

**WorkFirst Performance Chartbook**  
**Including Program Counts and Performance Measures**  
**June 2020**

**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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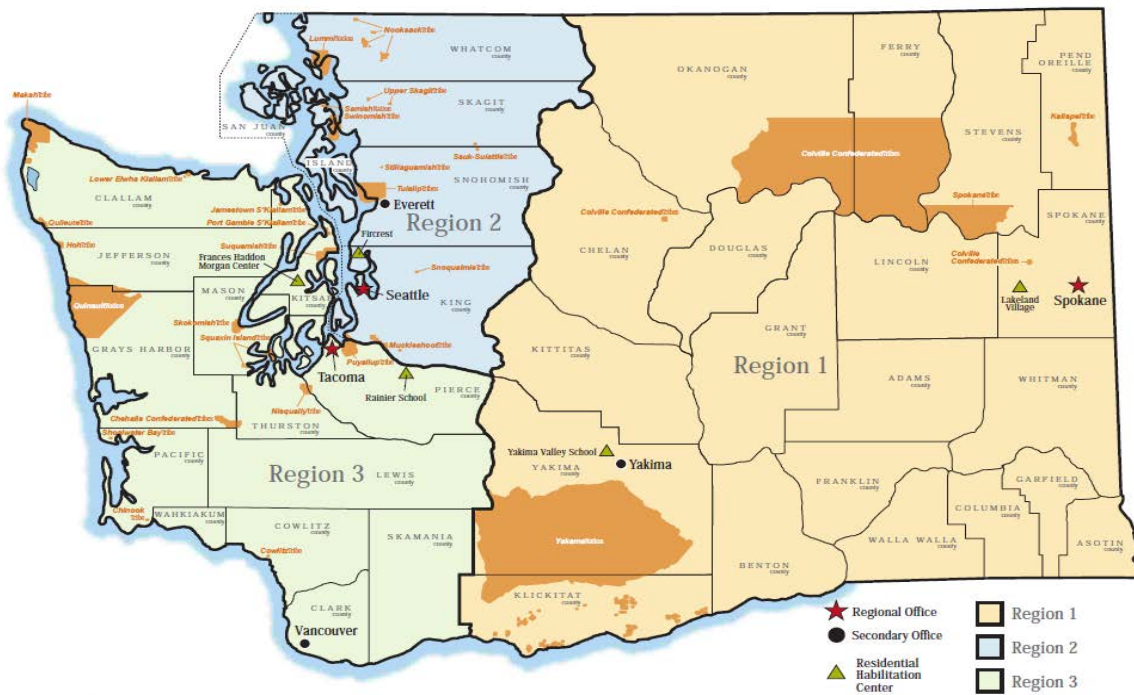
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## DSHS Regional Map

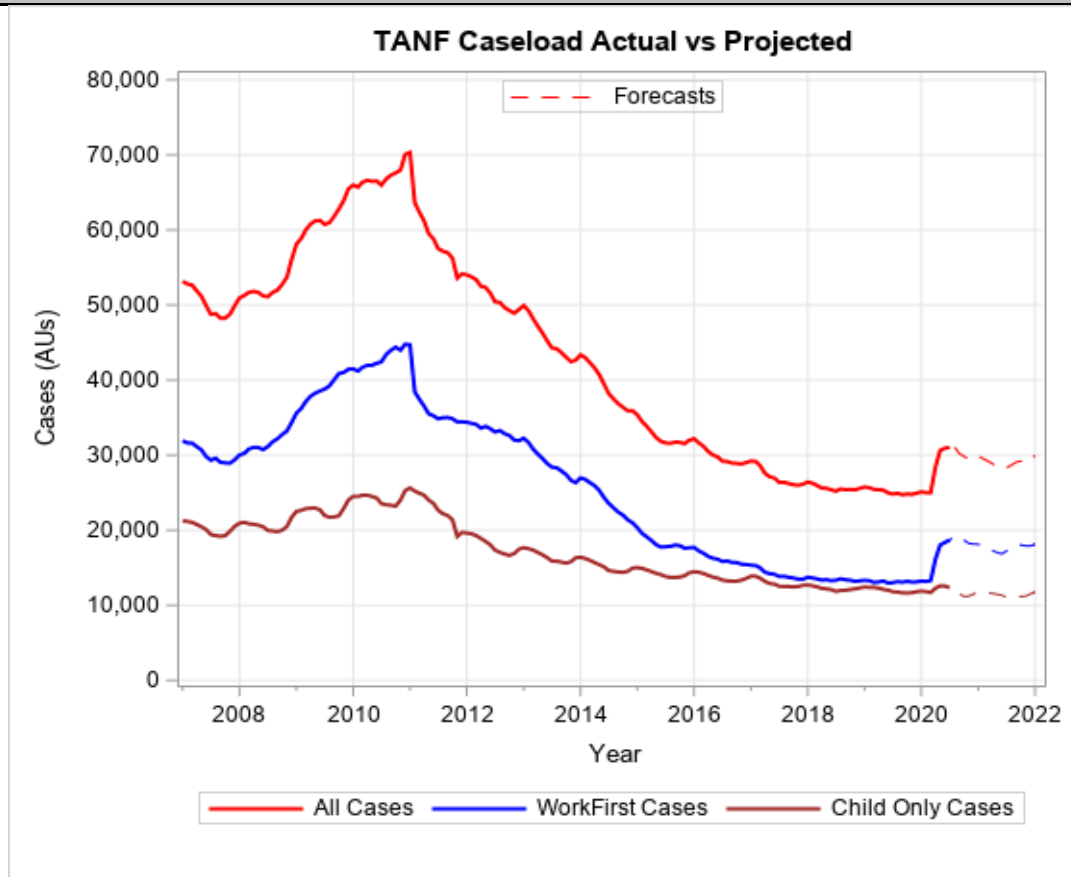


DSHS region boundaries are shown above. There were six DSHS prior to March 2011. This chartbook reports caseloads associated with the old regions to provide greater detail. Current Region 1 is made up of the counties in old Regions 1 and 2 as described below. Current Region 2 is made up of old Regions 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 2020. 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 2020 forecast includes estimates of the impacts COVID-19 economic and policy impacts on entries and exit. It also includes steps for policies regarding sanctions (from SHB 2441) and TANF time limits (from 2SSB 6478) which take effect in July 2021.

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 increased adopted in July 2015. Caseload declines resumed in 2016. The TANF caseload reached a low point of 25,195 in July 2018. It was 24,992 in March 2020 but increased by 6,035 households (24%) between March and July 2020 due to the COVID-19 emergency, reaching 31,026. The WorkFirst caseload increased by 5,410 (41%) and the Child Only caseload increased by 625 (5%). All of the increase in the Child Only caseload was among children of non-citizen parents who are eligible when their parents have no income.

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## Count 1: Caseload Forecast

Month	Total Cases	% Change Year Ago	WorkFirst Cases	Child Only Cases	WorkFirst Cases	
					Entries	Exits
Jan-11	70,331	6.6%	44,710	25,621	4,156	4,232
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
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	2,305
Jan-18	26,430	-9.6%	13,733	12,697	2,107	1,842
Jul-18	25,195	-6.5%	13,340	11,855	1,939	1,888
Jan-19	25,755	-2.6%	13,324	12,431	1,702	1,641
Jul-19	24,815	-1.5%	13,012	11,803	1,880	1,841
Jan-20	25,108	-2.5%	13,228	11,880	1,834	1,717
Jun-20	30,932	23.8%	18,373	12,560	2,619	2,281
Jul-20	31,026	25.0%	18,693	12,333	2,093	1,761

### Projected (June 2020 Forecast)

Jul-20	31,249	25.9%	18,918	12,330	2,601	2,219
Jan-21	29,869	19.0%	18,124	11,745	2,062	2,184
Jul-21	28,301	-9.4%	17,226	11,075	2,062	2,290
Jan-22	29,888	0.1%	18,129	11,759	2,010	2,014
Jul-22	28,161	-0.5%	17,054	11,106	2,019	2,167

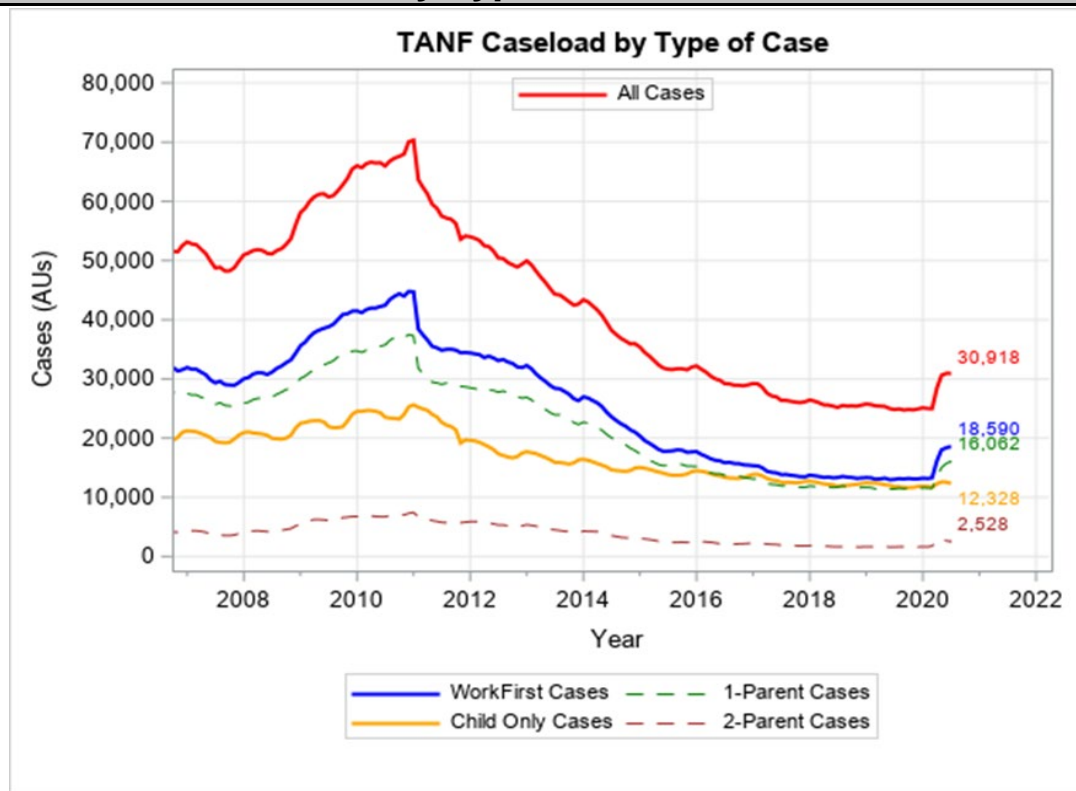
### Variance from June 2020 Forecast

Month	Actual Cases	% Change Year Ago	Projected Cases	Variance Cases	%	Entries %	Exits %
Mar-20	24,991	-1.8%	24,990	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Apr-20	28,432	12.0%	28,309	123	0.4%	2.1%	-0.2%
May-20	30,620	20.8%	30,042	578	1.9%	-17.4%	-52.9%
Jun-20	30,932	23.8%	31,046	-113	-0.4%	-16.3%	1.6%
Jul-20	31,026	25.0%	31,249	-223	-0.7%	-22.4%	-22.0%
Aug-20	-	-	31,134	-	-	-	-

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 240 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 but dropped to 12.4 in January 2018 and 12.5% in January 2019. COVID-19 impacts have reversed that decline. In April 2020 2-Parent cases made up 16.4% of the WorkFirst caseload and increased to 16.6% in May 2020 before dropping back to 13.6% of the caseload in July 2020. Factors behind this pattern include changes to the Limited English Proficiency portion of the WorkFirst caseload. See pages 13-14.

### Comments

In July 2020 the count of 2-Parent cases was 37% lower than in FY 2008, compared with a 38% decline in 1-Parent cases. Overall, the number of WorkFirst cases was also 38% below the average for FY 2008. The number of Child Only cases was 39% below the average for FY 2008.

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

WorkFirst cases made up 64.9% of the caseload in FY 2013, 58.6% of the caseload in FY 2015, 53.2% in FY 2017, 52.2% in FY 2018 and 52.1% in FY 2019. The COVID-19 emergency has changed this trend. WorkFirst cases made up 54.4% of the TANF caseload in FY 2020 and are forecast to make up 60.8% of the caseload in FY 2021. WorkFirst cases made up 60.1% of the TANF caseload in July 2020. The average number of 2-Parent WorkFirst cases was 2,390 in FY 2016, 2,132 in FY 2017, 1,795 in FY 2018, and 1,625 in FY 2019 but was 1,918 in FY 2020. Two parent cases jumped to 2,652 in April 2020 and 3,000 in May 2020 as a result of COVID-19 impacts dropping back to 2,528 in July 2020. If the percent of 2-Parent cases continue to make up 13.6% of the WorkFirst caseload, we should see an average of 2,451 2-Parent households in FY 2021 and 2,407 in FY 2022.

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## Count 1a: Caseload By Type

### Data Table

Month	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases	2-Parent % of WorkFirst
Jan-11	70,331	44,710	37,262	7,448	25,621	16.7%
Jan-12	54,020	34,386	28,501	5,885	19,634	17.1%
Jan-13	49,939	32,257	26,881	5,376	17,682	16.7%
Jan-14	43,365	26,962	22,695	4,267	16,403	15.8%
Jan-15	35,380	20,352	17,313	3,039	15,028	14.9%
Jan-16	32,192	17,715	15,209	2,506	14,477	14.1%
Jul-16	29,200	15,838	13,721	2,117	13,362	13.4%
Jan-17	29,221	15,341	13,088	2,253	13,880	14.7%
Jul-17	26,363	13,825	11,912	1,913	12,538	13.8%
Jan-18	26,431	13,724	11,896	1,828	12,707	13.3%
Jul-18	25,195	13,340	11,719	1,621	11,855	12.2%
Jan-19	25,753	13,323	11,668	1,655	12,430	12.4%
Jul-19	24,814	13,012	11,407	1,605	11,802	12.3%
Jan-20	25,106	13,227	11,576	1,651	11,879	12.5%
Jun-20	30,924	18,363	15,727	2,636	12,561	14.4%
Jul-20	30,918	18,590	16,062	2,528	12,328	13.6%

### Percent of FY 2008 Cases

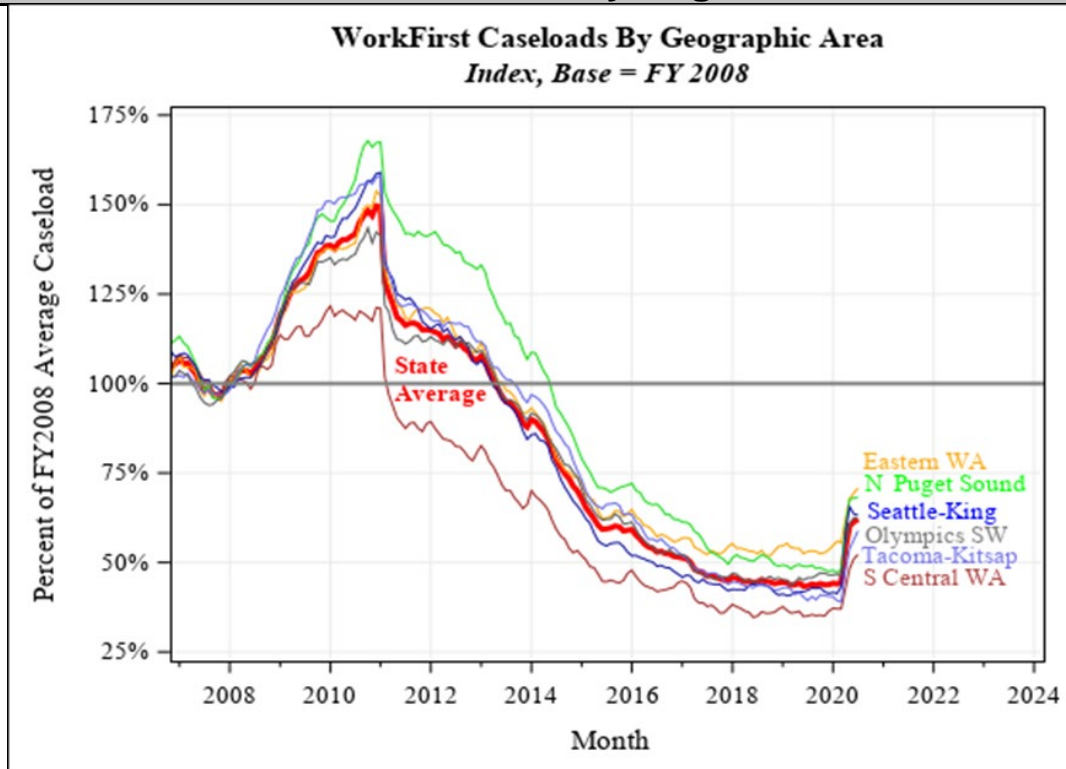
	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases
FY 2008 Cases	50,317	30,079	26,095	3,985	20,238
Jan-11	139.8	148.6	142.8	186.9	126.6
Jan-12	107.4	114.3	109.2	147.7	97.0
Jan-13	99.2	107.2	103.0	134.9	87.4
Jan-14	86.2	89.6	87.0	107.1	81.1
Jan-15	70.3	67.7	66.3	76.3	74.3
Jan-16	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	45.6	48.0	62.0
Jan-18	52.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	62.8
Jul-18	50.1	44.3	44.9	40.7	58.6
Jan-19	51.2	44.3	44.7	41.5	61.4
Jul-19	49.3	43.3	43.7	40.3	58.3
Jan-20	49.9	44.0	44.4	41.4	58.7
Jun-20	61.5	61.0	60.3	66.2	62.1
Jul-20	61.4	61.8	61.6	63.4	60.9

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

% Caseload Change:                    -39%                    -38%                    -38%                    -37%                    -39%

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

## Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region



### Experience to Date

In July 2020, the WorkFirst caseload was 38% below the average caseload in FY 2008, the pre-recession low point for WorkFirst. However, WorkFirst caseloads increased by 43% between July 2019 and July 2020. Areas with the largest amount of COVID-19 activity saw the largest increases: Seattle-King County saw a 50% increase followed South Central Washington (Yakima and the Tri-Cities) with a 49% increase. The WorkFirst caseload in Eastern Washington (Spokane and portions of Eastern Washington not included in South Central Washington) increased by only 33%.

### Comments

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

		Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
	WorkFirst Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jul-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	15,838	2,534	2,031	2,143	3,115	3,141	2,874
Jan-17	15,340	2,517	2,173	1,981	2,920	2,911	2,838
Jul-17	13,824	2,314	1,829	1,742	2,819	2,621	2,499
Jan-18	13,722	2,449	1,855	1,658	2,705	2,507	2,548
Jul-18	13,340	2,324	1,697	1,655	2,779	2,460	2,425
Jan-19	13,322	2,421	1,825	1,593	2,619	2,413	2,451
Jul-19	13,012	2,351	1,700	1,579	2,687	2,214	2,481
Jan-20	13,226	2,425	1,804	1,547	2,649	2,275	2,526
Jun-20	18,360	3,076	2,476	2,197	4,043	3,172	3,396
Jul-20	18,589	3,136	2,530	2,207	4,025	3,309	3,382

### Percentage Change in Cases July 2019 to July 2020:

% Caseload Change	43%	33%	49%	40%	50%	49%	36%
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### Percent of FY 2008 Cases

		Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
	WorkFirst Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008 Index	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jul-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	55.9	53.0
Jan-17	51.3	56.8	44.8	61.3	45.9	51.8	52.3
Jul-17	46.2	52.2	37.7	53.9	44.3	46.6	46.0
Jan-18	45.9	55.3	38.3	51.3	42.5	44.6	46.9
Jul-18	44.6	52.5	35.0	51.2	43.7	43.8	44.7
Jan-19	44.5	54.6	52.2	49.3	41.2	42.9	45.2
Jul-19	43.5	53.1	35.1	48.9	42.2	39.4	45.7
Jan-20	44.2	54.7	37.2	47.9	41.6	40.5	46.5
Jun-20	61.4	69.4	51.1	68.0	63.5	56.4	62.6
Jul-20	62.1	70.8	52.2	68.3	63.2	58.9	62.3

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

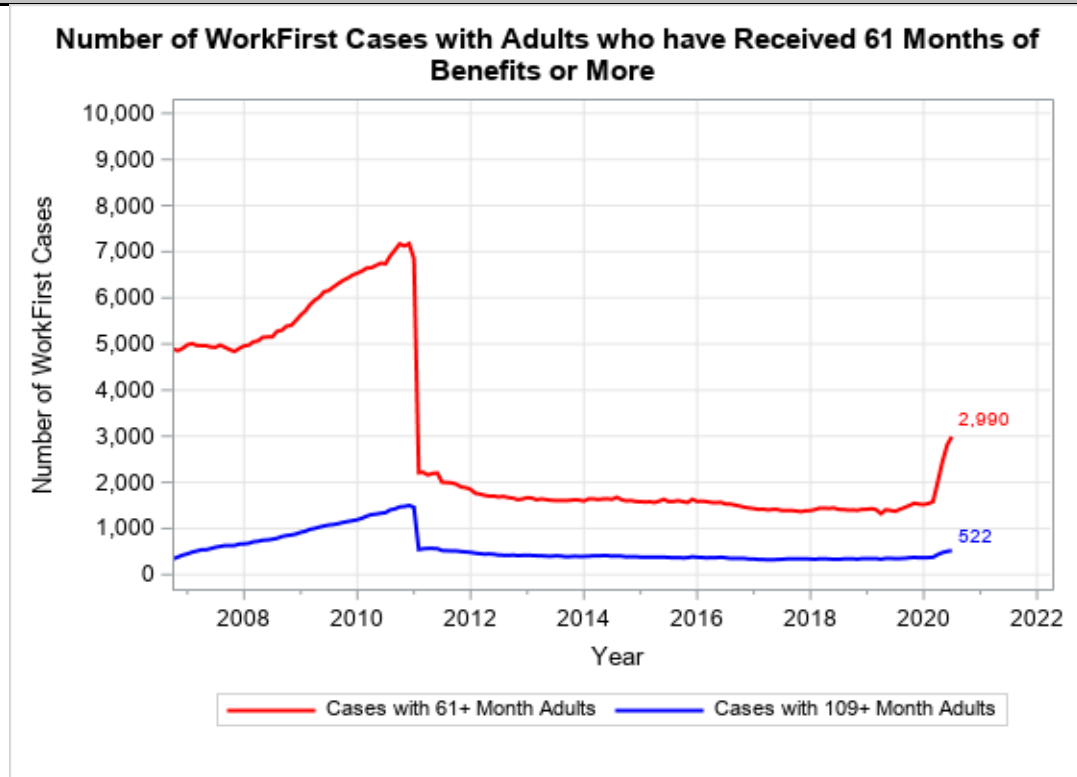
% Caseload Change	-38%	-29%	-48%	-32%	-37%	-41%	-38%
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Statewide: -38% Region 1: -40% Region 2: -35% Region 3: -41%

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 5,057 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 were restricted to eight categories of hardship listed on page 8. A ninth category of hardship, for being homeless, was added in July 2019. A tenth category providing temporary extensions to financially eligible households facing hardship due to the COVID-19 emergency was added in April 2020.

### Experience to Date

In July 2020, WorkFirst cases with adults who had received more than 60 months of benefits made up 9.6% of all cases, 16.1% of WorkFirst cases, and 59.1% of the federal limit on extension to TANF time limits. The number of extension cases in July 2020 was 118% higher than in July 2019 compared with a WorkFirst caseload that was up by 43% over the period. The increase in extension cases is due primarily to the new homeless and COVID-19 extension criteria. Extensions related to COVID-19 are temporary and expected to end when public health conditions allow resumption of normal activity. This extension is tracked in the category "caring for a disabled adult" due to lack of time to create a new code within the DSHS computer system. There were 25 extensions for "caring for a disabled adult" in February 2020. The count of COVID-19 extensions is not easy to distinguish from the count of ongoing "caring for a disabled adult" extensions. The count of extensions for homelessness also being tracked using an older code, for "employed 32+ hours per week. There was little or no regular use of that extension category prior to July 2019.

The new time limit extension categories apply to Child Only cases with ineligible parents as well. The two major categories of Child Only cases with ineligible parents are disabled parents (who qualify for extension) and non-citizen parents.

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## Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

### Data Table

Month	Cases with 61+ Month Adult	Percent of All Family Cases	Disabled Adult	Reason for Extension of Time Limit				
				Applied for SSI/SSDI	Family Violence	Employed/ Homeless	Adult Care/ COVID-19	Other Extension
Apr-18	1,440	10.8%	506	378	295	1	27	162
May-18	1,435	10.7%	504	372	298	1	27	167
Jun-18	1,446	10.9%	499	373	294	2	28	167
Jul-18	1,413	10.6%	486	351	305	2	35	165
Aug-18	1,410	10.4%	496	346	304	2	27	164
Sep-18	1,399	10.4%	475	337	311	1	25	163
Oct-18	1,402	10.5%	463	344	319	0	28	160
Nov-18	1,393	10.5%	464	339	317	1	26	160
Dec-18	1,415	10.7%	479	355	322	0	23	164
Jan-19	1,417	10.6%	473	355	327	0	23	162
Feb-19	1,429	10.8%	478	368	317	0	22	165
Mar-19	1,406	10.8%	477	361	314	0	21	165
Apr-19	1,320	10.1%	441	356	278	0	21	157
May-19	1,406	10.6%	462	359	332	0	21	154
Jun-19	1,391	10.7%	455	361	332	0	20	158
Jul-19	1,371	10.5%	447	346	325	6	15	154
Aug-19	1,415	10.7%	434	347	327	51	19	154
Sep-19	1,456	11.1%	426	360	347	96	17	157
Oct-19	1,498	11.4%	420	368	347	120	21	155
Nov-19	1,547	11.8%	417	381	351	143	24	159
Dec-19	1,529	11.7%	414	380	341	138	24	155
Jan-20	1,519	11.5%	410	370	358	133	23	161
Feb-20	1,541	11.7%	426	359	354	136	25	161
Mar-20	1,581	11.9%	434	367	355	151	61	166
Apr-20	2,010	12.4%	464	366	340	159	444	216
May-20	2,446	13.6%	501	359	331	160	852	214
Jun-20	2,813	15.3%	555	338	296	140	1,208	247
Jul-20	2,990	16.1%	585	313	269	124	1,396	252

July 2020 compared to July 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

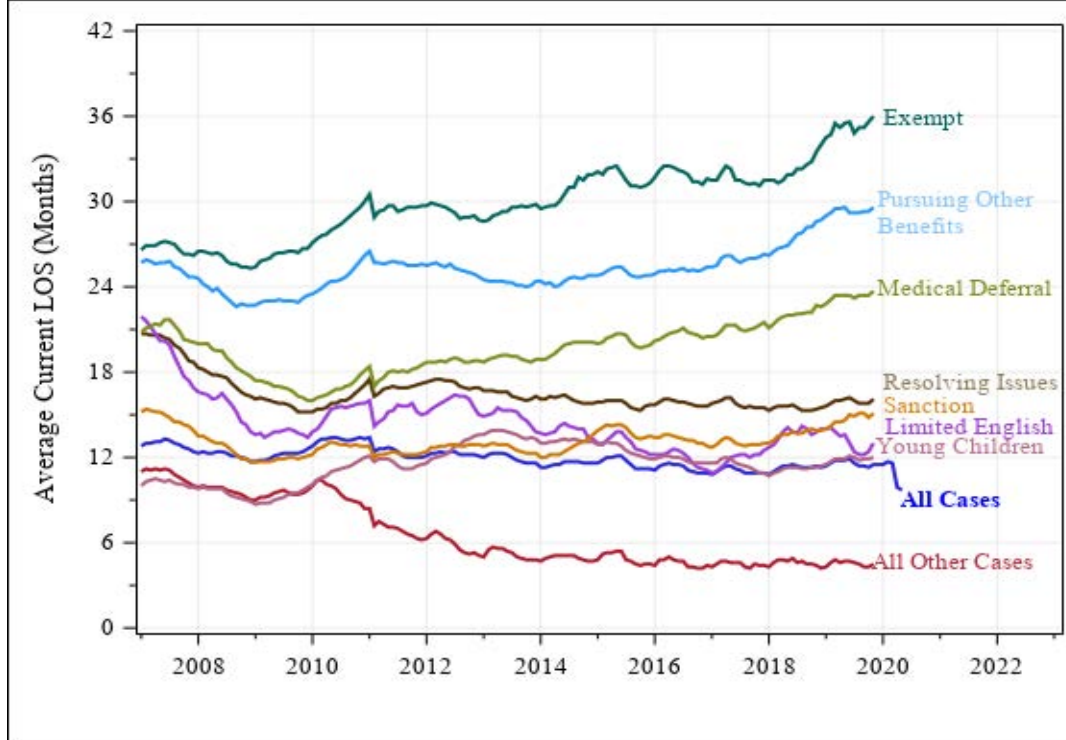
% Change	118%	31%	-10%	-17%	1967%	9207%	64%
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This measure is based on the number of months of TANF or State Financial Assistance received as an adult since August 1997. The other extension category includes: caring for a disabled child (221 cases); open CPS case - first dependency order (11); and 55 year old caretaker relative (20). The 64% increase in the number of cases in the other extension categories stems from a 74% increase in the number of households caring for a disabled child. The count of those households increased from 139 in March 2020 to 221 in July 2020. Other households not in the other extension category are not eligible for extension and will be terminated at the end of the month (27); are in the process of having their status determined (24); or are in an administrative hearing adjudicating a determination (0). Eighty-nine percent of the cases were extended for reasons that would exempt them from or defer application of WorkFirst work participation requirements.

In July 2020 there were 281 Child Only time limit extensions for COVID-19/caring for a disabled adult, up from 50 in March 2020 and 44 in February 2020. There were 9 Child Only cases extended for homelessness/employed 32+ hours per week.

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

## Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



### Experience to Date

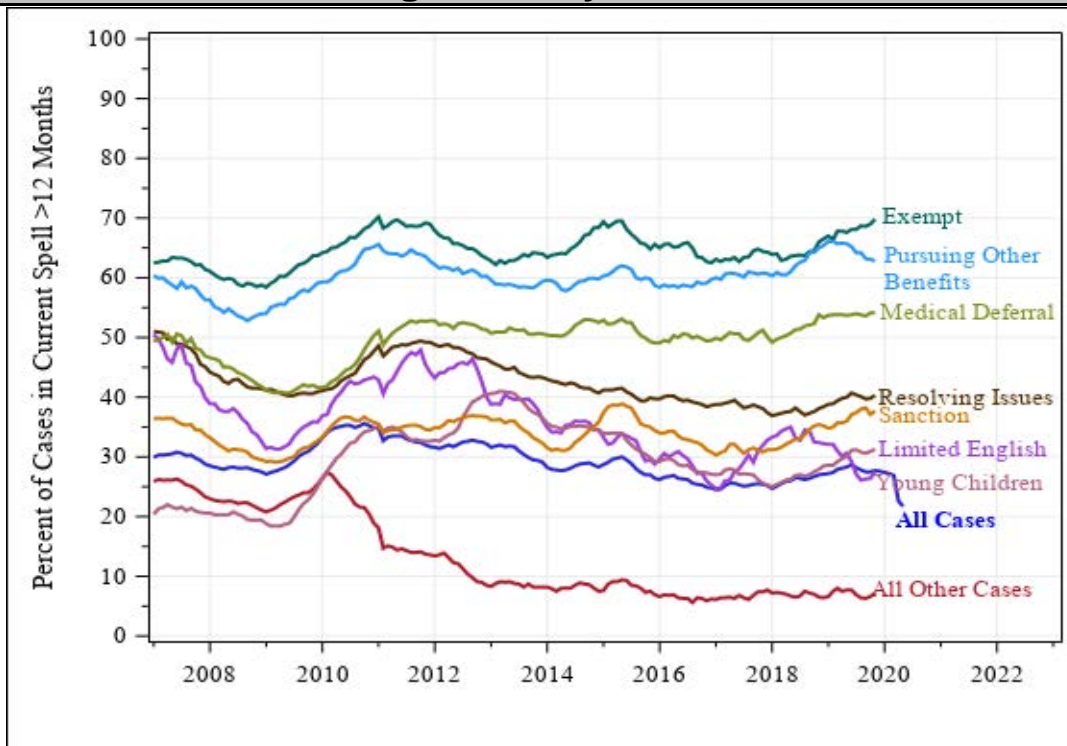
Average length of stay (LOS) since the most recent entry to WorkFirst was 9.7 months in May 2020, down from 11.8 months in May 2019. The drop is the result of the influx of new cases resulting from the COVID-19 emergency. Lifetime length of stay across all spells of WorkFirst was 21.1 months in May 2019 and 19.6 months in May 2020. The WorkFirst caseload was 36% larger in May 2020 than in May 2019.

### Comments

The WorkFirst caseload was 1% smaller in November 2019 than in November 2018 and most subgroups were also smaller. The All Other cases group grew by 19% and had a LOS of only 4.3 months. That is the group most likely to be participating in WorkFirst activities. The Limited English group grew by 2%. The Young Children group shrank in size by 4%. LOS for the Young Children group was 12.0 months in November 2019, the lowest LOS for any group except All Other Cases. The Resolving Issues group shrank by 5%. That group includes cases with drug or alcohol dependency, mental health, family violence, or homelessness issues. The Limited English group is defined by the use of the LP and KE component flags associated with LEP services. LEP cases recorded their lowest LOS in January 2017 during a rapid influx of new LEP cases. LOS for the LEP group dropped again due to another influx of new cases, and is now only 1.6 months above the record low. The Sanction, Medical Deferral, Pursuing Other Benefits, and Exempt groups each shrank by 12% or more in the past year. 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. It is not yet clear how many of the new COVID-19 cases will enter and affect LOS for the various subgroups. We will examine whether to display a COVID-19 group once the subgroup data reaches March 2020. Since most cases will be included in that group, it may not provide much additional information. It may be needed, though, to help define the All Other Cases group.

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## Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



*Length of Stay Values as of May 2020 for All Cases, as of November 2019 for Subgroups*

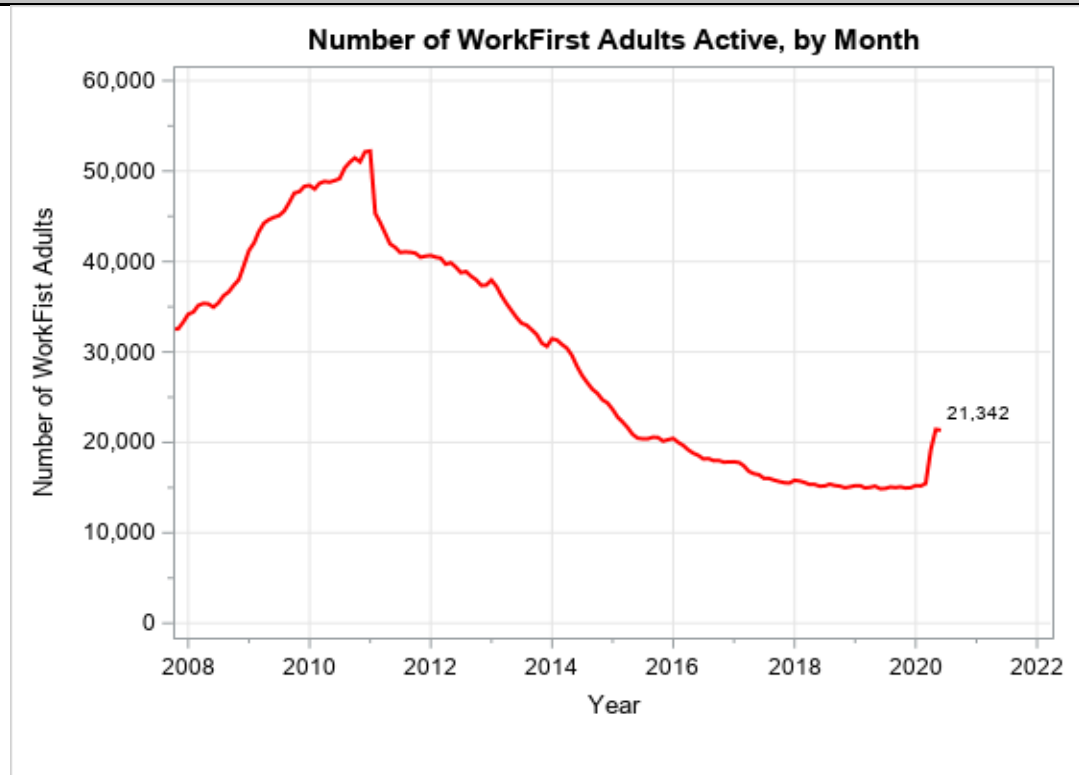
Type of Case	Number	Current Case LOS	Same 12 Mos Ago	Percent of Cases >12 mos	Percent 12 Mos Ago	Lifetime LOS in Mos	Same 12 Mos Ago
<b>All Cases</b>	<b>18,444</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Exempt	935	36.0	33.5	69.8	66.0	53.2	50.1
Resolving Issues	5,666	16.1	15.4	40.3	38.1	28.5	27.5
Limited English	884	13.0	13.8	27.6	32.4	17.3	18.9
Medical Deferral	2,029	23.7	22.7	54.1	53.8	36.8	35.4
Other Benefits	1,646	29.6	28.6	62.8	65.0	48.0	46.5
Young Children	6,553	12.0	11.3	31.3	27.9	18.6	18.0
Sanction	2,730	15.1	13.9	37.7	35.4	26.7	24.9
All Other Cases	2,035	4.5	4.4	7.2	6.5	13.1	12.9

Source: OFM Longitudinal Client Table, derived from EMAPS Client table and JAS\_Actual table.

### Definition

Average LOS is the number of months that WorkFirst cases have been in their current spell. The Percent > 12 Mos is the percent of WorkFirst cases that have been in their current spell longer than 12 months. A case may be in more than one group (except for All Other Cases). LOS for All Cases is shown through May 2020. LOS for other groups is through November 2019. 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 count of adults reached 15,183 in February 2020, about the same as in February 2019 but then increased to 15,458 in March, 19,184 in April and 21,388 in May 2020 due to COVID-19 impacts. The average number of WorkFirst adults was 16,037 in FY 2020, up from 15,121 in FY 2019 and 15,627 in FY 2018 but below the 17,566 average monthly caseload in FY 2017, 19,913 in FY 2016 and 23,840 per month in FY 2015. The June 2020 caseload forecast predicts increased average monthly caseloads of 20,696 for FY 2021 and 20,305 in FY 2022.

Pierce County CSOs had been among the highest users of Diversion Cash Assistance, which could have explained past trends in that area. By March, April and May, though, Diversion Cash Assistance use was down throughout the state. See pages 17-18 for more information on DCA.

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 238 adults per month in FY 2019. 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-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	2,093	1,911	3,193	2,825	2,906	15,724
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	2,755	15,175
Aug-18	2,720	1,973	1,899	3,230	2,733	2,823	15,378
Sep-18	2,636	1,962	1,878	3,198	2,710	2,844	15,230
Oct-18	2,629	1,963	1,861	3,153	2,689	2,868	15,163
Nov-18	2,708	1,983	1,808	3,044	2,639	2,796	14,979
Dec-18	2,807	2,027	1,779	3,002	2,647	2,819	15,083
Jan-19	2,826	2,085	1,804	3,027	2,685	2,783	15,212
Feb-19	2,867	2,030	1,785	3,022	2,694	2,811	15,211
Mar-19	2,805	1,997	1,764	3,035	2,667	2,692	14,962
Apr-19	2,799	1,996	1,810	3,101	2,576	2,743	15,025
May-19	2,787	2,019	1,825	3,097	2,612	2,819	15,160
Jun-19	2,707	1,938	1,817	3,101	2,525	2,787	14,875
Jul-19	2,734	1,925	1,828	3,129	2,467	2,812	14,895
Aug-19	2,727	1,954	1,841	3,181	2,537	2,826	15,066
Sep-19	2,696	1,942	1,815	3,190	2,486	2,875	15,004
Oct-19	2,669	1,944	1,802	3,181	2,576	2,904	15,077
Nov-19	2,708	1,918	1,778	3,089	2,554	2,904	14,953
Dec-19	2,773	1,984	1,760	3,046	2,550	2,872	14,987
Jan-20	2,862	2,060	1,782	3,075	2,553	2,890	15,222
Feb-20	2,919	2,035	1,740	3,090	2,483	2,917	15,185
Mar-20	2,924	2,063	1,800	3,303	2,457	2,914	15,460
Apr-20	3,315	2,402	2,300	4,570	3,062	3,547	19,199
May-20	3,592	2,706	2,606	5,111	3,496	3,919	21,432
Jun-20	3,614	2,830	2,548	4,741	3,633	3,974	21,342

June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

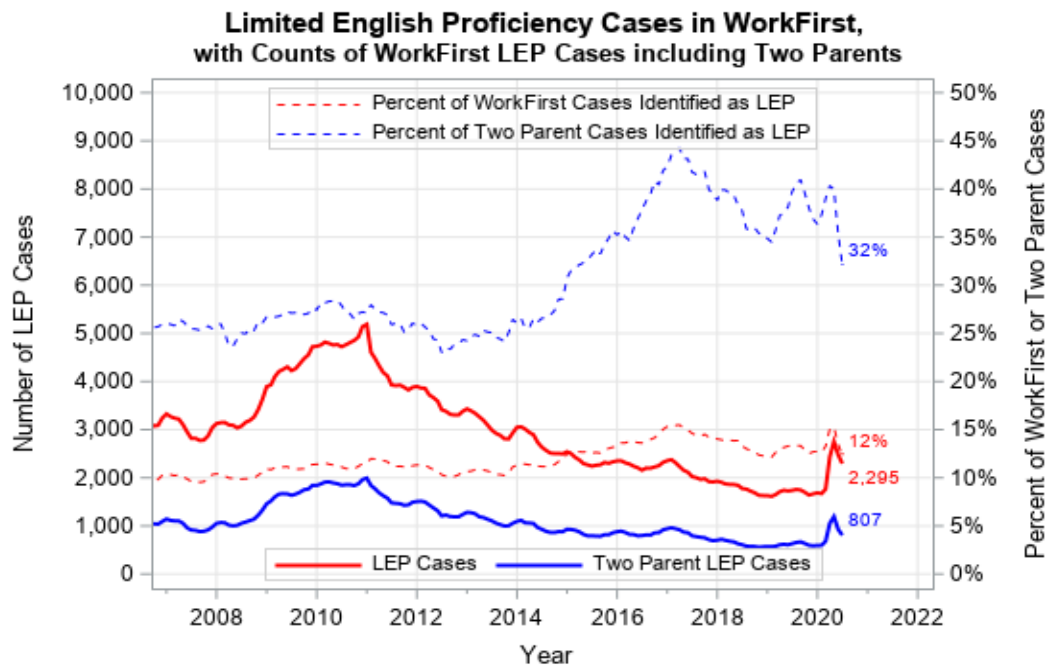
Statewide

% Change      34%                  46%                  40%                  53%                  44%                  43%                  43%

Region 1: 39%      Region 2: 48%      Region 3: 43%      Statewide: 43%

Source:

## 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. Twelve 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 were received.

The top ten countries of origin for the WorkFirst LEP population in July 2020 were: Mexico, Marshall Islands, Ukraine, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Micronesia, Russia, Somalia and Eritrea. Together these nationalities accounted for 57% of the LEP population. Sixty-two percent of those receiving services were from Ukraine, Afghanistan, Iraq, Ethiopia, Somalia, Russia, and Eritrea.

### Trends

The LEP case count within WorkFirst was 32% higher in July 2020 than in July 2019 compared with a 43% increase in total WorkFirst cases. The growth rate for non-LEP WorkFirst cases was 44%. The percent of WorkFirst cases involving LEP dropped from a peak of 15.5% in April 2017 to 12.1% in February 2019. It increased to 15.3 by May 2020 but dropped to 12.3% in July 2020.

Thirty-five percent of LEP households in July 2020 had two parents, compared with 10% of non-LEP households. Both percentages are lower than levels in May 2020 (43% and 12%). The figure for LEP households has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels. The figure for non-LEP households remains higher than before emergency began. The figures for LEP household 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 16% lower in July 2020 than in July 2019 -- only 6% 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 17% of the LEP population in July 2020 had been tested for English language skills, down from 22% in July 2019.

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 Cases	Percent LEP	WorkFirst Adults	LEP WorkFirst Adults	Percent LEP	LEP Adults at Level 1 ESL	Percent Level 1
Sep-17	13,745	1,967	14.3%	15,570	2,649	17.0%	481	18.2%
Oct-17	13,639	1,981	14.5%	15,443	2,655	17.2%	484	18.2%
Nov-17	13,513	1,919	14.2%	15,295	2,555	16.7%	446	17.5%
Dec-17	13,492	1,914	14.2%	15,244	2,522	16.5%	427	16.9%
Jan-18	13,748	1,928	14.0%	15,557	2,543	16.4%	450	17.7%
Feb-18	13,666	1,905	13.9%	15,466	2,537	16.4%	473	18.6%
Mar-18	13,543	1,872	13.8%	15,300	2,493	16.3%	475	19.1%
Apr-18	13,377	1,862	13.9%	15,099	2,463	16.3%	437	17.7%
May-18	13,432	1,859	13.8%	15,126	2,443	16.2%	405	16.6%
Jun-18	13,303	1,844	13.9%	14,942	2,396	16.0%	367	15.3%
Jul-18	13,351	1,777	13.3%	14,962	2,321	15.5%	329	14.2%
Aug-18	13,558	1,764	13.0%	15,171	2,270	15.0%	311	13.7%
Sep-18	13,411	1,722	12.8%	15,012	2,211	14.7%	283	12.8%
Oct-18	13,359	1,687	12.6%	14,947	2,178	14.6%	266	12.2%
Nov-18	13,217	1,635	12.4%	14,789	2,117	14.3%	246	11.6%
Dec-18	13,280	1,630	12.3%	14,879	2,114	14.2%	230	10.9%
Jan-19	13,340	1,628	12.2%	14,979	2,121	14.2%	239	11.3%
Feb-19	13,289	1,614	12.1%	14,938	2,111	14.1%	238	11.3%
Mar-19	13,075	1,648	12.6%	14,692	2,145	14.6%	242	11.3%
Apr-19	13,115	1,709	13.0%	14,742	2,227	15.1%	243	10.9%
May-19	13,242	1,741	13.1%	14,888	2,272	15.3%	235	10.3%
Jun-19	12,987	1,726	13.3%	14,580	2,255	15.5%	225	10.0%
Jul-19	13,016	1,738	13.4%	14,603	2,297	15.7%	223	9.7%
Aug-19	13,168	1,757	13.3%	14,780	2,337	15.8%	210	9.0%
Sep-19	13,092	1,745	13.3%	14,715	2,332	15.9%	198	8.5%
Oct-19	13,197	1,699	12.9%	14,799	2,262	15.3%	191	8.4%
Nov-19	13,104	1,641	12.5%	14,671	2,163	14.7%	173	8.0%
Dec-19	13,119	1,665	12.7%	14,711	2,175	14.8%	172	7.9%
Jan-20	13,243	1,686	12.7%	14,874	2,197	14.8%	167	7.6%
Feb-20	13,187	1,671	12.7%	14,782	2,183	14.8%	154	7.1%
Mar-20	13,295	1,764	13.3%	15,034	2,353	15.7%	177	7.5%
Apr-20	16,167	2,439	15.1%	18,782	3,308	17.6%	240	7.3%
May-20	18,038	2,751	15.3%	21,017	3,719	17.7%	264	7.1%
Jun-20	18,363	2,475	13.5%	20,985	3,221	15.4%	219	6.8%
Jul-20	18,591	2,295	12.3%	21,102	2,945	14.0%	188	6.4%

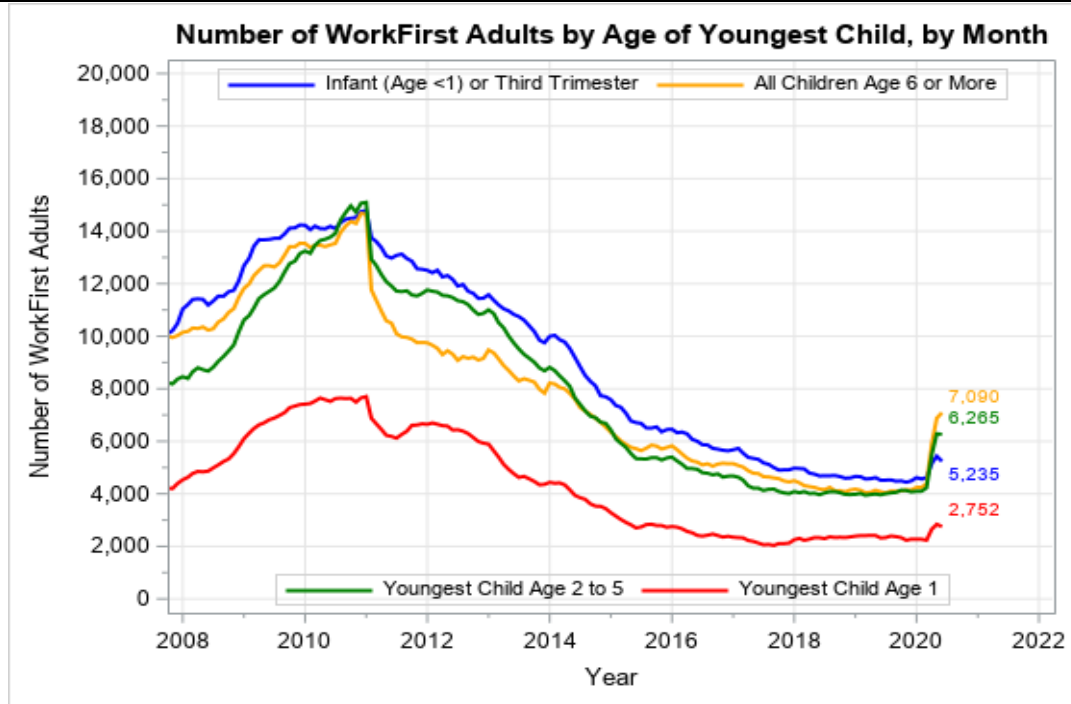
July 2020 compared to July 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change      43%                  32%                                  45%                  28%                                  -16%

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 increased the count of households with youngest child age 1 through April 2019. However, that group shows the slowest growth of any subgroup after the COVID-19 emergency began to affect caseloads. Households with youngest child age 6 or older are the fastest growing portion of the caseload, particularly those with two parents. Counts of two parent households with children age 2 to 5 are also increasing rapidly. Counts of households with infants and one-year olds are increasing less than half the rate of the overall caseload.

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

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

Data Table	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	30 Hours	35 Hours	
				Youngest Child Age		No Child Younger		
				Two but < Six Years	Than Age Six			
Month				1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult	2 Adults	
Dec-17	4,916	2,123	4,766	3,020	989	3,599	854	15,500
Jan-18	4,976	2,254	4,903	3,048	1,036	3,614	882	15,809
Feb-18	4,963	2,303	4,932	3,012	1,030	3,538	880	15,724
Mar-18	4,950	2,230	4,804	3,044	1,040	3,483	830	15,577
Apr-18	4,789	2,272	4,770	3,007	1,004	3,433	843	15,348
May-18	4,751	2,333	4,819	3,026	996	3,417	829	15,352
Jun-18	4,680	2,328	4,818	3,026	941	3,357	826	15,158
Jul-18	4,688	2,297	4,818	3,112	921	3,342	817	15,175
Aug-18	4,688	2,362	4,883	3,124	959	3,455	791	15,378
Sep-18	4,696	2,337	4,894	3,103	980	3,393	723	15,230
Oct-18	4,657	2,346	4,870	3,072	969	3,363	756	15,163
Nov-18	4,594	2,336	4,848	3,052	927	3,310	762	14,979
Dec-18	4,605	2,360	4,848	3,045	928	3,385	761	15,083
Jan-19	4,662	2,389	4,890	3,057	925	3,389	790	15,212
Feb-19	4,650	2,408	4,837	3,077	940	3,374	762	15,211
Mar-19	4,567	2,408	4,785	3,013	931	3,312	731	14,962
Apr-19	4,576	2,417	4,804	3,044	930	3,302	757	15,025
May-19	4,617	2,414	4,816	3,051	941	3,368	769	15,160
Jun-19	4,517	2,319	4,679	3,049	913	3,295	782	14,875
Jul-19	4,521	2,333	4,693	3,099	907	3,258	777	14,895
Aug-19	4,530	2,394	4,733	3,115	922	3,344	763	15,066
Sep-19	4,480	2,370	4,679	3,091	964	3,342	757	15,004
Oct-19	4,492	2,334	4,688	3,161	977	3,382	731	15,077
Nov-19	4,441	2,232	4,600	3,155	974	3,445	709	14,953
Dec-19	4,492	2,276	4,654	3,137	938	3,409	736	14,987
Jan-20	4,615	2,269	4,682	3,132	963	3,466	778	15,222
Feb-20	4,565	2,269	4,618	3,179	923	3,470	781	15,185
Mar-20	4,619	2,234	4,551	3,151	1,076	3,512	869	15,460
Apr-20	5,154	2,652	5,091	3,862	1,632	4,560	1,340	19,199
May-20	5,432	2,838	5,374	4,365	1,922	5,351	1,525	21,432
Jun-20	5,235	2,752	5,301	4,584	1,682	5,765	1,325	21,342

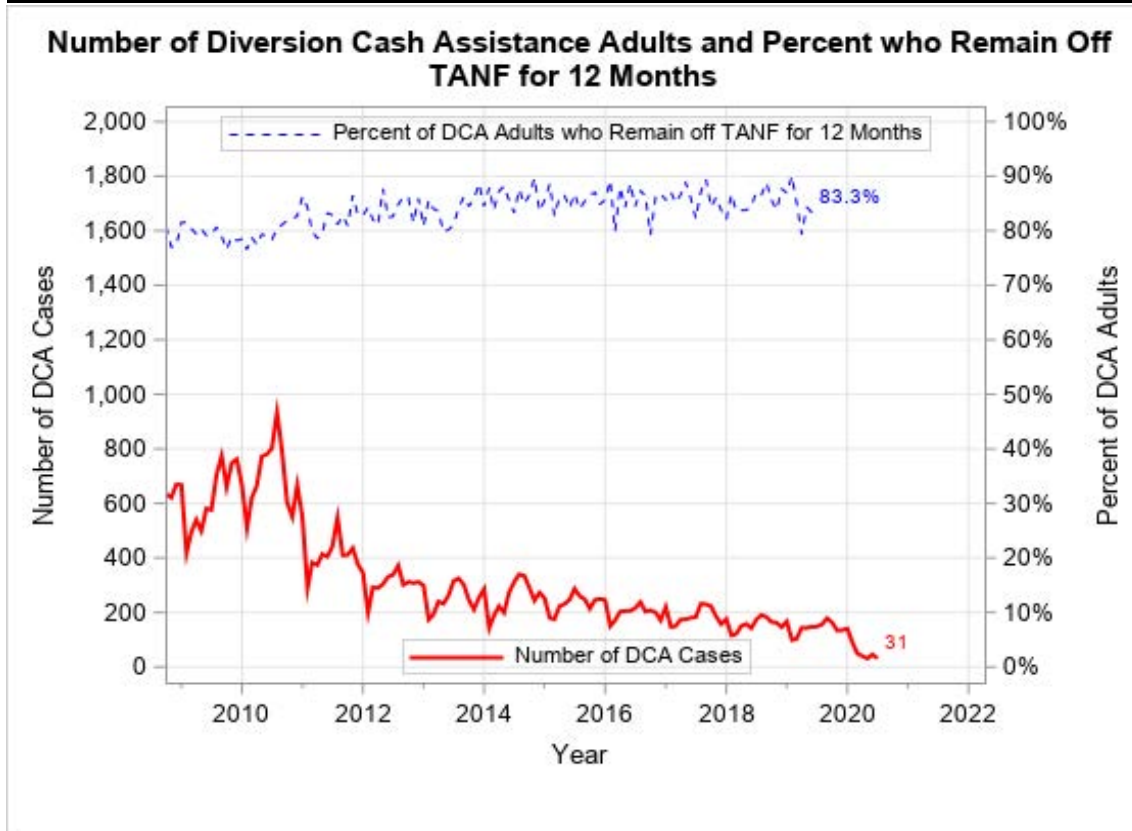
June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	16%	19%	13%	50%	84%	75%	69%	43%
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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:

## 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-six percent of DCA payments in July 2020 were used to pay for housing assistance, 10% for transportation related expenses and 3% for employment related expenses.

### Target

The historical WorkFirst target for the percent of DCA recipients who did not enter TANF within 12 months was 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 18 CSOs in July 2020. Spokane Trent CSO had the largest number of users (4) followed by Pierce North and Pierce South CSOs (3 users each). The DCA program has been in use since November 1997. DCA use reached a record low in May 2020 and matched that low in July 2020.

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 83% for households receiving DCA in June 2019.

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## Count 2: DCA Success Rate

**Data Table**

Month	DCA Adults in Next 12 Months				New WorkFirst Entries	DCA as % of Entries
	DCA Cases	DCA Adults	Adults w/ No TANF	Success Rate		
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	200	87%	1,872	10%
Sep-18	183	214	190	89%	1,799	10%
Oct-18	165	208	178	86%	1,771	9%
Nov-18	162	204	171	84%	1,759	9%
Dec-18	146	179	157	88%	1,766	8%
Jan-19	167	214	186	87%	1,681	10%
Feb-19	99	130	117	90%	1,410	7%
Mar-19	103	122	104	85%	1,519	7%
Apr-19	144	184	146	79%	1,785	8%
May-19	143	179	151	84%	1,783	8%
Jun-19	148	186	155	83%	1,663	9%
Jul-19	148	183	.	.	1,851	8%
Aug-19	156	195	.	.	1,912	8%
Sep-19	179	217	.	.	1,855	10%
Oct-19	163	218	.	.	1,816	9%
Nov-19	134	151	.	.	1,704	8%
Dec-19	135	178	.	.	1,704	8%
Jan-20	141	.	.	.	1,799	8%
Feb-20	90	.	.	.	1,549	6%
Mar-20	50	.	.	.	1,823	3%
Apr-20	40	.	.	.	4,262	1%
May-20	31	.	.	.	2,645	1%
Jun-20	46	.	.	.	2,596	2%
Jul-20	31	.	.	.	2,076	1%

July 2020 compared to July 2019

% Change                      -69%    12%

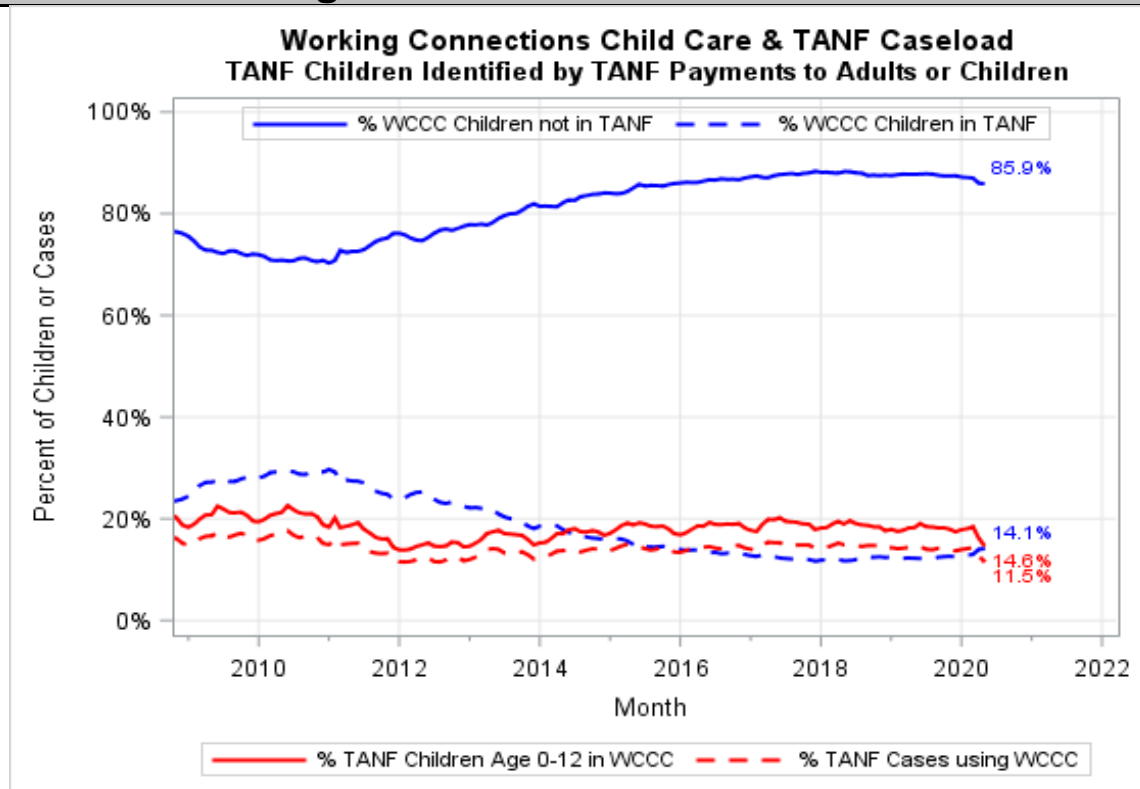
If DCA recipients had entered TANF instead, WorkFirst entries would have been 15% higher in calendar year 2010. DCA use reduced WorkFirst entries by 9% in 2015 through 2017 and by 8% in 2018 and 2019. DCA use in July 2020 was 69% lower than in July 2019. New WorkFirst entries increased by 12% over the same period. The COVID-19 emergency appears to be producing a drop in the use of DCA. DCA use has reduced WorkFirst entries by only 1.5% since March 2020. 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. DCA use is not always low during periods of high unemployment. Use was high during the Great Recession (2009-10).

### 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 14.6% in May 2020. However, most WCCC households have used TANF in the past: 75% of WCCC households in May 2020 had used TANF: 16% in April or May 2020 (shown as 11.5% above for May 2020 only); 45% most recently between February 2011 and March 2020; and 14% prior to the TANF program changes of February 2011. The majority (63%) of past TANF users of WCCC (prior to April 2020) had incomes reported to be above the Federal Poverty Level.

### Comments

Caseloads are not lag adjusted for late reporting. Caseloads for April and May 2020 could rise by 0.6% and 1.7% respectively when all bills are paid. 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 and July 2019. The COVID-19 emergency also began to reduce caseloads in April 2020. The May to May comparisons shown in these pages suggest that there was a 14.8% decline in cases and 12.8% decline in children served over the past year. May 2020 caseloads will likely reach 23,590 households and 41,651 children once all bills are paid -- 13.4% and 11.1% lower than in May 2019. Data were obtained on July 26, 2020.

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## Count 3: Working Connections Child Care

### Data Table

Month	WCCC Cases	Non-TANF Related Cases	TANF Related Cases	WCCC Children	TANF WCCC Children	% of TANF Households Using WCCC	% of TANF Children 0-12 Using WCCC
Jan-18	29,871	26,073	3,798	51,205	6,072	14.4%	18.2%
Feb-18	29,783	26,010	3,773	50,955	6,036	14.4%	18.3%
Mar-18	30,033	26,197	3,836	51,414	6,160	14.8%	19.0%
Apr-18	30,170	26,274	3,896	51,819	6,228	15.2%	19.5%
May-18	30,086	26,279	3,807	51,564	6,042	14.9%	19.0%
Jun-18	30,143	26,311	3,832	52,695	6,195	15.1%	19.7%
Jul-18	28,495	24,777	3,718	50,391	6,039	14.8%	19.1%
Aug-18	28,389	24,676	3,713	50,421	6,051	14.6%	18.8%
Sep-18	27,670	23,923	3,747	47,958	6,007	14.8%	18.7%
Oct-18	27,614	23,863	3,751	47,577	5,902	14.7%	18.4%
Nov-18	27,386	23,640	3,746	47,019	5,895	14.8%	18.4%
Dec-18	26,771	23,168	3,603	46,051	5,703	14.1%	17.6%
Jan-19	27,093	23,404	3,689	46,670	5,840	14.3%	17.9%
Feb-19	26,640	23,017	3,623	45,780	5,652	14.1%	17.5%
Mar-19	26,881	23,266	3,615	46,171	5,640	14.2%	17.7%
Apr-19	27,247	23,595	3,652	47,117	5,779	14.4%	18.2%
May-19	27,248	23,624	3,624	46,844	5,739	14.3%	18.2%
Jun-19	27,512	23,867	3,645	48,181	5,884	14.6%	19.1%
Jul-19	26,455	22,981	3,474	46,923	5,711	14.0%	18.4%
Aug-19	26,270	22,804	3,466	46,727	5,696	13.9%	18.4%
Sep-19	26,077	22,570	3,507	45,021	5,599	14.2%	18.2%
Oct-19	25,947	22,443	3,504	44,608	5,604	14.1%	18.2%
Nov-19	25,572	22,092	3,480	43,749	5,506	14.1%	18.0%
Dec-19	25,114	21,704	3,410	43,010	5,392	13.7%	17.4%
Jan-20	25,325	21,821	3,504	43,490	5,560	14.0%	17.9%
Feb-20	25,291	21,754	3,537	43,264	5,570	14.1%	18.0%
Mar-20	25,382	21,803	3,579	44,096	5,721	14.3%	18.4%
Apr-20	23,865	20,270	3,595	41,807	5,863	12.6%	16.1%
May-20	23,202	19,681	3,521	40,862	5,753	11.5%	14.6%

May 2020 compared to May 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

Change	-15%	-17%	-3%	-13%	0%
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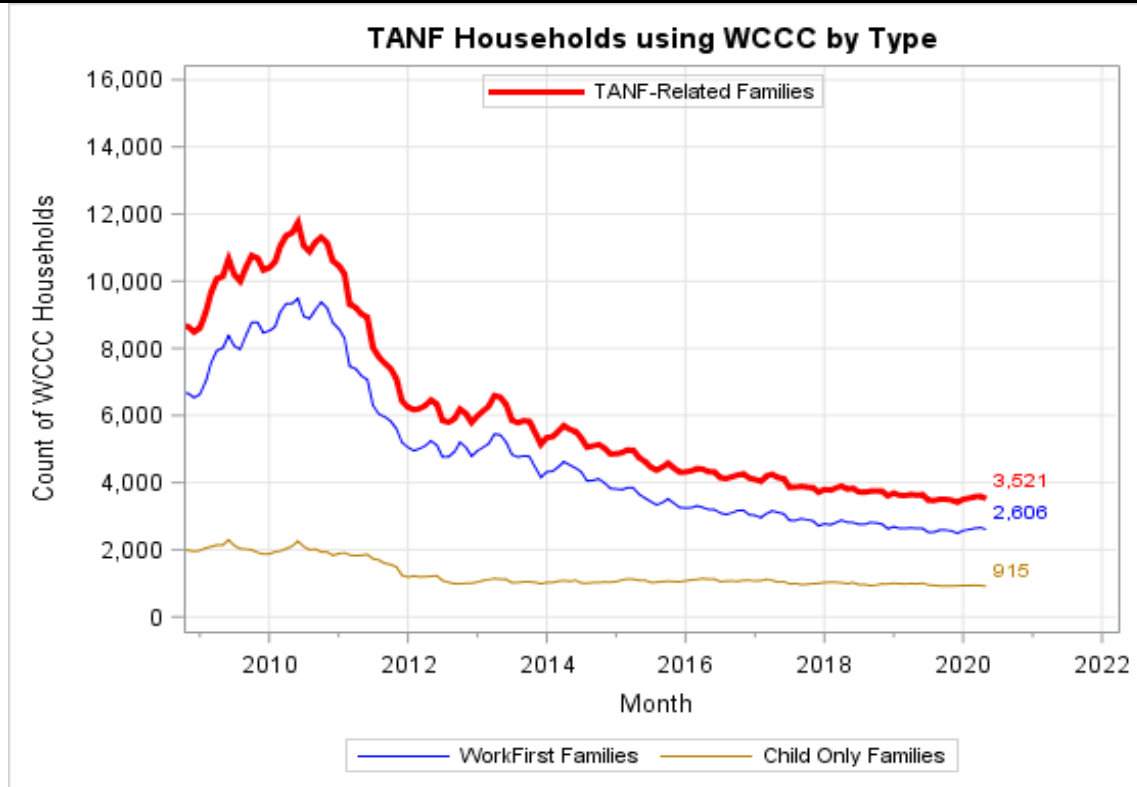
### Definition of Measure

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 and households transitioning from Children's Administration care under HB 1624 are included in these counts.

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. There was one WCCC case per 2.4 adults who used WorkFirst services in FY 2018 and FY 2019. 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 13% of kinship caregivers, 10% of legal guardians, 8% of parents disqualified from using TANF, 5% of non-citizen parents, and 4% of disabled parents in FY 2019.

### 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. Most remaining WorkFirst households were exempted from work requirements due to the COVID-19 emergency that began in mid-March 2020. WorkFirst households used WCCC in May 2020 at a lower rate than in May 2019 and that rate will likely remain lower even after all bills are paid. The number of WorkFirst households is increasing while the number using WCCC childcare is relatively unchanged. 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>							
Month	WorkFirst TANF Cases	WorkFirst Cases Using WCCC	Percent Using WCCC	Child Only TANF Cases	Child Only Cases Using WCCC	Percent Using WCCC	Child Only % of TANF WCCC Users
Dec-17	13,458	2,714	20.2%	12,675	998	7.9%	26.9%
Jan-18	13,723	2,773	20.2%	12,707	1,025	8.1%	27.0%
Feb-18	13,637	2,744	20.1%	12,611	1,029	8.2%	27.3%
Mar-18	13,516	2,804	20.7%	12,458	1,034	8.3%	26.9%
Apr-18	13,352	2,880	21.6%	12,264	1,018	8.3%	26.1%
May-18	13,405	2,815	21.0%	12,175	992	8.1%	26.1%
Jun-18	13,289	2,810	21.1%	12,097	1,022	8.4%	26.7%
Jul-18	13,340	2,756	20.7%	11,855	963	8.1%	25.9%
Aug-18	13,533	2,755	20.4%	11,970	959	8.0%	25.8%
Sep-18	13,391	2,816	21.0%	12,007	931	7.8%	24.8%
Oct-18	13,342	2,801	21.0%	12,095	951	7.9%	25.3%
Nov-18	13,193	2,765	21.0%	12,190	981	8.0%	26.2%
Dec-18	13,263	2,625	19.8%	12,311	979	8.0%	27.2%
Jan-19	13,324	2,686	20.2%	12,431	1,003	8.1%	27.2%
Feb-19	13,280	2,635	19.8%	12,381	988	8.0%	27.3%
Mar-19	13,056	2,636	20.2%	12,393	979	7.9%	27.1%
Apr-19	13,103	2,654	20.3%	12,292	998	8.1%	27.3%
May-19	13,236	2,640	19.9%	12,111	985	8.1%	27.2%
Jun-19	12,973	2,641	20.4%	12,018	1,006	8.4%	27.6%
Jul-19	13,012	2,523	19.4%	11,803	952	8.1%	27.4%
Aug-19	13,152	2,528	19.2%	11,769	938	8.0%	27.1%
Sep-19	13,079	2,589	19.8%	11,656	919	7.9%	26.2%
Oct-19	13,190	2,586	19.6%	11,639	919	7.9%	26.2%
Nov-19	13,095	2,563	19.6%	11,671	917	7.9%	26.4%
Dec-19	13,111	2,486	19.0%	11,820	926	7.8%	27.1%
Jan-20	13,228	2,572	19.4%	11,880	933	7.9%	26.6%
Feb-20	13,176	2,604	19.8%	11,824	933	7.9%	26.4%
Mar-20	13,282	2,640	19.9%	11,709	940	8.0%	26.3%
Apr-20	16,157	2,662	16.5%	12,273	933	7.6%	26.0%
May-20	18,023	2,606	14.5%	12,592	915	7.3%	26.0%

May 2020 compared to May 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

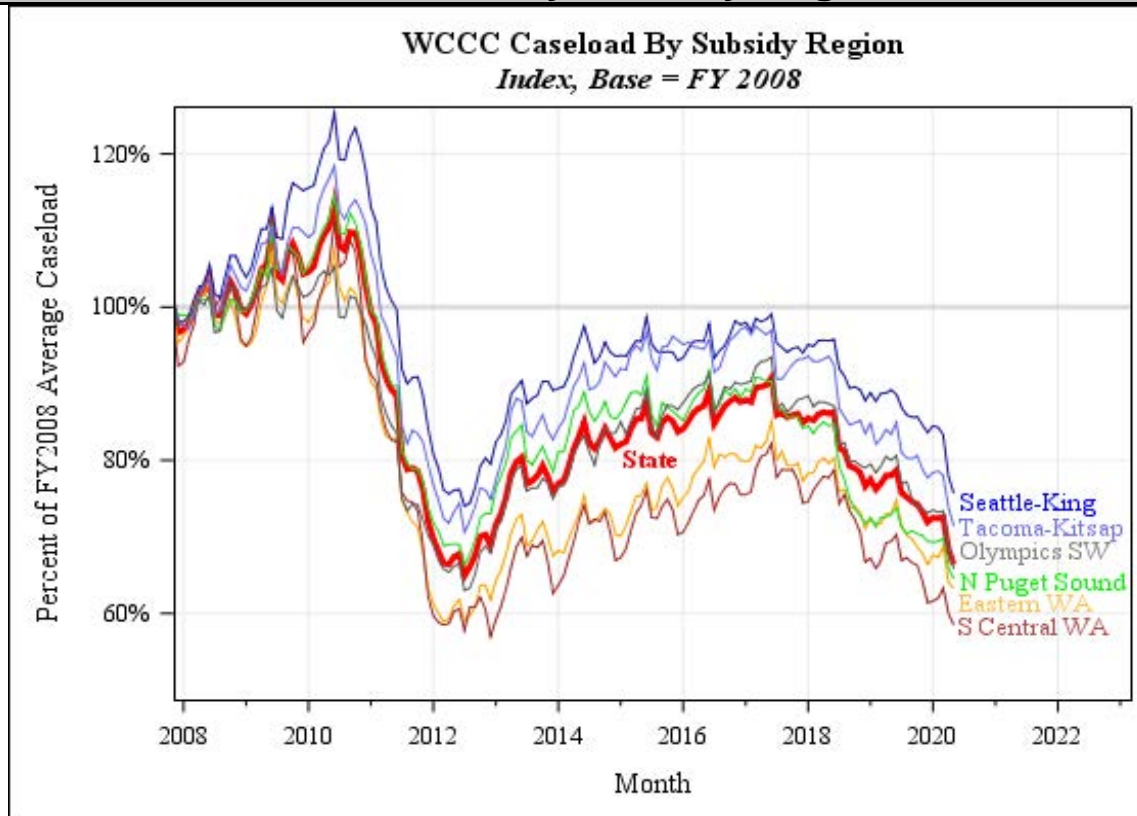
% Change      36%      -1%      4%      -7%

### 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, and July 2019. Declines also occurred in April 2020 due to the COVID-19 emergency.

Average caseloads grew by 3.1% in FY 2017 but declined by 2.5% in FY 2018 and by 8.6% in FY 2019. WCCC caseloads are expected to decline by 8.1% in FY 2020 and 13.0% in FY 2021 according to the June 2020 caseload forecast. 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). The June 2020 caseload forecast expects WCCC caseloads to increase once the COVID-19 emergency is over, by 5.5% in FY 2022 reaching 24,425 by June 2022.

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 cohorts of households beginning services were not large enough to fully replace the departing cohorts. The drops seen in July 2017, July 2018, and July 2019 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>		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
	WCCC	Eastern	South	North Puget	Seattle	Tacoma	Olympics
	Cases	Wash	Central	Sound	King Co.	Kitsap	Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,270	5,437	4,614	7,436	5,008	5,770
Jul-14	28,732	4,502	3,897	3,984	7,080	4,467	4,582
Jan-15	28,681	4,396	3,660	3,976	6,968	4,608	4,815
Jul-15	29,226	4,602	3,940	3,968	7,076	4,666	4,788
Jan-16	29,376	4,714	3,841	3,929	6,944	4,765	5,106
Jul-16	29,615	4,958	3,996	4,004	6,945	4,580	5,073
Jan-17	30,712	5,004	4,106	4,119	7,288	4,880	5,210
Jul-17	30,000	5,024	4,230	4,000	7,085	4,538	5,044
Jan-18	29,871	4,908	4,058	3,898	7,072	4,690	5,019
Jul-18	28,495	4,759	4,037	3,655	6,837	4,345	4,749
Jan-19	27,093	4,535	3,656	3,346	6,603	4,249	4,524
Jul-19	26,455	4,480	3,635	3,287	6,460	4,057	4,438
Jan-20	25,325	4,241	3,349	3,196	6,284	3,927	4,244
Apr-20	23,865	4,010	3,264	3,046	5,792	3,698	3,975
May-20	23,202	3,968	3,182	2,977	5,628	3,576	3,794

May 2020 compared to May 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-15%	-13%	-16%	-12%	-15%	-16%	-15%
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### Percent of FY 2008 Cases

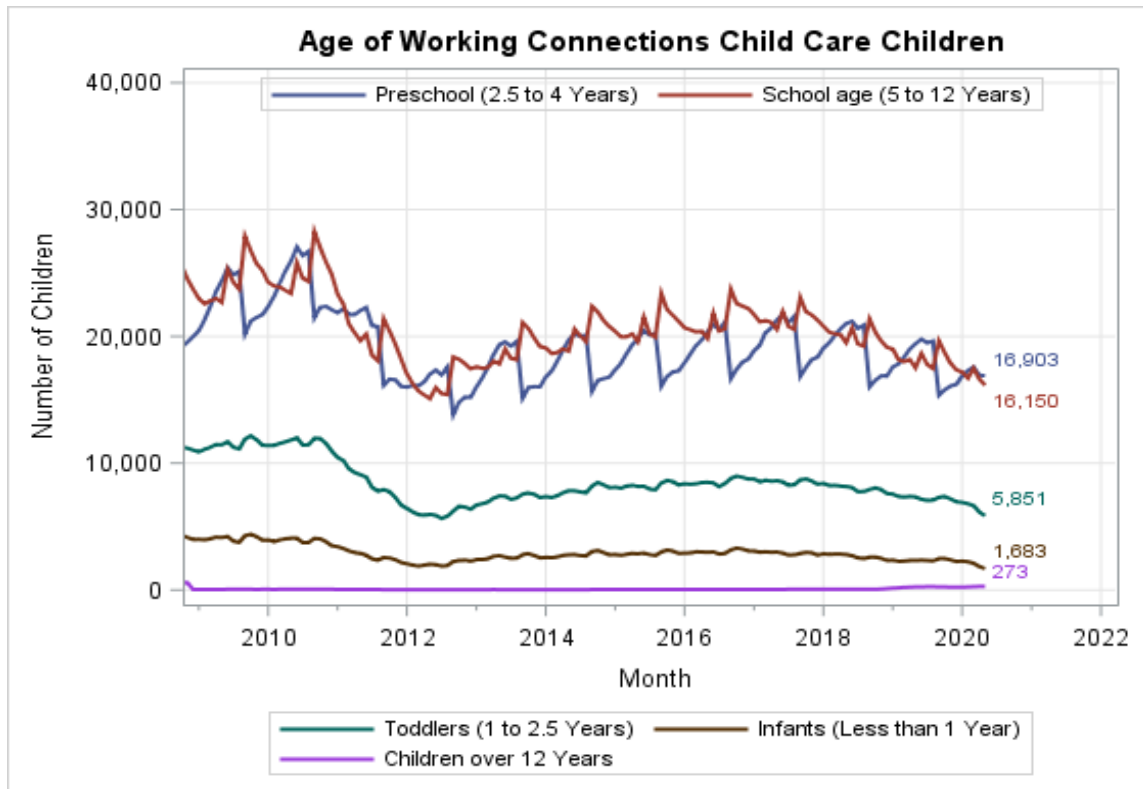
	WCCC	Eastern	South	North Puget	Seattle	Tacoma	Olympics
	Cases	Wash	Central	Sound	King Co.	Kitsap	Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,270	5,437	4,614	7,436	5,008	5,770
Jul-14	82.2	71.8	71.7	86.3	95.2	89.2	79.4
Jan-15	82.1	70.1	67.3	86.2	93.7	92.0	83.4
Jul-15	83.6	73.4	72.5	86.0	95.2	93.2	83.0
Jan-16	84.1	75.2	70.6	85.2	93.4	95.1	88.5
Jul-16	84.8	79.1	73.5	86.8	93.4	91.5	87.9
Jan-17	87.9	79.8	75.5	89.3	98.0	97.4	90.3
Jul-17	85.9	80.1	77.8	86.7	95.3	90.6	87.4
Jan-18	85.5	78.3	74.6	84.5	95.1	93.6	87.0
Jul-18	81.6	75.9	74.3	79.2	92.0	86.8	82.3
Jan-19	77.5	72.3	67.2	72.5	88.8	84.8	78.4
Jul-19	75.7	71.4	66.9	71.2	86.9	81.0	76.9
Jan-20	72.5	67.6	61.6	69.3	84.5	78.4	73.5
Apr-20	68.3	64.0	60.0	66.0	77.9	73.8	68.9
May-20	66.4	63.3	58.5	64.5	75.7	71.4	65.8

### 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 reach school age 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 -- 1.77 during the summer of 2019 and 1.72 during the 2018-19 school year. 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 FYs 2018 and 2019.

The number of children served in May 2020 with bills paid through July 26, 2020 was 12.8% lower than in May 2019. The number children declined at all ages except 13- and 16-year olds. The largest decreases were among infants (down 28%), 1-year olds (down 21%) and 2-year olds (down 17%). Six year olds and 7-year olds had the smallest declines between May 2019 and 2020 (4% and 5%). Counts of school aged children had been dropping faster than pre-school aged children until March 2020. The change could be due to COVID-19 impacts. The count of 13-year olds was 25% higher due to a change in policy. Infants and 1-year olds, the ages affected by the extension of WorkFirst infant exemptions, were down by 15% in WorkFirst related WCCC caseloads over the past year, compared with a 25% drop in the number of children that age among non-TANF related caseloads.

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## Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age

**Data Table**

Month	Infants Lt 1 Year	Toddlers 1 to 2.5 Yrs	Preschool 2.5 to 4 Yrs	School Age 5-12 Yrs	WCCC Over 12 13-19 Yrs	Unknown Age	Total Children
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	2,584	7,918	16,013	21,379	55	9	47,958
Oct-18	2,596	8,053	16,530	20,332	59	7	47,577
Nov-18	2,497	7,917	16,887	19,638	78	2	47,019
Dec-18	2,331	7,607	16,860	19,137	114	2	46,051
Jan-19	2,349	7,568	17,595	19,010	139	9	46,670
Feb-19	2,263	7,359	17,826	18,158	174	0	45,780
Mar-19	2,279	7,329	18,357	18,000	204	2	46,171
Apr-19	2,329	7,380	19,010	18,172	221	5	47,117
May-19	2,326	7,335	19,426	17,518	238	1	46,844
Jun-19	2,341	7,149	19,789	18,647	249	6	48,181
Jul-19	2,324	7,062	19,487	17,788	261	1	46,923
Aug-19	2,292	7,080	19,627	17,473	252	3	46,727
Sep-19	2,473	7,302	15,354	19,644	247	1	45,021
Oct-19	2,483	7,379	15,791	18,714	238	3	44,608
Nov-19	2,380	7,180	16,089	17,878	221	1	43,749
Dec-19	2,246	6,960	16,216	17,360	226	2	43,010
Jan-20	2,284	6,907	16,883	17,195	220	1	43,490
Feb-20	2,220	6,795	17,301	16,711	233	4	43,264
Mar-20	2,107	6,656	17,580	17,490	262	1	44,096
Apr-20	1,839	6,135	16,931	16,632	268	2	41,807
May-20	1,683	5,851	16,903	16,150	273	2	40,862

May 2020 compared to May 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

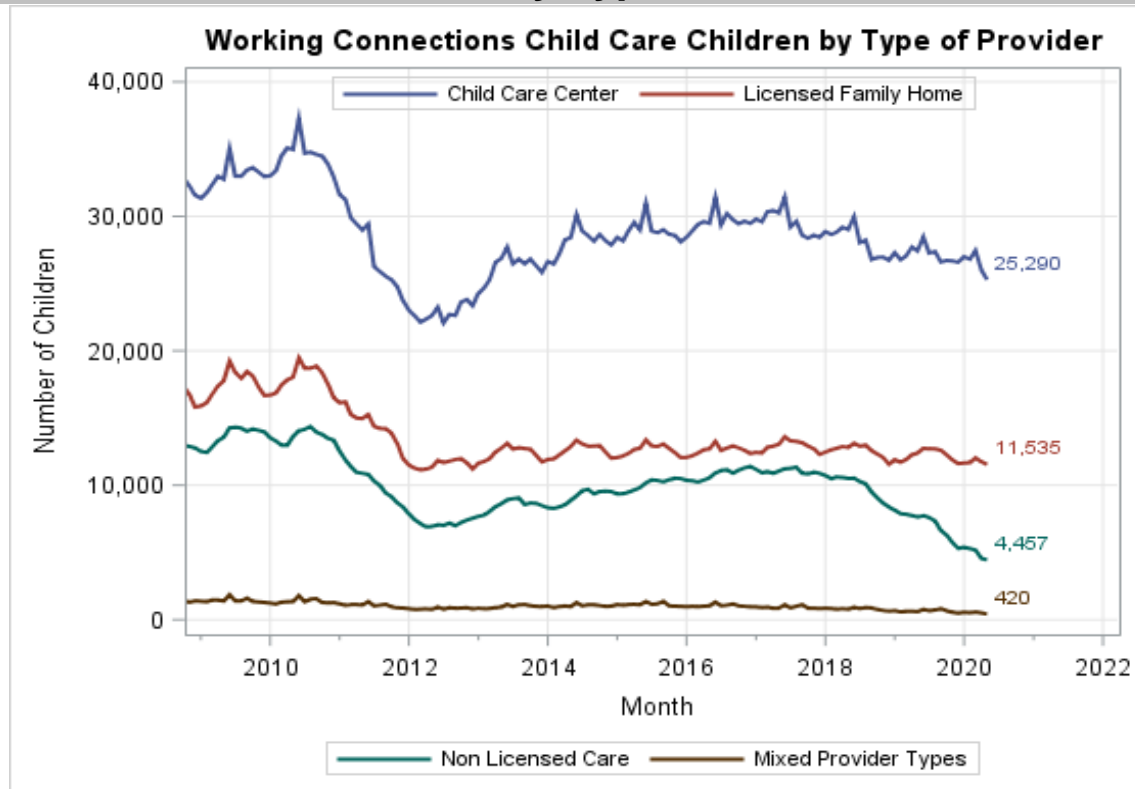
% Change	-28%	-20%	-13%	-8%	15%	100%	-13%
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### Definition of Measure

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.

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 12.8% between May 2019 and May 2020. Child care centers experienced the smallest change, serving 7% fewer children than a year earlier. Licensed family homes served 8% fewer children. The number of children at license-exempt FFN providers declined by 42%. Once all bills are paid, there is unlikely to have been any change in the FFN child count between December 2019 and March 2020 - a pause in the decline in the FFN sector. Strengthened provider training, background check, and electronic attendance requirements probably contributed to the decline in the number of children served by license exempt FFN providers. Phase in of these requirements was completed in November and December 2019 for existing FFN providers. Stabilization of FFN care did not continue into April 2020, probably due to COVID-19 emergency impacts. However FFN child counts for April and May 2020 were also very close together, suggesting that COVID-19 may have produced a one-time drop in FFN caseloads during April 2020. 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-17	12,917	28,380	10,841	853	51,295
Nov-17	12,711	28,601	10,976	842	51,446
Dec-17	12,300	28,434	10,884	826	50,792
Jan-18	12,464	28,866	10,730	855	51,205
Feb-18	12,647	28,649	10,485	826	50,955
Mar-18	12,745	28,827	10,621	779	51,414
Apr-18	12,874	29,196	10,572	823	51,819
May-18	12,806	29,020	10,514	776	51,564
Jun-18	13,121	29,973	10,533	932	52,695
Jul-18	12,905	28,040	10,267	821	50,391
Aug-18	12,988	28,230	10,109	906	50,421
Sep-18	12,563	26,787	9,490	882	47,958
Oct-18	12,328	26,940	9,067	758	47,577
Nov-18	12,068	26,969	8,664	682	47,019
Dec-18	11,565	26,734	8,383	631	46,051
Jan-19	11,894	27,300	8,148	672	46,670
Feb-19	11,708	26,771	7,880	579	45,780
Mar-19	11,911	27,044	7,841	625	46,171
Apr-19	12,271	27,716	7,754	624	47,117
May-19	12,390	27,422	7,632	600	46,844
Jun-19	12,743	28,472	7,740	774	48,181
Jul-19	12,713	27,270	7,602	662	46,923
Aug-19	12,711	27,386	7,351	721	46,727
Sep-19	12,605	26,601	6,636	821	45,021
Oct-19	12,260	26,719	6,287	658	44,608
Nov-19	11,879	26,687	5,734	551	43,749
Dec-19	11,609	26,586	5,302	487	43,010
Jan-20	11,656	26,996	5,394	556	43,490
Feb-20	11,677	26,815	5,287	515	43,264
Mar-20	12,038	27,460	5,169	571	44,096
Apr-20	11,747	26,001	4,555	496	41,807
May-20	11,535	25,290	4,457	420	40,862

May 2020 compared to May 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

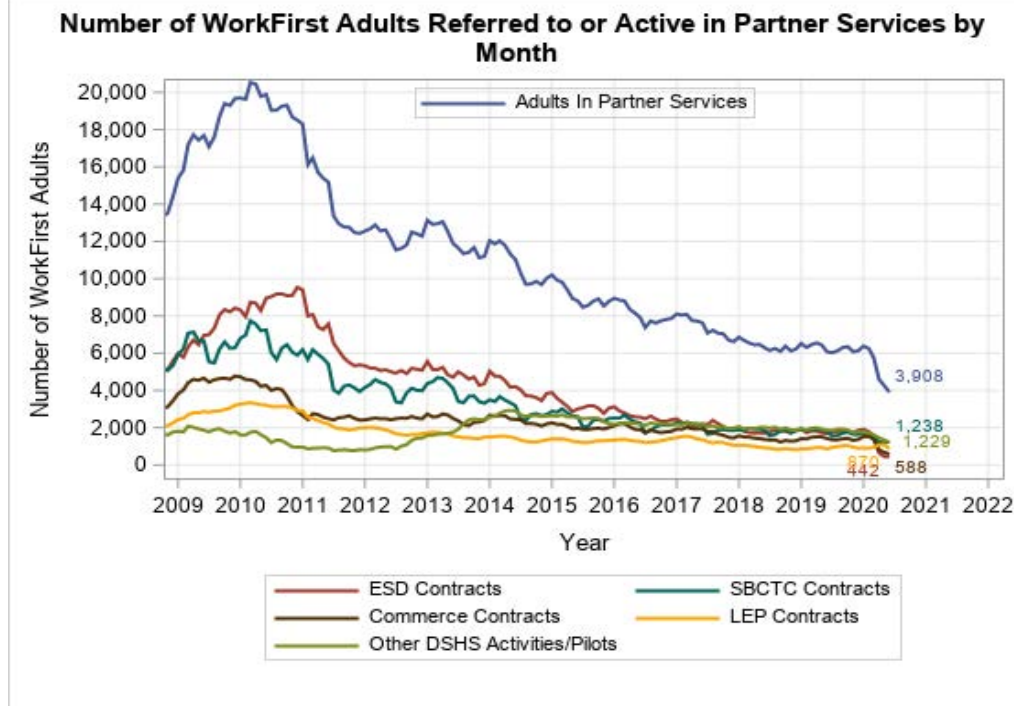
% Change	-7%	-8%	-42%	-30%	-13%
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### Definition of Measure

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. Data were collected on June 26, 2020.

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 and to 40% during the summer of 2018. That pattern repeated in 2019 with use rates reaching 43% in the spring, dropping back to 40% in the summer. The percent served rose to 42% in September/October 2019 and in January 2020. The percent served dropped to 18% in June 2020, the third full month of the COVID-19 emergency. Fewer referrals are being made and existing referrals are ending early under emergency policies.

The number of adults in referral status at Commerce contractors dropped by 59% between June 2019 and June 2020. The number of adults at SBCTC colleges dropped by 32%. The number of adults with open referrals to ESD job search dropped by 74%. The number of WorkFirst adults increased by 43% over that period, but most have exemptions from work participation (see pages 43-44). The number with open referrals to Limited English program contractors increased by 2%, compared with a 43% increase in the number of LEP adults. 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

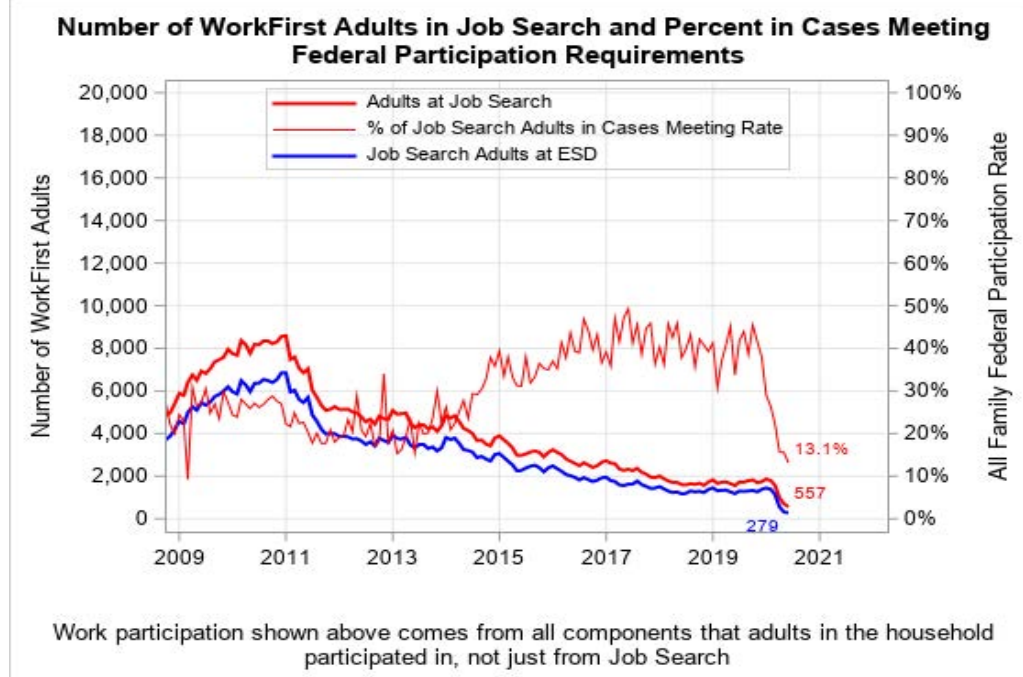
Month	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Activities	Total Adults (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Jan-18	2,019	1,874	1,566	1,059	2,046	6,862	43%
Feb-18	1,804	1,859	1,495	1,059	1,950	6,680	42%
Mar-18	1,739	1,973	1,495	1,026	1,974	6,552	42%
Apr-18	1,718	1,918	1,441	995	1,960	6,449	42%
May-18	1,721	1,916	1,413	953	2,016	6,470	42%
Jun-18	1,705	1,861	1,372	916	2,022	6,288	41%
Jul-18	1,768	1,566	1,337	903	1,979	6,147	41%
Aug-18	1,883	1,643	1,346	847	2,028	6,255	41%
Sep-18	1,815	1,834	1,234	838	1,918	6,093	40%
Oct-18	1,823	1,870	1,312	883	1,988	6,376	42%
Nov-18	1,705	1,765	1,276	843	1,885	6,122	41%
Dec-18	1,864	1,838	1,292	822	1,869	6,220	41%
Jan-19	1,941	1,899	1,413	858	1,953	6,523	43%
Feb-19	1,736	1,833	1,397	870	1,882	6,308	41%
Mar-19	1,820	1,949	1,486	894	1,963	6,450	43%
Apr-19	1,828	1,882	1,507	931	1,999	6,552	44%
May-19	1,718	1,893	1,503	932	1,925	6,440	42%
Jun-19	1,690	1,815	1,425	858	1,875	6,078	41%
Jul-19	1,763	1,553	1,354	948	1,850	6,026	40%
Aug-19	1,799	1,580	1,350	981	1,920	6,121	41%
Sep-19	1,839	1,714	1,408	1,027	1,930	6,304	42%
Oct-19	1,807	1,759	1,426	1,036	1,877	6,348	42%
Nov-19	1,712	1,640	1,321	957	1,739	6,077	41%
Dec-19	1,862	1,638	1,369	897	1,769	6,129	41%
Jan-20	1,915	1,705	1,524	912	1,771	6,378	42%
Feb-20	1,788	1,686	1,526	893	1,714	6,249	41%
Mar-20	1,476	1,514	1,377	945	1,621	5,756	37%
Apr-20	646	1,228	807	1,077	1,454	4,592	24%
May-20	452	1,210	675	1,097	1,341	4,263	20%
Jun-20	442	1,238	588	870	1,229	3,908	18%

June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-74%	-32%	-59%	1%	-34%	-36%	43%

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 2020 were 64% lower than in June 2019. ESD job search use decreased by 76% while LEP job search use decreased by 25%. The percent of WorkFirst adults in job search was 2.6% in June 2020 -- well below 10.4% level in June 2019. Use of job search remains lower since the expansion of infant exemptions under ESSB 5898 in October 2017 and has been reduced further under COVID-19 constraints. Services are provided on-line for those willing to participate. Referrals to job search to cure sanctions are no longer necessary under COVID-19 emergency policies.

### 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 2020 was 76% lower than in June 2019. 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. Job finding recently become more difficult for WorkFirst adults. See pages 55-57.

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## Count 5b: Use of Job Search

Month	Number of Adults			Percent of Adults		Number in	Percent in
	Job Search Search (JS)	ESD Job Search	LEP Job Search	In Job Search	JS Meeting AF WPR	ESD Refer Back (RB)	ESD Refer Back (RB)
Feb-18	1,876	1,399	472	11.9%	36.2%	379	2.4%
Mar-18	1,779	1,303	469	11.4%	45.8%	372	2.4%
Apr-18	1,707	1,234	469	11.1%	42.5%	346	2.3%
May-18	1,709	1,257	448	11.1%	45.9%	332	2.2%
Jun-18	1,603	1,172	429	10.6%	37.8%	354	2.3%
Jul-18	1,593	1,196	394	10.5%	39.8%	352	2.3%
Aug-18	1,648	1,305	337	10.7%	43.2%	392	2.5%
Sep-18	1,615	1,265	349	10.6%	35.6%	337	2.2%
Oct-18	1,669	1,289	377	11.0%	42.1%	394	2.6%
Nov-18	1,570	1,232	335	10.5%	40.8%	361	2.4%
Dec-18	1,725	1,379	346	11.4%	39.3%	420	2.8%
Jan-19	1,830	1,453	373	12.0%	41.3%	417	2.7%
Feb-19	1,656	1,314	335	10.9%	30.7%	329	2.2%
Mar-19	1,714	1,337	377	11.5%	36.9%	374	2.5%
Apr-19	1,731	1,347	379	11.5%	40.9%	367	2.4%
May-19	1,650	1,261	386	10.9%	45.2%	354	2.3%
Jun-19	1,554	1,183	369	10.4%	33.7%	306	2.1%
Jul-19	1,724	1,300	421	11.6%	41.7%	370	2.5%
Aug-19	1,724	1,289	429	11.4%	44.0%	384	2.5%
Sep-19	1,789	1,306	477	11.9%	38.6%	401	2.7%
Oct-19	1,827	1,328	496	12.1%	45.5%	367	2.4%
Nov-19	1,691	1,268	417	11.3%	41.6%	338	2.3%
Dec-19	1,744	1,379	364	11.6%	38.1%	379	2.5%
Jan-20	1,867	1,446	414	12.3%	29.0%	460	3.0%
Feb-20	1,794	1,385	405	11.8%	26.3%	394	2.6%
Mar-20	1,572	1,145	419	10.2%	22.3%	424	2.7%
Apr-20	979	558	415	5.1%	15.6%	251	1.3%
May-20	709	320	383	3.3%	15.6%	77	0.4%
Jun-20	557	279	276	2.6%	13.1%	73	0.3%

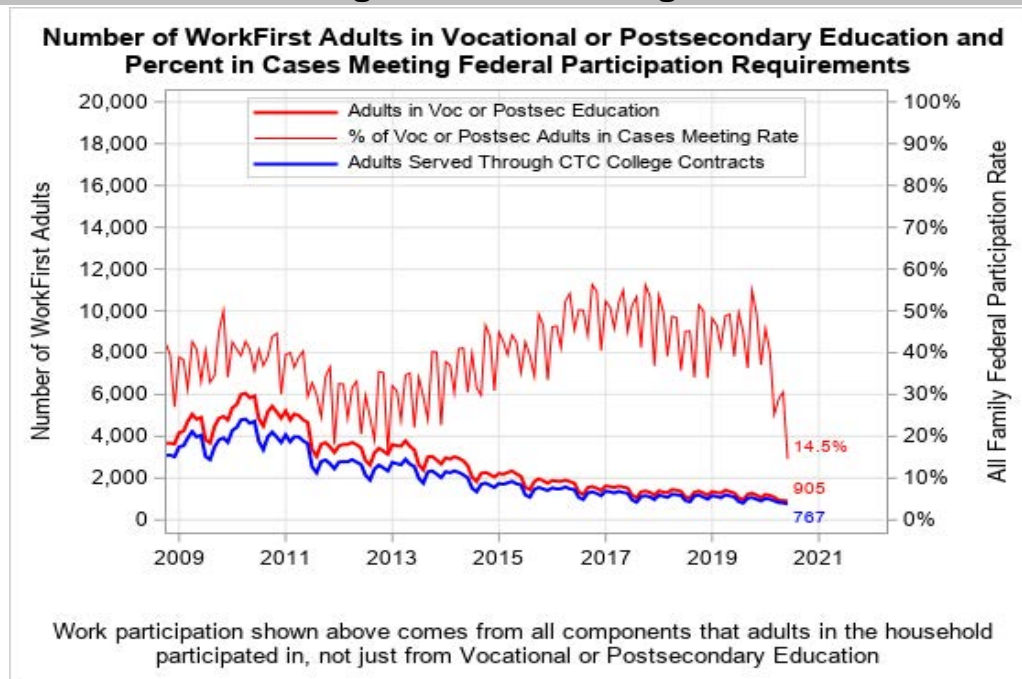
June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

					WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-64%	-76%	-25%	-76%	43%

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 December 2019 include the full 12-week participation definition. Rates for January through June 2020 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. Rates have been lower since March 2020 due to the interruption of services resulting from the COVID-19 emergency. The average work participation rate for the past 12 months was 34% -- 32% for ESD job search and 38% for LEP job search. Participation rates for job search enrollees include contributions from paid work and enrollment in other components. LEP programs typically add other activities that boost results. The preliminary work participation rate for job search enrollees was 13% in June 2020, the third full month of COVID-19 impacts.

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 2020, 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 at a CTC college.

### 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 FYs 2018 and 2019. Some 4.2% of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in vocational or postsecondary components in June 2020, down from the 8.7% enrolled June 2019. The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in vocational and postsecondary components in June 2020 was 30% lower than in June 2019. The count of WorkFirst adults increased by 43% over that time, but few referrals are being made during the COVID-19 period.

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

Month	Number of Adults			Unapproved Voc (VU)	Voc and Postsecondary		Percent of WorkFirst Adults All Schools
	Full Time College (VE)	Part Time College (JT)	Other Voc PE, HW, DC		SBCTC (No Dups)	All Schools (No Dups)	
Jan-18	777	537	120	10	1,179	1,389	8.8%
Feb-18	730	497	108	12	1,133	1,325	8.4%
Mar-18	750	455	118	14	1,078	1,306	8.4%
Apr-18	841	505	134	18	1,225	1,454	9.5%
May-18	813	502	122	14	1,206	1,422	9.3%
Jun-18	793	521	112	15	1,174	1,371	9.0%
Jul-18	584	442	93	7	927	1,093	7.2%
Aug-18	554	406	94	6	867	1,044	6.8%
Sep-18	789	484	94	10	1,144	1,325	8.7%
Oct-18	797	505	115	9	1,194	1,385	9.1%
Nov-18	744	453	109	9	1,091	1,289	8.6%
Dec-18	704	409	85	6	994	1,189	7.9%
Jan-19	775	532	94	14	1,159	1,359	8.9%
Feb-19	729	512	82	12	1,123	1,309	8.6%
Mar-19	711	477	103	11	1,059	1,282	8.6%
Apr-19	801	552	114	10	1,197	1,421	9.5%
May-19	732	534	108	9	1,151	1,358	9.0%
Jun-19	695	536	102	11	1,100	1,290	8.7%
Jul-19	547	483	68	7	882	1,058	7.1%
Aug-19	475	433	68	6	803	963	6.4%
Sep-19	669	503	89	9	1,042	1,226	8.2%
Oct-19	692	517	97	14	1,076	1,286	8.5%
Nov-19	661	442	83	10	989	1,183	7.9%
Dec-19	610	395	69	8	905	1,070	7.1%
Jan-20	735	440	86	8	1,025	1,219	8.0%
Feb-20	688	421	75	10	989	1,170	7.7%
Mar-20	654	383	65	8	912	1,089	7.0%
Apr-20	575	354	34	3	830	937	4.9%
May-20	529	345	54	6	814	926	4.3%
Jun-20	508	340	82	5	767	905	4.2%

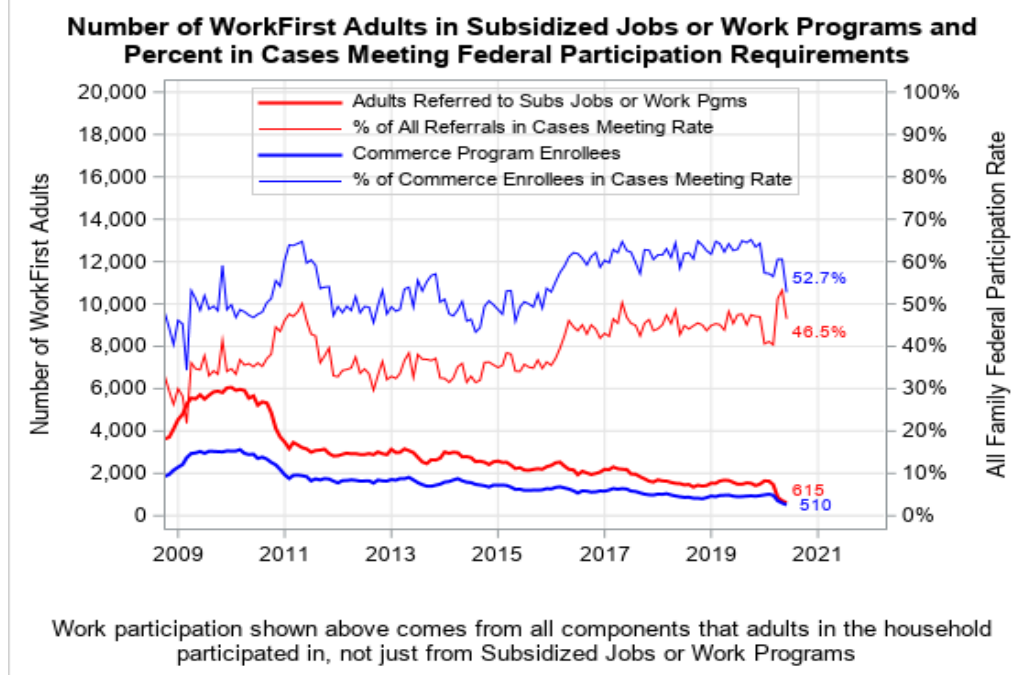
June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-27%	-37%	-20%	-55%	-30%	-30%	43%

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 2020) was 23% -- compared with 44% in May-June 2019. The average work participation rate for the most recent 12 months was 39% -- 40% for education provided by CTC colleges and 33% 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. The COVID-19 emergency is also reducing the potential to meet work hour requirements.

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.

### 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 6.7% in February 2020 but dropped to 2.4% in June 2020. The count of adults working in Commerce program worksites in June 2020 was 45% lower than in June 2019. Paid Commerce work enrollments were 36% lower in June 2020 than in June 2019. These counts include only those adults who have begun to work at worksites. Use of work study positions decreased by 64% from June 2019. Federal work participation in Commerce programs was 61% over the past 12 months among workers enrolled in approved work sites -- 70% for paid work programs (Community Jobs) and 11% 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				Adults in Paid Work Study during Education	Adults in Other Work Experience	
	Paid Work (CJ & JC)	Unpaid (XS WC, WE)	Total Adults (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst		(XS, WE)	Voluntary Community Service (VS)
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%	259	72	17
Oct-18	662	178	829	5.5%	276	67	23
Nov-18	639	181	804	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	171	903	5.9%	302	71	15
Mar-19	795	175	960	6.4%	278	88	24
Apr-19	798	180	968	6.4%	243	92	31
May-19	800	194	978	6.5%	263	99	26
Jun-19	769	167	927	6.2%	218	93	22
Jul-19	741	166	900	6.0%	222	103	10
Aug-19	749	174	910	6.0%	234	90	10
Sep-19	761	176	926	6.2%	249	81	21
Oct-19	768	179	941	6.2%	235	66	13
Nov-19	763	170	923	6.2%	236	65	12
Dec-19	779	179	950	6.3%	199	75	16
Jan-20	814	177	985	6.5%	239	74	21
Feb-20	850	177	1,015	6.7%	229	66	13
Mar-20	820	156	969	6.3%	162	49	18
Apr-20	657	53	707	3.7%	168	38	5
May-20	578	27	605	2.8%	150	27	2
Jun-20	493	17	510	2.4%	78	26	1

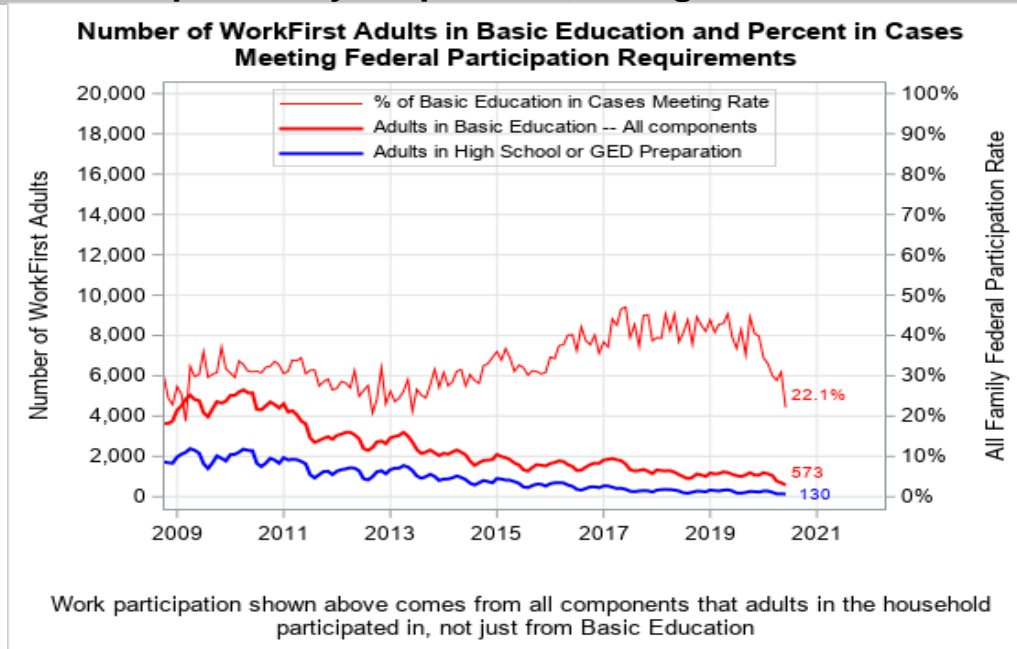
June 2020 compared to June 2019

				WorkFirst Adults	(without adjustments)		
% Change	-36%	-90%	-45%	43%	-64%	-72%	-95%

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 (81%) and CTC colleges (19%). 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.

### 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 2.7% in June 2020. Enrollment in the HS or equivalency subset of basic education activities dropped from 4% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to 3% in FYs 2012-2017 and to 2% in FYs 2018 and 2019. It was 0.6% in June 2020. The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in basic education in June 2020 was 49% lower than in June 2019. There were 55% fewer adults in the HS or GE components in June 2020 than in June 2019. These decreases are associated with the COVID-19 emergency.

The percent of basic education enrollees meeting federal participation requirements has ranged from 21% to 47% since 2011, averaging 38% during the most recent 12 months. Federal work participation rates for basic education as a whole were 42% in May-June 2019 and 27% in May-June 2020. The federal work participation rate among the HS or GE subset of enrollees was 39% in May-June 2019 and 18% in May-June 2020. COVID-19 conditions have made it harder to meet work hour requirements since March 2020.

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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: CTC College Contract	LEP Contract	Commerce Contract	Total in (HS, GE, BE JT or ES)	Percent of Adults in Basic Ed	Total in High School or Equiv Prep (GE, HS)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
Dec-17	237	539	210	1,151	7.4%	238	1.5%
Jan-18	299	573	235	1,334	8.4%	325	2.1%
Feb-18	316	550	200	1,297	8.2%	355	2.3%
Mar-18	295	531	216	1,282	8.2%	361	2.3%
Apr-18	326	512	218	1,295	8.4%	357	2.3%
May-18	304	480	223	1,219	7.9%	330	2.1%
Jun-18	254	437	208	1,099	7.3%	286	1.9%
Jul-18	222	421	217	994	6.6%	198	1.3%
Aug-18	196	385	210	898	5.8%	173	1.1%
Sep-18	222	379	196	962	6.3%	227	1.5%
Oct-18	291	423	235	1,130	7.5%	281	1.9%
Nov-18	273	380	247	1,081	7.2%	272	1.8%
Dec-18	229	360	234	1,007	6.7%	249	1.7%
Jan-19	300	380	275	1,178	7.7%	328	2.2%
Feb-19	289	367	269	1,129	7.4%	305	2.0%
Mar-19	261	408	269	1,147	7.7%	287	1.9%
Apr-19	305	424	274	1,236	8.2%	325	2.2%
May-19	301	383	270	1,200	7.9%	343	2.3%
Jun-19	256	374	242	1,115	7.5%	290	1.9%
Jul-19	203	453	225	1,045	7.0%	187	1.3%
Aug-19	172	446	220	1,000	6.6%	177	1.2%
Sep-19	222	485	197	1,085	7.2%	212	1.4%
Oct-19	293	484	220	1,193	7.9%	267	1.8%
Nov-19	264	405	223	1,078	7.2%	254	1.7%
Dec-19	220	408	232	1,070	7.1%	234	1.6%
Jan-20	273	432	254	1,195	7.9%	287	1.9%
Feb-20	282	386	260	1,135	7.5%	285	1.9%
Mar-20	237	396	253	1,059	6.8%	225	1.5%
Apr-20	186	312	198	773	4.0%	142	0.7%
May-20	172	276	172	696	3.2%	148	0.7%
Jun-20	155	222	131	573	2.7%	130	0.6%

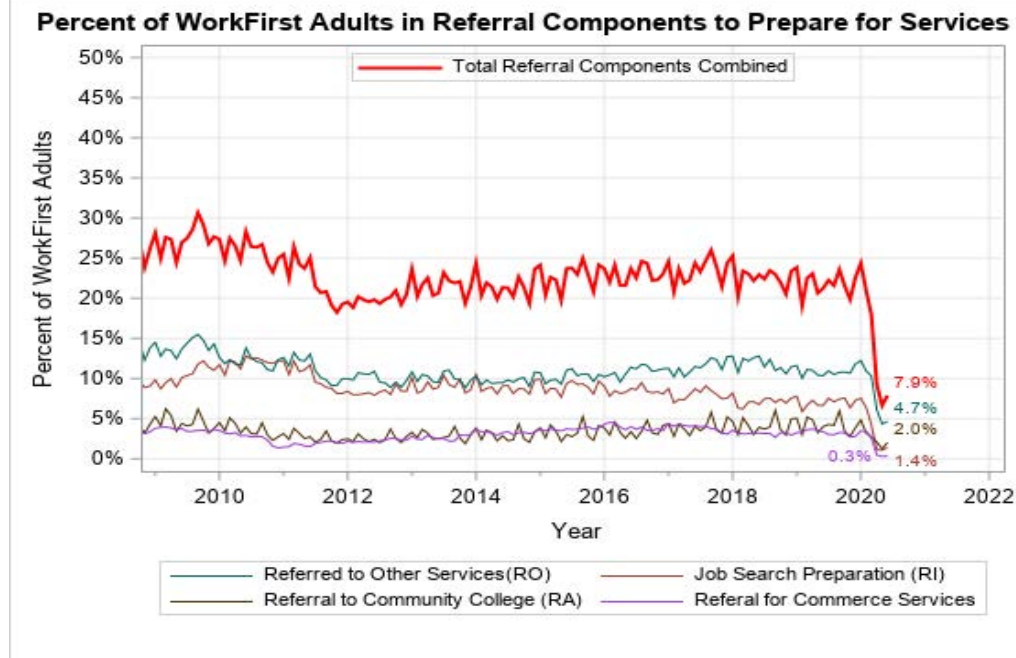
June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-39%	-41%	-46%	-49%	-55%	WorkFirst Adults 43%
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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 2020 was 47% lower than the number in referral status in June 2019. Referrals to prepare for ESD job search decreased by 70 between June 2019 and June 2020. Referrals to prepare for a CTC program of study decreased by 28% and referrals to Commerce activities (adults sent but not yet started in their activities) decreased by 86% 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, but the main thing reducing referrals after mid-March 2020 was the COVID-19 emergency. 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-17	1,172	808	474	0	1,974	3,781	24.4%
Jan-18	1,294	736	561	1	2,022	3,996	25.3%
Feb-18	992	469	499	1	1,687	3,178	20.2%
Mar-18	968	797	482	0	1,949	3,645	23.4%
Apr-18	1,086	630	480	3	1,870	3,538	23.1%
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	1,067	920	406	0	1,673	3,500	23.0%
Oct-18	1,129	545	494	0	1,721	3,329	22.0%
Nov-18	1,039	443	482	1	1,585	3,075	20.5%
Dec-18	1,141	748	444	1	1,729	3,528	23.4%
Jan-19	1,184	769	494	0	1,768	3,626	23.8%
Feb-19	894	459	503	0	1,526	2,906	19.1%
Mar-19	999	777	542	0	1,666	3,367	22.5%
Apr-19	1,095	728	556	0	1,658	3,466	23.1%
May-19	1,010	492	530	0	1,579	3,129	20.6%
Jun-19	989	597	503	2	1,541	3,163	21.3%
Jul-19	1,126	637	450	1	1,633	3,314	22.2%
Aug-19	1,069	629	454	1	1,582	3,254	21.6%
Sep-19	1,117	897	489	1	1,616	3,537	23.6%
Oct-19	1,140	513	487	1	1,630	3,249	21.5%
Nov-19	950	419	405	0	1,595	2,969	19.9%
Dec-19	1,088	580	420	0	1,769	3,384	22.6%
Jan-20	1,149	736	529	2	1,862	3,711	24.4%
Feb-20	967	481	516	3	1,658	3,168	20.9%
Mar-20	652	424	405	2	1,595	2,775	17.9%
Apr-20	212	397	88	1	1,170	1,772	9.2%
May-20	232	264	60	1	928	1,421	6.6%
Jun-20	295	430	72	1	995	1,684	7.9%

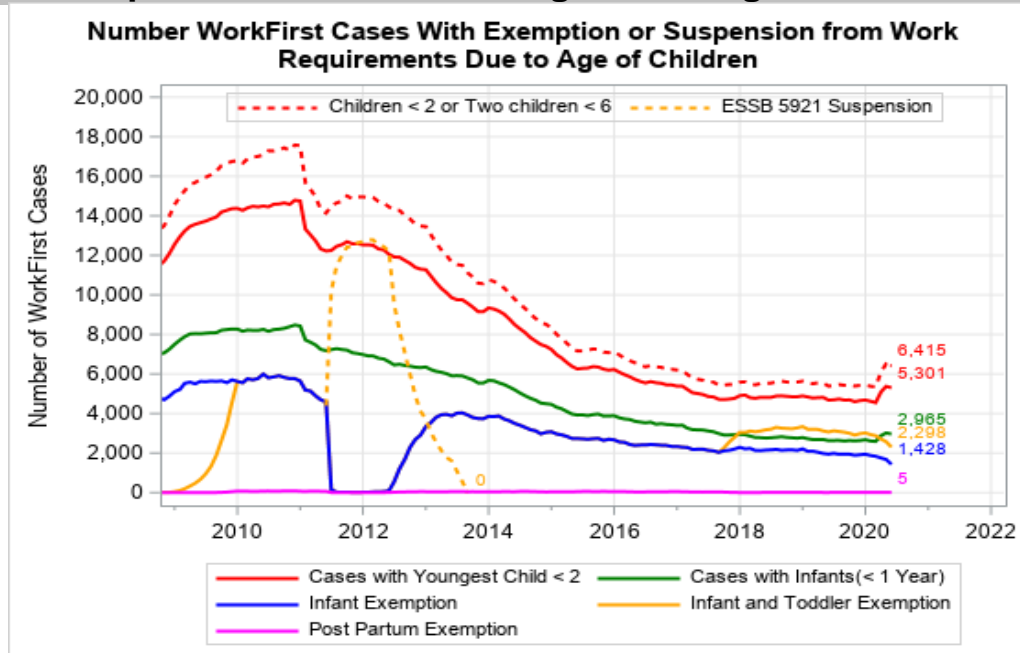
June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-70%	-28%	-86%	-50%	-35%	-47%	43%

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.

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. Infant exemptions were extended again, this time to parents with a child under the age of 2, for a lifetime limit of 24 months in October 2017 through ESSB 5898.

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). Of 1,154 households using the expanded infant exemption or toddler exemption in June 2020, 926 were using it for one-year olds and 228 were using it to spend additional time with infants beyond the 12 months allowed under previous policy. Use of infant and toddler exemptions began to decline in April 2020 due to impacts of the COVID-19 emergency. The percent of households with infants using IE has dropped from almost 80% to 48%. The percent of households with toddlers using TE has dropped from 60% to 40%. Parents with young children can qualify for COVID-19 exemptions without having to use up infant or toddler exemption eligibility, so this drop in use makes sense as long as the COVID-19 exemptions continue.

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-18	4,770	2,790	2,133	1,039	3,077	76.5%	52.5%
May-18	4,819	2,780	2,125	1,070	3,113	76.4%	52.5%
Jun-18	4,818	2,760	2,151	1,127	3,177	77.9%	54.8%
Jul-18	4,818	2,775	2,163	1,147	3,206	77.9%	56.1%
Aug-18	4,883	2,796	2,186	1,213	3,301	78.2%	58.1%
Sep-18	4,894	2,826	2,142	1,198	3,260	75.8%	57.9%
Oct-18	4,870	2,792	2,158	1,176	3,245	77.3%	56.6%
Nov-18	4,848	2,773	2,164	1,170	3,229	78.0%	56.4%
Dec-18	4,848	2,755	2,135	1,216	3,273	77.5%	58.1%
Jan-19	4,890	2,785	2,211	1,238	3,337	79.4%	58.8%
Feb-19	4,837	2,724	2,085	1,218	3,206	76.5%	57.6%
Mar-19	4,785	2,683	2,094	1,237	3,206	78.0%	58.8%
Apr-19	4,804	2,682	2,041	1,274	3,196	76.1%	60.0%
May-19	4,816	2,687	1,978	1,232	3,118	73.6%	57.9%
Jun-19	4,679	2,627	1,945	1,219	3,065	74.0%	59.4%
Jul-19	4,693	2,635	1,984	1,239	3,125	75.3%	60.2%
Aug-19	4,733	2,638	1,940	1,230	3,090	73.5%	58.7%
Sep-19	4,679	2,610	1,949	1,201	3,053	74.7%	58.0%
Oct-19	4,688	2,633	1,942	1,137	2,998	73.8%	55.3%
Nov-19	4,600	2,617	1,889	1,109	2,910	72.2%	55.9%
Dec-19	4,654	2,633	1,915	1,167	2,981	72.7%	57.7%
Jan-20	4,682	2,673	1,941	1,180	3,017	72.6%	58.7%
Feb-20	4,618	2,607	1,875	1,146	2,936	71.9%	57.0%
Mar-20	4,551	2,590	1,836	1,114	2,877	70.9%	56.8%
Apr-20	5,091	2,879	1,754	1,027	2,710	60.9%	46.4%
May-20	5,374	3,016	1,675	982	2,573	55.5%	41.6%
Jun-20	5,301	2,965	1,428	926	2,298	48.2%	39.6%

June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

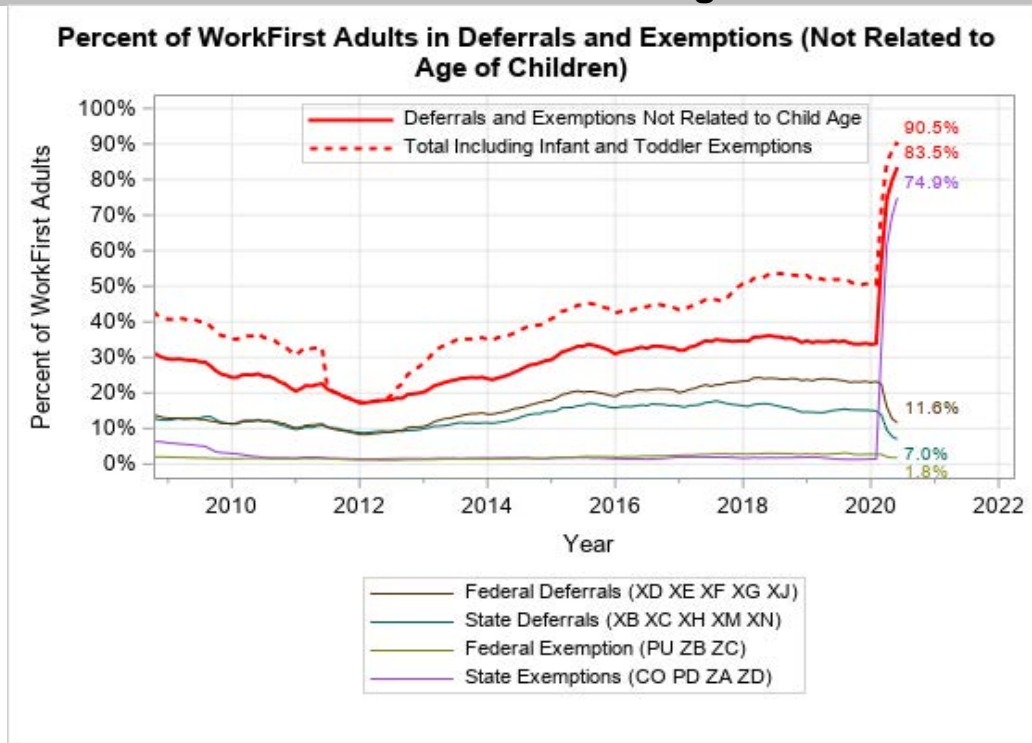
% Change	13%	13%	-27%	-24%	-25%
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Parents whose youngest child is under two years old are potentially eligible for the infant exemption or toddler exemption under ESSB 5898 to a lifetime limit of 24 months.

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 (33.8% in February 2020 and 83.5% in June 2020). The increase is due to the introduction of COVID-19 exemptions in March 2020. The dashed red line at the top adds the adults using infant or toddler exemptions to the total.

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 246% higher in June 2020 than in June 2019. 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 had 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). By the end of June 2020, 15,841 adults were using COVID-19 exemptions -- 74% of all adults. Use of some non-age related deferrals and exemptions has begun to drop as a result.

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

Adult Counts in the Largest Categories									
Month	Mental Health Services (XG)	Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)	Family Violence Intervention (XF)	Temporary Medical (XM)	Alcohol & Substance Abuse (XE)	Resolution of Homelessness (XH)	COVID-19 (CO)	Total in Chart (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
Feb-18	2,425	1,443	949	1,131	895	206	0	5,430	34.5%
Mar-18	2,500	1,486	954	1,141	943	224	0	5,557	35.7%
Apr-18	2,467	1,458	951	1,133	959	228	0	5,482	35.7%
May-18	2,418	1,424	988	1,156	948	224	0	5,512	35.9%
Jun-18	2,341	1,384	1,029	1,142	903	226	0	5,473	36.1%
Jul-18	2,276	1,307	1,091	1,097	925	238	0	5,439	35.8%
Aug-18	2,250	1,279	1,142	1,103	926	243	0	5,493	35.7%
Sep-18	2,205	1,254	1,114	1,065	924	219	0	5,381	35.3%
Oct-18	2,228	1,254	1,130	1,067	962	216	0	5,378	35.5%
Nov-18	2,195	1,230	1,092	1,015	936	193	0	5,241	35.0%
Dec-18	2,171	1,209	1,072	978	908	170	0	5,158	34.2%
Jan-19	2,222	1,210	1,119	999	926	165	0	5,269	34.6%
Feb-19	2,217	1,208	1,058	1,006	938	162	0	5,197	34.2%
Mar-19	2,215	1,199	1,061	979	947	176	0	5,159	34.5%
Apr-19	2,240	1,185	1,081	1,018	958	180	0	5,163	34.4%
May-19	2,247	1,189	1,071	1,045	971	186	0	5,208	34.4%
Jun-19	2,214	1,205	1,056	1,037	934	195	0	5,156	34.7%
Jul-19	2,177	1,187	1,070	1,028	937	206	0	5,114	34.3%
Aug-19	2,211	1,166	1,054	1,033	928	290	0	5,222	34.7%
Sep-19	2,104	1,147	1,052	990	897	313	0	5,108	34.0%
Oct-19	2,128	1,147	1,041	990	914	337	0	5,082	33.7%
Nov-19	2,129	1,136	1,011	1,009	896	317	0	5,046	33.7%
Dec-19	2,168	1,142	1,024	1,003	912	300	0	5,089	34.0%
Jan-20	2,165	1,144	1,036	1,014	926	323	0	5,122	33.6%
Feb-20	2,187	1,130	1,043	1,006	930	328	0	5,140	33.8%
Mar-20	2,157	1,125	1,048	968	900	297	4,836	8,779	56.8%
Apr-20	1,872	1,073	988	841	747	200	11,601	14,274	74.3%
May-20	1,609	1,042	916	735	623	124	14,783	17,072	79.7%
Jun-20	1,401	981	880	632	536	81	15,841	17,815	83.5%

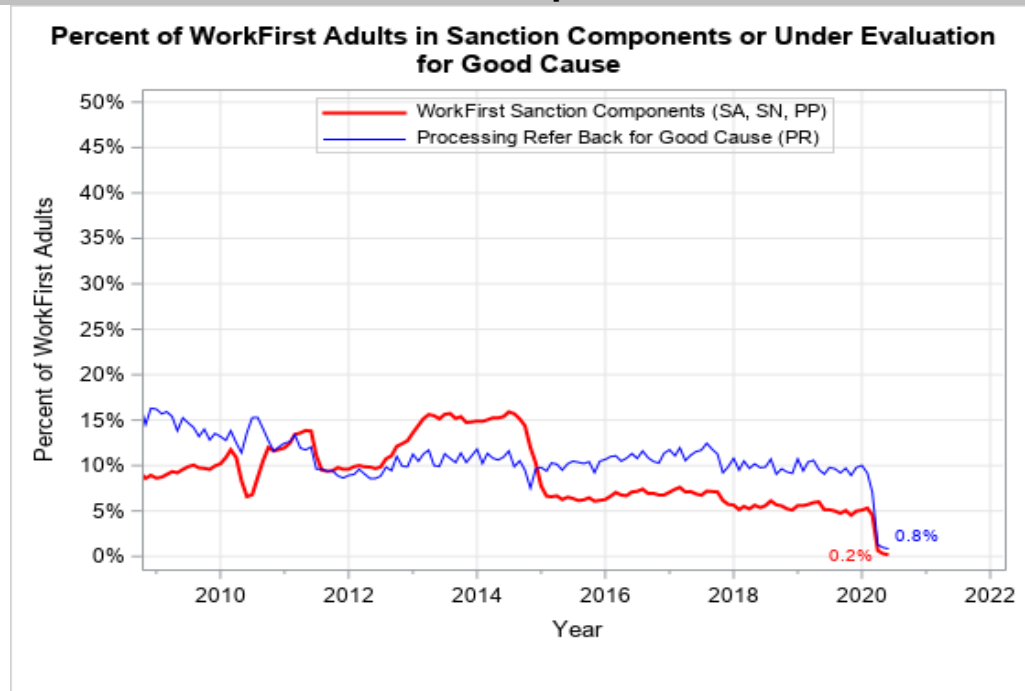
June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

									WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-37%	-19%	-17%	-39%	-43%	-58%	N/A	246%	43%

Use of the Pursuing Other Benefits (XB) component decreased by 19% between June 2019 and June 2020. Use of Family Violence Intervention (XF) component decreased by 17%. Use of the Mental Health Treatment (XG) component decreased by 37% and use of the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (XE) component decreased by 43% between June 2019 and June 2020. Use of the Temporary Medical (XM) component was decreased by 39%. Use of the Resolution of Homelessness (XH) component decreased by 58%. The unduplicated count of those deferred or exempted in June 2020 was 17,815-- rising to 19,324 if infant exemptions (IE) and toddler exemptions (TE) are included. Some 10.8% of adults used infant or toddler exemptions, down from 20.6% in June 2019; 7.0% of adults used an infant or toddler exemption and did not use any of the other exemption or deferral codes.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS\_Actv table, and JAS\_Actual table.

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



### Components Shown

This chart shows the percent of adults in sanction components. Adults who are required but do not participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause 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

Two-tenths of one percent of WorkFirst adults were flagged with the sanction component during June 2020. Sanction rates can vary by age of youngest child depending on work requirements. Sanction rates for parents with infants dropped from 8% in June 2011 to 6% between August 2011 and June 2012 under ESSB 5921 suspension of work requirements. They rose to 10% in September 2014 but dropped to 4% by January 2018 after the extension of infant exemptions to 24 months. They were 4% in February 2020. Sanction rates for parents whose youngest children were 1-year olds dropped from 18% in June 2011 to 3% between August 2011 and June 2012 under suspensions. Sanctions rates for this group rebounded to 15% in September 2014 but dropped back to 3% after the expansion of toddler exemptions. They were 3% in February 2020. The sanction rate for parents with youngest child 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 February 2020. Households whose youngest child was school-aged had a sanction rate of 14% in September 2014 and 6% in February 2020. Sanction rates were near zero for each group in June 2020 due to COVID-19 emergency policies.

WorkFirst orientations were adopted in July 2014. Orientations explain work participation requirements prior to grant approval. Orientations are being conducted by telephone and explain current COVID-19 policies.

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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-18	894	1,706	5.7%	10.8%
Feb-18	809	1,494	5.1%	9.5%
Mar-18	857	1,635	5.5%	10.5%
Apr-18	802	1,487	5.2%	9.7%
May-18	865	1,563	5.6%	10.2%
Jun-18	814	1,481	5.4%	9.8%
Jul-18	847	1,492	5.6%	9.8%
Aug-18	941	1,647	6.1%	10.7%
Sep-18	865	1,379	5.7%	9.1%
Oct-18	844	1,462	5.6%	9.6%
Nov-18	784	1,392	5.2%	9.3%
Dec-18	770	1,379	5.1%	9.1%
Jan-19	850	1,633	5.6%	10.7%
Feb-19	850	1,432	5.6%	9.4%
Mar-19	855	1,555	5.7%	10.4%
Apr-19	890	1,589	5.9%	10.6%
May-19	911	1,452	6.0%	9.6%
Jun-19	764	1,347	5.1%	9.1%
Jul-19	766	1,457	5.1%	9.8%
Aug-19	752	1,453	5.0%	9.6%
Sep-19	712	1,379	4.7%	9.2%
Oct-19	761	1,464	5.0%	9.7%
Nov-19	677	1,333	4.5%	8.9%
Dec-19	748	1,467	5.0%	9.8%
Jan-20	775	1,525	5.1%	10.0%
Feb-20	806	1,395	5.3%	9.2%
Mar-20	703	1,088	4.5%	7.0%
Apr-20	123	244	0.6%	1.3%
May-20	63	208	0.3%	1.0%
Jun-20	38	178	0.2%	0.8%

June 2020 compared to June 2019 (without adjustments for late reporting)

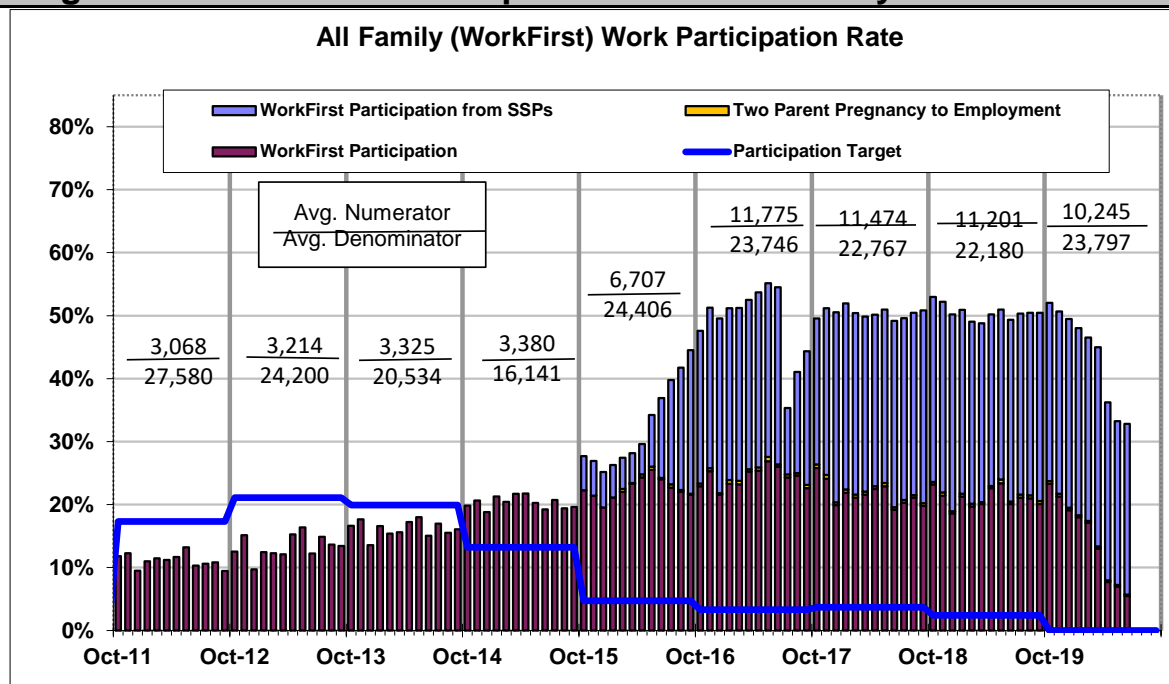
WorkFirst  
Adults  
43%

% Change                      -95%                      -87%

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. The shorter length of sanction periods reduces the percent of the caseload with sanctions. SHB 2441, adopted by the legislature in March 2020, will increase the amount of time that parents can remain on TANF during sanction to 12 months. This will increase sanction counts and the percent of cases with sanctions when it is implemented in July 2021. In the near term, sanction rates dropped to near zero in May 2020 and will stay there for the duration of COVID-19 emergency rules.

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 Office of Family Assistance targets would be 3.6% for FY 2017, 4.2% for FY 2018 and 2.4% for FY 2019. OFA published final targets of 3.3% for FY 2017, 3.7% for FY 2018 and 3.2% for FY 2019. Forty-nine states met All Family WPR targets during FY 2019, the most recent year for which OFA has released results. Washington's All Family performance of 50.5% exceeded its federal target for FY 2019. Washington predicts that its All Family target will be 0.0% in FY 2020.

### Analysis

The All Family WPR rate for FY 2017 was 24.3%. Addition of two Supplemental State Programs increased FY 2017 results to 49.8%. All Family results for FY 2018 were 21.7%, increased to 50.4% by SSPs. Results for FY 2019 were 21.5%, increased to 50.5% by SSPs. All Family results for the first nine months of FY 2020 were 14.7%, increased to 43.8% by SSPs. All Family results for June 2020, the third full month of the COVID-19 emergency, were 5.5%, increased to 32.8% 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 2019. In 4 states: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Oregon, SSPs made the difference between passing and failing All Family requirements. Twenty-five states had All Family targets of 0.0% in FY 2019 and only 5 of them offered SSPs. 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 2020 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through December 2019 and 6-week definition beginning in January 2020. Results for January through June 2020 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

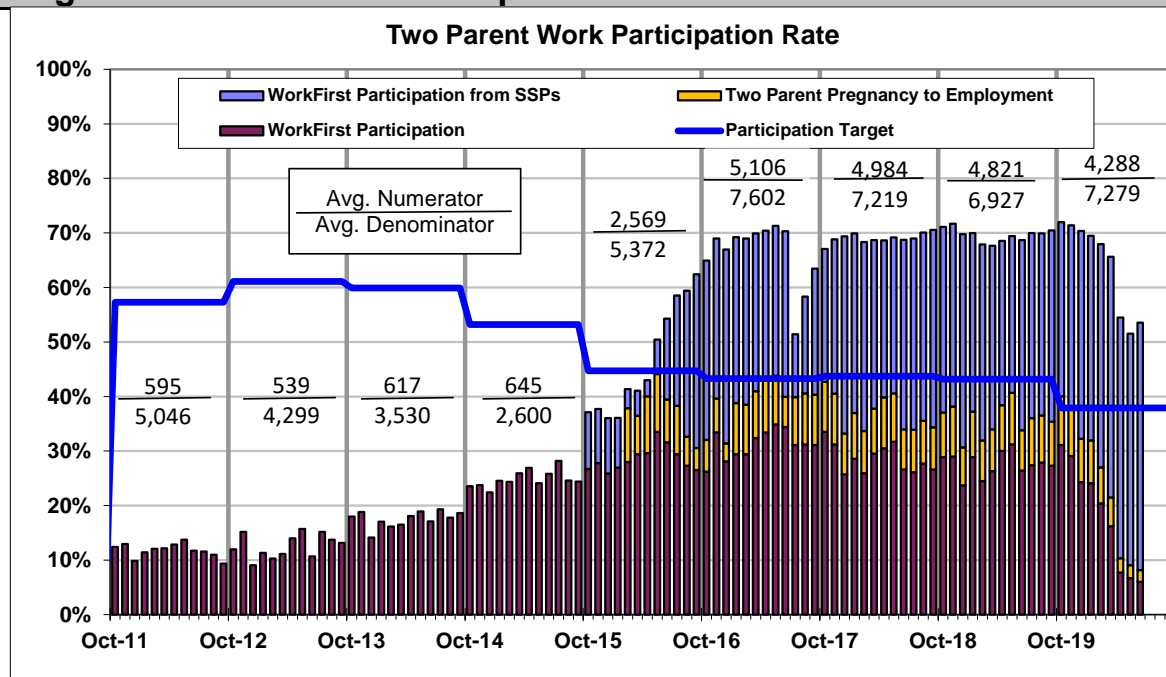
<b>All Family (WorkFirst) Work Participation Rates</b>								
Month	All Family WPR Denominator	All Family Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hours Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	WorkFirst Only	Combined Total	All Family Target
Apr-18	22,698	13,197	2,520	8,861	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	22,034	12,984	2,494	8,567	11,061	22.6%	50.2%	2.4%
May-19	22,084	13,045	2,618	8,640	11,258	23.4%	51.0%	2.4%
Jun-19	21,860	12,879	2,206	8,577	10,783	20.1%	49.3%	2.4%
Jul-19	21,857	12,887	2,321	8,682	11,003	21.1%	50.3%	2.4%
Aug-19	22,145	13,049	2,338	8,834	11,172	21.0%	50.4%	2.4%
Sep-19	22,070	12,972	2,231	8,905	11,136	20.1%	50.5%	2.4%
Oct-19	22,140	13,047	2,601	8,917	11,518	23.3%	52.0%	0.0%
Nov-19	21,967	13,013	2,379	8,748	11,127	21.3%	50.7%	0.0%
Dec-19	21,877	13,018	2,123	8,697	10,820	19.1%	49.5%	0.0%
Jan-20	21,970	13,139	2,017	8,537	10,554	18.0%	48.0%	0.0%
Feb-20	21,838	13,207	1,945	8,214	10,159	17.1%	46.5%	0.0%
Mar-20	22,825	13,284	1,502	8,765	10,267	13.0%	45.0%	0.0%
Apr-20	25,768	16,148	1,096	8,236	9,332	7.7%	36.2%	0.0%
May-20	27,592	18,125	1,129	8,041	9,170	7.0%	33.2%	0.0%
Jun-20	28,193	18,355	905	8,352	9,257	5.5%	32.8%	0.0%

### 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 2020, 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 Office of Family Assistance targets would be 43.6% for FY 2017, 44.2% for FY 2018 and 42.4% for FY 2019. OFA published final targets of 43.3% for FY 2017, 43.7% for FY 2018 and 43.2% for FY 2019. Twenty-two states (out of 27) met 2-parent targets during FY 2019, the most recent year for which OFA has released results. The remaining states had no TANF families subject to 2-parent work requirements. Washington's 2-parent performance of 69.6% exceeded its federal target for FY 2019. Washington predicts that its 2-parent target will be 37.9% in FY 2020.

### Analysis

Two-parent results for FY 2017 were 39.1%, increased to 66.2% by Supplemental State Programs. Two-parent results for FY 2018 were 36.9%, increased to 69.0% by SSPs. Results for FY 2019 were 35.8%, increased to 69.6% by SSPs. Two-parent results for the first nine months of FY 2020 were 24.3%, increased to 64.0% by SSPs. Results for June 2020, the third full month of the COVID-19 emergency, were 8.2%, increased to 53.5% by SSPs. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Seven states with 2-parent requirements operated SSPs in FY 2019. In 5 states: Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington, SSPs made the difference between passing and failing 2-parent 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 in June 2017 due to budget delays. However, the program was reauthorized and enrollments recovered. Washington also funds 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 2020 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through December 2019 and 6-week definition beginning in January 2020. Results for January through June 2020 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		
			Hours Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	Two Parent Only	Combined Total	Two Parent Target
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%	43.2%
Nov-18	7,062	1,519	424	4,639	5,063	38.2%	71.7%	43.2%
Dec-18	7,056	1,570	354	4,567	4,921	30.6%	69.7%	43.2%
Jan-19	7,022	1,604	443	4,470	4,913	37.2%	70.0%	43.2%
Feb-19	6,853	1,619	380	4,273	4,653	31.9%	67.9%	43.2%
Mar-19	6,798	1,619	406	4,192	4,598	33.9%	67.6%	43.2%
Apr-19	6,948	1,626	469	4,294	4,763	38.4%	68.6%	43.2%
May-19	6,960	1,640	493	4,340	4,833	40.6%	69.4%	43.2%
Jun-19	6,835	1,579	393	4,301	4,694	33.8%	68.7%	43.2%
Jul-19	6,815	1,595	422	4,345	4,767	36.0%	69.9%	43.2%
Aug-19	6,820	1,625	437	4,332	4,769	36.5%	69.9%	43.2%
Sep-19	6,803	1,614	426	4,366	4,792	35.4%	70.4%	43.2%
Oct-19	6,819	1,593	480	4,429	4,909	40.0%	72.0%	37.9%
Nov-19	6,668	1,562	440	4,320	4,760	38.0%	71.4%	37.9%
Dec-19	6,653	1,578	369	4,312	4,681	32.2%	70.4%	37.9%
Jan-20	6,679	1,626	380	4,259	4,639	32.0%	69.5%	37.9%
Feb-20	6,572	1,614	321	4,144	4,465	27.0%	67.9%	37.9%
Mar-20	7,154	1,749	279	4,414	4,693	21.5%	65.6%	37.9%
Apr-20	8,177	2,622	200	4,256	4,456	10.3%	54.5%	37.9%
May-20	8,477	3,000	201	4,166	4,367	9.1%	51.5%	37.9%
Jun-20	8,312	2,635	158	4,293	4,451	8.2%	53.5%	37.9%

#### 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 2020, 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 January through March 2020 were 59.3%. 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. Results increased substantially under COVID-19 policies. Exits for non-compliance sanctions are eliminated. Exits for employment, earnings, and customer request were 49% lower in April 2020 than April 2019 but other exits dropped by 65% over that period producing the highest monthly result on record. The previous high (68%) was in April 2007. The increase in exits for other income suggests that exits to Unemployment Insurance may be a factor in this result.

This monthly indicator measures progress toward quarterly results. The most recent quarter reported by ESA is Q4 2019, with results of 60.7%. 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. This measure was revised in 2019 based on legislation. HB 1603 called for 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-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	107	279	842	61.4%	530	1,372
May-19	550	120	242	912	57.4%	677	1,589
Jun-19	507	102	245	854	58.3%	611	1,465
Jul-19	491	104	248	843	58.2%	606	1,449
Aug-19	582	120	242	944	57.7%	693	1,636
Sep-19	491	96	258	845	59.8%	569	1,414
Oct-19	528	118	294	940	61.6%	586	1,526
Nov-19	519	96	227	842	60.8%	542	1,384
Dec-19	462	110	247	819	59.5%	558	1,377
Jan-20	377	104	218	699	57.4%	519	1,218
Feb-20	424	123	244	791	58.7%	557	1,348
Mar-20	345	108	200	653	62.3%	395	1,048
Apr-20	166	170	97	433	70.0%	186	619

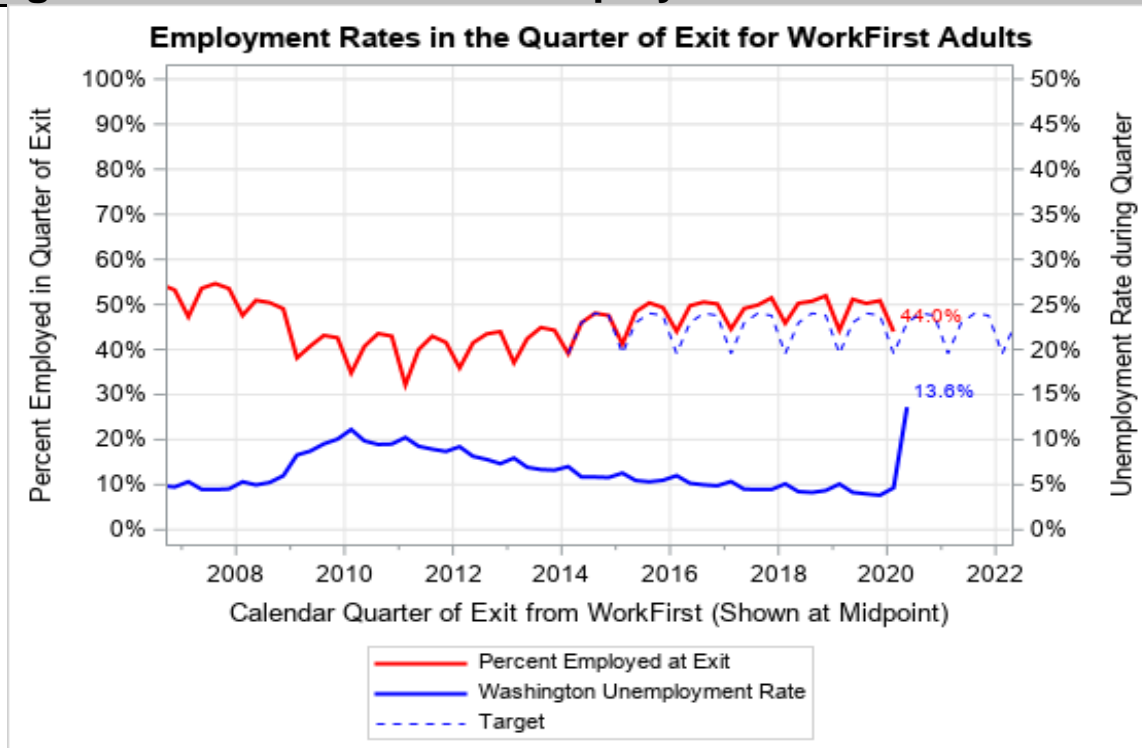
April 2020, compared to April 2019

% Change      -64%                  59%                  -65%                  -49%                  -65%                  -55%

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 2020 prepared by DSHS region show the highest exit with employment rate in Region 2 (Seattle and North Puget Sound) at 45.0%, followed by Region 1 (Eastern Washington) at 44.0% and Region 3 (Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula, and Southwest Washington) at 43.1%.

The exit with employment rate for Q1 2020 was 44.0%, down from 44.3% in Q1 2019, a difference of 0.3 percentage points. The largest decline (0.8 percentage points) was seen in Region 2, followed by a 0.3 percentage point decrease in Region 1. The exit with employment rate increased by 0.1% between Q1 2019 and Q1 2020 in Region 3. 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 2020 was 4.7%, 0.4 percent lower than the 5.1% in Q1 2019. Region 2 had the lowest unemployment rate in Q1 2020 (3.8%) followed by Region 3 (5.0%) and Region 1 (6.2%). The exit with employment rate in Q4 2019 changed from 50.7% in the data reported through May 2020 to 50.8% in data reported through August 2020. The 1.2% decline in the exit with employment rate seen between Q4 2018 and Q4 2019 in the last reporting cycle changed to a decline of 1.1%. The 0.3% reduction in the exit with employment rate seen between Q1 2019 and Q1 2020 in this report could get smaller when the UI wage file due in November 2020 is processed. The data provided in November 2020 will also provide the first observation of COVID-19 impacts after Washington's unemployment rate rose to 13.6%.

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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	Unemployment Rate United States
Q1 2014	4,541	11,618	39.1%	39.1%	7.0%	6.9%
Q2 2014	6,026	13,116	45.9%	45.9%	5.9%	6.1%
Q3 2014	5,833	12,142	48.0%	48.0%	5.8%	6.2%
Q4 2014	5,170	10,874	47.5%	47.5%	5.8%	5.5%
Q1 2015	4,152	10,080	41.2%	39.1%	6.3%	5.8%
Q2 2015	4,743	9,807	48.4%	45.9%	5.5%	5.3%
Q3 2015	4,479	8,895	50.4%	48.0%	5.3%	5.2%
Q4 2015	4,250	8,619	49.3%	47.5%	5.5%	4.8%
Q1 2016	3,639	8,268	44.0%	39.1%	6.0%	5.2%
Q2 2016	4,305	8,660	49.7%	45.9%	5.2%	4.8%
Q3 2016	4,474	8,854	50.5%	48.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Q4 2016	3,940	7,862	50.1%	47.5%	4.9%	4.5%
Q1 2017	3,306	7,424	44.5%	39.1%	5.4%	4.9%
Q2 2017	3,939	8,021	49.1%	45.9%	4.5%	4.2%
Q3 2017	3,874	7,768	49.9%	48.0%	4.5%	4.4%
Q4 2017	3,629	7,052	51.5%	47.5%	4.5%	3.9%
Q1 2018	2,938	6,409	45.8%	39.1%	5.1%	4.3%
Q2 2018	3,291	6,547	50.3%	45.9%	4.2%	3.8%
Q3 2018	3,289	6,484	50.7%	48.0%	4.1%	3.9%
Q4 2018	3,231	6,222	51.9%	47.5%	4.4%	3.6%
Q1 2019	2,571	5,809	44.3%	39.1%	5.1%	4.1%
Q2 2019	3,221	6,299	51.1%	45.9%	4.1%	3.5%
Q3 2019	3,264	6,498	50.2%	48.0%	4.0%	3.7%
Q4 2019	3,181	6,256	50.8%	47.5%	3.8%	3.3%
Q1 2020	2,614	5,944	44.0%	39.1%	4.7%	4.1%
Q2 2020	.	.	.	45.9%	13.6%	12.9%

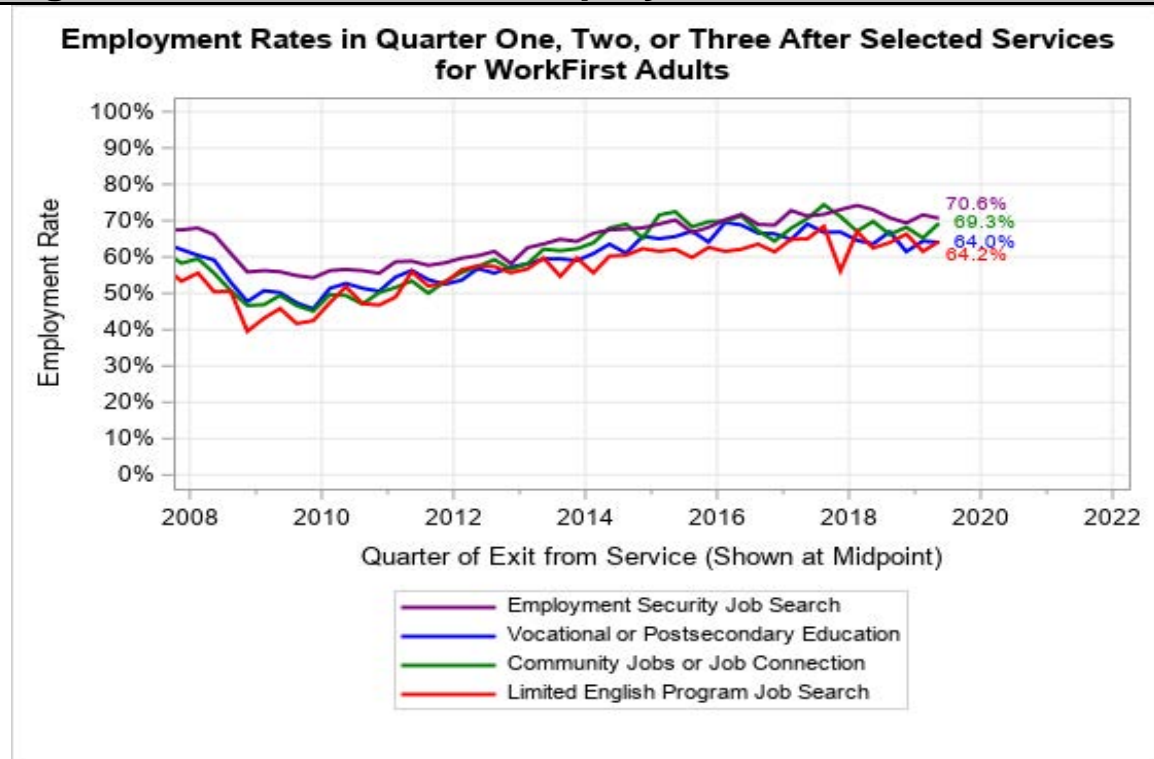
	Change in Exit with Employment Rate (Percentage Points)			Change in Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)	
Q1 2020, compared with Q1 2019					
% Change	2%	2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.0%

### 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. Exits will show a substantial drop in Q2 2020 resulting from COVID-19. Results will depend on how many of those exits are associated with employment. 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.

**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 2020.

## 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. Q2 2019 is the first quarter affected by the \$13.50 per hour statewide minimum wage and the last quarter before COVID-19 employment impacts began.

### Definition of Measures

Employment is measured in quarter 1, 2, or 3 after exit from four programs: ESD job search (see pages 31-32); vocational and postsecondary education - all schools (see pages 33-34); paid work preparation -- Community Jobs or Job Connection (see pages 35-36); and LEP job search (page 32). An exit occurs when an adult has left the program and not returned to it for four consecutive months. Employment is measured using Unemployment Insurance wage records. Employment rates are higher than shown for exit to employment (pages 53-54) partly because this measure combines results from three calendar quarters instead of using just one quarter. Adults may be served by more than one program. Someone served by a college, followed by job search, would be in both measures, leaving at different dates based on the date of exit from each service.

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## Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services

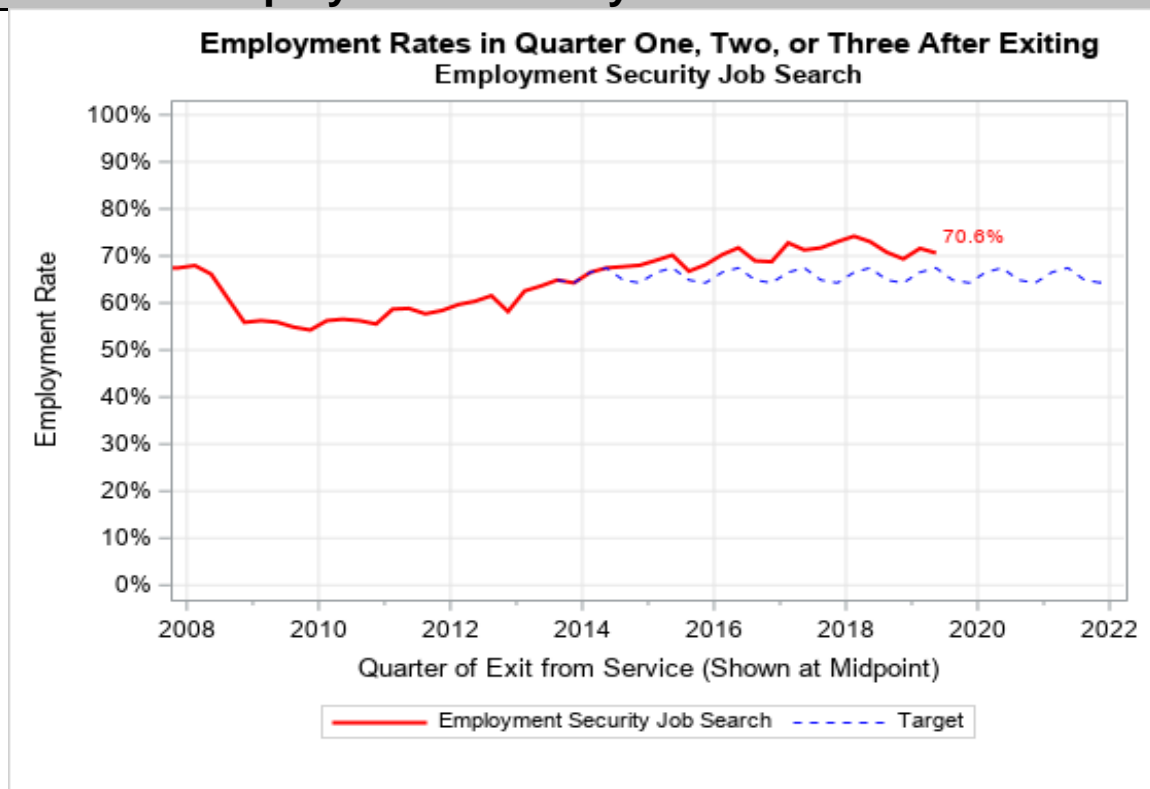
### Employment in Quarters 1, 2, or 3 After Exit from Services

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 2013	4,112	63.6%	2,125	59.4%	1,337	62.2%	576	59.7%
Q3 2013	3,918	64.9%	1,415	59.5%	1,194	61.7%	408	54.7%
Q4 2013	3,351	64.3%	1,417	59.0%	933	62.3%	390	59.7%
Q1 2014	3,892	66.5%	1,352	60.9%	928	63.9%	453	55.6%
Q2 2014	3,835	67.5%	1,687	63.5%	1,018	68.0%	546	60.3%
Q3 2014	3,411	67.7%	1,065	61.0%	872	69.0%	501	60.5%
Q4 2014	2,989	68.0%	1,029	65.7%	718	65.2%	366	62.3%
Q1 2015	3,185	69.1%	992	65.0%	714	71.6%	445	61.6%
Q2 2015	2,790	70.2%	1,315	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%	380	62.6%
Q1 2016	2,721	70.3%	919	69.5%	657	69.9%	450	61.6%
Q2 2016	2,540	71.7%	1,128	68.8%	721	71.3%	462	62.1%
Q3 2016	2,364	69.0%	673	66.6%	555	67.2%	461	63.6%
Q4 2016	2,136	68.8%	783	66.4%	553	64.4%	399	61.4%
Q1 2017	2,226	72.8%	756	64.8%	577	67.9%	470	64.9%
Q2 2017	2,019	71.3%	909	69.1%	686	70.6%	511	65.0%
Q3 2017	2,097	71.7%	605	66.8%	625	74.4%	412	68.4%
Q4 2017	1,895	73.0%	622	66.9%	478	71.1%	381	56.2%
Q1 2018	1,744	74.2%	556	64.6%	571	67.1%	327	67.0%
Q2 2018	1,639	73.0%	731	63.6%	576	69.8%	349	62.5%
Q3 2018	1,619	70.8%	511	66.9%	494	66.2%	308	64.0%
Q4 2018	1,570	69.4%	566	61.5%	437	68.2%	270	66.3%
Q1 2019	1,560	71.6%	514	64.4%	460	65.2%	247	61.5%
Q2 2019	1,570	70.6%	728	64.0%	583	69.3%	288	64.2%
Q2 2019, compared with Q2 2018								
	Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate	
% Change	-4%	-2.4%	0%	0.4%	1%	-0.5%	-17%	1.8%

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 2020.

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).

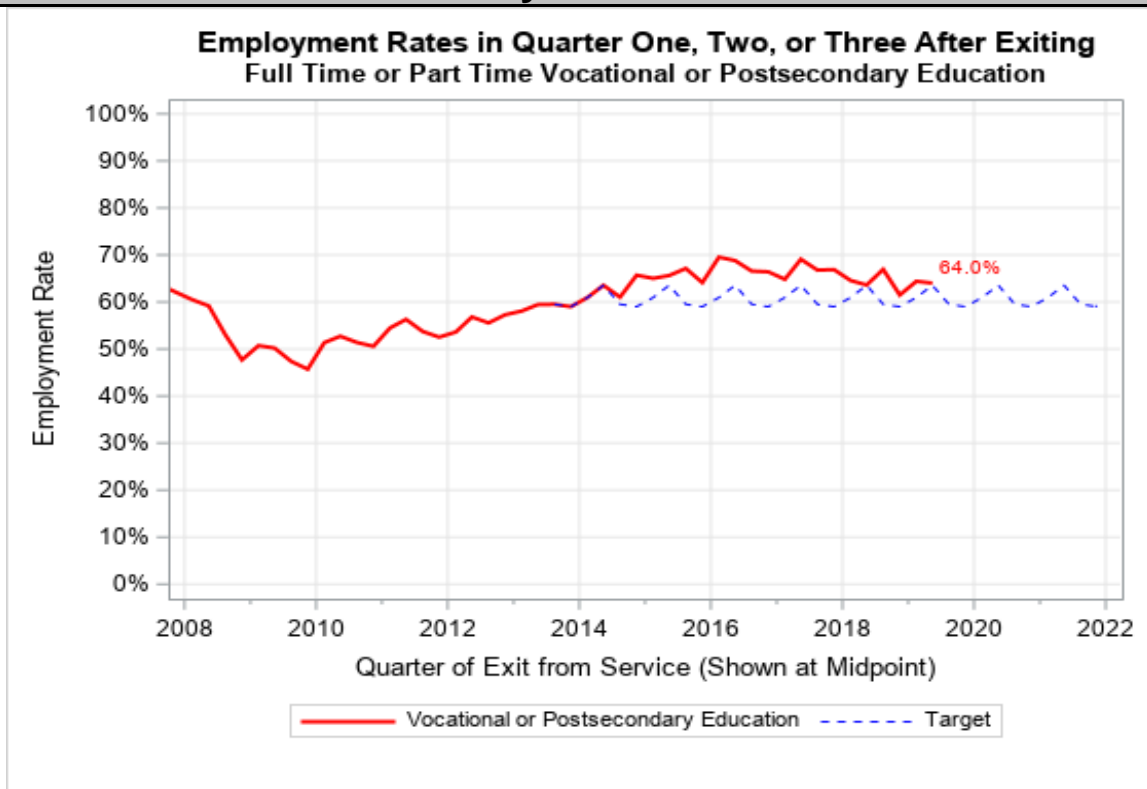
### Analysis

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 2019 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (73.6%) followed by Region 3 (70.2%) and Region 1 (69.1%). Local Planning Areas with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after ESD job search were: Benton/Franklin (59), Chelan/Douglas (20), Grant/Adams (41) and Yakima/Kittitas (142) in Region 1; King Eastside (34), King South (79), Skagit/San Juan/Island (30) and Snohomish County (x) (79) in Region 2; and Grays Harbor/Pacific (47), Kitsap County (31), Lewis County (31) and Pierce County (299) in Region 3. The number of ESD Job Search exit is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. Pierce County (299 exits), Spokane/Lincoln (194 exits), Yakima/Kittitas (142 exits) and Clark County (98 exits) were the largest users of ESD job search.

Three LPAs had employment levels below 50% after ESD job search: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (13) in Region 1; Clallam/Jefferson (5) in Region 3; and Klickitat/Skamania (28) straddling Regions 1 and 3. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states.

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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: 63.5% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

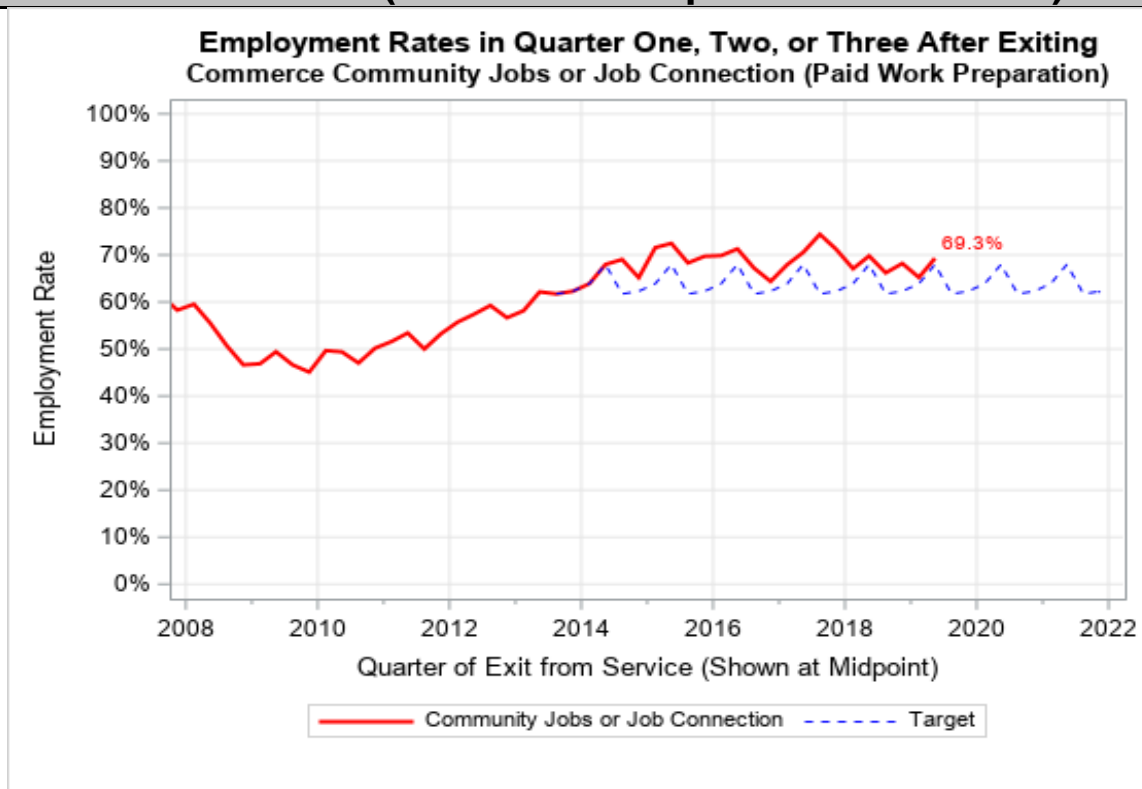
### Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like economic conditions, the characteristics of the adults served by schools, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Results following vocational or postsecondary education in Q2 2019 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (67.0%) followed by Region 2 (64.2%) and Region 3 (61.7%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after vocational or postsecondary education were: Chelan/Douglas (17), Grant/Adams (9), Okanogan County (2), Walla Walla/Columbia (15) and Yakima/Kittitas (26) in Region 1; King Central (57), King North (33) and Whatcom County (17) in Region 2; and Lewis County (22) in Region 3. The number of vocational or postsecondary exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. Pierce County (106 exits), King South (82 exits), Spokane/Lincoln (82 exits) and King Central (57 exits) were the largest users of vocational or postsecondary education.

Five LPAs had employment levels below 50% after vocational or postsecondary education: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (10) and Tri-Counties (9) in Region 1; King Eastside (23) in Region 2; and Clallam/Jefferson (6) and Grays Harbor/Pacific (21) in Region 3. Klickitat/Skamania, straddling Regions 1 and 3, recorded no exits from vocational or postsecondary education and had no outcomes to report. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states.

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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: 63.9%; and Quarter 2: 68.0% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

### Analysis

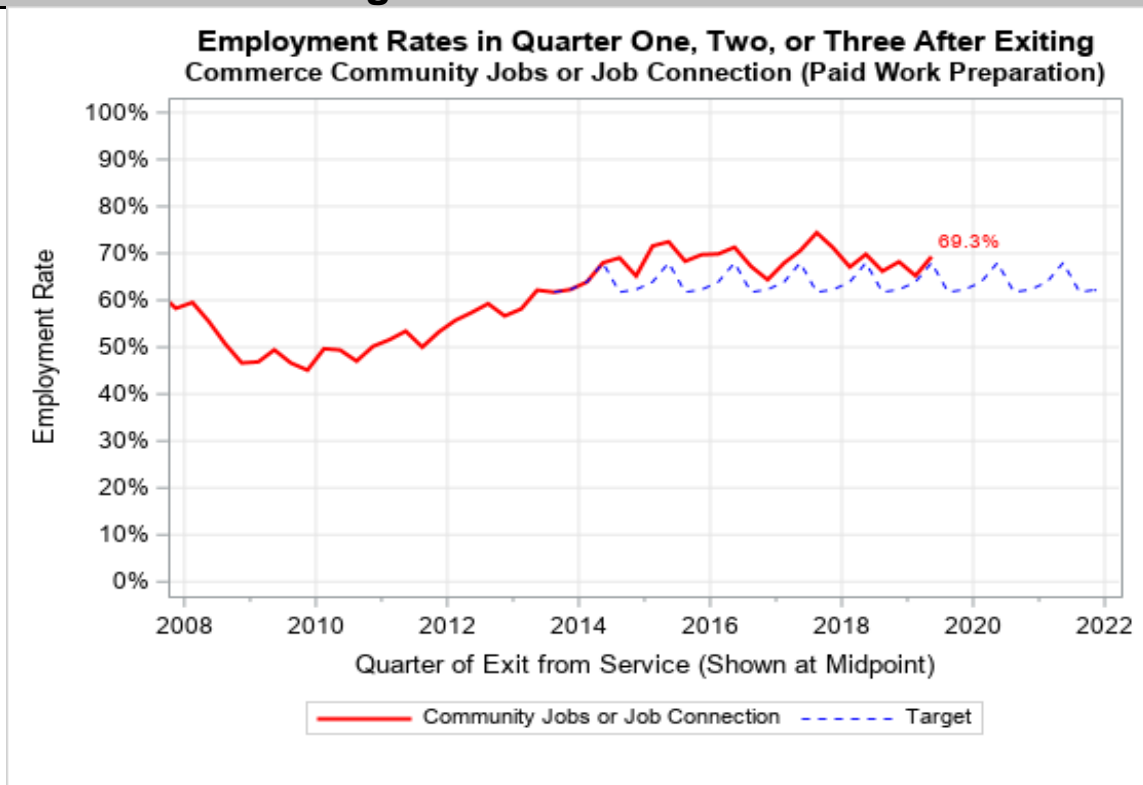
Results depend on a number of factors, like economic conditions, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the programs, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. A separate Job Connection program was merged into Community Jobs in July 2016. Results following Community Jobs in Q2 2019 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (71.2%) followed by Region 2 (68.6%) and Region 3 (67.8%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after Community Jobs were: Benton/Franklin (12), Chelan/Douglas (4), Grant/Adams (7), Okanogan County (3), Walla Walla/Columbia (4) and Yakima/Kittitas (75) in Region 1; King Central (63), King Eastside (7), King North (14) and Skagit/San Juan/Island (8) in Region 2; and Mason County (4), Pierce County (64) and Thurston County (16) in Region 3. The number of exits from Community Jobs is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Spokane/Lincoln (93 exits), Yakima/Kittitas (75 exits), Pierce County (64 exits) and King Central (63 exits) were the largest users of Community Jobs.

One LPA had employment levels below 50% after Community Jobs: Clallam/Jefferson (6) in Region 3. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results.

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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).

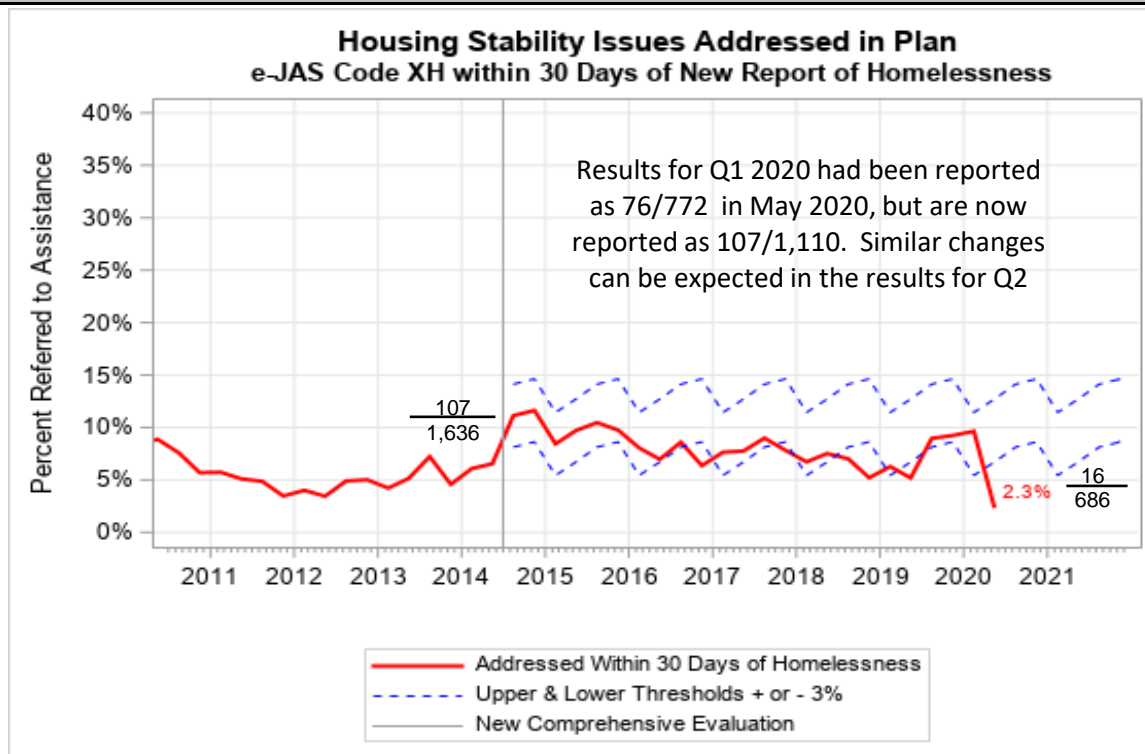
### Analysis

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 2019 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (67.1%) followed by Region 1 (62.9%) and Region 3 (48.6%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after LEP job search were: King Eastside (3), King North (13), Skagit/San Juan/Island (1) and Whatcom County (4) in Region 2. Outcomes did not exceed 70% at any LPA in Region 1 or 3. The number of exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. King South (85 exits), King Central (84 exits), Spokane/Lincoln (27 exits) and Snohomish County (26 exits) were the largest users of LEP job search.

One LPA had employment levels below 50% after LEP job search: Clark County (23) in Region 3. Clark County borders on Oregon. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Fourteen LPAs had no exits from LEP Job search in their areas during Q2 2019 and had no outcomes to report. There were 216 LEP job search exits in Region 2 during Q2 2019 but only 35 in Region 1 and 37 in Region 3.

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



### Definition of Measure

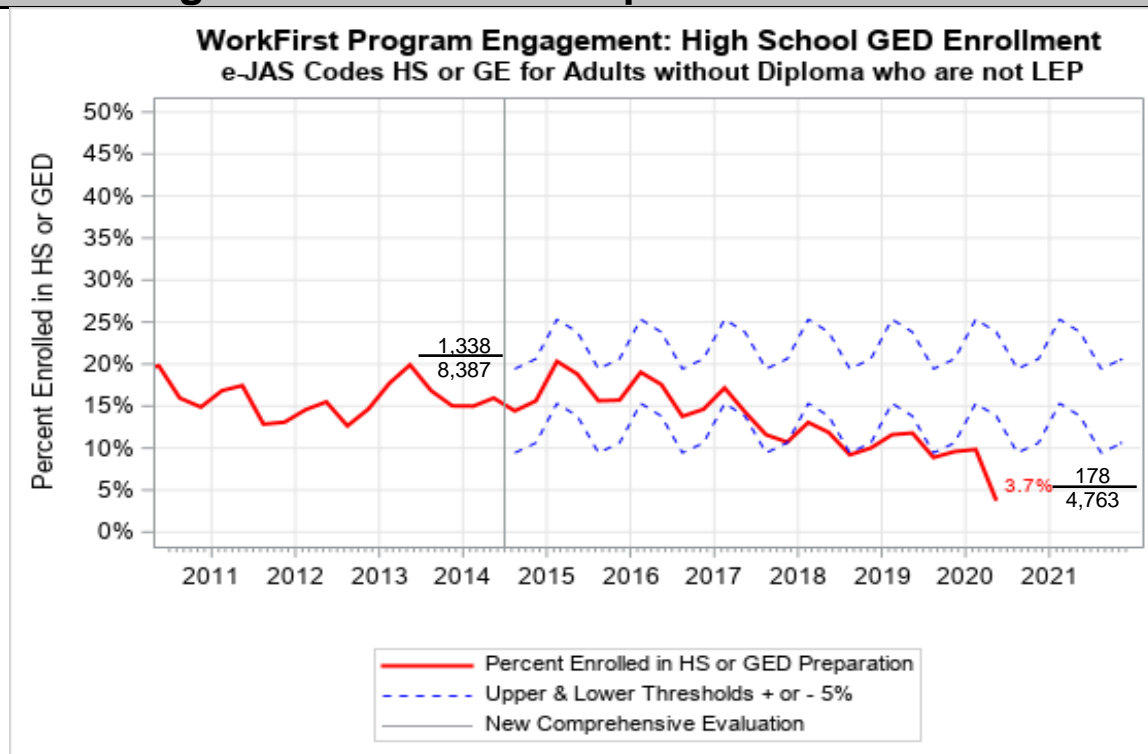
Percent of TANF parents where housing improvement actions were part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had housing improvement actions as part of the TANF plan as indicated by the XH e-JAS component code within the month. The denominator is the number of 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 2020.

An average of 5,389 adults per quarter were identified as homeless during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 1,100 were coded as homeless without housing. In that period, an average of 1,213 WorkFirst adults per quarter changed housing status to homeless (with or without housing). An average of 112 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 9.3%. Results dropped to 2.3% during the fourth quarter of FY 2020. Homelessness increased and the ability to identify and respond to it was disrupted during the COVID-19 emergency that occurred during Q2 2020.

Thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015, when new Comprehensive Evaluations (CE) began. Referrals increased between October 2013 and March 2016 as the result of a housing pathway pilot program conducted during that period. Referrals also increased after July 2019, when homelessness was added to the criteria extending WorkFirst benefits beyond the 60 month time limit. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2020 are shown as fractions. Figures for Q2 2020 could change once all transitions to homelessness and services are recorded. The referral rate for Q1 2020 was reported as 9.8% in the data supplied in June 2020, but is now reported as 9.6%.

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



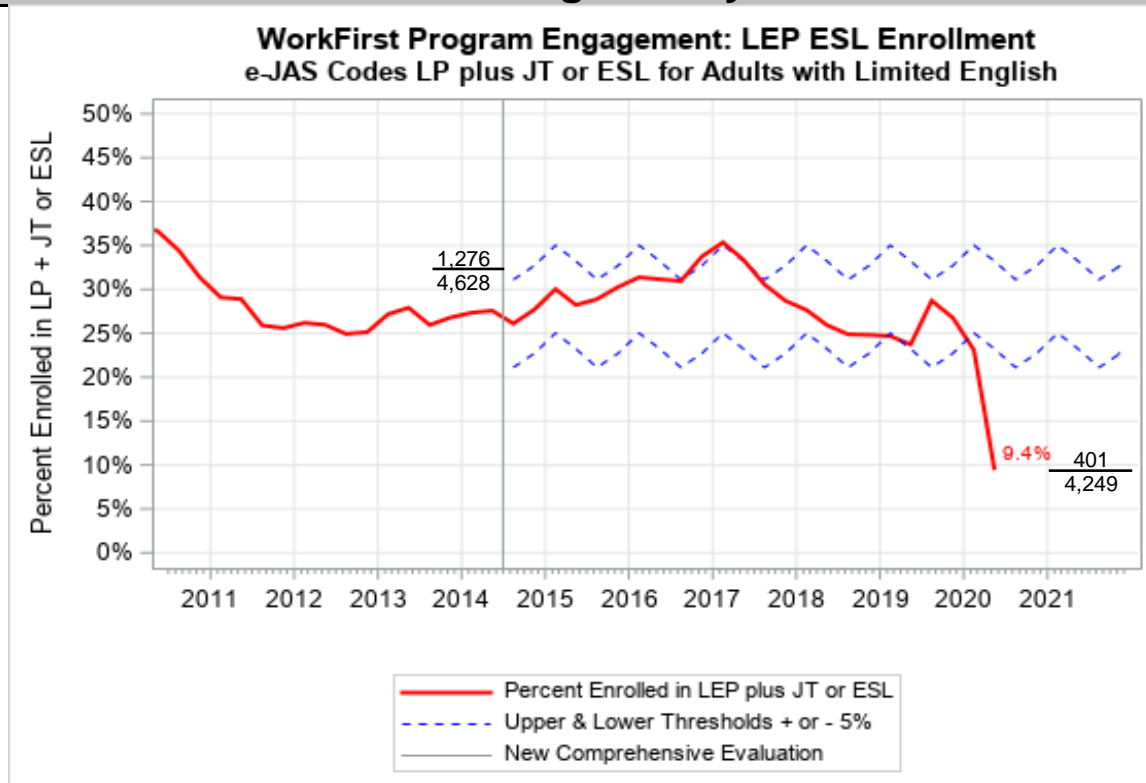
### Definition of Measure

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 here are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2020.

An average of 3,713 adults (excluding LEP adults) were identified with an education level below high school diploma or equivalent per quarter during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 350 adults were enrolled in high school or equivalency programs per quarter. This produced an engagement rate of 9.4% during the period. The average engagement rate had been 10.3% in FY 2019, 11.8% in FY 2018, 15.0% in FY 2017 and 17.0% in FY 2016. Engagement dropped to 3.7% during the final quarter of FY 2020 due to the effects of the COVID-19 emergency. Part of the drop prior to COVID-19 was due to the expansion of infant exemptions. See counts on pages 37-38 and Barometer Measure 29, page 77. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2020 are shown as fractions.

Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 97-99. There were 20,384 TANF (WorkFirst) adults per quarter in FY 2020. Non-LEP adults without a high school diploma or equivalent made up 20% of TANF adults in FYs 2017 through 2020, down from 29% in FY 2011. Only 19% of adults in Q2 2020 lacked a high school diploma or equivalent. [Return to Contents](#)

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



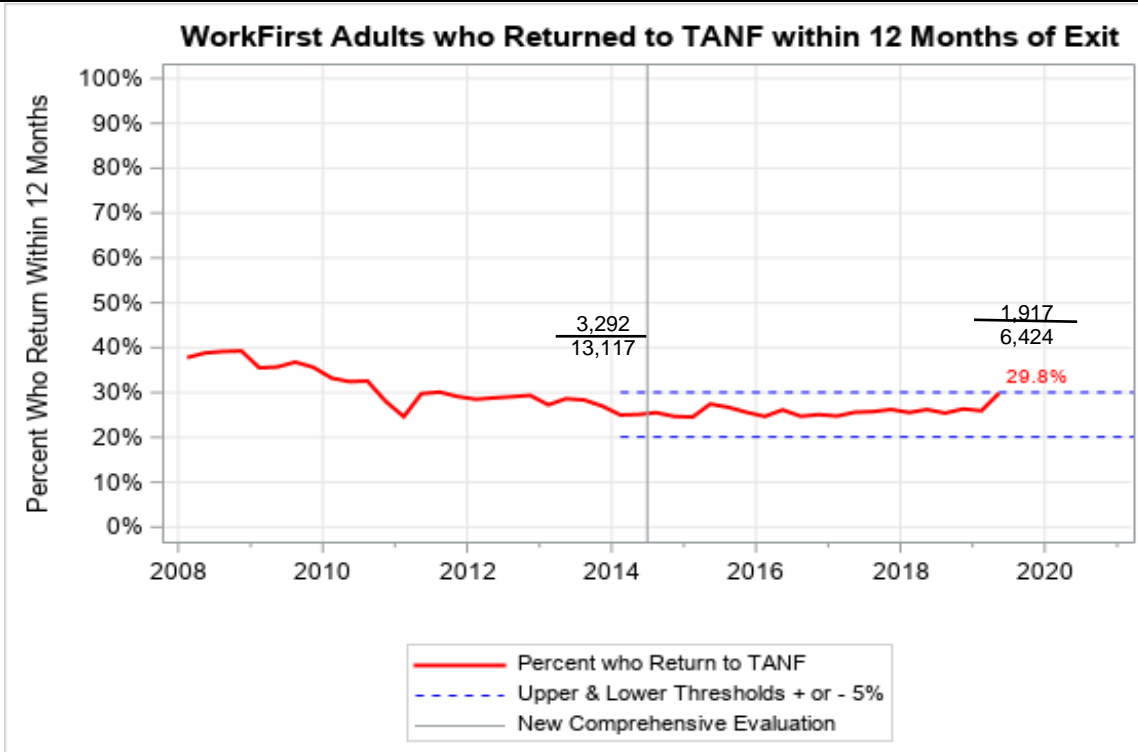
### Definition of Measure

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 2020.

An average of 2,955 adults were identified as non-English speakers or immigrants eligible for LEP programs per quarter during the first three quarters of FY 2019. They were identified through using a primary language other than English; codes for needing an interpreter; or one of six Immigration and Naturalization Service verification or status variables. An average of 744 adults were enrolled in the combination of LP and JT or the ES component during those quarters. The average engagement rate for LEP programs was 26.2% during that period. Engagement dropped to 9.4% during the fourth quarter of FY 2020, due to an increase in the LEP population and drop in service use, both associated with the COVID-19 emergency. The LEP population made up 17% of the WorkFirst population in FY 2017 and engagement peaked at 33.4% in that year. The LEP population dropped to 15% of WorkFirst in FY 2019 before returning to 17% in the fourth quarter of FY 2020. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2020 are shown as fractions. For monthly counts of LEP adults, see pages 13-14. For counts of LEP enrollees in job search, see 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.

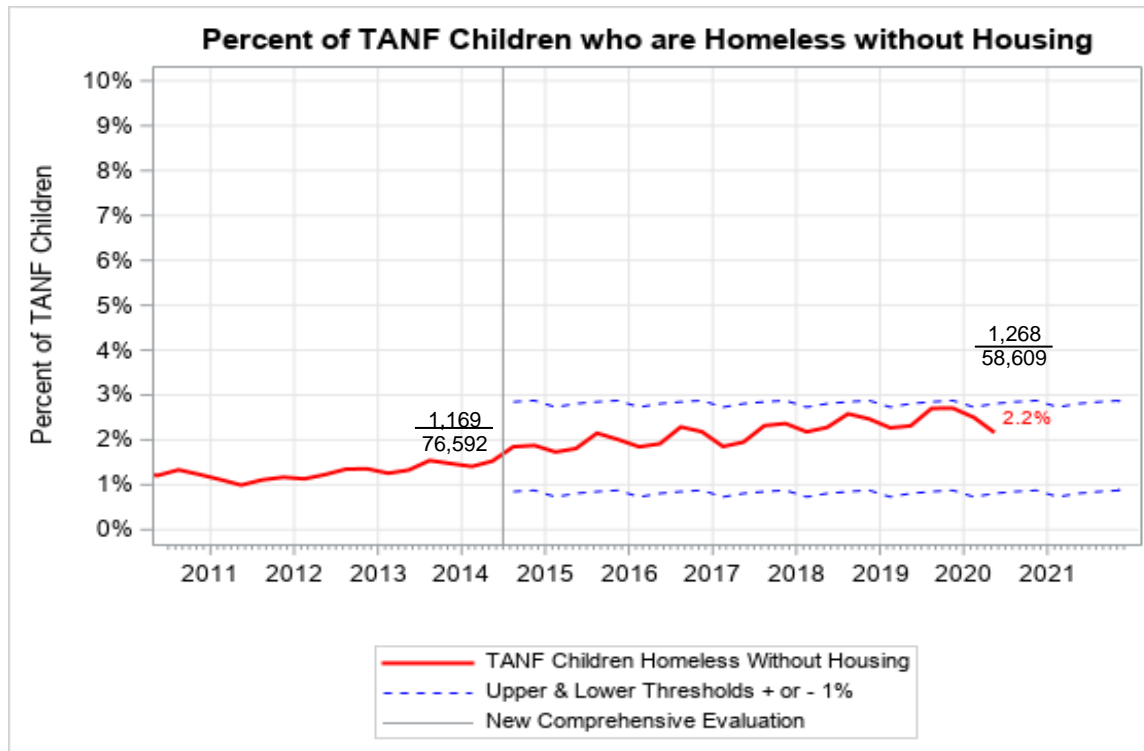
An average of 6,197 WorkFirst adults exited TANF during each quarter of FY 2018. Of those, an average of 1,667 had returned to TANF within 12 months or had another family member who did so. The resulting rate of return to TANF was 26.9%. Rates for FYs 2016, 2017, and 2018 were 25.8%, 25.0%, and 25.9%. The increase in FY 2019 was driven by results for exits in Q2 2019 and probably result from the COVID-19 emergency experience in Q2 2020. Thresholds for this measure are based on calendar year 2014. Rates in Q2 2014 and Q2 2019 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\\_2019Q2\\_9c08c5cc-42b5-43fa-bbc1-2fddbc629c87.pdf](https://app.leg.wa.gov/ReportsToTheLegislature/Home/GetPDF?filename=WF%20Wage%20Progression%20Report_2019Q2_9c08c5cc-42b5-43fa-bbc1-2fddbc629c87.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 and COVID-19 emergency policies, effective in March 2020, should be increasing return to TANF by allowing adults who were previously disqualified by sanctions or 60 month time limits to return. Economic conditions since March 2020 also contribute to return to TANF.

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



### Definition of Measure

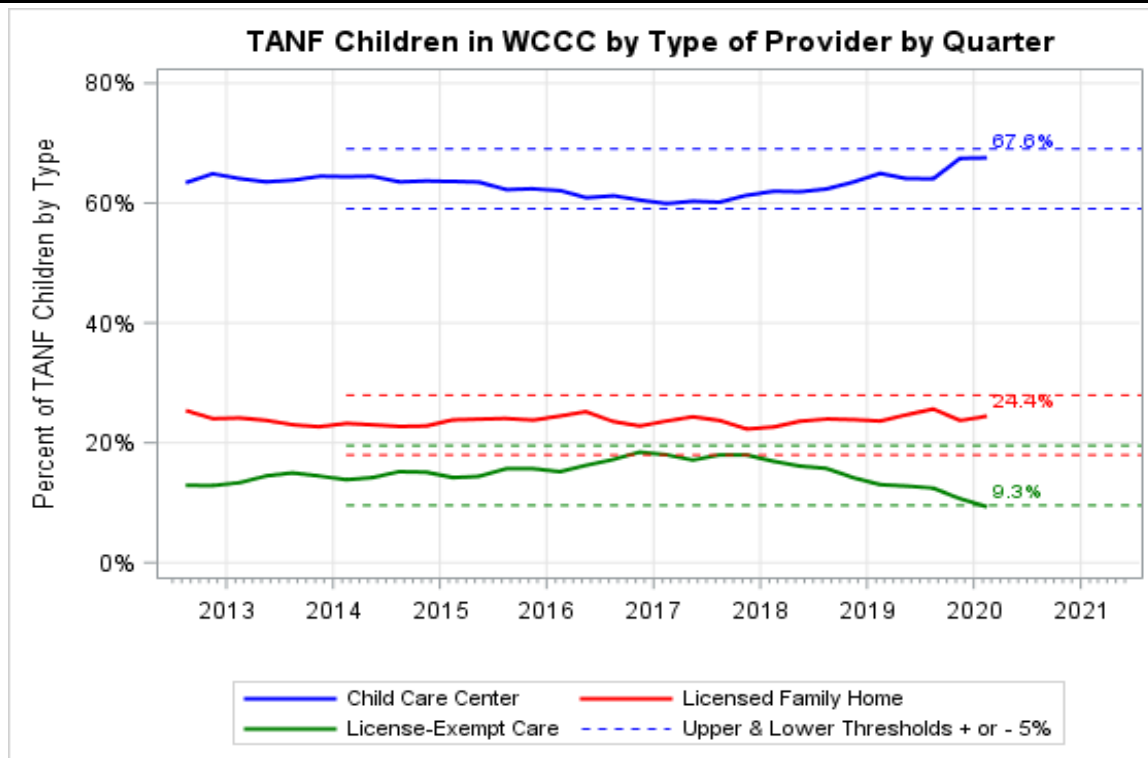
Percent of TANF children who are recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children reported as homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF children during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES data system. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of August 2020. Counts include Child Only TANF children.

An average of 50,182 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2020. Of these, an average of 1,254 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, 2.4% in FY 2019 and 2.5% in FY 2020. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2020 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF children who were homeless without housing was 1,268 during Q2 2020, 14.4% more than in Q2 2019 compared with a 11.3% increase in the number of homeless TANF children. The number of TANF children increased by 22.3% over the same time period. The influx of children associated with the COVID-19 emergency has reduced the percent of children who are homeless or homeless without housing. Changes to time-limit extension policies have also affected counts. See pages 7-8 on time limit extensions. See page 71 for information on TANF adults.

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## 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.

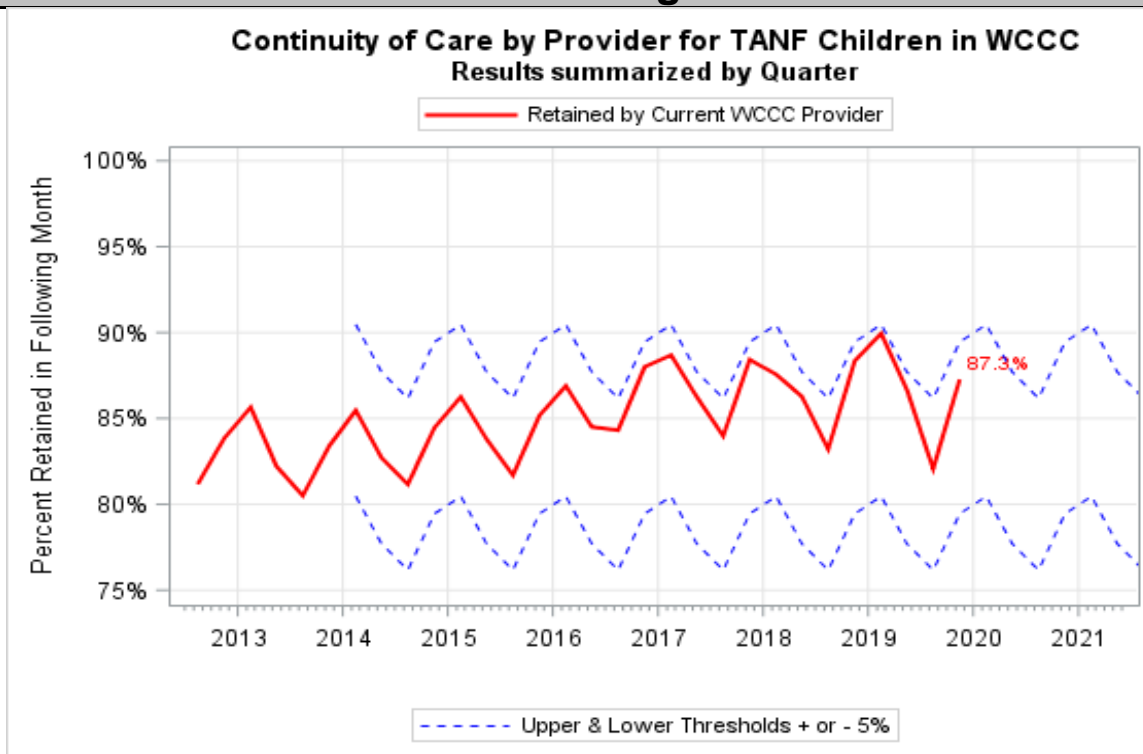
An average of 17,442 months of WCCC child care were provided for TANF children per quarter in FY 2019, down 6% from FY 2018 and down 66% from FY 2011. The share of care provided by centers increased from 61% in FY 2018 to 64% in FY 2019. The share of TANF-related child care provided by licensed family homes increased from 23% in FY 2018 to 24% in FY 2019. 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, dropped to 17% in FY 2018 and then dropped back to 14% during FY 2019. Trends for child care centers and FFNS are continuing in FY 2020.

For comparison, 124,794 months of care were provided per quarter to non-TANF related children in FY 2019, down by 9% from FY 2018 and down by 3% from FY 2011. The share of non-TANF related care provided at child care centers was 55% in FY 2018, rising to 57% during 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 below 19%.

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



### Definition of Measure

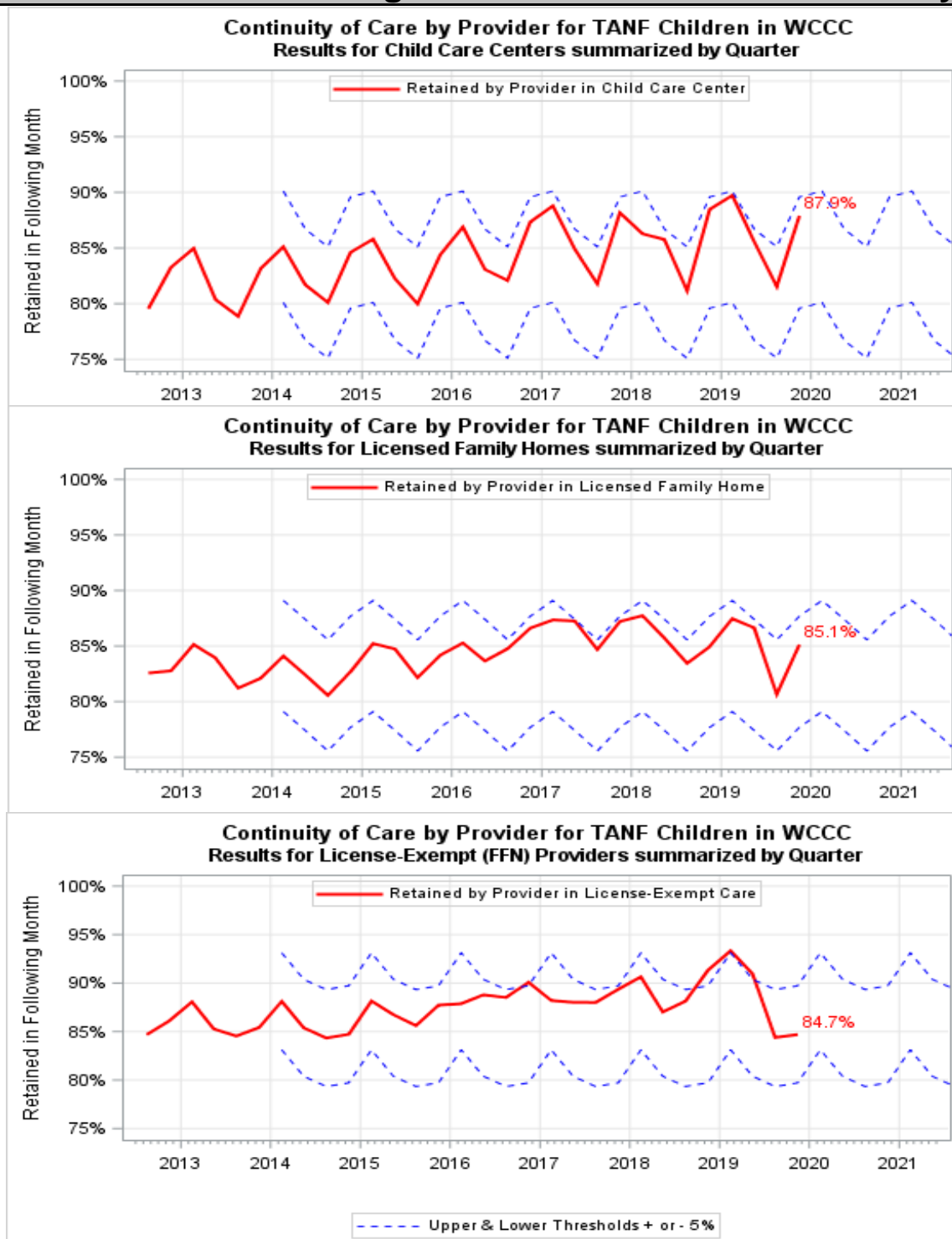
Stability of child care is defined as the number of children using WCCC care during the month who are still using WCCC care in the following month divided by the number of children using WCCC in the first month. It is the opposite of the exit rate from child care. If 15% of child care users leave care 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 86.5% in FY 2018 and 87.0% in FY 2019. Comparable rates were 82.6% 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. The drop in continuity shown in the most recent data point (Q4 2019) is mostly due to departures from child care. Continuity with any provider was 90.8% in Q4 2019, down by 1.2% from Q4 2018. This could be an artifact of HB 1624 children that have gone missing from the files. The shift out of FFN providers toward child care centers shown on page 66 is showing up here in reduced continuity at FFNs. Previously, FFNs had the highest continuity levels among the three provider types. Now they have the lowest. Deadlines for use of electronic attendance systems could contribute to these trends. Expansion of WorkFirst infant and toddler exemptions could also contribute. See pages 21-22. COVID-19 impacts will not show up until Q1 2020, and will be obscured by emergency policies that pay providers based on authorized care rather than actual attendance.

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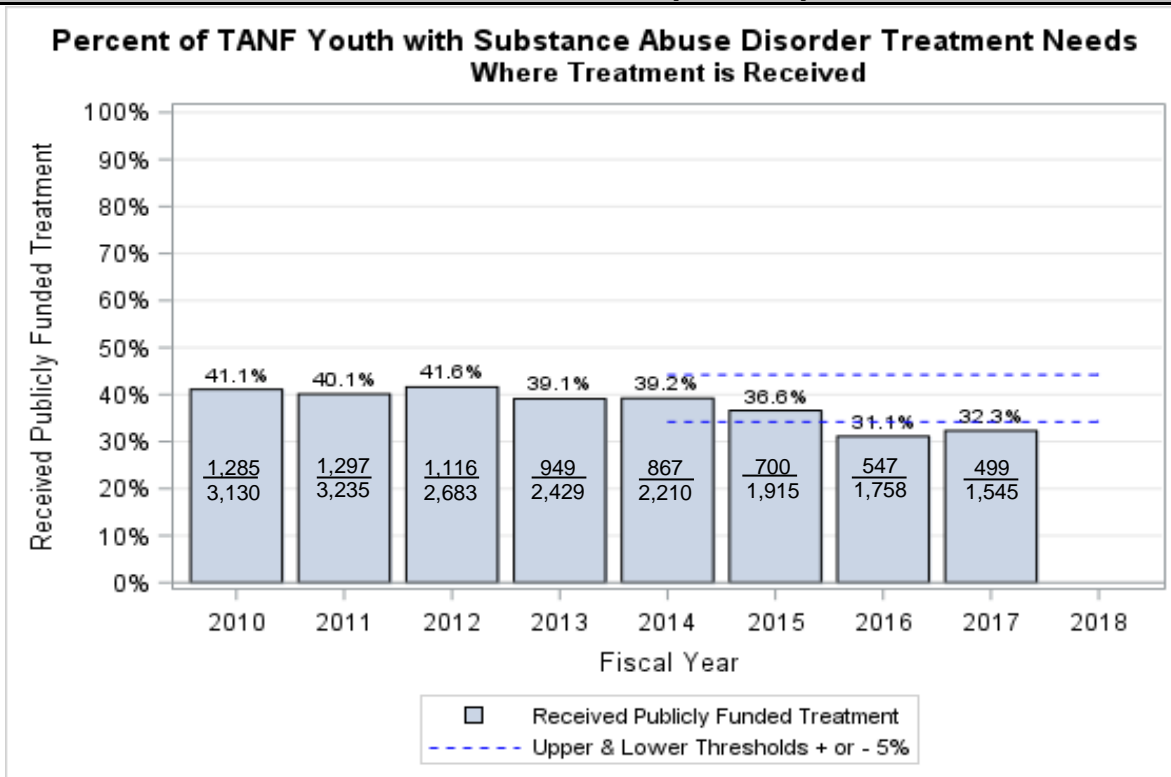


## Barometer Measures 18 to 20: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using each WCCC Child Care Modality



Thresholds for Barometer Measures 16 through 20 are based on calendar year 2014. Results are based on SSPS data through May 26, 2020.

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



### Definition of Measure

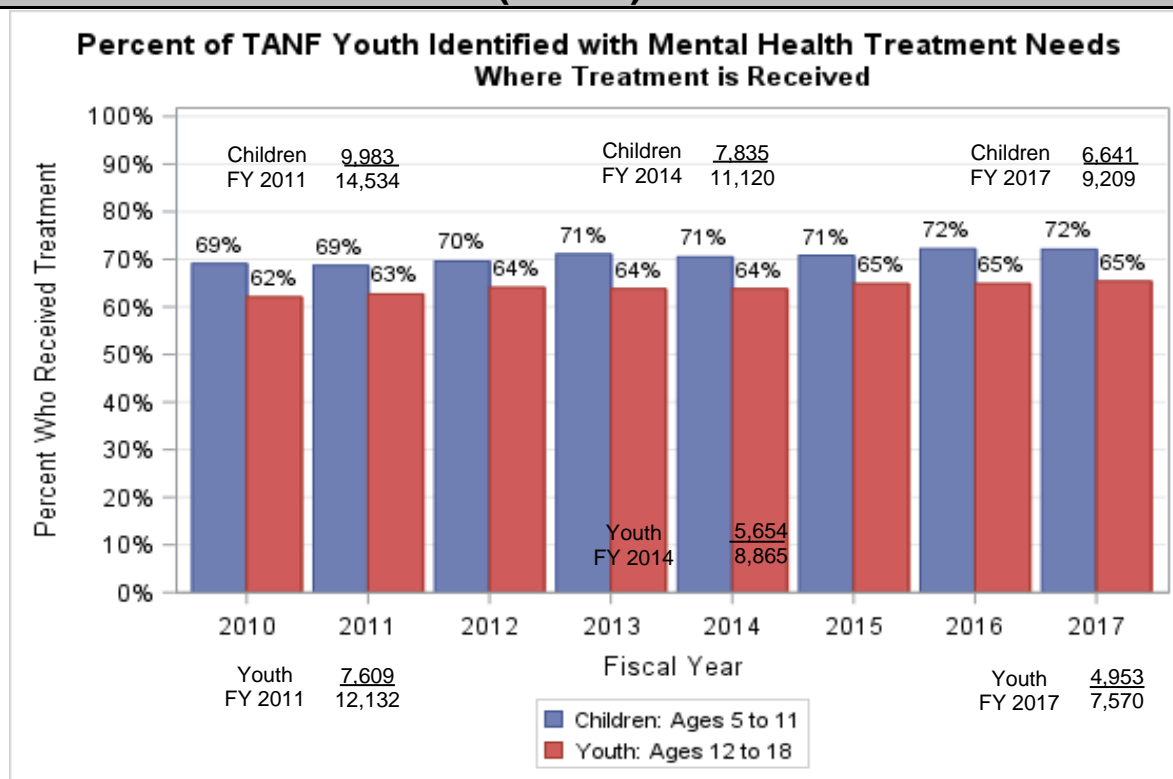
Percent of TANF youth with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth, ages 12 to 17, who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 needing 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 January 17, 2020. Counts include Child Only TANF children.

A total of 18,445 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2017 were identified for this measure. Of these, 1,545 youth were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an SUD treatment need. A total of 499 youth were identified as receiving publicly funded SUD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 32.3%. The percent of TANF youth with treatment needs rose from 8.4% in FYs 2010 through 2012 to 8.9% in FYs 2013 and 2014 and 9.3% in FY 2015. It dropped to 9.1% in FY 2016 and 8.4% in FY 2017. The 32.3% treatment rate recorded in FY 2017 was down from 39.2% in the baseline period but up from 31.1% in FY 2016.

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

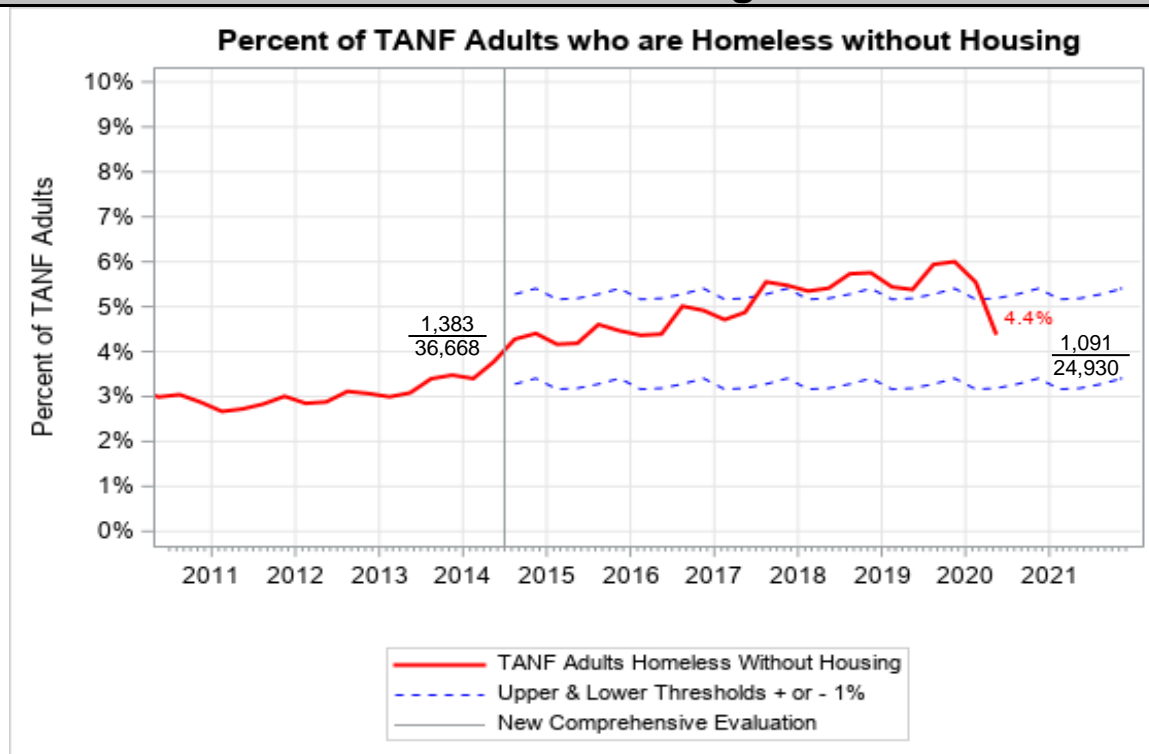
Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth needing mental health treatment. 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 January 17, 2020. Child Only TANF children are included.

A total of 18,445 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 were identified for this measure in FY 2017. Of these, 7,570 youth were identified with MH treatment needs and 4,953 received treatment. Treatment rates for younger children (ages 5 to 11) were higher, with 6,641 children receiving treatment and 9,209 needing it out of a total of 31,158 young children. Some 25% of younger children, as opposed to 36% of older children were identified as having treatment needs in FY 2014, increasing to 30% and 41% in FY 2017. 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 2020.

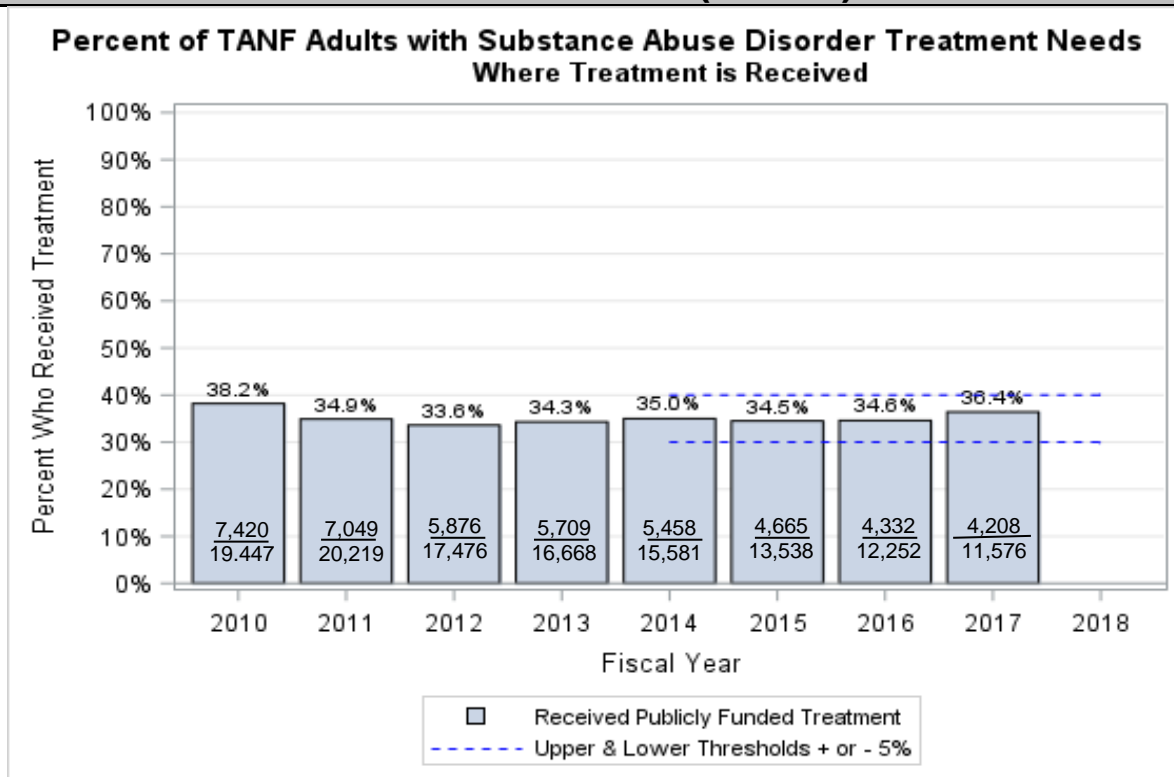
An average of 20,384 adults received TANF during each quarter of FY 2020. Of these, an average of 1,098 adults were identified as homeless without housing. Homeless with housing generally includes people who are staying with family or friends, or using shelters. Homeless without housing generally indicates 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, 5.6% in FY 2019 and 5.4% in FY 2020. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2020 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF adults who were homeless without housing was 1,091 during Q2 2020, 8.2% more than in Q2 2019. The number of homeless adults on TANF increased by 9.9% and the number of TANF adults increased by 33.0% over the same period. The influx of adults associated with the COVID-19 emergency has reduced the percent of adults who are homeless or homeless without housing. Changes to time-limit extension policies have also affected counts. See pages 7-8 on time-limit extensions.

See page 65 for information on TANF children.

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



### Definition of Measure

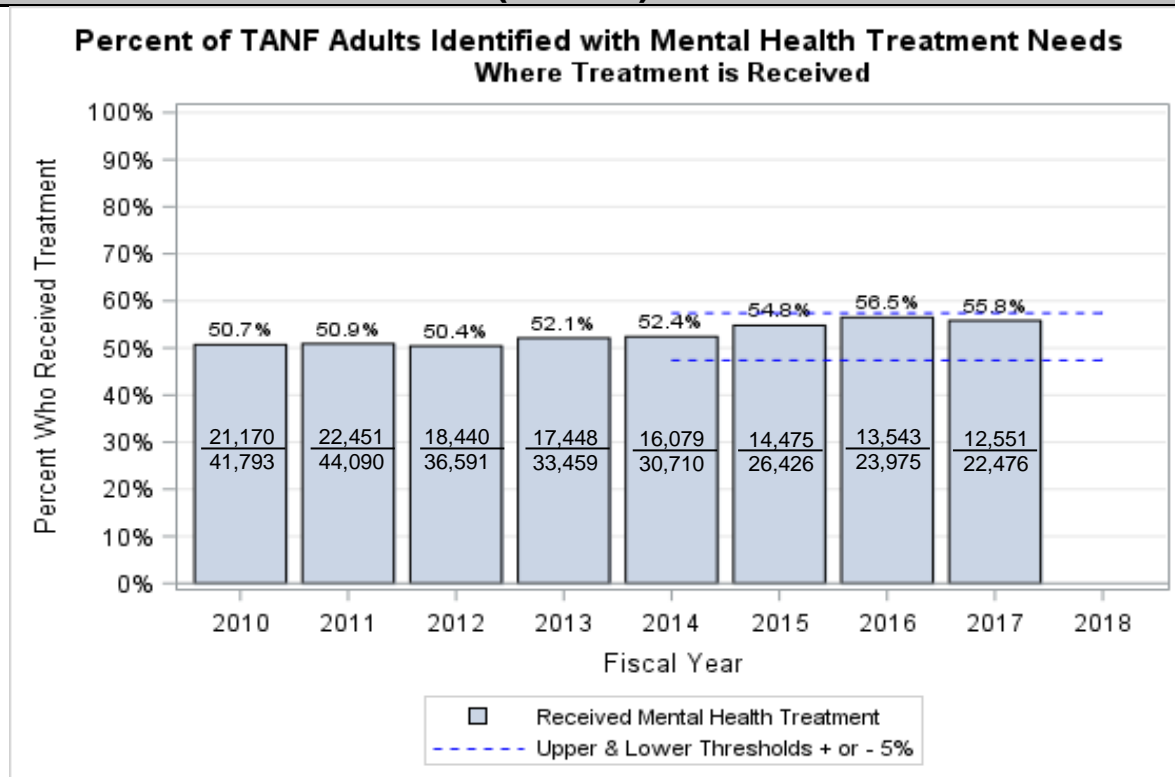
Percent of TANF adults with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults identified as needing SUD treatment. 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 January 17, 2020.

A total of 38,554 TANF adults from FY 2017 were identified for this measure. Of these, 11,576 were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an SUD treatment need. A total of 4,208 adults were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 36.4%. 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, 29.5% in FY 2016 and 30.0% in FY 2017. 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.

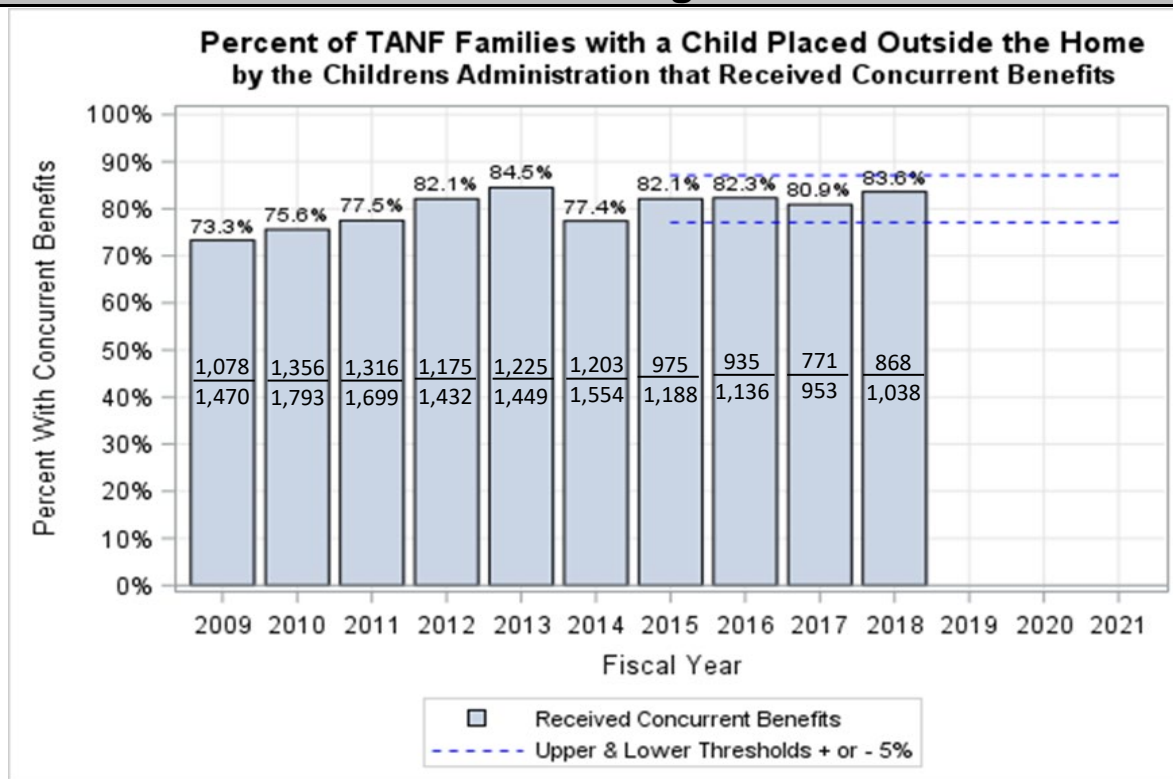
The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults needing mental health treatment. Receipt of mental health services through the Washington State Behavioral Health Organizations 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 January 17, 2020.

A total of 38,554 TANF adults were identified for this measure in FY 2017. Of these, 22,476 adults were identified as having a mental health need. A total of 12,551 of these adults received treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 55.8%. 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, 56.5% in FY 2016 and 58.3% in FY 2017. 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

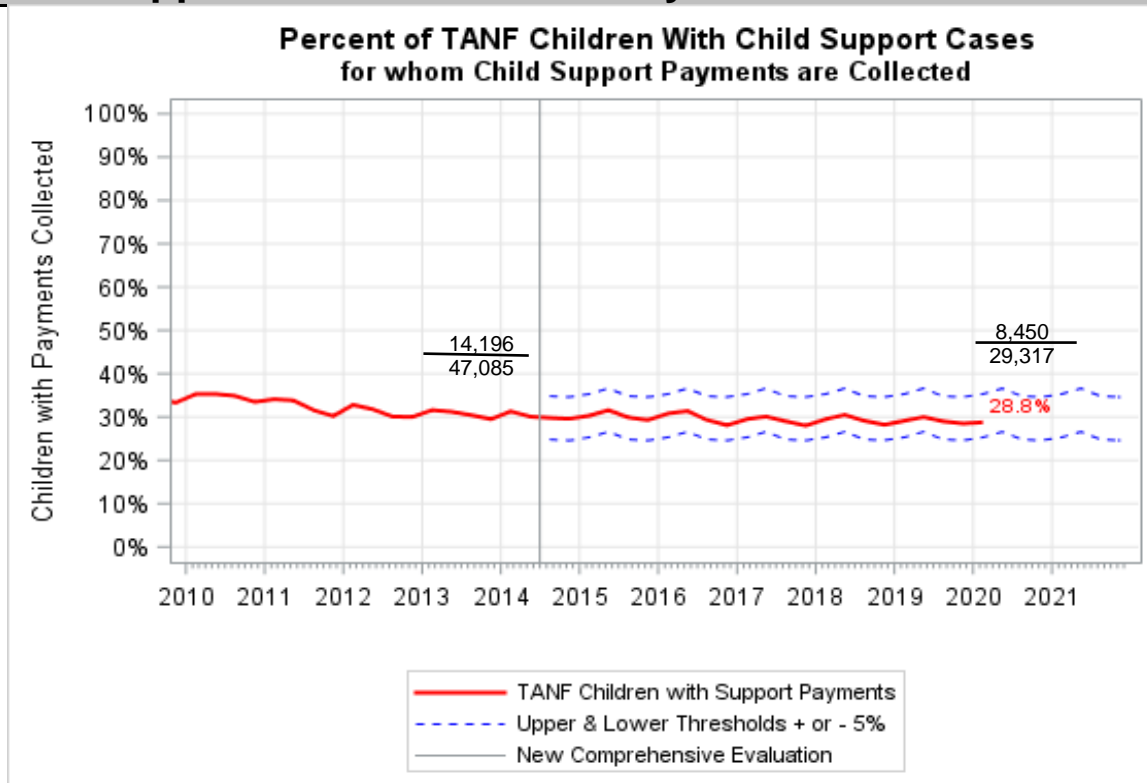
Percent of TANF families with a child placed outside the home by the Children's Administration (CA) that received concurrent benefits (when eligible). The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF households receiving a TANF payment through participation in the concurrent benefit program during 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 June 11, 2020.

An average of 48,120 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 Q1 2020 are shown as fractions.

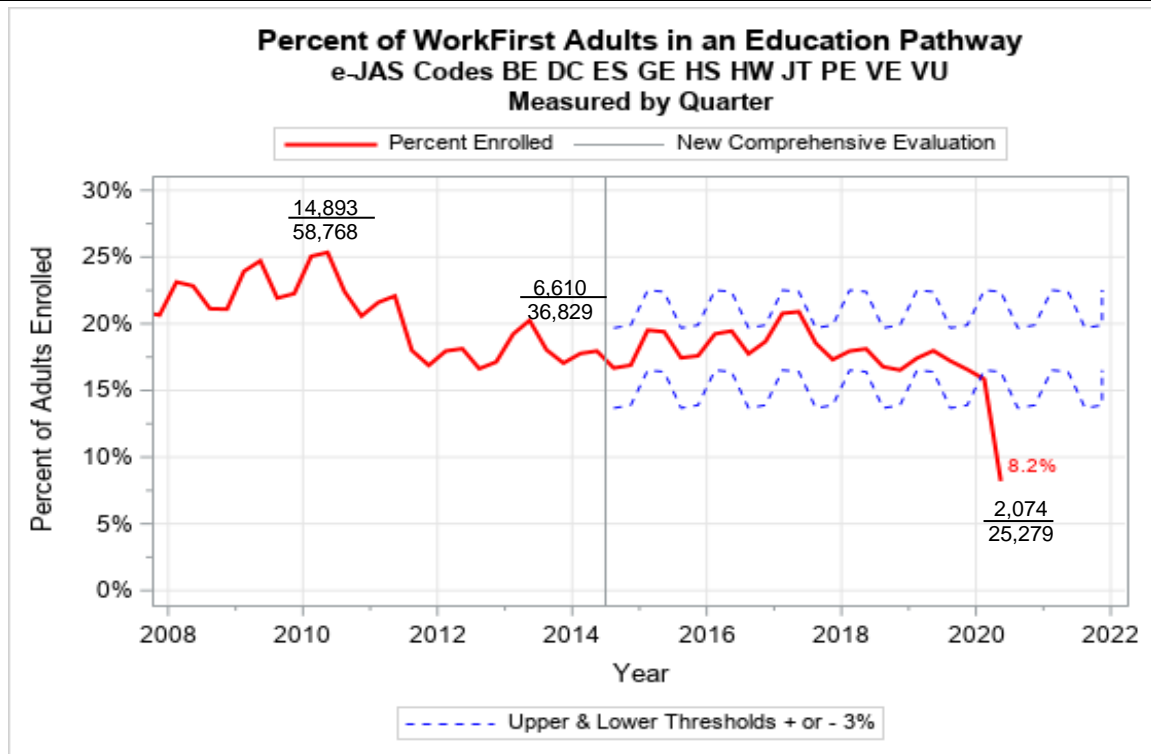
The Economic Services Administration strategic plan has a child support measure: E1.3 Percent of current child support collected. E1.3 measures the percent of child support dollars owed that are paid, with a target of 70.0% by September 2021. In FY 2019, 67.4% of the \$715 million dollars owed state-wide were paid (\$482 million). The average child support caseload was 318,444 per month in FY 2019 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

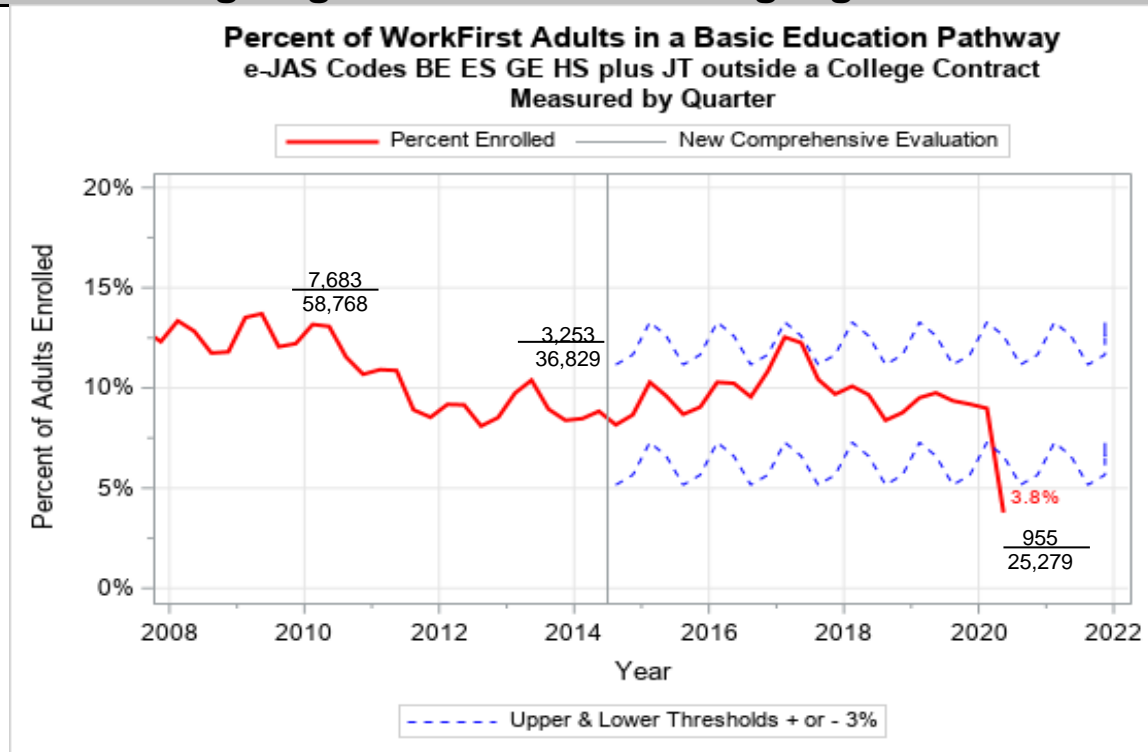
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), DC (degree completion), ES (English as a second language), GE (GED preparation); HS (attending 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 2020.

An average of 19,097 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 3,159 adults were enrolled in one of the education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of education components dropped from 16.5% in the first three quarters of FY 2020 to 8.2% during the final quarter due to the effects of the COVID-19 emergency. 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. Expansion of infant exemptions in October 2017 contributed to this trend.

For monthly enrollment in many of these components, see pages 33-34 and 37-38. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014 and Q2 2020 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

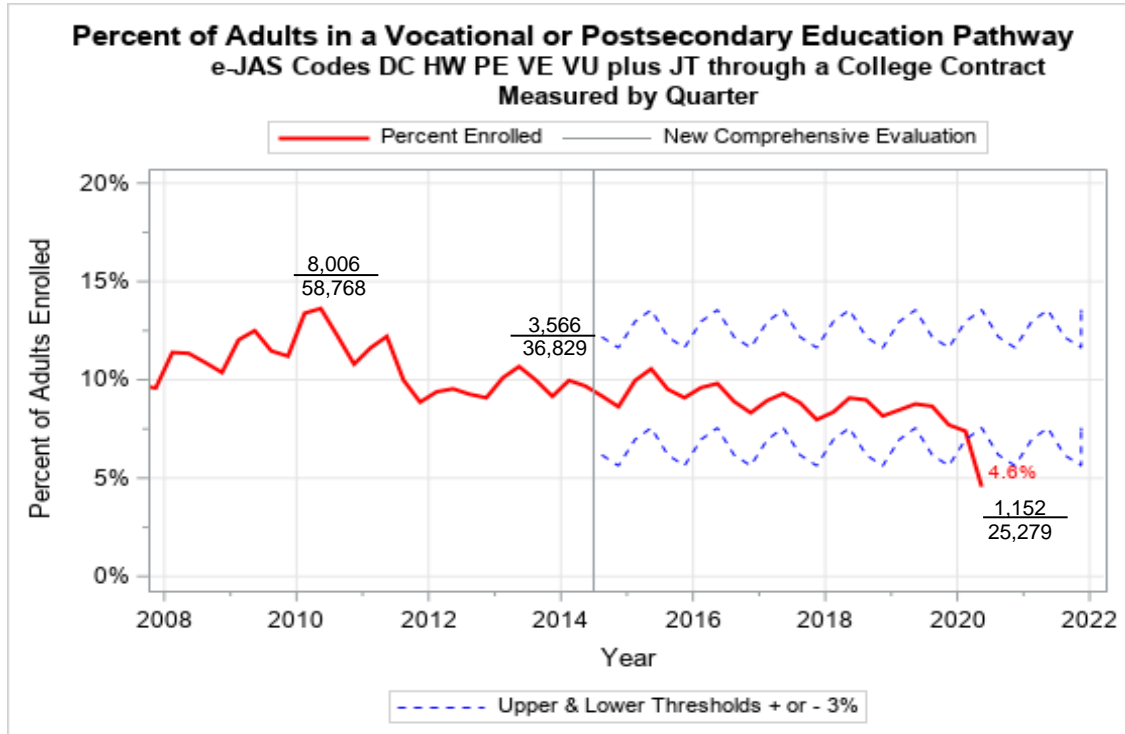
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in basic education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), ES (English as a second language), GE (high school equivalency preparation), HS (attending 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 2020.

An average of 19,097 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 1,752 adults were enrolled in one of the basic education pathway components during those three quarters. Use of the basic education pathway components dropped from 9.2% during the first three quarters of FY 2020 to 3.8% during the final quarter due to the effects of the COVID-19 emergency. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 11.3% in FY 2017, 10.0% in FY 2018 and 9.1% in FY 2019. Expansion of infant exemptions in October 2017 contributed to this trend.

For monthly enrollment 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 2020 are shown as fractions.

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## Barometer Measure 30: Vocational Education Pathway



### Definition of Measure

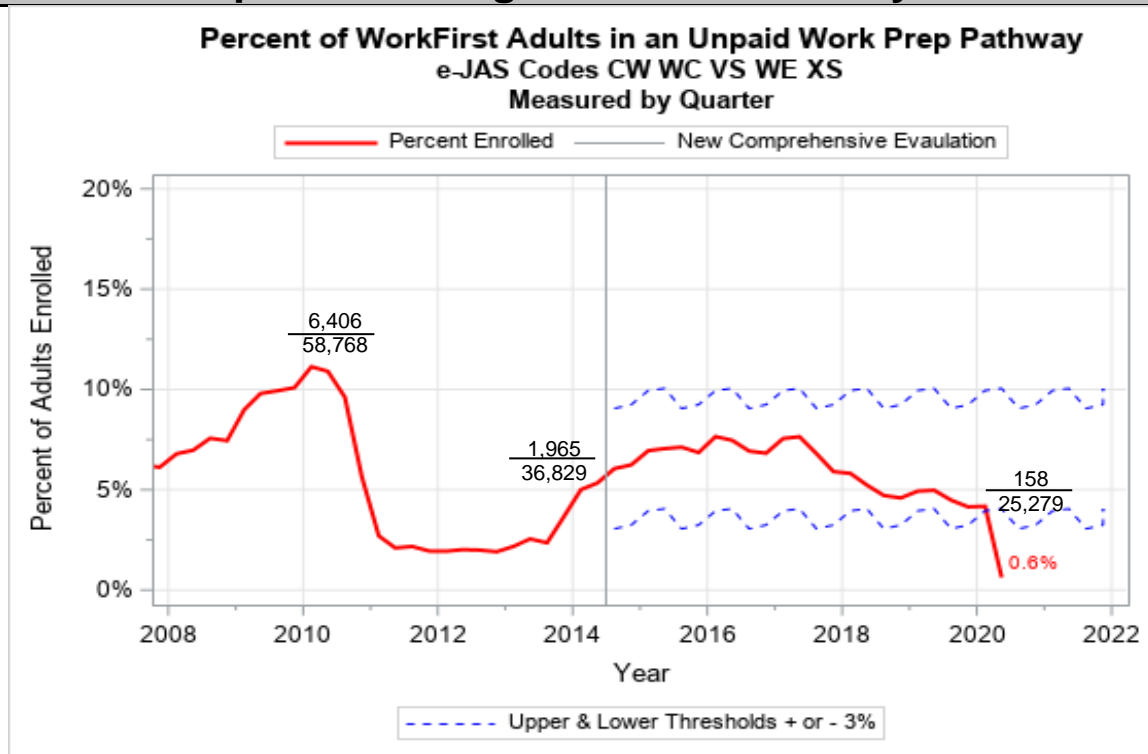
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged vocational or postsecondary education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: DC (degree completion), HW (high wage high demand training), PE (customized job skills 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 2020.

An average of 19,097 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 1,512 adults were enrolled in one of the postsecondary education pathway components during those quarters. Use of these components dropped from 7.9% during the first three quarters of FY 2020 to 4.6% during the final quarter due to the effects of the COVID-19 emergency. 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 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 2020 are shown as fractions.

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



### Definition of Measure

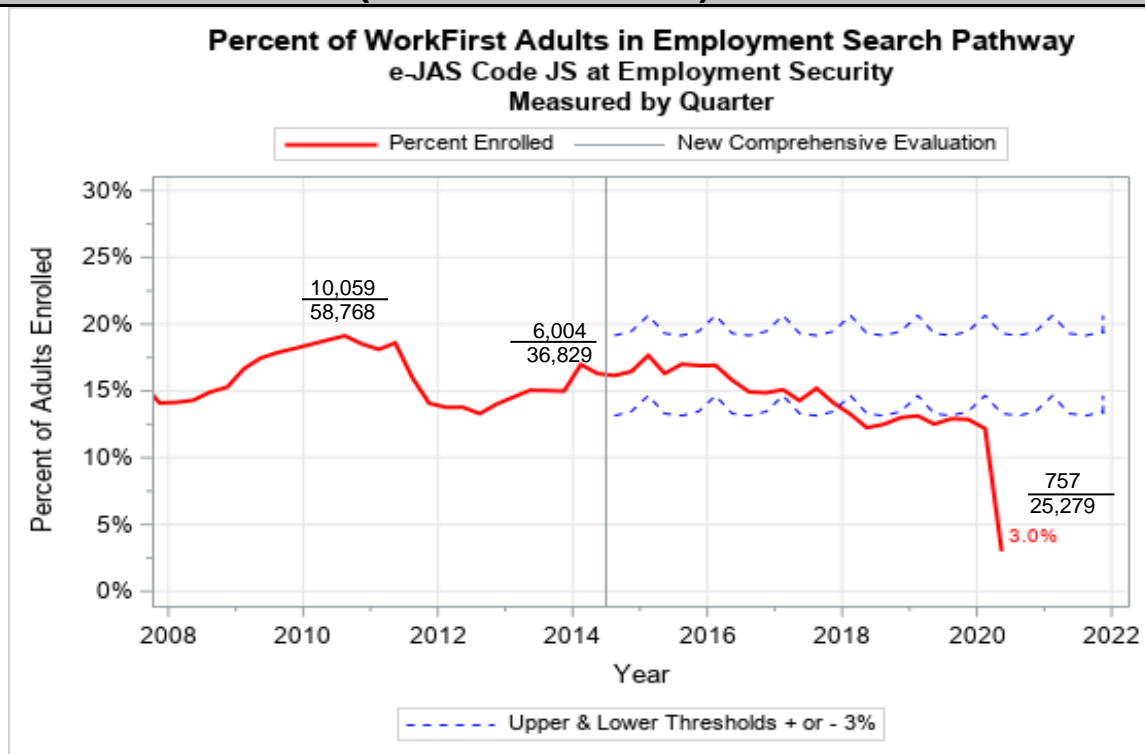
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in an unpaid work experience or volunteer activity. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CW and WC (Community Works); VS (Voluntary Community Service); WE (Work 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 2020.

An average of 19,097 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 815 adults were enrolled in an unpaid work preparation component during those quarters. Use of unpaid work components was 2.0% in FY 2012 due to the phase out of the CW and XS components. Use dropped from 4.3% during the first three quarters of FY 2020 to 0.6% during the final quarter due to the effects of the COVID-19 emergency. 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. Expansion of infant exemptions in October 2017 contributed to this trend.

For monthly enrollment in these components, see pages 35-36. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014 and Q2 2020 are shown as fractions.

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



### Definition of Measure

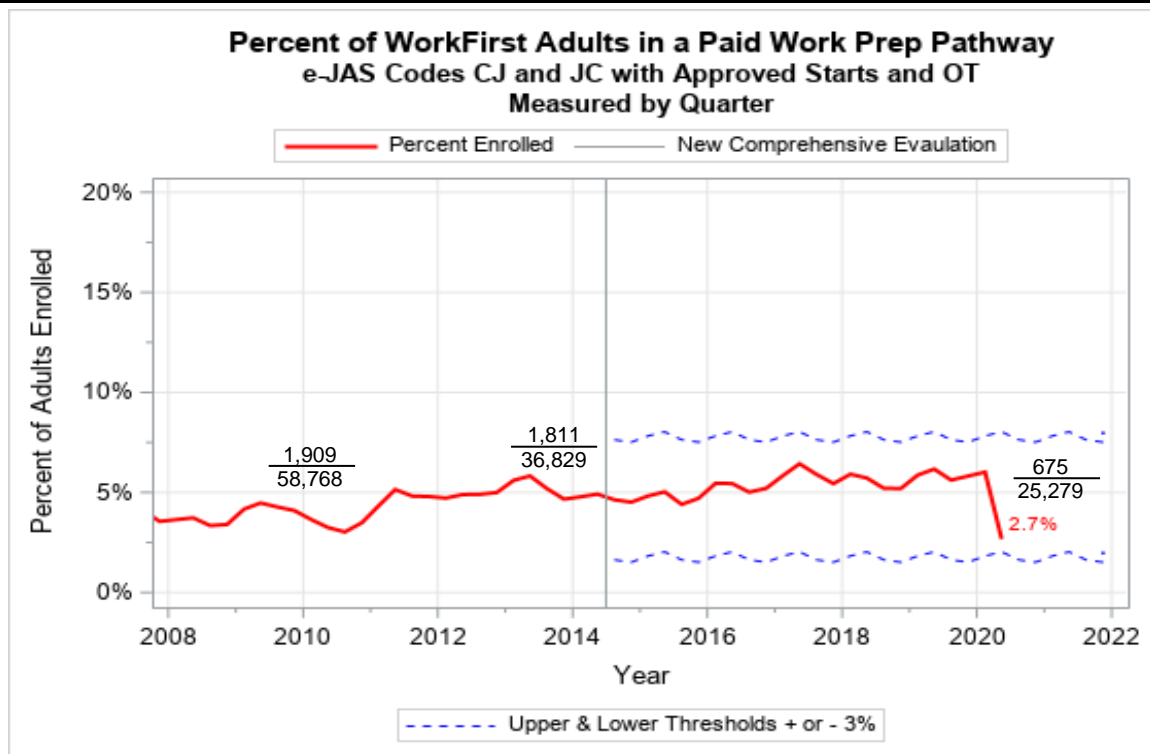
Percent of TANF adults in Employment Security (ESD) job search. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to ESD job search in the quarter. This is counted using the e-JAS component code JS when no contractor code is supplied to identify a non-ESD provider. ESD redesigned its 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 2020.

An average of 19,097 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 2,416 adults were enrolled in ESD job search/Career Scope during those quarters. Use of the pathway dropped after July 2011 with the voluntary suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. 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 12.8% in FY 2019. Use dropped from 12.7% in the first three quarters of FY 2020 to 3.0% in the final quarter due to the impacts of the COVID-19 emergency. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment 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 2020 are shown as fractions.

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



### Definition of Measure

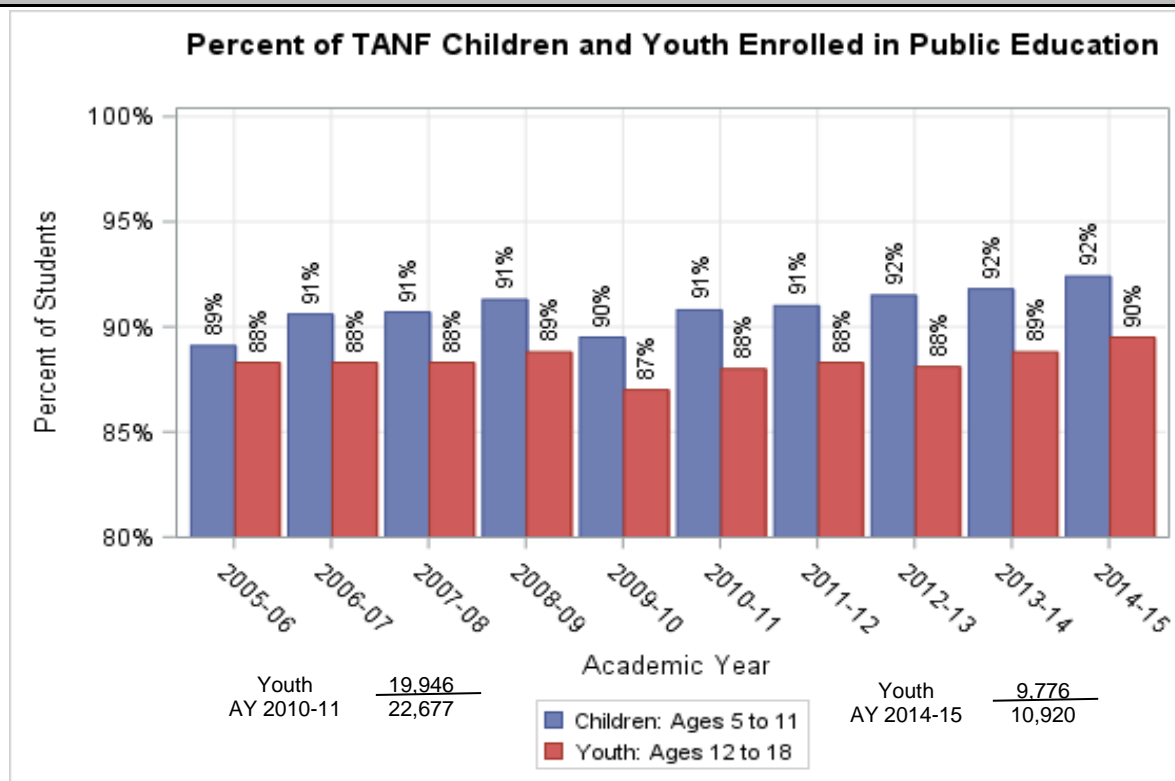
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in a paid work preparation activity. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CJ (Community Jobs); JC (Job Connection); and OT (On the Job Training). Community Jobs and 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 2020.

An average of 19,097 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during the first three quarters of FY 2020. An average of 1,111 adults were enrolled one of the paid work preparation pathway components during those quarters. Use dropped from 5.8% during the first three quarters of FY 2020 to 2.7% in the final quarter due to the impacts of the COVID-19 emergency. 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 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 2020 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 TANF cases were not included. Academic years run from September through August. Results were calculated by OFM's Education Research Data Center (ERDC).

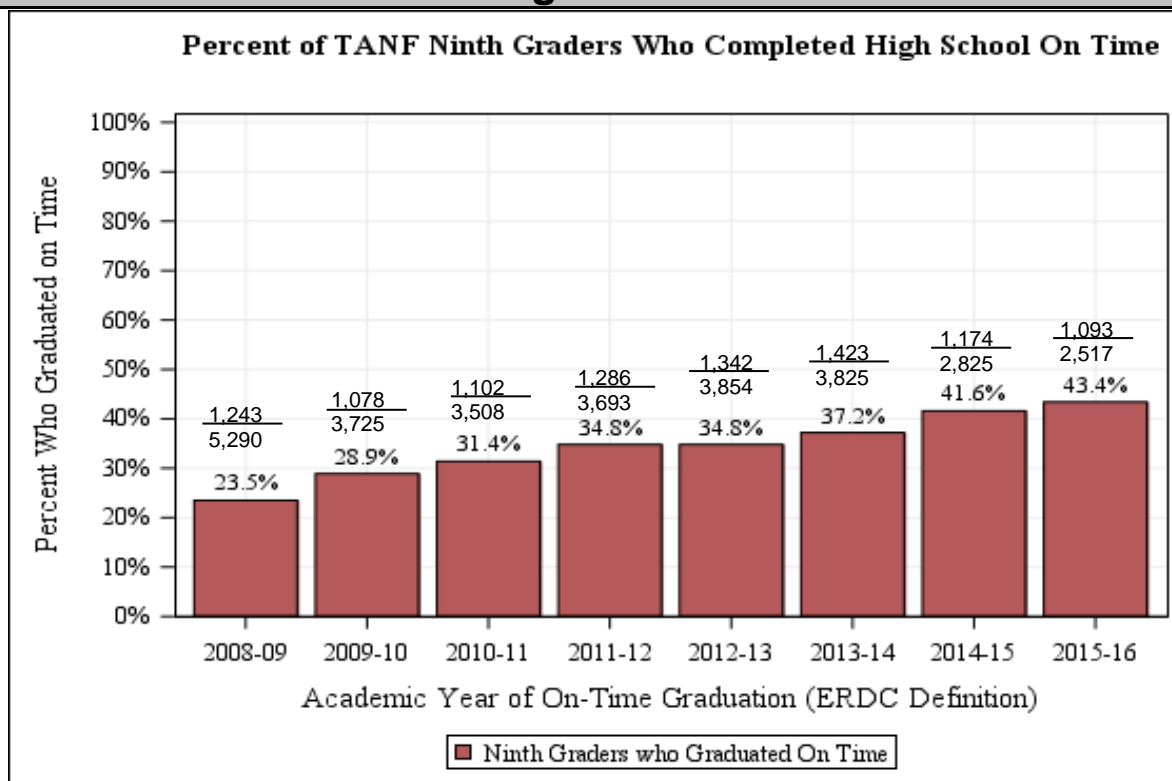
A total of 67,379 children between the ages of 5 and 18 received TANF (not including Child Only cases) during AY 2010-11; 36,224 during AY 2014-15. After clean-up of identifiers needed for matching, ERDC staff found school enrollment records for 60,818 children in AY 2010-11 and 31,856 in AY 2014-15. Separate enrollment measures were calculated for younger children (ages 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 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).

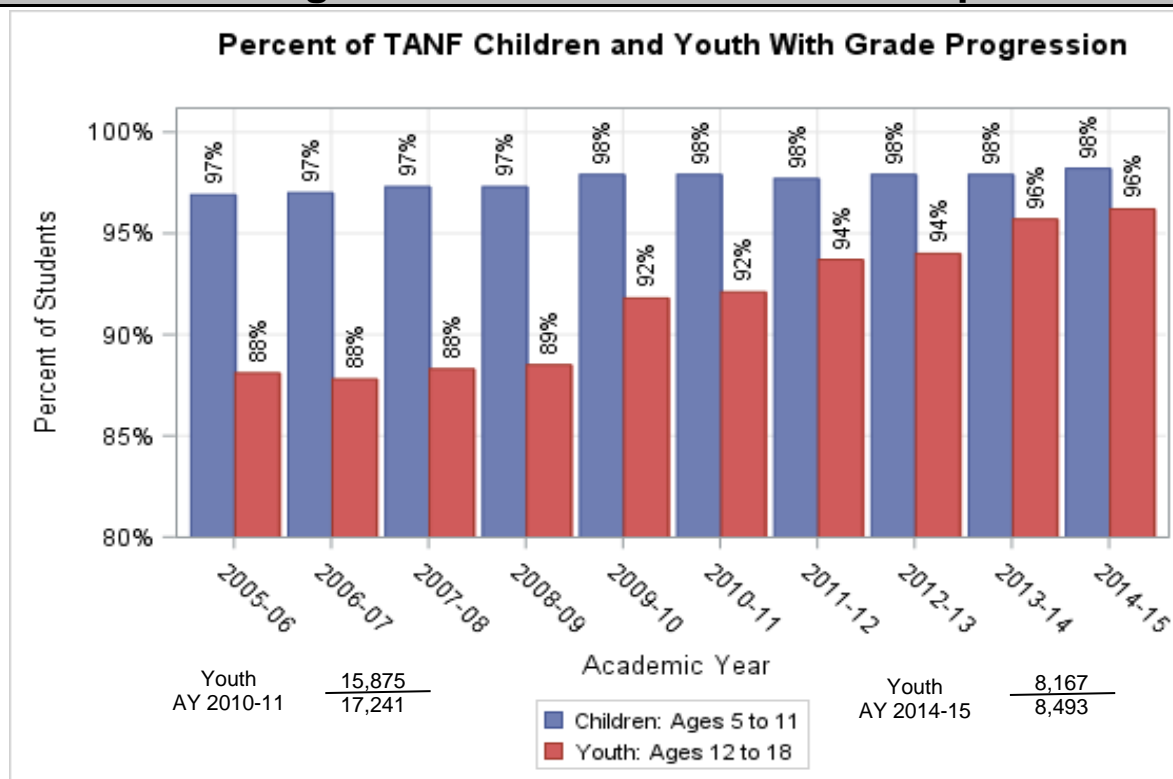
Numerators and denominators are shown as fractions in the chart for each academic year. The number of first time ninth-graders during any academic year is smaller than one might expect, due to the relatively small number of older children in WorkFirst households. These children are tracked on to graduation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

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

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



### Definition of Measure

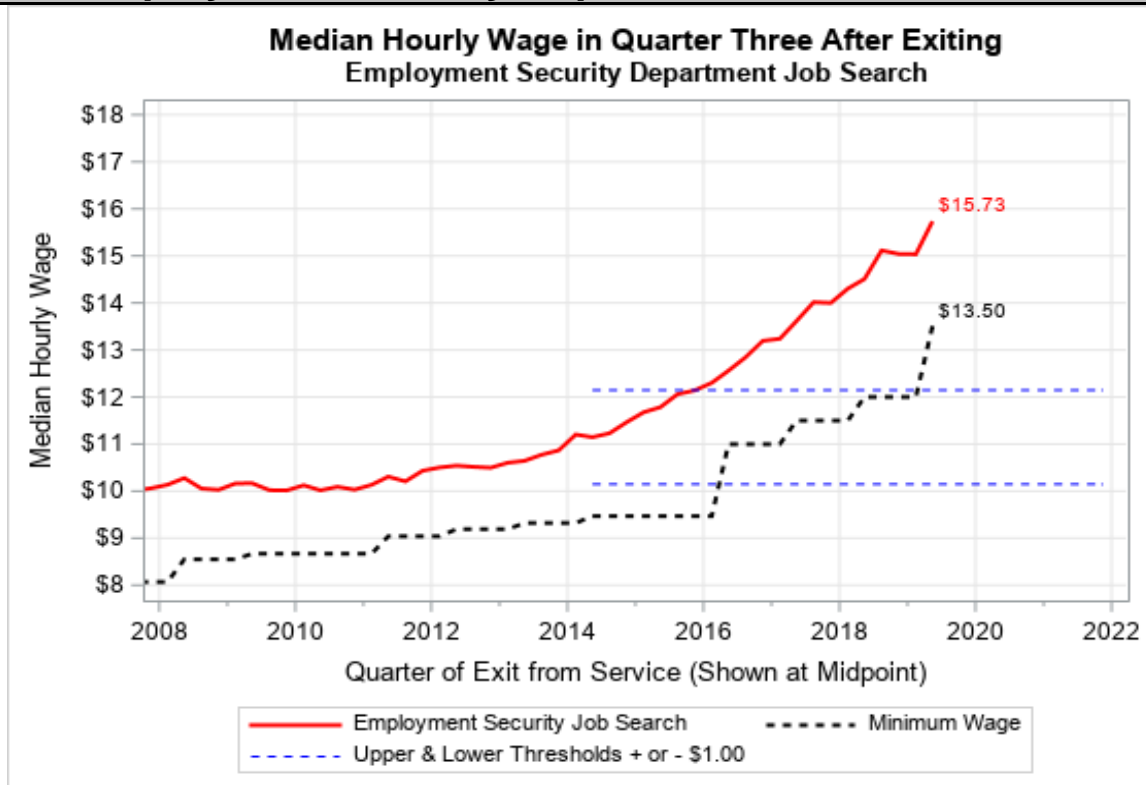
Percent of TANF school-age children in a given year who progressed to the next grade level as expected. This measure uses children in WorkFirst households during the academic year (AY) who had valid grade information for the prior AY in public schools in Washington State. Children in Child Only cases 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 5 to 18, excluding children from 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 ages 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 in school enrollment and on-time-graduation. School records are used to measure grade progression for these children, regardless of whether their families continued 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.

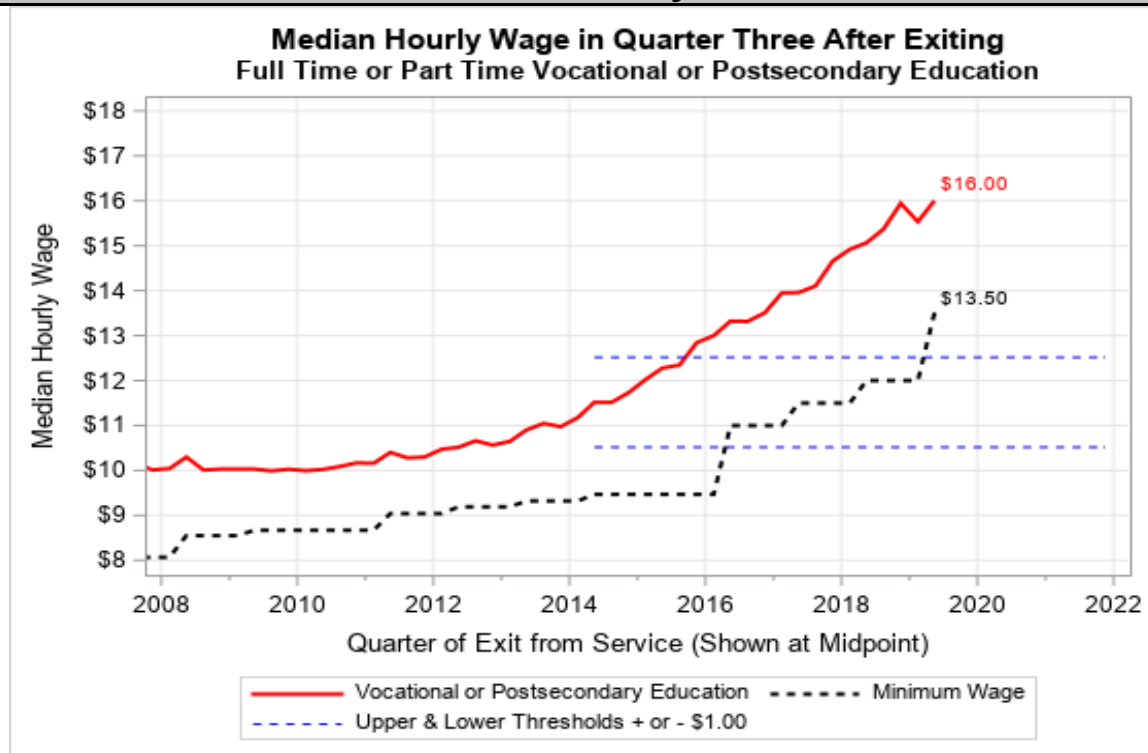
An average of 882 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2019. An average of 856 per quarter (97.1%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.27 per hour during 2011, \$11.00 in FY 2014, \$11.54 in FY 2015, \$12.27 in FY 2016, \$13.23 in FY 2017, \$14.21 in FY 2018 and \$15.23 in FY 2019.

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 2019, which was the first quarter exposed to the \$13.50 minimum wage. Approximately 5% of ESD job finders in Q2 2019 lived in Seattle. Seattle has a minimum wage higher than \$13.50 per hour for large employers and some smaller employers.

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 2020.

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



### Definition of Measure

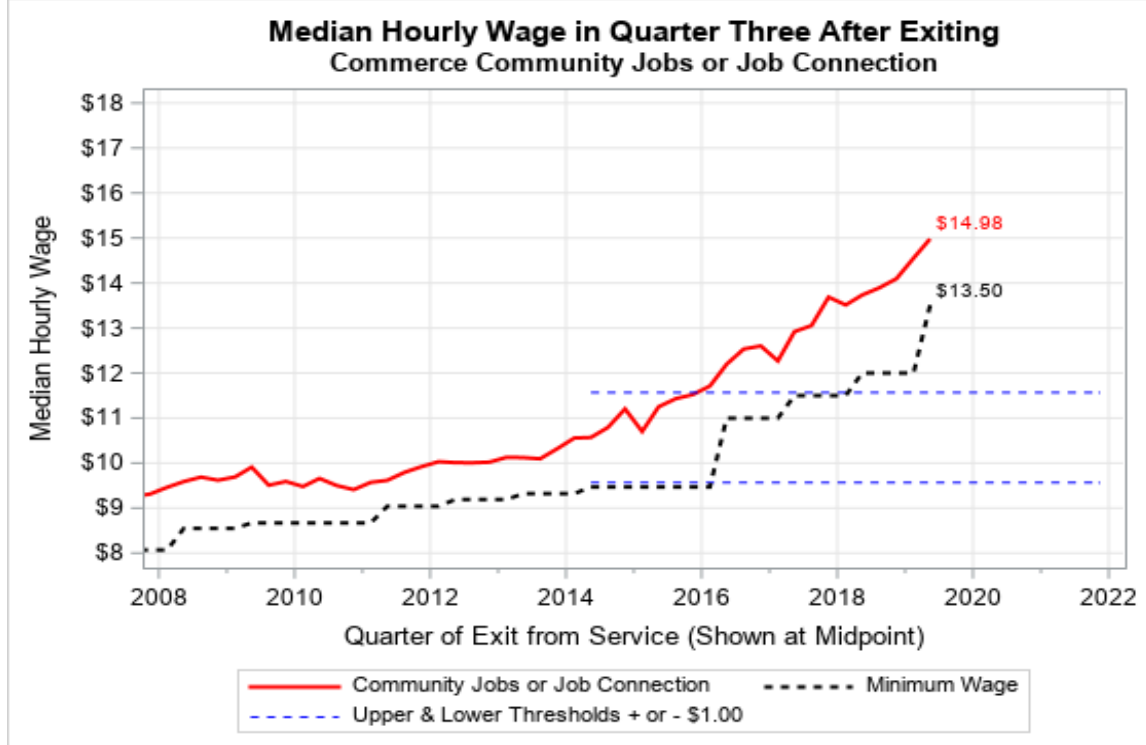
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been 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 305 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2019. An average of 298 per quarter (97.7%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.29 per hour during 2011, \$11.18 in FY 2014, \$11.88 in FY 2015, \$12.88 in FY 2016, \$13.69 in FY 2017, \$14.69 in FY 2018 and \$15.71 in FY 2019.

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 2019, which was the first quarter exposed to the \$13.50 minimum wage. Approximately 12% of vocational or postsecondary education job finders in Q2 2019 lived in Seattle. Seattle has a minimum wage higher than \$13.50 per hour for large employers and some smaller employers.

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 2020. [Return to Contents](#)

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



### Definition of Measure

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

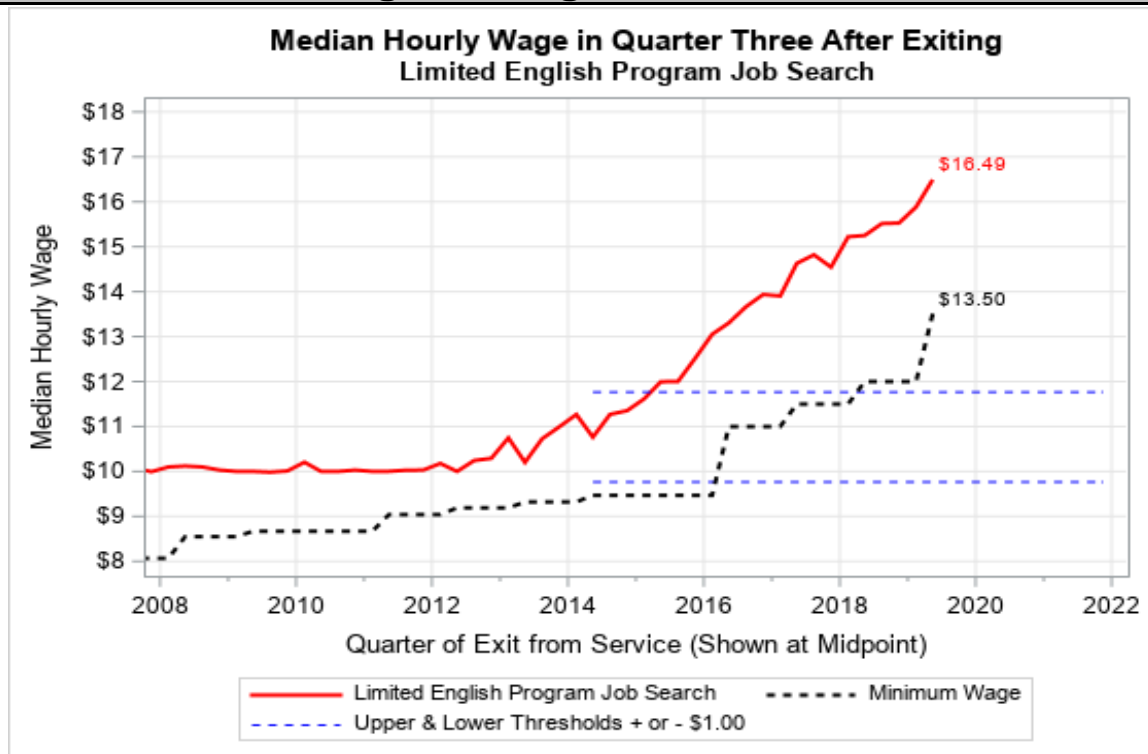
An average of 259 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs from each quarter of fiscal year 2019. An average of 253 per quarter (97.9%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$9.73 per hour during 2011, \$10.39 in FY 2014, \$10.98 in FY 2015, \$11.72 in FY 2016, \$12.59 in FY 2017, \$13.50 in FY 2018 and \$14.38 in FY 2019.

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 2019, which was the first quarter exposed to the \$13.50 minimum wage. Approximately 12% of Community Jobs job finders in Q2 2019 lived in Seattle. Seattle has a minimum wage higher than \$13.50 per hour for large employers and some smaller employers.

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 2020.

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



### Definition of Measure

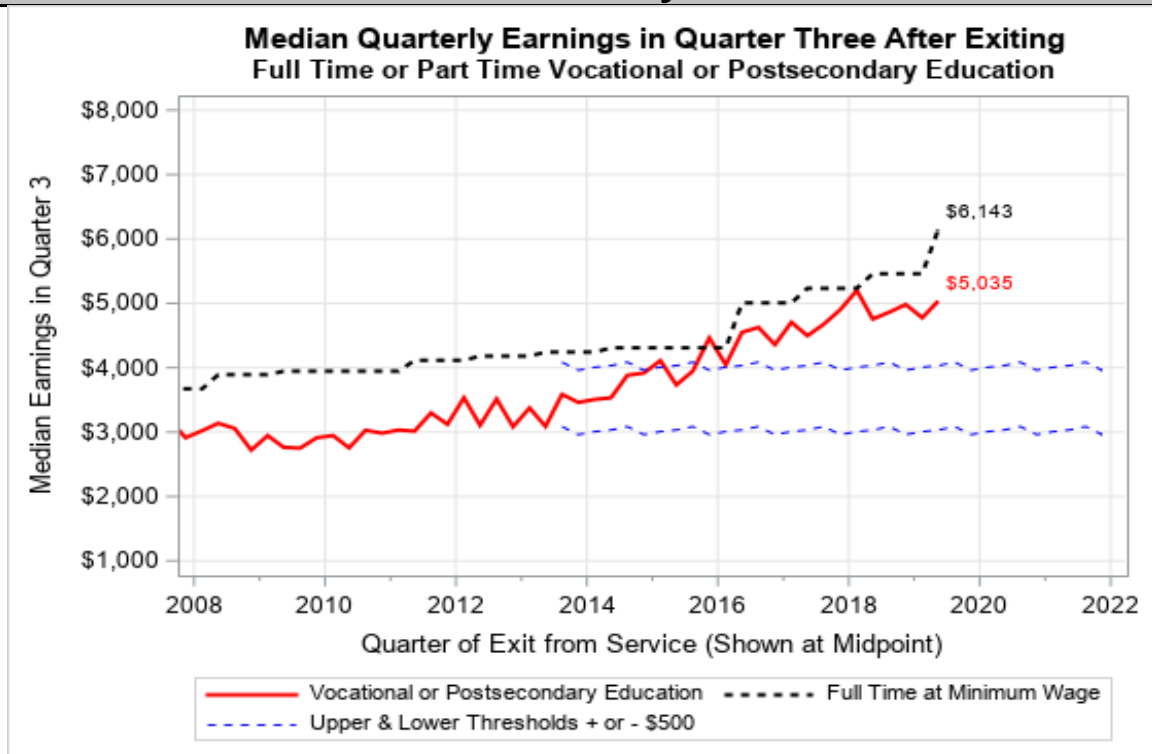
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been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

An average of 152 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 146 per quarter (96.2%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.02 per hour during 2011, \$10.94 in FY 2014, \$11.56 in FY 2015, \$12.72 in FY 2016, \$14.03 in FY 2017, \$14.96 in FY 2018 and \$15.86 in FY 2019.

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 2019, which was the first quarter exposed to the \$13.50 minimum wage. Approximately 28% of LEP job finders in Q2 2019 lived in Seattle, more than in the other programs. Seattle has a minimum wage higher than \$13.50 per hour for large employers and some smaller employers.

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 2020. [Return to Contents](#)

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



### Definition of Measure

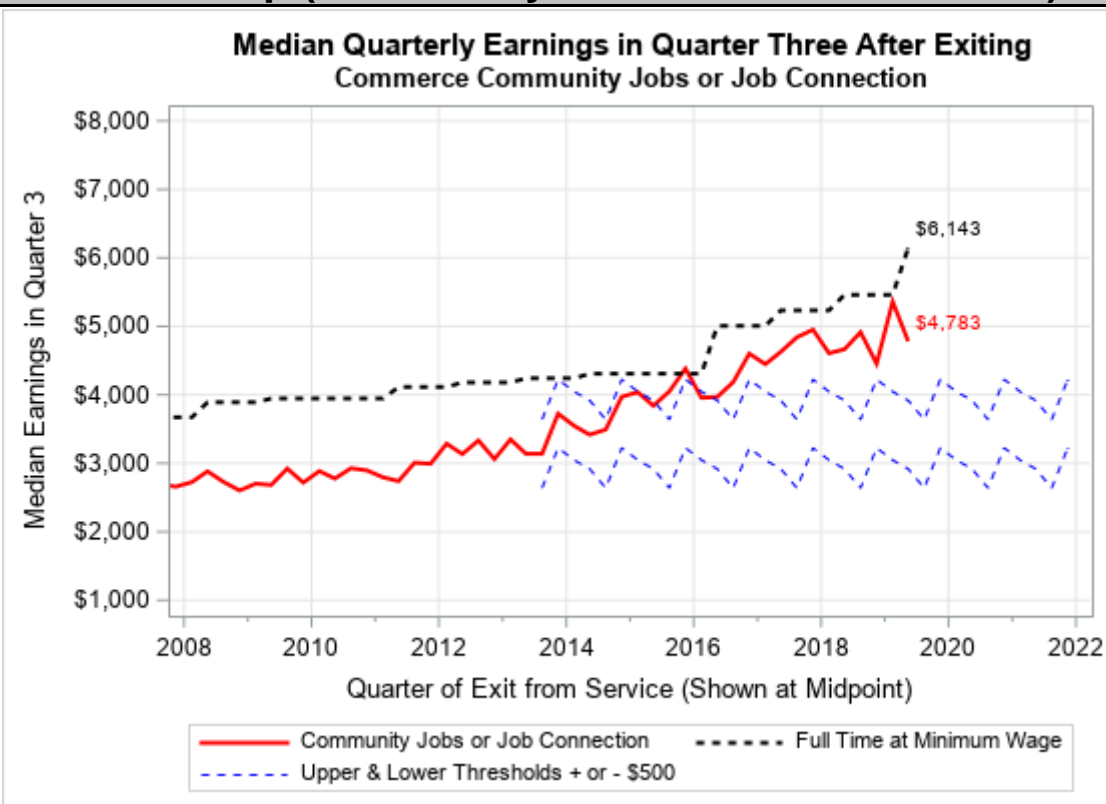
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined.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

An average of 305 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2019. An average of 303 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 \$3,115 during 2011, \$3,521 in FY 2014, \$3,910 in FY 2015, \$4,250 in FY 2016, \$4,546 in FY 2017, \$4,883 in FY 2018 and \$4,914 in FY 2019. 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 2019.

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 2019, 85% 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 2020. [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.

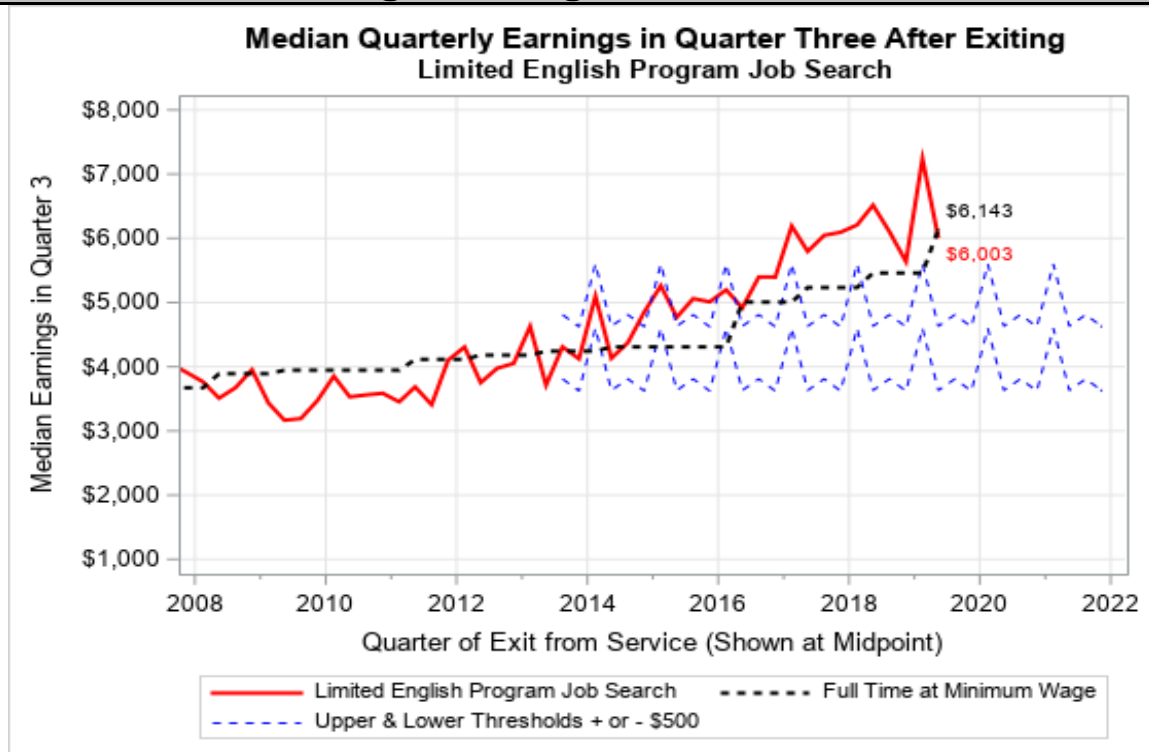
An average of 259 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs from each quarter of fiscal year 2019. An average of 257 per quarter (99.3%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$2,884 during 2011, \$3,457 in FY 2014, \$3,836 in FY 2015, \$4,089 in FY 2016, \$4,466 in FY 2017, \$4,766 in FY 2018 and \$4,878 in FY 2019. 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 2019.

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 2020.

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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.

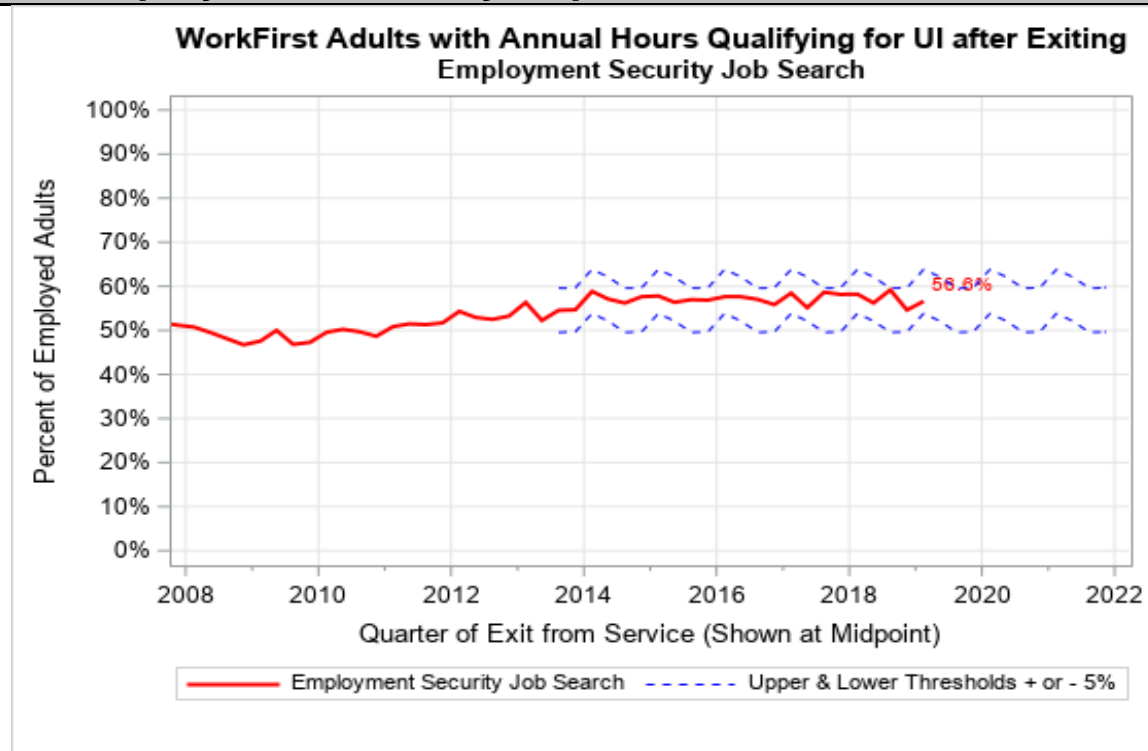
An average of 152 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 148 per quarter (97.9%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Data cleaning protocols increase the likelihood that the high earnings shown here are real and do not result from data integrity problems. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,662 during 2011, \$4,415 in FY 2014, \$4,815 in FY 2015, \$5,047 in FY 2016, \$5,695 in FY 2017, \$6,216 in FY 2018 and \$6,245 in FY 2019. The state minimum wage in effect during the 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 2019. The relatively high earnings shown for LEP job search reflect, in part, the concentration of LEP job search enrollees in high-wage Seattle and King County.

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 2020.

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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.

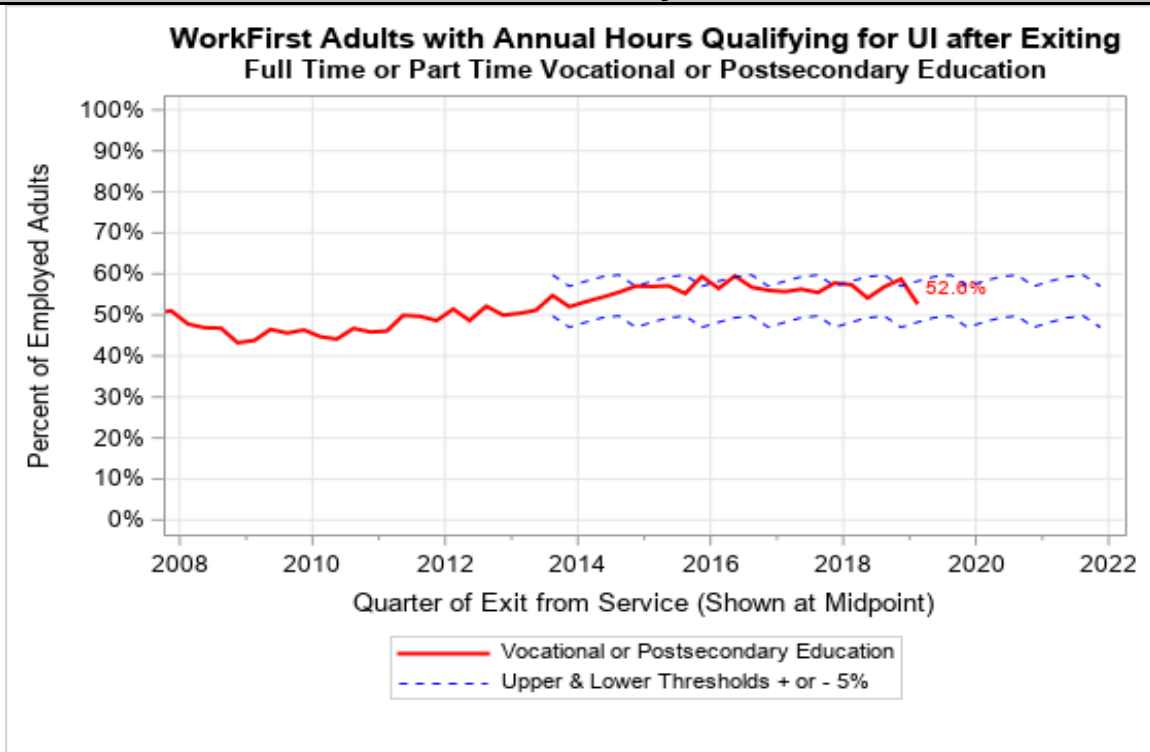
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 1,403 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Employment Security job search after each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 800 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, 56.6% in FY 2017 and 57.8% in FY 2018. Results shown above run through Q1 2019.

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 2020.

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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.

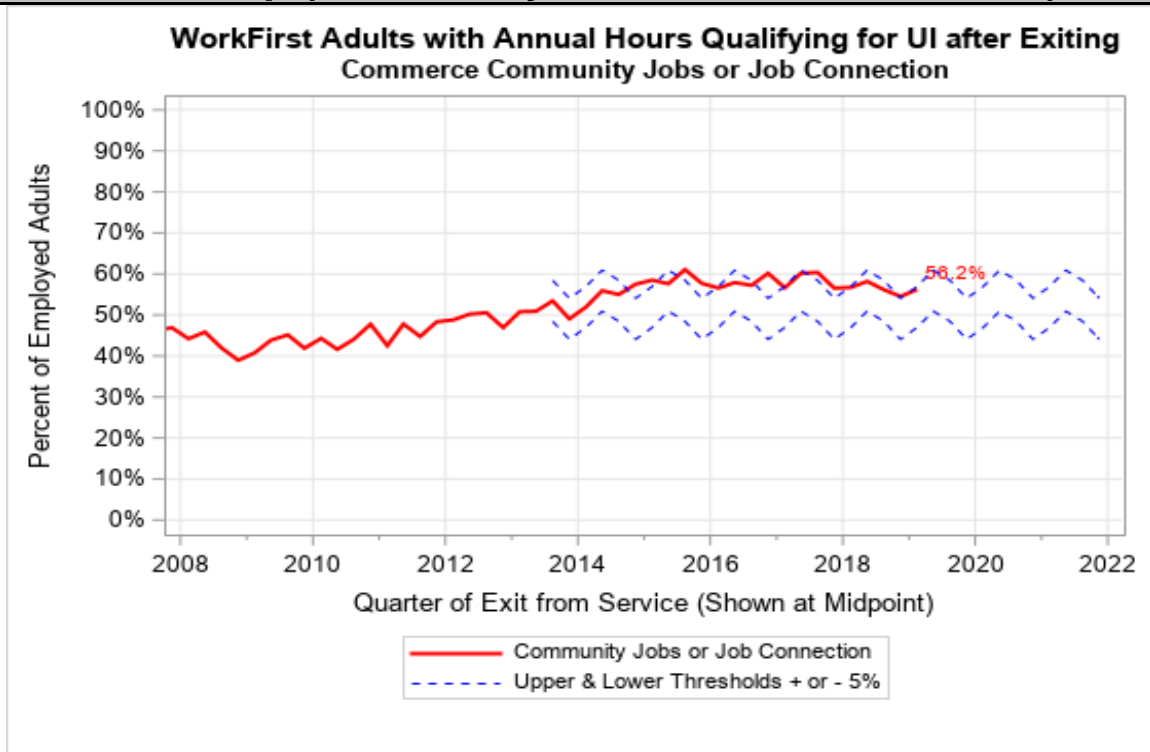
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 437 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following vocational or postsecondary education after each quarter of fiscal year 2018. 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 48.6% in calendar 2011, 53.6% in FY 2014, 56.6% in FY 2015, 57.7% in FY 2016, 56.2% in FY 2017 and 56.2% in FY 2018. Results shown above run through Q1 2019.

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 2020.

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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.

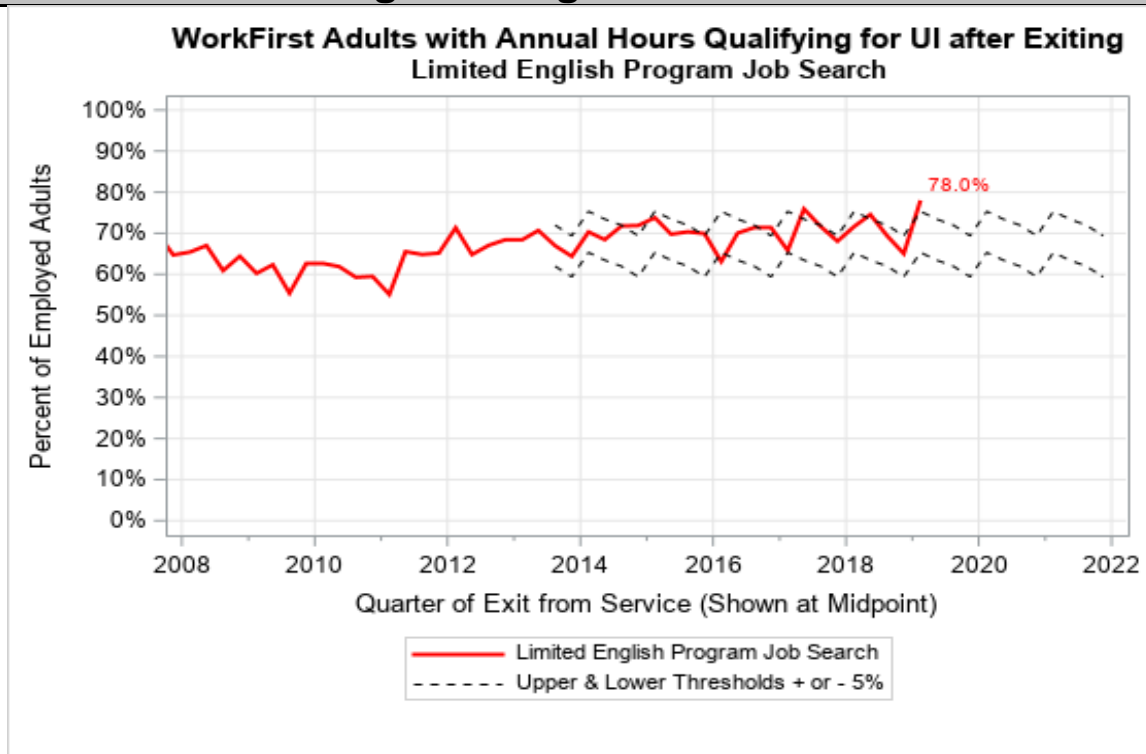
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 420 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Community Jobs or Job Connection after each quarter of fiscal year 2018. 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, 58.6% in FY 2017 and 58.0% in FY 2018. Results shown above run through Q1 2019.

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 2020.

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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.

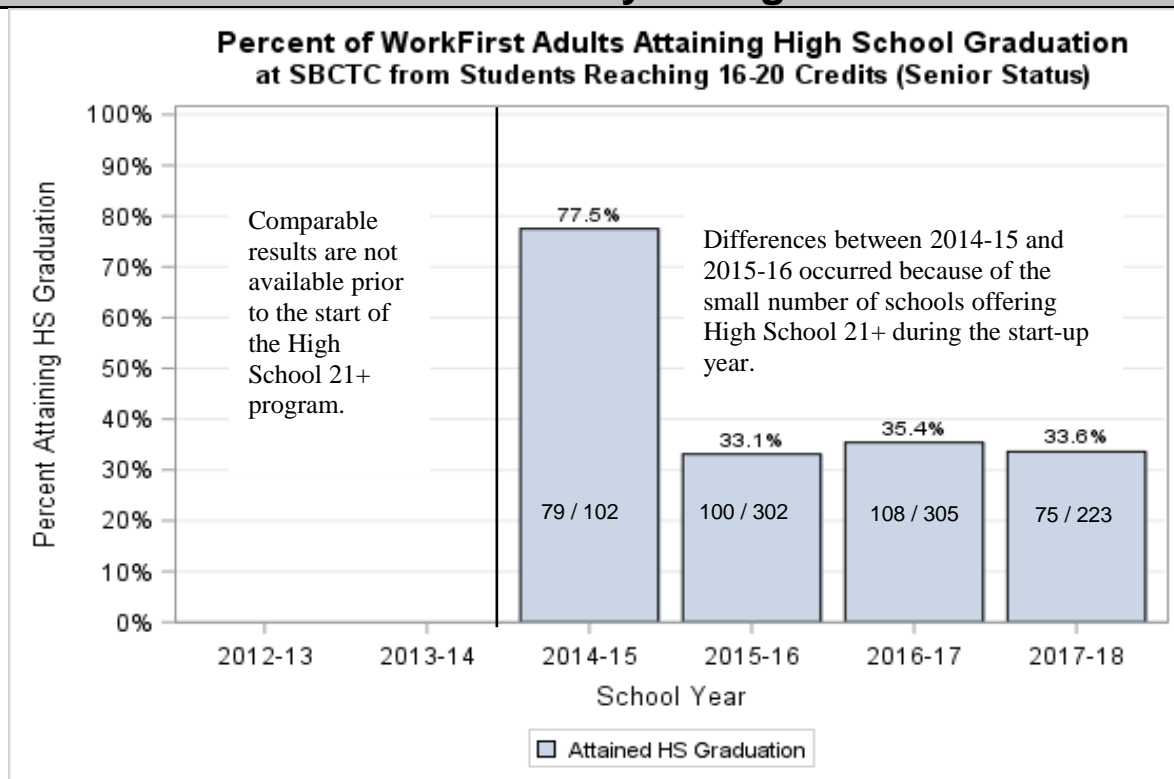
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 245 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Limited English Program job search after each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 167 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, 71.1% in FY 2017 and 71.5% in FY 2018. Results shown above run through Q1 2019.

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 2020.

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



### Definition of Measure

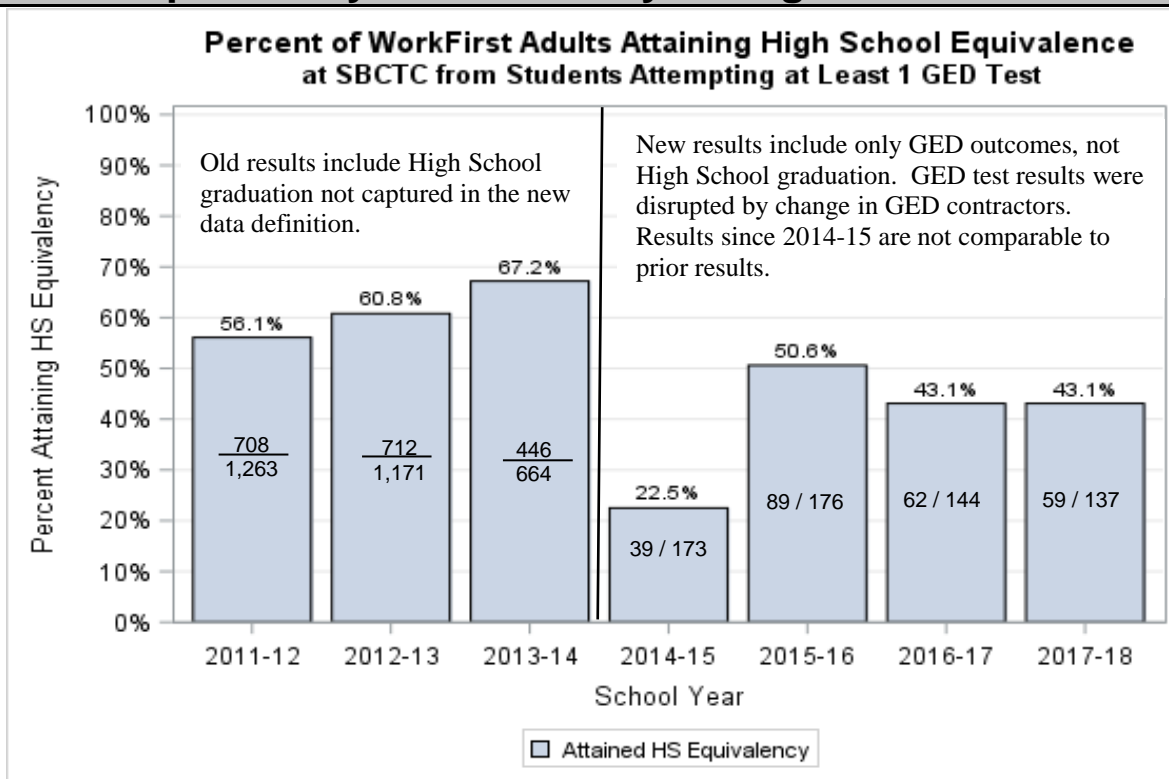
Percent of TANF adults attaining a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students who were in senior status and working toward high school completion during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students 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

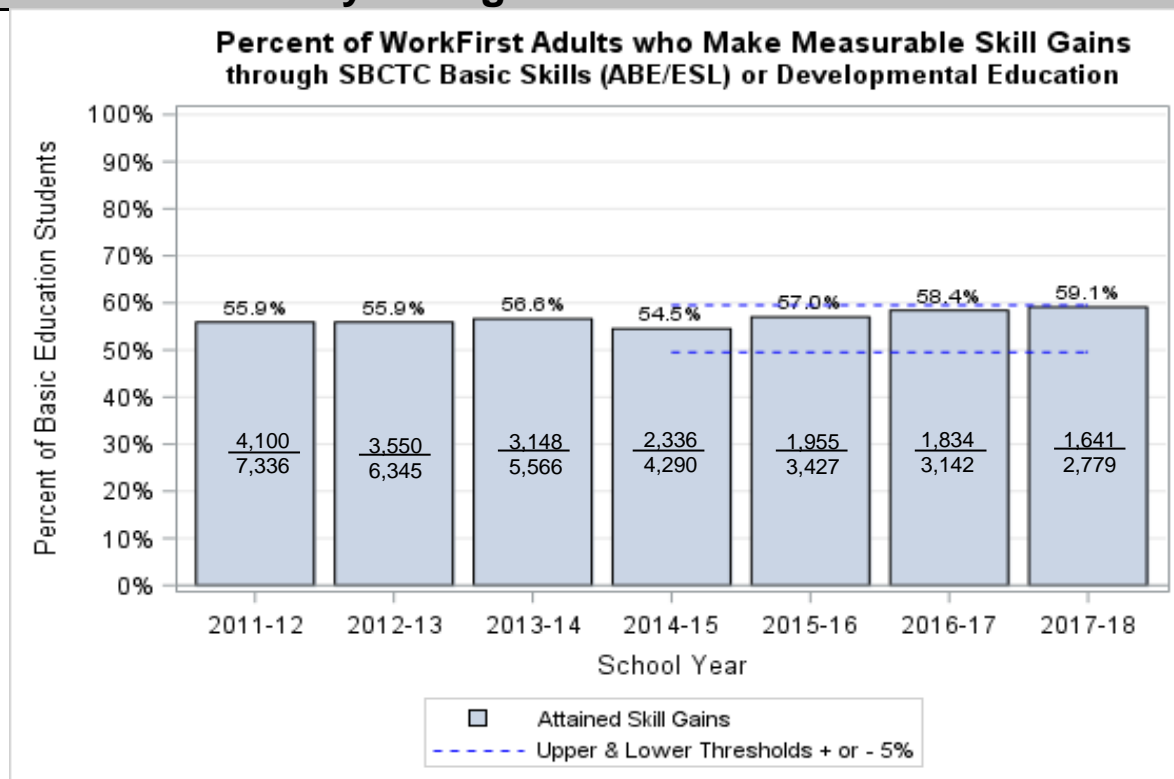
Percent of TANF adults attaining the equivalent of a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst Students in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 level programs who attempted at least one of five GED tests during the school year. The numerator is the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

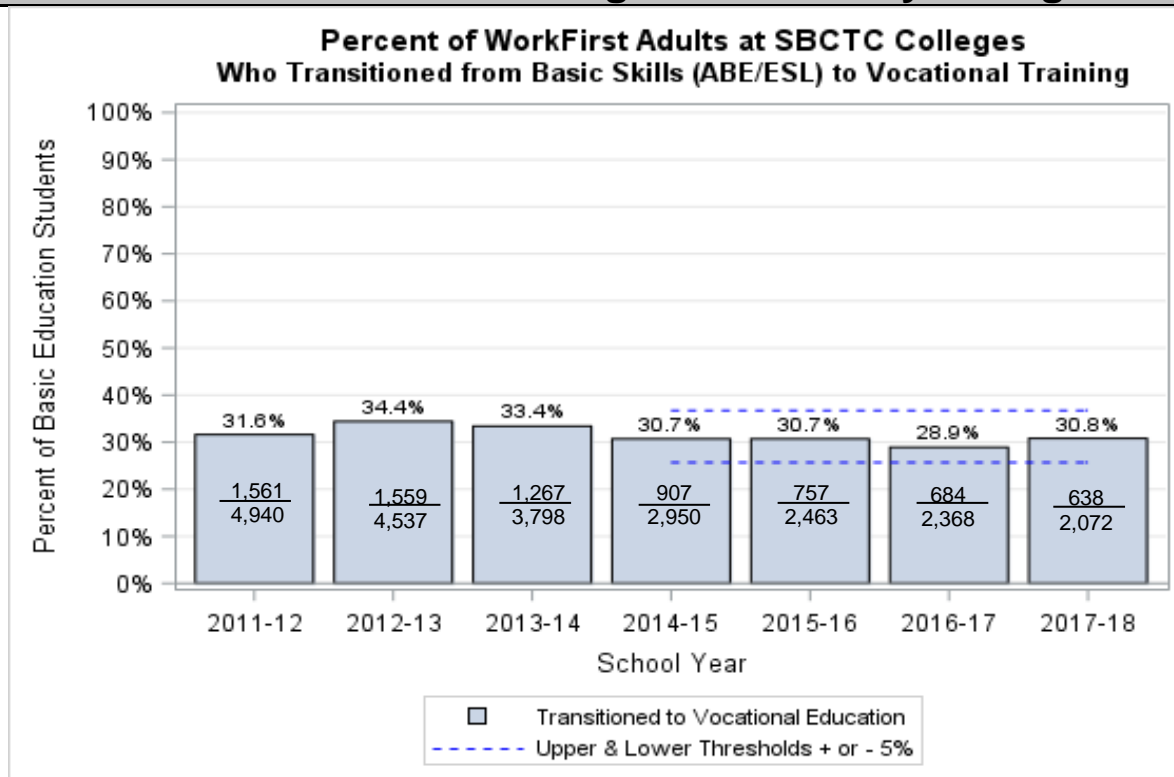
Some 2,779 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during the 2016-17 or 2017-18 academic years. 1,641 of these students attained skill gains or other momentum points during 2017-18, yielding an achievement rate of 59.1%. Results have increased since 2011-12, 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.

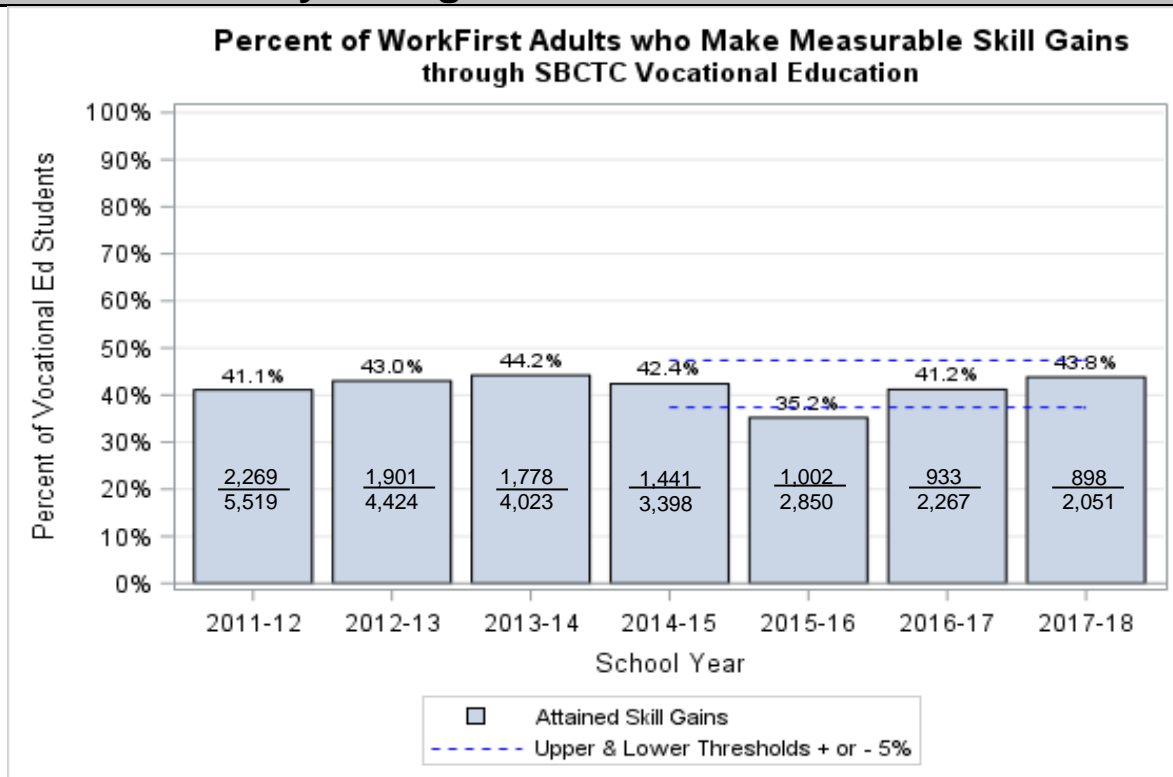
Some 2,072 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills programs during the 2016-17 or 2017-18 academic years. Some 638 of these WorkFirst students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during the 2017-18 school year, yielding a transition rate of 30.8%. Student enrollments have been dropping 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

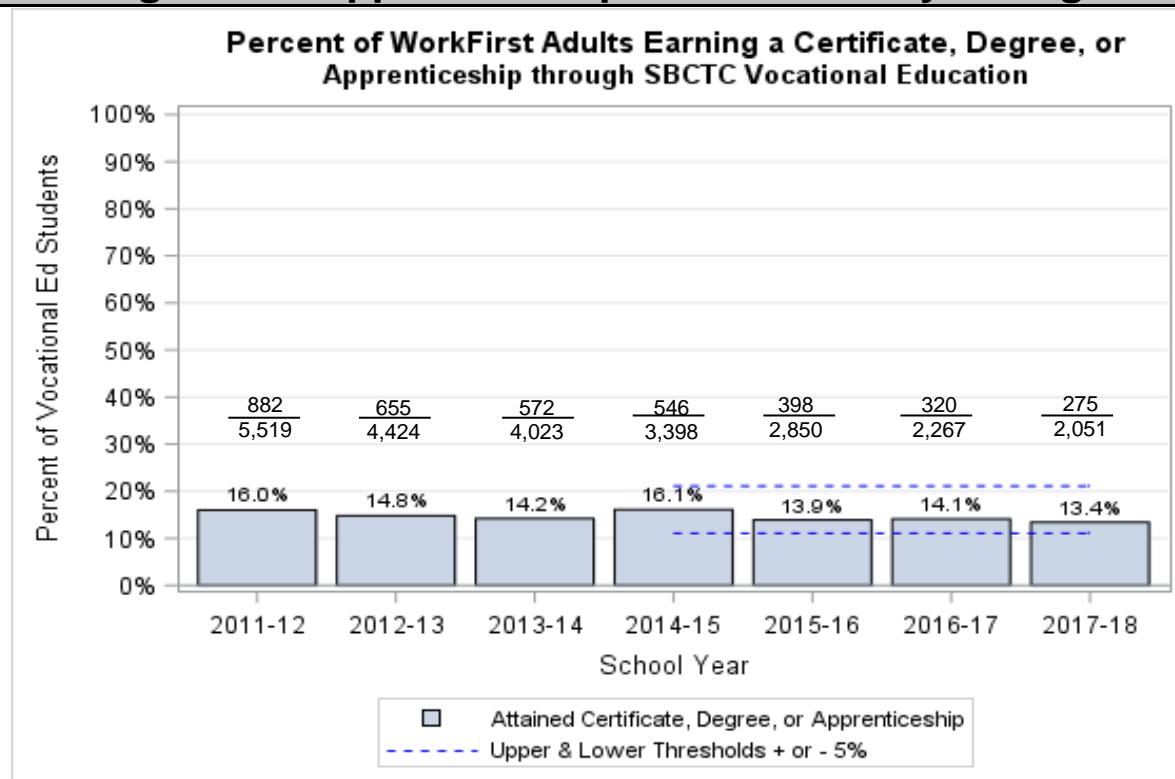
Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who earned college credit. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking students coded as WorkFirst during the year, except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL), who achieved the 15, 30, or 45 college 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](#)