

**WorkFirst Performance Chartbook**  
**Including Program Counts and Performance Measures**

**June 2019**

**OFM Forecasting and Research Division**

To find updates on the web, go to:

<https://workfirst.wa.gov/performance> and click on "WorkFirst Performance Chartbook"

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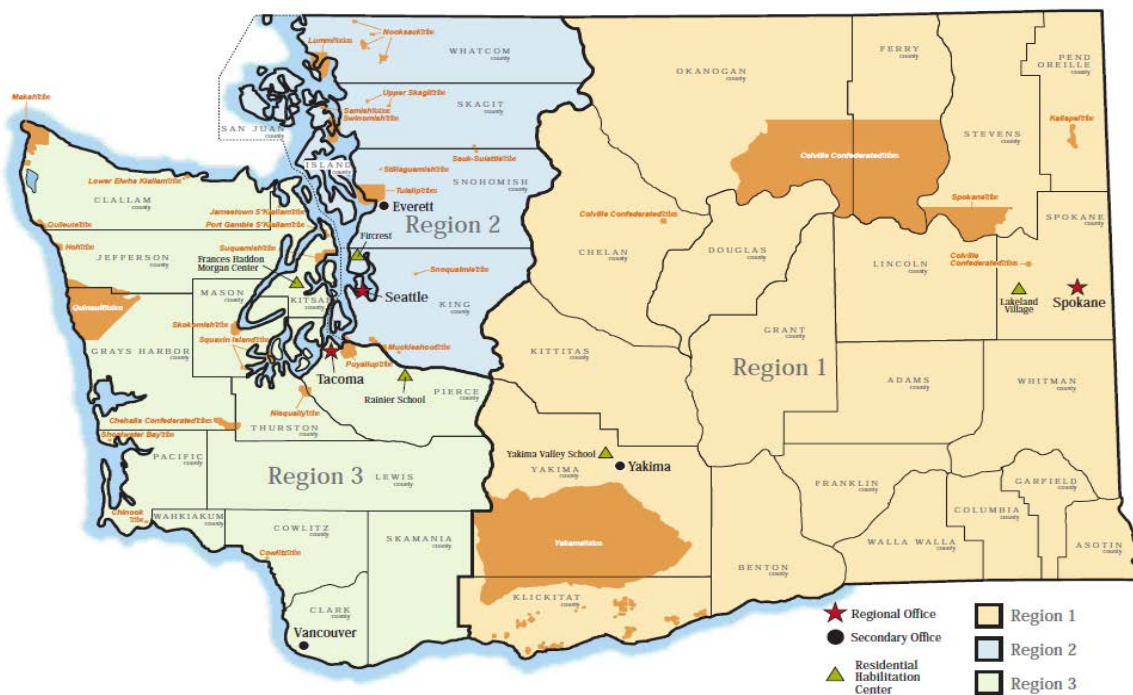
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## DSHS Regional Map



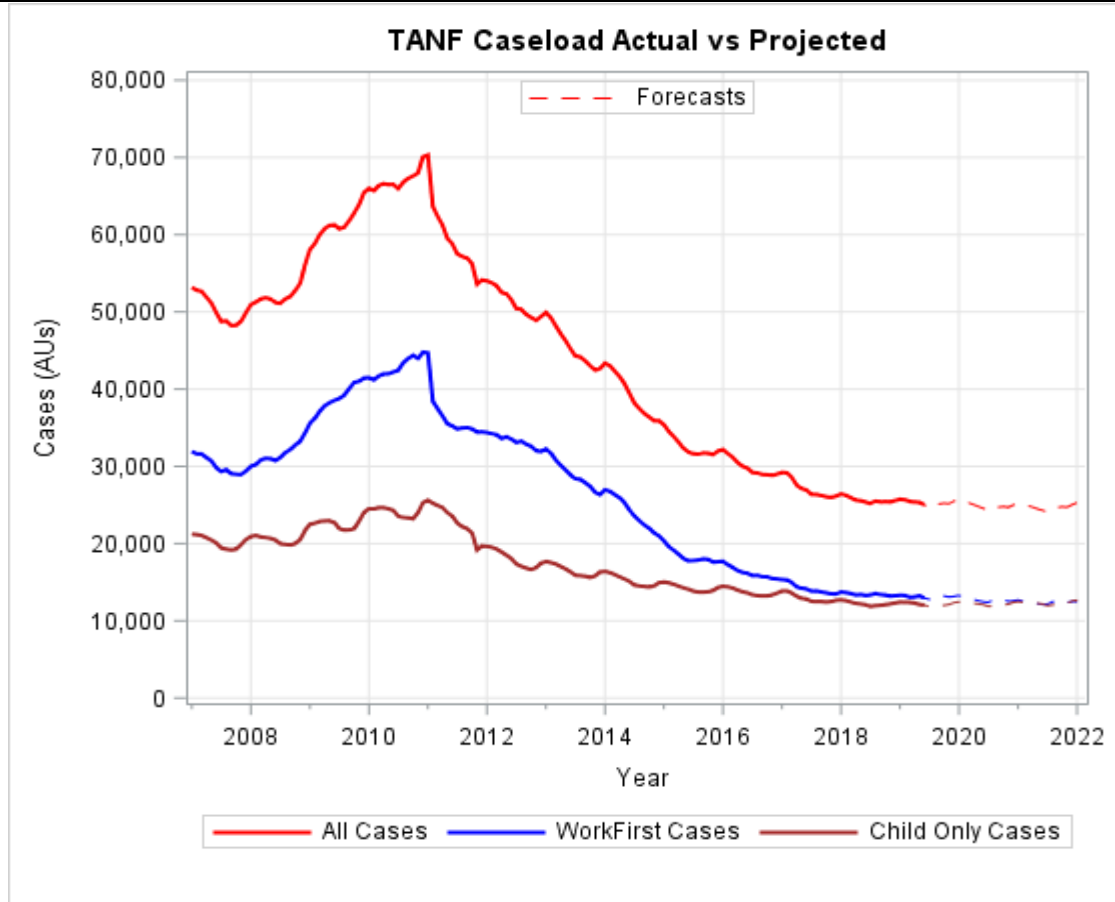
Effective May 1, 2011

DSHS region boundaries are shown above. There were six DSHS prior to March 2011. This chartbook reports caseloads associated with the old regions to provide greater detail. 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. The Department of Children, Youth, and Families sets child care rates using the six original DSHS regions, with separate rates for Clark and Spokane counties.

### Counties in WCCC Subsidy Regions, and Former DSHS Regions

<b>New DSHS Region 1:</b> ( Add Klickitat )	<b>Old Region 1:</b> Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman <b>Old Region 2:</b> Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, and Yakima
<b>New DSHS Region 2:</b>	<b>Old Region 3:</b> Island, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Whatcom <b>Old Region 4:</b> King
<b>New DSHS Region 3:</b> ( Drop Klickitat )	<b>Old Region 5:</b> Pierce and Kitsap <b>Old Region 6:</b> 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 June 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 June 2019 forecast includes estimates of the impacts of increased minimum wages that took effect in January 2019 and will continue in subsequent years under Initiative 1433; of changing household asset limits (E2SHB 1831); of revising the budgeting of kinship care income for Child Only cases (SB 5890); and of changes to TANF time limits and sanction policies in 2SHB 1603.

Further information on the TANF caseload forecasts and forecast tracking can be found at: [http://www.cfc.wa.gov/HumanServices\\_PAS\\_TANF\\_Total.htm](http://www.cfc.wa.gov/HumanServices_PAS_TANF_Total.htm)

### Experience to Date

Caseloads declined 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 increase adopted in July 2015. Caseload declines resumed in 2016. The TANF caseload reached a low point of 25,195 in July 2018, increased to 25,753 by January 2019, but dropped back to a new low of 24,800 in July 2019. The increase in the first half of FY 2019 followed a 9.3% payment standard increase adopted in July 2018. The July 2019 caseload is 2% lower than the caseload in July 2018.

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## Count 1: Caseload Forecast

### Data Table

Month	Total	% Change	WorkFirst	Child Only	WorkFirst Cases	
	Cases	Year Ago	Cases	Cases	Entries	Exits
Jan-11	70,331	6.6%	44,710	25,621	4,156	4,232
Jan-12	54,020	-23.2%	34,386	19,634	3,581	3,640
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	2,356
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	2,306
Jan-18	26,430	-9.6%	13,733	12,697	2,107	1,842
Jul-18	25,195	-6.5%	13,341	11,854	1,938	1,888
Jan-19	25,753	-2.6%	13,318	12,435	1,700	1,641
Apr-19	25,393	-0.9%	13,099	12,295	1,817	1,769
Jun-19	24,992	-1.6%	12,968	12,025	1,683	1,950
Jul-19	24,800	-1.6%	12,980	11,820	1,857	1,843

### Projected (June 2019 Forecast)

Jul-19	24,595	-2.4%	12,754	11,842	1,752	1,821
Jan-20	25,690	-0.2%	13,242	12,449	1,698	1,613
Jul-20	24,263	-1.4%	12,400	11,863	1,678	1,733
Jan-21	25,178	-2.0%	12,679	12,499	1,630	1,543
Jul-21	24,102	-0.7%	12,142	11,959	1,612	1,604

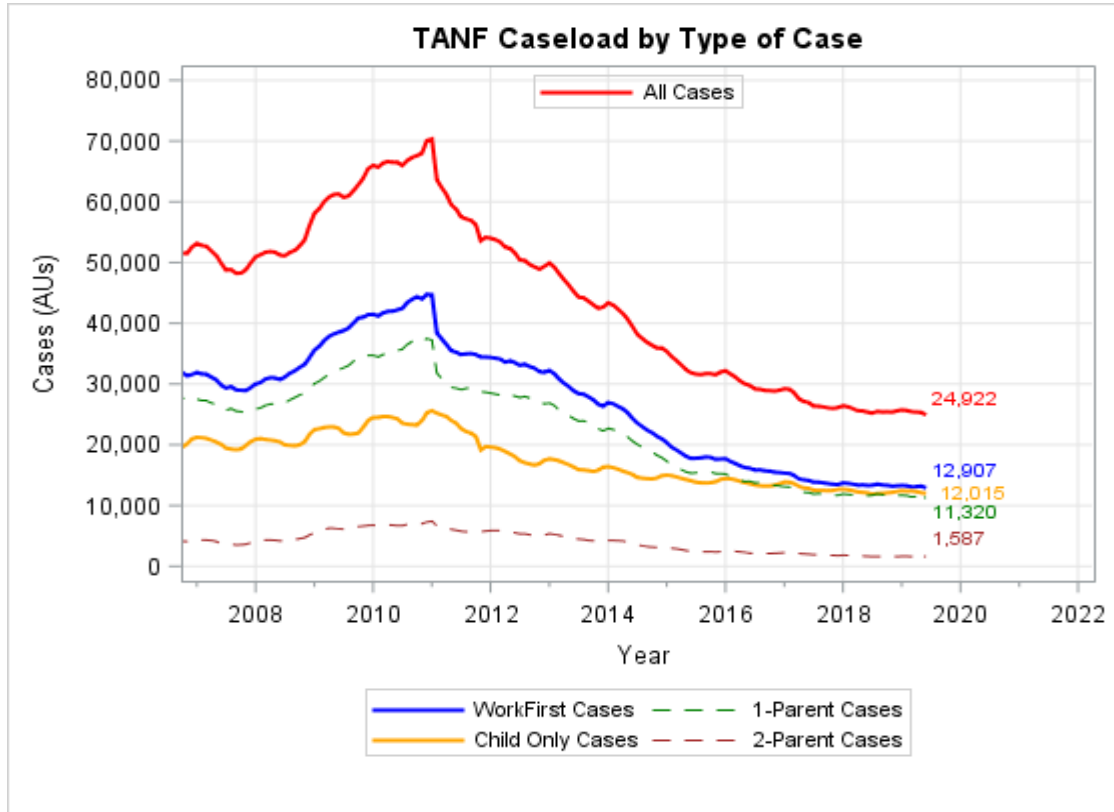
### Variance from June 2019 Forecast

Month	Actual	% Change	Projected	Variance	%	Entries	Exits
	Cases	Year Ago	Cases	Cases		%	%
Apr-18	25,393	-0.9%	25,393	1	0.0%	-0.3%	0.2%
May-19	25,347	-0.9%	25,094	254	1.0%	5.0%	-8.4%
Jun-19	24,992	-1.6%	24,838	155	0.6%	-5.6%	-3.7%
Jul-19	24,800	-1.6%	24,595	205	0.8%	-0.5%	-3.3%
Aug-19	-	-	24,994	-	-	-	-
Sep-19	-	-	25,112	-	-	-	-

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 dropped since that time. In July 2019, 2-Parent cases made up 12.3% 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 July 2019 the count of 2-Parent cases was 60% lower than in FY 2008, compared with a 57% decline in 1-Parent cases. Overall, the number of WorkFirst cases was 57% below the average for FY 2008. The number of Child Only cases was 42% 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 52.1% of the TANF caseload in FY 2019 and 51.6% in FY 2020. The average number of 2-Parent WorkFirst cases was 2,390 in FY 2016, 2,132 in FY 2017; 1,796 in FY 2018; and 1,623 in FY 2019. If the percent of 2-Parent cases among WorkFirst cases remains at 12.3%, we should expect to see an average 2-parent caseloads of 1,596 in FY 2020.

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## Count 1a: Caseload By Type

### Data Table

Month	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases	2-Parent % of WorkFirst
Jul-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	17,715	15,209	2,506	14,477	14.1%
Jul-16	29,200	15,837	13,720	2,117	13,363	13.4%
Jan-17	29,221	15,342	13,089	2,253	13,879	14.7%
Jul-17	26,363	13,829	11,915	1,914	12,534	13.8%
Jan-18	26,431	13,730	11,902	1,828	12,701	13.3%
Jul-18	25,195	13,341	11,720	1,621	11,854	12.2%
Jan-19	25,751	13,317	11,664	1,653	12,434	12.4%
Jun-19	24,983	12,966	11,367	1,599	12,017	12.3%
Jul-19	24,716	12,919	11,330	1,589	11,797	12.3%

### Percent of FY 2008 Cases

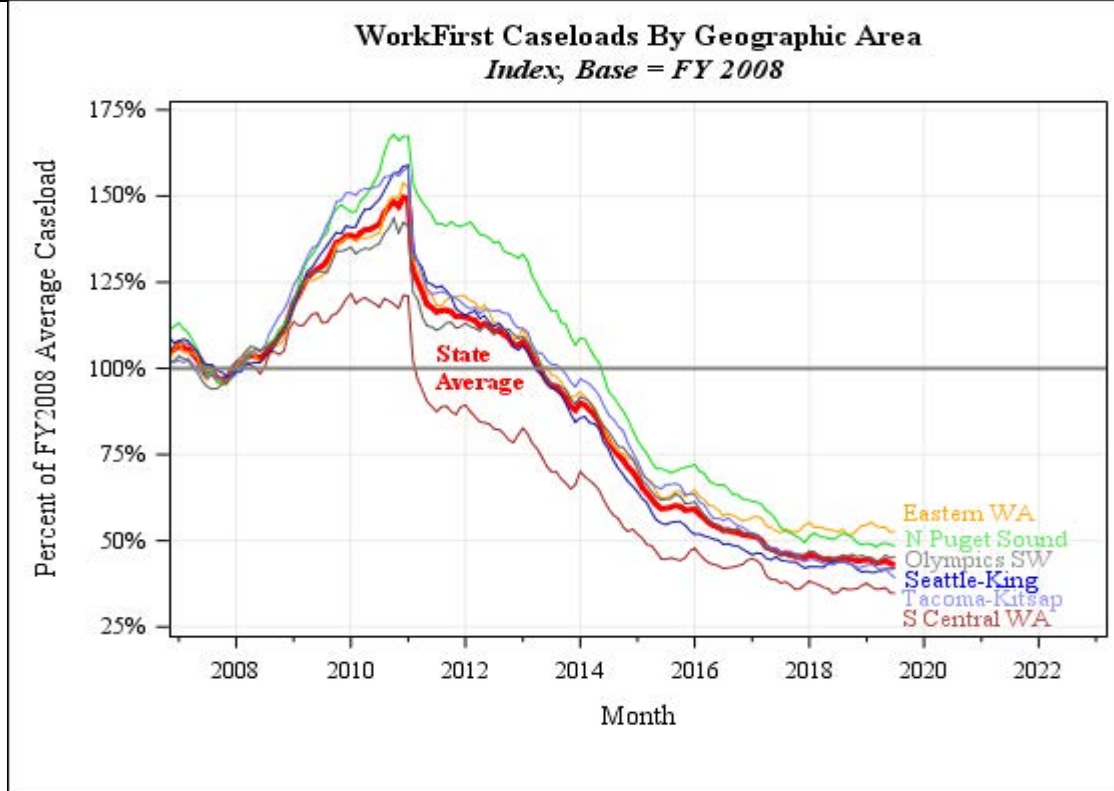
	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases
FY 2008 Cases	50,317	30,079	26,095	3,985	20,238
Jul-12	100.2	110.0	106.4	133.7	85.7
Jan-13	99.2	107.2	103.0	134.9	87.4
Jul-13	88.0	94.4	91.7	112.7	78.5
Jan-14	86.2	89.6	87.0	107.1	81.1
Jul-14	76.0	78.4	76.9	88.6	72.3
Jan-15	70.3	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	53.1	66.0
Jan-17	58.1	51.0	50.2	56.5	68.6
Jul-17	52.4	46.0	45.7	48.0	61.9
Jan-18	52.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	62.8
Jul-18	50.1	44.4	44.9	40.7	58.6
Jan-19	51.2	44.3	44.7	41.5	61.4
Jun-19	49.7	43.1	43.6	40.1	59.4
Jul-19	49.1	42.9	43.4	39.9	58.3

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

% Caseload Change:                    -51%            -57%            -57%            -60%            -42%

Source: OFM Forecast, based on CASE\_SNAPSHOT table from ACES data warehouse.

## Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region



### Experience to Date

In July 2019, the WorkFirst caseload was 57% 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 65% lower than in FY 2008. The caseloads in the Tacoma-Kitsap portions of Region 3 dropped to 61% below FY 2008 levels. The caseload in the North Puget Sound portion of Region 2 (Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties) was 52% 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 47% 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 region east of the Cascade Mountains (Region 1) now includes the two 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 and January 2017. Trends are less clear since that time. Month-to-month declines have occurred in 15 of the last 24 months. Declines were less common than average in Eastern Washington (with 11 declines in the last 24 months) and the South Central Washington and Seattle-King County areas (12 declines in the last 24 months). 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.

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## Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region

### Data Table

	WorkFirst Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jul-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	17,713	2,871	2,319	2,332	3,301	3,564	3,326
Jul-16	15,837	2,534	2,031	2,143	3,115	3,140	2,874
Jan-17	15,341	2,517	2,173	1,981	2,921	2,911	2,838
Jul-17	13,828	2,316	1,829	1,742	2,820	2,621	2,500
Jan-18	13,728	2,450	1,857	1,658	2,705	2,508	2,550
Jul-18	13,341	2,324	1,698	1,655	2,779	2,460	2,425
Jan-19	13,316	2,419	1,826	1,591	2,619	2,412	2,449
Jun-19	12,966	2,324	1,692	1,580	2,661	2,267	2,442
Jul-19	12,919	2,333	1,687	1,562	2,673	2,200	2,464

### Percent of FY 2008 Cases

	WorkFirst Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008 Index	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
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	48.9	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	43.8	44.7
Jan-19	44.5	54.6	37.7	49.2	41.2	42.9	45.1
Jun-19	43.3	52.5	34.9	48.9	41.8	40.3	45.0
Jul-19	43.2	52.7	34.8	48.3	42.0	39.1	45.4

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

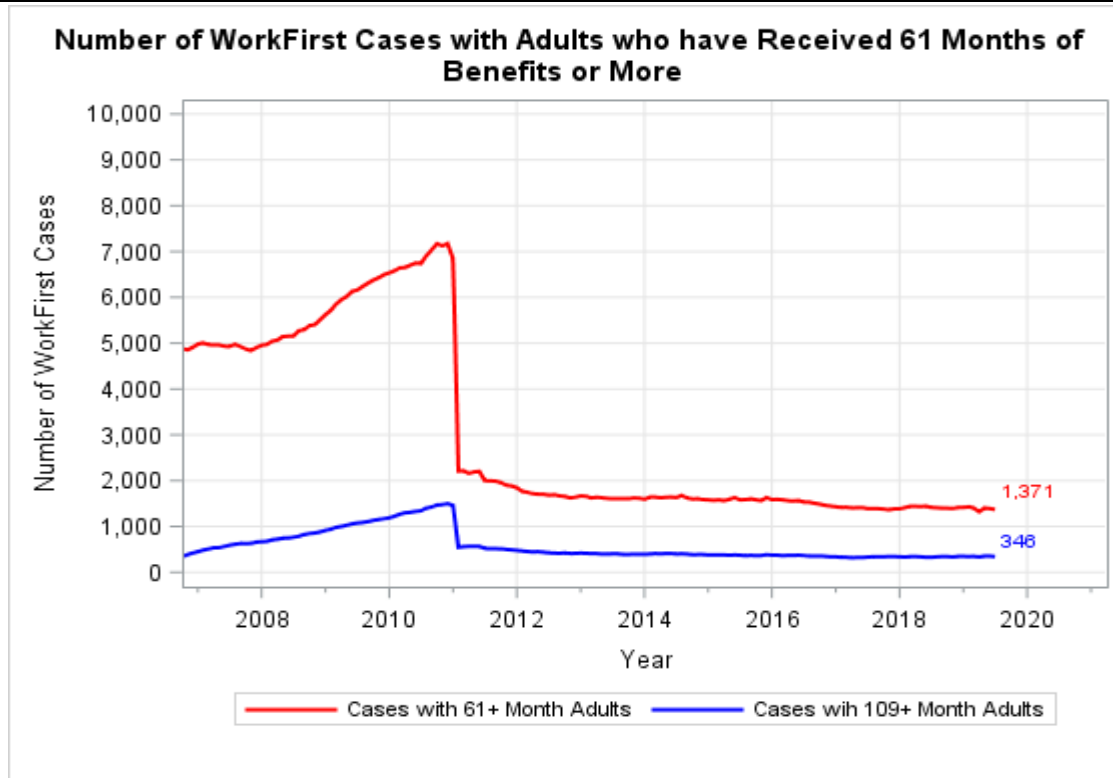
% Caseload Change      -57%      -47%      -65%      -52%      -58%      -61%      -55%

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 eight categories of hardship listed on page 8. A ninth category of hardship was added in July 2019.

### Experience to Date

In July 2019, cases with adults who had received more than 60 months of benefits made up 5.5% of all cases, 10.6% of WorkFirst cases, and 26.6% of the federal limit on extension to TANF time limits. The number of extension cases in July 2019 decreased by 3% from July 2018 compared with a 3% 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. That number dropped by 8% between July 2018 and July 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 8% between July 2018 and July 2019. The volatility recorded in April and May 2019 appears to have involved time limit extensions for family violence. The count of cases with extensions for family violence had been growing until January 2019 but dropped by 49 cases through April 2019 and then increased by 54 cases in May 2019. Family violence extensions account for 30% of the extension reasons in Region 2, but only 21% in Region 1 and 16% in Region 3. The volatility family of violence time limit extensions was present in all three regions.

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## Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

Month	All Family Cases	Cases with 61+ Month Adult	Percent of All Family Cases	Reason for Extension of Time Limit				
				Disabled Adult	Applied for SSI/SSDI	Family Violence	Homeless	Other Extension
Apr-17	14,416	1,403	9.7%	493	393	235	0	197
May-17	14,234	1,412	9.9%	488	391	239	0	200
Jun-17	14,146	1,412	10.0%	483	397	257	0	192
Jul-17	13,846	1,389	10.0%	469	389	260	0	194
Aug-17	13,887	1,391	10.0%	479	393	253	0	184
Sep-17	13,745	1,390	10.1%	470	396	256	0	177
Oct-17	13,639	1,378	10.1%	469	389	255	0	181
Nov-17	13,513	1,365	10.1%	478	389	248	0	181
Dec-17	13,492	1,386	10.3%	484	378	254	0	185
Jan-18	13,748	1,387	10.1%	483	372	264	0	188
Feb-18	13,665	1,411	10.3%	510	383	260	0	188
Mar-18	13,543	1,442	10.6%	508	390	276	0	196
Apr-18	13,377	1,440	10.8%	506	378	295	0	190
May-18	13,432	1,435	10.7%	504	372	298	0	195
Jun-18	13,303	1,446	10.9%	499	373	294	0	197
Jul-18	13,351	1,413	10.6%	486	351	305	0	202
Aug-18	13,557	1,410	10.4%	496	346	304	0	193
Sep-18	13,411	1,399	10.4%	475	337	311	0	189
Oct-18	13,359	1,402	10.5%	463	344	319	0	188
Nov-18	13,216	1,393	10.5%	464	339	317	0	187
Dec-18	13,277	1,415	10.7%	479	355	322	0	187
Jan-19	13,336	1,417	10.6%	473	355	327	0	185
Feb-19	13,285	1,429	10.8%	478	368	317	0	187
Mar-19	13,071	1,406	10.8%	477	361	314	0	186
Apr-19	13,111	1,320	10.1%	441	356	278	0	178
May-19	13,238	1,406	10.6%	462	359	332	0	175
Jun-19	12,978	1,391	10.7%	455	361	332	0	178
Jul-19	12,924	1,371	10.6%	447	346	325	6	169

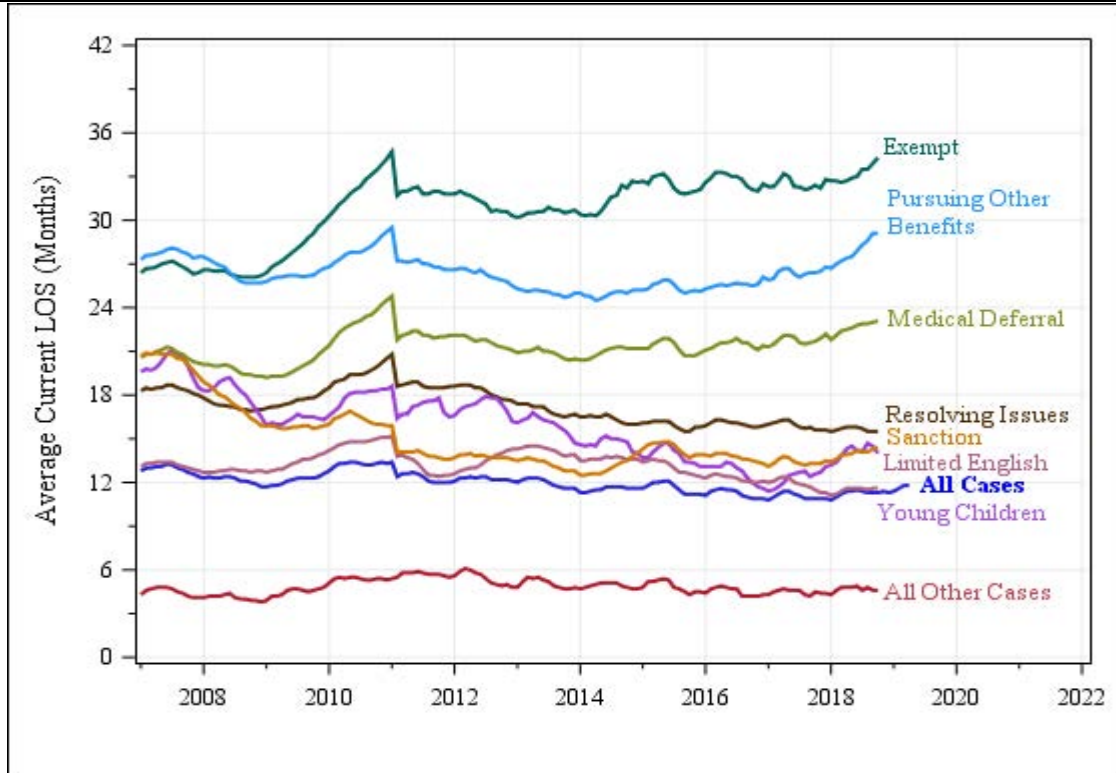
July 2019 compared to July 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-3%	-3%		-8%	-1%	7%	N/A	-16%
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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 (127 cases); Caring for a Disabled Adult (15); Open CPS Case - First Dependency Order (15); and 55 Year Old Caretaker Relative (12). It included cases Employed 32 or more hours per week prior to July 2019. Effective July 2019, Homeless extension data is being collected in the field for Employed 32+ hours per week as a temporary measure until automation changes can be completed. The number of households with extensions for Employment 32+ hours per week has been zero since December 2018. The minimum wage continues to increase, and this extension is unlikely to be used again. Other households not in the Other Extension category are not eligible for extension and will be terminated at the end of the month (60); are in the process of having their status determined (16); or are in an administrative hearing adjudicating a determination (2). Sixty-nine 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

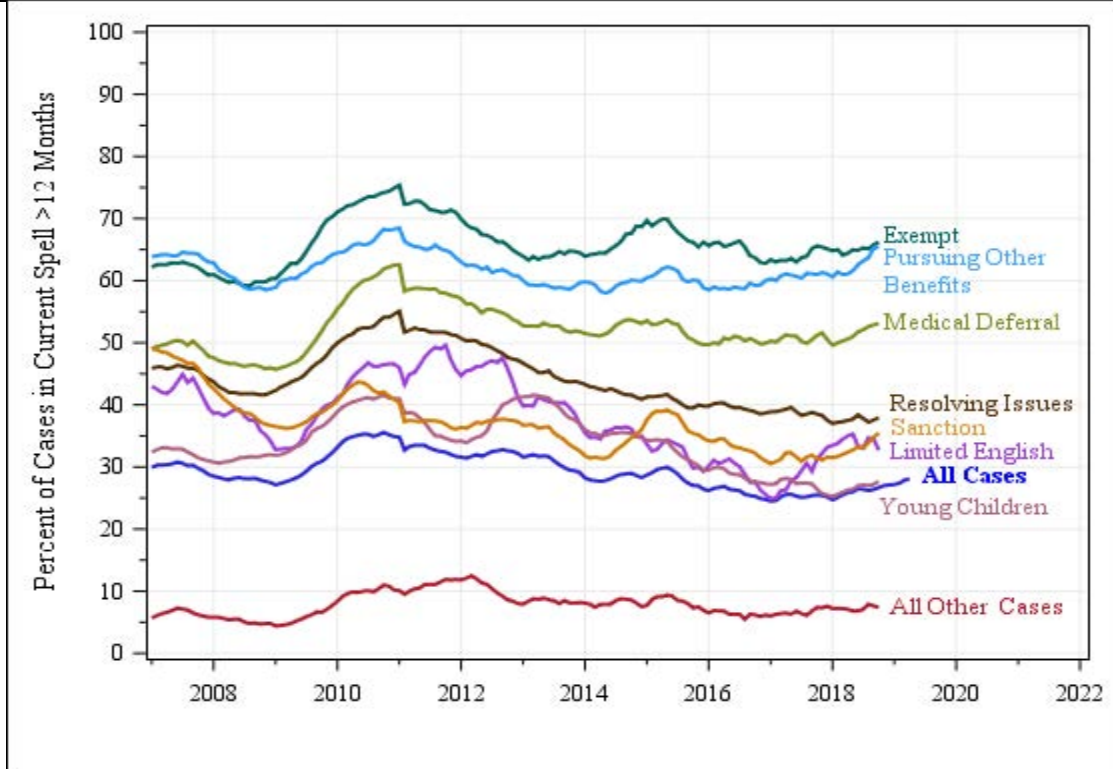
Average length of stay (LOS) since the most recent entry to WorkFirst was 11.8 months in April 2019, up from 11.4 months in April 2018. Lifetime length of stay across all spells of WorkFirst was 21.1 months in April 2018 and 21.0 months in April 2019. LOS dropped between January and February 2011 for most subgroups, but was higher in October 2018 than in October 2017 for seven subgroups and lower for one subgroup.

### Comments

Most groups were smaller in October 2018 than in October 2017. The Young Children and Resolving Issues groups were the exceptions. The Young Children group saw a 10% increase due to the implementation of extended infant exemptions. The overall WorkFirst caseload was 2% smaller than a year earlier. The Resolving Issues group was unchanged in size. That group includes cases with drug or alcohol dependency, mental health, family violence, or homelessness issues. The Limited English, Sanction, All Other Cases, Medical Deferral, Pursuing Other Benefits, and Exempt groups were all getting smaller by 13% or more per year. The All Other Cases group had a LOS of only 4.6 months and 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 2.6 months since that time. This increase is associated with a rapid (24%) decline in the size of the LEP group. LOS for cases with Young Children was 11.6 months in October 2018, making it the group with the lowest LOS except for the All Other Cases group. Expansion of infant exemptions in October 2017 probably accounts for this. Continued entry of new households with young children keeps the average length of stay of this group low and is also expanding its size.

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## Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



*Length of Stay Values as of April 2019 for All Cases, as of October 2018 for Subgroups*

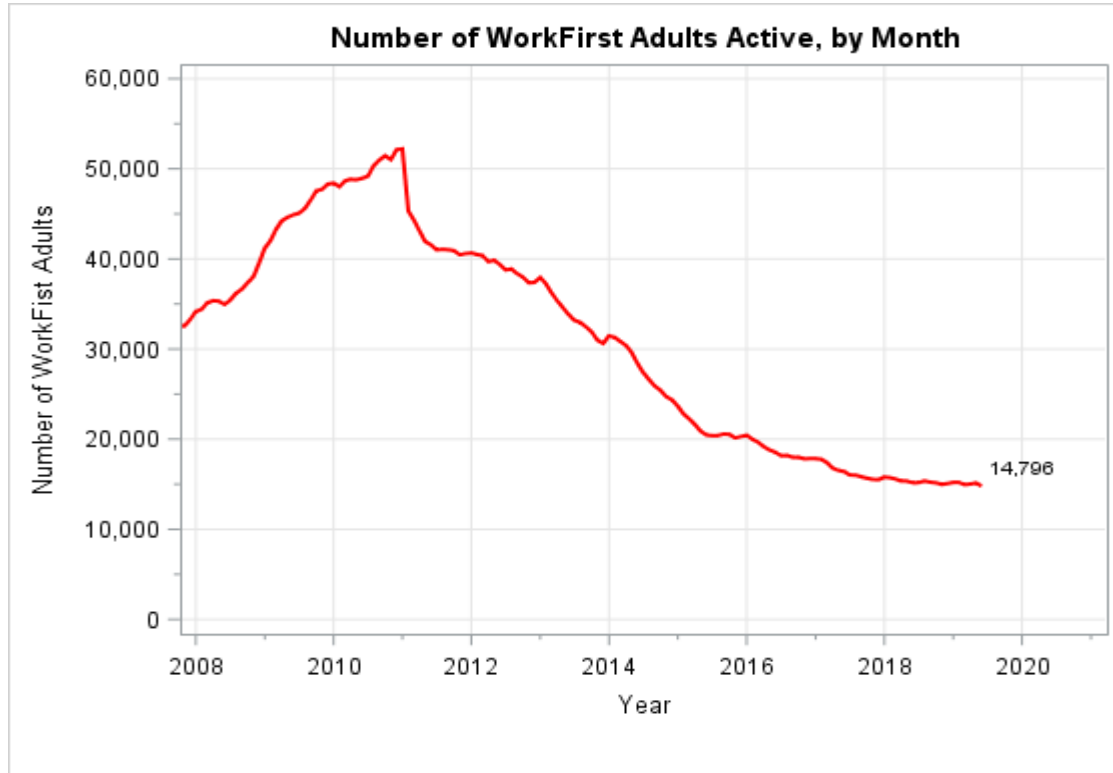
Type of Case	Number	Current Case LOS	Same 12 Mos Ago	Percent of Cases >12 mos	Percent 12 Mos Ago	Lifetime LOS in Mos	Same 12 Mos Ago
<b>All Cases</b>	<b>13,373</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Exempt	1,079	34.3	32.4	66.2	65.6	51.3	49.8
Resolving Issues	5,883	15.5	15.6	37.9	38.5	27.5	28.3
Limited English	881	14.0	12.6	32.7	31.3	18.4	16.4
Medical Deferral	2,286	23.1	21.7	53.1	51.2	35.7	34.2
Other Benefits	1,837	29.1	26.4	65.4	61.0	47.4	44.2
Young Children	6,831	11.6	11.5	27.7	26.4	18.2	18.4
Sanction	3,287	14.4	13.3	35.5	31.4	25.7	25.6
All Other Cases	1,783	4.6	4.5	7.4	7.4	13.2	13.3

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 April 2019. LOS for other groups is through October 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 14,796 in June 2019, 2% lower than in June 2018. The average number of WorkFirst adults was 15,110 in FY 2019, down from 15,627 in FY 2018; 17,566 per month in FY 2017; 19,913 per month in FY 2016; 23,840 per month in FY 2015; 31,175 per month in FY 2014. The June 2019 caseload forecast implies an average monthly caseload of 14,788 in FY 2020.

Caseloads are declining in four of the six regions tracked on page 12: all except Eastern Washington which includes Spokane County and 12 rural counties and the 12 county Olympics and Southwest Washington area. Major cities in the Olympics Southwest area include Vancouver and Olympia.

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.

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# Count 1e: WorkFirst Adults

## Data Table

Month	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Statewide Total
	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest	
Aug-16	2,981	2,308	2,396	3,672	3,541	3,312	18,209
Sep-16	2,945	2,325	2,317	3,624	3,455	3,312	17,978
Oct-16	2,916	2,345	2,330	3,616	3,424	3,370	18,001
Nov-16	2,871	2,377	2,300	3,538	3,438	3,290	17,814
Dec-16	2,916	2,457	2,301	3,508	3,381	3,274	17,837
Jan-17	2,986	2,507	2,291	3,470	3,315	3,285	17,853
Feb-17	2,993	2,443	2,281	3,531	3,270	3,249	17,769
Mar-17	2,981	2,383	2,238	3,541	3,143	3,130	17,416
Apr-17	2,859	2,218	2,176	3,446	3,096	2,996	16,791
May-17	2,825	2,153	2,137	3,410	3,017	2,997	16,539
Jun-17	2,758	2,156	2,066	3,487	3,018	2,934	16,418
Jul-17	2,720	2,076	1,987	3,386	2,937	2,909	16,015
Aug-17	2,768	2,099	1,937	3,359	2,963	2,885	16,011
Sep-17	2,726	2,049	1,926	3,337	2,961	2,821	15,819
Oct-17	2,702	1,979	1,889	3,325	2,883	2,893	15,671
Nov-17	2,771	1,984	1,865	3,230	2,808	2,884	15,542
Dec-17	2,822	2,073	1,807	3,164	2,752	2,881	15,500
Jan-18	2,860	2,129	1,876	3,195	2,815	2,935	15,809
Feb-18	2,798	2,092	1,911	3,193	2,825	2,906	15,723
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	2,724	1,988	1,855	3,248	2,738	2,798	15,352
Jun-18	2,728	1,887	1,843	3,249	2,691	2,759	15,158
Jul-18	2,682	1,905	1,877	3,229	2,727	2,754	15,174
Aug-18	2,719	1,973	1,899	3,230	2,733	2,822	15,376
Sep-18	2,636	1,962	1,878	3,198	2,710	2,843	15,229
Oct-18	2,629	1,963	1,861	3,153	2,689	2,867	15,162
Nov-18	2,708	1,983	1,806	3,044	2,639	2,796	14,977
Dec-18	2,807	2,027	1,776	3,002	2,647	2,817	15,078
Jan-19	2,826	2,085	1,801	3,027	2,685	2,780	15,206
Feb-19	2,867	2,030	1,782	3,021	2,694	2,809	15,205
Mar-19	2,805	1,995	1,761	3,034	2,667	2,690	14,954
Apr-19	2,799	1,993	1,807	3,100	2,575	2,742	15,016
May-19	2,787	2,014	1,822	3,096	2,610	2,819	15,149
Jun-19	2,689	1,933	1,804	3,081	2,513	2,776	14,796

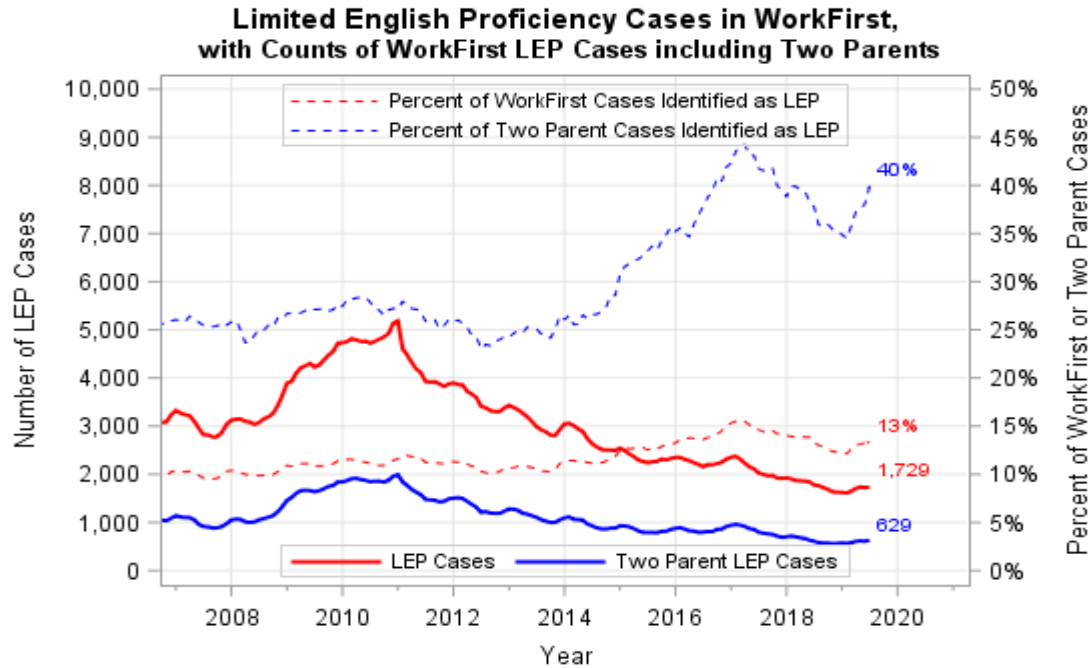
June 2019 compared to June 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting) Statewide

% Change      -1%                  2%                  -2%                  -5%                  -7%                  1%                  -2%

Region 1:       Region 2:       Region 3:       Statewide:

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 in the EMAPS data source for this page, is based on the 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.

The top ten countries of origin for the WorkFirst LEP population in July 2019 were: Ukraine, Mexico, Marshall Islands, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Russia, Micronesia, and Eritrea. Together these nationalities accounted for 64% of the LEP population.

### Trends

The count of LEP cases on WorkFirst was down by 3% between July 2018 and July 2019 compared with a 3% drop in total WorkFirst cases. The percent of WorkFirst cases involving LEP dropped from its peak of 15.5% in April 2017 to 12.1% in February 2019 but increased to 13.4% by July 2019. The fluctuations result from changes in refugee entries to Washington state.

Thirty-six percent of LEP households in July 2019 had two parents, compared with 8 percent of non-LEP households. 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 34% lower in July 2019 than in July 2018 -- less than 10% of the LEP population. ESL Level 1 is the lowest level of proficiency, indicating that the adult functions "minimally, if at all, in English". Only 21% of the LEP population in July 2019 had been tested for English language skills, down from 33% in July 2018. It is not clear whether this reflects better English language skills or reduced desire for ESL services. Changes in federal refugee policies have affected refugee arrivals over the past four years, creating fluctuations in the size and makeup of the LEP population. Recent changes in length of stay, service use, and employment outcomes are probably related to those fluctuations.

TANF/ORIA provides ESL, 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. Services provided to LEP adults by other partners are included in the counts for those partners.

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## Count 1f: Limited English Proficiency Cases and Adults

**Data Table**

Month	WorkFirst Cases	LEP		WorkFirst Adults	LEP		LEP Adults at	
		WorkFirst Cases	Percent LEP		WorkFirst Adults	Percent LEP	Level 1 ESL	Percent Level 1
Sep-16	15,738	2,200	14.0%	17,788	2,913	16.4%	535	18.4%
Oct-16	15,713	2,225	14.2%	17,811	2,974	16.7%	573	19.3%
Nov-16	15,492	2,251	14.5%	17,618	3,005	17.1%	566	18.8%
Dec-16	15,444	2,320	15.0%	17,632	3,127	17.7%	603	19.3%
Jan-17	15,370	2,355	15.3%	17,589	3,185	18.1%	618	19.4%
Feb-17	15,312	2,375	15.5%	17,517	3,230	18.4%	627	19.4%
Mar-17	14,995	2,316	15.4%	17,137	3,156	18.4%	625	19.8%
Apr-17	14,416	2,233	15.5%	16,491	3,057	18.5%	598	19.6%
May-17	14,234	2,154	15.1%	16,247	2,934	18.1%	576	19.6%
Jun-17	14,146	2,115	15.0%	16,135	2,882	17.9%	573	19.9%
Jul-17	13,846	2,024	14.6%	15,746	2,730	17.3%	522	19.1%
Aug-17	13,887	2,002	14.4%	15,754	2,681	17.0%	496	18.5%
Sep-17	13,745	1,967	14.3%	15,570	2,649	17.0%	483	18.2%
Oct-17	13,639	1,981	14.5%	15,443	2,655	17.2%	486	18.3%
Nov-17	13,513	1,919	14.2%	15,295	2,555	16.7%	448	17.5%
Dec-17	13,492	1,914	14.2%	15,244	2,522	16.5%	429	17.0%
Jan-18	13,748	1,928	14.0%	15,557	2,543	16.3%	452	17.8%
Feb-18	13,665	1,905	13.9%	15,465	2,537	16.4%	475	18.7%
Mar-18	13,543	1,872	13.8%	15,300	2,493	16.3%	477	19.1%
Apr-18	13,377	1,862	13.9%	15,099	2,463	16.3%	439	17.8%
May-18	13,432	1,859	13.8%	15,126	2,443	16.2%	407	16.7%
Jun-18	13,303	1,844	13.9%	14,942	2,396	16.0%	369	15.4%
Jul-18	13,351	1,777	13.3%	14,962	2,321	15.5%	331	14.3%
Aug-18	13,557	1,764	13.0%	15,170	2,270	15.0%	313	13.8%
Sep-18	13,411	1,722	12.8%	15,012	2,211	14.7%	285	12.9%
Oct-18	13,359	1,687	12.6%	14,947	2,178	14.6%	268	12.3%
Nov-18	13,216	1,635	12.4%	14,787	2,116	14.3%	248	11.7%
Dec-18	13,277	1,629	12.3%	14,875	2,112	14.2%	232	11.0%
Jan-19	13,336	1,626	12.2%	14,974	2,119	14.2%	241	11.4%
Feb-19	13,285	1,612	12.1%	14,933	2,109	14.1%	240	11.4%
Mar-19	13,071	1,646	12.6%	14,687	2,143	14.6%	245	11.4%
Apr-19	13,111	1,707	13.0%	14,737	2,225	15.1%	246	11.1%
May-19	13,238	1,739	13.1%	14,883	2,270	15.3%	238	10.5%
Jun-19	12,978	1,723	13.3%	14,569	2,251	15.5%	227	10.1%
Jul-19	12,924	1,729	13.4%	14,498	2,287	15.8%	218	9.5%

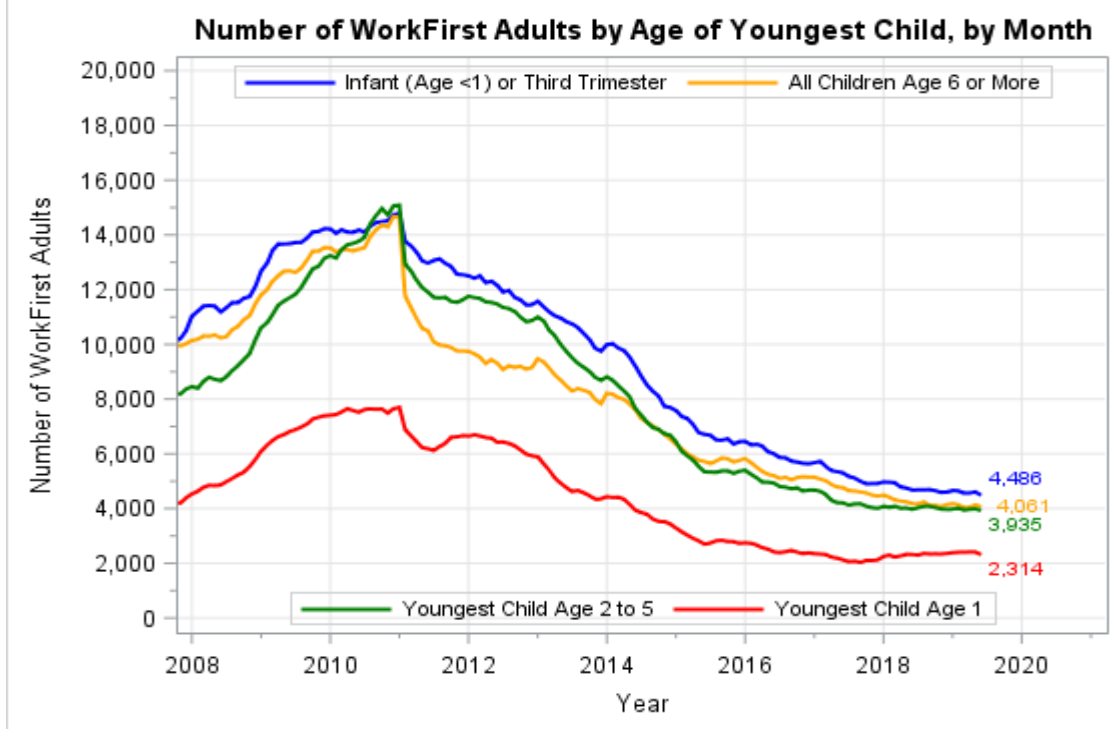
July 2019 compared to July 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change      -3%                  -3%                                  -3%                  -1%                                  -34%

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 October 2012. The ESSB 5898 policy has increased the count of households with youngest child age 1 again, by 13% since September 2017. This is slowing the decline in overall caseloads. The slowdown in the decline in adults in 2-parent households and households with older children reflects the slowing decline in LEP populations (see pages 13-14). The count of WorkFirst adults is currently decreasing by 2% per year.

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

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## Count 1g: Adults by Age of Youngest Child

Month	Youngest Child			Work Participation Requirements				Total Adults
	Infant Age < 1 Year or Pregnant	Age 1 Year but < 2 Years (Exemptions Began Oct-17)	Potential Exemption Parents	20 Hours		35 Hours		
				Youngest Child Age		No Child Younger		
				Two	< Six Years	1 Adult	2 Adults	
Dec-16	5,636	2,382	5,446	3,418	1,255	639	556	17,837
Jan-17	5,676	2,349	5,386	3,426	1,253	641	564	17,853
Feb-17	5,727	2,335	5,386	3,416	1,214	631	568	17,769
Mar-17	5,548	2,325	5,226	3,297	1,226	634	562	17,416
Apr-17	5,386	2,226	5,051	3,143	1,156	620	553	16,791
May-17	5,348	2,190	5,014	3,088	1,127	615	528	16,539
Jun-17	5,309	2,127	4,961	3,075	1,137	614	543	16,418
Jul-17	5,175	2,061	4,862	3,041	1,086	578	493	16,015
Aug-17	5,120	2,076	4,840	3,116	1,056	572	478	16,011
Sep-17	4,999	2,034	4,717	3,129	1,052	556	462	15,819
Oct-17	4,906	2,103	4,707	3,057	1,030	556	454	15,671
Nov-17	4,911	2,104	4,730	3,016	1,021	539	399	15,542
Dec-17	4,914	2,124	4,766	3,021	989	519	400	15,500
Jan-18	4,976	2,253	4,903	3,049	1,036	517	403	15,809
Feb-18	4,963	2,301	4,931	3,013	1,030	503	407	15,723
Mar-18	4,949	2,228	4,803	3,045	1,042	496	400	15,577
Apr-18	4,788	2,270	4,768	3,008	1,006	504	404	15,348
May-18	4,750	2,331	4,817	3,027	998	505	391	15,352
Jun-18	4,679	2,326	4,816	3,027	943	516	366	15,158
Jul-18	4,686	2,297	4,816	3,113	921	496	368	15,174
Aug-18	4,686	2,362	4,881	3,124	959	496	342	15,376
Sep-18	4,694	2,338	4,893	3,103	980	499	308	15,229
Oct-18	4,655	2,347	4,869	3,072	969	468	334	15,162
Nov-18	4,591	2,337	4,847	3,052	927	462	328	14,977
Dec-18	4,602	2,360	4,846	3,044	928	463	334	15,078
Jan-19	4,660	2,387	4,887	3,055	925	443	336	15,206
Feb-19	4,648	2,407	4,835	3,075	940	442	325	15,205
Mar-19	4,565	2,406	4,782	3,012	933	454	326	14,954
Apr-19	4,570	2,416	4,799	3,043	932	477	330	15,016
May-19	4,608	2,415	4,810	3,050	941	495	350	15,149
Jun-19	4,486	2,314	4,655	3,034	901	494	345	14,796

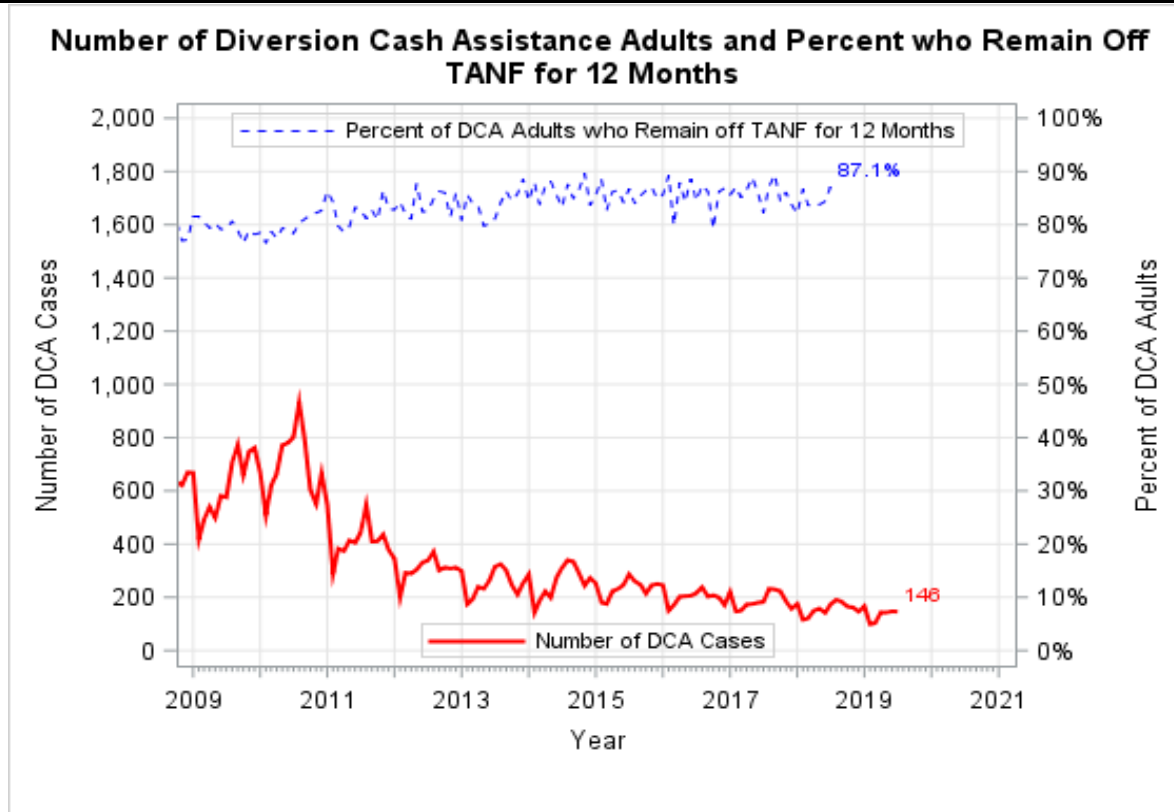
June 2019 compared to June 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-4%	-1%	-3%	0%	-4%	-4%	-6%	-2%
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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



### 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-five percent of DCA payments in July 2019 were used to pay for housing assistance, 8% for transportation related expenses, and 7% 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 32 CSOs in July 2019. Lakewood CSO had the largest number of users (18), followed by Puyallup Valley with 12 users. Pierce North and Spokane Trent CSOs had 11 users each.

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 87% for households receiving DCA in July 2018.

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## 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		
May-17	175	225	200	89%	2,010	9%
Jun-17	180	214	184	86%	2,077	9%
Jul-17	183	231	190	82%	1,983	9%
Aug-17	232	289	252	87%	2,079	11%
Sep-17	230	283	253	89%	2,068	11%
Oct-17	223	269	227	84%	1,929	12%
Nov-17	185	223	192	86%	1,951	9%
Dec-17	157	191	160	84%	1,876	8%
Jan-18	176	218	179	82%	2,077	8%
Feb-18	116	150	130	87%	1,588	7%
Mar-18	121	159	133	84%	1,610	8%
Apr-18	150	191	160	84%	1,723	9%
May-18	158	197	165	84%	1,802	9%
Jun-18	142	173	146	84%	1,771	8%
Jul-18	174	202	176	87%	1,907	9%
Aug-18	191	231	.	.	1,872	10%
Sep-18	183	214	.	.	1,799	10%
Oct-18	165	208	.	.	1,771	9%
Nov-18	162	204	.	.	1,759	9%
Dec-18	146	179	.	.	1,764	8%
Jan-19	167	214	.	.	1,680	10%
Feb-19	99	.	.	.	1,410	7%
Mar-19	103	.	.	.	1,519	7%
Apr-19	144	.	.	.	1,786	8%
May-19	143	.	.	.	1,783	8%
Jun-19	147	.	.	.	1,659	9%
Jul-19	146	.	.	.	1,831	8%

July 2019 compared to July 2018

% Change	-16%	-4%
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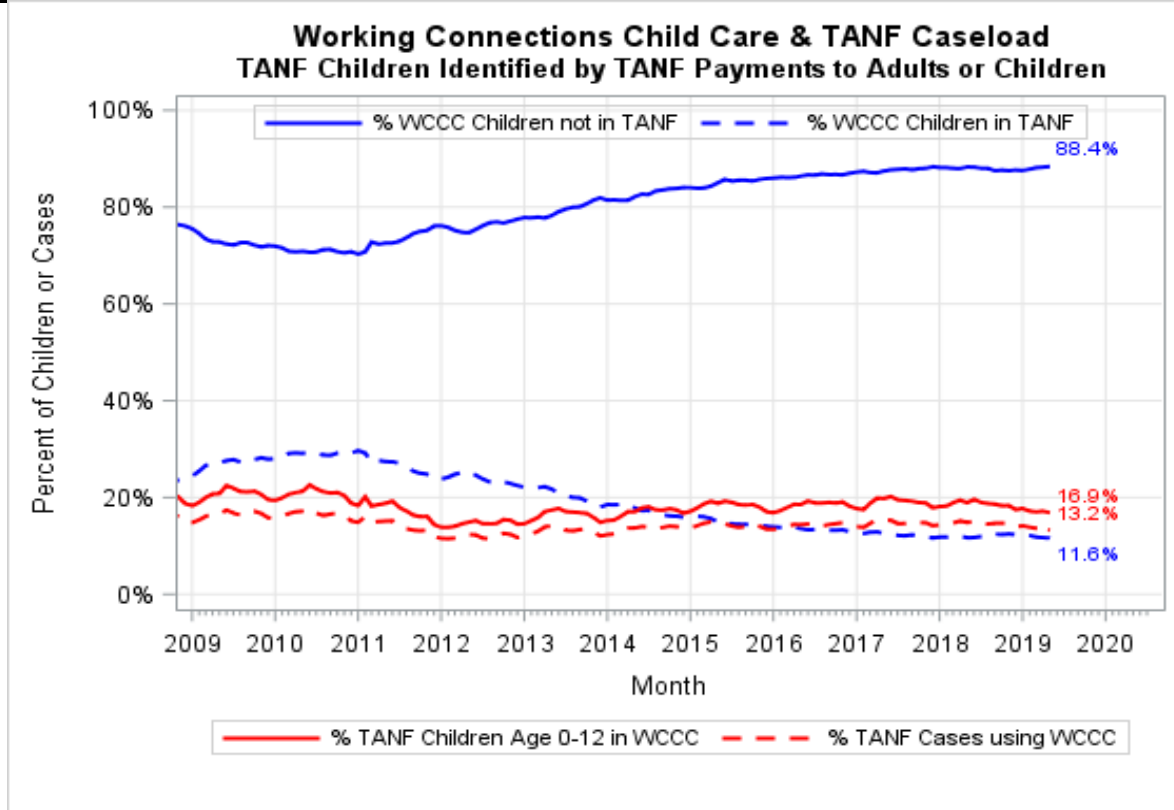
If DCA recipients had entered TANF instead, WorkFirst entries would have been 15% higher in calendar year 2010. DCA use reduced WorkFirst entries by 9% in 2015 through 2017 and by 8% in 2018. DCA use in July 2019 was 16% lower than in July 2018. New WorkFirst entries decreased by 4% over the same period. 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 WCCC children were members of TANF households. The percent of TANF children age 0-12 served in WCCC was 16.9% in May 2019. However, most WCCC households have used TANF in the past: 75% of WCCC households in May 2019 had used TANF: 13% in April or May 2019 (shown as 13.2% above using a slightly different definition); 46% most recently between February 2011 and March 2019; and 16% prior to the TANF program changes of February 2011. The majority (57%) of past TANF users currently using WCCC have incomes above the Federal Poverty Level. Only 188 WCCC households in May 2019 (0.7%) had no prior experience with TANF, Basic Food, or Medical programs.

### Comments

Caseloads are not lag adjusted for late reporting. Caseloads for April and May 2019 could rise by 0.9% and 1.9% 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. A steady decline in new entries to WCCC is driving much of the caseload decline. The May to May comparisons shown in these pages suggest that there was an 11.3% caseload decline over the past year. May 2019 caseloads will likely reach 27,195 households and 46,749 children once all bills are paid -- 9.6% and 9.3% lower than in May 2018.

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## Count 3: Working Connections Child Care

<b>Data Table</b>							
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
Jan-17	30,712	26,620	4,092	52,480	6,695	14.0%	17.7%
Feb-17	30,620	26,589	4,031	52,019	6,539	13.8%	17.5%
Mar-17	31,260	27,068	4,192	53,253	6,840	14.7%	18.8%
Apr-17	31,307	27,060	4,247	53,379	6,891	15.4%	19.9%
May-17	31,374	27,231	4,143	53,497	6,696	15.3%	19.8%
Jun-17	31,731	27,612	4,119	55,153	6,780	15.3%	20.2%
Jul-17	30,000	26,148	3,852	52,919	6,450	14.6%	19.5%
Aug-17	30,125	26,268	3,857	53,271	6,437	14.6%	19.4%
Sep-17	29,897	26,014	3,883	51,547	6,330	14.8%	19.2%
Oct-17	30,028	26,177	3,851	51,295	6,181	14.8%	19.0%
Nov-17	30,089	26,245	3,844	51,446	6,151	14.8%	18.9%
Dec-17	29,666	25,963	3,703	50,792	5,913	14.2%	17.9%
Jan-18	29,871	26,081	3,790	51,205	6,061	14.3%	18.2%
Feb-18	29,783	26,019	3,764	50,955	6,020	14.3%	18.2%
Mar-18	30,033	26,205	3,828	51,414	6,148	14.7%	18.9%
Apr-18	30,170	26,280	3,890	51,819	6,223	15.2%	19.5%
May-18	30,086	26,287	3,799	51,564	6,032	14.9%	18.9%
Jun-18	30,143	26,320	3,823	52,695	6,185	15.1%	19.6%
Jul-18	28,495	24,790	3,705	50,391	6,023	14.7%	19.0%
Aug-18	28,389	24,688	3,701	50,421	6,035	14.5%	18.8%
Sep-18	27,667	23,938	3,729	47,955	5,984	14.7%	18.6%
Oct-18	27,608	23,877	3,731	47,561	5,871	14.7%	18.3%
Nov-18	27,374	23,644	3,730	46,987	5,872	14.7%	18.4%
Dec-18	26,739	23,163	3,576	45,995	5,660	14.0%	17.5%
Jan-19	27,025	23,379	3,646	46,549	5,775	14.2%	17.7%
Feb-19	26,539	22,984	3,555	45,610	5,544	13.9%	17.2%
Mar-19	26,698	23,225	3,473	45,835	5,426	13.6%	17.0%
Apr-19	26,960	23,509	3,451	46,594	5,455	13.6%	17.2%
May-19	26,683	23,326	3,357	45,816	5,305	13.2%	16.9%

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

Change	-11%	-11%	-12%	-11%	-12%
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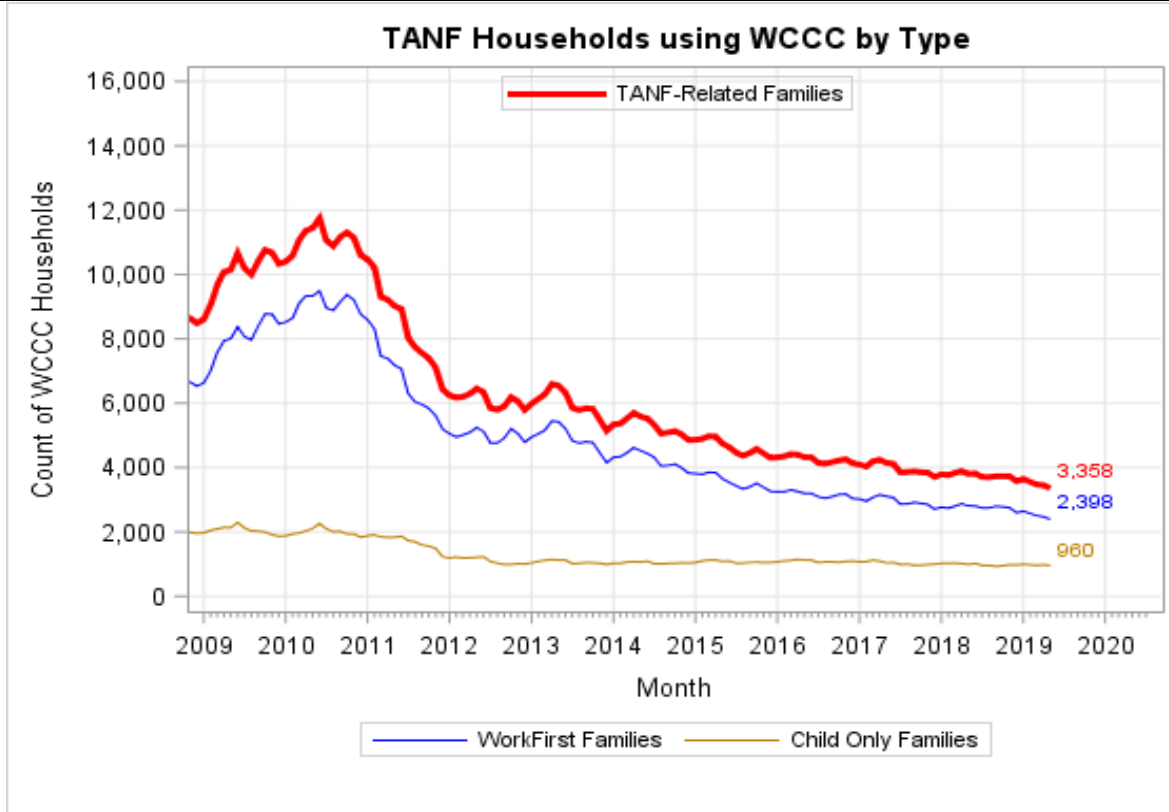
### Definition of Measure

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. Households transitioning from Children's Administration care under HB 1624 are not included in these counts. There were an estimated 33 such cases in January 2019; 55 in February 2019; 94 in March 2019; and 122 in April 2019.

See: [http://www.cfc.wa.gov/HumanServices\\_DCYF\\_WorkingConnections.htm](http://www.cfc.wa.gov/HumanServices_DCYF_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. TANF related care includes WCCC child care provided 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 used WCCC in May 2019 at a lower rate than in May 2018 but the figure for May 2019 will increase once all bills are paid. 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.)

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## Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC

<b>Data Table</b>							
	WorkFirst	WorkFirst	Percent	Child Only	Child Only	Percent	Child Only
Month	TANF Cases	Cases Using WCCC	Using WCCC	TANF Cases	Cases Using WCCC	Using WCCC	% of TANF WCCC Users
Dec-16	15,423	3,040	19.7%	13,586	1,091	8.0%	26.4%
Jan-17	15,340	3,026	19.7%	13,881	1,069	7.7%	26.1%
Feb-17	15,288	2,954	19.3%	13,867	1,078	7.8%	26.7%
Mar-17	14,983	3,074	20.5%	13,615	1,121	8.2%	26.7%
Apr-17	14,393	3,156	21.9%	13,183	1,091	8.3%	25.7%
May-17	14,217	3,108	21.9%	12,910	1,037	8.0%	25.0%
Jun-17	14,126	3,070	21.7%	12,827	1,050	8.2%	25.5%
Jul-17	13,828	2,868	20.7%	12,536	987	7.9%	25.6%
Aug-17	13,861	2,869	20.7%	12,507	994	7.9%	25.7%
Sep-17	13,722	2,920	21.3%	12,502	963	7.7%	24.8%
Oct-17	13,622	2,885	21.2%	12,443	967	7.8%	25.1%
Nov-17	13,488	2,855	21.2%	12,502	989	7.9%	25.7%
Dec-17	13,464	2,710	20.1%	12,669	997	7.9%	26.9%
Jan-18	13,729	2,768	20.2%	12,701	1,022	8.0%	27.0%
Feb-18	13,641	2,738	20.1%	12,607	1,026	8.1%	27.3%
Mar-18	13,520	2,799	20.7%	12,454	1,031	8.3%	26.9%
Apr-18	13,355	2,876	21.5%	12,261	1,016	8.3%	26.1%
May-18	13,407	2,809	21.0%	12,173	990	8.1%	26.1%
Jun-18	13,291	2,803	21.1%	12,095	1,020	8.4%	26.7%
Jul-18	13,341	2,747	20.6%	11,854	959	8.1%	25.9%
Aug-18	13,534	2,747	20.3%	11,968	955	8.0%	25.8%
Sep-18	13,392	2,801	20.9%	12,006	928	7.7%	24.9%
Oct-18	13,342	2,784	20.9%	12,095	948	7.8%	25.4%
Nov-18	13,192	2,751	20.9%	12,190	979	8.0%	26.2%
Dec-18	13,259	2,602	19.6%	12,313	975	7.9%	27.3%
Jan-19	13,318	2,648	19.9%	12,435	998	8.0%	27.4%
Feb-19	13,275	2,575	19.4%	12,384	980	7.9%	27.6%
Mar-19	13,052	2,507	19.2%	12,394	966	7.8%	27.8%
Apr-19	13,100	2,471	18.9%	12,292	980	8.0%	28.4%
May-19	13,233	2,398	18.1%	12,111	960	7.9%	28.6%

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

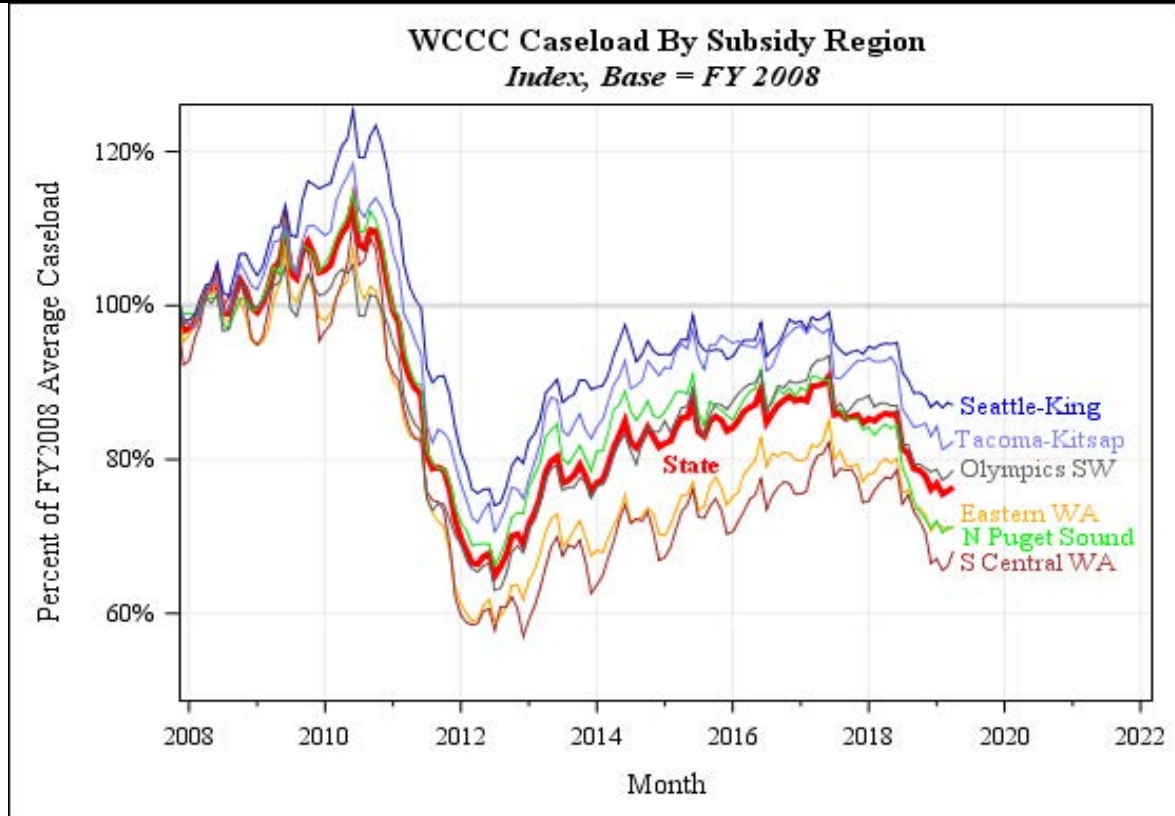
% Change            -1%            -15%                            -1%            -3%

### 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 flattened out during the summer of 2015. Declines began during the summer of 2017 and occurred again in July 2018.

Average caseloads grew by 3.1% in FY 2017 but declined by 2.5% in FY 2018. WCCC caseloads are projected to decline by 8.3% in FY 2019 and 5.0% in FY 2020 according to the June 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. Entry declines continued in FY 2019. 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).

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. The drops seen in July 2017 and July 2018 also show up 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.

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## Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region

<b>Data Table</b>	WCCC Cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jul-13	26,876	4,317	3,668	3,692	6,498	4,192	4,388
Jan-14	26,895	4,275	3,465	3,742	6,646	4,218	4,420
Jul-14	28,732	4,503	3,897	3,981	7,081	4,467	4,681
Jan-15	28,681	4,396	3,660	3,977	6,967	4,608	4,903
Jul-15	29,226	4,602	3,940	3,968	7,075	4,667	4,849
Jan-16	29,376	4,711	3,844	3,926	6,943	4,767	5,051
Jul-16	29,615	4,958	3,995	4,004	6,946	4,580	4,969
Jan-17	30,712	5,004	4,106	4,119	7,288	4,880	5,201
Jul-17	29,969	5,022	4,229	3,995	7,072	4,535	4,993
Jan-18	29,788	4,898	4,054	3,887	7,043	4,670	5,093
Jul-18	28,405	4,749	4,034	3,645	6,792	4,330	4,725
Jan-19	26,887	4,506	3,650	3,328	6,510	4,224	4,542
Apr-19	26,888	4,520	3,729	3,298	6,514	4,149	4,569
May-19	26,620	4,464	3,710	3,277	6,495	4,062	4,497

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

% Change	-11%	-10%	-12%	-15%	-8%	-13%	-10%
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### Percent of FY 2008 Cases

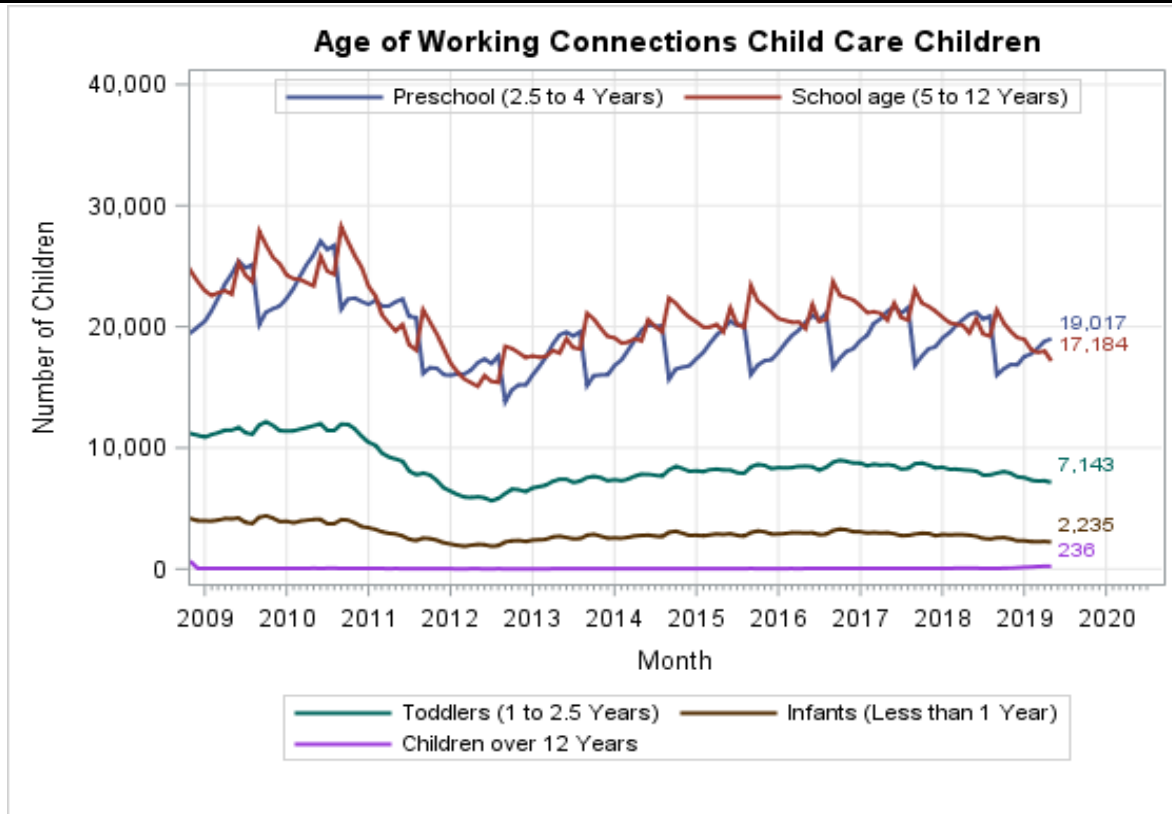
	WCCC Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jul-13	76.9	67.9	66.9	79.0	87.6	83.8	75.8
Jan-14	77.0	67.3	63.2	80.1	89.6	84.3	76.3
Jul-14	82.2	70.8	71.0	85.2	95.4	89.3	80.8
Jan-15	82.1	69.2	66.7	85.1	93.9	92.1	84.7
Jul-15	83.6	72.4	71.8	84.9	95.4	93.3	83.7
Jan-16	84.1	74.1	70.1	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	85.3	77.1	73.9	83.2	94.9	93.4	87.9
Jul-18	81.3	74.7	73.5	78.0	91.5	86.6	81.6
Jan-19	76.9	70.9	66.5	71.2	87.7	84.4	78.4
Apr-19	77.0	71.1	68.0	70.6	87.8	82.9	78.9
May-19	76.2	70.2	67.6	70.2	87.5	81.2	77.6

### 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 May 2019 with bills paid through July 26, 2019 was 11.1% lower than in May 2018. The number children declined at all ages except children aged 13 and 15. The largest decreases were among infants (down 20%), 11-year olds (down 17%), 9-year olds (down 15%) and 1-year olds (down 14%). Counts of 5-year olds showed the smallest decline, of 8% between May 2018 and May 2019. These changes flow from reduced entries to WCCC. There are fewer children entering the program at young ages. Older school aged children are also leaving WCCC faster than they are being replaced, except for 13-year olds, up by 838% due to a policy change.

Infants and 1-year olds, the ages affected by the extension of WorkFirst infant exemptions, are down by 24% in WorkFirst related WCCC caseloads over the past year, compared with a 15% drop in children that age among non-TANF related caseloads. [Return to Contents](#)

## Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age

### Data Table

Month	WCCC						Total Children
	Infants Lt 1 Year	Toddlers 1 to 2.5 Yrs	Preschool 2.5 to 4 Yrs	School Age 5-12 Yrs	Over 12 13-19 Yrs	Unknown Age	
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	2,856	8,405	19,070	20,807	53	14	51,205
Feb-18	2,813	8,238	19,503	20,337	57	7	50,955
Mar-18	2,834	8,248	20,054	20,204	61	13	51,414
Apr-18	2,828	8,196	20,587	20,132	60	16	51,819
May-18	2,796	8,153	21,027	19,503	63	22	51,564
Jun-18	2,703	8,077	21,191	20,652	60	12	52,695
Jul-18	2,526	7,755	20,626	19,414	58	12	50,391
Aug-18	2,480	7,759	20,884	19,232	58	8	50,421
Sep-18	2,583	7,917	16,013	21,378	55	9	47,955
Oct-18	2,595	8,049	16,529	20,322	59	7	47,561
Nov-18	2,497	7,913	16,883	19,614	78	2	46,987
Dec-18	2,328	7,598	16,846	19,107	114	2	45,995
Jan-19	2,336	7,552	17,550	18,966	139	6	46,549
Feb-19	2,246	7,331	17,758	18,101	174	0	45,610
Mar-19	2,254	7,270	18,227	17,878	204	2	45,835
Apr-19	2,282	7,288	18,796	18,004	221	3	46,594
May-19	2,235	7,143	19,017	17,184	236	1	45,816

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

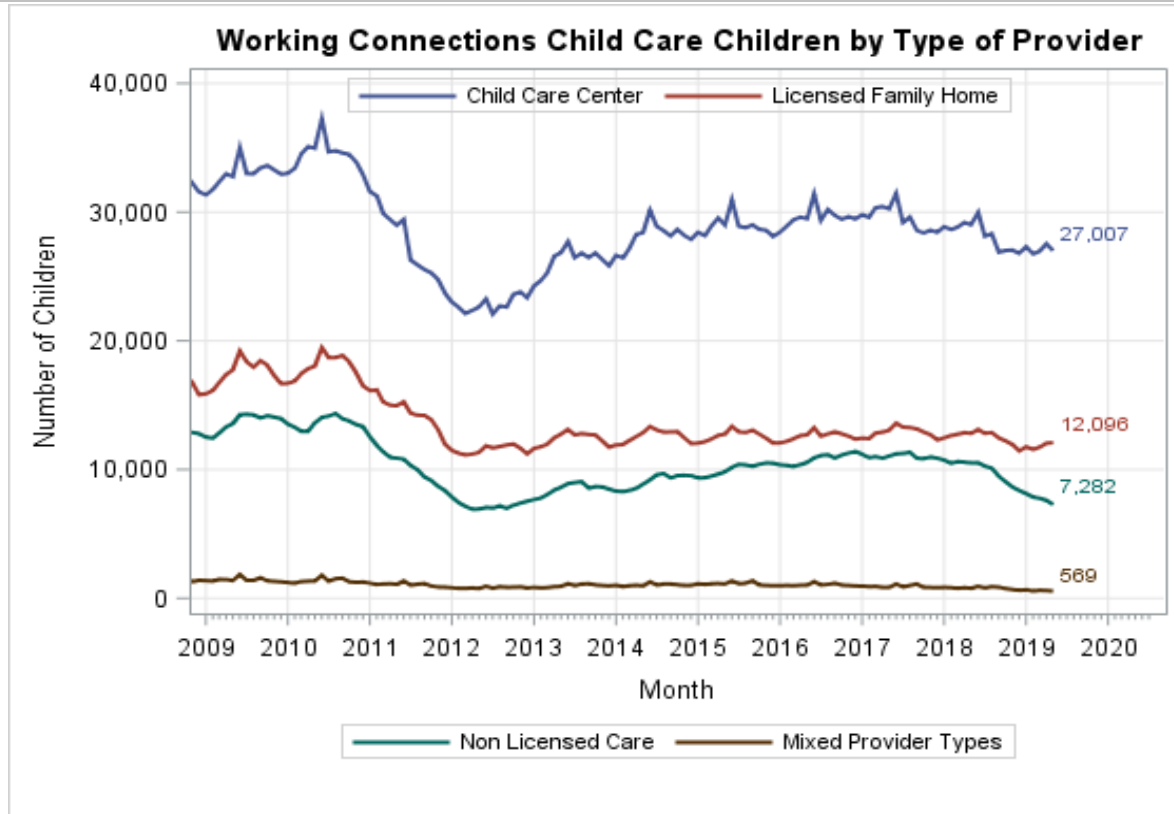
% Change	-20%	-12%	-10%	-12%	275%	-95%	-11%
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### Definition of Measure

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 under exceptional circumstances. Beginning in October 2018, children who reach the age of 13 are served until the end of their 12 month eligibility period. 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 types of providers. 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 number of WCCC children decreased by 11.1% between May 2018 and May 2019. Licensed family homes experienced the smallest change, serving 6% fewer children than a year earlier. Child care centers served 7% fewer children. The number of children at licensed-exempt FFN providers declined by 31%. The number served in multiple settings (often including an FFN provider) declined by 27%. Children served by centers may increase the most after all bills are paid. This report is based on payments reported through July 26, 2019. The number of children served at FFN providers had been steadily increasing between February 2013 and August 2017. That trend has turned around. The count of children served by FFN providers has declined at a faster rate than seen for licensed providers 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.

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## Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider

Month	Child Care Center	Licensed Family Home	License-Exempt	Mixed Types	Total Children
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	13,300	11,258	884	52,919
Aug-17	29,631	13,270	11,345	1,002	53,271
Sep-17	28,587	13,166	10,885	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	28,866	12,464	10,730	855	51,205
Feb-18	28,649	12,647	10,485	826	50,955
Mar-18	28,827	12,745	10,621	779	51,414
Apr-18	29,196	12,874	10,572	823	51,819
May-18	29,020	12,806	10,514	776	51,564
Jun-18	29,973	13,121	10,533	932	52,695
Jul-18	28,131	12,809	10,267	816	50,391
Aug-18	28,331	12,880	10,109	899	50,421
Sep-18	26,890	12,449	9,489	873	47,955
Oct-18	27,021	12,228	9,060	748	47,561
Nov-18	27,053	11,957	8,654	677	46,987
Dec-18	26,802	11,447	8,373	627	45,995
Jan-19	27,312	11,772	8,133	668	46,549
Feb-19	26,757	11,567	7,859	573	45,610
Mar-19	26,946	11,734	7,773	618	45,835
Apr-19	27,542	12,049	7,613	610	46,594
May-19	27,007	12,096	7,282	569	45,816

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

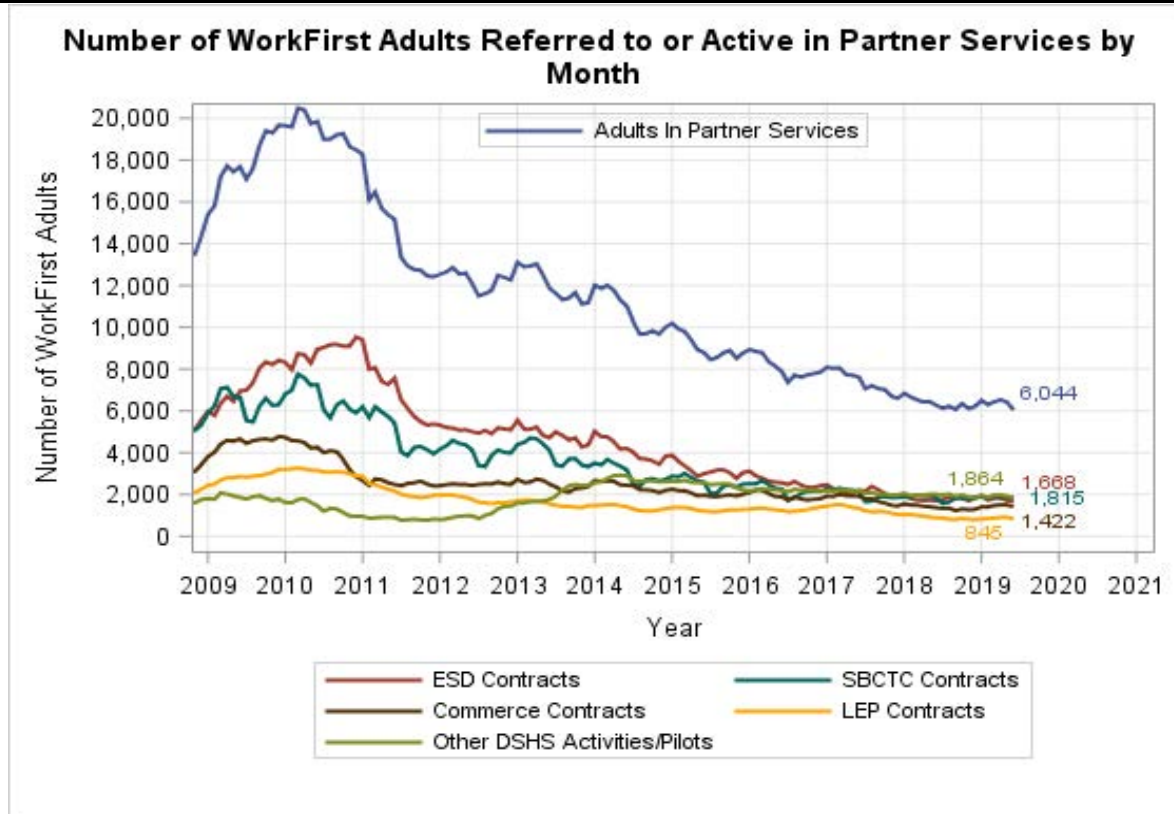
% Change	-7%	-6%	-31%	-27%	-11%
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### Definition of Measure

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 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, dropped to 43% in November 2017, to 40% in July and September 2018, returned to 44% in April 2019 but eased back to 41% in June 2019. Infant exemptions were expanded in October 2017 under ESSB 5898, leading to reduced service use. That policy is now over one year old, and early users of it are being re-engaged in WorkFirst services.

The number of adults in referral status at Commerce contractors increased by 4% between June 2018 and June 2019. The number of adult at SBCTC colleges dropped by 3% and the number of adults with open referrals to ESD job search dropped by 2% compared with a 2% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults. The number with open referrals to Limited English program contractors declined by 5%, compared with a 6% decline in the number of LEP adults. The "Other DSHS Activities" count excludes DSHS pilot projects. Commerce counts shown here are higher than shown on pages 35-36 because they include adults who have not yet started approved work assignments.

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## Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency

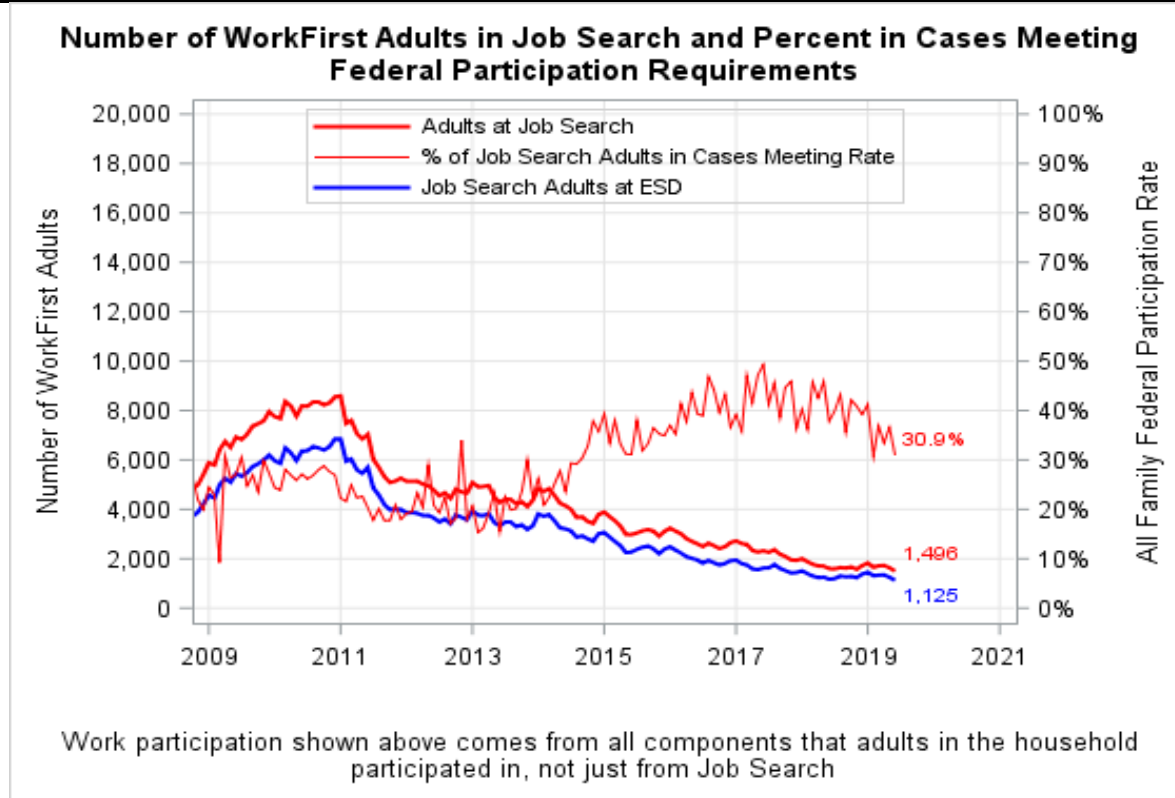
Month	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Activities	Total Adults (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Jan-17	2,472	2,285	1,934	1,442	2,180	8,090	45%
Feb-17	2,277	2,211	1,914	1,509	2,173	8,034	45%
Mar-17	2,219	2,310	2,034	1,523	2,251	8,063	46%
Apr-17	2,061	2,220	1,945	1,468	2,199	7,737	46%
May-17	2,089	2,209	1,935	1,380	2,164	7,713	47%
Jun-17	2,205	2,144	1,934	1,341	2,201	7,612	46%
Jul-17	2,168	1,655	1,792	1,224	2,068	7,066	44%
Aug-17	2,391	1,694	1,790	1,164	2,089	7,216	45%
Sep-17	2,220	1,889	1,661	1,204	2,011	7,059	45%
Oct-17	2,057	1,900	1,593	1,184	2,021	7,029	45%
Nov-17	1,884	1,857	1,487	1,104	1,970	6,698	43%
Dec-17	1,966	1,860	1,447	1,041	1,978	6,602	43%
Jan-18	2,019	1,878	1,566	1,036	2,045	6,843	43%
Feb-18	1,803	1,864	1,495	1,037	1,950	6,661	42%
Mar-18	1,738	1,977	1,495	1,005	1,973	6,536	42%
Apr-18	1,717	1,920	1,441	971	1,959	6,432	42%
May-18	1,720	1,919	1,413	925	2,016	6,451	42%
Jun-18	1,705	1,866	1,372	893	2,021	6,270	41%
Jul-18	1,768	1,567	1,337	877	1,978	6,123	40%
Aug-18	1,883	1,645	1,346	819	2,027	6,228	41%
Sep-18	1,816	1,835	1,234	812	1,914	6,068	40%
Oct-18	1,823	1,876	1,312	854	1,984	6,348	42%
Nov-18	1,705	1,768	1,277	820	1,884	6,107	41%
Dec-18	1,863	1,842	1,292	804	1,868	6,206	41%
Jan-19	1,940	1,907	1,413	837	1,952	6,506	43%
Feb-19	1,735	1,839	1,396	854	1,883	6,292	41%
Mar-19	1,820	1,954	1,483	878	1,961	6,434	43%
Apr-19	1,827	1,884	1,506	918	1,990	6,535	44%
May-19	1,718	1,894	1,502	911	1,920	6,418	42%
Jun-19	1,668	1,815	1,422	845	1,864	6,044	41%

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

	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Activities	Total Adults (No Dups)	WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-2%	-3%	4%	-5%	-8%	-4%	-2%

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 (76% in FY 2016, 74% in FY 2018 and 78% in FY 2019) 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 June 2019 were 7% lower than in June 2018. ESD job search use dropped by 4% while LEP job search use dropped by 14%. The percent of WorkFirst adults in job search was 10.1% in June 2019 -- below the ESSB 5921 suspension levels of 12% in FY 2012 and also below the level in June 2018 (10.6%). 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 June 2019 was 14% lower than in June 2018. 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.

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## Count 5b: Use of Job Search

Month	Number of Adults			Percent of Adults		Number in ESD Refer Back (RB)	Percent in ESD Refer Back (RB)
	Job Search Search (JS)	ESD Job Search	LEP Job Search	In Job Search	JS Meeting AF WPR		
Feb-17	2,614	1,795	809	14.7%	35.8%	464	2.6%
Mar-17	2,587	1,753	828	14.9%	47.0%	532	3.1%
Apr-17	2,341	1,588	748	13.9%	41.6%	396	2.4%
May-17	2,272	1,561	701	13.7%	47.2%	427	2.6%
Jun-17	2,326	1,623	695	14.2%	49.3%	424	2.6%
Jul-17	2,258	1,627	623	14.1%	41.3%	438	2.7%
Aug-17	2,372	1,771	590	14.8%	45.6%	497	3.1%
Sep-17	2,181	1,604	571	13.8%	38.6%	462	2.9%
Oct-17	2,094	1,524	562	13.4%	44.7%	466	3.0%
Nov-17	1,956	1,424	526	12.6%	45.9%	406	2.6%
Dec-17	1,933	1,442	488	12.5%	36.3%	437	2.8%
Jan-18	2,006	1,510	483	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	1,706	1,233	469	11.1%	42.6%	346	2.3%
May-18	1,707	1,256	447	11.1%	45.9%	332	2.2%
Jun-18	1,602	1,172	427	10.6%	37.8%	354	2.3%
Jul-18	1,592	1,196	393	10.5%	39.9%	352	2.3%
Aug-18	1,648	1,305	337	10.7%	43.2%	392	2.5%
Sep-18	1,616	1,266	349	10.6%	35.6%	337	2.2%
Oct-18	1,669	1,289	377	11.0%	42.1%	394	2.6%
Nov-18	1,571	1,232	336	10.5%	40.8%	361	2.4%
Dec-18	1,726	1,379	347	11.4%	39.2%	420	2.8%
Jan-19	1,832	1,453	375	12.0%	41.3%	417	2.7%
Feb-19	1,657	1,313	337	10.9%	30.7%	329	2.2%
Mar-19	1,715	1,336	379	11.5%	36.9%	374	2.5%
Apr-19	1,732	1,347	380	11.5%	33.4%	367	2.4%
May-19	1,639	1,250	386	10.8%	36.6%	354	2.3%
Jun-19	1,496	1,125	369	10.1%	30.9%	306	2.1%

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

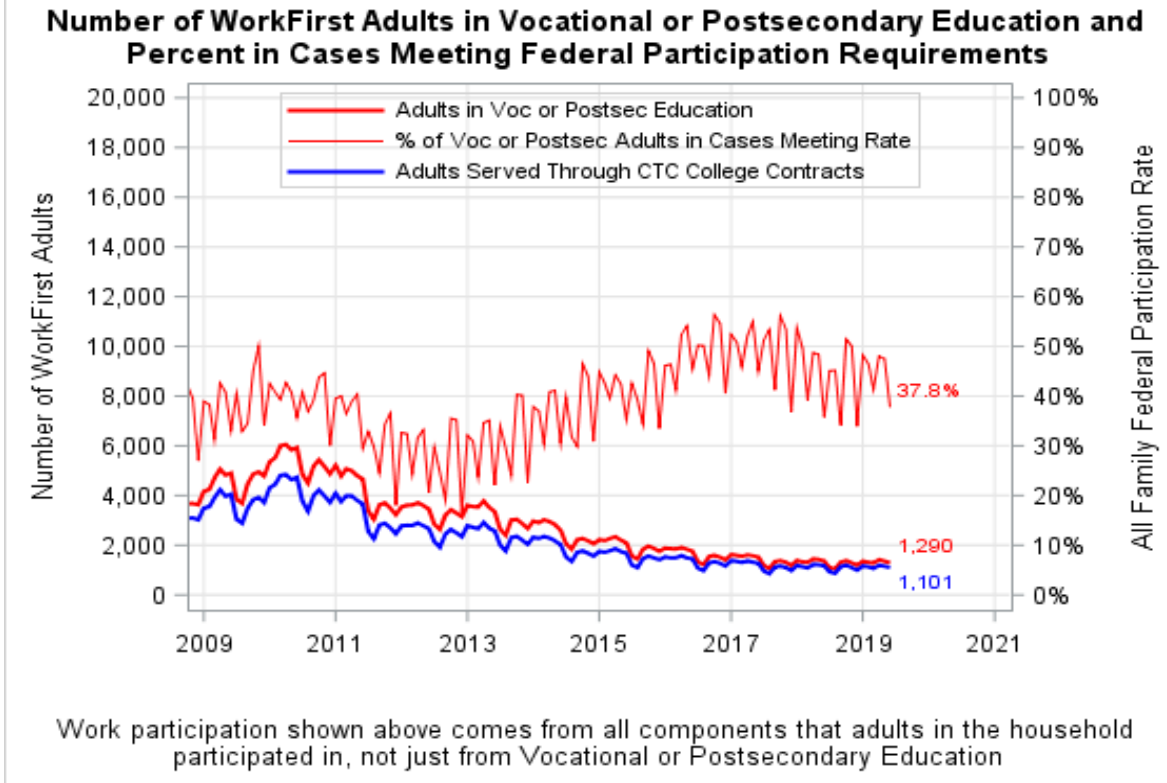
WorkFirst  
Adults

% Change	-7%	-4%	-14%	-14%	-2%
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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 March 2019 include the full 12-week participation definition. Rates for April through June 2019 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 38% -- 36% 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 85% of these activities in FY 2019, up from 84% in FY 2018, 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 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 8.7% of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in vocational or postsecondary components in June 2019, down from the 9.0% enrolled June 2018. The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in vocational and postsecondary components in June 2019 was 6% lower than in June 2018, compared with a 2% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults. Washington began to provide full-time education and training benefits for up to two years under 2SSB 5347, implemented in July 2017.

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

Month	Number of Adults				Voc and Postsecondary		Percent of
	Full Time College (VE)	Part Time College (JT)	Other Voc PE, HW, DC	Unapproved Voc (VU)	SBCTC (No Dups)	All Schools (No Dups)	WorkFirst Adults All Schools
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	777	537	120	10	1,184	1,389	8.8%
Feb-18	730	497	108	12	1,138	1,325	8.4%
Mar-18	750	455	118	14	1,083	1,306	8.4%
Apr-18	841	505	134	18	1,230	1,454	9.5%
May-18	813	502	122	14	1,210	1,422	9.3%
Jun-18	793	521	112	15	1,178	1,371	9.0%
Jul-18	584	442	93	7	928	1,093	7.2%
Aug-18	554	406	94	6	869	1,044	6.8%
Sep-18	788	484	94	10	1,145	1,324	8.7%
Oct-18	796	505	115	9	1,200	1,384	9.1%
Nov-18	743	453	109	9	1,094	1,288	8.6%
Dec-18	704	409	85	6	997	1,189	7.9%
Jan-19	773	532	94	14	1,167	1,357	8.9%
Feb-19	728	512	82	12	1,130	1,308	8.6%
Mar-19	709	477	103	11	1,066	1,280	8.6%
Apr-19	800	552	114	10	1,199	1,420	9.5%
May-19	731	534	108	9	1,152	1,357	9.0%
Jun-19	694	536	102	11	1,101	1,290	8.7%

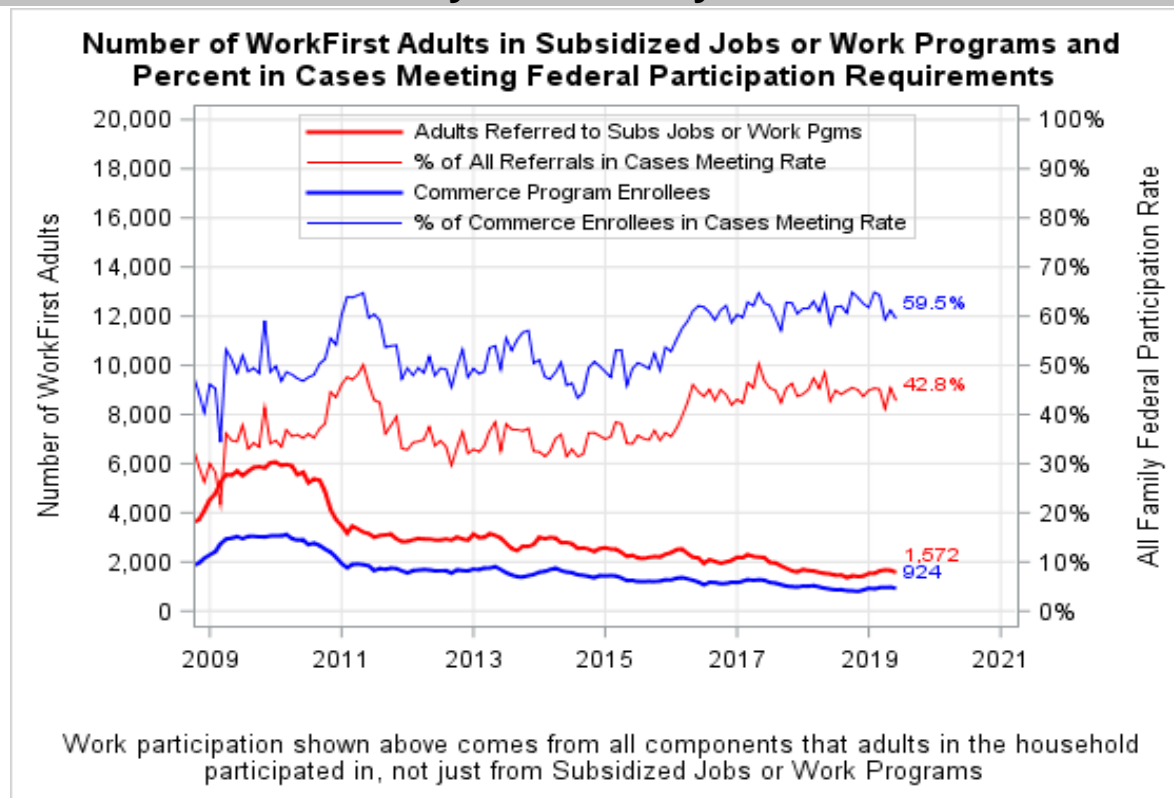
June 2019 compared to June 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-12%	3%	-9%	-27%	-7%	-6%	-2%

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 (May-June 2019) was 43% -- compared with 42% in May-June 2018. The average work participation rate for the most recent 12 months was 44% -- 44% for education provided by CTC colleges and 44% 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. The unpaid CW program was preceded by several other unpaid components, which are consolidated into the unpaid column. 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 LEP, CTC, 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. Enrollment returned to 6.2% in January 2015 and was 6.2% in June 2019. The count of adults working in Commerce program worksites in June 2019 was 3% higher than in June 2018. Paid Commerce work enrollments were 9% higher in June 2019 than in June 2018. These counts include only those adults who have begun to work at worksites. Use of work study positions decreased by 4%, slower than the decrease in educational component use. Work study positions probably contribute to the attractiveness of education components. Federal work participation in Commerce programs was 62% over the past 12 months among workers enrolled in approved work sites -- 74% for paid work programs (Community Jobs) and 12% for the unpaid work programs. The difference probably lies in work schedules for paid vs. unpaid programs.

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

Month	Adults Actively Enrolled in Commerce Programs			Percent of WorkFirst	Adults in	Adults in	
	Paid Work (CJ & JC)	Unpaid (XS WC, WE)	Total Adults (No Dups)		Paid Work Study during Education	Other Work Experience (XS, WE)	Voluntary Community Service (VS)
Dec-16	823	371	1,174	6.6%	245	149	46
Jan-17	834	342	1,161	6.5%	321	164	52
Feb-17	870	357	1,214	6.8%	357	166	53
Mar-17	917	385	1,285	7.4%	236	171	61
Apr-17	938	337	1,252	7.5%	284	173	57
May-17	937	366	1,280	7.7%	299	163	47
Jun-17	925	362	1,262	7.7%	284	167	46
Jul-17	848	329	1,166	7.3%	297	118	18
Aug-17	814	336	1,146	7.2%	251	109	19
Sep-17	773	320	1,079	6.8%	271	112	24
Oct-17	764	284	1,020	6.5%	286	97	22
Nov-17	737	259	989	6.4%	274	85	25
Dec-17	737	253	978	6.3%	196	82	33
Jan-18	781	255	1,022	6.5%	236	80	28
Feb-18	780	239	1,012	6.4%	270	89	16
Mar-18	792	263	1,044	6.7%	205	84	17
Apr-18	735	258	981	6.4%	211	80	18
May-18	714	239	934	6.1%	240	76	19
Jun-18	705	199	897	5.9%	225	89	23
Jul-18	691	184	869	5.7%	223	78	13
Aug-18	684	201	873	5.7%	264	68	13
Sep-18	658	182	831	5.5%	258	72	17
Oct-18	662	178	829	5.5%	276	67	24
Nov-18	638	181	803	5.4%	261	62	20
Dec-18	671	195	857	5.7%	220	63	27
Jan-19	746	194	931	6.1%	252	69	22
Feb-19	744	170	902	5.9%	302	71	15
Mar-19	794	174	959	6.4%	278	88	24
Apr-19	795	179	964	6.4%	243	92	31
May-19	797	194	975	6.4%	263	99	26
Jun-19	766	167	924	6.2%	215	93	22

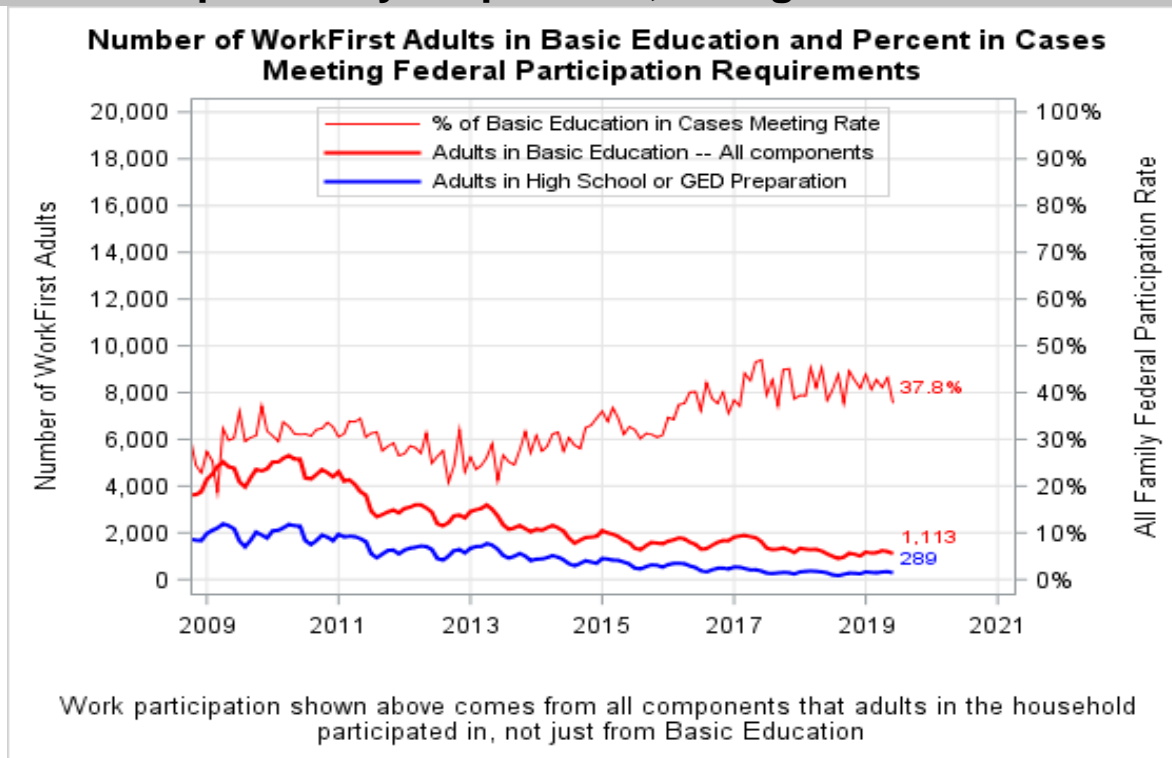
June 2019 compared to June 2018

				WorkFirst Adults	(without adjustments)		
% Change	9%	-16%	3%	-2%	-4%	4%	-4%

Community Jobs are designed for to help overcome barriers to employment. The work study column counts the paid work study positions provided to WorkFirst students in educational programs. Most are associated with CTC programs of study and paid using WorkFirst funds. Unpaid work experience not provided by Commerce contractors is provided by LEP contractors (82%) and CTC colleges (18%). Voluntary Community Service (VS) is used by adults assisting with their children's early childhood education and is not a Commerce activity.

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 7% in FY 2019. It was 7.5% in June 2019. 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 to 2% in FYs 2018 and 2019. It was 2.0% in June 2019. There were 1% more WorkFirst adults enrolled in basic education in June 2019 than in June 2018. Basic education counts increased over the past year at Commerce contractors and CTC contractors, but declined by 14% at LEP providers. There were 1% more adults in the HS or GE components in June 2019 than in June 2018.

The percent of basic education enrollees meeting federal participation requirements has ranged from 21% to 47% since 2011, averaging 42% during the most recent 12 months. Federal work participation rates for basic education as a whole were 42% in May-June 2018 and 40% in May-June 2019. The federal work participation rate among the HS or GE subset of enrollees was 38% in May-June 2018 and 38% in May-June 2019.

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

Month	Adults in Basic Education Provided by:			Total in (HS, GE, BE JT or ES)	Percent of Adults in Basic Ed	Total in High	
	CTC College Contract	LEP Contract	Commerce Contract			School or Equiv Prep (GE, HS)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
Dec-16	300	890	187	1,656	9.3%	448	2.5%
Jan-17	384	926	187	1,821	10.2%	539	3.0%
Feb-17	388	975	192	1,859	10.5%	533	3.0%
Mar-17	411	957	227	1,895	10.9%	473	2.7%
Apr-17	427	906	240	1,834	10.9%	412	2.5%
May-17	436	855	254	1,789	10.8%	424	2.6%
Jun-17	349	788	239	1,622	9.9%	368	2.2%
Jul-17	265	686	213	1,345	8.4%	274	1.7%
Aug-17	251	641	196	1,281	8.0%	258	1.6%
Sep-17	274	635	184	1,305	8.2%	288	1.8%
Oct-17	311	656	199	1,356	8.7%	304	1.9%
Nov-17	299	596	192	1,267	8.2%	295	1.9%
Dec-17	237	540	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	438	208	1,100	7.3%	286	1.9%
Jul-18	223	422	217	995	6.6%	198	1.3%
Aug-18	196	386	210	899	5.8%	173	1.1%
Sep-18	223	379	196	963	6.3%	227	1.5%
Oct-18	291	424	235	1,131	7.5%	281	1.9%
Nov-18	273	381	247	1,082	7.2%	272	1.8%
Dec-18	230	361	234	1,009	6.7%	249	1.7%
Jan-19	300	382	275	1,180	7.8%	328	2.2%
Feb-19	289	369	269	1,132	7.4%	306	2.0%
Mar-19	261	410	269	1,149	7.7%	287	1.9%
Apr-19	305	425	274	1,237	8.2%	325	2.2%
May-19	301	384	270	1,201	7.9%	343	2.3%
Jun-19	257	375	243	1,113	7.5%	289	2.0%

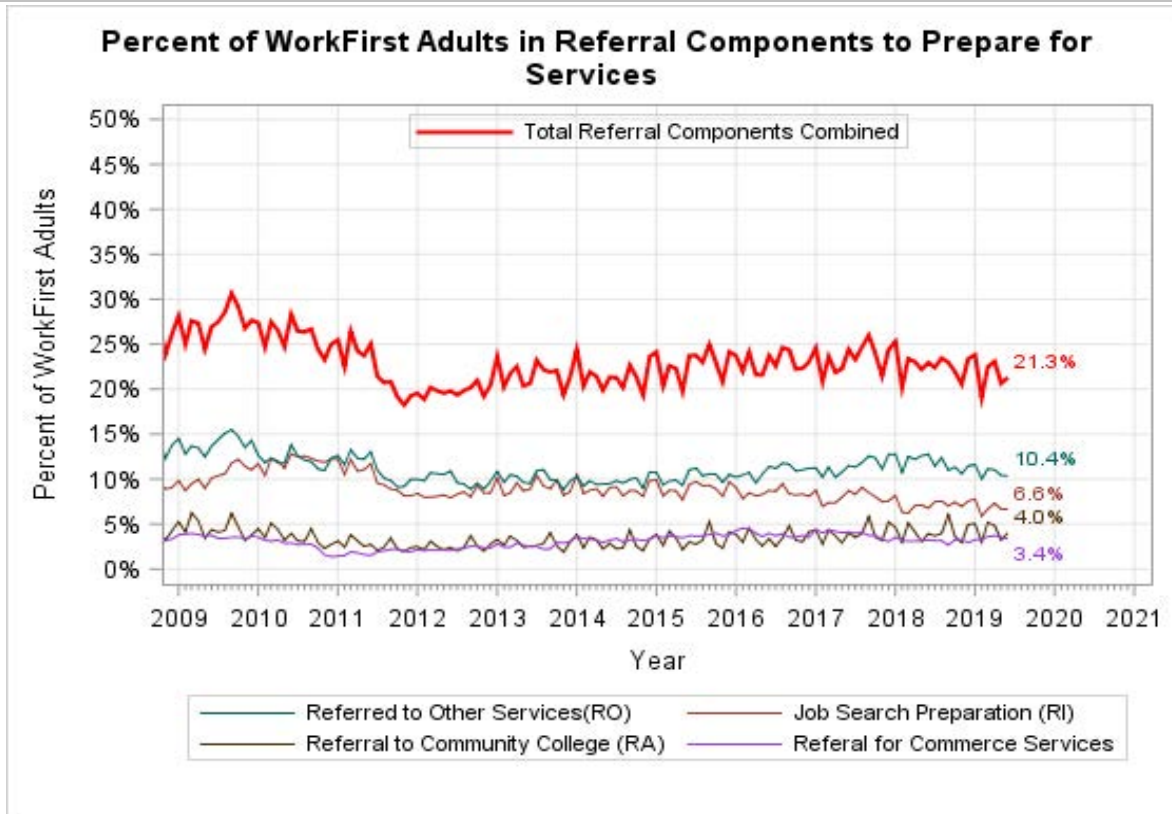
June 2019 compared to June 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

	WorkFirst Adults					
% Change	1%	-14%	17%	1%	1%	-2%

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 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 to 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 red 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 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 June 2019 was 9% lower than in June 2018. Referrals to Commerce services (adults sent to but not yet started in their activities) increased by 3% and referrals to prepare for a CTC college program of study were unchanged between June 2018 and June 2019. Referral to ESD job search dropped by 4% over the same period.

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 shown here include rejected and no-show referrals. Rejected referrals take time and have also been included in ESD, community college, and total counts.

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## Count 5f: Use of Referral Components

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
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	1,814	3,699	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	1,432	663	677	1	1,888	4,006	24.4%
Jul-17	1,327	562	639	2	1,815	3,732	23.3%
Aug-17	1,456	635	656	0	1,897	3,951	24.7%
Sep-17	1,343	918	591	0	1,989	4,112	26.0%
Oct-17	1,258	559	584	1	1,938	3,753	23.9%
Nov-17	1,162	492	510	1	1,727	3,335	21.5%
Dec-17	1,172	808	474	0	1,974	3,781	24.4%
Jan-18	1,295	736	561	1	2,023	3,998	25.3%
Feb-18	991	469	499	1	1,688	3,178	20.2%
Mar-18	967	797	482	0	1,949	3,644	23.4%
Apr-18	1,085	630	480	3	1,870	3,537	23.0%
May-18	1,092	467	482	2	1,935	3,407	22.2%
Jun-18	1,025	596	487	0	1,939	3,479	23.0%
Jul-18	1,135	561	477	0	1,737	3,399	22.4%
Aug-18	1,162	608	486	1	1,906	3,607	23.5%
Sep-18	1,068	920	406	0	1,672	3,500	23.0%
Oct-18	1,129	546	494	0	1,721	3,330	22.0%
Nov-18	1,039	443	484	1	1,585	3,077	20.5%
Dec-18	1,140	748	444	1	1,729	3,527	23.4%
Jan-19	1,183	768	494	0	1,768	3,624	23.8%
Feb-19	893	458	502	0	1,524	2,902	19.1%
Mar-19	999	776	540	0	1,666	3,365	22.5%
Apr-19	1,095	727	557	0	1,658	3,467	23.1%
May-19	1,010	490	530	0	1,578	3,128	20.6%
Jun-19	983	594	501	2	1,534	3,149	21.3%

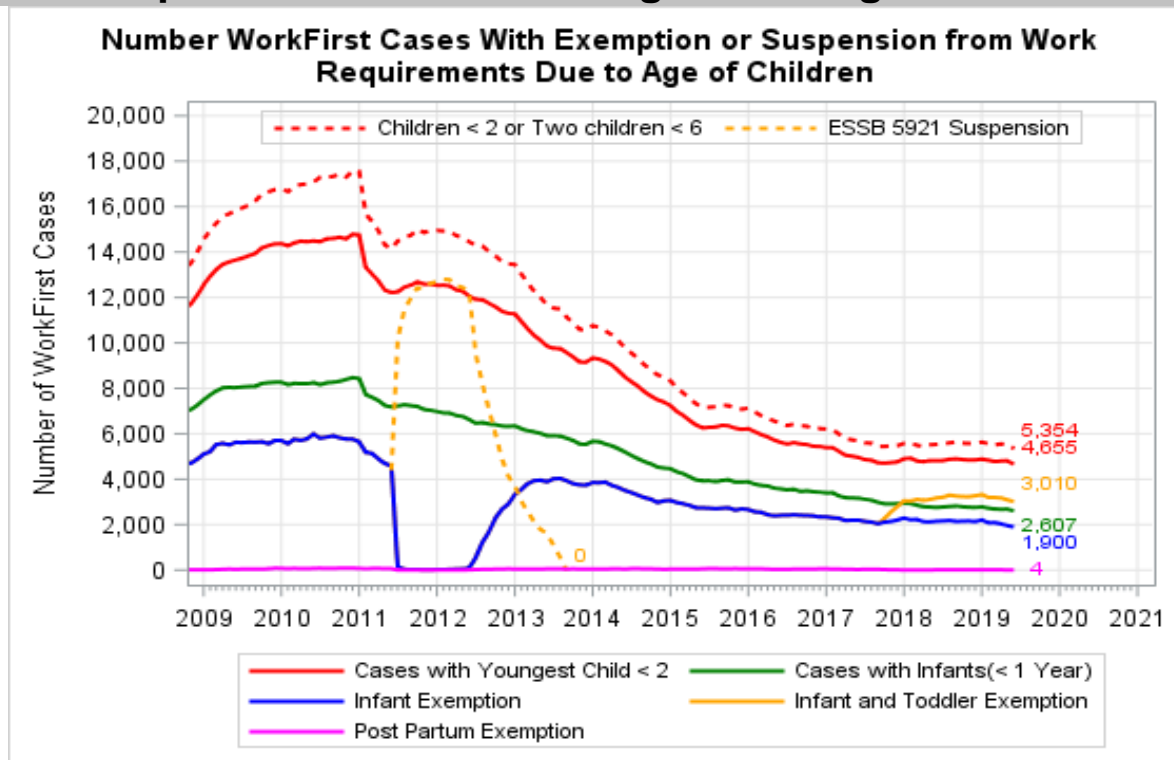
June 2019 compared to June 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-4%	0%	3%	N/A	-21%	-9%	WorkFirst Adults -2%
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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 1,475 households using the expanded infant exemption or toddler exemption in June 2019, 1,207 were using it for one-year olds and 260 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 972 (48%) since September 2017.

Counts shown here are different from those on pages 15-16, which count adults instead of cases.

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

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
Apr-17	5,051	3,185	2,181	0	2,182	68.5%	0.0%
May-17	5,014	3,174	2,189	0	2,190	69.0%	0.0%
Jun-17	4,961	3,165	2,197	0	2,198	69.4%	0.0%
Jul-17	4,862	3,116	2,137	0	2,138	68.6%	0.0%
Aug-17	4,840	3,075	2,113	0	2,113	68.7%	0.0%
Sep-17	4,717	2,984	2,037	0	2,038	68.3%	0.0%
Oct-17	4,707	2,916	2,113	208	2,263	72.5%	11.6%
Nov-17	4,730	2,917	2,141	488	2,564	73.4%	26.9%
Dec-17	4,766	2,929	2,203	682	2,797	75.2%	37.1%
Jan-18	4,903	2,948	2,293	854	3,052	77.8%	43.7%
Feb-18	4,931	2,930	2,212	915	3,039	75.5%	45.7%
Mar-18	4,803	2,859	2,237	984	3,110	78.2%	50.6%
Apr-18	4,768	2,789	2,131	1,035	3,071	76.4%	52.3%
May-18	4,817	2,779	2,124	1,067	3,109	76.4%	52.4%
Jun-18	4,816	2,759	2,150	1,125	3,174	77.9%	54.7%
Jul-18	4,816	2,773	2,162	1,144	3,202	78.0%	56.0%
Aug-18	4,881	2,794	2,183	1,210	3,296	78.1%	58.0%
Sep-18	4,893	2,824	2,139	1,194	3,254	75.7%	57.7%
Oct-18	4,869	2,790	2,156	1,173	3,240	77.3%	56.4%
Nov-18	4,847	2,771	2,162	1,166	3,223	78.0%	56.2%
Dec-18	4,846	2,753	2,132	1,211	3,267	77.4%	57.9%
Jan-19	4,887	2,783	2,207	1,231	3,328	79.3%	58.5%
Feb-19	4,835	2,722	2,079	1,211	3,194	76.4%	57.3%
Mar-19	4,782	2,681	2,089	1,228	3,193	77.9%	58.4%
Apr-19	4,799	2,677	2,034	1,266	3,178	76.0%	59.7%
May-19	4,810	2,680	1,956	1,225	3,090	73.0%	57.5%
Jun-19	4,655	2,607	1,900	1,207	3,010	72.9%	58.9%

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

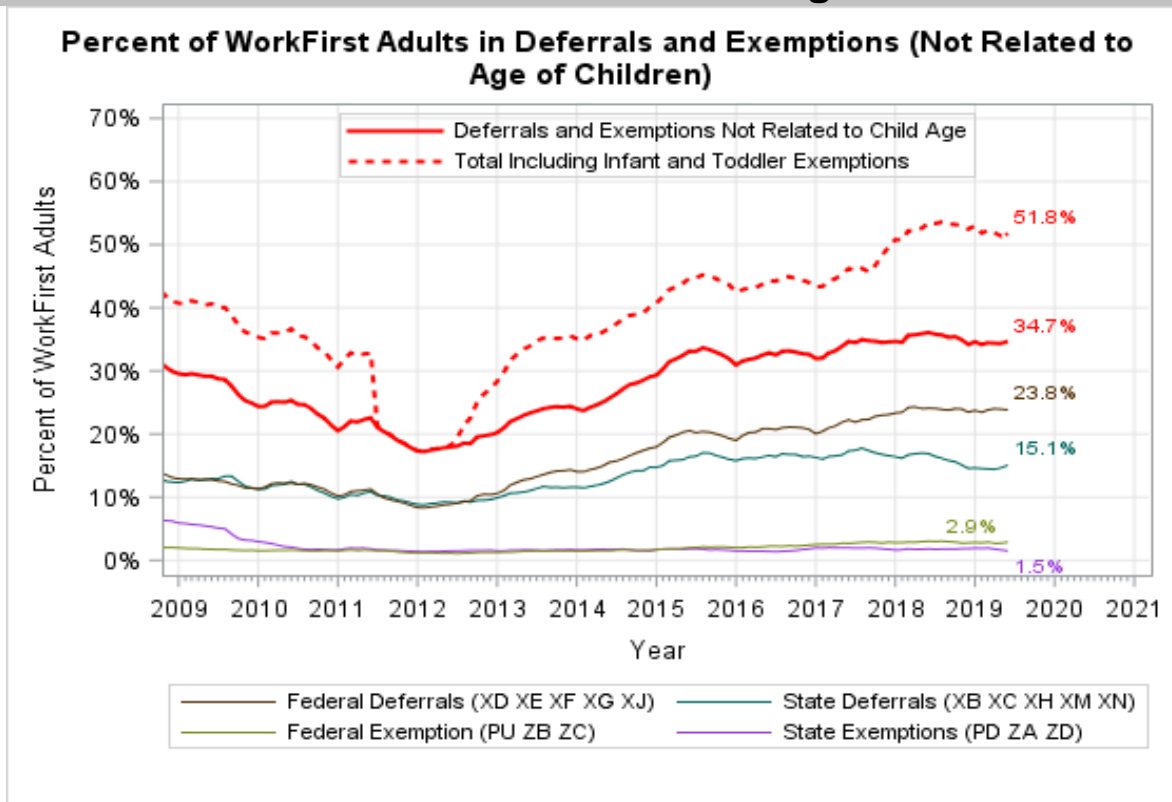
% Change	-3%	-6%	-12%	7%	-5%
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Parents whose youngest child is under two years old are potentially eligible for the infant exemption or toddler exemption under ESSB 5898 to a lifetime limit of 24 months.

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

The solid red line in this chart shows the percent of WorkFirst adults exempted or deferred from full-time participation for reasons other than the age of their children (34.7% in June 2019). The dashed red line at the top of the chart includes those adults along with adults using infant or toddler 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 6% lower in June 2019 than in June 2018. 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 June 2018 and has declined from that level. Some of the growth appears to have been 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 June 2018 the count of adults with age-related and non-age related exemptions combined was 52% of all WorkFirst adults.

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

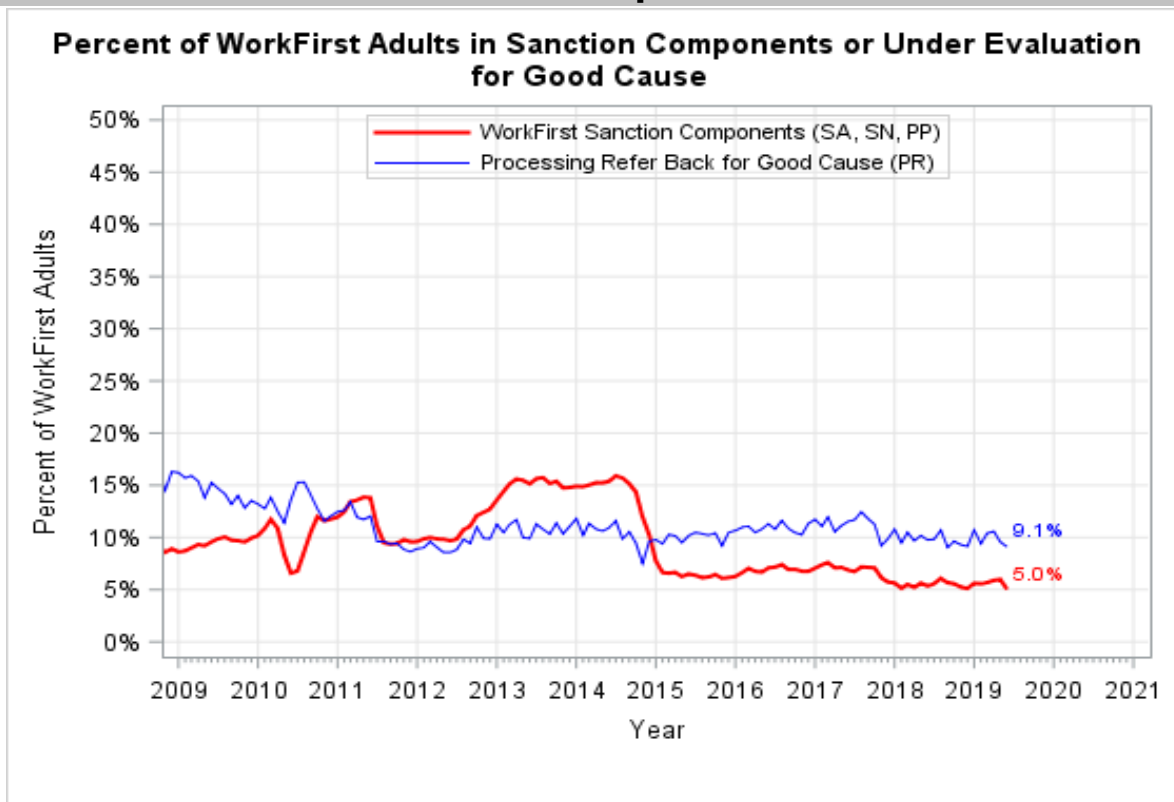
Month	Adult Counts in the Largest Categories					Total in Chart (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
	Mental Hlth (XG)	Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)	Temporary Med (XM)	Alcohol Subst (XE)	Chronic Disab (ZD)		
Jan-17	2,451	1,599	1,200	893	261	5,708	32.0%
Feb-17	2,481	1,589	1,188	895	258	5,696	32.1%
Mar-17	2,466	1,614	1,224	885	270	5,724	32.9%
Apr-17	2,381	1,587	1,221	891	257	5,575	33.2%
May-17	2,428	1,586	1,180	888	250	5,610	33.9%
Jun-17	2,459	1,587	1,213	885	253	5,697	34.7%
Jul-17	2,375	1,517	1,179	825	234	5,521	34.5%
Aug-17	2,367	1,523	1,179	849	234	5,605	35.0%
Sep-17	2,348	1,478	1,148	819	235	5,500	34.8%
Oct-17	2,377	1,492	1,121	830	237	5,440	34.7%
Nov-17	2,345	1,486	1,099	846	228	5,360	34.5%
Dec-17	2,355	1,460	1,113	846	223	5,363	34.6%
Jan-18	2,437	1,448	1,150	890	210	5,482	34.7%
Feb-18	2,424	1,443	1,130	895	216	5,432	34.5%
Mar-18	2,499	1,486	1,140	943	234	5,558	35.7%
Apr-18	2,466	1,458	1,131	959	215	5,483	35.7%
May-18	2,416	1,423	1,154	948	218	5,511	35.9%
Jun-18	2,338	1,383	1,140	903	222	5,472	36.1%
Jul-18	2,272	1,306	1,095	925	216	5,437	35.8%
Aug-18	2,246	1,278	1,101	926	220	5,491	35.7%
Sep-18	2,202	1,252	1,063	924	216	5,378	35.3%
Oct-18	2,224	1,251	1,065	962	216	5,374	35.4%
Nov-18	2,192	1,225	1,013	936	224	5,236	35.0%
Dec-18	2,170	1,202	975	908	224	5,154	34.2%
Jan-19	2,221	1,202	996	925	233	5,265	34.6%
Feb-19	2,215	1,200	1,004	938	226	5,194	34.2%
Mar-19	2,212	1,192	975	947	227	5,156	34.5%
Apr-19	2,238	1,177	1,015	958	205	5,161	34.4%
May-19	2,244	1,178	1,041	968	190	5,204	34.4%
Jun-19	2,202	1,196	1,030	920	168	5,133	34.7%

June 2019 compared to June 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-6%	-14%	-10%	2%	-24%	-6%	-2%

Use of the Chronic Disability (ZD), Pursuing Other Benefits (XB) and Temporary Medical (XM) components decreased by 24%, 14% and 10% between June 2017 and June 2018. Use of the Mental Health Treatment (XG) component decreased by 6% and use of the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (XE) component increased by 2% between June 2018 and June 2019. The unduplicated count of those deferred or exempted in June 2019 was 5,133, rising to 7,660 if infant exemptions (IE) and toddler exemptions (TE) are included. Twenty percent of adults used infant or toddler exemptions; 17.1% 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 June 2019. 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 4% in June 2019. 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 4% in June 2019. 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 June 2019. Households whose youngest children were school-aged had a sanction rate of 14% in September 2014 and 6% in June 2019.

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

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

### WorkFirst Adults in e-JAS Sanction Components

Month	Sanction Components	Good Cause Eval (PR)	Percent in Sanction	Percent in Eval (PR)
Jan-17	1,262	2,095	7.1%	11.7%
Feb-17	1,312	1,969	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	1,181	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	1,865	7.1%	11.8%
Oct-17	1,112	1,765	7.1%	11.3%
Nov-17	956	1,431	6.2%	9.2%
Dec-17	887	1,529	5.7%	9.9%
Jan-18	892	1,706	5.6%	10.8%
Feb-18	808	1,492	5.1%	9.5%
Mar-18	857	1,633	5.5%	10.5%
Apr-18	801	1,487	5.2%	9.7%
May-18	864	1,563	5.6%	10.2%
Jun-18	812	1,481	5.4%	9.8%
Jul-18	844	1,492	5.6%	9.8%
Aug-18	936	1,647	6.1%	10.7%
Sep-18	862	1,380	5.7%	9.1%
Oct-18	844	1,462	5.6%	9.6%
Nov-18	786	1,393	5.2%	9.3%
Dec-18	772	1,378	5.1%	9.1%
Jan-19	853	1,631	5.6%	10.7%
Feb-19	846	1,430	5.6%	9.4%
Mar-19	849	1,555	5.7%	10.4%
Apr-19	885	1,589	5.9%	10.6%
May-19	906	1,450	6.0%	9.6%
Jun-19	744	1,348	5.0%	9.1%

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

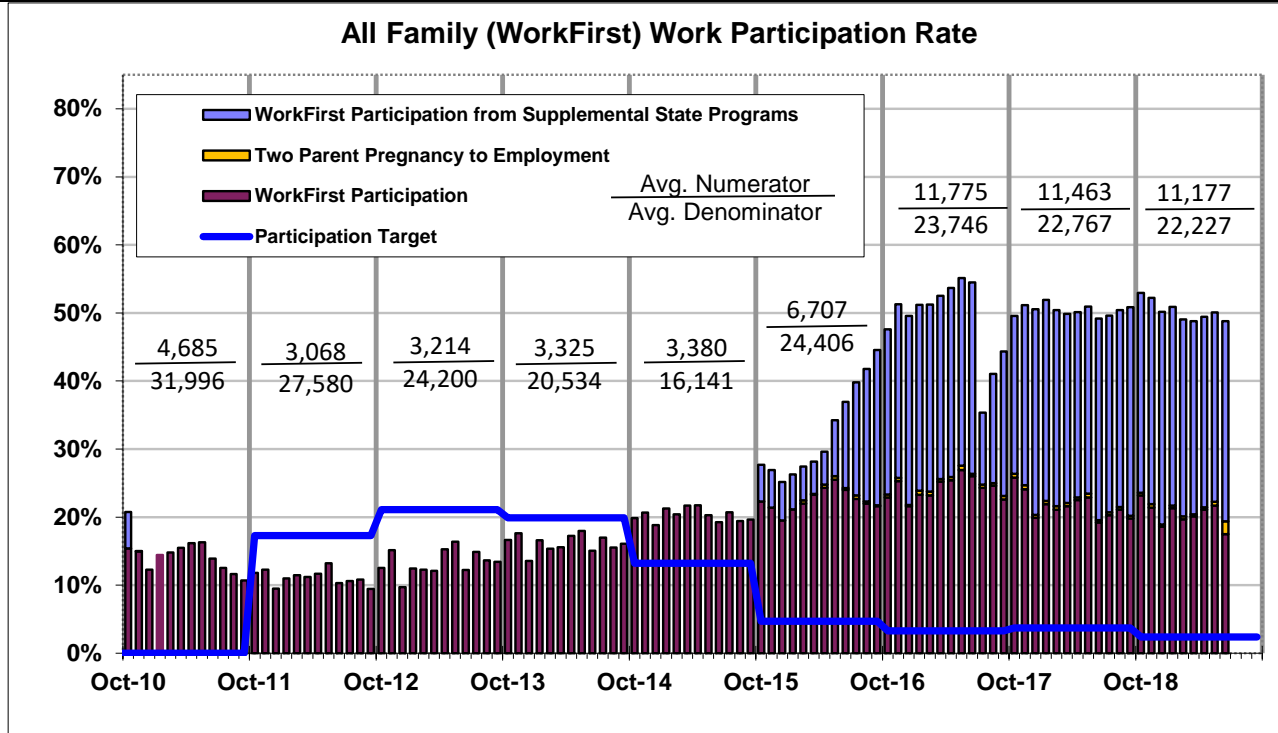
WorkFirst  
Adults  
-2%

% Change                      -8%                      -9%

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 3.2% for FY 2016, 3.6% for FY 2017 and 4.2% for FY 2018. ACF published final targets of 4.7% for FY 2016, 3.3% for FY 2017, and 3.7% for FY 2018. Forty-nine states met All Family WPR targets during FY 2018, the most recent year for which ACF has released results. Washington's All Family performance of 50.4% exceeded its federal target for FY 2018. Washington predicts that the All Family target will be 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 21.7%, increased to 50.4% by SSPs. Preliminary results for the first nine months of FY 2019 are 20.5%, increased to 50.3% 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. Fifteen states operated SSPs during FY 2018. In 5 states: California, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Oregon, 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 recovered. Data beyond June 2019 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through March 2019 and 6-week definition beginning in April 2019. Results for April through June 2019 should increase before they become final. Average monthly numerators and denominators for each fiscal year are shown as fractions.

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## Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family

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

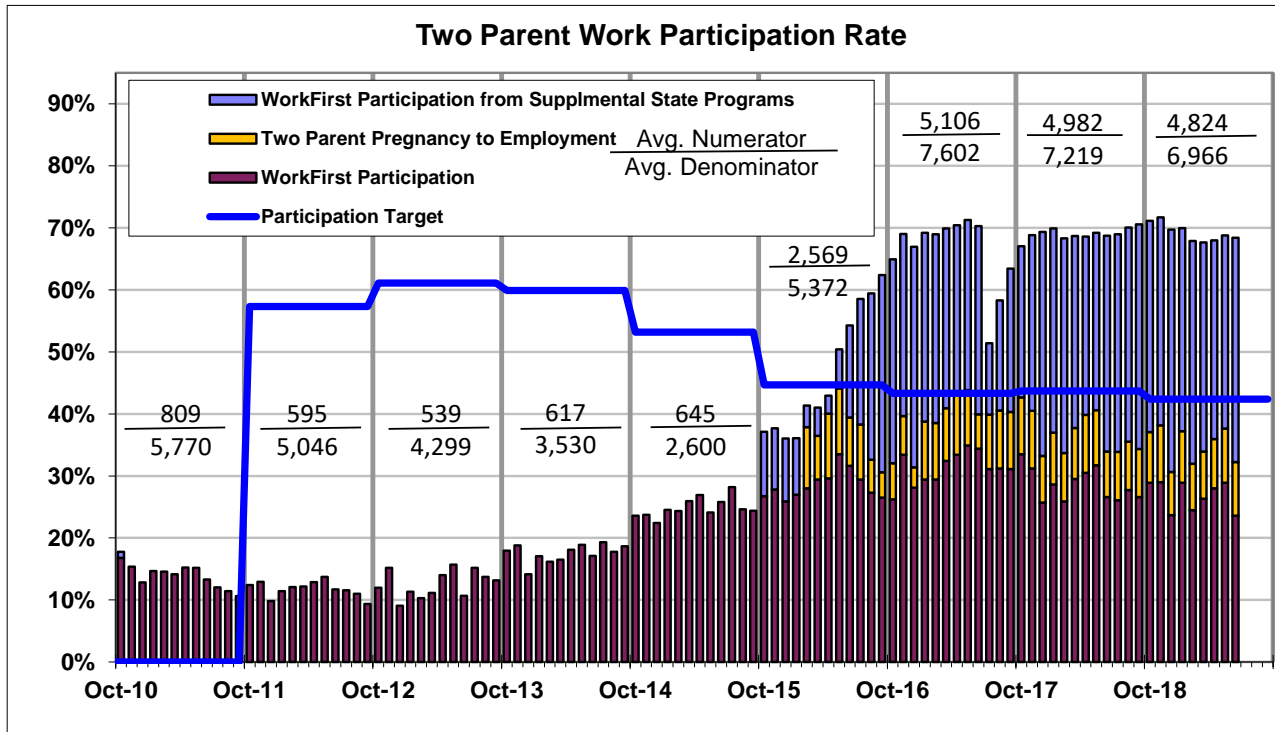
Month	<b>All Family (WorkFirst) Work Participation Rates</b>							
	All Family WPR Denominator	All Family Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	WorkFirst Only	Combined Total	All Family Target
Apr-17	25,247	14,333	3,043	10,510	13,553	25.4%	53.7%	3.3%
May-17	25,067	14,116	3,186	10,639	13,825	26.9%	55.2%	3.3%
Jun-17	24,933	13,980	3,043	10,543	13,586	26.0%	54.5%	3.3%
Jul-17	17,230	13,737	2,791	3,298	6,089	24.3%	35.3%	3.3%
Aug-17	18,849	13,703	2,824	4,914	7,738	24.6%	41.1%	3.3%
Sep-17	20,135	13,613	2,591	6,334	8,925	22.6%	44.3%	3.3%
Oct-17	21,384	13,457	2,943	7,652	10,595	25.8%	49.5%	3.7%
Nov-17	22,250	13,315	2,696	8,688	11,384	24.1%	51.2%	3.7%
Dec-17	23,336	13,352	2,231	9,565	11,796	19.9%	50.5%	3.7%
Jan-18	24,129	13,551	2,500	10,033	12,533	21.9%	51.9%	3.7%
Feb-18	23,582	13,494	2,413	9,477	11,890	21.1%	50.4%	3.7%
Mar-18	23,065	13,401	2,461	9,038	11,499	21.6%	49.9%	3.7%
Apr-18	22,698	13,197	2,520	8,861	11,381	22.5%	50.1%	3.7%
May-18	22,606	13,160	2,573	8,946	11,519	22.9%	51.0%	3.7%
Jun-18	22,448	13,104	2,131	8,911	11,042	19.2%	49.2%	3.7%
Jul-18	22,331	13,138	2,264	8,813	11,077	20.3%	49.6%	3.7%
Aug-18	22,614	13,285	2,372	9,033	11,405	21.1%	50.4%	3.7%
Sep-18	22,757	13,207	2,215	9,357	11,572	19.8%	50.9%	3.7%
Oct-18	22,799	13,130	2,574	9,500	12,074	23.2%	53.0%	2.4%
Nov-18	22,583	12,920	2,358	9,434	11,792	21.4%	52.2%	2.4%
Dec-18	22,565	13,068	2,054	9,270	11,324	18.6%	50.2%	2.4%
Jan-19	22,441	13,131	2,371	9,053	11,424	21.3%	50.9%	2.4%
Feb-19	22,072	13,108	2,201	8,623	10,824	19.7%	49.0%	2.4%
Mar-19	21,649	12,912	2,192	8,374	10,566	20.1%	48.8%	2.4%
Apr-19	22,030	12,987	2,329	8,558	10,887	21.1%	49.4%	2.4%
May-19	22,074	13,049	2,426	8,627	11,053	21.7%	50.1%	2.4%
Jun-19	21,829	12,603	2,081	8,571	10,652	17.5%	48.8%	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 July 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 43.2% for FY 2016, 43.6% for FY 2017, and 44.2% for FY 2018. ACF published final targets of 44.7% for FY 2016, 43.3% for FY 2017 and 43.7% for FY 2018. Twenty-one states (out of 28) met 2-parent targets during FY 2018, 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 69.0% exceeded its federal target for FY 2018. Washington predicts that its 2-parent target will be 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 36.9%, increased to 69.0% by SSPs. Preliminary 2-parent results for FY 2019 are 35.0%, increased to 69.2% by SSPs. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Washington was one of the 5 states that used SSPs to meet 2-parent WPR requirements in FY 2018. 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 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 June 2019 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through March 2019 and 6-week definition beginning in April 2019. Results for April through June 2019 should increase before they become final. Average numerators and denominators are shown as fractions, by fiscal year.

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## Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent

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

### Two Parent Work Participation Rates

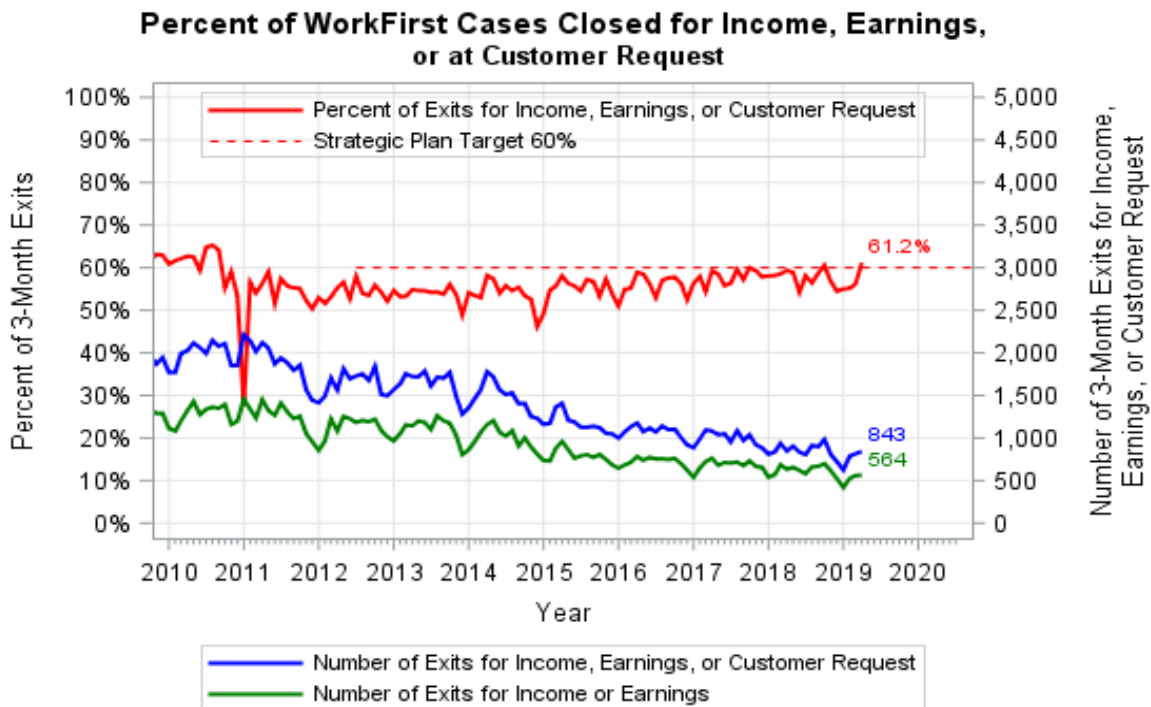
Month	Two Parent WPR Denominator	Two Parent Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	Two Parent Only	Combined Total	Two Parent Target
Mar-17	8,433	2,125	628	5,267	5,895	40.9%	69.9%	43.3%
Apr-17	8,539	2,063	659	5,354	6,013	43.1%	70.4%	43.3%
May-17	8,483	1,983	653	5,394	6,047	43.8%	71.3%	43.3%
Jun-17	8,402	1,922	610	5,297	5,907	39.9%	70.3%	43.3%
Jul-17	4,524	1,857	550	1,776	2,326	39.9%	51.4%	43.3%
Aug-17	5,217	1,835	551	2,492	3,043	40.5%	58.3%	43.3%
Sep-17	5,873	1,809	535	3,191	3,726	40.3%	63.4%	43.3%
Oct-17	6,515	1,776	577	3,791	4,368	42.7%	67.0%	43.7%
Nov-17	6,994	1,759	532	4,281	4,813	40.5%	68.8%	43.7%
Dec-17	7,493	1,745	433	4,763	5,196	33.2%	69.3%	43.7%
Jan-18	7,863	1,789	498	4,998	5,496	37.0%	69.9%	43.7%
Feb-18	7,630	1,777	447	4,767	5,214	33.7%	68.3%	43.7%
Mar-18	7,336	1,722	487	4,552	5,039	37.8%	68.7%	43.7%
Apr-18	7,236	1,700	499	4,466	4,965	39.8%	68.6%	43.7%
May-18	7,206	1,657	504	4,482	4,986	40.6%	69.2%	43.7%
Jun-18	7,118	1,597	406	4,486	4,892	33.9%	68.7%	43.7%
Jul-18	7,042	1,580	400	4,457	4,857	33.9%	69.0%	43.7%
Aug-18	7,094	1,577	420	4,550	4,970	35.5%	70.1%	43.7%
Sep-18	7,106	1,567	398	4,617	5,015	34.3%	70.6%	43.7%
Oct-18	7,155	1,556	430	4,658	5,088	37.1%	71.1%	42.4%
Nov-18	7,062	1,519	424	4,639	5,063	38.2%	71.7%	42.4%
Dec-18	7,056	1,570	354	4,567	4,921	30.6%	69.7%	42.4%
Jan-19	7,022	1,604	443	4,470	4,913	37.2%	70.0%	42.4%
Feb-19	6,853	1,619	380	4,273	4,653	31.9%	67.9%	42.4%
Mar-19	6,798	1,619	406	4,192	4,598	33.9%	67.6%	42.4%
Apr-19	6,949	1,627	439	4,284	4,723	35.9%	68.0%	42.4%
May-19	6,962	1,641	457	4,330	4,787	37.6%	68.8%	42.4%
Jun-19	6,835	1,554	374	4,300	4,674	32.2%	68.4%	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 July 2019, including TARDIS reports.

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



### Goal and Target

Increase the percent of people who leave TANF due to increased income or at their request from 58% in March 2018 to 60% by June 2021. This is Economic Services Administration strategic plan metric E2.1.

### 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 February through April 2019 were 57.5%. Results improved when exits due to non-compliance sanctions and TANF time limits dropped in 2018. Together, these reasons were associated with 18% of exits in 2018, down from 22% of exits in 2015, but up from 14% of exits in 2012 and 5% in 2010. However, extension of infant exemptions for up to 24 months (from the prior 12 month limit) and to households with toddlers may reduce exits for earned income for households that leave TANF while exempt from work participation requirements. This policy resulted from ESSB 5898 and was adopted in October 2017.

This monthly indicator measures progress toward quarterly results. The most recent quarter reported by ESA is Q1 2019, with results of 55.5%. This measure is listed in Results Washington as an archived measure under Goal 4: Healthy and Safe communities/supported people. The measure no longer appears among current Results Washington outcomes. It has been revised based on recent legislation. HB 1603 called for greater detail in the reporting of WorkFirst outcomes, including the separate tracking of exits due to increased income, employment, participant request, and other reasons. See the breakout on page 52.

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

### Exits by Reason and Percent of Exits for Income, Earnings or Request

Month	Earned Income	Other Income	Customer Request	Combined Income & Customer Request		Exits for Other Reasons	Total Exits
				Number	Percent		
Dec-16	510	112	296	918	52.5%	832	1,750
Jan-17	452	86	348	886	56.3%	687	1,573
Feb-17	523	129	338	990	58.0%	717	1,707
Mar-17	591	133	370	1,094	54.4%	916	2,010
Apr-17	620	143	320	1,083	59.3%	744	1,827
May-17	574	106	358	1,038	58.5%	735	1,773
Jun-17	591	122	338	1,051	55.8%	832	1,883
Jul-17	598	106	251	955	56.3%	740	1,695
Aug-17	609	110	366	1,085	59.6%	736	1,821
Sep-17	584	91	297	972	57.2%	726	1,698
Oct-17	623	109	306	1,038	60.0%	691	1,729
Nov-17	559	106	253	918	59.3%	630	1,548
Dec-17	529	128	229	886	57.8%	646	1,532
Jan-18	434	105	269	808	58.1%	584	1,391
Feb-18	460	110	268	838	58.2%	602	1,440
Mar-18	544	143	250	937	58.6%	663	1,600
Apr-18	540	91	216	847	59.4%	580	1,427
May-18	556	101	248	905	58.9%	632	1,537
Jun-18	512	108	215	835	54.2%	705	1,540
Jul-18	482	98	225	805	58.1%	580	1,385
Aug-18	563	100	250	913	56.4%	705	1,618
Sep-18	556	111	231	898	58.7%	631	1,529
Oct-18	598	102	284	984	60.6%	640	1,624
Nov-18	506	110	192	808	56.7%	616	1,424
Dec-18	419	102	198	719	54.5%	601	1,320
Jan-19	331	88	206	625	55.0%	511	1,136
Feb-19	415	111	264	790	55.2%	642	1,432
Mar-19	446	114	255	815	56.2%	635	1,450
Apr-19	456	108	279	843	61.2%	535	1,378

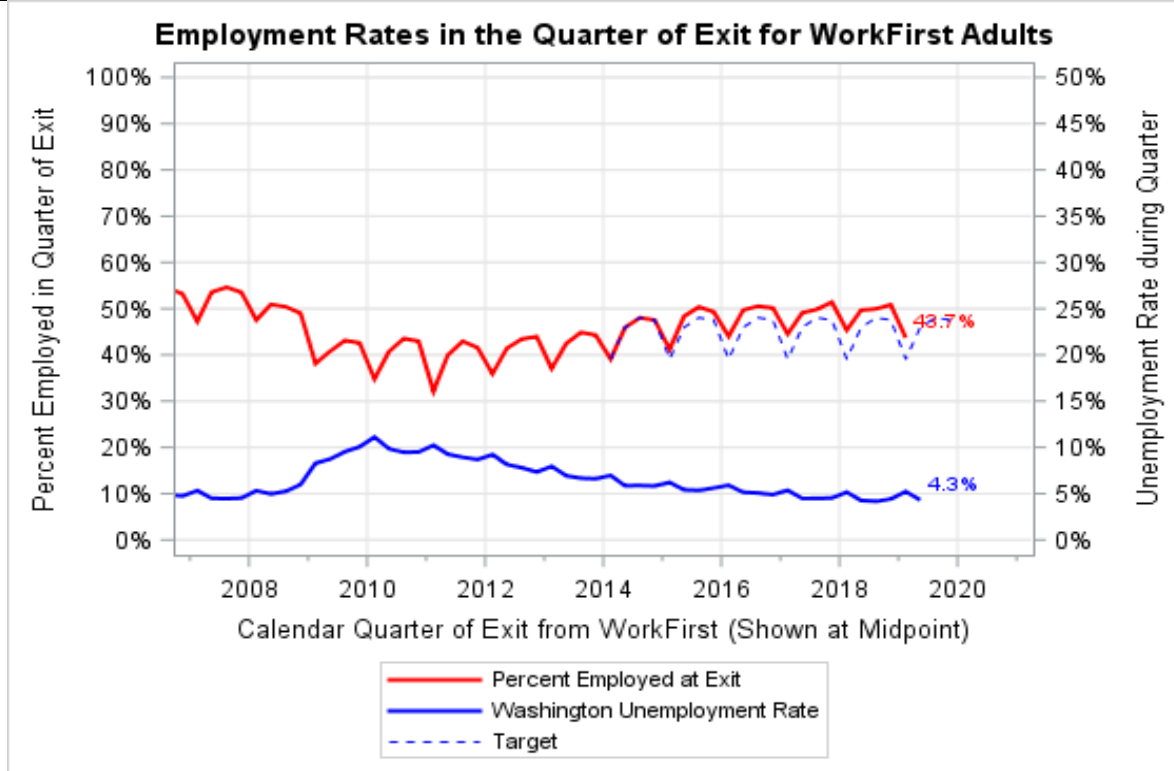
April 2019, compared to April 2018

% Change	-16%	19%	29%	0%	-8%	-3%
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The numerator includes WorkFirst closures lasting 3 months or more for selected reasons. Closures for earned income are based on exceeded earned income limit (reason code 334). Other income includes: child support more than grant (324), excess net income (331), and change in child support payments (507). Customer request is based on assistance unit requests closure (557). The denominator includes all WorkFirst closures lasting three months or more. Common exits for other reasons categories, listed in order of frequency, include: non-compliance sanction process, no eligible household members, failed to provide verification, 6-month report not returned, head of household not eligible, review not complete, no dependent child, and exceeds adult TANF time limits. This measure is similar to a former WorkFirst GMAP Measure: Self-Sufficiency Exits.

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 Q1 2019 prepared by DSHS region show the highest exit with employment rates in Region 2 (Seattle and North Puget Sound) at 45.2%, followed by Region 1 (Eastern Washington) at 43.2%, and Region 3 (Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula, and Southwest Washington) at 43.0%.

The exit with employment rate for Q1 2019 was 43.7%, down from 45.4% in Q1 2018. 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 Q1 2019 was 5.2%, one almost one-tenth of a percent higher than the 5.2% in Q1 2018. Region 2 had the lowest unemployment rate in Q1 2019 (3.9%) followed by Region 3 (5.9%) and Region 1 (7.5%). The exit with employment rate in Q4 2018 changed from 50.5% in the data reported through May 2019 to 50.8% in data reported through August 2019. The 0.3% decline in the exit with employment rate seen in Q4 2018 did not get smaller though. Employment also increased in each of the quarters of 2017 also in the most recent wage file, probably as the result of data cleaning or audits. The 1.6% reduction in exit with employment rate seen in Q1 2019 could get smaller when the UI wage file due in November 2019 is processed, but there are no guarantees that this will happen. We are exploring use of WIOA definition measures of employment at Q2 and Q4 after exit as a replacement for this measure.

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## Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment

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

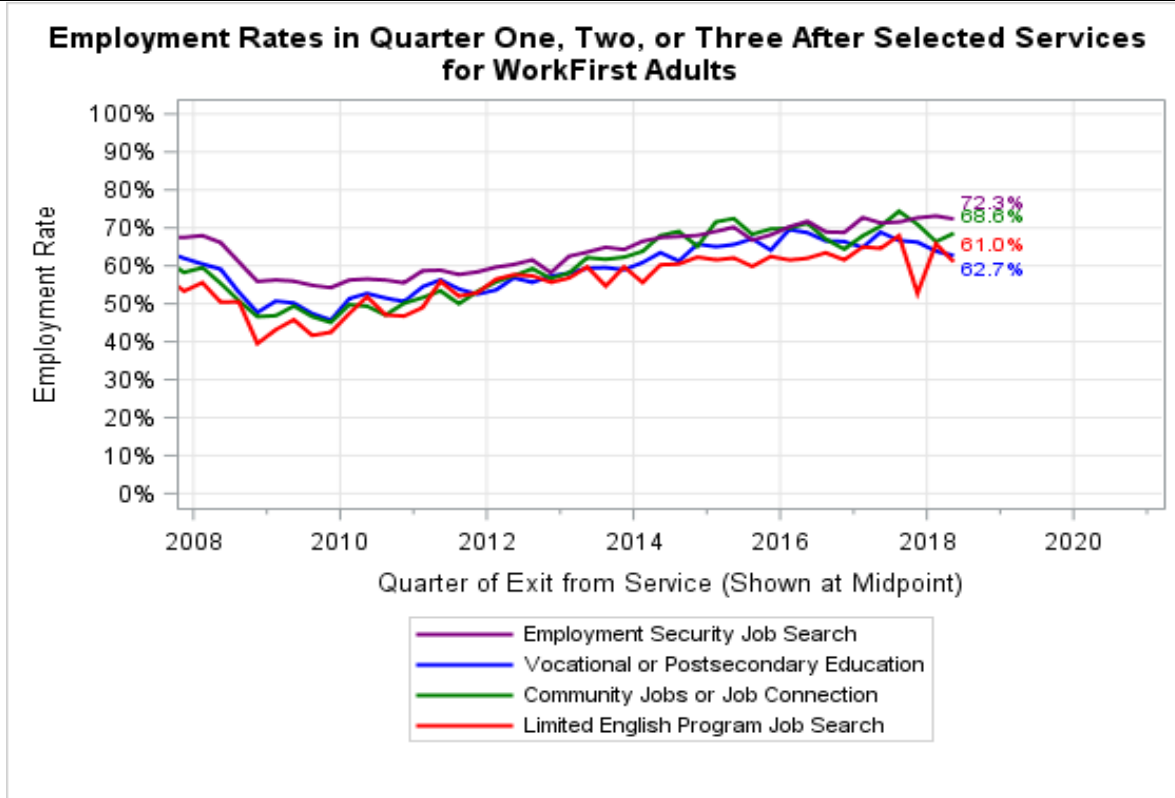
Calendar Quarter	Exits with Employment	Total Exits	Percent of Exits to Employment	Target	Unemployment Rate	
					Washington	United States
Q1 2013	4,973	13,419	37.1%	.	8.0%	8.1%
Q2 2013	6,068	14,308	42.4%	.	6.9%	7.4%
Q3 2013	6,253	13,935	44.9%	.	6.7%	7.3%
Q4 2013	5,970	13,486	44.3%	.	6.6%	6.7%
Q1 2014	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	4,479	8,894	50.4%	48.0%	5.4%	5.2%
Q4 2015	4,250	8,618	49.3%	47.5%	5.6%	4.8%
Q1 2016	3,639	8,267	44.0%	39.1%	5.9%	5.2%
Q2 2016	4,305	8,659	49.7%	46.0%	5.2%	4.8%
Q3 2016	4,473	8,851	50.5%	48.0%	5.1%	5.0%
Q4 2016	3,940	7,858	50.1%	47.5%	4.9%	4.5%
Q1 2017	3,306	7,421	44.5%	39.1%	5.4%	4.9%
Q2 2017	3,938	8,019	49.1%	46.0%	4.5%	4.2%
Q3 2017	3,873	7,767	49.9%	48.0%	4.5%	4.4%
Q4 2017	3,628	7,055	51.4%	47.5%	4.5%	3.9%
Q1 2018	2,908	6,410	45.4%	39.1%	5.2%	4.3%
Q2 2018	3,253	6,547	49.7%	46.0%	4.3%	3.8%
Q3 2018	3,239	6,484	50.0%	48.0%	4.2%	3.9%
Q4 2018	3,164	6,224	50.8%	47.5%	4.4%	3.6%
Q1 2019	3,245	7,421	43.7%	39.1%	5.2%	4.1%
Q2 2019	.	.	.	46.0%	4.3%	3.5%
		Change in Exit with Employment Rate (Percentage Points)		Change in Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)		
Q1 2019, compared with Q1 2018						
% Change	12%	16%	-1.6%		0.1%	-0.2%

### 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 August 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 and analysis are found on pages 57-60.

### Analysis

Exits from services are dropping due to reduced caseloads and reduced service use. Q1 2018 is the second quarter (and first full quarter) affected by the expansion of infant exemptions under ESSB 5898.

### 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. (This was recently checked and corrected.) 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.

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## Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services

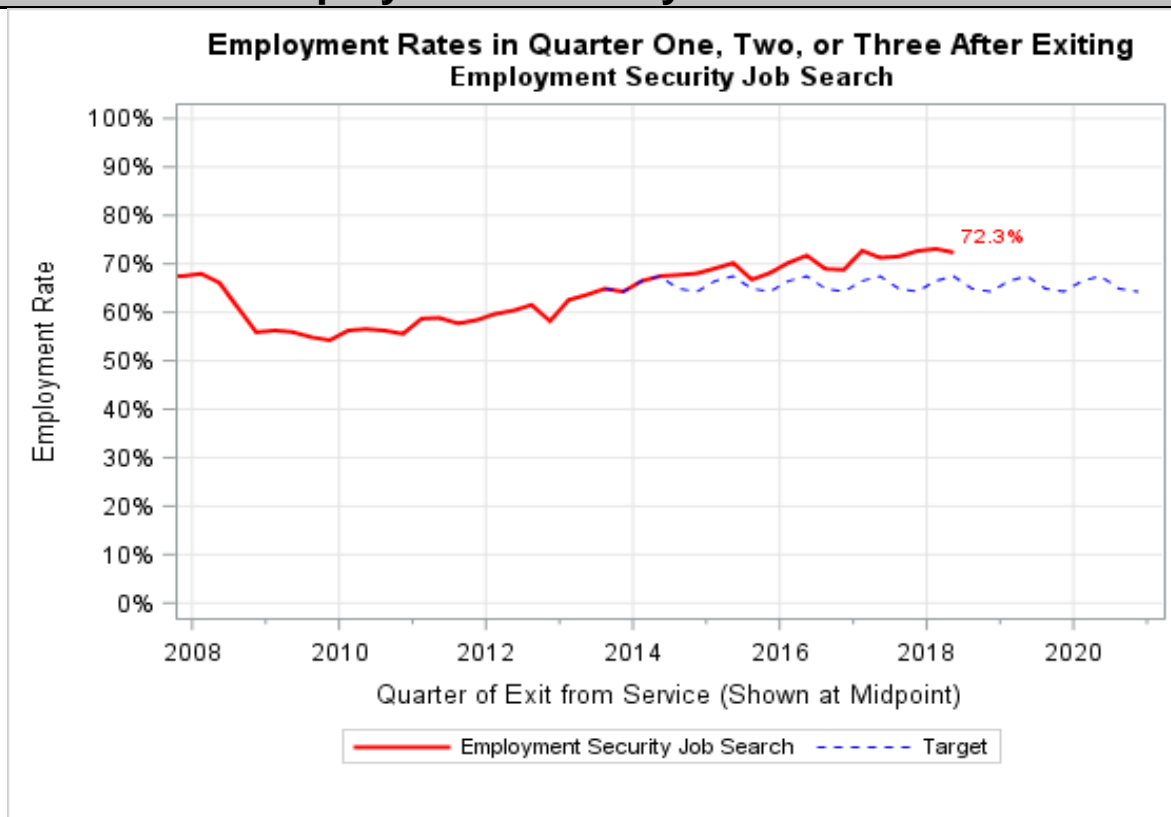
### Employment in Quarters 1, 2, or 3 After Exit from Services

Calendar Quarter	Employment Security Job Search		FT or PT Voc and Postsecondary Ed		Community Jobs or Job Connection		Limited English Pgm Job Search	
	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate
Q2 2012	4,162	60.4%	2,053	56.8%	1,159	57.4%	621	57.6%
Q3 2012	3,818	61.6%	1,474	55.6%	1,188	59.3%	455	57.4%
Q4 2012	3,838	58.2%	1,538	57.3%	1,075	56.7%	381	55.6%
Q1 2013	3,875	62.6%	1,672	58.1%	1,240	58.1%	456	56.8%
Q2 2013	4,112	63.6%	2,125	59.4%	1,337	62.2%	576	59.7%
Q3 2013	3,918	64.9%	1,416	59.5%	1,194	61.7%	408	54.7%
Q4 2013	3,351	64.3%	1,418	59.0%	933	62.3%	390	59.7%
Q1 2014	3,892	66.5%	1,352	60.9%	928	63.8%	453	55.6%
Q2 2014	3,835	67.5%	1,684	63.5%	1,018	68.0%	546	60.3%
Q3 2014	3,412	67.7%	1,071	61.3%	872	69.0%	501	60.5%
Q4 2014	2,989	68.0%	1,029	65.7%	719	65.1%	366	62.3%
Q1 2015	3,185	69.1%	992	65.0%	714	71.6%	445	61.6%
Q2 2015	2,790	70.2%	1,316	65.6%	748	72.5%	467	62.1%
Q3 2015	2,791	66.8%	794	67.1%	590	68.3%	431	59.9%
Q4 2015	2,612	68.1%	942	64.1%	568	69.7%	381	62.5%
Q1 2016	2,721	70.3%	919	69.5%	657	69.9%	450	61.6%
Q2 2016	2,540	71.7%	1,129	68.7%	721	71.3%	463	62.0%
Q3 2016	2,364	69.0%	673	66.6%	555	67.0%	462	63.4%
Q4 2016	2,136	68.8%	783	66.4%	553	64.4%	398	61.6%
Q1 2017	2,227	72.7%	756	64.8%	577	67.9%	471	65.0%
Q2 2017	2,019	71.3%	909	68.9%	686	70.4%	511	64.6%
Q3 2017	2,097	71.5%	606	66.7%	625	74.4%	412	68.0%
Q4 2017	1,895	72.7%	622	66.2%	478	70.9%	381	52.8%
Q1 2018	1,744	73.1%	556	63.8%	571	66.4%	327	65.7%
Q2 2018	1,638	72.3%	731	62.7%	576	68.6%	349	61.0%
Q2 2018, compared with Q2 2017								
	Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate	
% Change	-19%	1.1%	-20%	-6.2%	-16%	-1.8%	-32%	-3.5%

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 August 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: 64.9%; Quarter 4: 64.3%; Quarter 1: 66.5%; and Quarter 2: 67.5% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014). Correcting exit length to four months (from three) reduced these results by up to 3/10ths of a percent.

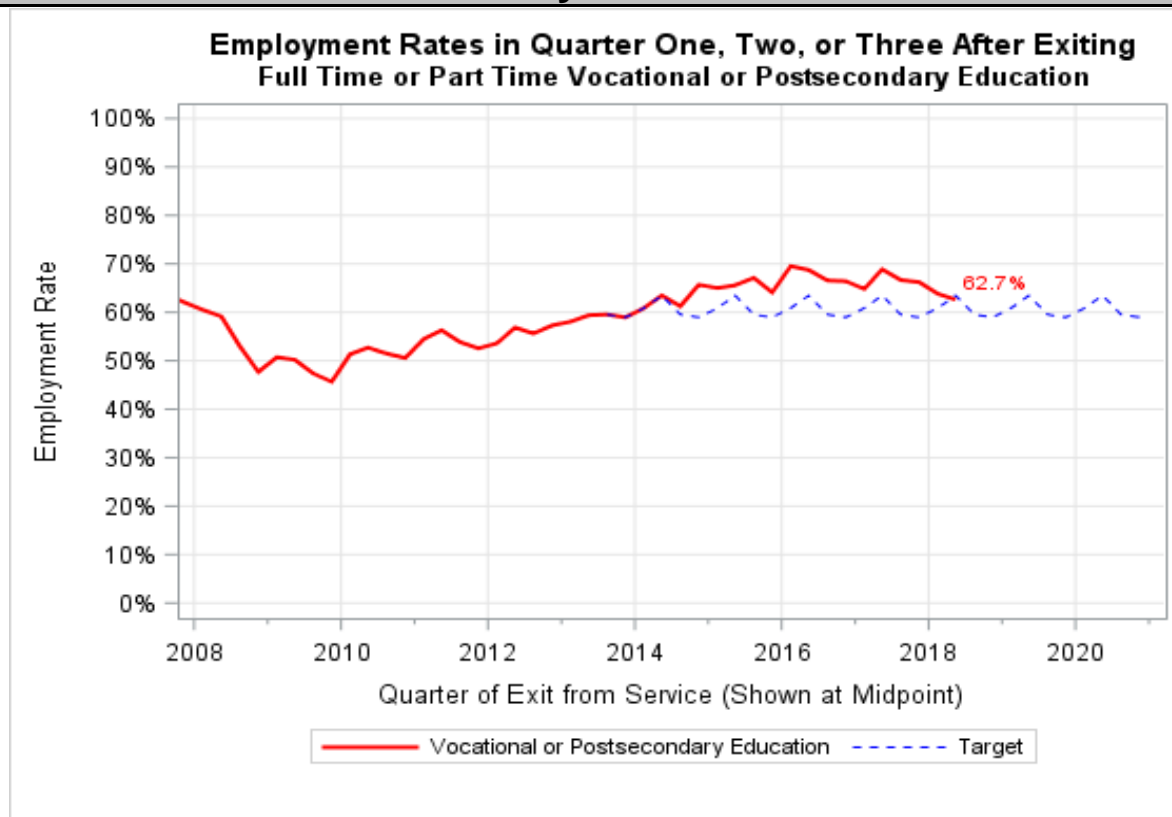
### Analysis

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 Q2 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (74.8%) followed by Region 1 (72.6%) and Region 3 (70.8%). Local Planning Areas with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after ESD job search were: Benton/Franklin (65), Chelan/Douglas (20), Grant/Adams (30), Spokane/Lincoln (208), Tri-Counties (14) and Yakima/Kittitas (116) in Region 1; King South (109), Skagit/San Juan/Island (36), Snohomish County (86), and Whatcom County (37) in Region 2; and Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (47), Lewis County (41), Mason County (23), Pierce County (332) and Thurston County (50) in Region 3. The count of ESD job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Pierce County (332 exits), Spokane/Lincoln (208 exits) and Clark County (120 exits) were the largest users of ESD job search.

One LPA had employment levels below 50% after ESD job search: Klickitat/Skamania (27) straddling Regions 1 and 3. Klickitat/Skamania borders on 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.

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## Targeted Measure 5: Employment after Vocational or Postsecondary Education



### Target

Targets are Quarter 3: 59.5%; Quarter 4: 59.0%; Quarter 1: 60.9%; and Quarter 2: 63.6% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014). Correcting exit length to four months (from three) increased these results by up to 6/10ths of a percent.

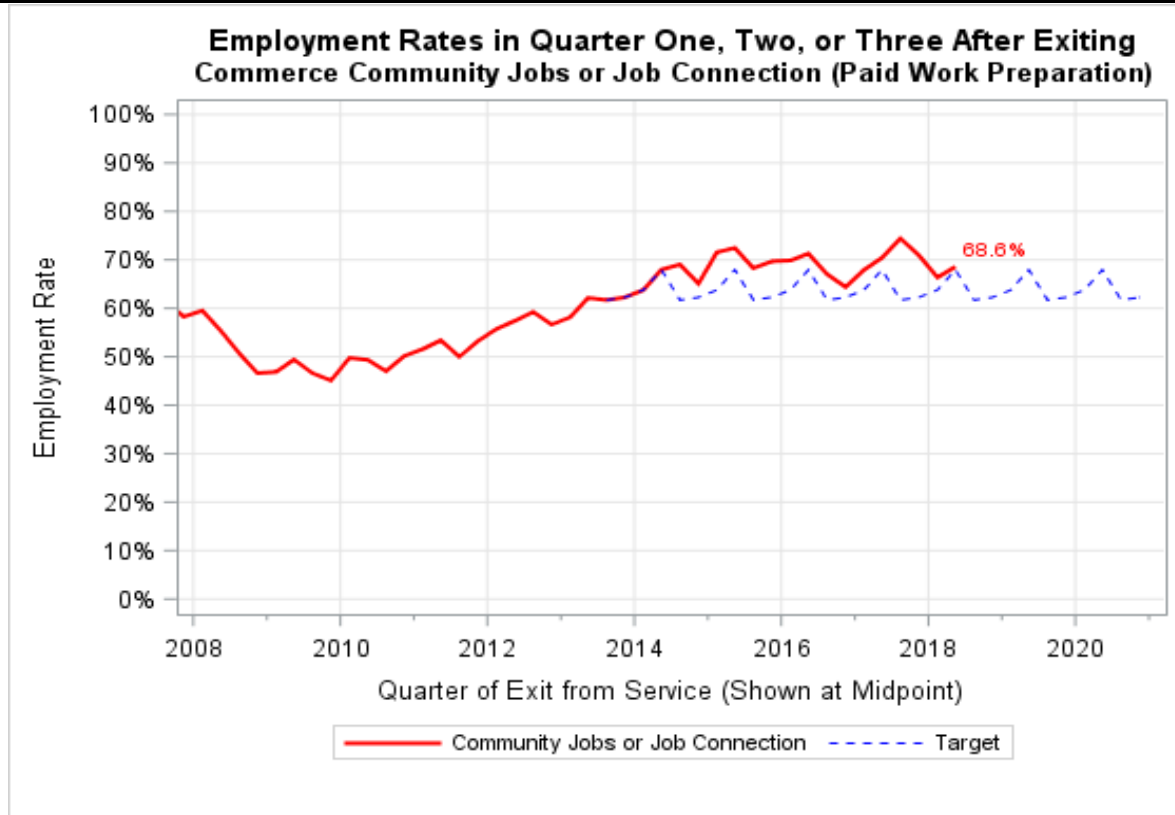
### Analysis

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 Q2 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (64.2%) followed by Region 3 (61.9%) and Region 1 (61.8%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after vocational or postsecondary education were: Grant/Adams (8) and Okanogan (2) in Region 1; Skagit/San Juan/Island (7) in Region 2; and Grays Harbor/Pacific (25) 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. Spokane/Lincoln (101 exits), Pierce County (98 exits) and King South (63 exits) were the largest users of vocational or postsecondary education.

Six LPAs had employment levels below 50% after vocational or postsecondary education: Tri-Counties (7) and Walla Walla/Columbia (5) in Region 1; Whatcom County (21) in Region 2; and Clark County (32), Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (23), and Mason County (7) in Region 3. Four of 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. Klickitat/Skamania, straddling Regions 1 and 3, recorded no exits from vocational or postsecondary education and had no outcomes to report.

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



### Targets

Targets are Quarter 3: 61.7%; Quarter 4: 62.3%; Quarter 1: 63.8%; and Quarter 2: 68.0% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014). Correcting exit length to four months (from three) increased these results by up to 1/10th of a percent.

### Analysis

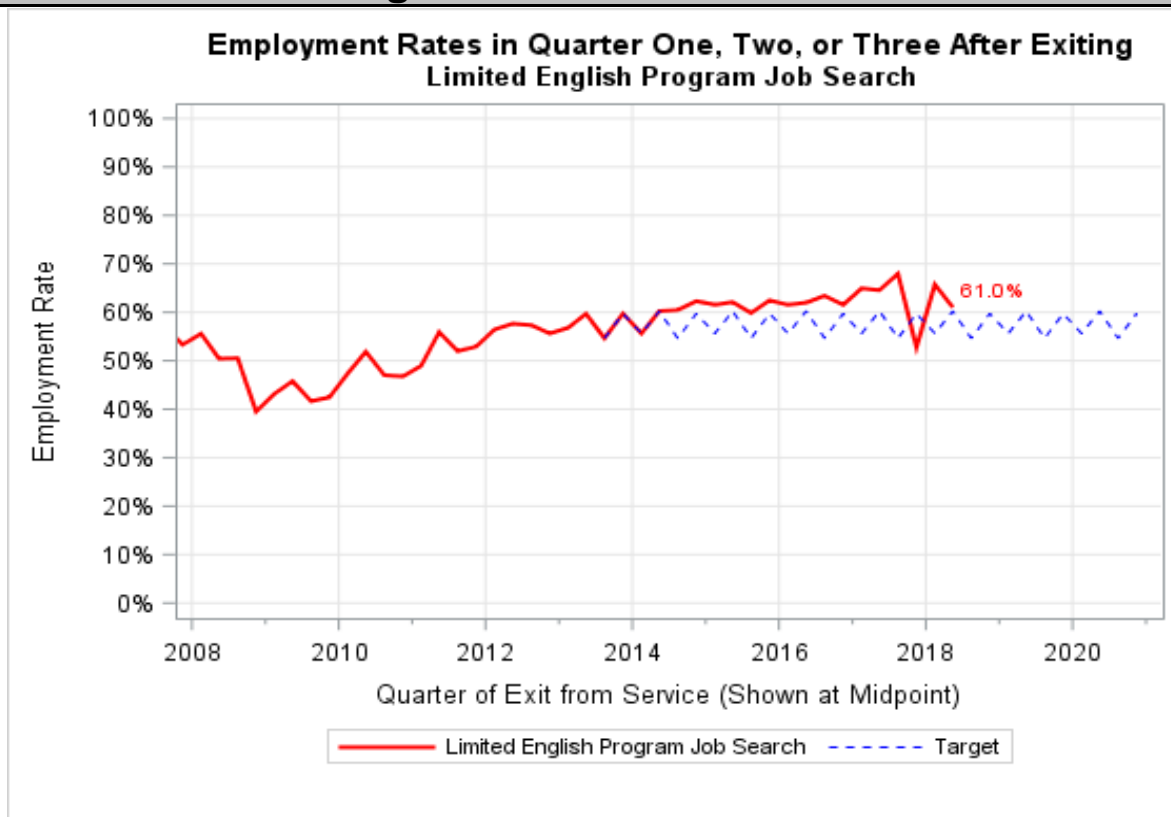
Results depend on a number of factors, like economic conditions, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the programs, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. A separate Job Connection program was merged into Community Jobs in July 2016. Results for the combined programs in Q2 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (71.7%) followed by Region 3 (67.4%) and Region 1 (66.3%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after Community Jobs were: Yakima/Kittitas (51) in Region 1; King Central (67), King Eastside (5) and King South (53) in Region 2; and Lewis County (6), Mason County (3) and Thurston County (29) in Region 3. The number of exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Spokane/Lincoln (73 exits), Pierce County (71 exits) and King Central (67 exits) were the largest users of Community Jobs.

Three LPAs had employment levels below 50% after Community Jobs: Grant/Adams (5) in Region 1; Clallam/Jefferson (9) in Region 3; and Klickitat/Skamania (6) straddling Regions 1 and 3. One of these LPAs borders on 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. Asotin/Garfield/Whitman, in Region 1, recorded no exits from Community Jobs and had no outcomes to report.

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## Targeted Measure 7: Employment after Limited English Program Job Search



### Target

Targets are Quarter 3: 54.7%; Quarter 4: 59.7%; Quarter 1: 55.6%; and Quarter 2: 60.3% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014). Correcting exit length to four months (from three) reduced these results by up to 1 percent.

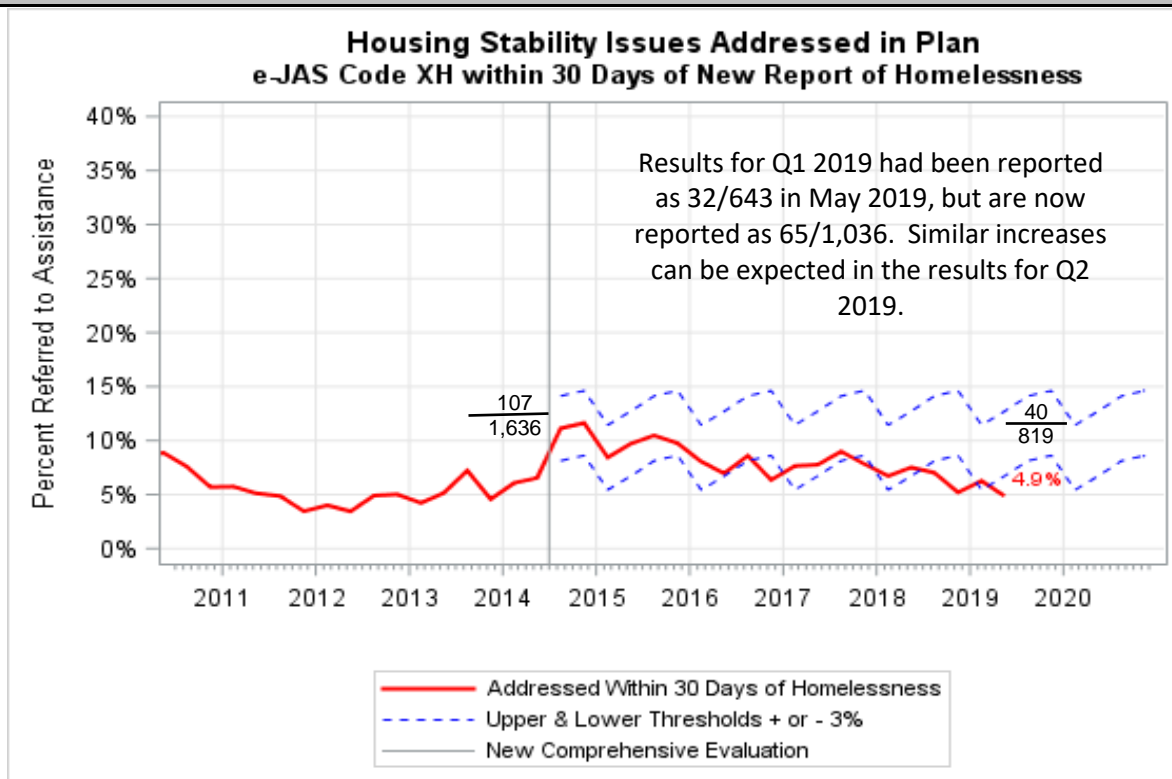
### Analysis

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 Q2 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 3 (62.0%) followed by Region 2 (61.3%) and Region 1 (58.9%). There were no Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after LEP job search. The highest outcome recorded at an LPA was 69.2%. No LPAs reported employment levels below 50% after LEP job search. The lowest outcome recorded at an LPA was 50.0%. King South (113 exits), King Central (86 exits), and Spokane/Lincoln (43 exits) were the largest users of LEP job search.

Fifteen LPAs had no LEP programs operating in their areas with exits during Q2 2018 and had no outcomes to report. There were 243 LEP job search exits in Region 2 during Q2 2018 but only 56 in Region 1 and 50 in Region 3. Results recovered from the dip seen in Q4 2017, which resulted from temporary factors that affected outcomes in Region 2.

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## Driver Measure 11: Housing Stability Issues Addressed in Plan



### Definition of Measure

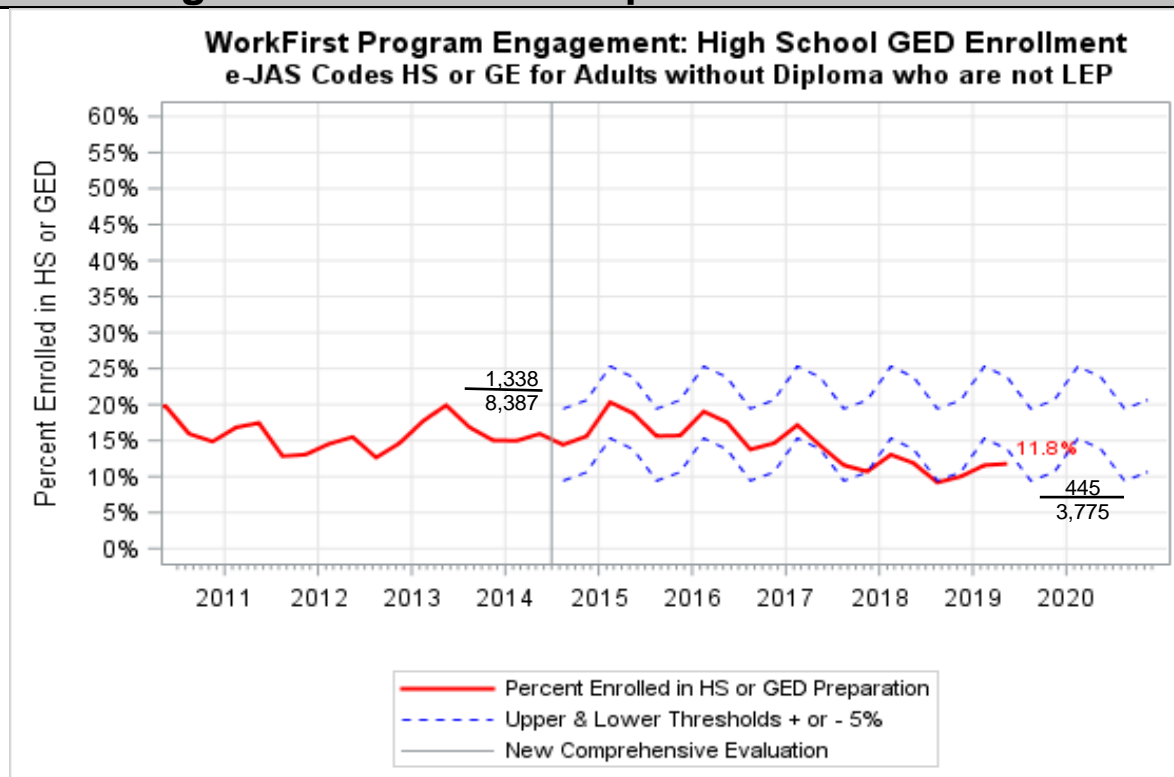
Percent of TANF parents where housing improvement actions were part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had housing improvement actions as part of the TANF plan as indicated by the XH e-JAS component code within the month. The denominator is the number of TANF adults recorded as homeless in the 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 August 2019.

An average of 5,199 adults per quarter were identified as homeless during FY 2019. Of these, an average of 1,049 adults were coded as homeless without housing. In FY 2019, an average of 1,058 WorkFirst adults per quarter changed housing status to homeless (with or without housing). An average of 63 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 6.0% during FY 2019. Results for FY 2018 were 7.8%. It can take a time for this measure to identify need. Only 62% of the need now identified in Q1 2019 had been recorded in ACES records by May 2019.

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 Q2 2019 are shown as fractions. Figures for Q2 2019 could change once all transitions to homelessness and associated service records are recorded. The services referral rate for Q1 2019 was reported as 5.0% in the data supplied in May 2019, and is now reported as 6.3%.

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



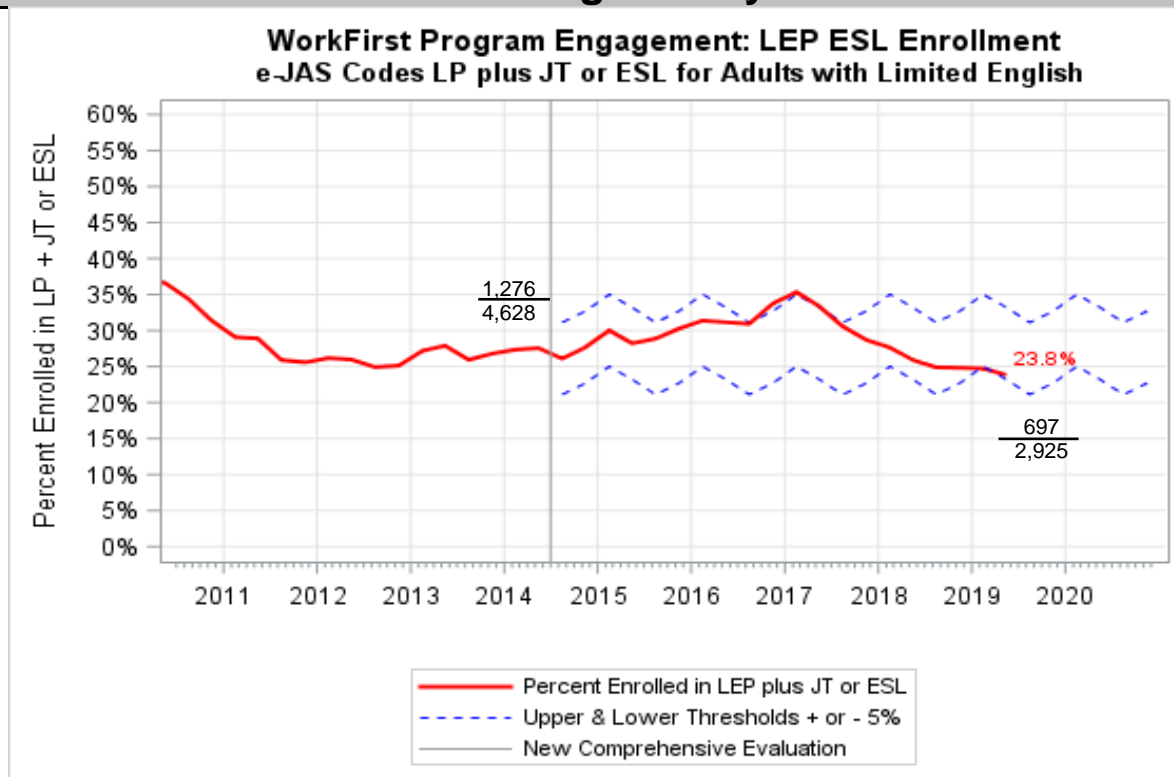
### Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults without a high school diploma or equivalent who are engaged in high school or high school equivalency preparation activities. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults, excluding those eligible to participate in Limited English Proficiency 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 August 2019.

An average of 3,794 adults (excluding LEP adults) were identified with an education level below high school diploma or equivalent per quarter during FY 2019. An average of 403 adults (excluding LEP) were enrolled in high school or high school equivalency preparation programs per quarter. This produced an average engagement rate of 10.7% during FY 2019. The average engagement rate had been 11.8% in FY 2018, 15.0% in FY 2017 and 17.0% in FY 2016. This measure does not include age restrictions, 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 27. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 97-99. There were 18,826 TANF (WorkFirst) adults per quarter in FY 2019. Non-LEP adults without a high school diploma or equivalent made up 20% of TANF adults in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019, 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

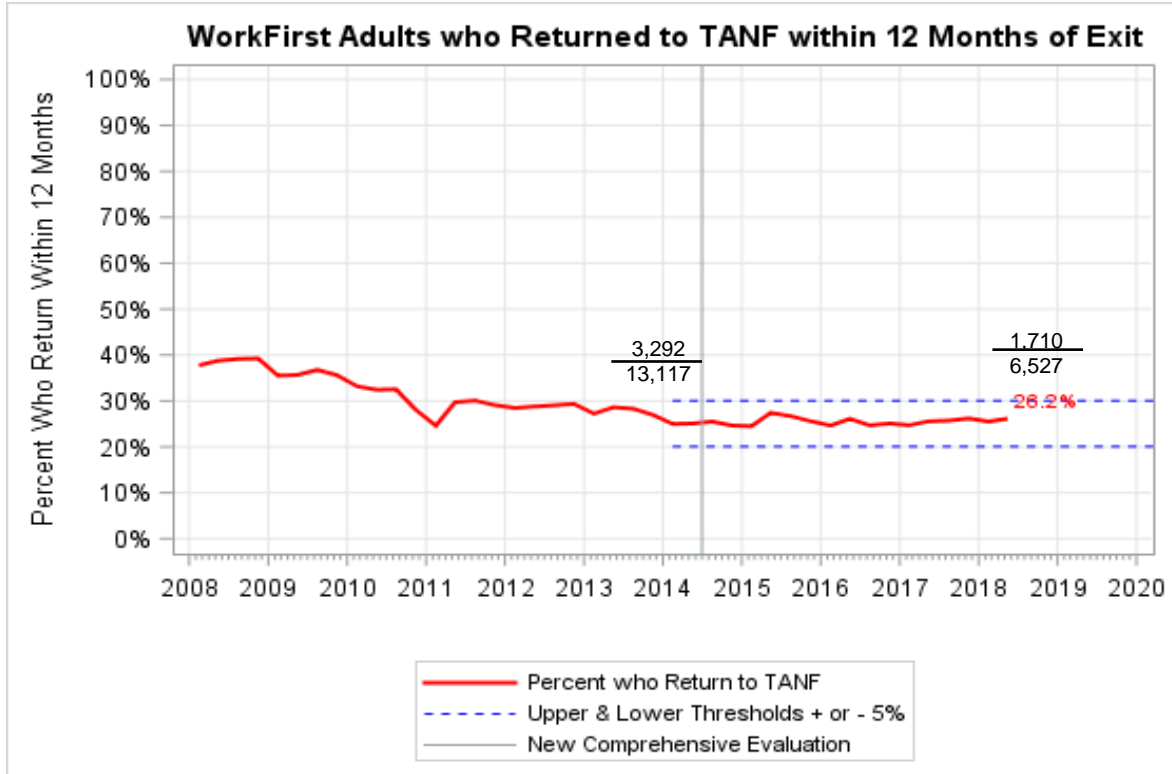
Percent of TANF Limited English Proficiency (LEP) adults who are engaged in English as a second language programs. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults referred to Limited English Pathway providers as indicated by being enrolled in the LP (Limited English Pathway) e-JAS component 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. 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 August 2019.

An average of 2,835 adults were identified as non-English speakers or immigrants eligible for LEP programs per quarter during FY 2019. 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 696 adults were enrolled in the combination of LP and JT or the ES component per quarter during FY 2019. The average engagement rate for LEP ESL programs was 24.6% in FY 2019. Engagement peaked at 33.4% in FY 2017 and dropped to 28.3% in FY 2018. The LEP denominator made up 12% of TANF adults in FY 2014, increased to 17% in FY 2017 and 2018 and dropped back to 15% in FY 2019. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

For monthly counts of LEP adults, see pages 13-14. For counts of LEP enrollees in job search, page 32. Employment counts for this pathway are provided on pages 55-56, 60, 88, 92, and 96.

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## 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 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 6,794 WorkFirst adults exited TANF during each quarter of FY 2018. Of those, an average of 1,761 had returned to TANF within 12 months or had another family member who did so. The resulting rate of return to TANF was 25.9%. Rates for FYs 2015, 2016, and 2017 were 25.5%, 25.8%, and 25.0%. Thresholds for this measure are based on calendar year 2014. Rates in Q2 2014 and Q2 2018 are shown as fractions in the chart.

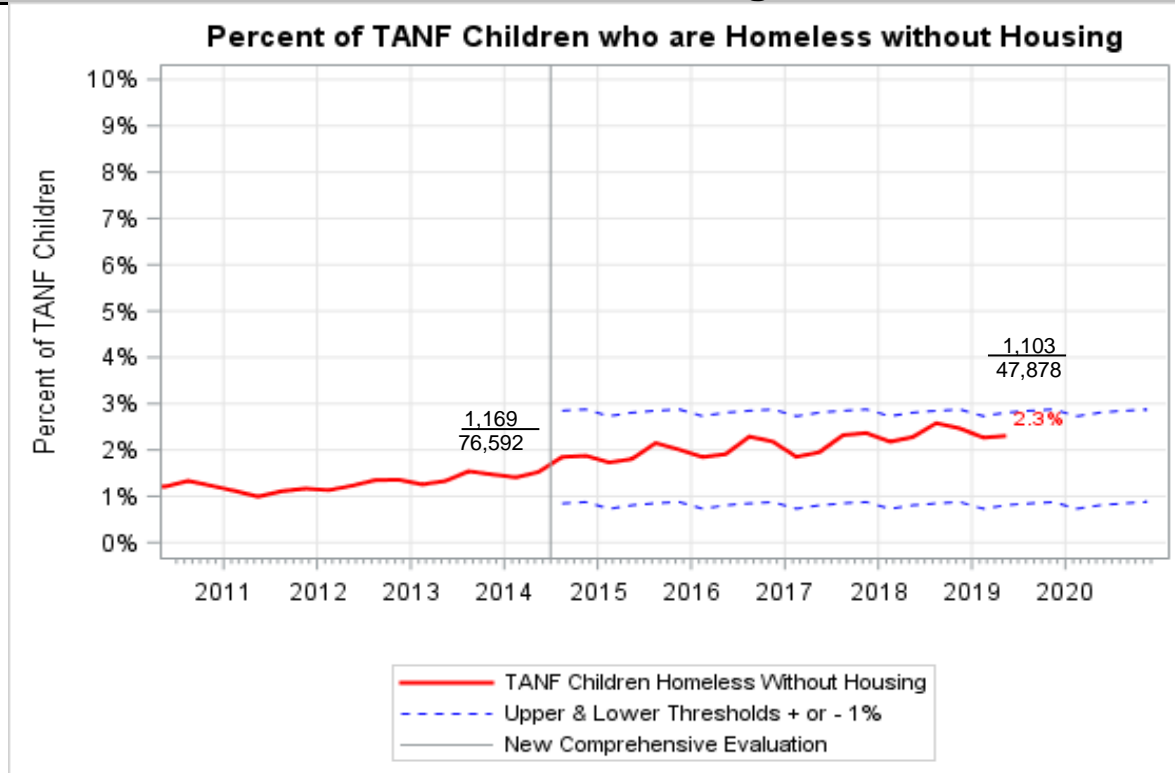
This measure differs from the one provided in quarterly WorkFirst wage progression reports to the legislature. This measure counts those who have ever returned to TANF over the course of 12 months. The wage progression report measure counts those who returned to TANF during the quarter 12 months after the quarter of WorkFirst exit. See: [https://app.leg.wa.gov/ReportsToTheLegislature/Home/GetPDF?fileName=WF%20Wage%20Progression%20Report\\_e1018d98-07c1-45d6-991b-432d6c4c10ee.pdf](https://app.leg.wa.gov/ReportsToTheLegislature/Home/GetPDF?fileName=WF%20Wage%20Progression%20Report_e1018d98-07c1-45d6-991b-432d6c4c10ee.pdf)

The percent who have returned to TANF within a specific calendar quarter is lower than the percent who returned to TANF at any time over a twelve month period. The 12 month follow-up period in this measure is longer than the three month view in wage progression reports.

HB 1603, effective in July 2019, should increase return to TANF by removing permanent disqualifications for adults who have received three sanctions and by adding an additional extension reason that would extend TANF 60 month time limits, allowing homeless parents who have exceeded that limit to return.

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



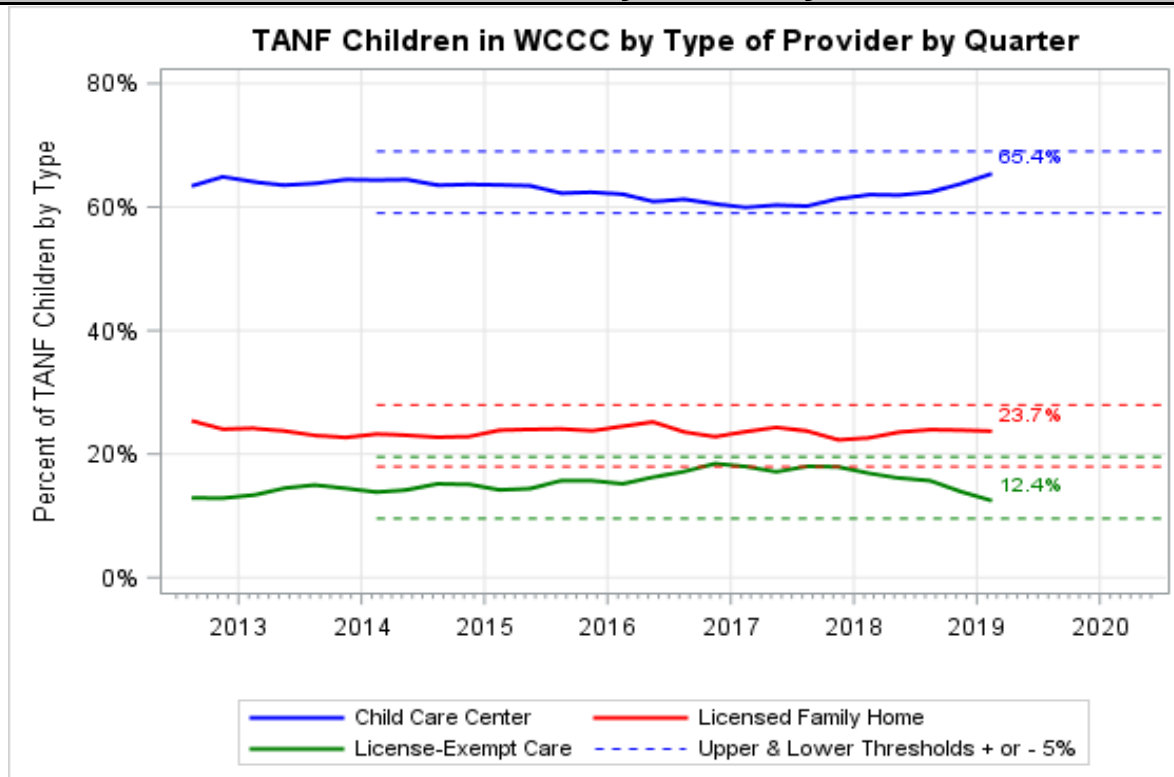
### Definition of Measure

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

An average of 48,111 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2019. Of these, an average of 1,157 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, 2.3% in FY 2018 and 2.4% in FY 2019. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF children who were homeless without housing was 1,103 during Q2 2019, 0.3% less than in Q2 2018 compared with a 0.8% drop in the number of homeless TANF children. The number of TANF children dropped by 1.4% 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



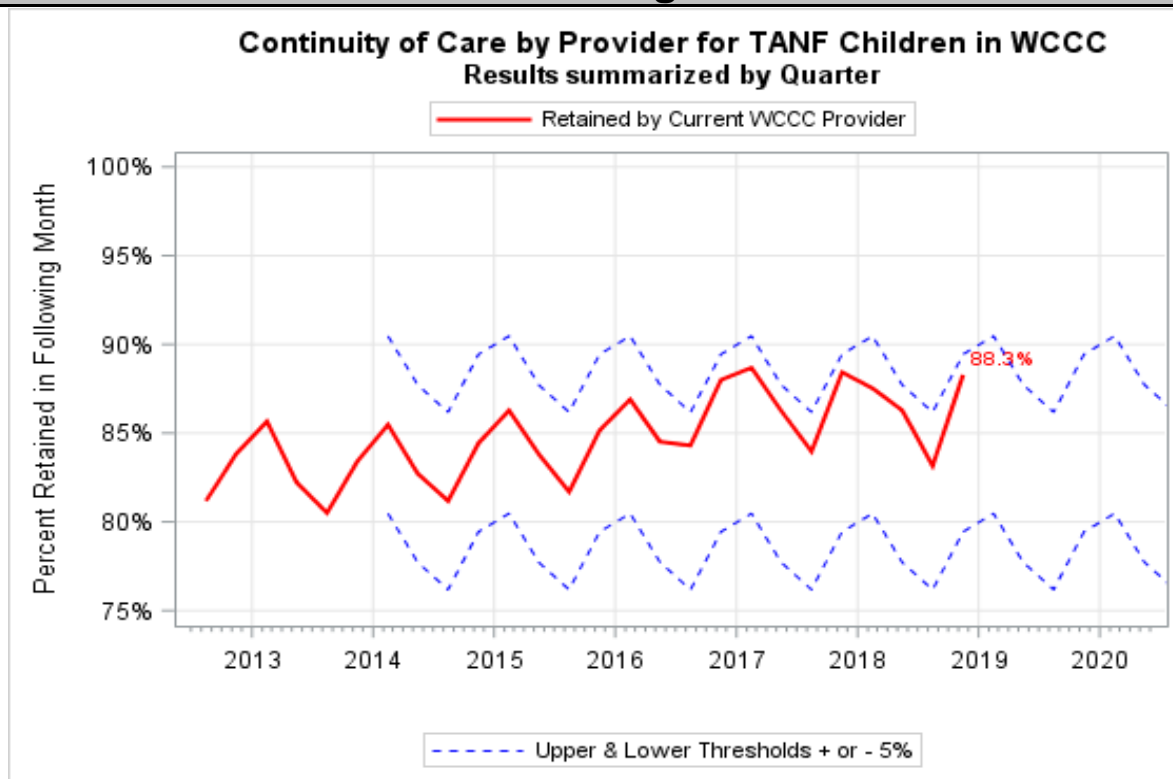
### Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF children using WCCC 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 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 18,526 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 increased from 61% in FYs 2017 and 2018 to 64% during the first three quarters of FY 2019. The share of TANF-related child care provided by licensed family homes increased from 23% in FY 2018 to 24% over the next three quarters. 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 and 14% during the first three quarters of FY 2019. See pages 27-28 for system-wide trends.

For comparison, 136,699 months of care were provided per quarter to non-TANF related children in FY 2018, down by 1% from FY 2017 but 6% higher than in FY 2011. The share of non-TANF related care provided at child care centers was 55% in FY 2018, rising to 57% during the first nine months of FY 2019. The share of non-TANF care provided by licensed family homes rose from 25% to 26% and the share at FFN providers dropped from 21% to 19%. [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 in 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 (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.

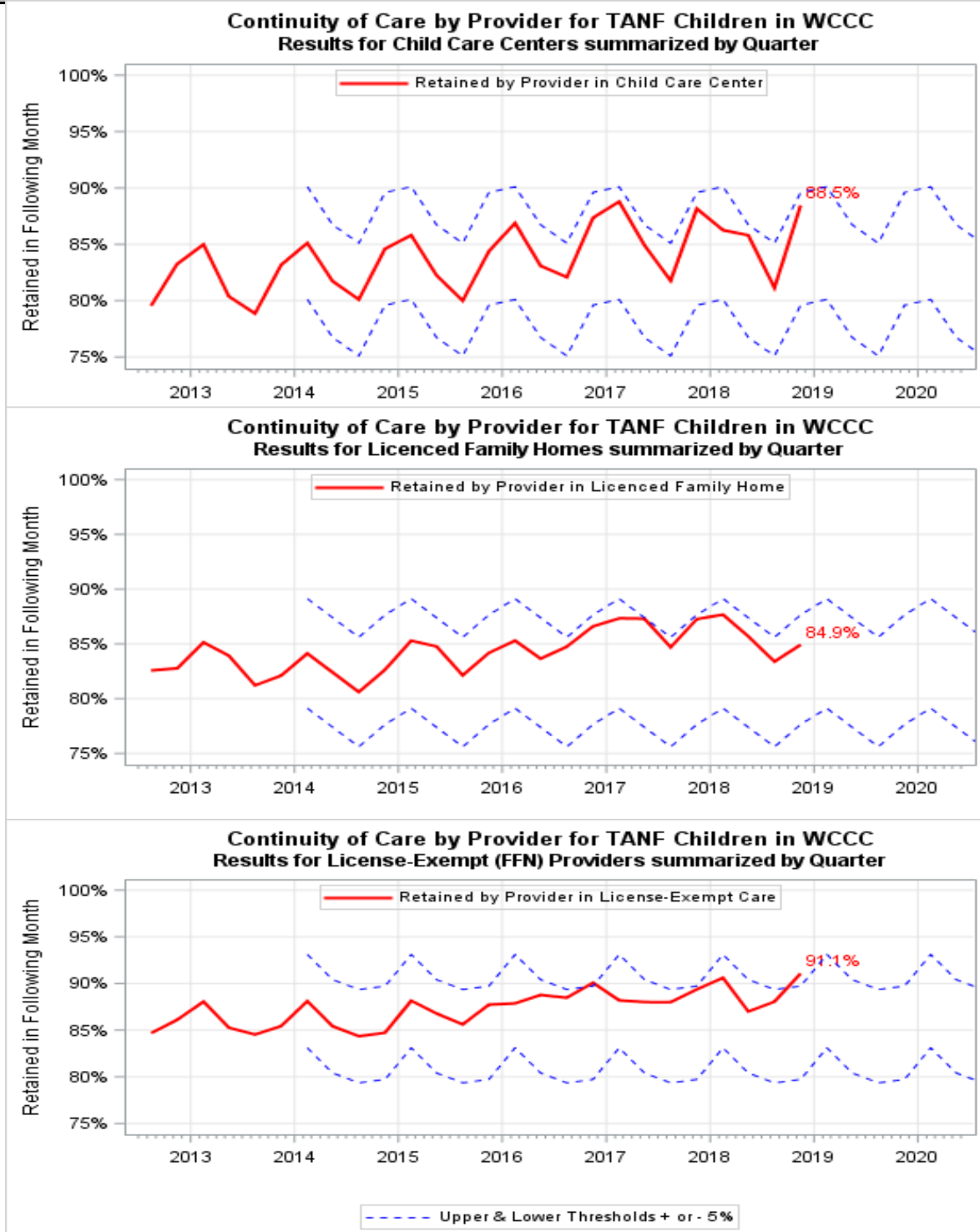
Continuity with the same provider for TANF children was 86.6% in FY 2018 and 86.3% over the four quarters through Q4 2018. Comparable rates were 83.0% in FY 2014 and 84.5% in FY 2016. The increase in continuity came from reducing the impacts of WorkFirst activity gaps that would have interrupted care prior to 12-month eligibility, and is seen only in the WorkFirst portion of TANF care. Continuity with the current provider leveled off after the expansion of infant exemptions under ESSB 5898. Continuity increased for FFN providers, but has declined for centers and licensed family homes.

Continuity with the same provider was 87.7% for non-TANF children in FY 2018. It was 87.5% in FY 2014, 87.8% in FY 2016, and 87.4% over the four quarters through Q4 2018. Continuity for Child Only TANF children is comparable to that for non-TANF children. Continuity is highest for FFN providers. Average continuity is lowest at child care centers due to seasonal breaks. Continuity of non-TANF related care has dropped for all three provider types over the past year. FFN providers showed the smallest decline.

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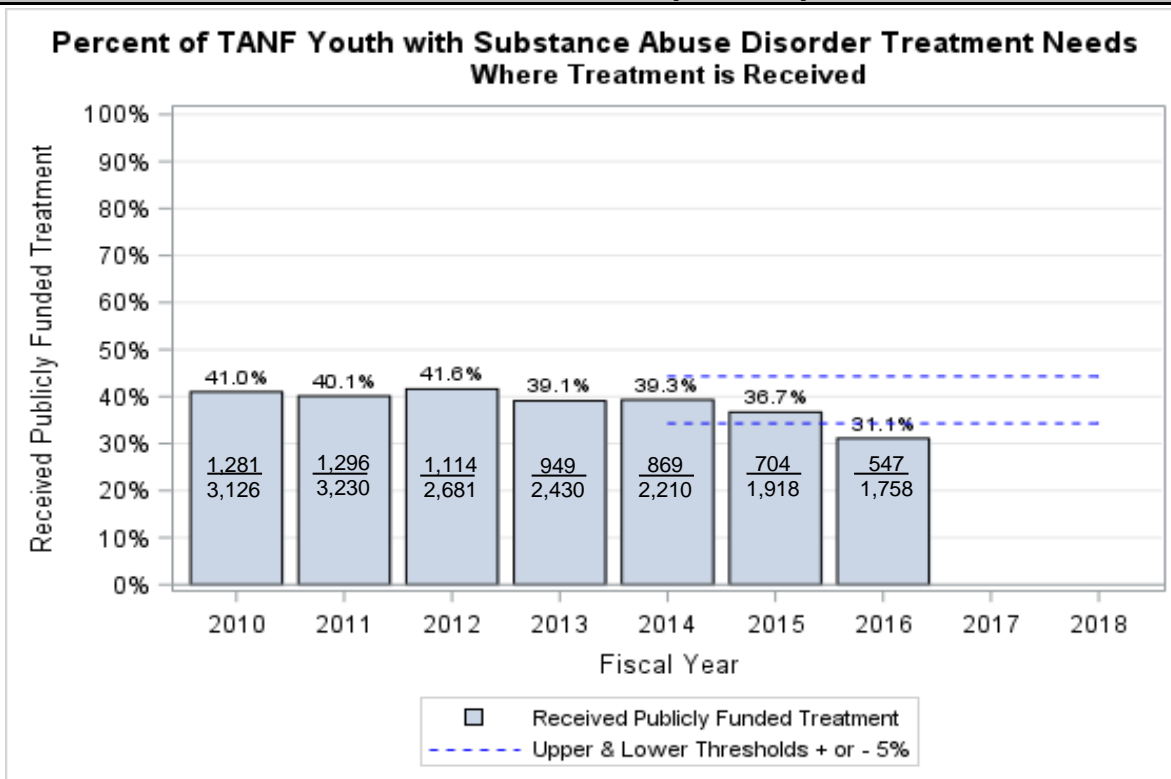


## Barometer Measures 18 to 20: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using each WCCC Child Care Modality



Thresholds for Barometer Measures 16 through 20 are based on calendar year 2014. Results are based on SSPS data through May 26, 2019.

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



### Definition of Measure

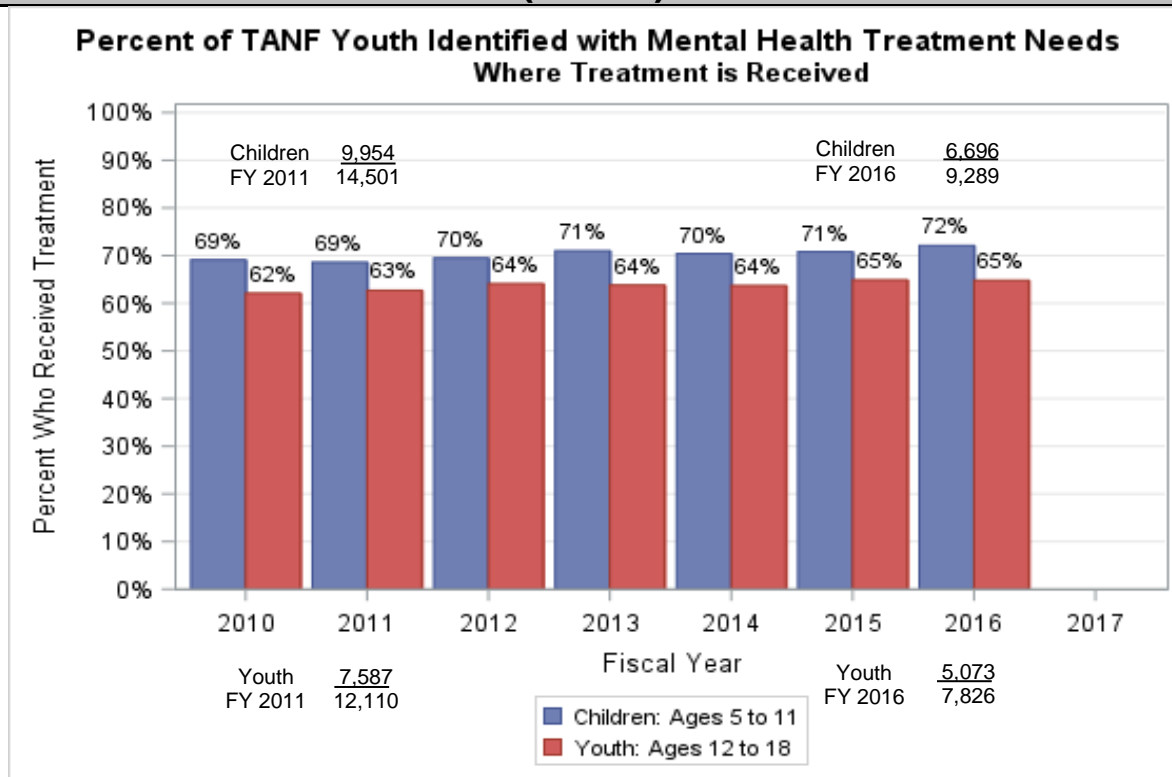
Percent of TANF youth with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth, ages 12 to 17, who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 needing 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.

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## Barometer Measure 22: Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)



### Definition of Measure

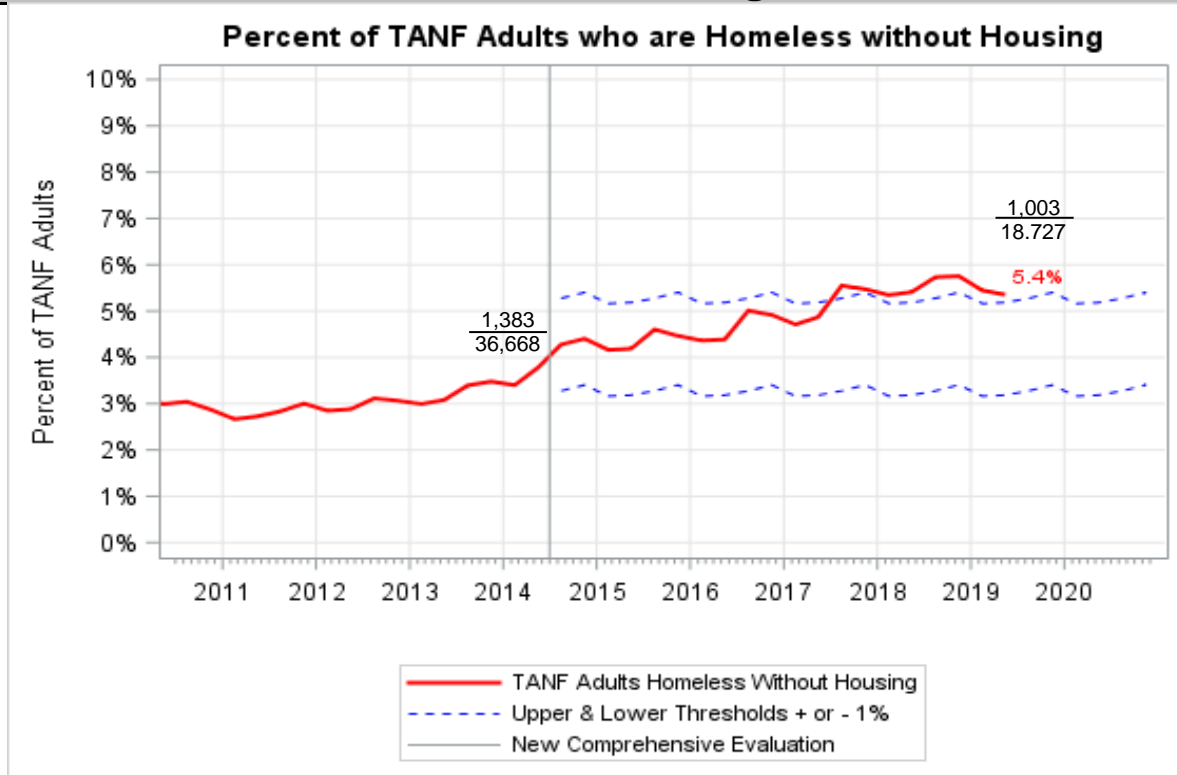
Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth needing mental health treatment. 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.

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



### Definition of Measure

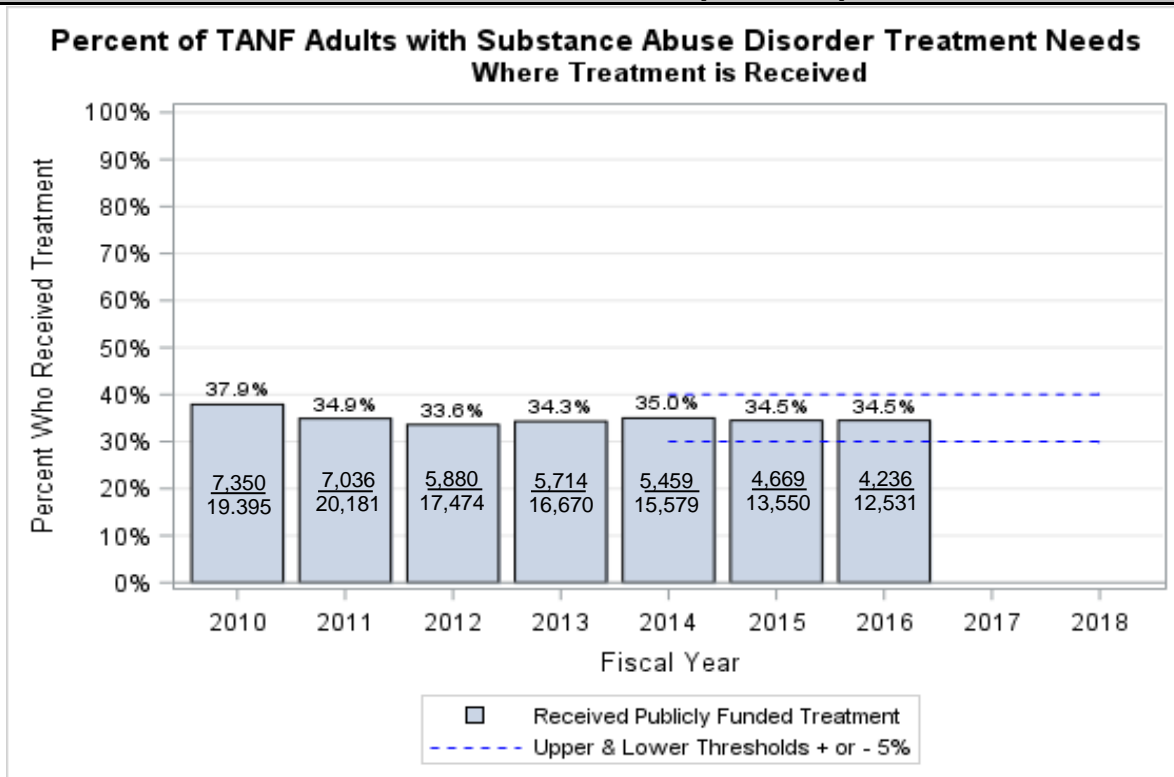
Percent of TANF adults recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who reported being homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF adults during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using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

An average of 18,825 adults received TANF during each quarter of FY 2019. Of these, an average of 1,049 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, 5.4% in FY 2018 and 5.6% in FY 2019. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF adults who were homeless without housing was 1,003 during Q2 2019, 2.8% fewer than in Q2 2018. The number of homeless adults on TANF dropped by 2.3% and the number of TANF adults dropped by 4.6% 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.

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



### Definition of Measure

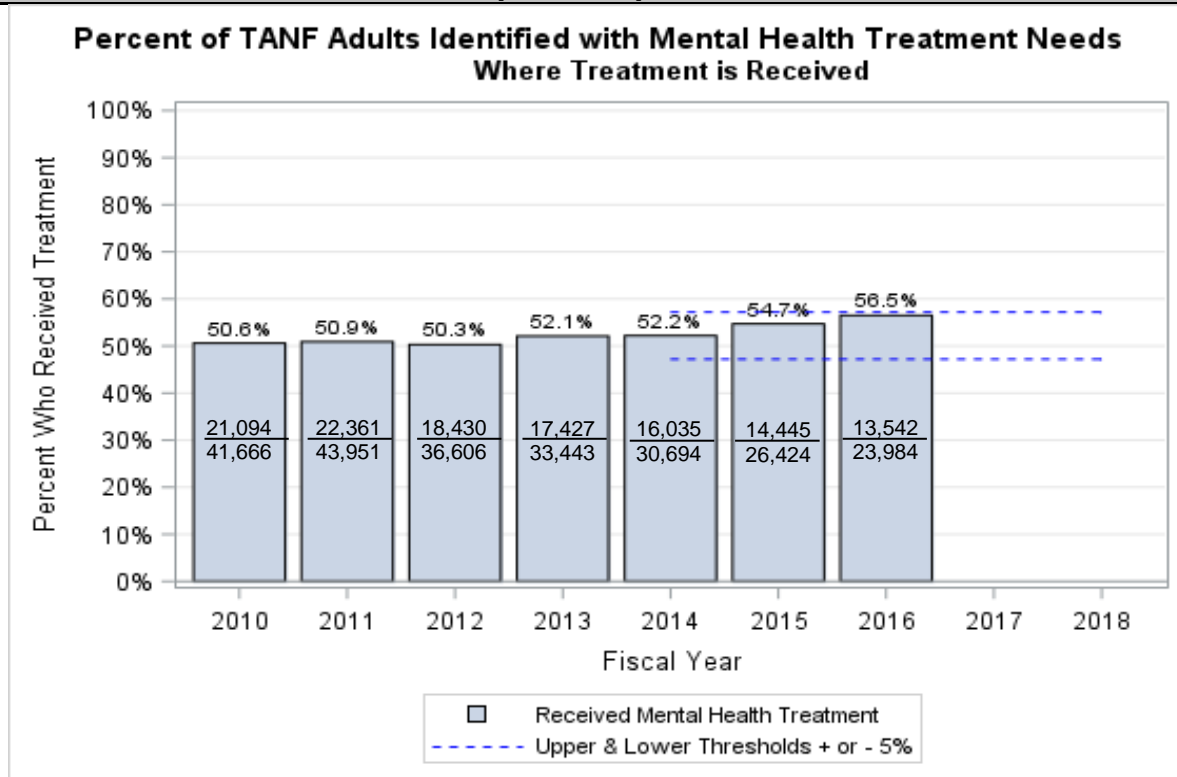
Percent of TANF adults with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults identified as needing SUD treatment. 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.

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## Barometer Measure 25: Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)



### Definition of Measure

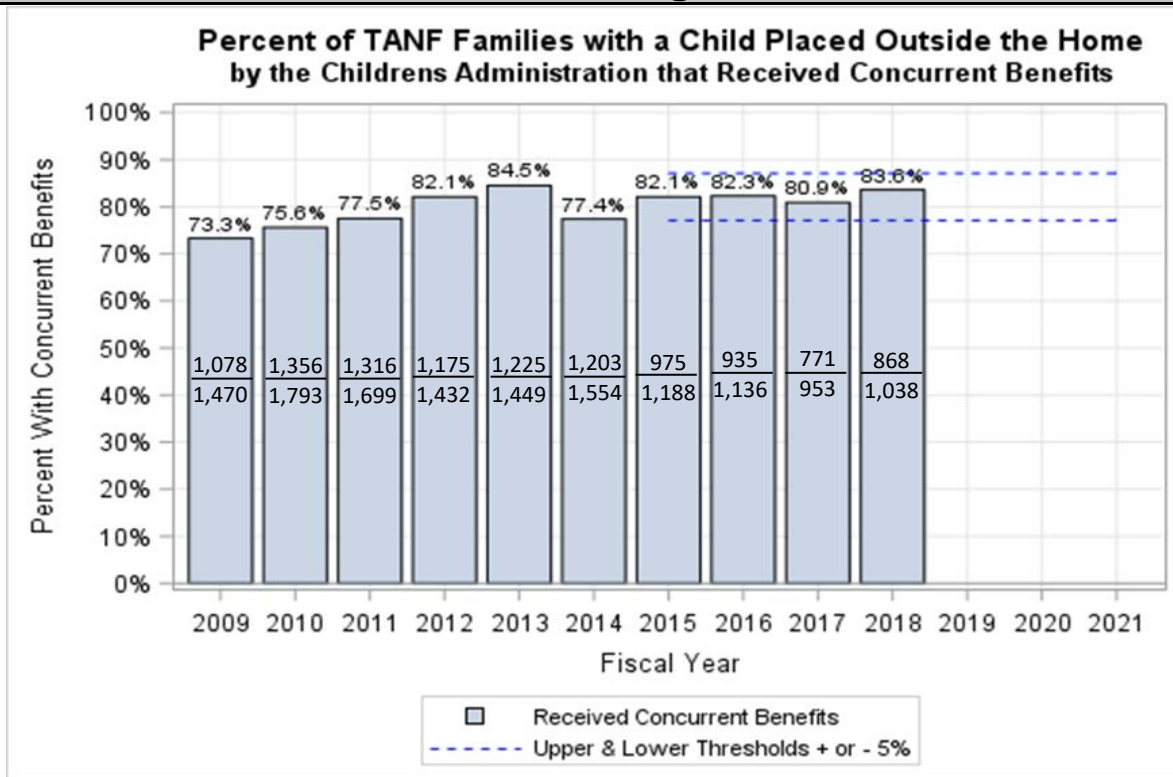
Percent of TANF adults identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults needing mental health treatment. 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.

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



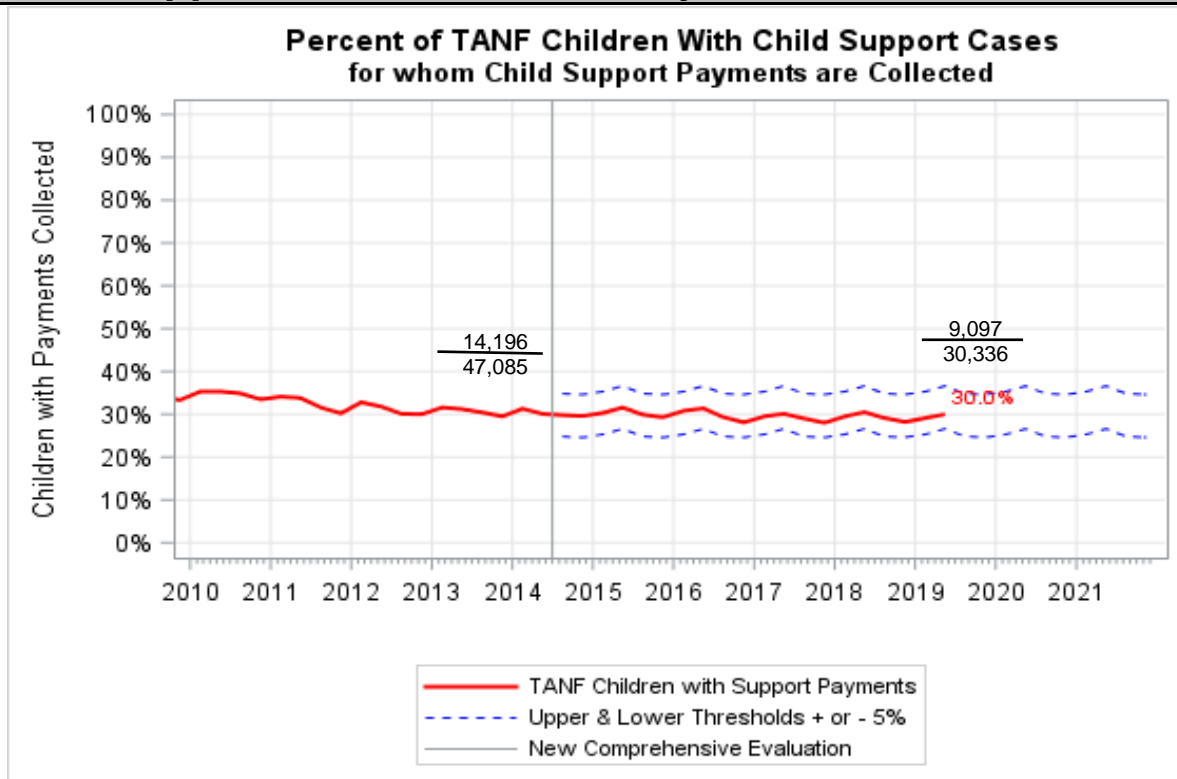
### Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF families with a child placed outside the home by 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. Data were obtained from DSHS Research and Data Analysis. Data as of August 2019 on placements and TANF issuances through June 2019.

A total of 1,038 TANF households with children removed by CA in FY 2018 were identified for this measure. Of these, 868 or 83.6% were receiving concurrent benefits. The concurrent benefit program allows for the continuation of a TANF cash grant to a family from whom a child has been removed by CA and placed with a licensed or unlicensed caregiver, either of whom could be a relative. CA must expect the absence to be temporary (180 days or less) and that the child will be reunified with the family from which it was removed. For more information see: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ffa/rda/research-reports/effect-tanf-concurrent-benefits-reunification-children-following-placement-out-home-care>

Results are recalculated every year and revisions can occur. For example, results for FY 2017 were reported as 69.3% in August 2018 and are now reported as 80.9% in August 2019. The number of households receiving concurrent benefits in prior years increased in this year's report. 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 July 17, 2019.

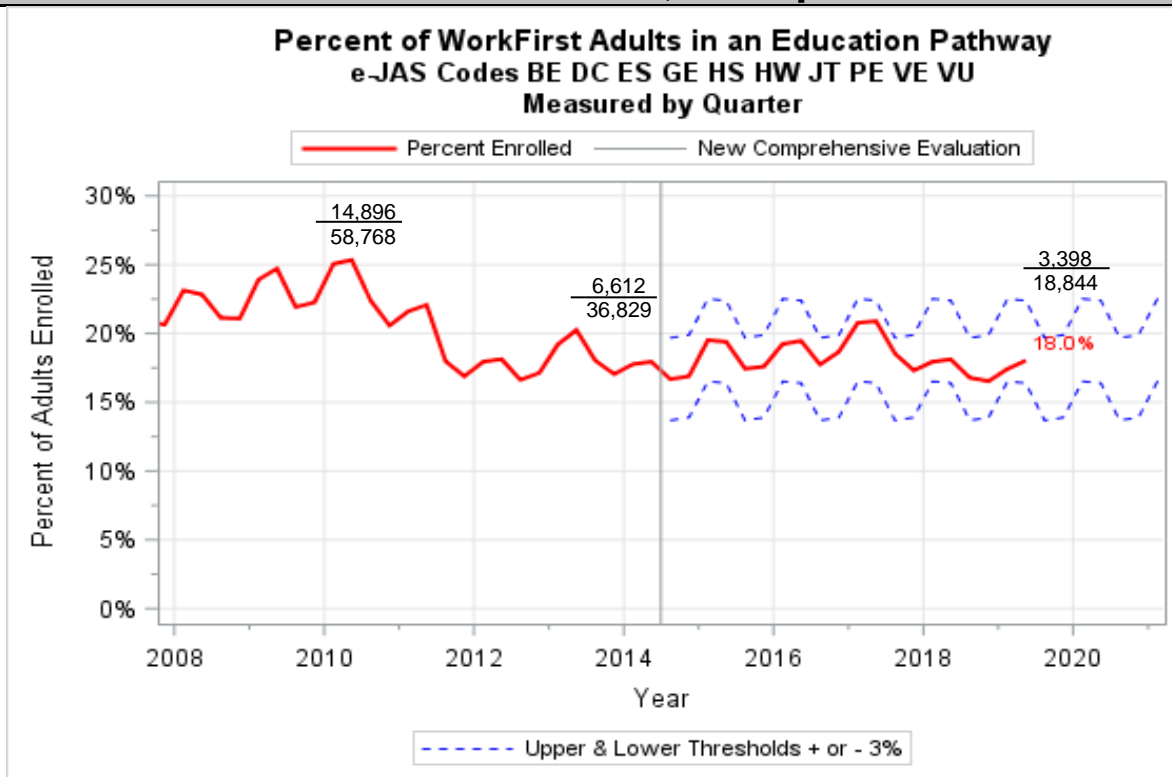
An average of 48,111 children received TANF during each quarter of Fiscal Year 2019. Of these, an average of 32,955 TANF children (68.5%) had open child support cases. Payments were received on behalf of an average of 8,940 children, or 27.1% of those with open child support cases. Results in FY 2017 were 29.2% with support payments out of 62.2% of children with open support cases. Results in FY 2018 were also 29.2% with support payments out of 63.4% of children with open support cases. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2019 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 70.0% by September 2021. In FY 2019, 67.4% of the \$715 million dollars owed state-wide were paid (\$482 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.

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



### Definition of Measure

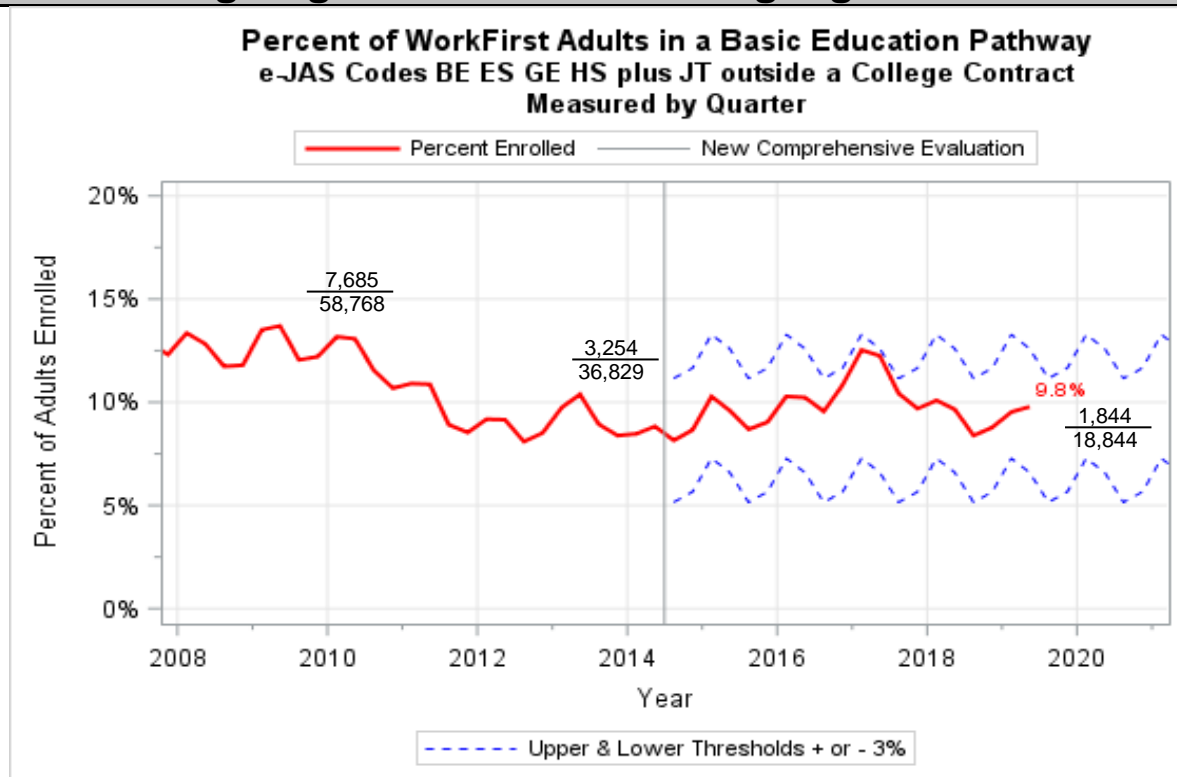
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), DC (degree completion), ES (English as a second language), GE (GED preparation); HS (attending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

An average of 18,966 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 3,259 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 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 19.5% in FY 2017, 18.0% in FY 2018, and 17.2% in FY 2019.

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 Q2 2019 are shown as fractions. Counts on pages 76-81 include adults without grants who were paid through Community Jobs.

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



### Definition of Measure

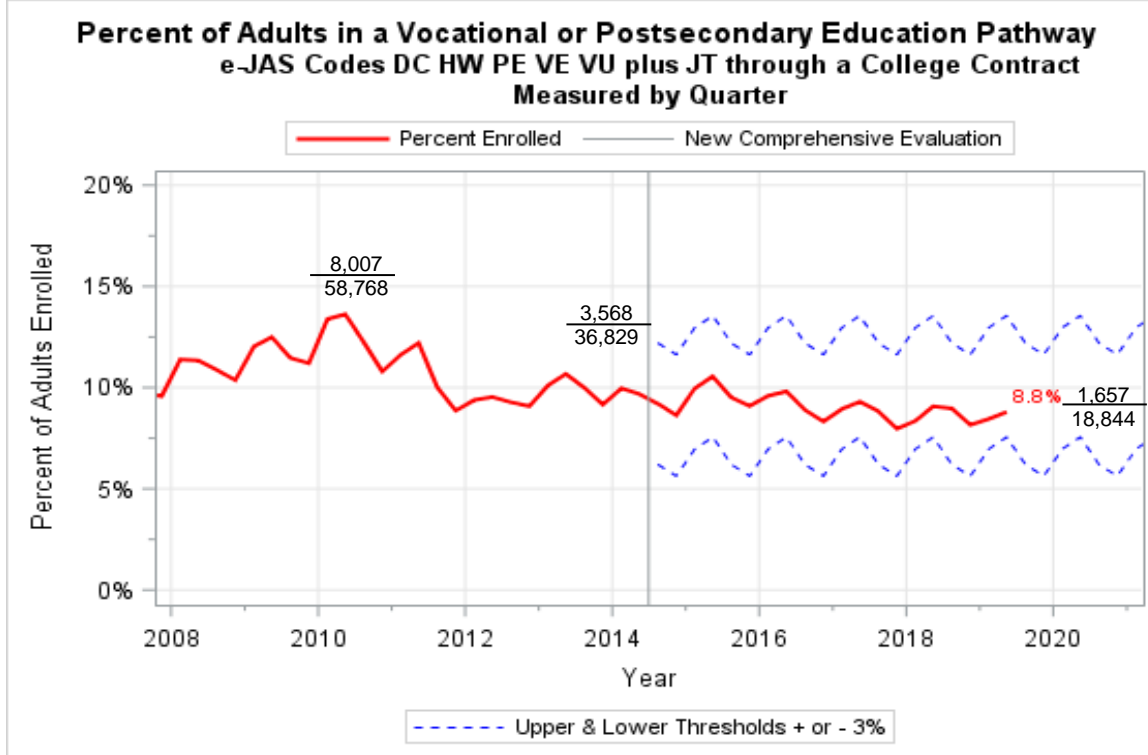
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in basic education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), ES (English as a second language), GE (high school equivalency preparation), HS (attending high school), and JT if provided outside a CTC college contract. JT outside the CTC college contract setting is short-term training related to employment that is not related to a specific occupation -- often it is part-time English as a second language training. JT within a CTC college contract is usually 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 August 2019.

An average of 18,966 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 1,728 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 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 11.3% in FY 2017, 10.0% in FY 2018, and 9.1% in FY 2019.

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 Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

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## Barometer Measure 30: Vocational Education Pathway



### Definition of Measure

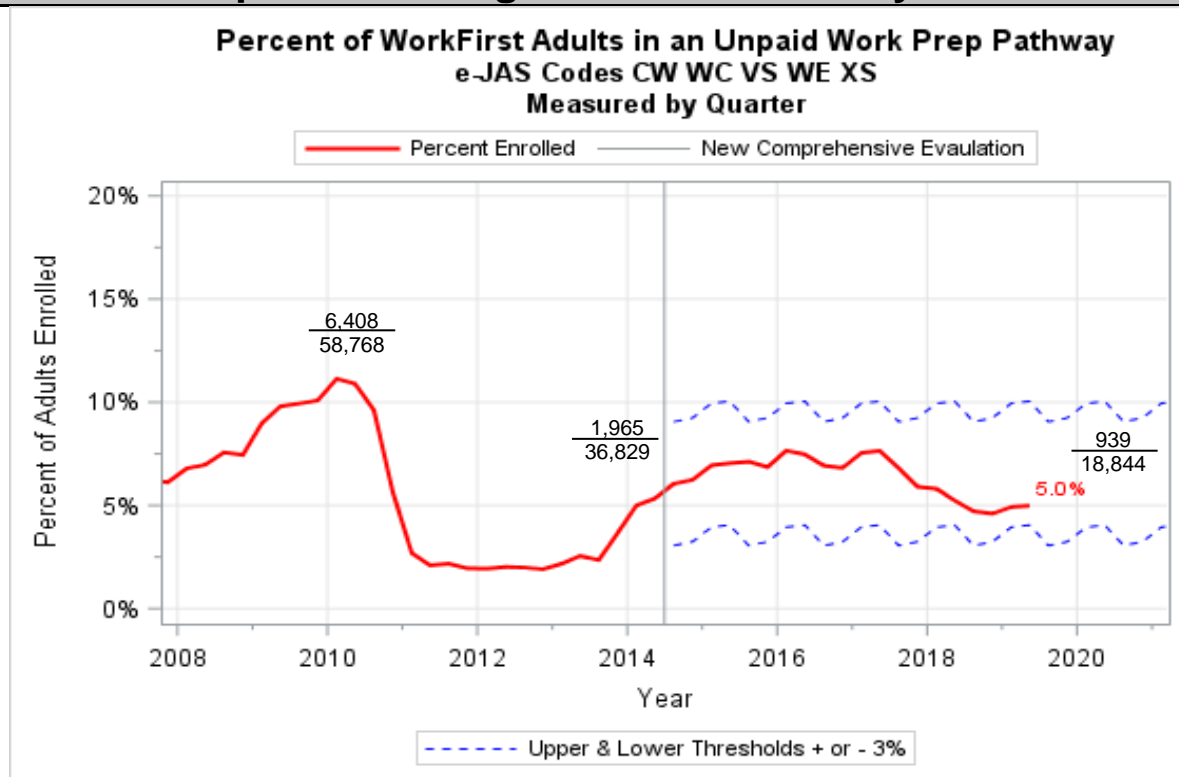
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged vocational or postsecondary education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: DC (degree completion), HW (high wage high demand training), PE (customized job skills training), VE (vocational education), and VU (vocational education - unapproved). DC is used for adults who are enrolled in a 4-year college or university. JT (job skills training) is used in CTC college contract settings to indicate 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 August 2019.

An average of 18,966 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 1,630 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 8.9% in FY 2017 and 8.6% in FYs 2018 and 2019. 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 Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

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



### Definition of Measure

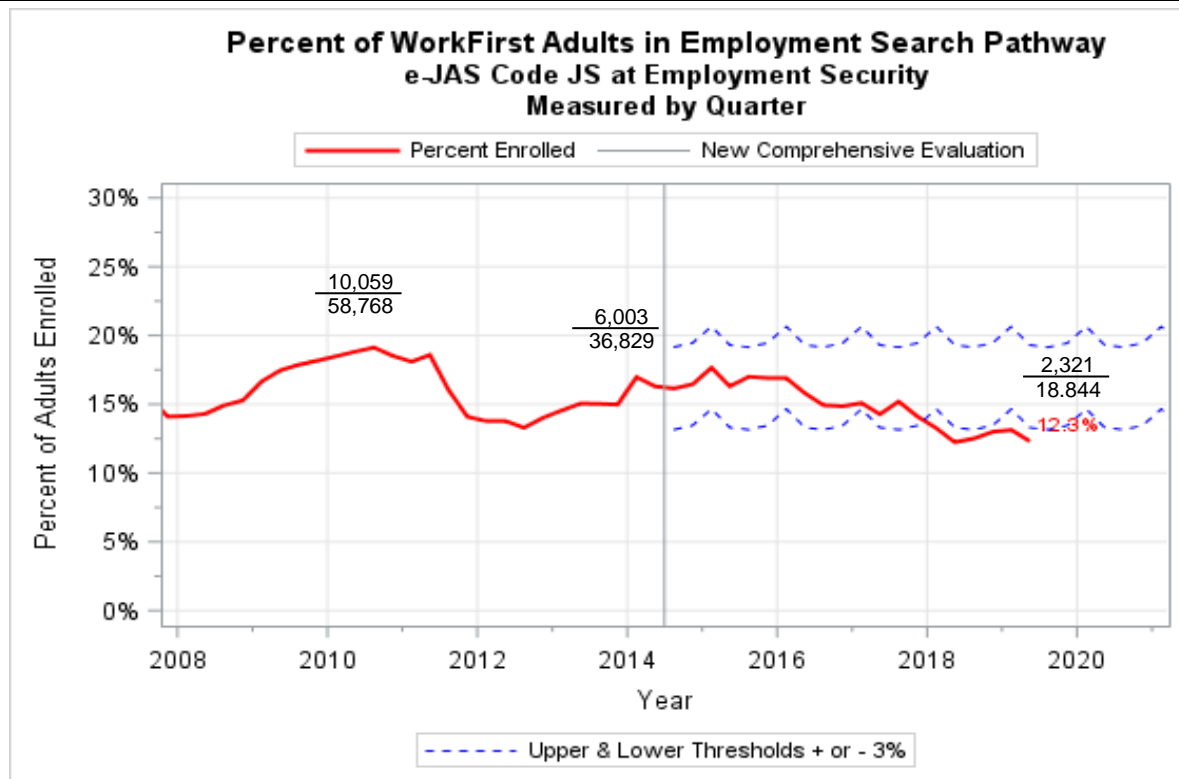
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in an unpaid work experience or volunteer activity. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CW and WC (Community Works); VS (Voluntary Community Service); WE (Work Experience); and XS (Structured Community Service). CW was unpaid community service arranged by Department of Commerce contractors. It was phased out in late 2010 for budget reasons. A revised version coded as WC was re-introduced in the fall of 2013. VS is used by parents who volunteer at their children's preschool or daycare programs. WE is currently used by Limited English Program contractors, 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 August 2019.

An average of 18,966 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 911 adults were enrolled 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 7.2% in FY 2017, 6.0% in FY 2018, and 4.8% in FY 2019.

For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 35-36. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

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



### Definition of Measure

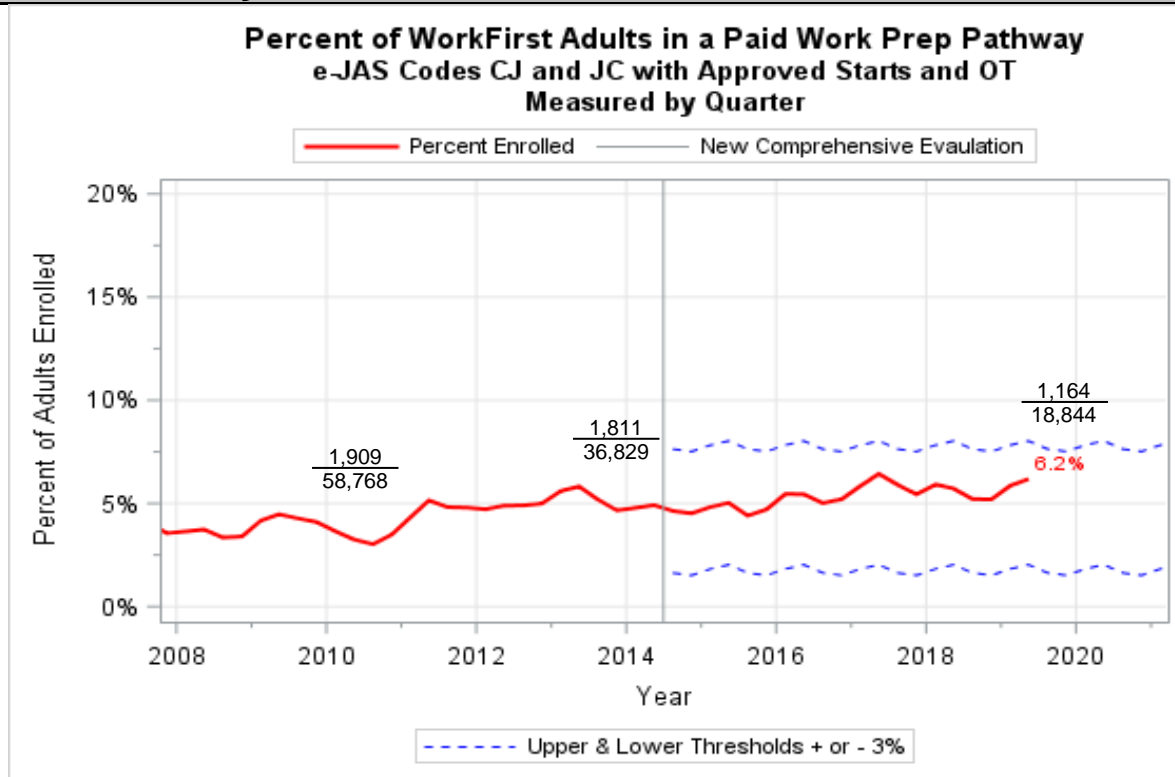
Percent of TANF adults in Employment Security (ESD) job search. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to ESD job search in the quarter. This is counted using the e-JAS component code JS when no contractor code is supplied to identify a non-ESD provider. ESD redesigned its 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 August 2019.

An average of 18,966 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 2,416 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 dropped to 14.8% in FY 2017, 13.7% in FY 2018, and 12.7% in FY 2019. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts in this pathway, see pages 31-32. 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 Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

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



### Definition of Measure

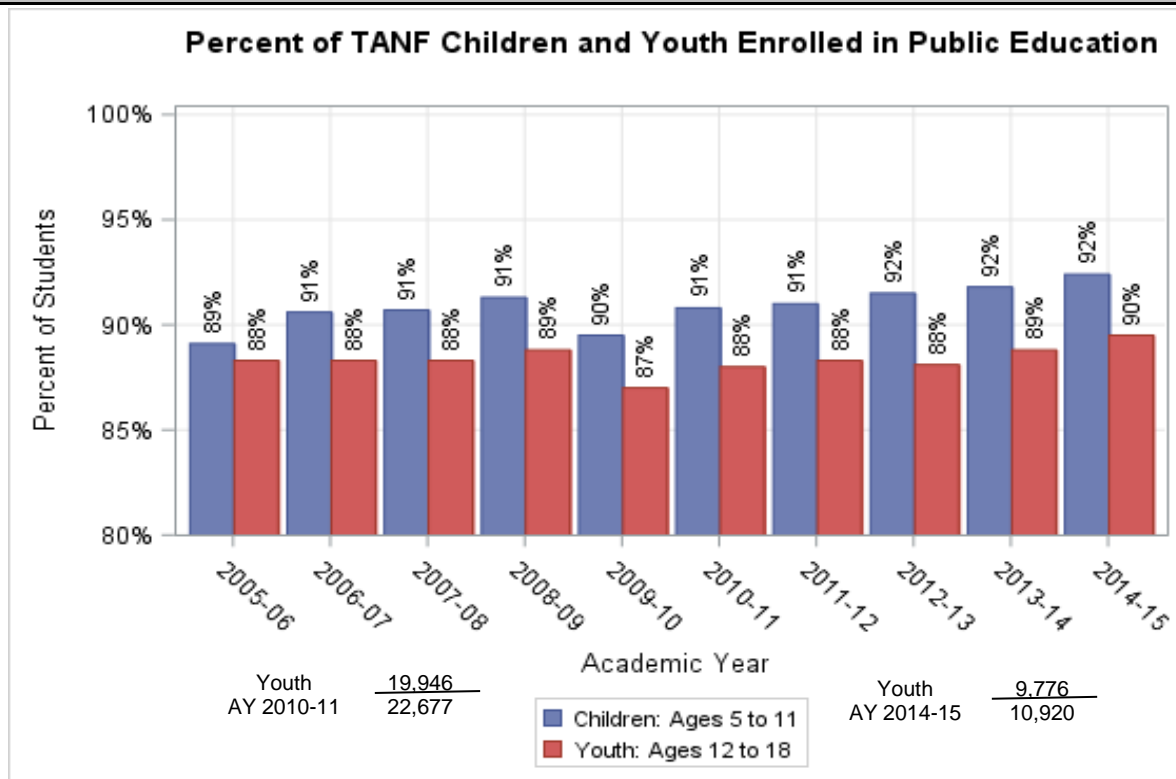
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in a paid work preparation activity. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CJ (Community Jobs); JC (Job Connection); and OT (On the Job Training). Community Jobs and Job Connections are operated by the Department of Commerce. Community Jobs may last for up to 6 months and are developed for WorkFirst adults with barriers to employment. Job Connection placements were shorter and provided 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 measure does not include work study programs for college students. 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 August 2019.

An average of 18,966 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 1,064 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 5.6% in FY 2017, 5.7% in FY 2018 and 5.6% in FY 2019 -- 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 Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

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



### Definition of Measure

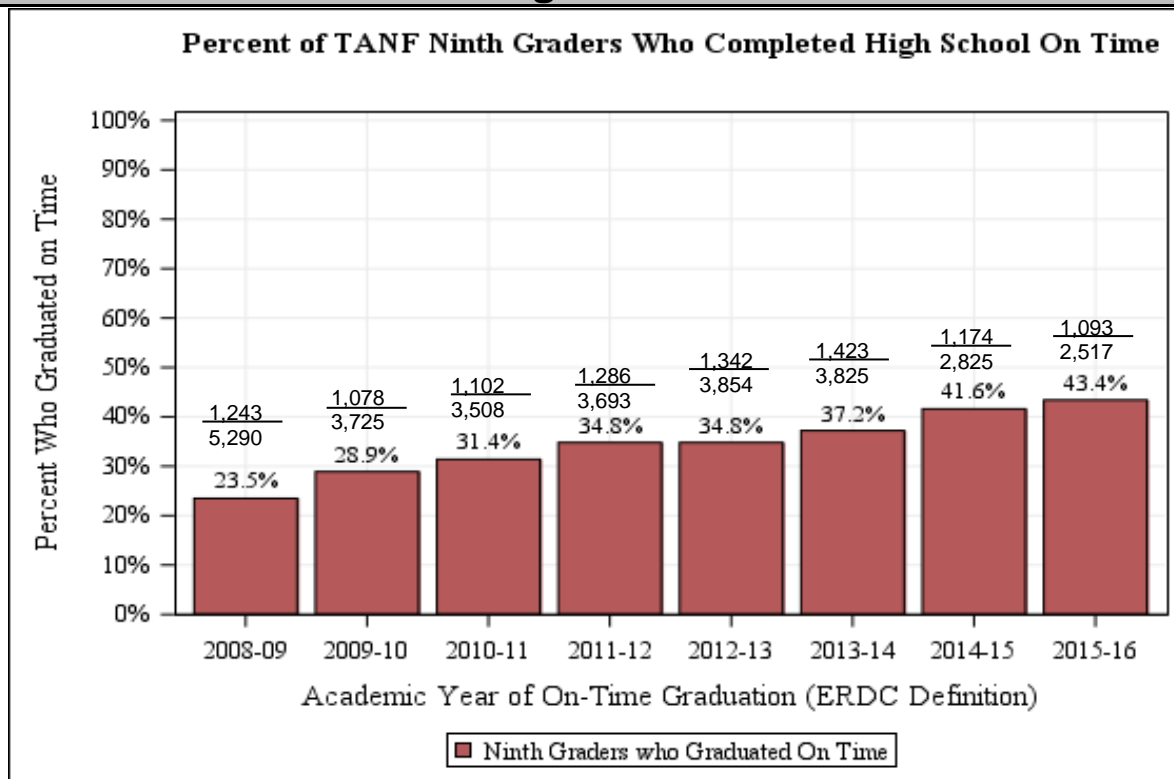
Percent of TANF children who were enrolled in public education during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of children in WorkFirst households who were enrolled in public schools in Washington State for one or more months during the academic year (AY). (Children from Child Only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

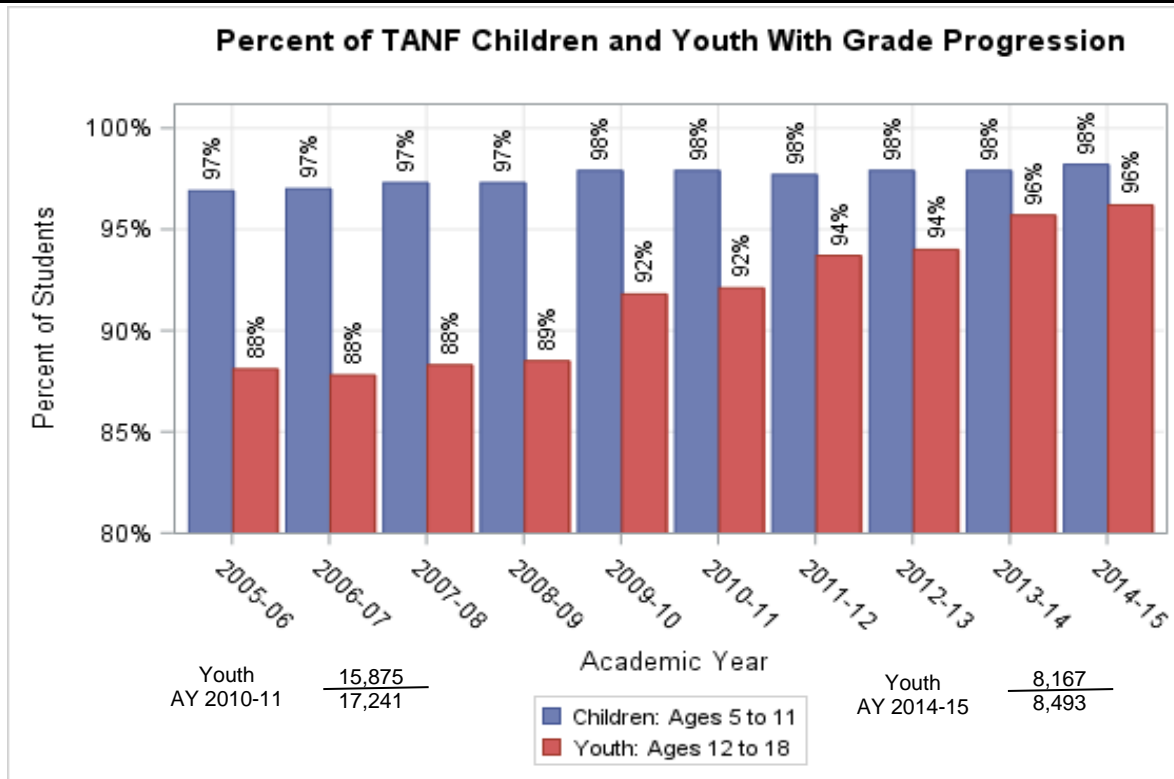
Numerators and denominators are shown as fractions in the chart for each academic year. The number of first time ninth-graders during any academic year is smaller than one might expect, due to the relatively small number of older children in WorkFirst households. These children are tracked on to graduation 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 2010-11 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.

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



### Definition of Measure

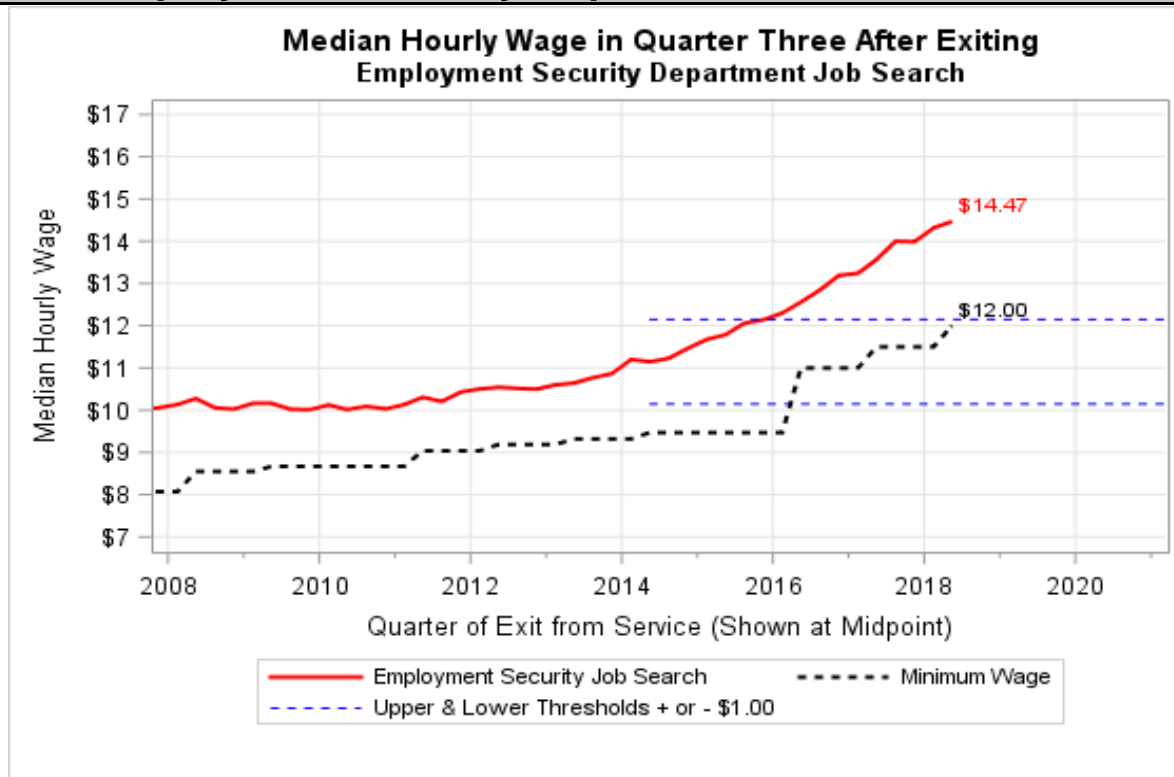
Percent of TANF school-age children in a given year who progressed to the next grade level as expected. This measure uses children in WorkFirst households during the academic year (AY) who had valid grade information for the prior AY in public schools in Washington State. (Children in Child Only cases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

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



### Definition of Measure

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

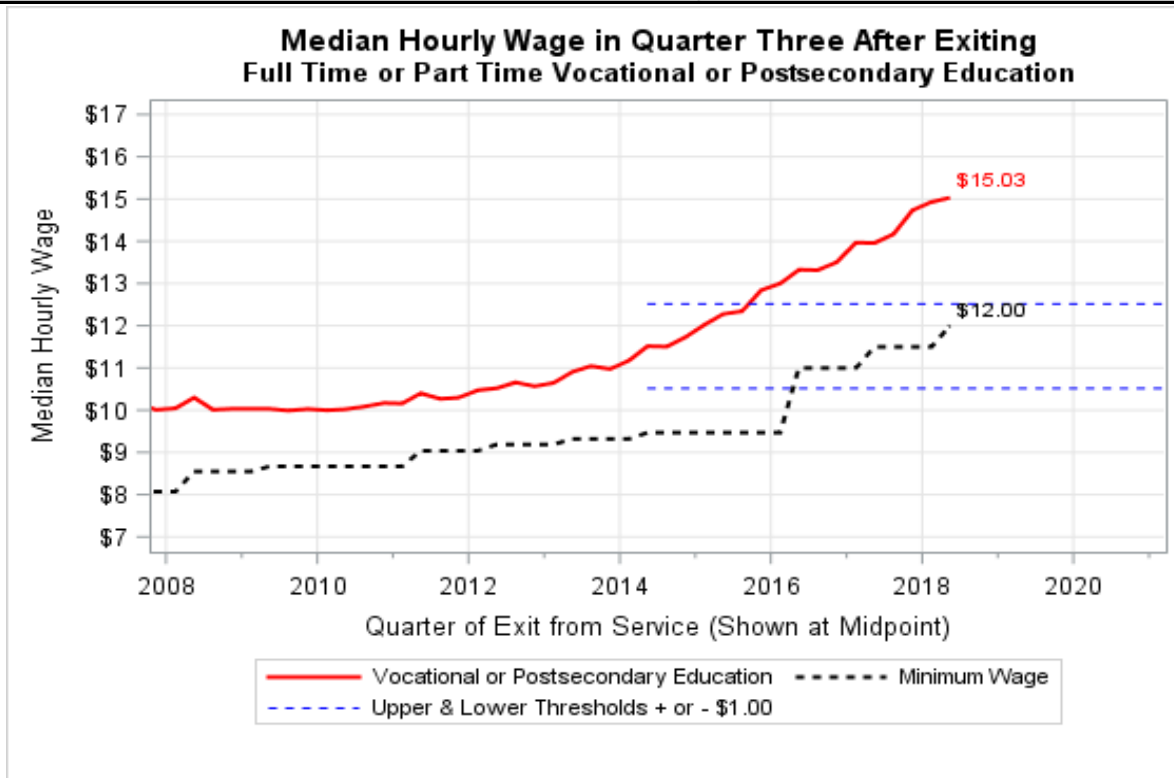
An average of 1,054 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 1,030 per quarter (97.7%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.27 per hour during 2011, \$11.00 in FY 2014, \$11.54 in FY 2015, \$12.27 in FY 2016, \$13.21 in FY 2017 and \$14.20 in FY 2018.

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 Q2 2018, which was the first quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 16% of ESD job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 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 August 2019.

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



### Definition of Measure

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

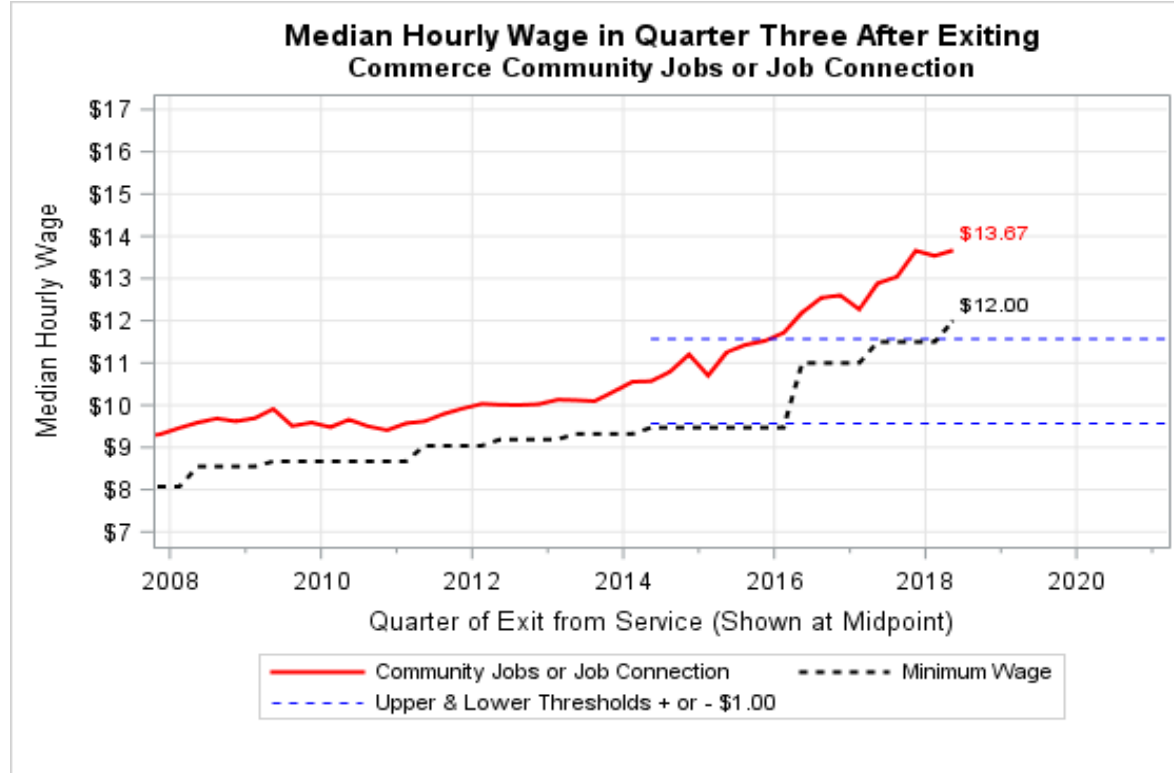
An average of 326 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 320 per quarter (98.1%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.28 per hour during 2011, \$11.18 in FY 2014, \$11.89 in FY 2015, \$12.88 in FY 2016, \$13.69 in FY 2017 and \$14.72 in FY 2018.

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 Q2 2018 which was the first quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 20% of vocational or postsecondary job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 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 August 2019.

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



### Definition of Measure

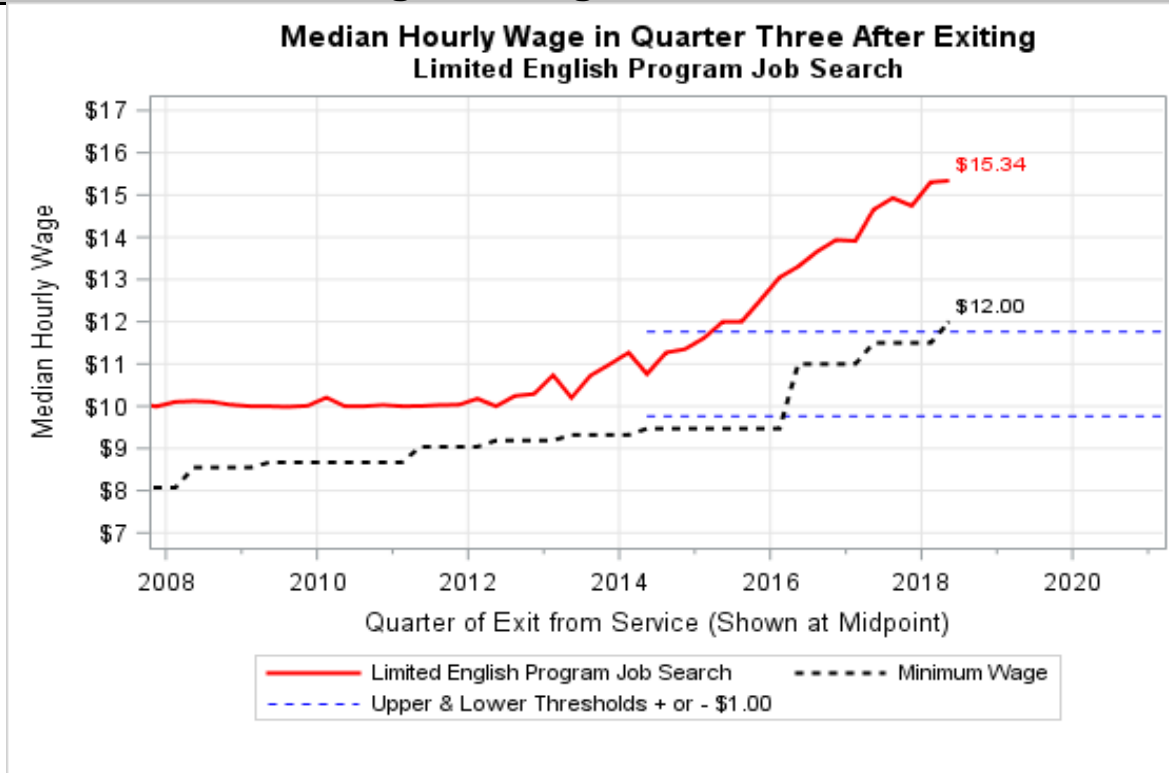
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained.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

An average of 318 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 313 per quarter (98.4%) 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, \$10.39 in FY 2014, \$10.99 in FY 2015, \$11.72 in FY 2016, \$12.58 in FY 2017 and \$13.48 in FY 2018.

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 Q2 2018 which was the first quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 15% of Community Jobs or Job Connection job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 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 August 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.

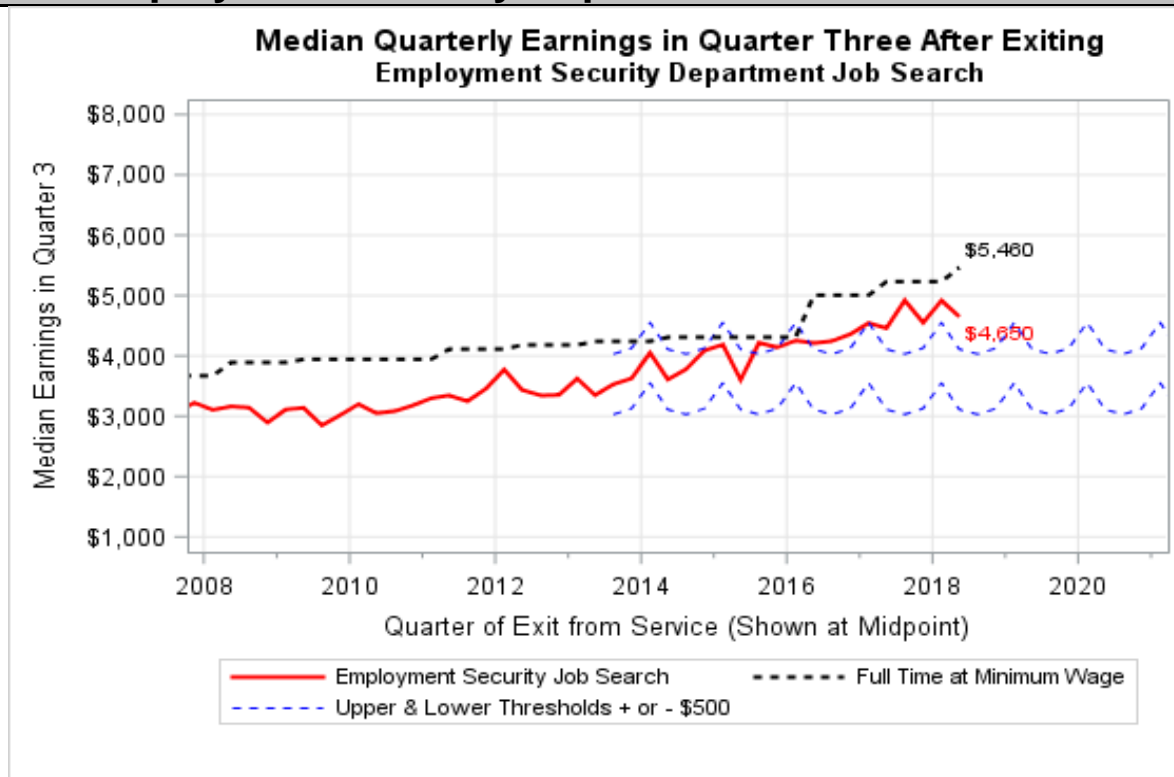
An average of 195 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 190 per quarter (97.4%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.02 per hour during 2011, \$10.94 in FY 2014, \$11.56 in FY 2015, \$12.72 in FY 2016, \$14.04 in FY 2017 and \$15.08 in FY 2018.

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 Q2 2018 which was the first quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 27% of LEP job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 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 August 2019.

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



### Definition of Measure

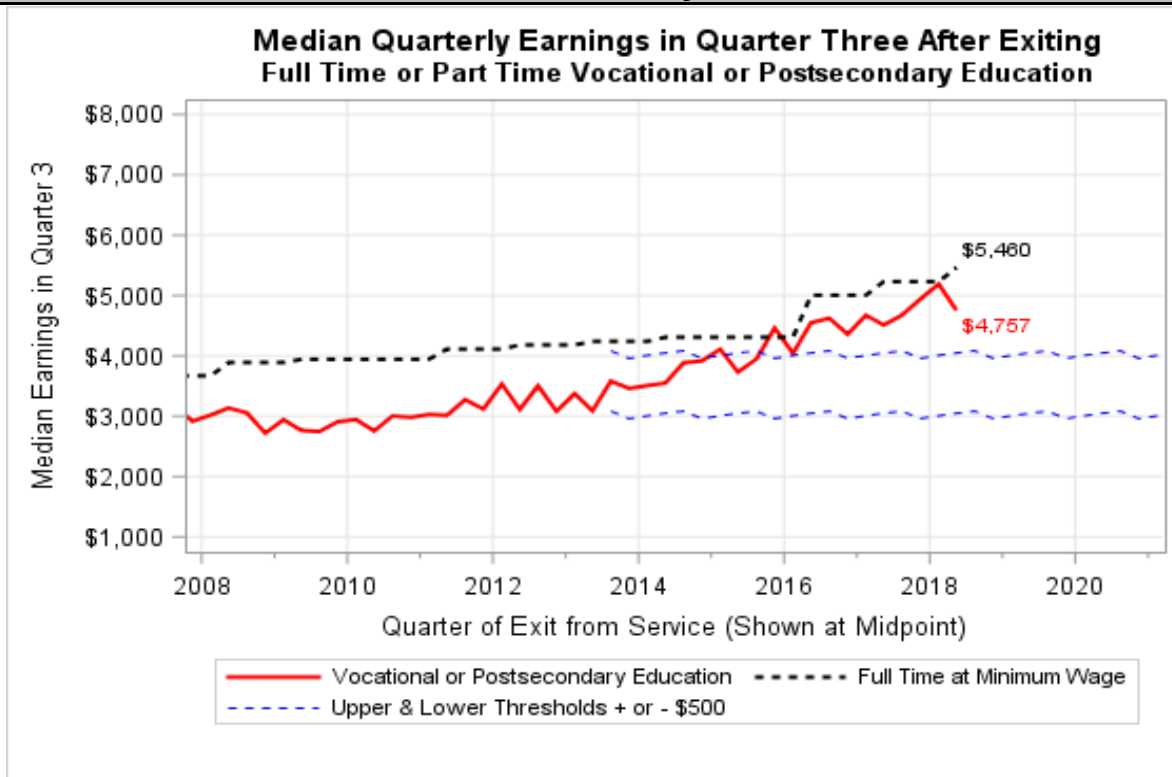
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Employment Security job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined.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

An average of 1,054 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 1,047 per quarter (99.3%) 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 \$3,338 during 2011, \$3,706 in FY 2014, \$3,916 in FY 2015, \$4,206 in FY 2016, \$4,402 in FY 2017 and \$4,760 in FY 2018. 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 Q2 2018.

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

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



### Definition of Measure

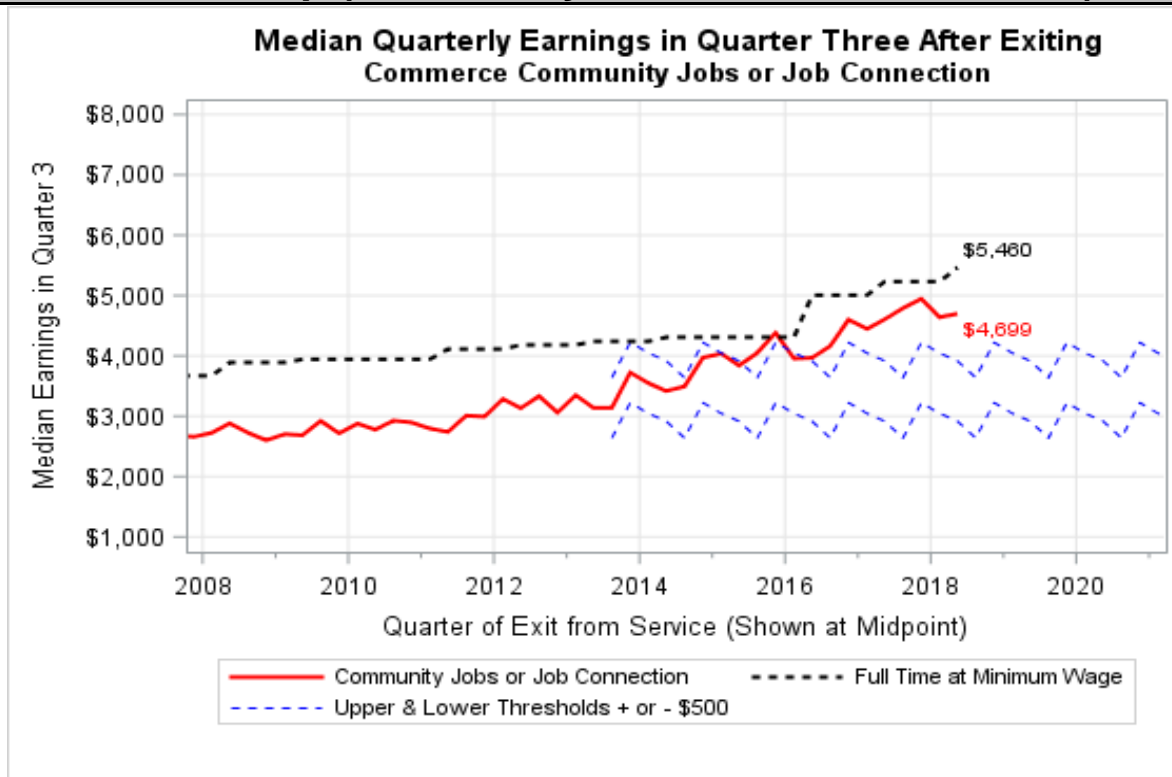
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined.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

An average of 326 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 325 per quarter (99.5%) 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 \$3,110 during 2011, \$3,525 in FY 2014, \$3,912 in FY 2015, \$4,250 in FY 2016, \$4,542 in FY 2017, and \$4,555 in FY 2018. 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 Q2 2018.

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 2018, 84% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

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

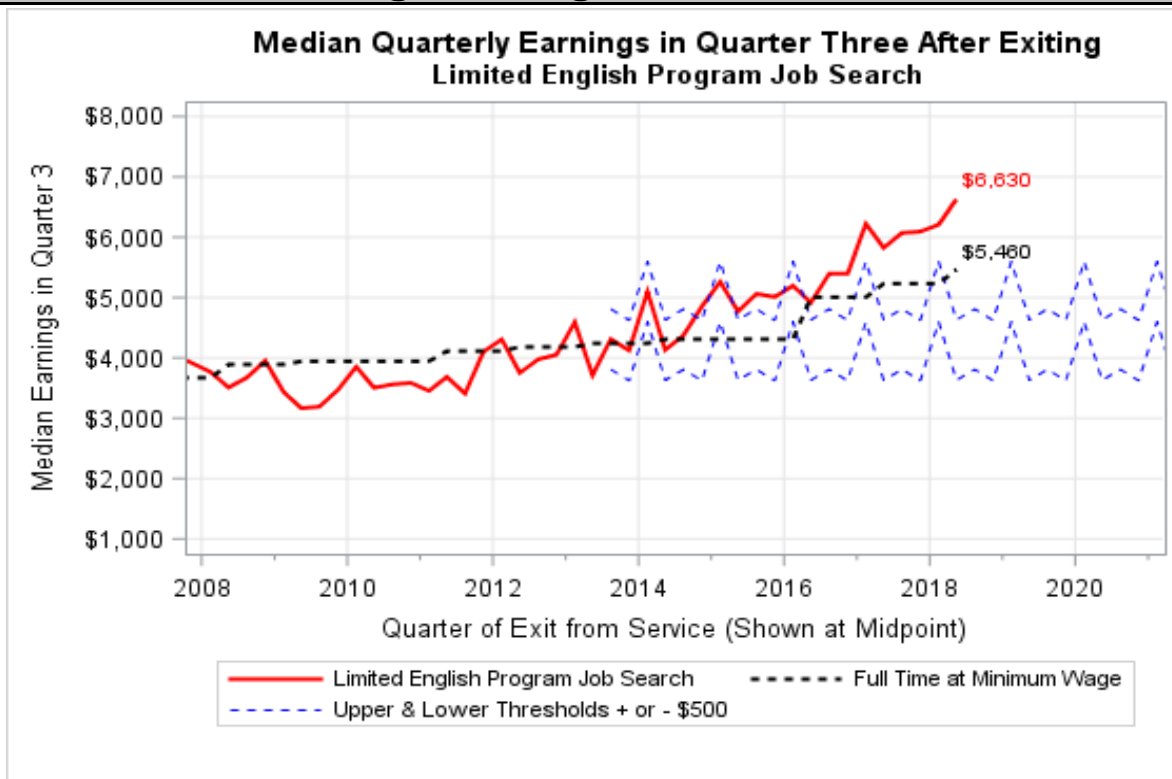
An average of 318 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 317.5 per quarter (99.8%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$2,884 during 2011, \$3,457 in FY 2014, \$3,836 in FY 2015, \$4,089 in FY 2016, \$4,455 in FY 2017 and \$4,769 in FY 2018. 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 Q2 2018.

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

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



### Definition of Measure

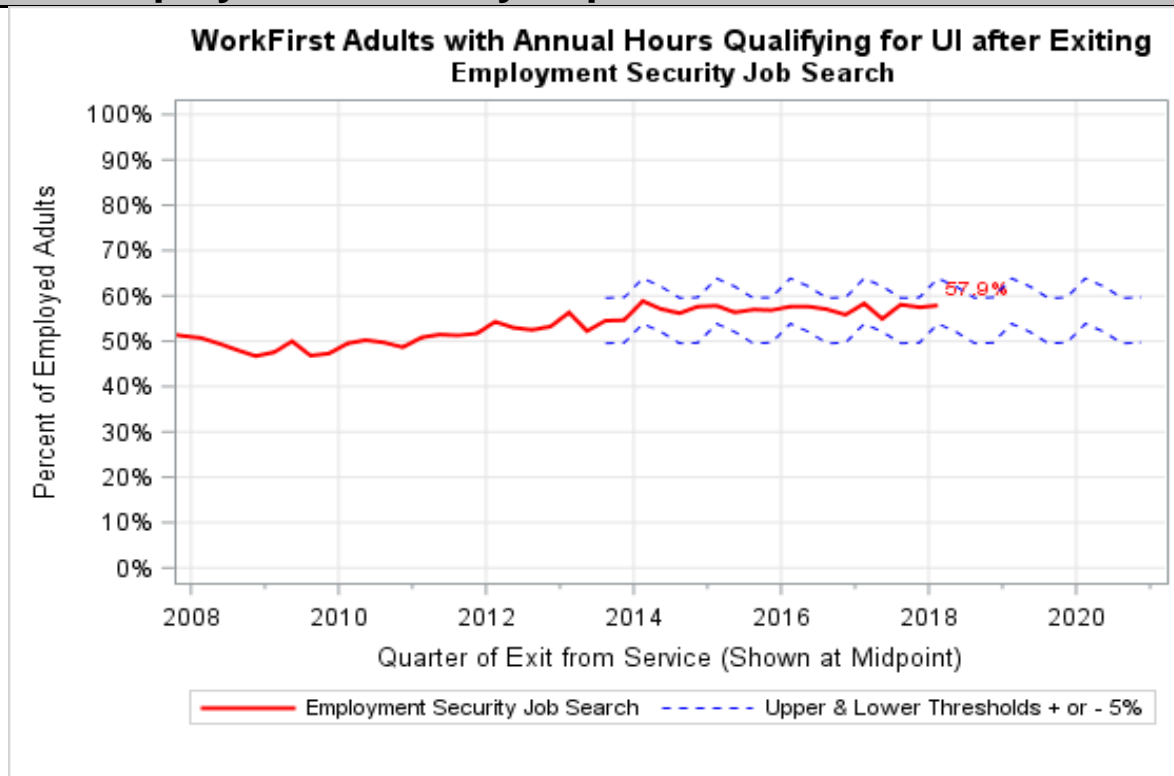
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined.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

An average of 195 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 191 per quarter (98.2%) 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 \$3,662 during 2011, \$4,415 in FY 2014, \$4,815 in FY 2015, \$5,047 in FY 2016, \$5,710 in FY 2017 and \$6,252 in FY 2018. 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 Q2 2018. 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 August 2019.

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



### Definition of Measure

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

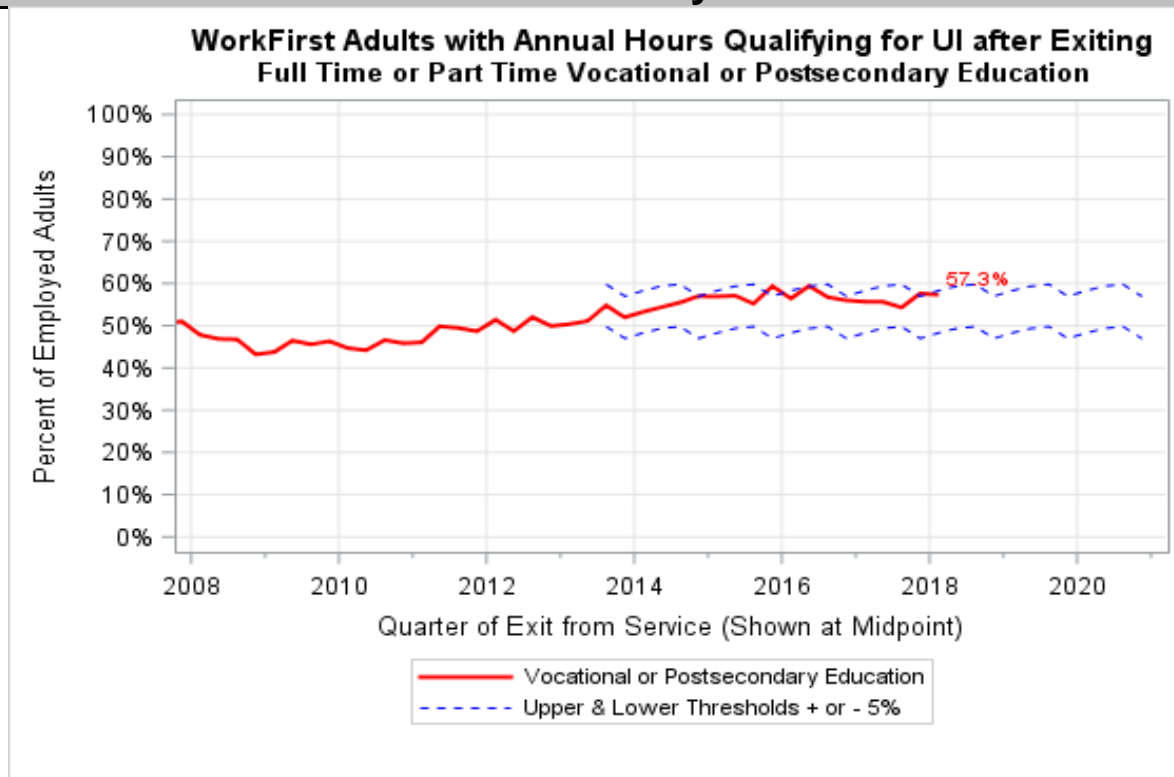
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 1,621 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 51.3% in calendar 2011, 56.3% in FY 2014, 57.0% in FY 2015, 57.3% in FY 2016, and 56.5% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q1 2018.

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

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



### Definition of Measure

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

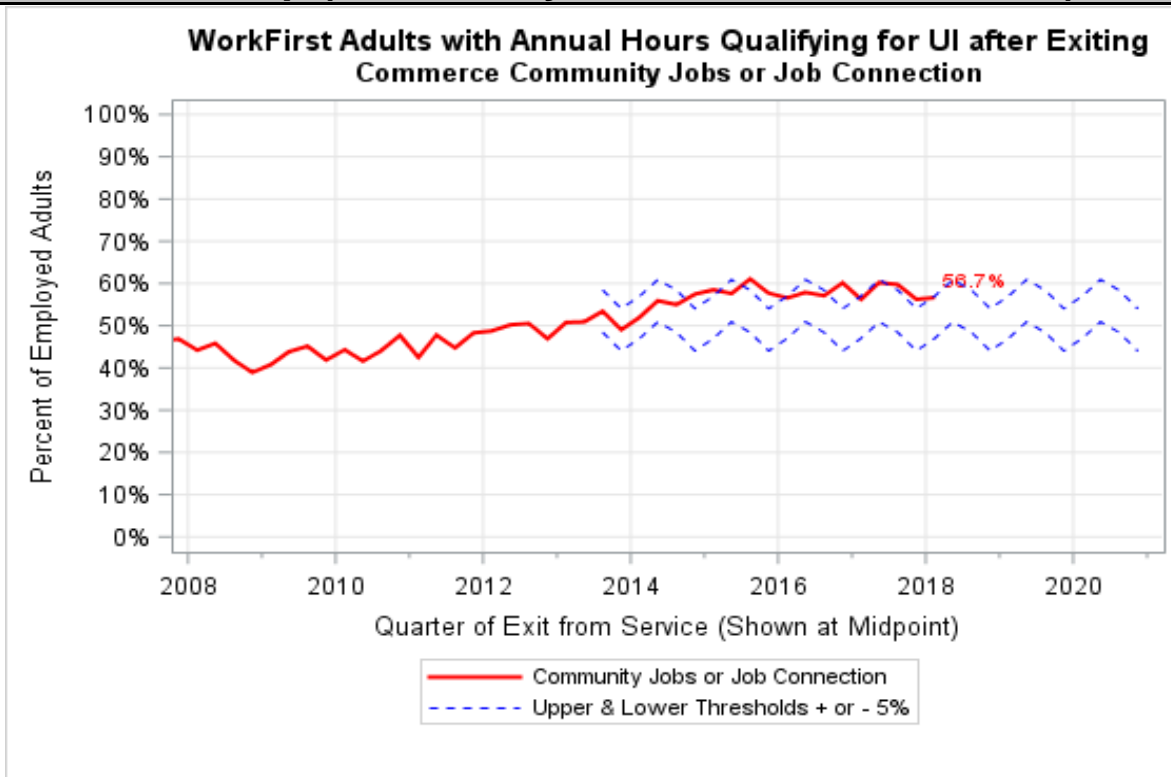
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 559 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 306 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 48.5% in calendar 2011, 53.6% in FY 2014, 56.6% in FY 2015, 57.6% in FY 2016 and 56.1% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q1 2018.

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

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



### Definition of Measure

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

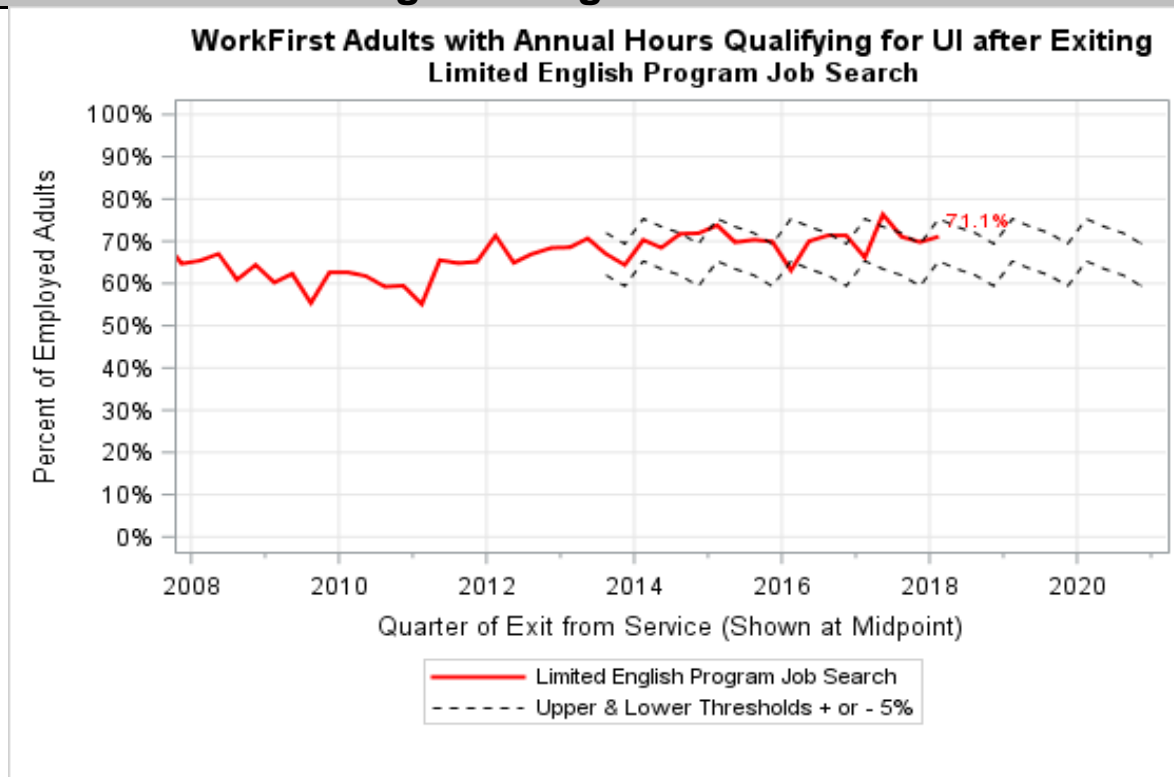
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 420 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 242 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 45.8% in calendar 2011, 52.6% in FY 2014, 57.2% in FY 2015, 58.3% in FY 2016 and 58.5% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q1 2018.

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

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



### Definition of Measure

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

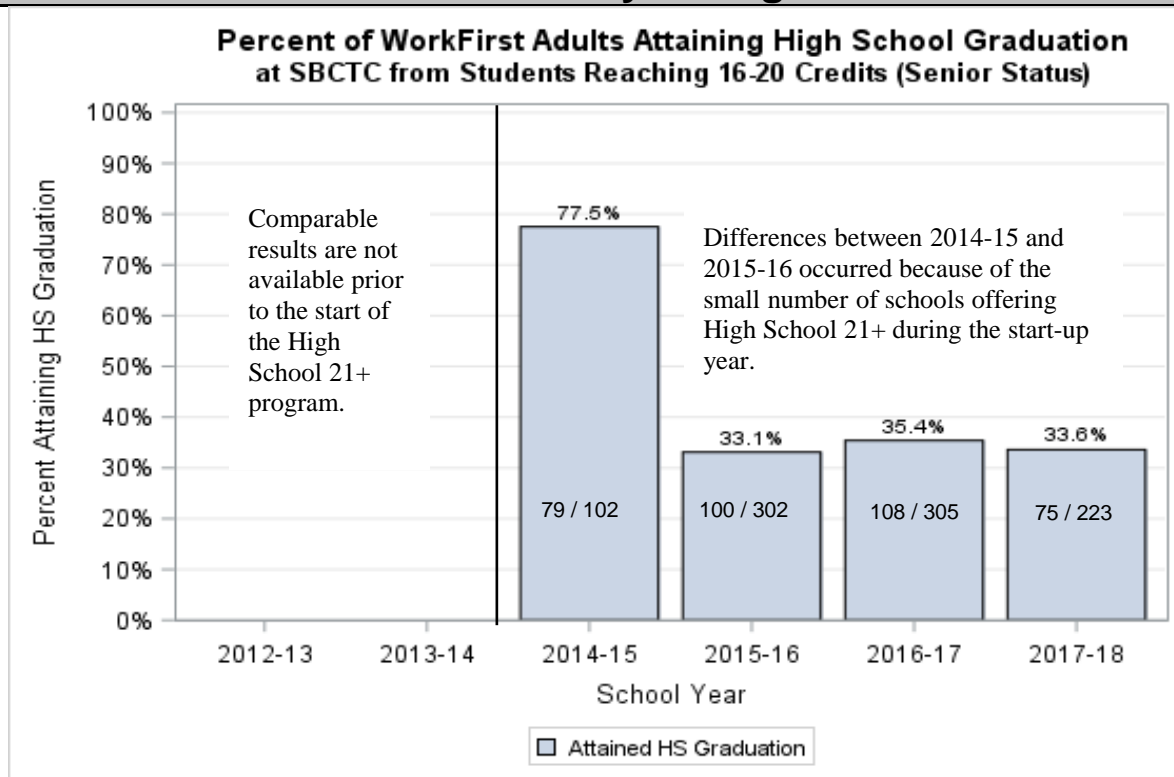
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 305 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 206 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 62.7% in calendar 2011, 67.5% in FY 2014, 71.8% in FY 2015, 68.3% in FY 2016, and 71.3% in FY 2017. Results shown above run through Q1 2018.

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

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



### Definition of Measure

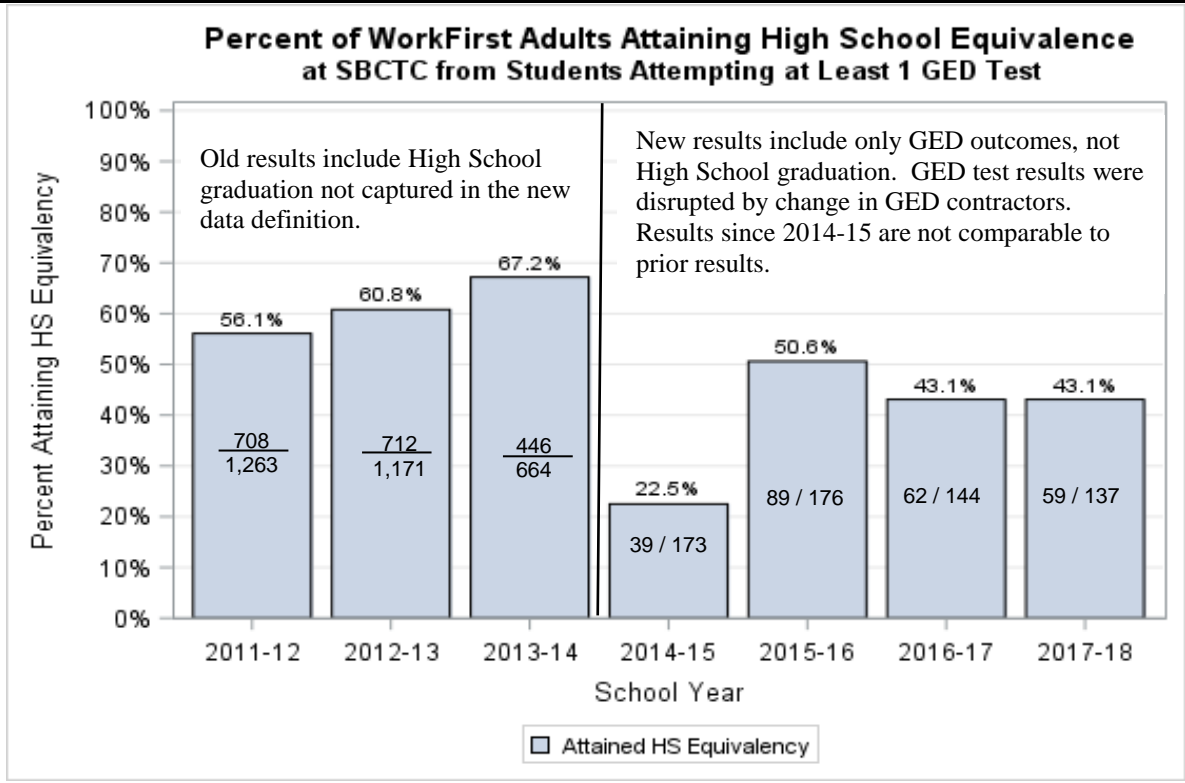
Percent of TANF adults attaining a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students who were in senior status and working toward high school completion during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students 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 223 WorkFirst students who had reached senior status in High School Completion or High School 21+ programs during the 2017-18 school year, 75 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.

Two of the 34 SBCTC colleges are not offering WorkFirst high school completion programs. Another three did not have any WorkFirst students who reached senior status during the 2017-18 school year. SBCTC has calculated the performance for each of the 29 colleges offering high school completion programs to WorkFirst students who had attained senior status. Results are available on request.

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



## Definition of Measure

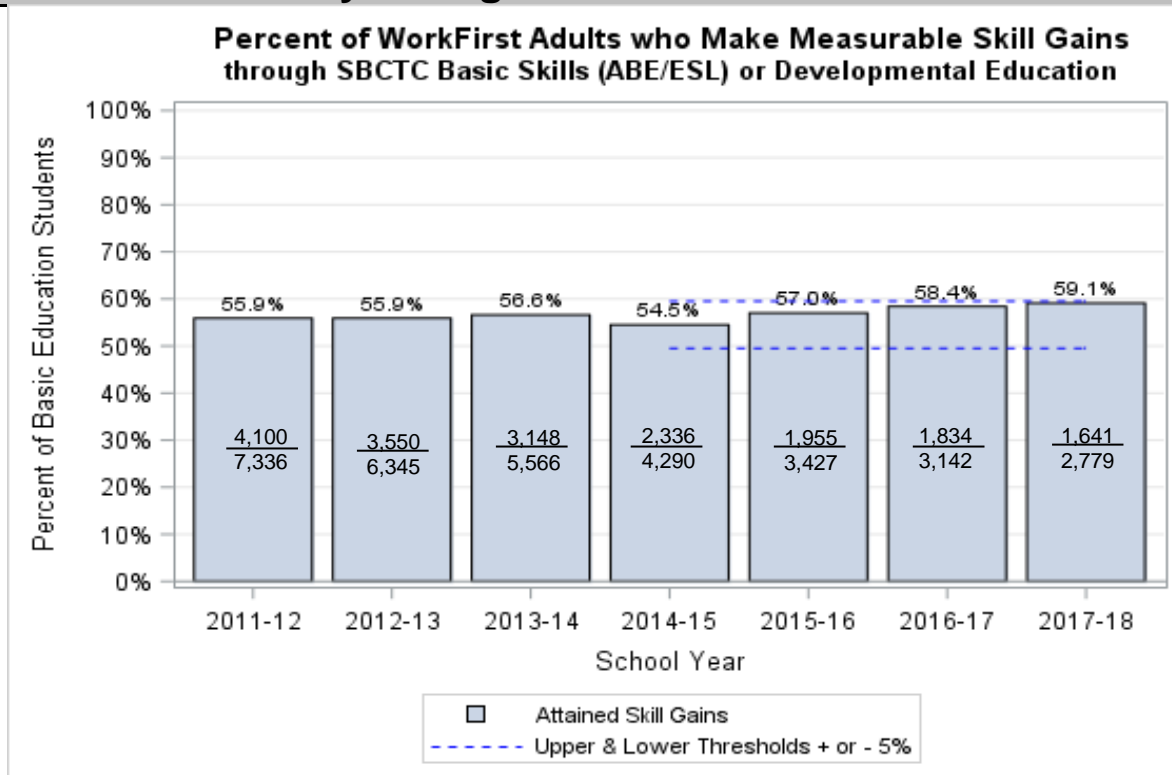
Percent of TANF adults attaining the equivalent of a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst Students in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 level programs who attempted at least one of five GED tests during the school year. The numerator is the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

The SBCTC accountability system identified 137 WorkFirst students taking one or more of the tests necessary to receive equivalency during the 2017-18 academic year. Fifty-nine 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. SBCTC will set outcome expectations moving forward now that results have stabilized over the last three years.

Two of the 34 SBCTC colleges are not offering WorkFirst high school equivalency programs. Another 8 SBCTC colleges did not have any WorkFirst students taking equivalency tests during the 2017-18 school year. Results for the 24 colleges with outcomes are available on request.

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



### Definition of Measure

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

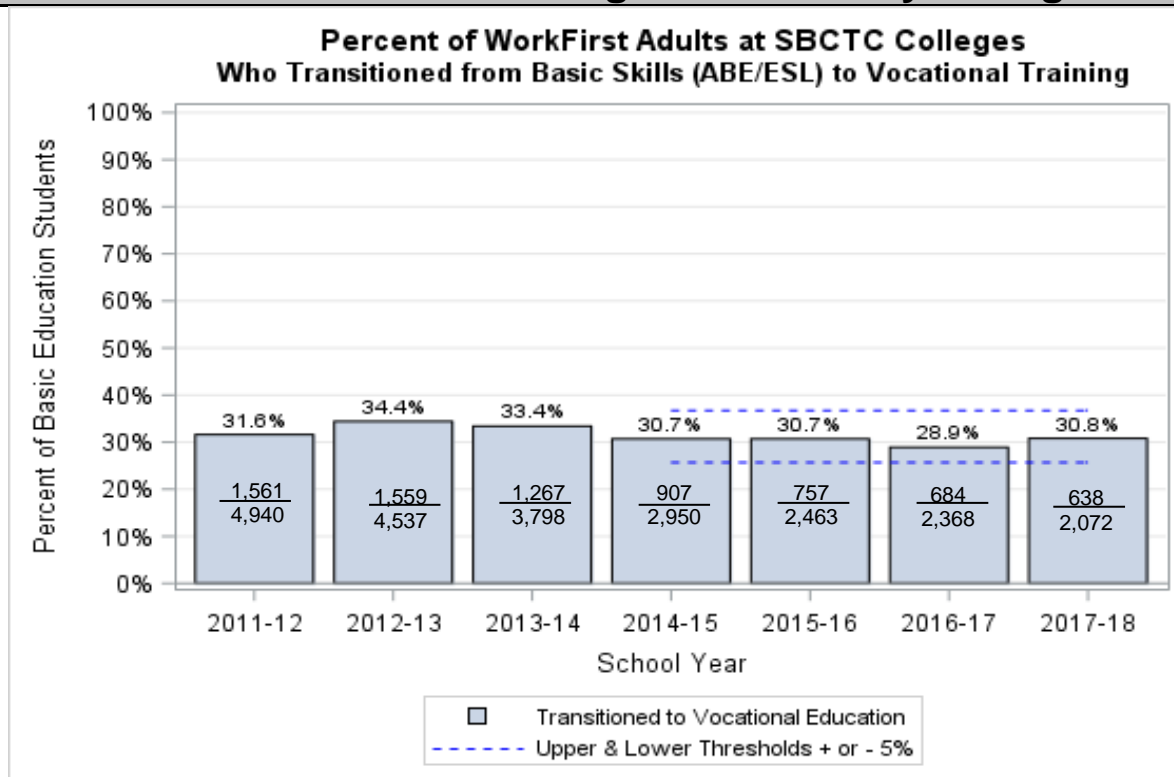
Some 2,779 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during the 2016-17 or 2017-18 academic years. 1,641 of these students attained skill gains or other momentum points during 2017-18, yielding an achievement rate of 59.1%. Results have increased since 2011-12, but the program is less than 40% of the size that it was during the 2011-12 school year. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst students in this measure is 62% 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.

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



### Definition of Measure

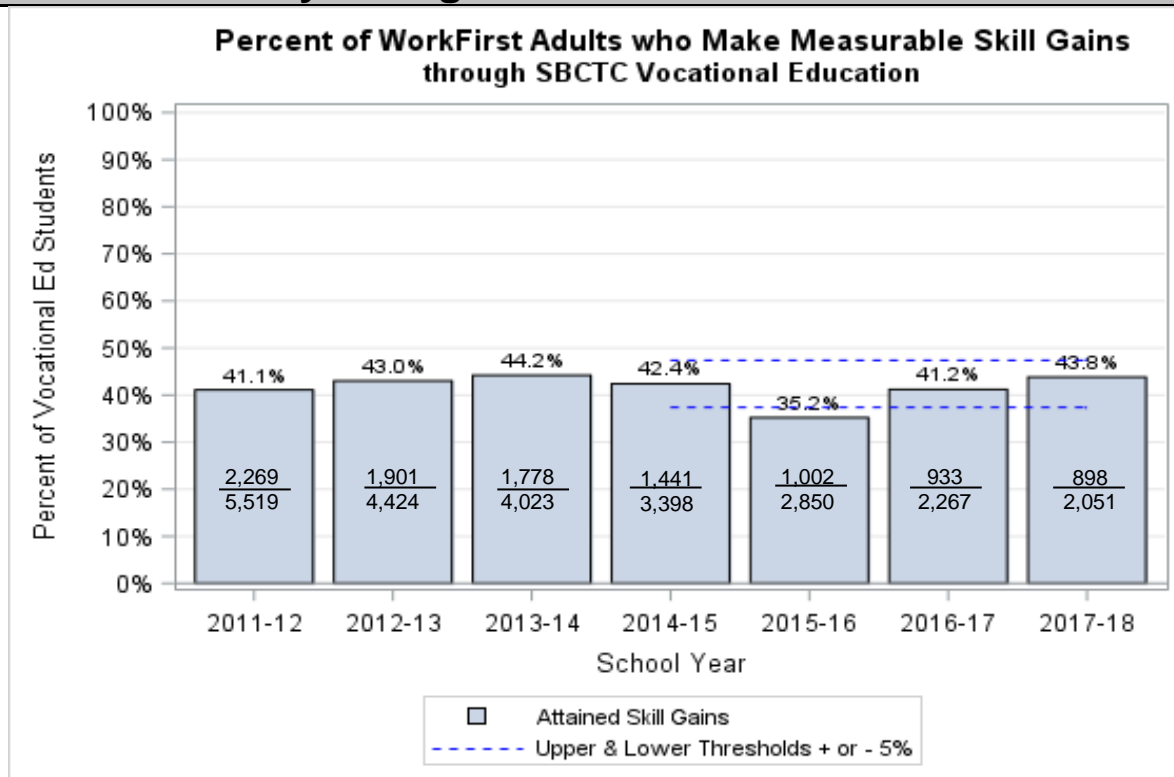
Percent of TANF adults attempting basic skills education in SBCTC programs who later enrolled in vocational programs. The numerator of this measure is the number of students in the denominator of the measure who enrolled in vocational courses during the academic year. The denominator of this measure is the number of 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 2,072 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills programs during the 2016-17 or 2017-18 academic years. Some 638 of these WorkFirst students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during the 2017-18 school year, yielding a transition rate of 30.8%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst students in this measure is 58% 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.

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



### Definition of Measure

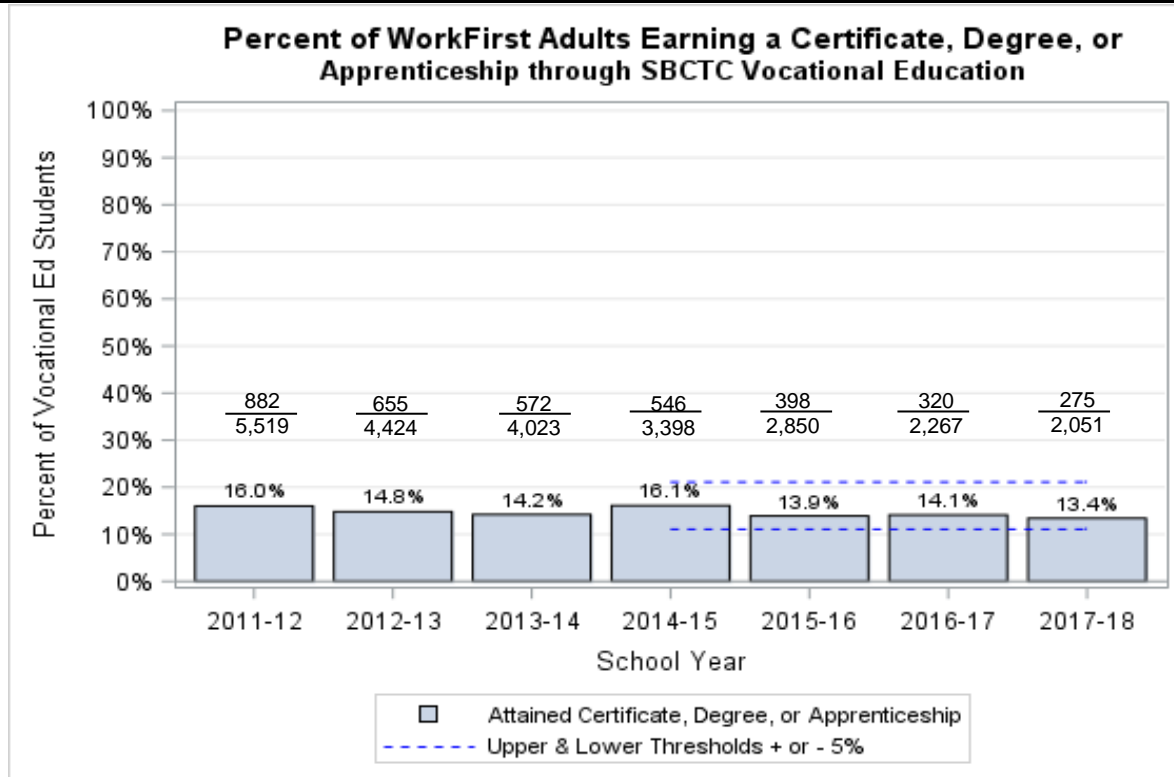
Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who earned college credit. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking students coded as WorkFirst during the year, except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL), who achieved the 15, 30, or 45 college 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 2,051 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2017-18 academic year. 898 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining 15, 30, or 45 college credits during the year, yielding a rate of 43.8%. Student enrollments have been dropping as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst students in this measure is 63% 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.

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



### Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who attain vocational certificates, degrees, or apprenticeship completions. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking 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 numerator does not include short 1 to 19 credit certificates. The denominator of this measure is all award seeking WorkFirst students except those in Basic Skills and ESL. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 2,051 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2017-18 academic year. 275 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining a qualifying certificate, degree, or apprenticeship completion during the year, yielding a rate of 13.4%. Student enrollments have been dropping as WorkFirst caseloads decline. The number of WorkFirst student in this measure is 63% lower than during the 2011-12 academic year.

Completion rates are low, in part, because only 20.6% of adults sent to SBCTC spent 12 or more months in vocational education while in WorkFirst since July 2011; 59.0% spent six months or less; 37.2% spent three months or less. Length has increased since July 2017 under 2SSB 5347, which makes it easier to seek more than one year of education in WorkFirst. In December 2016, only 9.4% of WorkFirst adults sent to SBCTC had spent 12 or more months in vocational education (measured from 2006). More students are achieving skill gains (see measure 53) but fewer are attaining awards within one 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](#)