WPR goal was being met in 21 CSOs (13 LPAs) during January-March 2015; 9 CSOs (5 LPAs) in Region 2; 8 CSOs (5 LPAs) in Region 3; and 4 CSOs (3 LPAs) in Region 1. The highest rate attained in a CSO was 34.6%. The highest rate attained in an LPA was 32.4%. In October 2010, we began to excuse one parent in two parent households from work participation requirements. In March 2011, we began to require fewer participation hours from single parents with children under six. In July 2011 we offered parents with children under two or two children under six the option to suspend participation under ESSB 5921. ESSB 5921 suspensions were phased out by July 2013.

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Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family

Data Table **Components of Federal Work Participation Rates**

All Family (WorkFirst) Work Participation Rates

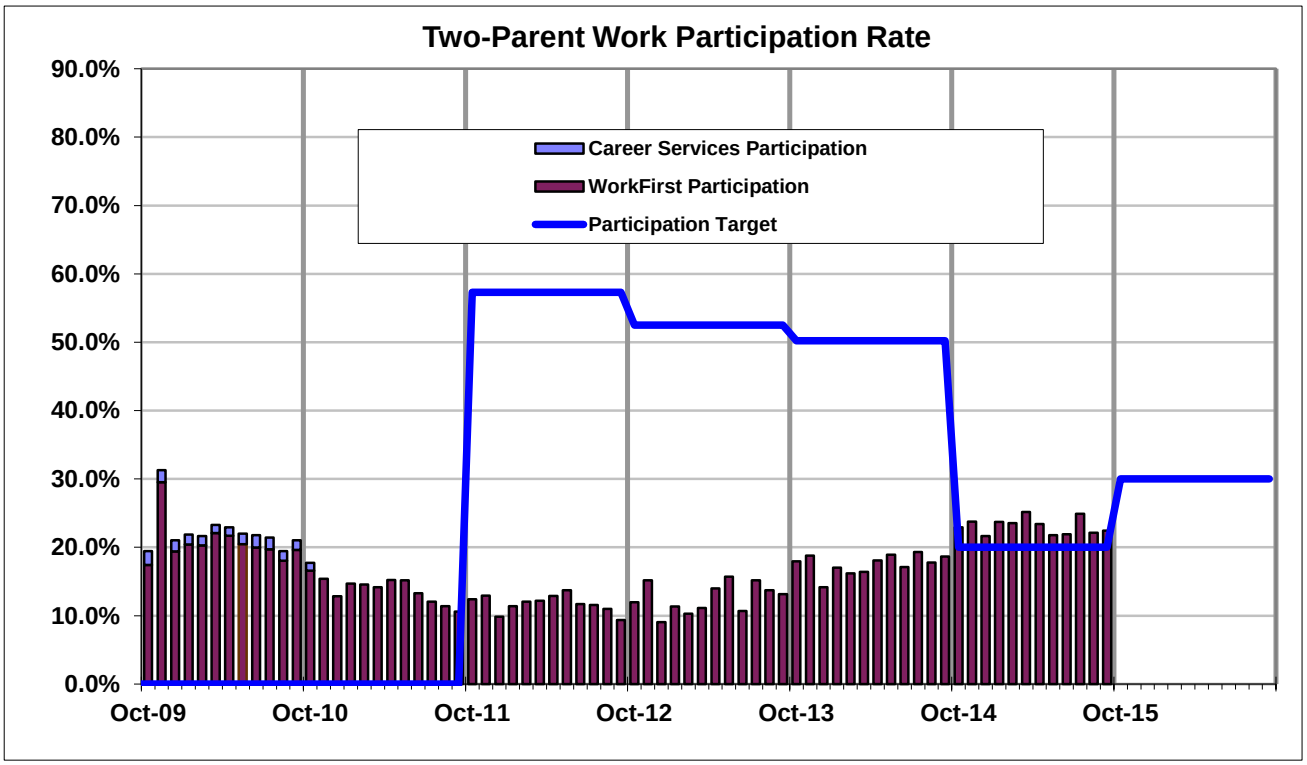
	All	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate	
Month	Family Cases	Cases Disregarded	WPR Denominator	Hrs Met Fed Rate	All Family Rate	All Family Target
Jun-13	28,773	5,875	22,898	2,804	12.2%	12.5%
Jul-13	28,243	5,755	22,488	3,348	14.9%	12.5%
Aug-13	28,078	5,637	22,441	3,058	13.6%	12.5%
Sep-13	27,725	5,571	22,154	2,974	13.4%	12.5%
Oct-13	27,261	5,407	21,854	3,633	16.6%	10.2%
Nov-13	26,394	5,136	21,258	3,751	17.6%	10.2%
Dec-13	26,132	5,144	20,988	2,847	13.6%	10.2%
Jan-14	26,684	5,168	21,516	3,572	16.6%	10.2%
Feb-14	26,534	4,718	21,816	3,354	15.4%	10.2%
Mar-14	26,192	4,696	21,496	3,335	15.5%	10.2%
Apr-14	25,762	4,573	21,189	3,654	17.2%	10.2%
May-14	25,199	4,535	20,664	3,715	18.0%	10.2%
Jun-14	24,243	4,427	19,816	2,982	15.0%	10.2%
Jul-14	23,429	4,339	19,090	3,242	17.0%	10.2%
Aug-14	22,826	4,253	18,573	2,881	15.5%	10.2%
Sep-14	22,209	4,056	18,153	2,917	16.1%	10.2%
Oct-14	21,666	3,824	17,842	3,544	19.9%	20.0%
Nov-14	21,149	3,655	17,494	3,613	20.7%	20.0%
Dec-14	20,775	3,378	17,397	3,272	18.8%	20.0%
Jan-15	20,154	2,917	17,237	3,666	21.3%	20.0%
Feb-15	19,379	2,760	16,619	3,393	20.4%	20.0%
Mar-15	18,942	2,687	16,255	3,528	21.7%	20.0%
Apr-15	18,418	2,632	15,786	3,131	19.8%	20.0%
May-15	17,904	2,563	15,341	2,856	18.6%	20.0%
Jun-15	17,571	2,579	14,992	2,657	17.7%	20.0%
Jul-15	17,521	2,635	14,886	2,756	18.5%	20.0%
Aug-15	17,608	2,650	14,958	2,635	17.6%	20.0%
Sep-15	17,722	2,687	15,035	2,705	18.0%	20.0%

Definition of Measure

Numerator: Number of TANF and Supplemental State Program (SSP) families that include a work-eligible individual 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 individual, 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. Career Services was an SSP designed to help working low-income Washington residents retain their employment. Work participation is measured during federal fiscal years, which run from October through September.

Source: DSHS Work participation files through September 2015.

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent



Goal

Increase the number of WorkFirst adults meeting federal work participation requirements 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 published a final target of 57.3% for FY 2012. Washington will evaluate performance against targets of 20% in FY 2015 and 30% in FY 2016 and will no longer publish predictions of ACF targets. ACF has revised rules for caseload reduction credits. Only 7 states met ACF 2-Parent targets in FY 2012.

Analysis

Preliminary data for FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013 show 2-Parent participation rates of 13.9%, 11.8%, and 12.5% respectively. Preliminary 2-Parent participation for FY 2014 was 17.5%. Preliminary 2-parent participation during the FY 2015 was 23.1%. Data beyond September 2015 are not complete, and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12 week Job Search preparation definition through March 2015 and 6 week definition beginning in April 2014. Results for April-September 2015 should increase before they become final.

Before October 2010, 2-Parent participation results had been higher than the All Family rate because both adults contributed to meeting the 35-hour participation standard. Washington began to exempt one of the two adults from participation requirements in October 2010 to reduce child care costs.

Average results in January-March 2015 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (32.7%) followed by Region 3 (21.0%) and Region 1 (18.3%). 2-parent WPR exceeded 20% in 27 CSOs and 17 LPAs during January-March 2015; 12 CSOs (8 LPAs) in Region 2; 10 CSOs (6 LPAs) in Region 3; and 5 CSOs (3 LPAs) in Region 1. The highest 2-parent rate attained in a CSO was 55.9%. The highest rate attained in an LPA was 49.2%. Local results for later periods will be reported once the 12-week job search definition is applied.

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Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent

Data Table **Components of Federal Work Participation Rates**

2-Parent Work Participation Rates

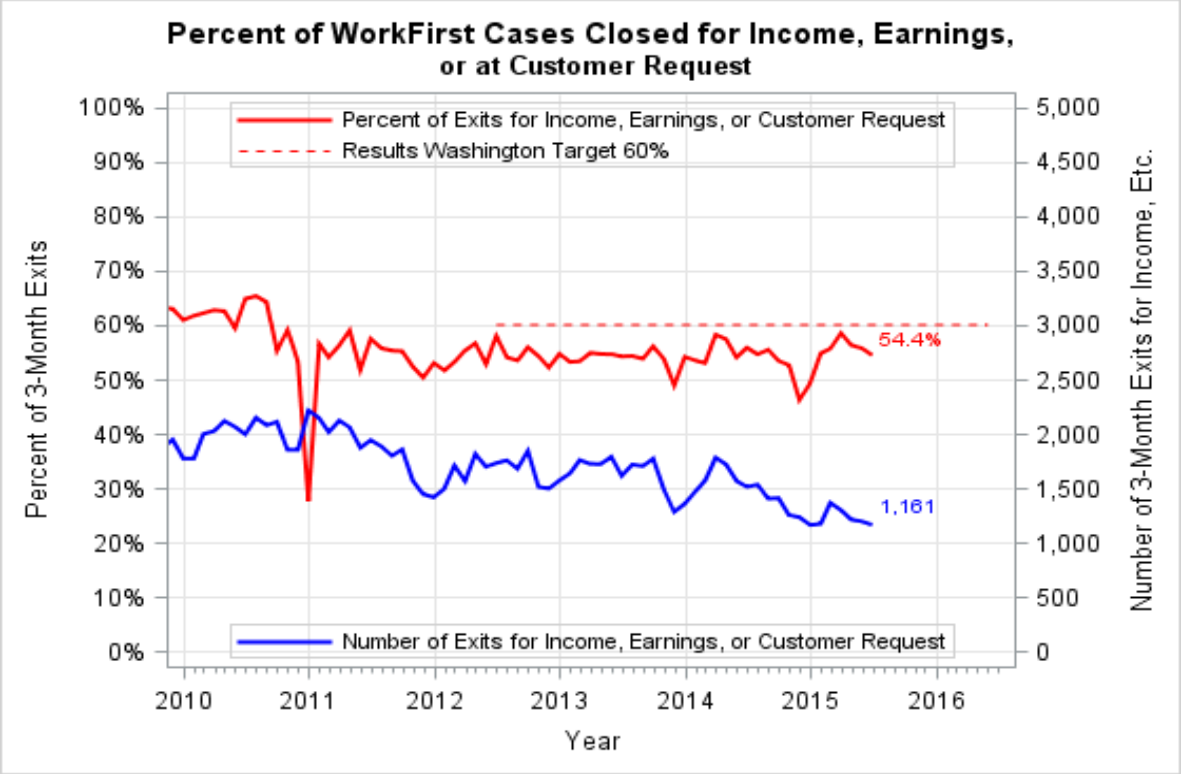
	Two	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate	
Month	Parent Cases	Cases Disregarded	WPR Denominator	Hrs Met Fed Rate	Two Parent Rate	Target
Jun-13	4,519	490	4,029	430	10.7%	52.5%
Jul-13	4,382	454	3,928	596	15.2%	52.5%
Aug-13	4,276	452	3,824	525	13.7%	52.5%
Sep-13	4,176	436	3,740	492	13.2%	52.5%
Oct-13	4,148	414	3,734	671	18.0%	50.2%
Nov-13	3,974	400	3,574	672	18.8%	50.2%
Dec-13	3,987	369	3,618	512	14.2%	50.2%
Jan-14	4,198	354	3,844	655	17.0%	50.2%
Feb-14	4,183	332	3,851	623	16.2%	50.2%
Mar-14	4,191	347	3,844	630	16.4%	50.2%
Apr-14	4,161	358	3,803	688	18.1%	50.2%
May-14	3,969	372	3,597	680	18.9%	50.2%
Jun-14	3,694	358	3,336	571	17.1%	50.2%
Jul-14	3,516	348	3,168	612	19.3%	50.2%
Aug-14	3,355	306	3,049	542	17.8%	50.2%
Sep-14	3,219	278	2,941	548	18.6%	50.2%
Oct-14	3,129	270	2,859	655	22.9%	20.0%
Nov-14	3,078	227	2,851	677	23.7%	20.0%
Dec-14	3,072	174	2,898	627	21.6%	20.0%
Jan-15	3,020	99	2,921	693	23.7%	20.0%
Feb-15	2,929	98	2,831	667	23.6%	20.0%
Mar-15	2,848	100	2,748	692	25.2%	20.0%
Apr-15	2,712	86	2,626	615	23.4%	20.0%
May-15	2,531	79	2,452	534	21.8%	20.0%
Jun-15	2,403	83	2,320	508	21.9%	20.0%
Jul-15	2,349	81	2,268	565	24.9%	20.0%
Aug-15	2,314	79	2,235	495	22.1%	20.0%
Sep-15	2,342	68	2,274	510	22.4%	20.0%

Definition of Measure

Numerator: Number of two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals 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 individuals, 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 household 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 to 35 hours per week. The Career Services Program was operated as a Supplemental State Program (SSP) through October 2010, but added relatively little to the two-parent participation rate. Work participation is measured during federal fiscal years, which run from October through September.

Source: DSHS Work participation files through September 2015.

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 Results Washington measure E2.1

Target

The target in the DSHS-ESA Strategic Plan for this measure is 60% by July 2015.

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 associated with changes to TANF time limits. Results recovered, but stabilized at lower levels after February 2011. Average results for May through July 2015 were 55.5%. Exits due to non-compliance sanctions and TANF time limits increased through 2013. Together, these reasons were associated with 17% of exits in 2013, up from 14% in 2012 and 5% in 2010. Exits for these reasons then declined, but increased again at the end of 2014. 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 returned to a more normal pattern in February 2015.

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 2014, with results of 50.0%. 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.

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

Data Table **Exit and Percent of Exits for Income, Earnings or Request**

Month	Three-Month Exits For Income, Etc.	Three-Month Exits Total	Target	Percent for Income Earnings, or Request
Jan-13	1,569	2,869	60.0%	54.7%
Feb-13	1,636	3,076	60.0%	53.2%
Mar-13	1,757	3,296	60.0%	53.3%
Apr-13	1,721	3,137	60.0%	54.9%
May-13	1,719	3,147	60.0%	54.6%
Jun-13	1,788	3,274	60.0%	54.6%
Jul-13	1,611	2,973	60.0%	54.2%
Aug-13	1,715	3,159	60.0%	54.3%
Sep-13	1,702	3,165	60.0%	53.8%
Oct-13	1,771	3,158	60.0%	56.1%
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	1,296	2,216	60.0%	58.5%
May-15	1,209	2,149	60.0%	56.3%
Jun-15	1,192	2,141	60.0%	55.7%
Jul-15	1,161	2,133	60.0%	54.4%

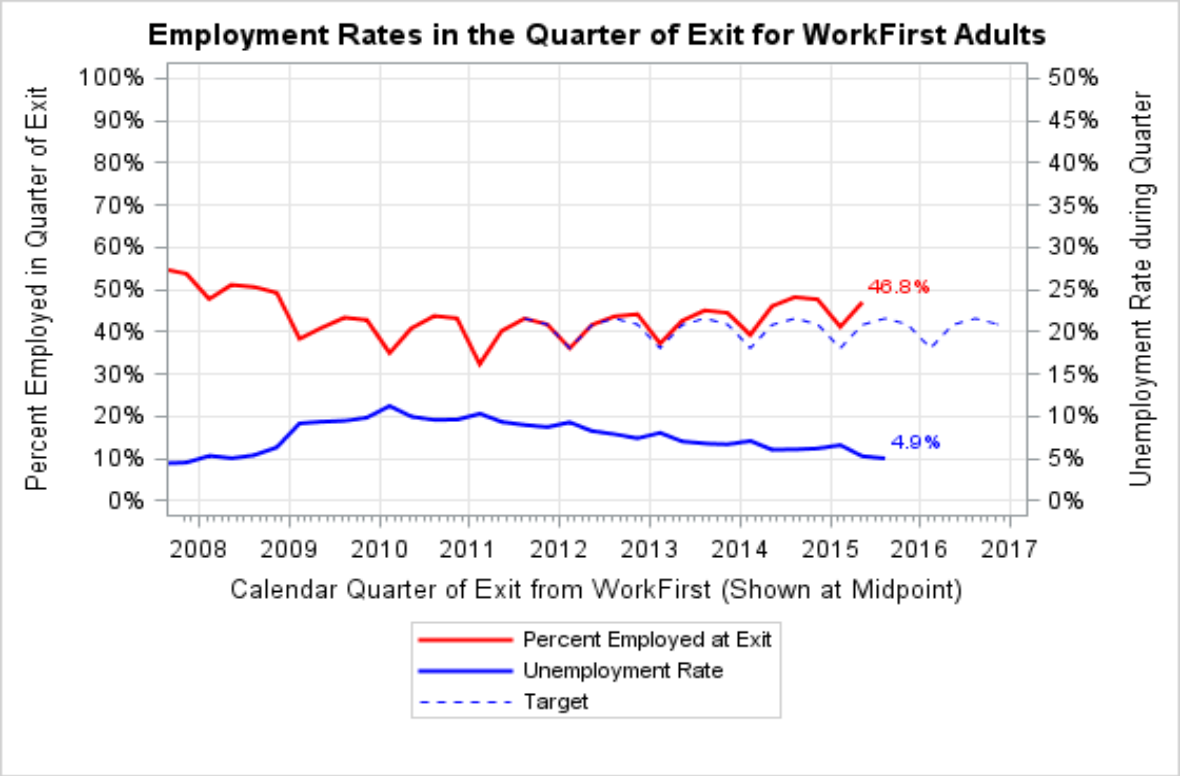
July 2015, compared with July 2014

% Change	-23%	-21%

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, head of household not eligible, failed to provide verification, six month report not returned, no eligible household members, no dependent child, exceeds TANF time limits, and review not complete.

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 FY 2012.

Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors. Some of them, like unemployment rates, are outside of WorkFirst program control. Results for Q2 2015 prepared by DSHS region show the highest exit with employment rates in Region 1 (Eastern Washington) at 50%, followed by Region 2 (Seattle and North Puget Sound) at 49%, and by Region 3 (Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula, and Southwest Washington) at 43%. The highest rates in each region were 60% in Chelan/Douglas (Region 1), 53% in Renton (Region 2), and 53% in Clallam/Port Angeles (Region 3). One LPA had an exit with employment rate below 30%: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman in Region 1. Asotin/Garfield/Whitman includes 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 Q2 2015 was 46.8%, up from 45.9% in Q2 2014 The unemployment rate during Q2 2015 was 5.2%, down from 5.9% in Q2 2014. Region 2 had the lowest unemployment rate in Q2 2015: (4.0%), followed by Region 1 (6.3%), and Region 3 (6.5%).

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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
Q2 2009	5,623	13,802	40.7%		9.2%
Q3 2009	6,299	14,601	43.1%		9.4%
Q4 2009	6,084	14,277	42.6%		9.7%
Q1 2010	4,721	13,570	34.8%		11.1%
Q2 2010	6,213	15,264	40.7%		9.9%
Q3 2010	6,876	15,790	43.5%		9.5%
Q4 2010	6,514	15,157	43.0%		9.5%
Q1 2011	6,827	21,228	32.2%		10.2%
Q2 2011	6,822	17,055	40.0%		9.2%
Q3 2011	6,762	15,743	43.0%	43.0%	8.9%
Q4 2011	5,976	14,376	41.6%	41.6%	8.6%
Q1 2012	4,707	13,109	35.9%	35.9%	9.2%
Q2 2012	5,879	14,175	41.5%	41.5%	8.1%
Q3 2012	6,215	14,300	43.5%	43.0%	7.8%
Q4 2012	6,080	13,826	44.0%	41.6%	7.3%
Q1 2013	4,967	13,419	37.0%	35.9%	7.9%
Q2 2013	6,070	14,307	42.4%	41.5%	6.9%
Q3 2013	6,250	13,932	44.9%	43.0%	6.7%
Q4 2013	5,970	13,481	44.3%	41.6%	6.6%
Q1 2014	4,539	11,614	39.1%	35.9%	7.0%
Q2 2014	6,018	13,111	45.9%	41.5%	5.9%
Q3 2014	5,827	12,136	48.0%	43.0%	6.0%
Q4 2014	5,160	10,866	47.5%	41.6%	6.1%
Q1 2015	4,126	10,073	41.0%	35.9%	6.5%
Q2 2015	4,583	9,796	46.8%	41.5%	5.2%
Q3 2015				43.0%	4.9%

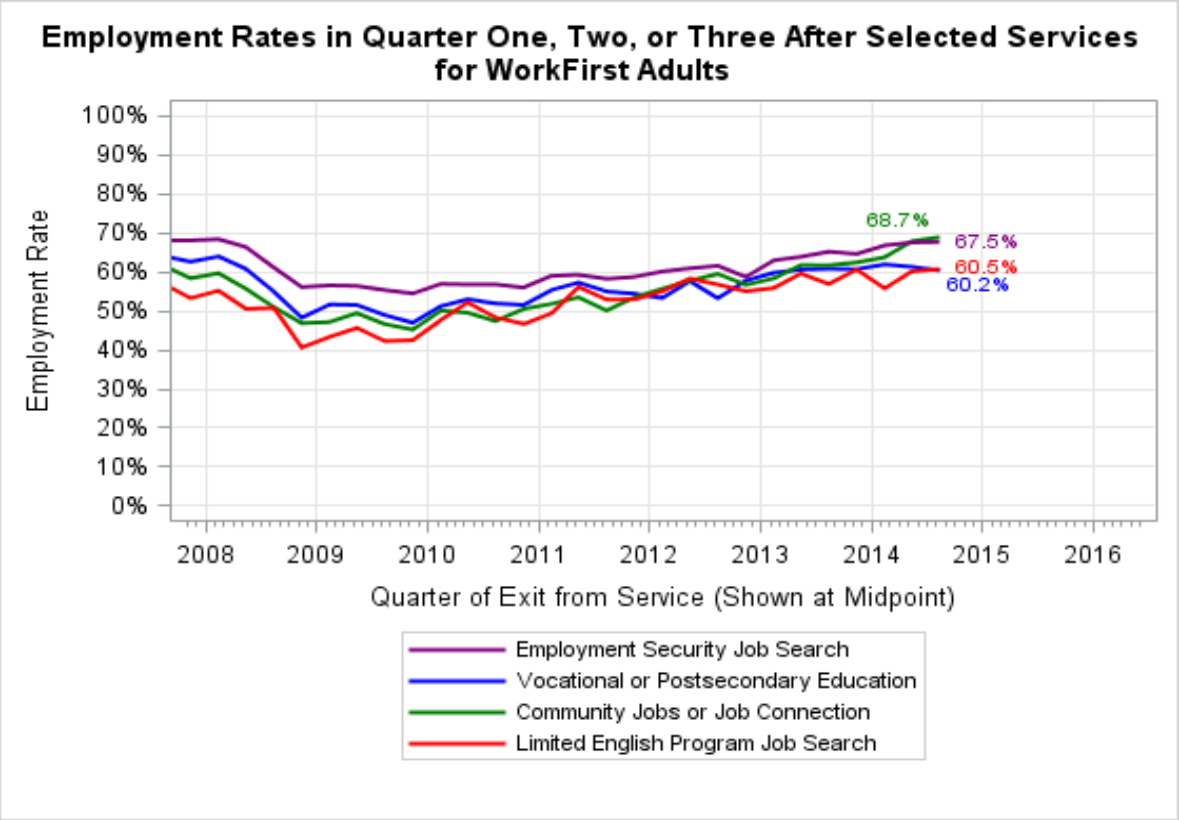
Q2 2015, compared with Q2 2014			Change in Exit with Employment Rate (Number of Points)	Change in Unemployment Rate (Points)
% Change	-24%	-25%	0.9%	-0.7%

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 November 2015.

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), 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 calendar year 2011. Charts with targets are on pages 61-64.

Analysis

Analysis is provided by program on pages 61-64.

Definition of Measures

Employment is measured in quarter 1, 2, or 3 after exit from four programs: ESD job search (see pages 35-36); vocational and postsecondary education - all schools (see pages 37-38); paid work prep -- Community Jobs or Job Connection (see pages 39-40); and LEP job search (page 36). 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 57-58) 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

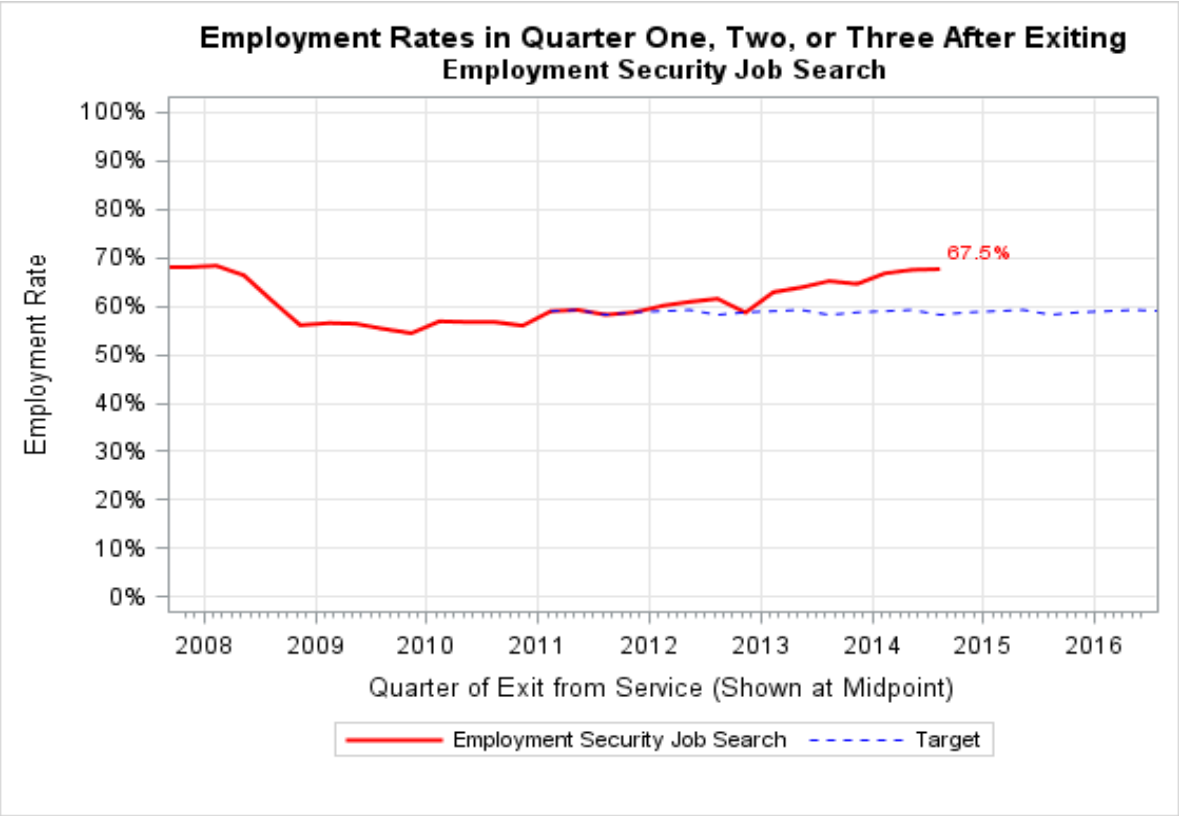
Employment in Quarters 1, 2, or 3 After Exit from Services

	Employment Security Job Search		Vocational and Postsecondary Ed		Community Jobs or Job Connection		Limited English Pgm Job Search	
Calendar Quarter	Exits	Employment Rate	Exits	Employment Rate	Exits	Employment Rate	Exits	Employment Rate
Q3 2008	4,601	60.9%	1,083	54.8%	717	50.8%	591	50.6%
Q4 2008	4,344	55.9%	1,103	48.1%	624	46.6%	500	40.4%
Q1 2009	5,071	56.3%	1,269	51.5%	818	46.9%	642	43.1%
Q2 2009	5,768	56.2%	1,896	51.3%	1,040	49.2%	786	45.4%
Q3 2009	6,078	55.1%	1,262	48.7%	1,058	46.4%	685	42.0%
Q4 2009	6,206	54.2%	1,457	46.7%	1,045	45.0%	719	42.3%
Q1 2010	6,080	56.7%	1,630	51.0%	1,035	49.9%	724	47.4%
Q2 2010	6,558	56.6%	2,331	52.8%	911	49.3%	872	51.9%
Q3 2010	6,964	56.6%	1,636	51.7%	814	47.2%	813	48.1%
Q4 2010	6,673	55.8%	1,604	51.3%	843	50.3%	767	46.4%
Q1 2011	6,690	58.8%	1,726	55.2%	1,124	51.6%	856	49.2%
Q2 2011	5,909	59.0%	1,838	57.1%	1,316	53.3%	760	55.9%
Q3 2011	5,400	58.0%	1,148	54.8%	1,151	49.9%	611	52.7%
Q4 2011	4,256	58.6%	1,111	54.2%	1,192	53.3%	421	52.7%
Q1 2012	4,096	59.9%	1,147	53.1%	1,080	55.5%	494	54.9%
Q2 2012	4,289	60.7%	1,389	57.5%	1,173	57.5%	601	58.1%
Q3 2012	3,922	61.4%	960	53.0%	1,196	59.3%	451	56.5%
Q4 2012	3,954	58.5%	1,044	57.6%	1,085	56.5%	374	54.8%
Q1 2013	3,972	62.7%	1,116	59.6%	1,244	58.1%	433	55.7%
Q2 2013	4,243	63.7%	1,452	60.4%	1,338	61.5%	571	59.4%
Q3 2013	4,031	65.0%	951	60.6%	1,188	61.4%	388	56.7%
Q4 2013	3,439	64.4%	1,020	60.5%	932	62.2%	376	60.4%
Q1 2014	3,987	66.6%	993	61.7%	927	63.5%	414	55.6%
Q2 2014	3,936	67.3%	1,316	61.1%	1,011	67.7%	494	59.9%
Q3 2014	3,512	67.5%	826	60.2%	862	68.7%	466	60.5%
Q3 2014, compared with Q3 2013		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate
% Change	-13%	2.5%	-13%	-0.4%	-27%	7.2%	20%	3.8%

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 SBCTC 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. Employment outcomes for the Community Jobs enrollees (who do have barriers) are typically higher than those for adult basic education, basic skills development, or high school completion measured independently. Data were collected in November 2015.

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

Targeted Measure 4: Employment after Employment Employment Security Job Search



Targets

Targets are Quarter 1: 58.8%; Quarter 2: 59.0%; Quarter 3: 58.0%; and Quarter 4: 58.6% based on results from calendar 2011.

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 Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (71.1%) followed by Region 1 (70.8%) and Region 3 (63.5%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 65% after ESD Job Search were: Benton/Franklin (102), Chelan/Douglas (57), Grant/Adams (58), Spokane/Lincoln (444), Walla Walla/Columbia (21), and Yakima/Kittitas (245) in Region 1; King Eastside (33), King South (197), North Snohomish (151), Rainier/Capitol Hill/Belltown (78), Renton (67), Skagit/San Juan/Camano (38), South Snohomish (36), Whatcom (55), and White Center (108) in Region 2; and Pierce County (732) and Thurston County (164) in Region 3. The number of ESD job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA.

No LPAs had employment levels below 45% after ESD job search. Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (44) had rates below 45% in 26 of the last 35 quarters. Klickitat/Skamania had rates below 45% in 25 of those quarters. Those LPAs border on other states. UI wage records may not include employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Employment rates following ESD job search in Q3 2014 were the highest on record at each of those LPAs: 52% and 59% respectively.

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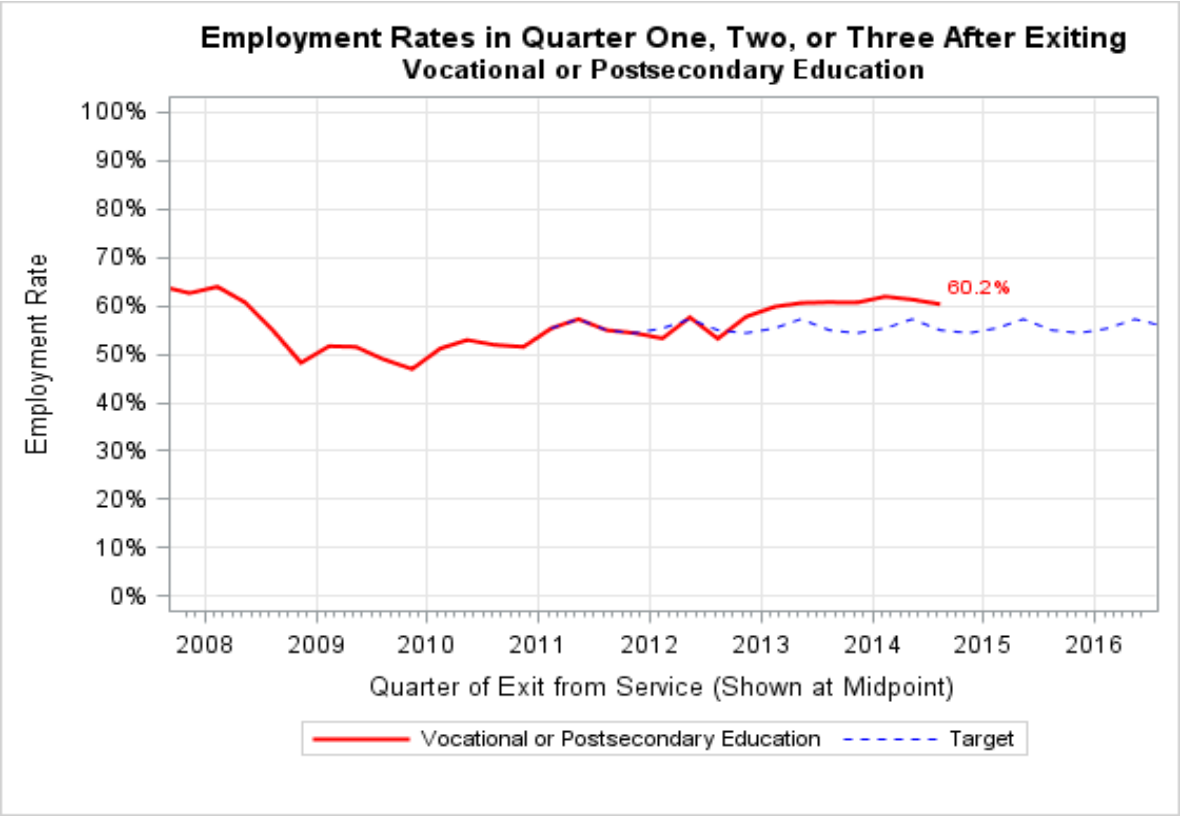
Targeted Measure 5: Employment after Vocational or Postsecondary Education



Target

Targets are Quarter 1: 55.2%; Quarter 2: 57.1%; Quarter 3; 54.8%; and Quarter 4: 54.2% based on results from calendar 2011.

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 Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (61.6%) followed by Region 2 (61.2%) and Region 3 (58.8%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 65% after vocational or postsecondary education were: Benton/Franklin (15), Grant/ Adams (5), and Yakima/Kittitas (32) in Region 1; King Eastside (20), King South (78), Rainier/Capitol Hill/ Belltown (45), and Renton (14) in Region 2; and Mason County (12); Pierce County (158) and Thurston County (34) in Region 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.

Four LPAs had employment levels below 45% after vocational or postsecondary education: Asotin/ Garfield/Whitman (3) in Region 1; Whidbey Island (2) in Region 2; Clallam/Jefferson (11) in Region 3; and Klickitat/Skamania (1) straddling Regions 1 and 3. UI wage records may not include all employment of those finding jobs in neighboring states. Two other LPAs, Chelan/Douglas and Okanogan County in Region 1, did not have any vocational or postsecondary exits in Q3 2014. Okanogan County has not had any exits from vocational or postsecondary education since Q2 2013.

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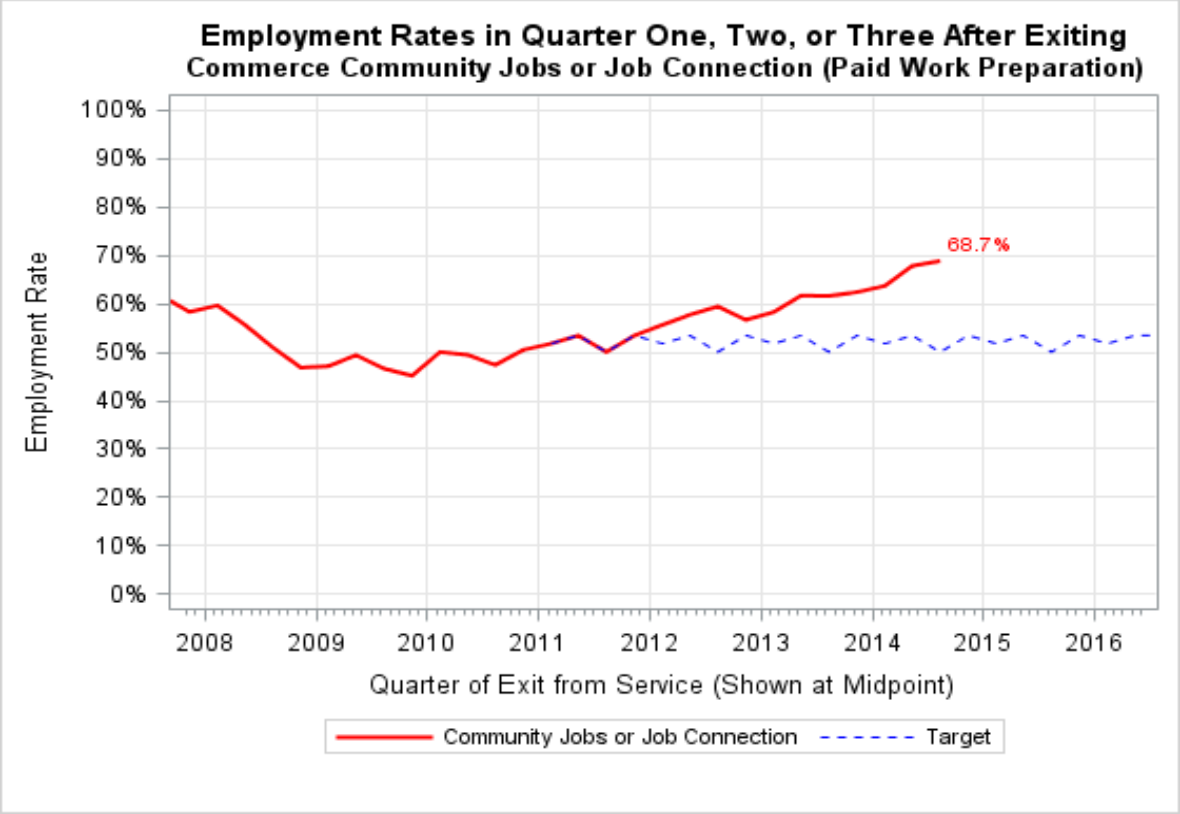
Targeted Measure 6: Employment after Community Jobs or Job Connection (Paid Work Preparation Activities)



Targets

Targets are Quarter 1: 51.6%; Quarter 2: 53.3%; Quarter 3: 49.9%; and Quarter 4: 53.3% based on results from calendar 2011.

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 63.8% following Q3 2014. The average rate following Job Connection, dealing with lack of recent work experience, was 77.4%. Results after Community Jobs or Job Connection in Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (72.6%) followed by Region 3 (68.1%) and Region 1 (65.5%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with outcomes exceeding 65% after Community Jobs or Job Connection were: Benton/Franklin (26), Chelan/Douglas (6), Grant/Adams (11), Spokane/Lincoln (108), and Yakima/Kittitas (76) in Region 1; King South (63), North Seattle (11), North Snohomish (32), Renton (18), Skagit/San Juan/Camano (11), South Snohomish (15), Whatcom (17), Whidbey Island (13), and White Center (24) in Region 2; and Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (52), Grays Harbor/Pacific (7), Kitsap (23), Lewis County (13), Mason County (14), Pierce County (147), and Thurston County (30) in Region 3.

Four LPAs had employment levels below 45% after Community Jobs or Job Connection: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (2), Tri-Counties (6), and Walla Walla/Columbia (8) in Region 1; and Klickitat/Skamania (8) straddling Regions 1 and 3. Results for border counties may not include all out-of-state employment.

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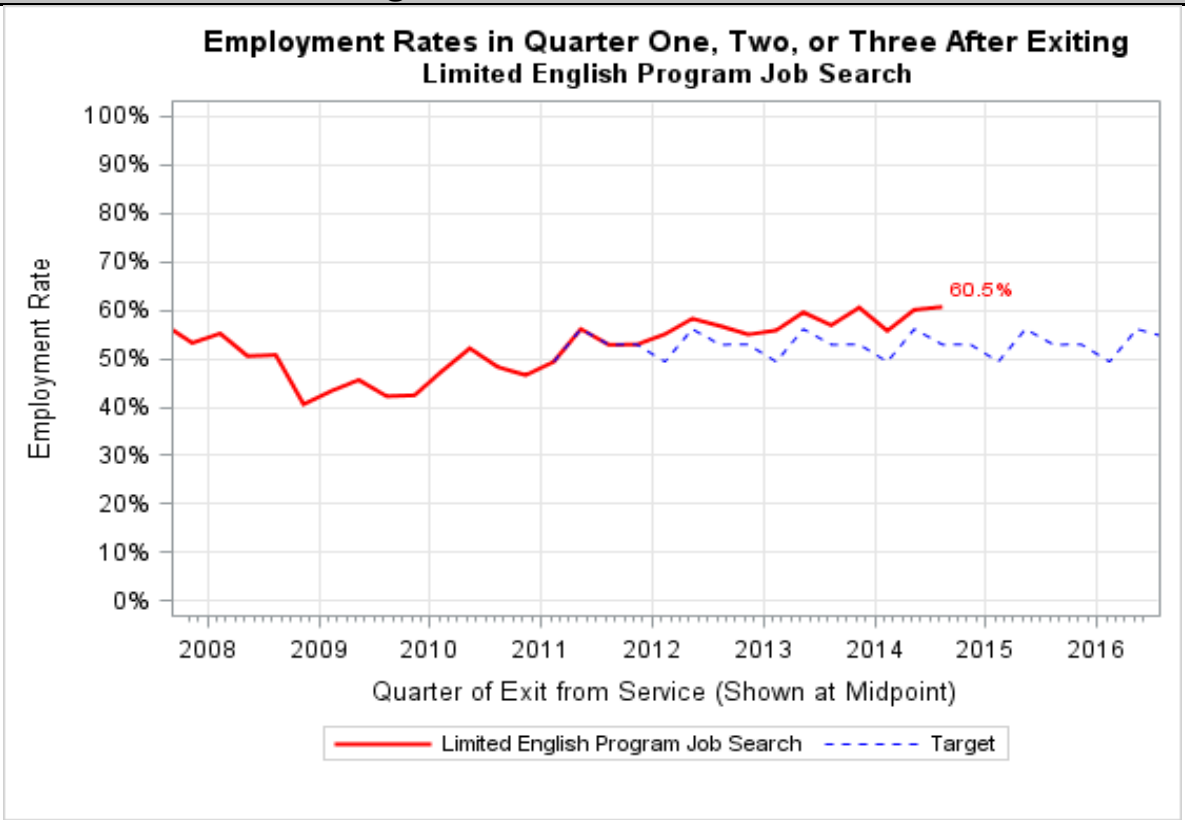
Targeted Measure 7: Employment after Limited English Program Job Search



Target

Targets are Quarter 1: 49.2%; Quarter 2: 55.9%; Quarter 3: 52.7%; and Quarter 4: 52.7% based on results from calendar 2011.

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 Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (66.7%) followed by Region 2 (60.2%) and Region 3 (55.8%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 65% after LEP job search were: Benton/Franklin (10) and Yakima/Kittitas (1) in Region 1; North Seattle (16), North Snohomish (15), Renton (16), South Snohomish (9) and Whatcom County (4) in Region 2; and Clark County (15), Kitsap County (1), and Thurston County (4) in Region 3. The number of LEP job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA.

Two LPAs had employment levels below 45% after LEP job search: Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (1) and Pierce County (31), both in Region 3. Twelve LPAs had no LEP programs operating in their areas during Q3 2014 and therefore had no outcomes to report. There were 357 LEP job search exits in Region 2 during Q3 2014 but only 54 in Region 1 and 52 in Region 3. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. Results for border counties may not include all out-of-state employment.

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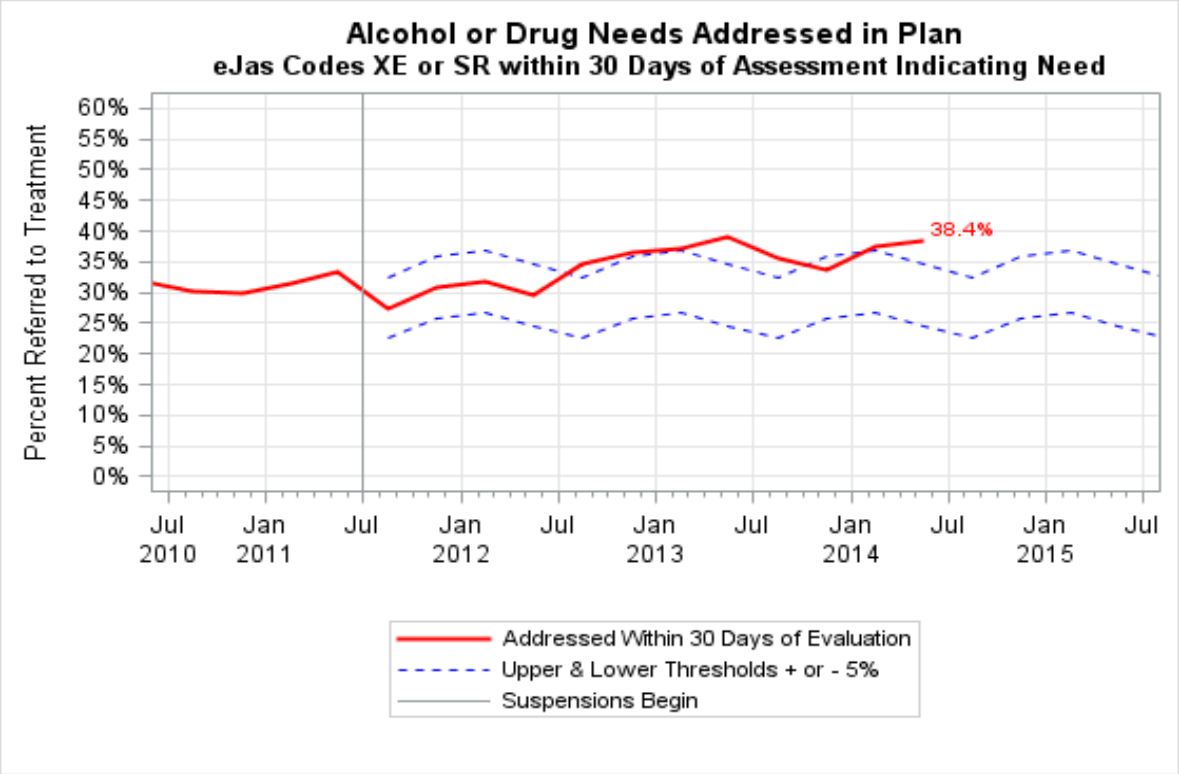
Driver Measure 8: Alcohol or Drug Treatment Needs Addressed in Plan



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF parents identified with chemical dependency where treatment is part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had chemical dependency (CD) treatment as part of the TANF plan as indicated by XE or SR eJAS component codes within 30 days of the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) date. The denominator is the number of TANF adults who had a chemical dependency issue based on the CD screening in the Comprehensive Evaluation. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS using the ACES and eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of September 2014.

An average of 1,023 adults were identified with CD issues per quarter during FY 2012. The questions used to indicate a CD issue were: Have you ever felt you should cut down on your drinking or drug use? Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking or drug use? Have you felt bad or guilty about your drinking or drug use? Have you had difficulty at work, school or had legal problems from the use of alcohol or other substances? An average of 306 adults per quarter had an open XE or SR component code within the month of the CE as recorded by eJAS. This produced an average rate of 29.9% in FY 2012.

An average of 10,455 CEs were completed per quarter in FY 2012. That suggests that CD issues were identified in 10% of Comprehensive Evaluations. Comprehensive Evaluations were revised in July 2014, changing all of the alcohol and drug screening questions. This will require changes to the code that produces these reports. However, much of the data produced through the new Comprehensive Evaluation is not available to the data warehouse, so this measure cannot be updated.

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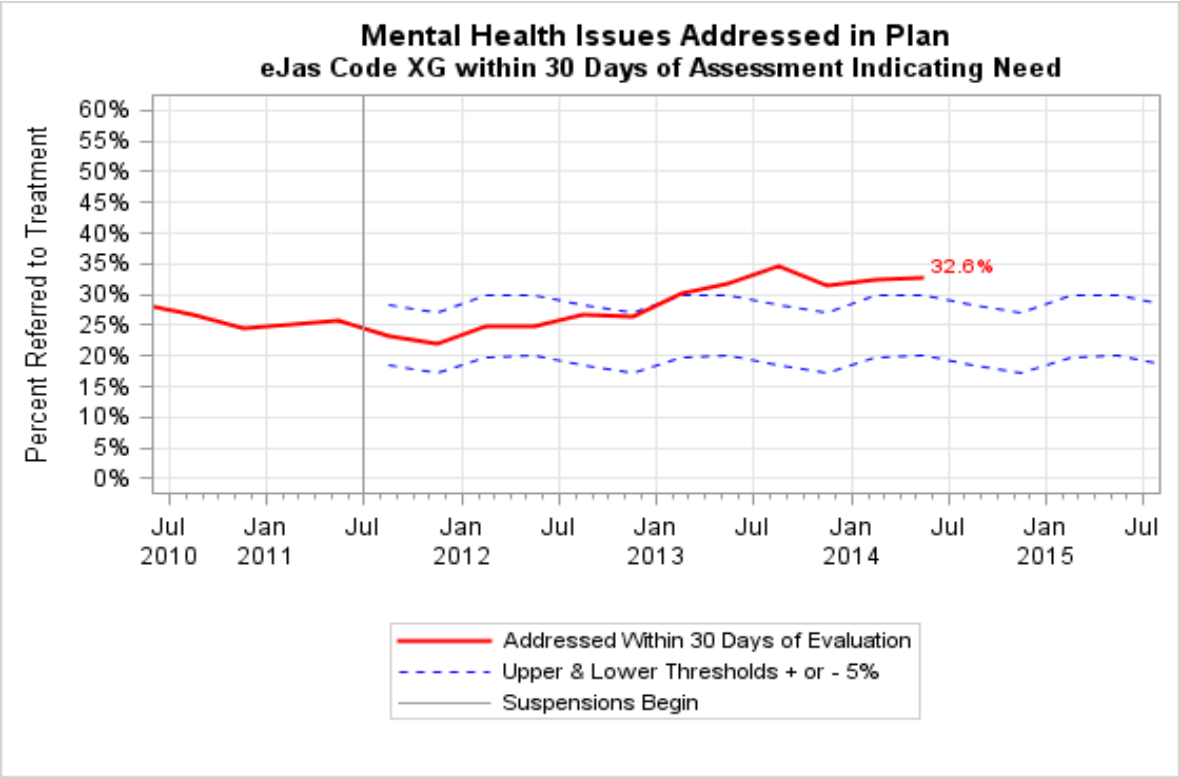
Driver Measure 9: Mental Health Issues (for Adults) Addressed in Plan



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF parents with mental health issues where treatment is part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had mental health treatment as part of the TANF plan as indicated by the XG eJAS component code within 30 days of the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) date. The denominator is the number of TANF adults who had an indication of mental health issues based on mental health screening questions in the Comprehensive Evaluation. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS using the ACES and eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of September 2014.

An average of 1,313 adults were identified with mental health issues per quarter during FY 2012. The question used to indicate a mental health issue was: Do you have any emotional or mental health issues that would affect your participation in WorkFirst activities or work? An average of 313 adults per quarter had an open XG component within the month of the CE as recorded by eJAS. This produced an average rate of 23.8% in FY 2012.

An average of 10,455 CEs were completed per quarter in FY 2012. That suggests that MH issues were identified in almost 13% of Comprehensive Evaluations. Comprehensive Evaluations were revised in July 2014, changing all of the mental health screening questions. This will require changes to the code that produces these reports. However, much of the data produced through the new Comprehensive Evaluation is not available to the data warehouse, so this measure cannot be updated.

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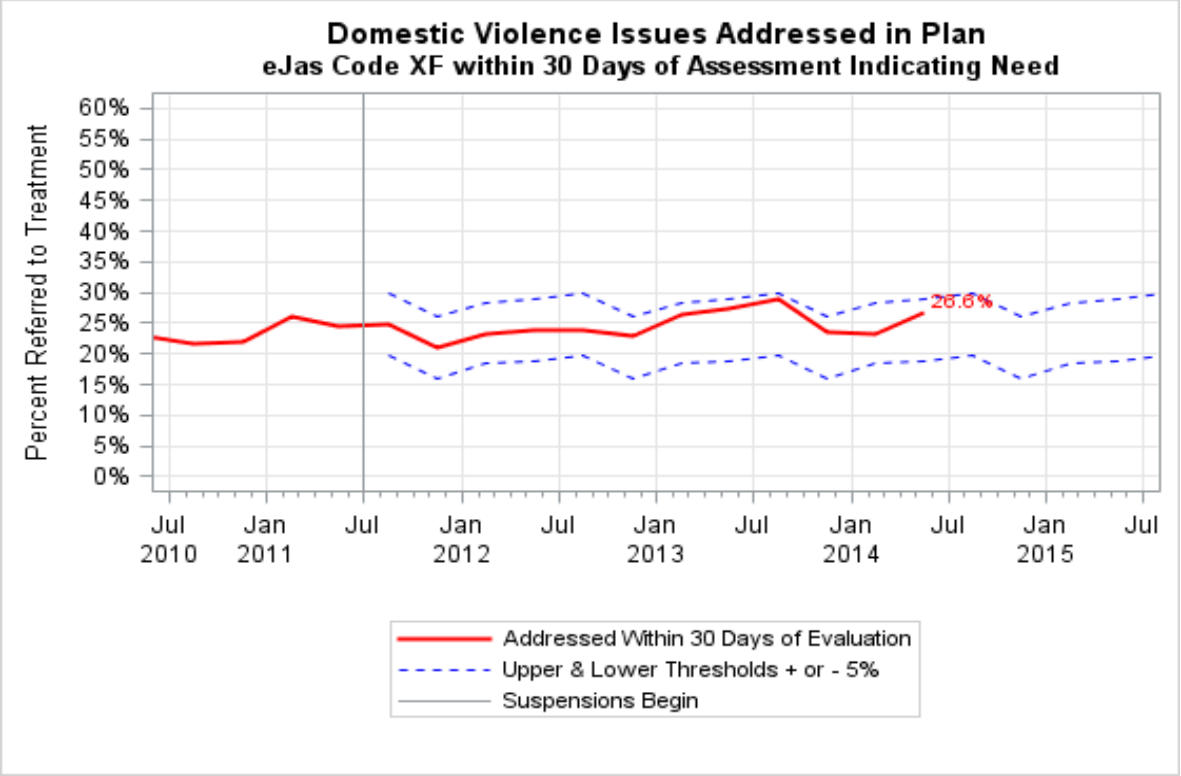
Driver Measure 10: Domestic Violence Issues Addressed in Plan



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF parents with domestic violence (DV) identified as an issue where domestic violence assistance is part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had DV assistance as part of the TANF plan as indicated by the XF eJAS component code within 30 days of the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) date. The denominator is the number of TANF adults who had an indication of domestic violence issues based on screening questions in the Comprehensive Evaluation and other sources described below. The data shown above are from ACES and EJAS data prepared by DSHS-ESA-EMAPS from the ACES data warehouse as of September 2014.

An average of 1,203 adults were identified with domestic violence issues per quarter during FY 2012. The questions used to indicate a domestic violence issue were: Does your current partner have angry outbursts or tantrums that frighten you? Has a partner threatened you or are you fearful for any other reason? Do you need immediate help to deal with someone who is hurting you or your children or with someone who is stalking you? An average of 281 adults per quarter had an open XF component within the month of the CE as recorded by eJAS. This produced an average rate of 23.4% in FY 2012.

An average of 10,453 CEs were completed per quarter in FY 2012. That suggests that DV issues were identified in 12% of Comprehensive Evaluations. Comprehensive Evaluations were revised in in July 2014, changing some of the domestic violence screening questions. This will require changes to the code that produces these reports. However, much of the data produced through the new Comprehensive Evaluation is not available to the data warehouse, so this measure cannot be updated.

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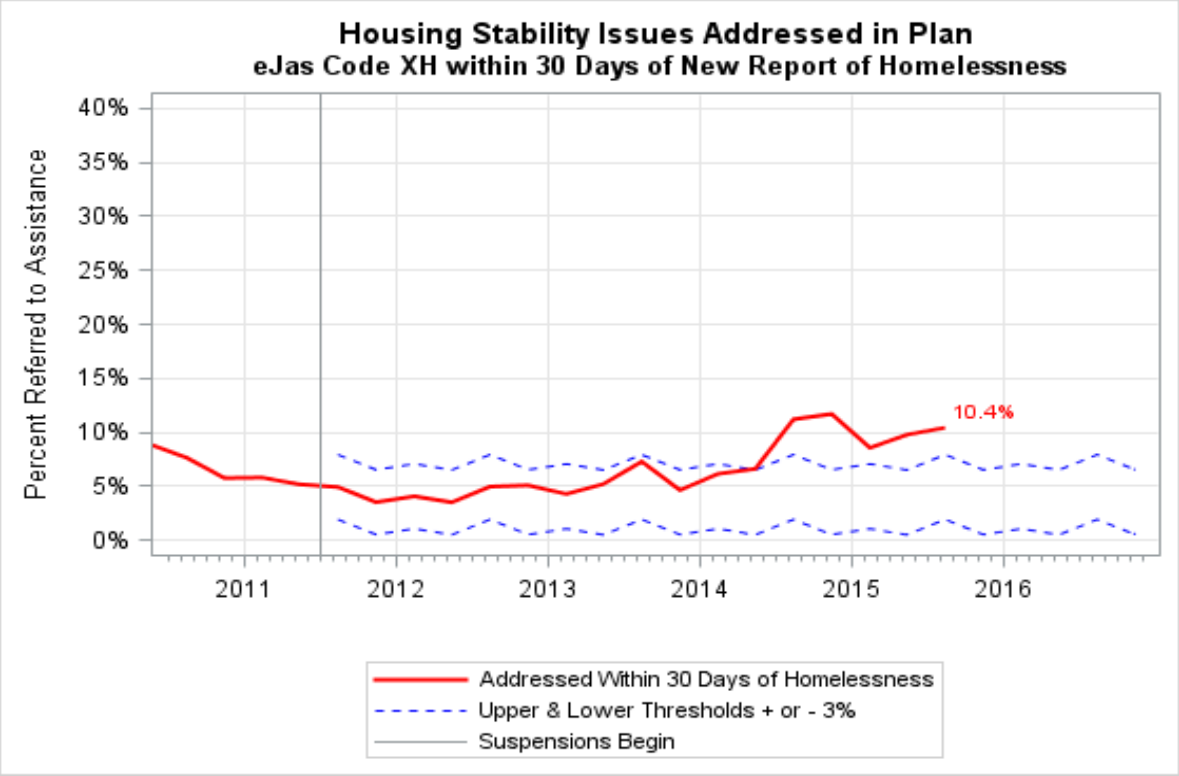
Driver Measure 11: Housing Stability Issues Addressed in Plan



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 eJAS 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 eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 7,871 adults were identified as newly homeless per quarter during FY 2012. Of these, an average of 1,418 adults were identified as homeless without housing. An average of 83 adults per quarter had an open XH component during the month in which their status changed to homelessness, as recorded by ACES and eJAS. This produced an average rate of 4.0% in FY 2012. This measure uses a change in housing status from non-homeless in one month to a homeless status in the next month to indicate an emergent need for services.

An average of 5,903 TANF adults changed their housing status to homeless (with or without housing) per quarter during FY 2015. An average of 610 adults per quarter had an open XH component during the month in which their status changed to homeless, as recorded by ACES and eJAS. This produced an average rate of 10.3% in FY 2015. Changes to the Comprehensive Evaluation in July 2014 have likely improved the identification homeless adults and increased services to them. The new CE asks about housing status, while the original CE did not.

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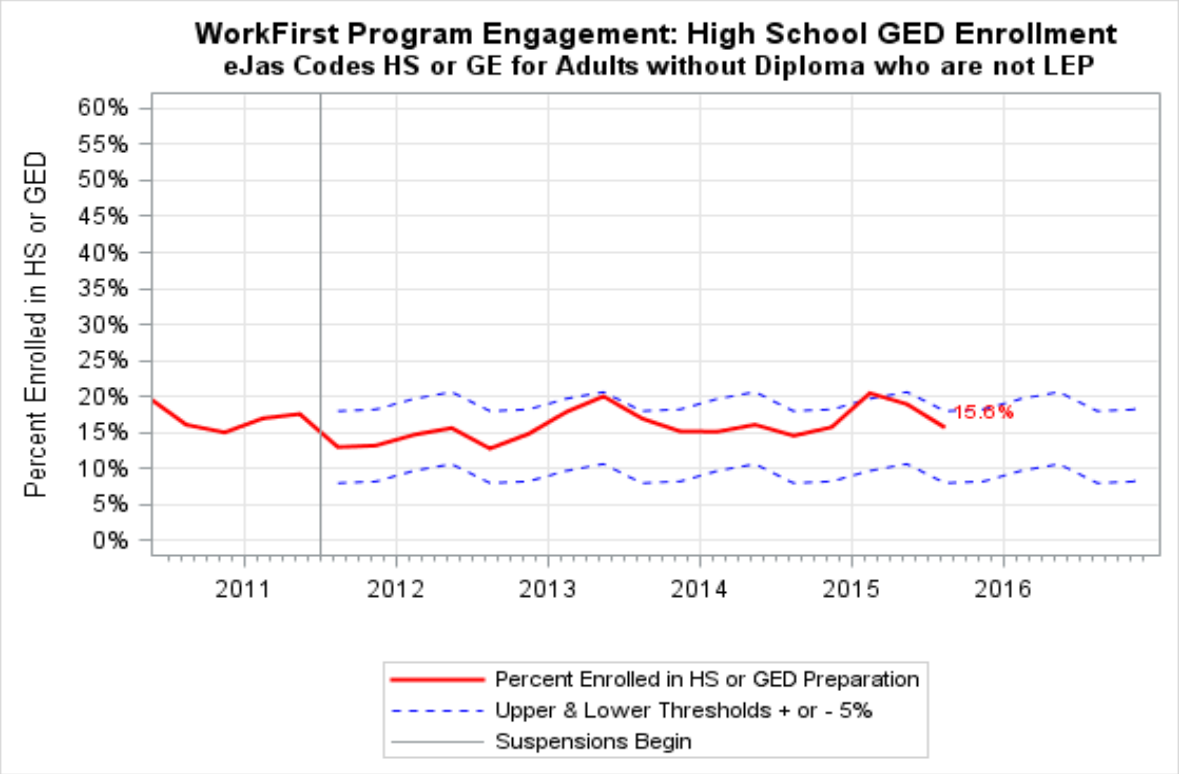
Driver Measure 12: Program Engagement: Enrollment in High School or GED Preparation Activities



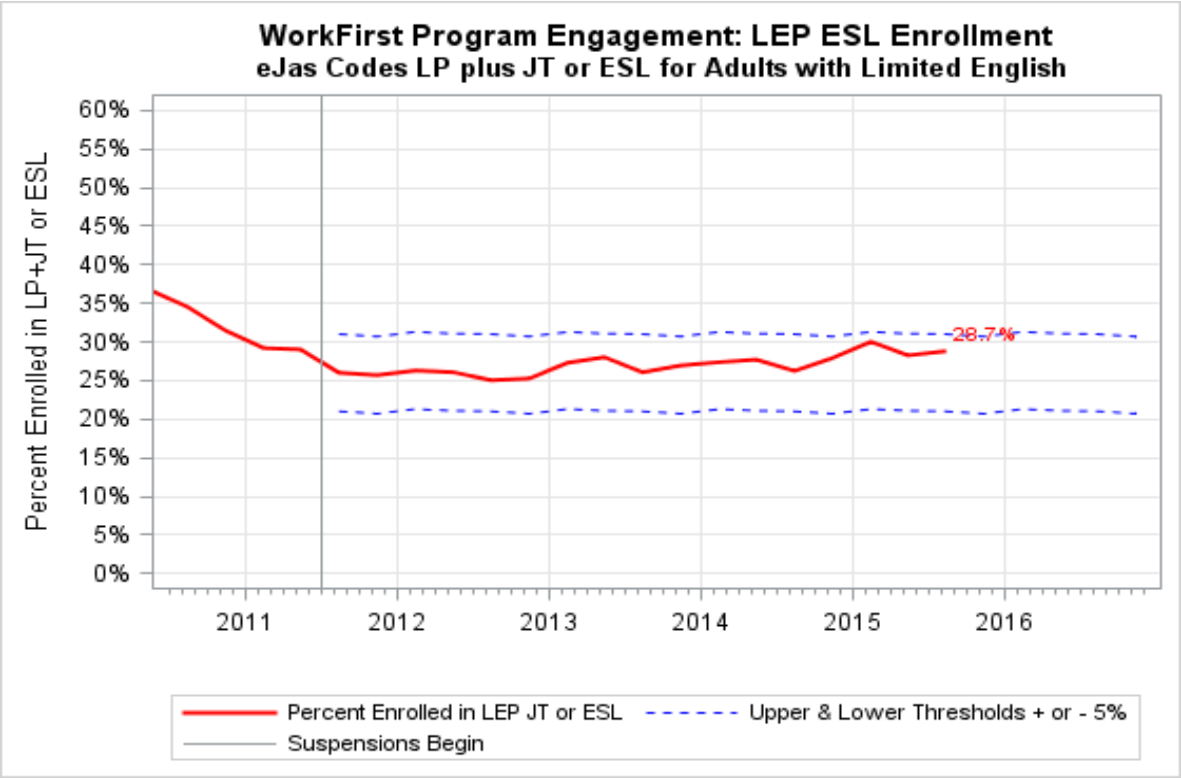
Definition of Measure

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 eJAS 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 as recorded in ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES and eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 13,196 adults (excluding LEP adults) were identified with an education level below high school diploma or equivalent per quarter during FY 2012. An average of 1,843 adults (excluding LEP) were enrolled in high school or high school equivalency preparation programs per quarter. This produced an average engagement rate of 14.0% during FY 2012. High school or high school equivalency preparation activities are most common among younger adults. 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), Life Skills Training (LS), and basic education (BE).

There were 49,036 TANF adults per month in FY 2012. Non-LEP adults with less than a high school diploma or equivalent made up almost 27% of TANF adults in FY 2012, 24% in FY 2014, and 22% in FY 2015. For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 41-42. Educational outcomes for SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 105-107. Return to Contents

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



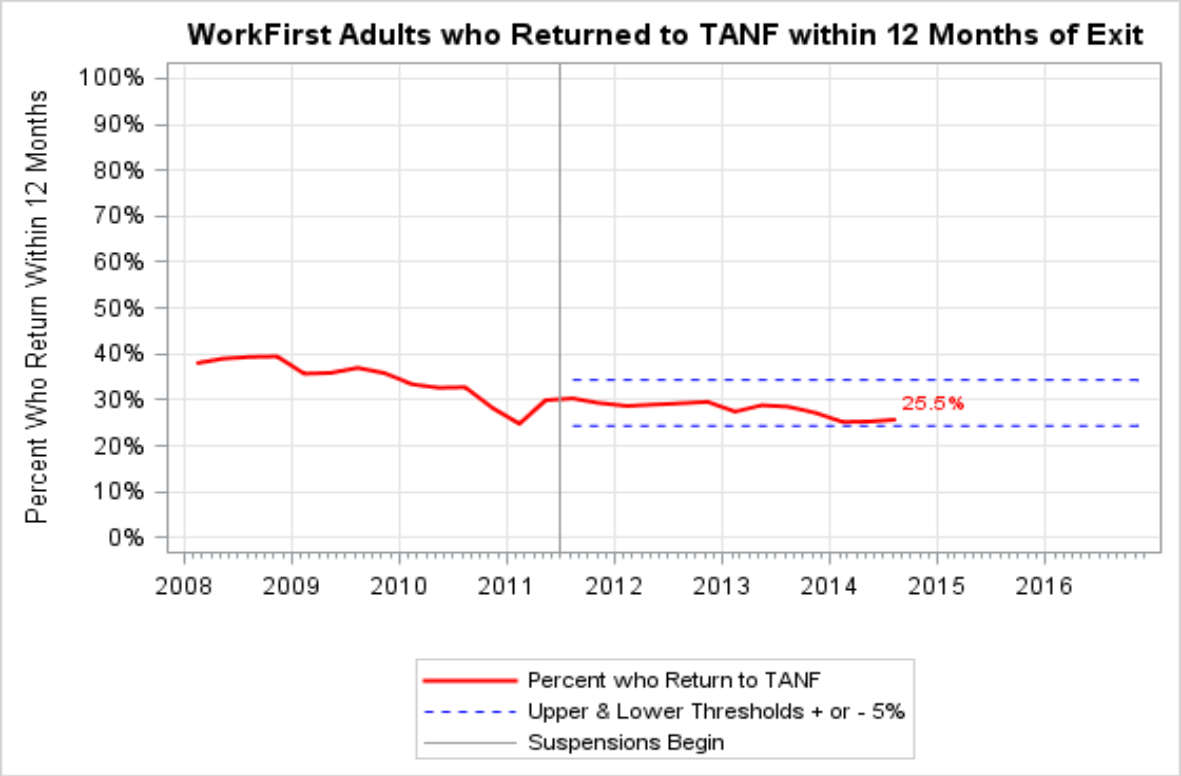
Definition of Measure

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) eJAS 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 eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 6,064 adults were identified as non-English speakers or immigrants eligible for LEP programs per quarter during FY 2012. 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 1,571 adults were enrolled either in the combination of LP and JT or in the ES component per quarter during FY 2012. The JT component is commonly used to designate adult basic education activities in eJAS. Combining JT with the LP code indicates adult basic education targeted to the LEP target population. LEP services often include job search assistance as well. The average engagement rate for LEP ESL programs was 25.9% in FY 2012. The LEP denominator made up 12% of TANF adults in FY 2012 and FY 2014 but increased to almost 14% of TANF adults in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts of LEP enrollees in job search, see page 36. Employment outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 59-60, 64, 95, 99, and 103. 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 define return to TANF within 12 months, with monthly data converted to quarterly data.

An average of 14,153 WorkFirst adults exited TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 4,123 either returned to TANF within 12 months or had other family members who did so. The resulting rate of return to TANF was 29.1%. The low rates of return to TANF during the last quarter of calendar 2010 (28.0%) and first quarter of 2011 (24.6%) stem from changes to non-compliance sanction policies completed in November 2010 and changes to time limit policies 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 baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data. FY 2012 was the period of ESSB 5921 suspensions of work requirements for parents with young children. This could have influenced patterns of return to TANF after exit.

TANF payment standards were increased by 9% in July 2015. This does not appear to have changed the percent adults returning to TANF during the 12 months following the third quarter of 2014.

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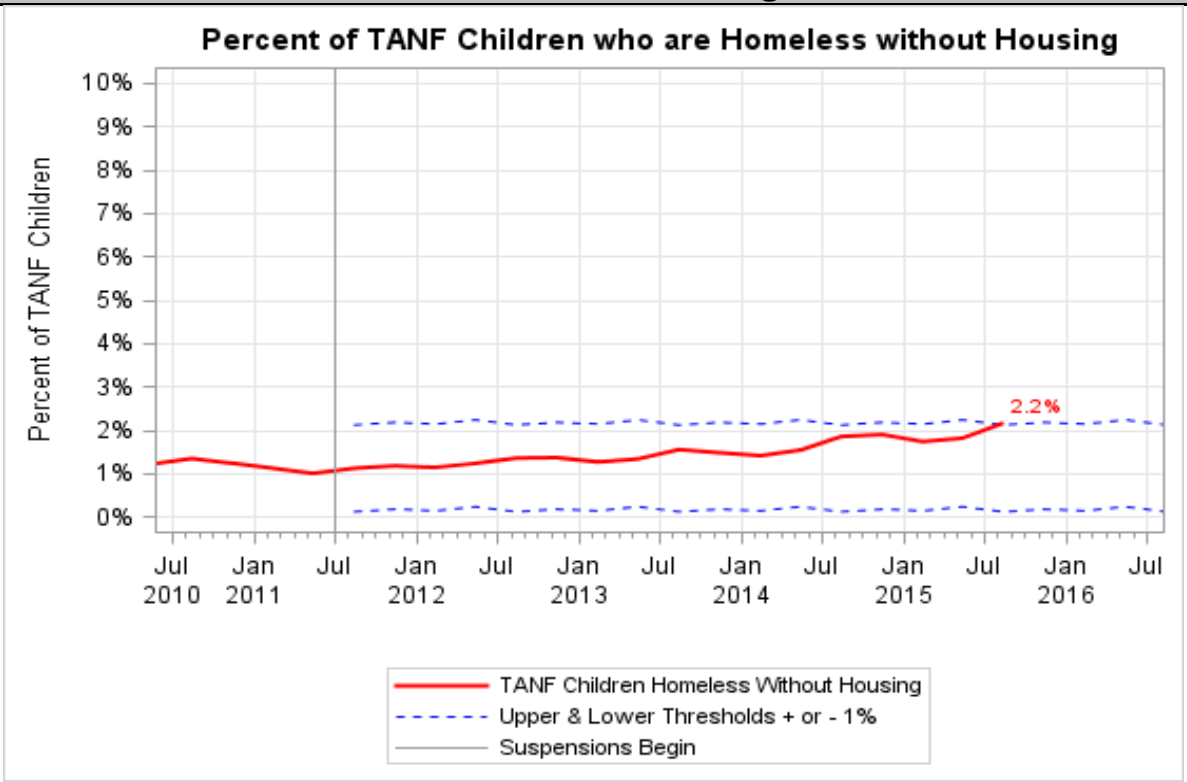
Barometer Measure 15: Percent of TANF Children who are Homeless without Housing



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF children who are reported being 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 November 2015.

An average of 103,096 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 1,194 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 was 1.2% in FY 2012. The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data.

The number of TANF children who were homeless without housing during Q3 2015 was 1,292 -- 1% less than in Q3 2014 despite a 8% drop in the number of homeless TANF children and a 15% drop in the number of TANF children over the same time period. The new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process adopted in July 2014 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 on eligibility records.

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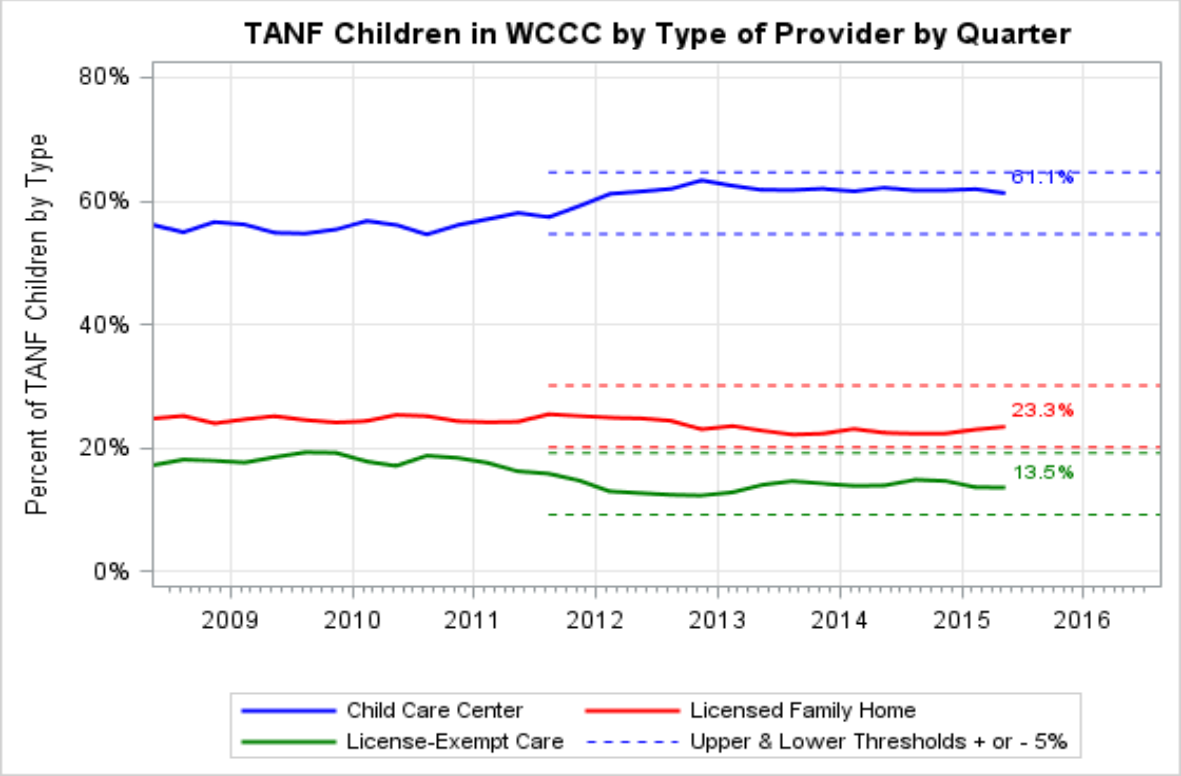
Barometer Measure 16: TANF Children Using WCCC Child Care by Modality



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 are not counted in one of the provider types, so percentages shown do not sum to 100%. The data source is Department of Early Learning (DEL) records on 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 24,849 months of WCCC child care were provided for TANF children per quarter in FY 2015, down 54% from the 53,651 months of child care for TANF children provided per quarter in FY 2011. As use of care declined, the proportion of care provided by licensed child care centers increased from an average of 56.2% in FY 2011 to 61.5% in FY 2015. The proportion of care provided by licensed family homes decreased from 24.4% in FY 2011 to 22.6% in FY 2015. The proportion of care provided by license-exempt providers declined from 17.7% in FY 2011 to 14.1% in FY 2015. Thresholds for this measure are defined as plus or minus 5% around FY 2012 averages.

For comparison, the proportion of WCCC care provided to non-TANF related children by licensed child care centers in FY 2015 was 54.7%, up from 49.6% in FY 2011. The proportions of non-TANF related care provided by licensed family homes and license-exempt care were 24.4% and 18.7% in FY 2015.

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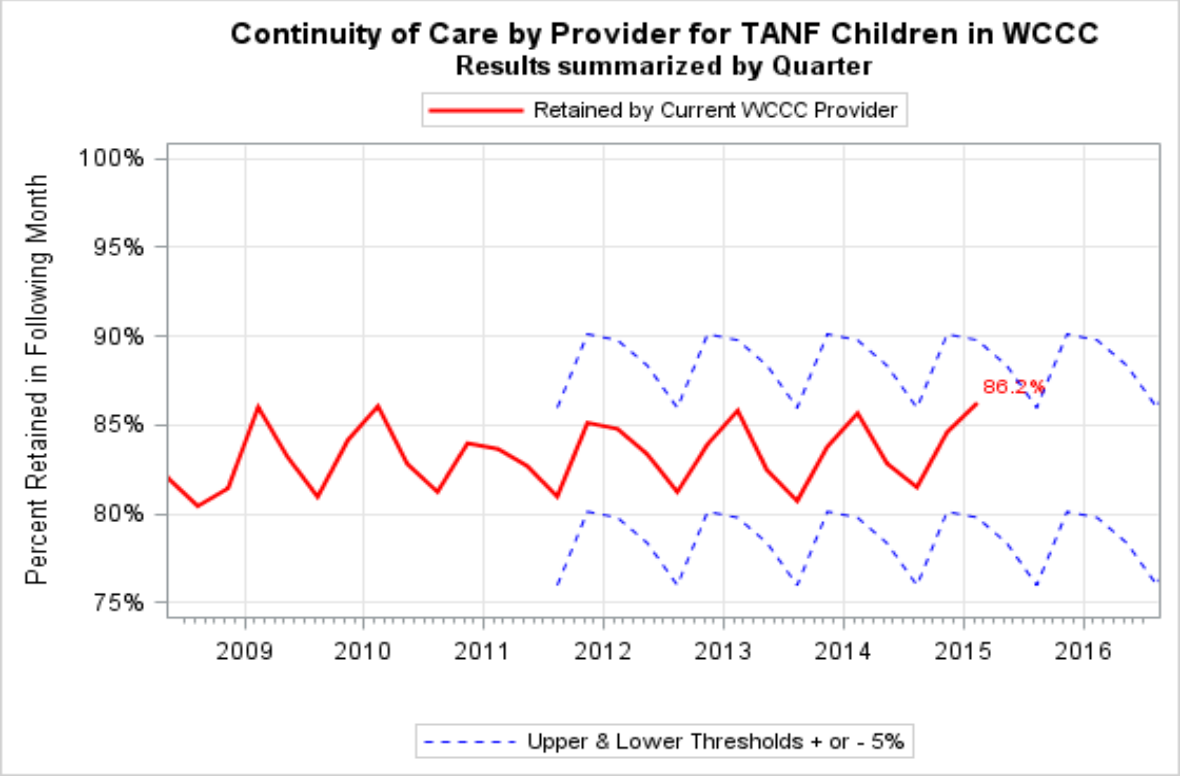
Barometer Measure 17: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using WCCC Child Care



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 75) 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 88.3% 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 89.6% in FY 2012 (90.6% in FY 2015). Average continuity at the same provider for non-TANF children was 86.5% in FY 2012 (87.4% in FY 2015). The lower continuity for TANF children appears to come from activity gaps associated with WorkFirst. Continuity for Child Only TANF children was similar to that for non-TANF children. Children in WorkFirst households had child care continuity of only 86.5% in FY 2012 (87.3% in FY 2015) and continuity at the same provider of only 82.3% in FY 2012 (82.7% in FY 2015).

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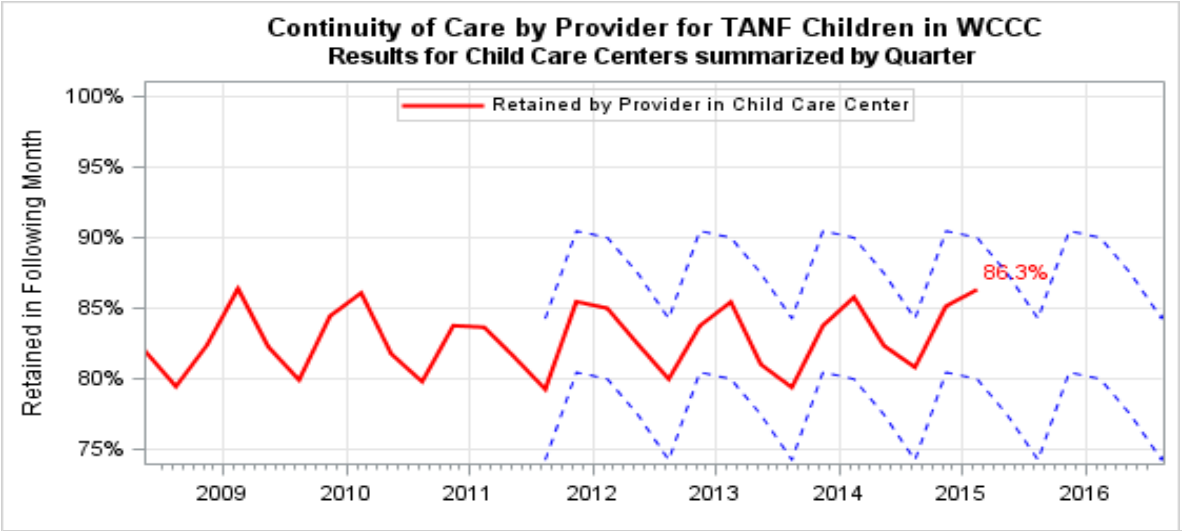
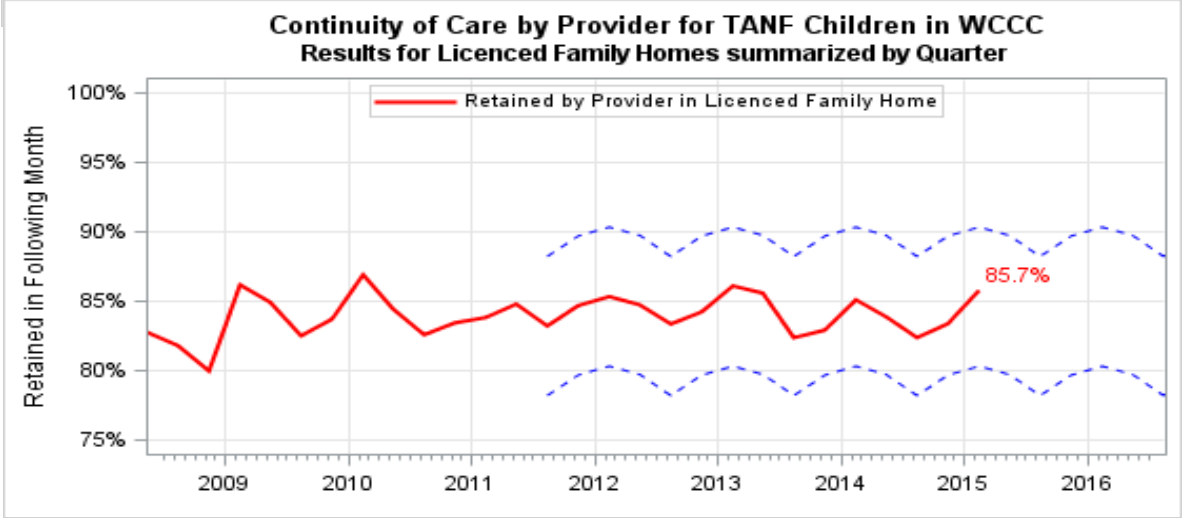
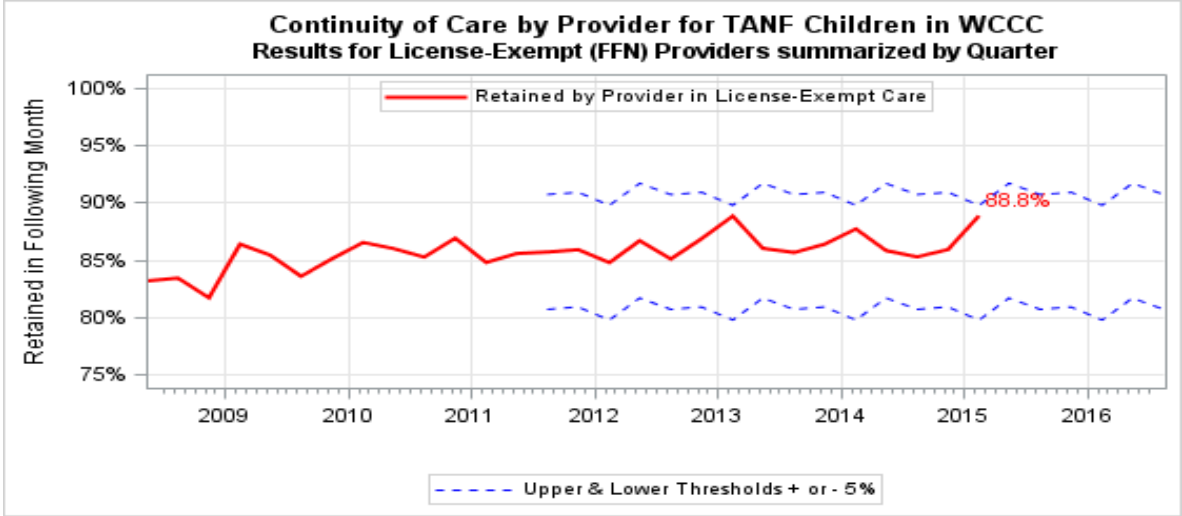
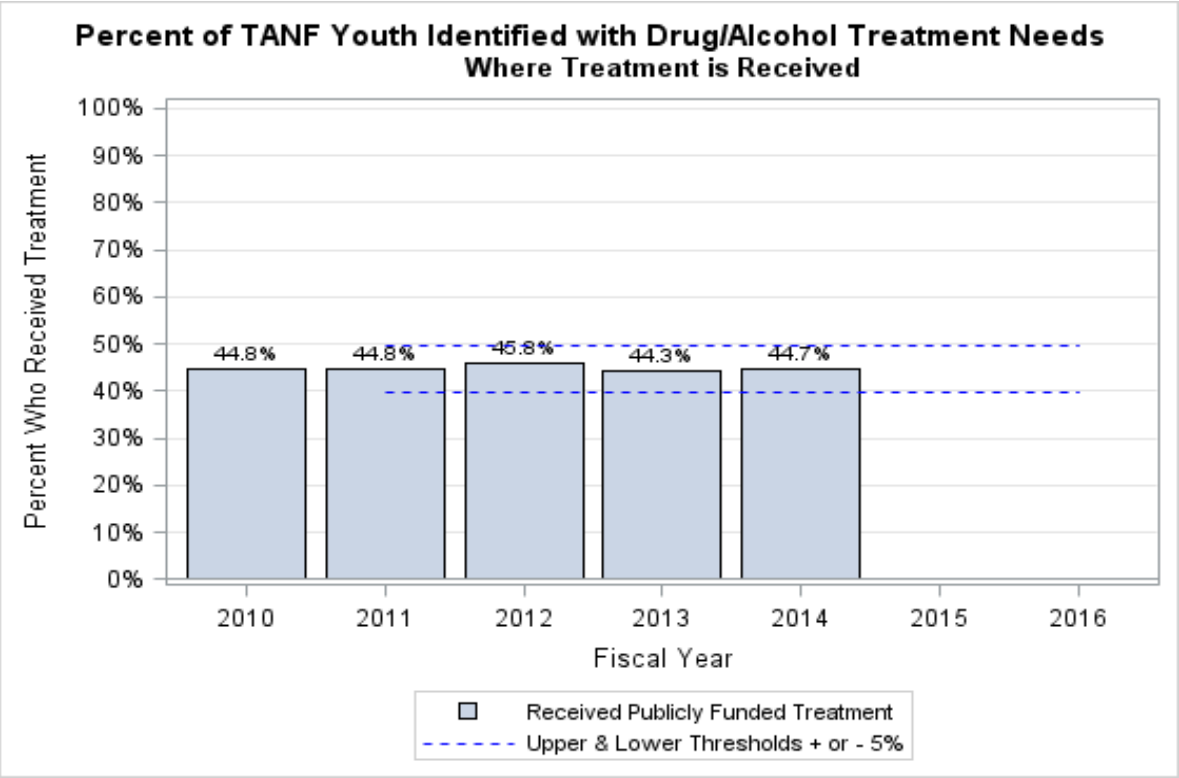
Barometer Measures 18 to 20: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using each WCCC Child Care Modality







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 38,646 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2011 were identified for this measure. Of these, 2,728 youth were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an AOD treatment need. A total of 1,222 youth were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 44.8%. The data suggest that 7.1% of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 during FY 2011 had AOD treatment needs. By FY 2014, the number of TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 was 24,885 (36% lower). The number of youth with AOD need was 1,757 (7.1% of youth). The number of youth receiving AOD services was 785. 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 are for each year are updated when the measure is recalculated, and differ from those in RDA's FY 2012 and FY 2013 reports. Changes are due to data updates and reporting improvements. The baseline thresholds were recalculated from current data for FY 2011. See page 79 for similar information on TANF adults.

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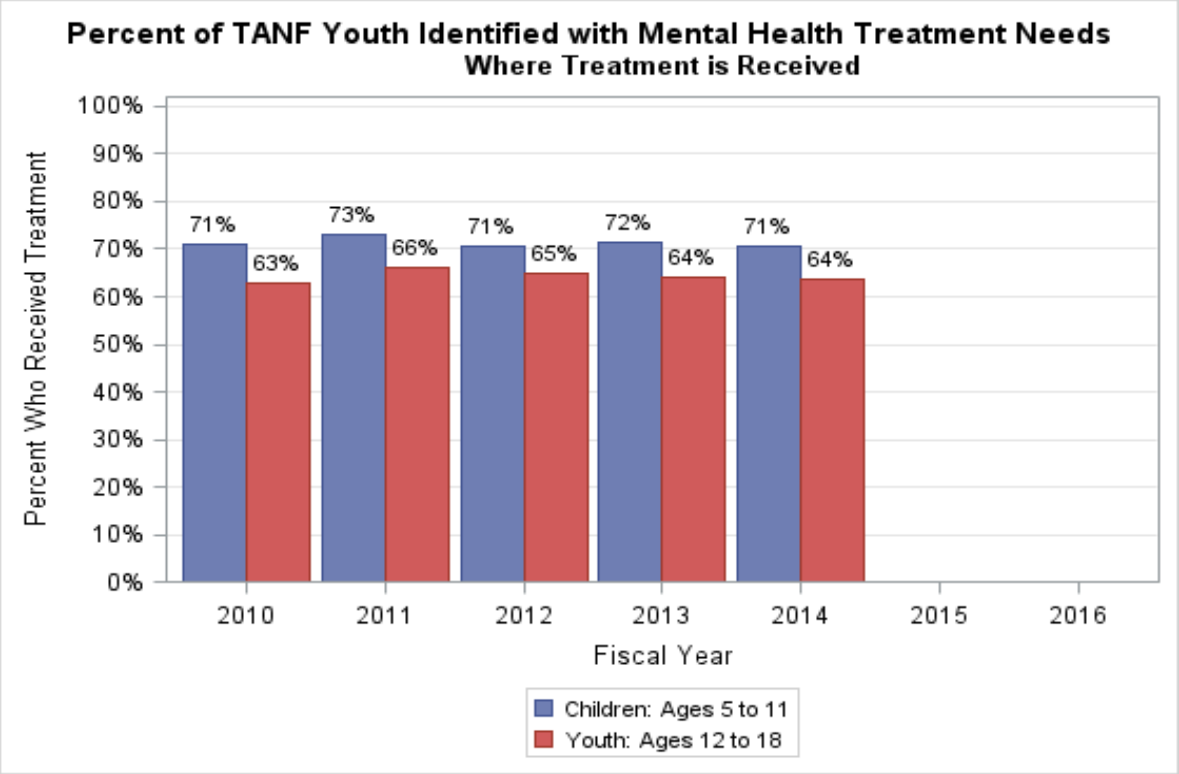
Barometer Measure 22: Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)



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 38,646 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2011 were identified for this measure. Of these, 10,404 youth were identified with MH treatment needs and 6,892 received treatment. Treatment rates for younger children, ages 5 to 11, were somewhat higher with 9,324 children receiving treatment out of 12,734 younger children needing it. Some 20% of younger children, as opposed to 27% of older children, were identified as having treatment needs in FY 2011. By FY 2014, the number of children was one-third smaller and the percent with treatment needs was higher: 23% for younger children and 31% for older children. The percent of children in need who received treatment was slightly lower. Treatment needs are lower for TANF children than for TANF adults, and treatment rates for children are higher. This measure includes Child Only TANF children. See page 80 for information on TANF adults.

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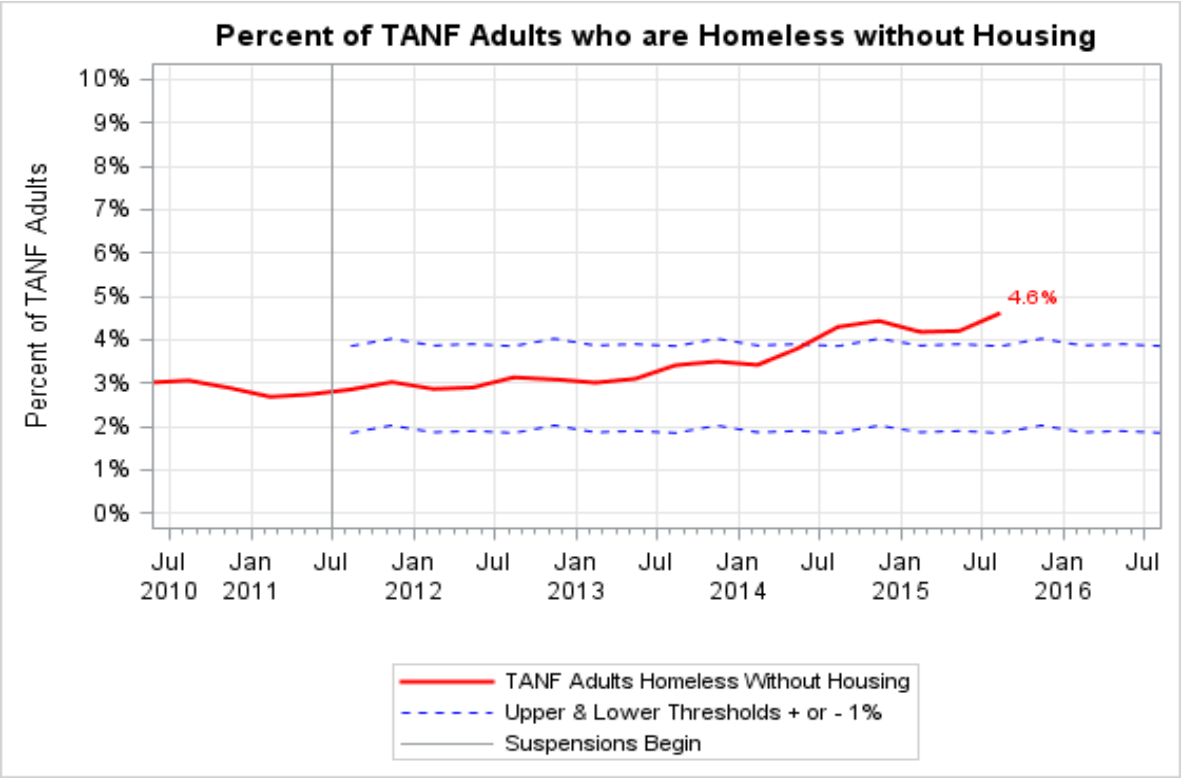
Barometer Measure 23: Percent of TANF Adults who are Homeless without Housing



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults who reported being 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 November 2015.

An average of 49,035 adults received TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 1,418 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 was 2.9% in FY 2012. The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data.

The number of TANF adults who were homeless without housing during Q3 2015 was 1,195 -- 16% fewer than in Q3 2014. The number of homeless adults on TANF dropped by 15% and the number of TANF adults dropped by 22% over the same period. The new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process adopted in July 2014 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 on eligibility records.

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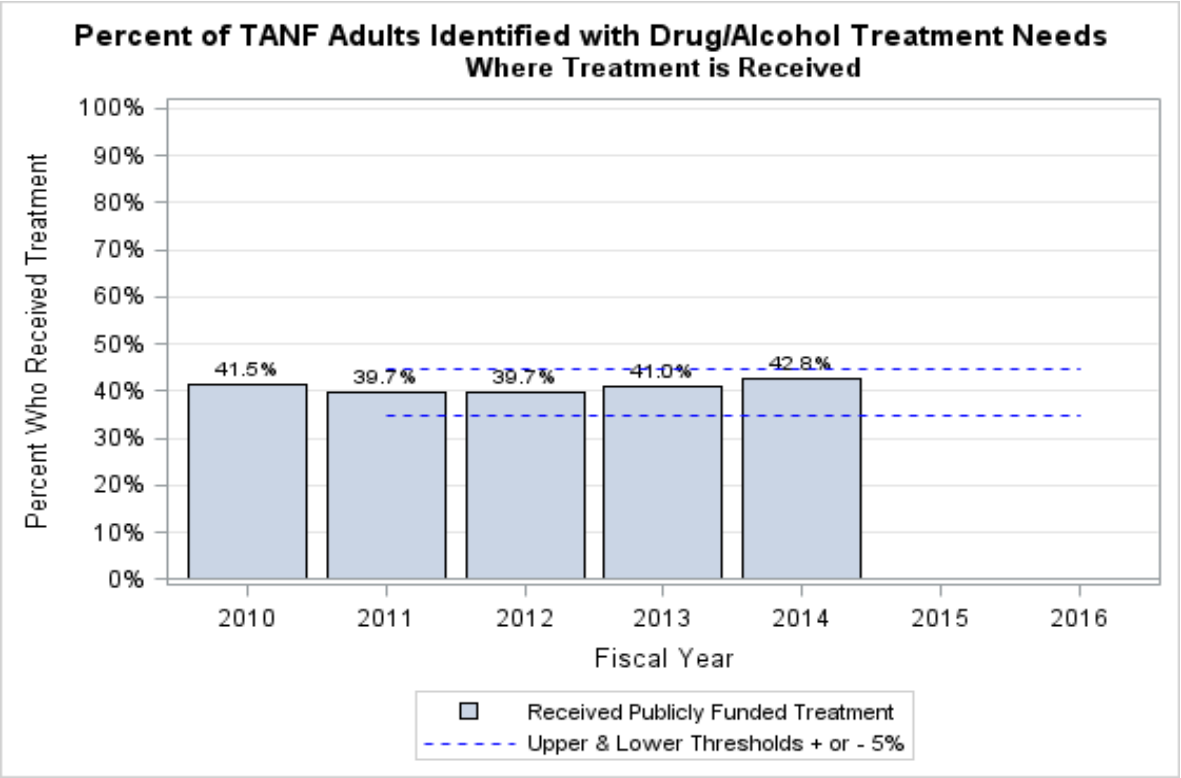
Barometer Measure 24: Alcohol or Drug Treatment Received (Adults)



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 92,859 TANF adults in FY 20111 were identified for this measure. Of these, 14,494 were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an AOD treatment need. A total of 5,752 adults were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 39.7%. The data suggest that 15.6% of TANF adults during FY 2011 had AOD treatment needs. By FY 2014, the number of TANF adults was 63,859 (31% lower). The number of adults with AOD need was 11,306 (17.7% of adults). The number of adults receiving AOD services was 4,838.

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 FY 2012 and FY 2013 reports. Changes are due to data updates and reporting improvements. The baseline thresholds were recalculated from current data for FY 2011. See page 76 for similar information on TANF children ages 12-17.

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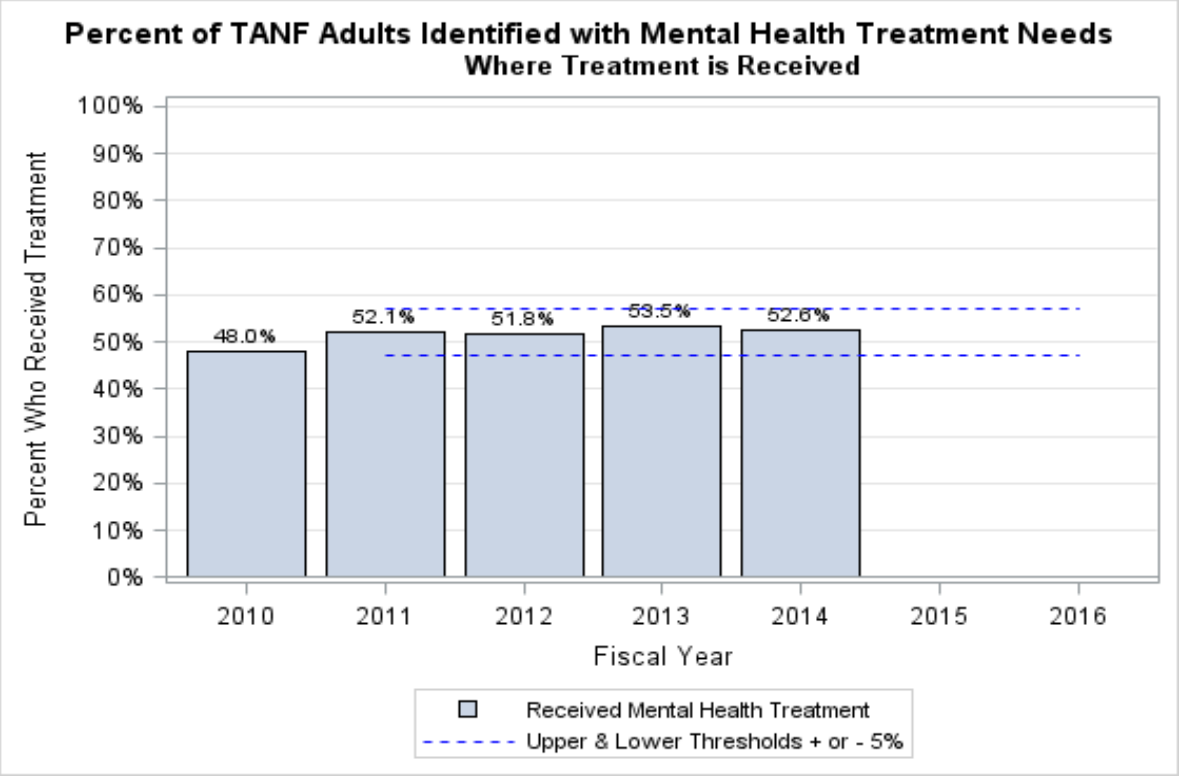
Barometer Measure 25: Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)



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 92,859 TANF adults in FY 2011 were identified for this measure. Of these, 35,331 adults were identified as having a mental health need. A total of 18,415 of these adults received treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 52.1%. The data suggest that 38% of TANF adults were identified as having mental health treatment needs during FY 2011. By FY 2014, the number of TANF adults was 31% smaller, the percent with treatment needs was higher (42%), and the percent receiving treatment was similar, at 52.6%. Treatment needs are higher for TANF adults than TANF children, and treatment rates for TANF adults are lower. See page 77 for similar information on TANF children.

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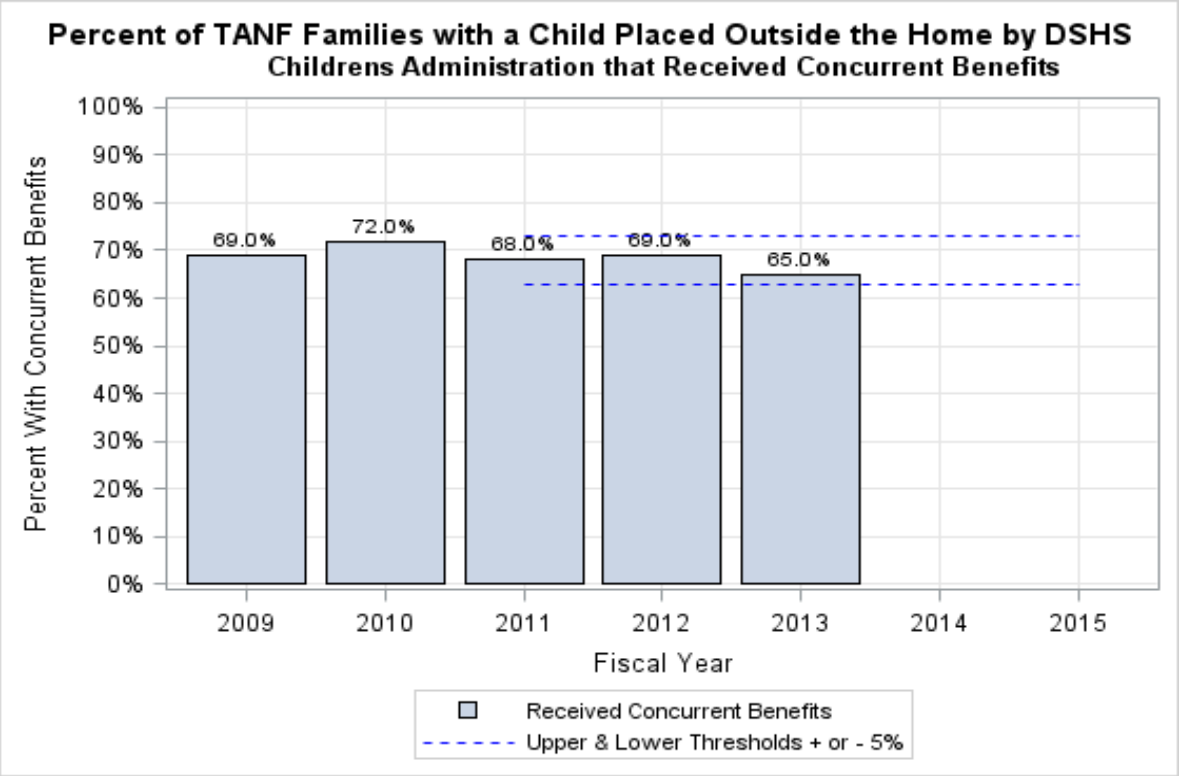
Barometer Measure 26: Percent of TANF Families With a Child Outside the Home Receiving Concurrent Benefits



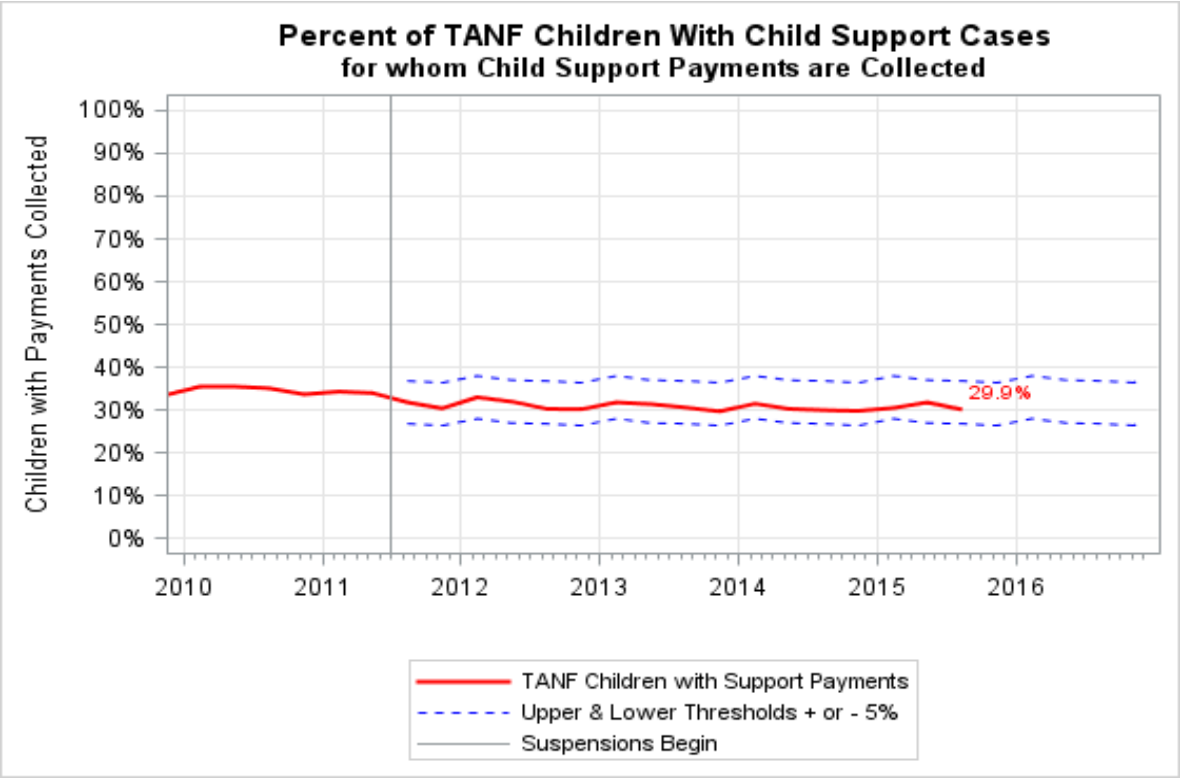
Definition of Measure

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 September 2014.

A total of 1,415 TANF households with children removed by CA were identified in FY 2011 for this measure. Of these, 1,164 or 68% 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: https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/dshs-children%E2%80%99s-administrationtanf-concurrent-benefit-program-costs-and-reunifications-sfy-2009-removals

Because of the nature of the data source, this measure is updated only once a year. The most recent data, received in March 2015, differ from data previously published, which had been received in July 2013. Data for 2009 through 2013 shown above are from the same 2014 data source. Improvements in the tracking process have led to an increased count of households with children removed. The percent families with concurrent benefits is also higher than in the previous results. The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2011. Return to Contents

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 October 6, 2015.

An average of 103,093 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 59,980 TANF children had open child support cases. Payments were received on behalf of an average of 19,095 children, or 31.8% of those with open child support cases. At that time, 58.2% of TANF children had an open child support case. By FY 2015, the average number of children receiving TANF had dropped to 66,397 per quarter, the number with an open child support case dropped to 41,384 and the number receiving support to 12,550. The number of TANF children with open child support cases and the number receiving payments dropped by 15% in the last year. The number of TANF children declined by almost 17% over the same time period.

This measure replaces the former WorkFirst Chartbook Measure 9: Child Support, which showed the the percent of current and former TANF cases with child support orders (77% in 2012) and the percent of NCPs making child support payments from among those cases (30% in 2012).

The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data.

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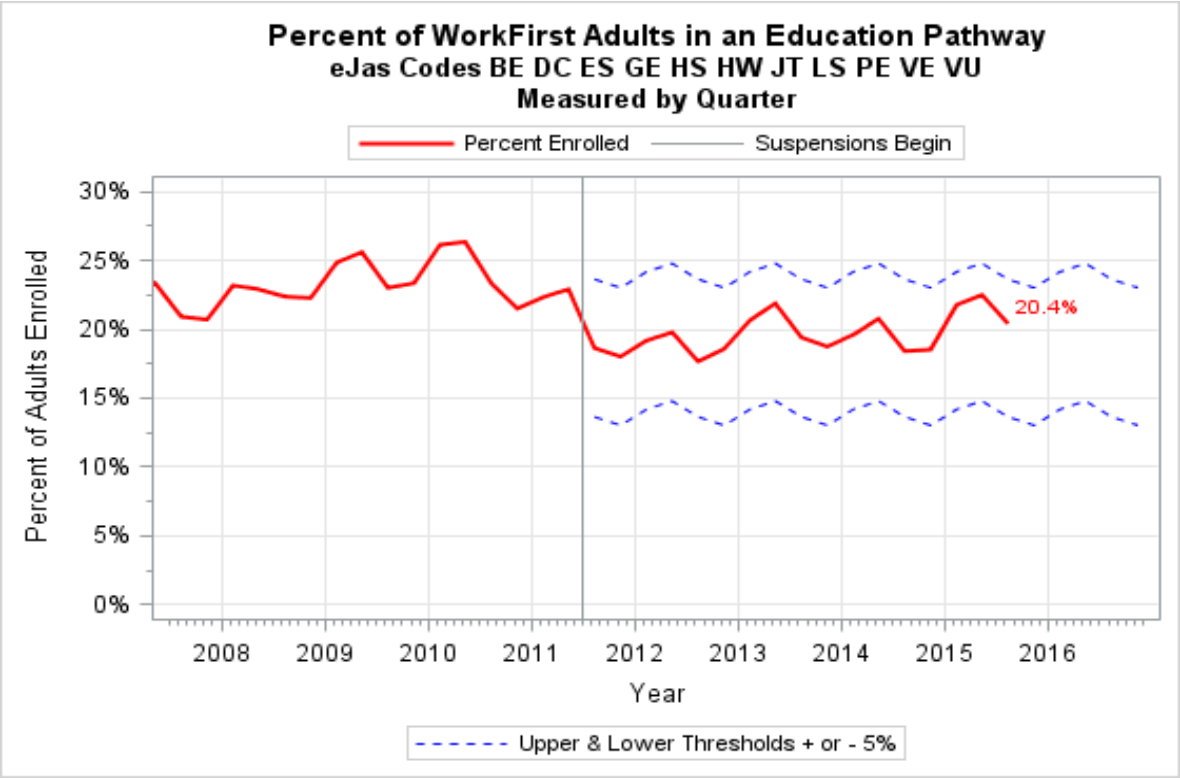
Barometer Measure 28: Adults in Education Pathway
All Education Codes, Unduplicated



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 eJAS 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); LS (Life Skills 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 vocational education which does not qualify to be counted toward federal work participation requirements. This denominator for this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 9,279 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 2012, the period during which suspensions were available. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 18.8% during FY 2012. ESSB 5921 suspensions were phased out by July 2013. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 20.1% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for many of these components, see pages 37-38 and 41-42.

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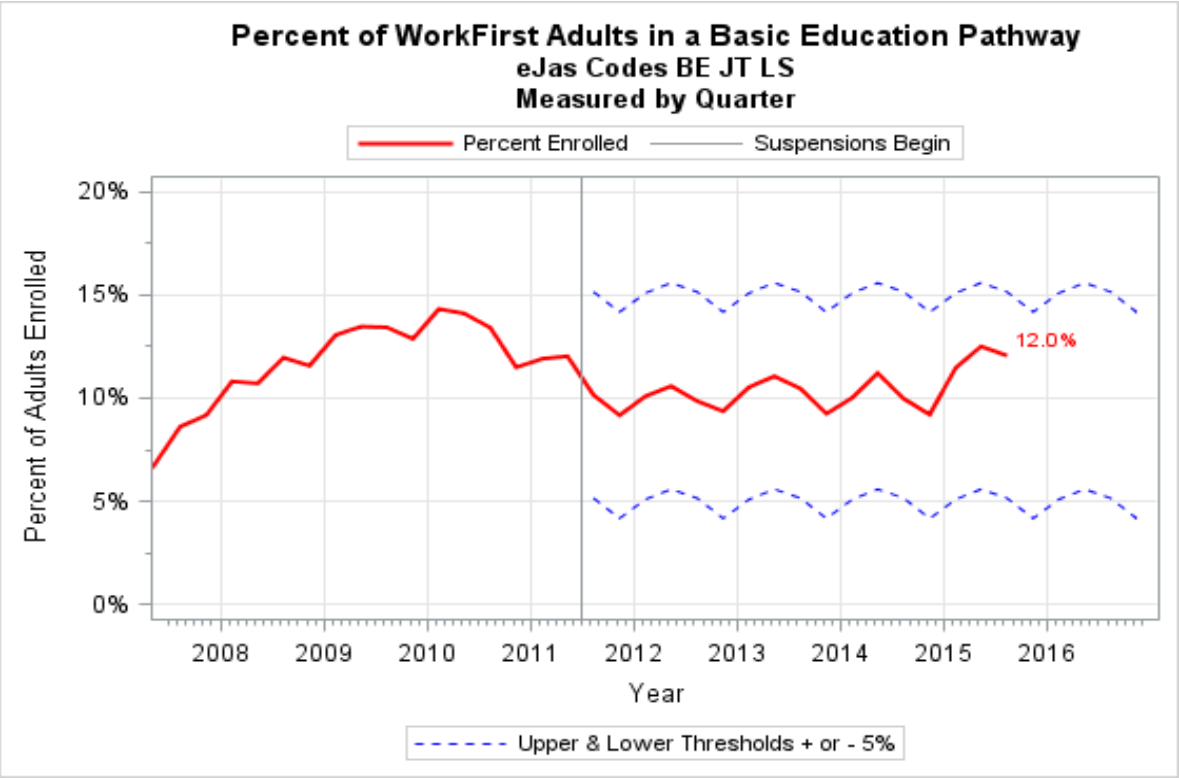
Barometer Measure 29: Basic Education Pathway including Short Term and Life Skills Training



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 eJAS components during the quarter: BE (Basic Education); JT (Job Skills Enhancement Training); and LS (Life Skills Training). JT is short-term training in skills related to employment but not related to any specific occupation. JT is the eJAS most associated with adult basic education and basic skill development in the SBCTC community college system. More than one-half of JT services were provided within the SBCTC system in FY 2013. The JT code makes up the vast majority of activity in this pathway. The BE code is used by only a few contractor types, such as Limited English Programs. The denominator for this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 4,903 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 2012, the period during which suspensions were available. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the basic education pathway was 10.0% during FY 2012 and 10.6% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 41-42. Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 106-107.

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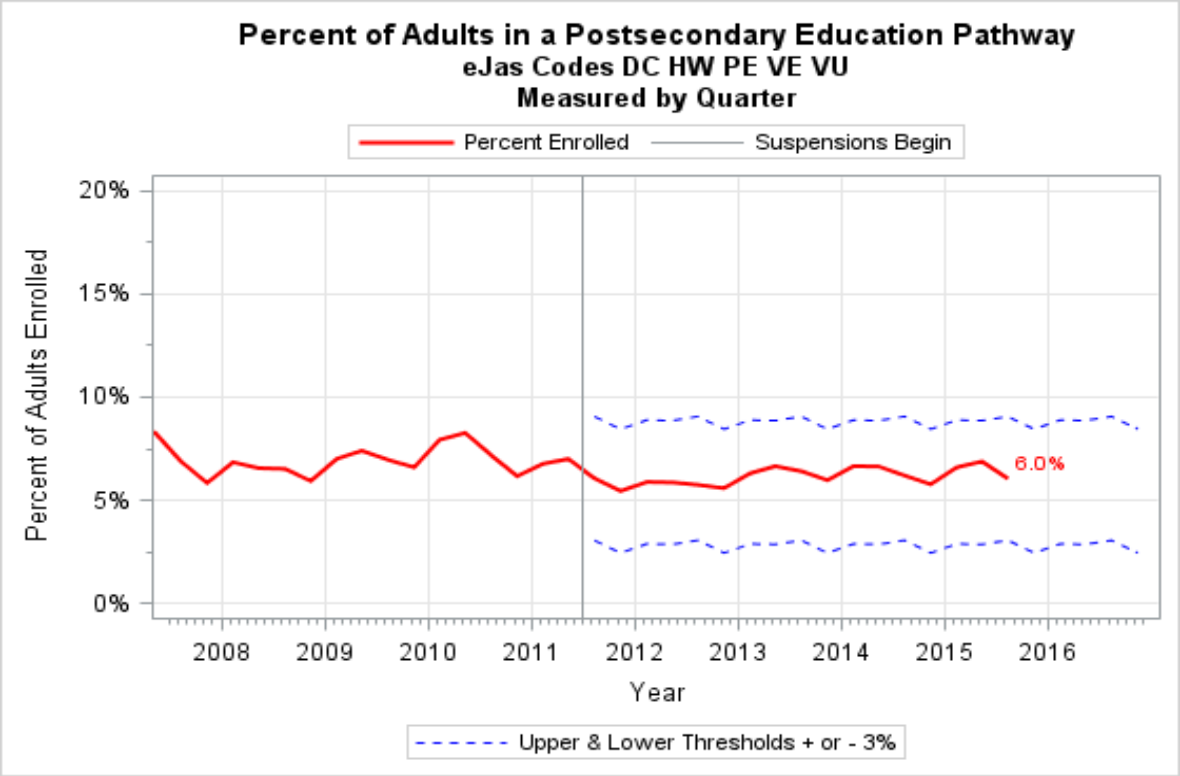
Barometer Measure 30: Postsecondary Education Pathway



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults who are engaged postsecondary or vocational education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following eJAS 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 primarily for adults who are enrolled in a 4-year college or university. VE is the most common eJAS code in this group, and sometimes indicates enrollment in I-BEST, an SBCTC community college program which combines vocational education with basic skills training. VU is the component used when an adult is enrolled in vocational education which 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 eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 2,844 adults were enrolled in one of the postsecondary education pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2012, the period during which parents with young children could seek a voluntary suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the postsecondary education pathway was 5.8% during FY 2012 and 6.3% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 37-38. Employment related outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education are provided on pages 59-60, 62, 93, 97, and 101. Educational outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 108-109.

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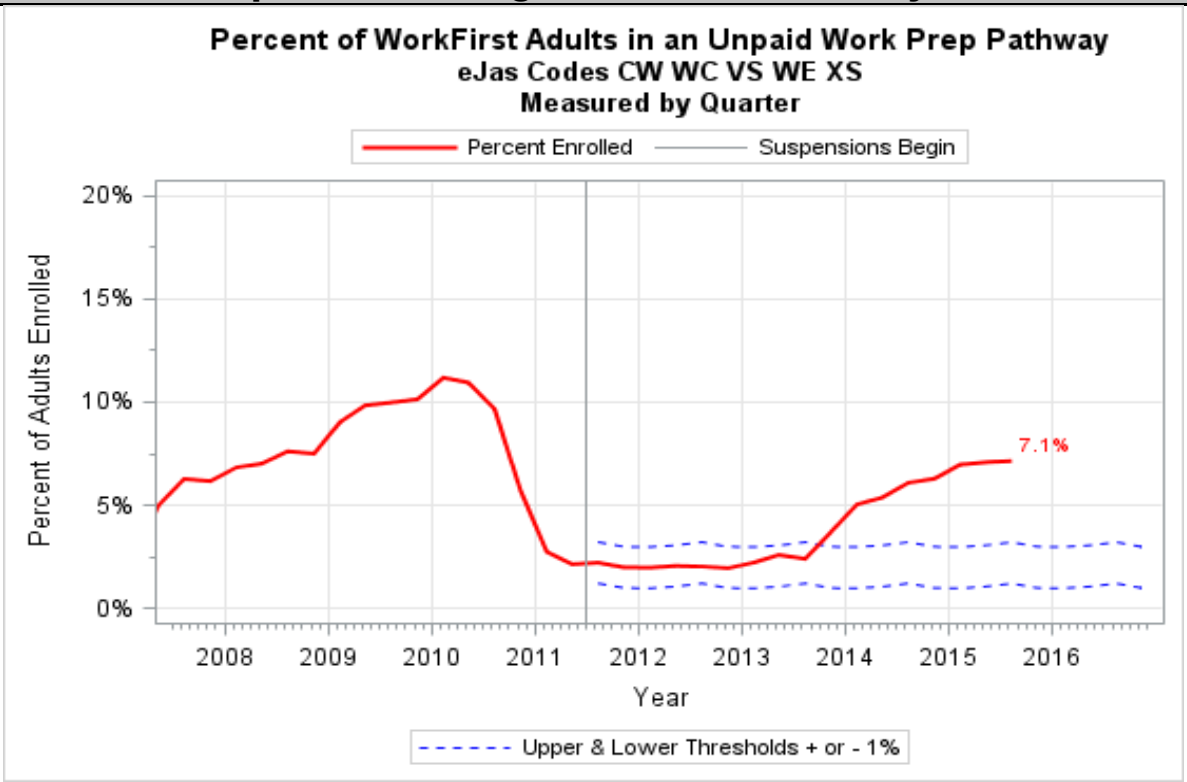
Barometer Measure 31: Unpaid Work Preparation Work Experience Programs and Voluntary Services



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 eJAS 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 eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 995 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. Thresholds are based on the FY 2012 period. Use of unpaid work experience increased in the fall of 2013, when a re-designed version of the Community Works program was introduced. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in unpaid work activities was 4.0% during FY 2014 and reached 6.5% in FY 2015. For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 39-40.

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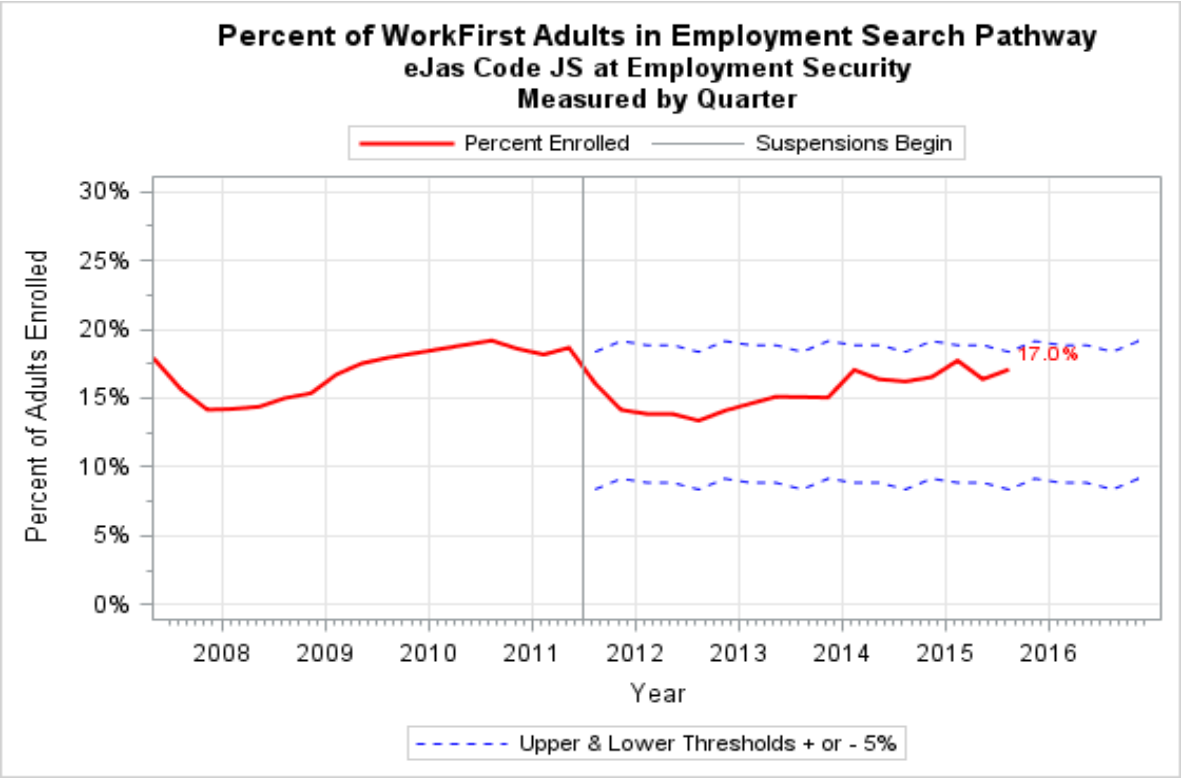
Barometer Measure 32: Employment Search Pathway (ESD Job Search)



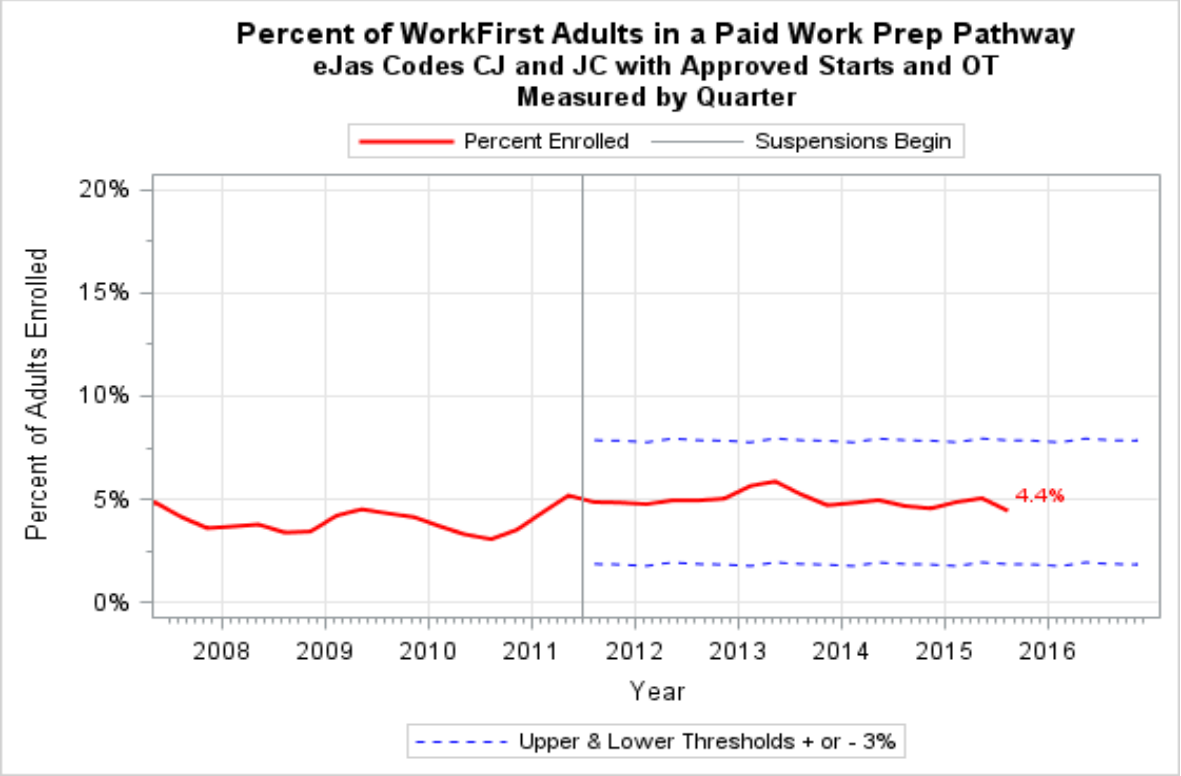
Definition of Measure

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 eJAS 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 eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 7,108 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. Thresholds are based on the period between October 2011 and September 2012. This avoids creating expectations of high use rates during summer quarters. Use rates between July 2011 and September 2011 were higher than for later quarters because the impacts of suspensions did not affect job search use immediately. The average use rate was 14.4% during the threshold period. A Lean project to improve the quality of referrals and communication between DSHS and ESD was implemented in the 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, was 16.5% during calendar year 2014, and 16.6% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for this pathway, see pages 35-36. Employment related outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 59-60, 61, 92, 96, and 100. Return to Contents

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



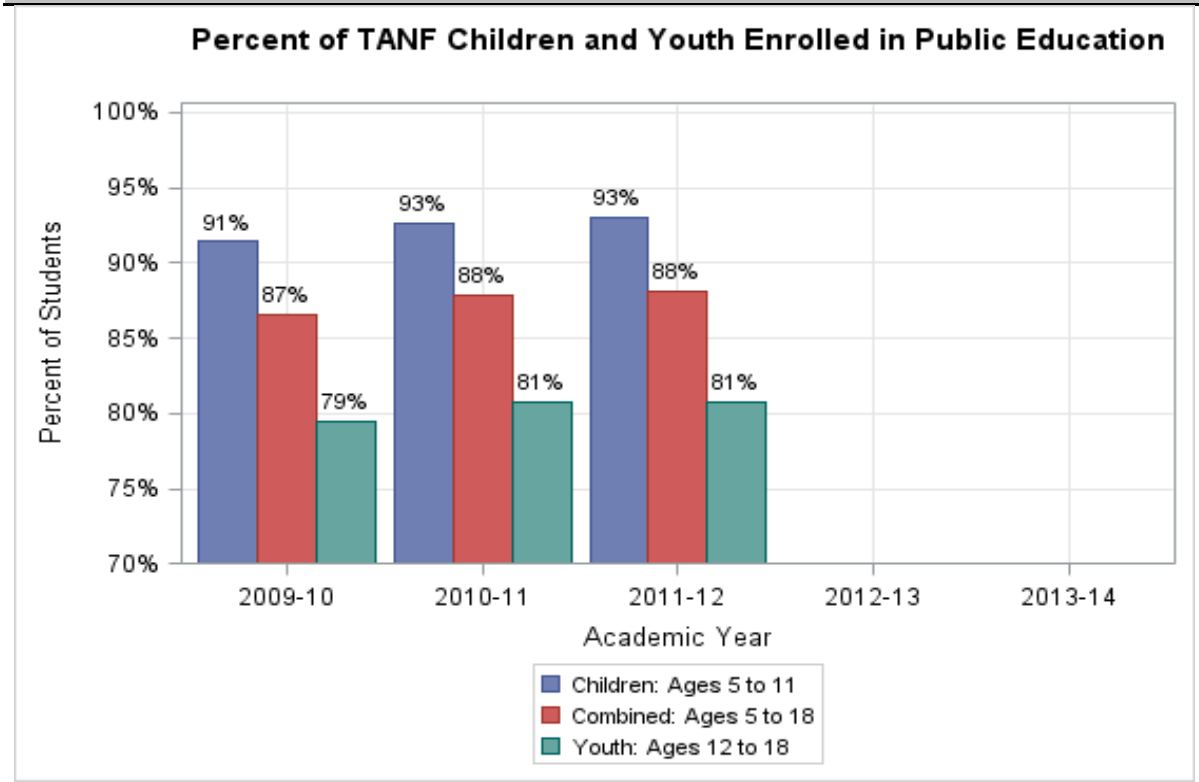
Definition of Measure

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 eJAS 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 eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 2,369 adults were enrolled one of the paid work preparation pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2012. The average use rate for paid work preparation activities was 4.8% during FY 2012, 5.3% in FY 2013, 4.9% in FY 2014 and 4.7% in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 39-40. Employment related outcomes for this group of components are provided on pages 59-60, 63, 94, 98, and 102. The number of paid work preparation users has declined since 2013. The percent of WorkFirst adults using paid work preparation activities has declined more slowly. Return to Contents

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



Definition of Measure

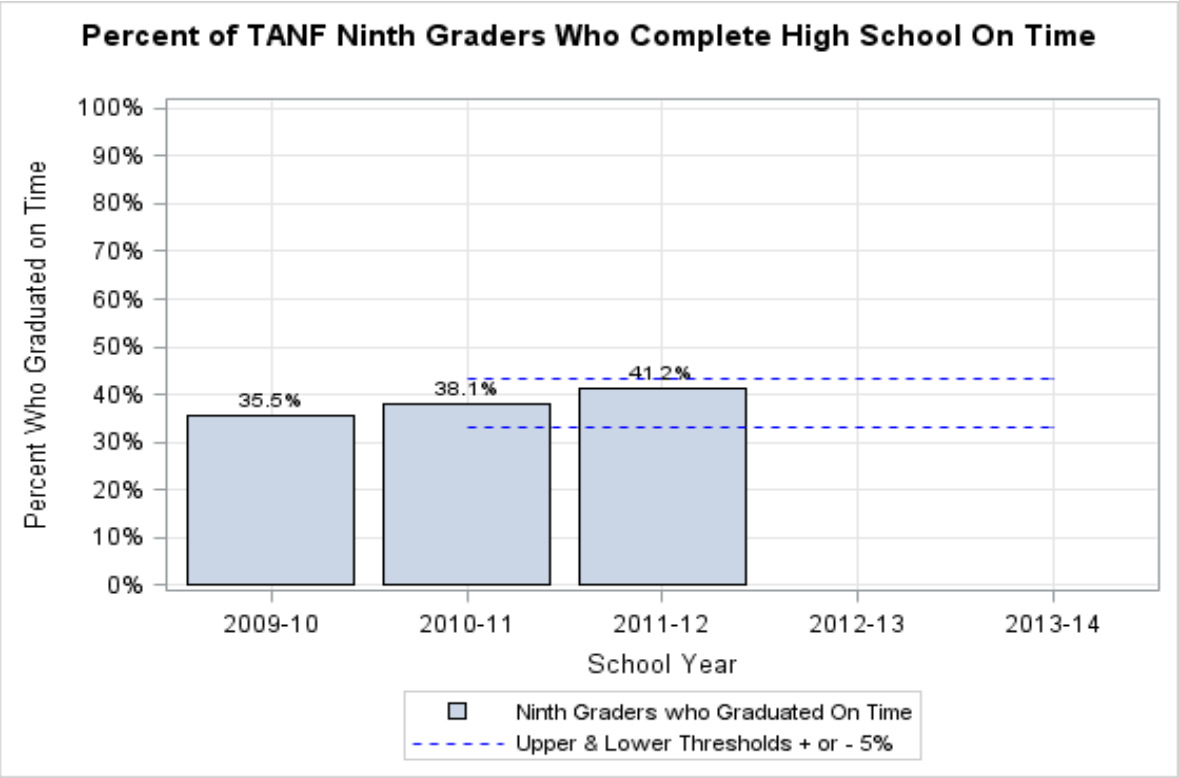
Percent of TANF children who were enrolled in public education during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of children in WorkFirst households who were enrolled in public schools in Washington State for one or more months during the academic year (AY). (Children from Child Only 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 heath 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 is updated once a year, due to the nature of the data source. Currently, only three observations are available. The next update will occur during the summer of 2015 if funds for data matching are available. Return to Contents

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

Thresholds for this measure are based on results from the 2010-11 school year. Results shown for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are higher than shown in previous reports, and thresholds have been reset to current data. This measure is updated once per year. The next update will occur during the summer of 2015 if funds for data matching are available.

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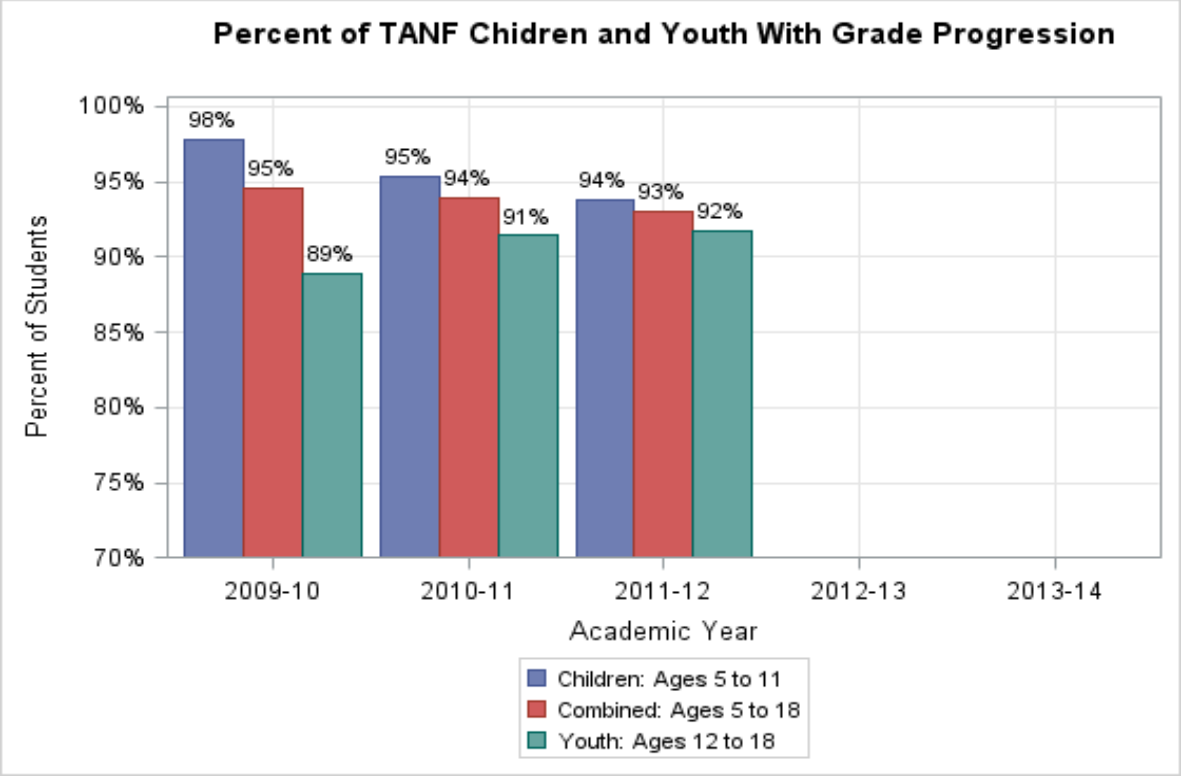
Barometer Measure 36: Percent of TANF Children and Youth who Progressed to the Next Grade as Expected



Definition of Measure

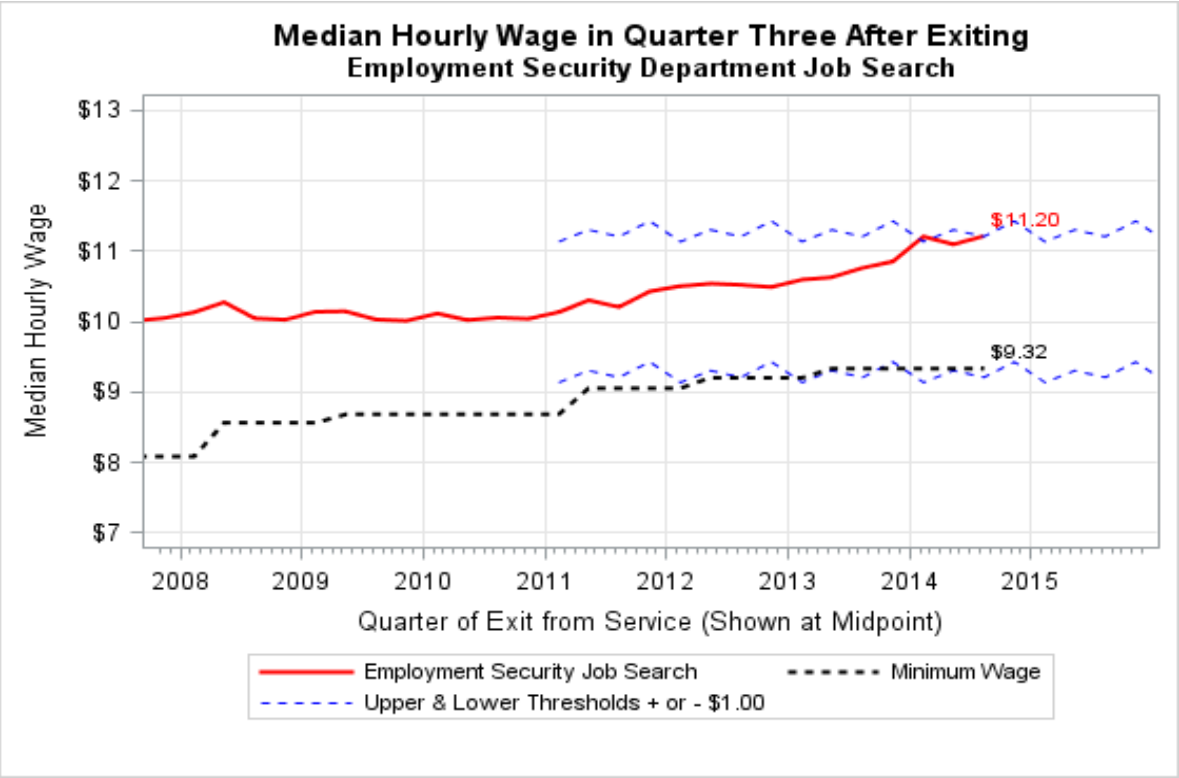
Percent of TANF school-age children in a given year who progressed to the next grade level as expected. This measure uses children in WorkFirst households during the academic year (AY) who had valid grade information for the prior AY in public schools in Washington State. (Children in Child Only cases 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 is updated once a year, due to the nature of the data source. Currently, only three observations are available. The next update will occur during the summer of 2015 if funds for data matching are available. Return to Contents

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. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $10.26 per hour during 2011 and $10.97 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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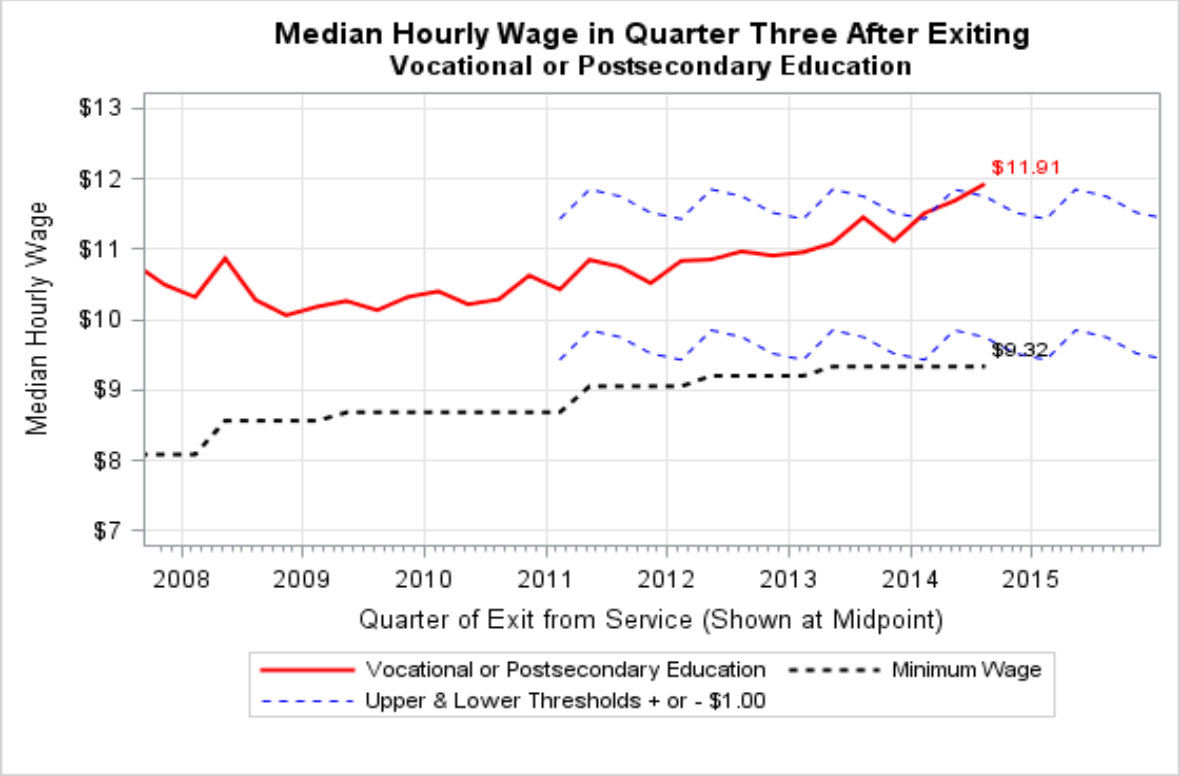
Barometer Measure 38: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Vocational and Postsecondary Education



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 643 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 628 per quarter (97.7%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $10.67 per hour during 2011 and $11.43 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

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 2014, 63% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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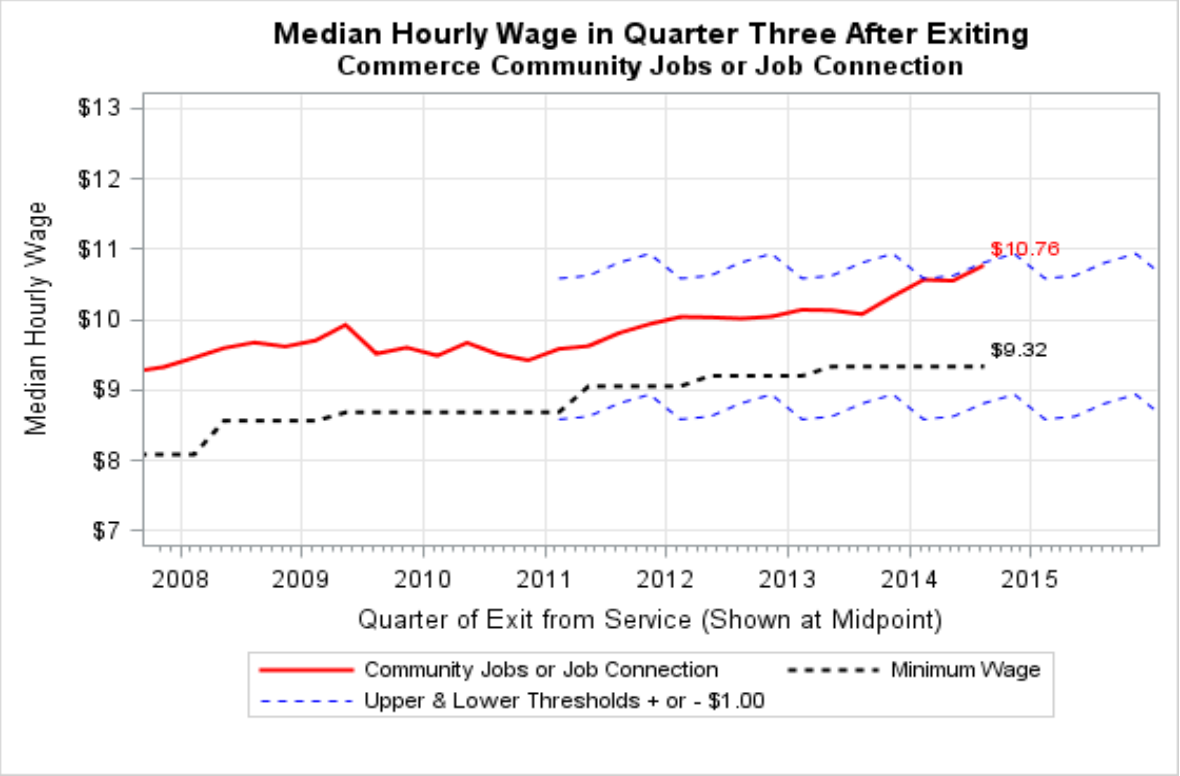
Barometer Measure 39: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



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 (97.1%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $9.73 per hour during 2011 and $10.37 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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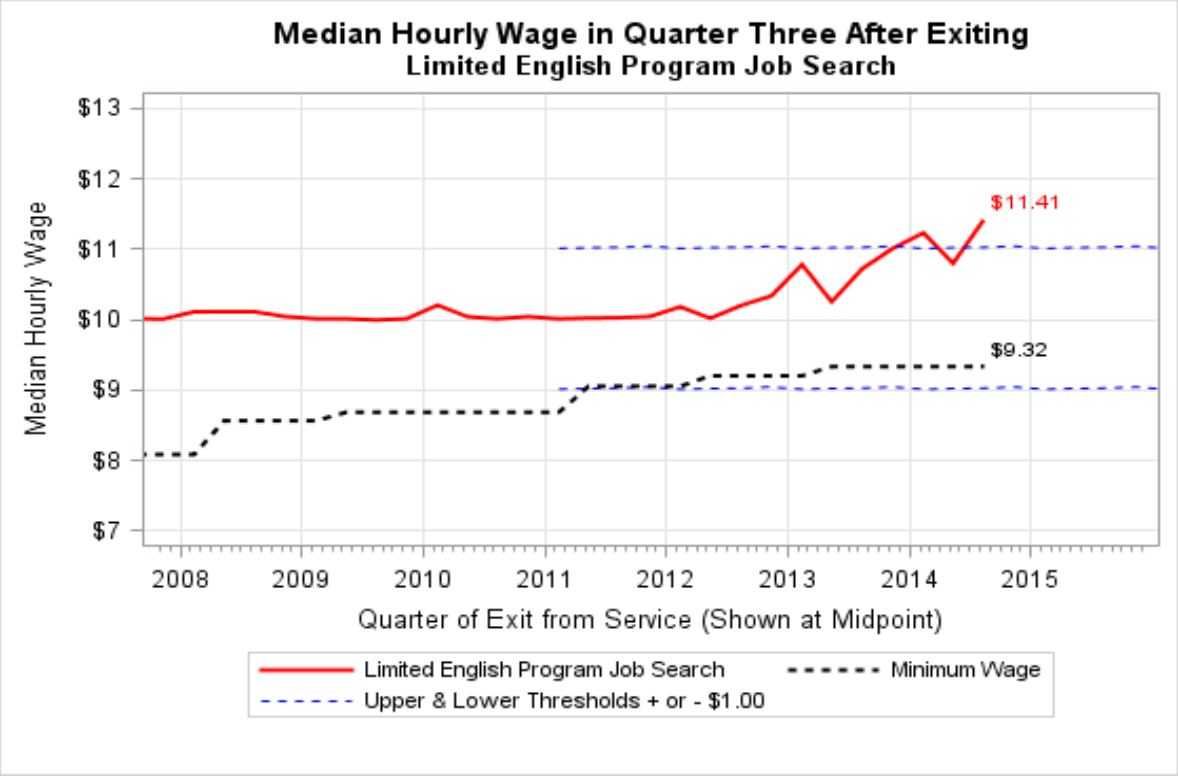
Barometer Measure 40: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Limited English Program Job Search



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. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $10.03 per hour during 2011 and $10.93 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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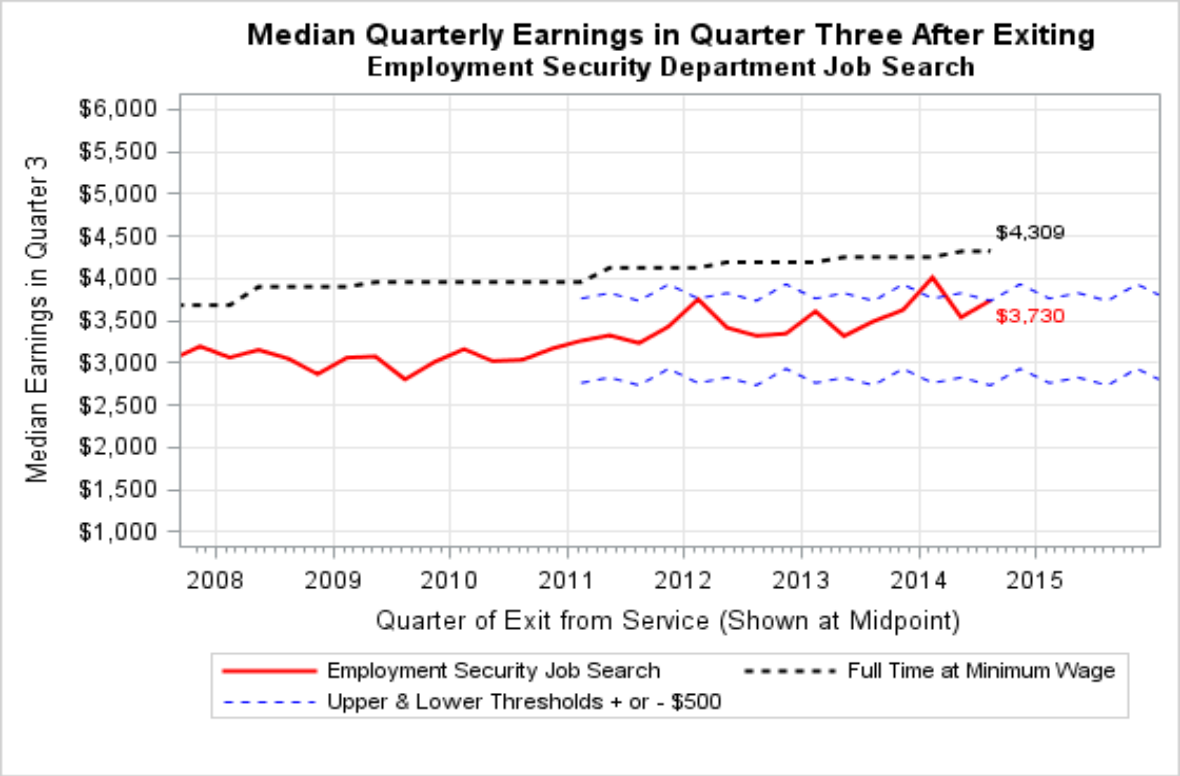
Barometer Measure 41: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Employment Security Department Job Search



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 2,441 per quarter (98.9%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $3,303 during 2011 and $3,656 in FY 2014. 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 eJAS 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 November 2015.

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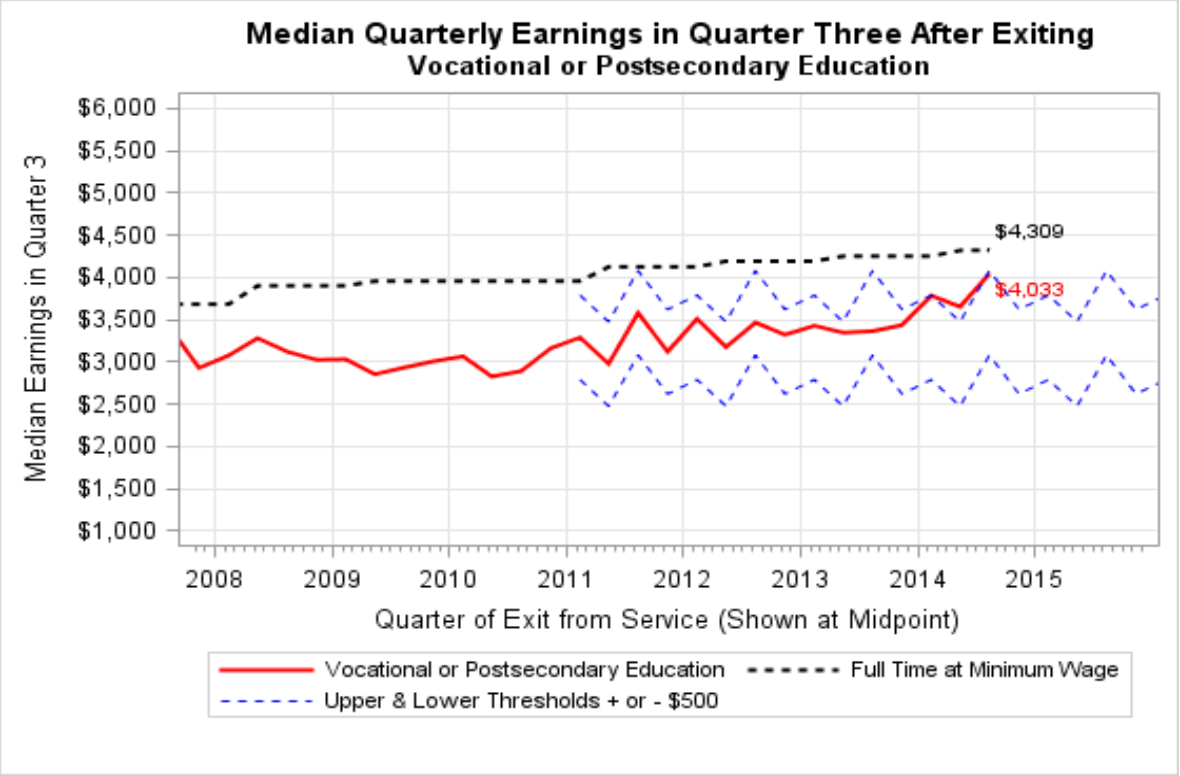
Barometer Measure 42: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Vocational and Postsecondary Education



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 643 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 638 per quarter (99.3%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $3,230 during 2011 and $3,549 in FY 2014. 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 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 2014, 63% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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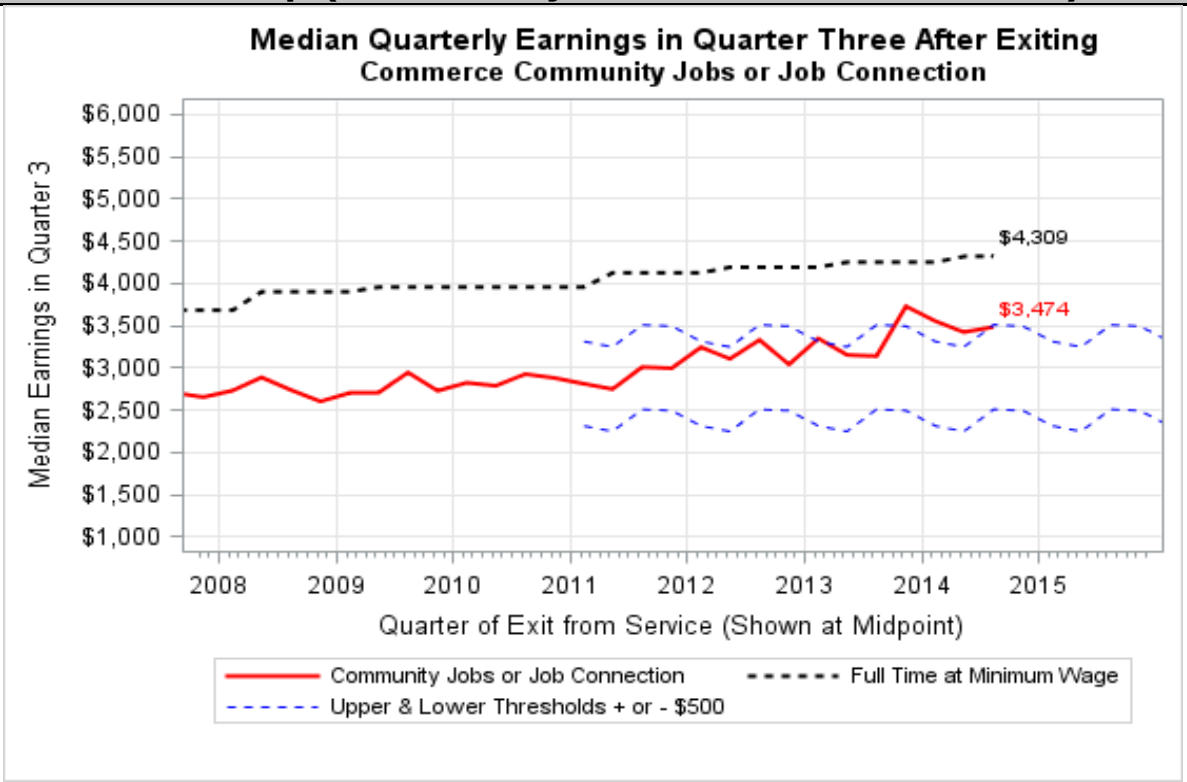
Barometer Measure 43: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



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 calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $2,880 during 2011 and $3,450 in FY 2014. 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 eJAS 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 November 2015.

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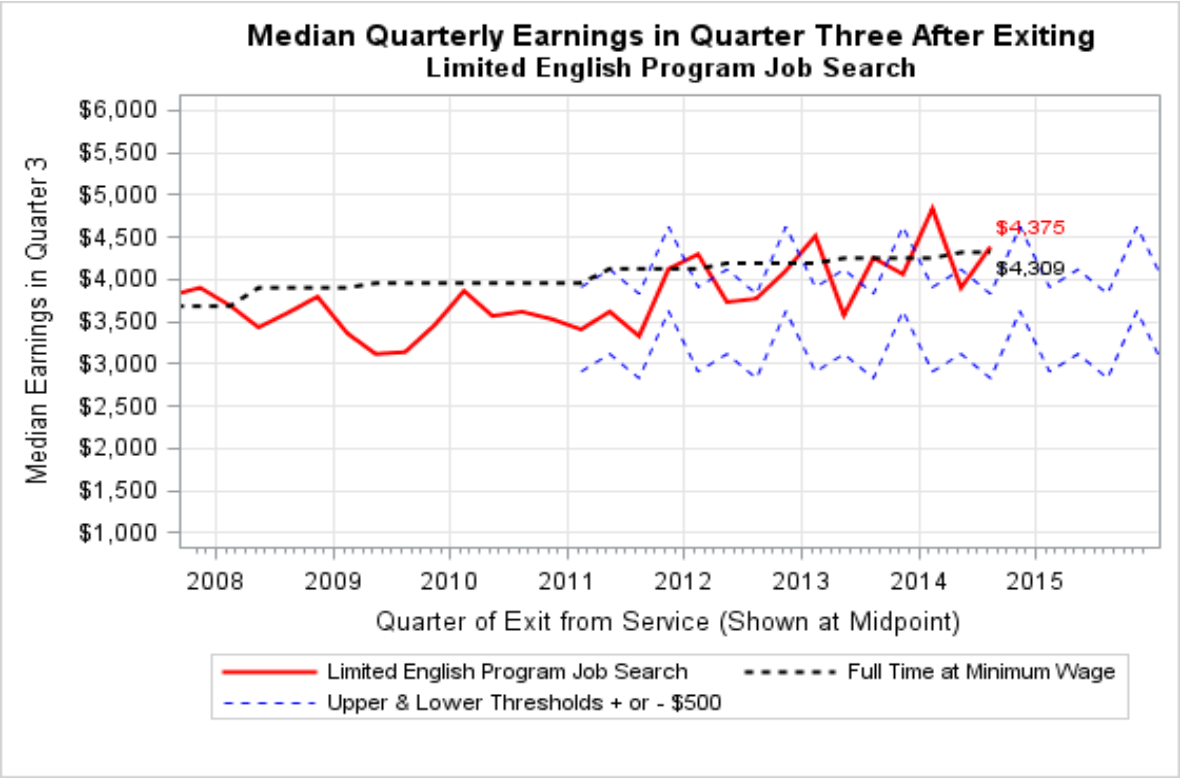
Barometer Measure 44: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Limited English Program Job Search



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 calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was $3,609 during 2011 and $4,253 in FY 2014. 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 eJAS 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 November 2015.

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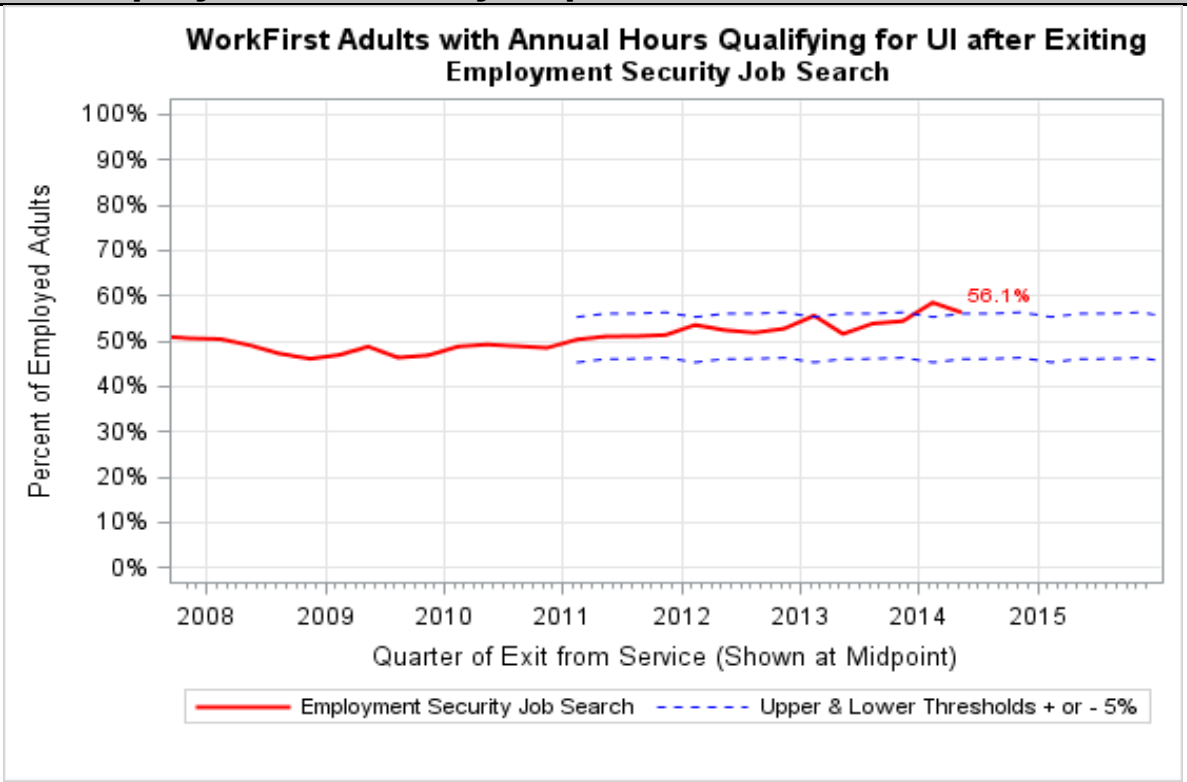
Barometer Measure 45: Hours Worked in the Year After Employment Security Department Job Search



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 the Social Security Number for that client.

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 eligibility 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 calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 50.7% in 2011 and 55.6% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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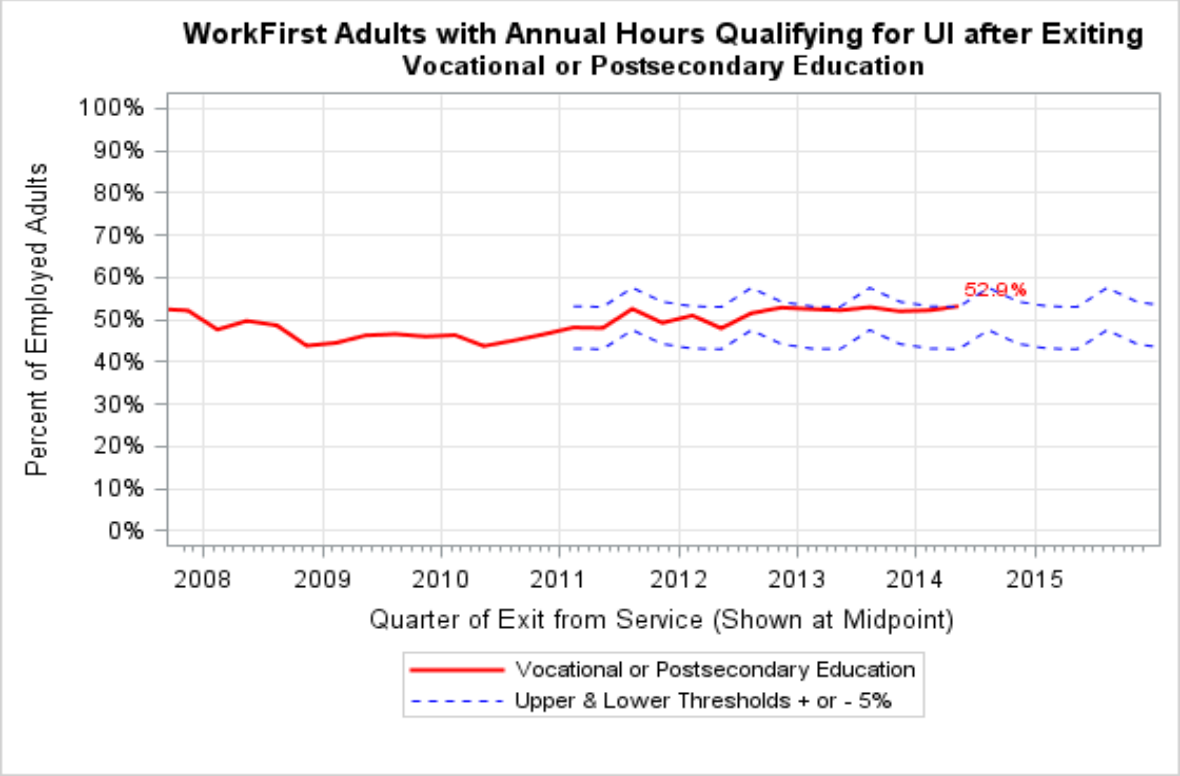
Barometer Measure 46: Hours Worked in the Year After Vocational and Postsecondary Education



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 the Social Security Number for that client.

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 eligibility requirements of that program.

An average of 876 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 429 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 49.0% in 2011 and 52.4% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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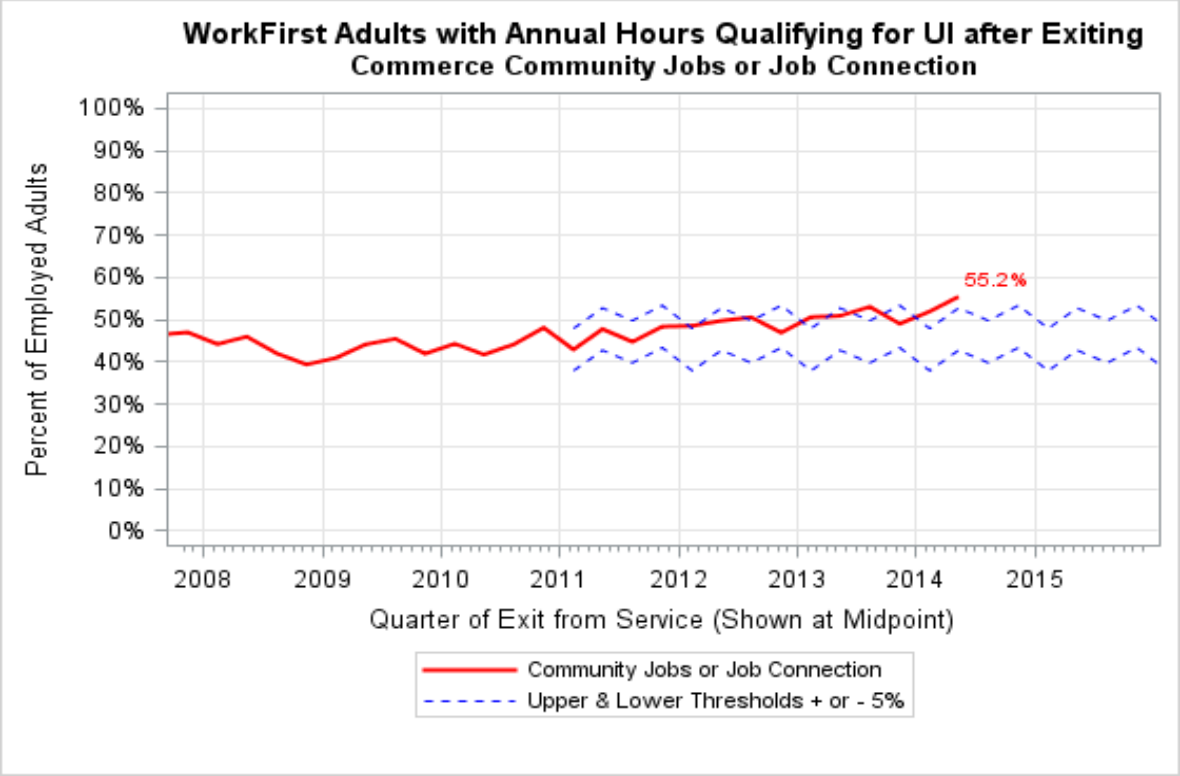
Barometer Measure 47: Hours Worked in the Year After Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



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 the Social Security Number for that client.

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 eligibility 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 calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 45.9% in 2011 and 52.3% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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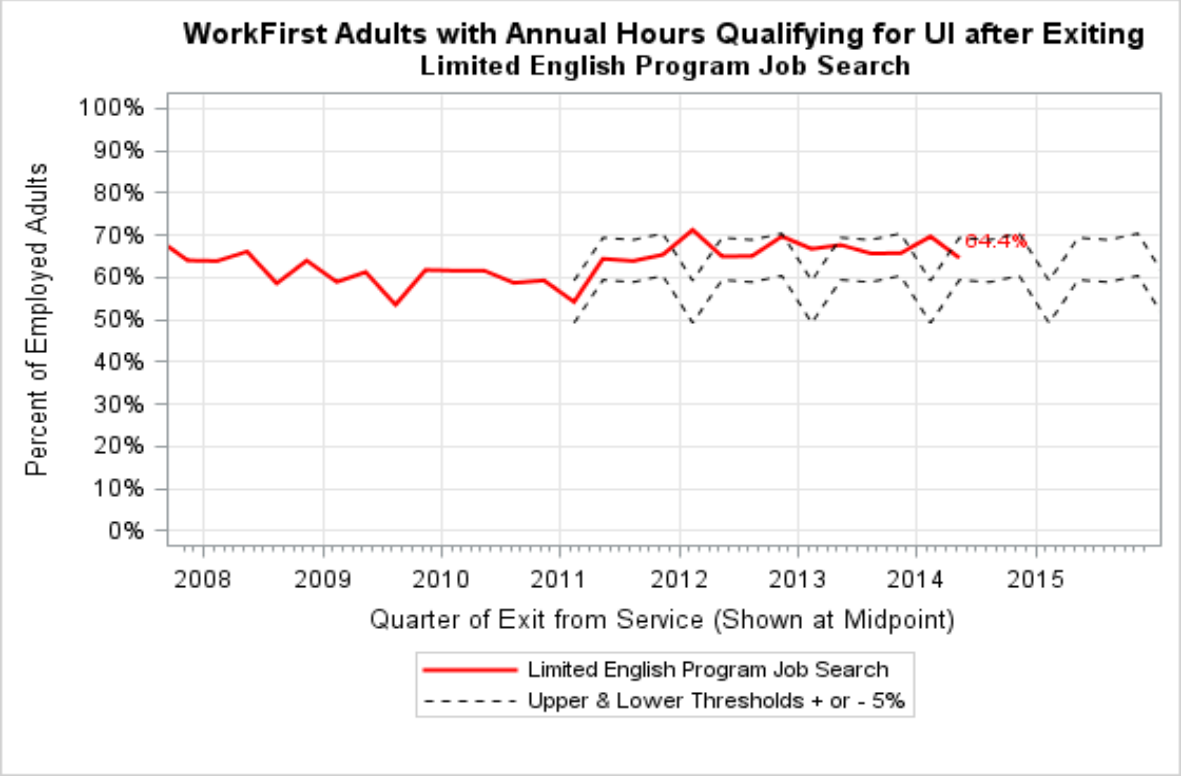
Barometer Measure 48: Hours Worked in the Year After Limited English Program Job Search



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 the Social Security Number for that client.

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 eligibility 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 calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 61.1% in 2011 and 66.1% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS 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 November 2015.

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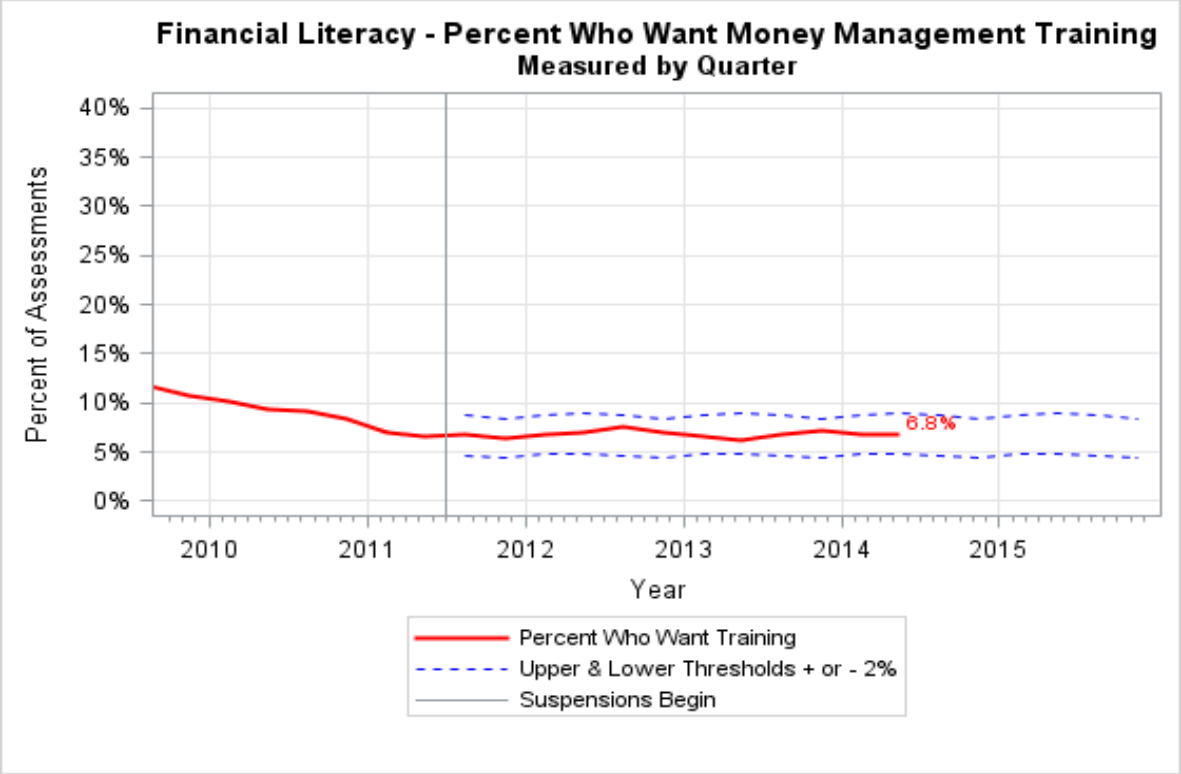
Barometer Measure 49: Financial Literacy Skills Training Desired



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults who indicated that they wanted to be referred to money management training, when asked in a Comprehensive Evaluation (CE). The numerator of this measure is the number of adults who indicated yes when asked if they wanted to be referred to money management training. The denominator is the number who answered either yes or no to the same question. This measure was calculated by OFM, which uses ACES and eJAS data from the ACES Data Warehouse. The data shown above are from the ACES Data Warehouse as of August 2014.

An average of 13,660 Comprehensive Evaluations were started during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 918 adults indicated that they wanted to be referred to money management training per quarter, yielding a rate of 6.7%. When adults were first asked this question in 2008, close to 15% indicated an interest. Interest has declined since that time. Other measures of financial distress, as measured in the baseline year are: percent who have been denied credit in the past six months (18.1%); percent using payday loans in the past six months (4.8%); and percent with unpaid bills at the end of each month (1.7%). Results on all four versions of this measure have been stable since FY 2012.

Comprehensive Evaluation questions were revised in July 2014. The financial literacy questions asked after June 2014 are not directly comparable to those used in this measure. Prior to July 2014, financial literacy questions were asked in all Comprehensive Evaluations. In the future, such questions will be asked of a subset of WorkFirst adults. It is also clear that most of the information produced by the new Comprehensive Evaluation will not be available to the data warehouse. As a result, this measure cannot be updated.

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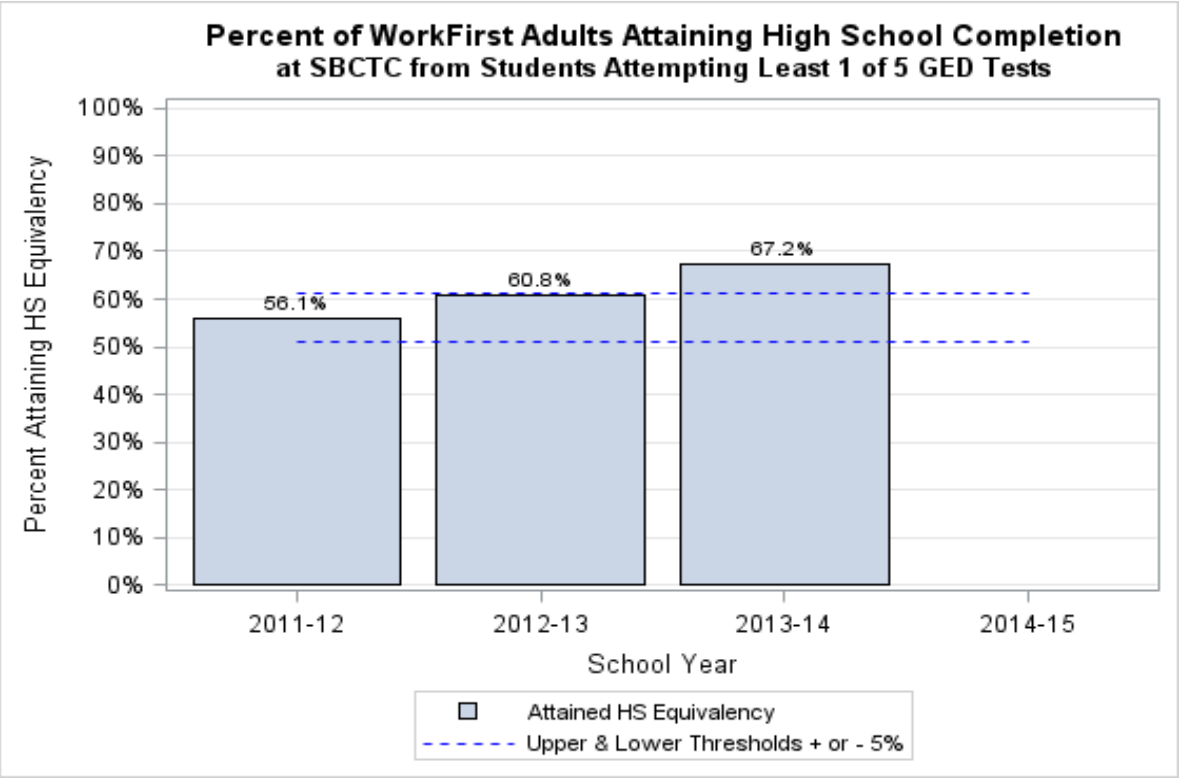
Barometer Measure 50: Adults Attaining High School Equivalency at Community Colleges



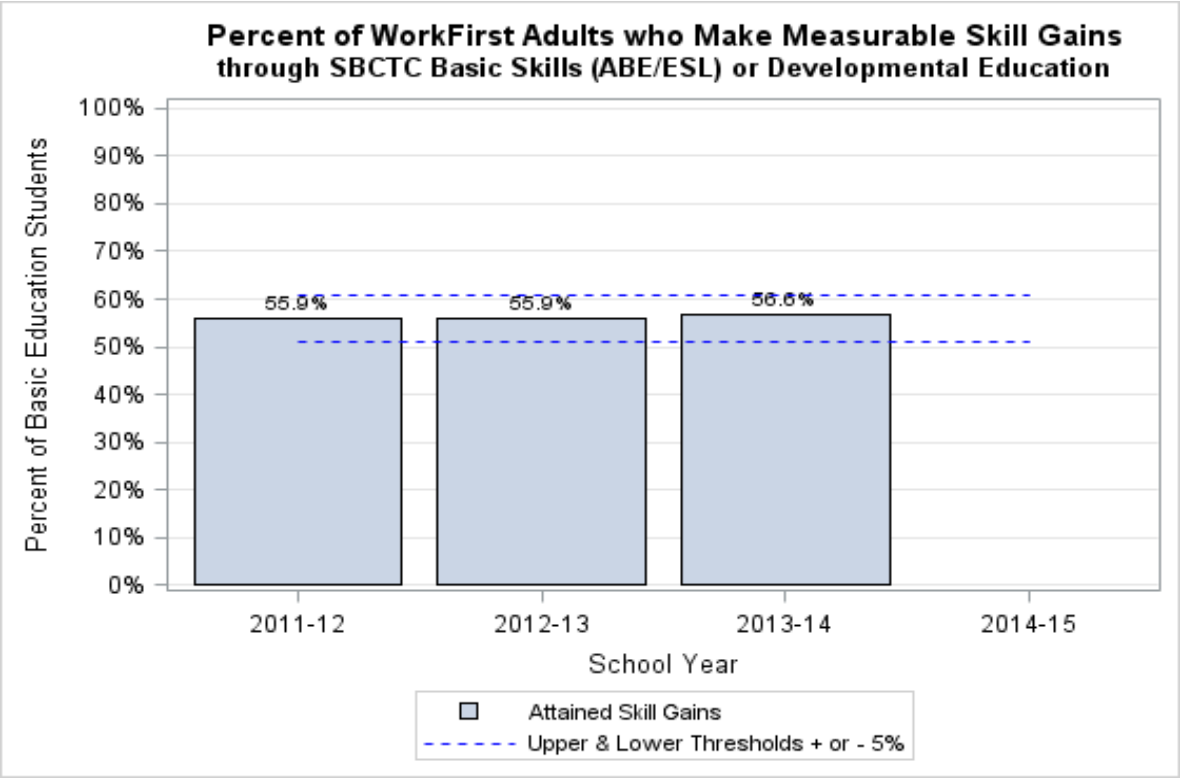
Definition of Measure

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 eJAS, 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 2012-3 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 piloted a new high school completion program, called High School 21+, which bypasses the GED testing process. Finally, the GED contractor may not have collected SSNs as consistently as in the past, which could have interfered with identification of WorkFirst students. All of these factors reduced GED test taking recorded in the 2013-14 school year.

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. Return to Contents

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 7,336 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during the 2010-11 or 2011-12 school years. 4,100 (or 55.9%) of these WorkFirst students attained skill gain or other momentum points during the 2011-12 school year. A total of 6,345 students were enrolled during the 2011-12 or 2012-13 school years. 3,550 of these students attained skill gain or other momentum points during the 2012-13 school year, yielding a rate that was also 55.9%. 5,566 students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during 2012-13 or 2013-14. 3,148 of these students attained skill gain or other momentum points during the 2014-14 school year, producing a rate of 56.6%.

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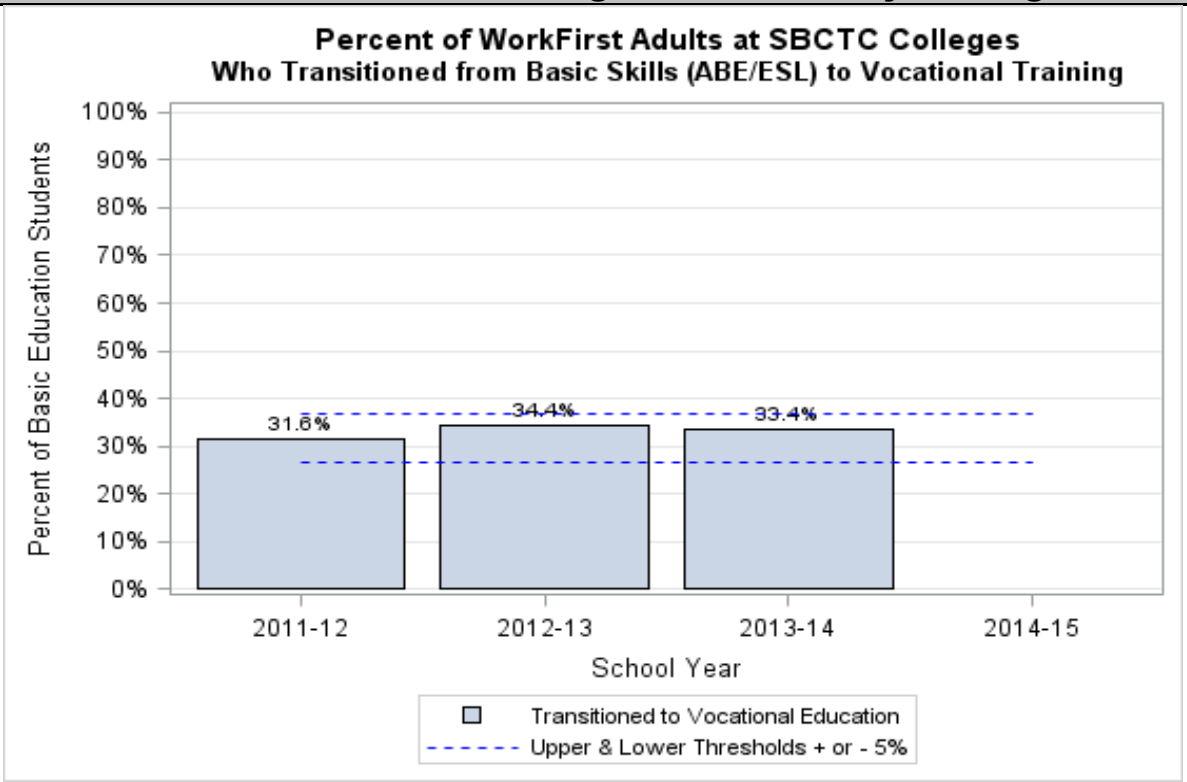
Barometer Measure 52: Adults in ESL or Basic Education who Transition to Training at Community Colleges



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 4,940 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2010-11 or 2011-12 school years. 1,561 of these WorkFirst students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during the 2011-12 school year, yielding a rate of 31.6%. A total of 4,537 students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2011-12 or 2012-13 school years. 1,559 of these students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during 2012-13, yielding a transition rate of 34.4%. 3,798 students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2012-13 or 2013-14 school years. 1,267 of these students enrolled vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during 2013-14, yielding a transition rate of 33.4%.

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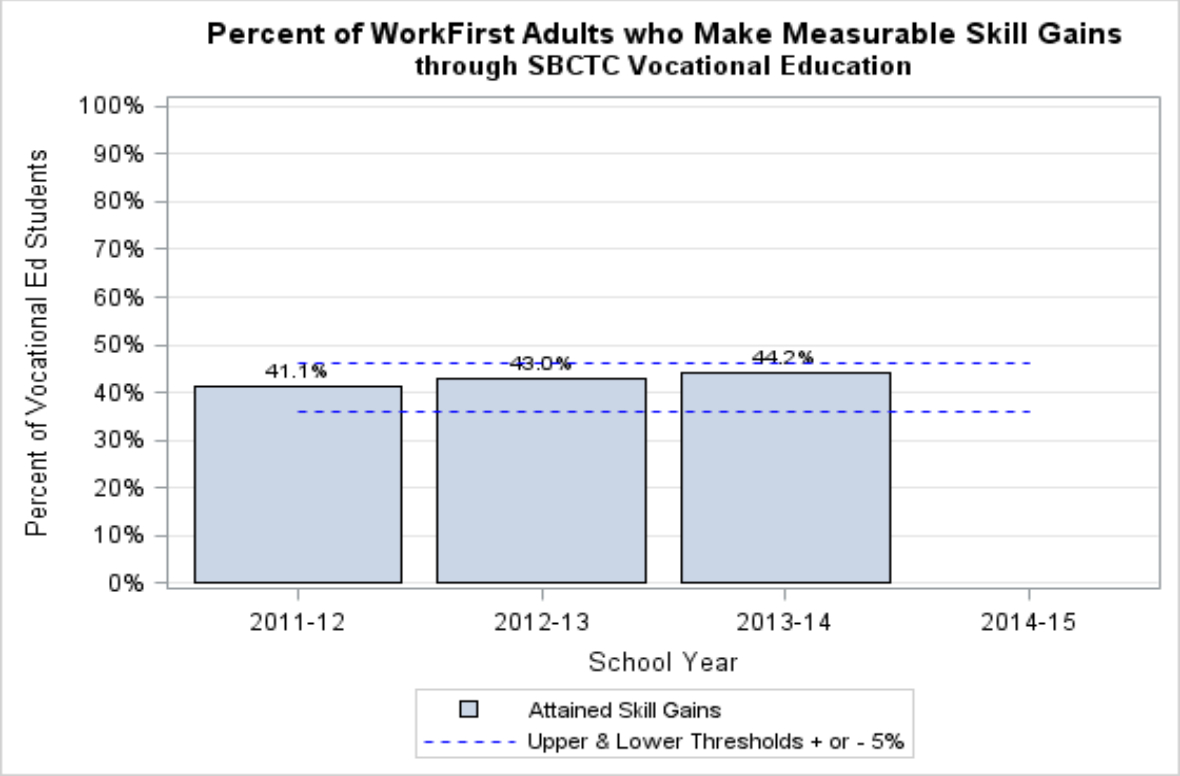
Barometer Measure 53: Adults in Vocational Training at Community Colleges with Measurable Skill Gains



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 5,519 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2011-12 academic year. 2,269 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining 15, 30, or 45 college credits during the year, yielding a rate of 41.1%. A total of 4,424 award seeking students were enrolled during the 2012-13 academic year. 1,901 of these students were awarded college credit momentum points during the year, producing 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%.

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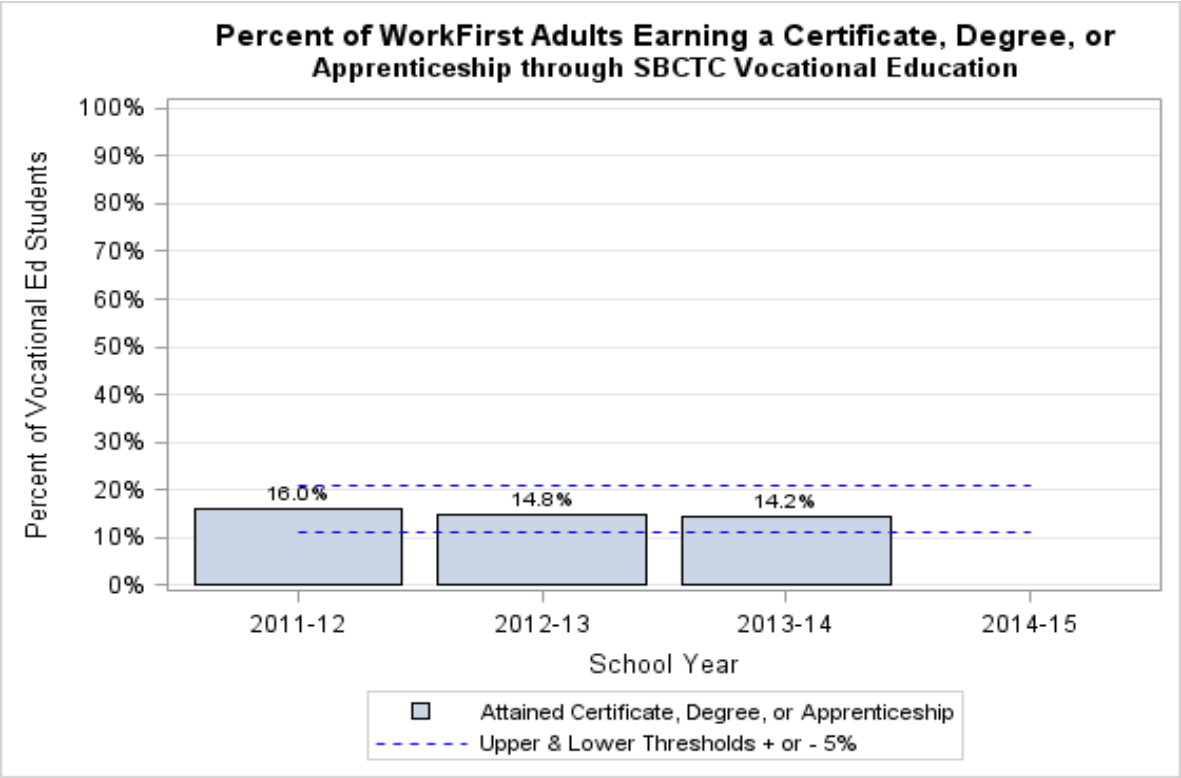
Barometer Measure 54: Adults Earning Certificates, Degrees or Apprenticeships at Community Colleges



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 5,519 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2011-12 academic year. 882 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining a qualifying certificate, degree, or apprenticeship completion during the year, yielding a rate of 16.0%. There were 4,424 award seeking students during the 2012-13 academic year and 655 students with awards, yielding a completion rate of 14.8%. There were 4,023 award seeking students during the 2013-14 academic year and 572 awards, yielding a completion rate of 14.2%.

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; 68.9% spent six months or less; 43.6% spent three months or less; 15.8% 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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