

WorkFirst Performance Chartbook
Including Program Counts and Performance Measures

December 2018

OFM Forecasting and Research Division

To find updates on the web, see:

<https://www.workfirst.wa.gov/performance/measures/Workfirst%20Counts%20and%20Measures.pdf>

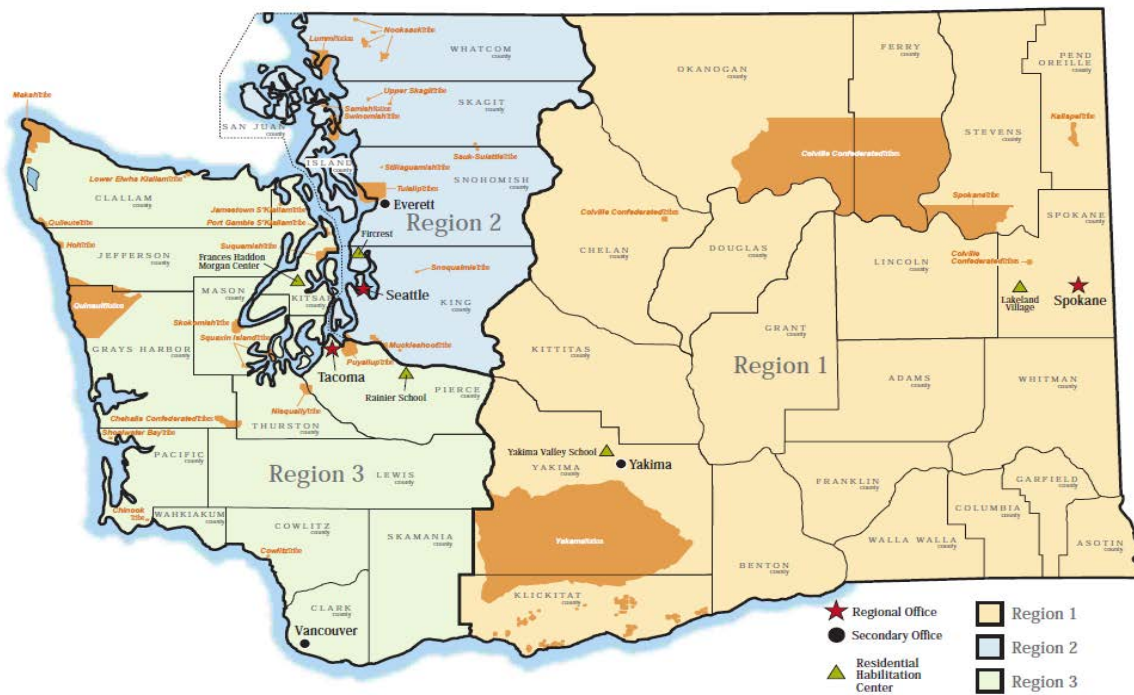
Program Counts - Descriptive Data Updated Monthly	Data Through	Page
1 - Caseload Forecast	Jan-19	1
1a Caseload by Type (1-Parent, 2-Parent, and Child Only)	Jan-19	3
1b WorkFirst Caseload by Region	Jan-19	5
1c TANF 61 Month Cases	Jan-19	7
1d WorkFirst Length of Stay (LOS)	Oct-18	9
1e Count of WorkFirst Adults	Dec-18	11
1f Limited English Proficiency Cases and Adults	Jan-19	13
1g Adults by Age of Youngest Child	Dec-18	15
 2 - Diversion Cash Assistance Success Rate	 Jan-19	 17
 3 - Working Connections Child Care	 Nov-18	 19
3a Type of TANF Cases Using Working Connections Child Care	Nov-18	21
3b Working Connections Child Care Caseload by Subsidy Region	Nov-18	23
3c Working Connections Child Care Children by Age	Nov-18	25
3d Working Connections Child Care Children by Type of Provider	Nov-18	27
 4 - Comprehensive Evaluation		
Counts 4a through 4f provided counts of characteristics and referral pathway assignments from Comprehensive Evaluations through July 2014. A new Comprehensive Evaluation format was implemented on that date. While improving the data available to case managers, complete evaluation data are no longer available to the DSHS Data Warehouse and are no longer available to prepare these reports. Copies of the last report are available on request.		
 5- Enrollment Counts for WorkFirst Activities		
5a Enrollment by Partner Agency	Dec-18	29
5b Use of Job Search	Dec-18	31
5c Use of Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Dec-18	33
5d Use of Paid and Unpaid Work Programs including Voluntary Community Service		35
5e Use of Basic Education, GED Preparation, or High School	Dec-18	37
5f Use of Referral Components	Dec-18	39
5g Use of Infant Exemption and Work Suspension Components	Dec-18	41
5h Use of Deferral and Exemption Components not Related to Child Age	Dec-18	43
5i Use of Sanction and Processing Good Cause Components	Dec-18	45
 Performance Measures		
Targeted Measures -- Updated Monthly	Data Through	
1 - Work Participation Rate	Dec-18	47
1a All Family Work Participation Rate	Dec-18	47
1b Two Parent Work Participation Rate	Dec-18	49
2 - Exit for Increased Income, Earnings or at Customer Request - Monthly	Oct-18	51
3 - Exit to Employment - Updated Quarterly	Q3 2018	53
 Employment Rates After WorkFirst Services - Updated Quarterly	 Q4 2017	 55
4 - ESD Job Search Employment	Q4 2017	57
5 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education Employment	Q4 2017	58
6 - Paid Work Preparation Employment	Q4 2017	59
7 - Limited English Program Job Search Employment	Q4 2017	60
 Driver Measures -- Updated Quarterly		
Measures 8 to 10, on Alcohol/Substance Abuse, Mental Health Needs, and Domestic Violence addressed in the Plan cannot be calculated due to changes in the Comprehensive Evaluation implemented in July 2014. Copies of the last reports are available on request. See Measures #24 and #25 for related information.		
11 - Housing Stability Addressed in Plan	Q4 2018	61
12 - Engagement: High School/GED	Q4 2018	62
13 - Engagement: English as a Second Language	Q4 2018	63

Click on an item to move to that page.

Performance Measures (Continued)		Page
Barometer Measures -- Updated Quarterly or Annually		
14 - Return to TANF after Exit	Q4 2017	64
15 - TANF Children Homeless or at Risk	Q4 2018	65
16 - TANF Children using WCCC Child Care by Modality	Q3 2018	66
17 - Stability of Child Care Placement by Provider	Q2 2018	67
18 - Stability in Child Care Centers	Q2 2018	68
19 - Stability in Licensed Family Homes	Q2 2018	68
20 - Stability in License Exempt Care	Q2 2018	68
 21 - Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment Received (Youth)	 FY 2016	 69
22 - Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)	FY 2016	70
 23 - TANF Adults Homeless or at Risk	 Q4 2018	 71
24 - Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment Received (Adults)	FY 2016	72
25 - Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)	FY 2016	73
26 - TANF Families Receiving Concurrent Benefits	FY 2017	74
27 - Non-Custodial Child Support	Q4 2018	75
 28 - Education Pathway	 Q4 2018	 76
29 - Basic Education Pathway	Q4 2018	77
30 - Postsecondary Education Pathway	Q4 2018	78
31 - Unpaid Work Preparation Pathway	Q4 2018	79
32 - Employment Search Pathway (ESD Job Search)	Q4 2018	80
33 - Paid Work Preparation Pathway (Commerce)	Q4 2018	81
 34 - TANF Children and Youth Currently Enrolled in School	 Academic Year 2014-15	 82
35 - TANF Youth Complete High School on Time	Academic Year 2015-16	83
36 - TANF Children and Youth Progressing at Grade Level	Academic Year 2014-15	84
 Median Hourly Wage Rate After Exiting Services		
37 - ESD Job Search	Q4 2017	85
38 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q4 2017	86
39 - Paid Work Preparation	Q4 2017	87
40 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q4 2017	88
 Median Quarterly Earnings After Exiting Services		
41 - ESD Job Search	Q4 2017	89
42 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q4 2017	90
43 - Paid Work Preparation	Q4 2017	91
44 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q4 2017	92
 WorkFirst Adults with Hours Qualifying for Unemployment Insurance Benefits		
45 - ESD Job Search	Q3 2017	93
46 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q3 2017	94
47 - Paid Work Preparation	Q3 2017	95
48 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q3 2017	96
 49 - Adults Attaining High School Completion at Colleges	 Academic Year 2016-17	 97
50 - Adults Attaining High School Equivalency	Academic Year 2016-17	98
51 - Adults in ESL or ABE with Measurable Gains	Academic Year 2016-17	99
52 - Adults in ESL or ABE who Transition to Training	Academic Year 2016-17	100
53 - Adults in Vocational Training with Measurable Gains	Academic Year 2016-17	101
54 - Adults Earning Certificates, Degrees, Apprenticeship	Academic Year 2016-17	102

Click on an item to move to that page.

2011 DSHS Regional Map

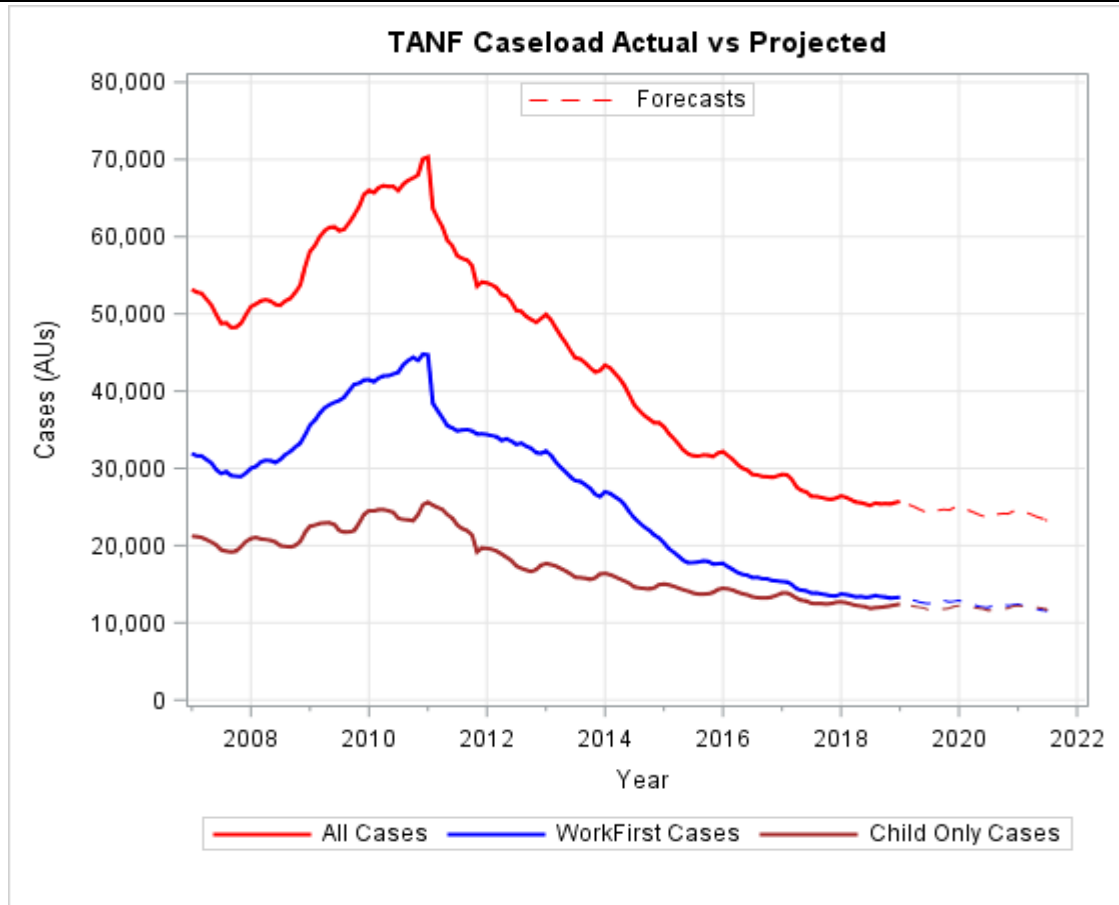


DSHS Regions changed in March 2011. Current region boundaries are shown above. There were six DSHS regions prior to this change. This chartbook sometimes uses the old regional divisions. Current Region 1 is made up of the counties in old Regions 1 and 2 as described below. Current Region 2 is made up of old Regions 3 and 4. Current Region 3 is made up of old Regions 5 and 6. Klickitat County is an exception. It was assigned to current 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 using current regional definitions. The Department of Children, Youth, and Families sets rates using the original six regions.

Counties in WCCC Subsidy Regions, and Former DSHS Regions

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

Count 1: Caseload Forecast



Forecast

The most recent forecast was released in February 2019. The forecast model incorporates TANF entry and exit trends, economic conditions, and seasonal patterns. Forecasts for WorkFirst and Child Only caseloads are made separately and added together. The February 2019 forecast includes estimates of the impacts of increased minimum wages that will take effect in January 2019 and will continue in subsequent years under Initiative 1433; of increasing payment standards by 9.3% in July 2018; of changing household asset limits (E2SHB 1831); and of revising the budgeting of kinship care income for Child Only cases (SB 5890).

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

Experience to Date

Caseloads declined steadily between December 2005 and December 2007. This trend reversed in 2008. Caseloads grew 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 flat spot in caseloads between July 2015 and January 2016 followed a 9% payment standard increased adopted in July 2015. Caseload declines resumed in 2016. The TANF caseload reached a low point of 25,194 in July 2018 and increased to 25,736 by January 2019. The January 2019 caseload is 3% lower than the caseload in January 2018.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1: Caseload Forecast

Data Table

Month	Total Cases	% Change Year Ago	WorkFirst Cases	Child Only Cases	WorkFirst Cases	
					Entries	Exits
Jan-11	70,331	6.6%	44,710	25,621	4,156	4,232
Jul-11	57,512	-12.8%	34,845	22,667	4,107	4,505
Jan-12	54,020	-23.2%	34,386	19,634	3,581	3,640
Jul-12	50,436	-12.3%	33,089	17,347	3,564	3,997
Jan-13	49,939	-7.6%	32,257	17,682	3,927	3,591
Jul-13	44,297	-12.2%	28,404	15,893	3,528	4,007
Jan-14	43,365	-13.2%	26,962	16,403	3,904	3,272
Jul-14	38,222	-13.7%	23,593	14,629	2,804	3,568
Jan-15	35,380	-18.4%	20,352	15,028	2,532	3,174
Jul-15	31,633	-17.2%	17,795	13,838	2,608	2,573
Jan-16	32,191	-9.0%	17,715	14,476	2,406	2,355
Jul-16	29,201	-7.7%	15,840	13,361	2,173	2,478
Jan-17	29,221	-9.2%	15,343	13,878	2,103	2,186
Jul-17	26,364	-9.7%	13,832	12,532	2,008	2,307
Jan-18	26,430	-9.6%	13,733	12,697	2,107	1,843
Jul-18	25,194	-6.5%	13,344	11,850	1,937	1,888
Dec-18	25,565	-2.2%	13,256	12,309	1,777	1,715
Jan-19	25,736	-2.6%	13,303	12,433	1,690	1,638

Projected (February 2019 Forecast)

Jan-19	25,725	-2.7%	13,345	12,380	1,761	1,686
Jul-19	24,138	-4.2%	12,495	11,643	1,729	1,792
Jan-20	25,103	-2.4%	12,890	12,212	1,683	1,593
Jul-20	23,557	-2.4%	11,979	11,578	1,658	1,704
Jan-21	24,758	-1.4%	12,740	12,018	1,757	1,655

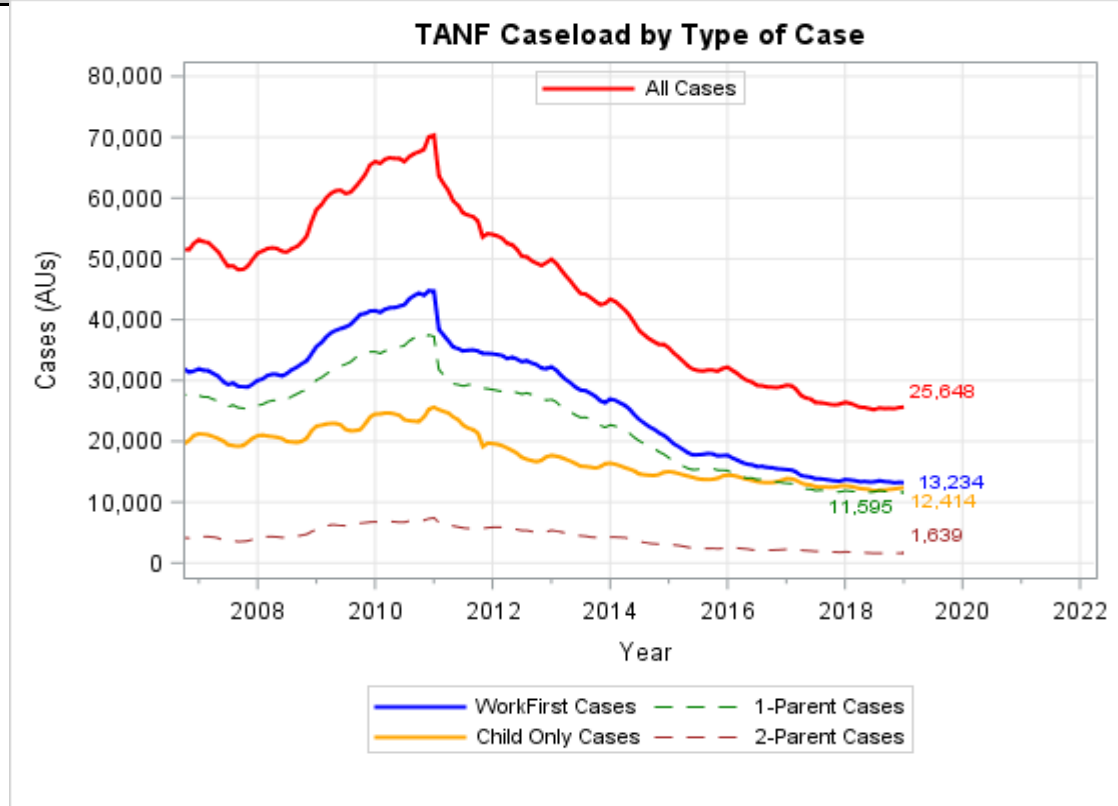
Variance from February 2019 Forecast

Month	Actual Cases	% Change Year Ago	Projected Cases	Variance Cases	%	Entries %	Exits %
Dec-18	25,565	-2.2%	25,577	-12	0.0%	-1.0%	0.1%
Jan-19	25,736	-2.6%	25,725	12	0.0%	-5.0%	-1.3%
Feb-19	-	-	25,376	-	-	-	-
Mar-19	-	-	25,272	-	-	-	-
Apr-19	-	-	24,994	-	-	-	-
May-19	-	-	24,698	-	-	-	-

The most recent "Actual Cases" count shown above is lag-adjusted and reflects the monthly caseload update reported by the OFM Forecasting Division. Lag adjustments predict the number of cases that will eventually be paid during a month. The caseload counts that follow on pages 3 through 8 are reported without lag adjustments, so case counts for the most recent month shown on those pages are lower. Counts 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 250 households/adults per month receive TANF benefits this way. WorkFirst entries include transfers from Child Only to WorkFirst caseloads. WorkFirst exits include transfers from WorkFirst to Child Only caseloads.

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

Count 1a: Caseload By Type



Experience to Date

2-Parent cases made up about 12% of the WorkFirst caseload during the summer of 2007 and then increased to 16% of the WorkFirst caseload in March 2009. The percentage ranged between 16% and 17% in calendar 2011 and has been dropping since that time. In January 2019, 2-Parent cases made up 12.4% of the WorkFirst caseload. Factors behind this pattern include changes to the Limited English Proficiency portion of the WorkFirst caseload. See pages 13-14.

Comments

In January 2019 the count of 2-Parent cases was 59% lower than in FY 2008, compared with a 56% decline in 1-Parent cases. Overall, the number of WorkFirst cases was 56% below the average for FY 2008. The number of Child Only cases was 39% 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, 58.6% of the caseload in FY 2015, 53.2% in FY 2017 and 52.2% in FY 2018. WorkFirst cases are forecast to make up 52.0% of the TANF caseload in FY 2019 and 51.4% in FY 2020. The average number of 2-Parent WorkFirst cases was 2,391 in FY 2016, 2,133 in FY 2017 and 1,796 in FY 2018. If the percent of 2-Parent cases among WorkFirst cases remains at 12.4%, we should expect to see average 2-parent caseloads of 1,626 in FY 2019 and 1,557 in FY 2020.

[Return to Contents](#)

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-12	54,020	34,386	28,501	5,885	19,634	17.1%
Jul-12	50,436	33,089	27,760	5,329	17,347	16.1%
Jan-13	49,939	32,257	26,881	5,376	17,682	16.7%
Jul-13	44,302	28,409	23,919	4,490	15,893	15.8%
Jan-14	43,365	26,962	22,695	4,267	16,403	15.8%
Jul-14	38,222	23,593	20,063	3,530	14,629	15.0%
Jan-15	35,380	20,352	17,313	3,039	15,028	14.9%
Jul-15	31,630	17,795	15,387	2,408	13,835	13.5%
Jan-16	32,192	17,716	15,210	2,506	14,476	14.1%
Jul-16	29,200	15,839	13,720	2,119	13,361	13.4%
Jan-17	29,221	15,344	13,090	2,254	13,877	14.7%
Jul-17	26,363	13,831	11,917	1,914	12,532	13.8%
Jan-18	26,431	13,732	11,904	1,828	12,699	13.3%
Jul-18	25,194	13,344	11,723	1,621	11,850	12.1%
Dec-18	25,555	13,250	11,640	1,610	12,305	12.2%
Jan-19	25,648	13,234	11,595	1,639	12,414	12.4%

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

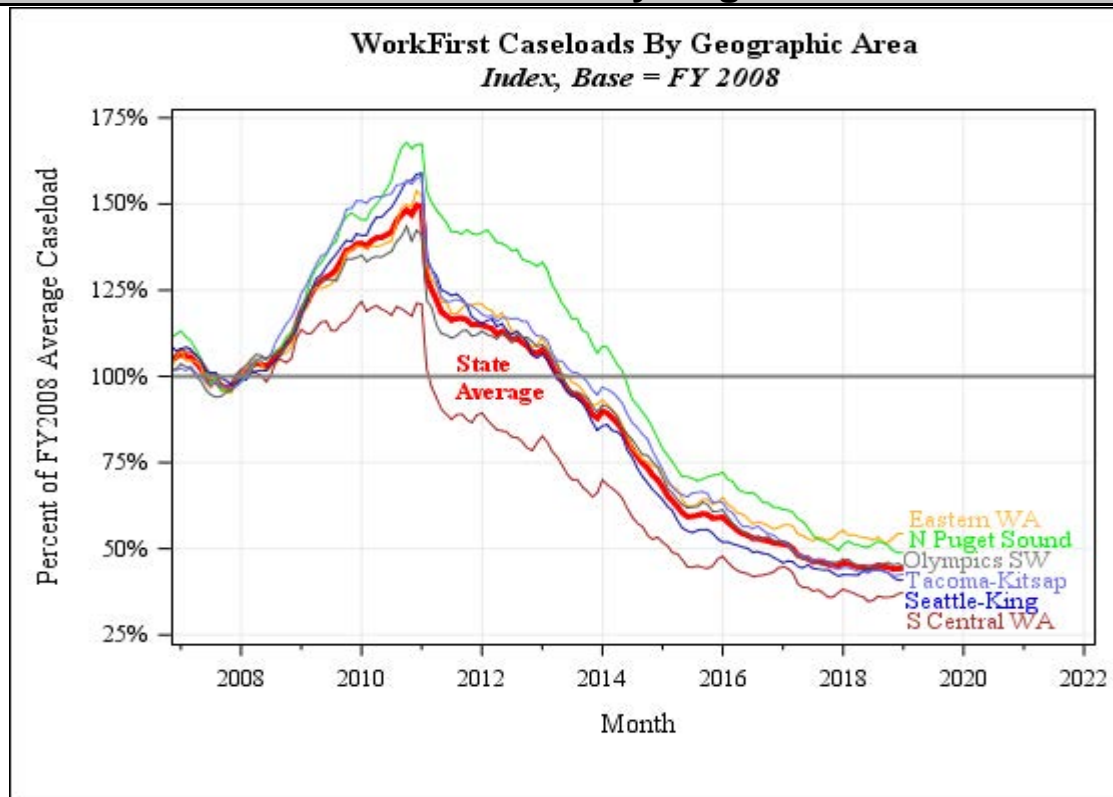
	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases
FY 2008 Cases	50,317	30,079	26,095	3,985	20,238
Jan-12	107.4	114.3	109.2	147.7	97.0
Jul-12	100.2	110.0	106.4	133.7	85.7
Jan-13	99.2	107.2	103.0	134.9	87.4
Jul-13	88.0	94.4	91.7	112.7	78.5
Jan-14	86.2	89.6	87.0	107.1	81.1
Jul-14	76.0	78.4	76.9	88.6	72.3
Jan-15	70.3	67.7	66.3	76.3	74.3
Jul-15	62.9	59.2	59.0	60.4	68.4
Jan-16	64.0	58.9	58.3	62.9	71.5
Jul-16	58.0	52.7	52.6	53.2	66.0
Jan-17	58.1	51.0	50.2	56.6	68.6
Jul-17	52.4	46.0	45.7	48.0	61.9
Jan-18	52.5	45.7	45.6	45.9	62.7
Jul-18	50.1	44.4	44.9	40.7	58.6
Dec-18	50.8	44.1	44.6	40.4	60.8
Jan-19	51.0	44.0	44.4	41.1	61.3

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

% Caseload Change: -49% -56% -56% -59% -39%

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

Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region



Experience to Date

In January 2019, the WorkFirst caseload was 56% 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 63% lower than in FY 2008. The caseloads in the Seattle-King portion of Region 2 and Tacoma-Kitsap portions of Region 3 dropped to 59% and 57% below FY 2008 levels. The caseload in the North Puget Sound portion of Region 2 (Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties) was 51% lower than in FY 2008. Caseloads in the North Puget Sound area remained above FY 2008 levels until May 2014. The caseload in Eastern Washington (Spokane and portions of Eastern Washington not included in South Central Washington) was 46% lower than in FY 2008 and has moved ahead of North Puget Sound as the area with the smallest decline in caseload since FY 2008. The area east of the Cascade Mountains (Region 1) now includes the two sub areas with the largest and smallest caseload decreases since FY 2008.

Comments

The leveling of caseloads that began in July 2015 occurred in all regions of the state. The drop in caseloads that resumed in February 2016 also occurred in all regions of the state. Another caseload leveling is under way. All of the original DSHS regions show caseload declines since January 2016, January 2017 and January 2018. Caseloads in the Seattle-King County area (making up part of Region 2) increased slightly after January 2018 but have fallen back in November 2018 through January 2019. The count of WorkFirst cases on page 6 is slightly lower than the counts shown on page 4 because some cases are associated with call centers and have not been assigned to regions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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
Jan-14	26,919	4,128	3,396	3,514	5,454	5,448	4,979
Jul-14	23,562	3,505	2,873	3,014	4,873	4,866	4,431
Jan-15	20,317	3,206	2,517	2,556	4,088	4,110	3,840
Jul-15	17,780	2,765	2,164	2,276	3,478	3,726	3,371
Jan-16	17,714	2,871	2,319	2,332	3,302	3,564	3,326
Jul-16	15,839	2,535	2,031	2,143	3,116	3,140	2,874
Jan-17	15,343	2,518	2,173	1,981	2,921	2,911	2,839
Jul-17	13,830	2,316	1,829	1,742	2,820	2,621	2,502
Jan-18	13,730	2,450	1,857	1,658	2,705	2,508	2,552
Jul-18	13,344	2,325	1,698	1,656	2,780	2,459	2,426
Dec-18	13,250	2,414	1,794	1,579	2,601	2,380	2,482
Jan-19	13,234	2,408	1,811	1,579	2,605	2,394	2,437

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	5,428
Jan-14	90.0	93.2	70.0	108.7	85.7	96.9	91.7
Jul-14	78.7	79.1	59.3	93.3	76.6	86.5	81.6
Jan-15	67.9	72.4	51.9	79.1	64.2	73.1	70.7
Jul-15	59.4	62.4	44.6	70.4	54.6	66.3	62.1
Jan-16	59.2	64.8	38.3	72.2	51.9	63.4	61.3
Jul-16	52.9	57.2	41.9	66.3	49.0	55.8	53.0
Jan-17	51.3	56.8	44.8	61.3	45.9	51.8	52.3
Jul-17	46.2	52.3	37.7	53.9	44.3	46.6	46.1
Jan-18	45.9	55.3	38.3	51.3	42.5	44.6	47.0
Jul-18	44.6	52.5	35.0	51.2	43.7	43.7	44.7
Dec-18	44.3	54.5	37.0	48.9	40.9	42.3	45.7
Jan-19	44.2	54.3	37.4	48.9	40.9	42.6	44.9

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

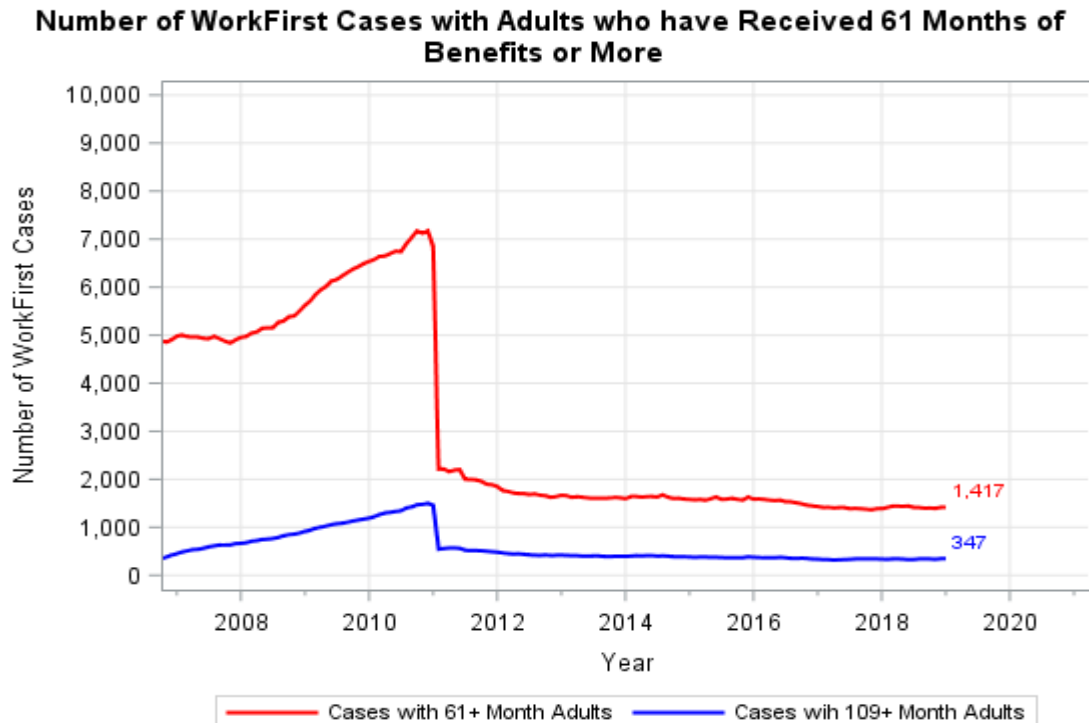
% Caseload Change -56% -46% -63% -51% -59% -57% -55%

Statewide: Region 1: Region 2: Region 3:

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 current regional definitions. See the rates of change shown in boxes above.

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

Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases



Target

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 5,158 cases. Before 2011, Washington extended benefits beyond the 60 month time limit to all households as long as household members were meeting other program requirements. Beginning in February 2011, extensions to the time limit have been restricted to the eight categories of hardship listed on page 8.

Experience to Date

In January 2019, cases with adults who had received more than 60 months of benefits made up 5.5% of all cases, 10.7% of WorkFirst cases, and 27.5% of the federal limit on extension to TANF time limits. The number of extension cases in January 2019 increased by 2% from January 2018 despite the 4% drop in the WorkFirst caseload over the same time period. The number of cases on extension for disability or for applying to SSI had been growing through March 2015, but began to decrease in April 2015. It dropped by 3% between January 2018 and January 2019. The number of child only cases involving the children of disabled parents who receive SSI or other disability benefits also continued to decrease, falling by 9% between January 2018 and January 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

Data Table		Cases with	Percent of	Reason for Extension of Time Limit				Case in
Month	All Family Cases	61+ Month Adult	All Family Cases	Disabled Adult	Applied for SSI/SSDI	Family Violence	Other Extension	Admin. Hearing
Sep-16	15,737	1,507	9.6%	537	369	263	221	6
Oct-16	15,712	1,487	9.5%	536	383	263	213	4
Nov-16	15,491	1,461	9.4%	523	384	264	215	5
Dec-16	15,443	1,445	9.4%	523	385	248	205	5
Jan-17	15,369	1,431	9.3%	514	377	247	211	4
Feb-17	15,311	1,414	9.2%	508	383	236	204	6
Mar-17	14,994	1,419	9.5%	502	385	231	201	7
Apr-17	14,415	1,403	9.7%	493	393	235	197	7
May-17	14,233	1,412	9.9%	488	391	239	200	6
Jun-17	14,145	1,412	10.0%	483	397	257	192	5
Jul-17	13,845	1,389	10.0%	469	389	260	194	3
Aug-17	13,886	1,391	10.0%	479	393	253	184	4
Sep-17	13,744	1,390	10.1%	470	396	256	177	2
Oct-17	13,638	1,378	10.1%	469	389	255	181	6
Nov-17	13,512	1,365	10.1%	478	389	248	181	2
Dec-17	13,491	1,386	10.3%	484	378	254	185	3
Jan-18	13,747	1,387	10.1%	483	372	264	188	3
Feb-18	13,664	1,411	10.3%	510	383	260	188	2
Mar-18	13,543	1,442	10.6%	508	390	276	196	1
Apr-18	13,377	1,440	10.8%	506	378	295	190	5
May-18	13,431	1,435	10.7%	504	372	298	195	6
Jun-18	13,302	1,446	10.9%	499	373	294	197	3
Jul-18	13,349	1,413	10.6%	486	351	305	202	4
Aug-18	13,555	1,410	10.4%	496	346	304	193	4
Sep-18	13,406	1,399	10.4%	475	337	311	189	7
Oct-18	13,353	1,402	10.5%	463	344	319	188	5
Nov-18	13,209	1,393	10.5%	464	339	317	187	4
Dec-18	13,265	1,415	10.7%	479	355	322	187	4
Jan-19	13,245	1,417	10.7%	473	355	327	185	4

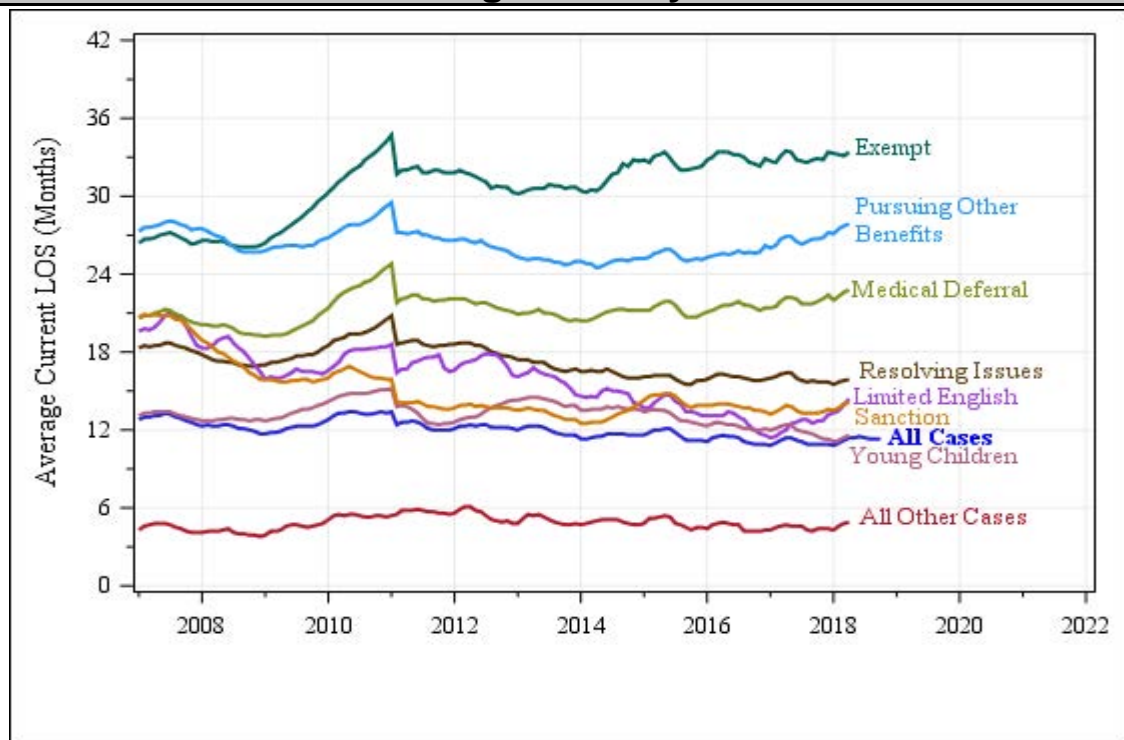
January 2019 compared to January 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-4%	2%	-2%	-5%	24%	-2%	33%
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This measure is based on the number of months of TANF or State Financial Assistance received as an adult since August 1997. The Other Extension category includes: Caring for a Disabled Child (136 cases); Caring for a Disabled Adult (23); Open CPS Case - First Dependency Order (18); 55 Year Old Caretaker Relative (8); and Employed 32 or more hours per week (0). 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 (66) or are in the process of having their status determined (7). Seventy percent of the cases were extended for reasons that would exempt them from or defer application of WorkFirst work participation requirements. This is 1.3 times the rate of exemption or deferral found in the overall WorkFirst caseload (52%).

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

Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Experience to Date

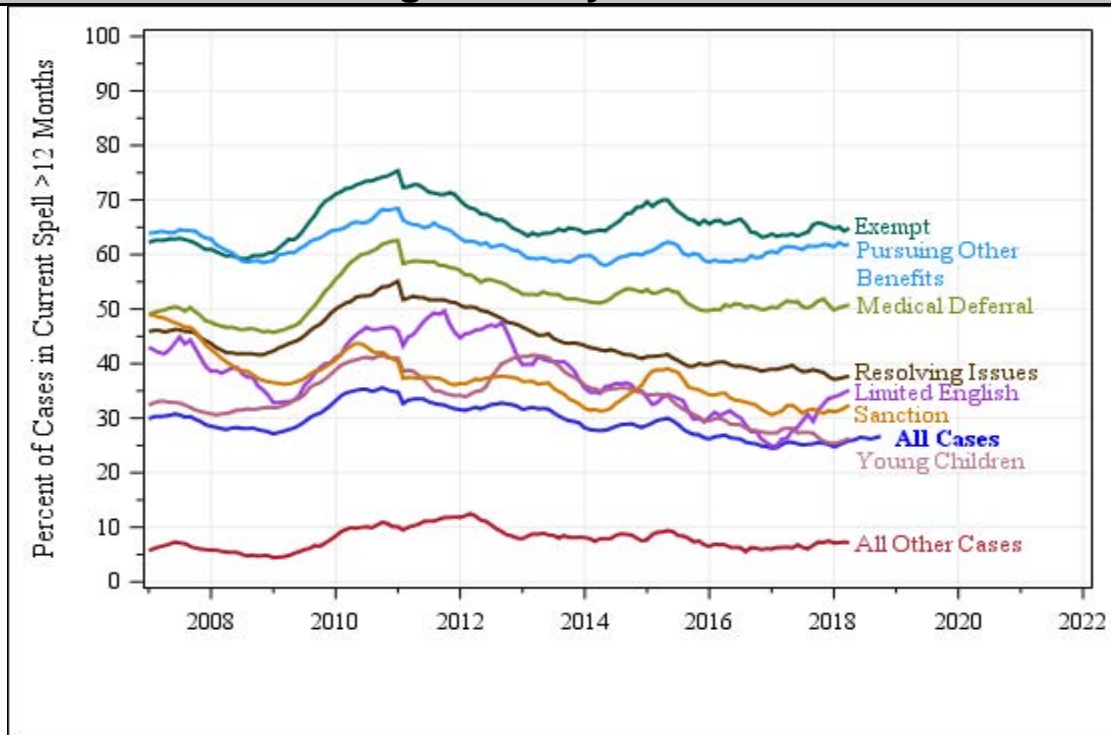
Average length of stay (LOS) since the most recent entry to WorkFirst was 11.3 months in October 2018, up from 10.9 months in October 2017. Lifetime length of stay across all spells of WorkFirst was 20.7 months in October 2017 and October 2018. LOS dropped between January and February 2011 for most subgroups, but was higher in April 2018 than in April 2017 for five subgroups and lower for three subgroups.

Comments

Most groups were smaller in April 2018 than in April 2017. The Young Children group was the exception, with a 1% increase due to the implementation of extended infant exemptions. The overall WorkFirst caseload was 7% smaller than a year earlier. The Resolving Issues group was getting smaller by 4% per year. The Resolving Issues group includes cases with drug or alcohol dependency, mental health, domestic violence, or homelessness issues. The Limited English, Sanction, All Other Cases, Medical Deferral, Pursuing Other Benefits, and Exempt groups were all getting smaller by more than 12% per year. All Other Cases is the group most likely to be participating in WorkFirst activities. The Exempt and Pursuing Other Benefits definitions correspond to criteria for extending TANF benefits to adults beyond the 60 month time limit. This explains their high LOS. The Limited English group is defined using the LP and KE component flags associated with LEP services. A low point in LOS for LEP cases was reached in January 2017 during a rapid influx of LEP cases. LOS for the LEP group has increased by 3.0 months since that time. This increase is associated with the rapid (31%) decline in the size of that group. LOS for cases with Young Children was 11.6 months in April 2018, making it the group with the lowest LOS except for the All Other Cases group. Young cases taking advantage of expanded infant exemptions (started in October 2017) probably account for this. Continued entry of new households with young children keeps the average length of stay low for this group and is also expanding its size.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Length of Stay Values as of October 2018 for All Cases, as of April 2018 for Subgroups

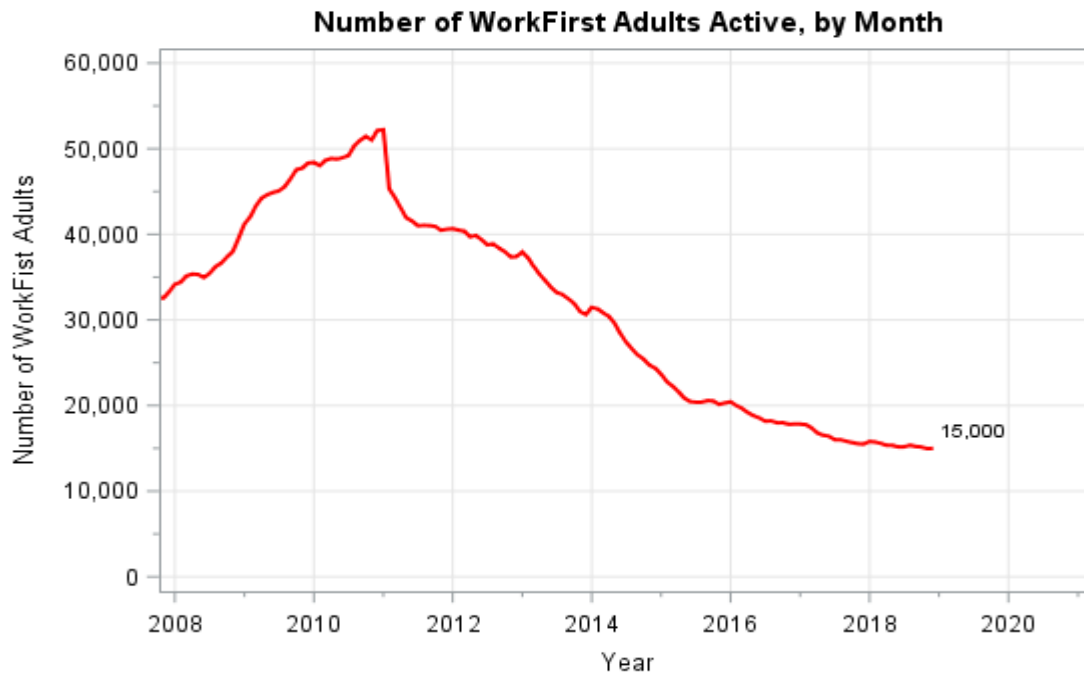
Type of Case	Number	Current Case LOS	Same 12 Mos Ago	Percent of Cases >12 mos	Percent 12 Mos Ago	Lifetime LOS in Mos	Same 12 Mos Ago
All Cases	13,562	11.3	10.9	26.7	25.5	20.7	20.7
Exempt	1,105	33.4	33.5	64.8	63.5	50.0	50.7
Resolving Issues	5,833	15.9	16.4	37.7	39.4	28.6	29.2
Limited English	973	14.4	12.0	35.1	26.3	18.4	16.0
Medical Deferral	2,415	22.8	22.2	50.8	51.5	34.8	34.5
Other Benefits	2,012	27.9	26.9	61.9	61.5	46.0	44.3
Young Children	6,572	11.6	12.4	26.3	28.2	18.4	19.4
Sanction	3,465	14.1	13.9	32.4	32.3	26.4	25.6
All Other Cases	1,803	4.9	4.7	7.2	6.4	13.8	14.4

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 October 2018. LOS for other groups is through April 2018. It takes about six months for a new case to be sorted 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. The caseload reached 15,000 in December 2018, 3% lower than in December 2017. The average number of WorkFirst adults was 15,626 in FY 2018, down from 17,565 per month in FY 2017; 19,913 per month in FY 2016; 23,840 per month in FY 2015; and 31,175 per month in FY 2014. The February 2019 caseload forecast implies an average monthly caseload of 15,002 WorkFirst adults in FY 2019 and 14,376 in FY 2020.

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 244 adults per month in FY 2018. These counts are not lag-adjusted.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1e: WorkFirst Adults

Data Table

Month	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Statewide Total
	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest	
Feb-16	3,275	2,570	2,597	3,905	3,894	3,746	19,989
Mar-16	3,227	2,496	2,585	3,864	3,855	3,641	19,669
Apr-16	3,143	2,448	2,492	3,839	3,698	3,548	19,167
May-16	3,131	2,408	2,465	3,765	3,578	3,457	18,804
Jun-16	3,034	2,377	2,468	3,714	3,536	3,423	18,553
Jul-16	2,942	2,299	2,453	3,658	3,486	3,328	18,165
Aug-16	2,981	2,308	2,396	3,672	3,540	3,312	18,208
Sep-16	2,945	2,325	2,317	3,624	3,454	3,312	17,977
Oct-16	2,916	2,345	2,330	3,616	3,423	3,370	18,000
Nov-16	2,871	2,377	2,300	3,538	3,437	3,290	17,813
Dec-16	2,916	2,457	2,301	3,508	3,380	3,274	17,836
Jan-17	2,986	2,507	2,291	3,470	3,314	3,285	17,852
Feb-17	2,993	2,443	2,281	3,531	3,269	3,249	17,768
Mar-17	2,981	2,383	2,238	3,541	3,142	3,130	17,415
Apr-17	2,859	2,218	2,176	3,446	3,095	2,996	16,790
May-17	2,825	2,153	2,137	3,410	3,016	2,997	16,538
Jun-17	2,758	2,156	2,066	3,487	3,017	2,934	16,417
Jul-17	2,720	2,076	1,987	3,386	2,936	2,909	16,014
Aug-17	2,768	2,099	1,937	3,359	2,962	2,885	16,010
Sep-17	2,726	2,049	1,926	3,337	2,960	2,821	15,818
Oct-17	2,702	1,979	1,889	3,325	2,882	2,893	15,670
Nov-17	2,771	1,984	1,865	3,230	2,807	2,884	15,541
Dec-17	2,822	2,073	1,807	3,164	2,751	2,881	15,499
Jan-18	2,860	2,129	1,876	3,195	2,814	2,935	15,808
Feb-18	2,798	2,092	1,911	3,193	2,825	2,905	15,722
Mar-18	2,799	2,072	1,879	3,184	2,788	2,854	15,577
Apr-18	2,763	2,013	1,880	3,166	2,741	2,784	15,348
May-18	2,722	1,988	1,855	3,248	2,738	2,798	15,350
Jun-18	2,726	1,887	1,842	3,249	2,691	2,759	15,155
Jul-18	2,680	1,905	1,876	3,229	2,727	2,754	15,171
Aug-18	2,717	1,973	1,898	3,230	2,733	2,822	15,373
Sep-18	2,634	1,962	1,876	3,196	2,710	2,842	15,222
Oct-18	2,627	1,963	1,858	3,150	2,689	2,865	15,152
Nov-18	2,706	1,982	1,800	3,038	2,638	2,795	14,960
Dec-18	2,799	2,014	1,764	2,982	2,639	2,800	15,000

December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

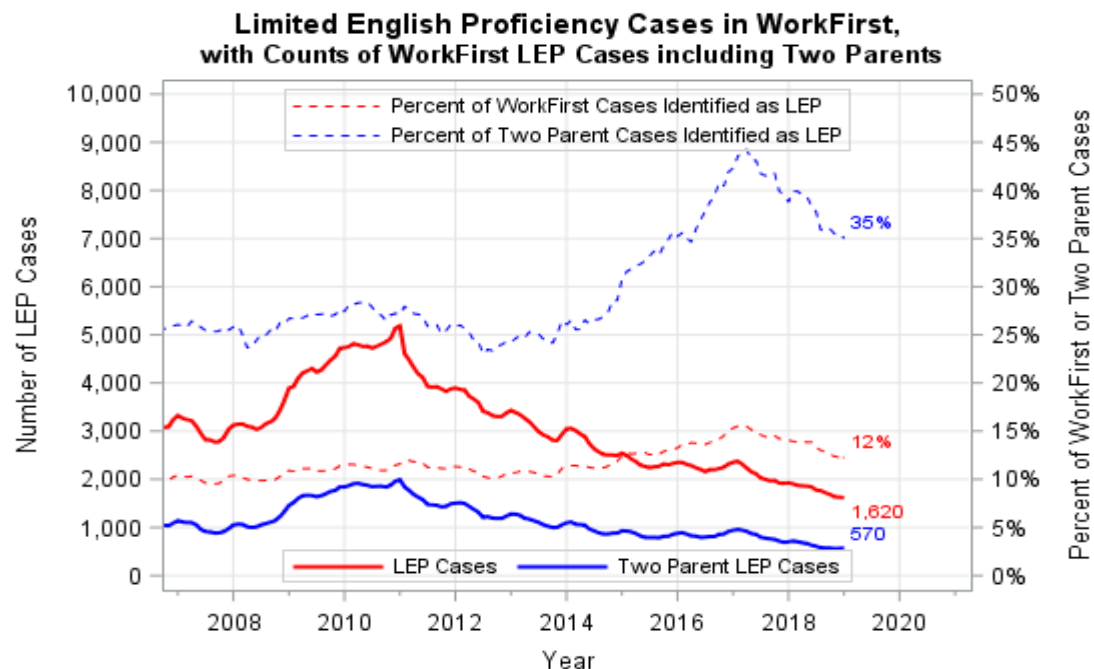
Statewide

% Change -1% -3% -2% -6% -4% -3% -3%

Region 1: -2% Region 2: -5% Region 3: -3% Statewide: -3%

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

Count 1f: Limited English Proficiency Cases and Adults



Indicator

Limited English Proficiency status, as defined the EMAPS reports used for this report, is based on primary language used for communications, need for an interpreter, and immigration status. Eleven percent of LEP adults defined in this way are native born. Most LEP adults are immigrants or refugees, who can be served by the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance LEP program regardless of whether they are eligible for WorkFirst. LEP adults who are eligible for WorkFirst may be served by any of the WorkFirst partners. Counts shown here are for WorkFirst recipients only and do not depend on whether services are received.

LEP status, as defined the EMAPS reports used for this report, is based on primary language used for communications, need for an interpreter, and immigration status. Eleven percent of LEP adults defined in this way are native born. Native born TANF non-English speakers are less likely than the foreign-born to be served in ORIA's LEP program. Native born adults made up 3% of LEP pathway users in January 2019.

Trends

The count of LEP cases on WorkFirst was down 16% between January 2018 and January 2019 compared with a 4% drop in total WorkFirst cases. The percent of WorkFirst cases involving LEP has dropped from its peak of 15.5% in April 2017 to 12.2% in January 2019. The drop is probably associated with changes in US immigration policies.

Thirty-five percent of LEP cases in January 2019 had two parents, compared with 9 percent of non-LEP households. As a result, LEP adults made up 14.2% of WorkFirst adults in January 2019. English language proficiency and service needs can vary over time due to changes in the immigrant and refugee population. The number of LEP adults assessed at ESL Level 1 was 47% lower in January 2019 than in January 2018 -- 11% of the LEP population. ESL Level 1 is the lowest level of proficiency, indicating that the adult functions "minimally, if at all, in English".

TANF/ORIA provides English as a Second Language, job search, and basic education to LEP adults through contractors in the LEP Pathway program. Service counts are provided on pages 29-32 and 37-38. Length of stay is shown on pages 9-10. Employment outcomes of LEP Job Search are described on pages 55-56, 60, 88, 92, and 96. Employment outcome changes in Q3 2017 are probably due to caseload trends that saw LEP cases leaving despite lack of employment. Trends in the size of the LEP population and its ESL needs have driven changes in service patterns in the Participation by Activity counts shown in section 5.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1f: Limited English Proficiency Cases and Adults

Data Table

Month	WorkFirst Cases	LEP WorkFirst Cases	Percent LEP	WorkFirst Adults	LEP WorkFirst Adults	Percent LEP	LEP Adults at Level 1 ESL	Percent Level 1
Mar-16	16,966	2,311	13.6%	19,430	3,080	15.9%	548	17.8%
Apr-16	16,543	2,284	13.8%	18,918	3,021	16.0%	546	18.1%
May-16	16,287	2,240	13.8%	18,567	2,964	16.0%	549	18.5%
Jun-16	16,165	2,207	13.7%	18,310	2,899	15.8%	536	18.5%
Jul-16	15,852	2,157	13.6%	17,961	2,867	16.0%	526	18.3%
Aug-16	15,924	2,202	13.8%	18,018	2,924	16.2%	529	18.1%
Sep-16	15,737	2,200	14.0%	17,787	2,913	16.4%	536	18.4%
Oct-16	15,712	2,225	14.2%	17,810	2,974	16.7%	574	19.3%
Nov-16	15,491	2,251	14.5%	17,617	3,005	17.1%	567	18.9%
Dec-16	15,443	2,320	15.0%	17,631	3,127	17.7%	604	19.3%
Jan-17	15,369	2,355	15.3%	17,588	3,185	18.1%	619	19.4%
Feb-17	15,311	2,375	15.5%	17,516	3,230	18.4%	629	19.5%
Mar-17	14,994	2,316	15.4%	17,136	3,156	18.4%	627	19.9%
Apr-17	14,415	2,233	15.5%	16,490	3,057	18.5%	600	19.6%
May-17	14,233	2,154	15.1%	16,246	2,934	18.1%	577	19.7%
Jun-17	14,145	2,115	15.0%	16,134	2,882	17.9%	574	19.9%
Jul-17	13,845	2,024	14.6%	15,745	2,730	17.3%	523	19.2%
Aug-17	13,886	2,002	14.4%	15,753	2,681	17.0%	497	18.5%
Sep-17	13,744	1,967	14.3%	15,569	2,649	17.0%	484	18.3%
Oct-17	13,638	1,981	14.5%	15,442	2,655	17.2%	487	18.3%
Nov-17	13,512	1,919	14.2%	15,294	2,555	16.7%	449	17.6%
Dec-17	13,491	1,914	14.2%	15,243	2,522	16.5%	431	17.1%
Jan-18	13,747	1,928	14.0%	15,556	2,543	16.3%	454	17.9%
Feb-18	13,664	1,905	13.9%	15,464	2,537	16.4%	476	18.8%
Mar-18	13,543	1,872	13.8%	15,300	2,493	16.3%	478	19.2%
Apr-18	13,377	1,862	13.9%	15,099	2,463	16.3%	440	17.9%
May-18	13,431	1,859	13.8%	15,124	2,443	16.2%	408	16.7%
Jun-18	13,302	1,844	13.9%	14,940	2,396	16.0%	371	15.5%
Jul-18	13,349	1,776	13.3%	14,959	2,320	15.5%	334	14.4%
Aug-18	13,555	1,763	13.0%	15,167	2,269	15.0%	315	13.9%
Sep-18	13,406	1,720	12.8%	15,005	2,209	14.7%	289	13.1%
Oct-18	13,353	1,685	12.6%	14,939	2,176	14.6%	270	12.4%
Nov-18	13,209	1,634	12.4%	14,777	2,115	14.3%	250	11.8%
Dec-18	13,265	1,627	12.3%	14,860	2,110	14.2%	234	11.1%
Jan-19	13,245	1,620	12.2%	14,870	2,112	14.2%	242	11.5%

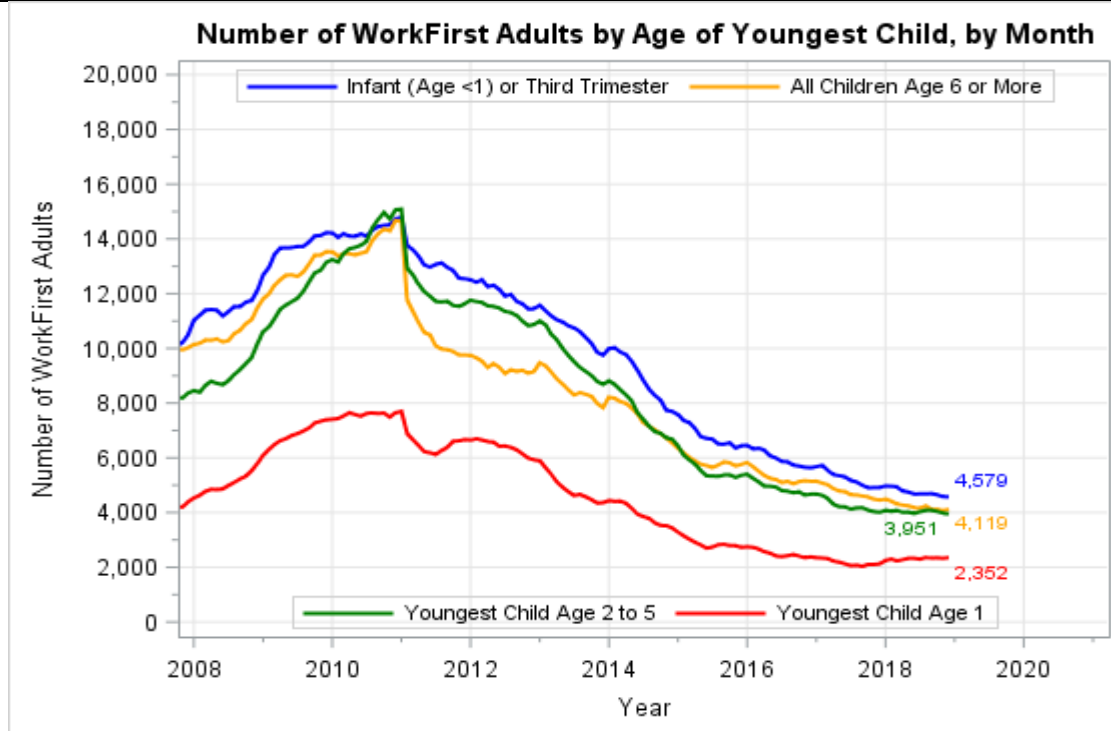
January 2019 compared to January 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change -4% -16% -4% -17% -47%

Counts of TANF cases and WorkFirst adults on this page differ slightly from those on pages 1 through 6, 9-12, and 15-16 due to differences in data sources and data definitions.

Source: EMAPs reports on LEP Adult Cases and LEP Adult Clients and ACES Data Warehouse.

Count 1g: 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. Under ESSB 5898, effective in October 2017, one adult in each household with children under the age of 2 is eligible for a voluntary exemption from work requirements for a lifetime limit of 24 months. The chart shows the number of households affected by this policy. An earlier suspension policy, under ESSB 5921, provided temporary suspensions for one adult in each household with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of 6. Those 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

Implementation of 60 month time limits in February 2011 reduced the number of adults with children in every age group. It had the largest impact on households with the oldest children and smallest impact on households with the youngest children. The count of parents with youngest child age 1 (12 to 23 months) began to increase in August 2011 under the ESSB 5921 suspension policy, but began to decline again in October 2011 and dropped to pre-suspension levels by June 2012. The ESSB 5898 policy has begun to increase the count of households with youngest child age 1 again, by 16% since September 2017. This will slow the decline in overall caseloads. The drop in adults in 2-parent households and households with older children reflects reduced LEP populations (see pages 13-14). The count of WorkFirst adults is currently decreasing by 3% per year.

The "Potential Exemption Parents" column counts only one adult per household.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1g: Adults by Age of Youngest Child

Data Table		Youngest Child		Work Participation Requirements				Total
		Age 1 Year	Potential	20 Hours	35 Hours	30 Hours	35 Hours	
	Infant Age	but < 2 Years	Exemption	Youngest Child Age		No Child Younger		Adults
Month	< 1 Year	(Exemptions		Two but < Six Years	Two Adults	1 Adult	2 Adults	
	or Pregnant	Began Oct-17)	Parents	1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult	2 Adults	
Jun-16	6,000	2,415	5,624	3,707	1,225	4,177	1,029	18,553
Jul-16	5,869	2,390	5,547	3,613	1,193	4,067	1,034	18,165
Aug-16	5,859	2,423	5,614	3,646	1,137	4,079	1,065	18,208
Sep-16	5,733	2,469	5,557	3,600	1,122	4,052	1,001	17,977
Oct-16	5,699	2,411	5,528	3,560	1,200	4,080	1,050	18,000
Nov-16	5,658	2,353	5,449	3,444	1,194	4,075	1,089	17,813
Dec-16	5,636	2,382	5,446	3,418	1,255	4,025	1,120	17,836
Jan-17	5,676	2,349	5,386	3,426	1,253	4,020	1,128	17,852
Feb-17	5,727	2,335	5,386	3,416	1,214	3,938	1,138	17,768
Mar-17	5,548	2,325	5,226	3,297	1,226	3,921	1,099	17,415
Apr-17	5,386	2,226	5,051	3,143	1,156	3,801	1,078	16,790
May-17	5,349	2,189	5,014	3,088	1,127	3,744	1,041	16,538
Jun-17	5,309	2,127	4,961	3,075	1,137	3,740	1,029	16,417
Jul-17	5,175	2,061	4,862	3,041	1,086	3,679	972	16,014
Aug-17	5,120	2,076	4,840	3,116	1,056	3,707	935	16,010
Sep-17	4,998	2,035	4,717	3,129	1,052	3,699	905	15,818
Oct-17	4,905	2,104	4,707	3,057	1,030	3,664	910	15,670
Nov-17	4,910	2,105	4,730	3,016	1,021	3,638	851	15,541
Dec-17	4,913	2,125	4,766	3,021	989	3,598	854	15,499
Jan-18	4,975	2,254	4,903	3,049	1,036	3,613	882	15,808
Feb-18	4,962	2,302	4,931	3,013	1,030	3,537	880	15,722
Mar-18	4,946	2,234	4,804	3,046	1,038	3,483	830	15,577
Apr-18	4,787	2,275	4,770	3,008	1,002	3,433	843	15,348
May-18	4,751	2,333	4,819	3,026	994	3,417	829	15,350
Jun-18	4,678	2,328	4,817	3,026	941	3,356	826	15,155
Jul-18	4,685	2,297	4,816	3,112	921	3,341	817	15,171
Aug-18	4,685	2,360	4,880	3,123	961	3,454	791	15,373
Sep-18	4,691	2,335	4,889	3,102	982	3,391	723	15,222
Oct-18	4,649	2,344	4,863	3,070	969	3,364	756	15,152
Nov-18	4,580	2,334	4,838	3,052	927	3,307	762	14,960
Dec-18	4,579	2,352	4,824	3,031	920	3,363	756	15,000

December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

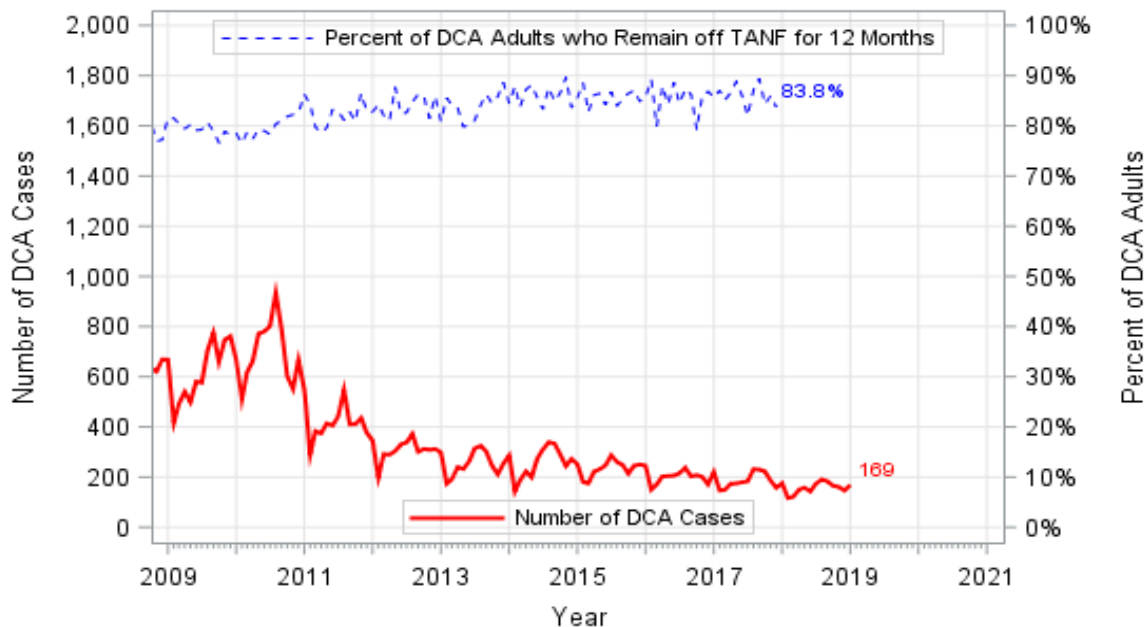
% Change	-7%	11%	1%	0%	-7%	-7%	-11%	-3%
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Reduced work requirements were implemented for two parent households in October 2010, after which only one of the two adults was required to participate. Reduced work requirements for single adults with children under six were introduced in March 2011. Reduced work requirements were introduced to reduce child care costs. Budgets for employment and educational programs were reduced for the suspension in FY 2012 and for the expansion of infant exemptions in FY 2018.

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

Count 2: DCA Success Rate

Number of Diversion Cash Assistance Adults and Percent who Remain Off TANF for 12 Months



DCA Program

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) is provided to meet the temporary income needs of eligible adults so they do not have to enter TANF (WorkFirst). Households receive payments of up to \$1,250, a portion of which must be repaid if recipients enter TANF during the following 12 months. Eighty-three percent of DCA payments in January 2019 were used to pay for housing assistance, 10% for transportation related expenses, and 6% for employment related expenses.

Target

The historical WorkFirst target for percent of DCA recipients who do not enter TANF within 12 months is 80%. There is no current target for this measure.

Experience to Date

Use of DCA dropped after October 2010. Until October 2010, DCA households could receive payments of up to \$1,500. 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. DCA benefits were provided at 40 CSOs in January 2019. Columbia River CSO and Lakewood CSO had the largest number of users (14 each), followed by Puyallup Valley CSO (11). Kennewick CSO and Pierce South CSO each had 9 users.

The percent of DCA users who did not use TANF over the following 12 months began to increase around July 2010 -- about six months before the implementation of TANF time limits. The percent remaining off TANF for 12 months was 84% for households receiving DCA in December 2017.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 2: DCA Success Rate

Data Table

Month	DCA Cases	DCA Adults in Next 12 Months			New WorkFirst Entries	DCA as % of Entries
		DCA Adults	Adults w/ No TANF	Success Rate		
Nov-16	200	254	219	86%	2,108	9%
Dec-16	171	213	185	87%	2,092	8%
Jan-17	220	285	244	86%	2,079	11%
Feb-17	147	201	175	87%	1,811	8%
Mar-17	150	195	166	85%	1,721	9%
Apr-17	174	224	194	87%	1,805	10%
May-17	175	225	200	89%	2,010	9%
Jun-17	180	214	184	86%	2,077	9%
Jul-17	183	228	187	82%	1,983	9%
Aug-17	232	288	251	87%	2,079	11%
Sep-17	230	283	253	89%	2,068	11%
Oct-17	223	268	226	84%	1,929	12%
Nov-17	185	222	191	86%	1,951	9%
Dec-17	157	191	160	84%	1,877	8%
Jan-18	176	218	.	.	2,077	8%
Feb-18	116	150	.	.	1,589	7%
Mar-18	121	157	.	.	1,609	8%
Apr-18	150	191	.	.	1,723	9%
May-18	158	197	.	.	1,803	9%
Jun-18	142	171	.	.	1,771	8%
Jul-18	174	.	.	.	1,906	9%
Aug-18	191	.	.	.	1,872	10%
Sep-18	183	.	.	.	1,796	10%
Oct-18	165	.	.	.	1,770	9%
Nov-18	161	.	.	.	1,759	9%
Dec-18	146	.	.	.	1,760	8%
Jan-19	169	.	.	.	1,671	10%

January 2019 compared to January 2018

% Change -4% -20%

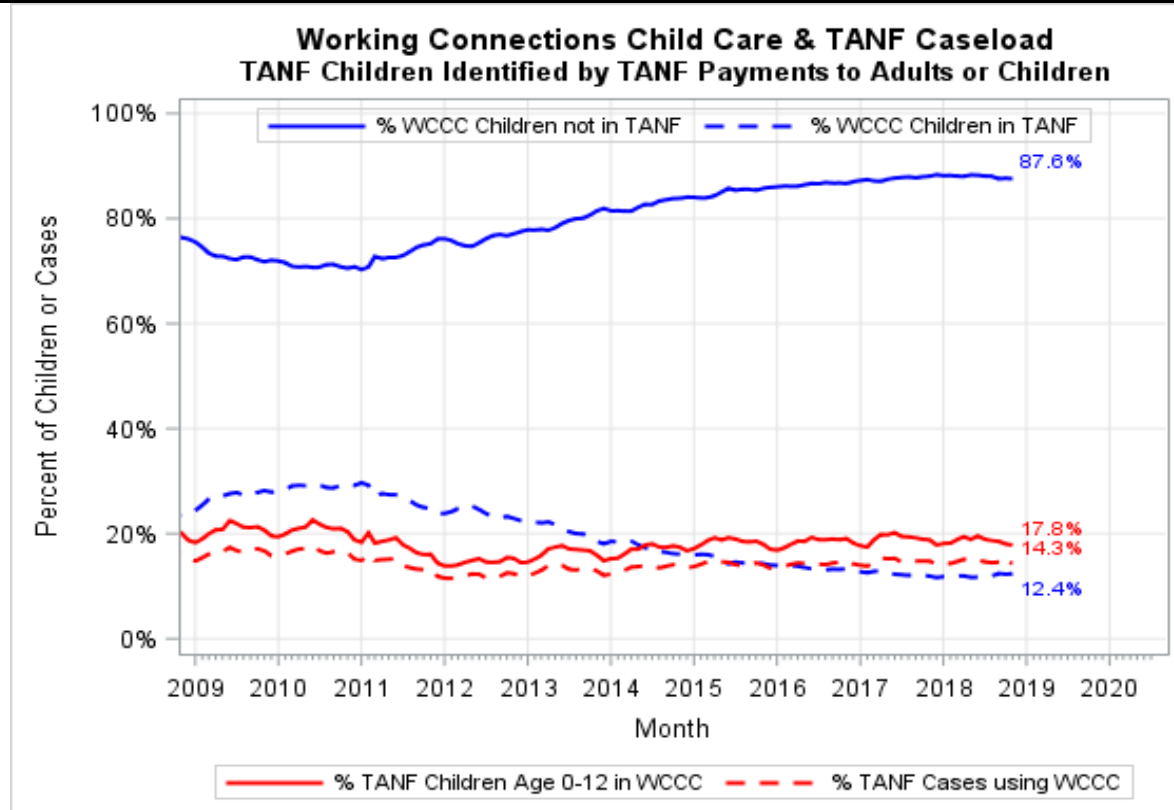
If DCA recipients had entered TANF instead, WorkFirst entries would have been 15% higher in calendar year 2010. DCA use reduced WorkFirst entries by 10% in 2011; 8% in 2012; 7% in 2013; 8% in 2014; by 9% in 2015 through 2017, and by 8% in 2018. DCA use in January 2019 was 4% lower than in January 2018. New WorkFirst entries decreased by 20% over the same period. Counts of DCA cases and WorkFirst entries are lag adjusted to reflect delayed reporting. The count of new WorkFirst entries shown here differs from counts shown on page 2. This count does not include transfers from Child Only to WorkFirst as a new entry to WorkFirst.

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.

Source: DSHS performance reports and ACES data warehouse.

Count 3: Working Connections Child Care



Goal

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

Experience to Date

In 2010, 29% of Working Connections Child Care children were members of TANF households. The percent of TANF children age 0-12 served in WCCC was 17.8% in November 2018. However, most WCCC households have used TANF in the past: 75% of WCCC households in November 2018 had used TANF -- 14% in October or November 2018 (shown as 14.3% above using a slightly different definition); 46% most recently between February 2011 and September 2018; and 15% prior to the TANF program changes of February 2011. The majority (62%) of past TANF users currently using WCCC have incomes above the Federal Poverty Level. Only 95 WCCC households in November 2018 (0.4%) had no prior experience with TANF, Basic Food, or Medical programs.

Comments

Caseloads are not lag adjusted for late reporting. Caseloads for October and November 2018 could rise by 0.9% and 2.0% respectively. The drop in TANF-related households may be due to changes in work participation requirements and the drop in TANF caseloads since February 2011. Caseloads increased in July 2016 due to eligibility changes in the Early Start Act, but decreased in July 2017 and again in July 2018. Households that entered WCCC under 12-month eligibility rules have now reached the end of their eligibility periods and are not being replaced by as many new cases. The November to November comparisons shown in these pages suggest that there was a 11.0% caseload decline over the past year. November 2018 caseloads will likely reach 27,320 households and 46,815 children -- 9.2% and 9.0% lower than November 2017 -- once all bills are paid.

[Return to Contents](#)

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
Jul-16	29,615	25,470	4,145	52,013	6,958	14.2%	18.9%
Aug-16	30,053	25,937	4,116	53,046	6,963	14.1%	18.8%
Sep-16	30,442	26,273	4,169	52,401	6,946	14.4%	19.0%
Oct-16	30,641	26,423	4,218	52,327	6,921	14.6%	18.9%
Nov-16	30,820	26,560	4,260	52,529	6,994	14.8%	19.1%
Dec-16	30,625	26,496	4,129	52,285	6,781	14.2%	18.2%
Jan-17	30,712	26,626	4,086	52,480	6,688	14.0%	17.7%
Feb-17	30,620	26,593	4,027	52,019	6,534	13.8%	17.5%
Mar-17	31,260	27,072	4,188	53,253	6,835	14.6%	18.8%
Apr-17	31,307	27,063	4,244	53,379	6,886	15.4%	19.9%
May-17	31,374	27,234	4,140	53,497	6,693	15.3%	19.8%
Jun-17	31,731	27,614	4,117	55,153	6,776	15.3%	20.2%
Jul-17	30,000	26,153	3,847	52,919	6,442	14.6%	19.5%
Aug-17	30,125	26,272	3,853	53,271	6,428	14.6%	19.4%
Sep-17	29,897	26,019	3,878	51,547	6,322	14.8%	19.2%
Oct-17	30,028	26,181	3,847	51,295	6,177	14.8%	18.9%
Nov-17	30,089	26,250	3,839	51,446	6,146	14.8%	18.9%
Dec-17	29,666	25,968	3,698	50,792	5,908	14.2%	17.9%
Jan-18	29,870	26,084	3,786	51,203	6,057	14.3%	18.1%
Feb-18	29,775	26,022	3,753	50,935	6,005	14.3%	18.2%
Mar-18	30,026	26,211	3,815	51,395	6,129	14.7%	18.9%
Apr-18	30,163	26,287	3,876	51,810	6,207	15.1%	19.4%
May-18	30,073	26,284	3,789	51,543	6,022	14.8%	18.9%
Jun-18	30,116	26,298	3,818	52,642	6,179	15.0%	19.6%
Jul-18	28,450	24,760	3,690	50,313	6,003	14.6%	18.9%
Aug-18	28,326	24,640	3,686	50,313	6,010	14.5%	18.7%
Sep-18	27,558	23,855	3,703	47,770	5,947	14.6%	18.5%
Oct-18	27,326	23,649	3,677	47,000	5,774	14.5%	18.0%
Nov-18	26,794	23,158	3,636	45,869	5,697	14.3%	17.8%

November 2018 compared to November 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

Change -11% -12% -5% -11% -7%

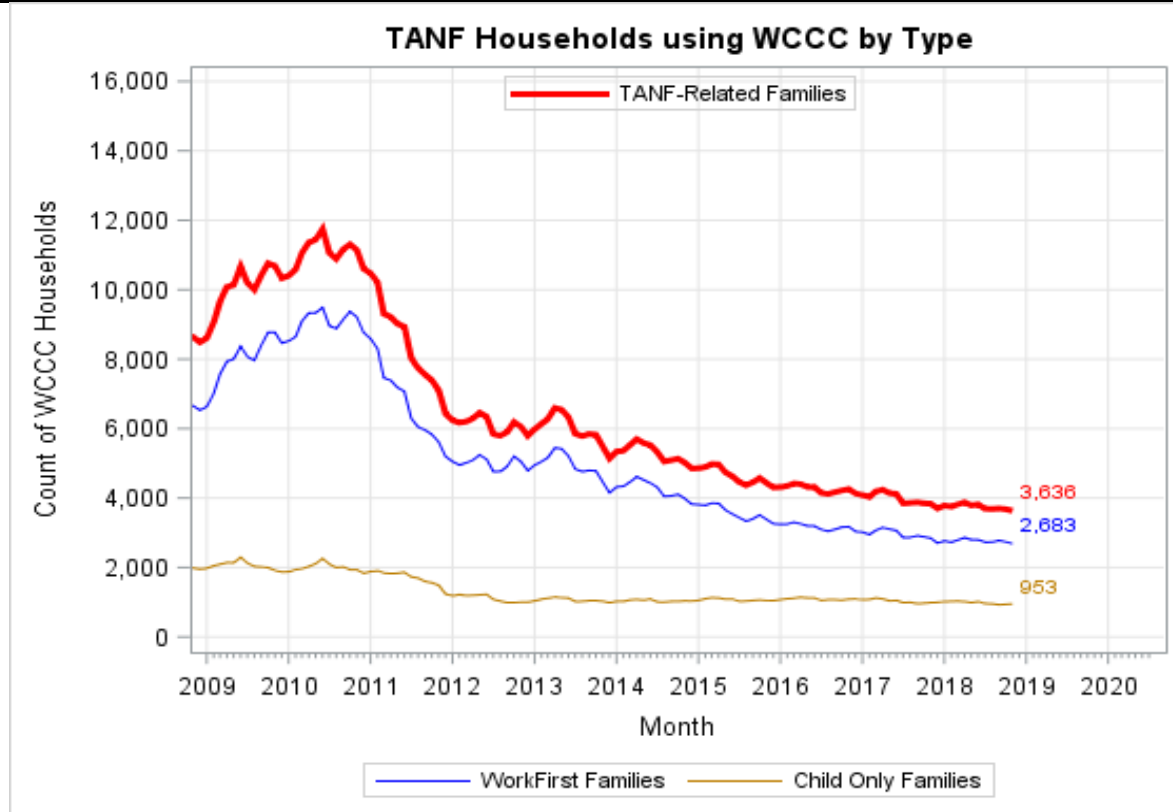
Definition of Measure

Results are tabulated from files supplied by the Department of Children, Youth, and Families. The percent of TANF children served by WCCC is based on the number of children living in households receiving TANF and WCCC (based on DCYF 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. Homeless Grace Period cases are included in counts from July 2017 onwards.

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

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

Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC



Use of WCCC by TANF Households

Parents often need paid child care to maintain employment or to participate in WorkFirst activities, but many households do not use child care. In 2012, there was one WCCC case for every 2.3 WorkFirst adults using partner services. Use dropped to one WCCC case for every 2.6 adults using services in FY 2016, but has increased since then. One WCCC case was generated for every 2.5 adults who used services in FY 2017 and there was one WCCC case per 2.4 adults who used services in FY 2018. WCCC child care is also available to kinship caregivers, guardians, and parents of children with Child Only TANF grants. Categorized by type of Child Only household, WCCC was used by 14% of kinship caregivers, 7% of legal guardians, 5% of non-citizen parents, 5% of parents disqualified from using TANF, and 4% of disabled parents in FY 2018.

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. Exemptions from WorkFirst work requirements were extended to households with children under the age of 2 in October 2017, which was expected to reduce TANF-related child care activity and produce budget savings. WorkFirst households in November 2018 used WCCC at a lower rate than in November 2017 but the figure for November 2018 will increase once all bills are paid. The percent of WorkFirst households using WCCC was higher during the first 6 months of expanded infant exemptions (October 2017-March 2018) than in the same months of 2016-17. WorkFirst activity levels and child care use for households targeted by the expanded infant exemption are higher than expected. Use of WCCC by Child Only cases remained relatively stable until program changes in November 2011. Kinship caregivers may receive WCCC without using TANF, so the drop in TANF Child Only households using WCCC does not necessarily imply a drop in the use of child care by those households. (They can also be counted among the non-TANF WCCC households.)

[Return to Contents](#)

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
Jul-16	15,839	3,095	19.5%	13,362	1,050	7.9%	25.3%
Aug-16	15,894	3,045	19.2%	13,261	1,071	8.1%	26.0%
Sep-16	15,712	3,098	19.7%	13,224	1,072	8.1%	25.7%
Oct-16	15,689	3,161	20.1%	13,225	1,059	8.0%	25.1%
Nov-16	15,474	3,175	20.5%	13,355	1,087	8.1%	25.5%
Dec-16	15,425	3,038	19.7%	13,584	1,091	8.0%	26.4%
Jan-17	15,342	3,019	19.7%	13,879	1,070	7.7%	26.2%
Feb-17	15,289	2,948	19.3%	13,866	1,080	7.8%	26.8%
Mar-17	14,984	3,068	20.5%	13,614	1,123	8.2%	26.8%
Apr-17	14,394	3,151	21.9%	13,182	1,093	8.3%	25.8%
May-17	14,219	3,104	21.8%	12,908	1,038	8.0%	25.1%
Jun-17	14,129	3,067	21.7%	12,824	1,051	8.2%	25.5%
Jul-17	13,830	2,862	20.7%	12,534	988	7.9%	25.7%
Aug-17	13,863	2,865	20.7%	12,505	994	7.9%	25.8%
Sep-17	13,724	2,915	21.2%	12,500	963	7.7%	24.8%
Oct-17	13,624	2,881	21.1%	12,441	967	7.8%	25.1%
Nov-17	13,491	2,849	21.1%	12,499	990	7.9%	25.8%
Dec-17	13,467	2,704	20.1%	12,666	997	7.9%	26.9%
Jan-18	13,731	2,765	20.1%	12,699	1,021	8.0%	27.0%
Feb-18	13,644	2,728	20.0%	12,603	1,025	8.1%	27.3%
Mar-18	13,522	2,787	20.6%	12,452	1,030	8.3%	27.0%
Apr-18	13,356	2,863	21.4%	12,260	1,015	8.3%	26.2%
May-18	13,410	2,799	20.9%	12,170	990	8.1%	26.1%
Jun-18	13,295	2,798	21.0%	12,090	1,020	8.4%	26.7%
Jul-18	13,344	2,732	20.5%	11,850	959	8.1%	26.0%
Aug-18	13,537	2,733	20.2%	11,964	954	8.0%	25.9%
Sep-18	13,392	2,777	20.7%	12,002	926	7.7%	25.0%
Oct-18	13,340	2,740	20.5%	12,091	938	7.8%	25.5%
Nov-18	13,189	2,683	20.3%	12,184	953	7.8%	26.2%

November 2018 compared to November 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

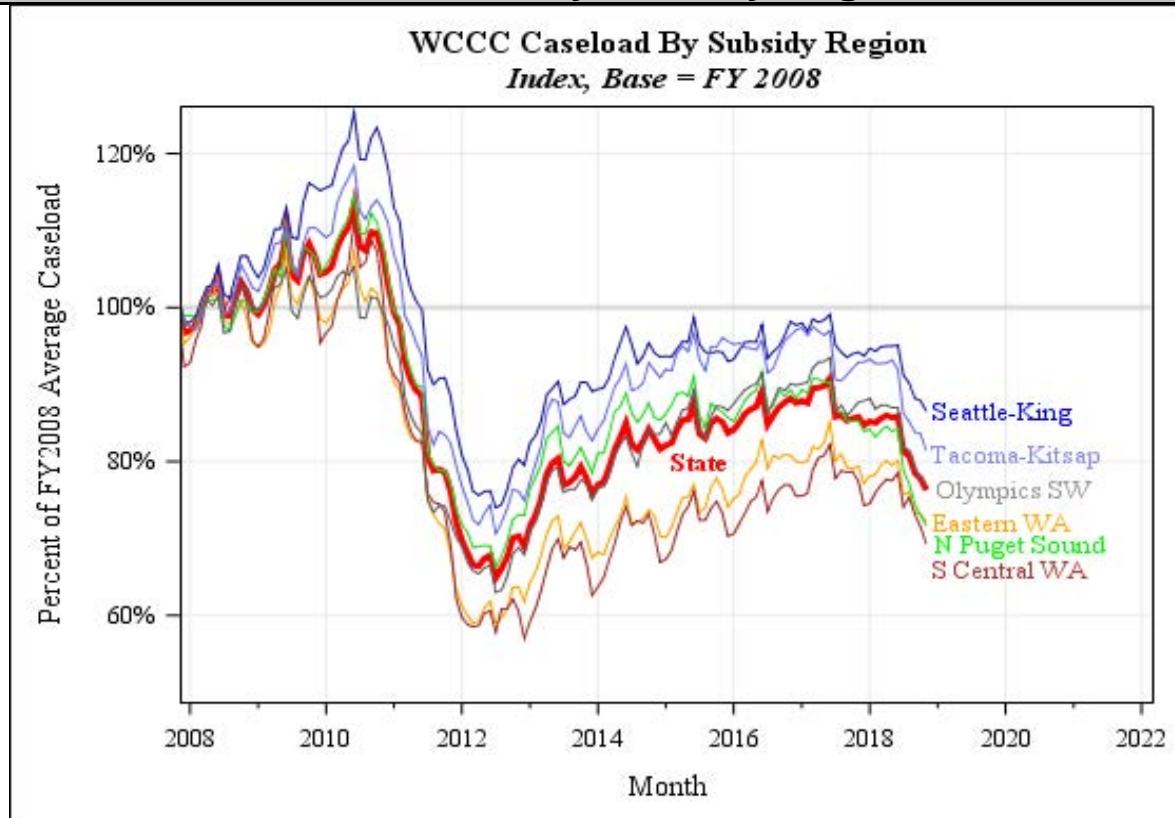
% Change -2% -6% -3% -4%

Definition of Measures

Results are tabulated from files supplied by DCYF 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 eligibility records, 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 DCYF matched to Client IDs in ACES.

Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region



Experience to Date

WCCC caseloads began to grow in most areas in mid-2008 but began to decline by late-2010 in all parts of the state. Caseloads began to increase in all six regions in January 2013 but increases flattened out during the summer of 2015. Declines began during the summer of 2017 and occurred again in July 2018.

Average caseloads grew by 3.2% in FY 2017 but declined by 2.5% in FY 2018. WCCC caseloads are projected to decline by 5.1% in FY 2019 according to the February 2019 caseload forecast. The decline in FY 2018 resulted from reduced entries, passing the anniversary of 12-month eligibility, and program changes made to reduce costs in the 2017-19 budget. The reasons for continued declines in FY 2019 are less clear. Some of the decline may be due to requirements that providers begin using electronic attendance systems in July 2018. The decline is related to reduced entries to WCCC and is occurring in all areas of the state. Declines are most pronounced among license exempt FFN providers (see pages 27-28).

Past reports have shown drops that disappeared once additional bills were paid. With the passage of time, it became clear that caseloads did drop in July 2017 once the anniversary of 12-month eligibility passed. Under 12-month eligibility, households with changes in circumstance remain eligible for a full year. The first cohorts found eligible under those rules reached the end of their year long-eligibility in July 2017. Some were no longer eligible to continue, and the new cohort of households beginning services were not large enough to fully replace the departing cohorts. Current expectations are that the drop seen in July 2018 is also real, based on drops in the number of households eligible for WCCC and eligible households with authorizations to be paid for services. Some have proposed that increased wage levels have reduced the number of households eligible for care and reduced incentives to provide FFN care.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region

Data Table		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
	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
Jan-13	25,012	4,029	3,219	3,523	6,125	3,875	4,103
Jul-13	26,876	4,317	3,668	3,692	6,498	4,192	4,388
Jan-14	26,895	4,274	3,465	3,742	6,646	4,219	4,420
Jul-14	28,732	4,503	3,897	3,982	7,080	4,467	4,680
Jan-15	28,681	4,396	3,660	3,976	6,967	4,609	4,903
Jul-15	29,226	4,603	3,939	3,969	7,075	4,667	4,849
Jan-16	29,376	4,714	3,840	3,929	6,941	4,766	5,051
Jul-16	29,615	4,958	3,995	4,004	6,944	4,580	4,971
Jan-17	30,712	5,004	4,106	4,119	7,288	4,880	5,201
Jul-17	29,969	5,021	4,228	3,995	7,069	4,539	4,992
Jan-18	29,787	4,898	4,052	3,886	7,042	4,672	5,091
Jul-18	28,360	4,746	4,031	3,635	6,780	4,315	4,722
Oct-18	27,182	4,590	3,885	3,366	6,538	4,189	4,491
Nov-18	26,653	4,518	3,768	3,309	6,434	4,075	4,440

November 2018 compared to November 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-11%	-9%	-10%	-16%	-8%	-12%	-12%
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Percent of FY 2008 Cases

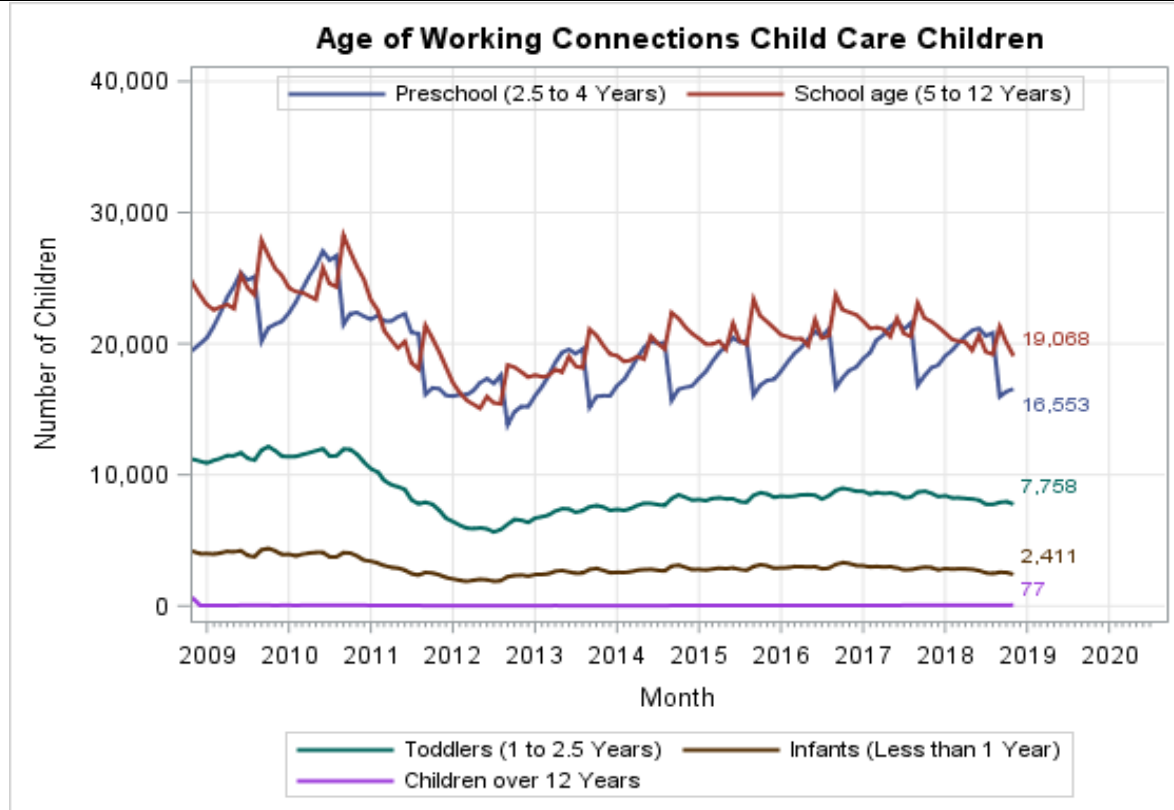
	WCCC Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jan-13	71.6	63.4	58.7	75.4	82.6	77.5	70.8
Jul-13	76.9	67.9	66.9	79.0	87.6	83.8	75.8
Jan-14	77.0	67.2	63.2	80.1	89.6	84.3	76.3
Jul-14	82.2	70.8	71.0	85.2	95.4	89.3	80.8
Jan-15	82.1	69.2	66.7	85.1	93.9	92.1	84.7
Jul-15	83.6	72.4	71.8	85.0	95.4	93.3	83.7
Jan-16	84.1	74.2	70.0	84.1	93.6	95.3	87.2
Jul-16	84.8	78.0	72.8	85.7	93.6	91.6	85.8
Jan-17	87.9	78.7	74.9	88.2	98.2	97.6	89.8
Jul-17	85.8	79.0	77.1	85.5	95.3	90.7	86.2
Jan-18	85.2	77.1	73.9	83.2	94.9	93.4	87.9
Jul-18	81.2	74.7	73.5	77.8	91.4	86.3	81.5
Oct-18	77.8	72.2	70.8	72.1	88.1	83.7	77.5
Nov-18	76.3	71.1	68.7	70.8	86.7	81.5	76.7

Definition of Measure

Counts of WCCC cases by region use the county of service provider to identify WCCC subsidy regions. Household counts differ from page 20 because region cannot be identified for some providers. 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.

Source: WCCC cases from DCYF monthly extract.

Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age



Ages of WCCC Children

Working Connections Child Care 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. Children who are 5 years old by August 31 of a year are school aged beginning in September of that year. The drop in preschool children and increase in school age children that occurs in each September is the movement of 5-year olds at the start of the school year.

Experience to Date

The number of children per WCCC household has a seasonal pattern -- 1.72 during the 2017-18 school year and 1.77 during the summer of 2018. The average number of children served per household was 1.72 in FY 2013; 1.71 in FYs 2014 through 2016; 1.72 in FY 2017, and 1.73 in FY 2018.

The number of children served in November 2018 with bills paid through January 26, 2019 was 10.8% lower than in November 2017. The number children declined at all ages except children aged 13 and 14. The largest decreases were among infants (down 18%), 8-year olds (down 17%), 9- and 10-year olds (down 14%) and ages 6 and 11 (down 12%). Counts of 3- and 5-year olds showed the smallest reductions, of just less than 8% between November 2017 and November 2018. These changes are suggestive of reduced entries to WCCC. There are fewer children entering the program at young ages, and school age children are leaving faster than current pre-school children grow older to replace them.

Infants and 1-year olds, the ages affected by the ESSB extension of WorkFirst infant exemptions are now leaving (or not entering) the non-TANF WCCC population faster (down 14%) than they are leaving WorkFirst related caseloads (down 7%).

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age

Data Table

Month	Infants Lt 1 Year	Toddlers 1 to 2.5 Yrs	Preschool 2.5 to 4 Yrs	School Age 5-12 Yrs	WCCC Over 12 13-19 Yrs	Unknown Age	Total Children
Apr-16	2,991	8,479	19,717	20,405	37	10	51,639
May-16	2,982	8,485	20,345	19,840	41	13	51,706
Jun-16	2,996	8,446	20,940	21,826	42	19	54,269
Jul-16	2,837	8,155	20,537	20,429	43	12	52,013
Aug-16	2,883	8,394	21,123	20,596	38	12	53,046
Sep-16	3,172	8,814	16,656	23,705	39	15	52,401
Oct-16	3,303	8,977	17,403	22,591	38	15	52,327
Nov-16	3,229	8,885	17,980	22,383	39	13	52,529
Dec-16	3,072	8,740	18,205	22,211	41	16	52,285
Jan-17	3,066	8,750	18,876	21,725	42	21	52,480
Feb-17	2,974	8,521	19,309	21,152	41	22	52,019
Mar-17	3,009	8,654	20,278	21,253	43	16	53,253
Apr-17	2,978	8,572	20,661	21,113	39	16	53,379
May-17	2,989	8,619	21,284	20,548	41	16	53,497
Jun-17	2,906	8,527	21,716	21,942	45	17	55,153
Jul-17	2,748	8,248	21,089	20,769	49	16	52,919
Aug-17	2,769	8,303	21,580	20,547	51	21	53,271
Sep-17	2,885	8,690	16,830	23,063	49	30	51,547
Oct-17	2,959	8,754	17,560	21,956	48	18	51,295
Nov-17	2,932	8,584	18,183	21,683	50	14	51,446
Dec-17	2,745	8,341	18,351	21,287	53	15	50,792
Jan-18	2,855	8,405	19,070	20,806	53	14	51,203
Feb-18	2,813	8,236	19,496	20,326	57	7	50,935
Mar-18	2,834	8,246	20,048	20,193	61	13	51,395
Apr-18	2,828	8,196	20,582	20,128	60	16	51,810
May-18	2,796	8,152	21,017	19,493	63	22	51,543
Jun-18	2,700	8,072	21,167	20,631	60	12	52,642
Jul-18	2,522	7,754	20,593	19,374	58	12	50,313
Aug-18	2,474	7,745	20,830	19,198	58	8	50,313
Sep-18	2,572	7,895	15,957	21,282	55	9	47,770
Oct-18	2,554	7,962	16,361	20,057	59	7	47,000
Nov-18	2,411	7,758	16,553	19,068	77	2	45,869

November 2018 compared to November 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

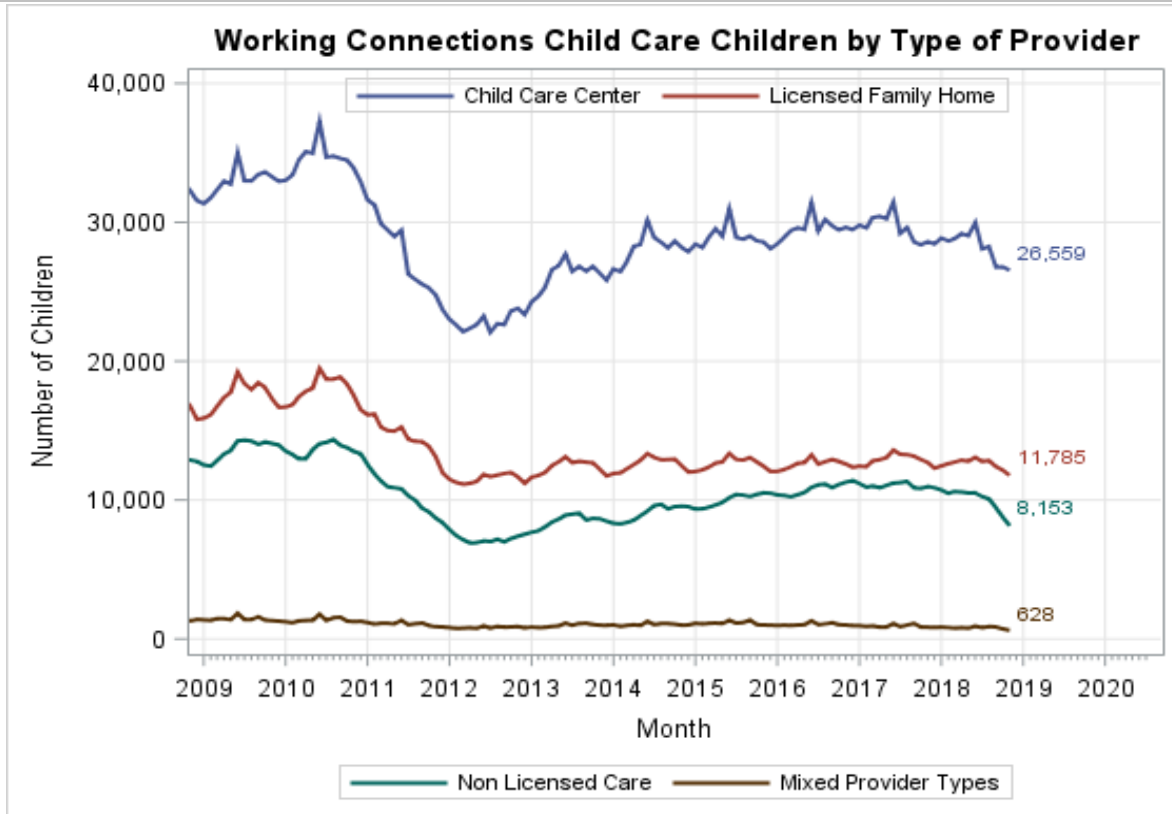
% Change	-18%	-10%	-9%	-12%	54%	-86%	-11%
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Definition of Measure

The number of WCCC cases by age is measured by comparing children's birthdates with month of service as reported to DCYF. 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. The labels for "Preschool 2.5 to 4" and "School Age 5 to 12" incorporate the school age definition where children who are 5 years old prior to September become school aged in September and those who are not 5 years old until September or later remain preschool aged until the next September.

Source: WCCC cases from DCYF monthly extract.

Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider



Providers of WCCC Care

Working Connections Child Care uses three different provider types. Child care centers are licensed providers of child care and early learning services. Family homes are licensed providers of child care and early learning services for not more than 12 children. License-exempt providers also operate out of a home, but are exempt from licensing. They are often family, friends, and neighbors of the children receiving care and are also referred to as FFN providers. Some Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program providers also provide WCCC care. These are classified as centers in the WCCC payment system, though that may not be their category in the licensing system.

Experience to Date

Without lag adjustments, the total number of children decreased by 10.8% between November 2017 and November 2018. Licensed providers experienced the smallest change, with centers and licensed family homes serving 7% fewer children than they served a year earlier. The number of children at licensed-exempt FFN providers declined by 26%. The number served in multiple settings (often including an FFN provider) declined by 25%. Children served by centers may increase the most after all bills are paid. This report is based on payments reported through January 26, 2019. The reduction in number of children served by FFN providers is a relatively new trend. That count had been steadily increasing between February 2013 and August 2017. The number of children cared for by FFN providers has declined faster in percentage terms than declines seen at the other provider types since May 2018. Registration and training requirements implemented in October 2018 and anticipated reporting requirements may contribute to the decline in the number of children served by license exempt FFN providers. See pages 66-68 for Barometer measures related to type of provider for TANF- related households.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider

Month	Child Care Center	Licensed Family Home	License-Exempt	Mixed Types	Total Children
Apr-16	29,611	12,651	10,387	1,010	51,639
May-16	29,482	12,695	10,554	1,025	51,706
Jun-16	31,405	13,254	10,913	1,303	54,269
Jul-16	29,359	12,590	11,096	1,032	52,013
Aug-16	30,208	12,766	11,158	1,086	53,046
Sep-16	29,748	12,927	10,899	1,173	52,401
Oct-16	29,450	12,779	11,124	1,026	52,327
Nov-16	29,644	12,603	11,281	999	52,529
Dec-16	29,474	12,362	11,407	958	52,285
Jan-17	29,800	12,447	11,184	951	52,480
Feb-17	29,595	12,402	10,924	902	52,019
Mar-17	30,342	12,831	11,012	932	53,253
Apr-17	30,435	12,907	10,888	851	53,379
May-17	30,248	13,050	11,053	854	53,497
Jun-17	31,434	13,606	11,228	1,115	55,153
Jul-17	29,201	13,304	11,254	884	52,919
Aug-17	29,631	13,274	11,341	1,002	53,271
Sep-17	28,587	13,170	10,881	1,122	51,547
Oct-17	28,380	12,917	10,841	853	51,295
Nov-17	28,601	12,711	10,976	842	51,446
Dec-17	28,434	12,300	10,884	826	50,792
Jan-18	28,864	12,464	10,730	855	51,203
Feb-18	28,654	12,624	10,481	824	50,935
Mar-18	28,823	12,733	10,618	779	51,395
Apr-18	29,190	12,871	10,571	822	51,810
May-18	29,021	12,793	10,505	776	51,543
Jun-18	29,971	13,085	10,518	932	52,642
Jul-18	28,094	12,778	10,254	813	50,313
Aug-18	28,268	12,851	10,089	895	50,313
Sep-18	26,770	12,409	9,451	860	47,770
Oct-18	26,781	12,153	8,790	724	47,000
Nov-18	26,559	11,785	8,153	628	45,869

November 2018 compared to November 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

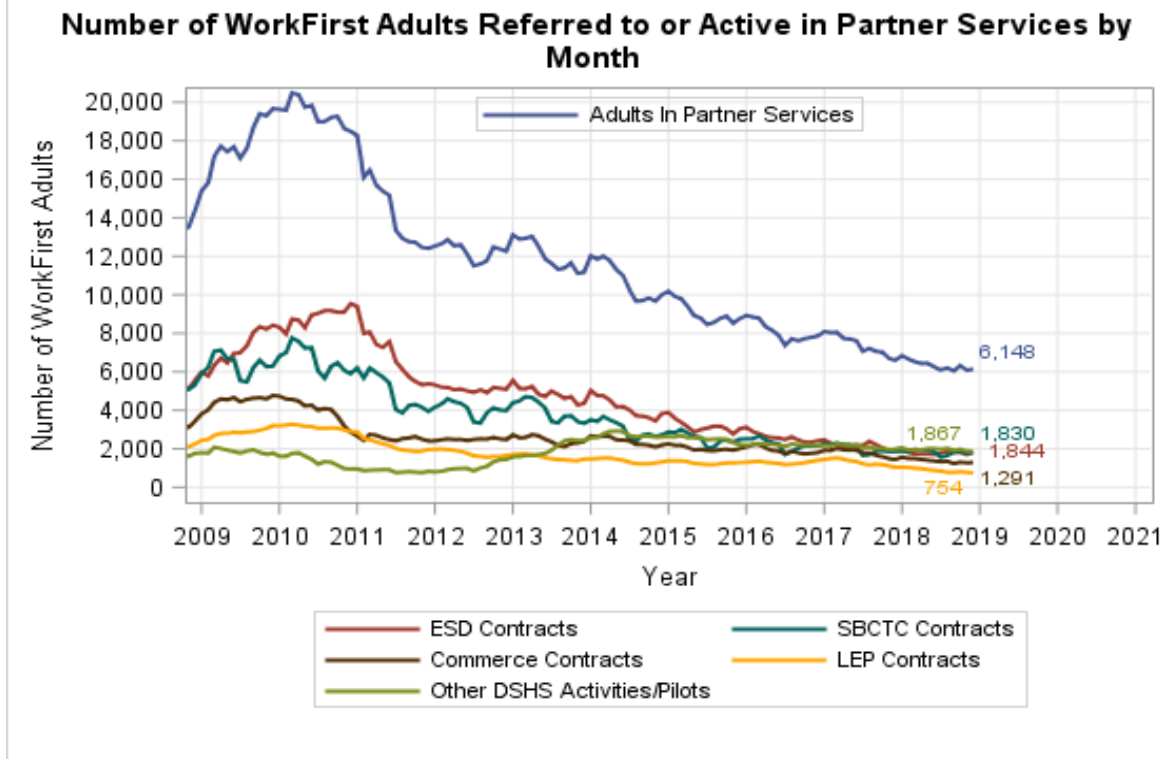
% Change	-7%	-7%	-26%	-25%	-11%
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Definition of Measure

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 by more than one type of provider. Such children are also included in the counts for each type of provider that served them. As a result, the sum of children served by child care centers, family homes, and license-exempt providers is greater than the total number of children, which has been unduplicated.

Source: WCCC cases from DCYF monthly extract.

Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency



Information Shown

WorkFirst adults receive services provided by partner agencies. Profiles of specific services are shown in the tables that follow. Some services are provided by several partners, so profiles by service type do not always provide a clear picture of the number of adults served by each partner. This indicator provides an unduplicated count of adults with open activities (referrals) served by five types of partner. 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 referred to or receiving partner services reached a peak in March 2010 and then declined as budget cuts and reduced participation requirements began to take effect. Forty-two percent of adults were served by partners during March-April 2010 -- 36% were served between February and June 2011, and only 31% during the suspension of work requirements in FY 2012. The percent served returned to 41% in December 2014, reached a high of 47% in May 2017, but dropped to 43% in November 2017, 40% in July through September 2018, and was 41% in December 2018. Infant exemptions were expanded in October 2017 under ESSB 5898, leading to reduced service use. That policy is now over year old, and the first users of it are being re-engaged in WorkFirst services.

The number of adults with open referrals to ESD Job Search decreased by 6% and the number of adults referred to SBCTC colleges decreased by 2% between December 2017 and December 2018. The number adults in referral status to Commerce contractors decreased by 11% over the period. The number with open referrals to Limited English program contractors decreased by 28%, compared with a 16% decline in the number of LEP adults. Changes in federal immigration policy have reduced LEP service use. The "Other DSHS Activities" count has been revised to exclude DSHS pilot projects. Definitions for counts have been reviewed and adjusted for other partners. Commerce counts shown here are higher than shown on pages 35-36 because they include adults who have not yet started approved work assignments.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency

Data Table	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Activities	Total Adults (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Month							
Jul-16	2,476	1,718	1,733	1,185	2,125	7,366	41%
Aug-16	2,626	1,859	1,879	1,206	2,254	7,716	42%
Sep-16	2,455	2,049	1,789	1,239	2,198	7,608	42%
Oct-16	2,343	2,146	1,739	1,279	2,201	7,727	43%
Nov-16	2,341	2,152	1,778	1,343	2,203	7,796	44%
Dec-16	2,423	2,149	1,800	1,412	2,173	7,855	44%
Jan-17	2,472	2,285	1,934	1,442	2,179	8,090	45%
Feb-17	2,277	2,211	1,914	1,509	2,172	8,035	45%
Mar-17	2,219	2,310	2,034	1,523	2,250	8,062	46%
Apr-17	2,061	2,220	1,945	1,468	2,197	7,735	46%
May-17	2,089	2,209	1,935	1,380	2,162	7,711	47%
Jun-17	2,205	2,144	1,934	1,342	2,199	7,611	46%
Jul-17	2,168	1,655	1,792	1,225	2,068	7,067	44%
Aug-17	2,391	1,694	1,790	1,163	2,088	7,216	45%
Sep-17	2,220	1,889	1,661	1,206	2,008	7,058	45%
Oct-17	2,056	1,900	1,593	1,186	2,018	7,028	45%
Nov-17	1,883	1,857	1,487	1,108	1,965	6,697	43%
Dec-17	1,965	1,859	1,447	1,042	1,975	6,598	43%
Jan-18	2,019	1,877	1,566	1,039	2,037	6,840	43%
Feb-18	1,803	1,863	1,495	1,036	1,943	6,655	42%
Mar-18	1,739	1,976	1,495	1,004	1,968	6,532	42%
Apr-18	1,719	1,920	1,441	971	1,954	6,430	42%
May-18	1,720	1,919	1,413	921	2,011	6,445	42%
Jun-18	1,705	1,866	1,372	880	2,019	6,260	41%
Jul-18	1,768	1,566	1,337	845	1,978	6,099	40%
Aug-18	1,884	1,643	1,346	784	2,028	6,206	40%
Sep-18	1,816	1,832	1,234	774	1,915	6,043	40%
Oct-18	1,823	1,871	1,312	814	1,981	6,323	42%
Nov-18	1,705	1,763	1,276	781	1,883	6,080	41%
Dec-18	1,844	1,830	1,291	754	1,867	6,148	41%

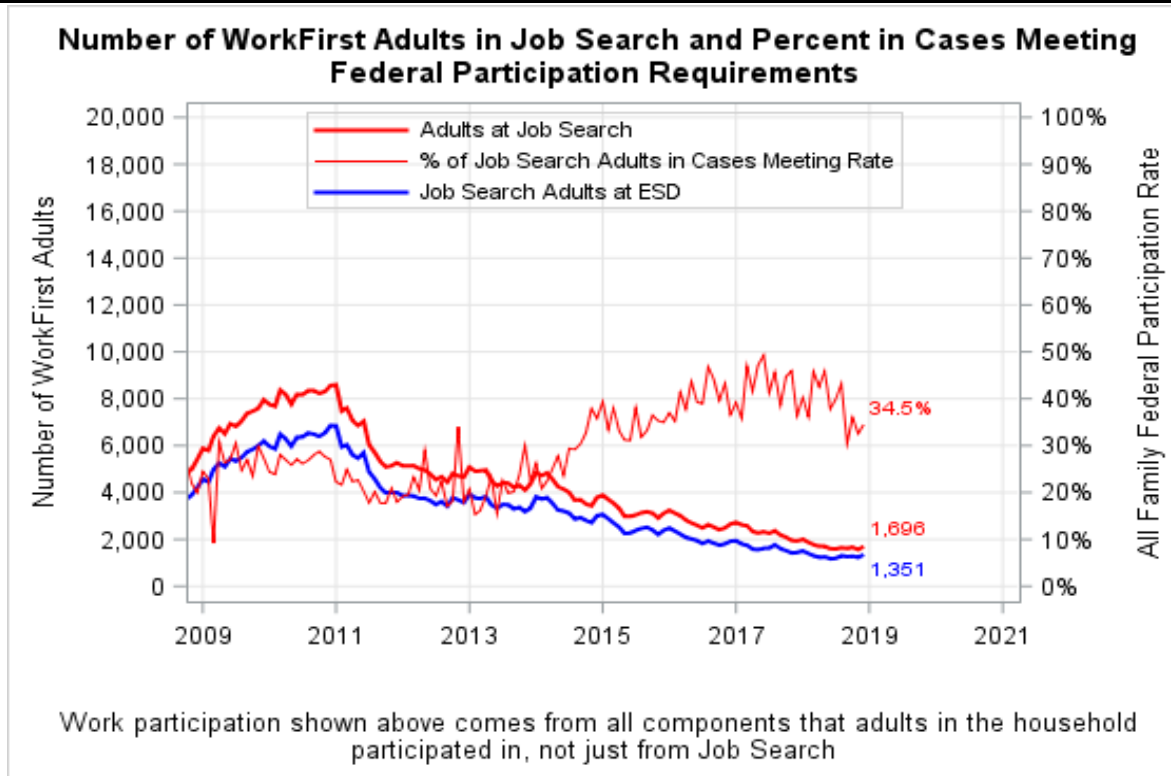
December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

WorkFirst

% Change	-6%	-2%	-11%	-28%	-5%	-7%	Adults -3%
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Counts in this table are based on contractor codes associated with referrals and services. They include enrollment in direct services, such as Job Search, Vocational Education, or GED Preparation and also include referrals to services such as Referral to Community Technical College (RA), Job Search (RI), or Limited English Pathway (LP). 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 Activities include contracts made directly between DSHS and vendors, including colleges, transit agencies, non-profits, private-for-profit case management firms for specialized services such as barrier removal and support services. Some pilot projects for transportation, housing, and home visits previously included in the DSHS count have been removed. Adults must have an open TANF case and have Jas_Actv and Comp_Dtl records open during the month to be counted in this table. End dates are defined by the DSHS case manager and may differ from end dates identified by partner agencies.

Count 5b: Use of Job Search



Components Shown

Job search is one of the primary WorkFirst activities contributing to federal participation. Most job search (78% in FY 2015, 76% in FY 2016, 71% in FY 2017 and 74% in FY 2018) is provided by the Employment Security Department. The rest is provided by other partners, most of them programs for limited English speakers. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 limited the amount of time that job search can count toward federal participation rates. For needy states, including Washington, this limit is 12 weeks in a 12-month period. The percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in Job Search activities is shown on the next page. Department of Commerce contractors began using the JS component in support of their paid work preparation programs in July 2011. Commerce programs are described on pages 35-36. Job search provided in the package of services associated with Commerce programs is not included in these counts.

Trends

Job search enrollments in December 2018 were 12% lower than in December 2017. ESD job search use dropped by 6% while LEP job search use dropped by 29%. The percent of WorkFirst adults in job search was 11.3% in December 2018 -- below the ESSB 5921 suspension levels of 12% in FY 2012 and below the 12.5% in December 2017. Use of Job Search has dropped since the expansion of infant exemptions under ESSB 5898. ESD Job Search counts exclude roughly 100 enrollees per month who are seeking to return to TANF after non-compliance sanctions.

Refer Backs

Adults in the Refer Back (RB) component are shown in the last columns of the table. The count of adults referred back from job search in December 2018 was 4% lower than in December 2017. The RB component returns ESD job search adults to the DSHS case manager. It typically indicates participation in job search activities without finding a job.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5b: Use of Job Search

Data Table	Number of Adults			Percent of Adults		Number in	Percent in
	Job Search	ESD	LEP	In Job	JS Meeting	ESD Refer	ESD Refer
Month	Search (JS)	Job Search	Job Search	Search	AF WPR	Back (RB)	Back (RB)
Aug-16	2,632	1,934	689	14.5%	46.9%	513	2.8%
Sep-16	2,521	1,835	681	14.0%	44.1%	464	2.6%
Oct-16	2,413	1,751	662	13.4%	39.6%	426	2.4%
Nov-16	2,493	1,812	680	14.0%	43.3%	406	2.3%
Dec-16	2,654	1,922	730	14.9%	36.6%	534	3.0%
Jan-17	2,724	1,947	771	15.3%	39.2%	543	3.0%
Feb-17	2,615	1,795	810	14.7%	35.8%	464	2.6%
Mar-17	2,588	1,753	829	14.9%	47.0%	532	3.1%
Apr-17	2,341	1,588	748	13.9%	41.6%	396	2.4%
May-17	2,273	1,561	702	13.7%	47.1%	427	2.6%
Jun-17	2,327	1,623	696	14.2%	49.3%	424	2.6%
Jul-17	2,259	1,627	624	14.1%	41.3%	438	2.7%
Aug-17	2,373	1,771	591	14.8%	45.6%	497	3.1%
Sep-17	2,182	1,604	572	13.8%	38.6%	462	2.9%
Oct-17	2,095	1,524	563	13.4%	44.7%	466	3.0%
Nov-17	1,956	1,423	527	12.6%	45.9%	406	2.6%
Dec-17	1,933	1,441	489	12.5%	36.4%	437	2.8%
Jan-18	2,007	1,510	484	12.7%	40.3%	395	2.5%
Feb-18	1,876	1,399	472	11.9%	36.2%	379	2.4%
Mar-18	1,779	1,303	469	11.4%	45.8%	372	2.4%
Apr-18	1,707	1,234	469	11.1%	42.5%	346	2.3%
May-18	1,708	1,257	447	11.1%	45.9%	332	2.2%
Jun-18	1,600	1,172	425	10.6%	37.8%	354	2.3%
Jul-18	1,592	1,196	393	10.5%	39.9%	352	2.3%
Aug-18	1,649	1,306	337	10.7%	43.2%	393	2.6%
Sep-18	1,616	1,266	349	10.6%	30.4%	336	2.2%
Oct-18	1,669	1,289	377	11.0%	36.0%	394	2.6%
Nov-18	1,565	1,226	336	10.5%	32.5%	361	2.4%
Dec-18	1,696	1,351	345	11.3%	34.5%	420	2.8%

December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

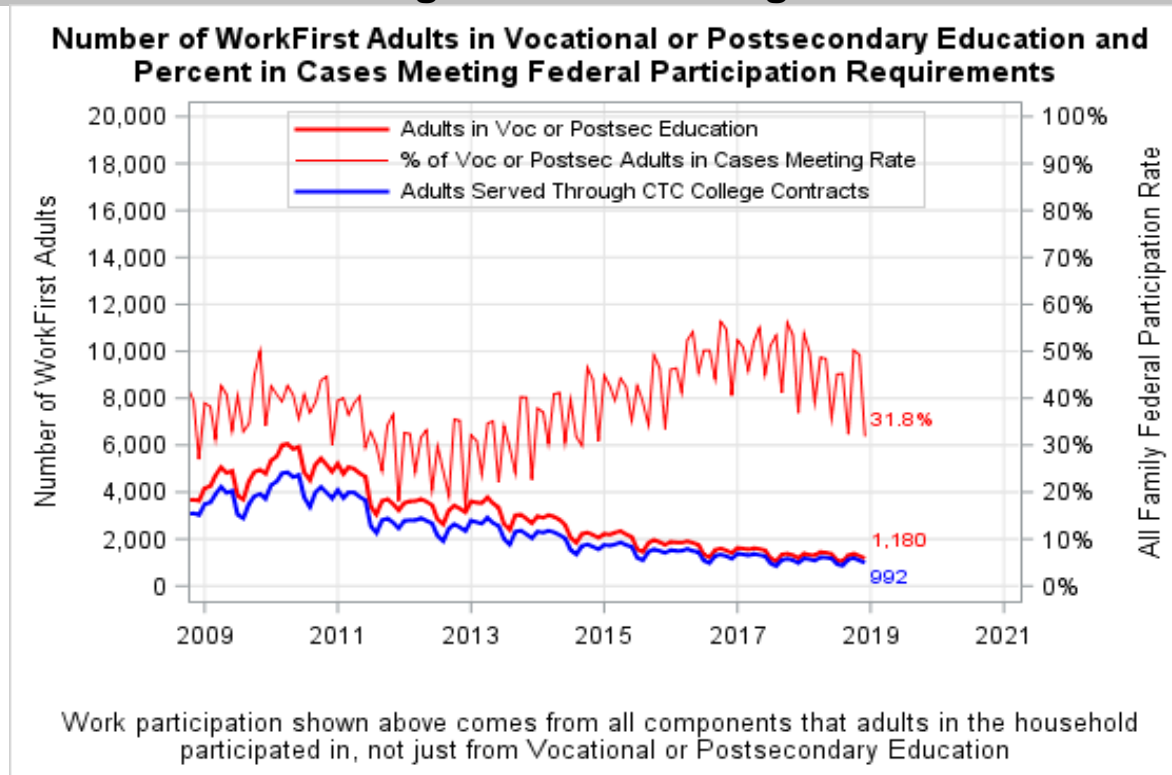
WorkFirst
Adults

% Change	-12%	-6%	-29%	-4%	-3%
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The percent of job search participants meeting federal participation requirements rose from less than 15% in February 2013 to a high of 49% in June 2017. Participation in job search counts toward federal participation rates for only 12 weeks in every 12-month period. Rates shown through August 2018 include the full 12-week participation definition. Rates for September through December 2018 are lower because they count only six weeks in the previous 12-month period. This limit will be increased once DHHS certifies that Washington is eligible for the longer limit. The average work participation rate for the past 12 months was 39% -- 37% for ESD job search and 45% for LEP job search. Participation rates for job search enrollees include contributions from paid work and enrollment in other components. LEP programs typically add other activities that boost results.

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

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



Components Shown

Vocational and postsecondary education is provided by Washington's Community and Technical College system, private career schools, and four-year colleges. CTC colleges provided 84% of these activities in FY 2018, up from 83% in FY 2017, 80% in FY 2016 and 77% in FY 2015. Full-time vocational education activities can count toward federal participation for up to 12 months in an adult's lifetime. Part-time education does not count toward this limit, but must be paired with non-educational activities. Enrollment counts by program and the percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in these activities are shown in the table on the next page. Under federal rules, no more than 30% of a state's work participation rate can result from full-time vocational education activities. The codes included in this chart are VE (vocational education), PE (customized training), HW (high-wage high-demand training), DC (degree completion), and VU (unapproved vocational education). VU is allowed by DSHS but is "unapproved" because it does not count towards federal work participation rates. JT identifies vocational education activity when provided under a CTC college contract.

Trends

Enrollment of WorkFirst adults in vocational and postsecondary education dropped from 11% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to just below 9% during the suspension of work requirements allowed in FY 2012. After suspensions ended, enrollment rose to 9% in FYs 2013 through 2017, dropping back to 8% in FY 2018. Some 7.9% of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in vocational or postsecondary components in December 2018, up from the 7.6% enrolled in December 2017. The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in vocational and postsecondary components in December 2018 was the same as in December 2017, compared with a 3% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults. Use of the JT component has declined by 9% and use of VE has increased by 7% now that educational activities can be approved for two years under 2SSB 5347.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Month	Number of Adults			Unapproved Voc (VU)	Voc and Postsecondary		Percent of WorkFirst Adults All Schools
	Full Time College (VE)	Part Time College (JT)	Other Voc PE, HW, DC		SBCTC (No Dups)	All Schools (No Dups)	
Jul-16	579	659	107	11	1,080	1,332	7.3%
Aug-16	541	584	107	13	978	1,222	6.7%
Sep-16	811	680	113	19	1,295	1,548	8.6%
Oct-16	815	686	103	21	1,342	1,597	8.9%
Nov-16	768	641	103	23	1,274	1,518	8.5%
Dec-16	715	583	110	21	1,165	1,408	7.9%
Jan-17	793	750	139	20	1,385	1,625	9.1%
Feb-17	737	730	139	19	1,349	1,591	9.0%
Mar-17	735	704	148	17	1,303	1,557	8.9%
Apr-17	778	733	150	13	1,376	1,613	9.6%
May-17	744	698	154	11	1,321	1,575	9.5%
Jun-17	740	711	145	11	1,275	1,526	9.3%
Jul-17	499	587	131	7	967	1,188	7.4%
Aug-17	435	521	112	7	853	1,056	6.6%
Sep-17	719	564	118	9	1,123	1,344	8.5%
Oct-17	741	561	118	10	1,162	1,383	8.8%
Nov-17	709	514	108	14	1,105	1,316	8.5%
Dec-17	655	446	106	10	977	1,180	7.6%
Jan-18	776	536	120	10	1,183	1,387	8.8%
Feb-18	729	496	108	12	1,137	1,323	8.4%
Mar-18	749	454	118	14	1,082	1,304	8.4%
Apr-18	840	505	134	18	1,230	1,453	9.5%
May-18	812	502	122	14	1,210	1,421	9.3%
Jun-18	792	521	112	15	1,178	1,370	9.0%
Jul-18	584	442	93	7	928	1,093	7.2%
Aug-18	554	405	94	6	868	1,043	6.8%
Sep-18	787	482	94	9	1,142	1,320	8.7%
Oct-18	794	503	115	8	1,197	1,379	9.1%
Nov-18	741	451	108	8	1,091	1,282	8.6%
Dec-18	699	407	84	5	992	1,180	7.9%

December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

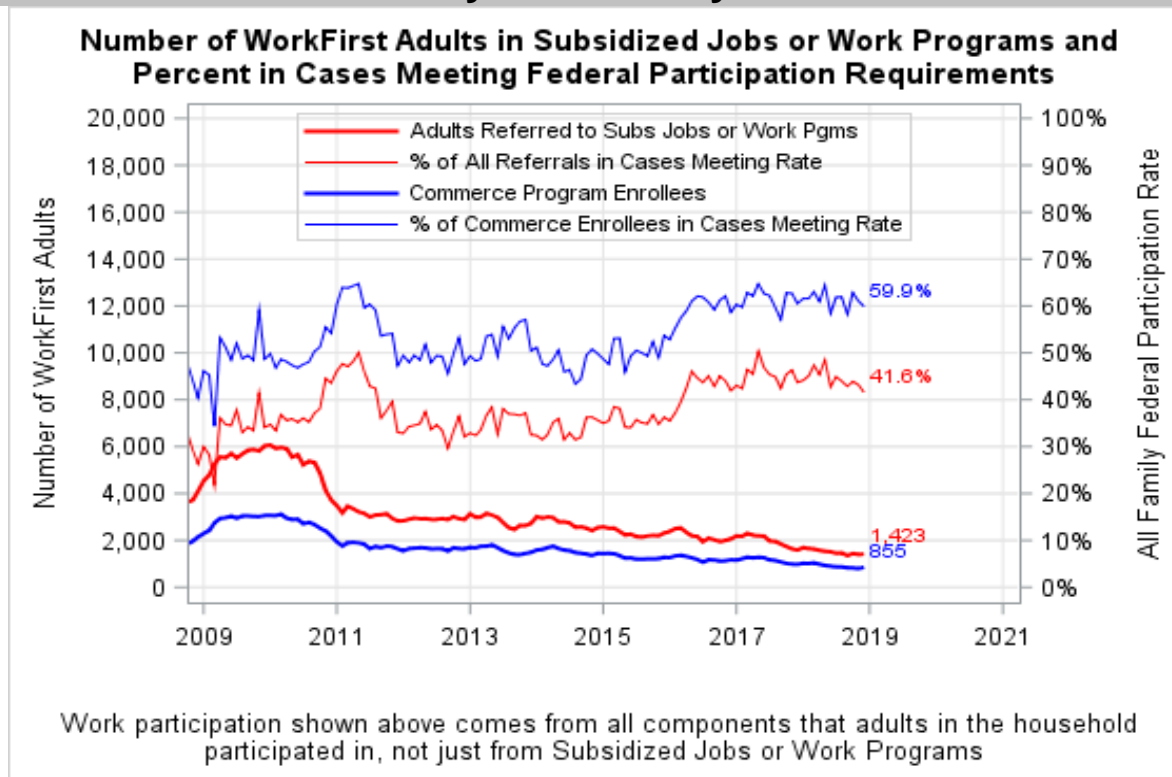
WorkFirst Adults

% Change	7%	-9%	-21%	-50%	2%	0%	-3%
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Participation rates vary, with high rates during months in the middle of academic quarters and lower rates when quarters begin and end. Federal participation in the most recent two months (November-December 2018) was 41% -- compared with 45% in November-December 2017. The average work participation rate for the most recent 12 months was 44% -- 45% for education provided by CTC colleges and 43% for other colleges. The state's extension of educational benefits to two years tends to reduce federal participation rates, which count education toward federal participation for only 12 months.

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 are subsidized jobs (paid work preparation activities) provided by Department of Commerce contractors. Commerce contractors also provided Community Works -- an unpaid work activity. Several other paid and unpaid work activities have been offered by Commerce contractors in the past. These were consolidated into two components in July 2016. 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 36 show adults enrolled in approved work assignments. The service end dates used to construct this measure are recorded by DSHS case managers and may differ from the end dates reported by Commerce contractors.

Trends

Active enrollment in Commerce components rose from around 3% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to 6% in FY 2010 and dropped back to 5% in FY 2011 when Community Works ended. Enrollment returned to 6.2% in January 2015 and was 5.7% in December 2018. The count of adults working in Commerce program worksites in December 2018 was 13% lower than in December 2017. Paid Commerce work enrollments in December 2018 were 9% lower than in December 2017. These counts differ from Commerce contract referral volumes shown on pages 29-30. Counts on these pages (35-36) include only adults who have begun to work at worksites. Federal work participation over the past 12 months was 61% among workers enrolled in approved work sites -- 75% for paid work programs (Community Jobs) and 14% for the unpaid work programs. The difference probably lies in work schedules for paid vs. unpaid programs.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Month	Adults Actively Enrolled in Commerce Programs			Commerce Program Enrollees			
	Paid Work (CJ & JC)	(JC) Job Connection	Unpaid (XS WC, WE)	Adults w/ Starts (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults	Percent Meeting AF WPR	Voluntary Community Service (VS)
Jun-16	797	111	400	1,182	6.4%	62.1%	33
Jul-16	743	15	343	1,072	5.9%	61.9%	17
Aug-16	814	1	378	1,177	6.5%	60.8%	21
Sep-16	802	0	371	1,163	6.5%	59.2%	46
Oct-16	796	0	337	1,118	6.2%	61.2%	41
Nov-16	789	0	357	1,128	6.3%	62.2%	44
Dec-16	823	0	371	1,174	6.6%	58.7%	46
Jan-17	834	0	342	1,161	6.5%	60.3%	52
Feb-17	870	0	357	1,214	6.8%	59.7%	53
Mar-17	917	0	385	1,285	7.4%	62.9%	61
Apr-17	938	0	337	1,252	7.5%	62.1%	57
May-17	937	0	366	1,280	7.7%	64.7%	47
Jun-17	925	0	362	1,262	7.7%	62.6%	46
Jul-17	848	0	329	1,166	7.3%	62.2%	18
Aug-17	814	0	336	1,146	7.2%	59.7%	19
Sep-17	773	0	320	1,079	6.8%	57.1%	24
Oct-17	764	0	284	1,020	6.5%	62.8%	22
Nov-17	737	0	259	989	6.4%	62.7%	25
Dec-17	737	0	253	978	6.3%	60.5%	33
Jan-18	781	0	255	1,022	6.5%	61.6%	28
Feb-18	780	0	239	1,012	6.4%	61.6%	16
Mar-18	792	0	263	1,044	6.7%	63.0%	17
Apr-18	735	0	258	981	6.4%	60.9%	18
May-18	714	0	239	934	6.1%	64.4%	19
Jun-18	705	0	199	897	5.9%	58.4%	23
Jul-18	691	0	184	869	5.7%	61.9%	13
Aug-18	680	0	201	869	5.7%	61.9%	13
Sep-18	655	0	182	828	5.4%	58.2%	17
Oct-18	659	0	178	826	5.5%	62.8%	24
Nov-18	635	0	181	800	5.3%	61.1%	20
Dec-18	669	0	195	855	5.7%	59.9%	27

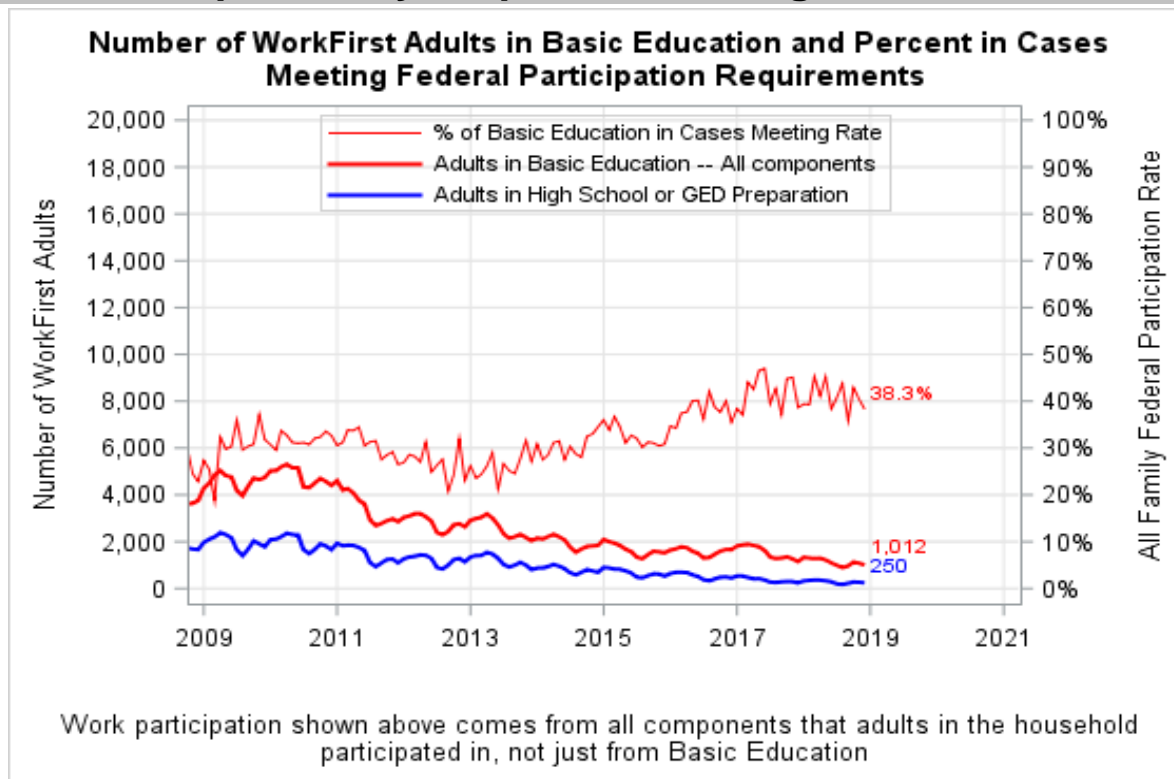
December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments)

					WorkFirst Adults	
% Change	-9%	0%	-23%	-13%	-3%	-18%

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

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

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



Components Shown

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

Trends

Enrollment in basic education has varied over time, starting at 11% of WorkFirst adults in FYs 2008 through 2010. Enrollment averaged 7% in FYs 2012-2014 but rose to 9% in FY 2017. It dropped to 8% in FY 2018 and was 6.7% in December 2018. Enrollment in the HS or equivalency subset of basic education activities dropped from 4% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to 3% in FYs 2012-2017 and 2% in FY 2018. Two percent were enrolled in the HS or equivalency codes in December 2018. There were 12% fewer WorkFirst adults enrolled in basic education in December 2018 than in December 2017. Basic education increased over the past year at Commerce contractors and declining at CTC colleges and LEP providers. There were 5% more adults in HS equivalency program codes in December 2018 than in December 2017.

The percent of basic education enrollees meeting federal participation requirements has ranged from 21% to 47% since 2011, averaging 41% during the most recent 12 months. Federal work participation rates for basic education as a whole were 42% in November-December 2017 and 39% in November-December 2018. The federal work participation rate among the HS or equivalency subset of enrollees was 38% in November-December 2017 and 36% in November-December 2018.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Data Table

Month	Adults in Basic Education Provided by: CTC College Contract	LEP Contract	Commerce Contract	Total in (HS, GE, BE JT or ES)	Percent of Adults in Basic Ed	Total in High School or Equiv Prep (GE, HS)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
Jun-16	353	738	98	1,504	8.1%	519	2.8%
Jul-16	286	691	109	1,301	7.2%	369	2.0%
Aug-16	254	730	136	1,322	7.3%	330	1.8%
Sep-16	307	782	142	1,470	8.2%	413	2.3%
Oct-16	377	829	145	1,595	8.9%	487	2.7%
Nov-16	363	866	162	1,672	9.4%	493	2.8%
Dec-16	300	890	187	1,656	9.3%	448	2.5%
Jan-17	384	926	187	1,822	10.2%	540	3.0%
Feb-17	388	976	192	1,861	10.5%	534	3.0%
Mar-17	411	958	227	1,897	10.9%	474	2.7%
Apr-17	427	906	240	1,835	10.9%	413	2.5%
May-17	436	855	254	1,790	10.8%	425	2.6%
Jun-17	349	788	239	1,622	9.9%	368	2.2%
Jul-17	265	686	213	1,346	8.4%	274	1.7%
Aug-17	251	640	196	1,281	8.0%	258	1.6%
Sep-17	274	633	184	1,304	8.2%	288	1.8%
Oct-17	311	655	199	1,355	8.6%	304	1.9%
Nov-17	299	596	192	1,267	8.2%	295	1.9%
Dec-17	237	539	210	1,152	7.4%	238	1.5%
Jan-18	299	574	235	1,335	8.4%	325	2.1%
Feb-18	316	551	200	1,298	8.3%	355	2.3%
Mar-18	295	532	216	1,283	8.2%	361	2.3%
Apr-18	326	513	218	1,296	8.4%	357	2.3%
May-18	304	481	223	1,220	7.9%	330	2.1%
Jun-18	254	437	208	1,099	7.3%	286	1.9%
Jul-18	223	421	217	994	6.6%	198	1.3%
Aug-18	196	385	210	898	5.8%	173	1.1%
Sep-18	223	379	196	961	6.3%	227	1.5%
Oct-18	291	424	235	1,129	7.5%	281	1.9%
Nov-18	273	383	247	1,081	7.2%	272	1.8%
Dec-18	228	365	235	1,012	6.7%	250	1.7%

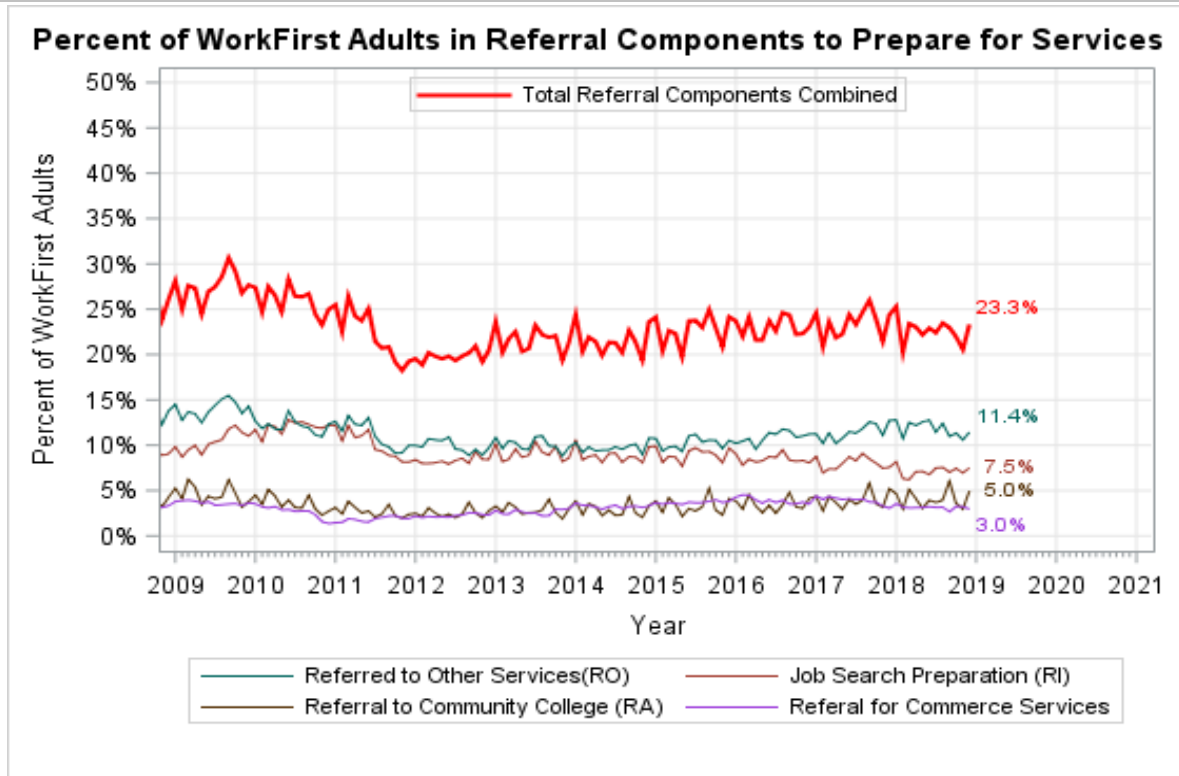
December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

						WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-4%	-32%	12%	-12%	5%	-3%

The HS or equivalency group is a subset of the larger basic education group. The job skills enhancement training (JT) component has been split between vocational or postsecondary education and basic education based on contract type. SBCTC has cleaned up use of the HS and GE components, which tends to increase the use of the other basic education components. See Driver Measures 12 and 13 (pages 62-63) for information on changes in the number and percent of TANF adults needing and receiving basic education services.

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 referrals that prepare for services to be provided or determine what to do next. ESD and community colleges use RI and RA referrals to prepare job search or college. RO is referral component used by DSHS case managers to assess or remove barriers. The Total Referral line counts adults in any of these categories and is unduplicated. Referral components are counted during the months including and between the start date and end date of the referral component. The Commerce Services line shows adults referred to Commerce contractors from the component start date prior to the contractor actual start date.

Trends

The number of WorkFirst adults in referral status in December 2018 was 7% lower than in December 2017. Referrals to Commerce services (adults sent to but not yet started in their activities) decreased by 7% between December 2017 and December 2018. Referral to ESD job search decreased by 4% over the same period. Referrals to prepare for a community college program of study decreased by 8% from December 2017.

The number of adults in referral status dropped after June 2011 with the temporary suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. Increases occurred when adults were reengaged. Referrals also dropped with the extension of infant exemptions to households with 1-year olds contained in ESSB 5898, implemented in October 2017. Referrals to other services include referrals for pregnancy to employment assessments for infant exemption users. Commerce counts have been reviewed and now include rejected or no-show referrals. Rejected referrals take time and have been included in ESD, community college, and total counts. Commerce counts are now more comparable to the counts for other programs.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5f: Use of Referral Components

Data Table

Month	Job Search Prep (RI)	Referral to CTC (RA)	Referral to Commerce Services	Referral to Tribal Svcs (RT)	Referral to Other Services (RO)	Total Referred (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Jun-16	1,622	627	742	3	2,115	4,401	23.7%
Jul-16	1,567	458	669	3	2,036	4,099	22.6%
Aug-16	1,727	625	720	3	2,144	4,482	24.6%
Sep-16	1,502	863	635	1	2,093	4,382	24.4%
Oct-16	1,482	578	638	2	1,961	4,002	22.2%
Nov-16	1,482	540	665	1	1,964	3,975	22.3%
Dec-16	1,441	740	628	1	2,002	4,110	23.0%
Jan-17	1,562	779	786	3	2,010	4,388	24.6%
Feb-17	1,236	494	716	2	1,815	3,700	20.8%
Mar-17	1,287	751	759	3	1,973	4,117	23.6%
Apr-17	1,234	619	700	2	1,713	3,670	21.9%
May-17	1,321	478	666	2	1,782	3,681	22.3%
Jun-17	1,433	663	677	1	1,888	4,007	24.4%
Jul-17	1,327	562	639	2	1,815	3,732	23.3%
Aug-17	1,456	635	656	0	1,896	3,951	24.7%
Sep-17	1,343	918	591	0	1,989	4,112	26.0%
Oct-17	1,257	559	584	1	1,938	3,752	23.9%
Nov-17	1,161	492	510	1	1,727	3,334	21.5%
Dec-17	1,172	808	474	0	1,974	3,781	24.4%
Jan-18	1,294	736	561	1	2,023	3,997	25.3%
Feb-18	991	469	499	1	1,688	3,178	20.2%
Mar-18	967	797	482	0	1,949	3,645	23.4%
Apr-18	1,087	630	480	3	1,870	3,539	23.1%
May-18	1,091	467	482	2	1,932	3,405	22.2%
Jun-18	1,025	596	487	0	1,936	3,476	22.9%
Jul-18	1,135	561	476	0	1,737	3,398	22.4%
Aug-18	1,163	608	487	1	1,906	3,608	23.5%
Sep-18	1,068	920	406	0	1,671	3,499	23.0%
Oct-18	1,129	545	494	0	1,718	3,326	22.0%
Nov-18	1,039	442	484	1	1,584	3,075	20.6%
Dec-18	1,127	744	443	1	1,716	3,499	23.3%

December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

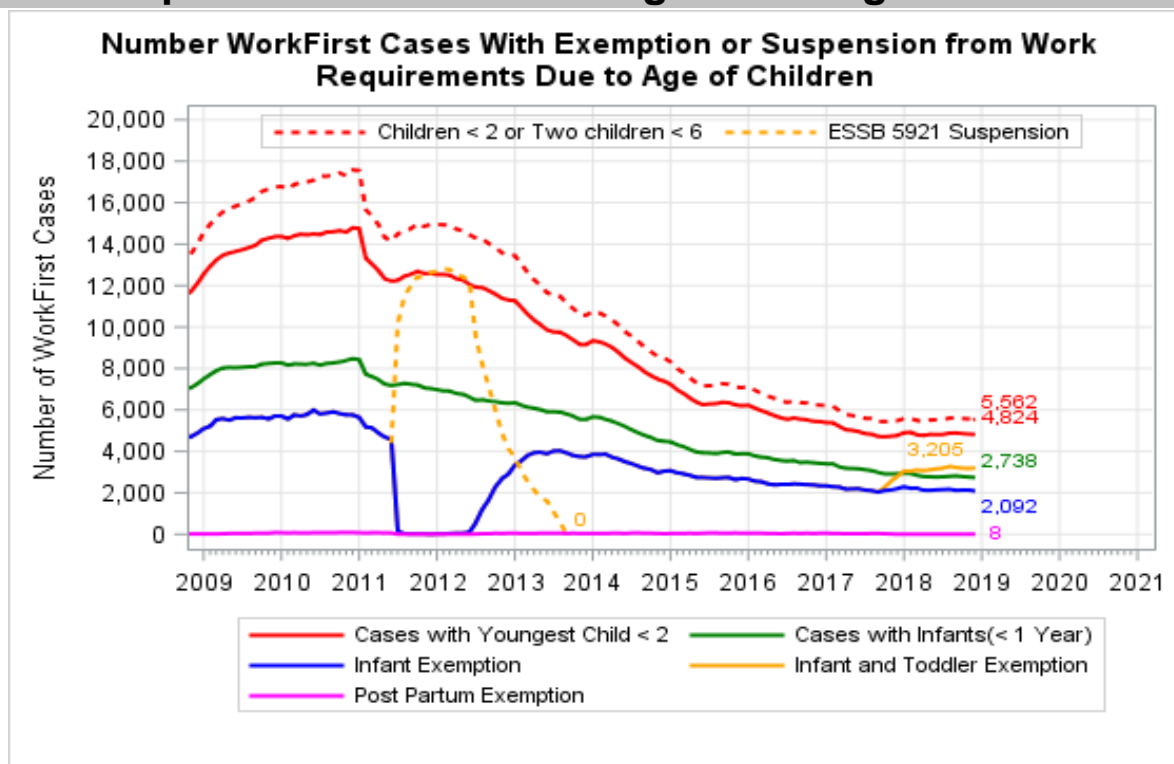
WorkFirst
Adults

% Change	-4%	-8%	-7%	N.A.	-13%	-7%	-3%
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WorkFirst adults are not typically able to meet federal work participation rates during months in which they are in a referral component. Time in this status includes the time needed to make and return rejected referrals. The percentage of adults in referral status and the length of time spent in referral components between active assignments can reduce Washington's ability to meet federal work participation requirements. The RB component, for referral back from ESD job search, has been dropped from this measure at the suggestion of stakeholders. It can be found on page 32 with other measures related to job search, so it does not need to be repeated here.

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

Count 5g: Use of Infant Exemption and Work Suspension Components based on the Age of Youngest Child



Components Shown

Some WorkFirst adults with young children can seek exemptions from work participation requirements. Beginning in July 2007, adults with children under the age of 1 could 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). In FY 2012, parents with children under 2 or with two children under the age of 6 could seek a suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. Those suspensions were available during FY 2012 and were phased out in FY 2013. Under ESSB 5898, infant exemptions were extended to parents with a child under the age of 2 for a lifetime limit of 24 months. Months of infant exemption already used count against this 24-month limit.

The solid red line shows households potentially eligible for exemptions under ESSB 5898. The green line shows cases with infants. The blue and magenta lines show cases with infants using the infant exemption (IE) and post-partum exemption (PD). The IE code will continue to track exemption households whose youngest child is less than 12 months old. A new toddler exemption code (TE) has been added for exemption households whose youngest child is 1 year old but less than 2 years old. The solid yellow line shows the total users of IE and TE combined (and unduplicated). Computer upgrades are not complete, and TE is currently being used for both toddlers and for infants when the exemption exceeds 12 months. The percent of households with infants and with toddlers using expanded IE or TE has been estimated based on age of youngest child. Of 1,465 households using the expanded infant exemption or toddler exemption in December 2018, 1,188 were using it for one-year olds and 277 were using it to spend additional time with infants beyond the 12 months allowed under previous policy. The number of households using infant/toddler exemptions has increased by 1,167 (57%) since September 2017.

Toddler exemption counts are no longer growing, now that the policy has been in effect for one year. Counts shown here are different from those on pages 15-16, which count adults instead of cases.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5g: Use of Infant Exemption and Work Suspension Components based on the Age of Youngest Child

Data Table

Month	Cases with Youngest Child < 2 Years Old	Cases With Child < 1 Year Old	Cases Using		Total Cases IE or TE (No Dups)	Percent of Cases	
			Infant Exemption	Toddler Exemption		wi Infants Using IE	wi Toddlers Using TE
Oct-16	5,528	3,486	2,399	0	2,399	68.8%	0.0%
Nov-16	5,449	3,446	2,388	0	2,388	69.3%	0.0%
Dec-16	5,446	3,431	2,336	0	2,336	68.1%	0.0%
Jan-17	5,386	3,398	2,335	0	2,337	68.7%	0.0%
Feb-17	5,386	3,408	2,298	0	2,298	67.4%	0.0%
Mar-17	5,226	3,261	2,287	0	2,288	70.1%	0.0%
Apr-17	5,051	3,185	2,183	0	2,184	68.5%	0.0%
May-17	5,014	3,175	2,191	0	2,192	69.0%	0.0%
Jun-17	4,961	3,165	2,200	0	2,201	69.5%	0.0%
Jul-17	4,862	3,116	2,138	0	2,139	68.6%	0.0%
Aug-17	4,840	3,075	2,113	0	2,113	68.7%	0.0%
Sep-17	4,717	2,983	2,037	0	2,038	68.3%	0.0%
Oct-17	4,707	2,915	2,113	207	2,262	72.5%	11.6%
Nov-17	4,730	2,916	2,141	487	2,563	73.4%	26.8%
Dec-17	4,766	2,928	2,203	681	2,796	75.2%	37.1%
Jan-18	4,903	2,947	2,293	853	3,051	77.8%	43.6%
Feb-18	4,931	2,929	2,212	914	3,038	75.5%	45.7%
Mar-18	4,804	2,856	2,236	984	3,110	78.3%	50.5%
Apr-18	4,770	2,788	2,133	1,032	3,070	76.5%	52.1%
May-18	4,819	2,779	2,125	1,064	3,107	76.5%	52.2%
Jun-18	4,817	2,758	2,148	1,118	3,167	77.9%	54.3%
Jul-18	4,816	2,772	2,156	1,135	3,187	77.8%	55.5%
Aug-18	4,880	2,793	2,174	1,196	3,274	77.8%	57.3%
Sep-18	4,889	2,821	2,124	1,180	3,226	75.3%	57.1%
Oct-18	4,863	2,786	2,134	1,157	3,203	76.6%	55.7%
Nov-18	4,838	2,764	2,131	1,150	3,178	77.1%	55.4%
Dec-18	4,824	2,738	2,092	1,188	3,205	76.4%	57.0%

December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

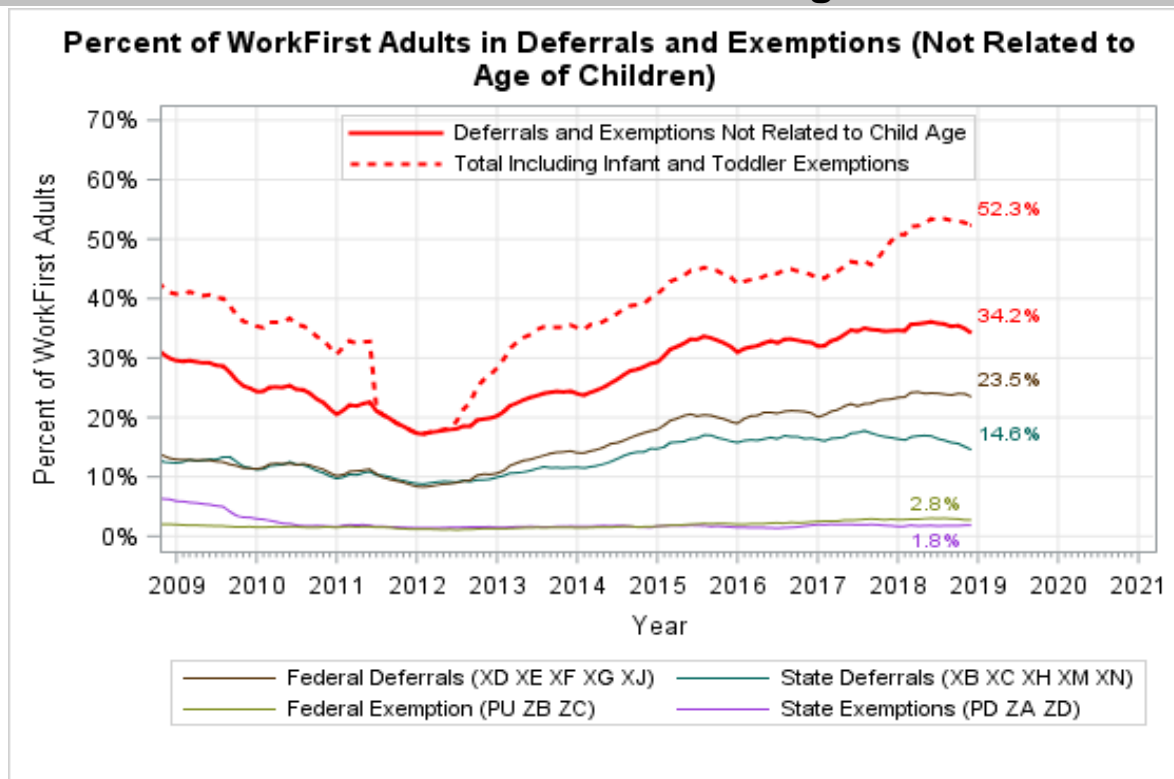
% Change	1%	-6%	-5%	74%	15%
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Parents whose youngest child is under two years old are potentially eligible for the infant exemption or toddler exemption under ESSB 5898 to a lifetime limit of 24 months.

One parent households with children less than 12 months old are exempt from federal work participation requirements for up to 12 months. Most single parents using IE (for infants) qualify for this federal exemption. Two-parent households with infants do not qualify for exemption from federal work participation requirements. Beginning in February 2016, two-parent households using infant exemption have been removed from work participation rates unless they are meeting participation requirements. They are funded using state funds only. Households exercising a toddler exemption do not qualify for exemption from federal work participation requirements.

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 34.2% exempted or deferred for these reasons in December 2018 are in addition to the adults using infant exemptions.

Activities labeled Federal Deferrals (e.g., Mental Health or Substance Abuse/Alcohol treatment) may be counted toward federal participation and count against federal Job Search time-limits. Activities labeled State Deferrals (e.g., Temporary Physical Incapacity/Medical Treatment or Resolution of Homelessness) do not count toward federal participation. Deferrals are meant to be short-term in length and paired with other 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. 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 4% lower in December 2018 than in December 2017. The percent of adults with deferrals or exemptions declined between 2009 and early 2012. The percent of adults with deferrals and exemptions peaked at 36% in March-August 2018 and has declined only slightly from that level. This appears to be related to increased need for mental health and substance abuse treatment services (see pages 72-73). Use of non-age related exemptions did not change after October 2017 when infant exemptions were expanded to include toddler exemptions under ESSB 5898. Use of non-age related deferrals and exemptions had dropped during the ESSB 5921 suspensions. In December 2018 the count of adults with age-related and non-age related exemptions combined was 52% of all WorkFirst adults.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Data Table

Month	Adult Count in Largest Categories					Total in Chart (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
	Mental Hlth (XG)	Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)	Temporary Med (XM)	Alcohol Subst (XE)	Chronic Disab (ZD)		
Jul-16	2,562	1,644	1,190	938	165	5,906	32.5%
Aug-16	2,610	1,645	1,251	966	174	6,033	33.1%
Sep-16	2,613	1,639	1,244	946	177	5,964	33.2%
Oct-16	2,611	1,637	1,272	970	190	5,936	33.0%
Nov-16	2,542	1,621	1,224	946	222	5,828	32.7%
Dec-16	2,497	1,627	1,235	943	234	5,822	32.6%
Jan-17	2,451	1,599	1,200	893	261	5,708	32.0%
Feb-17	2,481	1,589	1,188	895	258	5,696	32.1%
Mar-17	2,466	1,614	1,224	885	270	5,724	32.9%
Apr-17	2,381	1,587	1,220	891	257	5,574	33.2%
May-17	2,428	1,586	1,179	888	250	5,609	33.9%
Jun-17	2,459	1,586	1,212	885	253	5,697	34.7%
Jul-17	2,375	1,516	1,178	825	234	5,523	34.5%
Aug-17	2,367	1,522	1,178	849	234	5,607	35.0%
Sep-17	2,348	1,477	1,147	819	235	5,501	34.8%
Oct-17	2,377	1,491	1,120	830	237	5,440	34.7%
Nov-17	2,344	1,485	1,098	846	228	5,360	34.5%
Dec-17	2,354	1,459	1,111	845	223	5,362	34.6%
Jan-18	2,437	1,447	1,148	891	210	5,482	34.7%
Feb-18	2,423	1,441	1,126	895	216	5,432	34.6%
Mar-18	2,498	1,482	1,136	942	234	5,556	35.7%
Apr-18	2,467	1,454	1,127	957	215	5,484	35.7%
May-18	2,416	1,419	1,149	946	218	5,511	35.9%
Jun-18	2,338	1,377	1,133	903	221	5,472	36.1%
Jul-18	2,270	1,298	1,088	925	214	5,436	35.8%
Aug-18	2,242	1,270	1,095	926	219	5,489	35.7%
Sep-18	2,197	1,243	1,056	924	215	5,375	35.3%
Oct-18	2,219	1,243	1,057	963	214	5,373	35.5%
Nov-18	2,187	1,217	1,003	936	220	5,231	35.0%
Dec-18	2,154	1,193	963	900	219	5,131	34.2%

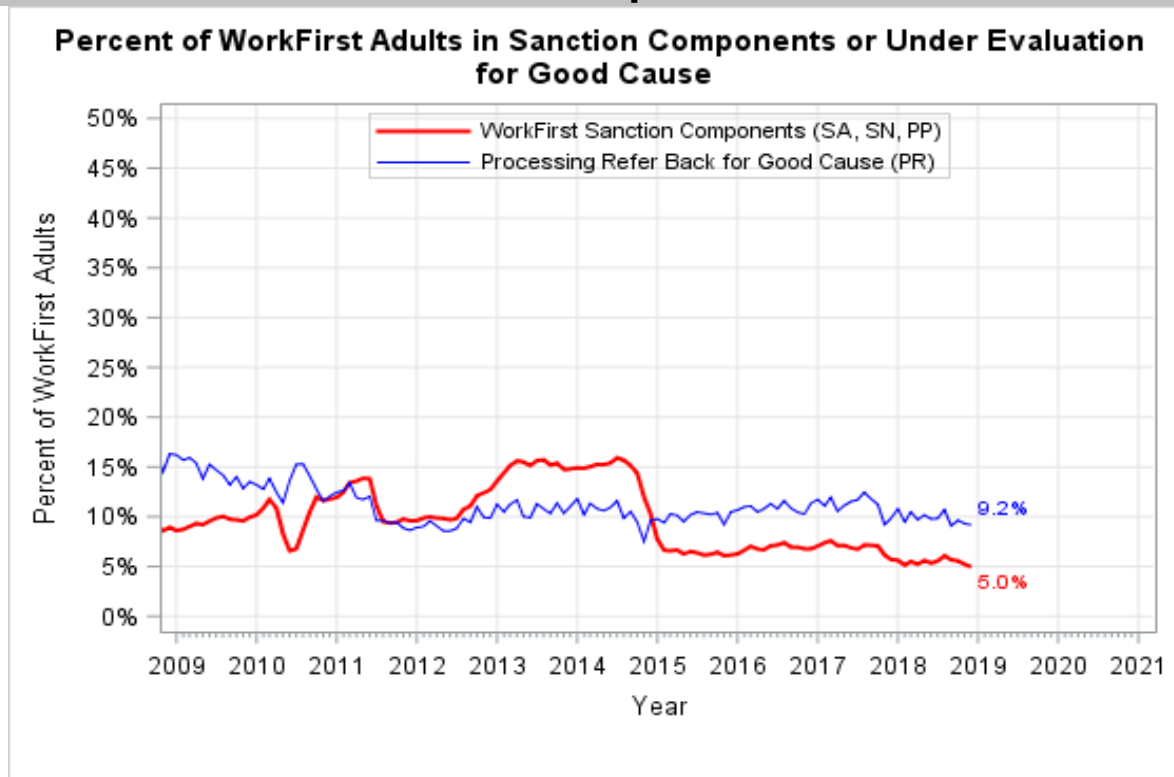
December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-8%	-18%	-13%	7%	-2%	-4%	-3%

Use of the Pursuing Other Benefits (XB), Temporary Medical (XM), and Chronic Disability (ZD) components decreased by 18%, 13%, and 2% between December 2017 and December 2018. Use of Mental Health Treatment (XM) decreased by 8% and use of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (XE) increased by 7% between December 2017 and December 2018. The unduplicated count of those deferred or exempted in December 2018 was 7,848 (52.3% of WorkFirst adults) if infant exemptions (IE) and toddler exemptions (TE) are included. Twenty-one percent of adults used infant or toddler exemptions; 18.0% of adults used an infant or toddler exemption and did not use any of the other exemption or deferral codes.

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

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



Components Shown

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

Trends

Five percent of WorkFirst adults were flagged with the sanction component during December 2018. Sanction rates vary by age of youngest child and vary based on work requirements. Sanction rates for parents with infants dropped from 8% in June 2011 to 6% between August 2011 and June 2012 when ESSB 5921 offered suspension of work requirements. They rose to 10% in September 2014. They were 6% in June 2017, dropped to 4% by January 2018 after the extension of infant exemptions to 24 months, and were just below 4% in December 2018. Sanction rates for parents whose youngest children were one year-olds dropped from 18% in June 2011 to 3% between August 2011 and June 2012 under suspensions. Sanction rates for this group rebounded to 15% in September 2014, dropped to 10% by September 2017, to 3% during most of 2018, and were just under 4% in December 2018. The sanction rate for parents with preschoolers age 2 through 5 was 17% in June 2011, 18% in September 2014, and was never below 13% in between. That rate was 7% in December 2018. Households whose youngest children were school-aged had a sanction rate of 14% in September 2014 and 5% in December 2018.

Another factor affecting sanction counts was the introduction of WorkFirst orientations in July 2014. Orientations explain work participation requirements prior to grant approval.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Data Table

WorkFirst Adults in e-JAS Sanction Components

Month	Sanction Components	Good Cause Eval (PR)	Percent in Sanction	Percent in Eval (PR)
Jul-16	1,300	1,961	7.2%	10.8%
Aug-16	1,349	2,115	7.4%	11.6%
Sep-16	1,246	1,952	6.9%	10.9%
Oct-16	1,250	1,882	6.9%	10.5%
Nov-16	1,205	1,829	6.8%	10.3%
Dec-16	1,206	2,025	6.8%	11.4%
Jan-17	1,262	2,096	7.1%	11.7%
Feb-17	1,313	1,970	7.4%	11.1%
Mar-17	1,324	2,082	7.6%	12.0%
Apr-17	1,191	1,771	7.1%	10.5%
May-17	1,180	1,840	7.1%	11.1%
Jun-17	1,129	1,895	6.9%	11.5%
Jul-17	1,078	1,872	6.7%	11.7%
Aug-17	1,150	1,994	7.2%	12.5%
Sep-17	1,130	1,864	7.1%	11.8%
Oct-17	1,111	1,765	7.1%	11.3%
Nov-17	955	1,431	6.1%	9.2%
Dec-17	884	1,529	5.7%	9.9%
Jan-18	891	1,706	5.6%	10.8%
Feb-18	808	1,491	5.1%	9.5%
Mar-18	858	1,631	5.5%	10.5%
Apr-18	802	1,488	5.2%	9.7%
May-18	862	1,563	5.6%	10.2%
Jun-18	809	1,481	5.3%	9.8%
Jul-18	843	1,492	5.6%	9.8%
Aug-18	936	1,647	6.1%	10.7%
Sep-18	863	1,382	5.7%	9.1%
Oct-18	844	1,462	5.6%	9.6%
Nov-18	781	1,392	5.2%	9.3%
Dec-18	746	1,378	5.0%	9.2%

December 2018 compared to December 2017 (without adjustments for late reporting)

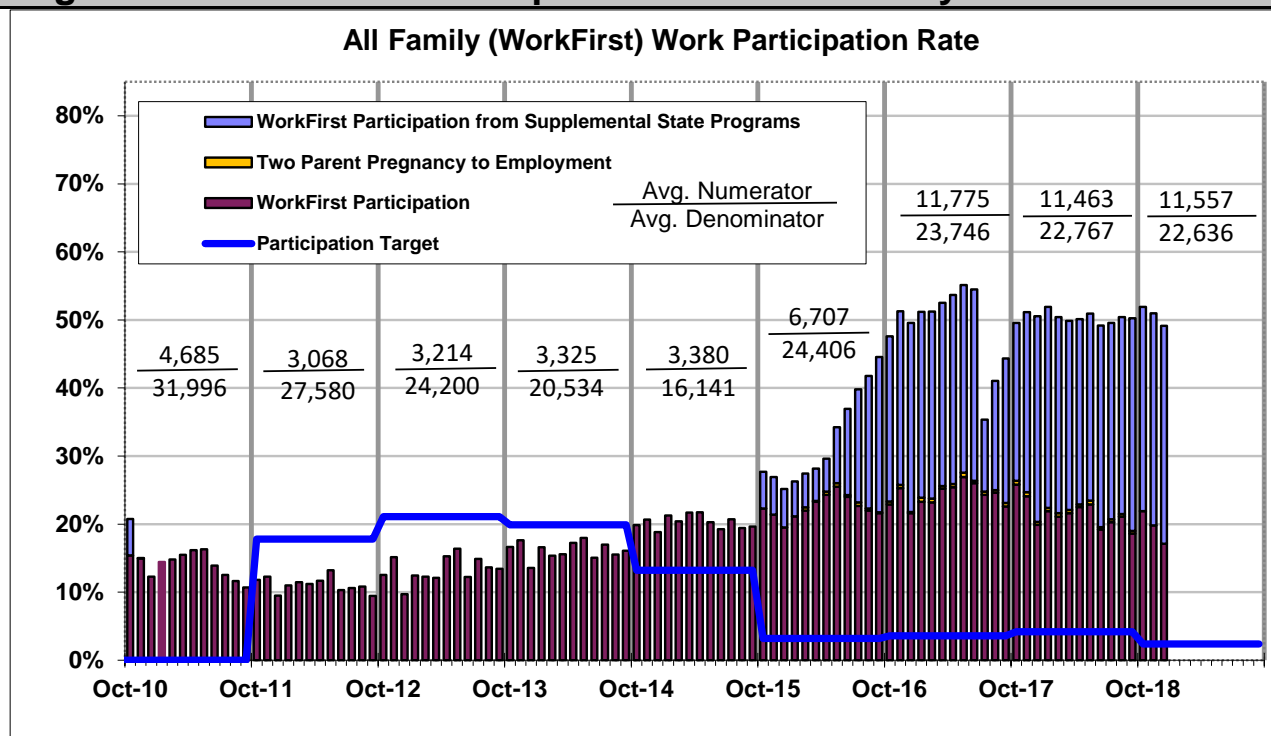
WorkFirst
Adults
-3%

% Change -16% -10%

Sanction activity dropped in 2010 and again at the end of 2014 because of revisions to sanction policy. Under the 2010 policy, adults remained in sanction status for 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. The shorter length of sanction periods reduces the percent of the caseload with sanctions.

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

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family



Goal

Meet federal work participation requirements (WPR) in qualifying activities.

Targets

DSHS predicted that Federal (ACF) targets would be 13.2% for FY 2015, 3.2% for FY 2016, and 3.6% for FY 2017. ACF published final targets of 4.7% for FY 2016, and 3.3% for FY 2017. Forty-nine states met All Family WPR targets during FY 2017, the most recent year for which ACF has released results. Washington's All Family performance of 48.9% exceeded its federal target for FY 2017. Washington predicts that the All Family target will be 4.2% in FY 2018 and 2.4% in FY 2019.

Analysis

The All Family WPR rate for FY 2015 was 20.3%. All Family results were 22.5% during FY 2016. Addition of two Supplemental State Programs increased FY 2016 results to 32.4%. All Family results for FY 2017 were 24.3%, increased to 48.9% with SSPs. All Family results for FY 2018 were 21.6%, increased to 50.3% by SSPs. Preliminary results for the first three months of FY 2019 are 19.6%, increased to 51.1% by SSPs. An SSP is a state-funded program to benefit low income families with children. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Sixteen states operated SSPs during FY 2017. In 6 states: California, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Vermont, SSPs made the difference between passing and failing All Family WPR requirements. Washington began tracking and reporting work participation in the State Food Assistance program as an SSP in October 2015. Washington began a second SSP, the Family Support Program, in May 2016. FSP enrollments were terminated at the end of June 2017 due to budget delays. However, the program was reauthorized and FSP enrollments have recovered. Data beyond December 2018 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through August 2018 and 6-week definition beginning in September 2018. Results for September through December 2018 should increase before they become final. Average numerators and denominators are shown as fractions, by fiscal year.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

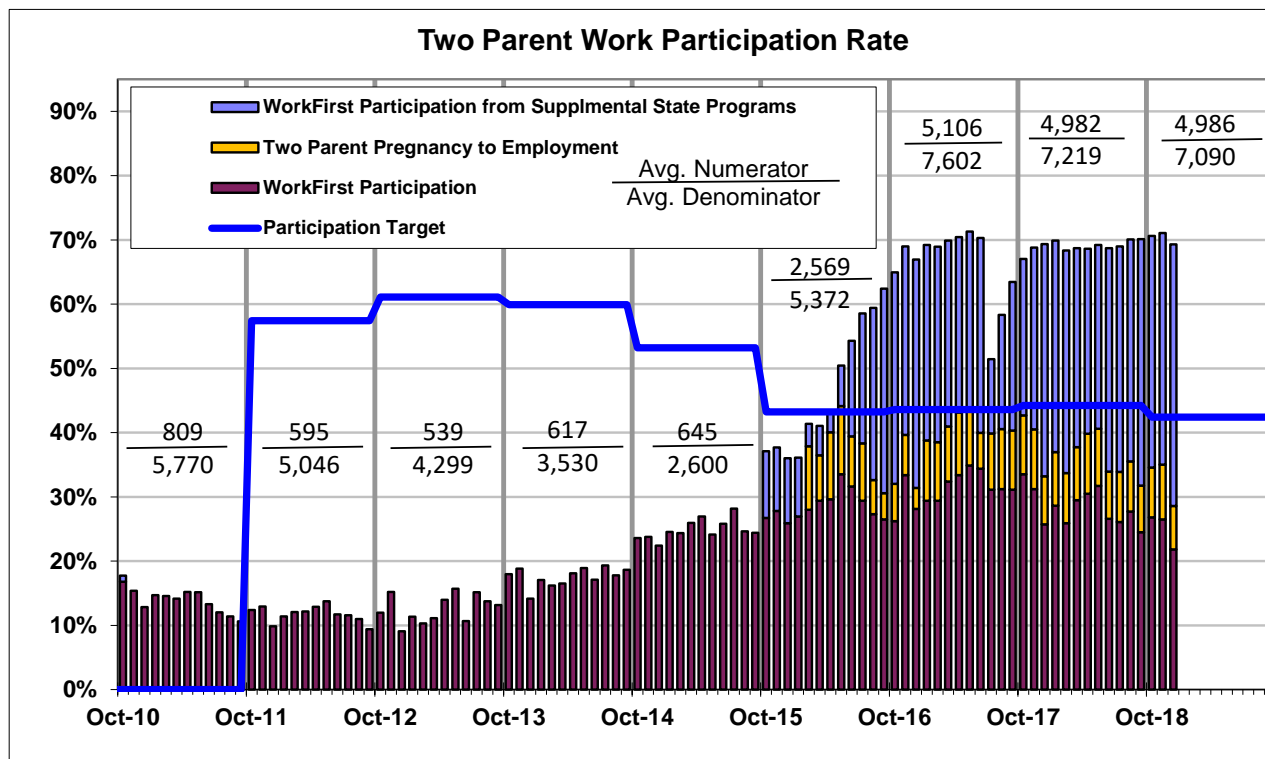
All Family (WorkFirst) Work Participation Rates								
Month	All Family WPR Denominator	All Family Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	WorkFirst Only	Combined Total	All Family Target
Oct-16	25,988	17,035	3,304	9,067	12,371	22.9%	47.6%	3.6%
Nov-16	25,089	15,240	3,261	9,599	12,860	25.3%	51.3%	3.6%
Dec-16	25,535	15,230	2,777	9,876	12,653	21.6%	49.6%	3.6%
Jan-17	25,776	15,183	2,975	10,221	13,196	23.3%	51.2%	3.6%
Feb-17	25,681	15,119	2,951	10,204	13,155	23.2%	51.2%	3.6%
Mar-17	25,417	14,813	3,107	10,240	13,347	25.2%	52.5%	3.6%
Apr-17	25,247	14,333	3,043	10,510	13,553	25.4%	53.7%	3.6%
May-17	25,067	14,116	3,186	10,639	13,825	26.9%	55.2%	3.6%
Jun-17	24,933	13,980	3,043	10,543	13,586	26.0%	54.5%	3.6%
Jul-17	17,230	13,737	2,791	3,298	6,089	24.3%	35.3%	3.6%
Aug-17	18,849	13,703	2,824	4,914	7,738	24.6%	41.1%	3.6%
Sep-17	20,135	13,613	2,591	6,334	8,925	22.6%	44.3%	3.6%
Oct-17	21,384	13,457	2,943	7,652	10,595	25.8%	49.5%	4.2%
Nov-17	22,250	13,315	2,696	8,688	11,384	24.1%	51.2%	4.2%
Dec-17	23,336	13,352	2,231	9,565	11,796	19.9%	50.5%	4.2%
Jan-18	24,129	13,551	2,500	10,033	12,533	21.9%	51.9%	4.2%
Feb-18	23,582	13,494	2,413	9,477	11,890	21.1%	50.4%	4.2%
Mar-18	23,065	13,401	2,461	9,038	11,499	21.6%	49.9%	4.2%
Apr-18	22,698	13,197	2,520	8,861	11,381	22.5%	50.1%	4.2%
May-18	22,606	13,160	2,573	8,946	11,519	22.9%	51.0%	4.2%
Jun-18	22,448	13,104	2,131	8,911	11,042	19.2%	49.2%	4.2%
Jul-18	22,335	13,142	2,264	8,811	11,075	20.3%	49.6%	4.2%
Aug-18	22,617	13,288	2,372	9,033	11,405	21.1%	50.4%	4.2%
Sep-18	22,753	13,211	2,083	9,351	11,434	18.6%	50.3%	4.2%
Oct-18	22,796	13,134	2,435	9,491	11,926	21.9%	52.3%	2.4%
Nov-18	22,573	12,925	2,173	9,425	11,598	19.8%	51.4%	2.4%
Dec-18	22,540	13,074	1,886	9,262	11,148	17.1%	49.5%	2.4%

Definition of Measure

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

Source: DSHS Work participation reports through January 2019, including TARDIS reports.

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent



Goal

Meet federal work participation requirements (WPR) in qualifying activities.

Target

Washington predicted that Federal (ACF) targets would be 53.2% for FY 2015, 43.2% for FY 2016, and 43.6% for FY 2017. ACF published final targets of 44.7% for FY 2016, and 43.3% for FY 2017. Only 19 states (out of 27) met 2-parent targets during FY 2017, the most recent year for which ACF has released results. The remaining states had no TANF families subject to 2-parent work requirements. Washington's 2-parent performance of 66.2% exceeded its federal target for FY 2017. Washington predicts that its 2-parent target will be 44.2% in FY 2018 and 42.4% in FY 2019.

Analysis

The 2-parent WPR rate for FY 2015 was 24.9%. Two-parent participation was 33.9% during FY 2016. Addition of two Supplemental State Programs increased FY 2016 results to 46.4%. Two-parent results for FY 2017 were 39.1%, increased to 66.2% by SSPs. Two-parent results for FY 2018 were 36.7%, increased to 69.0% by SSPs. Preliminary 2-parent results for FY 2019 are 32.7%, increased to 70.3% by SSPs. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Washington was one of the 4 states that used SSPs to meet 2-parent WPR requirements in FY 2017. Washington began tracking and reporting work participation in the State Food Assistance program as an SSP in October 2015. Washington began a second SSP, the Family Support Program, in May 2016. FSP enrollments were terminated in June 2017 due to budget delays. However, the program was reauthorized and enrollments have recovered. Washington has also begun to fund 2-parent households that include infants using state funds unless they are meeting work requirements. This increases the WPR rate by removing the households from the denominator of the measure. This impact is shown in yellow segments of the participation bars labeled 2-Parent Pregnancy to Employment. Data beyond December 2018 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through August 2018 and 6-week definition beginning in September 2018. Results for September through December 2018 should increase before they become final. Average numerators and denominators are shown as fractions, by fiscal year.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

Two Parent Work Participation Rates

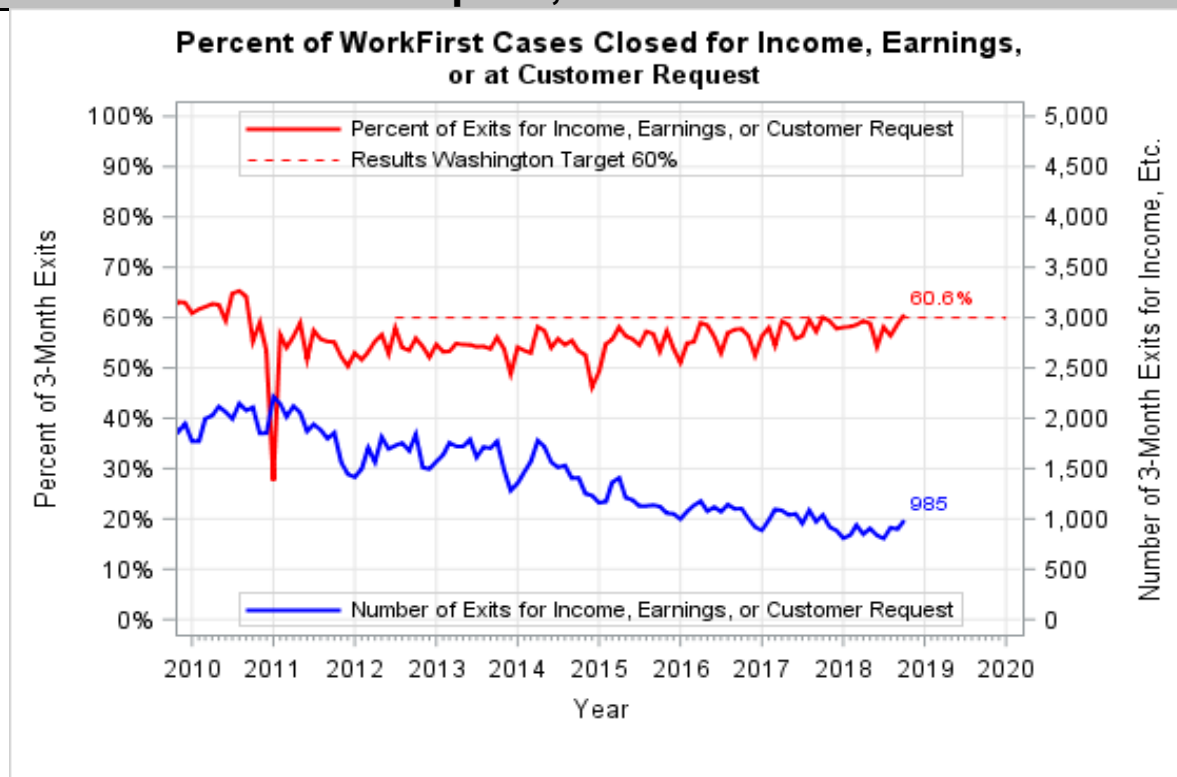
Month	Two Parent WPR Denominator	Two Parent Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	Two Parent Only	Combined Total	Two Parent Target
Oct-16	8,188	2,621	672	4,646	5,318	32.0%	64.9%	43.6%
Nov-16	8,125	2,113	682	4,924	5,606	39.7%	69.0%	43.6%
Dec-16	8,493	2,162	585	5,101	5,686	31.4%	66.9%	43.6%
Jan-17	8,493	2,193	619	5,258	5,877	38.8%	69.2%	43.6%
Feb-17	8,459	2,173	607	5,226	5,833	38.5%	69.0%	43.6%
Mar-17	8,433	2,125	628	5,267	5,895	40.9%	69.9%	43.6%
Apr-17	8,539	2,063	659	5,354	6,013	43.1%	70.4%	43.6%
May-17	8,483	1,983	653	5,394	6,047	43.8%	71.3%	43.6%
Jun-17	8,402	1,922	610	5,297	5,907	39.9%	70.3%	43.6%
Jul-17	4,524	1,857	550	1,776	2,326	39.9%	51.4%	43.6%
Aug-17	5,217	1,835	551	2,492	3,043	40.5%	58.3%	43.6%
Sep-17	5,873	1,809	535	3,191	3,726	40.3%	63.4%	43.6%
Oct-17	6,515	1,776	577	3,791	4,368	42.7%	67.0%	44.2%
Nov-17	6,994	1,759	532	4,281	4,813	40.5%	68.8%	44.2%
Dec-17	7,493	1,745	433	4,763	5,196	33.2%	69.3%	44.2%
Jan-18	7,863	1,789	498	4,998	5,496	37.0%	69.9%	44.2%
Feb-18	7,630	1,777	447	4,767	5,214	33.7%	68.3%	44.2%
Mar-18	7,336	1,722	487	4,552	5,039	37.8%	68.7%	44.2%
Apr-18	7,236	1,700	499	4,466	4,965	39.8%	68.6%	44.2%
May-18	7,206	1,657	504	4,482	4,986	40.6%	69.2%	44.2%
Jun-18	7,118	1,597	406	4,486	4,892	33.9%	68.7%	44.2%
Jul-18	7,042	1,580	400	4,457	4,857	33.9%	69.0%	44.2%
Aug-18	7,094	1,577	420	4,550	4,970	35.5%	70.1%	44.2%
Sep-18	7,106	1,567	368	4,614	4,982	31.8%	70.1%	44.2%
Oct-18	7,155	1,556	401	4,650	5,051	34.6%	70.6%	42.4%
Nov-18	7,062	1,519	389	4,629	5,018	35.0%	71.1%	42.4%
Dec-18	7,053	1,570	329	4,560	4,889	28.6%	69.3%	42.4%

Definition of Measure

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

Source: DSHS Work participation reports through January 2019, including TARDIS reports.

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



Goal

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

Target

The target in the DSHS-ESA Strategic Plan for this measure is 60% by July 2019.

Experience to Date

The percent of exits for income, earnings, or customer request among exits lasting three months or more dropped to 27.6% in January 2011 due to the large number of exits produced by changes to TANF time limits. Results recovered, but stabilized at lower levels after February 2011. Average results for August through October 2018 were 58.6%. Exits due to non-compliance sanctions and TANF time limits remained high in 2017. Together, these reasons were associated with 21% of exits in 2016 and 2017, down from 22% of exits in 2015, but up from 16% in 2014, 15% in 2012, and 5% in 2010. Changes to non-compliance sanction policy were implemented in November 2014 which left the number of NCS terminations higher. Extension of infant exemptions for up to 24 months (from the prior 12 month limit) and to households with toddlers should improve performance on this measure by reducing the number of terminations for non-employment reasons. This policy resulted from ESSB 5898 and was adopted in October 2017.

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 Q3 2018, with results of 57.7%. It may be difficult to increase the absolute number of exits for income, earnings, or customer request due to reduced caseloads. Reduced caseloads have reduced the number of cases that exit for any reason.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Data Table	Exit and Percent of Exits for Income, Earnings or Request			
	Three-Month Exits		Target	Percent for Income Earnings, or Request
Month	For Income, Etc.	Total		
Apr-16	1,176	1,995	60.0%	58.9%
May-16	1,076	1,839	60.0%	58.5%
Jun-16	1,118	1,989	60.0%	56.2%
Jul-16	1,071	2,022	60.0%	53.0%
Aug-16	1,142	2,003	60.0%	57.0%
Sep-16	1,098	1,905	60.0%	57.6%
Oct-16	1,104	1,910	60.0%	57.8%
Nov-16	1,004	1,783	60.0%	56.3%
Dec-16	918	1,750	60.0%	52.5%
Jan-17	886	1,573	60.0%	56.3%
Feb-17	990	1,707	60.0%	58.0%
Mar-17	1,094	2,010	60.0%	54.4%
Apr-17	1,083	1,827	60.0%	59.3%
May-17	1,038	1,773	60.0%	58.5%
Jun-17	1,051	1,883	60.0%	55.8%
Jul-17	955	1,695	60.0%	56.3%
Aug-17	1,085	1,821	60.0%	59.6%
Sep-17	972	1,698	60.0%	57.2%
Oct-17	1,038	1,729	60.0%	60.0%
Nov-17	918	1,548	60.0%	59.3%
Dec-17	886	1,532	60.0%	57.8%
Jan-18	808	1,391	60.0%	58.1%
Feb-18	838	1,440	60.0%	58.2%
Mar-18	937	1,600	60.0%	58.6%
Apr-18	847	1,427	60.0%	59.4%
May-18	905	1,537	60.0%	58.9%
Jun-18	835	1,540	60.0%	54.2%
Jul-18	805	1,385	60.0%	58.1%
Aug-18	913	1,618	60.0%	56.4%
Sep-18	898	1,530	60.0%	58.7%
Oct-18	985	1,625	60.0%	60.6%

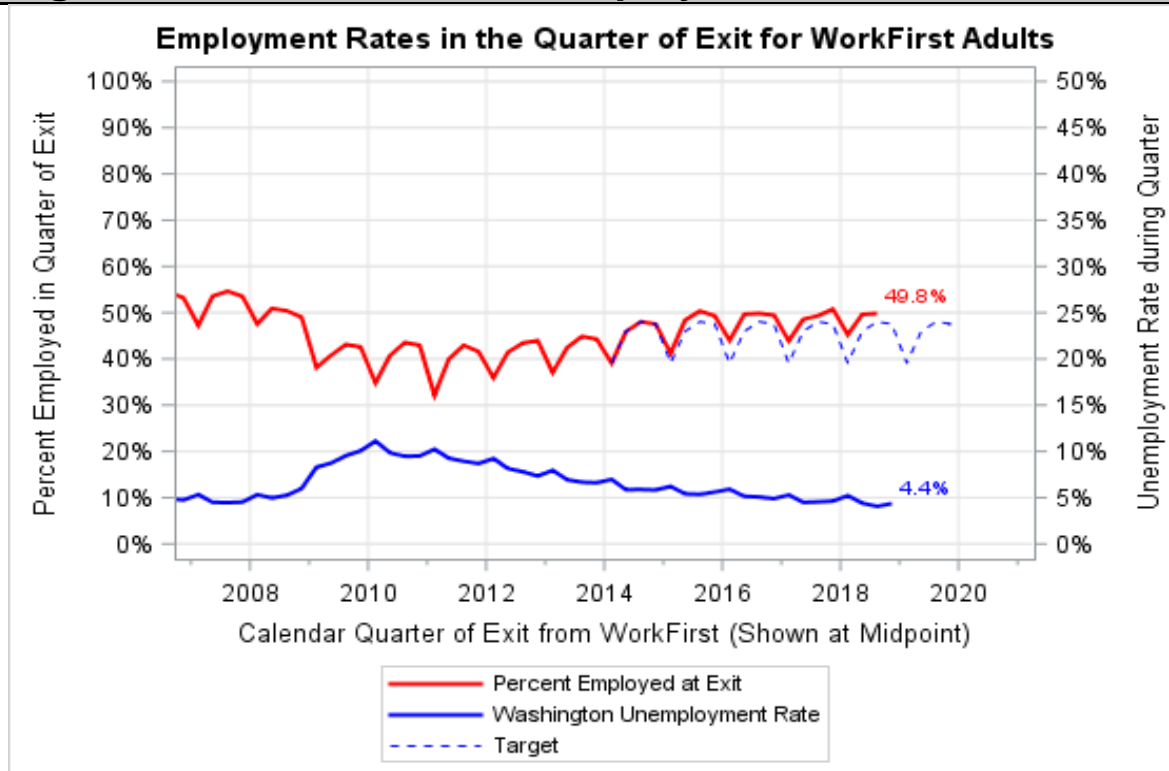
October 2018, compared to October 2017

% Change -5% -6%

The numerator includes all WorkFirst closures lasting 3 months or more for: child support more than grant; excess net income; exceeds earned income limit; change in child support payment; and assistance unit requests closure. The denominator includes all WorkFirst closures lasting three months or more. This is a revised version of a former WorkFirst GMAP Measure: Self-Sufficiency Exits. Common non-income closure reasons include, in order of frequency: non-compliance sanction process, failed to provide verification, no eligible household members, 6-month report not returned, review not complete, head of household not eligible, no dependent child, and exceeds TANF time limits.

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

Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment



Goal

Increase the percentage of adults who leave WorkFirst with employment.

Target

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

Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors. Some of them, like economic conditions, are outside of WorkFirst program control. Results for Q3 2018 prepared by DSHS region show the highest exit with employment rates in Region 2 (Seattle and North Puget Sound) at 51.2%, followed by Region 3 (Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula, and Southwest Washington) at 49.6%, and Region 1 (Eastern Washington) at 48.7%.

The exit with employment rate for Q3 2018 was 49.8%, up from 49.3% in Q3 2017. Employment in the most recent quarter can be low, due to delays in employer reports to the Employment Security Department. Washington's unemployment rate in Q3 2018 was 4.1%, down from 4.5% in Q3 2017. Region 2 had the lowest unemployment rate in Q3 2018:(3.5%) followed by Region 1 (4.5%) and Region 3 (4.7%). The exit with employment rate in Q2 2018 changed from 49.3% in the data reported through November 2018 to 49.6% in data reported through February 2019. That increased the 0.7% increase in exits with employment in Q2 2018 noted in the last report cycle to a 1.1% increase after three more months of data collection. The 0.5% increase in the exit with employment rate seen in Q3 2018 could increase when the UI Wage file due in May 2019 is processed. The amount of increase will depend on how complete the February 2019 results turn out to be.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment

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

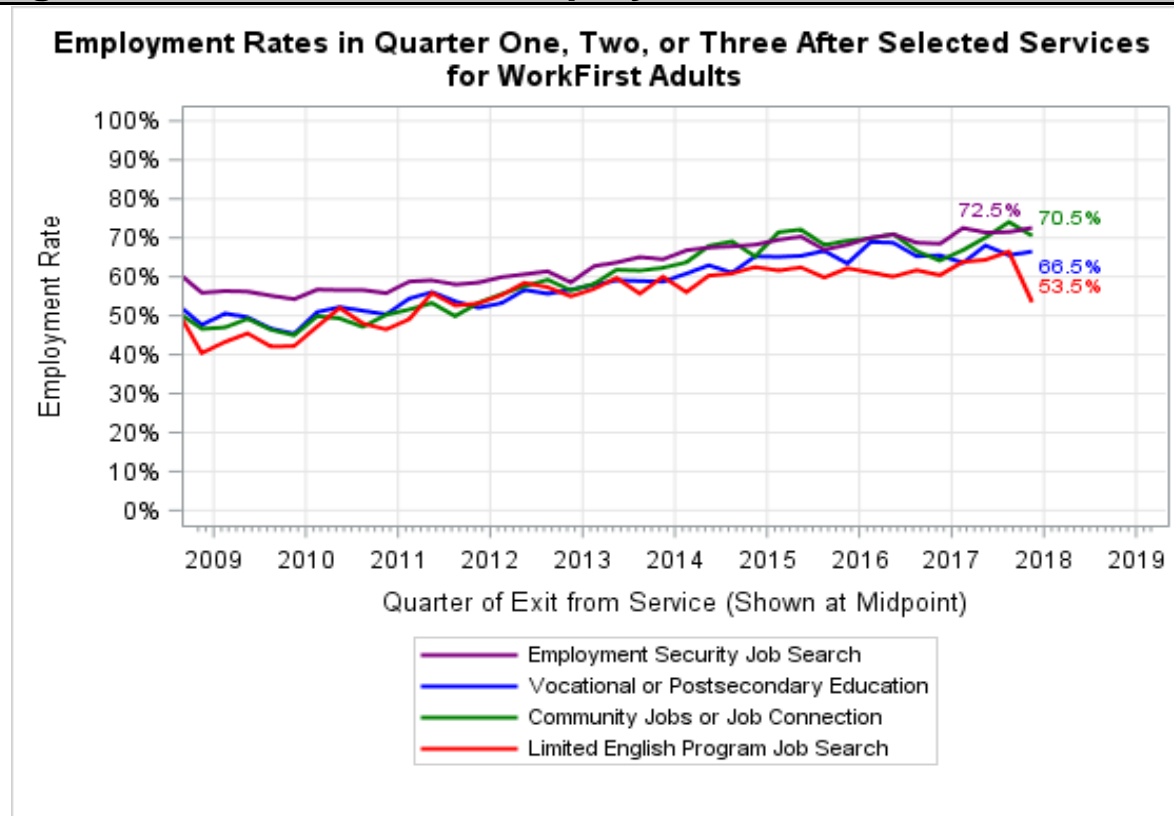
Calendar Quarter	Exits with Employment	Total Exits	Percent of Exits to Employment	Target	Unemployment Rate	
					Washington	United States
Q3 2012	6,215	14,302	43.5%	.	7.8%	8.1%
Q4 2012	6,079	13,827	44.0%	.	7.3%	7.5%
Q1 2013	4,973	13,419	37.1%	.	8.0%	8.1%
Q2 2013	6,068	14,308	42.4%	.	6.9%	7.4%
Q3 2013	6,252	13,935	44.9%	.	6.7%	7.3%
Q4 2013	5,970	13,486	44.3%	.	6.6%	6.7%
Q1 2014	4,541	11,618	39.1%	39.1%	7.0%	6.9%
Q2 2014	6,026	13,116	45.9%	46.0%	5.9%	6.1%
Q3 2014	5,833	12,142	48.0%	48.0%	5.9%	6.2%
Q4 2014	5,170	10,874	47.5%	47.5%	5.8%	5.5%
Q1 2015	4,152	10,079	41.2%	39.1%	6.2%	5.8%
Q2 2015	4,743	9,806	48.4%	46.0%	5.4%	5.3%
Q3 2015	4,478	8,893	50.4%	48.0%	5.4%	5.2%
Q4 2015	4,250	8,618	49.3%	47.5%	5.6%	4.8%
Q1 2016	3,636	8,267	44.0%	39.1%	5.9%	5.2%
Q2 2016	4,300	8,657	49.7%	46.0%	5.2%	4.8%
Q3 2016	4,411	8,851	49.8%	48.0%	5.1%	5.0%
Q4 2016	3,889	7,859	49.5%	47.5%	4.9%	4.5%
Q1 2017	3,258	7,423	43.9%	39.1%	5.3%	4.9%
Q2 2017	3,892	8,016	48.6%	46.0%	4.5%	4.2%
Q3 2017	3,833	7,768	49.3%	48.0%	4.5%	4.4%
Q4 2017	3,581	7,055	50.8%	47.5%	4.6%	3.9%
Q1 2018	2,899	6,410	45.2%	39.1%	5.2%	4.3%
Q2 2018	3,248	6,547	49.6%	46.0%	4.4%	3.8%
Q3 2018	3,229	6,480	49.8%	48.0%	4.1%	3.9%
Q4 2018	.	.	.	47.5%	4.4%	3.6%
				Change in Exit with Employment Rate (Percentage Points)		
				Change in Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)		
Q3 2018, compared with Q3 2017						
% Change	-16%	-17%	0.5%		-0.5%	-0.5%

Definition of Measure

The numerator includes all WorkFirst adults exiting TANF in a calendar quarter who had employment reported to the Unemployment Insurance system during that quarter. The denominator is the number of adults exiting TANF during the quarter. Exits in this measure occur during months when adults have no TANF payments following a month in which they did have TANF payments. 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 a quarter by the sum of monthly labor force counts in the same quarter. Washington unemployment rates are compared with national unemployment rates for reference. Readers are likely to get information on national unemployment rates from the media. Washington trends may not always be similar.

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 February 2019.

Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services



Goal

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

Targets

These measures are calculated on a quarterly basis. Targets are for results to meet or exceed results in the same quarter of fiscal year 2014. Charts with targets are on pages 57-60.

Analysis

Analysis by program is provided on pages 57-60.

Definition of Measures

Employment is measured in quarter 1, 2, or 3 after exit from four programs: ESD job search (see pages 31-32); vocational and postsecondary education - all schools (see pages 33-34); paid work preparation -- Community Jobs or Job Connection (see pages 35-36); and LEP job search (page 32). 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 wage records. Employment rates are higher than shown for exit to employment (pages 53-54) partly because this measure combines results from three calendar quarters instead of using just one quarter. Adults may be served by more than one program. Someone served by a college, followed by job search, would be in both measures, leaving at different dates based on date of exit from each service.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services

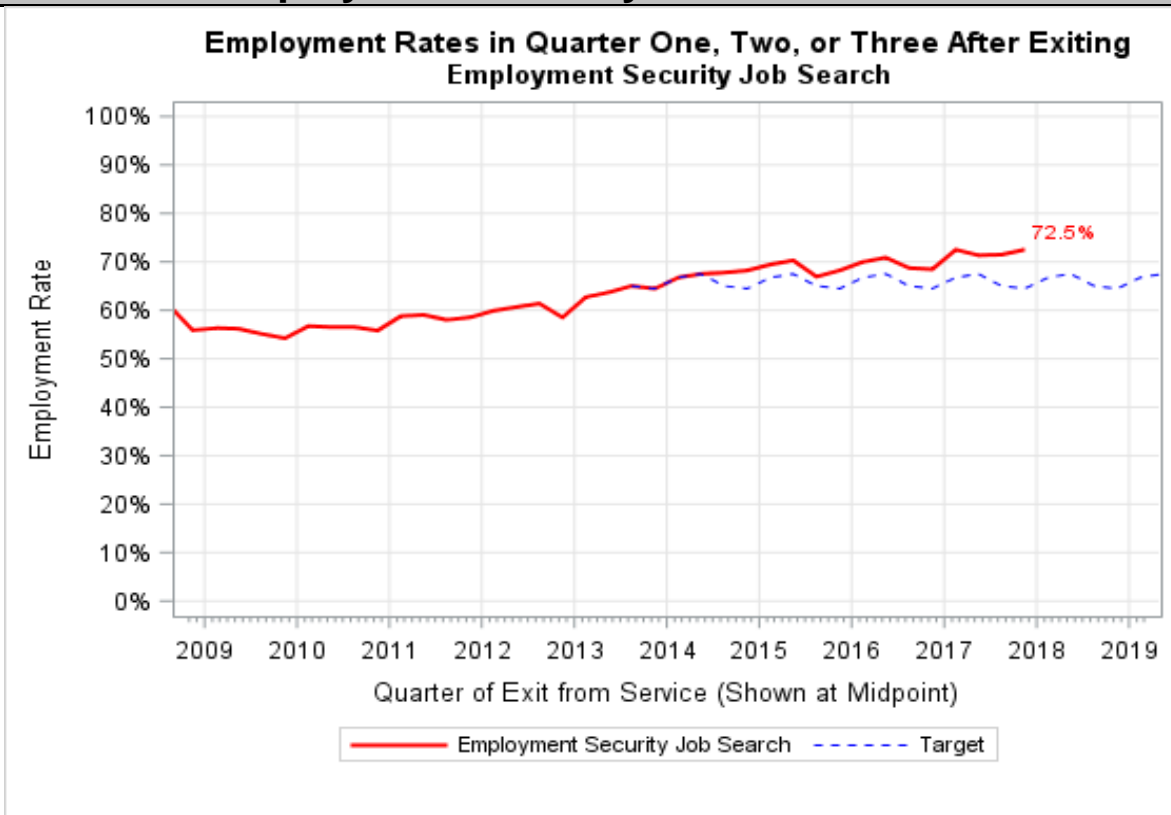
Employment in Quarters 1, 2, or 3 After Exit from Services

Calendar Quarter	Employment Security Job Search		FT or PT Voc and Postsecondary Ed		Community Jobs or Job Connection		Limited English Pgm Job Search	
	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate
Q4 2011	4,256	58.5%	1,738	52.1%	1,193	53.3%	429	53.1%
Q1 2012	4,099	59.9%	1,659	53.2%	1,082	55.5%	510	55.3%
Q2 2012	4,292	60.7%	2,111	56.7%	1,175	57.5%	640	58.4%
Q3 2012	3,927	61.4%	1,511	55.7%	1,200	59.3%	485	57.3%
Q4 2012	3,955	58.5%	1,604	56.7%	1,090	56.5%	402	55.0%
Q1 2013	3,976	62.7%	1,692	57.9%	1,252	58.1%	473	56.9%
Q2 2013	4,251	63.7%	2,196	59.1%	1,348	61.8%	618	59.7%
Q3 2013	4,044	65.0%	1,464	58.9%	1,202	61.6%	433	55.7%
Q4 2013	3,446	64.5%	1,455	58.8%	939	62.3%	410	60.0%
Q1 2014	4,004	66.8%	1,378	60.8%	931	63.7%	471	56.1%
Q2 2014	3,943	67.5%	1,729	62.9%	1,022	67.9%	564	60.3%
Q3 2014	3,521	67.8%	1,093	61.0%	873	69.1%	529	60.9%
Q4 2014	3,069	68.2%	1,062	65.3%	721	65.2%	384	62.5%
Q1 2015	3,280	69.5%	1,005	65.1%	717	71.4%	458	61.6%
Q2 2015	2,862	70.3%	1,357	65.4%	753	72.1%	487	62.4%
Q3 2015	2,875	67.0%	813	66.7%	594	68.2%	443	59.8%
Q4 2015	2,701	68.2%	965	63.4%	576	69.3%	394	62.2%
Q1 2016	2,804	70.0%	933	68.9%	667	69.9%	465	61.1%
Q2 2016	2,599	70.9%	1,154	68.7%	730	71.0%	478	60.0%
Q3 2016	2,427	68.7%	691	65.3%	563	66.6%	475	61.7%
Q4 2016	2,188	68.5%	811	65.5%	555	64.1%	404	60.4%
Q1 2017	2,273	72.5%	772	63.6%	582	66.8%	484	63.8%
Q2 2017	2,063	71.4%	932	68.0%	699	70.1%	522	64.4%
Q3 2017	2,154	71.5%	612	65.5%	632	74.1%	426	66.4%
Q4 2017	1,945	72.5%	638	66.5%	485	70.5%	389	53.5%
Q4 2017, compared with Q4 2016								
	Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate	
% Change	-11%	4.1%	-21%	1.0%	-13%	6.4%	-4%	-6.9%

Longer follow-up length makes these results roughly nine months older than employment at exit figures. Rates differ by program partly due to the characteristics of adults served. ESD job search is typically provided to adults with more work experience and fewer barriers to employment than adults served by other programs. Vocational and postsecondary education is generally provided to adults who have completed high school or its equivalent, though CTC colleges provide vocational education to some adults who are working on high school credentials through the I-Best program. Outcomes through 2012 were lowest for Community Jobs enrollees, who faced the greatest barriers, had lower education levels, and were more often working on adult basic education, high school equivalency, or basic skill development than adults in other programs. A Commerce program called Job Connection program began in July 2011 and increased Commerce program performance. Job Connection was a 3-month paid work assignment used to build references and demonstrate work skills for adults with few barriers. The two programs were merged into one Community Jobs program serving both populations in July 2016. Data were collected in February 2019.

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

Targeted Measure 4: Employment after Employment Security Job Search



Targets

Targets are Quarter 3: 65.0%; Quarter 4: 64.5%; Quarter 1: 66.8%; and Quarter 2: 67.5% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

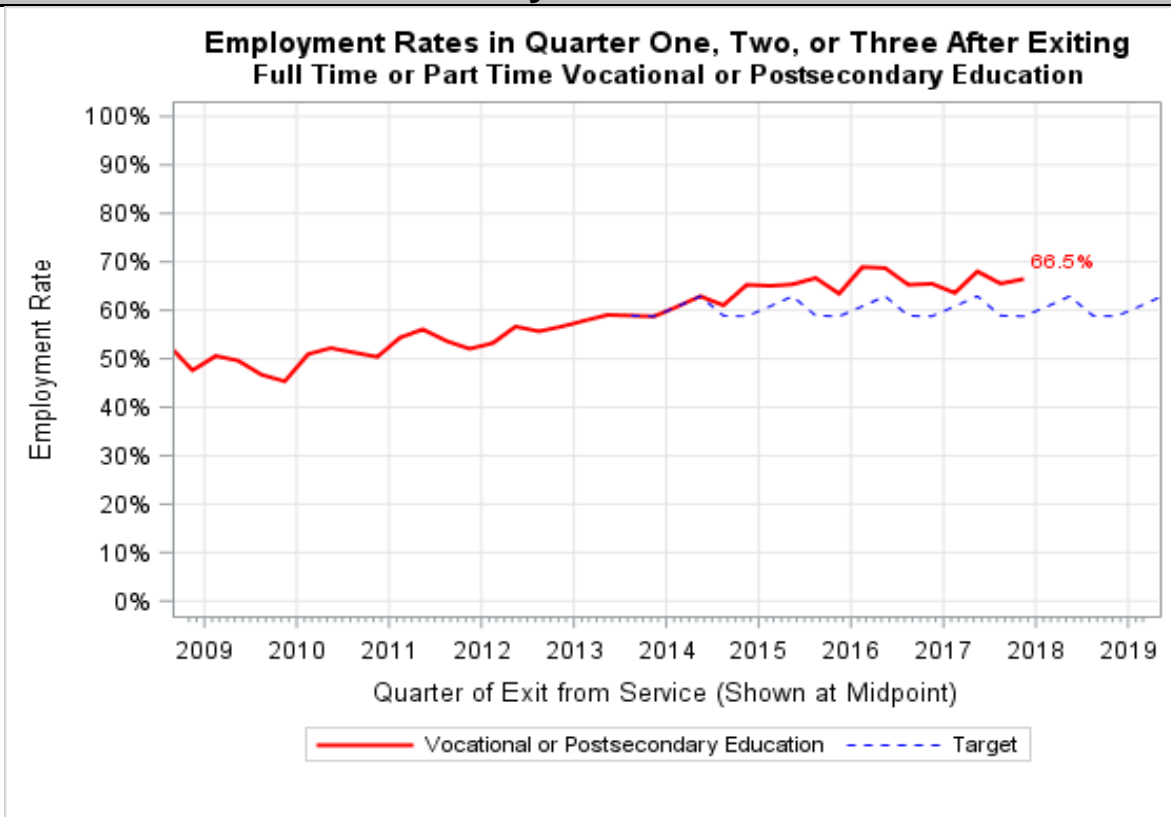
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like economic conditions, 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 Q4 2017 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (76.5%) followed by Region 2 (73.6%) and Region 3 (69.6%). Local Planning Areas with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after ESD job search were: Benton/Franklin (66), Chelan/Douglas (22), Grant/Adams (43), Okanogan (24), Spokane/Lincoln (210), Walla Walla/Columbia (12) and Yakima/Kittitas (132) in Region 1; King Central (103), King Eastside (23), King South (93) and Snohomish County (121) in Region 2; and Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (62), Lewis County (57), Mason County (32) and Pierce County (420) in Region 3. The count of ESD job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Pierce County (430 exits), Spokane/Lincoln (210 exits) and Yakima/Kittitas (132 exits) were the largest users of ESD job search.

One LPA had employment levels below 50% after ESD job search: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (19) in Region 1. Asotin/Garfield/Whitman borders on Idaho and Oregon. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Small sample sizes can also increase the variability of results.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 5: Employment after Vocational or Postsecondary Education



Target

Targets are Quarter 3: 58.9%; Quarter 4: 58.8%; Quarter 1: 60.8%; and Quarter 2: 62.9% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

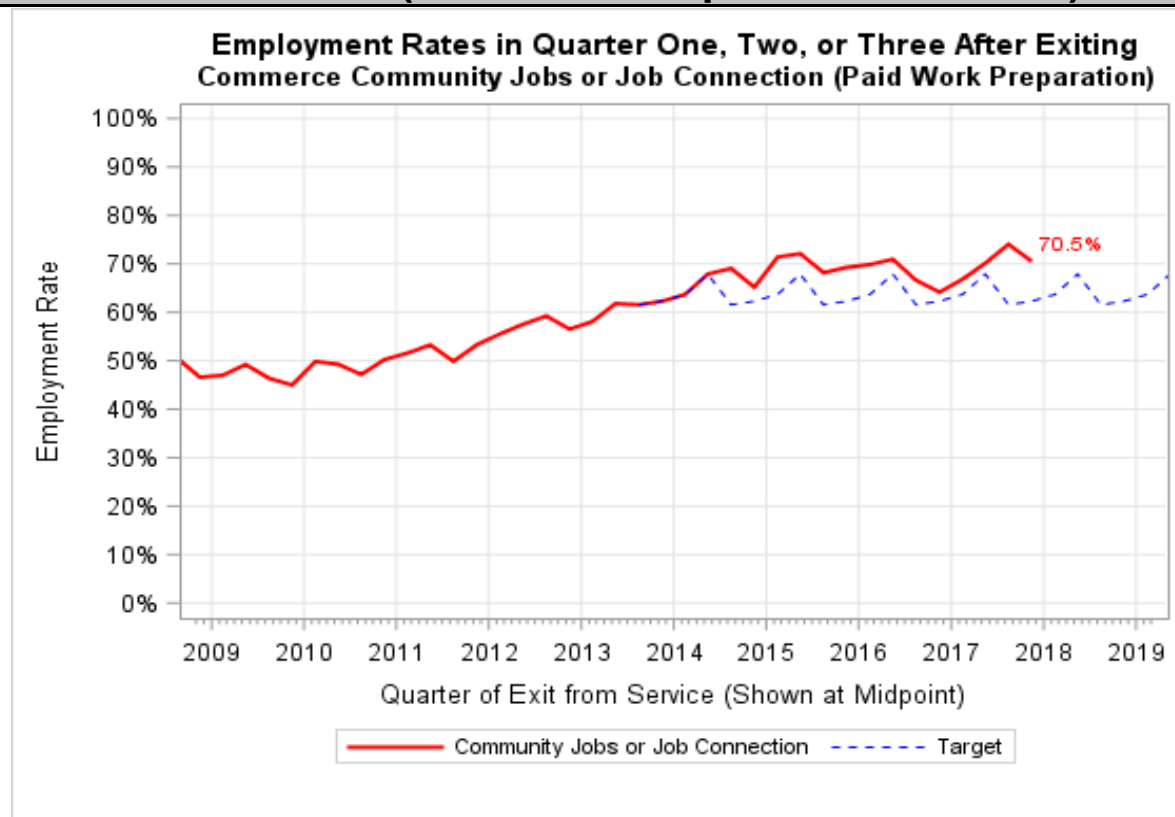
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like economic conditions, 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 Q4 2017 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (67.6%) followed by Region 3 (66.8%) and Region 2 (65.7%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after vocational or postsecondary education were: Benton/Franklin (6), Grant/Adams (5), Okanogan (3), Tri-Counties (6) and Walla Walla/Columbia (7) in Region 1; King Central (76), King Eastside (15), Skagit/San Juan/Island (8) and Snohomish County (37) in Region 2; and Clark County (24), Lewis County (19), Mason County (8) and Pierce County (105) in Region 3. The count of vocational or postsecondary exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. Pierce County (105 exits), Spokane/Lincoln (77 exits) and King Central (76 exits) were the largest users of vocational or postsecondary education.

Three LPAs had employment levels below 50% after vocational or postsecondary education: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (5) in Region 1; Whatcom County (7) in Region 2; and Kitsap County (38) in Region 3. One of these LPAs borders on neighboring states. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Small sample sizes can also increase the variability of results.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Targets

Targets are Quarter 3: 61.6%; Quarter 4: 62.3%; Quarter 1: 63.7%; and Quarter 2: 67.9% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

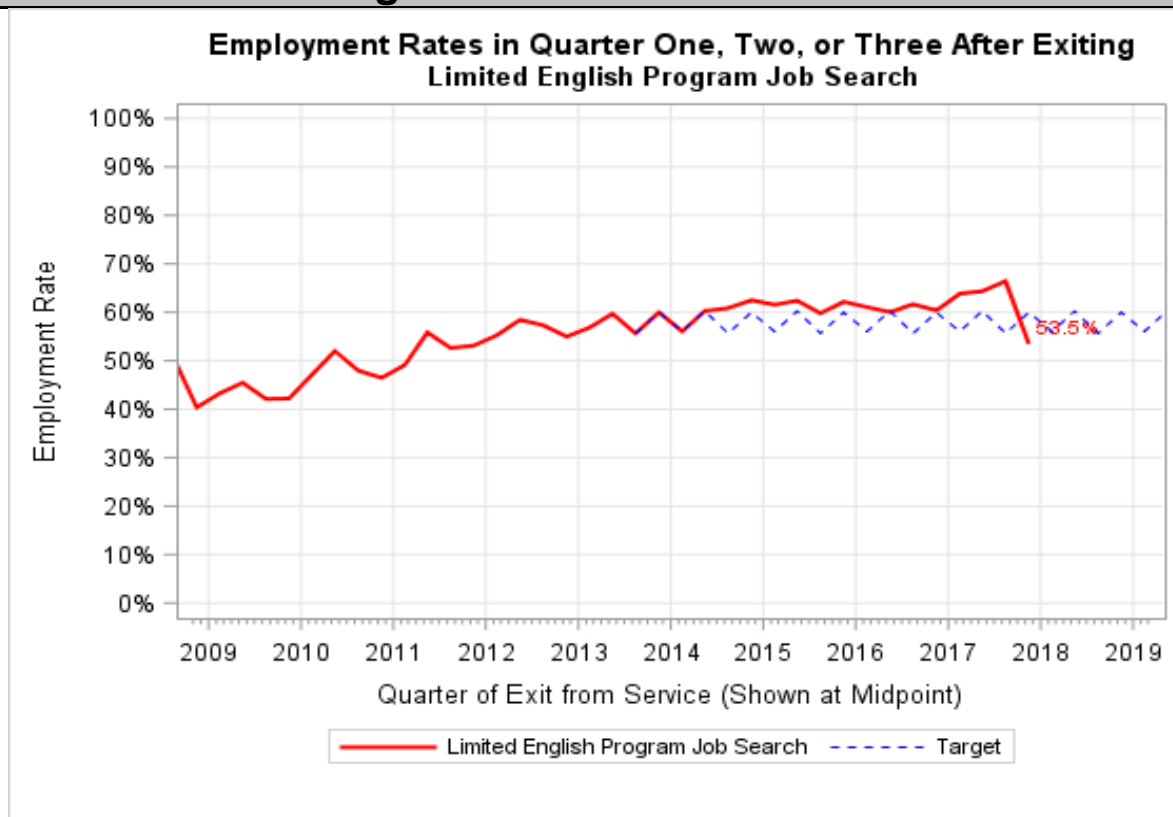
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like economic conditions, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the programs, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Community Jobs and a separate Job Connection program were merged into one program named Community Jobs in July 2016. Results of the combined programs in Q4 2017 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (76.5%) followed by Region 3 (68.7%) and Region 1 (67.6%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after Community Jobs were: Grant/Adams (6), Tri-Counties (5), Walla Walla/Columbia (3) and Yakima/Kittitas (52) in Region 1; King Central (56), King Eastside (5), King North (7), King South (38), Skagit/San Juan/Island (12) and Snohomish County (15) in Region 2; Grays Harbor/Pacific (14), Kitsap County (12), Lewis County (4), Mason County (7) and Thurston County (25) in Region 3; and Klickitat/Skamania (3) straddling Regions 1 and 3. The number of exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Spokane/Lincoln (92 exits), King Central (56 exits), and Yakima/Kittitas (52 exits) were the largest users of Community Jobs.

Two LPAs had employment levels below 50% after Community Jobs: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (1) and Benton/Franklin (20) in Region 1. These LPAs border on neighboring states. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Small sample sizes can also increase the variability of results.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 7: Employment after Limited English Program Job Search



Target

Targets are Quarter 3: 55.7%; Quarter 4: 60.0%; Quarter 1: 56.1%; and Quarter 2: 60.3% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

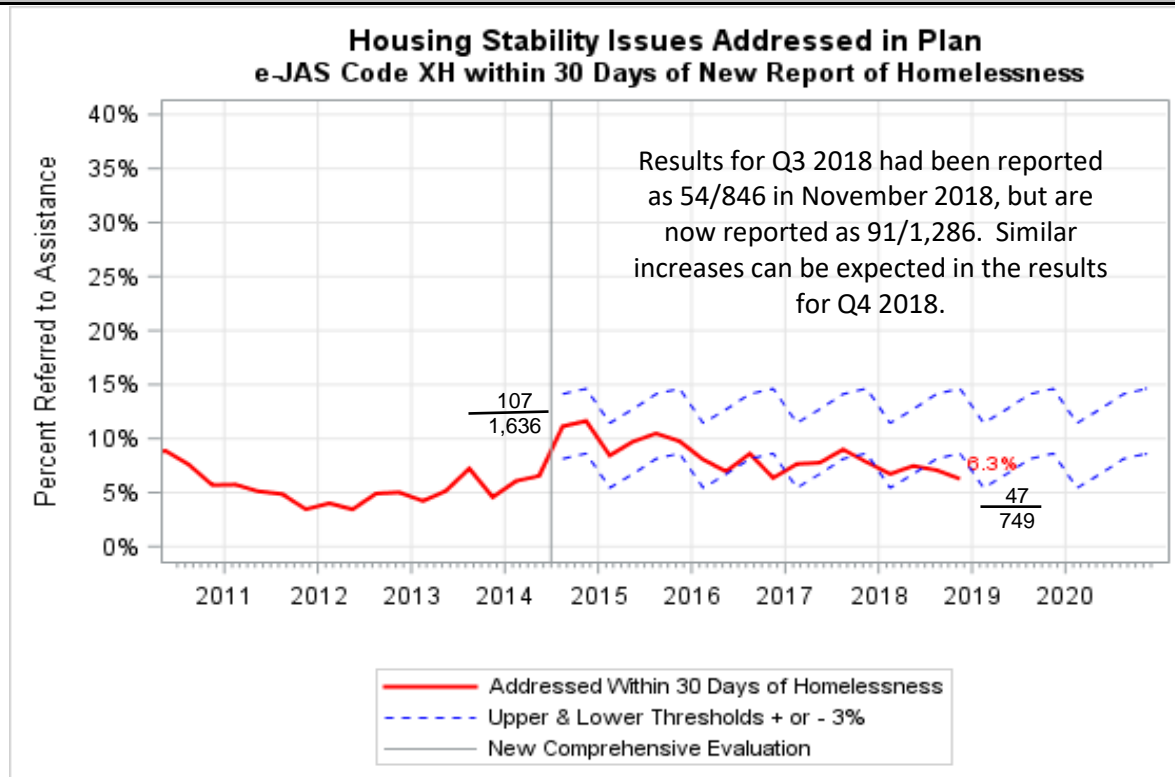
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like economic conditions, 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 Proficiency job search in Q4 2017 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (69.8%) followed by Region 2 (51.9%) and Region 3 (44.7%). Local Planning Areas with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after LEP job search were: Benton/Franklin (9) in Region 1; King Central (85) and Skagit/San Juan/Island (1) in Region 2; and Thurston County (2) in Region 3. The number of exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. King South (163 exits), King Central (85 exits) and Spokane/Lincoln (44 exits) were the largest users of LEP job search.

Six LPAs had had employment levels below 50% after LEP job search: King Eastside (4), King South (163) and Snohomish (21) in Region 2; and Clark County (23), Mason County (1) and Pierce County (21) in Region 3. Thirteen LPAs had no LEP programs operating in their areas with exits during Q4 2017 and had no outcomes to report. There were 289 LEP job search exits in Region 2 during Q4 2017 but only 53 in Region 1 and 47 in Region 3. The LEP population began to shrink faster than the overall WorkFirst population during Q4 2017. Changes in the characteristics of the LEP population and their motivation to seek services may be affecting results. Engagement in ESL services has also been declining (see page 63).

[Return to Contents](#)

Driver Measure 11: Housing Stability Issues Addressed in Plan



Definition of Measure

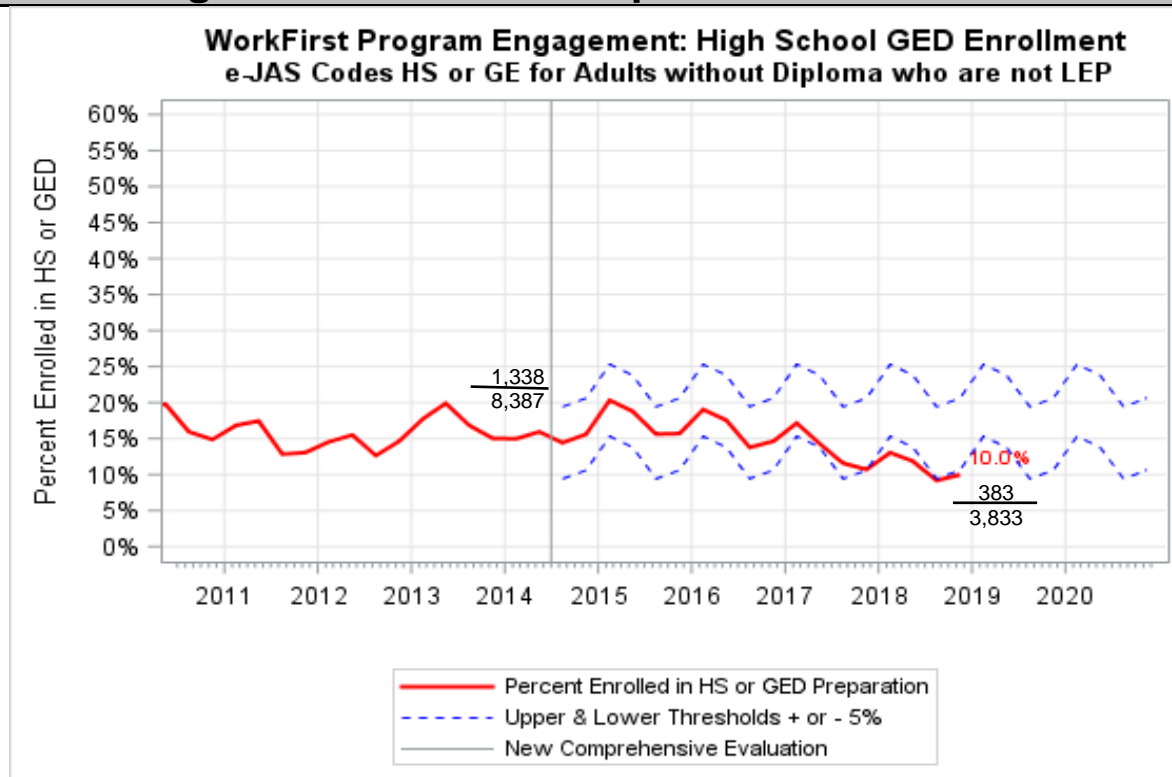
Percent of TANF parents where housing improvement actions were part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had housing improvement actions as part of the TANF plan as indicated by the XH e-JAS component code within the month. The denominator is the number of TANF adults recorded as homeless in the month, but not homeless in the previous month according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data from the ACES and e-JAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 5,126 adults per quarter were identified as homeless during FY 2018. Of these, an average of 1,040 adults were coded as homeless without housing. In FY 2018, an average of 1,189 WorkFirst adults per quarter changed housing status to homeless (with or without housing). An average of 93 of these adults had an open XH component within 30 days of becoming homeless as recorded by ACES and e-JAS. This produced a homeless services referral rate of 7.8% during FY 2018. Results for FY 2017 were 7.6%. It can take a time for this measure to identify need. Only 66% of the need now identified in Q3 2018 had been recorded in ACES records by November 2018.

Thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations (CE) began. The prior CE did not collect housing information. The referral rate under the original CE was 4.0%. Referrals increased between October 2013 and March 2016 as the result of a housing pathway pilot program conducted during that period. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions. Figures for Q4 2018 could change once all transitions to homelessness and associated service records are recorded. The services referral rate for Q3 2018 was reported as 6.4% in the data supplied in November 2018, and is now reported as 7.1%.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

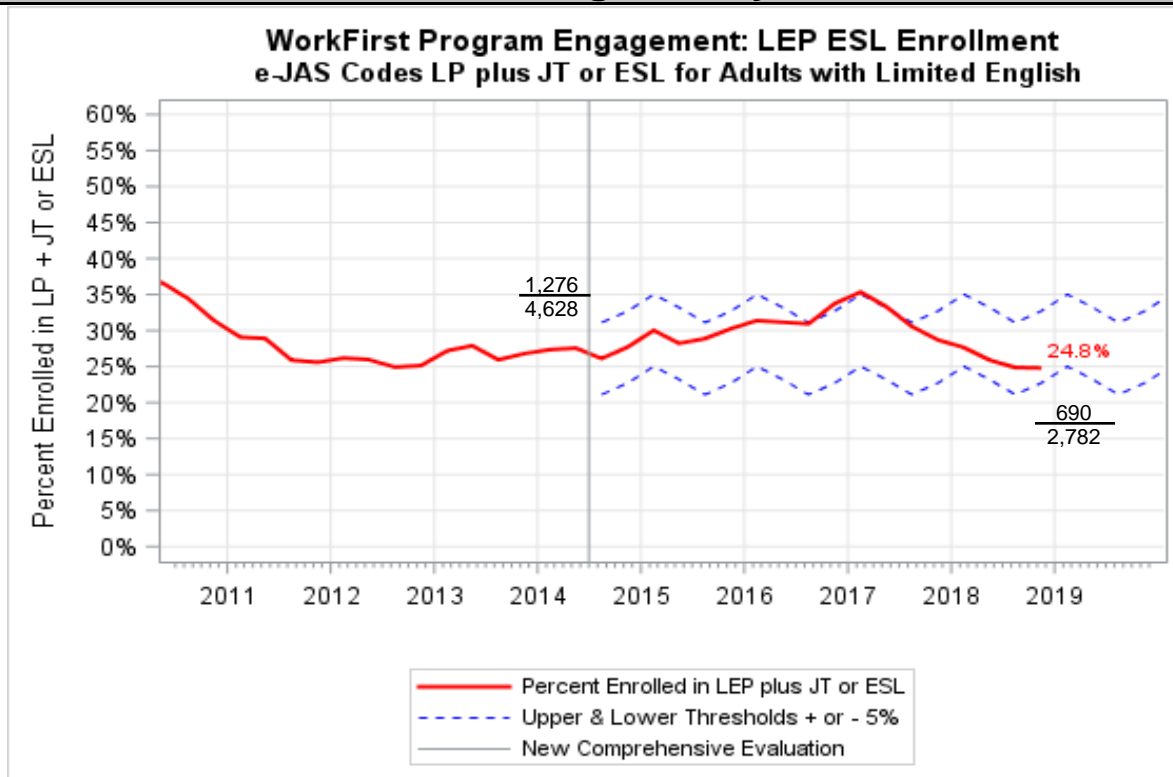
Percent of TANF adults without a high school diploma or equivalent who are engaged in high school or high school equivalency preparation activities. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults, excluding those eligible to participate in Limited English Proficiency programs, who were engaged in high school or high school equivalency preparation as indicated by the HS or GE e-JAS component codes. The denominator is the number of TANF adults (with the same LEP exclusion) whose education level was less than high school diploma or GED during the month according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data from the ACES and e-JAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 3,971 adults (excluding LEP adults) were identified with an education level below high school diploma or equivalent per quarter during FY 2018. An average of 469 adults (excluding LEP) were enrolled in high school or high school equivalency preparation programs per quarter. This produced an average engagement rate of 11.8% during FY 2018. The average engagement rate had been 15.0% in FY 2017 and 17.0% in FY 2016. This measure does not include any age restriction, which produces a relatively low engagement rate. Use of basic education has been affected by the expansion of infant exemptions in October 2017. See counts on pages 37-38 and Barometer Measure 29, page 77. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 97-99. There were 19,702 TANF (WorkFirst) adults per quarter in FY 2018. Non-LEP adults without a high school diploma or equivalent made up 20% of TANF adults in FY 2017 and FY 2018, down from 29% in FY 2011, 26% in FY 2013, 22% in FY 2015, and 21% in FY 2016.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

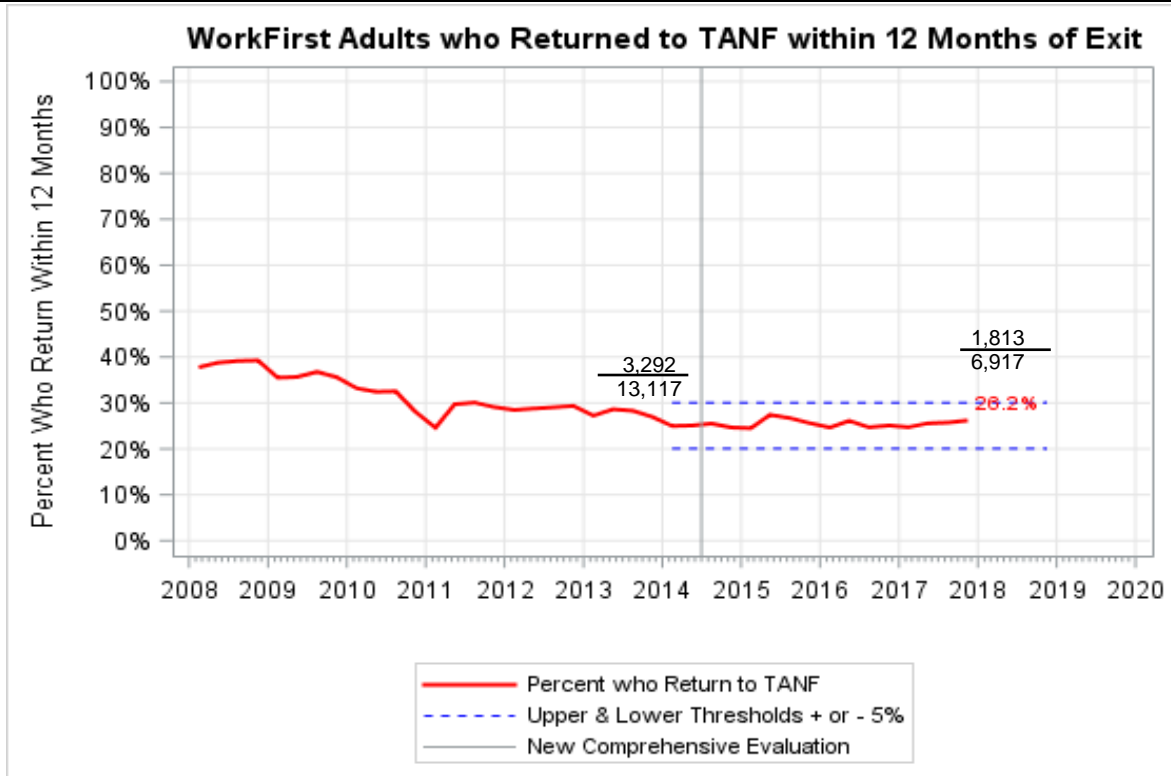
Percent of TANF Limited English Proficiency (LEP) adults who are engaged in English as a second language programs. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults referred to Limited English Pathway providers as indicated by being enrolled in the LP (Limited English Pathway) e-JAS component code concurrently with the JT (Job Skills Enhancement Training) component or enrollment in English as a second language (ES) regardless of other component codes. The denominator of this measure is the count of TANF adults identified as non-English speakers or immigrants (see pages 13-14). The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPs data from the ACES and e-JAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 3,257 adults were identified as non-English speakers or immigrants eligible for LEP programs per quarter during FY 2018. 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 verification or status variables. An average of 921 adults were enrolled in the combination of LP and JT or the ES component per quarter during FY 2018. The average engagement rate for LEP ESL programs was 28.3% in FY 2018 and has been dropping. Engagement peaked at 33.4% in FY 2017. Employment outcomes for LEP Job Search began to decline in Q4 2017 (see pages 55-56 and 60). The LEP denominator made up 12% of TANF adults in FY 2014, increasing to 17% in FY 2017 and FY 2018. The percent of TANF adults in the LEP population peaked in April 2017 and has been dropping since then. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

For monthly enrollment counts of LEP enrollees in job search, see page 32. Employment outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 55-56, 60, 88, 92, and 96.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 14: Return to TANF after Exit



Definition of Measure

Percent of WorkFirst adults who return to TANF within a year after exit. The numerator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults who left TANF during a quarter and returned (or whose family members returned) to TANF cash assistance within the following 12 months. The denominator is the number of WorkFirst adults who exited during the quarter. The data source is a DSHS-EMAPS report on long-term exits recoded to identify return to TANF within 12 months, with monthly data converted to quarterly data.

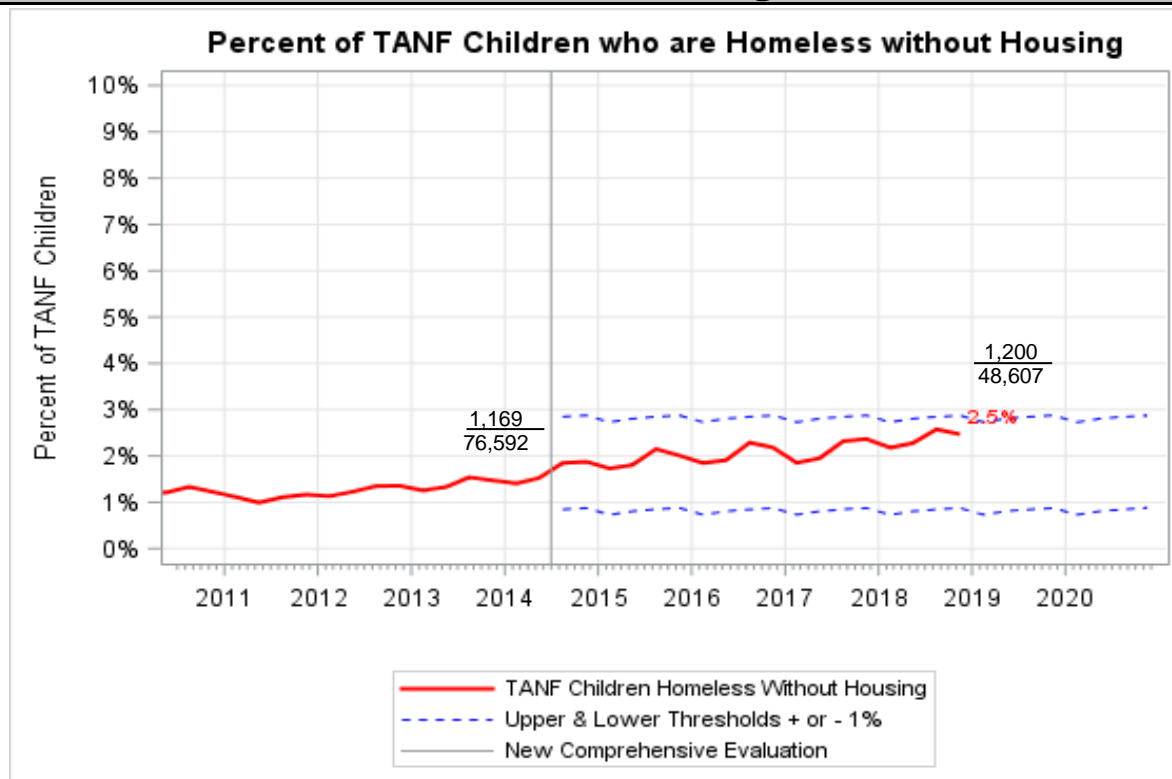
An average of 8,361 WorkFirst adults exited TANF during each quarter of calendar 2015. Of these, an average of 2,361 either returned to TANF within 12 months or had other family members who did so. The resulting rate of return to TANF was 26.0%. Results for calendar year 2016 were 25.1%. Results for the most recent four quarters, calendar year 2017, were 25.6%.

The low rate of return to TANF during the Q1 2011 (24.6%) stemmed from changes to time limit policies and TANF payment levels implemented in February 2011. Those policy changes produced a large number of exits that were not followed by return to TANF. The thresholds for this measure are based on calendar year 2014. Rates in Q2 2014 and Q4 2017 are shown as fractions in the chart.

TANF payment standards increased by 9% in July 2015. Results for exits during the second and third quarter of 2015 suggest that the percent who returned to TANF within 12 months of exit increased after the payment standard increase. The increased size of TANF grants could be a factor in that increase. Return to TANF began to fall off again in December 2015, shortly before caseload reductions resumed early in 2016. Payment standards increased by 9% again in July 2018. Return to TANF increased again following this increase, to 25.7% in Q3 2017 and 26.2% Q4 2017. Return to TANF after twelve months was 25.0% in FY 2017. It was 24.7% in Q3 2016 and 25.1% in Q4 2016.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

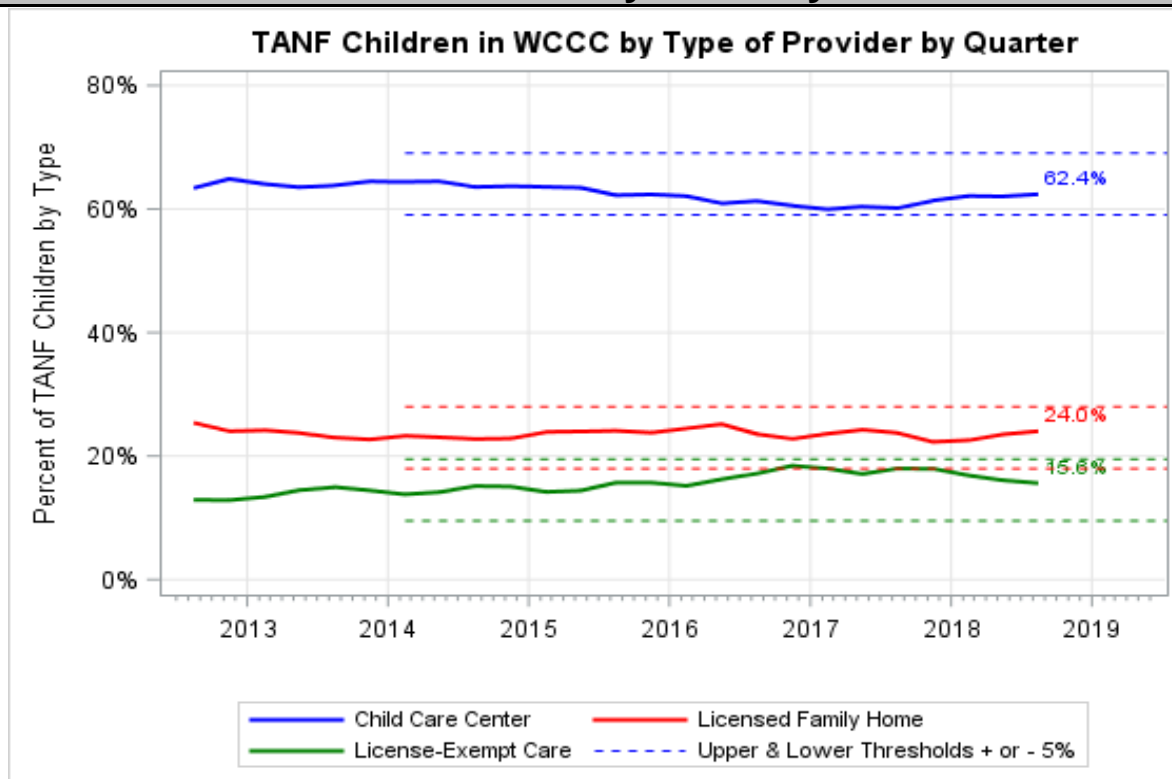
Percent of TANF children who are recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children reported as homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF children during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES data system. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 49,754 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2018. Of these, an average of 1,137 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. A housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF child population that was homeless without housing in a quarter was 2.0% in FY 2016, 2.1% in FY 2017 and 2.3% in FY 2018. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015 data. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF children who were homeless without housing was 1,200 during Q4 2018, 0.4% more than in Q4 2017 compared with a 2.4% drop in the number of homeless TANF children. The number of TANF children dropped by 3.8% over the same time period. The current Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process asks a screening question and 5 follow-up questions about housing needs. This measure does not use CE data, but the new CE process appears to have improved the coding of housing status.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



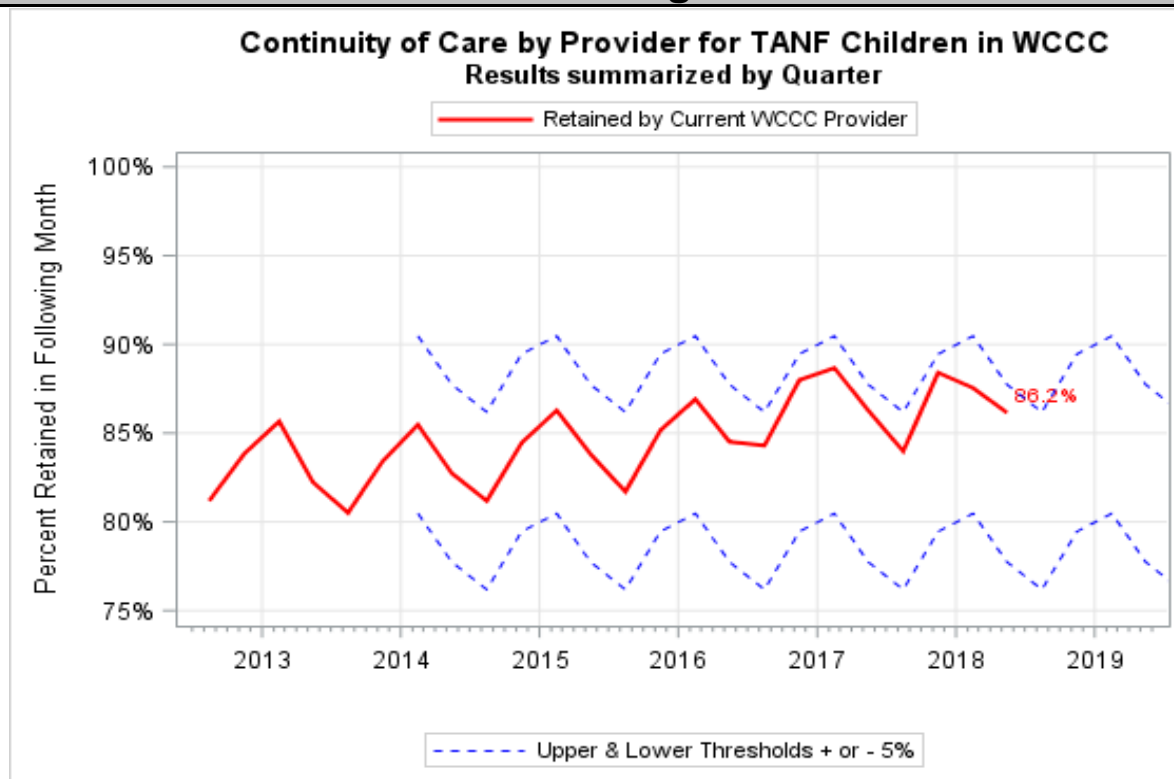
Definition of Measure

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 sector 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 were served in more than one type of care during the same month. They are counted in each sector that they used, so percentages sum to more than 100%. The data source is Department of Children, Youth, and Families records. DCYF records are matched to DSHS records to identify children who 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 18,485 months of WCCC child care were provided for TANF children per quarter in FY 2018, down 10% from FY 2017 and down 64% from FY 2011. The share of care provided by centers decreased from an average of 64% in FY 2014 to 61% in FY 2017 and 2018. The share of TANF-related child care provided by licensed family homes increased from 23% in FY 2014 to 24% in FY 2017 but returned to 23% in FY 2018. The share of TANF related care provided at license-exempt family, friends, and neighbors increased from 14% in FY 2014 to almost 18% in FY 2017 and then dropped to 17% in FY 2018. For comparison, 136,643 months of care were provided to non-TANF children per quarter in FY 2018, down 1% from FY 2017 but 6% higher than in FY 2011. The share of non-TANF related care provided at centers was 56% in FYs 2014 and 2017, dropping to 55% in FY 2018. The share of non-TANF related care provided by licensed family homes was 27% in FY 2014, 24% in FY 2017, and 25% in FY 2018. The share of non-TANF related care provided by license exempt family, friends, and neighbors was 19% in FY 2014, 22% in FY 2017, and 21% in FY 2018.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



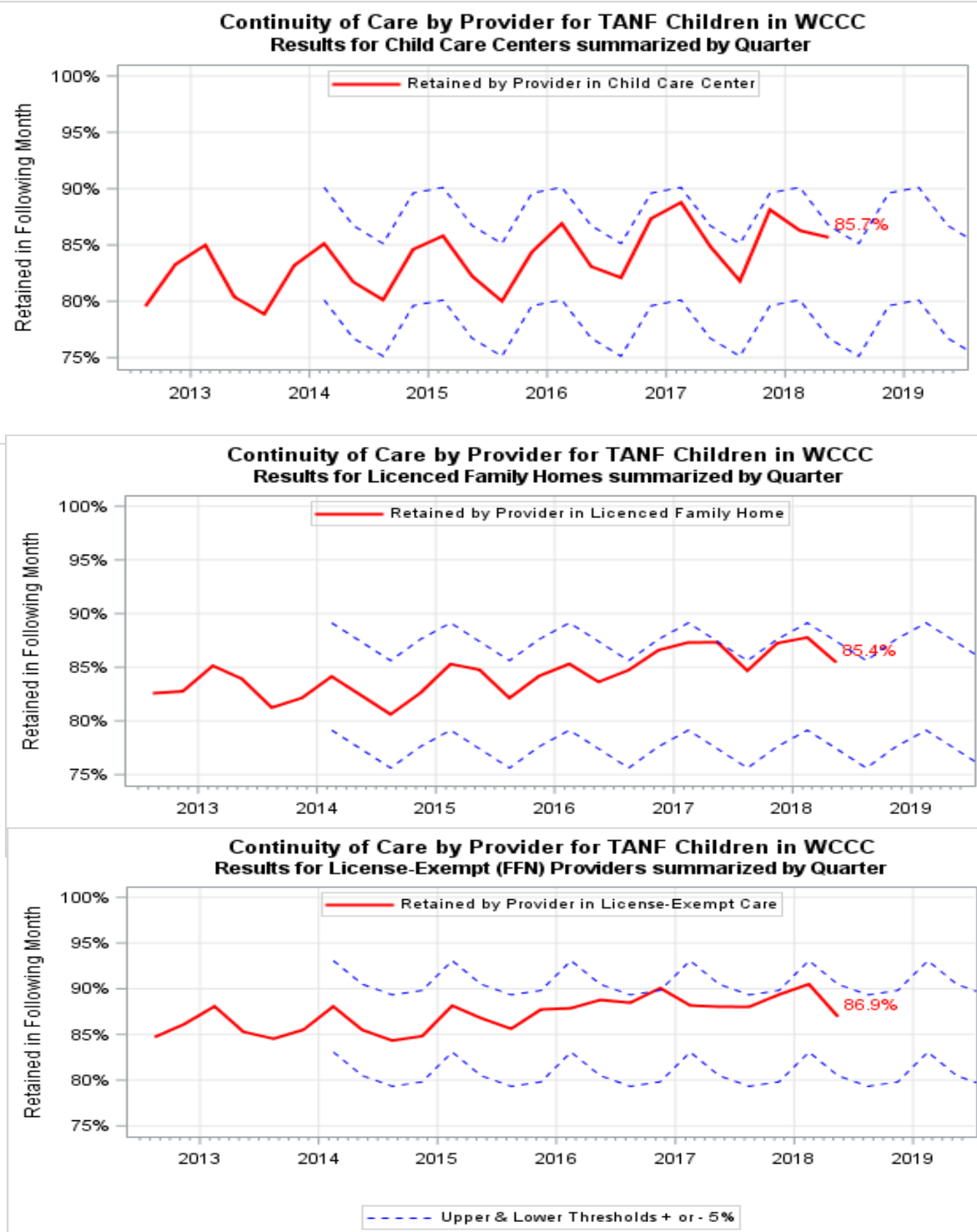
Definition of Measure

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 care each month, the rate of child care continuity is 85%. Continuity by provider measures 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 68) show this measure separately for each provider type. The data source is Department of Children, Youth, and Families records. DCYF records are matched to DSHS records to identify children who received TANF during the month of care or month immediately prior to care.

In FY 2018, 86.5% percent of TANF children using WCCC care continued to receive care in the following month with the same provider. The comparable rate in FY 2016 was 84.5%. Continuity increased in FY 2017 due to 12-month eligibility provisions of the Early Start Act. The last quarter shown in the charts is Q2 2018 -- the 4th quarter after the anniversary of 12-month eligibility and the 3rd quarter of expanded infant exemptions for WorkFirst households with young children. The increase in continuity for TANF care come from reduced impacts of WorkFirst activity gaps that would have interrupted care prior to 12-month eligibility.

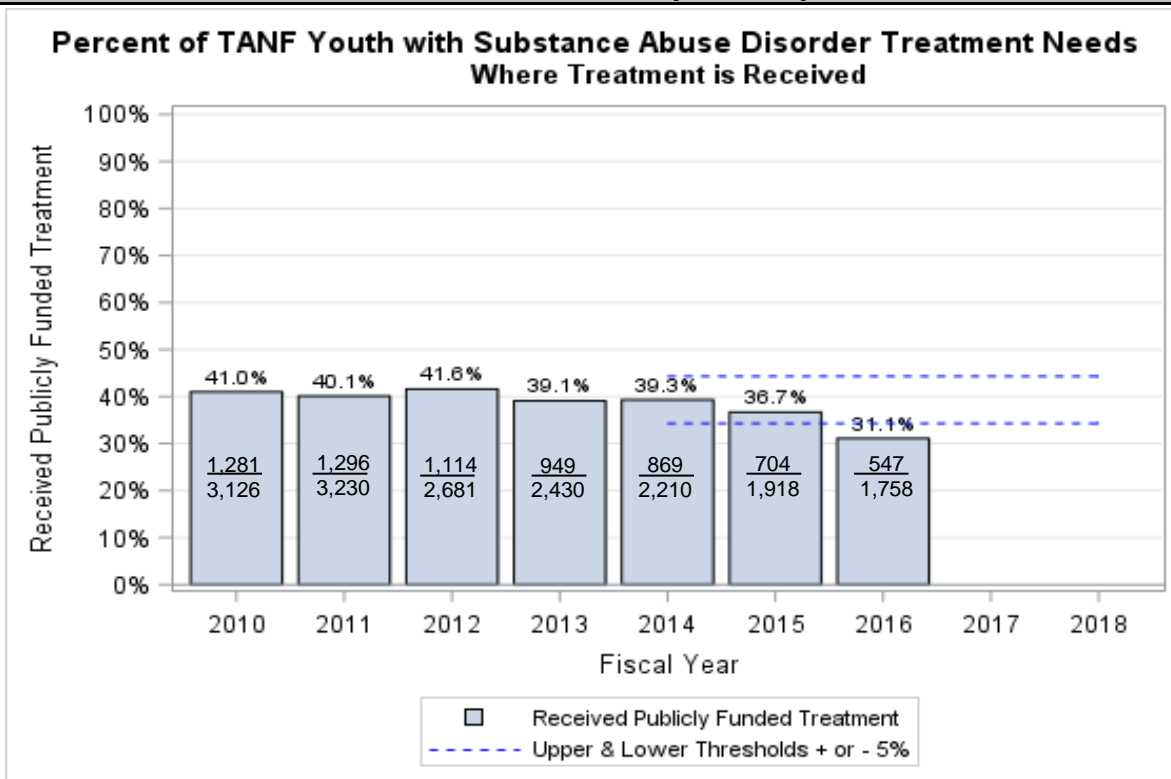
Continuity with the same provider for non-TANF children was 87.6% in FY 2018 (87.8% in FY 2016) and 87.5% in Q2 2018. Continuity for Child Only TANF children is comparable to that for non-TANF children and has not increased much. Continuity is highest for FFN providers. Average continuity is lowest at child care centers due to season breaks. Continuity has dropped at non-TANF related FFN providers during past year, but remains higher there than in other sectors. [Return to Contents](#)

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



Thresholds for Barometer Measures 16 through 20 are based on calendar year 2014. Results are based on SSPS data through November 26, 2018.

Barometer Measure 21: Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment Received (Youth)



Definition of Measure

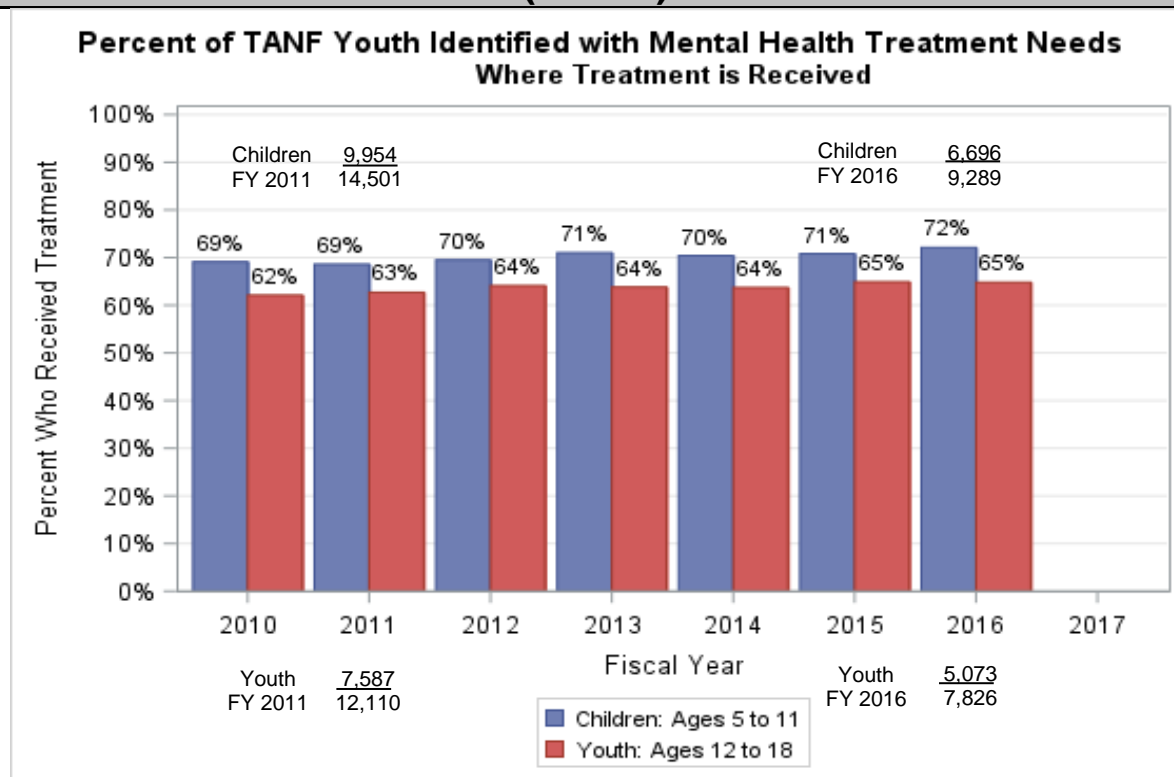
Percent of TANF youth with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth, ages 12 to 17, who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 needing SUD treatment. SUD 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. SUD Treatment and SUD Treatment needs were identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database. These data were supplied on June 18, 2018. Counts include Child Only TANF children.

A total of 19,288 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2016 were identified for this measure. Of these, 1,758 youth were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an SUD treatment need. A total of 547 youth were identified as receiving publicly funded SUD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 31.1%. The percent of TANF youth with treatment needs rose from 8.4% in FYs 2010 through 2012 to 8.9% in FYs 2014 and 2015 and 9.3% in FY 2015. It dropped slightly to 9.1% in FY 2016. The 31.1% treatment rate recorded in FY 2016 was down from 39.3% in the baseline period.

Data for each year are recalculated during each update. Changes can occur due to revised definitions and reporting improvements. The fractions in each bar show the numerator and denominator for the year. The decline in the number of children is associated with TANF caseload declines. See page 72 for similar information on TANF adults.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 22: Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)



Definition of Measure

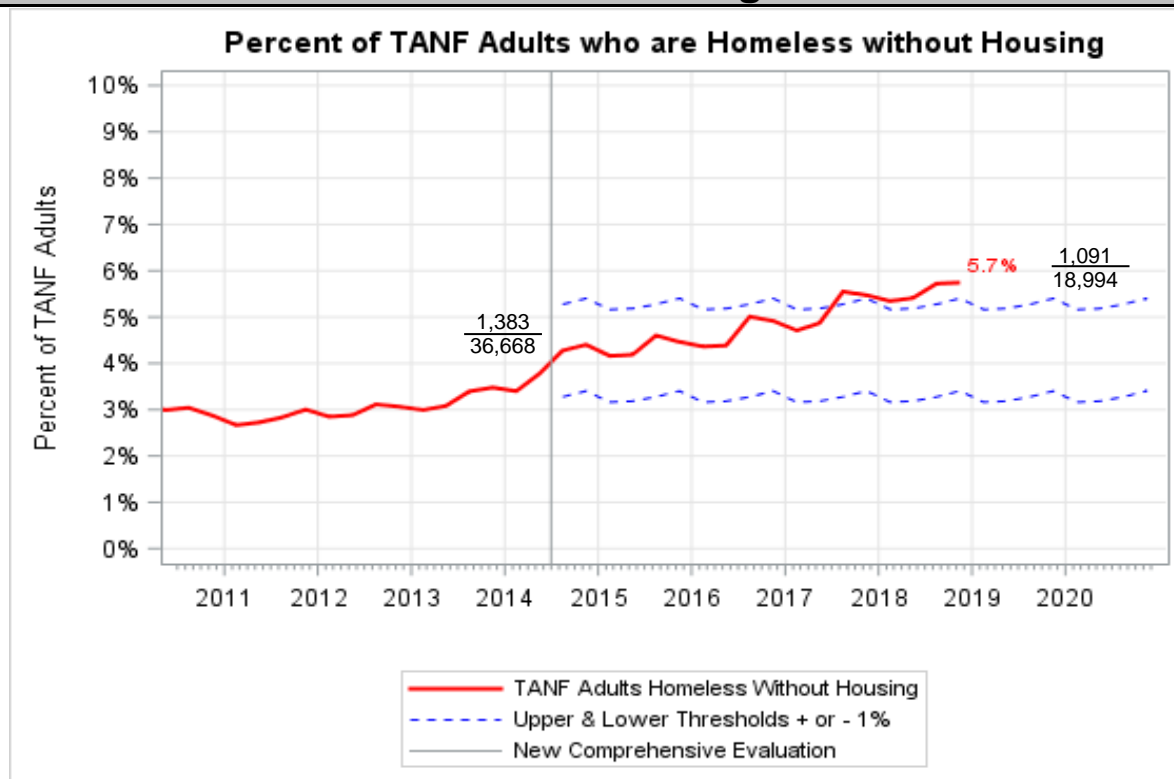
Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth needing mental health treatment. Receipt of mental health services through Washington State Behavioral Health Organizations or state hospitals, prescribed psychotropic medications, or mental health related medical diagnoses during the current or prior year are considered indication of mental health need. Receipt of treatment is identified through outpatient mental health services and mental health services provided through the client's Medicaid medical benefit, including management of mental health conditions in a primary care setting and Medicaid-paid tribal mental health encounters. Needs and treatment were identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Integrated Client Database. These data were supplied on June 18, 2018. Child Only TANF children are included.

A total of 19,288 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 were identified for this measure in FY 2016. Of these, 7,826 youth were identified with MH treatment needs and 5,073 received treatment. Treatment rates for younger children (ages 5 to 11) were higher, with 6,696 children receiving treatment and 9,286 needing it out of a total of 32,778 young children. Some 25% of younger children, as opposed to 35% of older children were identified as having treatment needs in FY 2014, increasing to 28% and 41% in FY 2016. Treatment needs were lower in prior years. Only 23% of younger children and 31% of older children needed mental health treatment in FY 2011, the year that TANF caseloads were highest.

Data for each year are recalculated during updates. The fractions show the numerators and denominators for selected years. The decline in the number of children is associated with TANF caseload declines. See page 73 for similar information on TANF adults.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

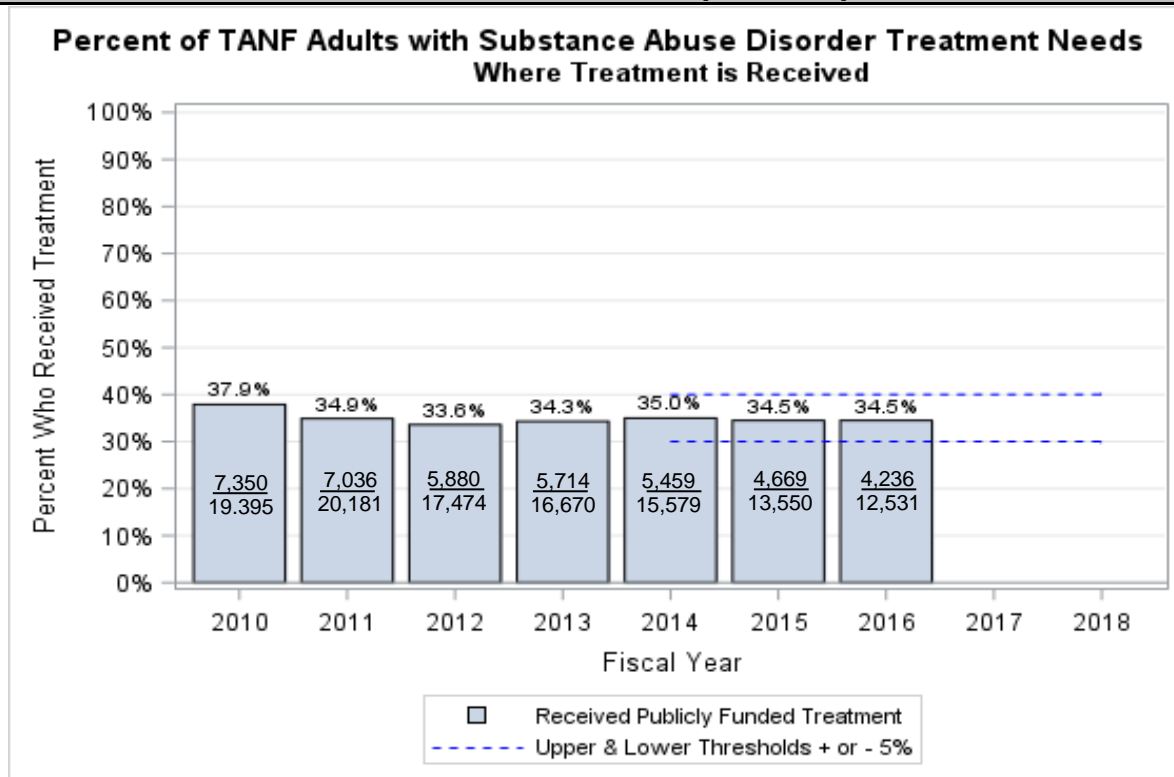
Percent of TANF adults recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who reported being homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF adults during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES data system. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 19,704 adults received TANF during each quarter of FY 2018. Of these, an average of 1,073 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. A housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF adult population that was homeless without housing in a quarter was 4.5% in FY 2016, 4.9% in FY 2017, and 5.4% in FY 2018. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015 data. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF adults who were homeless without housing was 1,091 during Q4 2018, 0.2% more than in Q4 2017. The number of homeless adults on TANF dropped by 1.7% and the number of TANF adults dropped by 4.5% over the same period. The Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process adopted in July 2014 asks a screening question and 5 follow-up questions about housing needs. This measure does not use CE data, but the new CE process appears to have improved coding of housing status.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 24: Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment Received (Adults)



Definition of Measure

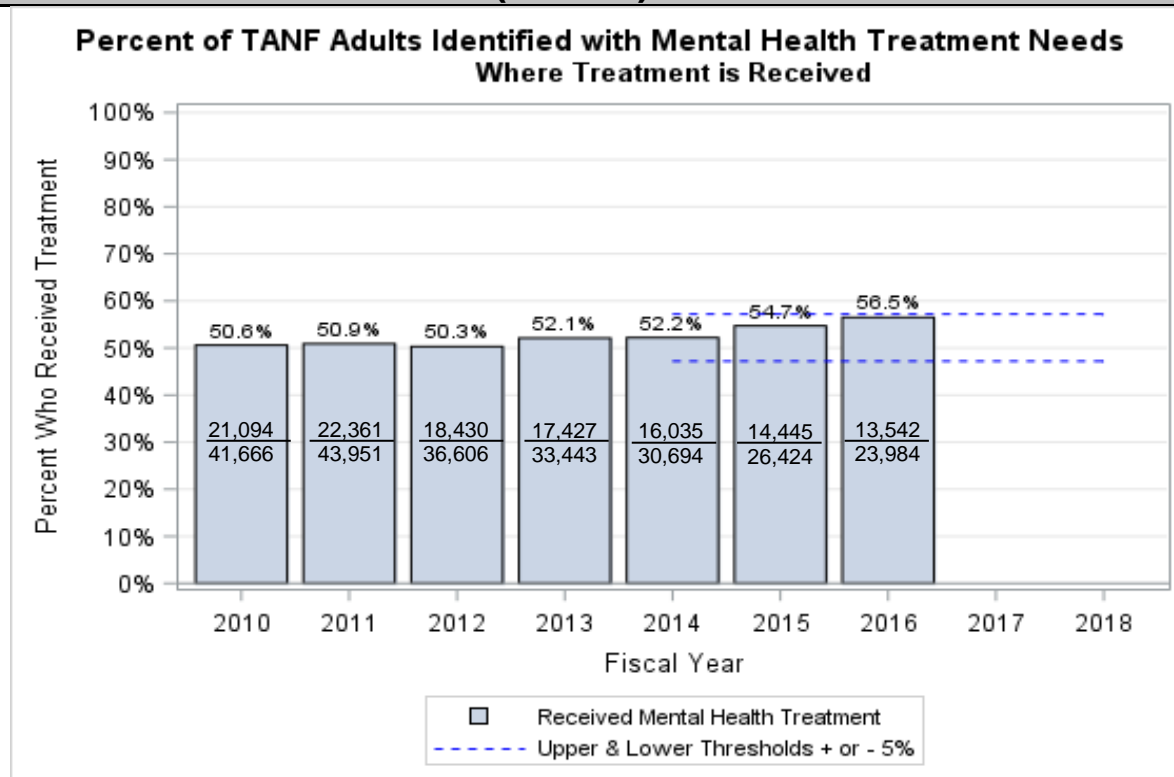
Percent of TANF adults with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults identified as needing SUD treatment. SUD 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 were identified in ACES. SUD Treatment and SUD treatment needs are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database. These data were supplied on June 18, 2018.

A total of 42,423 TANF adults from FY 2016 were identified for this measure. Of these, 12,531 were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an SUD treatment need. A total of 4,236 adults were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 34.5%. The percent of TANF adults with treatment needs rose from 21.7% in FYs 2010 and 2011 to 24.3% in FY 2014, 27.0% in FY 2015, and 29.5% in FY 2016. See page 44 for counts of adults active in SUD treatment through WorkFirst referrals.

Data for each year are recalculated during each update. Changes can occur due to revised definitions and reporting improvements. The fractions in each bar show the numerator and denominator for the year. The decline in the number of adults is associated with TANF caseload declines. See page 69 for similar information on TANF children ages 12 to 17.

[Return to Contents](#)

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.

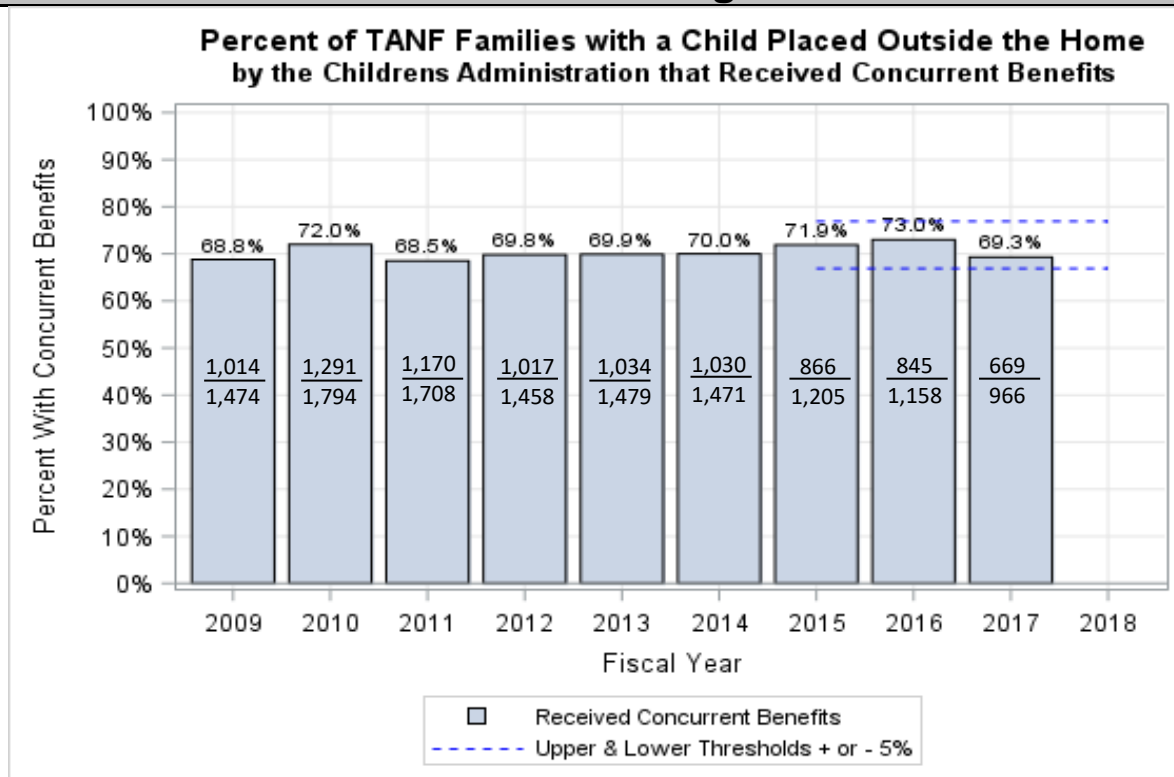
The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults needing mental health treatment. Receipt of mental health services through the Washington State Behavioral Health Organizations or state hospitals, prescribed psychotropic medications, or mental health-related medical diagnoses in the current or prior year is considered an indication of mental health need. Receipt of treatment is identified through outpatient mental health services and mental health services provided through the client's Medicaid medical benefit, including management of mental health conditions in a primary care setting and Medicaid-paid tribal mental health encounters. Needs and treatment were identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Integrated Client Database. These data were supplied on June 18, 2018.

A total of 42,423 TANF adults were identified for this measure in FY 2016. Of these, 23,984 adults were identified as having a mental health need. A total of 13,542 of these adults received treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 56.5%. The percent of TANF adults with mental health treatment needs rose from 46.6% in FY 2010 to 47.2% in FY 2011, dropped to 45.3% in FY 2012 and 44.7% in FY 2013, but then rose to 47.8% in FY 2014, 52.7% in FY 2015, and 56.5% in FY 2016. See page 44 for counts of adults active in mental health treatment through WorkFirst referrals.

Data for each year are recalculated during each update. Changes can occur due to revised definitions and reporting improvements. The fractions in each bar show the numerator and denominator for the year. The decline in the number of adults is associated with TANF caseload declines. See page 70 for similar information on TANF children.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



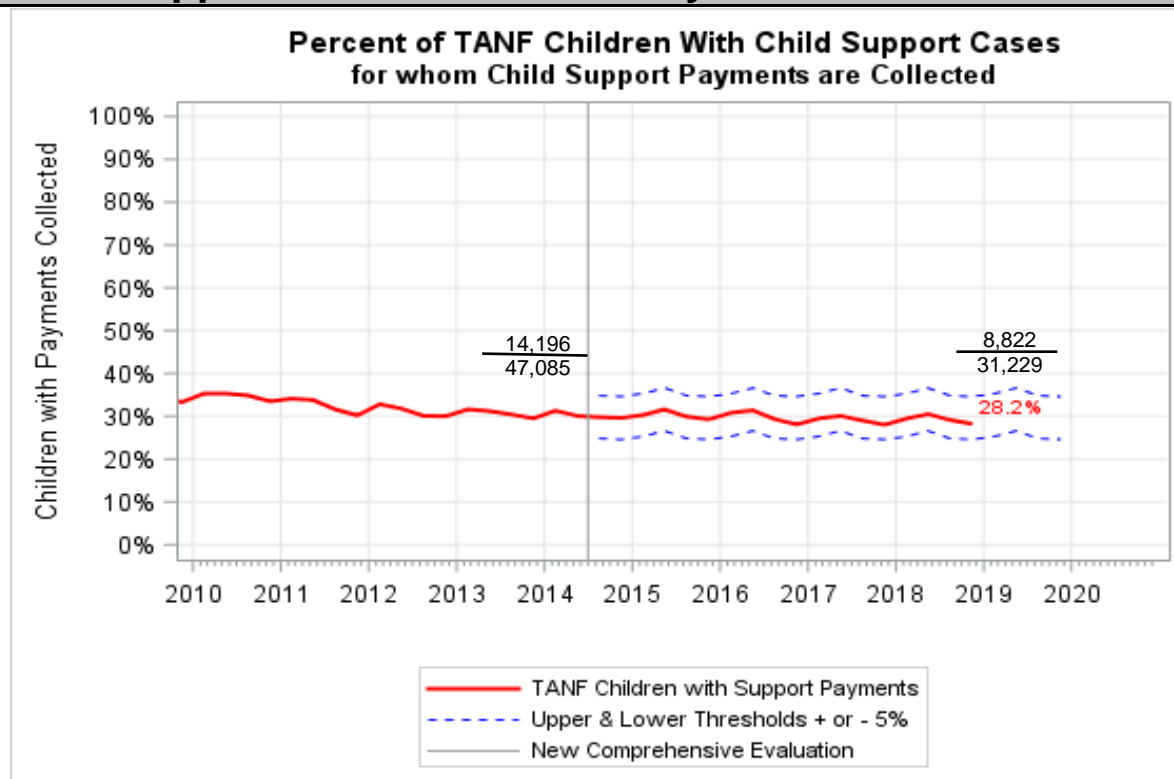
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF families with a child placed outside the home by the 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. CA was transferred from DSHS to the Department of Children, Youth, and Families in July 2018, but that is too recent to have any impact on these data. Data were obtained from DSHS Research and Data Analysis. Data as of August 2018.

A total of 966 TANF households with children removed by CA in FY 2017 were identified for this measure. Of these, 669 or 69.3% 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 from which it was removed. For more information see: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/dshs-children%E2%80%99s-administrationtanf-concurrent-benefit-program-costs-and-reunifications-sfy-2009-removals>

Results are recalculated every year and revisions can occur. For example, results for FY 2016 were reported as 68.3% in August 2017 and are now reported as 73.0% in August 2018. The number of households with children removed and number with concurrent benefits has declined with the size of the TANF caseload. Numerators and denominators are supplied in the chart to give an indication of the change in program size over time. [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 January 18, 2019.

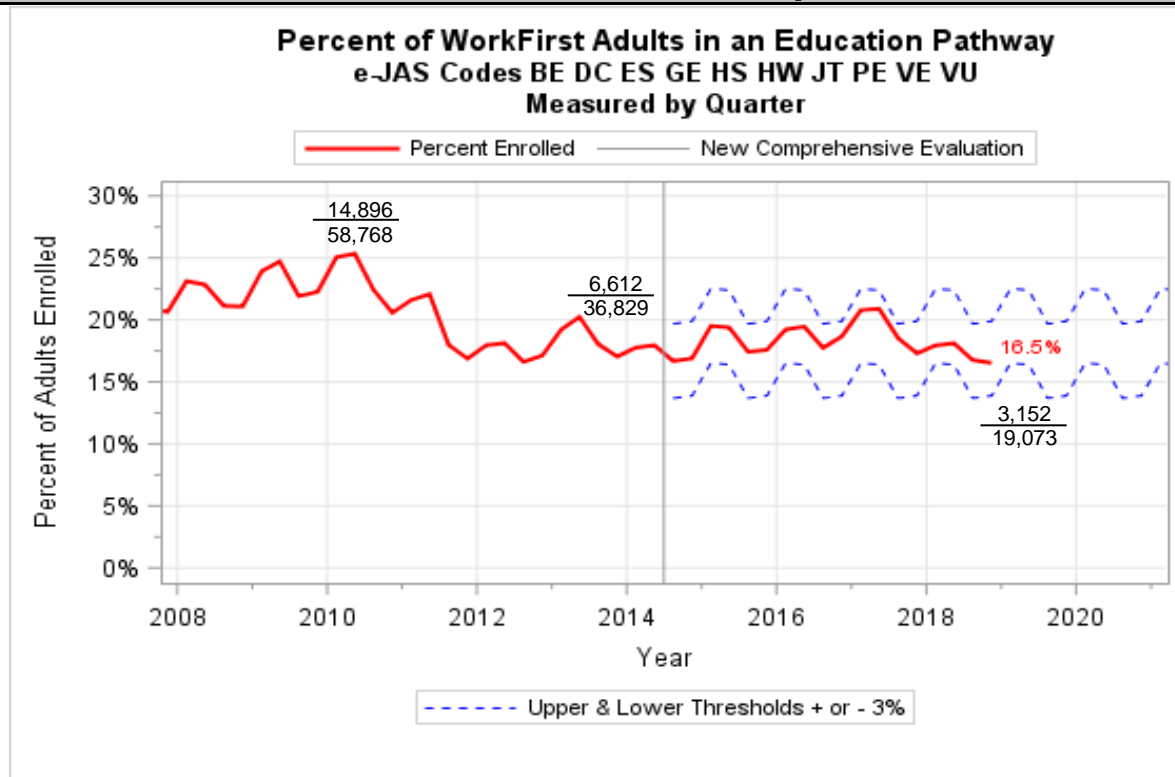
An average of 49,751 children received TANF during each quarter of Fiscal Year 2018. Of these, an average of 31,552 TANF children (63.4%) had open child support cases. Payments were received on behalf of an average of 9,204 children, or 29.2% of those with open child support cases. Results in FY 2016 were 30.4% with support payments out of the 62.5% of TANF children with open child support cases. Results in FY 2017 were 29.2% with support payments out of 62.2% of children with open support cases. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

The Economic Services Administration Strategic Plan has a child support measure: E1.3 Percent of current child support collected. E1.3 measures the percent of child support dollars owed that are paid, with a target of 68.5% by September 2019. In FY 2018, 67.2% of the \$722 million dollars owed state-wide were paid (\$485 million). The average child support caseload was 326,923 per month in FY 2018 and current (not former) TANF/foster care recipients made up 9% of that overall system. Barometer 27 is measured as the percent of open support cases that receive payments, not percent of payments owed that are received. Some open child support cases never result in a payment obligation.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 28: Adults in Education Pathway

All Education Codes, Unduplicated



Definition of Measure

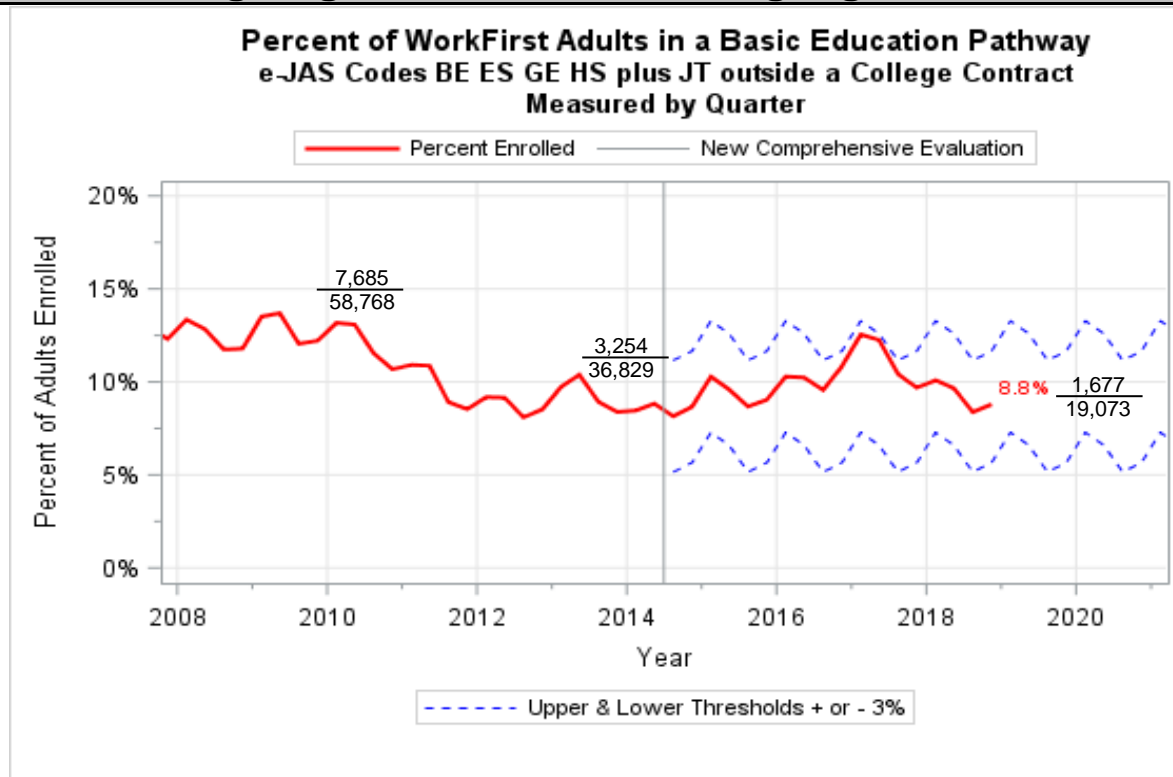
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), DC (degree completion), ES (English as a second language), GE (GED preparation); HS (attending high school); HW (high wage-high demand Training); JT (job skills enhancement training); PE (customized job skills training); VE (vocational education) and VU (vocational education - unapproved). VU is the component used for adults enrolled in full-time vocational education that does not qualify to be counted toward federal work participation requirements. LS (life skills training) has been dropped from this measure due to stakeholder input. The denominator for this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 19,855 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2018. An average of 3,570 adults were enrolled in one of the education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of education components dropped after July 2011 with the voluntary suspensions of work requirements for parents under ESSB 5921 and dropped again after October 2017 under the expanded infant exemptions in ESSB 5898. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 18.4% in FY 2016, 19.5% in FY 2017, and 18.0% in FY 2018.

For monthly enrollment counts in many of these components, see pages 33-34 and 37-38. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions. Counts on pages 76-81 include adults without grants who were paid through Community Jobs.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

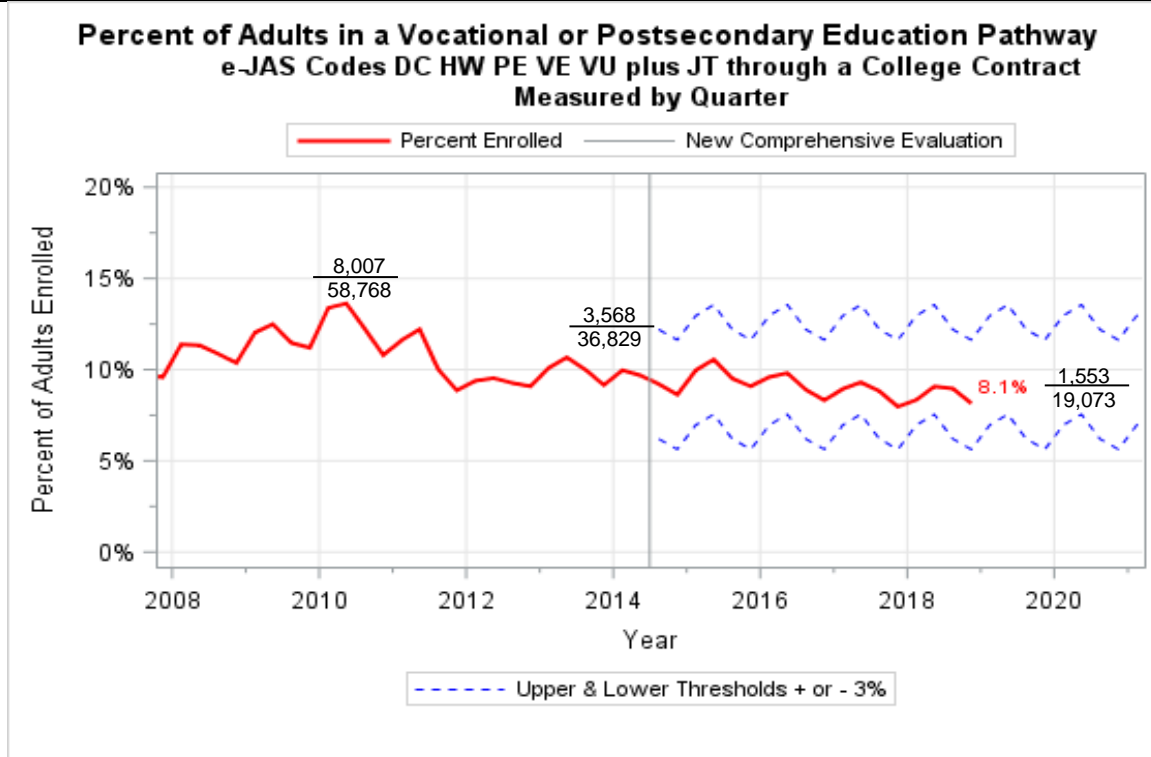
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in basic education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), ES (English as a second language), GE (high school equivalency preparation), HS (attending high school), and JT if provided outside a CTC college contract. JT outside the CTC college contract setting is short-term training related to employment that is not related to a specific occupation -- often it is part-time English as a second language training. JT within a CTC college contract is usually vocational education and is included as part of Barometer 30. The denominator of this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 19,855 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2018. An average of 1,985 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 voluntary suspension of work requirements for parents under ESSB 5921 and dropped again after October 2017 under the expanded infant exemptions in ESSB 5898. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the basic education pathway was 9.5% in FY 2016, 11.3% in FY 2017, and 10.0% in FY 2018, up from 9.1% in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 37-38. Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 98-99. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 30: Vocational Education Pathway



Definition of Measure

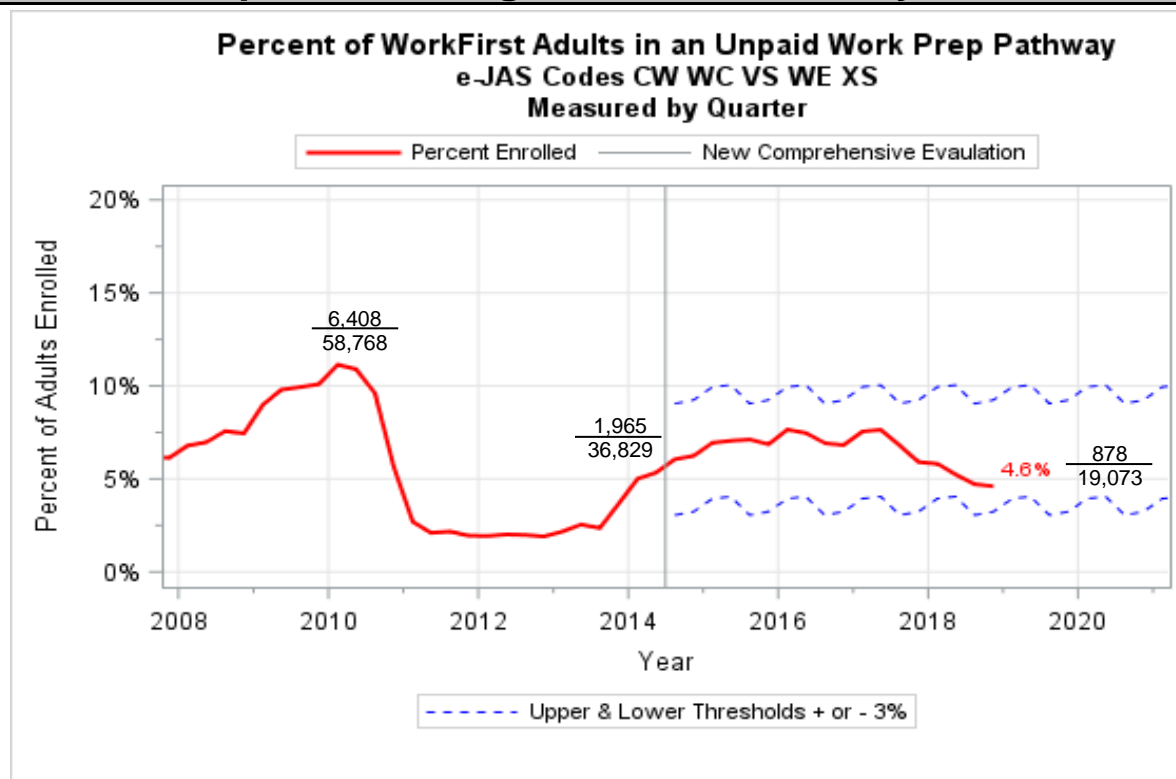
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged vocational or postsecondary education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: DC (degree completion), HW (high wage high demand training), PE (customized job skills training), VE (vocational education), and VU (vocational education - unapproved). DC is used for adults who are enrolled in a 4-year college or university. JT (job skills training) is used in CTC college contract settings to indicate vocational education. JT in other settings indicates basic education. VE can include enrollment in I-BEST, a CTC program that combines vocational education with basic skill training. VU is the component used when an adult is enrolled in full-time vocational or postsecondary education that does not count toward federal work participation requirements. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. The measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 19,855 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2018. An average of 1,698 adults were enrolled in one of the postsecondary education pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the postsecondary education pathway was 9.5% in FY 2015 and FY 2016, dropping to 8.9% in FY 2017 and 8.6% in FY 2018. For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 33-34. Employment related outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education are provided on pages 55-56, 58, 86, 90, and 94. Educational outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education are provided on pages 100-101.

Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

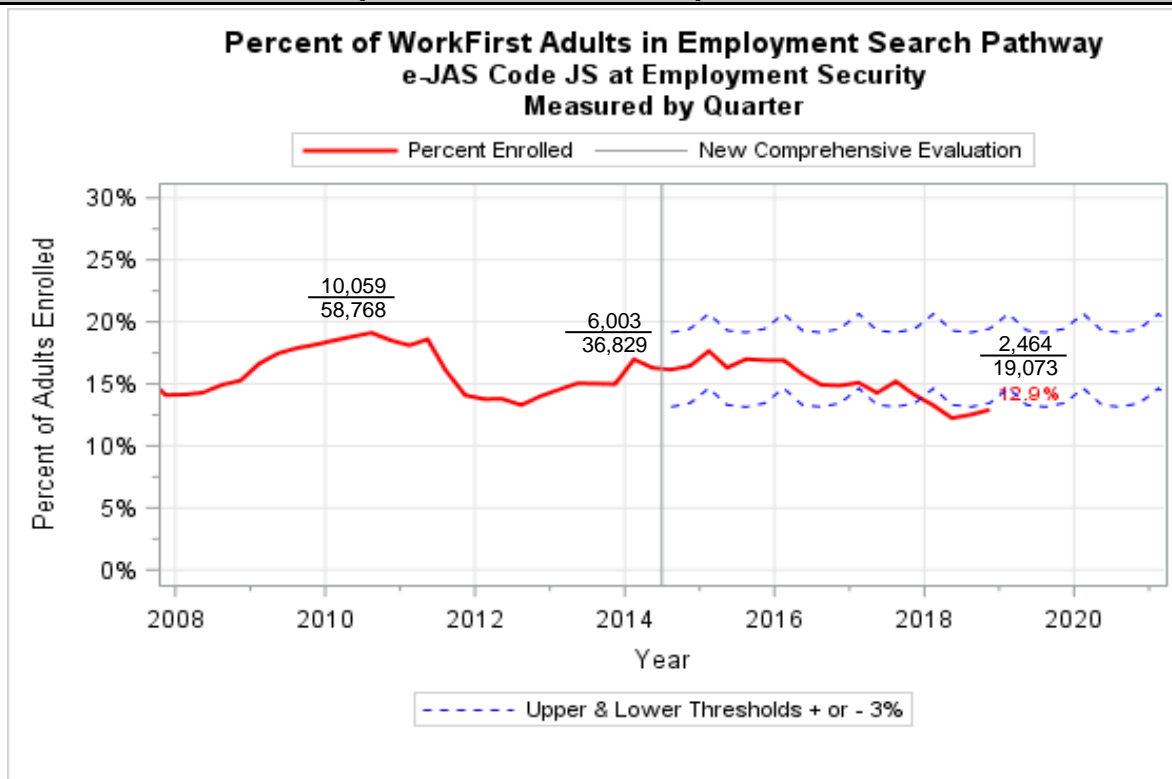
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in an unpaid work experience or volunteer activity. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CW and WC (Community Works); VS (Voluntary Community Service); WE (Work Experience); and XS (Structured Community Service). CW was unpaid community service arranged by Department of Commerce contractors. It was phased out in late 2010 for budget reasons. A revised version coded as WC was re-introduced in the fall of 2013. VS is used by parents who volunteer at their children's preschool or daycare programs. WE is currently used by Limited English Program contractors, Commerce contractors, and community colleges.

The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. The measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 19,855 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2018. An average of 1,182 adults were enrolled in one of the unpaid work preparation components during each of those quarters. Use of unpaid work components dropped to 2.0% in FY 2012 due to the phase out of the CW and XS components. Use of unpaid work experience increased in the fall of 2013, when the Community Works program was re-introduced. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in unpaid work activities was 7.3% in FY 2016, 7.2% in FY 2017 and 6.0% in FY 2018. For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 35-36. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

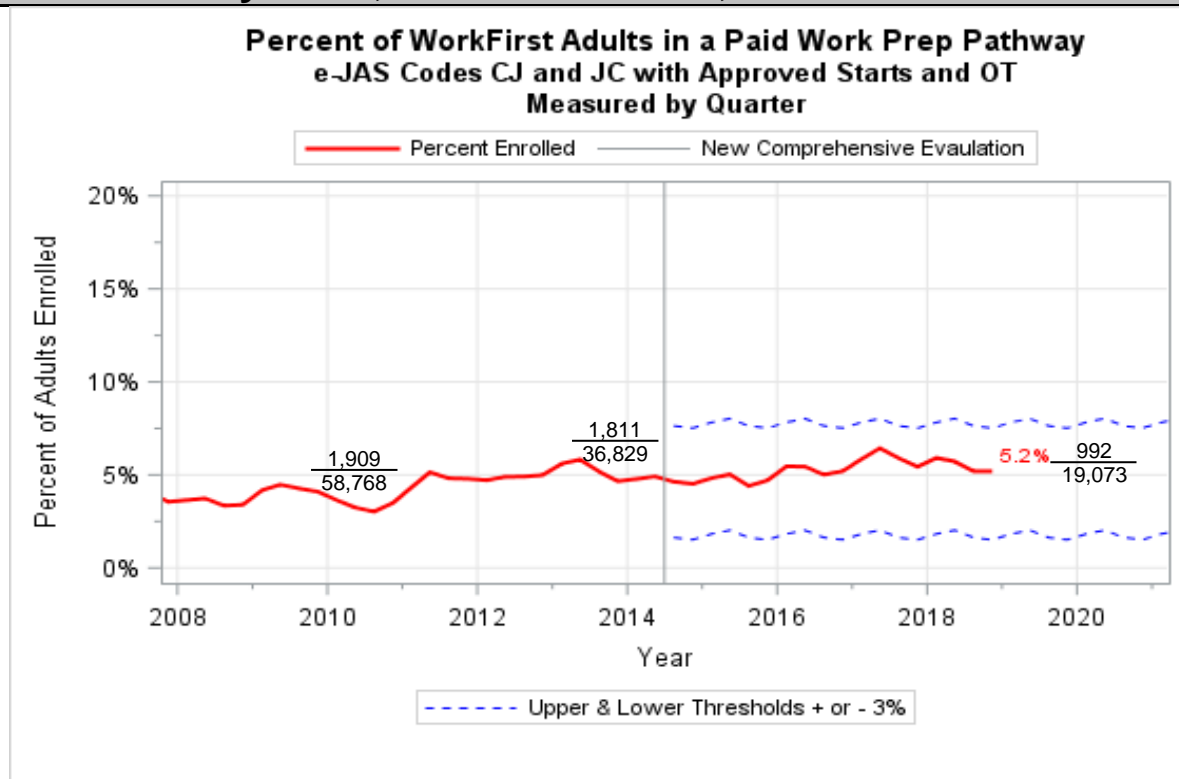
Percent of TANF adults in Employment Security (ESD) job search. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to ESD job search in the quarter. This is counted using the e-JAS component code JS when no contractor code is supplied to identify a non-ESD provider. ESD redesigned its job search services in 2011 and has offered them under the name of Career Scope since July 2012. The denominator for this measure is the number of TANF adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 19,855 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2018. An average of 2,726 adults were enrolled in ESD job search/Career Scope during each of those quarters. Use of the pathway dropped after July 2011 with the voluntary suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921 and dropped again after October 2017 under the expanded infant exemptions in ESSB 5898. A Lean project to improve communication between DSHS and ESD was implemented in January 2014. The percent of WorkFirst adults served in ESD Job Search was 14.9% in calendar year 2013, before the Lean project. Percents rose to 16.5% during calendar year 2014 and 16.6% during FY 2015. Average use was 16.7% in FY 2016 but dropped to 14.8% in FY 2017 and to 13.7% in FY 2018. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts in this pathway, see pages 33-34. Employment related outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 55-56, 58, 85, 89, and 93. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



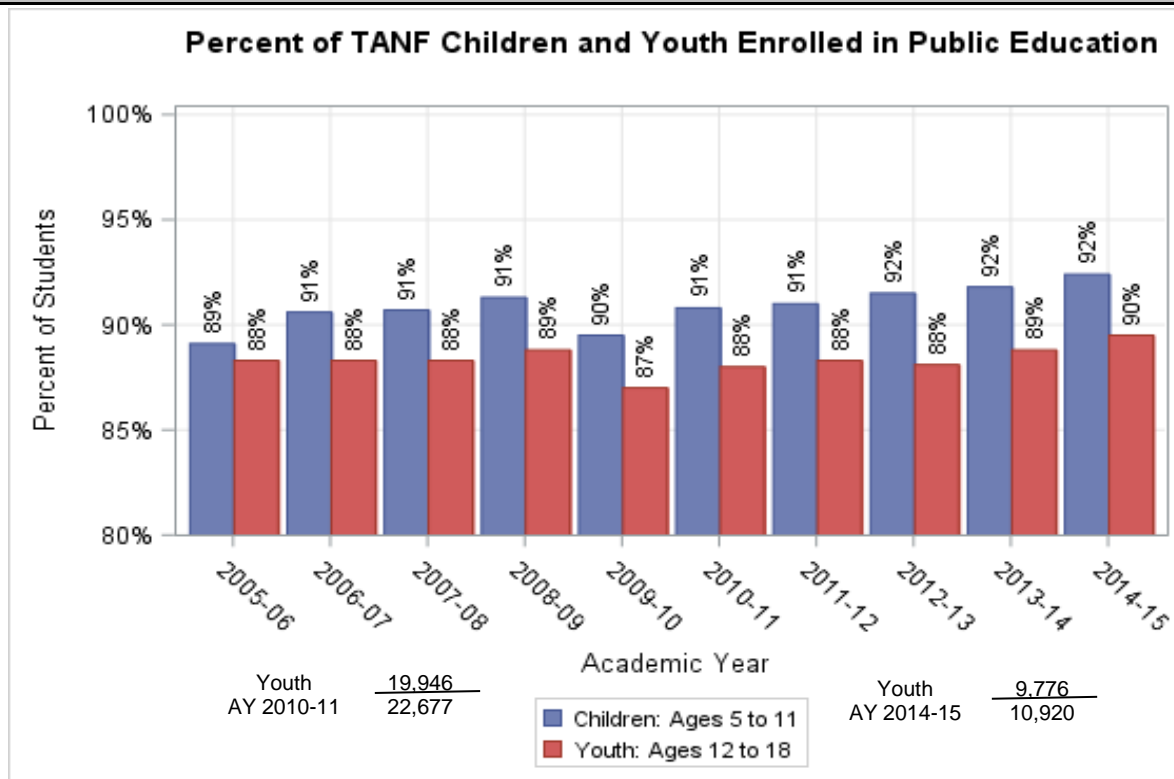
Definition of Measure

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 e-JAS components during the quarter: CJ (Community Jobs); JC (Job Connection); and OT (On the Job Training). Community Jobs and Job Connections are operated by the Department of Commerce. Community Jobs may last for up to 6 months and are developed for WorkFirst adults with barriers to employment. Job Connection placements were shorter and provide a work record for adults without recent work history but without other barriers to employment. The two Commerce programs were combined in July 2016. OT is provided to a handful of WorkFirst adults through the Employment Security Department. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using e-JAS data. Data are from the ACES data warehouse as of February 2019.

An average of 19,855 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2018. An average of 1,141 adults were enrolled one of the paid work preparation pathway components during each quarter. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in paid work preparation activities was 5.0% in FY 2016, 5.6% in FY 2017, and 5.7% in FY 2018, up from 4.7% in FY 2015. For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 35-36. Employment related outcomes for this group of components are provided on pages 55-56, 59,87, 91, and 95. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q4 2018 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

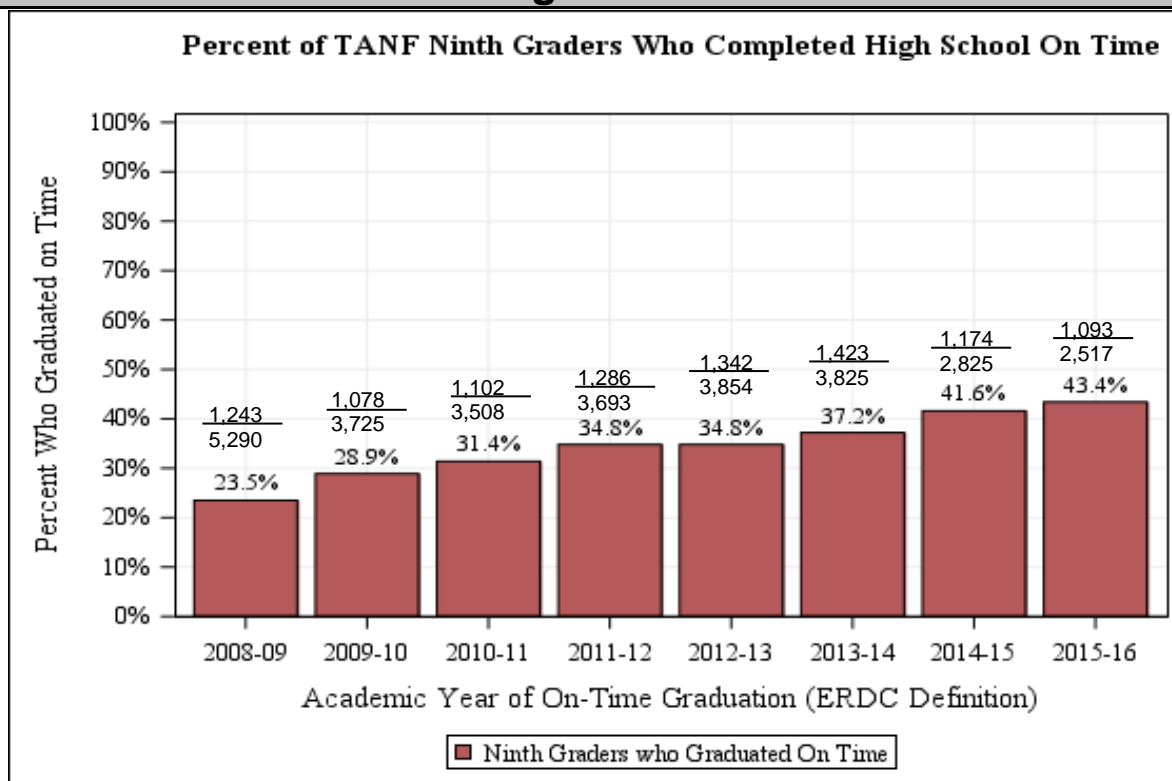
Percent of TANF children who were enrolled in public education during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of children in WorkFirst households who were enrolled in public schools in Washington State for one or more months during the academic year (AY). (Children from Child Only cases were not included.) Academic years run from September through August. Results were calculated by OFM's Education Research Data Center (ERDC).

A total of 67,379 children between the ages of 5 and 18 (excluding Child Only cases) received TANF during AY 2010-11; 36,224 during AY 2014-15. After clean-up of identifiers needed for matching, ERDC staff found school enrollment records for 60,818 children in AY 2010-11 and 31,856 in AY 2014-15. Separate enrollment measures were calculated for younger children (age 5 to 11) and older children, (ages 12 to 18). School enrollment of WorkFirst children reached a low point during AY 2009-10, which corresponds to the worst year of the great recession and the high point of WorkFirst caseloads. The highest WorkFirst caseloads were reached during AY 2010-11 -- the highest month in December 2011.

School enrollment of WorkFirst children has improved since AY 2010-11, and has reached levels higher than in pre-recession periods by AY 2013-14 and AY 2014-15. Numerators and denominators for youth ages 12 to 18 in AYs 2010-11 and 2014-15 are shown as fractions.

These results differ from those published previously by the Research and Data Analysis unit (RDA) of DSHS. Those results had school enrollment rates averaging 92% for younger children and 80% for older children during AYs 2009-10 through 2011-12. Differences in analytic strategy and educational records likely explain the differences in results. [Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

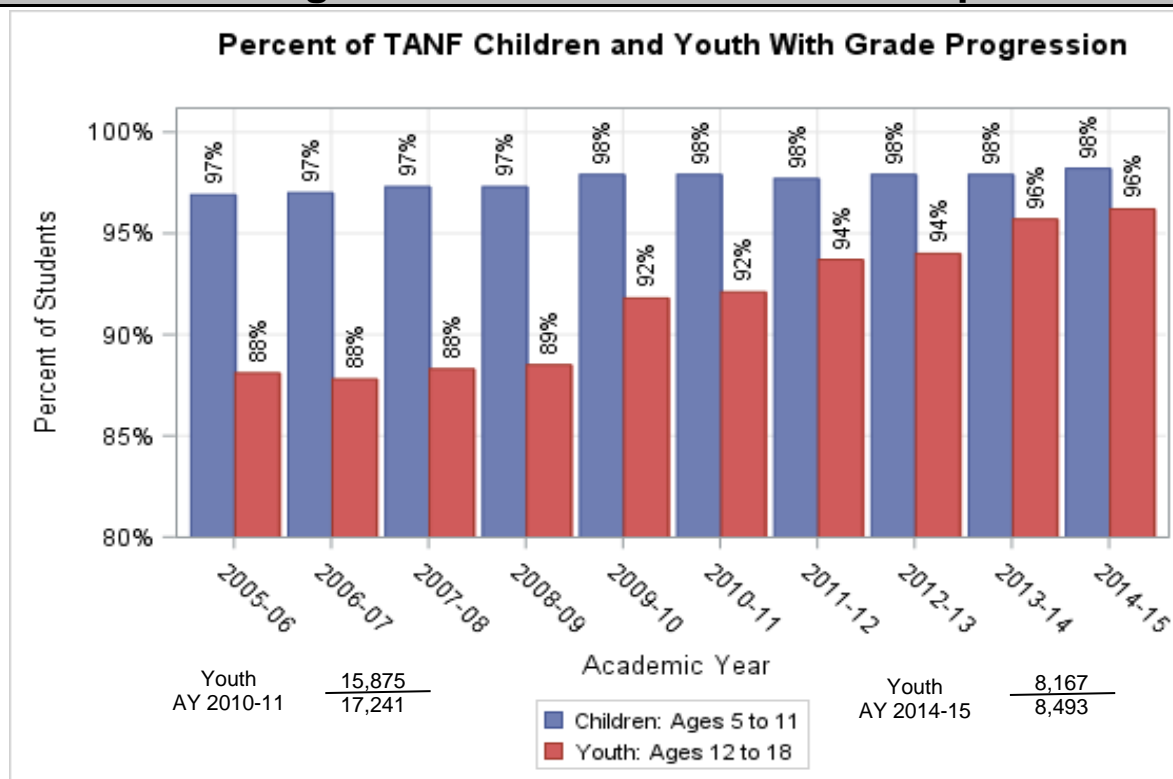
Percent of TANF youth who graduate on time. The numerator of this measure is the number of ninth graders in WorkFirst households who graduated within four academic years. (Youth in Child Only cases were not included.) Results for 2008-09 are for youth who were TANF recipients and first-time ninth-graders during the 2005-06 school year. Results for 2010-11 are for first-time ninth graders from the 2007-08 school year, and so on. Data for 2015-16 came from graduation records in that school year for first-time TANF ninth graders from the 2012-13 academic year. Results were calculated by OFM's Education Research and Data Center (ERDC).

Numerators and denominators are shown as fractions in the chart for each academic year. The number of first time ninth-graders during any academic year is smaller than one might expect, due to the relatively small number of older children in WorkFirst households. These children are tracked on to graduation using academic records, regardless of whether their families continue to use the WorkFirst program. WorkFirst caseload declines do not affect results until the 2014-15 academic year -- three years after the caseload peak in 2010-11.

These results differ from those published previously by the Research and Data Analysis unit (RDA) of DSHS. Those results had on-time graduation rates ranging from 36% to 41% in AYs 2009-10 through 2011-12. The RDA and ERDC graduation rates were defined the same way, but differences in analytic strategy and educational records likely explain the differences in results. RDA's 41% graduation rate for AY 2011-12 was based on 1,251 on-time graduates out of 3,033 TANF first-time ninth graders in the 2008-09 Academic year. The ERDC analysis identified 660 more first-time ninth graders but found only 35 more on-time graduates.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

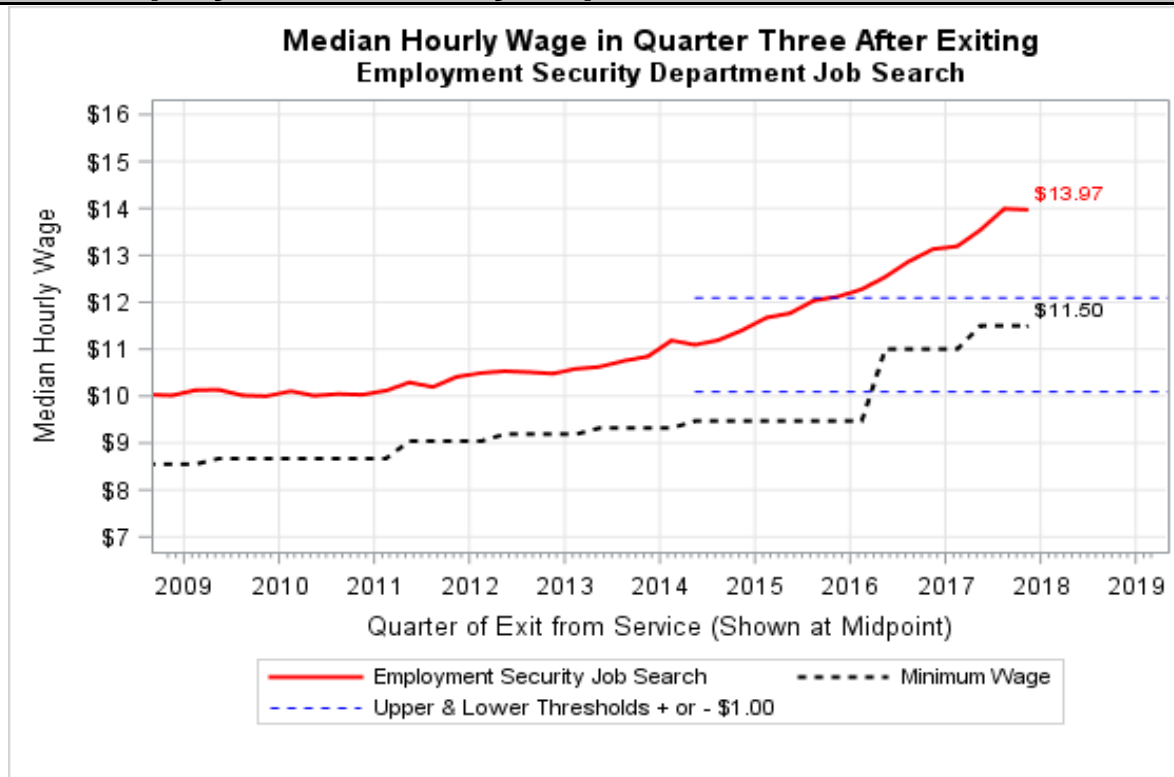
Percent of TANF school-age children in a given year who progressed to the next grade level as expected. This measure uses children in WorkFirst households during the academic year (AY) who had valid grade information for the prior AY in public schools in Washington State. (Children in Child Only cases were not included.) Academic years run from September through August. Results were calculated by OFM's Education Research Data Center (ERDC).

A total of 50,759 TANF children ages of 5 and 18 (excluding Child Only cases) were enrolled in school during AY 2010-11 and usable for analysis; 26,931 during AY 2014-15. Almost 96% of the TANF students identified in AY 2010-11 and almost 98% of the TANF students from AY 2014-15 had progressed by one grade level by the beginning of next academic year. Separate progression measures were calculated for younger children (age 5 to 11) and older children, (ages 12 to 18). Progression is relatively high among younger children. Progression began to increase during AY 2009-10 for older children, in a pattern that is consistent with the gains seen both in school enrollment and on-time-graduation. School records are used to measure grade progression for these children, regardless of whether their families continue to use the WorkFirst program. Numerators and denominators for youth ages 12 to 18 in AYs 2010-11 and 2014-15 are shown as fractions.

These results differ from those published previously by the Research and Data Analysis unit (RDA) of DSHS. Those results had grade progression rates averaging 96% for younger children and 91% for older children during AYs 2009-10 through 2011-12. Differences in analytic strategy and educational records likely explain the differences in results.

[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.

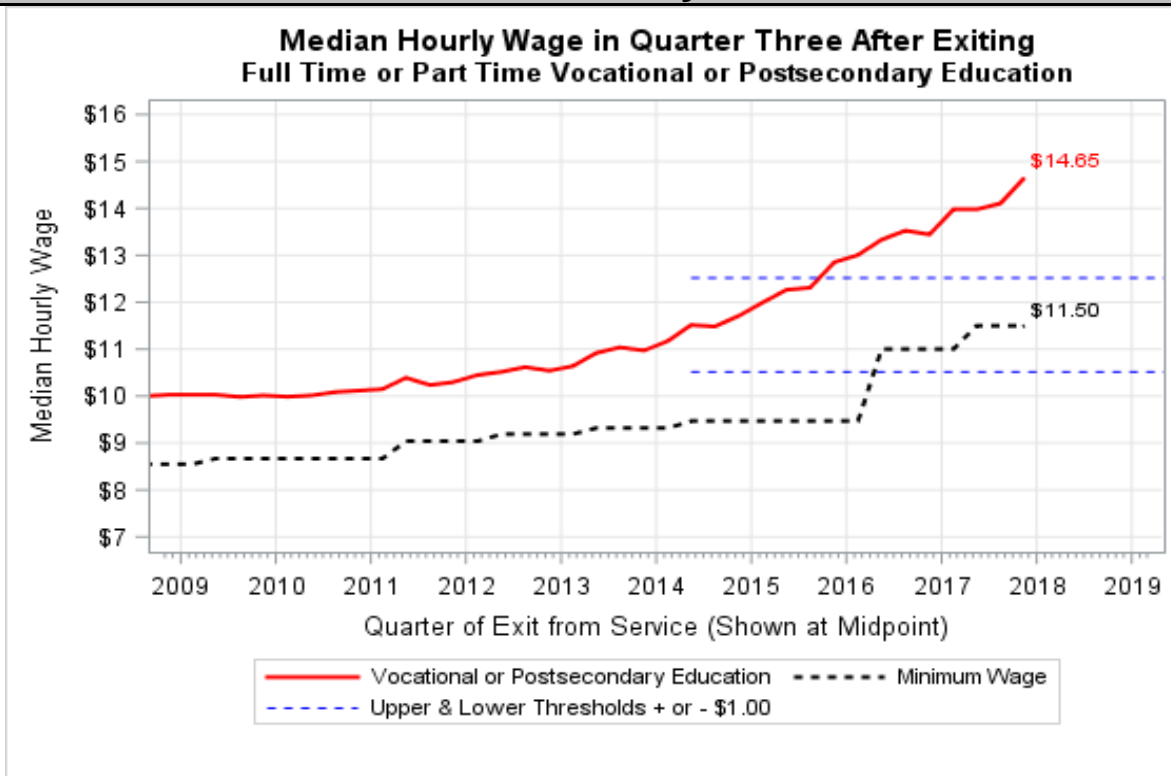
An average of 1,247 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 1,214 per quarter (97.4%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.26 per hour during 2011, \$10.97 in FY 2014, \$11.51 in FY 2015, \$12.25 in FY 2016 and \$13.19 in FY 2017.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q4 2017 and show the first three cohorts exposed to the \$11.50 minimum wage. Approximately 17% of ESD job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$11.50 per hour.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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.

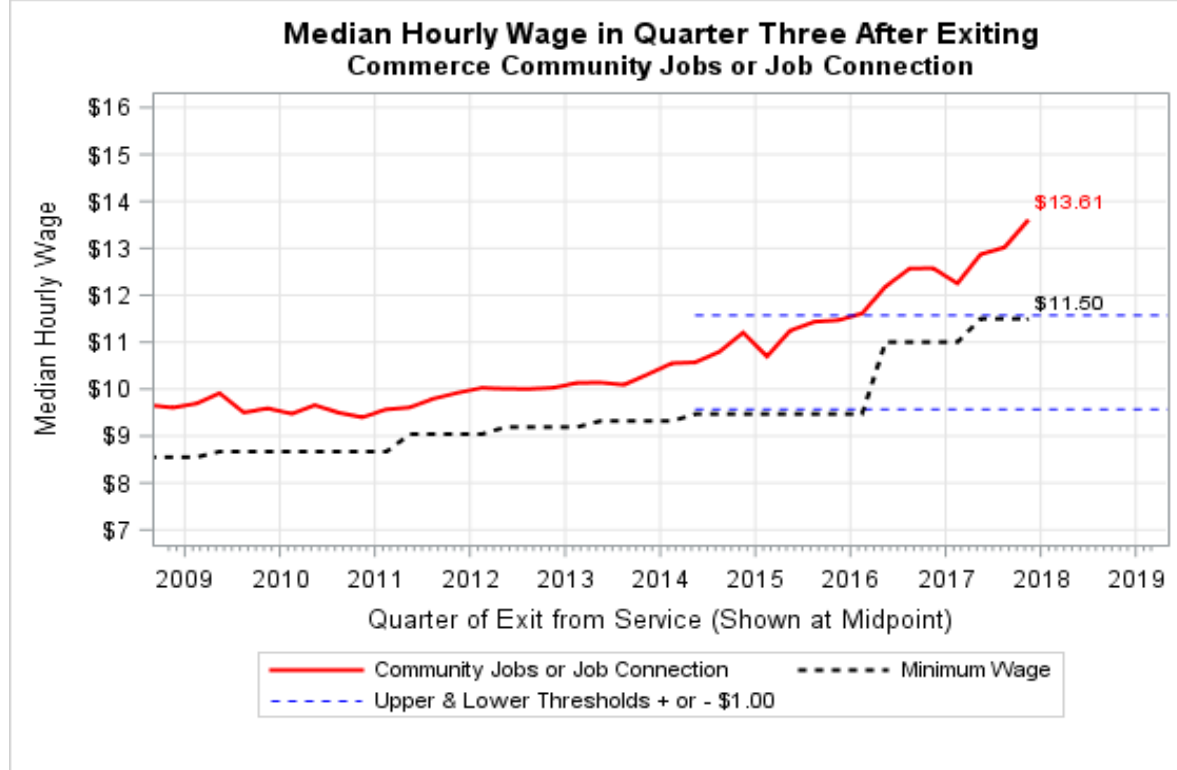
An average of 437 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 428 per quarter (97.9%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.27 per hour during 2011, \$11.18 in FY 2014, \$11.87 in FY 2015, \$12.88 in FY 2016 and \$13.73 in FY 2017.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q4 2017 and show the first three cohorts exposed to the \$11.50 minimum wage. Approximately 22% of vocational or postsecondary job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$11.50 per hour.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

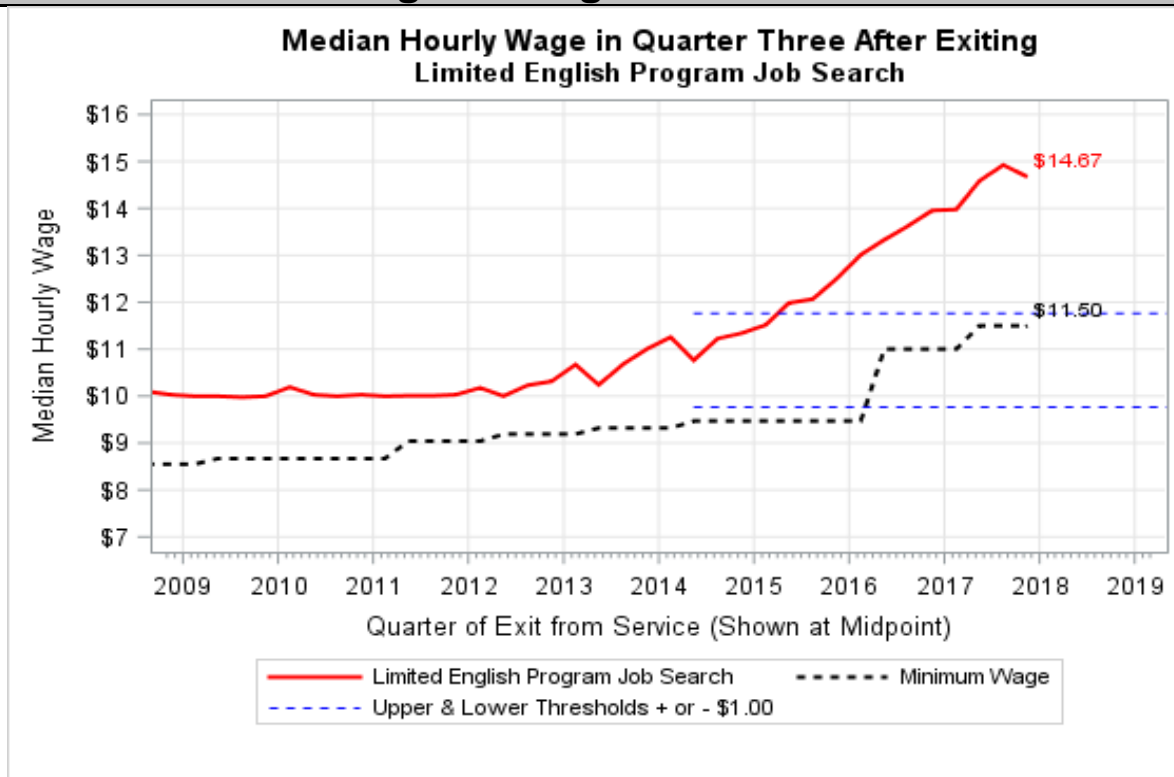
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. 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 314 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 308 per quarter (97.9%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$9.73 per hour during 2011, \$10.38 in FY 2014, \$10.99 in FY 2015, \$11.68 in FY 2016 and \$12.57 in FY 2017.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q4 2017 and show the first three cohorts exposed to the \$11.50 minimum wage. Approximately 13% of Community Jobs or Job Connection job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$11.50 per hour.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019. [Return to Contents](#)

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.

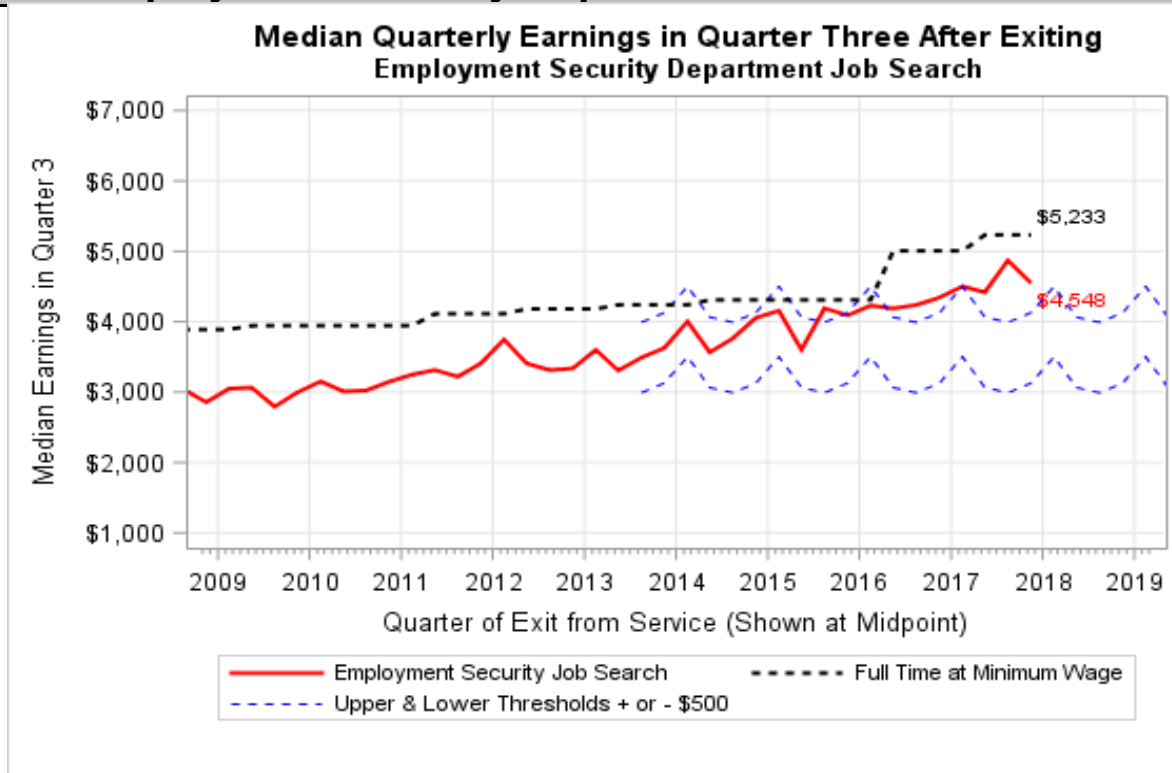
An average of 250 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 241 per quarter (96.2%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.01 per hour during 2011, \$10.92 in FY 2014, \$11.52 in FY 2015, \$12.73 in FY 2016 and \$14.04 in FY 2017.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q4 2017 and show the first two cohorts exposed to the \$11.50 minimum wage. Approximately 29% of LEP job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$11.50 per hour.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

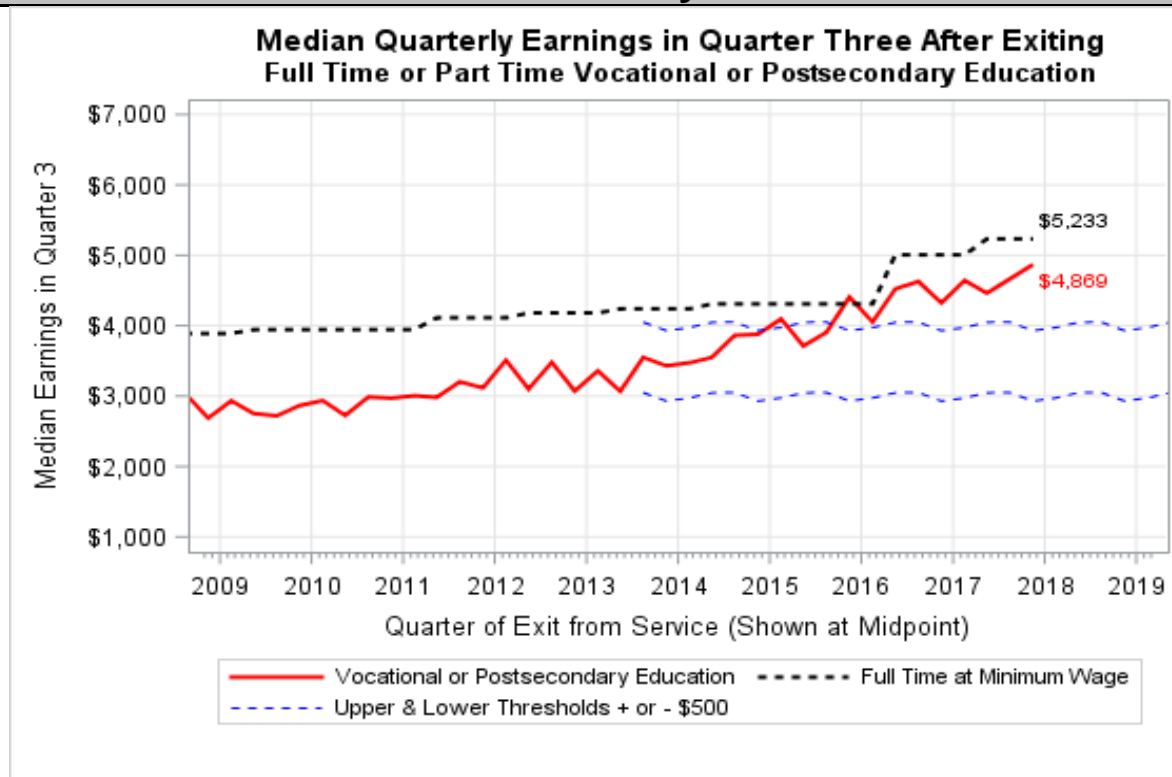
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Employment Security job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. 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 1,247 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 1,235 per quarter (99.1%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,299 during 2011, \$3,672 in FY 2014, \$3,894 in FY 2015, \$4,175 in FY 2016 and \$4,376 in FY 2017. The 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 state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q4 2017.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

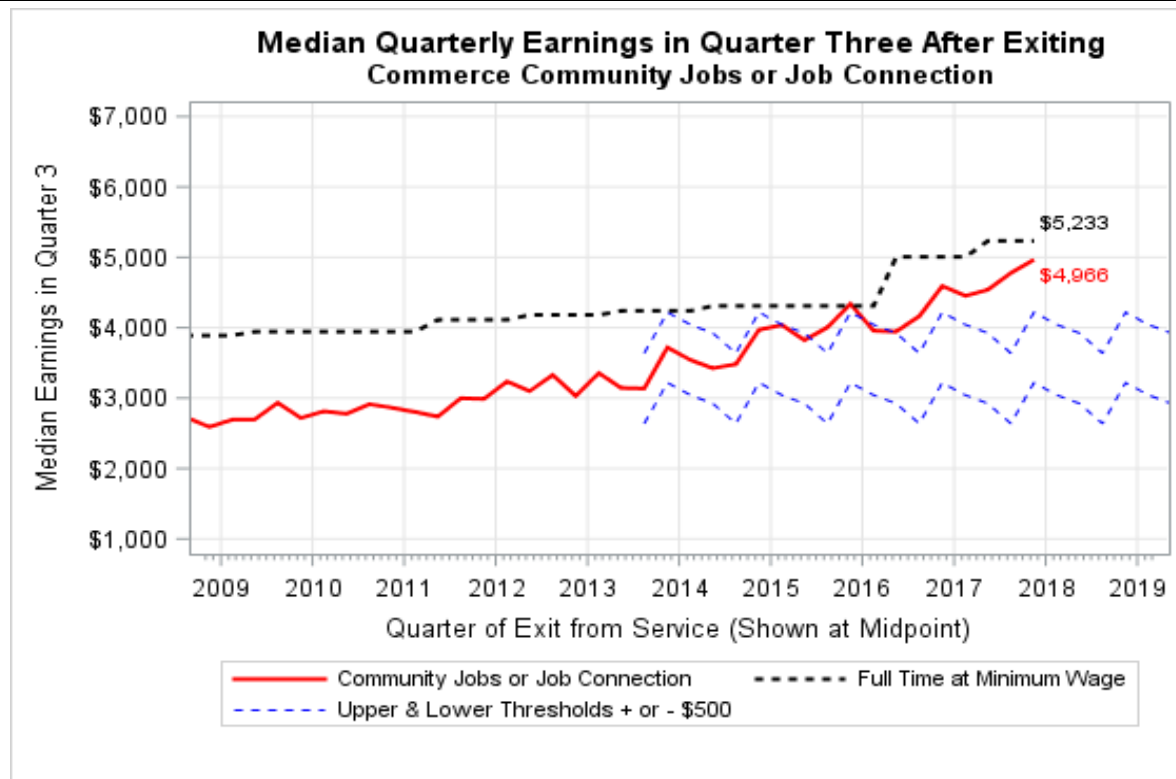
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. 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 437 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 433 per quarter (99.1%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,078 during 2011, \$3,501 in FY 2014, \$3,888 in FY 2015, \$4,222 in FY 2016 and \$4,515 in FY 2017. The 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 state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q4 2017.

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 2017, 83% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019. [Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

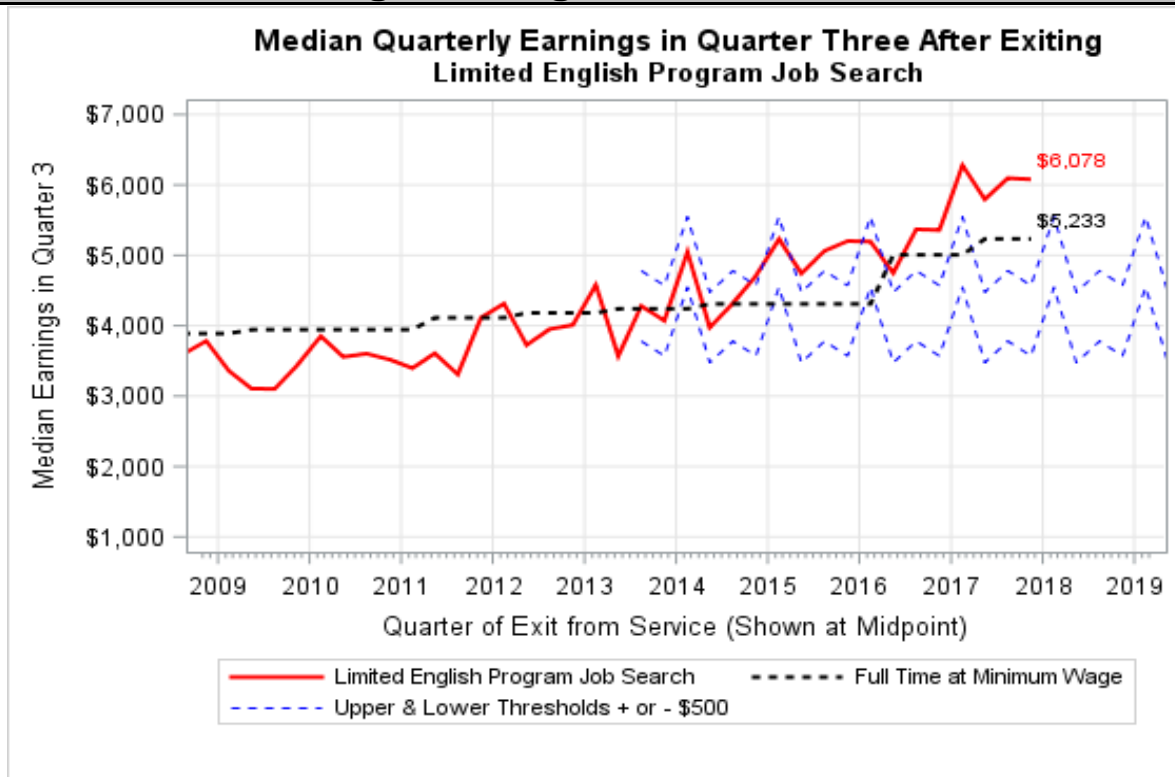
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings 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 314 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 312 per quarter (99.1%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$2,881 during 2011, \$3,456 in FY 2014, \$3,829 in FY 2015, \$4,061 in FY 2016 and \$4,438 in FY 2017. The 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 state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q4 2017.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

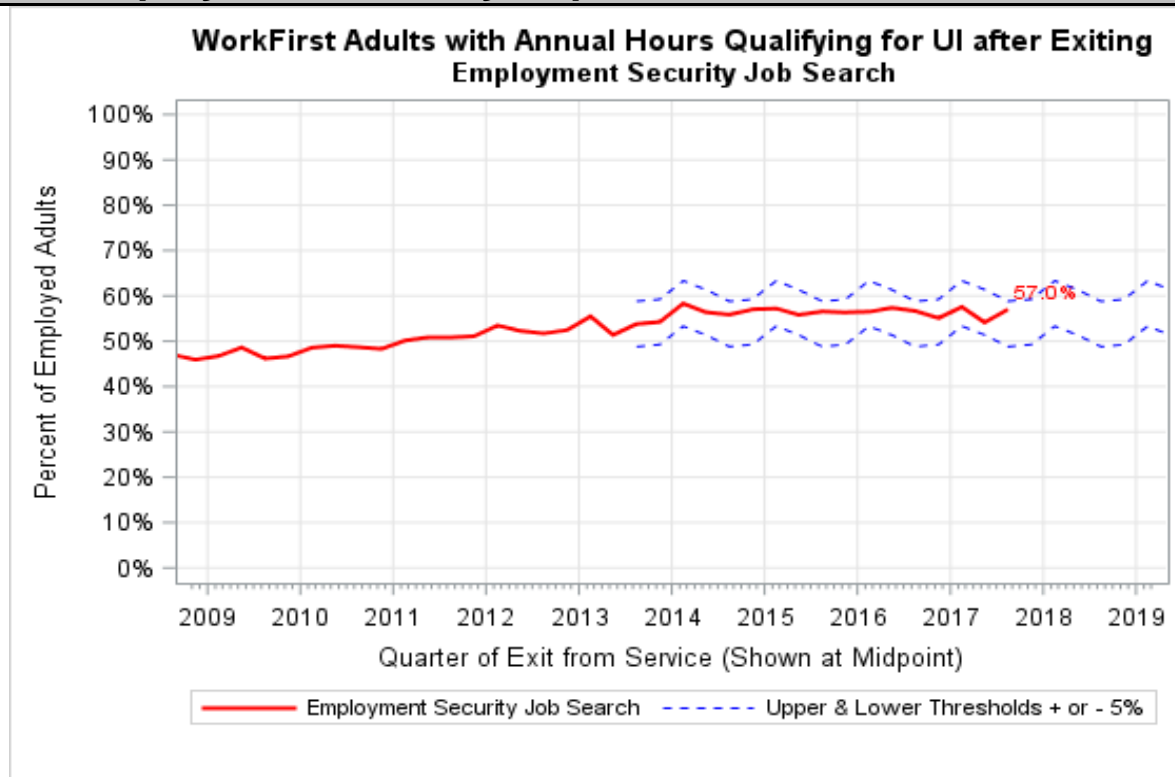
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. 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 250 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 245 per quarter (98.0%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Data cleaning protocols increase the likelihood that the high earnings shown here are real and do not result from data integrity problems. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,606 during 2011, \$4,344 in FY 2014, \$4,751 in FY 2015, \$5,053 in FY 2016 and \$5,701 in FY 2017. The 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 state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q4 2017. The fact that earnings are higher for LEP job search than for other programs could be related to the concentration of LEP job search customers in Seattle and Tacoma, cities with higher minimum wages.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

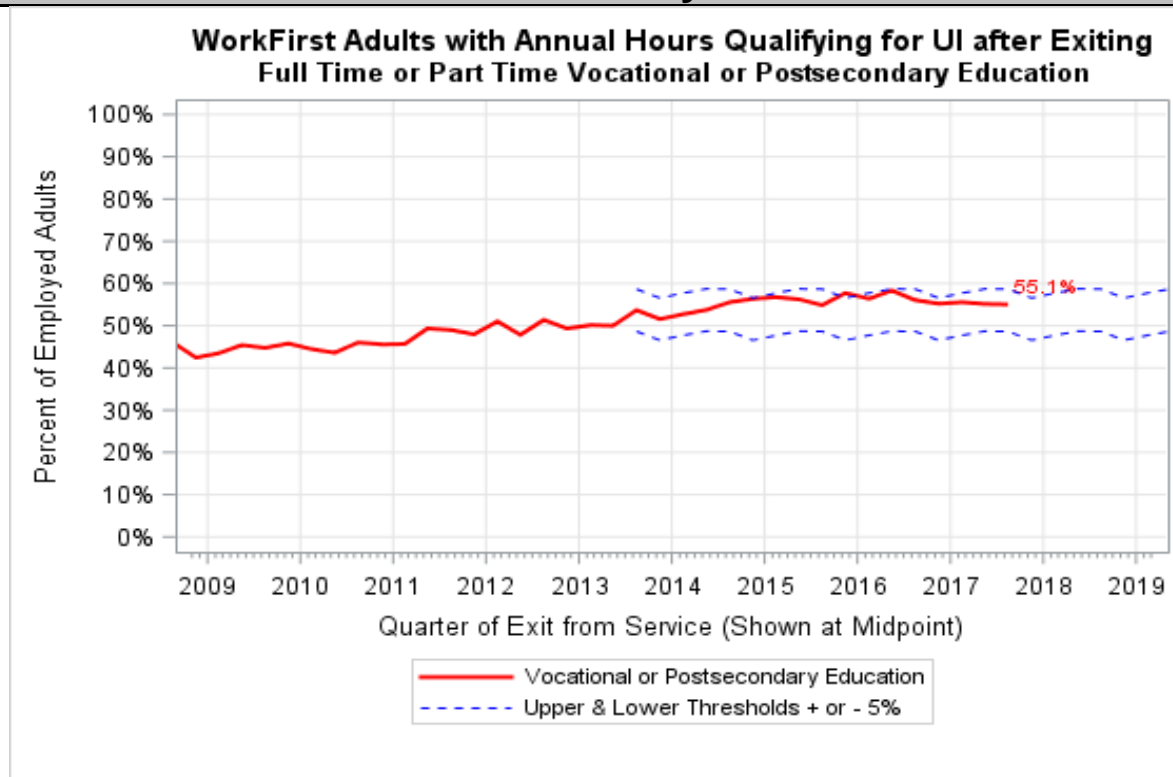
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 1,618 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 903 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 50.7% in calendar 2011, 55.7% in FY 2014, 56.5% in FY 2015, 56.7% in FY 2016, and 55.8% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q3 2017.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

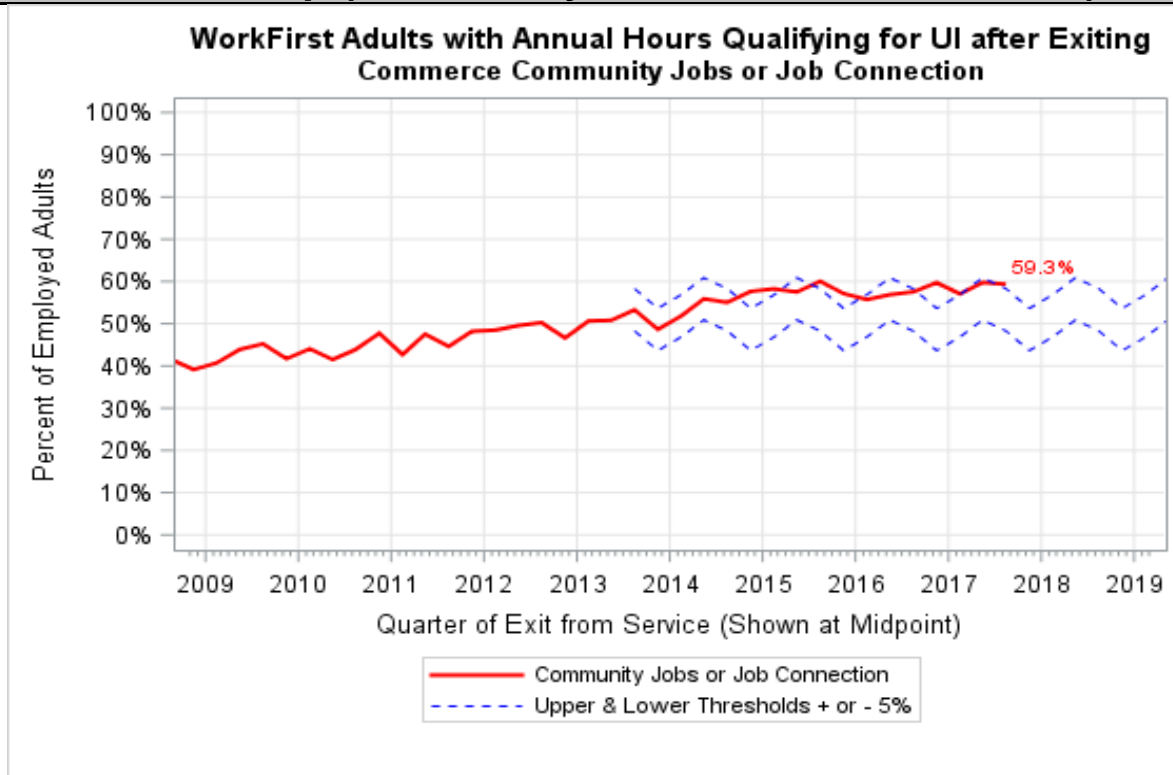
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 537 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 293 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 48.0% in calendar 2011, 52.8% in FY 2014, 56.2% in FY 2015, 56.7% in FY 2016 and 54.7% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q3 2017.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

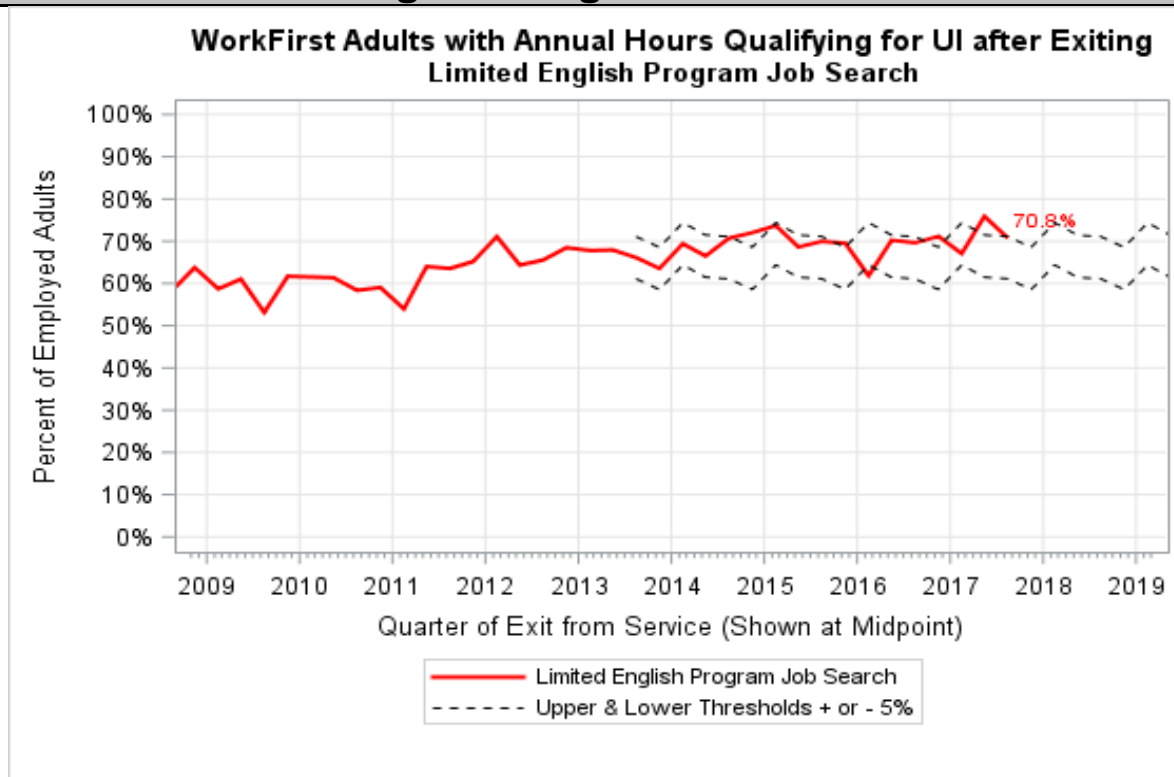
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 402 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 234 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 689 hour work rates was 45.7% in calendar 2011, 49.5% in FY 2013, 52.2% in FY 2014, 57.2% in FY 2015, 57.2% in FY 2016 and 58.2% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q3 2017.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

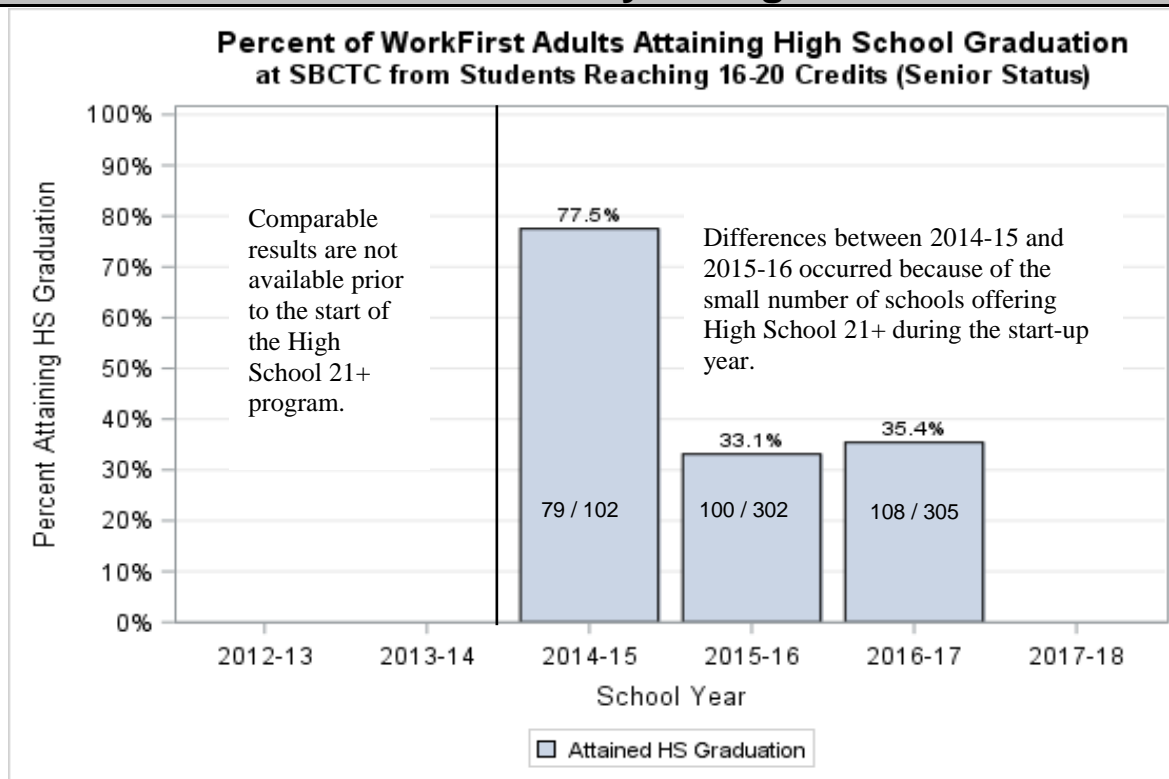
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 233 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2017. An average of 163 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 61.8% in calendar 2011, 66.4% in FY 2014, 70.9% in FY 2015, 67.4% in FY 2016, and 69.9% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q3 2017.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and e-JAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in February 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 49: Adults Attaining High School Graduation at Community Colleges



Definition of Measure

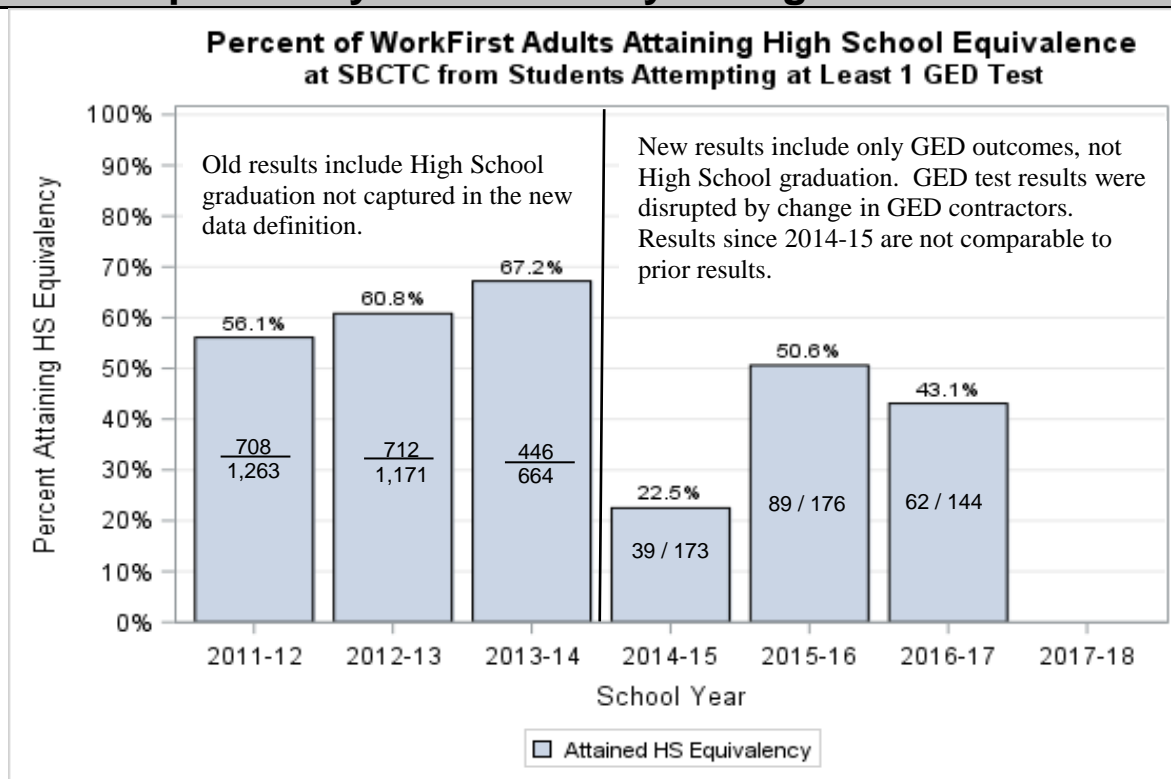
Percent of TANF adults attaining a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students who were in senior status and working toward high completion during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students who earned a high school diploma through High School Completion or High School 21+ programs. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

The SBCTC accountability system identified 305 WorkFirst students who had reached senior status in High School Completion or High School 21+ programs during the 2016-17 school year, 108 of whom earned a high school diploma during the year. The High School 21+ program began operations during the 2014-15 school year. Results during that year are based on smaller numbers of WorkFirst students: 79 graduates out of 102 students in senior status at 13 colleges. SBCTC is running two parallel systems to collect college information, which may not be collecting all WorkFirst students or outcomes. Outcome expectations have not been set for this measure, due to the uncertainty associated with the start-up and tracking of the program. Head counts for this measure are low because many students have not yet reached senior status under the new performance definitions.

Two of the 34 SBCTC colleges are not participating in the WorkFirst high school completion programs. Another four did not have any WorkFirst students who reached senior status during the 2016-17 school year. SBCTC has calculated the performance for each of the 28 colleges offering high school completion programs to WorkFirst students who had attained senior status. Results are available on request.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

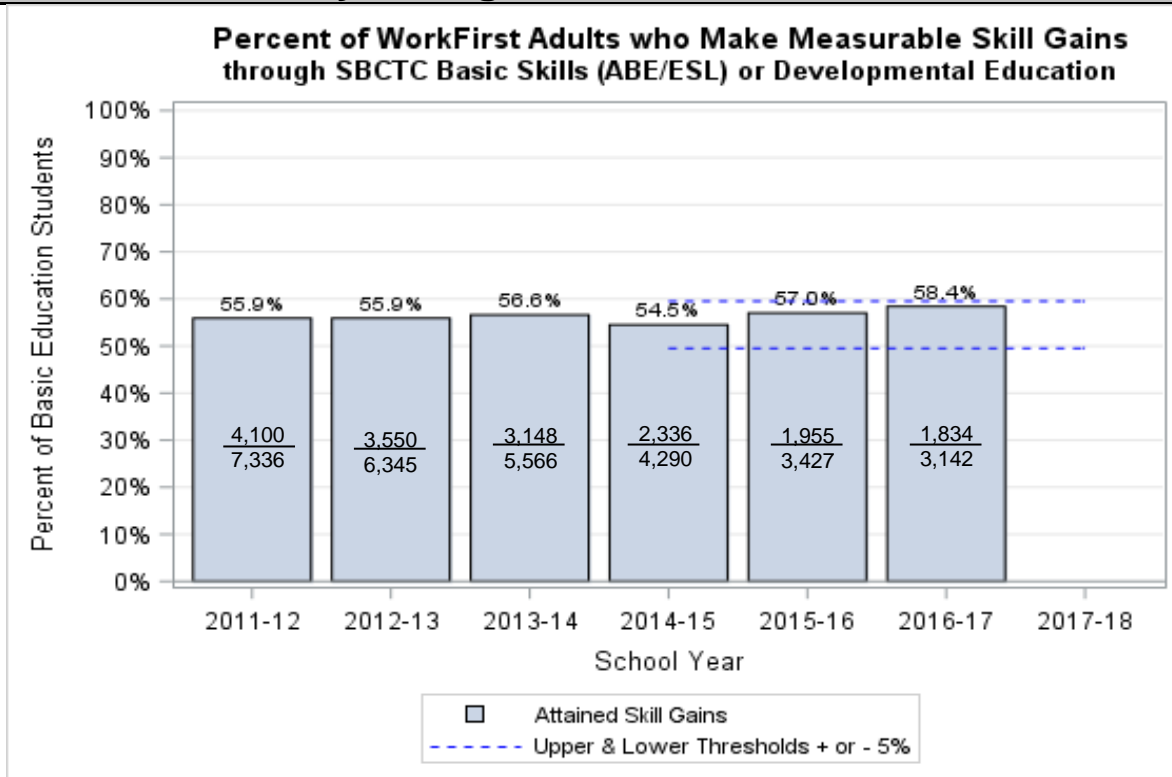
Percent of TANF adults attaining the equivalent of a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst Students in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 level programs who attempted at least one of five GED tests during the school year. The numerator is the 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.

The SBCTC accountability system identified 144 WorkFirst students taking one or more of the tests necessary to receive equivalency during the 2016-17 academic year. 62 of these students passed all required tests, yielding a completion rate of 43.1%. Equivalency tests were provided by a new contract beginning in 2014-15 and test takers who had not completed by that time needed to start over on a new set of tests. SBCTC also adopted a new school completion program (High School 21+) in May 2014. The completion rate during the 2014-15 school year stems from this transition. Only 173 WorkFirst students attempted one or more tests during 2014-15 and only 39 passed all required tests. Figures for the 2013-14 school year had 446 completers out of 664 test takers. The declining number of students included in this measure stems from the reduced size of the WorkFirst program, but changes in the GED program and in SBCTC data systems also play a part. Outcome expectations have not yet been set for this measure, due to the uncertainty associated with the changes to this program.

Two of the 34 SBCTC colleges are not offering WorkFirst high school equivalency programs. Another 9 did not have any WorkFirst students taking equivalency tests during the 2016-17 school year. Results for the 23 colleges with outcomes 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

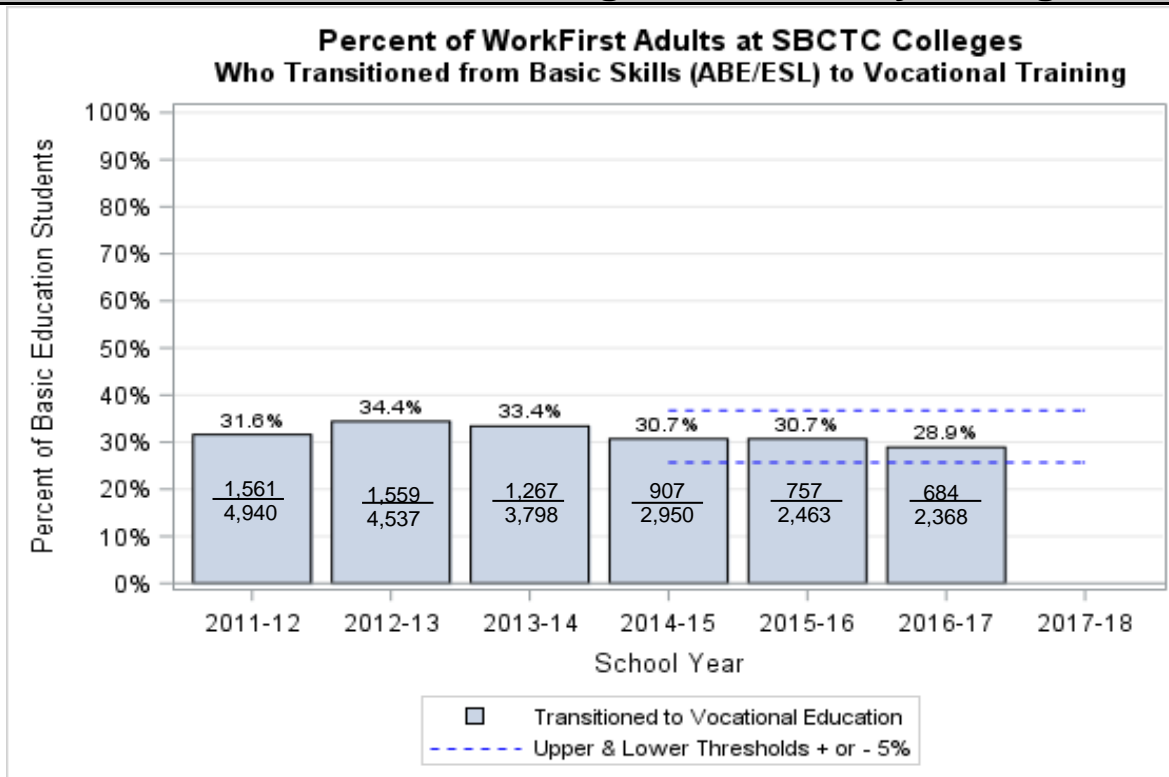
Percent of TANF adults attempting developmental education or basic skills education in SBCTC programs who had measurable skill gains. The numerator of this measure is the number of students coded as WorkFirst during the year and enrolled in developmental or adult basic education programs who had skill 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.

Some 3,142 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during the 2015-16 or 2016-17 academic years. 1,834 of these students attained skill gains or other momentum points during 2016-17, yielding an achievement rate of 58.4%. Results have increased since 2011-12, but the program is less than half the size that it was during the 2010-11 and 2011-12 school years. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst student in this measure is 57% lower than during the 2011-12 academic year.

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.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

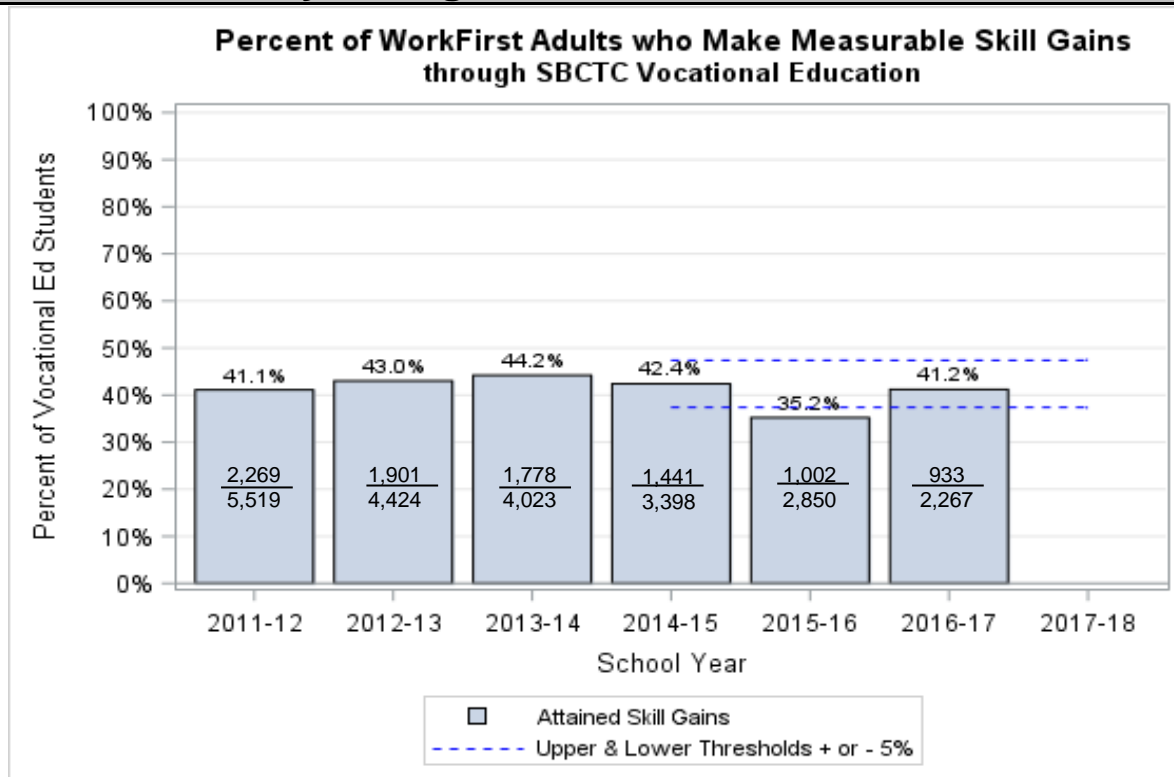
Percent of TANF adults attempting basic skills education in SBCTC programs who enrolled in vocational programs. The numerator of this measure is the number of students in the denominator of the measure who enrolled in vocational courses during the academic year. The denominator of this measure is the 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.

Some 2,368 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills programs during the 2015-16 or 2016-17 academic years. Some 684 of these WorkFirst students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during the 2016-17 school year, yielding a transition rate of 28.9%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst student in this measure is 52% lower than during the 2011-12 academic year.

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.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

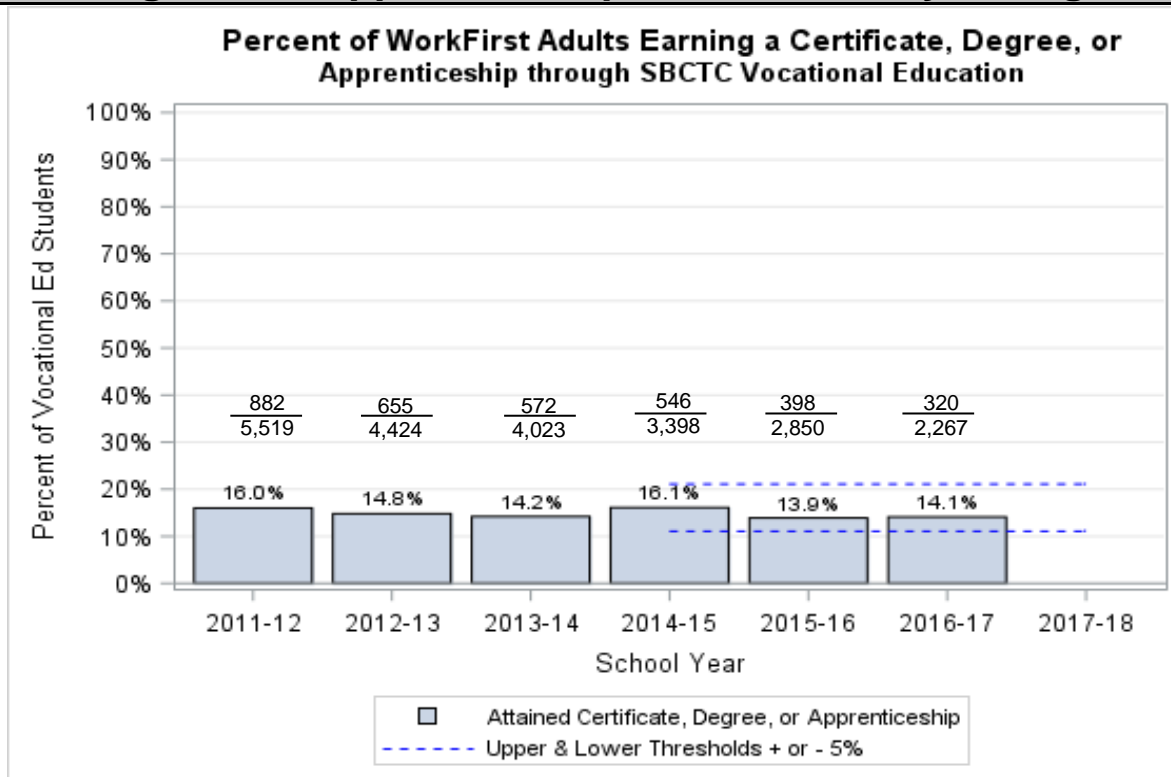
Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who earned college credit. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking of students coded as WorkFirst during the year, except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL), who achieved the 15, 30, or 45 college 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 2,267 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2016-17 academic year. 933 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining 15, 30, or 45 college credits during the year, yielding a rate of 41.2%. Student enrollments have been dropping as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst students in this measure is 59% lower than during the 2011-12 academic year.

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.

[Return to Contents](#)

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 2,267 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2016-17 academic year. 320 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining a qualifying certificate, degree, or apprenticeship completion during the year, yielding a rate of 14.1%. Student enrollments have been dropping as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst student in this measure is 59% lower than during the 2011-12 academic year.

Completion rates are low, in part, because only 19.1% of adults sent to SBCTC spent 12 or more months in vocational education while in WorkFirst since July 2011; 60.3% spent six months or less; 38.2% spent three months or less; 14.2% were recorded in only one month. Length should increase next year under 2SSB 5347, which will make it easier to seek more than one year of education in WorkFirst.

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.

[Return to Contents](#)