

WorkFirst Performance Chartbook
Including Program Counts and Performance Measures
September 2019

OFM Forecasting and Research Division

To find updates on the web, go to:

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

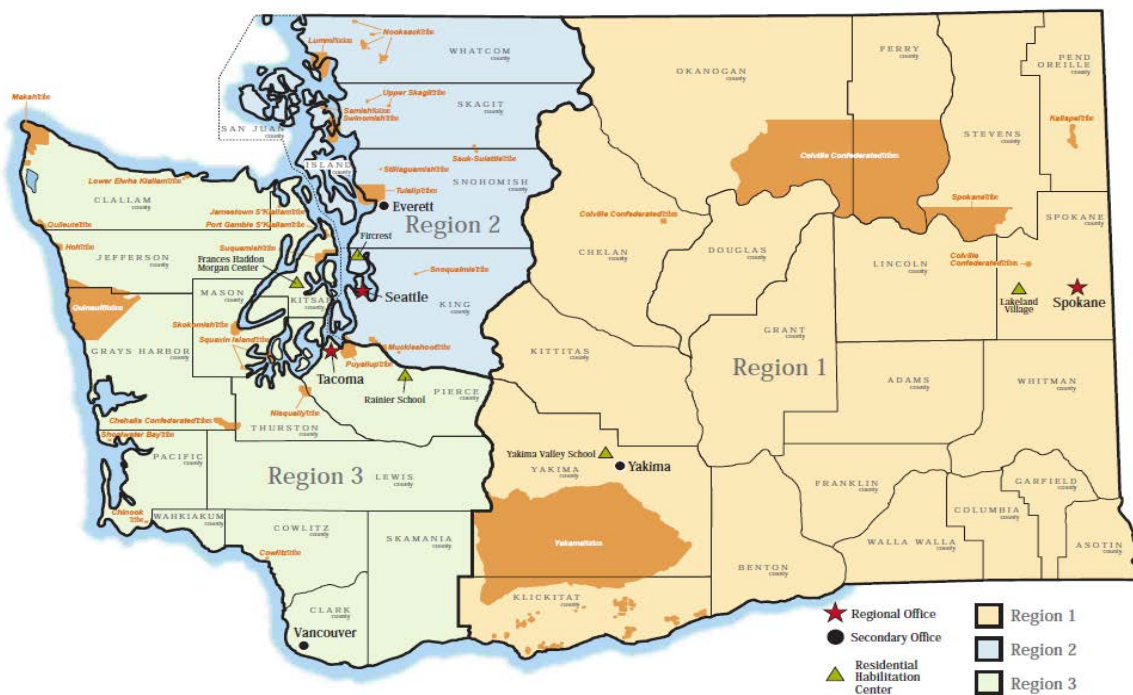
Program Counts - Descriptive Data Updated Monthly	Data Through	Page
1 - Caseload Forecast	Oct-19	1
1a Caseload by Type (1-Parent, 2-Parent, and Child Only)	Oct-19	3
1b WorkFirst Caseload by Region	Oct-19	5
1c TANF 61 Month Cases	Oct-19	7
1d WorkFirst Length of Stay (LOS)	Jul-19	9
1e Count of WorkFirst Adults	Sep-19	11
1f Limited English Proficiency Cases and Adults	Oct-19	13
1g Adults by Age of Youngest Child	Corrected! Sep-19	15
 2 - Diversion Cash Assistance Success Rate	 Oct-19	 17
 3 - Working Connections Child Care	 Aug-19	 19
3a Type of TANF Cases Using Working Connections Child Care	Aug-19	21
3b Working Connections Child Care Caseload by Subsidy Region	Aug-19	23
3c Working Connections Child Care Children by Age	Aug-19	25
3d Working Connections Child Care Children by Type of Provider	Aug-19	27
 4 - Comprehensive Evaluation		
Counts 4a through 4f provided counts of characteristics and referral pathway assignments from Comprehensive Evaluations through July 2014. A new Comprehensive Evaluation format was implemented on that date. While improving the data available to case managers, complete evaluation data are no longer available to the DSHS Data Warehouse and are no longer available to prepare these reports. Copies of the last report are available on request.		
 5- Enrollment Counts for WorkFirst Activities		
5a Enrollment by Partner Agency	Sep-19	29
5b Use of Job Search	Sep-19	31
5c Use of Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Sep-19	33
5d Use of Paid and Unpaid Work Programs including Voluntary Community Service		35
5e Use of Basic Education, GED Preparation, or High School	Sep-19	37
5f Use of Referral Components	Sep-19	39
5g Use of Infant Exemption and Work Suspension Components	Sep-19	41
5h Use of Deferral and Exemption Components not Related to Child Age	Sep-19	43
5i Use of Sanction and Processing Good Cause Components	Sep-19	45
 Performance Measures		
Targeted Measures -- Updated Monthly	Data Through	
1 - Work Participation Rate	Sep-19	47
1a All Family Work Participation Rate	Sep-19	47
1b Two Parent Work Participation Rate	Sep-19	49
2 - Exit for Increased Income, Earnings or at Customer Request - Monthly	Jul-19	51
3 - Exit to Employment - Updated Quarterly	Q2 2019	53
 Employment Rates After WorkFirst Services - Updated Quarterly	 Q3 2018	 55
4 - ESD Job Search Employment	Q3 2018	57
5 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education Employment	Q3 2018	58
6 - Paid Work Preparation Employment	Q3 2018	59
7 - Limited English Program Job Search Employment	Q3 2018	60
 Driver Measures -- Updated Quarterly		
Measures 8 to 10, on Alcohol/Substance Abuse, Mental Health Needs, and Domestic Violence addressed in the Plan cannot be calculated due to changes in the Comprehensive Evaluation implemented in July 2014. Copies of the last reports are available on request. See Measures #24 and #25 for related information.		
11 - Housing Stability Addressed in Plan	Q3 2019	61
12 - Engagement: High School/GED	Q3 2019	62
13 - Engagement: English as a Second Language	Q3 2019	63

Click on an item to move to that page.

Performance Measures (Continued)		Page
Barometer Measures -- Updated Quarterly or Annually		
14 - Return to TANF after Exit	Q3 2018	64
15 - TANF Children Homeless or at Risk	Q3 2019	65
16 - TANF Children using WCCC Child Care by Modality	Q2 2019	66
17 - Stability of Child Care Placement by Provider	Q1 2019	67
18 - Stability in Child Care Centers	Q1 2019	68
19 - Stability in Licensed Family Homes	Q1 2019	68
20 - Stability in License Exempt Care	Q1 2019	68
21 - Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment Received (Youth)	FY 2016	69
22 - Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)	FY 2016	70
23 - TANF Adults Homeless or at Risk	Q3 2019	71
24 - Substance Abuse Disorder Treatment Received (Adults)	FY 2016	72
25 - Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)	FY 2016	73
26 - TANF Families Receiving Concurrent Benefits	FY 2018	74
27 - Non-Custodial Child Support	Q2 2019	75
28 - Education Pathway	Q3 2019	76
29 - Basic Education Pathway	Q3 2019	77
30 - Postsecondary Education Pathway	Q3 2019	78
31 - Unpaid Work Preparation Pathway	Q3 2019	79
32 - Employment Search Pathway (ESD Job Search)	Q3 2019	80
33 - Paid Work Preparation Pathway (Commerce)	Q3 2019	81
34 - TANF Children and Youth Currently Enrolled in School	Academic Year 2014-15	82
35 - TANF Youth Complete High School on Time	Academic Year 2015-16	83
36 - TANF Children and Youth Progressing at Grade Level	Academic Year 2014-15	84
Median Hourly Wage Rate After Exiting Services		
37 - ESD Job Search	Q3 2018	85
38 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q3 2018	86
39 - Paid Work Preparation	Q3 2018	87
40 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q3 2018	88
Median Quarterly Earnings After Exiting Services		
41 - ESD Job Search	Q3 2018	89
42 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q3 2018	90
43 - Paid Work Preparation	Q3 2018	91
44 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q3 2018	92
WorkFirst Adults with Hours Qualifying for Unemployment Insurance Benefits		
45 - ESD Job Search	Q2 2018	93
46 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q2 2018	94
47 - Paid Work Preparation	Q2 2018	95
48 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q2 2018	96
49 - Adults Attaining High School Completion at Colleges	Academic Year 2017-18	97
50 - Adults Attaining High School Equivalency	Academic Year 2017-18	98
51 - Adults in ESL or ABE with Measurable Gains	Academic Year 2017-18	99
52 - Adults in ESL or ABE who Transition to Training	Academic Year 2017-18	100
53 - Adults in Vocational Training with Measurable Gains	Academic Year 2017-18	101
54 - Adults Earning Certificates, Degrees, Apprenticeship	Academic Year 2017-18	102

Click on an item to move to that page.

DSHS Regional Map



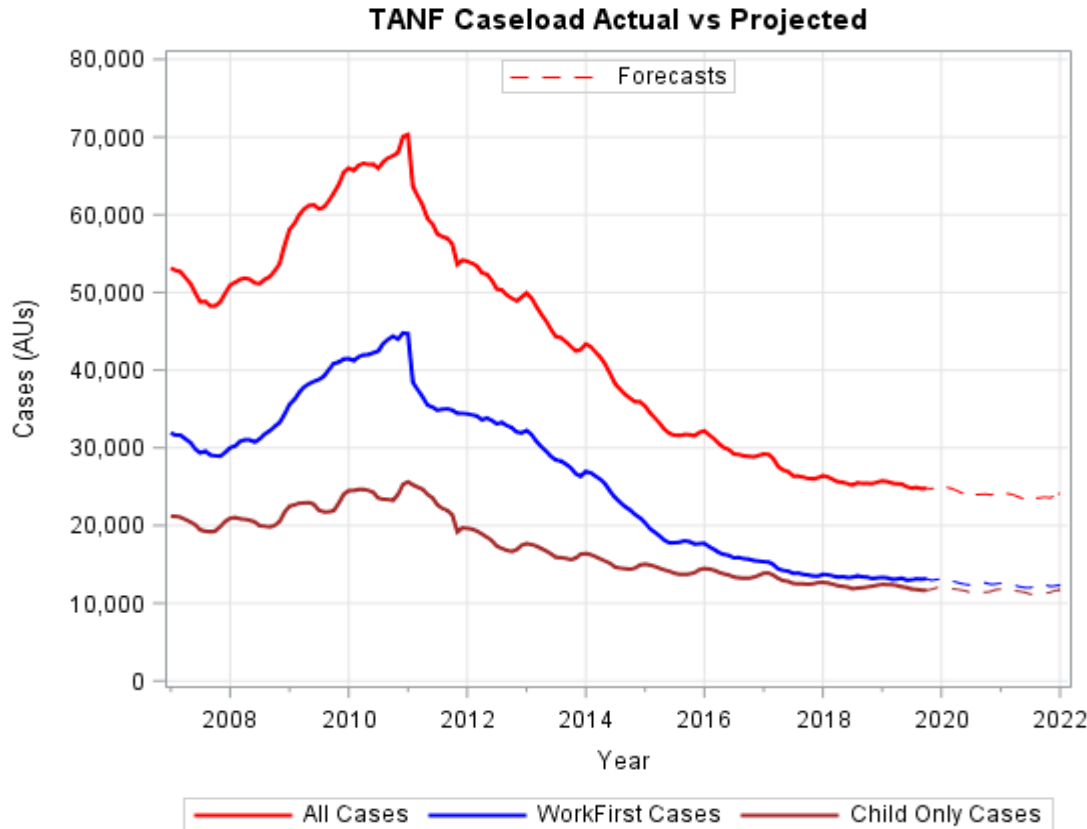
Effective May 1, 2011

DSHS region boundaries are shown above. There were six DSHS prior to March 2011. This chartbook reports caseloads associated with the old regions to provide greater detail. Current Region 1 is made up of the counties in old Regions 1 and 2 as described below. Current Region 2 is made up of old Regions 3 and 4. Current Region 3 is made up of old Regions 5 and 6. Klickitat County is an exception. It was assigned to current Region 1 instead of 3. The Department of Children, Youth, and Families sets child care rates using the six original DSHS regions, with separate rates for Clark and Spokane counties.

Counties in WCCC Subsidy Regions, and Former DSHS Regions

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

Count 1: Caseload Forecast



Forecast

The most recent forecast was released in November 2019. The forecast model incorporates TANF entry and exit trends, economic conditions, and seasonal patterns. Forecasts for WorkFirst and Child Only caseloads are made separately and added together. The November 2019 forecast includes estimates of the impacts of increased minimum wages that took effect in January 2019 and will continue in subsequent years under Initiative 1433; of changing household asset limits (E2SHB 1831) and of changes to TANF time limits and sanction policies in 2SHB 1603.

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

Experience to Date

Caseloads declined between December 2005 and December 2007. This trend reversed in 2008. Caseloads grew from May 2008 through January 2011. The drop in February 2011 resulted from policy changes including implementation of 60 month time limits and a 15% reduction in payment standards. The November 2011 drop in Child Only cases was also due to changes in program rules. The flat spot in caseloads between July 2015 and January 2016 followed a 9% payment standard increase adopted in July 2015. Caseload declines resumed in 2016. The TANF caseload reached a low point of 25,195 in July 2018, increased to 25,754 by January 2019, but dropped back to 24,813 in October 2019. The increase in the first half of FY 2019 followed a 9.3% payment standard increase adopted in July 2018. The October 2019 caseload is 2% lower than the caseload in October 2018.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1: Caseload Forecast

Data Table

Month	Total	% Change	WorkFirst	Child Only	WorkFirst Cases	
	Cases	Year Ago	Cases	Cases	Entries	Exits
Jan-11	70,331	6.6%	44,710	25,621	4,156	4,232
Jan-12	54,020	-23.2%	34,386	19,634	3,581	3,640
Jan-13	49,939	-7.6%	32,257	17,682	3,927	3,591
Jul-13	44,297	-12.2%	28,404	15,893	3,528	4,007
Jan-14	43,365	-13.2%	26,962	16,403	3,904	3,272
Jul-14	38,222	-13.7%	23,593	14,629	2,804	3,568
Jan-15	35,380	-18.4%	20,352	15,028	2,532	3,174
Jul-15	31,633	-17.2%	17,795	13,838	2,608	2,573
Jan-16	32,191	-9.0%	17,715	14,476	2,406	2,356
Jul-16	29,201	-7.7%	15,840	13,361	2,173	2,478
Jan-17	29,221	-9.2%	15,343	13,878	2,103	2,186
Jul-17	26,364	-9.7%	13,832	12,532	2,008	2,306
Jan-18	26,430	-9.6%	13,733	12,697	2,107	1,842
Jul-18	25,195	-6.5%	13,341	11,854	1,938	1,888
Jan-19	25,754	-2.6%	13,321	12,433	1,701	1,641
Jul-19	24,815	-1.5%	13,009	11,806	1,878	1,841
Sep-19	24,736	-2.6%	13,074	11,661	1,880	1,956
Oct-19	24,813	-2.5%	13,159	11,653	1,821	1,733

Projected (November 2019 Forecast)

Jan-20	25,232	-2.0%	13,175	12,056	1,722	1,629
Jul-20	23,661	-4.7%	12,344	11,317	1,705	1,761
Jan-21	24,399	-3.3%	12,580	11,819	1,652	1,569
Jul-21	23,133	-2.2%	11,979	11,154	1,637	1,636
Jan-22	24,068	-1.4%	12,350	11,719	1,584	1,480

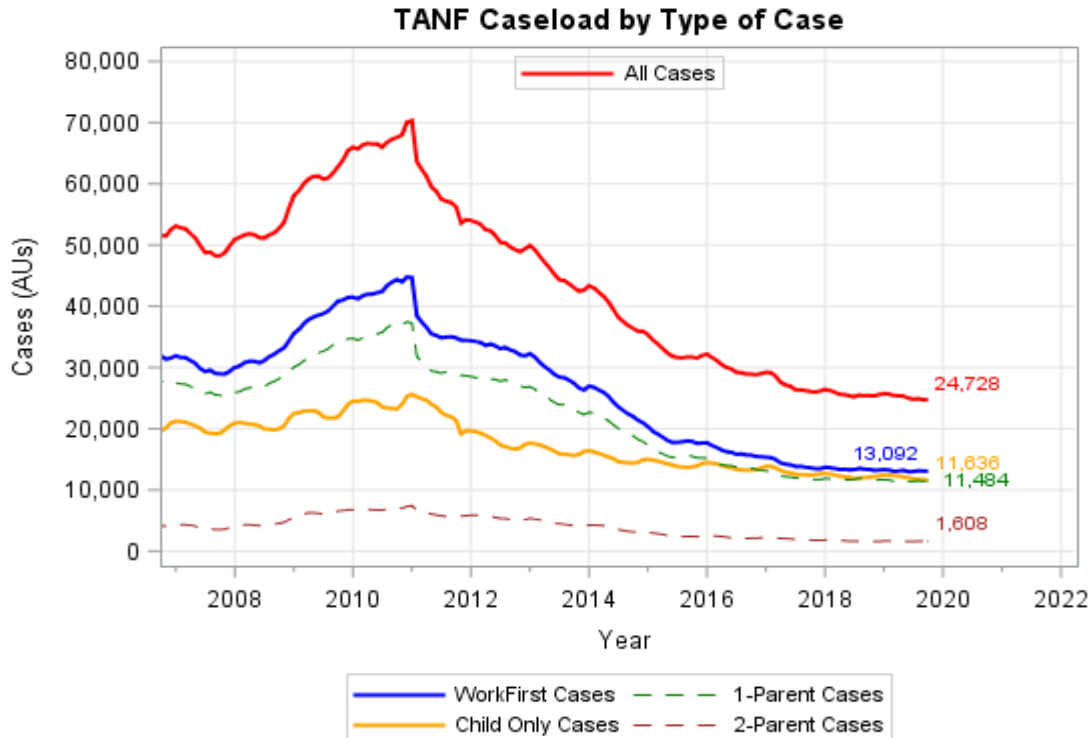
Variance from November 2019 Forecast

Month	Actual	% Change	Projected	Variance	%	Entries	Exits
	Cases	Year Ago	Cases	Cases		%	%
Sep-18	24,736	-2.6%	24,736	0	0.0%	-3.4%	0.6%
Oct-19	24,813	-2.5%	24,807	6	0.0%	-2.2%	-2.8%
Nov-19	-	-	24,705	-	-	-	-
Dec-19	-	-	25,027	-	-	-	-
Jan-20	-	-	25,232	-	-	-	-
Feb-20	-	-	24,909	-	-	-	-

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 and has dropped since that time. In October 2019, 2-Parent cases made up 12.3% of the WorkFirst caseload. Factors behind this pattern include changes to the Limited English Proficiency portion of the WorkFirst caseload. See pages 13-14.

Comments

In October 2019 the count of 2-Parent cases was 60% lower than in FY 2008, compared with a 56% decline in 1-Parent cases. Overall, the number of WorkFirst cases was 56% below the average for FY 2008. The number of Child Only cases was 43% 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. WorkFirst cases are forecast to make up 51.6% of the TANF caseload in FY 2020. The average number of 2-Parent WorkFirst cases was 2,390 in FY 2016, 2,132 in FY 2017, 1,796 in FY 2018, and 1,624 in FY 2019. If the percent of 2-Parent cases among WorkFirst cases remains at 12.3%, we should expect to see an average 2-parent caseload of 1,587 in FY 2020.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1a: Caseload By Type

Data Table

Month	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases	2-Parent % of WorkFirst
Jan-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%
Jul-15	31,630	17,795	15,387	2,408	13,835	13.5%
Jan-16	32,192	17,715	15,209	2,506	14,477	14.1%
Jul-16	29,200	15,837	13,720	2,117	13,363	13.4%
Jan-17	29,221	15,341	13,088	2,253	13,880	14.7%
Jul-17	26,363	13,828	11,914	1,914	12,535	13.8%
Jan-18	26,431	13,729	11,901	1,828	12,702	13.3%
Jul-18	25,195	13,341	11,720	1,621	11,854	12.2%
Jan-19	25,752	13,320	11,666	1,654	12,432	12.4%
Jul-19	24,813	13,009	11,404	1,605	11,804	12.3%
Sep-19	24,728	13,072	11,438	1,634	11,656	12.5%
Oct-19	24,728	13,092	11,484	1,608	11,636	12.3%

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

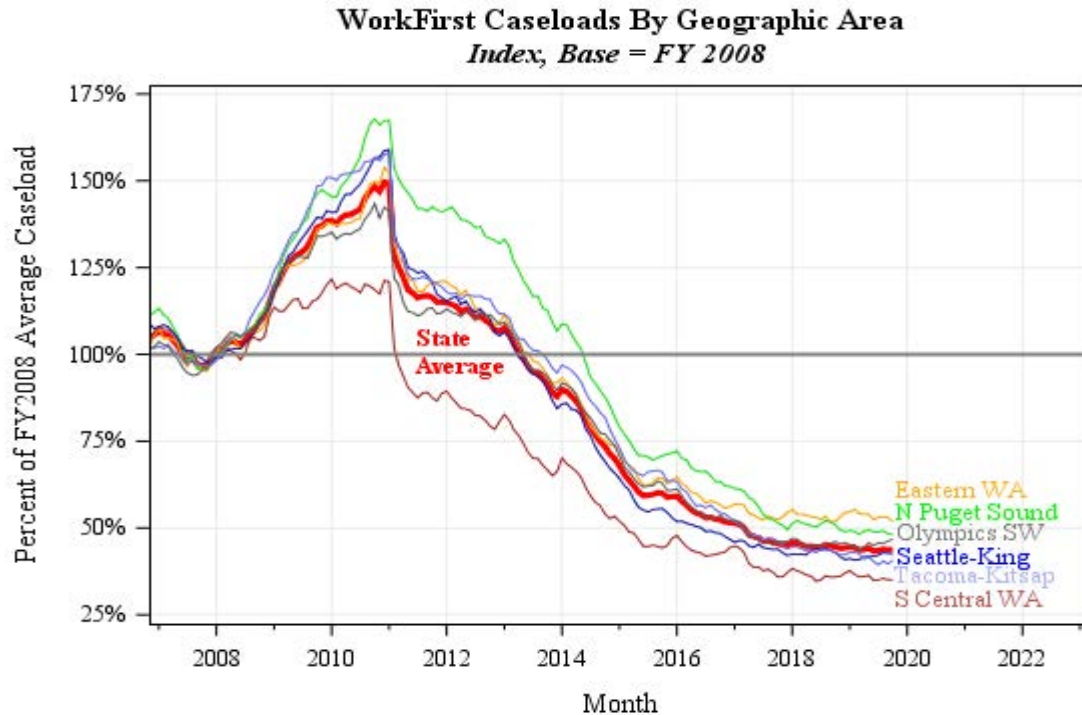
	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases
FY 2008 Cases	50,317	30,079	26,095	3,985	20,238
Jan-11	139.8	148.6	142.8	186.9	126.6
Jan-12	107.4	114.3	109.2	147.7	97.0
Jan-13	99.2	107.2	103.0	134.9	87.4
Jan-14	86.2	89.6	87.0	107.1	81.1
Jan-15	70.3	67.7	66.3	76.3	74.3
Jul-15	62.9	59.2	59.0	60.4	68.4
Jan-16	64.0	58.9	58.3	62.9	71.5
Jul-16	58.0	52.7	52.6	53.1	66.0
Jan-17	58.1	51.0	50.2	56.5	68.6
Jul-17	52.4	46.0	45.7	48.0	61.9
Jan-18	52.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	62.8
Jul-18	50.1	44.4	44.9	40.7	58.6
Jan-19	51.2	44.3	44.7	41.5	61.4
Jul-19	49.3	43.2	43.7	40.3	58.3
Sep-19	49.1	43.5	43.8	41.0	57.6
Oct-19	49.1	43.5	44.0	40.4	57.5

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

% Caseload Change: -51% -56% -56% -60% -43%

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

Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region



Experience to Date

In October 2019, the WorkFirst caseload was 56% below the average caseload in FY 2008, the pre-recession low point for WorkFirst. The South Central portion of Region 1 (Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties) had a WorkFirst caseload 65% lower than in FY 2008. The caseloads in the Tacoma-Kitsap portions of Region 3 dropped to 60% below FY 2008 levels. The declines in Tacoma area could be related to the relatively high use of Diversion Cash Assistance there. See pages 17-18. The caseload in the North Puget Sound portion of Region 2 (Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties) was 52% lower than in FY 2008. Caseloads in the North Puget Sound area remained above FY 2008 levels until May 2014. The caseload in Eastern Washington (Spokane and portions of Eastern Washington not included in South Central Washington) was 47% lower than in FY 2008 and has moved ahead of North Puget Sound as the area with the smallest decline in caseload since FY 2008.

Comments

The leveling of caseloads that began in July 2015 occurred in all regions of the state. The drop in caseloads that resumed in February 2016 also occurred in all regions of the state. Another caseload leveling is under way. All of the original DSHS regions show caseload declines since January 2016 and January 2017. Trends are less clear since that time. Month-to-month declines have occurred in 13 of the last 24 months. Declines were less common than average in Eastern Washington and South Central Washington (11 declines in the last 24 months) and more common in the North Puget Sound area (16 declines in the last 24 months). The count of WorkFirst cases on page 6 is slightly lower than the counts shown on page 4 because some cases are associated with call centers and have not been assigned to regions.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region

Data Table

	WorkFirst Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jan-15	20,317	3,206	2,517	2,556	4,088	4,110	3,840
Jul-15	17,780	2,765	2,164	2,276	3,478	3,726	3,371
Jan-16	17,713	2,871	2,319	2,332	3,301	3,564	3,326
Jul-16	15,837	2,534	2,031	2,143	3,115	3,140	2,874
Jan-17	15,340	2,517	2,173	1,981	2,920	2,911	2,838
Jul-17	13,827	2,316	1,829	1,742	2,819	2,621	2,500
Jan-18	13,727	2,450	1,857	1,658	2,705	2,507	2,550
Jul-18	13,341	2,324	1,698	1,655	2,779	2,460	2,425
Jan-19	13,319	2,420	1,826	1,592	2,619	2,413	2,449
Jul-19	13,009	2,350	1,700	1,579	2,686	2,215	2,479
Sep-19	13,072	2,349	1,702	1,562	2,720	2,227	2,512
Oct-19	13,092	2,301	1,698	1,554	2,712	2,290	2,537

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

	WorkFirst Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008 Index	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jan-15	67.9	72.4	51.9	79.1	64.2	73.1	70.7
Jul-15	59.4	62.4	44.6	70.4	54.6	66.3	62.1
Jan-16	59.2	64.8	38.3	72.2	51.9	63.4	61.3
Jul-16	52.9	57.2	41.9	66.3	48.9	55.8	53.0
Jan-17	51.3	56.8	44.8	61.3	45.9	51.8	52.3
Jul-17	46.2	52.3	37.7	53.9	44.3	46.6	46.1
Jan-18	45.9	55.3	38.3	51.3	42.5	44.6	47.0
Jul-18	44.6	52.5	35.0	51.2	43.7	43.8	44.7
Jan-19	44.5	54.6	37.7	49.3	41.2	42.9	45.1
Jul-19	43.5	53.0	35.1	48.9	42.2	39.4	45.7
Sep-19	43.7	53.0	35.1	48.3	42.7	39.6	46.3
Oct-19	43.7	51.9	35.0	48.1	42.6	40.7	46.7

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

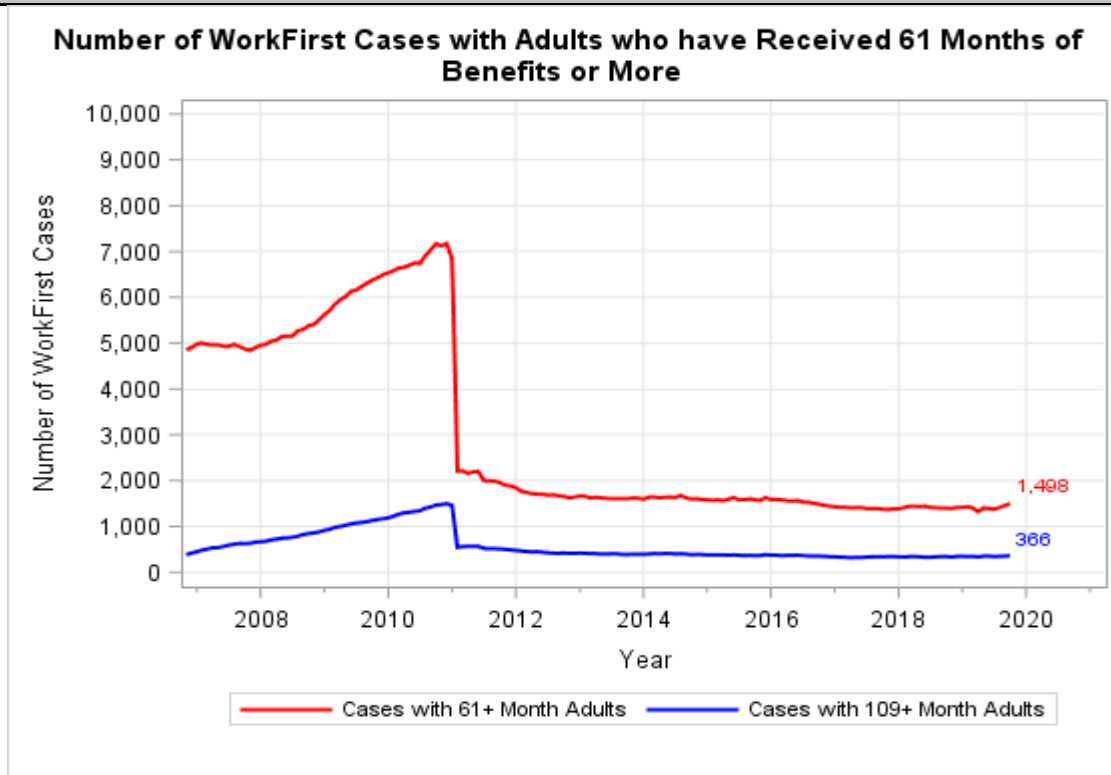
% Caseload Change -56% -48% -65% -52% -57% -59% -53%

Statewide: Region 1: Region 2: Region 3:

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

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

Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases



Target

Federal law sets a 60 month time limit for receipt of TANF benefits as an adult and allows states to extend benefits beyond this limit for up to 20% of the total caseload (including child only cases). The extension limit is currently set at 5,057 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 have been restricted to eight categories of hardship listed on page 8. A ninth category of hardship, for being homeless, was added in July 2019.

Experience to Date

In October 2019, cases with adults who had received more than 60 months of benefits made up 6.0% of all cases, 11.4% of WorkFirst cases, and 29.6% of the federal limit on extension to TANF time limits. The number of extension cases in October 2019 was 7% higher than in October 2018 compared with a 2% drop in the WorkFirst caseload over the same time period. The increase in extension cases is due primarily to growth in use of the new homeless extension criteria. The number of cases on extension for disability or for applying to SSI had been growing through March 2015, but began to decrease in April 2015. That number dropped by 2% between October 2018 and October 2019. The number of child only cases involving the children of parents receiving disability benefits drove that decrease, falling by 9% between October 2018 and October 2019. By contrast, the count of extension cases involving parents applying for disability or other benefits increased by 7%. DSHS Region 3 (Tacoma-Pierce County and Southwest Washington) had 42% of the homeless extension cases in October 2018 (38% of all extension cases). Region 2 (Seattle and Northern Puget Sound) followed with 41% of homeless extension cases (36% of all extension cases). Homeless extension cases were least common in Region 3 (Eastern Washington) with only 17% of homeless extension cases (26 percent of all extension cases).

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

Month	All Family Cases	Cases with 61+ Month Adult	Percent of All Family Cases	Reason for Extension of Time Limit				
				Disabled Adult	Applied for SSI/SSDI	Family Violence	Homeless	Other Extension
Jul-17	13,846	1,389	10.0%	469	389	260	0	194
Aug-17	13,887	1,391	10.0%	479	393	253	0	184
Sep-17	13,745	1,390	10.1%	470	396	256	0	177
Oct-17	13,639	1,378	10.1%	469	389	255	0	181
Nov-17	13,513	1,365	10.1%	478	389	248	0	181
Dec-17	13,492	1,386	10.3%	484	378	254	0	185
Jan-18	13,748	1,387	10.1%	483	372	264	0	188
Feb-18	13,665	1,411	10.3%	510	383	260	0	188
Mar-18	13,543	1,442	10.6%	508	390	276	0	196
Apr-18	13,377	1,440	10.8%	506	378	295	0	190
May-18	13,432	1,435	10.7%	504	372	298	0	195
Jun-18	13,303	1,446	10.9%	499	373	294	0	197
Jul-18	13,351	1,413	10.6%	486	351	305	0	202
Aug-18	13,558	1,410	10.4%	496	346	304	0	193
Sep-18	13,411	1,399	10.4%	475	337	311	0	189
Oct-18	13,359	1,402	10.5%	463	344	319	0	188
Nov-18	13,216	1,393	10.5%	464	339	317	0	187
Dec-18	13,278	1,415	10.7%	479	355	322	0	187
Jan-19	13,337	1,417	10.6%	473	355	327	0	185
Feb-19	13,286	1,429	10.8%	478	368	317	0	187
Mar-19	13,072	1,406	10.8%	477	361	314	0	186
Apr-19	13,112	1,320	10.1%	441	356	278	0	178
May-19	13,239	1,406	10.6%	462	359	332	0	175
Jun-19	12,984	1,391	10.7%	455	361	332	0	178
Jul-19	13,013	1,371	10.5%	447	346	325	6	169
Aug-19	13,162	1,415	10.8%	434	347	327	51	173
Sep-19	13,080	1,456	11.1%	426	360	347	96	174
Oct-19	13,100	1,498	11.4%	420	368	347	120	176

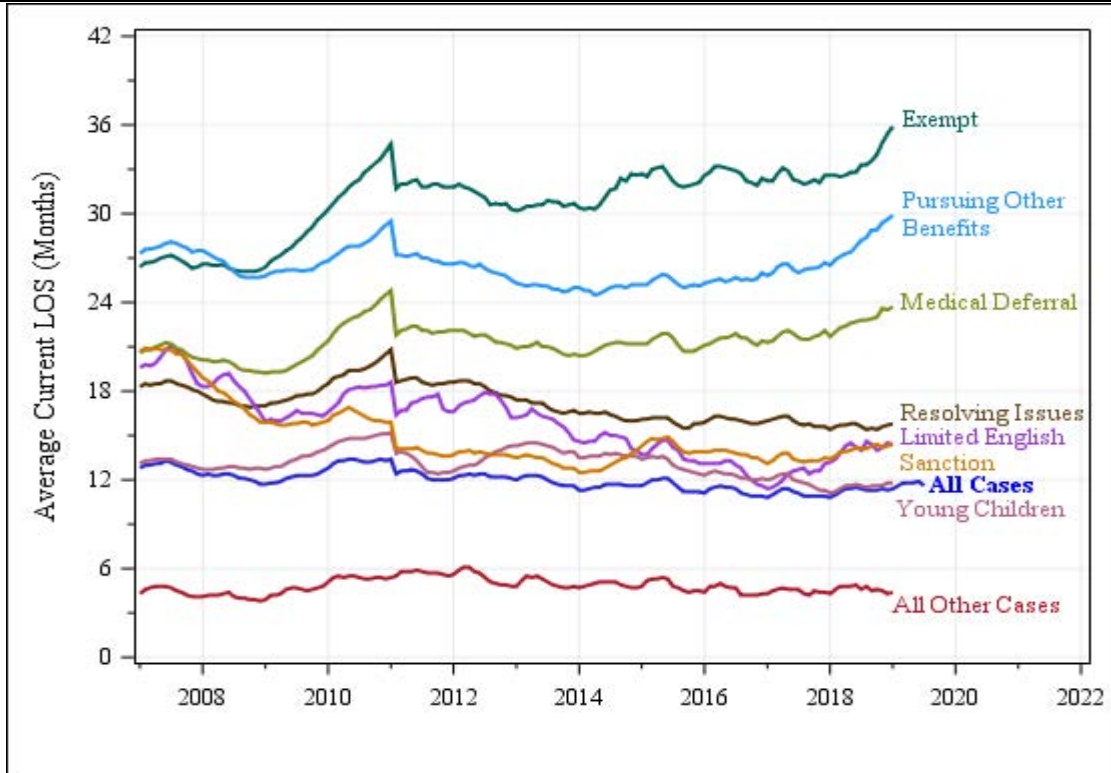
October 2019 compared to October 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-2%	7%	-9%	7%	9%	N/A	-6%
----------	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----	-----

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 (130 cases); caring for a disabled adult (21); open CPS case - first dependency order (16); and 55 year old caretaker relative (9). It included cases employed 32 or more hours per week prior to July 2019. Effective in July 2019, homeless extension data is being collected in the field for employed 32+ hours per week as a temporary measure until automation changes can be completed. The number of households with extensions for employed 32+ hours per week had been zero since December 2018. The minimum wage continues to increase, and this extension is unlikely to be used again. Other households not in the other extension category are not eligible for extension and will be terminated at the end of the month (49); are in the process of having their status determined (15); or are in an administrative hearing adjudicating a determination (3). Sixty-three percent of the cases were extended for reasons that would exempt them from or defer application of WorkFirst work participation requirements. This is 1.2 times the rate of exemption or deferral found in the overall WorkFirst caseload (52%).

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

Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Experience to Date

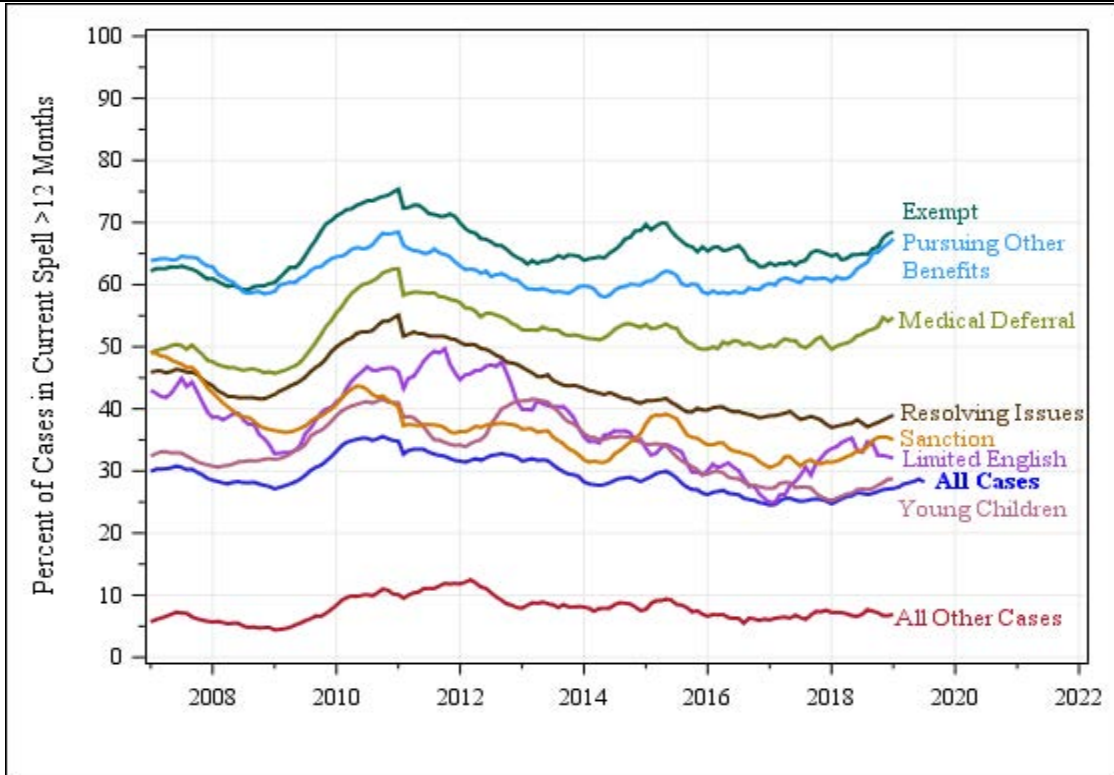
Average length of stay (LOS) since the most recent entry to WorkFirst was 11.6 months in July 2019, up from 11.4 months in July 2018. Lifetime length of stay across all spells of WorkFirst was 20.8 months in July 2018 and July 2019. LOS dropped between January and February 2011 for most subgroups, but was higher in January 2019 than in January 2018 for all eight subgroups.

Comments

The WorkFirst caseload was 3% smaller in January 2019 than in January 2018 and most subgroups were also smaller. The Young Children group was the exception. The Young Children group saw a 4% increase due to the implementation of extended infant exemptions. The Resolving Issues group shrank by less than 2%. That group includes cases with drug or alcohol dependency, mental health, family violence, or homelessness issues. The Limited English, Sanction, Medical Deferral, Pursuing Other Benefits, and Exempt groups all shrank by 13% or more per year. The All Other Cases group had a LOS of only 4.4 months and is the group most likely to be participating in WorkFirst activities. The Exempt and Pursuing Other Benefits definitions correspond to criteria for extending TANF benefits to adults beyond the 60 month time limit. This explains their high LOS. The Limited English group is defined using the LP and KE component flags associated with LEP services. LEP cases recorded their lowest LOS in January 2017 during a rapid influx of new LEP cases. LOS for the LEP group has increased by 3 months since that time. This increase is associated with a 20% decline in the size of the LEP group. LOS for cases with Young Children was 11.8 months in January 2019, making it the group with the lowest LOS except for the All Other Cases group. Expansion of infant exemptions in October 2017 probably accounts for this. Continued entry of new households with young children keeps the average length of stay of this group low and is also expanding its size.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Length of Stay Values as of July 2019 for All Cases, as of January 2019 for Subgroups

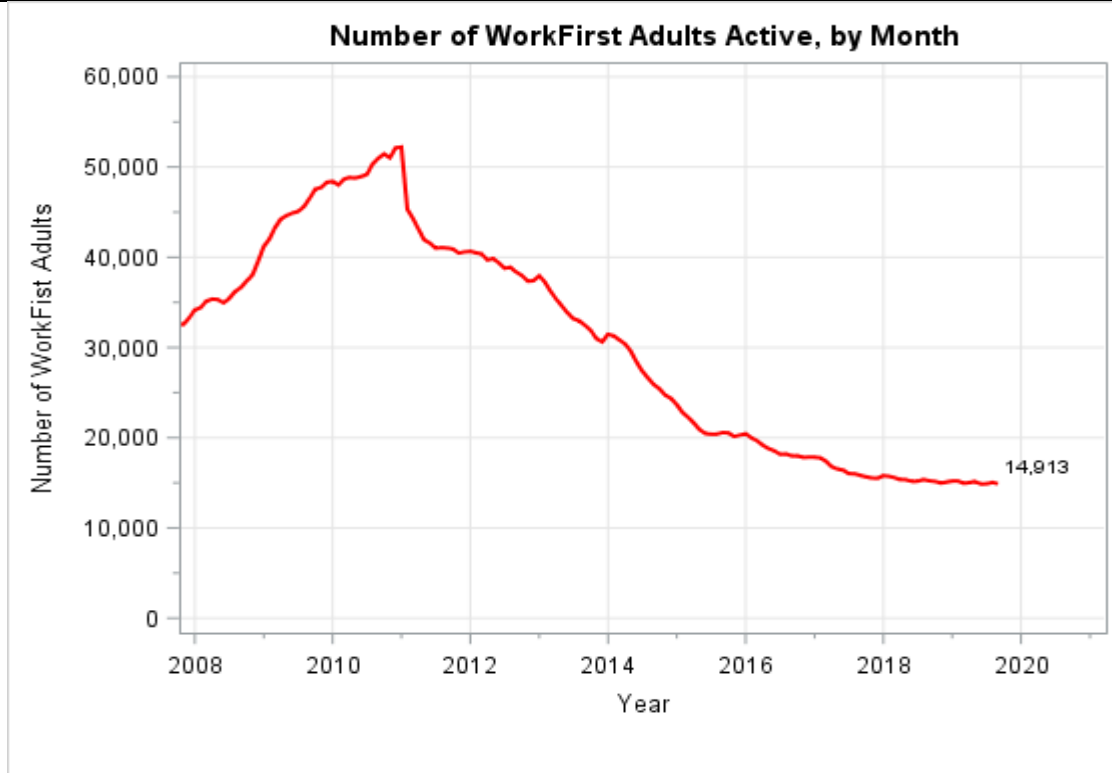
Type of Case	Number	Current Case LOS	Same 12 Mos Ago	Percent of Cases >12 mos	Percent 12 Mos Ago	Lifetime LOS in Mos	Same 12 Mos Ago
All Cases	13,291	11.6	11.4	28.2	26.4	20.8	20.8
Exempt	1,036	35.9	32.6	68.5	64.6	53.3	49.6
Resolving Issues	5,853	15.8	15.4	39.0	37.0	27.8	28.2
Limited English	845	14.4	13.2	32.1	33.6	19.7	17.4
Medical Deferral	2,227	23.7	21.7	54.7	49.6	36.6	34.2
Other Benefits	1,792	29.9	26.5	67.4	60.5	48.2	44.4
Young Children	6,815	11.8	11.1	28.7	25.2	18.6	18.1
Sanction	3,346	14.4	13.4	35.0	31.4	25.7	25.5
All Other Cases	1,858	4.4	4.3	6.9	7.2	12.5	13.9

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 July 2019. LOS for other groups is through January 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 14,913 in September 2019, 2% lower than in September 2018. The average number of WorkFirst adults was 15,119 in FY 2019, down from 15,627 in FY 2018, 17,566 per month in FY 2017, 19,913 per month in FY 2016, 23,840 per month in FY 2015, and 31,175 per month in FY 2014. The November 2019 caseload forecast implies an average monthly caseload of 14,748 in FY 2020.

Adult counts are declining in four of the six regions tracked on page 12: Tacoma-Kitsap, North Puget Sound (Snohomish to Whatcom Counties), Seattle-King County, and South Central Washington. Pierce County CSOs are among the highest users of Diversion Cash Assistance, which probably explains the larger decline in that area. 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. [Return to Contents](#)

Count 1e: WorkFirst Adults

Data Table

Month	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Statewide Total
	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest	
Nov-16	2,871	2,377	2,300	3,538	3,438	3,290	17,814
Dec-16	2,916	2,457	2,301	3,508	3,381	3,274	17,837
Jan-17	2,986	2,507	2,291	3,470	3,315	3,285	17,853
Feb-17	2,993	2,443	2,281	3,531	3,270	3,249	17,769
Mar-17	2,981	2,383	2,238	3,541	3,143	3,130	17,416
Apr-17	2,859	2,218	2,176	3,446	3,096	2,996	16,791
May-17	2,825	2,153	2,137	3,410	3,017	2,997	16,539
Jun-17	2,758	2,156	2,066	3,487	3,018	2,934	16,418
Jul-17	2,720	2,076	1,987	3,386	2,937	2,909	16,015
Aug-17	2,768	2,099	1,937	3,359	2,963	2,885	16,011
Sep-17	2,726	2,049	1,926	3,337	2,961	2,821	15,819
Oct-17	2,702	1,979	1,889	3,325	2,883	2,893	15,671
Nov-17	2,771	1,984	1,865	3,230	2,808	2,884	15,542
Dec-17	2,822	2,073	1,807	3,164	2,752	2,881	15,500
Jan-18	2,860	2,129	1,876	3,195	2,815	2,935	15,809
Feb-18	2,798	2,092	1,911	3,193	2,825	2,906	15,723
Mar-18	2,799	2,072	1,879	3,184	2,788	2,854	15,577
Apr-18	2,763	2,013	1,880	3,166	2,741	2,784	15,348
May-18	2,724	1,988	1,855	3,248	2,738	2,798	15,352
Jun-18	2,728	1,887	1,843	3,249	2,691	2,759	15,158
Jul-18	2,682	1,905	1,877	3,229	2,727	2,755	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	1,806	3,044	2,639	2,796	14,977
Dec-18	2,807	2,027	1,777	3,002	2,647	2,818	15,080
Jan-19	2,826	2,085	1,802	3,027	2,685	2,781	15,208
Feb-19	2,867	2,030	1,783	3,022	2,694	2,809	15,207
Mar-19	2,805	1,997	1,762	3,035	2,667	2,690	14,958
Apr-19	2,799	1,996	1,808	3,101	2,576	2,741	15,021
May-19	2,787	2,019	1,823	3,097	2,612	2,817	15,156
Jun-19	2,707	1,938	1,817	3,100	2,525	2,785	14,872
Jul-19	2,734	1,924	1,828	3,128	2,467	2,810	14,891
Aug-19	2,726	1,953	1,839	3,180	2,535	2,822	15,055
Sep-19	2,677	1,929	1,795	3,180	2,476	2,856	14,913

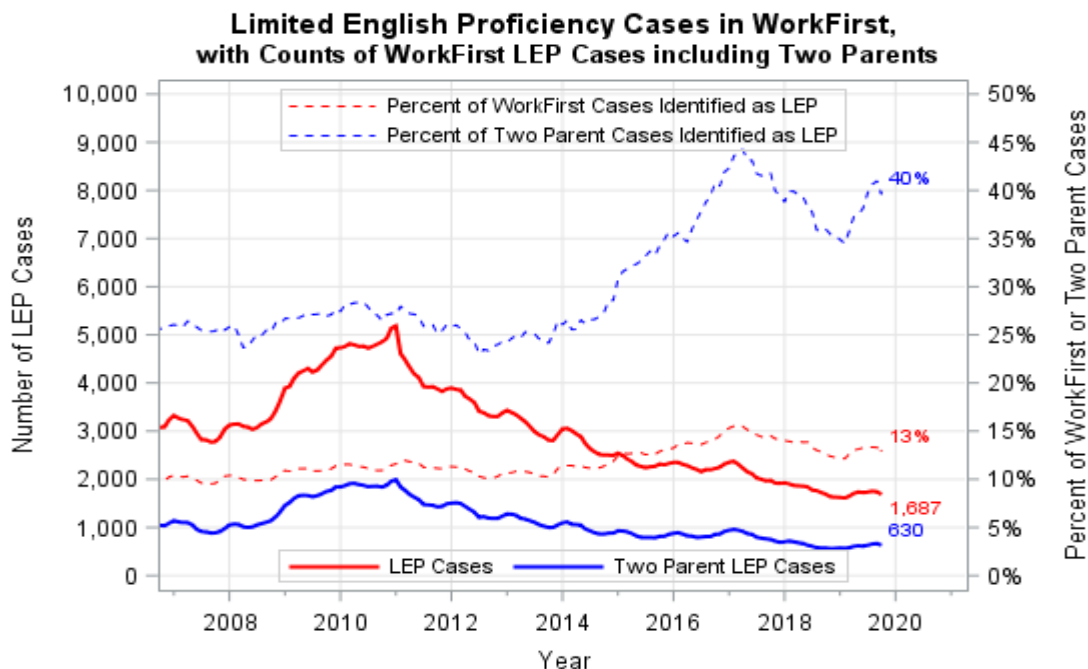
September 2019 compared to September 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting) Statewide

% Change 2% -2% -4% -1% -9% 0% -2%

Region 1: Region 2: Region 3: Statewide:

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

Count 1f: Limited English Proficiency Cases and Adults



Indicator

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

The top ten countries of origin for the WorkFirst LEP population in October 2019 were: Ukraine, Mexico, Iraq, Afghanistan, Marshall Islands, Ethiopia, Somalia, Russia, Micronesia, and Eritrea. Together these nationalities accounted for 63% of the LEP population.

Trends

The count of LEP cases in WorkFirst was the same in October 2019 as it had been in October 2018 compared with a 2% drop in total WorkFirst cases. The percent of WorkFirst cases involving LEP dropped from a peak of 15.5% in April 2017 to 12.1% in February 2019, increased to 13.3% during the summer of 2019, but dropped to 12.9% in October 2019.

Thirty-seven percent of LEP households in October 2019 had two parents, compared with 8 percent of non-LEP households. English language proficiency and service needs can vary over time due to changes in the immigrant and refugee population. The number of LEP adults assessed at ESL Level 1 was 35% lower in October 2019 than in October 2018 -- only 8% 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 19% of the LEP population in October 2019 had been tested for English language skills, down from 28% in October 2018. It is not clear whether this reflects better English language skills or reduced desire for ESL services. Changes in federal refugee policies have affected refugee arrivals over the past four years, creating fluctuations in the size and makeup of the LEP population. Recent changes in length of stay, service use, and employment outcomes are probably related to those fluctuations.

TANF/ORIA provides ESL, job search, and basic education to LEP adults through contractors in the LEP Pathway program. Service counts are provided on pages 29-32 and 37-38. Length of stay is shown on pages 9-10. Employment outcomes of LEP Job Search are described on pages 55-56, 60, 88, 92, and 96. Services provided to LEP adults by other partners are included in the counts for those partners.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1f: Limited English Proficiency Cases and Adults

Data Table

Month	LEP			LEP			LEP Adults at	
	WorkFirst Cases	WorkFirst Cases	Percent LEP	WorkFirst Adults	WorkFirst Adults	Percent LEP	Level 1 ESL	Percent Level 1
Dec-16	15,444	2,320	15.0%	17,618	3,005	17.1%	565	18.8%
Jan-17	15,370	2,355	15.3%	17,632	3,127	17.7%	602	19.3%
Feb-17	15,312	2,375	15.5%	17,589	3,185	18.1%	618	19.4%
Mar-17	14,995	2,316	15.4%	17,517	3,230	18.4%	626	19.4%
Apr-17	14,416	2,233	15.5%	17,137	3,156	18.4%	624	19.8%
May-17	14,234	2,154	15.1%	16,491	3,057	18.5%	597	19.5%
Jun-17	14,146	2,115	15.0%	16,247	2,934	18.1%	575	19.6%
Jul-17	13,846	2,024	14.6%	16,135	2,882	17.9%	572	19.8%
Aug-17	13,887	2,002	14.4%	15,746	2,730	17.3%	521	19.1%
Sep-17	13,745	1,967	14.3%	15,754	2,681	17.0%	495	18.5%
Oct-17	13,639	1,981	14.5%	15,570	2,649	17.0%	482	18.2%
Nov-17	13,513	1,919	14.2%	15,443	2,655	17.2%	485	18.3%
Dec-17	13,492	1,914	14.2%	15,295	2,555	16.7%	447	17.5%
Jan-18	13,748	1,928	14.0%	15,244	2,522	16.5%	428	17.0%
Feb-18	13,665	1,905	13.9%	15,557	2,543	16.3%	451	17.7%
Mar-18	13,543	1,872	13.8%	15,465	2,537	16.4%	474	18.7%
Apr-18	13,377	1,862	13.9%	15,300	2,493	16.3%	477	19.1%
May-18	13,432	1,859	13.8%	15,099	2,463	16.3%	439	17.8%
Jun-18	13,303	1,844	13.9%	15,126	2,443	16.2%	407	16.7%
Jul-18	13,351	1,777	13.3%	14,942	2,396	16.0%	369	15.4%
Aug-18	13,558	1,764	13.0%	14,962	2,321	15.5%	331	14.3%
Sep-18	13,411	1,722	12.8%	15,171	2,270	15.0%	313	13.8%
Oct-18	13,359	1,687	12.6%	15,012	2,211	14.7%	285	12.9%
Nov-18	13,216	1,635	12.4%	14,947	2,178	14.6%	268	12.3%
Dec-18	13,278	1,629	12.3%	14,787	2,116	14.3%	248	11.7%
Jan-19	13,337	1,626	12.2%	14,876	2,112	14.2%	232	11.0%
Feb-19	13,286	1,612	12.1%	14,975	2,119	14.2%	241	11.4%
Mar-19	13,072	1,646	12.6%	14,934	2,109	14.1%	240	11.4%
Apr-19	13,112	1,707	13.0%	14,688	2,143	14.6%	245	11.4%
May-19	13,239	1,739	13.1%	14,738	2,225	15.1%	246	11.1%
Jun-19	12,984	1,724	13.3%	14,884	2,270	15.3%	238	10.5%
Jul-19	13,013	1,736	13.3%	14,577	2,253	15.5%	227	10.1%
Aug-19	13,162	1,755	13.3%	14,599	2,295	15.7%	218	9.5%
Sep-19	13,080	1,742	13.3%	14,769	2,335	15.8%	199	8.5%
Oct-19	13,100	1,687	12.9%	14,624	2,324	15.9%	185	8.0%

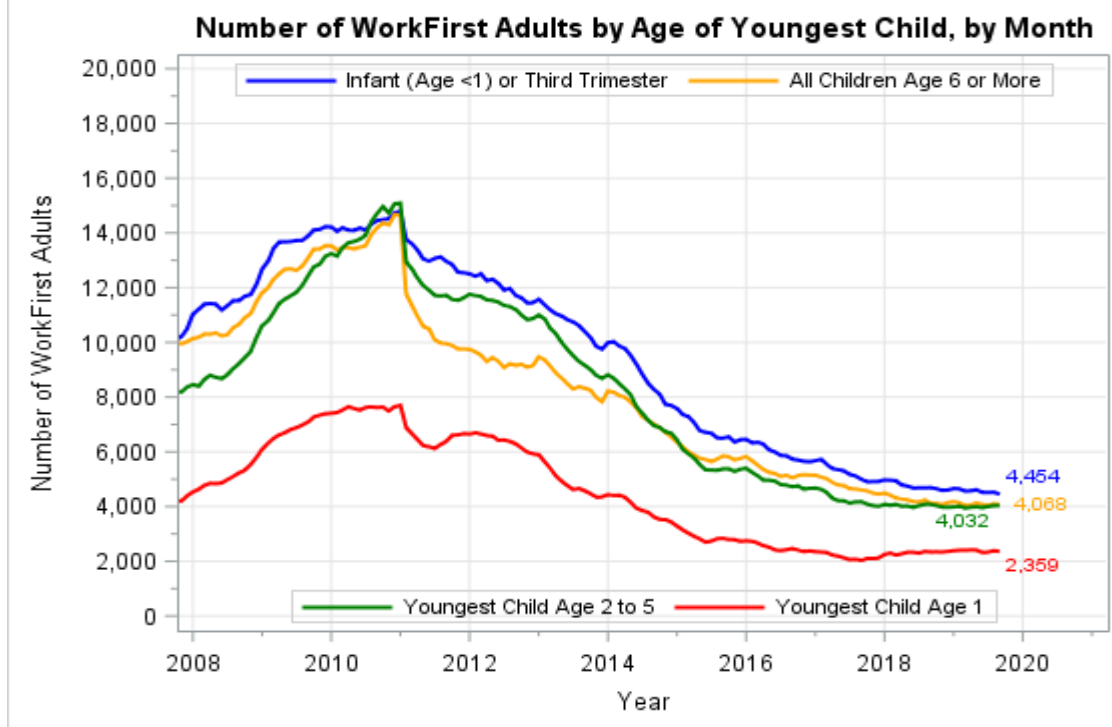
October 2019 compared to October 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change -2% 0% -3% 5% -35%

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

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

Count 1g: Adults by Age of Youngest Child



Indicator

WorkFirst adults have different work requirements depending on the age of their youngest child. This chart shows the total number of adults in four groups defined by the age of their youngest child. Under ESSB 5898, effective in October 2017, one adult in each household with children under the age of 2 is eligible for a voluntary exemption from work requirements for a lifetime limit of 24 months. The chart shows the number of households affected by this policy. An earlier suspension policy, under ESSB 5921, provided temporary suspensions for one adult in each household with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of 6. Those suspensions could be started between July 2011 and June 2012 and were phased out during FY 2013. Single adults with children under the age of 6 have been able to meet work requirements by participating for 20 hours instead of 30 hours per week since March 2011. The four groups in the chart are mutually exclusive.

Trends

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

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

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1g: Adults by Age of Youngest Child

Month	Youngest Child			Work Participation Requirements				Total Adults
	Infant Age < 1 Year or Pregnant	Age 1 Year	Potential Exemption Parents	20 Hours		35 Hours		
		but < 2 Years (Exemptions Began Oct-17)		Youngest Child Age		No Child Younger		
				Two but < Six Years		Than Age Six		
			1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult	2 Adults		
Mar-17	5,548	2,325	5,225	3,297	1,226	3,922	1,099	17,416
Apr-17	5,386	2,226	5,050	3,143	1,156	3,802	1,078	16,791
May-17	5,348	2,190	5,013	3,088	1,127	3,745	1,041	16,539
Jun-17	5,309	2,127	4,960	3,075	1,137	3,741	1,029	16,418
Jul-17	5,175	2,061	4,862	3,041	1,086	3,680	972	16,015
Aug-17	5,120	2,074	4,839	3,116	1,058	3,708	935	16,011
Sep-17	4,999	2,034	4,717	3,129	1,052	3,700	905	15,819
Oct-17	4,906	2,103	4,707	3,057	1,030	3,665	910	15,671
Nov-17	4,913	2,102	4,730	3,016	1,021	3,639	851	15,542
Dec-17	4,916	2,122	4,766	3,021	989	3,599	854	15,500
Jan-18	4,976	2,253	4,903	3,049	1,036	3,614	882	15,809
Feb-18	4,963	2,301	4,931	3,013	1,030	3,538	880	15,723
Mar-18	4,950	2,229	4,804	3,045	1,040	3,483	830	15,577
Apr-18	4,788	2,272	4,769	3,008	1,004	3,433	843	15,348
May-18	4,750	2,333	4,818	3,027	996	3,417	829	15,352
Jun-18	4,679	2,328	4,817	3,027	941	3,357	826	15,158
Jul-18	4,687	2,297	4,817	3,113	921	3,342	817	15,175
Aug-18	4,687	2,362	4,882	3,125	959	3,455	791	15,378
Sep-18	4,695	2,338	4,894	3,103	980	3,393	723	15,230
Oct-18	4,656	2,347	4,870	3,072	969	3,363	756	15,163
Nov-18	4,591	2,337	4,847	3,052	927	3,310	762	14,977
Dec-18	4,603	2,360	4,847	3,045	928	3,385	760	15,080
Jan-19	4,661	2,387	4,888	3,056	925	3,390	789	15,208
Feb-19	4,648	2,407	4,835	3,076	940	3,375	761	15,207
Mar-19	4,566	2,406	4,783	3,013	933	3,312	728	14,958
Apr-19	4,574	2,416	4,802	3,044	932	3,302	754	15,021
May-19	4,615	2,415	4,815	3,051	941	3,368	766	15,156
Jun-19	4,514	2,320	4,677	3,048	913	3,296	781	14,872
Jul-19	4,518	2,333	4,690	3,098	907	3,259	776	14,891
Aug-19	4,525	2,391	4,727	3,112	924	3,343	762	15,055
Sep-19	4,454	2,359	4,655	3,072	960	3,317	751	14,913

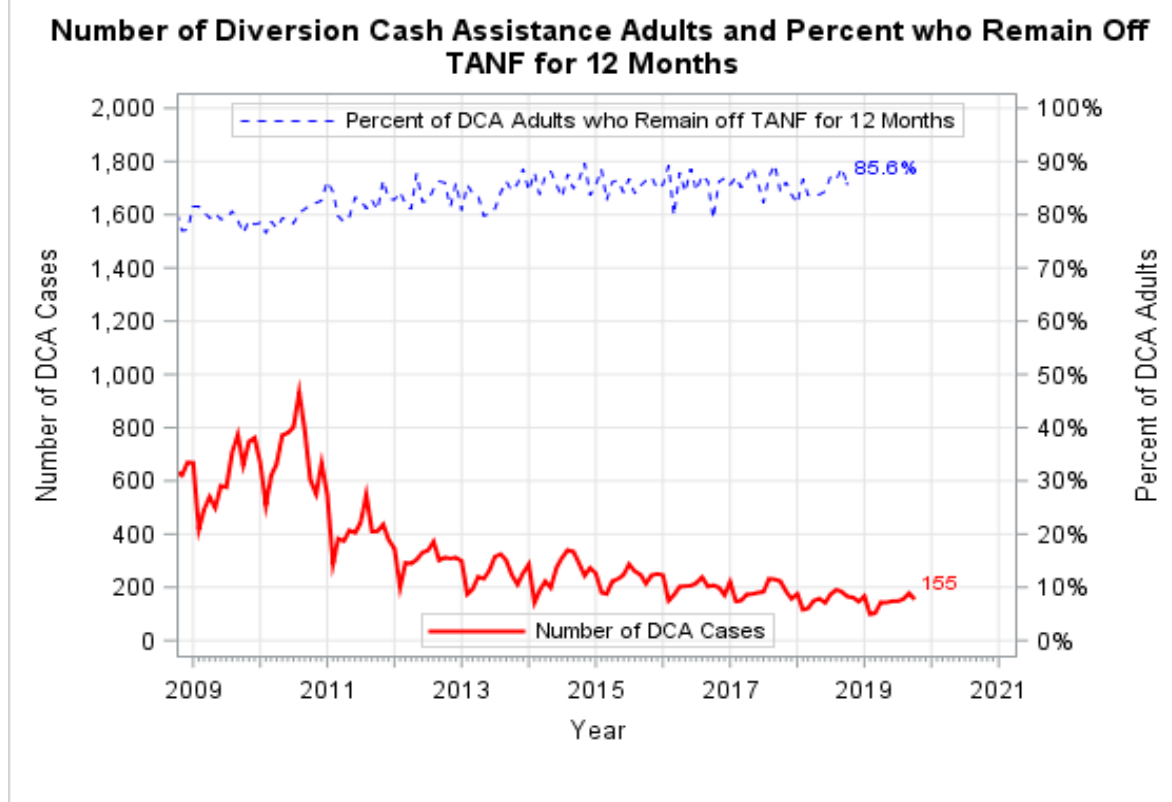
September 2019 compared to September 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-5%	1%	-5%	-1%	-2%	-2%	4%	-2%
----------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

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. The counts of adults in one and two parent households with older children have been corrected. It had been incorrect in chartbooks dated January to July 2019.

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

Count 2: DCA Success Rate



DCA Program

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) is provided to meet the temporary income needs of eligible adults so they do not have to enter TANF (WorkFirst). Households receive payments of up to \$1,250, a portion of which must be repaid if recipients enter TANF during the following 12 months. Eighty-six percent of DCA payments in October 2019 were used to pay for housing assistance, 8% for transportation related expenses, and 5% 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.

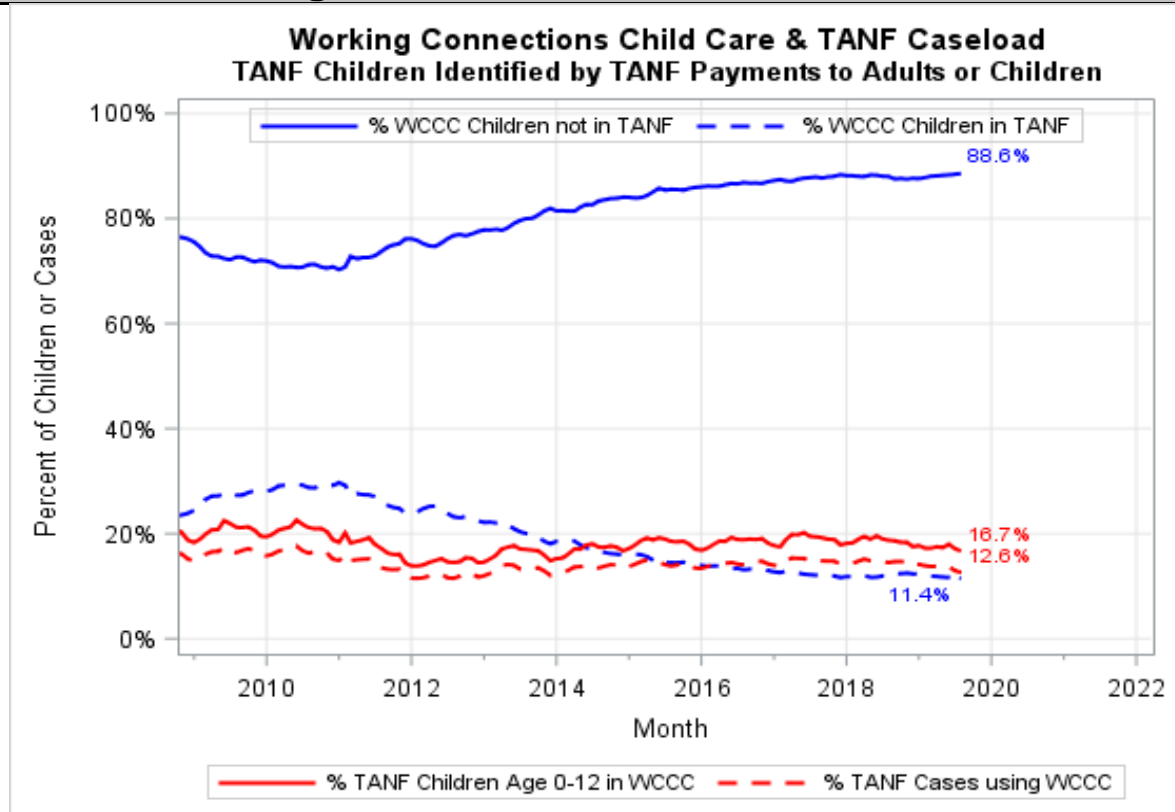
Experience to Date

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 36 CSOs in October 2019. Spokane Trent CSO had the largest number of users, with 13, followed by Puyallup Valley CSO and Lakewood CSO (tied with 12), Pierce North CSO (10) and Pierce South CSO (9).

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 86% for households receiving DCA in October 2018.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3: Working Connections Child Care



Goal

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

Experience to Date

In 2010, 29% of WCCC children were members of TANF households. The percent of TANF children age 0-12 served in WCCC was 16.7% in August 2019. However, most WCCC households have used TANF in the past: 76% of WCCC households in August 2019 had used TANF: 13% in July or August 2019 (shown as 12.6% above using a slightly different definition); 46% most recently between February 2011 and June 2019; and 17% prior to the TANF program changes of February 2011. The majority (58%) of past TANF users currently using WCCC have incomes above the Federal Poverty Level. In August 2019, only 227 WCCC households (0.9%) had no prior experience with TANF, Basic Food, or Medical programs.

Comments

Caseloads are not lag adjusted for late reporting. Caseloads for July and August 2019 could rise by 0.8% and 2.0% respectively. The drop in TANF-related households may be due to changes in work participation requirements and the drop in TANF caseloads since February 2011. Caseloads increased in July 2016 due to eligibility changes in the Early Start Act, but decreased in July 2017 and again in July 2018 and July 2109. A steady decline in new entries to WCCC is driving much of the caseload decline. The August to August comparisons shown in these pages suggest that there was a 10.5% caseload decline over the past year. August 2019 caseloads will likely reach 26,333 households and 46,807 children once all bills are paid (and HB 1624 cases included in the counts) -- 7.2% lower than in August 2018.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3: Working Connections Child Care

Data Table							
Month	WCCC Cases	Non-TANF Related Cases	TANF Related Cases	WCCC Children	TANF WCCC Children	% of TANF Households Using WCCC	% of TANF Children 0-12 Using WCCC
Apr-17	31,307	27,059	4,248	53,379	6,895	15.4%	19.9%
May-17	31,374	27,231	4,143	53,497	6,696	15.3%	19.8%
Jun-17	31,731	27,612	4,119	55,153	6,780	15.3%	20.2%
Jul-17	30,000	26,148	3,852	52,919	6,450	14.6%	19.5%
Aug-17	30,125	26,268	3,857	53,271	6,437	14.6%	19.4%
Sep-17	29,897	26,014	3,883	51,547	6,330	14.8%	19.2%
Oct-17	30,028	26,177	3,851	51,295	6,181	14.8%	19.0%
Nov-17	30,089	26,244	3,845	51,446	6,154	14.8%	18.9%
Dec-17	29,666	25,963	3,703	50,792	5,913	14.2%	17.9%
Jan-18	29,871	26,080	3,791	51,205	6,063	14.3%	18.2%
Feb-18	29,783	26,018	3,765	50,955	6,024	14.3%	18.2%
Mar-18	30,033	26,204	3,829	51,414	6,152	14.7%	18.9%
Apr-18	30,170	26,279	3,891	51,819	6,224	15.2%	19.5%
May-18	30,086	26,287	3,799	51,564	6,032	14.9%	18.9%
Jun-18	30,143	26,320	3,823	52,695	6,185	15.1%	19.6%
Jul-18	28,495	24,789	3,706	50,391	6,024	14.7%	19.0%
Aug-18	28,389	24,687	3,702	50,421	6,036	14.5%	18.8%
Sep-18	27,670	23,937	3,733	47,958	5,989	14.7%	18.7%
Oct-18	27,614	23,877	3,737	47,576	5,881	14.7%	18.3%
Nov-18	27,381	23,647	3,734	47,008	5,877	14.7%	18.4%
Dec-18	26,749	23,166	3,583	46,015	5,670	14.0%	17.5%
Jan-19	27,034	23,384	3,650	46,570	5,780	14.2%	17.8%
Feb-19	26,563	23,000	3,563	45,661	5,558	13.9%	17.2%
Mar-19	26,764	23,259	3,505	45,978	5,491	13.8%	17.2%
Apr-19	27,090	23,581	3,509	46,867	5,570	13.8%	17.5%
May-19	26,976	23,541	3,435	46,415	5,453	13.6%	17.3%
Jun-19	27,132	23,703	3,429	47,548	5,559	13.7%	18.0%
Jul-19	25,912	22,695	3,217	45,969	5,310	13.0%	17.1%
Aug-19	25,420	22,277	3,143	45,149	5,163	12.6%	16.7%

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

Change -10% -10% -15% -10% -14%

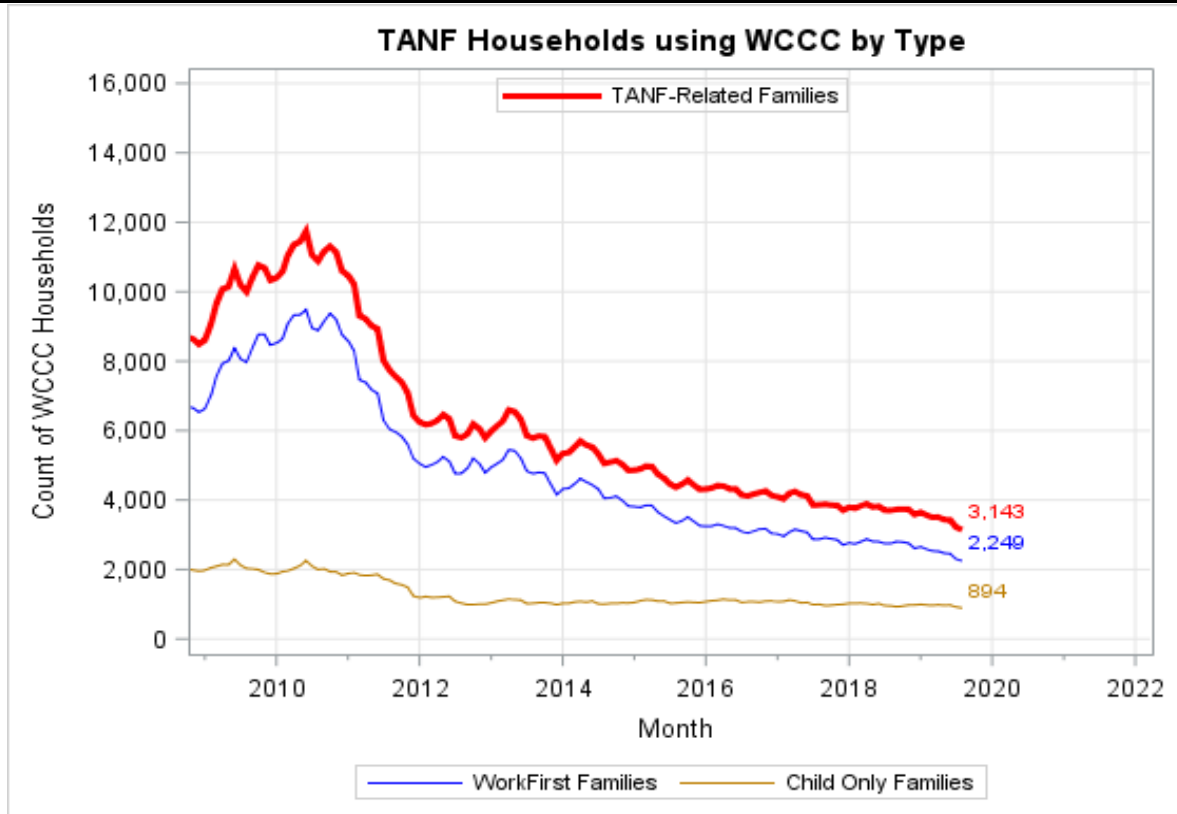
Definition of Measure

Results are tabulated from files supplied by the Department of Children, Youth, and Families. The percent of TANF children served by WCCC is based on the number of children living in households receiving TANF and WCCC (based on DCYF data) divided by the number of TANF children aged 0 to 12 (based on ACES data). This method is based on matching WCCC consumer IDs with TANF records. This definition of TANF households includes households with children in Child Only cases. Homeless Grace Period cases are included in counts from July 2017 onwards. Households transitioning from Children's Administration care under HB 1624 are not included in these counts. CA transition enrollments began in December 2018. There were 395 such CA cases in August 2019 according to separate reports by DCYF.

See: 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. WorkFirst households used WCCC in August 2019 at a lower rate than in August 2018 but the figure for August 2019 will increase once all bills are paid. Use of WCCC by Child Only cases remained relatively stable until program changes in November 2011. Kinship caregivers may receive WCCC without using TANF, so the drop in TANF Child Only households using WCCC does not necessarily imply a drop in the use of child care by those households. (They can also be counted among the non-TANF WCCC households.)

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC

Data Table							
	WorkFirst	WorkFirst	Percent	Child Only	Child Only	Percent	Child Only
Month	TANF Cases	Cases Using WCCC	Using WCCC	TANF Cases	Cases Using WCCC	Using WCCC	% of TANF WCCC Users
Mar-17	14,982	3,074	20.5%	13,616	1,122	8.2%	26.7%
Apr-17	14,392	3,156	21.9%	13,184	1,092	8.3%	25.7%
May-17	14,216	3,108	21.9%	12,911	1,037	8.0%	25.0%
Jun-17	14,125	3,070	21.7%	12,828	1,050	8.2%	25.5%
Jul-17	13,827	2,868	20.7%	12,537	987	7.9%	25.6%
Aug-17	13,860	2,869	20.7%	12,508	994	7.9%	25.7%
Sep-17	13,721	2,920	21.3%	12,503	963	7.7%	24.8%
Oct-17	13,621	2,885	21.2%	12,444	967	7.8%	25.1%
Nov-17	13,487	2,855	21.2%	12,503	990	7.9%	25.7%
Dec-17	13,463	2,710	20.1%	12,670	997	7.9%	26.9%
Jan-18	13,728	2,768	20.2%	12,702	1,023	8.1%	27.0%
Feb-18	13,640	2,738	20.1%	12,608	1,027	8.1%	27.3%
Mar-18	13,519	2,799	20.7%	12,455	1,032	8.3%	26.9%
Apr-18	13,355	2,877	21.5%	12,261	1,016	8.3%	26.1%
May-18	13,407	2,809	21.0%	12,173	990	8.1%	26.1%
Jun-18	13,291	2,803	21.1%	12,095	1,020	8.4%	26.7%
Jul-18	13,341	2,747	20.6%	11,854	960	8.1%	25.9%
Aug-18	13,535	2,747	20.3%	11,968	956	8.0%	25.8%
Sep-18	13,393	2,805	20.9%	12,005	928	7.7%	24.9%
Oct-18	13,344	2,790	20.9%	12,093	948	7.8%	25.4%
Nov-18	13,193	2,756	20.9%	12,189	978	8.0%	26.2%
Dec-18	13,261	2,610	19.7%	12,312	974	7.9%	27.2%
Jan-19	13,321	2,655	19.9%	12,433	995	8.0%	27.3%
Feb-19	13,278	2,585	19.5%	12,382	978	7.9%	27.4%
Mar-19	13,055	2,536	19.4%	12,392	969	7.8%	27.6%
Apr-19	13,102	2,525	19.3%	12,291	984	8.0%	28.0%
May-19	13,235	2,470	18.7%	12,111	966	8.0%	28.1%
Jun-19	12,972	2,455	18.9%	12,018	976	8.1%	28.4%
Jul-19	13,009	2,300	17.7%	11,805	918	7.8%	28.5%
Aug-19	13,147	2,249	17.1%	11,770	894	7.6%	28.4%

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

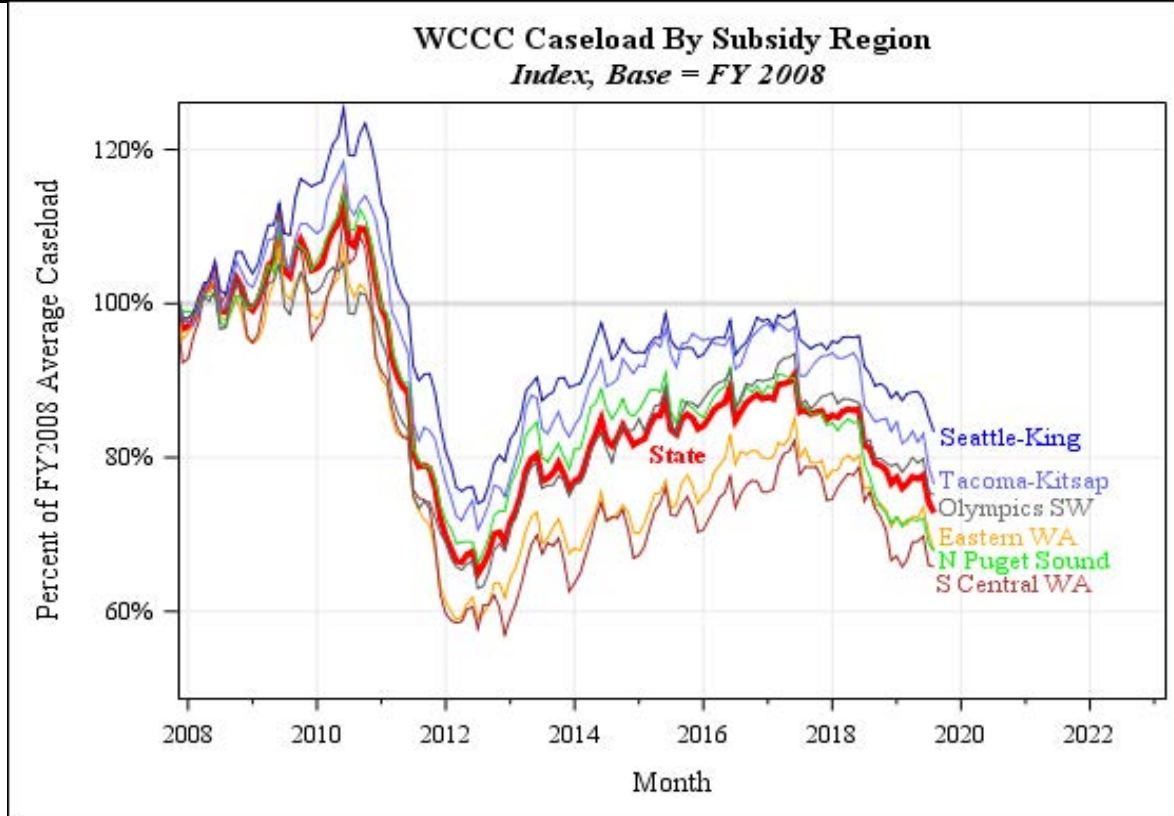
% Change -3% -18% -2% -6%

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.

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 expected to decline by 4.3% in FY 2020 and 4.0% in FY 2021 according to the November 2019 caseload forecast. The decline in FY 2018 resulted from reduced entries, passing the anniversary of 12-month eligibility, and program changes made to reduce costs in the 2017-19 budget. Entry declines continued in FY 2019. Some of the decline may be due to requirements that providers begin using electronic attendance systems in July 2018. The decline is related to reduced entries to WCCC and is occurring in all areas of the state. Declines are most pronounced among license exempt FFN providers (see pages 27-28).

Under 12-month eligibility, households with changes in circumstance remain eligible for a full year. The first cohorts found eligible under those rules reached the end of their year long-eligibility in July 2017. Some were no longer eligible to continue, and the new 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.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region

Data Table	WCCC Cases	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,270	5,437	4,614	7,436	5,008	5,770
Jul-13	26,876	4,317	3,668	3,692	6,498	4,192	4,406
Jan-14	26,895	4,274	3,465	3,742	6,646	4,218	4,428
Jul-14	28,732	4,505	3,897	3,982	7,079	4,468	4,581
Jan-15	28,681	4,396	3,660	3,976	6,968	4,608	4,815
Jul-15	29,226	4,602	3,941	3,967	7,076	4,666	4,788
Jan-16	29,376	4,714	3,841	3,930	6,942	4,766	5,105
Jul-16	29,615	4,959	3,996	4,004	6,944	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	6,832	4,345	4,748
Jan-19	27,034	4,526	3,654	3,338	6,578	4,238	4,506
Jul-19	25,912	4,393	3,588	3,177	6,345	3,945	4,360
Aug-19	25,420	4,257	3,578	3,127	6,191	3,833	4,332

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

% Change	-10%	-11%	-13%	-13%	-8%	-11%	-9%
----------	------	------	------	------	-----	------	-----

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

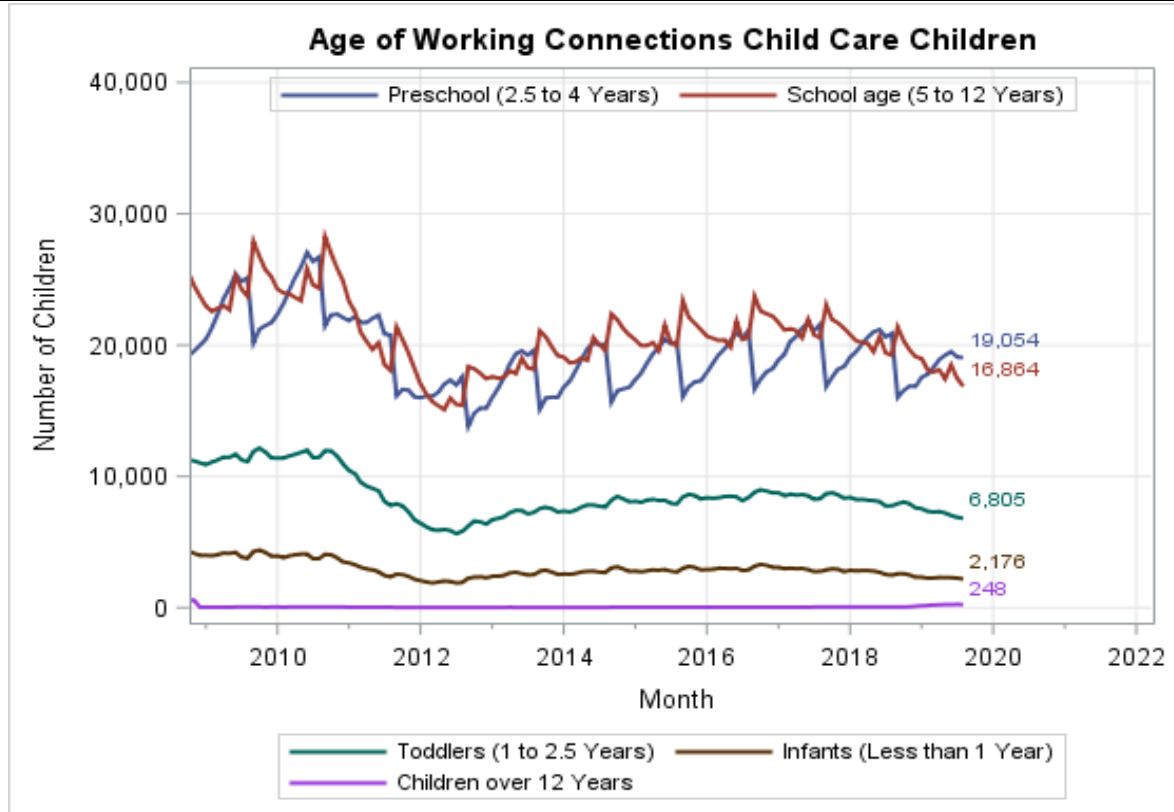
	WCCC Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,270	5,437	4,614	7,436	5,008	5,770
Jul-13	76.9	68.8	67.5	80.0	87.4	83.7	76.4
Jan-14	77.0	68.2	63.7	81.1	89.4	84.2	76.7
Jul-14	82.2	71.8	71.7	86.3	95.2	89.2	79.4
Jan-15	82.1	70.1	67.3	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	95.2	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	91.9	86.8	82.3
Jan-19	77.4	72.2	67.2	72.3	88.5	84.6	78.1
Jul-19	74.2	70.1	66.0	68.9	85.3	78.8	75.6
Aug-19	72.8	67.9	65.8	67.8	83.3	76.5	75.1

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 -- 1.76 during the summer of 2018 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 August 2019 with bills paid through October 26, 2019 was 10.5% lower than in August 2018. The number children declined at all ages except ages 13, 15, 16, and 17. The largest decreases were among 9-year olds (down 20%), 1- and 10-year olds (down 15%), 7-year olds (down 14%), and 11-year olds (down 13%). Counts of 4- and 6-year olds showed the smallest declines, of 6% between August 2018 and August 2019. Older school aged children are leaving WCCC faster than they are being replaced, except for 13-year olds, 10 times higher due to a change in policy.

Infants and 1-year olds, the ages affected by the extension of WorkFirst infant exemptions, are down by 25% in WorkFirst related WCCC caseloads over the past year, compared with a 13% drop in children that age among non-TANF related caseloads.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age

Data Table

Month	WCCC						Total Children
	Infants Lt 1 Year	Toddlers 1 to 2.5 Yrs	Preschool 2.5 to 4 Yrs	School Age 5-12 Yrs	Over 12 13-19 Yrs	Unknown Age	
Jan-17	3,066	8,750	18,876	21,725	42	21	52,480
Feb-17	2,974	8,521	19,309	21,152	41	22	52,019
Mar-17	3,009	8,654	20,278	21,253	43	16	53,253
Apr-17	2,978	8,572	20,661	21,113	39	16	53,379
May-17	2,989	8,619	21,284	20,548	41	16	53,497
Jun-17	2,906	8,527	21,716	21,942	45	17	55,153
Jul-17	2,748	8,248	21,089	20,769	49	16	52,919
Aug-17	2,769	8,303	21,580	20,547	51	21	53,271
Sep-17	2,885	8,690	16,830	23,063	49	30	51,547
Oct-17	2,959	8,754	17,560	21,956	48	18	51,295
Nov-17	2,932	8,584	18,183	21,683	50	14	51,446
Dec-17	2,745	8,341	18,351	21,287	53	15	50,792
Jan-18	2,856	8,405	19,070	20,807	53	14	51,205
Feb-18	2,813	8,238	19,503	20,337	57	7	50,955
Mar-18	2,834	8,248	20,054	20,204	61	13	51,414
Apr-18	2,828	8,196	20,587	20,132	60	16	51,819
May-18	2,796	8,153	21,027	19,503	63	22	51,564
Jun-18	2,703	8,077	21,191	20,652	60	12	52,695
Jul-18	2,526	7,755	20,626	19,414	58	12	50,391
Aug-18	2,480	7,759	20,884	19,232	58	8	50,421
Sep-18	2,584	7,918	16,013	21,379	55	9	47,958
Oct-18	2,596	8,053	16,530	20,331	59	7	47,576
Nov-18	2,497	7,916	16,884	19,631	78	2	47,008
Dec-18	2,328	7,601	16,854	19,116	114	2	46,015
Jan-19	2,336	7,553	17,556	18,980	139	6	46,570
Feb-19	2,249	7,334	17,777	18,127	174	0	45,661
Mar-19	2,263	7,289	18,277	17,943	204	2	45,978
Apr-19	2,305	7,319	18,901	18,116	221	5	46,867
May-19	2,288	7,224	19,235	17,429	238	1	46,415
Jun-19	2,289	7,017	19,504	18,483	249	6	47,548
Jul-19	2,253	6,879	19,092	17,484	260	1	45,969
Aug-19	2,176	6,805	19,054	16,864	248	2	45,149

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

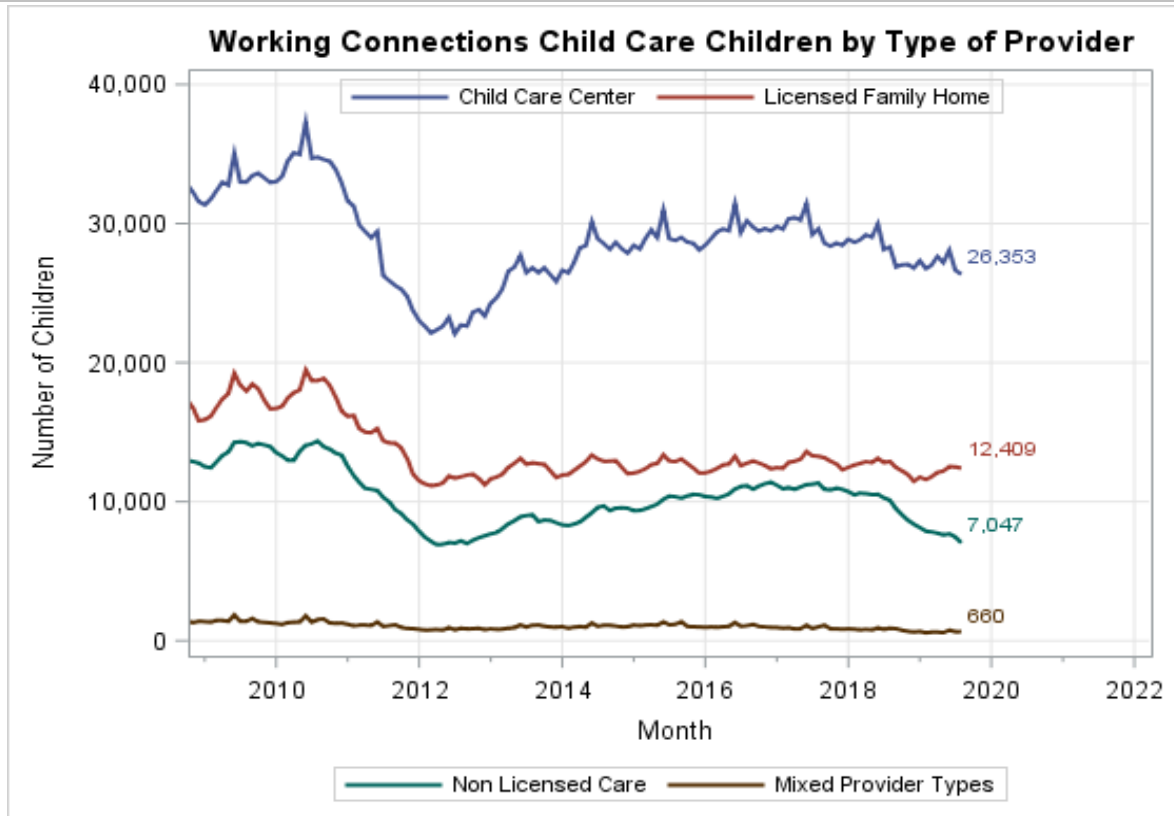
% Change	-12%	-12%	-9%	-12%	328%	-75%	-10%
----------	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------

Definition of Measure

The number of WCCC cases by age is measured by comparing children's birthdates with month of service as reported to DCYF. Some birthdates produce ages below zero or above 19 and are reported in the "Unknown Age" category. Children age 13 to 19 can be served under exceptional circumstances. Beginning in October 2018, children who reach the age of 13 are served until the end of their 12 month eligibility period. The labels for "Preschool 2.5 to 4" and "School Age 5 to 12" incorporate the school age definition where children who are 5 years old prior to September become school aged in September and those who are not 5 years old until September or later remain preschool aged until the next September.

Source: WCCC cases from DCYF monthly extract.

Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider



Providers of WCCC Care

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

Experience to Date

Without lag adjustments, the number of WCCC children decreased by 10.5% between August 2018 and August 2019. Licensed family homes experienced the smallest change, serving 4% fewer children than a year earlier. Child care centers served 7% fewer children. The number of children at licensed-exempt FFN providers declined by 30%. The number served in multiple settings (often including an FFN provider) declined by 27%. Children served by centers may increase the most after all bills are paid. This report is based on payments reported through October 26, 2019. The number of children served at FFN providers had been steadily increasing between February 2013 and August 2017. That trend has turned around. The count of children served by FFN providers has declined at a faster rate than seen for licensed providers since May 2018. Registration and training requirements implemented in October 2018 and anticipated reporting requirements may contribute to the decline in the number of children served by license exempt FFN providers. Only 152 new FFN providers began subsidy care per month during FY 2019, down from 297 in FY 2018 and 325 in FY 2017. See pages 66-68 for Barometer measures related to type of provider for TANF- related households.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider

Month	Child Care Center	Licensed Family Home	License-Exempt	Mixed Types	Total Children
Jan-17	29,800	12,447	11,184	951	52,480
Feb-17	29,595	12,402	10,924	902	52,019
Mar-17	30,342	12,831	11,012	932	53,253
Apr-17	30,435	12,907	10,888	851	53,379
May-17	30,248	13,050	11,053	854	53,497
Jun-17	31,434	13,606	11,228	1,115	55,153
Jul-17	29,201	13,300	11,258	884	52,919
Aug-17	29,631	13,270	11,345	1,002	53,271
Sep-17	28,587	13,166	10,885	1,122	51,547
Oct-17	28,380	12,917	10,841	853	51,295
Nov-17	28,601	12,711	10,976	842	51,446
Dec-17	28,434	12,300	10,884	826	50,792
Jan-18	28,866	12,464	10,730	855	51,205
Feb-18	28,649	12,647	10,485	826	50,955
Mar-18	28,827	12,745	10,621	779	51,414
Apr-18	29,196	12,874	10,572	823	51,819
May-18	29,020	12,806	10,514	776	51,564
Jun-18	29,973	13,121	10,533	932	52,695
Jul-18	28,131	12,809	10,267	816	50,391
Aug-18	28,324	12,887	10,109	899	50,421
Sep-18	26,885	12,456	9,490	873	47,958
Oct-18	27,034	12,226	9,067	751	47,576
Nov-18	27,067	11,955	8,664	678	47,008
Dec-18	26,798	11,463	8,382	628	46,015
Jan-19	27,328	11,767	8,146	671	46,570
Feb-19	26,768	11,593	7,874	574	45,661
Mar-19	26,996	11,779	7,826	623	45,978
Apr-19	27,639	12,106	7,741	619	46,867
May-19	27,191	12,206	7,608	590	46,415
Jun-19	28,089	12,535	7,685	761	47,548
Jul-19	26,646	12,503	7,465	645	45,969
Aug-19	26,353	12,409	7,047	660	45,149

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

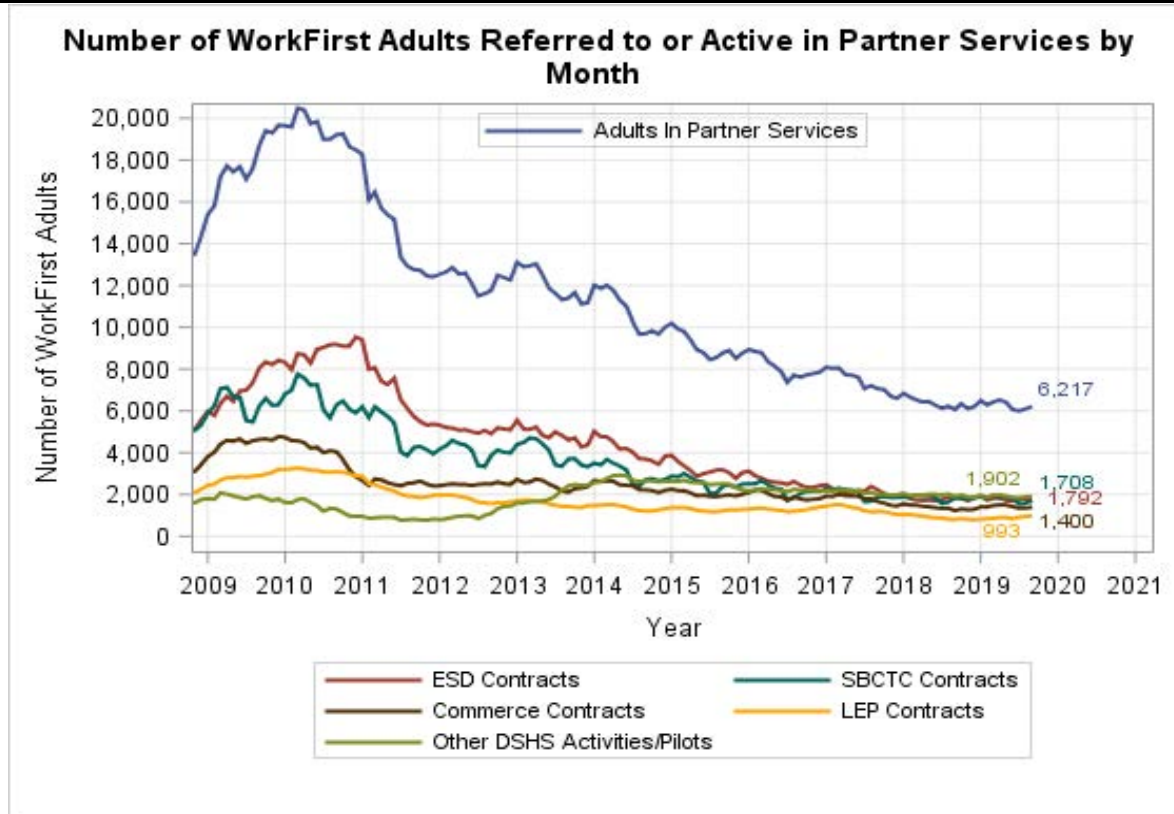
% Change	-7%	-4%	-30%	-27%	-10%
----------	-----	-----	------	------	------

Definition of Measure

Some children may be served by more than one type of provider during the same month. The mixed category includes children recorded as having been served by more than one type of provider. Such children are also included in the counts for each type of provider that served them. As a result, the sum of children served by child care centers, family homes, and license-exempt providers is greater than the total number of children, which has been unduplicated.

Source: WCCC cases from DCYF monthly extract.

Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency



Information Shown

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

Trends

The number of adults referred to or receiving partner services reached a peak in March 2010 and then declined as budget cuts and reduced participation requirements began to take effect. Forty-two percent of adults were served by partners during March-April 2010 -- 36% were served between February and June 2011, and only 31% during the suspension of work requirements in FY 2012. The percent served returned to 41% in December 2014, reached a high of 47% in May 2017, dropped to 43% in November 2017 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 2019 from the summer low point. Infant exemptions were expanded in October 2017 under ESSB 5898, reducing service use rates to 43% or below since that time.

The number of adults in referral status at Commerce contractors increased by 13% between September 2018 and September 2019. The number of adults at SBCTC colleges dropped by 7% and the number of adults with open referrals to ESD job search dropped by 1% compared with a 2% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults. The number with open referrals to Limited English program contractors increased by 23%, compared with a 3% increase in the number of LEP adults. The "Other DSHS Activities" count excludes DSHS pilot projects. Commerce counts shown here are higher than shown on pages 35-36 because they include adults who have not yet started approved work assignments.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency

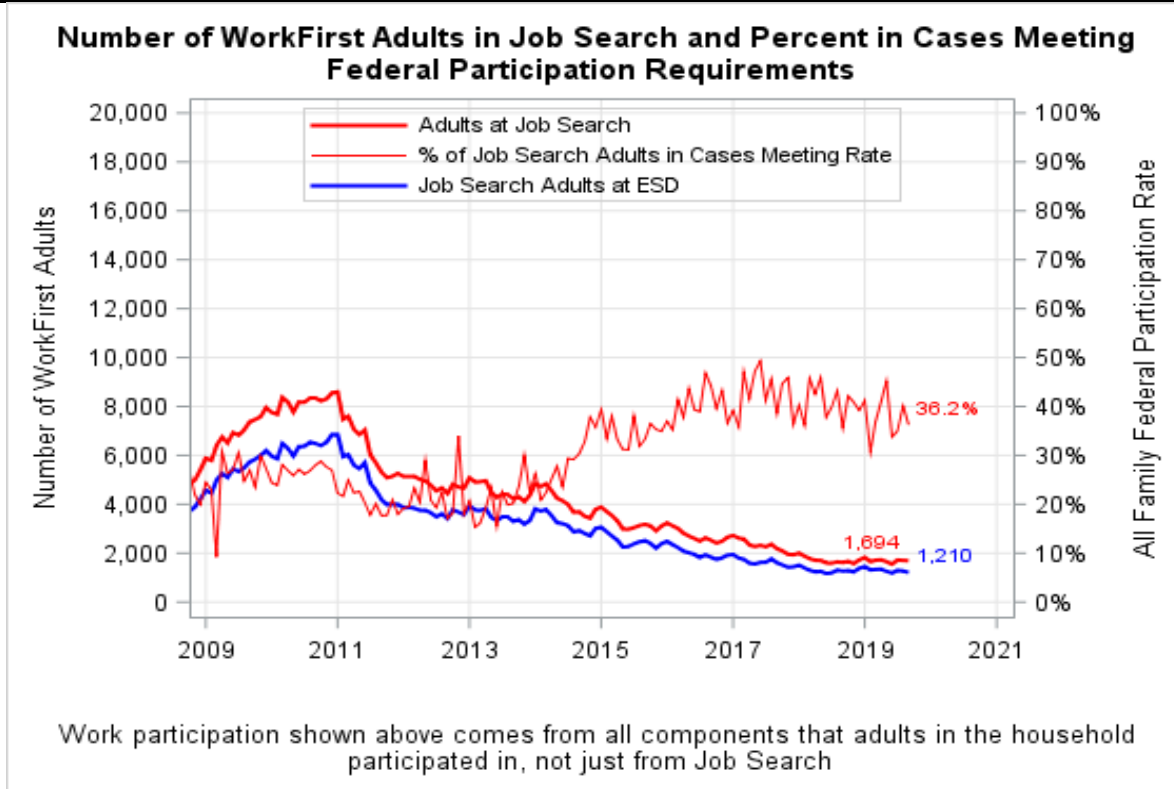
Month	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Activities	Total Adults (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Apr-17	2,061	2,220	1,945	1,468	2,199	7,737	46%
May-17	2,089	2,209	1,936	1,380	2,164	7,714	47%
Jun-17	2,205	2,144	1,934	1,341	2,201	7,612	46%
Jul-17	2,168	1,655	1,792	1,224	2,069	7,067	44%
Aug-17	2,391	1,694	1,790	1,164	2,091	7,218	45%
Sep-17	2,220	1,890	1,661	1,204	2,012	7,060	45%
Oct-17	2,057	1,901	1,593	1,184	2,021	7,030	45%
Nov-17	1,884	1,858	1,487	1,104	1,970	6,699	43%
Dec-17	1,966	1,860	1,447	1,041	1,980	6,603	43%
Jan-18	2,019	1,878	1,566	1,036	2,047	6,844	43%
Feb-18	1,803	1,864	1,495	1,036	1,951	6,661	42%
Mar-18	1,739	1,977	1,495	1,004	1,974	6,537	42%
Apr-18	1,718	1,920	1,441	971	1,959	6,433	42%
May-18	1,721	1,919	1,413	925	2,016	6,452	42%
Jun-18	1,705	1,866	1,372	893	2,021	6,270	41%
Jul-18	1,768	1,567	1,337	876	1,978	6,123	40%
Aug-18	1,884	1,645	1,346	817	2,027	6,228	40%
Sep-18	1,816	1,835	1,234	808	1,914	6,065	40%
Oct-18	1,823	1,876	1,312	850	1,984	6,346	42%
Nov-18	1,705	1,768	1,277	813	1,884	6,102	41%
Dec-18	1,864	1,842	1,292	793	1,867	6,199	41%
Jan-19	1,941	1,907	1,413	824	1,950	6,496	43%
Feb-19	1,736	1,841	1,396	840	1,881	6,285	41%
Mar-19	1,820	1,955	1,484	865	1,960	6,428	43%
Apr-19	1,827	1,885	1,505	902	1,991	6,525	43%
May-19	1,718	1,894	1,502	902	1,920	6,413	42%
Jun-19	1,691	1,817	1,423	834	1,870	6,060	41%
Jul-19	1,763	1,553	1,353	923	1,842	6,003	40%
Aug-19	1,800	1,580	1,349	951	1,905	6,096	40%
Sep-19	1,792	1,708	1,400	993	1,902	6,217	42%

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

	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Activities	Total Adults (No Dups)	WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-1%	-7%	13%	23%	-1%	3%	-2%

Counts in this table are based on contractor codes associated with referrals and services. They include enrollment in direct services, such as job search, vocational education, or GED preparation and also include referrals to services such as referral to community technical college (RA), job search (RI), or Limited English Pathway (LP). Most Employment Security services are provided without contractor codes. RI, JS and OT services have been counted as Employment Security services when they occur without a contractor code. Other DSHS activities include contracts made directly between DSHS and vendors, including colleges, transit agencies, non-profits, private-for-profit case management firms for specialized services such as barrier removal and support services. Some pilot projects for transportation, housing, and home visits previously included in the DSHS count have been removed. Adults must have an open TANF case and have Jas_Actv and Comp_Dtl records open during the month to be counted in this table. End dates are defined by the DSHS case manager and may differ from end dates identified by partner agencies.

Count 5b: Use of Job Search



Components Shown

Job search is one of the primary WorkFirst activities contributing to federal participation. Most job search (76% in FY 2016, 74% in FY 2018, and 78% in FY 2019) is provided by the Employment Security Department. The rest is provided by other partners, most of them programs for limited English speakers. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 limited the amount of time that job search can count toward federal participation rates. For needy states, including Washington, this limit is 12 weeks in a 12-month period. The percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in job search activities is shown on the next page. Department of Commerce contractors began using the JS component in support of their paid work preparation programs in July 2011. Commerce programs are described on pages 35-36. Job search provided in the package of services associated with Commerce programs is not included in these counts.

Trends

Job search enrollments in September 2019 were 5% higher than in September 2018. ESD job search use dropped by 4% while LEP job search use increased by 37%. The percent of WorkFirst adults in job search was 11.4% in September 2019 -- below the ESSB 5921 suspension levels of 12% in FY 2012 but higher than the level in September 2018 (10.6%). The recent influx of LEP adults in the TANF caseload has boosted LEP job search. Use of job search remains lower since the expansion of infant exemptions under ESSB 5898. ESD job search counts exclude roughly 100 enrollees per month who are seeking to return to TANF after non-compliance sanctions.

Refer Backs

Adults in the refer back (RB) component are shown in the last columns of the table. The count of adults referred back from job search in September 2019 was 18% higher than in September 2018. The RB component returns ESD job search adults to the DSHS case manager. It typically indicates participation in job search activities without finding a job. Job finding may recently have become more difficult for WorkFirst adults. See pages 55-57.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5b: Use of Job Search

Month	Number of Adults			Percent of Adults		Number in ESD Refer Back (RB)	Percent in ESD Refer Back (RB)
	Job Search Search (JS)	ESD Job Search	LEP Job Search	In Job Search	JS Meeting AF WPR		
May-17	2,272	1,561	701	13.7%	47.2%	427	2.6%
Jun-17	2,326	1,623	695	14.2%	49.3%	424	2.6%
Jul-17	2,258	1,627	623	14.1%	41.3%	438	2.7%
Aug-17	2,372	1,771	590	14.8%	45.6%	497	3.1%
Sep-17	2,181	1,604	571	13.8%	38.6%	462	2.9%
Oct-17	2,094	1,524	562	13.4%	44.7%	466	3.0%
Nov-17	1,956	1,424	526	12.6%	45.9%	406	2.6%
Dec-17	1,933	1,442	488	12.5%	36.3%	437	2.8%
Jan-18	2,006	1,510	483	12.7%	40.3%	395	2.5%
Feb-18	1,876	1,399	472	11.9%	36.2%	379	2.4%
Mar-18	1,779	1,303	469	11.4%	45.8%	372	2.4%
Apr-18	1,707	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	428	10.6%	37.8%	354	2.3%
Jul-18	1,593	1,196	394	10.5%	39.8%	352	2.3%
Aug-18	1,649	1,306	337	10.7%	43.2%	393	2.6%
Sep-18	1,616	1,266	349	10.6%	35.6%	337	2.2%
Oct-18	1,669	1,289	377	11.0%	42.1%	394	2.6%
Nov-18	1,571	1,232	336	10.5%	40.8%	361	2.4%
Dec-18	1,726	1,379	347	11.4%	39.2%	420	2.8%
Jan-19	1,831	1,453	374	12.0%	41.3%	417	2.7%
Feb-19	1,657	1,314	336	10.9%	30.7%	329	2.2%
Mar-19	1,714	1,336	378	11.5%	36.9%	374	2.5%
Apr-19	1,732	1,347	380	11.5%	40.9%	367	2.4%
May-19	1,651	1,261	387	10.9%	45.2%	354	2.3%
Jun-19	1,555	1,184	369	10.5%	33.8%	306	2.1%
Jul-19	1,724	1,300	421	11.6%	35.0%	370	2.5%
Aug-19	1,708	1,273	429	11.3%	40.1%	385	2.6%
Sep-19	1,694	1,210	478	11.4%	36.2%	399	2.7%

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

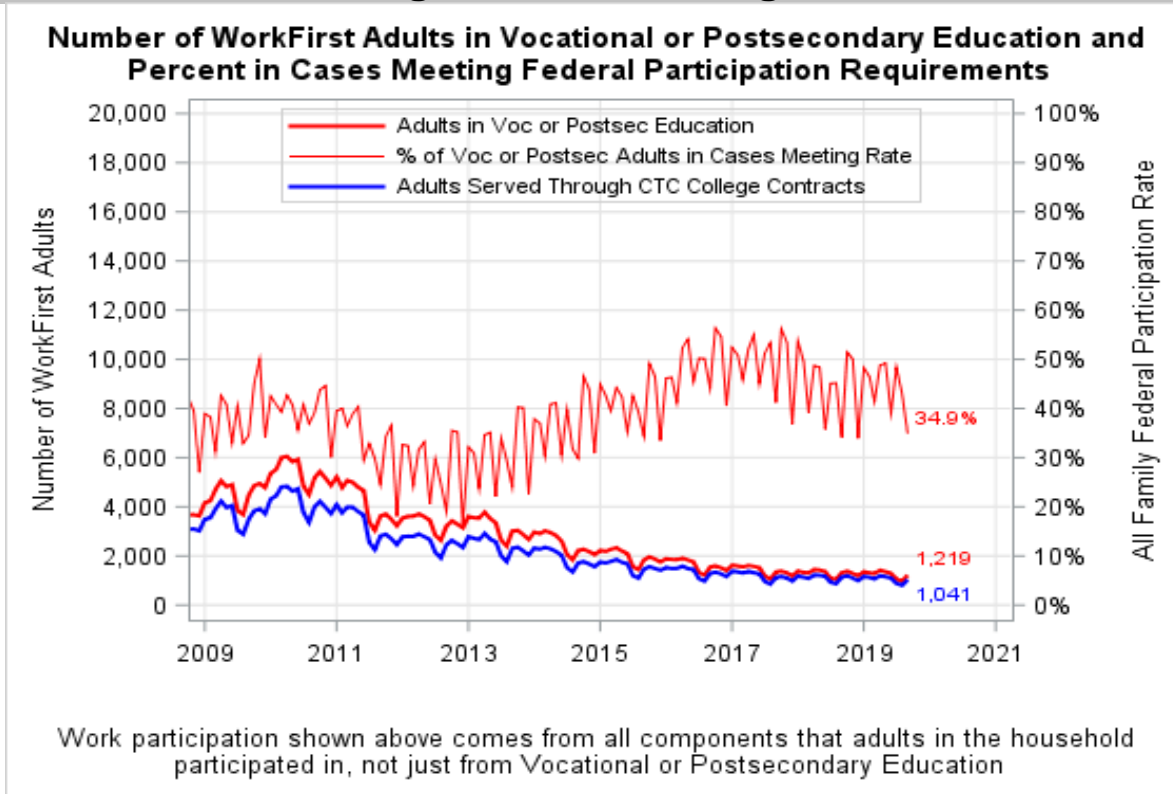
WorkFirst
Adults

% Change	5%	-4%	37%	18%	-2%
----------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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 June 2019 include the full 12-week participation definition. Rates for July through September 2019 are lower because they count only six weeks in the previous 12-month period. This limit will be increased once DHHS certifies that Washington is eligible for the longer limit. The average work participation rate for the past 12 months was 39% -- 36% for ESD job search and 47% for LEP job search. Participation rates for job search enrollees include contributions from paid work and enrollment in other components. LEP programs typically add other activities that boost results.

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

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



Components Shown

Vocational and postsecondary education is provided by Washington's Community and Technical College system, private career schools, and four-year colleges. CTC colleges provided 85% of these activities in FY 2019, up from 84% in FY 2018, 80% in FY 2016 and 77% in FY 2015. Full-time vocational education activities can count toward federal participation for up to 12 months in an adult's lifetime. Part-time education does not count toward this limit, but must be paired with non-educational activities. Enrollment counts by program and the percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in these activities are shown in the table on the next page. Under federal rules, no more than 30% of a state's work participation rate can result from full-time vocational education activities. The codes included in this chart are VE (vocational education), PE (customized training), HW (high-wage high-demand training), DC (degree completion), and VU (unapproved vocational education). VU is allowed by DSHS but is "unapproved" because it does not count towards federal work participation rates. JT identifies vocational education activity when provided under a CTC college contract.

Trends

Enrollment in vocational and postsecondary education dropped from 11% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to just below 9% during the suspension of work requirements allowed in FY 2012. After suspensions ended, enrollment rose to 9% in FYs 2013 through 2017, dropping back to 8% in FYs 2018 and 2019. Some 8.2% of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in vocational or postsecondary components in September 2019, down from the 8.7% enrolled September 2018. The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in vocational and postsecondary components in September 2019 was 8% lower than in September 2018, compared with a 2% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Month	Number of Adults				Voc and Postsecondary		Percent of
	Full Time College (VE)	Part Time College (JT)	Other Voc PE, HW, DC	Unapproved Voc (VU)	SBCTC (No Dups)	All Schools (No Dups)	WorkFirst Adults All Schools
Apr-17	778	733	150	13	1,376	1,613	9.6%
May-17	744	698	154	11	1,321	1,575	9.5%
Jun-17	740	711	145	11	1,275	1,526	9.3%
Jul-17	499	587	131	7	967	1,188	7.4%
Aug-17	435	521	112	7	853	1,056	6.6%
Sep-17	719	565	118	9	1,124	1,345	8.5%
Oct-17	741	562	118	10	1,163	1,384	8.8%
Nov-17	709	515	108	14	1,106	1,317	8.5%
Dec-17	655	447	106	10	978	1,181	7.6%
Jan-18	777	537	120	10	1,184	1,389	8.8%
Feb-18	730	497	108	12	1,138	1,325	8.4%
Mar-18	750	455	118	14	1,083	1,306	8.4%
Apr-18	841	505	134	18	1,230	1,454	9.5%
May-18	813	502	122	14	1,210	1,422	9.3%
Jun-18	793	521	112	15	1,178	1,371	9.0%
Jul-18	584	442	93	7	928	1,093	7.2%
Aug-18	554	406	94	6	869	1,044	6.8%
Sep-18	788	484	94	10	1,145	1,324	8.7%
Oct-18	796	505	115	9	1,200	1,384	9.1%
Nov-18	743	453	109	9	1,094	1,288	8.6%
Dec-18	704	409	85	6	997	1,189	7.9%
Jan-19	774	532	94	14	1,168	1,358	8.9%
Feb-19	729	512	82	12	1,131	1,309	8.6%
Mar-19	711	477	103	11	1,067	1,282	8.6%
Apr-19	801	552	114	10	1,200	1,421	9.5%
May-19	732	534	108	9	1,153	1,358	9.0%
Jun-19	696	536	102	11	1,102	1,291	8.7%
Jul-19	547	483	68	7	882	1,058	7.1%
Aug-19	475	433	68	6	802	963	6.4%
Sep-19	666	499	89	9	1,041	1,219	8.2%

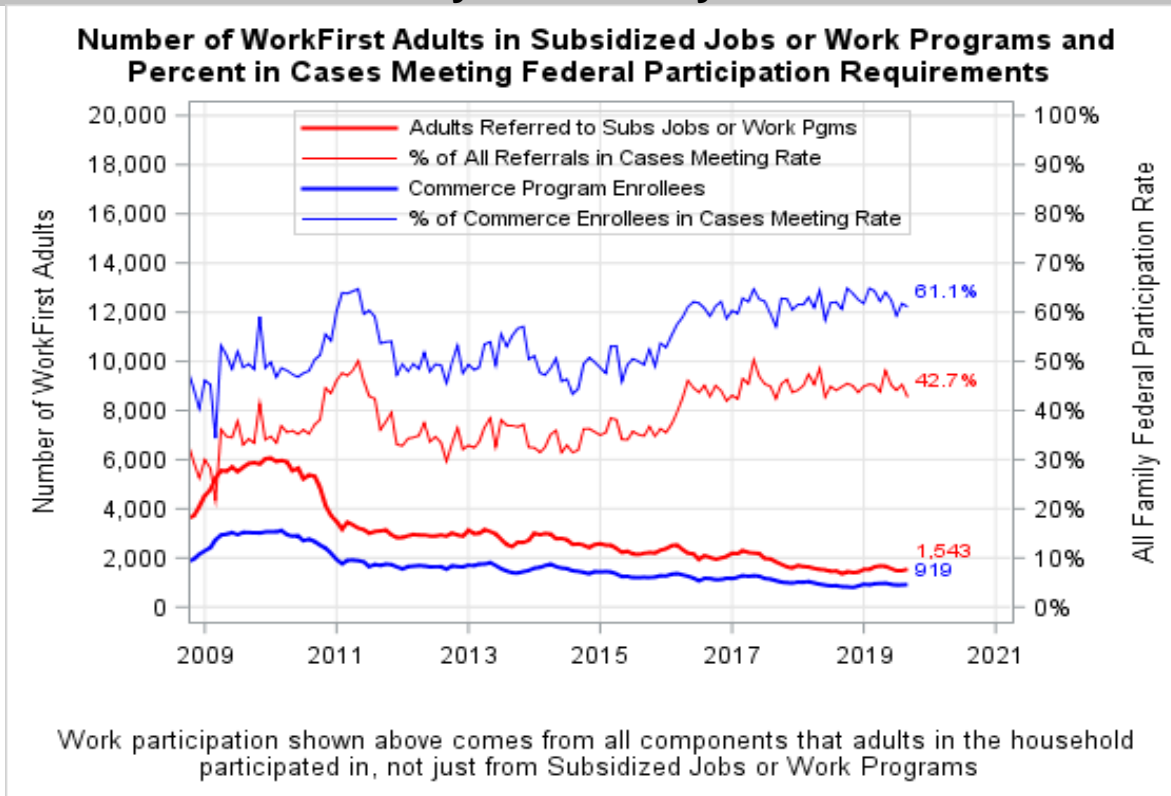
September 2019 compared to September 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-15%	3%	-5%	-10%	-9%	-8%	-2%

Participation rates vary, with high rates during months in the middle of academic quarters and lower rates when quarters begin and end. Federal participation in the most recent two months (August-September 2019) was 39% -- compared with 40% in August-September 2018. The average work participation rate for the most recent 12 months was 45% -- 45% for education provided by CTC colleges and 44% for other colleges. The state's extension of educational benefits to two years tends to reduce federal participation rates, which count education toward federal participation for only 12 months.

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

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



Components Shown

Community Jobs are subsidized jobs (paid work preparation activities) provided by Department of Commerce contractors. Commerce contractors also provided Community Works -- an unpaid work activity. The unpaid CW program was preceded by several other unpaid components, which are consolidated into the unpaid column. The chart shows enrollment in these activities by month on the left scale and the percent of participants who met federal work participation requirements on the right. The red line shows adults referred for all paid or unpaid work preparation activities whether adults were working in an assignment or not. The red line includes activities provided by LEP, CTC, and other non-Commerce partners. The blue line and the Commerce data in the table on page 36 show adults enrolled in approved work assignments. The service end dates used to construct this measure are recorded by DSHS case managers and may differ from the end dates reported by Commerce contractors.

Trends

Active enrollment in Commerce components rose from around 3% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to 6% in FY 2010 and dropped back to 5% in FY 2011. Enrollment returned to 6.2% in January 2015 and was 6.2% in September 2019. The count of adults working in Commerce program worksites in September 2019 was 11% higher than in September 2018. Paid Commerce work enrollments were 15% higher in September 2019 than in September 2018. These counts include only those adults who have begun to work at worksites. Use of work study positions decreased by 8% from September 2018. This reduction is proportional to the reduction in use of SBCTC vocational education components. Federal work participation in Commerce programs was 63% over the past 12 months among workers enrolled in approved work sites -- 74% for paid work programs (Community Jobs) and 12% for the unpaid work programs. The difference probably lies in work schedules for paid vs. unpaid programs.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

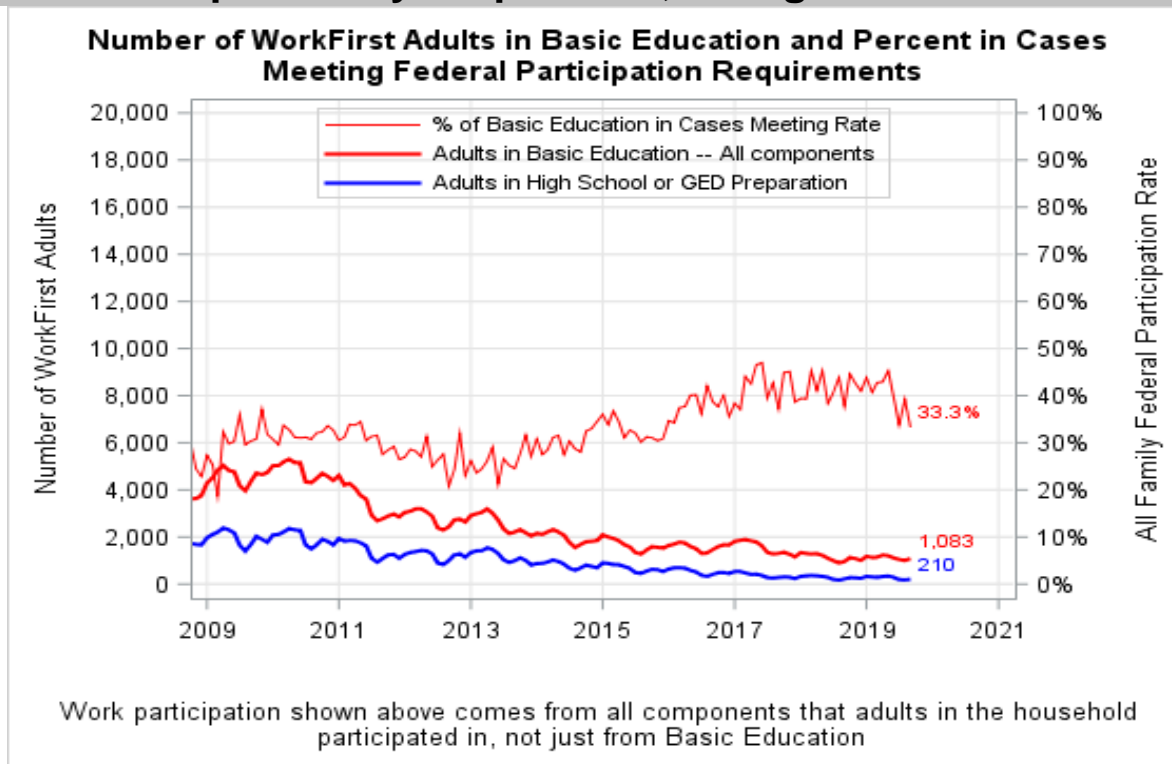
Month	Adults Actively Enrolled in Commerce Programs				Percent of WorkFirst	Adults in Paid Work Study during Education	Adults in Other Work Experience (XS, WE)	Adults in Voluntary Community Service (VS)
	Paid Work (CJ & JC)	Unpaid (XS WC, WE)	Total Adults (No Dups)					
Mar-17	917	385	1,285	7.4%	236	171	61	
Apr-17	938	337	1,252	7.5%	284	173	57	
May-17	937	366	1,280	7.7%	299	163	47	
Jun-17	925	362	1,262	7.7%	284	167	46	
Jul-17	848	329	1,166	7.3%	297	118	18	
Aug-17	814	336	1,146	7.2%	251	109	19	
Sep-17	773	320	1,079	6.8%	271	112	24	
Oct-17	764	284	1,020	6.5%	286	97	22	
Nov-17	737	259	989	6.4%	274	85	25	
Dec-17	737	253	978	6.3%	196	82	33	
Jan-18	781	255	1,022	6.5%	236	80	28	
Feb-18	780	239	1,012	6.4%	270	89	16	
Mar-18	792	263	1,044	6.7%	205	84	17	
Apr-18	735	258	981	6.4%	211	80	18	
May-18	714	239	934	6.1%	240	76	19	
Jun-18	705	199	897	5.9%	225	89	23	
Jul-18	691	184	869	5.7%	223	78	13	
Aug-18	684	201	873	5.7%	264	68	13	
Sep-18	658	182	831	5.5%	259	72	17	
Oct-18	662	178	829	5.5%	276	67	23	
Nov-18	638	181	803	5.4%	261	62	20	
Dec-18	671	195	857	5.7%	220	63	27	
Jan-19	746	194	931	6.1%	252	69	22	
Feb-19	744	170	902	5.9%	302	71	15	
Mar-19	793	174	957	6.4%	278	88	24	
Apr-19	796	179	965	6.4%	243	92	31	
May-19	797	194	975	6.4%	263	99	26	
Jun-19	765	166	922	6.2%	218	93	22	
Jul-19	737	165	895	6.0%	219	103	10	
Aug-19	745	173	905	6.0%	233	90	10	
Sep-19	757	173	919	6.2%	237	82	21	

September 2019 compared to September 2018				WorkFirst Adults	(without adjustments)		
% Change	15%	-5%	11%	-2%	-8%	14%	24%

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

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

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



Components Shown

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

Trends

Enrollment in basic education has varied over time, starting at 11% of WorkFirst adults in FYs 2008 through 2010. Enrollment averaged 7% in FYs 2012-2014 but rose to 9% in FY 2017. It dropped to 8% in FY 2018 and 7% in FY 2019. It was 7.3% in September 2019. Enrollment in the HS or equivalency subset of basic education activities dropped from 4% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to 3% in FYs 2012-2017 to 2% in FYs 2018 and 2019. It was 1.4% in September 2019. There were 12% more WorkFirst adults enrolled in basic education in September 2019 than in September 2018. Basic education counts increased over the past year at LEP contractors and Commerce contractors, but decreased by 1% at CTC providers. There were 7% fewer adults in the HS or GE components in September 2019 than in September 2018.

The percent of basic education enrollees meeting federal participation requirements has ranged from 21% to 47% since 2011, averaging 41% during the most recent 12 months. Federal work participation rates for basic education as a whole were 41% in August-September 2018 and 36% in August-September 2019. The federal work participation rate among the HS or GE subset of enrollees was 38% in August-September 2018 and 28% in August-September 2019.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Month	Adults in Basic Education Provided by:			Total in (HS, GE, BE JT or ES)	Percent of Adults in Basic Ed	Total in High	
	CTC College Contract	LEP Contract	Commerce Contract			School or Equiv Prep (GE, HS)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
Mar-17	411	957	227	1,896	10.9%	474	2.7%
Apr-17	427	906	240	1,835	10.9%	413	2.5%
May-17	436	855	254	1,790	10.8%	425	2.6%
Jun-17	349	788	239	1,622	9.9%	368	2.2%
Jul-17	265	686	213	1,345	8.4%	274	1.7%
Aug-17	251	641	196	1,281	8.0%	258	1.6%
Sep-17	274	635	184	1,305	8.2%	288	1.8%
Oct-17	311	656	199	1,356	8.7%	304	1.9%
Nov-17	299	596	192	1,267	8.2%	295	1.9%
Dec-17	237	540	210	1,152	7.4%	238	1.5%
Jan-18	299	574	235	1,335	8.4%	325	2.1%
Feb-18	316	551	200	1,298	8.3%	355	2.3%
Mar-18	295	532	216	1,283	8.2%	361	2.3%
Apr-18	326	513	218	1,296	8.4%	357	2.3%
May-18	304	481	223	1,220	7.9%	330	2.1%
Jun-18	254	438	208	1,100	7.3%	286	1.9%
Jul-18	223	422	217	995	6.6%	198	1.3%
Aug-18	196	386	210	899	5.8%	173	1.1%
Sep-18	223	379	196	963	6.3%	227	1.5%
Oct-18	291	424	235	1,131	7.5%	281	1.9%
Nov-18	273	381	247	1,082	7.2%	272	1.8%
Dec-18	230	360	234	1,008	6.7%	249	1.7%
Jan-19	300	381	275	1,179	7.8%	328	2.2%
Feb-19	289	368	269	1,130	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	373	242	1,114	7.5%	290	1.9%
Jul-19	204	453	225	1,045	7.0%	187	1.3%
Aug-19	173	448	220	1,004	6.7%	177	1.2%
Sep-19	221	485	197	1,083	7.3%	210	1.4%

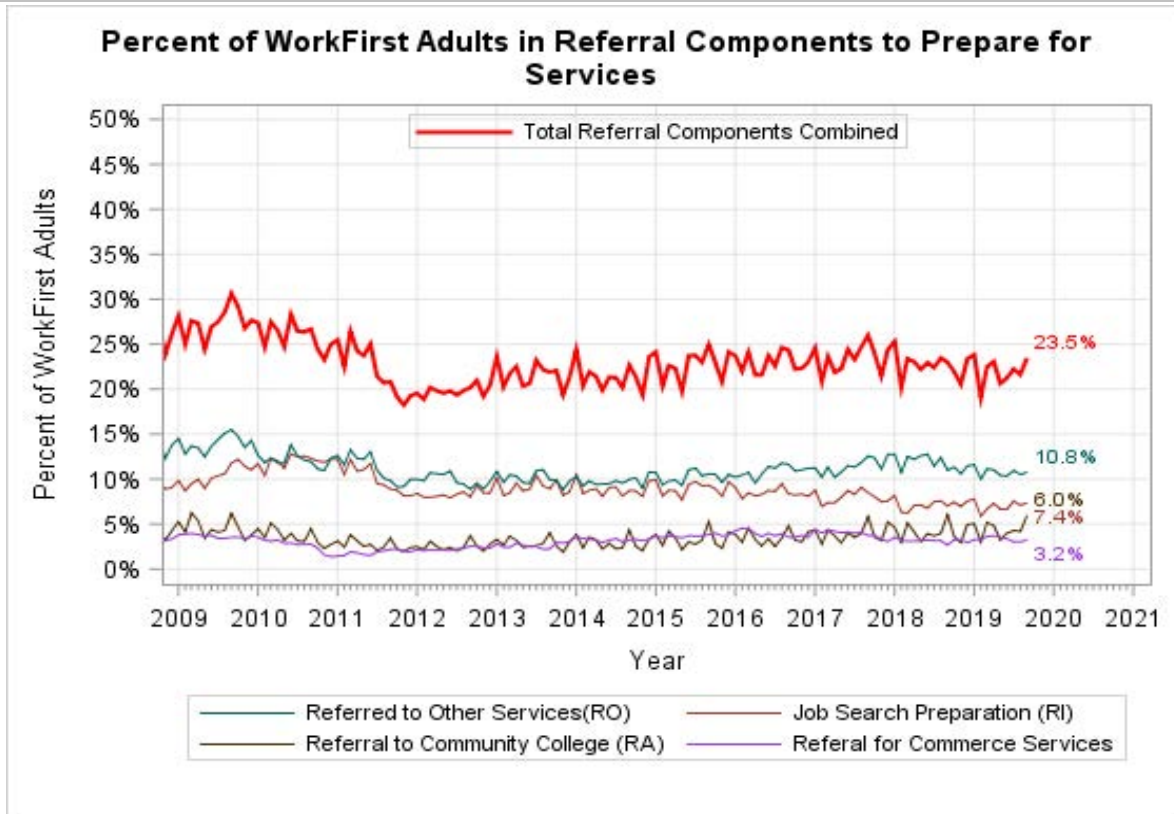
September 2019 compared to September 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)

	WorkFirst Adults					
% Change	-1%	28%	1%	12%	-7%	-2%

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

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

Count 5f: Use of Referral Components



Components Shown

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

Trends

The number of WorkFirst adults in referral status in September 2019 was similar to the number in referral status in September 2018. Referrals to prepare for ESD job search increased by 3% and referrals to Commerce activities (adults sent but not yet started in their activities) increased by 19% between September 2018 and September 2019. Referrals to prepare for a CTC program of study dropped by 3% over the same period.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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
Mar-17	1,288	751	759	3	1,973	4,117	23.6%
Apr-17	1,235	619	700	2	1,713	3,670	21.9%
May-17	1,321	478	666	2	1,782	3,681	22.3%
Jun-17	1,433	663	677	1	1,888	4,007	24.4%
Jul-17	1,327	562	639	2	1,815	3,732	23.3%
Aug-17	1,456	635	656	0	1,897	3,951	24.7%
Sep-17	1,343	918	591	0	1,989	4,112	26.0%
Oct-17	1,258	559	584	1	1,938	3,753	23.9%
Nov-17	1,162	492	510	1	1,727	3,335	21.5%
Dec-17	1,172	808	474	0	1,974	3,781	24.4%
Jan-18	1,295	736	561	1	2,022	3,997	25.3%
Feb-18	991	469	499	1	1,687	3,177	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	1,163	608	486	1	1,907	3,608	23.5%
Sep-18	1,068	920	406	0	1,674	3,502	23.0%
Oct-18	1,129	546	494	0	1,721	3,330	22.0%
Nov-18	1,039	443	484	1	1,585	3,077	20.5%
Dec-18	1,141	748	444	1	1,730	3,529	23.4%
Jan-19	1,184	768	494	0	1,766	3,623	23.8%
Feb-19	894	459	502	0	1,523	2,902	19.1%
Mar-19	999	776	542	0	1,666	3,366	22.5%
Apr-19	1,095	727	556	0	1,658	3,465	23.1%
May-19	1,010	490	529	0	1,578	3,126	20.6%
Jun-19	989	596	503	2	1,540	3,161	21.3%
Jul-19	1,125	636	451	1	1,632	3,312	22.2%
Aug-19	1,070	628	455	1	1,583	3,255	21.6%
Sep-19	1,098	891	484	1	1,604	3,500	23.5%

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

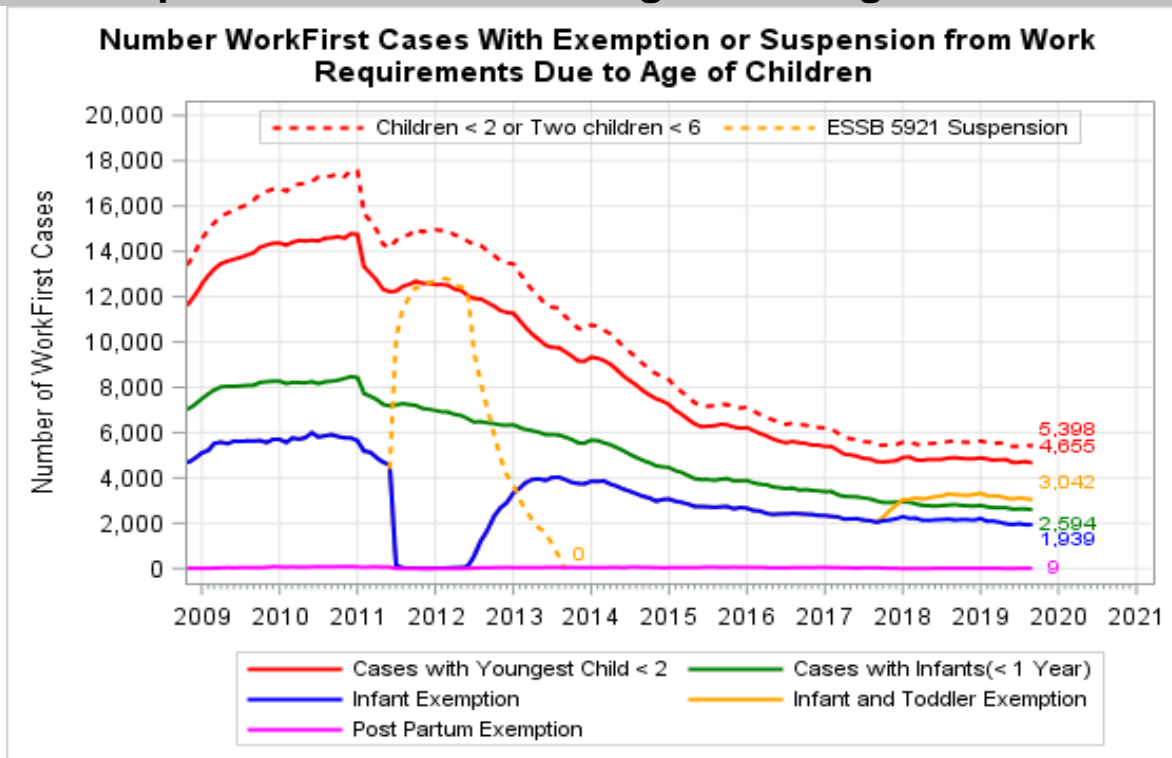
WorkFirst Adults

% Change	3%	-3%	19%	N/A	-4%	0%	-2%
----------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

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

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

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



Components Shown

Some WorkFirst adults with young children can seek exemptions from work participation requirements. Beginning in July 2007, adults with children under the age of 1 could request a one-time 12-month infant exemption (IE). Since July 2008, adults who have exhausted their infant exemption may seek a 12-week post-partum exemption (PD). In FY 2012, parents with children under 2 or with two children under the age of 6 could seek a suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. Those suspensions were available during FY 2012 and were phased out in FY 2013. 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. Months of infant exemption already used count against this 24-month limit.

The solid red line shows households potentially eligible for exemptions under ESSB 5898. The green line shows cases with infants. The blue and magenta lines show cases with infants using the infant exemption (IE) and post-partum exemption (PD). The IE code will continue to track exemption households whose youngest child is less than 12 months old. A new toddler exemption code (TE) has been added for exemption households whose youngest child is 1 year old but less than 2 years old. The solid yellow line shows the total users of IE and TE combined (and unduplicated). Computer upgrades are not complete, and TE is currently being used for both toddlers and for infants when the exemption exceeds 12 months. The percent of households with infants and with toddlers using expanded IE or TE has been estimated based on age of youngest child. Of 1,458 households using the expanded infant exemption or toddler exemption in September 2019, 1,199 were using it for one-year olds and 259 were using it to spend additional time with infants beyond the 12 months allowed under previous policy. The number of households using infant/toddler exemptions has increased by 1,004 (49%) since September 2017.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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

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
Jul-17	4,862	3,116	2,138	0	2,139	68.6%	0.0%
Aug-17	4,839	3,075	2,113	0	2,113	68.7%	0.0%
Sep-17	4,717	2,984	2,037	0	2,038	68.3%	0.0%
Oct-17	4,707	2,916	2,113	208	2,263	72.5%	11.6%
Nov-17	4,730	2,918	2,141	488	2,564	73.4%	26.9%
Dec-17	4,766	2,930	2,202	682	2,797	75.2%	37.1%
Jan-18	4,903	2,948	2,293	853	3,051	77.8%	43.6%
Feb-18	4,931	2,930	2,212	916	3,040	75.5%	45.8%
Mar-18	4,804	2,860	2,238	984	3,111	78.3%	50.6%
Apr-18	4,769	2,789	2,132	1,035	3,072	76.4%	52.3%
May-18	4,818	2,779	2,125	1,067	3,110	76.5%	52.3%
Jun-18	4,817	2,759	2,152	1,124	3,174	78.0%	54.6%
Jul-18	4,817	2,774	2,162	1,144	3,202	77.9%	56.0%
Aug-18	4,882	2,795	2,185	1,209	3,296	78.2%	57.9%
Sep-18	4,894	2,825	2,141	1,196	3,257	75.8%	57.8%
Oct-18	4,870	2,791	2,157	1,176	3,244	77.3%	56.6%
Nov-18	4,847	2,771	2,163	1,168	3,226	78.1%	56.3%
Dec-18	4,847	2,754	2,135	1,214	3,272	77.5%	58.0%
Jan-19	4,888	2,784	2,212	1,234	3,334	79.5%	58.7%
Feb-19	4,835	2,722	2,085	1,214	3,202	76.6%	57.5%
Mar-19	4,783	2,682	2,096	1,233	3,204	78.2%	58.7%
Apr-19	4,802	2,680	2,041	1,273	3,194	76.2%	60.0%
May-19	4,815	2,685	1,974	1,230	3,113	73.5%	57.7%
Jun-19	4,677	2,624	1,940	1,218	3,061	73.9%	59.3%
Jul-19	4,690	2,632	1,983	1,236	3,120	75.3%	60.1%
Aug-19	4,727	2,634	1,934	1,227	3,083	73.4%	58.6%
Sep-19	4,655	2,594	1,939	1,199	3,042	74.7%	58.2%

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

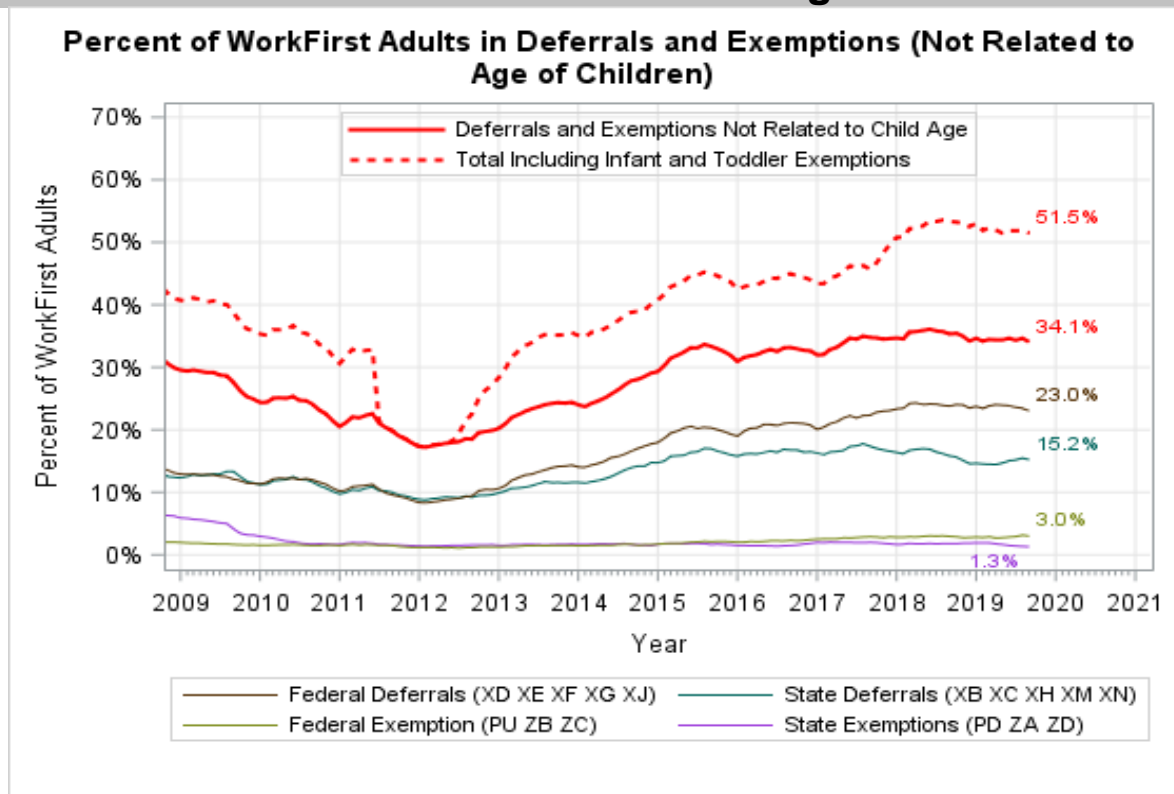
% Change	-5%	-8%	-9%	0%	-7%
----------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

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

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

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

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



Components Shown

The solid red line in this chart shows the percent of WorkFirst adults exempted or deferred from full-time participation for reasons other than the age of their children (34.1% in September 2019). 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 6% lower in September 2019 than in September 2018. The percent of adults with deferrals or exemptions declined between 2009 and early 2012. The percent of adults with deferrals and exemptions peaked at 36% in June 2018 and has declined from that level. Some of the growth appears to have been related to increased need for mental health and substance abuse treatment services (see pages 72-73). Use of non-age related exemptions did not change after October 2017 when infant exemptions were expanded to include toddler exemptions under ESSB 5898. Use of non-age related deferrals and exemptions had dropped during the ESSB 5921 suspensions. In September 2019 the count of adults with age-related and non-age related exemptions combined was almost 52% of all WorkFirst adults.

[Return to Contents](#)

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

Adult Counts in the Largest Categories

Month	Pursuing Other					Total in Chart (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
	Mental Hlth (XG)	Benefits (XB)	Temporary Med (XM)	Alcohol Subst (XE)	Chronic Disab (ZD)		
Apr-17	2,381	1,587	1,221	891	257	5,574	33.2%
May-17	2,428	1,586	1,180	888	250	5,609	33.9%
Jun-17	2,459	1,587	1,213	885	253	5,697	34.7%
Jul-17	2,375	1,517	1,179	825	234	5,522	34.5%
Aug-17	2,367	1,523	1,179	849	234	5,606	35.0%
Sep-17	2,348	1,478	1,148	819	235	5,500	34.8%
Oct-17	2,377	1,492	1,121	830	237	5,440	34.7%
Nov-17	2,345	1,486	1,099	846	228	5,360	34.5%
Dec-17	2,355	1,460	1,113	846	223	5,363	34.6%
Jan-18	2,437	1,448	1,149	890	210	5,481	34.7%
Feb-18	2,424	1,443	1,130	895	216	5,432	34.5%
Mar-18	2,499	1,486	1,140	943	234	5,558	35.7%
Apr-18	2,466	1,458	1,131	959	215	5,483	35.7%
May-18	2,416	1,423	1,154	948	218	5,511	35.9%
Jun-18	2,339	1,383	1,140	903	222	5,472	36.1%
Jul-18	2,274	1,306	1,095	926	216	5,438	35.8%
Aug-18	2,248	1,278	1,101	927	220	5,492	35.7%
Sep-18	2,203	1,253	1,063	923	216	5,379	35.3%
Oct-18	2,226	1,253	1,065	962	216	5,376	35.5%
Nov-18	2,194	1,226	1,015	936	223	5,239	35.0%
Dec-18	2,170	1,205	978	908	223	5,157	34.2%
Jan-19	2,222	1,205	999	925	232	5,268	34.6%
Feb-19	2,216	1,202	1,007	938	225	5,195	34.2%
Mar-19	2,214	1,194	979	947	225	5,156	34.5%
Apr-19	2,240	1,180	1,020	959	204	5,163	34.4%
May-19	2,247	1,179	1,045	972	189	5,209	34.4%
Jun-19	2,212	1,195	1,037	934	169	5,155	34.7%
Jul-19	2,175	1,176	1,027	937	150	5,113	34.3%
Aug-19	2,208	1,155	1,031	927	143	5,216	34.6%
Sep-19	2,100	1,136	983	886	134	5,079	34.1%

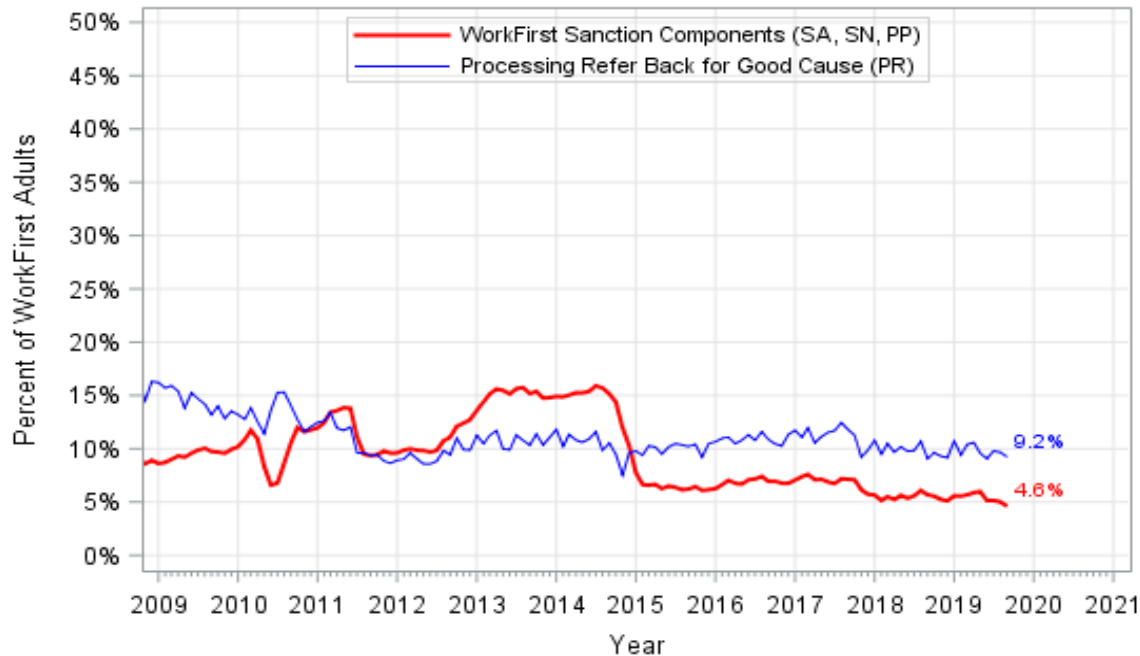
September 2019 compared to September 2018 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-5%	-9%	-8%	-4%	-38%	-6%	-2%

Use of the Chronic Disability (ZD), Pursuing Other Benefits (XB) and Temporary Medical (XM) components decreased by 38%, 9% and 8% between September 2018 and September 2019. Use of the Mental Health Treatment (XG) component decreased by 5% and use of the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (XE) component decreased by 4% between September 2018 and September 2019. The unduplicated count of those deferred or exempted in September 2019 was 5,079 rising to 7,679 if infant exemptions (IE) and toddler exemptions (TE) are included. Twenty percent of adults used infant or toddler exemptions; 17.4% 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

Percent of WorkFirst Adults in Sanction Components or Under Evaluation for Good Cause



Components Shown

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

Trends

Five percent of WorkFirst adults were flagged with the sanction component during September 2019. Sanction rates vary by age of youngest child and vary based on work requirements. Sanction rates for parents with infants dropped from 8% in June 2011 to 6% between August 2011 and June 2012 when ESSB 5921 offered suspension of work requirements. They rose to 10% in September 2014. They were 6% in June 2017, dropped to 4% by January 2018 after the extension of infant exemptions to 24 months, and were 3% in September 2019. Sanction rates for parents whose youngest children were one year-olds dropped from 18% in June 2011 to 3% between August 2011 and June 2012 under suspensions. Sanction rates for this group rebounded to 15% in September 2014, dropped to 3% after the expansion of toddler exemptions and were 3% in September 2019. The sanction rate for parents with preschoolers age 2 through 5 was 17% in June 2011, 18% in September 2014, and was never below 13% in between. That rate was 7% in September 2019. Households whose youngest children were school-aged had a sanction rate of 14% in September 2014 and 5% in September 2019.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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

WorkFirst Adults in e-JAS Sanction Components

Month	Sanction Components	Good Cause Eval (PR)	Percent in Sanction	Percent in Eval (PR)
Apr-17	1,191	1,771	7.1%	10.5%
May-17	1,181	1,840	7.1%	11.1%
Jun-17	1,129	1,895	6.9%	11.5%
Jul-17	1,078	1,872	6.7%	11.7%
Aug-17	1,150	1,994	7.2%	12.5%
Sep-17	1,130	1,865	7.1%	11.8%
Oct-17	1,112	1,765	7.1%	11.3%
Nov-17	956	1,431	6.2%	9.2%
Dec-17	887	1,529	5.7%	9.9%
Jan-18	894	1,706	5.7%	10.8%
Feb-18	809	1,493	5.1%	9.5%
Mar-18	857	1,634	5.5%	10.5%
Apr-18	802	1,487	5.2%	9.7%
May-18	864	1,563	5.6%	10.2%
Jun-18	812	1,481	5.4%	9.8%
Jul-18	846	1,492	5.6%	9.8%
Aug-18	936	1,647	6.1%	10.7%
Sep-18	864	1,381	5.7%	9.1%
Oct-18	843	1,462	5.6%	9.6%
Nov-18	785	1,393	5.2%	9.3%
Dec-18	772	1,379	5.1%	9.1%
Jan-19	851	1,633	5.6%	10.7%
Feb-19	845	1,431	5.6%	9.4%
Mar-19	849	1,555	5.7%	10.4%
Apr-19	884	1,589	5.9%	10.6%
May-19	906	1,451	6.0%	9.6%
Jun-19	763	1,348	5.1%	9.1%
Jul-19	765	1,458	5.1%	9.8%
Aug-19	756	1,455	5.0%	9.7%
Sep-19	686	1,377	4.6%	9.2%

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

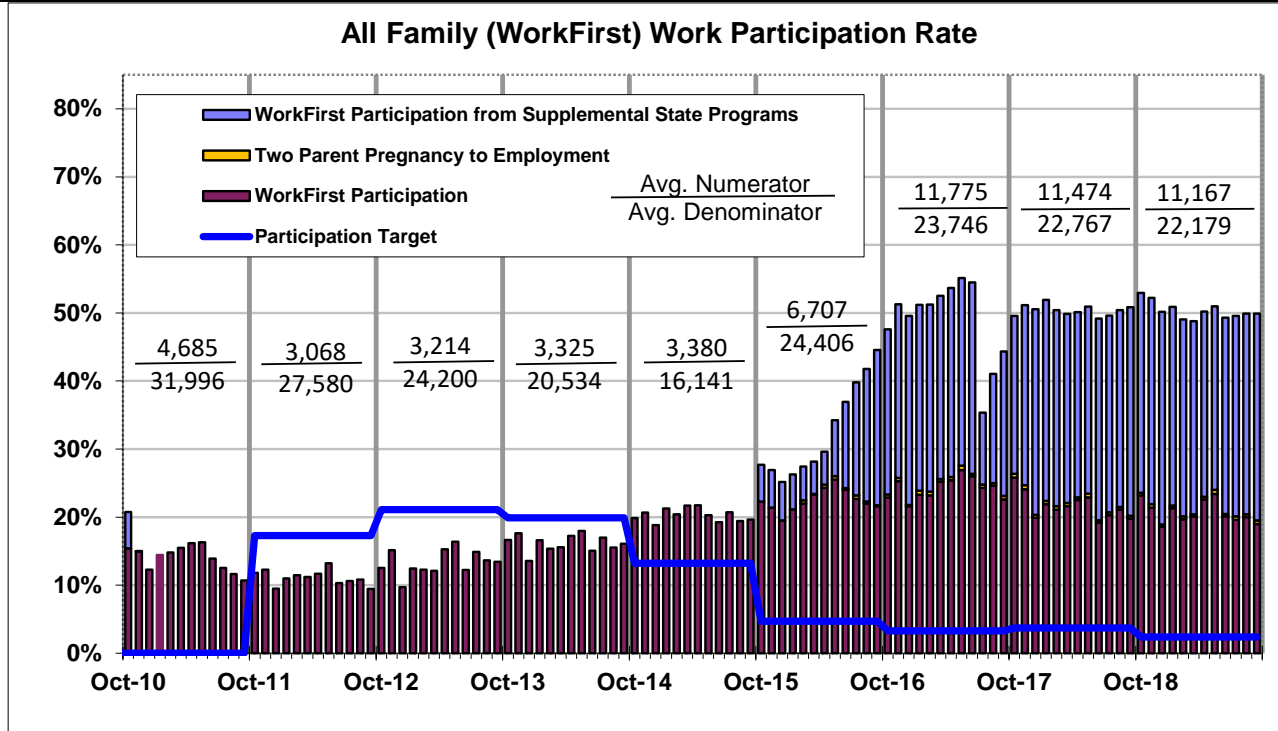
WorkFirst
Adults
-2%

% Change -21% 0%

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

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

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family



Goal

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

Targets

DSHS predicted that Federal Office of Family Assistance targets would be 3.2% for FY 2016, 3.6% for FY 2017 and 4.2% for FY 2018. OFA published final targets of 4.7% for FY 2016, 3.3% for FY 2017, and 3.7% for FY 2018. Forty-nine states met All Family WPR targets during FY 2018, the most recent year for which OFA has released results. Washington's All Family performance of 50.4% exceeded its federal target for FY 2018. Washington predicts that the All Family target will be 2.4% in FY 2019.

Analysis

The All Family WPR rate for FY 2015 was 20.3%. All Family results were 22.5% during FY 2016. Addition of two Supplemental State Programs increased FY 2016 results to 32.4%. All Family results for FY 2017 were 24.3%, increased to 48.9% with SSPs. All Family results for FY 2018 were 21.7%, increased to 50.4% by SSPs. Preliminary results for FY 2019 are 20.8%, increased to 50.3% by SSPs. An SSP is a state-funded program to benefit low income families with children. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Fifteen states operated SSPs during FY 2018. In 5 states: California, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Oregon, SSPs made the difference between passing and failing All Family WPR requirements. Washington began tracking and reporting work participation in the State Food Assistance program as an SSP in October 2015. Washington began a second SSP, the Family Support Program, in May 2016. FSP enrollments were terminated at the end of June 2017 due to budget delays. However, the program was reauthorized and FSP enrollments recovered. Data beyond September 2019 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through June 2019 and 6-week definition beginning in July 2019. Results for July through September 2019 should increase before they become final. Average monthly numerators and denominators for each fiscal year are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

All Family (WorkFirst) Work Participation Rates

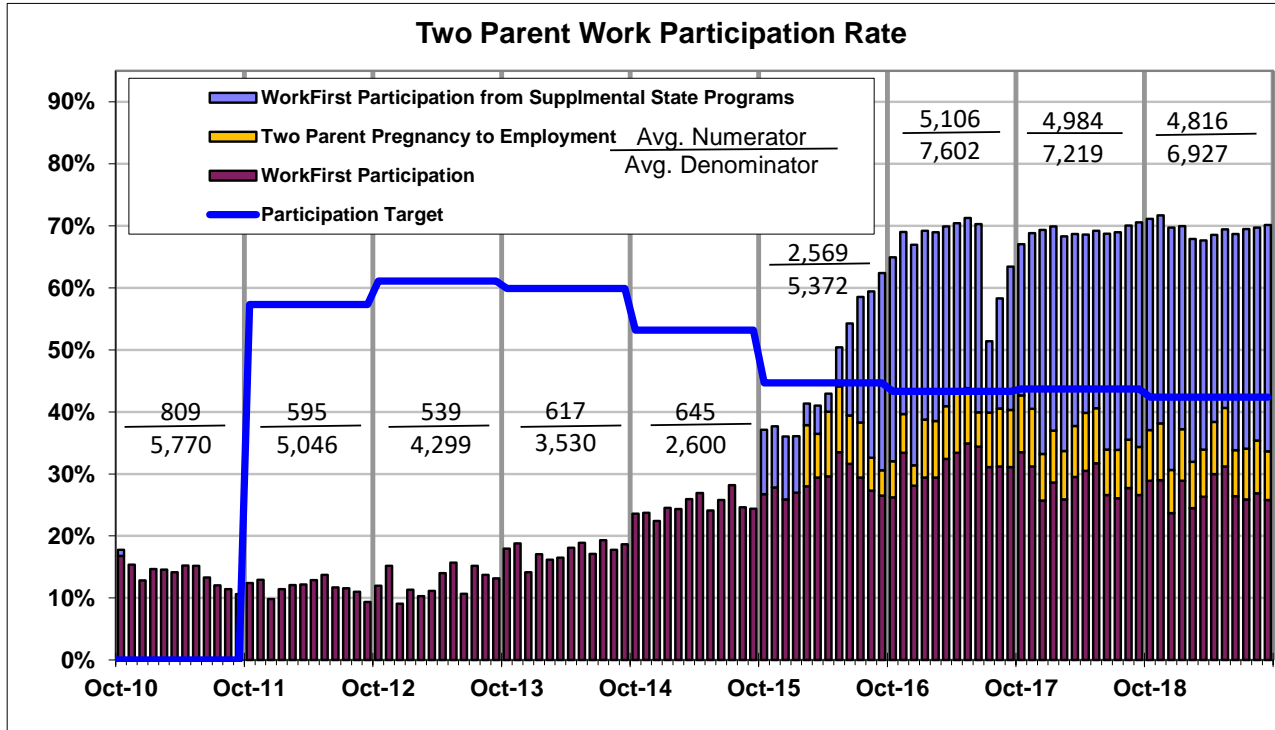
Month	All Family WPR Denominator	All Family Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	WorkFirst Only	Combined Total	All Family Target
Jul-17	17,230	13,737	2,791	3,298	6,089	24.3%	35.3%	3.3%
Aug-17	18,849	13,703	2,824	4,914	7,738	24.6%	41.1%	3.3%
Sep-17	20,135	13,613	2,591	6,334	8,925	22.6%	44.3%	3.3%
Oct-17	21,384	13,457	2,943	7,652	10,595	25.8%	49.5%	3.7%
Nov-17	22,250	13,315	2,696	8,688	11,384	24.1%	51.2%	3.7%
Dec-17	23,336	13,352	2,231	9,565	11,796	19.9%	50.5%	3.7%
Jan-18	24,129	13,551	2,500	10,033	12,533	21.9%	51.9%	3.7%
Feb-18	23,582	13,494	2,413	9,477	11,890	21.1%	50.4%	3.7%
Mar-18	23,065	13,401	2,461	9,038	11,499	21.6%	49.9%	3.7%
Apr-18	22,698	13,197	2,520	8,861	11,381	22.5%	50.1%	3.7%
May-18	22,606	13,160	2,573	8,946	11,519	22.9%	51.0%	3.7%
Jun-18	22,448	13,104	2,131	8,911	11,042	19.2%	49.2%	3.7%
Jul-18	22,331	13,138	2,264	8,813	11,077	20.3%	49.6%	3.7%
Aug-18	22,614	13,285	2,372	9,033	11,405	21.1%	50.4%	3.7%
Sep-18	22,757	13,207	2,215	9,357	11,572	19.8%	50.9%	3.7%
Oct-18	22,799	13,130	2,574	9,500	12,074	23.2%	53.0%	2.4%
Nov-18	22,583	12,920	2,358	9,434	11,792	21.4%	52.2%	2.4%
Dec-18	22,565	13,068	2,054	9,270	11,324	18.6%	50.2%	2.4%
Jan-19	22,441	13,131	2,371	9,053	11,424	21.3%	50.9%	2.4%
Feb-19	22,072	13,108	2,201	8,623	10,824	19.7%	49.0%	2.4%
Mar-19	21,649	12,912	2,192	8,374	10,566	20.1%	48.8%	2.4%
Apr-19	22,034	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	21,853	12,893	2,158	8,670	10,828	19.6%	49.5%	2.4%
Aug-19	22,144	13,056	2,228	8,828	11,056	20.0%	49.9%	2.4%
Sep-19	22,060	12,980	2,114	8,894	11,008	19.0%	49.9%	2.4%

Definition of Measure

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

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

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent



Goal

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

Target

Washington predicted that Federal Office of Family Assistance targets would be 43.2% for FY 2016, 43.6% for FY 2017, and 44.2% for FY 2018. OFA published final targets of 44.7% for FY 2016, 43.3% for FY 2017 and 43.7% for FY 2018. Twenty-one states (out of 28) met 2-parent targets during FY 2018, the most recent year for which OFA has released results. The remaining states had no TANF families subject to 2-parent work requirements. Washington's 2-parent performance of 69.0% exceeded its federal target for FY 2018. Washington predicts that its 2-parent target will be 42.4% in FY 2019.

Analysis

The 2-parent WPR rate for FY 2015 was 24.9%. Two-parent participation was 33.9% during FY 2016. Addition of two Supplemental State Programs increased FY 2016 results to 46.4%. Two-parent results for FY 2017 were 39.1%, increased to 66.2% by SSPs. Two-parent results for FY 2018 were 36.9%, increased to 69.0% by SSPs. Preliminary 2-parent results for FY 2019 are 35.4%, increased to 69.5% by SSPs. SSPs increase both the numerator and denominator of the WPR rate. Washington was one of the 5 states that used SSPs to meet 2-parent WPR requirements in FY 2018. Washington began tracking and reporting work participation in the State Food Assistance program as an SSP in October 2015. Washington began a second SSP, the Family Support Program, in May 2016. FSP enrollments were terminated in June 2017 due to budget delays. However, the program was reauthorized and enrollments recovered. Washington has also begun to fund 2-parent households that include infants using state funds unless they are meeting work requirements. This increases the WPR rate by removing the households from the denominator of the measure. This impact is shown in yellow segments of the participation bars labeled 2-Parent Pregnancy to Employment. Data beyond September 2019 are not complete and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12-week job search definition through June 2019 and 6-week definition beginning in July 2019. Results for July through September 2019 should increase before they become final. Average numerators and denominators are shown as fractions, by fiscal year.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

Two Parent Work Participation Rates

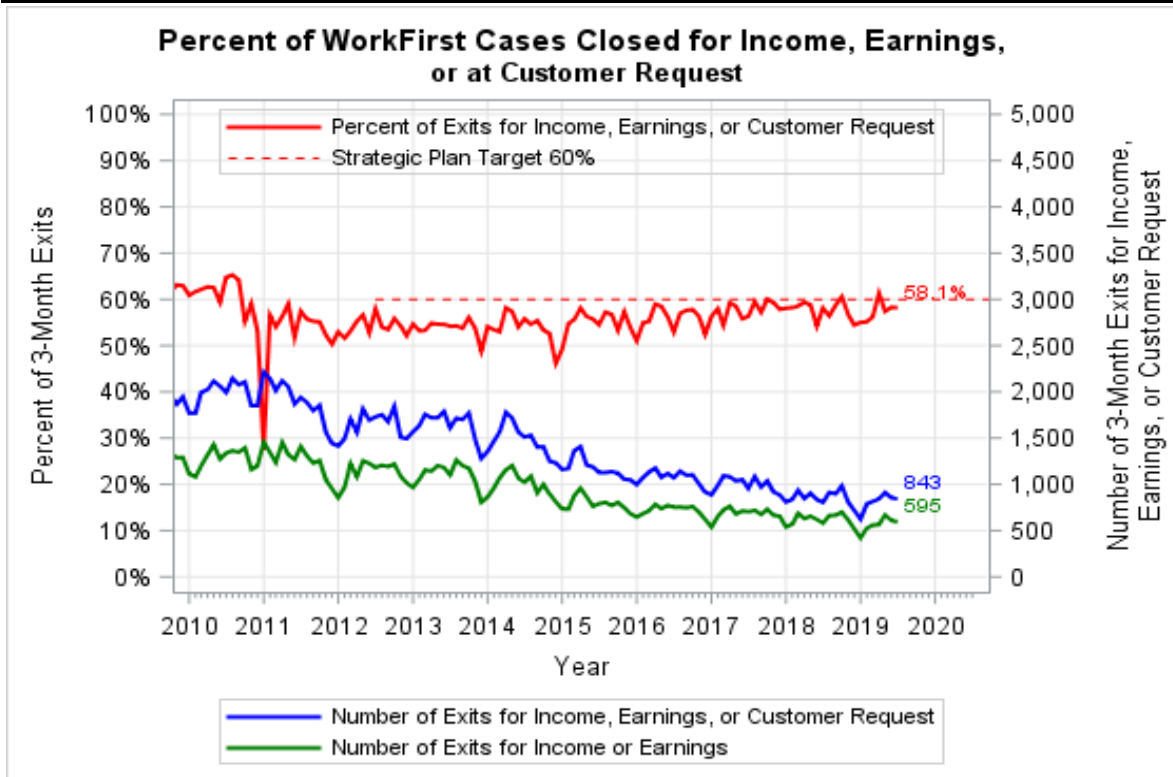
Month	Two Parent WPR Denominator	Two Parent Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate		
			Hrs Met Fed Rate	Supplemental State Pgms	Total	Two Parent Only	Combined Total	Two Parent Target
Jun-17	8,402	1,922	610	5,297	5,907	39.9%	70.3%	43.3%
Jul-17	4,524	1,857	550	1,776	2,326	39.9%	51.4%	43.3%
Aug-17	5,217	1,835	551	2,492	3,043	40.5%	58.3%	43.3%
Sep-17	5,873	1,809	535	3,191	3,726	40.3%	63.4%	43.3%
Oct-17	6,515	1,776	577	3,791	4,368	42.7%	67.0%	43.7%
Nov-17	6,994	1,759	532	4,281	4,813	40.5%	68.8%	43.7%
Dec-17	7,493	1,745	433	4,763	5,196	33.2%	69.3%	43.7%
Jan-18	7,863	1,789	498	4,998	5,496	37.0%	69.9%	43.7%
Feb-18	7,630	1,777	447	4,767	5,214	33.7%	68.3%	43.7%
Mar-18	7,336	1,722	487	4,552	5,039	37.8%	68.7%	43.7%
Apr-18	7,236	1,700	499	4,466	4,965	39.8%	68.6%	43.7%
May-18	7,206	1,657	504	4,482	4,986	40.6%	69.2%	43.7%
Jun-18	7,118	1,597	406	4,486	4,892	33.9%	68.7%	43.7%
Jul-18	7,042	1,580	400	4,457	4,857	33.9%	69.0%	43.7%
Aug-18	7,094	1,577	420	4,550	4,970	35.5%	70.1%	43.7%
Sep-18	7,106	1,567	398	4,617	5,015	34.3%	70.6%	43.7%
Oct-18	7,155	1,556	430	4,658	5,088	37.1%	71.1%	42.4%
Nov-18	7,062	1,519	424	4,639	5,063	38.2%	71.7%	42.4%
Dec-18	7,056	1,570	354	4,567	4,921	30.6%	69.7%	42.4%
Jan-19	7,022	1,604	443	4,470	4,913	37.2%	70.0%	42.4%
Feb-19	6,853	1,619	380	4,273	4,653	31.9%	67.9%	42.4%
Mar-19	6,798	1,619	406	4,192	4,598	33.9%	67.6%	42.4%
Apr-19	6,948	1,626	469	4,294	4,763	38.4%	68.6%	42.4%
May-19	6,960	1,640	493	4,340	4,833	40.6%	69.4%	42.4%
Jun-19	6,835	1,579	393	4,301	4,694	33.8%	68.7%	42.4%
Jul-19	6,815	1,595	399	4,338	4,737	34.1%	69.5%	42.4%
Aug-19	6,821	1,625	423	4,334	4,757	35.4%	69.7%	42.4%
Sep-19	6,804	1,615	405	4,369	4,774	33.6%	70.2%	42.4%

Definition of Measure

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

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

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



Goal and Target

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

Experience to Date

The percent of exits for income, earnings, or customer request among exits lasting three months or more dropped to 27.6% in January 2011 due to the large number of exits produced by changes to TANF time limits. Results recovered, but stabilized at lower levels after February 2011. Average results for May through July 2019 were 58.4%. Results improved when exits due to non-compliance sanctions and TANF time limits dropped in 2018. Together, these reasons were associated with 18% of exits in 2018, down from 22% of exits in 2015, but up from 14% of exits in 2012 and 5% in 2010. However, extension of infant exemptions for up to 24 months (from the prior 12 month limit) and to households with toddlers may reduce exits for earned income for households that leave TANF while exempt from work participation requirements. This policy resulted from ESSB 5898 and was adopted in October 2017.

This monthly indicator measures progress toward quarterly results. The most recent quarter reported by ESA is Q2 2019, with results of 58.9%. This measure is listed in Results Washington as an archived measure under Goal 4: Healthy and Safe communities/supported people. The measure no longer appears among current Results Washington outcomes. It has been revised based on recent legislation. HB 1603 called for greater detail in the reporting of WorkFirst outcomes, including the separate tracking of exits due to increased income, employment, participant request, and other reasons. See the breakout on page 52.

[Return to Contents](#)

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		
Mar-17	591	133	370	1,094	54.4%	916	2,010
Apr-17	620	143	320	1,083	59.3%	744	1,827
May-17	574	106	358	1,038	58.5%	735	1,773
Jun-17	591	122	338	1,051	55.8%	832	1,883
Jul-17	598	106	251	955	56.3%	740	1,695
Aug-17	609	110	366	1,085	59.6%	736	1,821
Sep-17	584	91	297	972	57.2%	726	1,698
Oct-17	623	109	306	1,038	60.0%	691	1,729
Nov-17	559	106	253	918	59.3%	630	1,548
Dec-17	529	128	229	886	57.8%	646	1,532
Jan-18	434	105	269	808	58.1%	584	1,391
Feb-18	460	110	268	838	58.2%	602	1,440
Mar-18	544	143	250	937	58.6%	663	1,600
Apr-18	540	91	216	847	59.4%	580	1,427
May-18	556	101	248	905	58.9%	632	1,537
Jun-18	512	108	215	835	54.2%	705	1,540
Jul-18	482	98	225	805	58.1%	580	1,385
Aug-18	563	100	250	913	56.4%	705	1,618
Sep-18	556	111	231	898	58.7%	631	1,529
Oct-18	598	102	284	984	60.6%	640	1,624
Nov-18	506	110	192	808	56.7%	616	1,424
Dec-18	419	102	198	719	54.5%	601	1,320
Jan-19	331	88	206	625	55.0%	511	1,136
Feb-19	415	111	264	790	55.2%	642	1,432
Mar-19	446	114	255	815	56.2%	635	1,450
Apr-19	456	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	58.1%	607	1,450

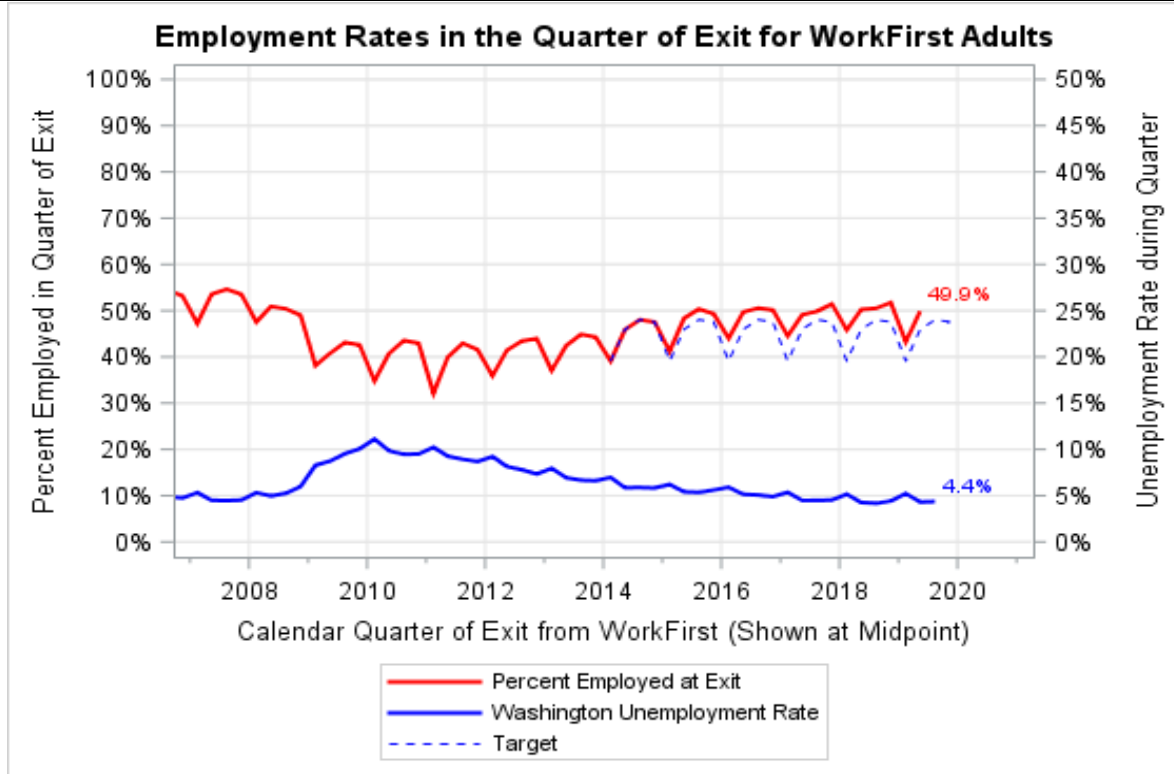
July 2019, compared to July 2018

% Change 2% 6% 10% 5% 5% 5%

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 Q2 2019 prepared by DSHS region show the highest exit with employment rates in Region 1 (Eastern Washington) at 51.9%, followed by Region 2 (Seattle and North Puget Sound) at 51.1% and Region 3 (Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula, and Southwest Washington) at 47.3%.

The exit with employment rate for Q2 2019 was 49.9%, down from 50.2% in Q2 2018. Employment in the most recent quarter can be low, due to delays in employer reports to the Employment Security Department. Washington's unemployment rate in Q2 2019 was 4.3%, almost one-tenth of a percent higher than the 4.3% in Q2 2018. Region 2 had the lowest unemployment rate in Q2 2019 (3.1%) followed by Region 3 (5.4%) and Region 1 (5.6%). The exit with employment rate in Q1 2019 changed from 43.7% in the data reported through August 2019 to 43.2% in data reported through November 2019. The 1.6% decline in the exit with employment rate seen between Q1 2018 and Q1 2019 in the last reporting cycle changed to a 2.6% decline. Some of that change came from an increase in employment reported during 2018, but part of that change also resulted from correction of a programming error that affected the August 2019 results. The 0.3% reduction in exit with employment rate seen between Q2 2018 and Q2 2019 could get smaller when the UI wage file due in February 2020 is processed, but there are no guarantees that this will happen.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment

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

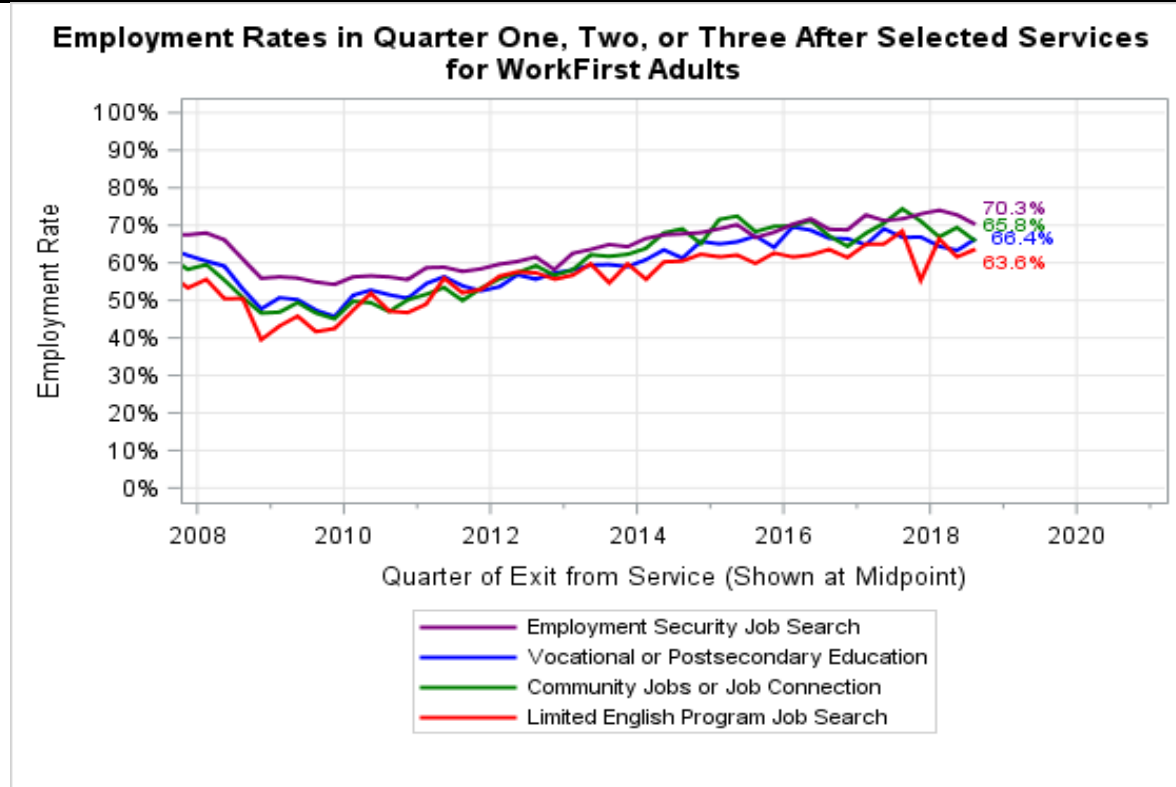
Calendar Quarter	Exits with Employment	Total Exits	Percent of Exits to Employment	Target	Unemployment Rate	
					Washington	United States
Q2 2013	6,068	14,308	42.4%	.	6.9%	7.4%
Q3 2013	6,253	13,935	44.9%	.	6.7%	7.3%
Q4 2013	5,970	13,486	44.3%	.	6.6%	6.7%
Q1 2014	4,541	11,618	39.1%	39.1%	7.0%	6.9%
Q2 2014	6,026	13,116	45.9%	46.0%	5.9%	6.1%
Q3 2014	5,833	12,141	48.0%	48.0%	5.9%	6.2%
Q4 2014	5,170	10,874	47.5%	47.5%	5.8%	5.5%
Q1 2015	4,152	10,080	41.2%	39.1%	6.2%	5.8%
Q2 2015	4,743	9,807	48.4%	46.0%	5.4%	5.3%
Q3 2015	4,479	8,895	50.4%	48.0%	5.4%	5.2%
Q4 2015	4,250	8,618	49.3%	47.5%	5.6%	4.8%
Q1 2016	3,639	8,267	44.0%	39.1%	5.9%	5.2%
Q2 2016	4,305	8,659	49.7%	46.0%	5.2%	4.8%
Q3 2016	4,474	8,851	50.5%	48.0%	5.1%	5.0%
Q4 2016	3,940	7,859	50.1%	47.5%	4.9%	4.5%
Q1 2017	3,306	7,421	44.5%	39.1%	5.4%	4.9%
Q2 2017	3,939	8,019	49.1%	46.0%	4.5%	4.2%
Q3 2017	3,873	7,767	49.9%	48.0%	4.5%	4.4%
Q4 2017	3,628	7,054	51.4%	47.5%	4.5%	3.9%
Q1 2018	2,937	6,410	45.8%	39.1%	5.2%	4.3%
Q2 2018	3,289	6,547	50.2%	46.0%	4.3%	3.8%
Q3 2018	3,276	6,485	50.5%	48.0%	4.2%	3.9%
Q4 2018	3,222	6,225	51.8%	47.5%	4.4%	3.6%
Q1 2019	2,510	5,807	43.2%	39.1%	5.2%	4.1%
Q2 2019	3,142	6,296	49.9%	46.0%	4.3%	3.5%
Q3 2019	.	.	.	48.0%	4.4%	3.7%
		Change in Exit with Employment Rate (Percentage Points)			Change in Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)	
Q2 2019, compared with Q2 2018						
% Change	-4%	-4%	-0.3%		0.1%	-0.3%

Definition of Measure

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

Source: Afarrays file and UI wage file. Prepared by OFM Forecasting and Research staff. Unemployment rates are from Employment Security Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), not seasonally adjusted. Data were collected in November 2019.

Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services



Goal

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

Targets

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

Analysis

Exits from services are dropping due to reduced caseloads and reduced service use. Q1 2018 is the second quarter (and first full quarter) affected by the expansion of infant exemptions under ESSB 5898. Q2 and Q3 2018 are the first quarters affected by the \$12.00 per hour statewide minimum wage.

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.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services

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

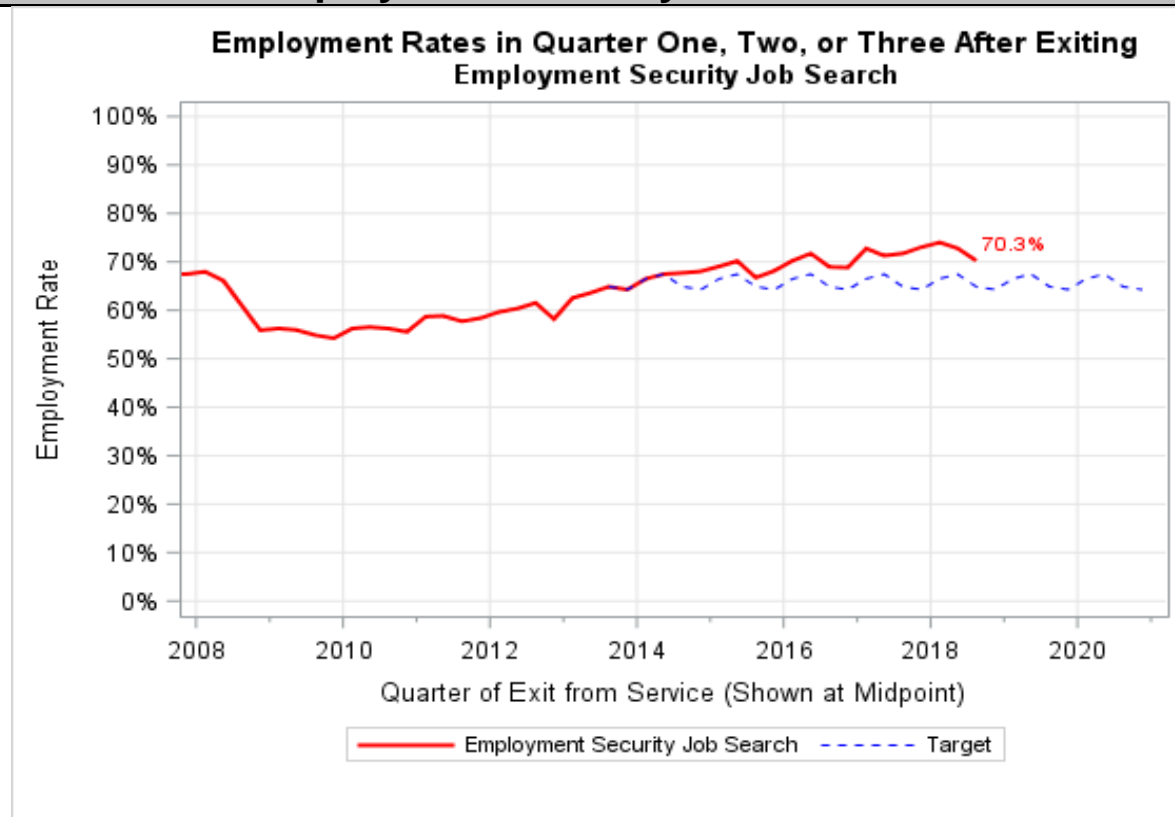
Calendar Quarter	Employment Security Job Search		FT or PT Voc and Postsecondary Ed		Community Jobs or Job Connection		Limited English Pgm Job Search	
	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate
Q3 2012	3,818	61.6%	1,474	55.6%	1,188	59.3%	455	57.4%
Q4 2012	3,838	58.2%	1,538	57.3%	1,075	56.7%	381	55.6%
Q1 2013	3,875	62.6%	1,671	58.1%	1,240	58.1%	455	56.7%
Q2 2013	4,111	63.6%	2,125	59.4%	1,337	62.2%	576	59.7%
Q3 2013	3,918	64.9%	1,416	59.5%	1,194	61.7%	408	54.7%
Q4 2013	3,351	64.3%	1,417	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	3,834	67.5%	1,684	63.5%	1,018	68.0%	546	60.3%
Q3 2014	3,413	67.7%	1,071	61.3%	872	69.0%	501	60.5%
Q4 2014	2,988	68.0%	1,029	65.7%	719	65.1%	366	62.3%
Q1 2015	3,185	69.1%	992	65.0%	714	71.6%	445	61.6%
Q2 2015	2,790	70.2%	1,314	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	68.7%	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	2,227	72.7%	756	64.8%	577	67.9%	471	65.0%
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	55.4%
Q1 2018	1,744	74.0%	556	64.4%	571	66.9%	327	66.4%
Q2 2018	1,639	72.8%	731	63.3%	576	69.4%	349	61.6%
Q3 2018	1,621	70.3%	512	66.4%	494	65.8%	308	63.6%

Q3 2018, compared with Q3 2017	Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate	
% Change	-23%	-1.5%	-15%	-0.4%	-21%	-8.6%	-25%	-4.8%

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 November 2019.

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

Targeted Measure 4: Employment after Employment Security Job Search



Targets

Targets are Quarter 3: 64.9%; Quarter 4: 64.3%; Quarter 1: 66.5%; and Quarter 2: 67.5% based on results from calendar Q3 and Q4 2013 and calendar Q1 and Q2 2014 (Fiscal Year 2014).

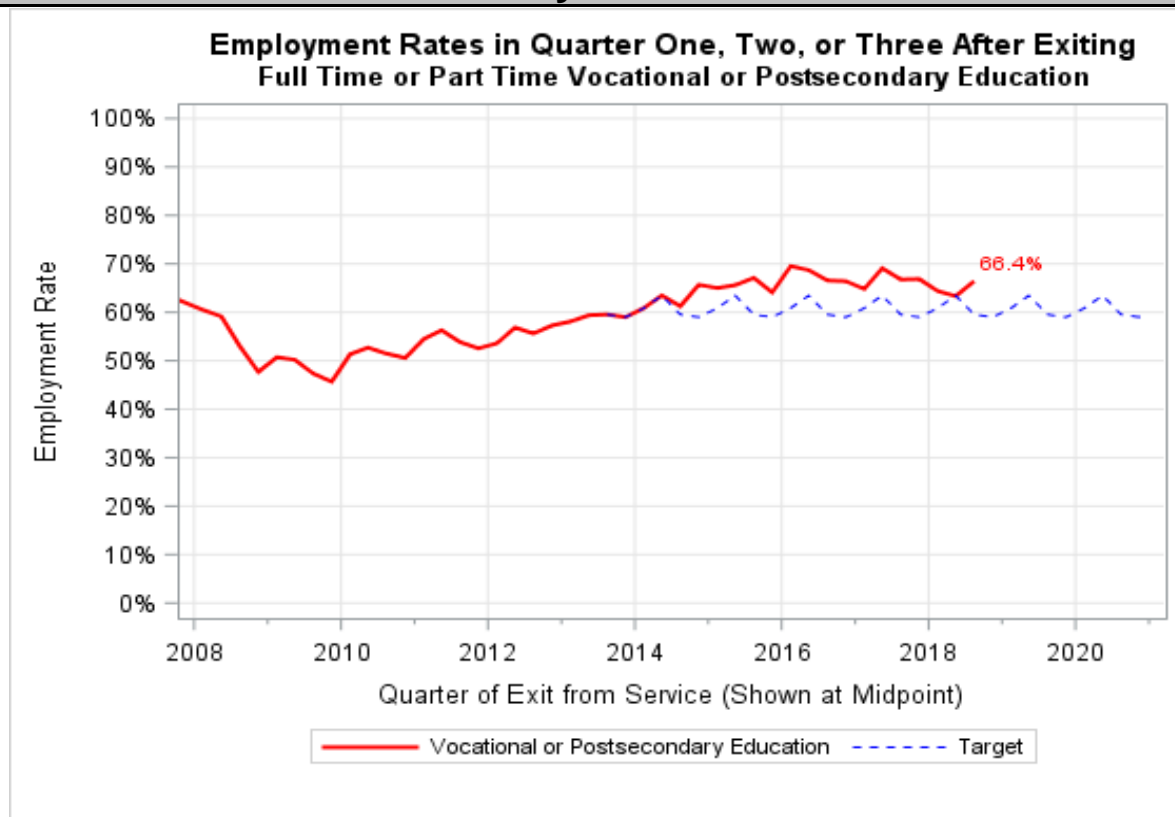
Analysis

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 Q3 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (76.4%) followed by Region 3 (68.5%) and Region 1 (67.6%). Local Planning Areas with employment outcomes exceeding 70% after ESD job search were: Benton/Franklin (61), Chelan/Douglas (21), and Grant/Adams (31) in Region 1; King Central (101), King Eastside (37), King North (25), King South (117), Snohomish County (87), and Whatcom County (29) in Region 2; and Mason County (30) and Pierce County (385) in Region 3. The number of ESD job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Pierce County (385 exits), Spokane/Lincoln (217 exits), King South (117 exits) and King Central (101 exits) were the largest users of ESD job search.

Three LPAs had employment levels below 50% after ESD job search: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (16) and Walla Walla/Columbia (4) in Region 1 and Clallam/Jefferson (16) in Region 3. Two of these LPAs border on neighboring states. UI wage record may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Small sample sizes can also increase the variability of results.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 5: Employment after Vocational or Postsecondary Education



Target

Targets are Quarter 3: 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).

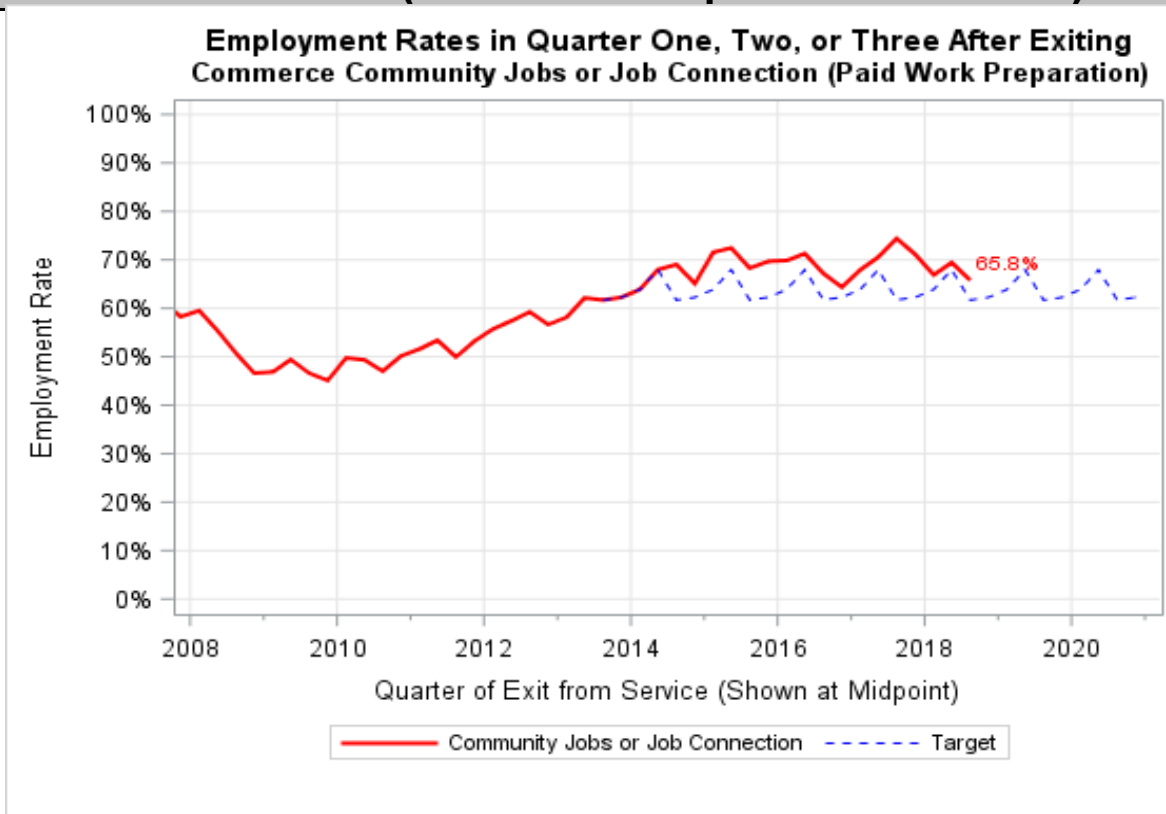
Analysis

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 Q3 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (69.2%) followed by Region 1 (64.6%) and Region 3 (64.4%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after vocational or postsecondary education were: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (5), Benton/Franklin (13), Chelan/Douglas (6), Grant/Adams (5) and Tri-Counties (3) in Region 1; King Central (52), King Eastside (7), Skagit/San Juan/Island (10) and Whatcom (13) in Region 2; and Lewis County (11), Pierce County (84) and Thurston County (20) 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 (84 exits), King South (75 exits) and King Central (52 exits) were largest users of vocational or postsecondary education.

One LPA had employment levels below 50% after vocational or postsecondary education: Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (19) in Region 3. Cowlitz/Wahkiakum borders on Oregon. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Okanogan County in Region 1 and Klickitat/Skamania, straddling Regions 1 and 3 recorded no exits from vocational or postsecondary education and had no outcomes to report.

[Return to Contents](#)

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).

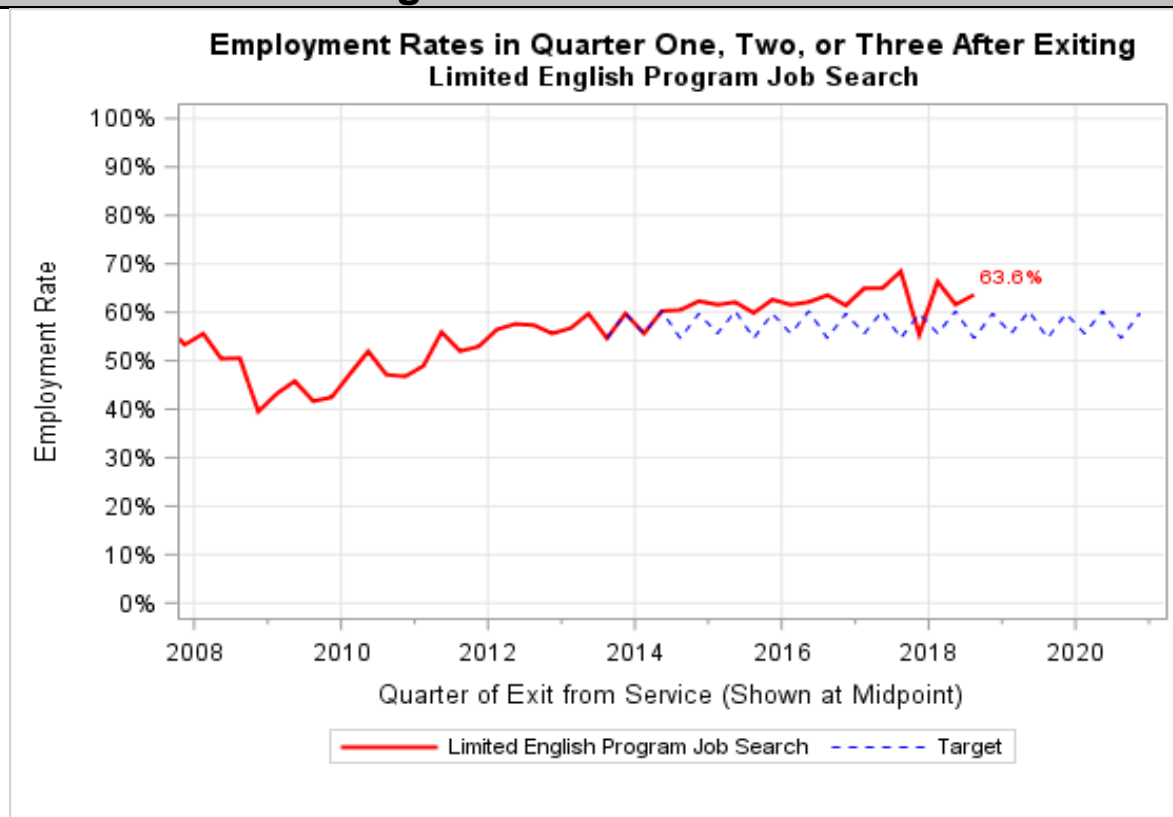
Analysis

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 for the combined programs in Q3 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (70.6%) followed by Region 1 (64.2%) and Region 1 (62.4%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after Community Jobs were: Grant/Adams (5) and Tri-Counties (10) in Region 1; King Eastside (5), King North (5), King South (62), Snohomish County (28) and Whatcom County (11) in Region 2; and Kitsap County (11) and Thurston County (29) in Region 3. The number of Community Jobs exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. King Central (64 exits), King South (62 exits), and Pierce County (60 exits) were the largest users of Community Jobs.

Three LPAs had employment levels below 50% after Community Jobs: Chelan/Douglas (5) in Region 1; Skagit/San Juan/Island (5) in Region 2; and Clark County (14) in Region 3. Clark County borders on Oregon. UI wage records may not include the employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Small sample sizes can also increase the variability of results. Asotin/Garfield/Whitman and Okanogan County in Region 1 recorded no exits from Community Jobs and had no outcomes to report.

[Return to Contents](#)

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).

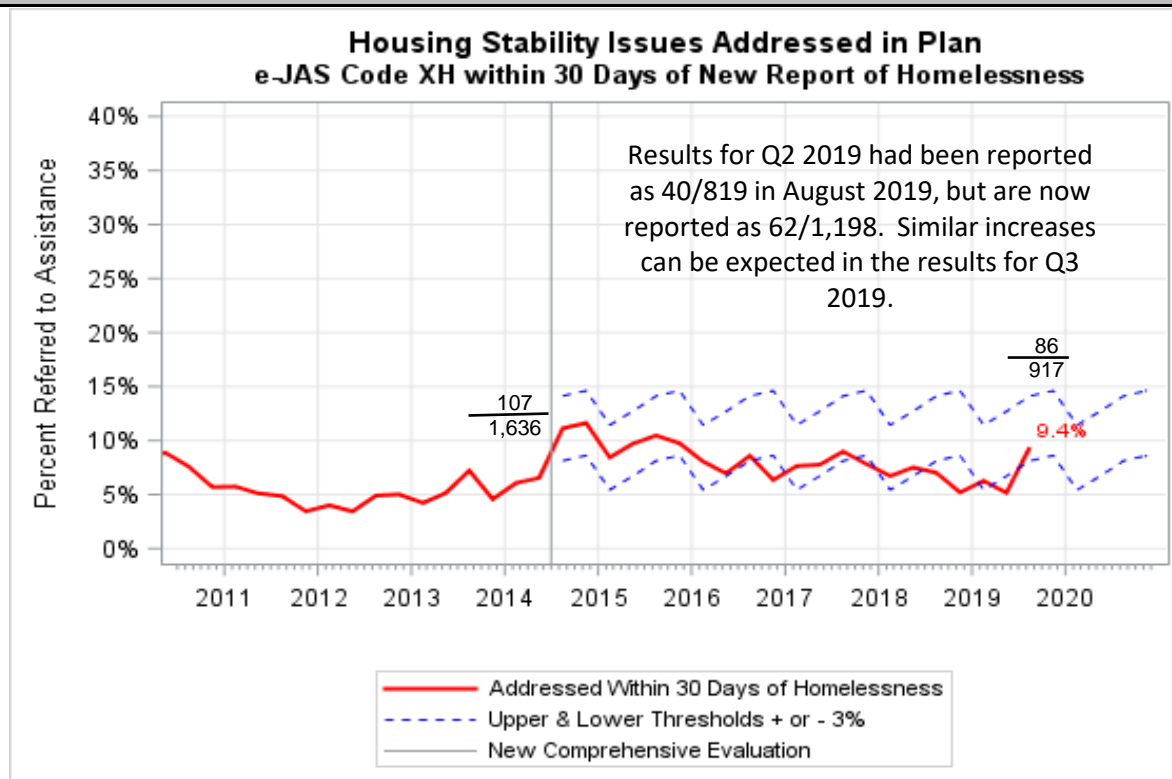
Analysis

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 Q3 2018 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (79.5%) followed by Region 2 (62.8%) and Region 3 (52.6%). Local Planning Areas with outcomes exceeding 70% after LEP job search were: Benton/Franklin (9) and Spokane/Lincoln (30) in Region 1; King North (11) and Whatcom County (2) in Region 2; and Mason County (1) and Thurston County (1) in Region 3. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. King South (119 exits), King Central (66 exits), and Spokane/Lincoln (30) exits were the largest users of LEP job search.

Three LPAs had employment levels below 50% after LEP job search: King Eastside (2) and Skagit/San Juan/Island (3) in Region 2; and 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. Thirteen LPAs had no LEP programs operating in their areas with exits during Q3 2018 and had no outcomes to report. There were 231 LEP job search exits in Region 2 during Q3 2018 but only 39 in Region 1 and 38 in Region 3. Results recovered from the dip seen in Q4 2017, which resulted from temporary factors that affected outcomes in Region 2.

[Return to Contents](#)

Driver Measure 11: Housing Stability Issues Addressed in Plan



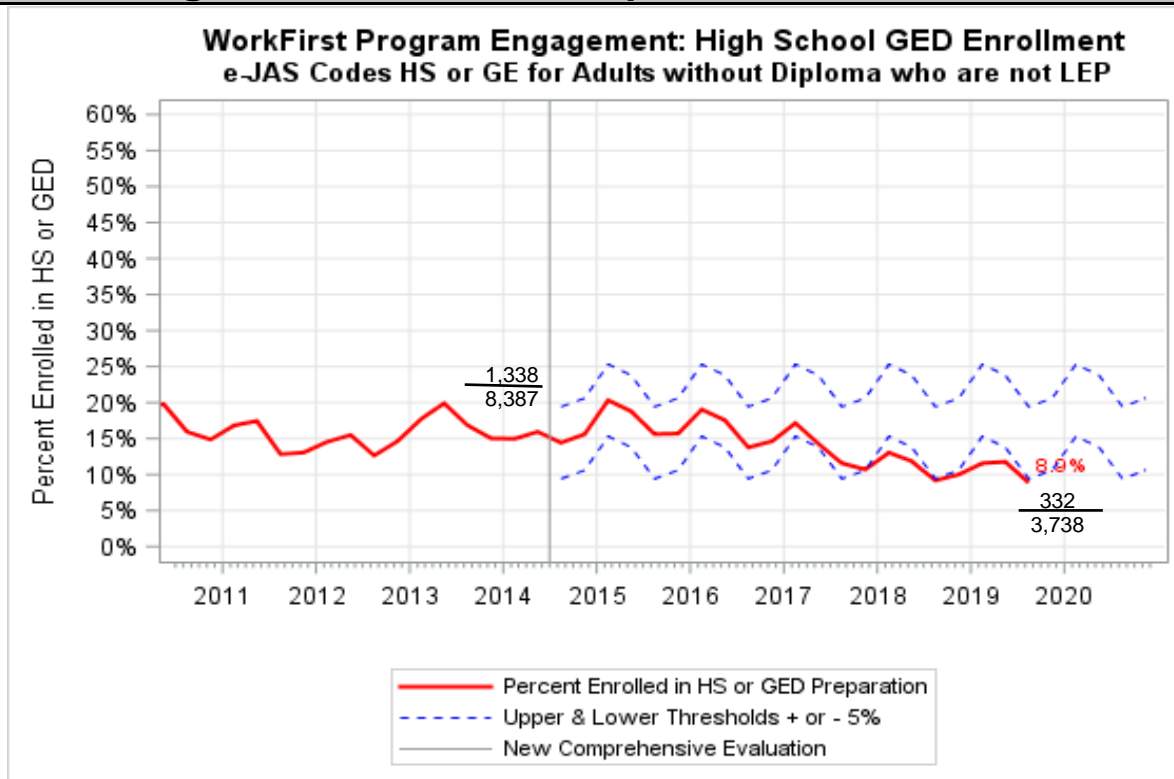
Definition of Measure

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

An average of 5,200 adults per quarter were identified as homeless during FY 2019. Of these, an average of 1,050 adults were coded as homeless without housing. In FY 2019, an average of 1,152 WorkFirst adults per quarter changed housing status to homeless (with or without housing). An average of 69 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 5.9% during FY 2019. Results for FY 2018 were 7.8%. It can take a time for this measure to identify need. Only 68% of the need now identified in Q2 2019 had been recorded in ACES records by August 2019.

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. Plans to resolve homelessness are developed for those households. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions. Figures for Q3 2019 could change once all transitions to homelessness and services are recorded. The referral rate for Q2 2019 was reported as 4.9% in the data supplied in August 2019, but is now reported as 5.2%. [Return to Contents](#)

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



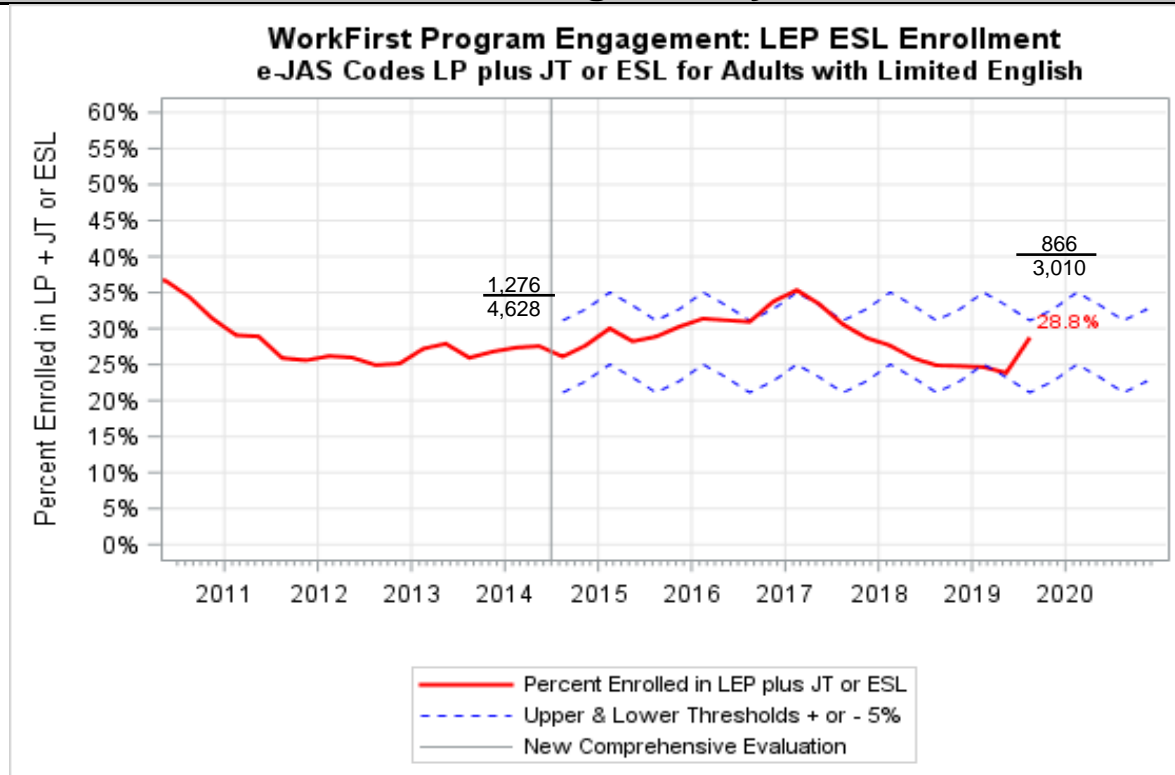
Definition of Measure

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

An average of 3,795 adults (excluding LEP adults) were identified with an education level below high school diploma or equivalent per quarter during FY 2019. An average of 404 adults (excluding LEP) were enrolled in high school or high school equivalency preparation programs per quarter. This produced an average engagement rate of 10.7% during FY 2019. The average engagement rate had been 11.8% in FY 2018, 15.0% in FY 2017 and 17.0% in FY 2016. This measure does not include age restrictions, which produces a relatively low engagement rate. Use of basic education has been affected by the expansion of infant exemptions in October 2017. See counts on pages 37-38 and Barometer Measure 29, page 77. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 97-99. There were 18,828 TANF (WorkFirst) adults per quarter in FY 2019. Non-LEP adults without a high school diploma or equivalent made up 20% of TANF adults in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019, down from 29% in FY 2011, 26% in FY 2013, 22% in FY 2015, and 21% in FY 2016. [Return to Contents](#)

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



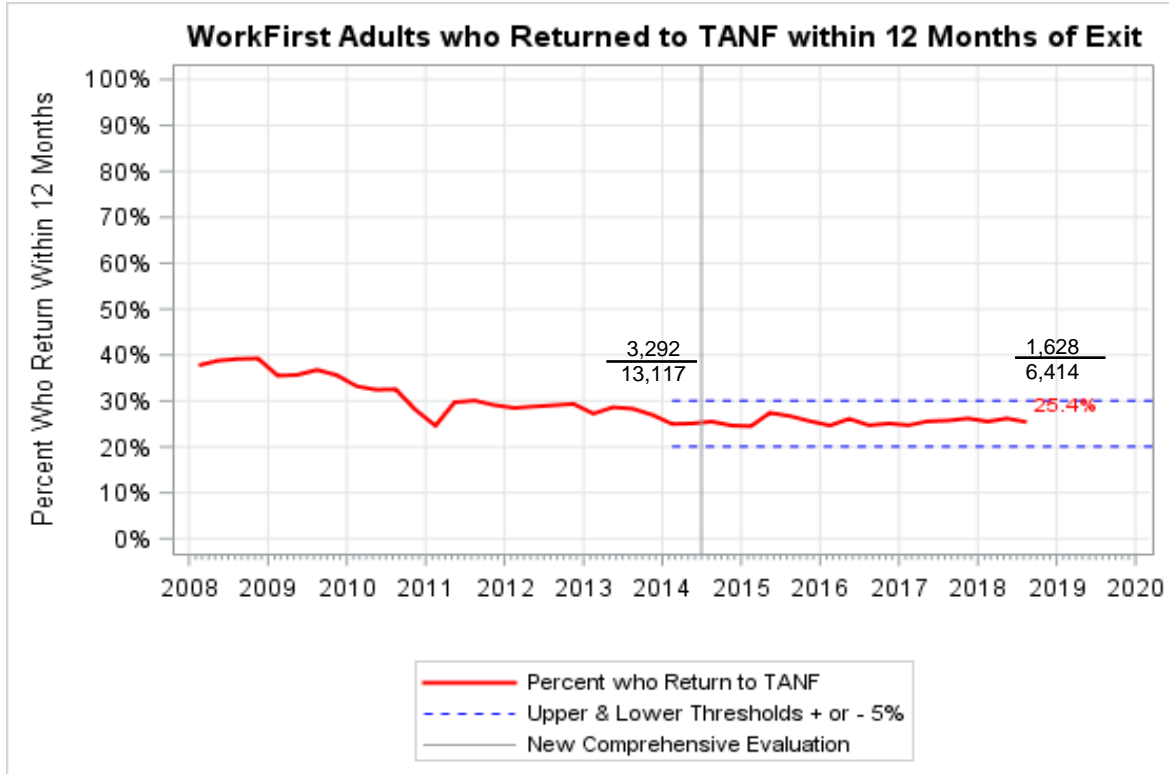
Definition of Measure

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

An average of 2,836 adults were identified as non-English speakers or immigrants eligible for LEP programs per quarter during FY 2019. The criteria used to identify this denominator include a primary language code other than English; codes for needing an interpreter; or one of six Immigration and Naturalization Service verification or status variables. An average of 696 adults were enrolled in the combination of LP and JT or the ES component per quarter during FY 2019. The average engagement rate for LEP programs was 24.5% in FY 2019. The LEP population made up 17% of the WorkFirst population in FY 2017 and LEP engagement peaked at 33.4% in that year. The LEP population and percent of the LEP population engaged in LEP programs both declined through FY 2019. The LEP population reached a low point in Q1 2019 and LEP engagement a low point in Q2 2019. Both increased sharply in Q3 2019. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q3 2019 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.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 14: Return to TANF after Exit



Definition of Measure

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

An average of 6,794 WorkFirst adults exited TANF during each quarter of FY 2018. Of those, an average of 1,761 had returned to TANF within 12 months or had another family member who did so. The resulting rate of return to TANF was 25.9%. Rates for FYs 2015, 2016, and 2017 were 25.5%, 25.8%, and 25.0%. Thresholds for this measure are based on calendar year 2014. Rates in Q2 2014 and Q3 2018 are shown as fractions in the chart.

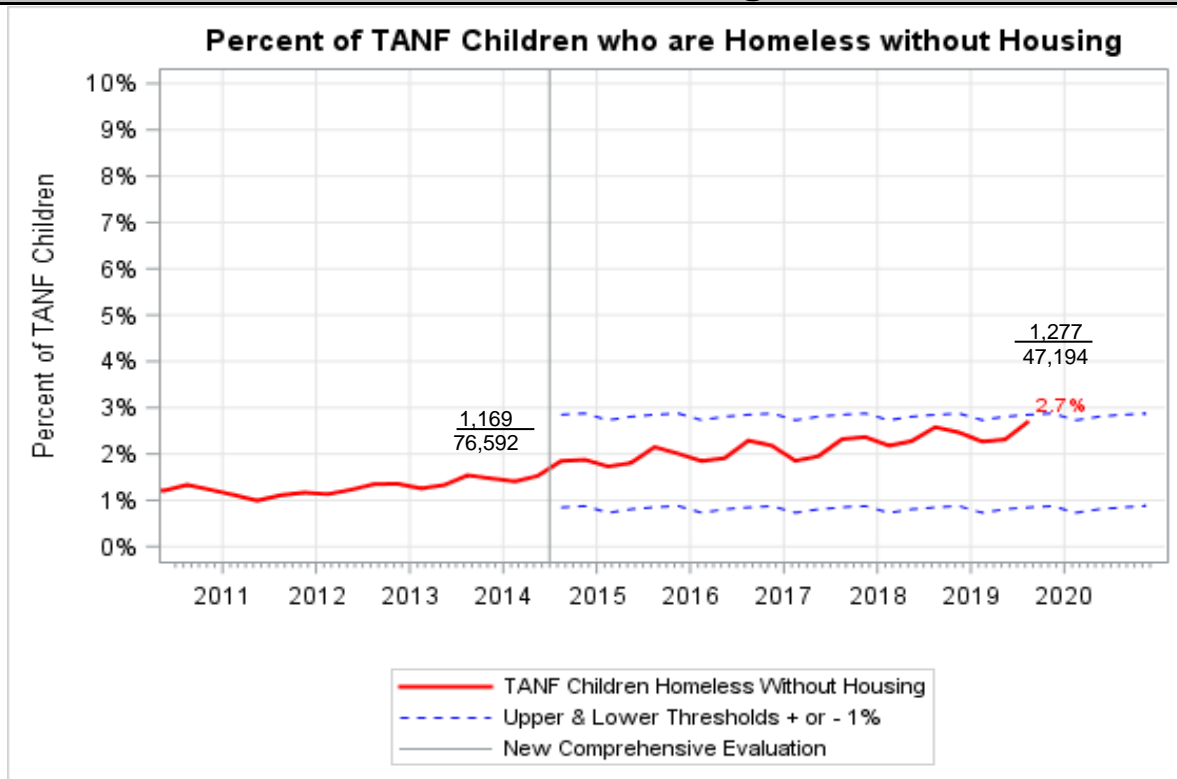
This measure differs from the one provided in quarterly WorkFirst wage progression reports to the legislature. This measure counts those who have ever returned to TANF over the course of 12 months. The wage progression report measure counts those who returned to TANF during the quarter 12 months after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

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

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

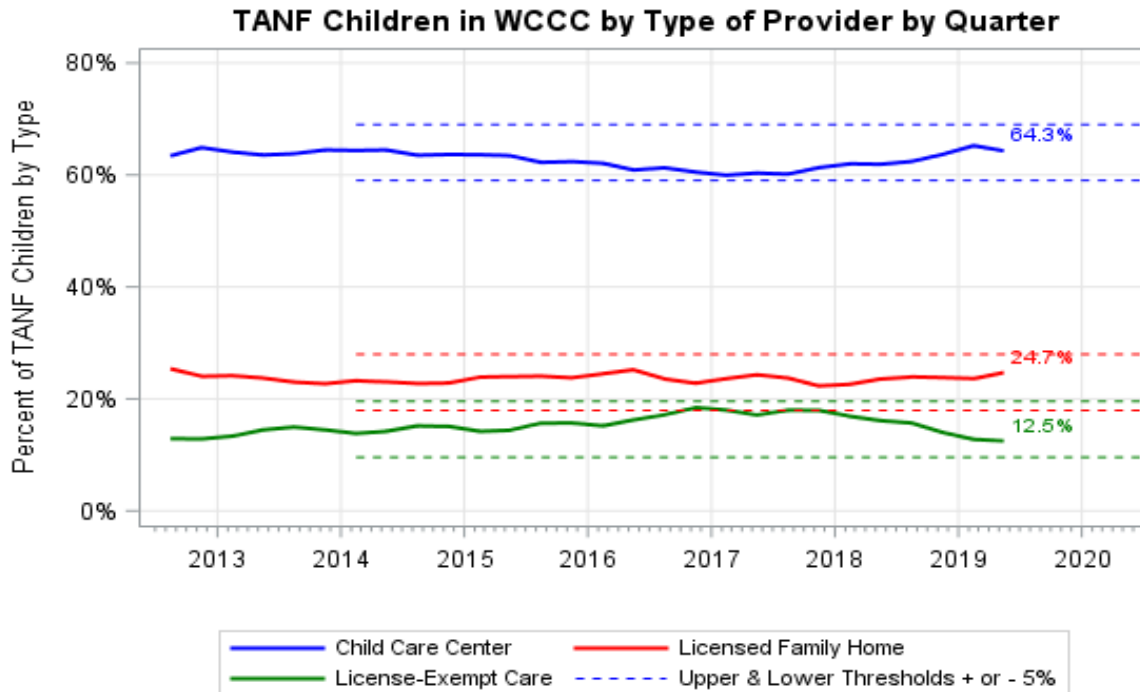
Percent of TANF children who are recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children reported as homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF children during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS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

An average of 48,118 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2019. Of these, an average of 1,158 children were identified as homeless without housing. Homeless with housing generally includes people who are staying with family or friends, or using shelters. Homeless without housing generally indicates living in vehicles or out of doors, and indicates the greatest risk. Assistance recipients are asked to report housing status at each application for benefits and eligibility review. A housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF child population that was homeless without housing in a quarter was 2.0% in FY 2016, 2.1% in FY 2017, 2.3% in FY 2018 and 2.4% in FY 2019. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF children who were homeless without housing was 1,277 during Q3 2019, 2.8% more than in Q3 2018 compared with a 2.8% increase in the number of homeless TANF children. The number of TANF children dropped by 1.9% over the same time period. Homelessness was added to the criteria allowing extension of WorkFirst benefits beyond the 60 month time limit, effective in July 2019. This likely influenced the results for Q3 2019. See pages 7-8 on time limit extensions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

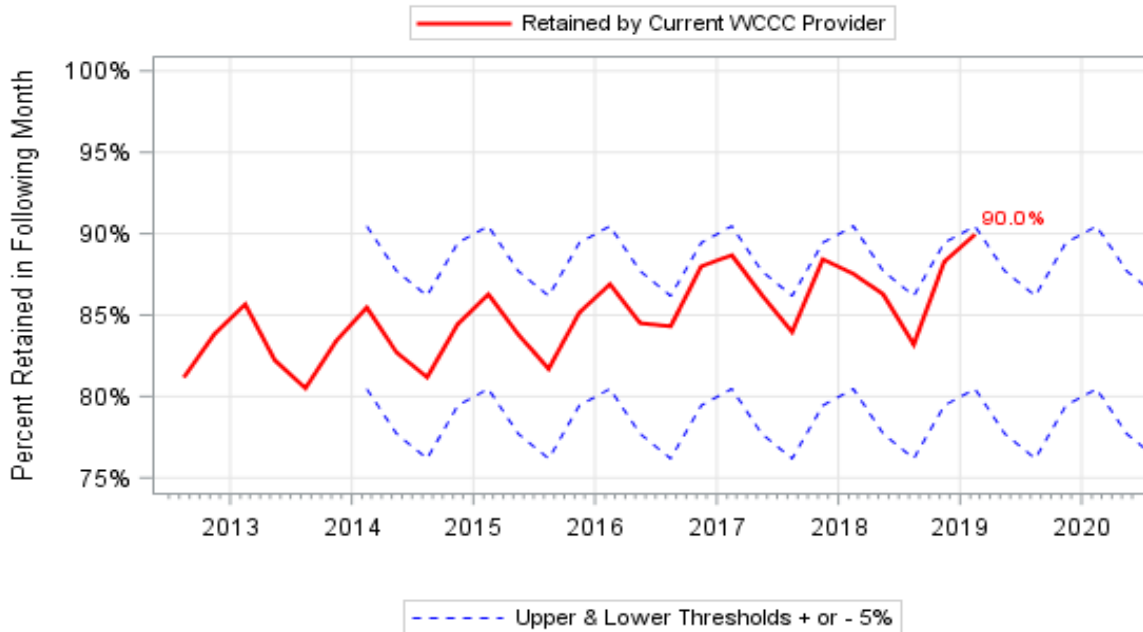
Percent of TANF children using WCCC who are using child care centers, licensed family homes, or license-exempt care. The numerator of these measures is the number of months of care in each sector during the quarter. The denominator is the total months of care for TANF children during the quarter. Type of provider is indicated by Social Service Payment System records. A small number of children were served in more than one type of care during the same month. They are counted in each sector that they used, so percentages sum to more than 100%. The data source is Department of Children, Youth, and Families records. DCYF records are matched to DSHS records to identify children who received TANF during the month of care or the last month prior to care. Data matching is conducted by OFM and the measure is calculated by OFM.

An average of 17,122 months of WCCC child care were provided for TANF children per quarter in FY 2019, down 8% from FY 2018 and down 67% from FY 2011. The share of care provided by centers increased from 61% in FYs 2017 and 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 below 14% during FY 2019. See pages 27-28 for system-wide trends.

For comparison, 124,662 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%. [Return to Contents](#)

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

Continuity of Care by Provider for TANF Children in WCCC
Results summarized by Quarter



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.

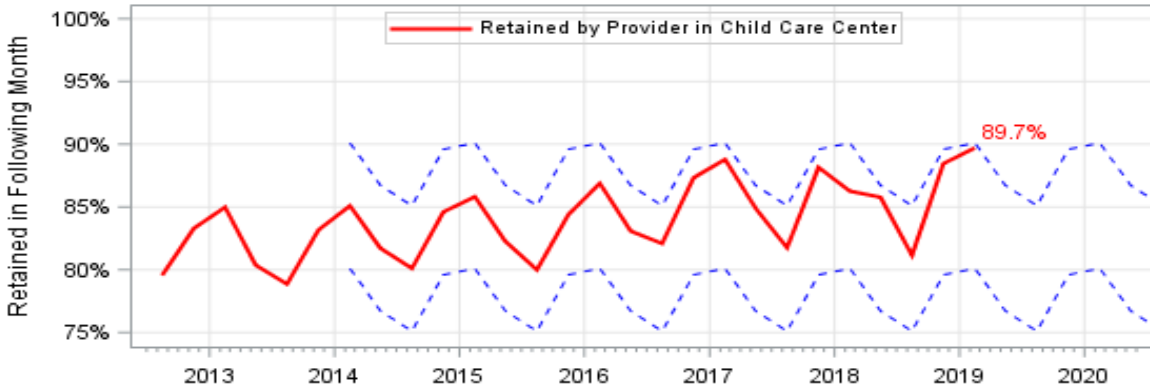
Continuity with the same provider for TANF children was 86.5% in FY 2018 and 86.6% in FY 2019. Comparable rates were 82.6% in FY 2014, 84.5% in FY 2016, and 86.8% in FY 2017. The increase in continuity came from reducing the impacts of WorkFirst activity gaps that would have interrupted care prior to 12-month eligibility. It is seen only in the WorkFirst portion of TANF care. Continuity with the current provider leveled off after the expansion of infant exemptions under ESSB 5898 during FY 2018. Continuity with the same provider was 87.7% for non-TANF children in FY 2018 and 87.8% in FY 2019. It had been 87.8% in FY 2016, the last year before 12-month eligibility, and 88.4% in FY 2017. Continuity for Child Only TANF children is comparable to that for non-TANF children.

Continuity is highest for FFN providers. Average continuity is lowest at child care centers due to seasonal breaks. Continuity increased at FFN providers and child care centers over the past year, but but declined at licensed family homes.

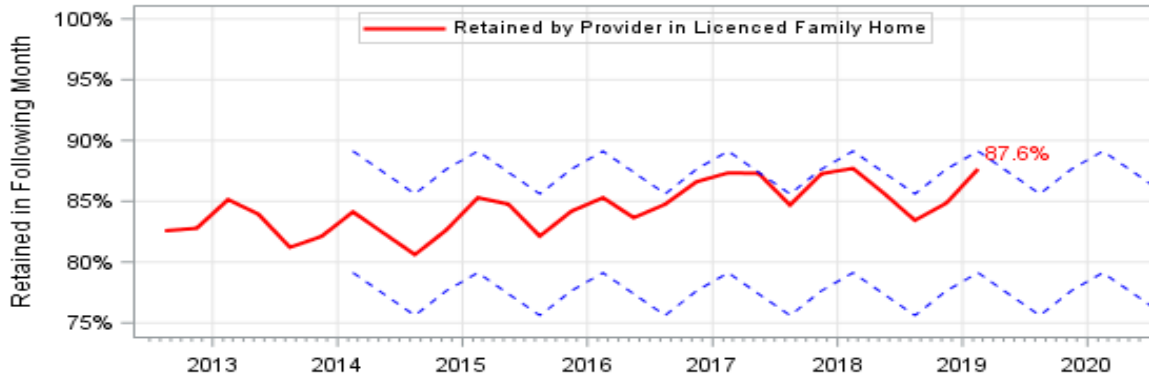
[Return to Contents](#)

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

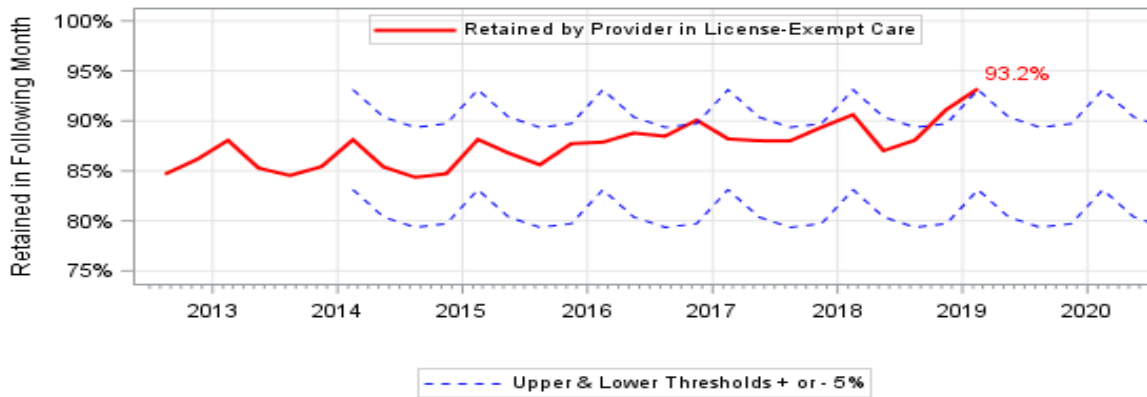
**Continuity of Care by Provider for TANF Children in WCCC
Results for Child Care Centers summarized by Quarter**



**Continuity of Care by Provider for TANF Children in WCCC
Results for Licenced Family Homes summarized by Quarter**

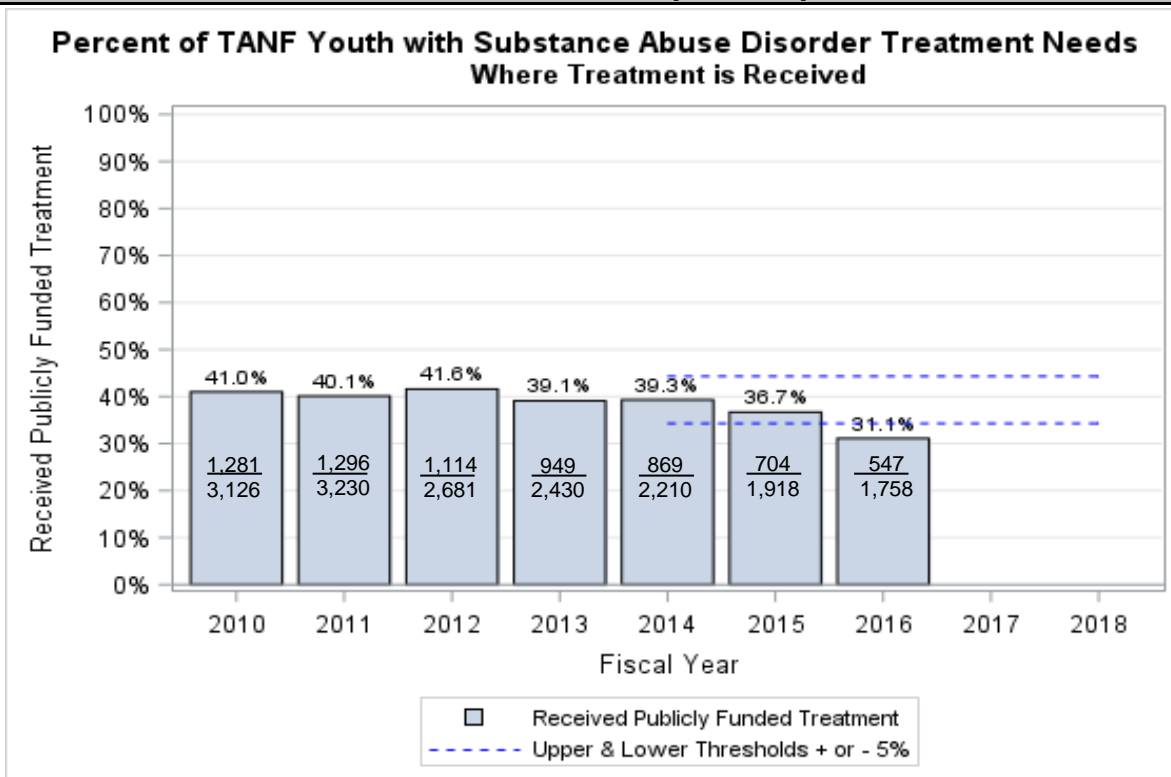


**Continuity of Care by Provider for TANF Children in WCCC
Results for License-Exempt (FFN) Providers summarized by Quarter**



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

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



Definition of Measure

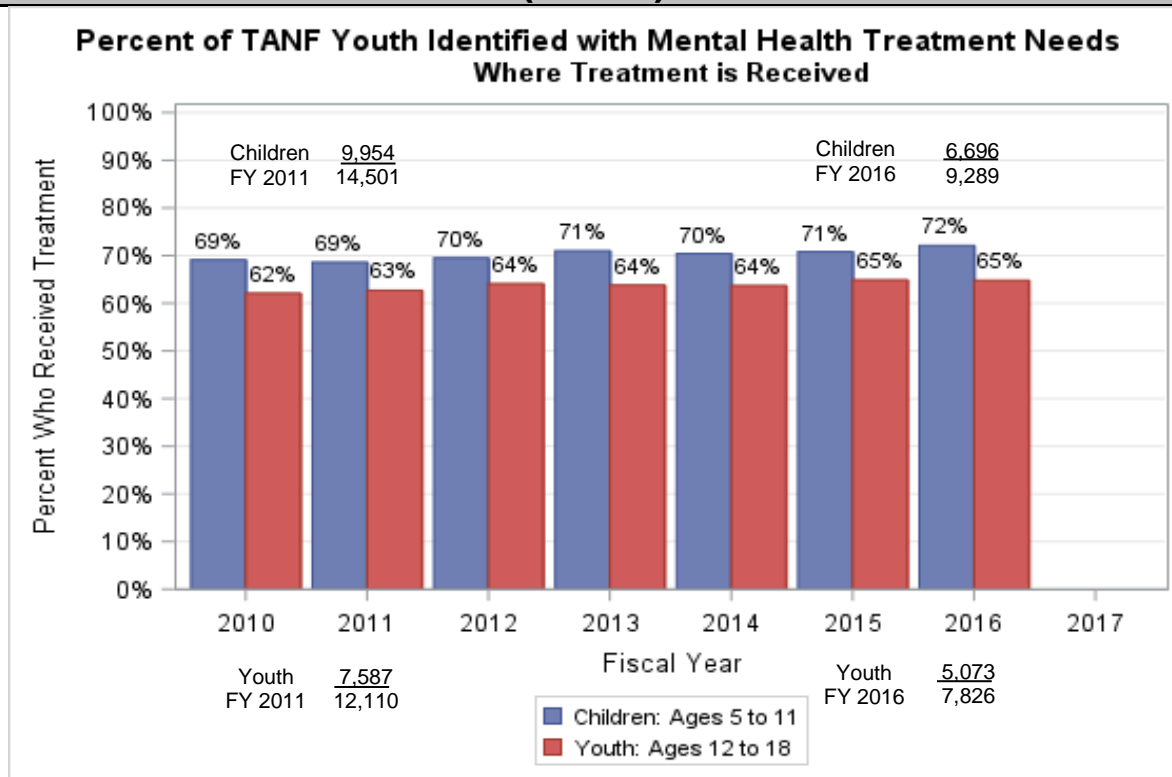
Percent of TANF youth with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth, ages 12 to 17, who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 needing SUD treatment. SUD treatment need is indicated by administrative data that reflect services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance abuse related problems in the current or prior fiscal year. TANF youth are identified in ACES. SUD Treatment and SUD Treatment needs were identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database. These data were supplied on June 18, 2018. Counts include Child Only TANF children.

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

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

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 22: Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)



Definition of Measure

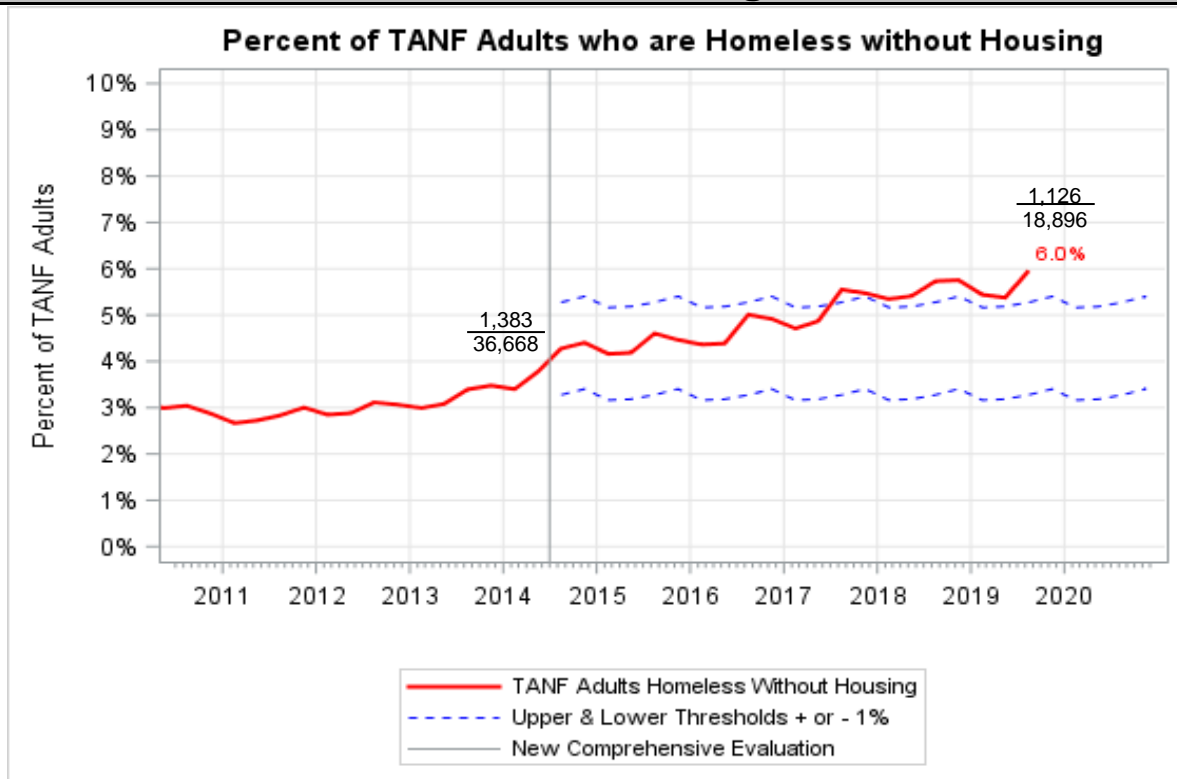
Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth needing mental health treatment.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

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

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

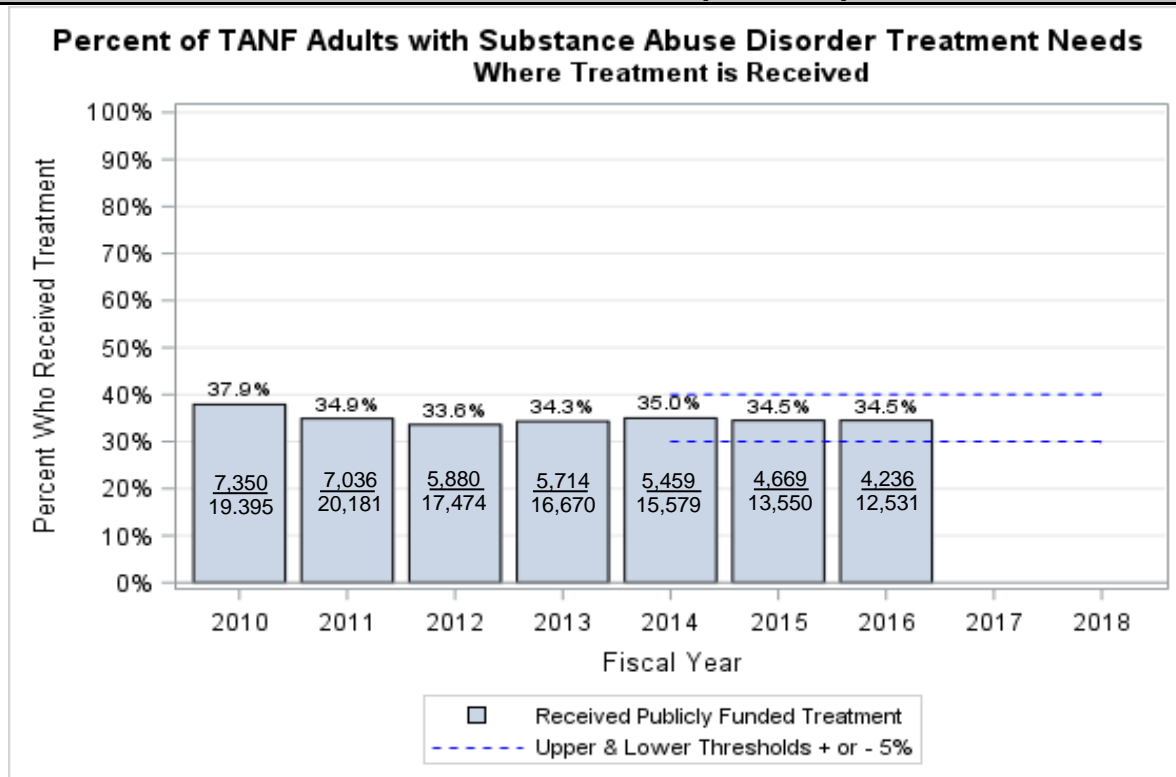
Percent of TANF adults recorded as homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who reported being homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF adults during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using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

An average of 18,828 adults received TANF during each quarter of FY 2019. Of these, an average of 1,050 adults were identified as homeless without housing. Homeless with housing generally includes people who are staying with family or friends, or using shelters. Homeless without housing generally indicates living in vehicles or out of doors, and indicates the greatest risk. Assistance recipients are asked to report housing status at each application for benefits and eligibility review. A housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF adult population that was homeless without housing in a quarter was 4.5% in FY 2016, 4.9% in FY 2017, 5.4% in FY 2018 and 5.6% in FY 2019. The thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2015. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

The number of TANF adults who were homeless without housing was 1,126 during Q3 2019, 2.4% more than in Q3 2018. The number of homeless adults on TANF increased by 2.9% and the number of TANF adults dropped by 1.6% over the same period. Homelessness was added to the criteria allowing extension of WorkFirst benefits beyond the 60 month time limit, effective in July 2019. This likely influenced results for Q3 2019. See pages 7-8 on time limit extensions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

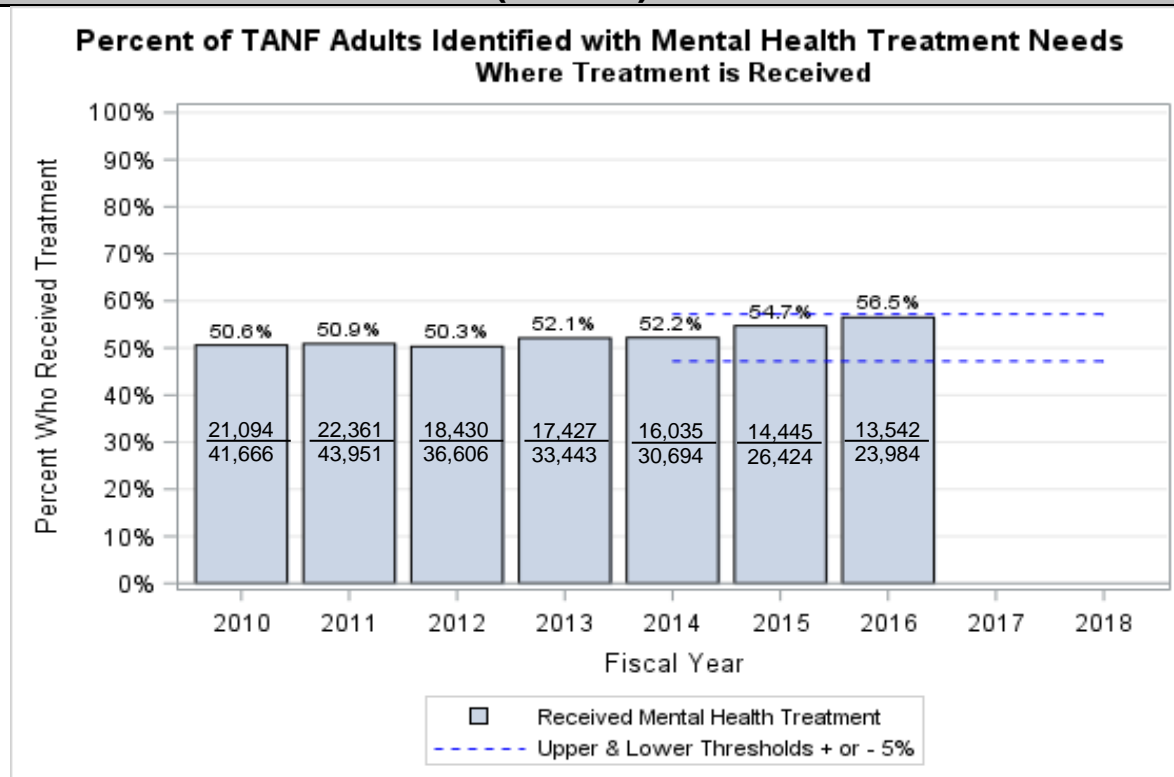
Percent of TANF adults with Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) treatment needs where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded SUD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults identified as needing SUD treatment. SUD treatment need is indicated by medical and administrative data that reflect services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance abuse related problems during the current or prior fiscal year. TANF adults were identified in ACES. SUD Treatment and SUD treatment needs are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database. These data were supplied on June 18, 2018.

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

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

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 25: Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)



Definition of Measure

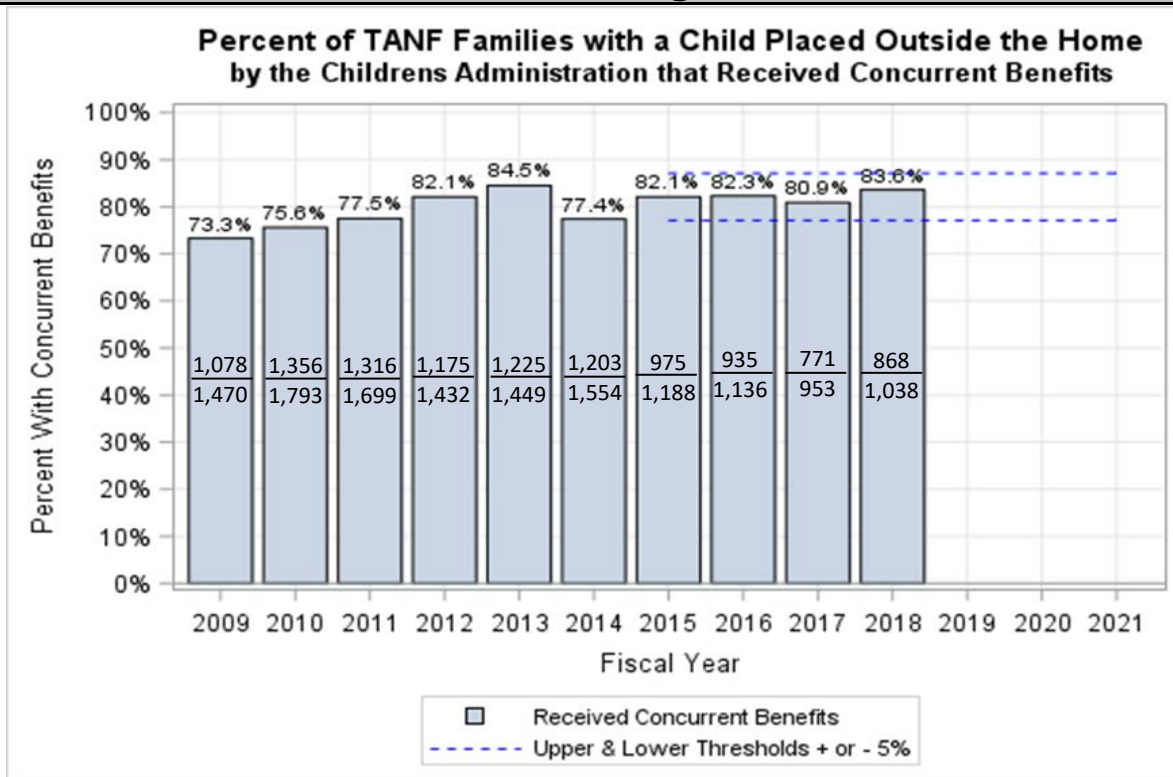
Percent of TANF adults identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults needing mental health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

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

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



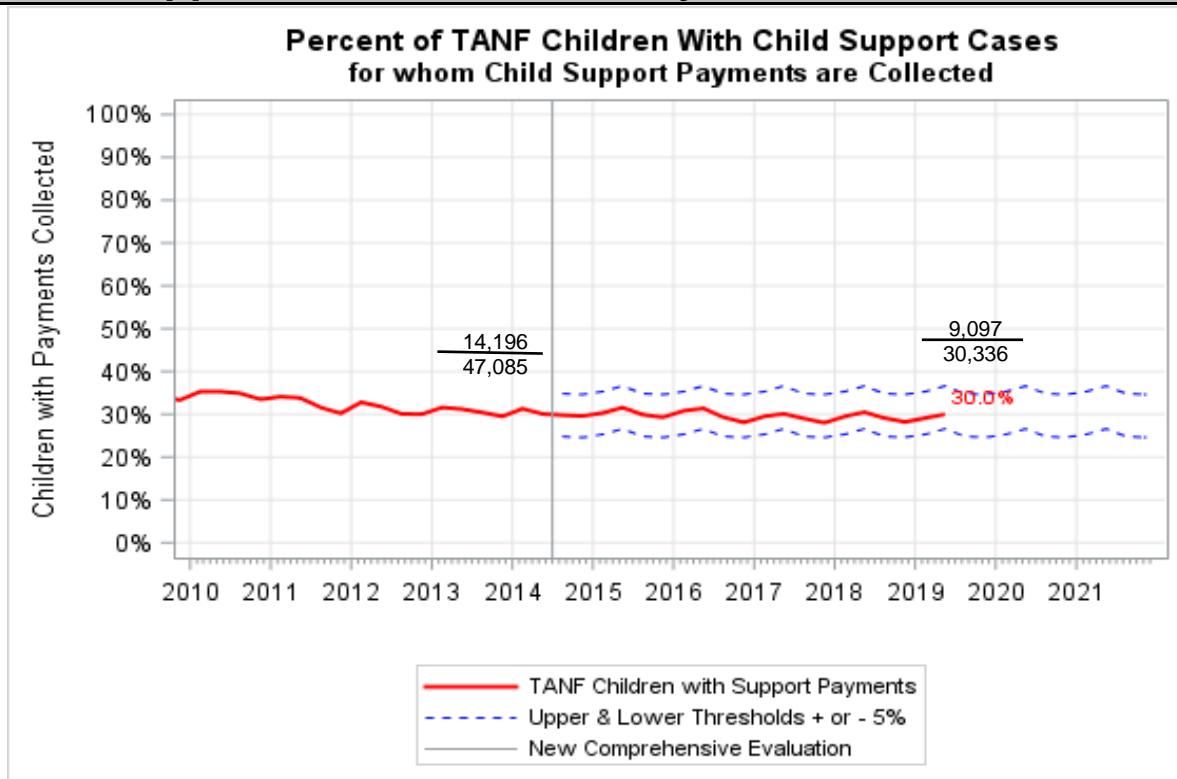
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF families with a child placed outside the home by the Children's Administration (CA) that received concurrent benefits (when eligible). The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF households receiving a TANF payment through participation in the concurrent benefit program during the fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF households in which a child was placed outside the home by CA during the fiscal year. CA was transferred from DSHS to the Department of Children, Youth, and Families in July 2018. Data were obtained from DSHS Research and Data Analysis. Data as of August 2019 on placements and TANF issuances through June 2019.

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

Results are recalculated every year and revisions can occur. For example, results for FY 2017 were reported as 69.3% in August 2018 and are now reported as 80.9% in August 2019. The number of households receiving concurrent benefits in prior years increased in this year's report. The number of households with children removed and number with concurrent benefits has declined with the size of the TANF caseload. Numerators and denominators are supplied in the chart to give an indication of the change in program size over time. [Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

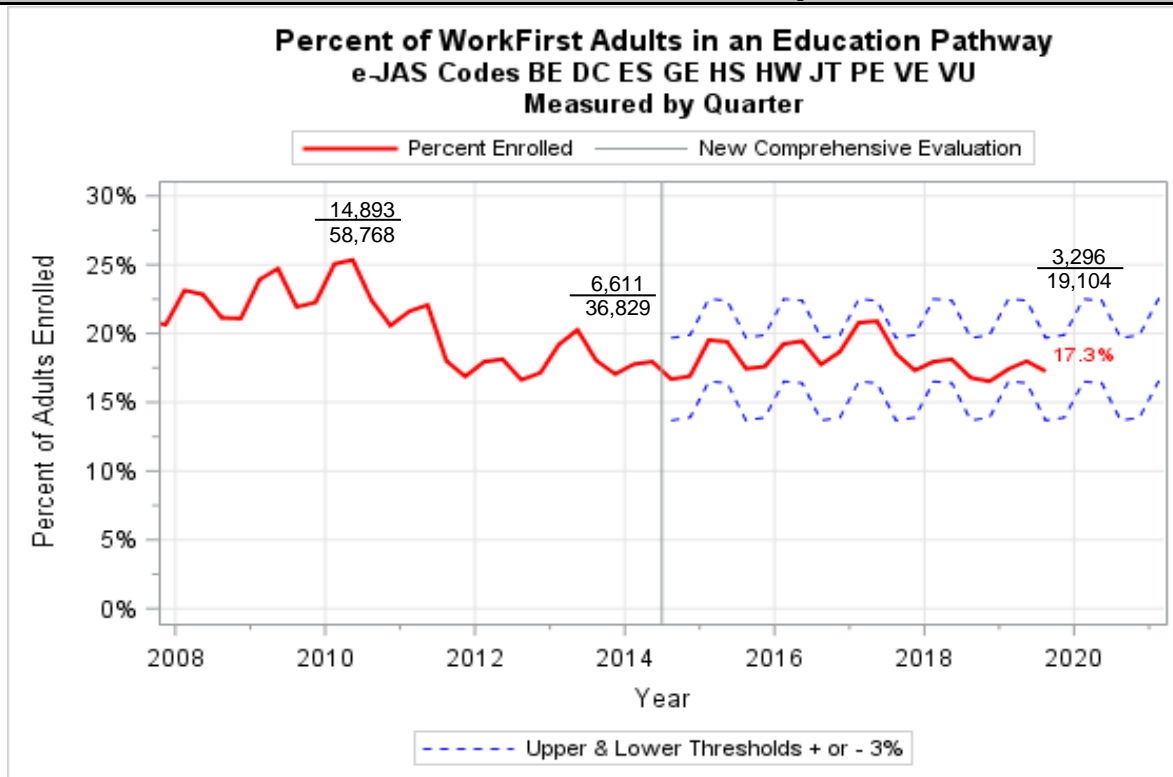
Percent of TANF children with child support cases for whom payments were collected during the quarter. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children with a child support payment collected from the non-custodial parent (NCP) during the quarter. The denominator is the total number of TANF/SFA children with an open child support case during the quarter. Data source is DSHS-ESA EMAPS and the Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS). The data shown were produced on July 17, 2019.

An average of 48,111 children received TANF during each quarter of Fiscal Year 2019. Of these, an average of 32,955 TANF children (68.5%) had open child support cases. Payments were received on behalf of an average of 8,940 children, or 27.1% of those with open child support cases. Results in FY 2017 were 29.2% with support payments out of 62.2% of children with open support cases. Results in FY 2018 were also 29.2% with support payments out of 63.4% of children with open support cases. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2014 and Q2 2019 are shown as fractions.

The Economic Services Administration strategic plan has a child support measure: E1.3 Percent of current child support collected. E1.3 measures the percent of child support dollars owed that are paid, with a target of 70.0% by September 2021. In FY 2019, 67.4% of the \$715 million dollars owed state-wide were paid (\$482 million). The average child support caseload was 326,923 per month in FY 2018 and current (not former) TANF/foster care recipients made up 9% of that overall system. Barometer 27 is measured as the percent of open support cases that receive payments, not percent of payments owed that are received. Some open child support cases never result in a payment obligation.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

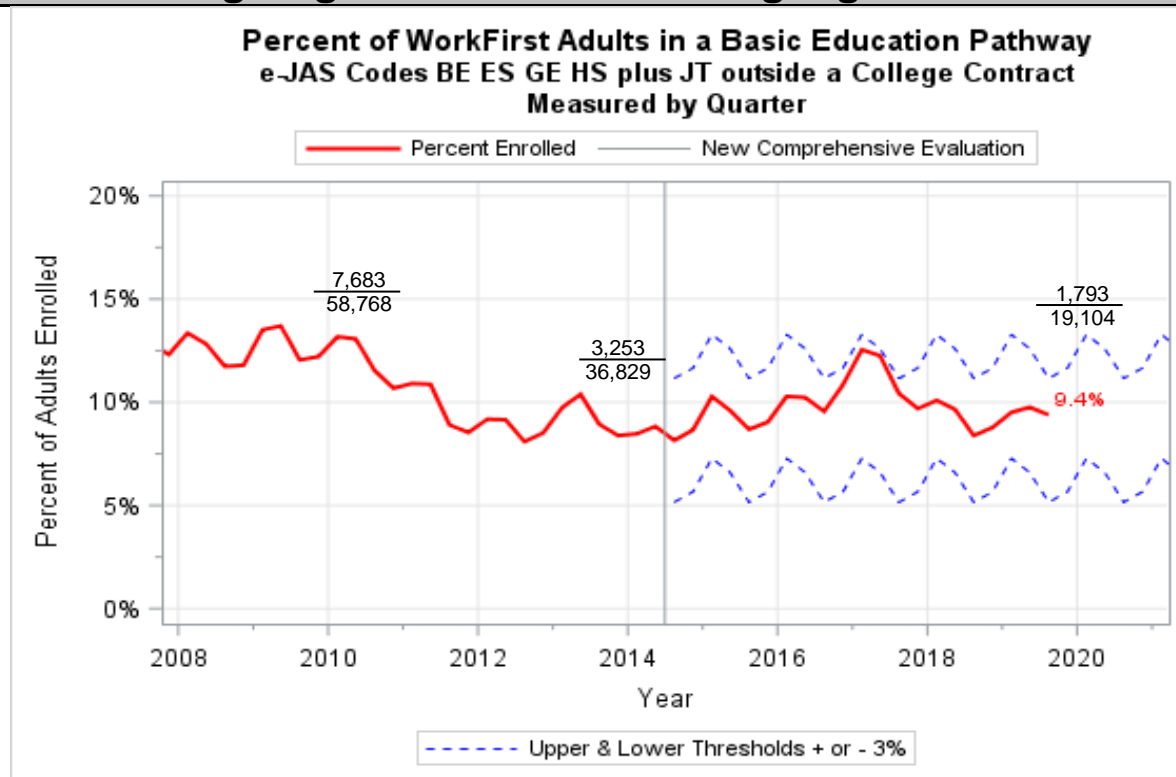
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), DC (degree completion), ES (English as a second language), GE (GED preparation); HS (attending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

An average of 18,985 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 3,260 adults were enrolled in one of the education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of education components dropped after July 2011 with the voluntary suspensions of work requirements under ESSB 5921 and dropped again after October 2017 under the expanded infant exemptions in ESSB 5898. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 19.5% in FY 2017, 18.0% in FY 2018, and 17.2% in FY 2019.

For monthly enrollment counts in many of these components, see pages 33-34 and 37-38. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions. Counts on pages 76-81 include adults without grants who were paid through Community Jobs.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

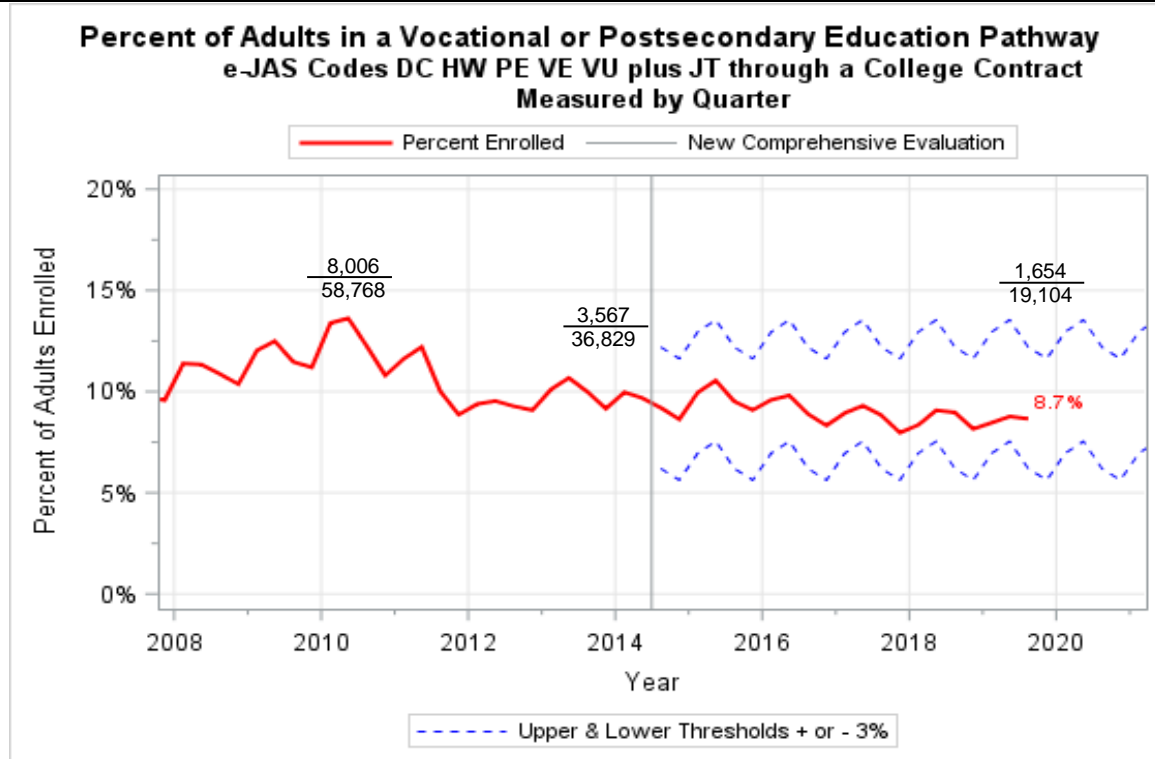
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in basic education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: BE (basic education), ES (English as a second language), GE (high school equivalency preparation), HS (attending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

An average of 18,985 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 1,728 adults were enrolled in one of the basic education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of the basic education pathway components dropped after July 2011 with the voluntary suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921 and dropped again after October 2017 under the expanded infant exemptions in ESSB 5898. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the basic education pathway was 11.3% in FY 2017, 10.0% in FY 2018, and 9.1% in FY 2019.

For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 37-38. Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 98-99. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 30: Vocational Education Pathway



Definition of Measure

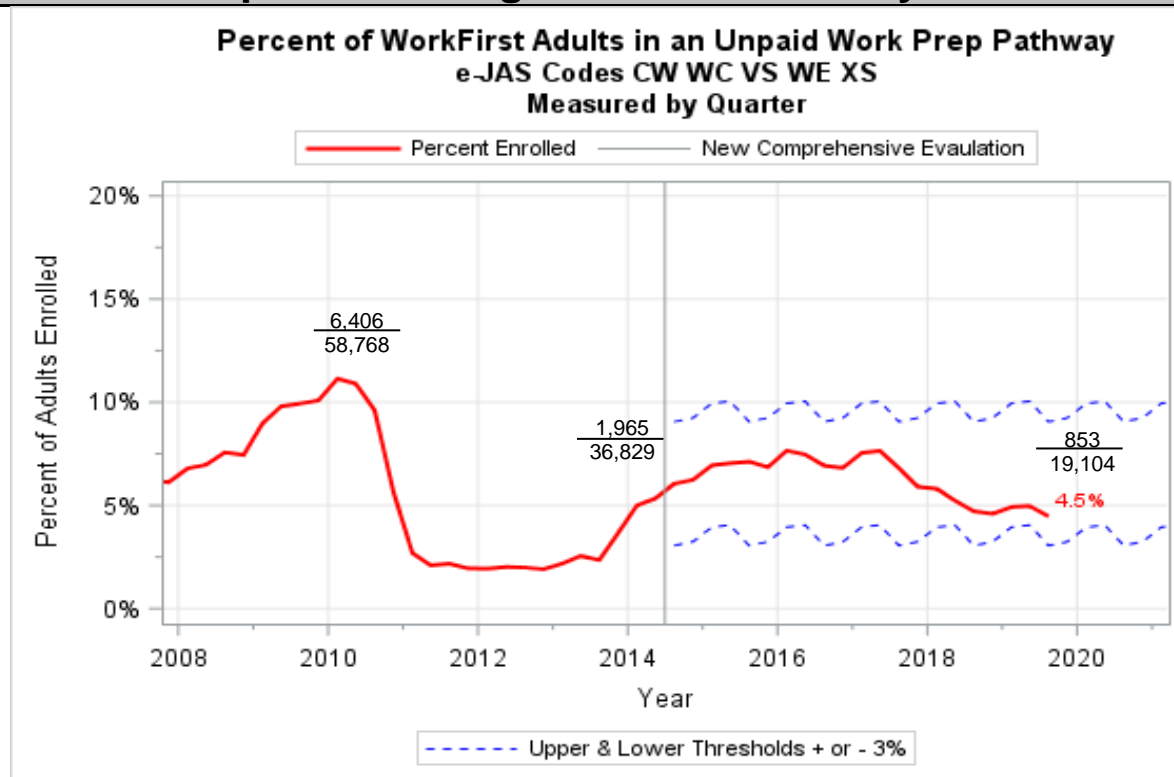
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged vocational or postsecondary education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: DC (degree completion), HW (high wage high demand training), PE (customized job skills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

An average of 18,985 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 1,631 adults were enrolled in one of the postsecondary education pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the postsecondary education pathway was 8.9% in FY 2017 and 8.6% in FYs 2018 and 2019. For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 33-34. Employment related outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education are provided on pages 55-56, 58, 86, 90, and 94. Educational outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education are provided on pages 100-101.

Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

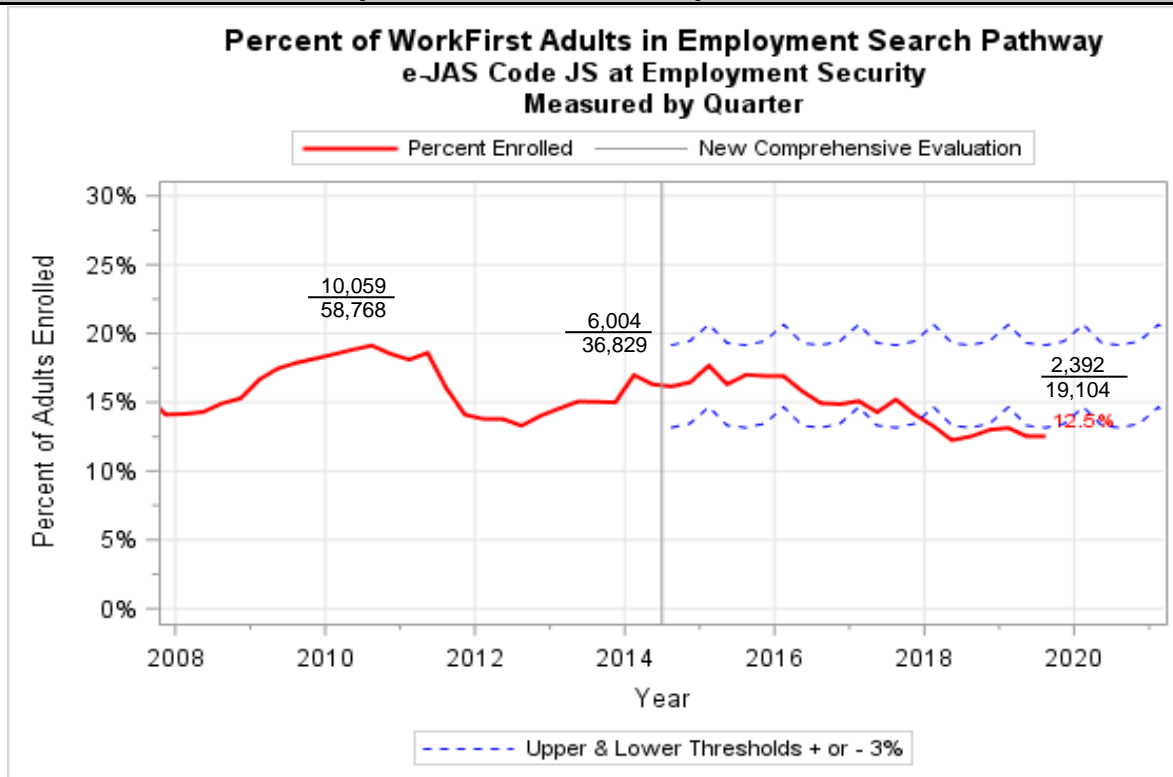
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in an unpaid work experience or volunteer activity. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CW and WC (Community Works); VS (Voluntary Community Service); WE (Work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

An average of 18,985 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 911 adults were enrolled one of the unpaid work preparation components during each of those quarters. Use of unpaid work components dropped to 2.0% in FY 2012 due to the phase out of the CW and XS components. Use of unpaid work experience increased in the fall of 2013, when the Community Works program was re-introduced. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in unpaid work activities was 7.2% in FY 2017, 6.0% in FY 2018, and 4.8% in FY 2019.

For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 35-36. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

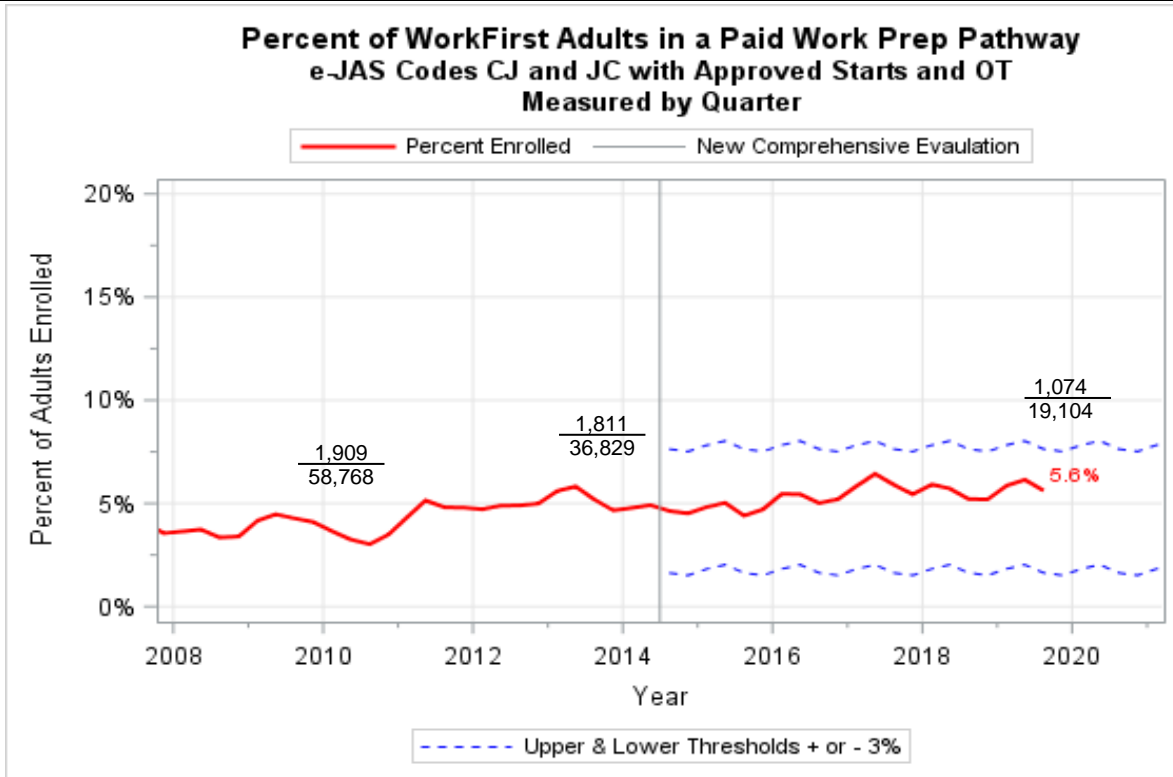
Percent of TANF adults in Employment Security (ESD) job search. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to ESD job search in the quarter. This is counted using the e-JAS component code JS when no contractor code is supplied to identify a non-ESD provider. ESD redesigned its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

An average of 18,985 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 2,428 adults were enrolled in ESD job search/Career Scope during each of those quarters. Use of the pathway dropped after July 2011 with the voluntary suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921 and dropped again after October 2017 under the expanded infant exemptions in ESSB 5898. A Lean project to improve communication between DSHS and ESD was implemented in January 2014. The percent of WorkFirst adults served in ESD job search was 14.9% in calendar year 2013, before the Lean project. Percents rose to 16.5% during calendar year 2014 and 16.6% during FY 2015. Average use dropped to 14.8% in FY 2017, 13.7% in FY 2018, and 12.8% in FY 2019. Thresholds for this measure are based on FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts in this pathway, see pages 31-32. Employment related outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 55-56, 58, 85, 89, and 93. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

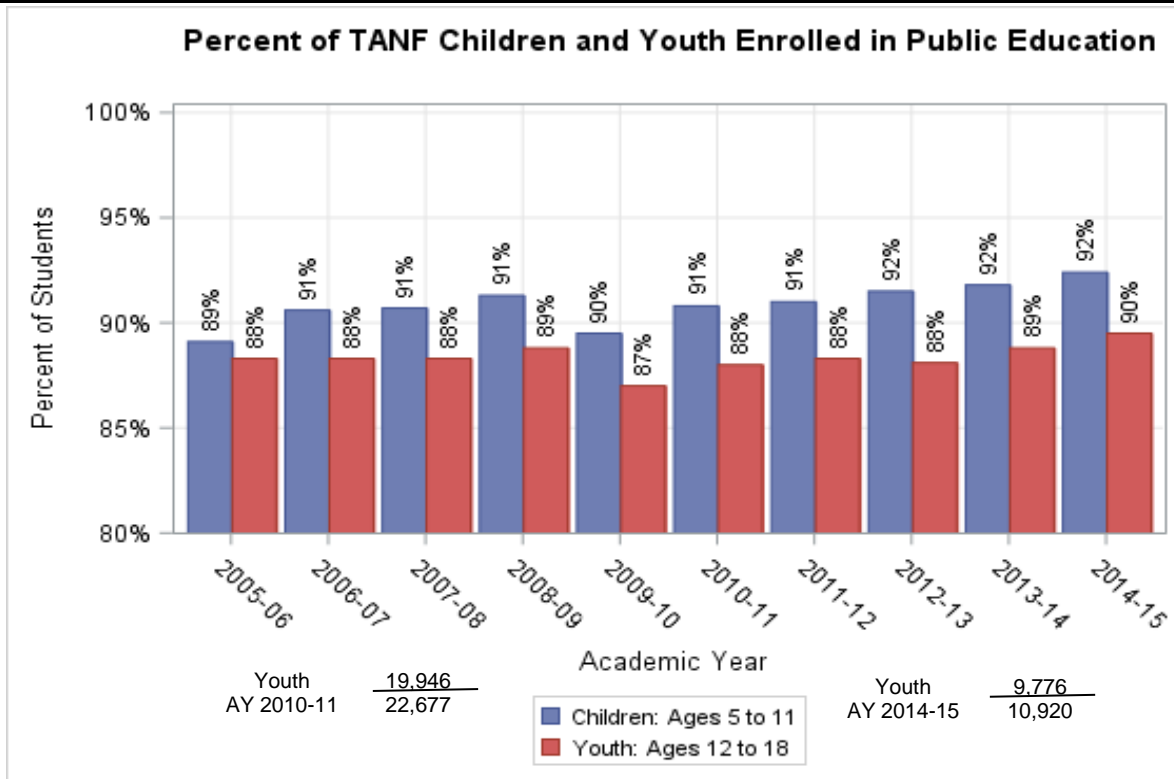
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in a paid work preparation activity. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following e-JAS components during the quarter: CJ (Community Jobs); JC (Job Connection); and OT (On the Job Training). Community Jobs and Job Connections are operated by the Department of Commerce. Community Jobs may last for up to 6 months and are developed for WorkFirst adults with barriers to employment. Job Connection placements were shorter and 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 November 2019.

An average of 18,985 adults were enrolled in WorkFirst during each quarter of FY 2019. An average of 1,063 adults were enrolled one of the paid work preparation pathway components during each quarter. Thresholds are based on FY 2015. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in paid work preparation activities was 5.6% in FY 2017, 5.7% in FY 2018 and 5.6% in FY 2019 -- up from 4.7% in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts in these components, see pages 35-36. Employment related outcomes for this group of components are provided on pages 55-56, 59,87, 91, and 95. Numerators and denominators for Q2 2010, Q2 2014, and Q3 2019 are shown as fractions.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

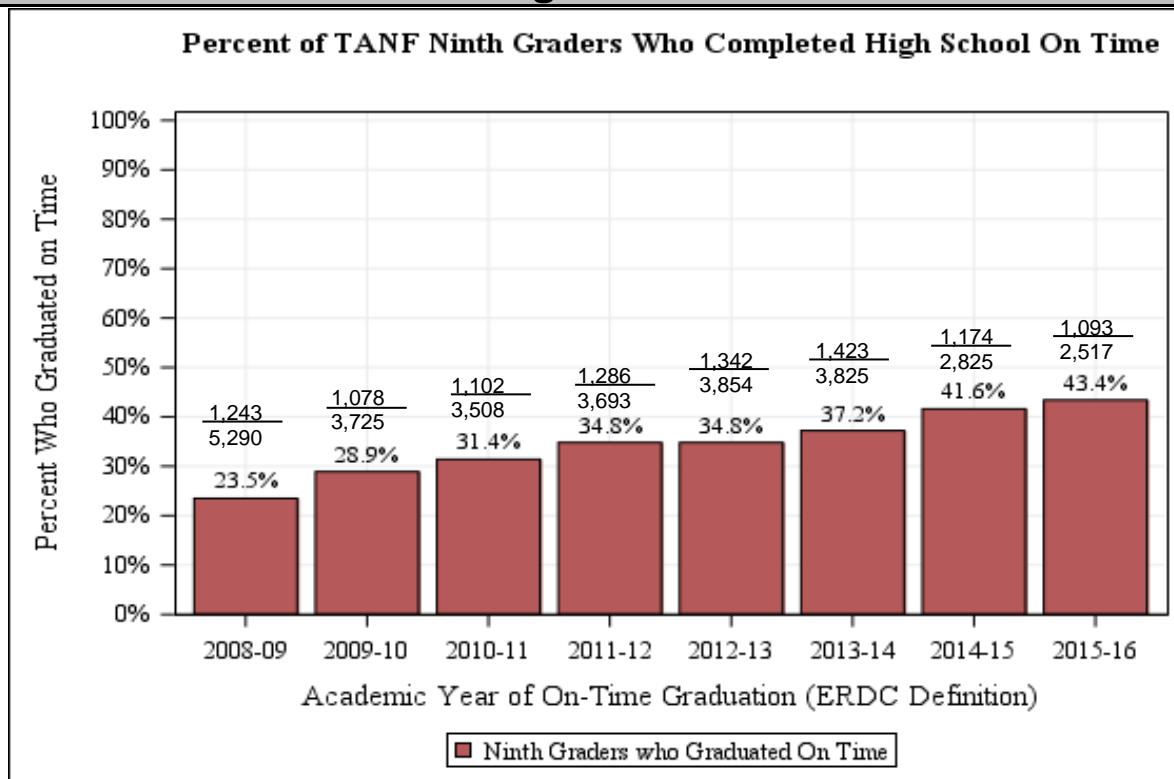
Percent of TANF children who were enrolled in public education during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of children in WorkFirst households who were enrolled in public schools in Washington State for one or more months during the academic year (AY). (Children from Child Only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

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

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

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

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



Definition of Measure

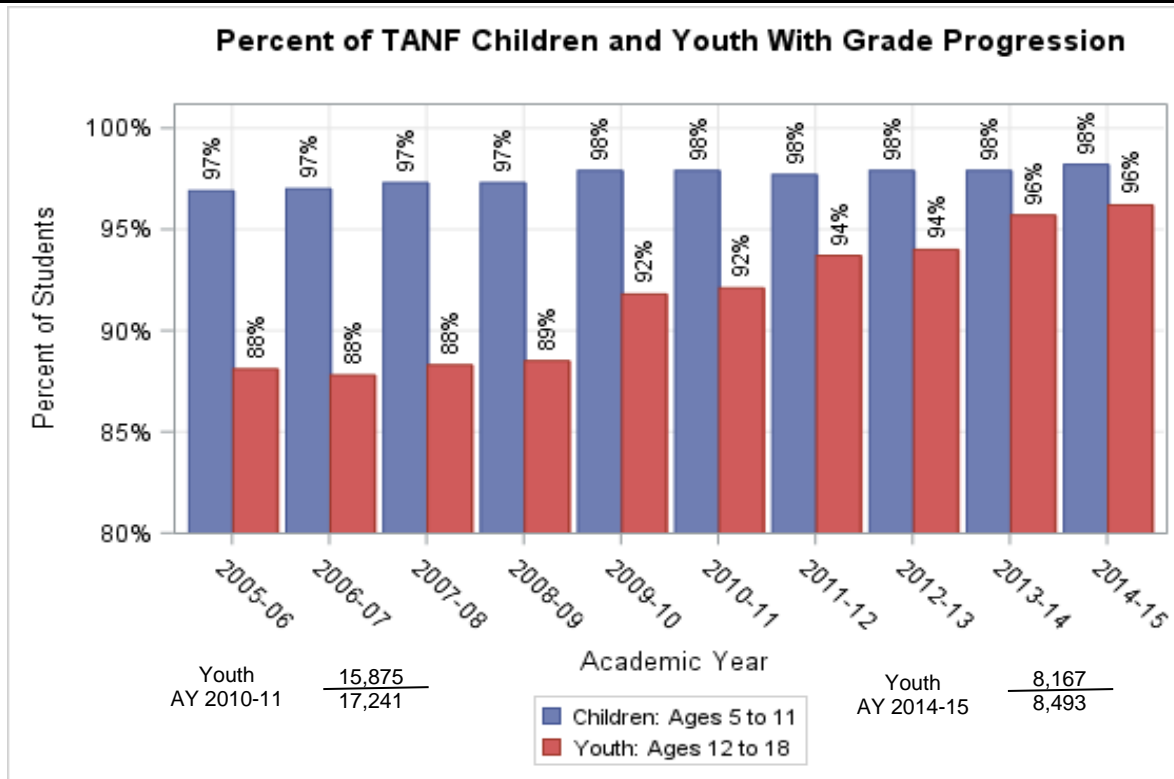
Percent of TANF youth who graduate on time. The numerator of this measure is the number of ninth graders in WorkFirst households who graduated within four academic years. (Youth in Child Only cases were not included.) Results for 2008-09 are for youth who were TANF recipients and first-time ninth-graders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

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

These results differ from those published previously by the Research and Data Analysis unit (RDA) of DSHS. Those results had on-time graduation rates ranging from 36% to 41% in AYs 2010-11 through 2011-12. The RDA and ERDC graduation rates were defined the same way, but differences in analytic strategy and educational records likely explain the differences in results. RDA's 41% graduation rate for AY 2011-12 was based on 1,251 on-time graduates out of 3,033 TANF first-time ninth graders in the 2008-09 Academic year. The ERDC analysis identified 660 more first-time ninth graders but found only 35 more on-time graduates.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

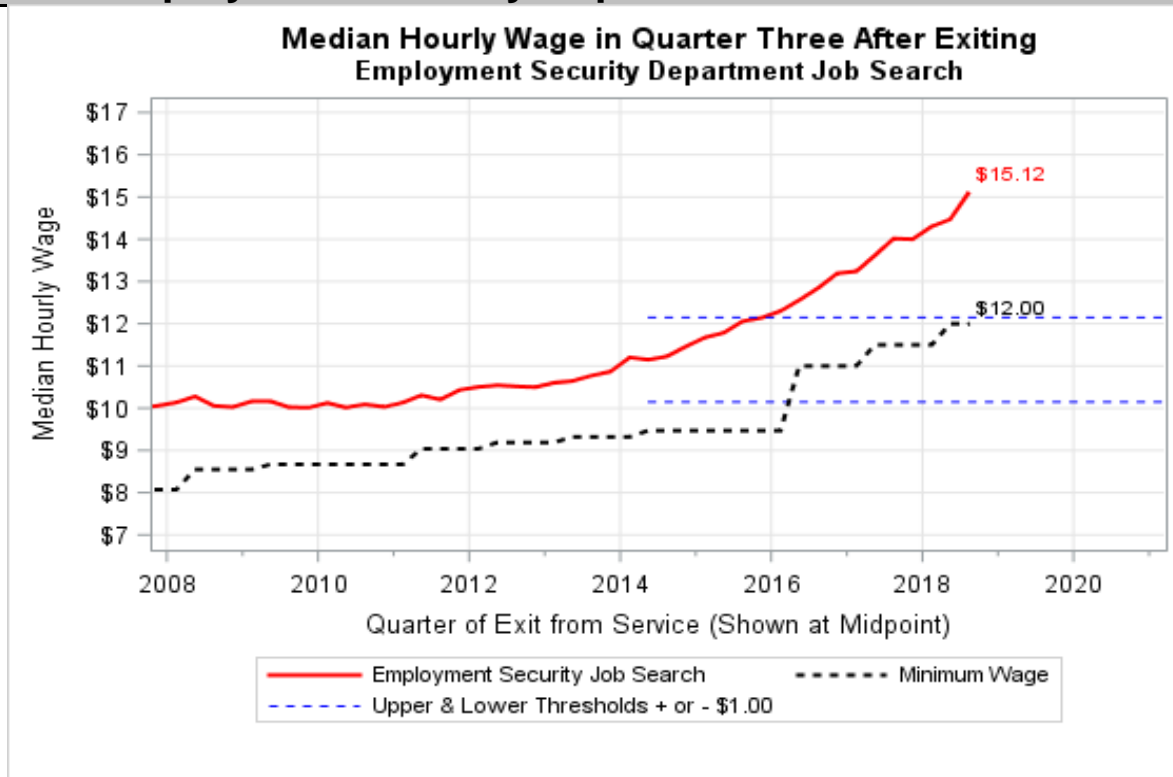
Percent of TANF school-age children in a given year who progressed to the next grade level as expected. This measure uses children in WorkFirst households during the academic year (AY) who had valid grade information for the prior AY in public schools in Washington State. (Children in Child Only cases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

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

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

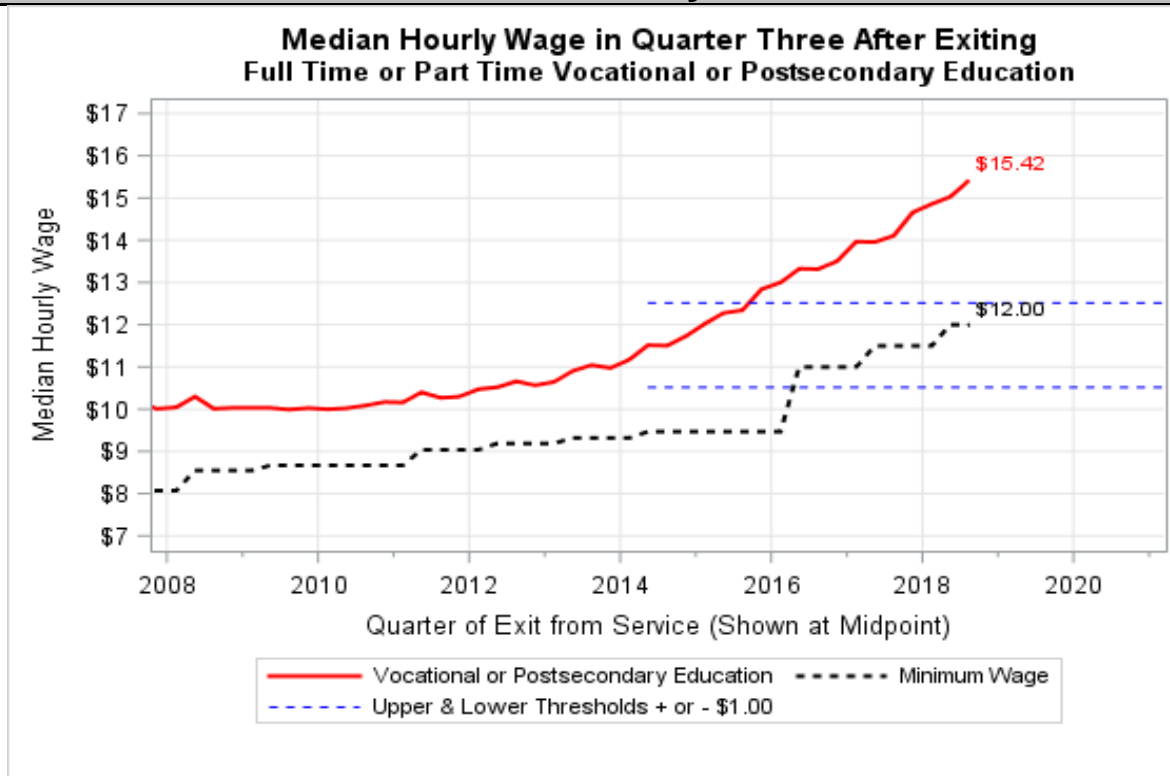
An average of 1,066 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 1,041 per quarter (97.7%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.27 per hour during 2011, \$11.00 in FY 2014, \$11.54 in FY 2015, \$12.27 in FY 2016, \$13.23 in FY 2017 and \$14.20 in FY 2018.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q3 2018, which was the second quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 20% of ESD job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 per hour.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

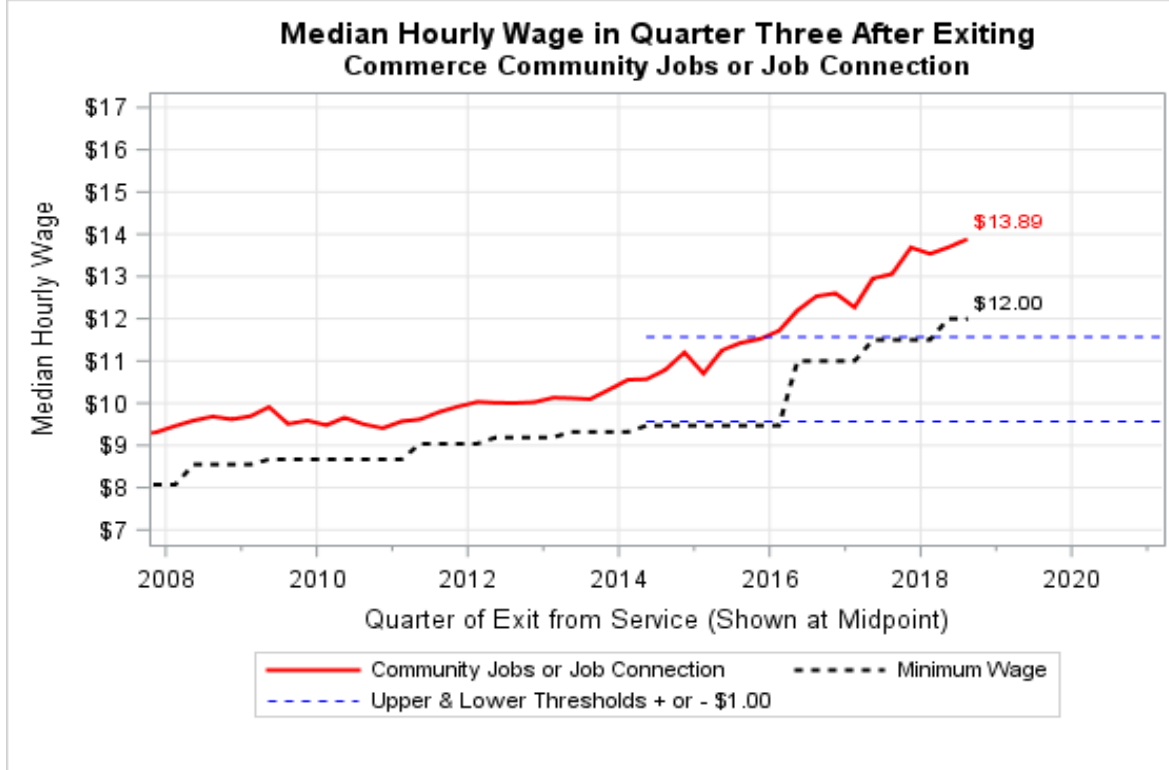
An average of 330 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 324 per quarter (98.1%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.28 per hour during 2011, \$11.18 in FY 2014, \$11.89 in FY 2015, \$12.88 in FY 2016, \$13.69 in FY 2017 and \$14.67 in FY 2018.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q3 2018 which was the second quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 18% of vocational or postsecondary job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 per hour.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

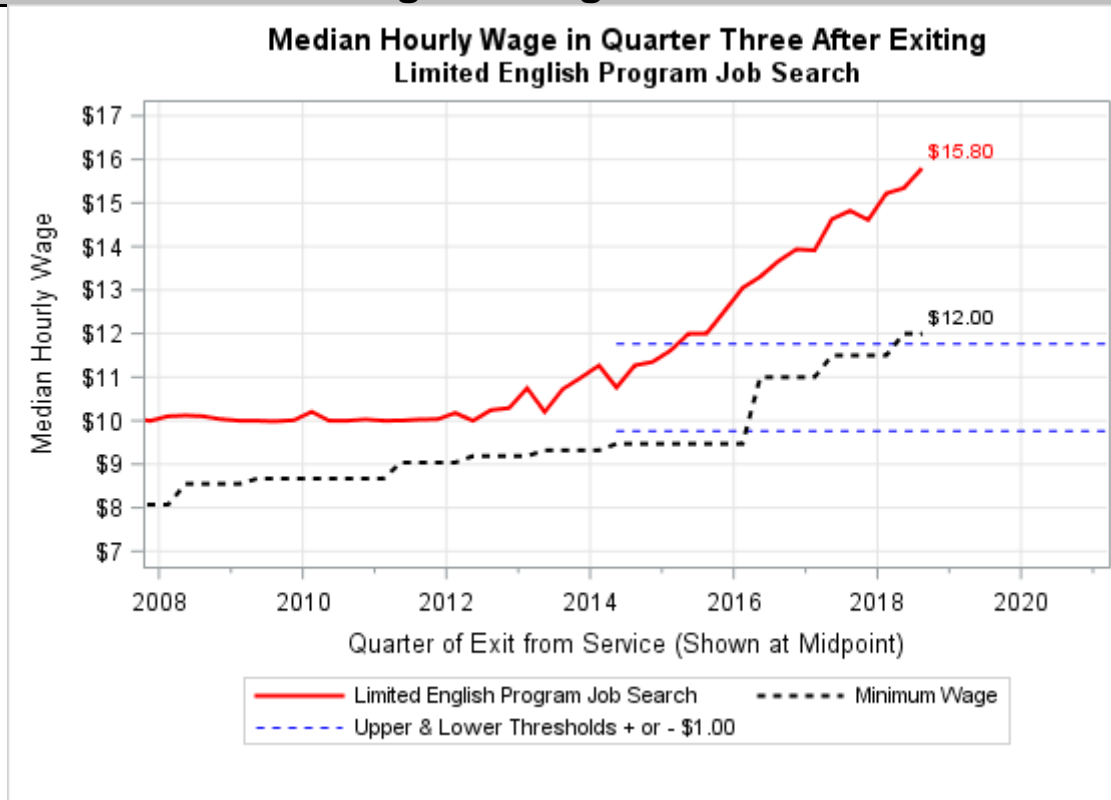
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained.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

An average of 321 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 316 per quarter (98.3%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$9.73 per hour during 2011, \$10.39 in FY 2014, \$10.99 in FY 2015, \$11.72 in FY 2016, \$12.59 in FY 2017 and \$13.49 in FY 2018.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q3 2018 which was the second quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 15% of Community Jobs or Job Connection job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 per hour.

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

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



Definition of Measure

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

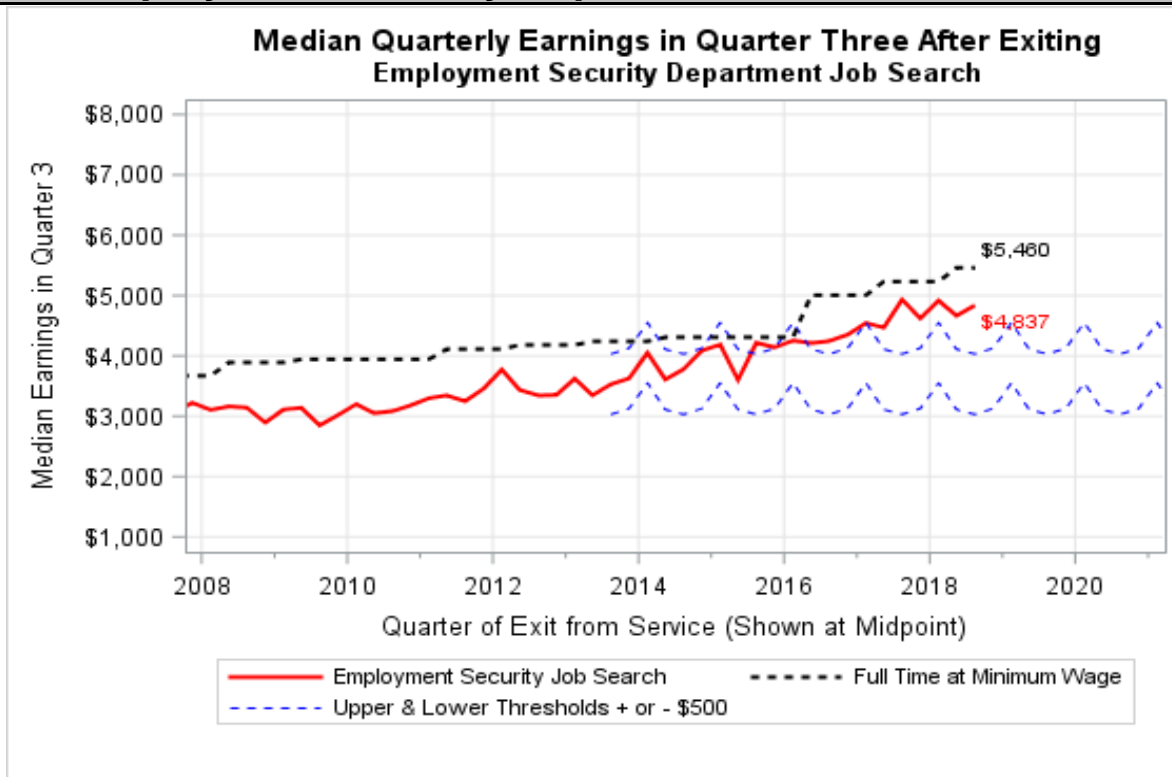
An average of 200 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 194 per quarter (97.2%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.02 per hour during 2011, \$10.94 in FY 2014, \$11.56 in FY 2015, \$12.72 in FY 2016, \$14.04 in FY 2017 and \$15.00 in FY 2018.

The thresholds for this measure are based on results from 2015 when the minimum wage was \$9.47 per hour. Results shown above run through Q3 2018 which was the second quarter exposed to the \$12.00 minimum wage. Approximately 22% of LEP job finders live in Seattle or Tacoma which have minimum wages higher than \$12.00 per hour.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

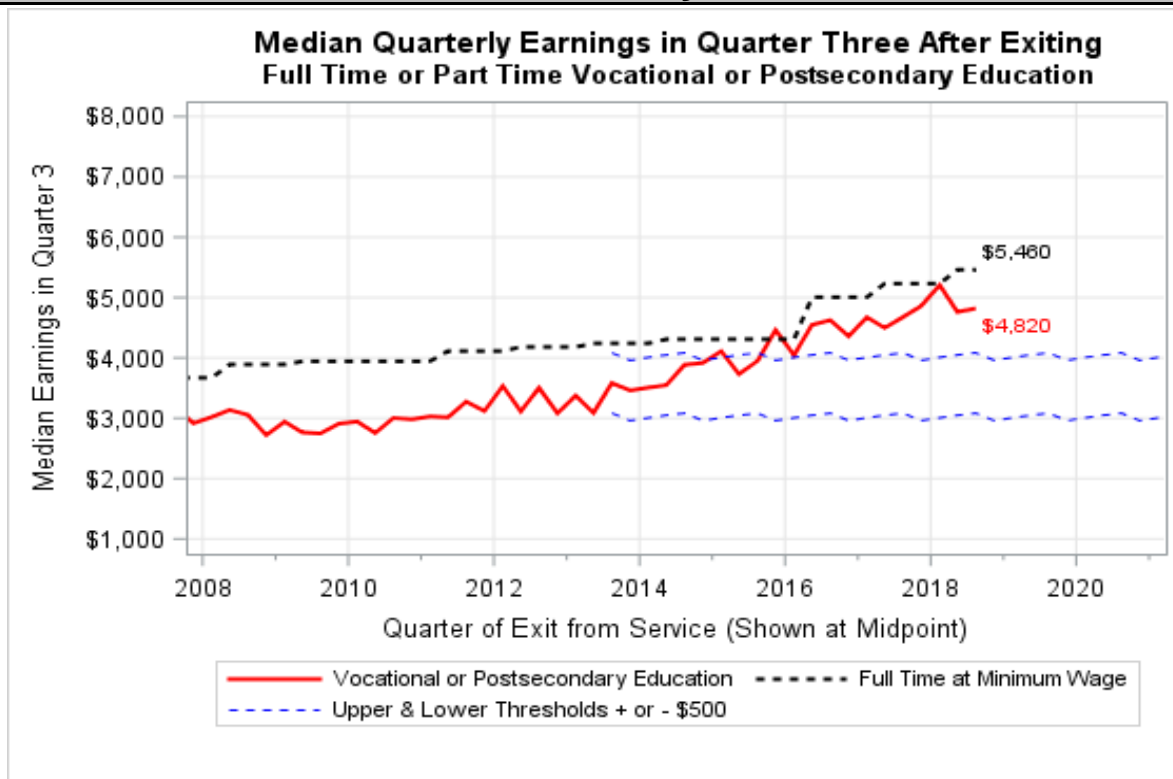
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Employment Security job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined.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

An average of 1,066 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 1,059 per quarter (99.3%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,338 during 2011, \$3,706 in FY 2014, \$3,916 in FY 2015, \$4,206 in FY 2016, \$4,403 in FY 2017 and \$4,784 in FY 2018. The state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q3 2018.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

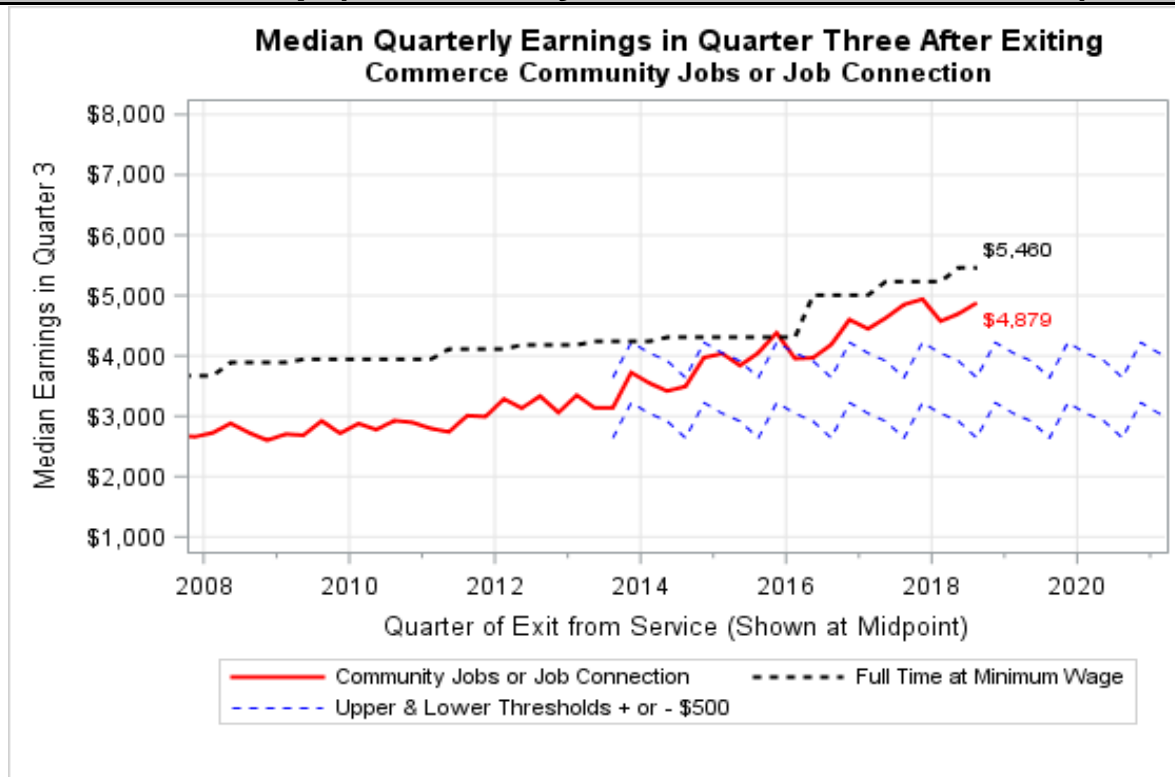
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined.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

An average of 330 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 328 per quarter (99.5%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,110 during 2011, \$3,525 in FY 2014, \$3,912 in FY 2015, \$4,250 in FY 2016, \$4,539 in FY 2017, and \$4,551 in FY 2018. The state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q3 2018.

Vocational or postsecondary education includes education provided by SBCTC colleges but also includes education provided by public and private four year colleges and by private career schools. In FY 2018, 84% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

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

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



Definition of Measure

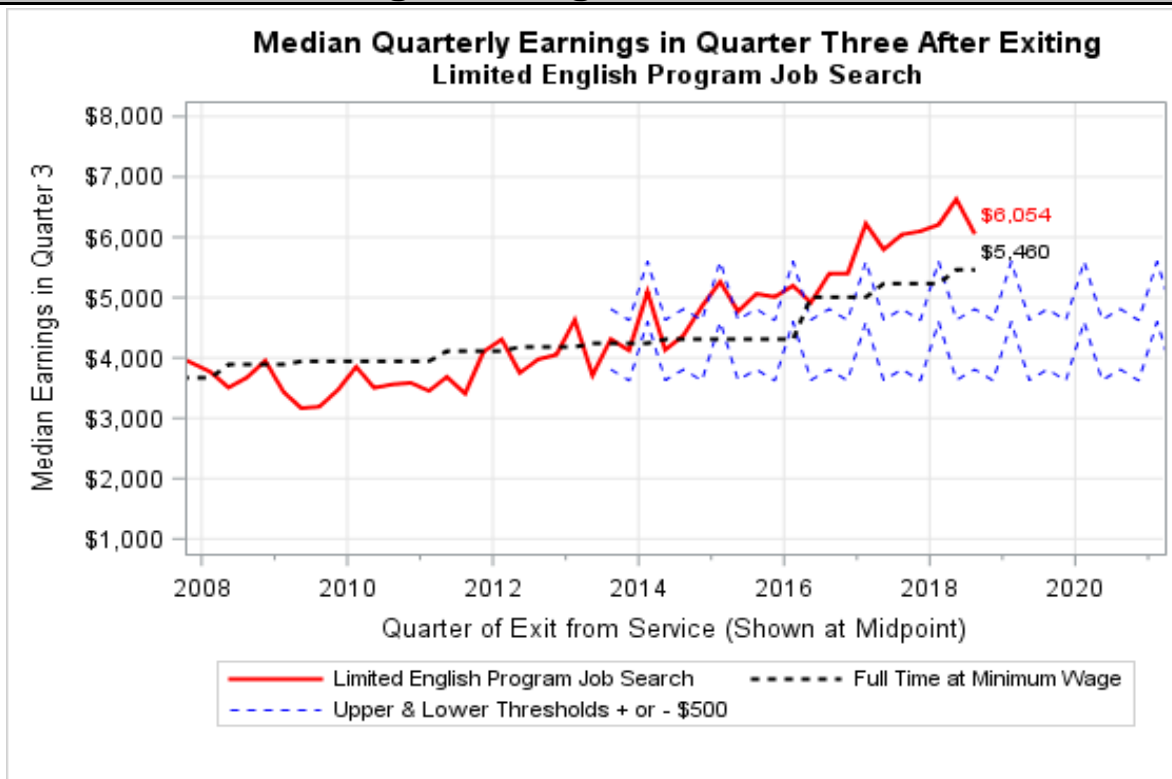
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings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

An average of 321 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 320 per quarter (99.6%) 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 and \$4,767 in FY 2018. The state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q3 2018.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

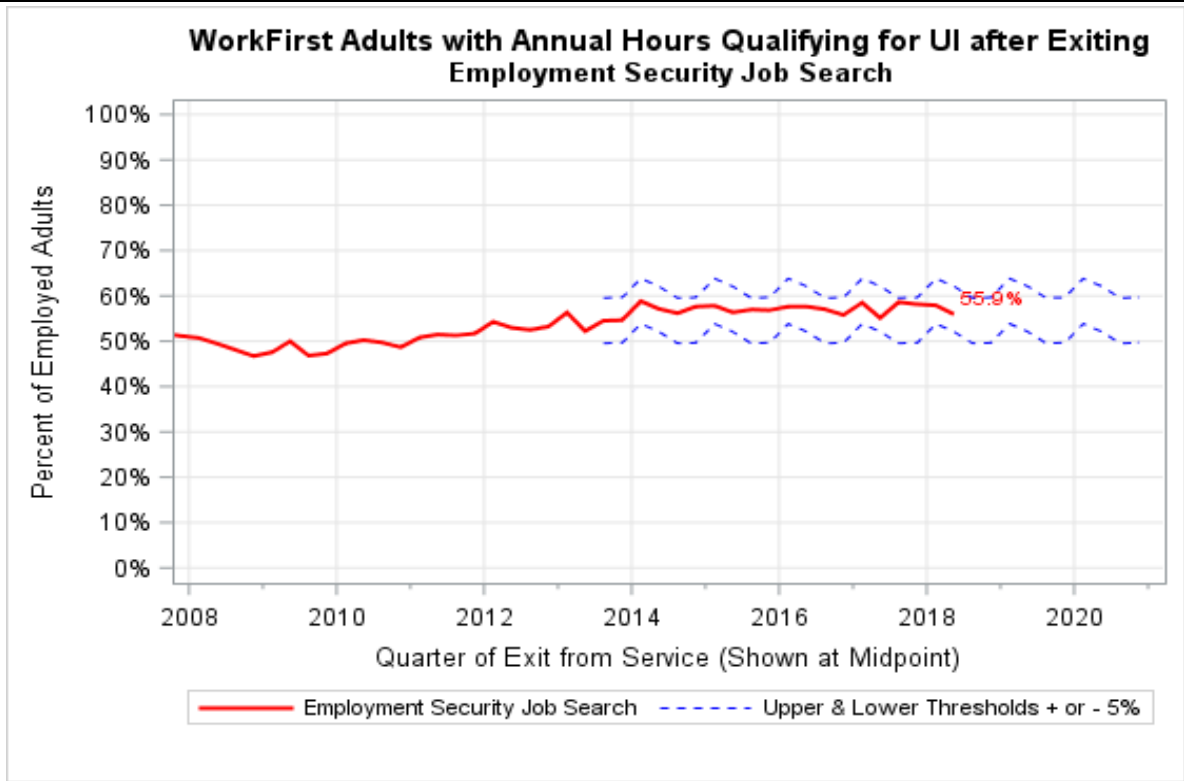
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined.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

An average of 200 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 196 per quarter (98.1%) 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, \$5,703 in FY 2017 and \$6,246 in FY 2018. The state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full-time earnings at the state minimum wage. Results shown above run through Q3 2018. The fact that earnings are higher for LEP job search than for other programs could be related to the concentration of LEP job search customers in Seattle and Tacoma, cities with higher minimum wages.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

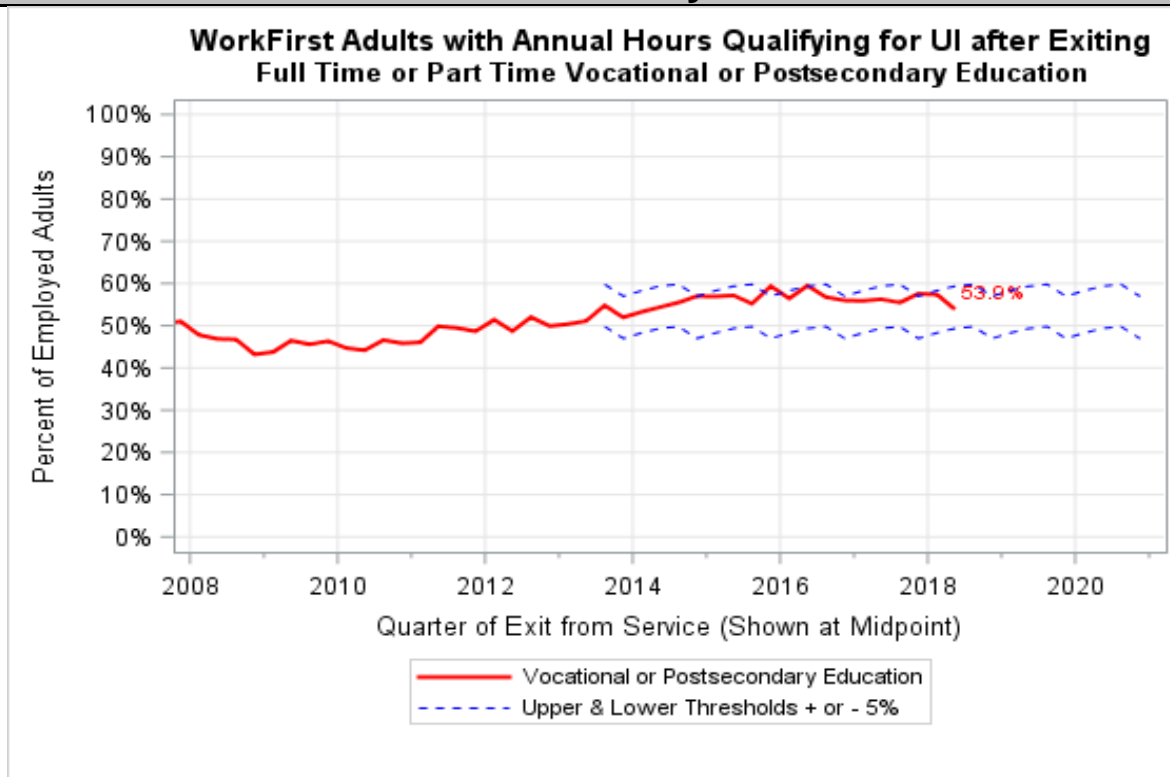
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 1,401 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Employment Security job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 797 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 57.7% in FY 2018. Results shown above run through Q2 2018.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

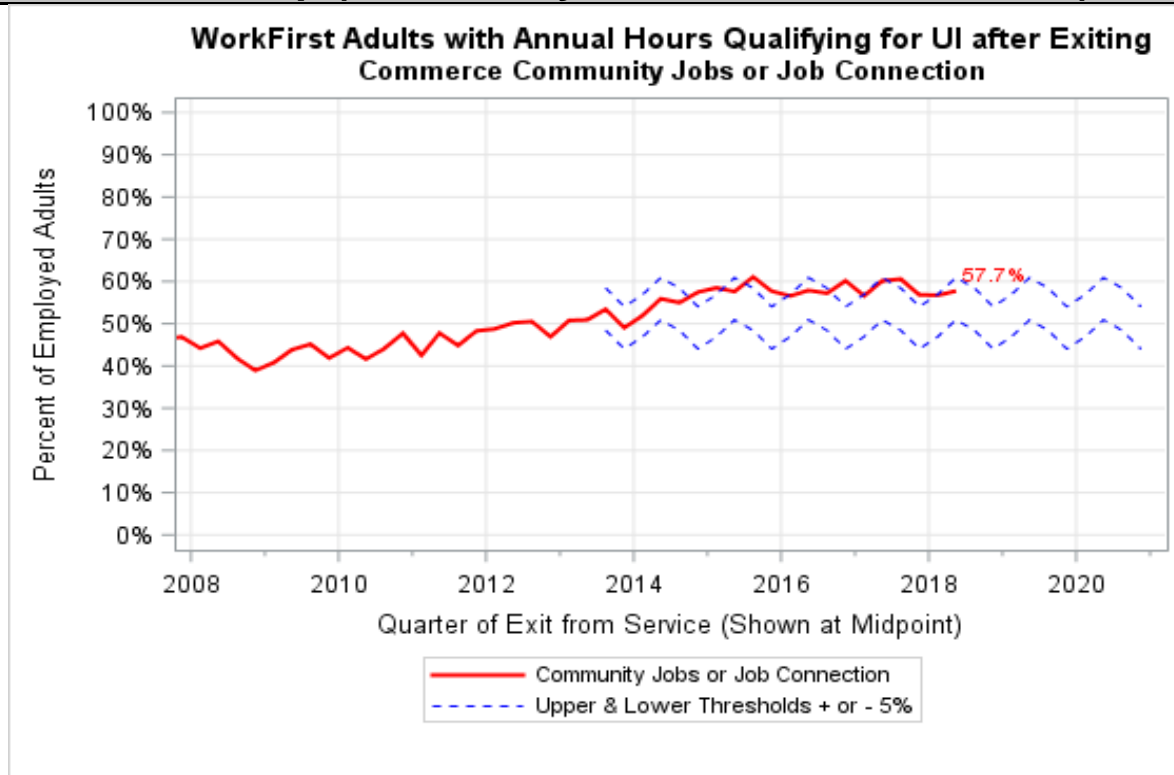
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 436 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 241 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of fiscal year 2014. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 48.5% in calendar 2011, 53.6% in FY 2014, 56.7% in FY 2015, 57.7% in FY 2016, 56.3% in FY 2017, and 56.1% in FY 2018. Results shown above run through Q2 2018.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

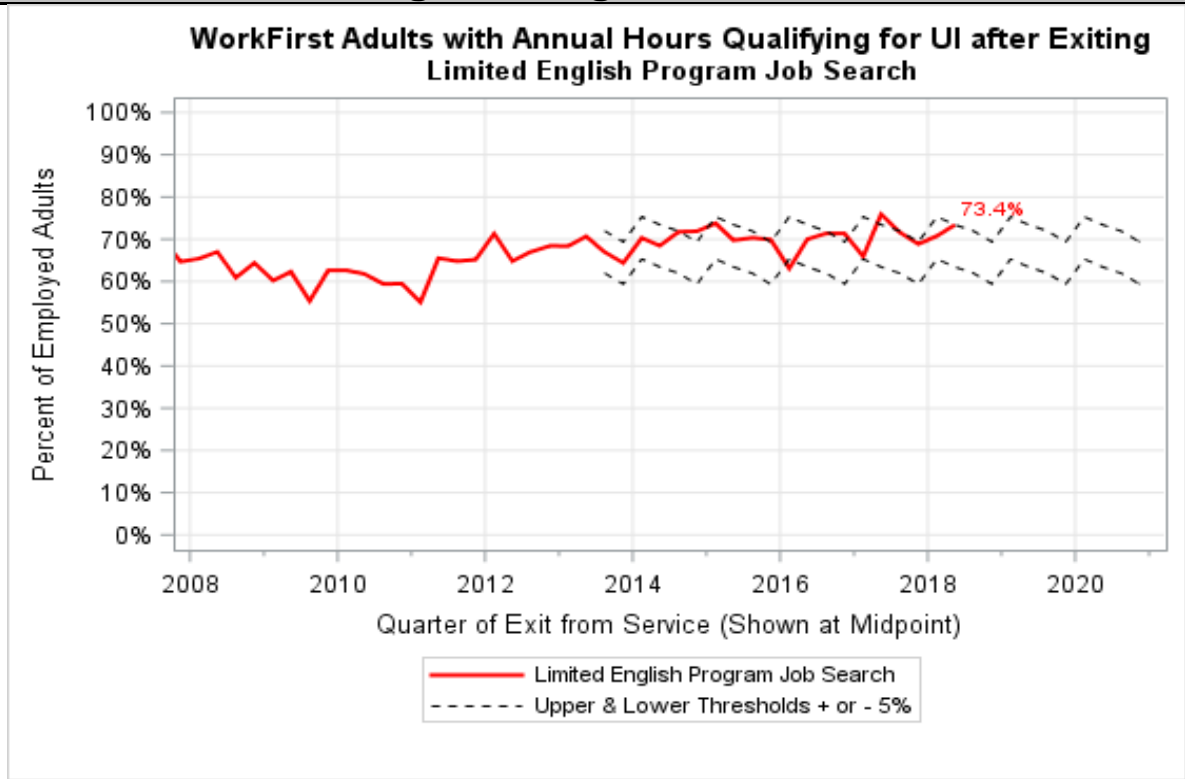
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 419 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 241 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 45.9% 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 Q2 2018.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

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

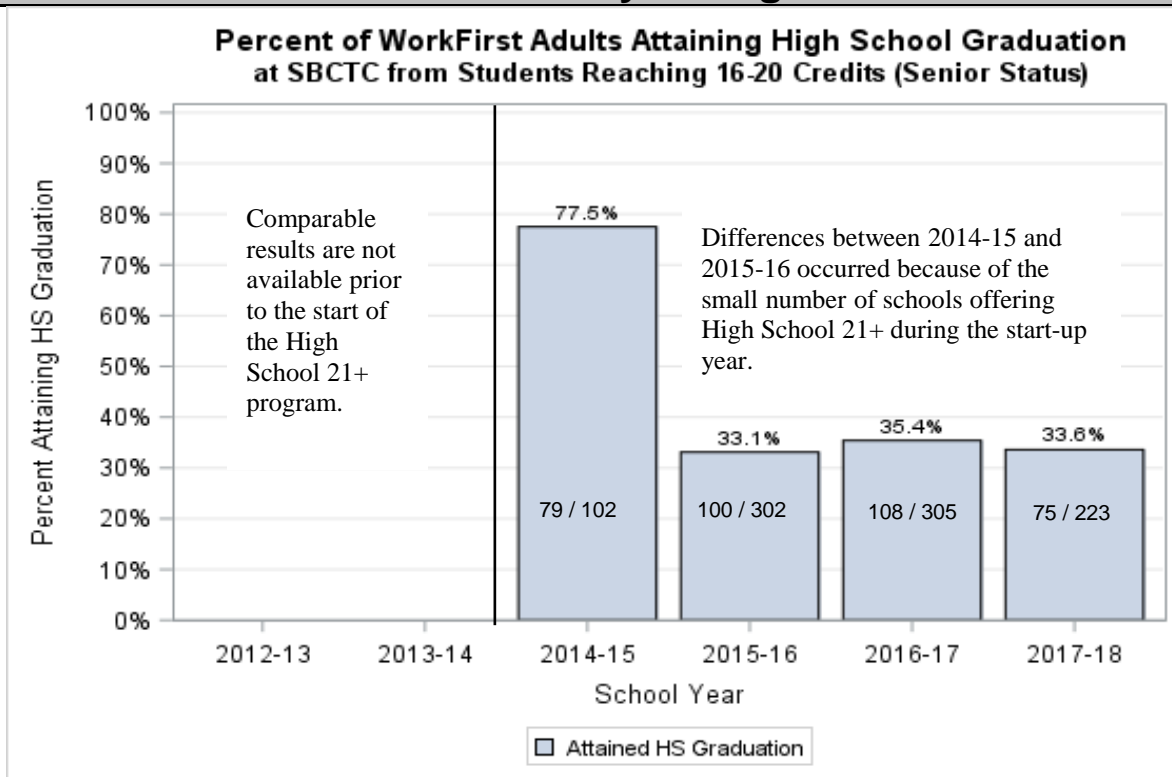
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other requirements of that program.

An average of 242 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Limited English Program job search from each quarter of fiscal year 2018. An average of 166 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, 71.2% in FY 2017, and 71.2% in FY 2018. Results shown above run through Q2 2018.

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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

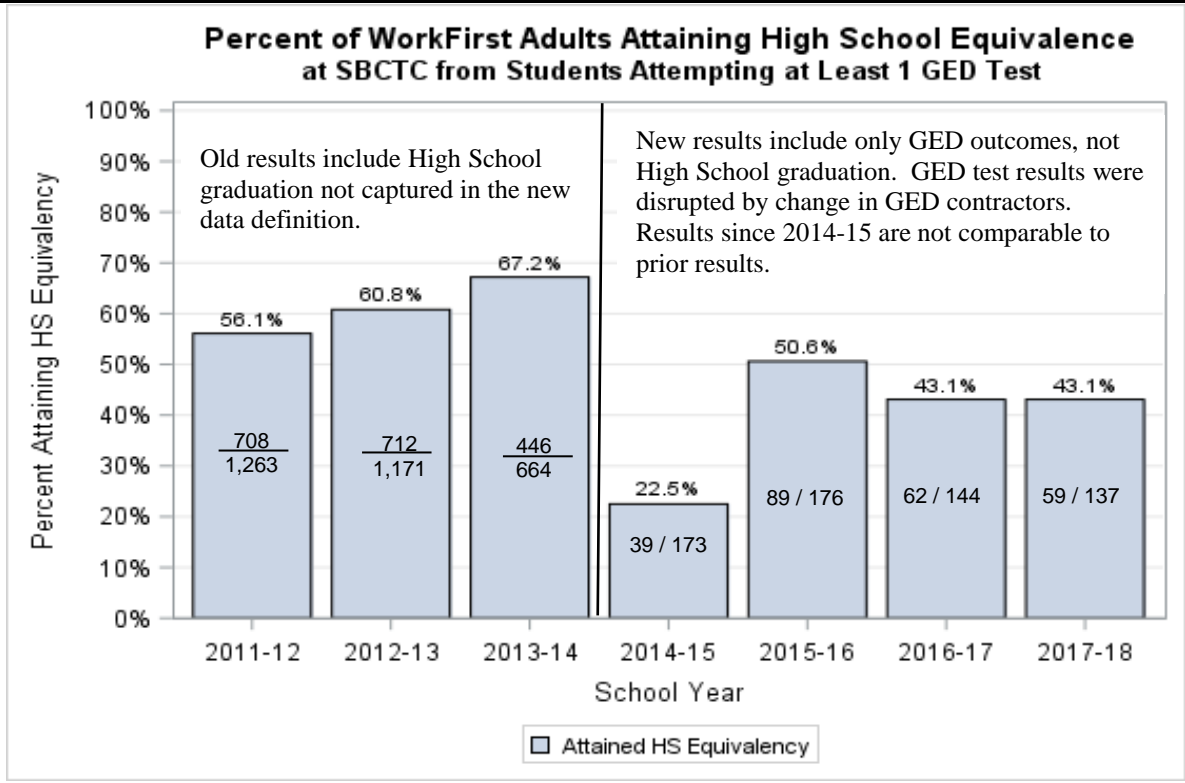
Percent of TANF adults attaining a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students who were in senior status and working toward high school completion during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

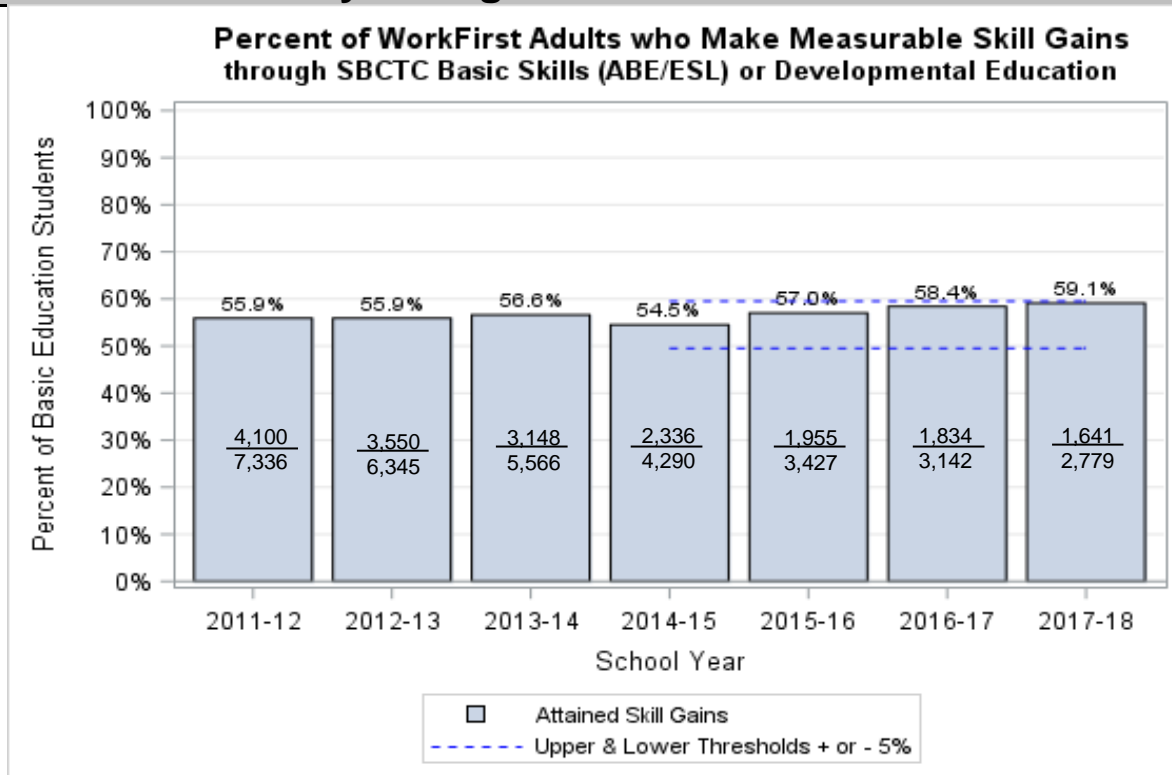
Percent of TANF adults attaining the equivalent of a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst Students in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 level programs who attempted at least one of five GED tests during the school year. The numerator is the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

The SBCTC accountability system identified 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.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

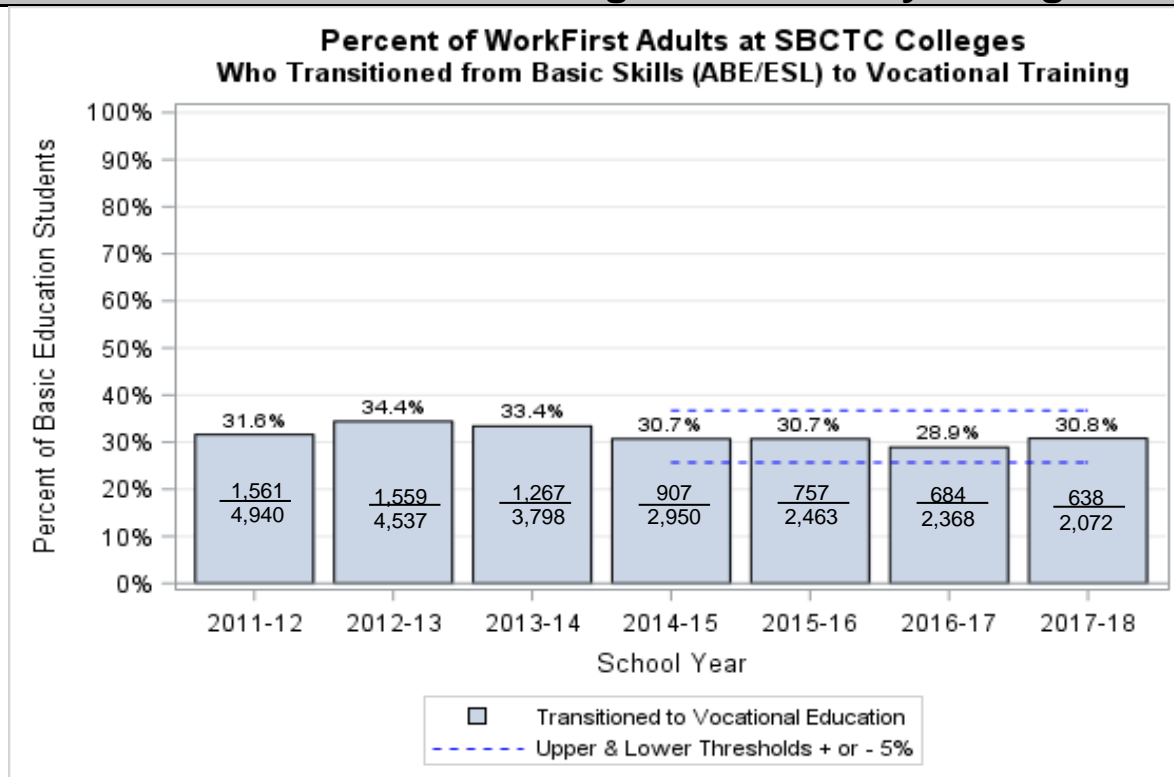
Percent of TANF adults attempting developmental education or basic skills education in SBCTC programs who had measurable skill gains. The numerator of this measure is the number of students coded as WorkFirst during the year and enrolled in developmental or adult basic education programs who had skill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

Some 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.

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

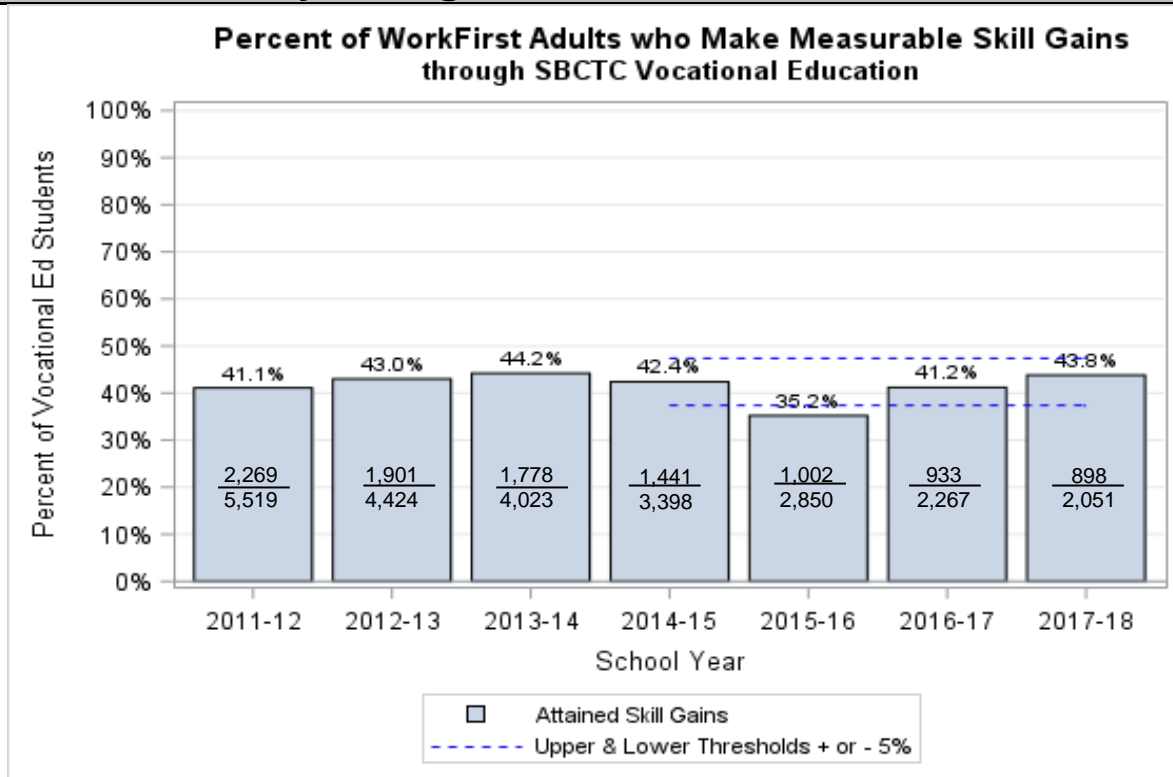
Percent of TANF adults attempting basic skills education in SBCTC programs who later enrolled in vocational programs. The numerator of this measure is the number of students in the denominator of the measure who enrolled in vocational courses during the academic year. The denominator of this measure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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

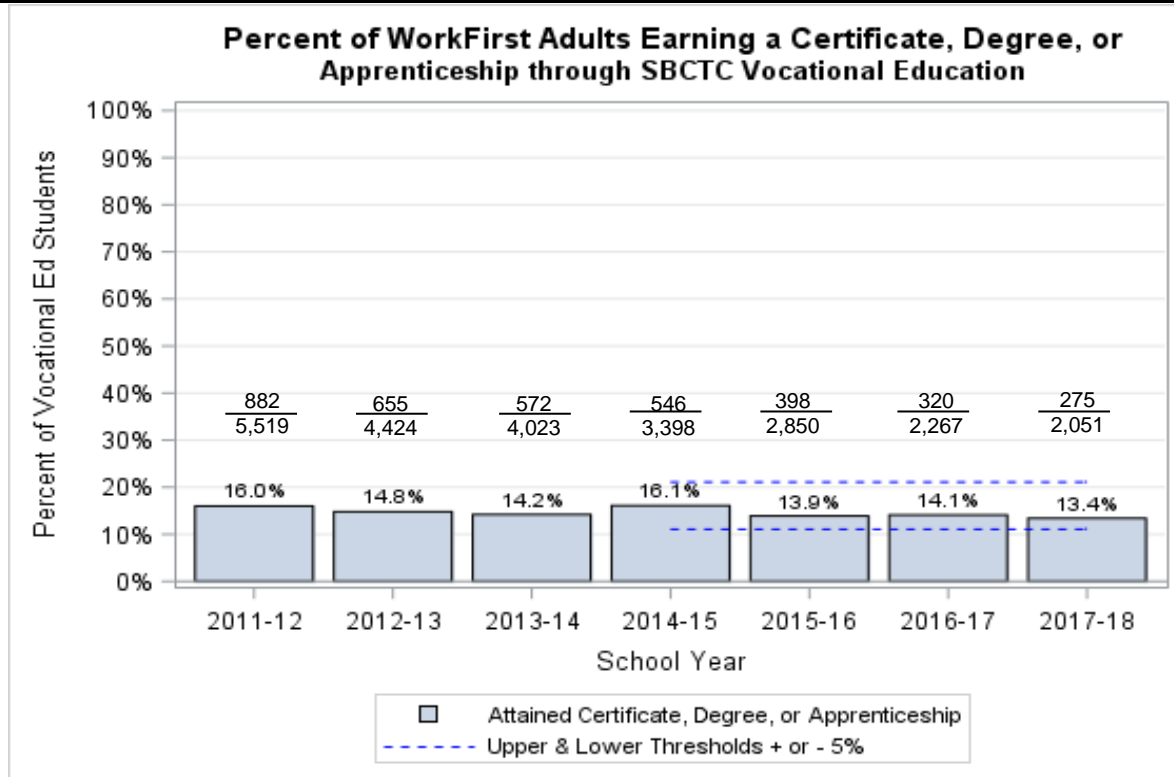
Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who earned college credit. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking students coded as WorkFirst during the year, except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL), who achieved the 15, 30, or 45 college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

[Return to Contents](#)

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



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who attain vocational certificates, degrees, or apprenticeship completions. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking 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](#)