

*Economic Services Administration*

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# **E S A Briefing Book**

State Fiscal Year 2001

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A reference for programs, caseloads, and expenditures.



*Washington State*  
Department of Social  
& Health Services

January 2002

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## State Fiscal Year 2001

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January 2002

January 14, 2002

Dear Colleagues,

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration's (ESA's) 2001 Program Briefing Book. It is your reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2001, the period of July 2000 through June 2001, and provides you with historical data.

We have tried to make the Briefing Book more user-friendly. This year we have combined the caseload and demographic information, and presented this information for each major program, under separate sections.

Also, you can now find this information online at

**[www.wa.gov/dshs/esa/briefingbook.htm](http://www.wa.gov/dshs/esa/briefingbook.htm)**

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have any questions about ESA or this information, please contact me or members of the ESA staff listed in Appendix 1. I would also like to hear your suggestions for making this Briefing Book even more useful to you next year.

Sincerely,

John Atherton, Assistant Secretary  
Economic Assistance Administration

# Table of Contents

	Page
<b>Introduction</b>	
Introduction	v
<b>Program Descriptions</b>	
Introduction .....	1
Additional Requirements and Emergent Needs (AREN) .....	2
Child Support Services .....	4
Consolidated Emergency Assistance program (CEAP) .....	6
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) .....	8
Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP) .....	9
Federal Food Stamp program (FSP) .....	10
Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T).....	13
General Assistance –Unemployable (GA-U) .....	16
General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).....	18
Immigrant Assistance Services .....	20
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) .....	21
Refugee Services .....	23
State Family Assistance (SFA) .....	25
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payments .....	27
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).....	29
United States Repatriate .....	32
Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) .....	33
WorkFirst (WF).....	35
Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) .....	38

# Table of Contents

	Page
<b>Caseloads and Demographics</b>	
TANF/WorkFirst .....	39
TANF Time-Limits .....	59
Child Support .....	71
Working Connections Child Care .....	77
Food Assistance.....	85
General Assistance .....	97
Other Programs.....	109
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Expenditures Introduction.....	147
Expenditures Overview .....	148
Cash Grant Assistance.....	152
WorkFirst.....	156
Administrative Expenditures .....	158
<b>Appendices</b>	
1. Contacts .....	A1-1
2. DSHS Regional Map .....	A2-1
3. Abbreviations .....	A3-1
4. Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer .....	A4-1
5. Federal Welfare Legislative History and State Welfare History .....	A5-1
6. Change in Cash Grant Assistance Programs/Funding Due to Welfare Reforms	A6-1
7. Child Support Federal Legislative History .....	A7-1
8. Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month .....	A8-1

### Introduction to ESA

Economic Services Administration (ESA) provides services to help people get jobs, keep jobs and find better jobs. ESA also offers other benefits for low-income individuals and families, including child support services, financial, medical and other assistance.

### Who ESA Serves

ESA helps low-income families, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and immigrants. ESA also serves children who need child support, paternity establishment, child care, and medical services

### Where ESA Serves

ESA provides services through 66 Community Service Offices (CSOs), which are located in most cities across the state, and in nine Child Support Enforcement Offices (CSEOs). You will find a map of our six regions in Appendix 2. ESA is currently testing how to make information and services available through customer service “call centers” and the Internet.

### How ESA Serves

CSO staff work with individuals, families, and children to determine program eligibility, to issue benefits, and to help clients move to self-sufficiency.

Our programs provide such diverse services as: cash grants, food stamp assistance, housing assistance, child support enforcement, child care subsidies, repatriation assistance, domestic violence referrals, and telephone subsidies. ESA staff also determines eligibility for state and federal medical programs.

### ESA Partnerships

ESA staff work closely with other state agencies, courts, tribes, and community partners, including: Employment Security Department, Office of Community Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Workforce Development Councils, community action agencies, prosecuting attorneys, and non-profit agencies.

### How to Access ESA Services

Local telephone books list the Community Service Offices and the Child Support Offices in the Government Section (look under State, Social and Health Services Department).

*✍* The toll-free number for **CSO Constituent Relations:** **1-800-865-7801**

*✍* The toll-free number for **Child Support Client Relations:** **1-800-457-6202**

## Program Descriptions

### ESA Programs

*ESA provides a wide variety of services through 19 programs. They are described, in alphabetical order, on the following pages.*

- ~~///~~ Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- ~~///~~ Child Support Services
- ~~///~~ Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
- ~~///~~ Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- ~~///~~ Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
- ~~///~~ Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- ~~///~~ Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T)
- ~~///~~ General Assistance – Unemployable (GA-U)
- ~~///~~ General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GA-X)
- ~~///~~ Immigrant Assistance Services
- ~~///~~ Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
- ~~///~~ Refugee Services
- ~~///~~ State Family Assistance (SFA)
- ~~///~~ Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment
- ~~///~~ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- ~~///~~ United States Repatriate
- ~~///~~ Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
- ~~///~~ WorkFirst (WF)
- ~~///~~ Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides a one-time cash payment to meet emergent housing or utility needs. Note: In August 2000, the benefit was capped at \$1,500.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority and Enforcement. 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs.
<b>Funding Source</b>	Federal: Mixture of TANF and TANF-MOE dollars
<b>Population Served</b>	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<p>Families must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Receive or apply and meet all eligibility criteria for Temporary Assistance of Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA);</li> <li>2. Have an emergency housing or utility need; and</li> <li>3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility costs.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Payments may be used to prevent eviction or foreclosure, secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim, secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety, or repair damage to home if it causes risk to health or safety.</li> <li>2. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period.</li> <li>3. The total of all payments in the 30-day period is limited to \$1,500.</li> </ol>



## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN) <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Community or charitable agencies that may help to meet the emergent need.</li><li>2. Food banks</li><li>3. Housing shelters or low-income/emergency housing</li><li>4. Other public assistance programs</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Child Support Services</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides paternity establishment and financial and medical support to children to help families become or remain self-sufficient.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 652-669b and 45 CFR Volume 2, Chapter III, 300-399).
<b>Funding Source</b>	Funded by federal funds, state matching funds, and local funding.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current Assistance (Individuals who are currently receiving Title IV-A TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services).</li> <li>2. Former Assistance (Individuals who have ever received AFDC, TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services).</li> <li>3. Never Assistance (Individuals who have never received AFDC or TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services and have made application for Title IV-D services. Includes non-IV-A Medicaid only, state foster care, and child care only.)</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	Automatic as a condition of receiving a Title IV-A grant; notification for continuation of services; application for Title IV - D services.
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Responsible parent location.</li> <li>2. Paternity establishment.</li> <li>3. Support and medical support obligation establishment, enforcement, and modification.</li> <li>4. Child support payment collection and distribution.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Child Support Services, <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. WorkFirst</li><li>2. Courts</li><li>3. Prosecuting Attorneys</li><li>4. ESA's Community Services Division</li><li>5. Children's Administration's Division of Children and Family Services</li><li>6. Washington State Support Registry</li><li>7. Medicaid agency</li><li>8. State Tribal Relations Unit</li><li>9. Department of Health</li><li>10. Department of Corrections</li><li>11. Employment Security Department</li><li>12. Department of Labor and Industries</li><li>13. Department of Revenue</li><li>14. Department of Licensing</li><li>15. Internal Revenue Service</li><li>16. U.S. Department of Justice</li><li>17. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service</li><li>18. Head Start</li><li>19. U.S. Department of Defense</li><li>20. Hospitals</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Program benefits are provided to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. <i>(Note: Part of the funding for the CEAP program was transferred to the office of Community, Trade and Economic Development in SFY 2000.)</i>
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program.
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Federal:</b> <b>State:</b> 100%
<b>Population Served</b>	A pregnant woman in any stage of pregnancy, or families with dependent children must be ineligible to receive benefits from any of the following programs: A. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); B. State Family Assistance (SFA); C. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); or D. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA).
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Applicants must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need.</li> <li>2. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard <i>or</i>, if above 90% of the TANF payment standard, the recipient must demonstrate that (s)he lacked the ability to plan for the emergency.</li> <li>3. Applicants cannot have refused without good cause, a bonafied job offer or training for employment within 30 days of the date of application.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical care, household maintenance, job-related transportation or clothing, and transportation for foster care-bound children.</li><li>2. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF Payment Standard, whichever is lower.</li><li>3. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in any 12 consecutive month period.</li></ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Office of Trade and Economic Development</li><li>2. Low-income/emergency housing</li><li>3. Food banks</li><li>4. Charitable agencies</li><li>5. Community medical centers</li><li>6. Other public assistance programs. (Approximately half of CEAP households are subsequently approved for TANF.)</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides a once in a 12-month payment, up to \$1,500, to overcome a temporary emergency and keep otherwise eligible families from becoming dependent upon TANF.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08A.210, Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance.
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Federal:</b> <b>State:</b> 100%
<b>Population Served</b>	Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria.</li> <li>2. If the families goes on TANF within 12 months of receiving DCA, a proportionate amount of the DCA payment must be repaid to the state.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment related expenses.</li> <li>2. Usually paid directly to vendors.</li> <li>3. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period.</li> <li>4. The total of all payments in 30-day period is limited to \$1,500.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>2. Child Care</li> <li>3. Child Support Services</li> <li>4. Medical Assistance</li> <li>5. Food Assistance</li> <li>6. Other services to assist low-income families</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08A.120.
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Federal:</b> <b>State:</b> 100% - Mix of State and TANF-MOE
<b>Population Served</b>	Legal immigrants who became ineligible for the federal Food Stamp program under federal welfare reform.
<b>Eligibility</b>	With the exception of citizenship and alien rules, the state program mirrors the federal Food Stamp program.
<b>Services</b>	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electronic food benefits that can be used at participating grocery stores.</li> <li>2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nutrition Education Programs</li> <li>2. School Lunch Programs</li> <li>3. Low-income housing</li> <li>4. Food banks</li> <li>5. DSHS Children's Administration</li> <li>6. Community medical centers</li> <li>7. Senior outreach</li> <li>8. Charitable agencies</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides food assistance to low income individuals and families.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Food Stamp Act of 1977, Public Law 88-525 (7 U.S.C. 2011-2036).
<b>Funding Source</b>	Food benefits are funded by 100% federal funds. Administration costs of the program are funded by both federal and state funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	Elderly or disabled households with incomes at or below 165% of the Federal Poverty level. All other households with incomes at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.



## Program Descriptions

Title	<b>Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must meet U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service criteria for financial need.</li> <li>2. Eligible assistance unit members must:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Be U.S. citizens or nationals or qualified aliens;</li> <li>(b) Be Residents of Washington;</li> <li>(c) Participate in Food Stamp Employment &amp; Training requirements; and</li> <li>(d) Meet certain eligibility criteria if on strike.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Assistance Unit is categorically eligible when:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) All members receive SSI</li> <li>(b) All members receive General Assistance; or</li> <li>(c) Some members receive or are authorized to receive payments or services from:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. TANF cash assistance;</li> <li>II. State Family Assistance</li> <li>III. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance; or</li> <li>IV. TANF post-employment services.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Persons with disabilities need only meet the net income standard, are entitled to medical deductions, and have the value of their vehicles exempted entirely when used for transportation.</li> <li>5. Certain students of higher education, able-bodied adults without dependents, and assistance units participating in the food distribution program on or near Indian Reservations are not eligible for benefits.</li> <li>6. Some people are ineligible for food assistance and must have some of their income and resources considered available to the remaining eligible assistance unit members:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Fugitive felons including probation and parole violators and felons convicted of drug-related felonies;</li> <li>(b) Persons failing to attest to citizenship or alien status;</li> <li>(c) Persons disqualified for (i) an intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide an SSN, or (iii) not participating in work requirements, or</li> <li>(d) Ineligible aliens.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Electronic food benefits that can be used at participating grocery stores.</li><li>2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.</li></ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Nutrition Education Programs</li><li>2. School Lunch Programs</li><li>3. Low-income housing</li><li>4. Food banks</li><li>5. Children and Family Services</li><li>6. Community medical centers</li><li>7. Senior outreach</li><li>8. Charitable agencies</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&amp;T)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides employment and training services to clients, ages 16 through 59, who are receiving food assistance only, unless otherwise exempt.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Food Stamp Act of 1977 (as amended).
<b>Funding Source</b>	Primarily funded by federal funds, but certain costs are matched with state funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food Stamp Program recipients age 16 through 59 in:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Thurston;</li> <li>(b) Clark, excluding the city of Vancouver;</li> <li>(c) Spokane;</li> <li>(d) King County;</li> <li>(e) Snohomish, excluding the city of Everett; and</li> <li>(f) Pierce County, outside the city of Lakewood and Tacoma.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Age 18 to 50 Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) in all of the areas listed above, plus the following counties:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Asotin;</li> <li>(b) Benton</li> <li>(c) Ferry</li> <li>(d) Franklin</li> <li>(e) Garfield;</li> <li>(f) Island;</li> <li>(g) Kittitas;</li> <li>(h) Klickitat;</li> <li>(i) Lincoln</li> <li>(j) Pend Oreille;</li> <li>(k) Stevens; and</li> <li>(l) Whitman.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&amp;T), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All Food Stamp Program applicants or recipients who are not receiving other types of assistance and who do <i>not</i> meet the following exemption criteria:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Caring for a child under age 6 or a person determined to be incapacitated;</li> <li>(b) Unable to work due to incapacity;</li> <li>(c) Confronts substantial barriers to employment, e.g., medical, transportation, language; and</li> <li>(d) Resides in an area that is exempted from state plan Food Stamp Employment and Training services.</li> <li>(e) Applying for or receives unemployment compensation</li> <li>(f) Participate in chemical dependence program</li> <li>(g) Working 30 hours or receiving weekly earnings equal to minimum wage X 30 hours</li> <li>(h) Students age 16 or 17, not the head of household, and attends school such as high school or GED programs; or enrolled in a work program.</li> <li>(i) Students who are 18 or older enrolled at least half-time in any accredited school, training program, or institution for higher education.</li> </ol> </li>   <li>2. For ABAWDs, all of the above exemptions plus:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Pregnancy;</li> <li>(b) Under 18 or over 49 years; or</li> <li>(c) Eligible for the 15% exemption rule.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&amp;T), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Employment and training services include:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Job search;</li><li>(b) Basic education; and</li><li>(c) Work Experience.</li></ol></li> <li>2. Services available to ABAWDs include:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Workfare; and</li><li>(b) Work Experience.</li></ol></li></ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<p>Same as those for the TANF program. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Employment Security Department, for job search activities.</li> <li>2. Contractors in some regions to develop work sites for:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Workfare; and</li><li>(b) Work Experience.</li></ol></li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>General Assistance – Unemployable (GA-U)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are unemployable based on a medical impairment.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.04.005(6).
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Federal:</b> <b>State:</b> 100%
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incapacitated adults aged 18 to 65 years, or</li> <li>2. If under 18 and a member of a married couple.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet income and resource tests. Resource limits are the same as for the TANF program.</li> <li>2. Recipients must be unemployable due to mental, emotional, or physical impairment. For applicants the impairment must prevent employment for at least 90 days from date of application.</li> <li>3. A person is ineligible if incapacitated only by alcoholism or drug addiction. Persons who are chemical dependent in addition to having a mental or physical impairment that qualifies as a GA-U incapacity may choose between GA-U and ADATSA Shelter programs. Cash assistance, to recipients who choose GA-U, is issued to a protective payee. Recipients may also be required to participate in alcohol or drug treatment.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>General Assistance – Unemployable (GA-U), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Eligibility Continued</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Recipients must accept available treatment or referrals to other agencies for services or benefits that would enable them to become employable or reduce their need for assistance.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash grant assistance.</li> <li>2. Ongoing additional requirements for certain services (laundry, telephone, restaurant meals, home-delivered meals, and food for service animals).</li> <li>3. Medical coverage through Medical Care Services.</li> <li>4. Casework</li> <li>5. Referral for alcohol or drug treatment, through ADATSA.</li> <li>6. Assessment for potential disability.</li> <li>7. Limited support to prepare for or become employed.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<p>Local and emergency services agencies including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADATSA alcohol/drug assessment and treatment centers</li> <li>2. Community mental health agencies</li> <li>3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation</li> <li>4. Social Security Administration</li> <li>5. Food banks</li> <li>6. Housing shelters</li> <li>7. Congregate care facilities</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GA-X)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are applying for, and appear to be eligible for, federal SSI benefits.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Medicaid eligibility authorized by OBRA of 1990, program implemented on May 1, 1991. Cash assistance authorized by RCW 74.04.005(6).
<b>Funding Source</b>	Initial expenditures are 100% state funds that are recouped when SSI eligibility is approved.
<b>Population Served</b>	Adults 18 to 65 years old, who appear to be eligible for SSI benefits pending a final administrative determination by the Social Security Administration (SSA).
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet the same financial criteria as GA-U.</li> <li>2. Incapacitating conditions must meet SSI disability or blindness criteria and must be expected to last at least 12 months.</li> <li>3. Recipients must be currently working with an SSI Facilitator to obtain a SSI eligibility determination.</li> <li>4. Eligibility extends only for the period that determination of SSI eligibility is pending.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance, on-going Additional Requirements assistance payments, case management, and referral services, the same as those provided to GA-U recipients.</li> <li>2. Medical coverage is through Medicaid.</li> <li>3. SSI-Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title II or Title XVI application.</li> </ol>



## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GA-X), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Linkages</b>	The same as those provided to GA-U recipients with the addition of : <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Social Security offices; and</li><li>2. Private attorneys who accept referrals during the SSI appeals process.</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Immigrant Assistance Services</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides services to prepare low-income immigrants for U.S. citizenship.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 1995, the Governor designated the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance as the state's applicant agency for citizenship grants.</li> <li>2. State naturalization facilitation law passed in 1997, RCW 74.08A.130.</li> </ol>
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Federal:</b> <b>State:</b> 100%
<b>Population Served</b>	Legal immigrant adults who lost their eligibility for the Federal Food Stamp program due to their non-citizen authorization.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Qualified aliens who arrived in the U.S. after August 21, 1996, or</li> <li>2. Those whose INS authorization as a refugee, asylee or other exceeds the five-year time limit.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information and referral services;</li> <li>2. Citizenship training (35 hours);</li> <li>3. Fees for the INS application for citizenship; and</li> <li>4. Staff support for the Washington State Task Force on Immigration and Naturalization.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State Commissions for Asian, Pacific-American, Hispanic, and African-American Affairs.</li> <li>2. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service</li> <li>3. Community colleges</li> <li>4. Community-based organizations</li> <li>5. Legal services agencies</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides cash assistance for refugees.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212.
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Federal:</b> 100% <b>State:</b>
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees or asylees authorized by the U.S. State Department to immigrate into the U.S. from any country.</li> <li>2. Refugees granted permanent residence authorization and Amerasians.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees, Cubans/Haitians, Amerasians, persons granted asylum, or parolee authorization who meet financial need criteria for the TANF program but are not TANF eligible (adults with no dependent children).</li> <li>2. Currently, eligibility for adults expires eight months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylee adults, eligibility expires eight months after the date their asylee status is granted.</li> <li>3. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter.</li> <li>2. Medical assistance.</li> <li>3. See Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Section below.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Voluntary Resettlement Agencies</li><li>2. Mutual Assistance Associations</li><li>3. Community employment providers</li><li>4. Low-income housing</li><li>5. Food banks</li><li>6. DSHS Children's Administration</li><li>7. Community medical centers</li><li>8. Unaccompanied Minor Program (e.g., refugee foster care)</li><li>9. Charitable agencies</li><li>10. Workforce Development Councils</li><li>11. Other local agencies</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Refugee Services</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides services for refugees, primarily by community-based agencies, to help refugees become self-sufficient.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212.</li> <li>2. Refugees may participate in federally-funded employment, training, and other needed refugee resettlement services. (See Refugee Cash Assistance above.)</li> </ol>
<b>Funding Source</b>	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for certain individuals not eligible for federal funding.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees are those fleeing persecution due to their race, nationality, political opinion, religion or membership in a particular group.</li> <li>2. Refugees are admitted based on their special humanitarian concern to the United States as determined by the President.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Persons who are paroled into the U.S., granted asylum, or admitted as a refugee.</li> <li>2. Amerasians, Cubans, and Haitians are eligible, although they do not have refugee status.</li> <li>3. Must meet low-income financial criteria.</li> <li>4. Federal funding of employment services limited to first five years after entering the United States.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Refugee Services, <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<p>The Office of Refugee Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) purchases the following services for refugees, through contracts with community-based agencies, the community and technical colleges, and the Employment Security Department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employment training</li> <li>2. English language training</li> <li>3. Health screening</li> <li>4. Resettlement/social services</li> <li>5. Medicaid</li> <li>6. Foster care</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community-based employment providers</li> <li>2. Mutual Assistance associations</li> <li>3. Voluntary Agencies who sponsor refugees</li> <li>4. Public health departments</li> <li>5. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services</li> <li>6. Community and technical colleges</li> <li>7. Community-based organizations</li> <li>8. Local employers</li> <li>9. Employment Security Department</li> <li>10. Workforce Training Councils</li> <li>11. City of Seattle and King County</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>State Family Assistance (SFA)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students aged 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive TANF.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08A.100, Immigrants-Eligibility and 74.12.035, Additional Eligibility Requirements (Students, Exceptions).
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Federal:</b> <b>State:</b> 100%
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of the citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements.</li> <li>2. Children under 21 years of age attending high school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 19.</li> <li>3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children.</li> <li>4. Pregnant women with no other children who are ineligible for TANF because of a conviction for a drug-related felony or for misrepresentation of residence in order to receive TANF benefits in 2 or more States at the same time.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet all TANF eligibility criteria, except:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the citizenship and alien status requirements;</li> <li>(b) the age requirement for children; or</li> <li>(c) the conviction authorization for pregnant women with no other children.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Immigrants must be:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the 5 -year period of ineligibility; or</li> <li>(b) aliens permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law (PRUCOL).</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Children ages 19 and 20 who are in high school or a GED program full-time.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>State Family Assistance (SFA), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter. (See Table 32, Part 5, Grant Standards, for sample data.)</li> <li>2. Medical assistance and WorkFirst services (See self-sufficiency below)</li> <li>3. Additional Requirements Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut-off notices have been issued.</li> <li>4. Benefits have a 5-year (60 Month) time limit.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low-income housing</li> <li>2. Food banks</li> <li>3. Children and family services</li> <li>4. Community medical centers</li> <li>5. Charitable organizations</li> </ol>



## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides supplemental cash assistance.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 20 CFR 416.2095, and RCW 74.04.600 – 74.04.640.
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% state funds for the supplement.
<b>Population Served</b>	The combined programs serve three separate populations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aged – persons 65 years of age or older;</li> <li>2. Blind – persons who meet Social Security sight loss criteria; and</li> <li>3. Disabled – persons who meet Social Security disability criteria.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Security Administration (SSA) determines SSI eligibility and administers the program. Washington has also chosen federal administration of the state supplement.</li> <li>2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple (not all resources are counted).</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One–person state supplement is \$27.00 (Area I: King, Pierce, Snohomish, Kitsap, and Thurston counties) or \$6.55 (Area II: all other counties).</li> <li>2. Couple state supplements are \$21 for Area 1 and \$0 for Area II.</li> <li>3. The state supplement for a SSI beneficiary residing in a medical institution is \$11.62.</li> <li>4. Automatic eligibility for categorically needy medical coverage.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment, <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Low-income housing</li><li>2. Senior citizens centers</li><li>3. Meals on wheels</li><li>4. Food banks</li><li>5. Developmental disability programs</li><li>6. Congregate care facilities</li><li>7. Adult family homes</li><li>8. Nursing homes</li><li>9. Medical facilities</li><li>10. Mental health centers</li><li>11. Other community charitable and social service agencies</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides benefits for low-income families. <b>TANF</b> provides cash assistance and the <b>WorkFirst</b> program provides services families need to work, look for work, or prepare for work. (See WorkFirst description on following pages).
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619) and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally—Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF).
<b>Funding Source</b>	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children under age 18.</li> <li>2. Children under age 19 attending high school or GED program full-time.</li> <li>3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children.</li> <li>4. Unmarried teen parents under the age of 18.</li> <li>5. Pregnant women with no other children.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The family or assistance unit must include a child (or a pregnant woman with no other children) who is in financial need. The child of unmarried parents can be excluded from recipient assistance units at the option of the parents.</li> <li>2. Families in which the adult(s) have not yet used their 5-year time limit for cash assistance.</li> <li>3. Family net monthly income may not exceed the Payment Standard, plus authorized Additional Requirements Emergent Need. Under TANF, 50% of gross earnings are countable when determining eligibility and payment amount.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility Continued	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Families can own a home, household goods, and up to \$1,000 in countable assets. The first \$5,000 in equity value of a vehicle is exempt, and equity that exceeds this amount counts towards the \$1,000 asset limit. Recipients may accumulate up to \$3,000 in savings (e.g. a bank account).</li> <li>5. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case.</li> <li>6. Fleeing felons, parole/probation violators, and persons convicted of manufacturing or distribution of drugs, are ineligible for TANF. The needy child in these cases is placed on TANF as a child-only case. Persons convicted of possession only, who have completed DASA approved treatment and have no other convictions in the prior three years, can be eligible for TANF.</li> <li>7. Families must be Washington residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions).</li> <li>8. All eligible family members must have a Social Security Number or cooperate in obtaining one.</li> <li>9. Families must assign rights to child support and cooperate with the Division of Child Support by identifying the absent parent of the children and in obtaining child support.</li> <li>10. Adults and certain teens must participate in WorkFirst program work or work activities for up to 40 hours a week. There are a few exceptions to participation requirements.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter.</li> <li>2. Medical assistance and WorkFirst services.</li> <li>3. Additional Requirements Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off.</li> <li>4. SSI-Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title II or Title XVI application.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low-income housing</li> <li>2. Food banks</li> <li>3. Children and family services</li> <li>4. Community medical centers</li> <li>5. Charitable organizations</li> <li>6. Tribal TANF programs (Lower Elwha, Klallam, and Pt. Gamble S’Klallam, Quileute, and Quinault tribes)</li> <li>7. State Tribal Relations Unit</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>United States Repatriate</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides temporary emergency cash assistance, food, housing, medical, and transportation.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Title XI, Section 113 of the Social Security Act and Public Law 86-571.
<b>Funding Source</b>	Initial expenditures are state funds that are recouped by federal funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	U.S. citizens and their dependents returning from a foreign country.
<b>Eligibility</b>	The U.S. Department of State determines poverty, mental or physical illness, or international crisis.
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary assistance for up to 90 days after arrival in the U.S., unless an extension is granted.</li> <li>2. Services include, but are not limited to, cash assistance in the form of a U.S. government loan to pay for food, shelter, medical care and other emergent needs, and travel costs to the state of residence.</li> <li>3. Maximum loan limits are \$560 per person for the first month and TANF payment maximums for the remainder of the eligibility period.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SSI</li> <li>2. TANF or other public assistance programs</li> <li>3. Food Stamps</li> <li>4. U.S. State Department and Administration for Children and Families, which jointly coordinates the program with the Department.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides waivers and discounts on telephone fees for low-income households.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 80.36, through June 2003.
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% state funds, through a special Treasurer's Trust Fund. A 13-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the funding.
<b>Population Served</b>	Public assistance program recipients.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There must be at least one adult in the household receiving benefits from one or more of the following programs: Food Stamps or State Food Assistance, TANF or State Family Assistance, or specific types of Medical Assistance.</li> <li>2. Clients must apply for WTAP by contacting their local telephone company and requesting this service.</li> <li>3. Client eligibility lasts through the end of the fiscal year in which the client loses eligibility for public assistance.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Once-a-year waiver of deposit for local service.</li> <li>2. Once-a-year 50% discount on connection fees, averaging \$15.50.</li> <li>3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services which, with federal support, averages about \$13 per month.</li> <li>4. Private line service to households which include persons age 60 or older or persons determined to be medically needy.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission</li><li>2. Telephone companies serving Washington State residents</li><li>3. DSHS Aging and Adult Services Administration</li><li>4. National Exchange Carriers Association (providing federal funds, which pays 50% of client telephone connection fees and pays a partial match for client monthly flat rate fees).</li></ol>



## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>WorkFirst (WF)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides support services and activities to <b>TANF/SFA</b> clients <i>and</i> low-income families so they can find jobs, keep jobs, and become self-sufficient.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, and ESHB 3901, the Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act. RCW
<b>Funding Source</b>	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	Low income families with dependent children and pregnant women.
<b>Eligibility</b>	TANF/SFA recipients, former TANF/SFA recipients up to one year, and under some circumstances, low-income families with incomes at or below 175% of the federal poverty level.

## Program Descriptions

Title	<b>WorkFirst (WF), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<p><b>Case Management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WorkFirst orientation.</li> <li>2. Referral for family planning and/or to address emergencies such as:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Family planning (for every participant)</li> <li>(b) Necessary supplemental accommodation (for everyone who needs it)</li> <li>(c) Family violence (however we learn about it, and at the participant's choice)</li> <li>(d) Learning disabilities (often identified in VIEW)</li> <li>(e) Substance abuse</li> <li>(f) Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Employability screening.</li> <li>4. Individual Responsibility Plan (to document participant's responsibilities, work requirements, and the supports provided that enable WorkFirst participation).</li> <li>5. Requiring (and helping) pregnant or parenting minors to be in a suitable living arrangement and complete high school.</li> <li>6. Referring participants who are not job-ready for services or treatment to resolve issues (such as family violence or disability).</li> <li>7. Continued evaluation and IRP updates until the participant exits and up to one year after exiting.</li> <li>8. In-depth assessment and interdisciplinary case staffing as needed to develop more effective plans for self-sufficiency.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>WorkFirst (WF), <i>Continued</i></b>
<b>Services</b>	<p><b>Services While Working</b></p> <p>9. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training and job coach services).</p> <p>10. Re-employment services following job loss.</p> <p><b>Services While Looking for Work</b></p> <p>11. Fast track job search services and supports (e.g., help with transportation).</p> <p>12. Job search services (e.g., job search workshops, job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs).</p> <p>13. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search.</p> <p>14. Pre-employment training (short-term training course that leads to an available job at an above-average wage).</p> <p><b>Services While Preparing for Work</b></p> <p>15. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work.</p> <p>16. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services.</p>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employment Security Department</li> <li>2. Office of Community Trade and Economic Development</li> <li>3. State Board for Technical and Community Colleges</li> <li>4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act</li> <li>5. Indian Tribes</li> <li>6. Community programs</li> <li>7. State Tribal Relations Unit</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides child care subsidies for families, whose incomes are at or below 225% of the federal poverty level, in which adults are working, looking for work, or enrolled in an approved training program while working.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Child Care is provided by federal block grants under 45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), and state monies, RCW 74.13.0903.
<b>Funding Source</b>	Funded by federal block grants, a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds, and state matching funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eligible TANF families who require child care to participate in approved:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) WorkFirst activities;</li> <li>(b) Job search;</li> <li>(c) Employment; or</li> <li>(d) Training plans.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Non-TANF families who require child care to maintain employment or attend approved training while working.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The eligible families' income must be at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).</li> <li>2. Parents pay for a portion of their care, based on a sliding scale.</li> <li>3. A minimum co-payment is required.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	Child care payment on behalf of eligible families.
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Head Start and ECEAP</li> <li>2. Child Care Resource and Referral</li> <li>3. Washington Child Care Coordinating Committee</li> </ol>

### TANF and WorkFirst

The exhibits in this section summarize the TANF and WorkFirst caseload trends for SFY 2001.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

#### Highlights:

- ~~SES~~ **Washington's TANF/WorkFirst average monthly caseload declined to 54,753 in SFY 2001**, from a monthly average of 58,797 in SFY 2000. In June 2001, the caseload was lower still, at 54,608 cases.
- ~~SES~~ **The average payment per case in SFY 2001 was \$441.41.**
- ~~SES~~ **Child-only cases increased to 31.5% of the total TANF caseload in June 2001**, compared to 19.4% in July 1997.
- ~~SES~~ **Single-parent cases declined to 56.9% in June 2001**, compared to 68.5% of the total TANF caseload in July 1997.
- ~~SES~~ **Two-parent cases stayed about the same, at 11.6% of the TANF caseload in June 2001**, and 12.1% in July 1997.
- ~~SES~~ **In June 2001, 7% of TANF cases with adults were in sanction status.**
- ~~SES~~ **In June 2001, 92.8% of WorkFirst Adults participated in the WorkFirst Program.**
- ~~SES~~ **In April 2001, 19.9% of TANF Adults returned six months after an exit**, compared to 21.8% in July 1997. The percentage has ranged from a high of 22.1% to a low of 19.4% in SFY 2001.
- ~~SES~~ **In June 2001, the majority of TANF adult clients was female (79.7%), white (64.7%), and never married (44.2%). The median age for an adult was 30.1 years.**

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### Selected TANF Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (November 2001 Load)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	58,797 (55,382 – 60,296)	54,753 (53,631 – 55,510)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	158,416 (147,665 – 163,531)	143,773 (141,191 – 145,830)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	50,257 (46,211 – 52,340)	44,632 (43,669 – 45,534)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	108,159 (101,454 – 111,191)	99,141 (97,522 – 100,296)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	2.7%	2.4%
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	68.3%	68.9%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	2.7	2.6
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.8	1.8
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	2.2	2.2
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$441.42 (\$429.44 - \$446.25)	\$441.41 (\$437.27 – 445.37)

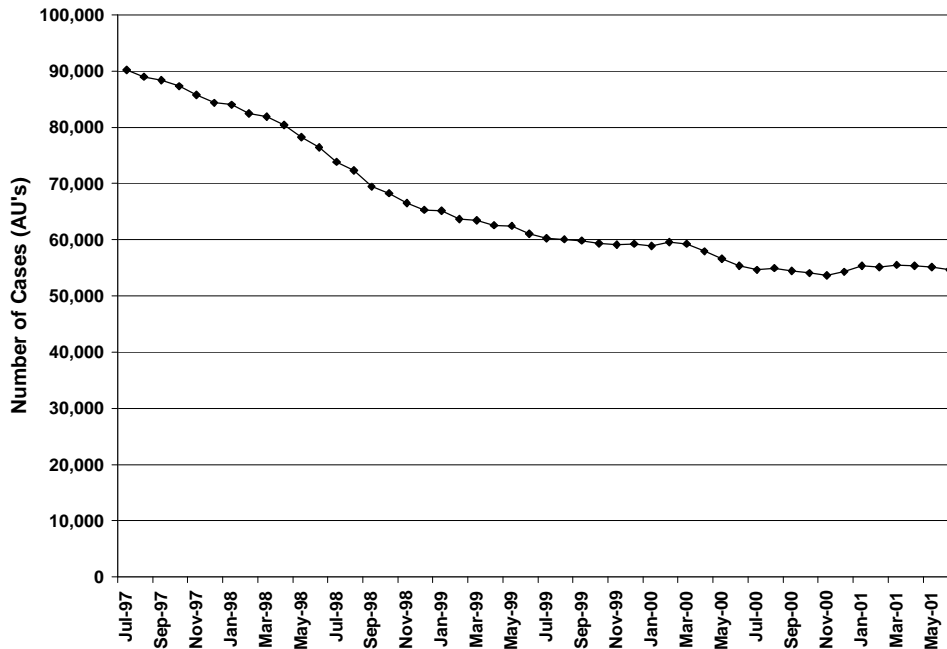
<sup>1</sup> OFM 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload, SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (November 2001 Load)



	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Recoveries</b>	<b>Payment Per Case</b>
<b>Jul-97</b>	90,205	235,965	\$43,056,002.33	\$0.00	\$477.31
<b>July</b>	54,612	145,176	\$24,322,352.11	\$225,799.79	\$445.37
<b>August</b>	54,950	145,830	\$24,318,251.90	\$266,994.38	\$442.55
<b>September</b>	54,436	143,942	\$24,035,423.21	\$252,825.28	\$441.54
<b>October</b>	54,045	142,754	\$23,936,893.66	\$245,194.04	\$442.91
<b>November</b>	53,631	141,191	\$23,699,038.68	\$252,170.87	\$441.89
<b>December</b>	54,274	142,717	\$24,026,824.89	\$217,167.29	\$442.69
<b>January</b>	55,335	145,189	\$24,196,516.79	\$232,941.17	\$437.27
<b>February</b>	55,122	144,096	\$24,389,544.40	\$265,498.05	\$442.46
<b>March</b>	55,510	144,827	\$24,420,977.45	\$309,696.54	\$439.94
<b>April</b>	55,367	144,228	\$24,370,969.79	\$226,966.64	\$440.17
<b>May</b>	55,150	143,478	\$24,357,020.00	\$249,593.91	\$441.65
<b>June</b>	54,608	141,842	\$23,949,727.22	\$247,303.00	\$438.58

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	252	0.5%
Colfax	183	0.3%
Davenport	74	0.1%
Moses Lake	1,001	1.8%
Newport	214	0.4%
Okanogan	677	1.2%
Othello	269	0.5%
Pomeroy	7	0.0%
Republic	163	0.3%
Spokane Central	2	0.0%
Spokane North	2,275	4.2%
Spokane Southwest	1,013	1.9%
Spokane Valley	1,631	3.0%
Tri County - Colville	542	1.0%
Wenatchee - Chelan	684	1.3%
Wenatchee - Douglas	204	0.4%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>16.9%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Ellensburg	191	0.4%
Grandview	283	0.5%
Kennewick	1,395	2.6%
Pasco	849	1.6%
Sunnyside	624	1.1%
Toppenish	624	1.1%
Walla Walla	525	1.0%
Walla Walla - Columbia	6	0.0%
Wapato	436	0.8%
Yakima	1,416	2.6%
Yakima – Kittitas	941	1.7%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	714	1.3%
Bellingham	1,208	2.2%
Everett	1,563	2.9%
Friday Harbor	25	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	962	1.8%
Oak Harbor	227	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	348	0.6%
Smokey Point	779	1.4%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>10.7%</b>



## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 4</b>		
Auburn	938	1.7%
Belltown	206	0.4%
Burien	1,861	3.4%
Capitol Hill	521	1.0%
Federal Way	1,078	2.0%
King Eastside	769	1.4%
King North/Ballard	545	1.0%
King South	1,485	2.7%
Lake City	417	0.8%
Rainier	1,574	2.9%
Renton	1,133	2.1%
West Seattle	937	1.7%
<b>Region 4 Total</b>	<b>11,464</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	1,579	2.9%
Pierce North	1,643	3.0%
Pierce South	2,677	4.9%
Pierce West	2,173	4.0%
Puyallup	1,422	2.6%
<b>Region 5 Total</b>	<b>9,494</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	1,077	2.0%
Chehalis	1,003	1.8%
Forks	280	0.5%
Goldendale	169	0.3%
Kelso	1,623	3.0%
Long Beach	123	0.2%
Olympia	1,749	3.2%
Orchards	1,697	3.1%
Port Angeles	436	0.8%
Port Townsend	172	0.3%
Shelton	700	1.3%
South Bend	115	0.2%
Stevenson	107	0.2%
Vancouver	1,920	3.5%
White Salmon	92	0.2%
<b>Region 6 Total</b>	<b>11,265</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>54,530</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

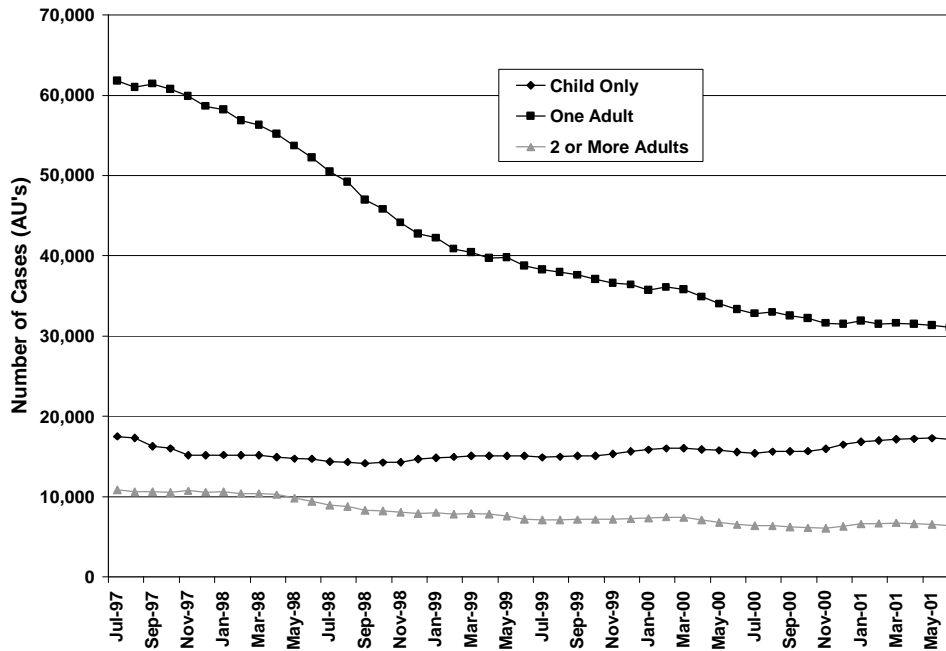
	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percent of Cases</b>
Adams	269	0.5%
Asotin	252	0.5%
Benton	1,395	2.6%
Chelan	684	1.3%
Clallam	716	1.3%
Clark	3,617	6.6%
Columbia	6	0.0%
Cowlitz	1,623	3.0%
Douglas	204	0.4%
Ferry	163	0.3%
Franklin	849	1.6%
Garfield	7	0.0%
Grant	1,001	1.8%
Grays Harbor	1,077	2.0%
Island	227	0.4%
Jefferson	172	0.3%
King	11,464	21.0%
Kitsap	1,579	2.9%
Kittitas	191	0.4%
Klickitat	261	0.5%
Lewis	1,003	1.8%
Lincoln	74	0.1%
Mason	700	1.3%
Okanogan	677	1.2%
Pacific	238	0.4%
Pend Oreille	214	0.4%
Pierce	7,915	14.5%
San Juan	25	0.0%
Skagit	962	1.8%
Skamania	107	0.2%
Snohomish	3,404	6.2%
Spokane	4,921	9.0%
Stevens	542	1.0%
Thurston	1,749	3.2%
Wahkiakum	1	0.0%
Walla Walla	525	1.0%
Whatcom	1,208	2.2%
Whitman	183	0.3%
Yakima	4,324	7.9%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>54,530</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload By Number of Adults, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



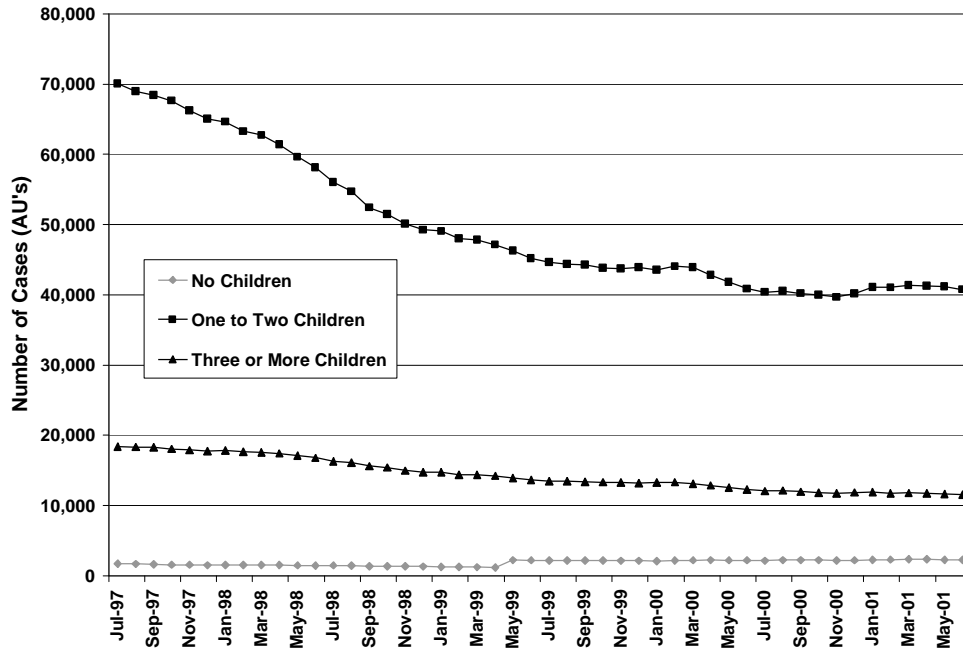
	Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-97</b>	90,205	17,511	19.4%	61,813	68.5%	10,881	12.1%
<b>Jul-00</b>	54,609	15,412	28.2%	32,819	60.1%	6,378	11.7%
<b>Aug-00</b>	54,949	15,615	28.4%	32,979	60.0%	6,355	11.6%
<b>Sep-00</b>	54,435	15,654	28.8%	32,544	59.8%	6,237	11.5%
<b>Oct-00</b>	54,042	15,684	29.0%	32,230	59.6%	6,128	11.3%
<b>Nov-00</b>	53,629	15,945	29.7%	31,613	58.9%	6,071	11.3%
<b>Dec-00</b>	54,273	16,482	30.4%	31,499	58.0%	6,292	11.6%
<b>Jan-01</b>	55,334	16,835	30.4%	31,885	57.6%	6,614	12.0%
<b>Feb-01</b>	55,122	16,976	30.8%	31,481	57.1%	6,665	12.1%
<b>Mar-01</b>	55,510	17,150	30.9%	31,619	57.0%	6,741	12.1%
<b>Apr-01</b>	55,367	17,197	31.1%	31,511	56.9%	6,659	12.0%
<b>May-01</b>	55,150	17,276	31.3%	31,339	56.8%	6,535	11.8%
<b>Jun-01</b>	54,608	17,178	31.5%	31,076	56.9%	6,354	11.6%

**Note:** Adults include teen parents.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload By Number of Children, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



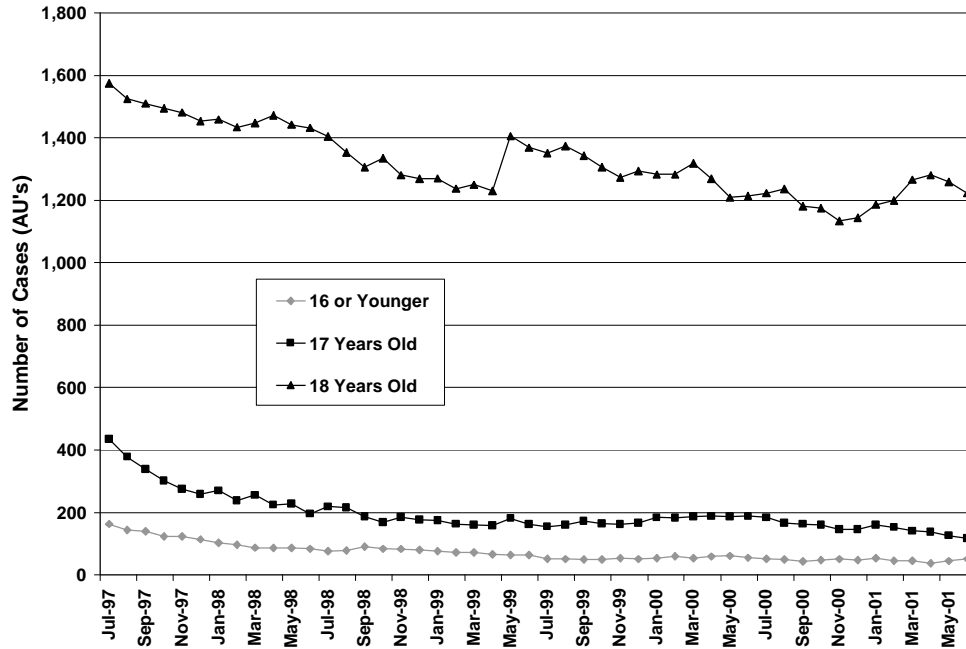
	Caseload	No Children <sup>1</sup>		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-97</b>	90,205	1,738	1.9%	70,051	77.7%	18,416	20.4%
<b>Jul-00</b>	54,609	2,137	3.9%	40,401	74.0%	12,071	22.1%
<b>Aug-00</b>	54,949	2,235	4.1%	40,570	73.8%	12,144	22.1%
<b>Sep-00</b>	54,435	2,237	4.1%	40,219	73.9%	11,979	22.0%
<b>Oct-00</b>	54,042	2,231	4.1%	39,981	74.0%	11,830	21.9%
<b>Nov-00</b>	53,629	2,199	4.1%	39,684	74.0%	11,746	21.9%
<b>Dec-00</b>	54,273	2,205	4.1%	40,178	74.0%	11,890	21.9%
<b>Jan-01</b>	55,334	2,285	4.1%	41,094	74.3%	11,955	21.6%
<b>Feb-01</b>	55,122	2,326	4.2%	41,033	74.4%	11,763	21.3%
<b>Mar-01</b>	55,510	2,354	4.2%	41,353	74.5%	11,803	21.3%
<b>Apr-01</b>	55,367	2,337	4.2%	41,286	74.6%	11,744	21.2%
<b>May-01</b>	55,150	2,300	4.2%	41,165	74.6%	11,685	21.2%
<b>Jun-01</b>	54,608	2,276	4.2%	40,776	74.7%	11,556	21.2%

On cases where the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, the child does not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload With Teen Head of Household, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



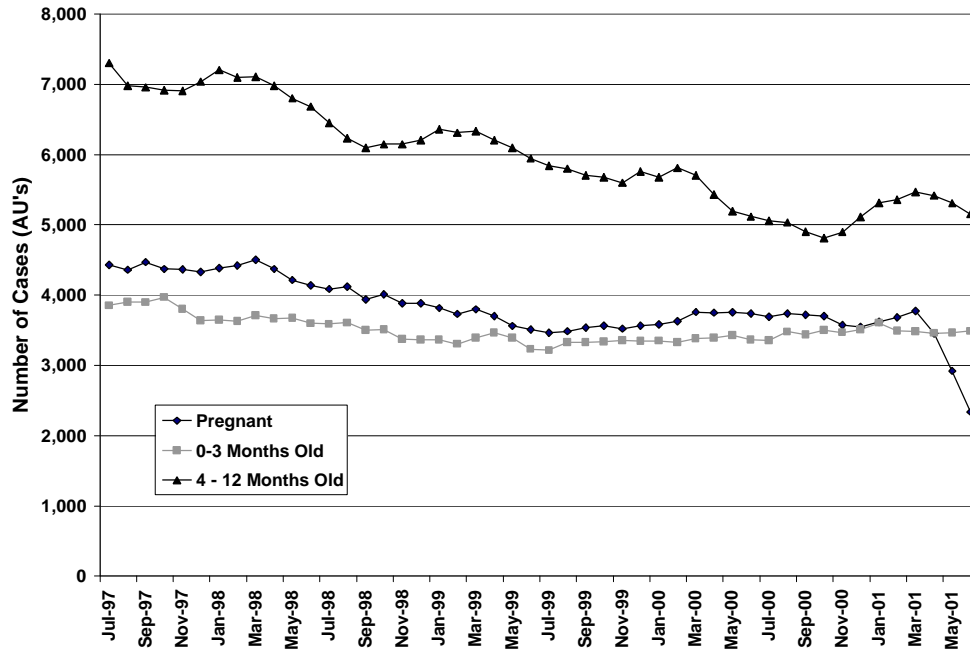
Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Jul-97</b>	72,694	163	0.2%	435	0.6%	1,575	2.2%
<b>Jul-00</b>	39,197	52	0.1%	184	0.5%	1,223	3.1%
<b>Aug-00</b>	39,334	49	0.1%	167	0.4%	1,236	3.1%
<b>Sep-00</b>	38,781	43	0.1%	163	0.4%	1,181	3.0%
<b>Oct-00</b>	38,358	47	0.1%	160	0.4%	1,175	3.1%
<b>Nov-00</b>	37,684	51	0.1%	146	0.4%	1,134	3.0%
<b>Dec-00</b>	37,791	47	0.1%	146	0.4%	1,144	3.0%
<b>Jan-01</b>	38,499	53	0.1%	160	0.4%	1,186	3.1%
<b>Feb-01</b>	38,146	46	0.1%	153	0.4%	1,200	3.1%
<b>Mar-01</b>	38,360	46	0.1%	141	0.4%	1,266	3.3%
<b>Apr-01</b>	38,170	37	0.1%	138	0.4%	1,281	3.4%
<b>May-01</b>	37,874	45	0.1%	126	0.3%	1,259	3.3%
<b>Jun-01</b>	37,430	51	0.1%	118	0.3%	1,223	3.3%

**Note:** Adults include teen parents.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Caseload With Pregnant Women and Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



Adult Caseload	Pregnant <sup>1</sup>		0 – 3 Month Old Child		4 – 12 Month Old Child		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Jul-97</b>	72,694	4,432	6.1%	3,852	5.3%	7,303	10.0%
<b>Jul-00</b>	39,197	3,693	9.4%	3,356	8.6%	5,055	12.9%
<b>Aug-00</b>	39,334	3,736	9.5%	3,477	8.8%	5,036	12.8%
<b>Sep-00</b>	38,781	3,720	9.6%	3,435	8.9%	4,902	12.6%
<b>Oct-00</b>	38,358	3,702	9.7%	3,502	9.1%	4,815	12.6%
<b>Nov-00</b>	37,684	3,575	9.5%	3,467	9.2%	4,897	13.0%
<b>Dec-00</b>	37,791	3,542	9.4%	3,509	9.3%	5,110	13.5%
<b>Jan-01</b>	38,499	3,620	9.4%	3,603	9.4%	5,315	13.8%
<b>Feb-01</b>	38,146	3,681	9.6%	3,493	9.2%	5,361	14.1%
<b>Mar-01</b>	38,360	3,776	9.8%	3,480	9.1%	5,469	14.3%
<b>Apr-01</b>	38,170	3,452	9.0%	3,457	9.1%	5,419	14.2%
<b>May-01</b>	37,874	2,922	7.7%	3,463	9.1%	5,311	14.0%
<b>Jun-01</b>	37,430	2,337	6.2%	3,487	9.3%	5,155	13.8%

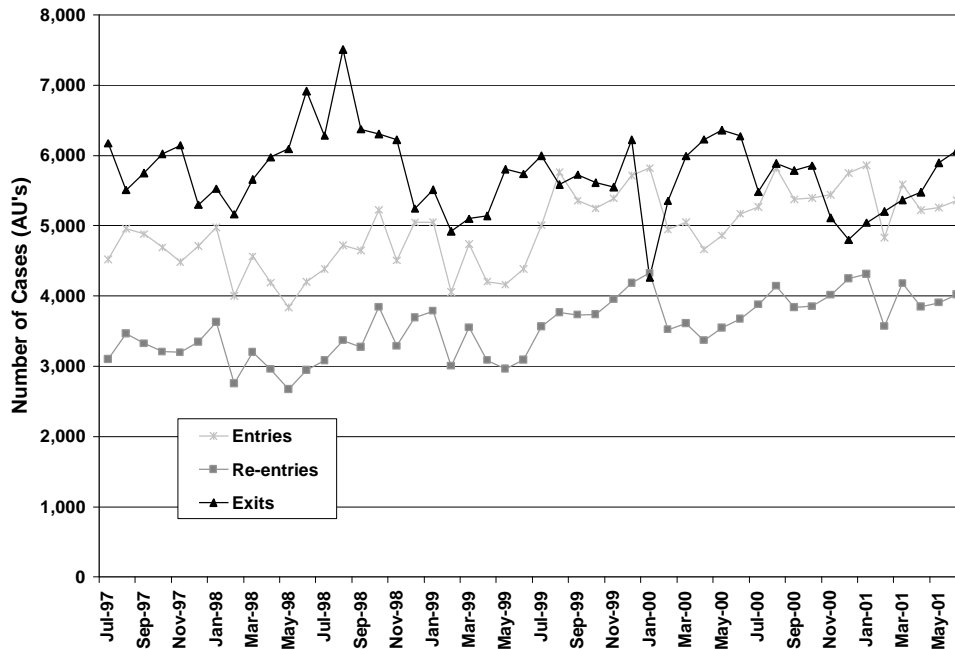
**Note:** Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

<sup>1</sup> Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Cases Entering, Re-Entering, and Exiting, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



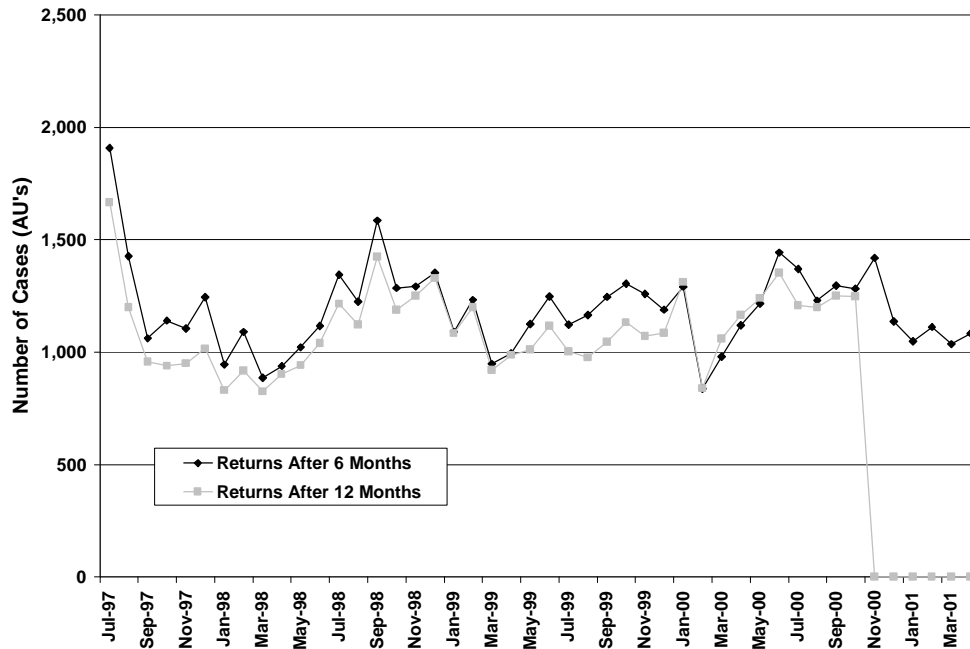
	Caseload	Entries		Re-Entries		Exits	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-97</b>	90,205	4,519	5.0%	3,100	3.4%	6,176	6.8%
<b>Jul-00</b>	54,609	5,267	9.6%	3,878	7.1%	5,484	10.0%
<b>Aug-00</b>	54,949	5,822	10.6%	4,143	7.5%	5,889	10.7%
<b>Sep-00</b>	54,435	5,373	9.9%	3,840	7.1%	5,787	10.6%
<b>Oct-00</b>	54,042	5,394	10.0%	3,854	7.1%	5,855	10.8%
<b>Nov-00</b>	53,629	5,441	10.1%	4,013	7.5%	5,110	9.5%
<b>Dec-00</b>	54,273	5,753	10.6%	4,248	7.8%	4,800	8.8%
<b>Jan-01</b>	55,334	5,861	10.6%	4,313	7.8%	5,042	9.1%
<b>Feb-01</b>	55,122	4,829	8.8%	3,568	6.5%	5,202	9.4%
<b>Mar-01</b>	55,510	5,590	10.1%	4,179	7.5%	5,368	9.7%
<b>Apr-01</b>	55,367	5,225	9.4%	3,844	6.9%	5,477	9.9%
<b>May-01</b>	55,150	5,260	9.5%	3,905	7.1%	5,899	10.7%
<b>Jun-01</b>	54,608	5,357	9.8%	4,021	7.4%	6,070	11.1%

**Note:** Entries are defined as cases that were not on TANF the month prior to what is reported. Exits are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month. Re-entries are defined as cases that have been off TANF at least one month before re-entering TANF.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### Adults Returning to TANF Within Six Months and 12 Months After Exit, SFY 2001

Source: OFM Caseload Tracking Using the CARD Database and Eligibility File as of October 31, 2001.



Caseload	Return After 6 Months		Return After 12 Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-97	1,907	21.8	1,666	19.0
Jul-00	1,370	22.0	1,207	19.3
Aug-00	1,229	21.5	1,198	21.0
Sep-00	1,295	20.7	1,249	20.0
Oct-00	1,282	21.3	1,247	20.7
Nov-00	1,419	22.1	0	0.0
Dec-00	1,136	21.9	0	0.0
Jan-01	1,048	21.1	0	0.0
Feb-01	1,112	20.5	0	0.0
Mar-01	1,035	19.4	0	0.0
Apr-01	1,083	19.9	0	0.0
May-01	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jun-01	0	0.0	0	0.0

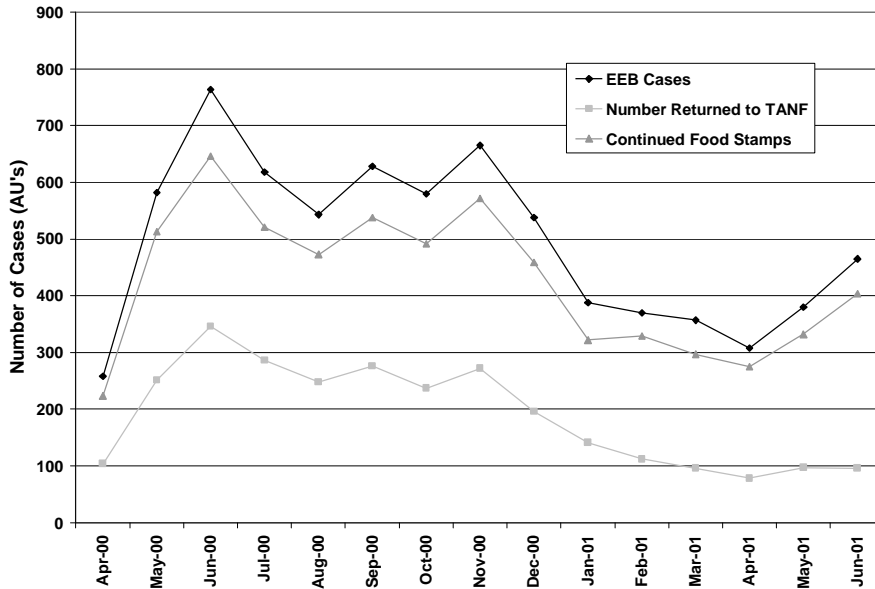
**Note:** Table shows the number cases that have returned within six months or 12 months after exiting. For example, of all the cases exiting in April 2001, 1,083 or 19.9 percent of them returned after six months, in this case receiving TANF in October 2001. Adults include teen parents.



## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Persons Receiving the Early Exit Bonus April 2000 to June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



	EEB Count	Returned To TANF <sup>1</sup>			Continued Food Stamps <sup>2</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Average Months Off	Number	Percent
<b>Apr-00</b>	258	104	40.3%	6	224	86.8%
<b>May-00</b>	582	251	43.1%	7	513	88.1%
<b>Jun-00</b>	764	346	45.3%	6	646	84.6%
<b>Jul-00</b>	618	286	46.3%	5	521	84.3%
<b>Aug-00</b>	543	248	45.7%	5	473	87.1%
<b>Sep-00</b>	628	276	43.9%	5	538	85.7%
<b>Oct-00</b>	580	237	40.9%	4	492	84.8%
<b>Nov-00</b>	665	272	40.9%	4	572	86.0%
<b>Dec-00</b>	538	196	36.4%	4	459	85.3%
<b>Jan-01</b>	388	141	36.3%	4	322	83.0%
<b>Feb-01</b>	370	112	30.3%	3	329	88.9%
<b>Mar-01</b>	357	96	26.9%	3	297	83.2%
<b>Apr-01</b>	308	78	25.3%	3	275	89.3%
<b>May-01</b>	380	97	25.5%	2	332	87.4%
<b>Jun-01</b>	465	96	20.6%	2	404	86.9%

**Note:** The Early Exit Bonus (EEB) began in April 2000 and is a once in a lifetime \$1,000 payment to participants who receive \$100 or less in TANF/SFA due to earnings and voluntarily terminates from assistance. It provides boost to meet work and work-related expenses while transitioning from TANF to employment.

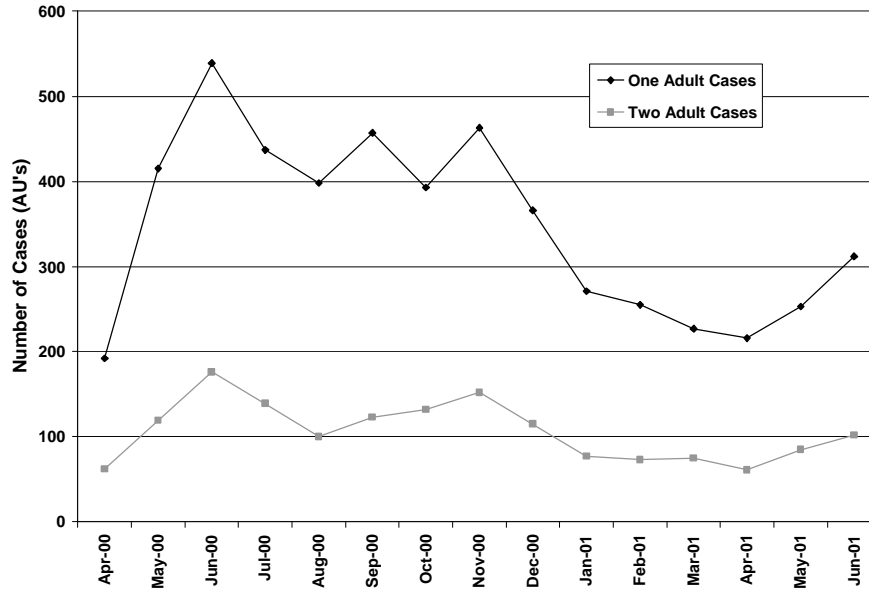
<sup>1</sup> Returned to TANF includes clients who received TANF in any month after receiving the EEB.

<sup>2</sup> Continued Food Stamps includes clients who received Food Stamps in the same month as the Early Exit Bonus regardless of whether they received Food Stamps in subsequent months.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### Clients Receiving the Early Exit Bonus, By Case Type April 2000 Through June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



	Clients on Cases With One Adult		Clients on Cases With Two or More Adults	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Apr-00</b>	192	74.4%	62	24.0%
<b>May-00</b>	415	71.3%	119	20.4%
<b>Jun-00</b>	539	70.5%	176	23.0%
<b>Jul-00</b>	437	70.7%	139	22.5%
<b>Aug-00</b>	398	73.3%	100	18.4%
<b>Sep-00</b>	457	72.8%	123	19.6%
<b>Oct-00</b>	393	67.8%	132	22.8%
<b>Nov-00</b>	463	69.6%	152	22.9%
<b>Dec-00</b>	366	68.0%	115	21.4%
<b>Jan-01</b>	271	69.8%	77	19.8%
<b>Feb-01</b>	255	68.9%	73	19.7%
<b>Mar-01</b>	227	63.6%	75	21.0%
<b>Apr-01</b>	216	70.1%	61	19.8%
<b>May-01</b>	253	66.6%	85	22.4%
<b>Jun-01</b>	312	67.1%	102	21.9%

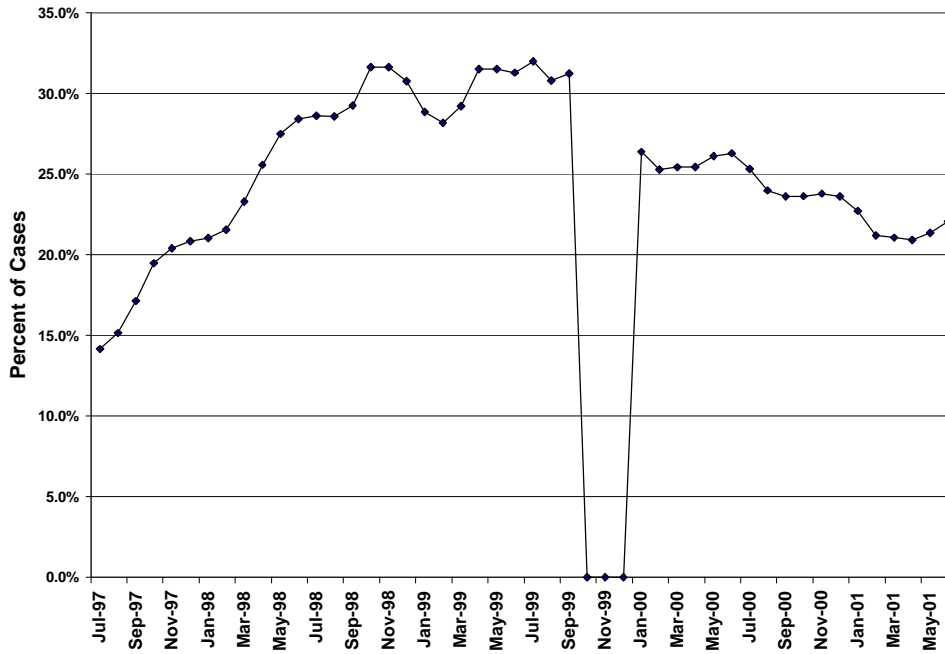
**Note:** The Early Exit Bonus (EEB) began in April 2000 and is a once in a lifetime \$1,000 payment to participants who receive \$100 or less in TANF/SFA due to earnings and voluntarily terminates from assistance. It provides boost to meet work and work-related expenses while transitioning from TANF to employment.

<sup>1</sup> The case type is the number of adult recipients (including teen parents) on the case.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### Employed TANF Adults, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)



	TANF Adults	Employed Number	Employed Percent	Avg. Hours Worked	Avg. Hourly Earnings
<b>Jul-97</b>	83,551	11,835	14.2%	81	\$6.56
<b>Jul-00</b>	45,568	11,537	25.3%	78	\$8.12
<b>Aug-00</b>	45,674	10,959	24.0%	78	\$8.03
<b>Sep-00</b>	45,015	10,631	23.6%	78	\$8.15
<b>Oct-00</b>	44,474	10,511	23.6%	77	\$8.27
<b>Nov-00</b>	43,748	10,411	23.8%	76	\$8.35
<b>Dec-00</b>	44,076	10,412	23.6%	74	\$8.43
<b>Jan-01</b>	45,110	10,249	22.7%	73	\$8.41
<b>Feb-01</b>	44,810	9,501	21.2%	73	\$8.59
<b>Mar-01</b>	45,093	9,499	21.1%	72	\$8.66
<b>Apr-01</b>	44,820	9,372	20.9%	72	\$8.53
<b>May-01</b>	44,398	9,484	21.4%	71	\$8.67
<b>Jun-01</b>	43,781	9,667	22.1%	71	\$8.65

**Note:** Employment is identified using data in the ACES system. Adults include teen parents. Also note that in January 2000, ESA switched from retrospective budgeting to prospective budgeting. Because of that change, October 1999 – December 1999 income was not used to budget benefit amounts. Therefore, employment data for those months is considered unreliable.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

	TANF Cases With Adults	Cases Sanctioned	Percent of Cases Sanctioned
<b>Jul-00</b>	39,197	1,991	5.1%
<b>Aug-00</b>	39,334	2,081	5.3%
<b>Sep-00</b>	38,781	2,208	5.7%
<b>Oct-00</b>	38,358	2,076	5.4%
<b>Nov-00</b>	37,684	2,235	5.9%
<b>Dec-00</b>	37,791	2,274	6.0%
<b>Jan-01</b>	38,499	2,299	6.0%
<b>Feb-01</b>	38,146	2,397	6.3%
<b>Mar-01</b>	38,360	2,499	6.5%
<b>Apr-01</b>	38,170	2,549	6.7%
<b>May-01</b>	37,874	2,617	6.9%
<b>Jun-01</b>	37,430	2,638	7.0%

Note: Adults include teen parents.

### TANF Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status By Consecutive Months in Sanctioned Status, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

	Cases Sanctioned	First Month		Second Month		Third Month or Later	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-00</b>	1,991	720	36.2%	672	33.8%	599	30.1%
<b>Aug-00</b>	2,081	773	37.1%	712	34.2%	596	28.6%
<b>Sep-00</b>	2,208	869	39.4%	750	34.0%	589	26.7%
<b>Oct-00</b>	2,076	660	31.8%	808	38.9%	608	29.3%
<b>Nov-00</b>	2,235	937	41.9%	700	31.3%	598	26.8%
<b>Dec-00</b>	2,274	854	37.6%	799	35.1%	621	27.3%
<b>Jan-01</b>	2,299	817	35.5%	861	37.5%	621	27.0%
<b>Feb-01</b>	2,397	903	37.7%	828	34.5%	666	27.8%
<b>Mar-01</b>	2,499	940	37.6%	852	34.1%	707	28.3%
<b>Apr-01</b>	2,549	939	36.8%	895	35.1%	715	28.1%
<b>May-01</b>	2,617	979	37.4%	905	34.6%	733	28.0%
<b>Jun-01</b>	2,638	967	36.7%	934	35.4%	737	27.9%

Note: Adults include teen parents.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Adults and Their WorkFirst Participation Status in June 2001

Source: JAS/JFS Report JASB09P2-2

	Number	Percent
<b>Total Number of WorkFirst Adults</b>	35,093	100%
<b>Adults <u>Not Ready</u> to Participate in WorkFirst Activities</b>	7,567	21.6%
<b>Adults <u>Ready</u> to Participate in WorkFirst Activities</b>	27,526	78.4%

**Note:** Adult counts differ from other tables because JASB09P2-2 excludes adults that are receiving their last month of benefits. Participation is state, not federal definition. Adults include teen parents.

### TANF Adults Ready to Participate in WorkFirst Activities in June 2001

Source: JAS/JFS Report JASB09P2-2

	Number	Percent of Those Ready To Participate
<b>Total Number of WorkFirst Adults Ready to Participate</b>	27,526	100.0%
<b><i>Ready - Participating</i></b>	<b>25,545</b>	<b>92.8%</b>
Working	9,249	33.6%
Preparing For Work	7,933	28.8%
Looking For Work	5,308	19.3%
Short Term Sanction (Under 3 Months)	3,055	11.1%
<b><i>Ready – Not Participating</i></b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
No Countable Activity	878	3.2%
Referral Only	704	2.6%
Long Term Sanction (Over 3 Months)	399	1.4%

**Note:** Participation is state, not federal definition.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### WorkFirst Participation Rates and Targets of Those Adults Ready to Participate SFY 2001

Source: JAS/JFS Report JASB09P2-2

	WF Adults Ready to Participate	Participating Adults	Participation Rate	Target <sup>1</sup>
<b>Jul-00</b>	27,294	25,306	92.7%	87.5%
<b>Aug-00</b>	26,373	24,451	92.7%	87.5%
<b>Sep-00</b>	26,425	24,147	91.4%	87.5%
<b>Oct-00</b>	26,976	24,924	92.4%	87.5%
<b>Nov-00</b>	26,712	24,280	90.9%	87.5%
<b>Dec-00</b>	27,212	24,684	90.7%	87.5%
<b>Jan-01</b>	29,585	26,959	91.1%	87.5%
<b>Feb-01</b>	28,570	26,372	92.3%	87.5%
<b>Mar-01</b>	28,569	26,552	92.9%	87.5%
<b>Apr-01</b>	29,119	26,934	92.5%	87.5%
<b>May-01</b>	27,995	26,078	93.2%	87.5%
<b>Jun-01</b>	27,526	25,545	92.8%	87.5%

<sup>1</sup> Source: ESA Performance Measure.

### TANF Adults NOT Ready to Participate in WorkFirst Activities in June 2001

Source: JAS/JFS Report JASB09P2-2

	Number	Percent of Total WF Adults
<b>Total Number of WorkFirst Adults NOT Ready to Participate</b>	7,567	21.6%
<b>Caring for a Child Under 3 Months of Age</b>	195	0.6%
<b>Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)</b>	1,783	5.1%
<b>No Care Available / Child or Incapacitated Adult (XC)</b>	758	2.2%
<b>Treatment / Temporary Incapacity (XM)</b>	2,702	7.7%
<b>Family Violence Intervention (XF)</b>	148	0.4%
<b>DVR/DDD Plan (XD)</b>	30	0.1%
<b>Homelessness Resolution (XH)</b>	237	0.7%
<b>Caring For a Child/Special Needs (XN)</b>	177	0.5%
<b>Parenting Skills &amp; Family Planning (XP)</b>	1,489	4.2%
<b>Age 55 &amp; Over Relative Caretaker (XR)</b>	48	0.1%

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database

Characteristic	All TANF Clients (N=144,045)		All TANF Adults (N=43,795)	
		Percent		Percent
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	84,757	58.8%	34,924	79.7%
Male	59,288	41.2%	8,871	20.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race</b>				
White	83,336	57.9%	28,355	64.7%
Hispanic	20,080	13.9%	4,025	9.2%
Black	19,012	13.2%	5,355	12.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,862	4.1%	1,698	3.9%
Native American	7,087	4.9%	2,247	5.1%
Unknown	8,668	6.0%	2,115	4.8%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Separated	6,328	14.4%	6,328	14.4%
Married	11,180	25.5%	11,180	25.5%
Never Married	19,365	44.2%	19,365	44.2%
Divorced	6,316	14.4%	6,316	14.4%
Widow	323	0.7%	323	0.7%
Unknown	283	0.6%	283	0.6%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	130,369	90.5%	38,087	87.0%
Resident Alien	13,129	9.1%	5,614	12.8%
U.S. National	182	0.1%	70	0.2%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	346	0.2%	10	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	19	0.0%	14	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age</b>				
< 17 Years Old	95,855	66.5%	70	0.2%
17 – 18 Years Old	5,744	4.0%	1,459	3.3%
19 – 20 Years Old	4,040	2.8%	3,863	8.8%
21 – 30 Years Old	18,002	12.5%	18,000	41.1%
31 – 40 Years Old	13,441	9.3%	13,440	30.7%
41 – 50 Years Old	3,933	2.7%	3,933	9.0%
51 – 55 Years Old	720	0.5%	720	1.6%
56 + Years Old	399	0.3%	399	0.9%
Unknown	1,911	1.3%	1,911	4.4%
Mean Age of Children	7.9 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	7.6 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	31.3 Years Old		31.3 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	30.1 Years Old		30.1 Years Old	

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database

Characteristic	All TANF Clients (N=144,045)		All TANF Adults (N=43,795)	
		Percent		Percent
<b>Client Type</b>				
Adult	43,795	30.4%	43,795	100.0%
Child	98,117	68.1%	0	0.0%
SSI Child	2,133	1.5%	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in Life Activity<sup>1</sup></b>	5,643	3.9%	3,289	7.5%
<b>Limited in Work<sup>1</sup></b>	5,482	3.8%	3,204	7.3%
<b>Limited in English<sup>2</sup></b>	22,272	15.5%	4,923	11.2%
<b>DSHS Region</b>				
Region 1	24,517	17.0%	7,890	18.0%
Region 2	19,621	13.6%	5,109	11.7%
Region 3	14,907	10.3%	4,646	10.6%
Region 4	31,159	21.6%	9,380	21.4%
Region 5	24,472	17.0%	7,606	17.4%
Region 6	29,192	20.3%	9,141	20.9%
Other	177	0.1%	23	0.1%
<b>CSO Type</b>				
Urban	103,119	28.4%	12,205	27.9%
Rural	40,926	71.6%	31,590	72.1%
<b>Avg. Months on Assistance<sup>3</sup></b>		N/A	20 Months	
<b>Median Months on Assistance<sup>3</sup></b>		N/A	16 Months	

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a life activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled clients.

<sup>2</sup> A client is included in Limited English if the Head of Household for the Assistance Unit has indicated he/she wants to receive materials in a language other than English.

<sup>3</sup> Months on Assistance is defined as the number of months an adult has been on assistance since August 1997.



# TANF Time-Limits

The exhibits in this section summarize the TANF caseload trends compared to long-term cases that have been on TANF since August 1997 for SFY 2001.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

### Highlights:

- ✍* **Washington's Long-Term TANF average monthly caseload declined to 4,606 in SFY 2001**, from a monthly average of 9,818 in SFY 2000. As of June 2001, the long-term caseload was lower still, at 3,272 cases.
- ✍* **In June 2001, 8.5% of Long-Term TANF cases with adults were in sanction status. Of the 277 Long-Term TANF cases sanctioned, 43.7% were sanctioned for four or more months.**
- ✍* **In June 2001, most Long-Term TANF adult clients were female (87.5%), white (57.7%), and never married (40.7%). The median age for an adult was 37.3 years.**

## TANF Time-Limits

### Selected Long-Term TANF Caseload Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (November 2001 Load)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June 00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	9,818 (6,760 – 13,821)	4,606 (3,272 – 6,283)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	38,326 (26,742 – 53,425)	18,226 (12,981 – 24,857)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	12,664 (8,566 – 18,048)	5,747 (4,021 – 7,961)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	25,732 (18,176 – 35,377)	12,480 (8,960 – 16,896)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	0.6%	0.3%
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	67.0%	68.5%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.9	4.0
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	2.6	2.7
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	2.0	2.2
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> OFM 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## TANF Time-Limits

### TANF Adults By Months on Assistance Since August 1997 As of July 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

Months	Adults	Percent	Months	Adults	Percent
1	2,324	5.3%	25	668	1.5%
2	2,129	4.9%	26	583	1.3%
3	1,864	4.3%	27	589	1.4%
4	1,683	3.9%	28	559	1.3%
5	1,510	3.5%	29	558	1.3%
6	1,409	3.2%	30	552	1.3%
7	1,359	3.1%	31	555	1.3%
8	1,270	2.9%	32	560	1.3%
9	1,214	2.8%	33	567	1.3%
10	1,128	2.6%	34	518	1.2%
11	1,105	2.5%	35	529	1.2%
12	1,147	2.6%	36	544	1.3%
13	997	2.3%	37	481	1.1%
14	944	2.2%	38	451	1.0%
15	864	2.0%	39	493	1.1%
16	832	1.9%	40	449	1.0%
17	841	1.9%	41	495	1.1%
18	794	1.8%	42	474	1.1%
19	750	1.7%	43	479	1.1%
20	778	1.8%	44	481	1.1%
21	700	1.6%	45	564	1.3%
22	681	1.6%	46	590	1.4%
23	693	1.6%	47	764	1.8%
24	712	1.6%	48	3,214	7.4%

**Note:** Adults include teen parents. The reports the number of months adults have been on assistance since August 1997.

## TANF Time-Limits

### Long-Term TANF Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	15	0.5%
Colfax	7	0.2%
Davenport	7	0.2%
Moses Lake	45	1.4%
Newport	15	0.5%
Okanogan	31	0.9%
Othello	2	0.1%
Pomeroy	1	0.0%
Republic	15	0.5%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	174	5.3%
Spokane Southwest	59	1.8%
Spokane Valley	103	3.1%
Tri County - Colville	45	1.4%
Wenatchee - Chelan	20	0.6%
Wenatchee - Douglas	9	0.3%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>16.7%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Ellensburg	5	0.2%
Grandview	12	0.4%
Kennewick	59	1.8%
Pasco	26	0.8%
Sunnyside	42	1.3%
Toppenish	35	1.1%
Walla Walla	18	0.6%
Walla Walla - Columbia	1	0.0%
Wapato	23	0.7%
Yakima	62	1.9%
Yakima – Kittitas	52	1.6%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	34	1.0%
Bellingham	39	1.2%
Everett	97	3.0%
Friday Harbor	1	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	24	0.7%
Oak Harbor	8	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	8	0.2%
Smokey Point	25	0.8%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

## TANF Time-Limits

### Long-Term TANF Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 4</b>		
Auburn	59	1.8%
Belltown	23	0.7%
Burien	156	4.8%
Capitol Hill	41	1.3%
Federal Way	75	2.3%
King Eastside	37	1.1%
King North/Ballard	41	1.3%
King South	118	3.6%
Lake City	31	0.9%
Rainier	164	5.0%
Renton	75	2.3%
West Seattle	100	3.1%
<b>Region 4 Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	89	2.7%
Pierce North	132	4.0%
Pierce South	223	6.8%
Pierce West	181	5.5%
Puyallup	58	1.8%
<b>Region 5 Total</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>20.9%</b>
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	48	1.5%
Chehalis	42	1.3%
Forks	14	0.4%
Goldendale	11	0.3%
Kelso	110	3.4%
Long Beach	6	0.2%
Olympia	87	2.7%
Orchards	81	2.5%
Port Angeles	22	0.7%
Port Townsend	11	0.3%
Shelton	39	1.2%
South Bend	8	0.2%
Stevenson	1	0.0%
Vancouver	69	2.1%
White Salmon	1	0.0%
<b>Region 6 Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## TANF Time-Limits

### Long-Term TANF Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	2	0.1%
Asotin	15	0.5%
Benton	59	1.8%
Chelan	20	0.6%
Clallam	36	1.1%
Clark	150	4.6%
Columbia	1	0.0%
Cowlitz	110	3.4%
Douglas	9	0.3%
Ferry	15	0.5%
Franklin	26	0.8%
Garfield	1	0.0%
Grant	45	1.4%
Grays Harbor	48	1.5%
Island	8	0.2%
Jefferson	11	0.3%
King	920	28.1%
Kitsap	89	2.7%
Kittitas	5	0.2%
Klickitat	12	0.4%
Lewis	42	1.3%
Lincoln	7	0.2%
Mason	39	1.2%
Okanogan	31	0.9%
Pacific	14	0.4%
Pend Oreille	15	0.5%
Pierce	594	18.2%
San Juan	1	0.0%
Skagit	24	0.7%
Skamania	1	0.0%
Snohomish	164	5.0%
Spokane	336	10.3%
Stevens	45	1.4%
Thurston	87	2.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	18	0.6%
Whatcom	39	1.2%
Whitman	7	0.2%
Yakima	226	6.9%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## TANF Time-Limits

### Long Term TANF Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

	Long-Term TANF Cases With Adults	Long-Term TANF Cases Sanctioned	Percent of Long-Term TANF Cases Sanctioned
<b>Jul-00</b>	6,283	379	6.0%
<b>Aug-00</b>	5,926	356	6.0%
<b>Sep-00</b>	5,531	360	6.5%
<b>Oct-00</b>	5,179	315	6.1%
<b>Nov-00</b>	4,871	336	6.9%
<b>Dec-00</b>	4,594	310	6.7%
<b>Jan-01</b>	4,339	297	6.8%
<b>Feb-01</b>	4,118	280	6.8%
<b>Mar-01</b>	3,924	256	6.5%
<b>Apr-01</b>	3,722	259	7.0%
<b>May-01</b>	3,513	279	7.9%
<b>Jun-01</b>	3,272	277	8.5%

**Note:** Long-Term Adults are defined as those who have been on assistance since August 1997. Adults include teen parents.

### Long Term TANF Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status By Consecutive Months in Sanctioned Status, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

	Cases Sanctioned	First Month		Second – Third Month		Fourth Month or Later	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-00</b>	379	84	22.2%	114	30.1%	181	47.8%
<b>Aug-00</b>	356	78	21.9%	106	29.8%	172	48.3%
<b>Sep-00</b>	360	95	26.4%	95	26.4%	170	47.2%
<b>Oct-00</b>	315	66	21.0%	94	29.8%	155	49.2%
<b>Nov-00</b>	336	109	32.4%	85	25.3%	142	42.3%
<b>Dec-00</b>	310	74	23.9%	102	32.9%	134	43.2%
<b>Jan-01</b>	297	70	23.6%	94	31.6%	133	44.8%
<b>Feb-01</b>	280	67	23.9%	86	30.7%	127	45.4%
<b>Mar-01</b>	256	46	18.0%	79	30.9%	131	51.2%
<b>Apr-01</b>	259	67	25.9%	59	22.8%	133	51.4%
<b>May-01</b>	279	82	29.4%	68	24.4%	129	46.2%
<b>Jun-01</b>	277	72	26.0%	84	30.3%	121	43.7%

**Note:** Long-Term Adults are defined as those who have been on assistance since August 1997. Adults include teen parents.

## TANF Time-Limits

### Families With Long Term TANF Clients Served By Other DSHS Divisions During SFY 2000

Source: RDA

<b>DSHS Divisions Serving TANF Families</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Economic Services</b>	3,342	100.0%
<b>Mental Health Division (MHD)</b>	491	14.7%
<b>Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA)</b>	324	9.7%
<b>Children's Administration (CA)</b>	844	25.3%
<b>Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR)</b>	171	5.1%
<b>MHD and DASA</b>	73	2.2%
<b>MHD and CA</b>	180	5.4%
<b>CA and DASA</b>	159	4.9%
<b>CA and DASA and MHD</b>	45.	1.3%

**Note:** SFY 2000 is the latest data available. This data came from a ad-hoc request, 12/18/01 cross match of TANF Reporting File with Client Service Database.



## TANF Time-Limits

### WorkFirst Participation Requirements: Comparing All TANF Adults to Long-Term TANF Adults as of June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

WorkFirst Component	All TANF Adults		Long-Term TANF Adults	
	(N=43,781)	Percent	(N=3,465)	Percent
Employed <sup>1</sup>	12,998	29.7%	1,114	32.2%
LEP Pathway	332	0.8%	18	0.5%
ESL	747	1.7%	64	1.8%
Job Search <sup>2</sup>	9,068	20.7%	411	11.9%
Preparing for Work <sup>3</sup>	4,087	9.3%	387	11.2%
XB Pursuing Other Benefits	1,005	2.3%	260	7.5%
XC No Care Available	813	1.9%	53	1.5%
XM Treatment/Temp. Incap.	2,584	5.9%	237	6.8%
XF Family Violence	211	0.5%	8	0.2%
XD DVR/DDD Plan	30	0.1%	7	0.2%
XH Homelessness	347	0.8%	12	0.3%
XN Special Needs Child	125	0.3%	16	0.5%
XP Parenting / Fam. Plan.	1,431	3.3%	31	0.9%
XR Elderley Caretaker	23	0.1%	7	0.2%
Referral <sup>4</sup>	1,964	4.5%	142	4.1%
No Activity - Child Care / Sanction	885	2.0%	57	1.6%
Other Component Codes	13	0.0%	0	0.0%
No Component Code Found	7,118	16.3%	641	18.5%

**Note:** WorkFirst activities are based on a hierarchy of components the client was involved with between June 2001 and August 2001. The WorkFirst activities are sorted in ascending order with the highest priority listed first.

<sup>1</sup> Employment is defined as any client with earned income of more than \$5.00 during the month of June 2001 and/or a client with an open job component code including Full-Time (FT), Part-Time (PT), (LE), (PS).

<sup>2</sup> Job Search includes the following component codes ('JI', 'JS', 'JW')

<sup>3</sup> Preparing for Work includes the following component codes

('AA', 'BA', 'BE', 'CJ', 'ET', 'GE', 'HS', 'JT', 'OT', 'PE', 'VE', 'WE', 'XS', 'RS', 'CA', 'HW', 'SD', 'SE', 'ST')

<sup>4</sup> Referral codes include the following component codes

('CR', 'RB', 'RI', 'RO', 'RT', 'SR', 'PR', 'RC', 'RE', 'RL', 'RN', 'RA', 'RP', 'RX', 'RF', 'WR', 'ER')

## TANF Time-Limits

### Demographics: Comparing All TANF Adults to Long Term TANF Adults June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All TANF Adults (N=43,795)		Long-Term TANF Adults (N=3,465)	
		Percent		Percent
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	34,924	79.7%	3,032	87.5%
Male	8,871	20.3%	433	12.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race</b>				
White	28,355	64.7%	2,000	57.7%
Hispanic	4,025	9.2%	223	6.4%
Black	5,355	12.2%	569	16.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,698	3.9%	349	10.1%
Native American	2,247	5.1%	158	4.6%
Unknown	2,115	4.8%	166	4.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Separated	6,328	14.4%	463	13.4%
Married	11,180	25.5%	866	25.0%
Never Married	19,365	44.2%	1,411	40.7%
Divorced	6,316	14.4%	639	18.4%
Widow	323	0.7%	71	2.0%
Unknown	283	0.6%	15	0.4%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	38,087	87.0%	2,805	81.0%
Resident Alien	5,614	12.8%	650	18.8%
U.S. National	70	0.2%	9	0.3%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	10	0.0%	1	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	14	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age</b>				
< 17 Years Old	70	0.2%	0	0.0%
17 – 18 Years Old	1,459	3.3%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,863	8.8%	3	0.1%
21 – 30 Years Old	18,000	41.1%	911	26.3%
31 – 40 Years Old	13,440	30.7%	1,314	37.9%
41 – 50 Years Old	3,933	9.0%	584	16.9%
51 – 55 Years Old	720	1.6%	153	4.4%
56 + Years Old	399	0.9%	113	3.3%
Unknown	1,911	4.4%	387	11.2%
Mean Age of Adults	31.3 Years Old		37.8 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	30.1 Years Old		37.3 Years Old	

## TANF Time-Limits

### Demographics: Comparing All TANF Adults to Long Term TANF Adults June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (November 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All TANF Adults (N=43,795)		Long-Term TANF Adults (N=3,465)	
		Percent		Percent
Limited in Life Activity <sup>1</sup>	3,289	7.5%	511	14.7%
Limited in Work <sup>1</sup>	3,204	7.3%	503	14.5%
Limited in English <sup>2</sup>	4,923	11.2%	711	20.5%
<b>DSHS Region</b>				
Region 1	7,890	18.0%	580	16.7%
Region 2	5,109	11.7%	343	9.9%
Region 3	4,646	10.6%	259	7.5%
Region 4	9,380	21.4%	997	28.8%
Region 5	7,606	17.4%	707	20.4%
Region 6	9,141	20.9%	579	16.7%
<b>CSO Type</b>				
Urban	31,590	72.1%	2,660	76.8%
Rural	12,205	27.9%	805	23.2%

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a life activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled clients.

<sup>2</sup> A client is included in Limited in English if the Head of Household for the Assistance Unit has indicated he/she wants to receive materials in a language other than English.

## Child Support

### Child Support

This section describes the child support caseload. Three types of cases make up the Title IV-D child support cases:

- ~~///~~ **Current Assistance** (individuals receiving TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)
- ~~///~~ **Former Assistance** (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care) and
- ~~///~~ **Never Assistance** (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care. Medicaid, child care only and State Only Foster Care are Never Assistance cases.)

The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 awards incentives to states' child support programs based on their performance on five measures.

1. Paternity establishment
2. Order establishment
3. Current support collected
4. Cases paying toward arrears
5. Cost effectiveness.

The Child Support Incentive Scorecard shows DCS outcomes on the five measures over the past two federal fiscal years. Information is presented in federal fiscal years because that is the time frame used for awarding incentives earned by the state's child support program. For example, in FFY 1999, Washington's Division of Child Support earned \$14.2 million in incentives.

#### Highlights:

- ~~///~~ **The overall performance on the Incentive Scorecard increased to 87% in FFY 2000**, compared to 84% in FFY 1999.
- ~~///~~ **Child support collections increased to \$605.2 million in SFY 2001**, compared to \$586.5 in SFY 2000.
- ~~///~~ **Child support served an average of 427,581 children per month in SFY 2001.**
- ~~///~~ **The average monthly Child Support IV-D caseload decreased slightly in SFY 2001 (322,168 cases)**, compared to SFY 2000 (322,988 cases). The drop in current assistance cases is responsible for this decline.
- ~~///~~ **Current Assistance cases numbered 52,756 in SFY 2001**, compared to 58,100 in SFY 2000, a 9.2 percent decrease.
- ~~///~~ **The majority (87%) of non-custodial parents is male and 24-39 years old (55%).**

## Child Support

### Child Support Incentive Scorecard FFY 1999 and FFY 2000<sup>1</sup>

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FFY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED	
		1999	2000	1999	2000
<b>Paternity Establishment Percentage</b>	80%	110%	94%	100%	100%
<b>Order Establishment</b>	80%	88%	89%	100%	100%
<b>Current Support</b>	80%	58%	61%	68%	71%
<b>Arrears Cases Paying</b>	80%	63%	64%	73%	74%
<b>Cost Effectiveness</b>	\$5.00	\$4.37	\$4.53	80%	90%
<b>OVERALL SCORE</b>				84%	87%

<sup>1</sup> FFY 1999 (Federal Fiscal Year) began October 1, 1998 and ended September 30, 1999. FFY 2000 began October 1, 1999 and ended September 30, 2000.

## Child Support

### Child Support Caseload and Collections July 1999 to June 2001

Source: Division of Child Support

	CHILD SUPPORT CASELOAD				CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS		COLLECTIONS BY CASE TYPE		
	TANF/ FOSTER CARE <sup>1</sup>	FORMER ASST <sup>2</sup>	NEVER ASST <sup>3</sup>	TOTAL IV-D CASELOAD	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	TANF/ FOSTER CARE <sup>1</sup>	FORMER ASST <sup>2</sup>	NEVER ASST <sup>3</sup>
<b>JUL 99</b>	62,332	175,978	84,273	322,583	\$57,176,480	\$47,103,198	\$5,306,918	\$28,387,091	\$23,482,472
<b>AUG</b>	61,157	177,032	84,444	322,633	\$45,248,352	\$44,996,671	\$3,910,287	\$20,579,749	\$20,758,316
<b>SEPT</b>	60,050	177,732	84,634	322,416	\$44,028,917	\$44,084,704	\$3,623,320	\$19,538,952	\$20,866,645
<b>OCT</b>	59,778	178,121	84,934	322,833	\$45,616,586	\$46,136,073	\$3,816,097	\$20,579,805	\$21,220,684
<b>NOV</b>	58,230	178,937	85,154	322,321	\$44,807,529	\$43,000,404	\$3,663,714	\$20,133,619	\$21,010,197
<b>DEC</b>	56,576	180,327	85,257	322,160	\$47,551,697	\$47,582,635	\$3,816,485	\$21,208,076	\$22,527,135
<b>JAN 00</b>	59,648	177,449	85,861	322,958	\$43,867,138	\$45,657,960	\$3,413,117	\$19,560,277	\$20,893,744
<b>FEB</b>	58,214	179,092	86,101	323,407	\$44,560,229	\$44,025,669	\$3,545,094	\$19,779,336	\$21,235,799
<b>MAR</b>	57,324	179,764	86,583	323,671	\$53,618,219	\$50,654,798	\$4,764,845	\$24,757,118	\$24,096,257
<b>APR</b>	56,575	180,279	87,062	323,916	\$50,027,106	\$50,466,921	\$4,293,066	\$23,599,544	\$22,134,495
<b>MAY</b>	54,297	181,885	87,254	323,436	\$53,710,135	\$51,678,612	\$4,409,168	\$25,428,583	\$23,842,384
<b>JUNE</b>	53,024	182,798	87,694	323,516	\$56,381,945	\$54,331,903	\$4,460,628	\$27,154,345	\$24,766,971
<b>SFY 00</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>179,116</b>	<b>85,771</b>	<b>322,988</b>	<b>\$586,594,334</b>	<b>\$569,719,548</b>	<b>\$49,022,739</b>	<b>\$270,706,497</b>	<b>\$266,865,099</b>
<b>JUL 00</b>	54,709	181,168	87,866	323,743	\$48,865,565	\$48,864,942	\$3,800,039	\$23,060,369	\$22,005,158
<b>AUG</b>	52,237	183,419	87,736	323,392	\$50,762,126	\$50,760,541	\$3,811,583	\$23,232,189	\$23,718,354
<b>SEPT</b>	54,125	181,193	87,863	323,181	\$46,136,815	\$48,876,511	\$3,444,456	\$20,918,102	\$21,774,258
<b>OCT</b>	53,338	182,634	88,196	324,168	\$49,186,433	\$51,748,160	\$3,600,325	\$22,522,652	\$23,063,456
<b>NOV</b>	52,427	184,033	88,452	324,912	\$47,831,034	\$47,177,736	\$3,499,555	\$21,598,541	\$22,732,939
<b>DEC</b>	53,189	183,512	88,877	325,578	\$46,463,255	\$52,538,585	\$3,289,714	\$20,763,183	\$22,410,359
<b>JAN 01</b>	53,540	183,727	89,227	326,494	\$49,233,100	\$50,109,118	\$3,527,907	\$22,208,011	\$23,497,181
<b>FEB</b>	52,311	184,693	89,390	326,394	\$43,299,528	\$48,288,196	\$2,971,341	\$19,219,438	\$21,108,749
<b>MAR</b>	53,554	179,416	89,270	322,240	\$57,973,307	\$57,317,823	\$4,536,523	\$27,475,563	\$25,961,221
<b>APR</b>	53,357	177,675	89,523	320,555	\$53,179,919	\$57,732,514	\$4,056,056	\$25,031,156	\$24,092,706
<b>MAY</b>	50,921	174,441	89,043	314,405	\$55,414,647	\$58,506,724	\$4,168,991	\$26,260,469	\$24,985,187
<b>JUNE</b>	49,363	172,712	88,873	310,948	\$56,869,744	\$61,474,248	\$4,445,089	\$27,033,786	\$25,390,869
<b>SFY 01</b>	<b>52,756</b>	<b>180,719</b>	<b>88,693</b>	<b>322,168</b>	<b>\$605,215,474</b>	<b>\$633,395,098</b>	<b>\$45,151,579</b>	<b>\$279,323,458</b>	<b>\$280,740,437</b>

**Note:** Case counts are unduplicated

<sup>1</sup> TANF/Foster Care or Current Assistance (TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)

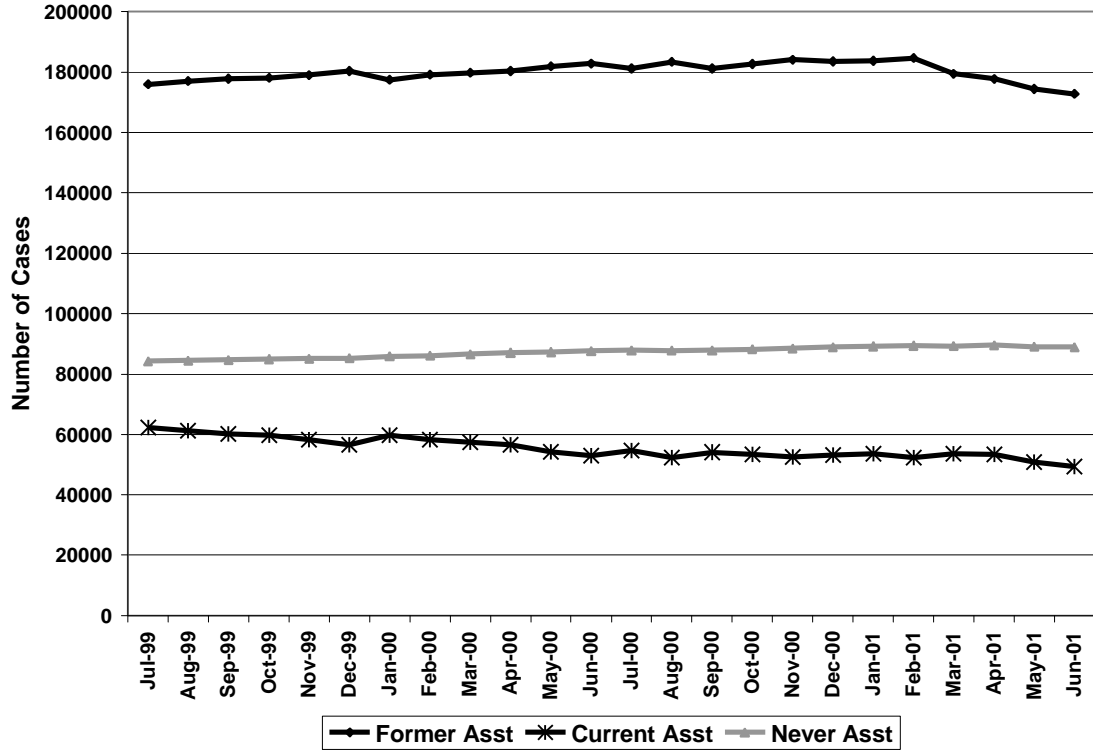
<sup>2</sup> Former Assistance (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care); and

<sup>3</sup> Never Assistance (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E. Medicaid only, child care only and State Only Foster Care are considered Never Assistance). Payment Service Only and medical and subrogated debt cases are excluded from Title IV -D cases.

## Child Support

### Child Support Caseload by Type July 1999 to June 2001

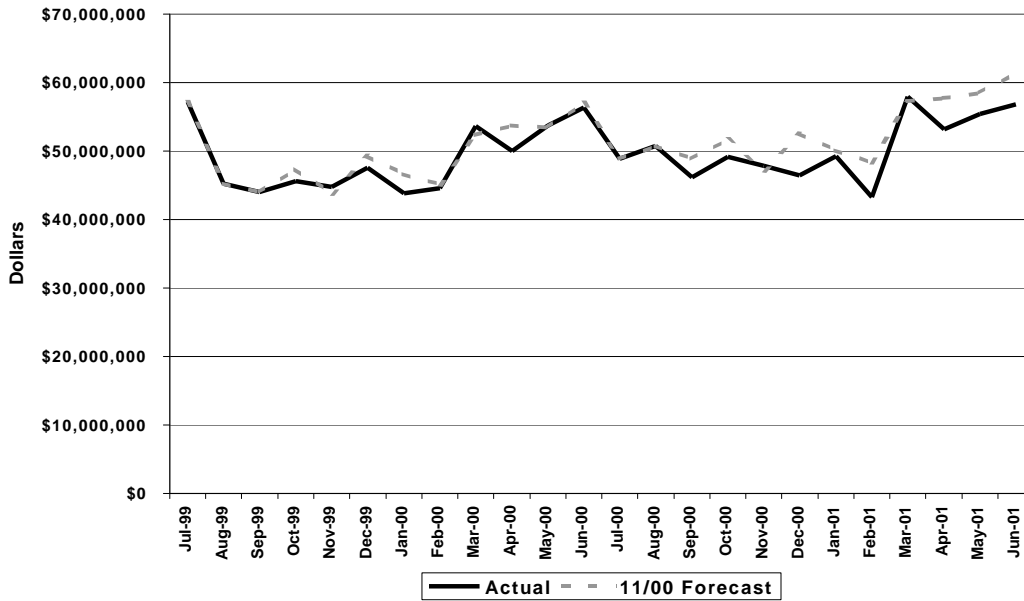
Source: Division of Child Support



## Child Support

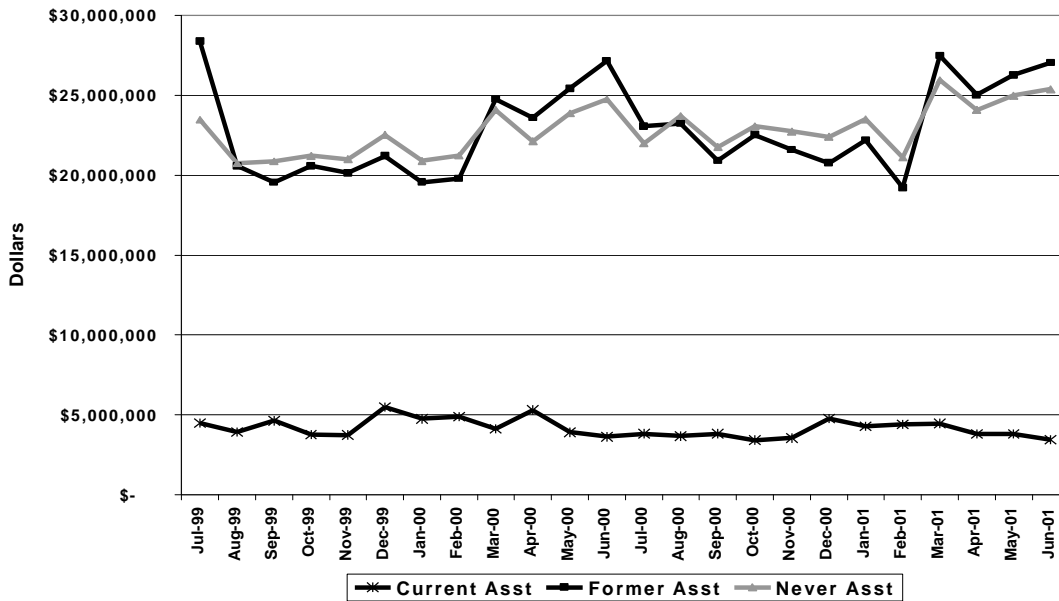
### Child Support Collections Actual and Projected – SFY 2000 to SFY 2001

Source: Division of Child Support



### Child Support Collections by Case Type March 1998 to June 2000

Source: Division of Child Support

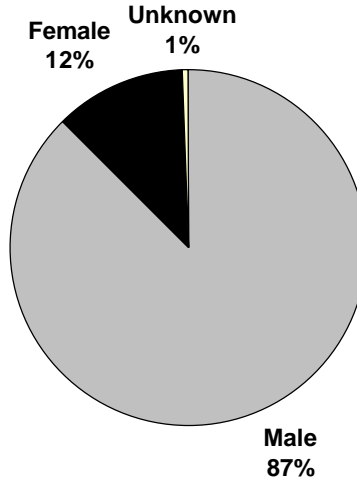




## Child Support

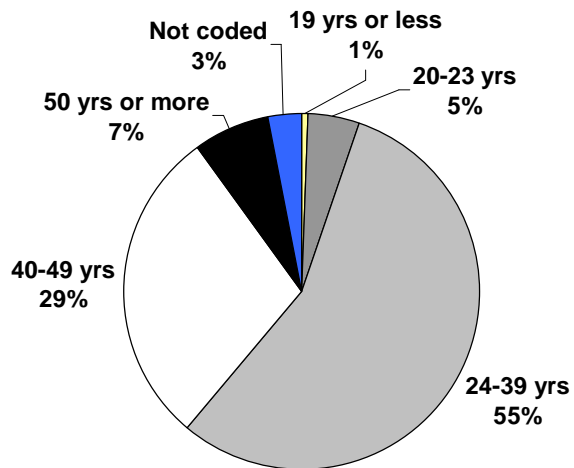
### Non-Custodial Parents by Gender, August 2000 (N=311,596)

Source: Division of Child Support



### Non-Custodial Parents by Age, August 2000 (N=311,596)

Source: Division of Child Support



**Note:** The non-custodial parent is the parent (mother, father, or reputed father) who is now or eventually may be obligated under the law for the support of a child or children receiving services under the Title IV -D child support program.

### Working Connections Child Care

The exhibits in this section summarize Working Connections Child Care (WCCC). The program provides child care subsidies for families, whose incomes are at or below 225% of the federal poverty level, in which adults are working, looking for work, or enrolled in an approved training program while working.

#### Highlights:

~~///~~ **The average monthly caseload of children served by WCCC** for SFY 2001 was 39,115, compared to 33,998 for SFY 2000.

~~///~~ **The percent of non-TANF cases using child care increased to 77.3%** in June 2001; while the number of TANF cases served by WCCC declined to 22.7%.

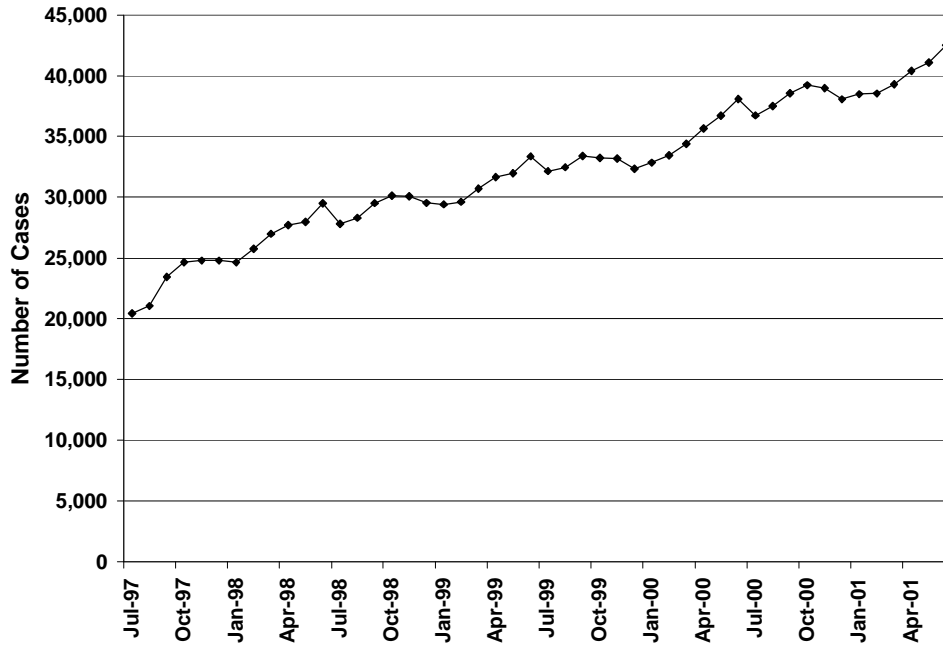
~~///~~ **During fiscal year 2001, more families used center-based care than any other type of care.** This was the pattern of all WCCC utilization by type:

- ~~///~~ 41% of the cases used center-based care;
- ~~///~~ 25% used licensed family homes;
- ~~///~~ 12% placed their children in a relative's home;
- ~~///~~ 12% had a relative care for their children in the child's home; and
- ~~///~~ 10% used in-home care by a non-relative

## Working Connections Child Care

### Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Cases SFY 1998 to SFY 2001

Source: SSPS Payment History



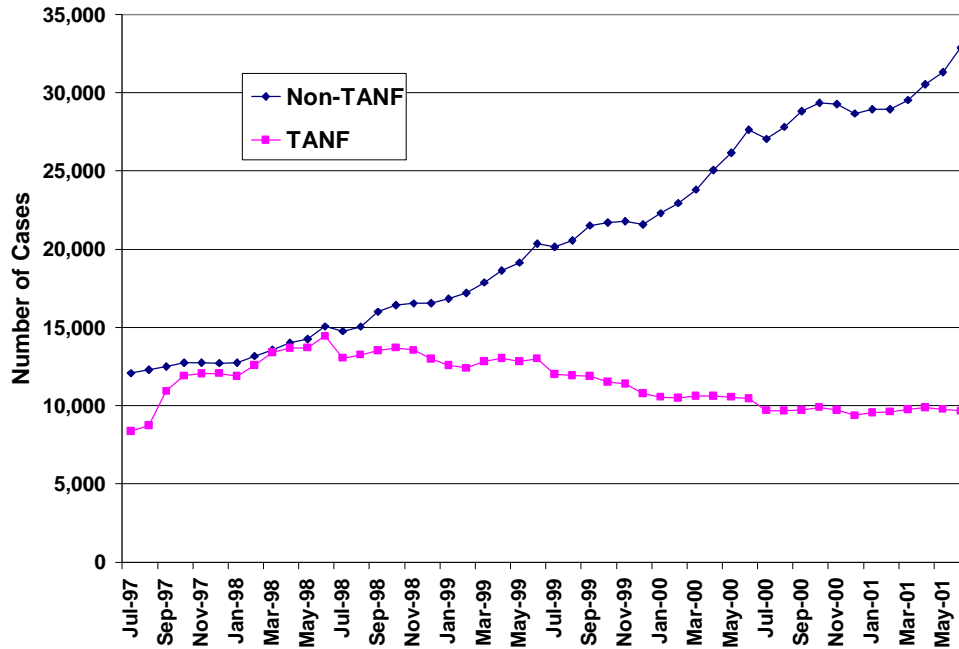
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001
<b>July</b>	20,441	27,817	32,155	36,736
<b>August</b>	21,050	28,306	32,472	37,489
<b>September</b>	23,443	29,515	33,393	38,558
<b>October</b>	24,647	30,149	33,231	39,231
<b>November</b>	24,796	30,076	33,187	38,993
<b>December</b>	24,790	29,539	32,360	38,054
<b>January</b>	24,629	29,425	32,857	38,479
<b>February</b>	25,759	29,620	33,455	38,536
<b>March</b>	26,983	30,712	34,415	39,285
<b>April</b>	27,719	31,677	35,666	40,400
<b>May</b>	27,966	31,975	36,705	41,088
<b>June</b>	29,507	33,360	38,083	42,527
<b>Monthly Avg.</b>	25,144	30,181	33,998	39,115

**Note:** A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2001 and June 2001 data have been corrected for lag.

## Working Connections Child Care

### Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Cases, by Type SFY 1998 to SFY 2001

Source: SSPS Payment File



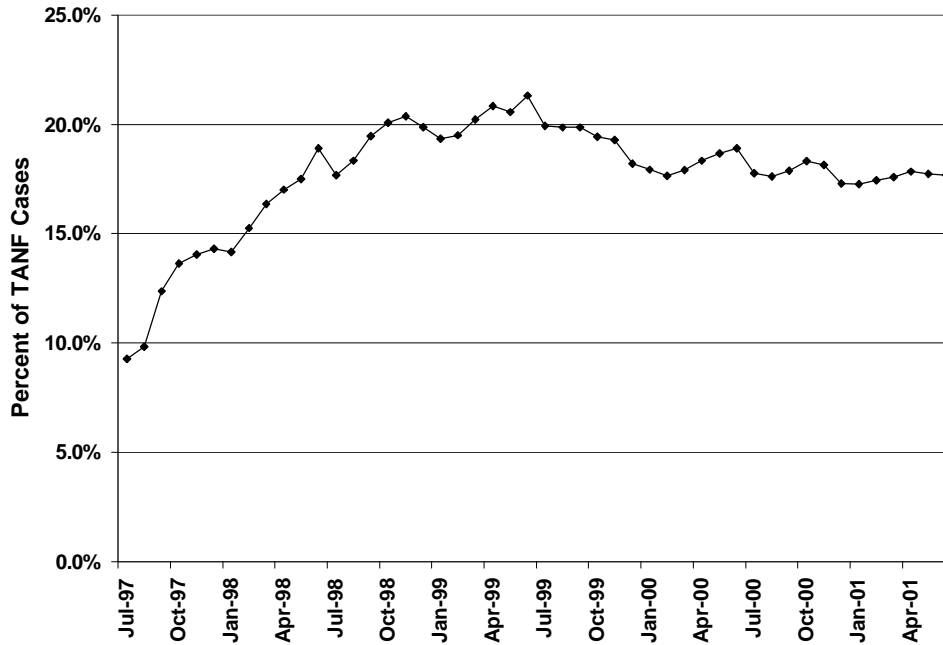
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-97</b>	20,441	8,364	40.9%	12,077	59.1%
<b>July</b>	36,736	9,701	26.4%	27,035	73.6%
<b>August</b>	37,489	9,676	25.8%	27,813	74.2%
<b>September</b>	38,558	9,736	25.3%	28,822	74.7%
<b>October</b>	39,231	9,902	25.2%	29,329	74.8%
<b>November</b>	38,993	9,733	25.0%	29,260	75.0%
<b>December</b>	38,054	9,387	24.7%	28,667	75.3%
<b>January</b>	38,479	9,555	24.8%	28,924	75.2%
<b>February</b>	38,536	9,614	24.9%	28,922	75.1%
<b>March</b>	39,285	9,764	24.9%	29,521	75.1%
<b>April</b>	40,400	9,875	24.4%	30,525	75.6%
<b>May</b>	41,088	9,779	23.8%	31,310	76.2%
<b>June</b>	42,527	9,659	22.7%	32,868	77.3%

**Note:** A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was found for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2001 and June 2001 data have been corrected for lag.

## Working Connections Child Care

### Percent of TANF Cases Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC), SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report and SSPS Payment File



	TANF Cases <sup>1</sup>	WCCC Cases Receiving TANF <sup>2</sup>	Percent of TANF Cases Receiving Child Care
<b>July</b>	54,612	9,701	17.8%
<b>August</b>	54,950	9,676	17.6%
<b>September</b>	54,436	9,736	17.9%
<b>October</b>	54,045	9,902	18.3%
<b>November</b>	53,631	9,733	18.1%
<b>December</b>	54,274	9,387	17.3%
<b>January</b>	55,335	9,555	17.3%
<b>February</b>	55,122	9,614	17.4%
<b>March</b>	55,510	9,764	17.6%
<b>April</b>	55,367	9,875	17.8%
<b>May</b>	55,150	9,779	17.7%
<b>June</b>	54,608	9,659	17.7%

<sup>1</sup> Source: CARD Cases and Persons Expenditures Report. Includes child-only and GA-S cases.

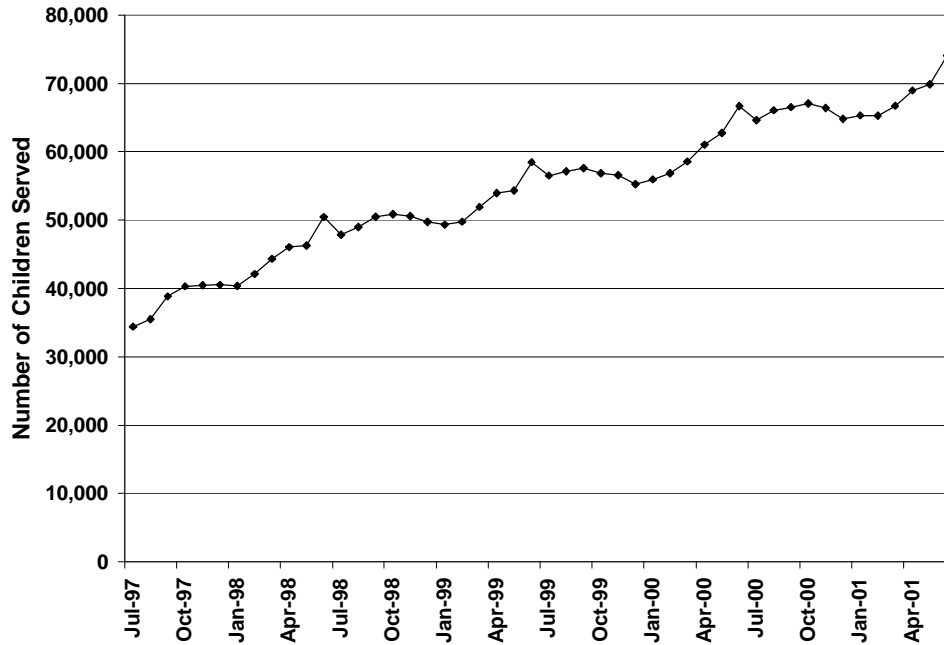
<sup>2</sup> Source: SSPS payment files.

**Note:** A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2001 and June 2001 data have been corrected for lag.

## Working Connections Child Care

### Children Served by Working Connections Child Care SFY 1998 to SFY 2001

Source: SSPS Payment File



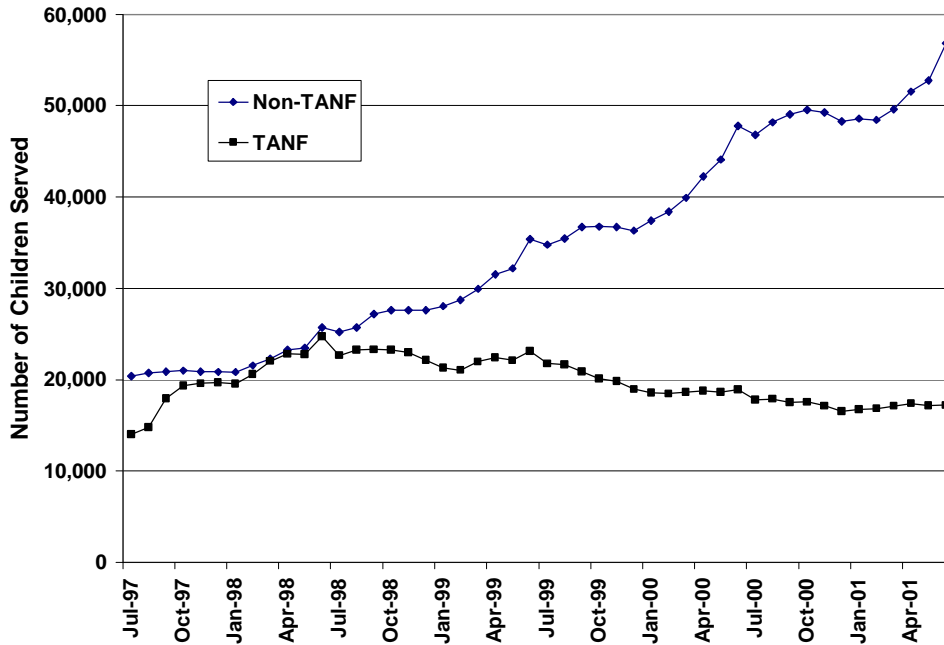
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001
<b>July</b>	34,403	47,857	56,520	64,635
<b>August</b>	35,518	48,963	57,104	66,067
<b>September</b>	38,823	50,476	57,578	66,537
<b>October</b>	40,304	50,836	56,863	67,077
<b>November</b>	40,476	50,558	56,548	66,379
<b>December</b>	40,505	49,728	55,272	64,820
<b>January</b>	40,360	49,329	55,952	65,303
<b>February</b>	42,115	49,759	56,857	65,286
<b>March</b>	44,323	51,919	58,555	66,707
<b>April</b>	46,042	53,949	61,025	68,944
<b>May</b>	46,247	54,302	62,731	69,883
<b>June</b>	50,440	58,473	66,688	74,044

**Note:** A child is defined by child's last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2001 and June 2001 data have been corrected for lag.

## Working Connections Child Care

### Children Served by Working Connections Child Care, by Type SFY 1998 to SFY 2001

Source: SSPS Payment File



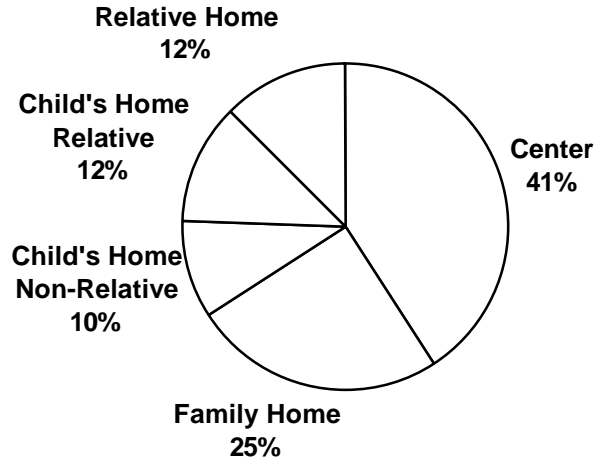
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-97</b>	34,403	14,008	40.7%	20,395	59.3%
<b>July</b>	64,635	17,810	27.6%	46,825	72.4%
<b>August</b>	66,067	17,893	27.1%	48,174	72.9%
<b>September</b>	66,537	17,498	26.3%	49,039	73.7%
<b>October</b>	67,077	17,548	26.2%	49,529	73.8%
<b>November</b>	66,379	17,125	25.8%	49,254	74.2%
<b>December</b>	64,820	16,537	25.5%	48,283	74.5%
<b>January</b>	65,303	16,718	25.6%	48,585	74.4%
<b>February</b>	65,286	16,839	25.8%	48,447	74.2%
<b>March</b>	66,707	17,112	25.7%	49,595	74.3%
<b>April</b>	68,944	17,407	25.2%	51,537	74.8%
<b>May</b>	69,883	17,145	24.5%	52,738	75.5%
<b>June</b>	74,044	17,205	23.2%	56,839	76.8%

**Note:** A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2001 and June 2001 data have been corrected for lag.

## Working Connections Child Care

### Average Monthly Percent of Children Using Working Connections Child Care by Facility Type, SFY 2001

Source: SSPS Payment File



	Center	Licensed Family Home	Relative Home	Child's Home Non-Relative	Child's Home Relative
<b>July</b>	25,379	15,861	8,093	6,949	8,354
<b>August</b>	25,926	16,356	8,405	7,007	8,372
<b>September</b>	26,288	16,875	8,451	6,806	8,117
<b>October</b>	26,889	16,885	8,455	6,726	8,121
<b>November</b>	26,904	16,557	8,272	6,582	8,065
<b>December</b>	26,723	15,772	8,198	6,321	7,806
<b>January</b>	27,342	16,070	8,001	6,175	7,715
<b>February</b>	27,507	16,123	7,869	6,028	7,758
<b>March</b>	27,945	16,756	8,055	6,047	7,904
<b>April</b>	28,744	17,517	8,253	6,218	8,212
<b>May</b>	28,802	17,877	8,502	6,407	8,294
<b>June</b>	30,184	19,054	9,198	6,858	8,750
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	27,386	16,809	8,313	6,510	8,122
<b>Mo. Pct.</b>	40.8%	25.0%	12.4%	9.7%	12.1%

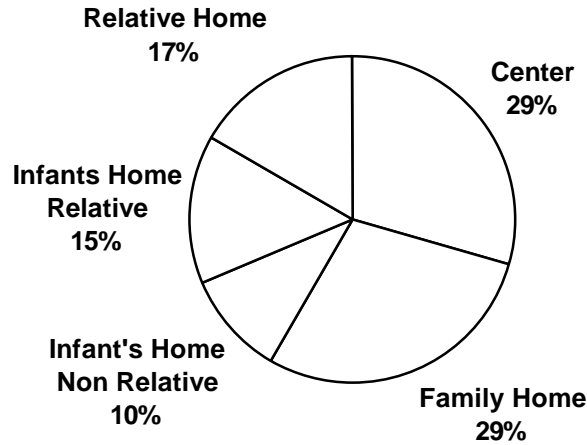
**Note:** Where more than one payment was made for a month, we retained the earliest payment authorized.



## Working Connections Child Care

### Average Monthly Percent of Children Under 12 Months of Age Using Working Connections Child Care by Facility Type, SFY 2001

Source: SSPS Payment File



	Center	Licensed Family Home	Relative Home	Infant's Home Non-Relative	Infant's Home Relative
<b>July</b>	1,250	1,329	755	500	710
<b>August</b>	1,288	1,393	778	496	709
<b>September</b>	1,477	1,518	856	502	699
<b>October</b>	1,507	1,537	886	546	738
<b>November</b>	1,491	1,433	850	535	729
<b>December</b>	1,413	1,341	836	503	714
<b>January</b>	1,495	1,378	849	498	715
<b>February</b>	1,493	1,364	822	492	743
<b>March</b>	1,536	1,424	848	485	745
<b>April</b>	1,636	1,484	859	539	787
<b>May</b>	1,654	1,563	887	529	765
<b>June</b>	1,621	1,585	907	552	808
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	1,489	1,446	844	515	739
<b>Mo. Pct.</b>	29.6%	28.7%	16.8%	10.2%	14.7%

**Note:** Where more than one payment was made for a month, we retained the earliest payment authorized.

## Food Assistance Program


### Food Assistance

This section summarizes data on households and persons participating in food assistance programs:


1. **The federally-funded food assistance caseloads are broken out into three program types:**
  - A. SSI – all recipients that also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security (SSA) benefits;
  - B. Public Assistance Food Stamps (PAFS) – all recipients that received a cash assistance grant or SSI;
  - C. Non-Assistance Food Stamp (NAFS) - at least one recipient who did not receive a cash assistance grant or SSI.
2. The **state**-funded Food Assistance Program (FAP) is for individuals who meet federal income requirements, but not certain categorical requirements (e.g., their immigrant status).


Food assistance caseload information in this section includes the federal Food Stamp Program, the state-funded FAP program, and mixed caseloads, unless otherwise noted.


#### Highlights:

 **The average monthly food assistance caseload increased to 144,647 cases in SFY 2001**, from 139,340 cases in SFY 2000.

 **The average payment per case in SFY 2001 was \$149.08**

 **The proportion of the population who received food assistance in SFY 2001 remained comparable to SFY 2000.** 5.3% of Washington residents participated in food stamp programs in SFY 2001, compared to 5.2% for SFY 2000.

 **Preliminary findings indicate Washington's federal Food Stamp Program error rate will be low enough to avoid federal sanctions.** The estimated state-only error rate is 8.2% for FFY 2001 (October 2000 – September 2001), which is approximately 1% below the sanction threshold.

 **Most food assistance recipients in SFY 2001 were female (57.3%), white (63.2%), and never married (35.2%). The median age of adults was 39.2 years.**

## Food Assistance Program

### Selected Food Assistance Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	139,340 (136,404 – 143,583)	144,647 (138,506 – 150,618)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	311,266 (305,528 – 319,990)	317,231 (305,875 – 327,056)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	163,093 (159,460 – 168,264)	163,058 (161,356 – 174,668)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	148,173 (145,671 – 151,942)	149,173 (144,519 – 152,428)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	5.2%	5.3%
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	47.6%	47.0%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	2.2	2.2
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.1	1.0
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	0.9	0.9
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$149.16 (\$144.94 - \$151.76)	\$149.08 (\$143.04 - \$152.82)

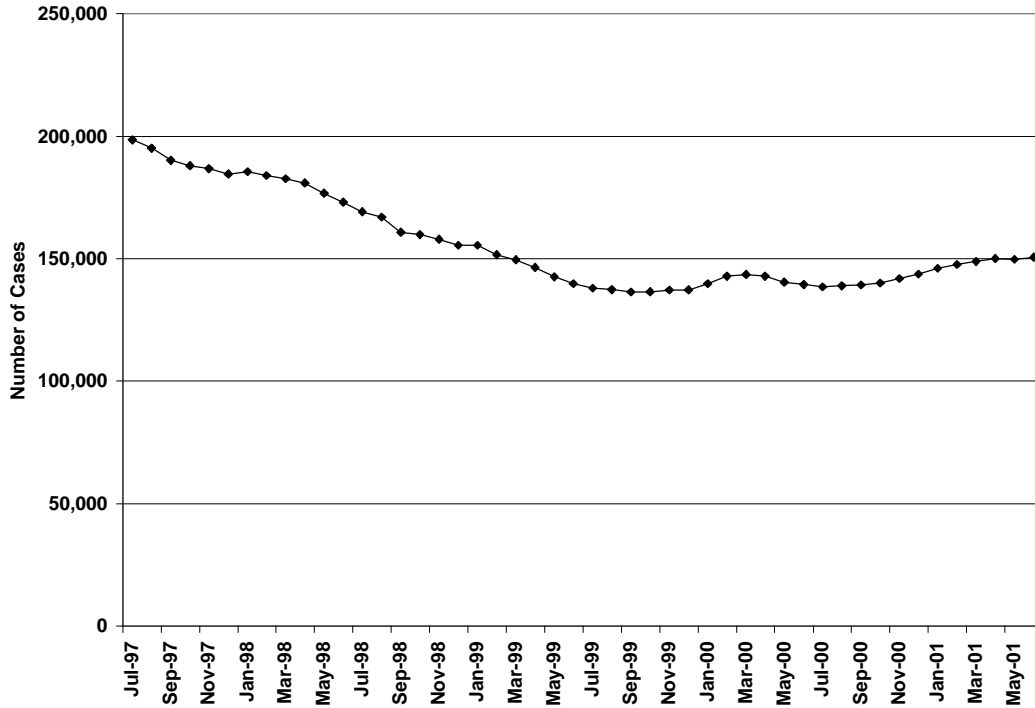
<sup>1</sup> OFM, 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Caseload SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

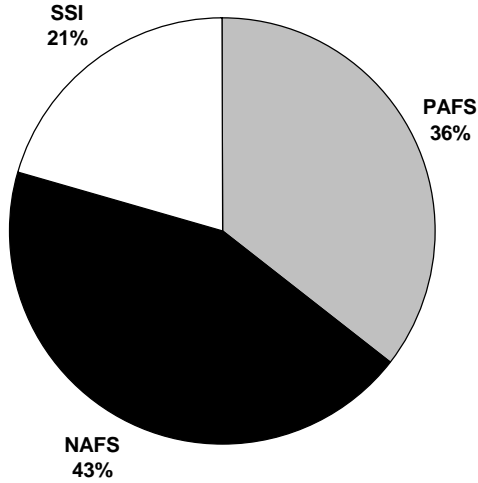


	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Payment Per Case
<b>Jul-97</b>	198,487	445,066	\$30,650,548.91	\$154.42
<b>July</b>	138,506	305,875	\$19,990,604.51	\$144.33
<b>August</b>	138,984	307,073	\$20,099,109.16	\$144.61
<b>September</b>	139,282	306,824	\$19,923,065.74	\$143.04
<b>October</b>	140,132	308,282	\$20,638,238.15	\$147.28
<b>November</b>	141,909	312,210	\$21,504,322.84	\$151.54
<b>December</b>	143,713	316,342	\$21,962,513.10	\$152.82
<b>January</b>	146,163	321,999	\$21,956,634.63	\$150.22
<b>February</b>	147,698	323,527	\$22,411,203.52	\$151.74
<b>March</b>	148,862	324,864	\$22,472,004.41	\$150.96
<b>April</b>	150,142	327,056	\$22,711,811.14	\$151.27
<b>May</b>	149,758	325,968	\$22,613,902.78	\$151.00
<b>June</b>	150,618	326,747	\$22,477,647.75	\$149.24

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Caseload By Type, SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

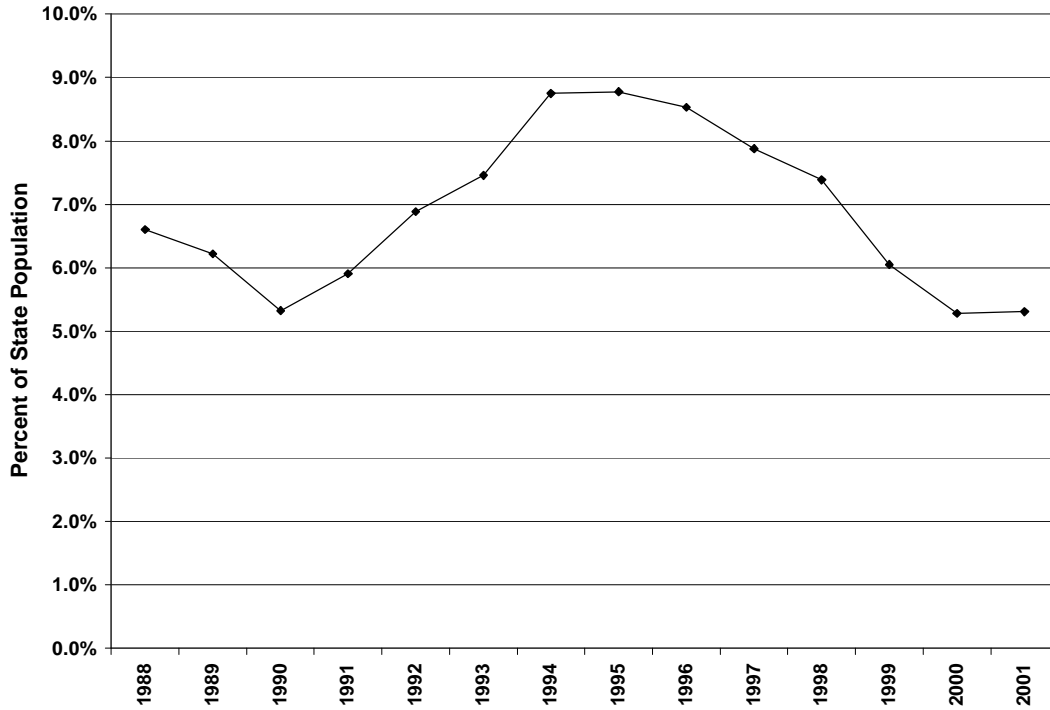


	Caseload	PAFS		NAFS		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Jul-97</b>	198,487	82,851	41.7%	83,481	42.1%	32,155	16.2%
<b>July</b>	138,506	50,295	36.3%	58,380	42.1%	29,831	21.5%
<b>August</b>	138,984	50,253	36.2%	58,832	42.3%	29,899	21.5%
<b>September</b>	139,282	50,412	36.2%	58,952	42.3%	29,918	21.5%
<b>October</b>	140,132	50,327	35.9%	59,772	42.7%	30,033	21.4%
<b>November</b>	141,909	50,654	35.7%	61,121	43.1%	30,134	21.2%
<b>December</b>	143,713	51,240	35.7%	62,322	43.4%	30,151	21.0%
<b>January</b>	146,163	52,418	35.9%	63,493	43.4%	30,252	20.7%
<b>February</b>	147,698	53,845	36.5%	63,509	43.0%	30,344	20.5%
<b>March</b>	148,862	54,345	36.5%	64,192	43.1%	30,325	20.4%
<b>April</b>	150,142	54,566	36.3%	64,963	43.3%	30,613	20.4%
<b>May</b>	149,758	53,998	36.1%	65,064	43.4%	30,696	20.5%
<b>June</b>	150,618	53,664	35.6%	65,947	43.8%	31,007	20.6%

**Note:** NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income.

## Food Assistance Program

### Average Monthly Food Assistance Caseload As a Percent of State Population, SFY 1988 to SFY 2001



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Cases	State Population <sup>1</sup>	Percent of State Population
1990	111,274	4,866,692	2.3%
1991	127,110	5,000,400	2.5%
1992	151,462	5,116,700	3.0%
1993	168,111	5,240,900	3.2%
1994	195,422	5,334,400	3.7%
1995	202,869	5,429,900	3.7%
1996	203,274	5,516,800	3.7%
1997	190,966	5,606,800	3.4%
1998	185,527	5,685,300	3.3%
1999	154,662	5,757,400	2.7%
2000	139,340	5,894,121	2.4%
2001	144,647	5,974,900	2.4%

Source: SFY1988 – SFY1997, Blue Books. SFY1998 Forward, Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

<sup>1</sup> Source: OFM 2001 Population Trends.

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	924	0.6%
Colfax	579	0.4%
Colville HCS	196	0.1%
Davenport	222	0.1%
Moses Lake	2,246	1.5%
Moses Lake HCS	171	0.1%
Newport	548	0.4%
Okanogan	1,789	1.2%
Okanogan HCS	58	0.0%
Othello	499	0.3%
Pomeroy	32	0.0%
Republic	365	0.2%
Spokane Central	598	0.4%
Spokane HCS	1,046	0.7%
Spokane North	5,335	3.5%
Spokane Southwest	3,764	2.5%
Spokane Valley	4,058	2.7%
Tri County - Colville	1,359	0.9%
Wenatchee - Chelan	2,024	1.3%
Wenatchee - Douglas	509	0.3%
Wenatchee HCS	120	0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>26,442</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Clarkston HCS	40	0.0%
Ellensburg	655	0.4%
Grandview	725	0.5%
Kennewick	3,428	2.3%
Pasco	1,998	1.3%
Pasco HCS	191	0.1%
Sunnyside	1,224	0.8%
Sunnyside HCS	103	0.1%
Toppenish	1,321	0.9%
Walla Walla	1,518	1.0%
Walla Walla HCS	106	0.1%
Walla Walla - Columbia	62	0.0%
Wapato	867	0.6%
Yakima	3,411	2.3%
Yakima-Ellensburg HCS	212	0.1%
Yakima – Kittitas	2,392	1.6%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>18,253</b>	<b>12.1%</b>

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	2,323	1.5%
Alderwood HCS	134	0.1%
Bellingham	4,489	3.0%
Bellingham HCS	185	0.1%
Everett	4,520	3.0%
Everett HCS	314	0.2%
Friday Harbor	118	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	2,994	2.0%
Mt. Vernon HCS	157	0.1%
Oak Harbor	880	0.6%
Skykomish HCS	45	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	1,174	0.8%
Smokey Point	1,913	1.3%
Smokey Point HCS	92	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>19,338</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
<b>Region 4</b>		
Auburn	790	0.5%
Belltown	3,422	2.3%
Burien	3,510	2.3%
Capitol Hill	2,565	1.7%
Federal Way	2,320	1.5%
Holgate	1,989	1.3%
King Eastside	2,381	1.6%
King North/Ballard	2,843	1.9%
King South	3,891	2.6%
Lake City	1,606	1.1%
Rainier	3,817	2.5%
Renton	2,461	1.6%
West Seattle	2,091	1.4%
<b>Region 4 Total</b>	<b>33,686</b>	<b>22.4%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	4,308	2.9%
Bremerton HCS	262	0.2%
Pierce North	4,037	2.7%
Pierce South	5,256	3.5%
Pierce West	5,009	3.3%
Puyallup HCS	180	0.1%
Puyallup	2,793	1.9%
Tacoma HCS	746	0.5%
<b>Region 5 Total</b>	<b>22,591</b>	<b>15.0%</b>



## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	2,723	1.8%
Aberdeen HCS	246	0.2%
Chehalis	2,499	1.7%
Chehalis HCS	155	0.1%
Forks	550	0.4%
Home and Community Service	437	0.3%
Goldendale	140	0.1%
Kelso	3,879	2.6%
Kelso – Long Beach HCS	127	0.1%
Long Beach	485	0.3%
Medical Eligibility Det. Service	3	0.0%
Olympia	4,140	2.8%
Orchards	3,971	2.6%
Port Angeles	1,542	1.0%
Port Townsend	576	0.4%
Shelton	1,612	1.1%
South Bend	380	0.3%
Stevenson	273	0.2%
Tumwater HCS	334	0.2%
Vancouver	5,441	3.6%
Vancouver HCS	368	0.2%
White Salmon	288	0.2%
<b>Region 6 Total</b>	<b>30,169</b>	<b>20.0%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>150,479</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	499	0.3%
Asotin	964	0.6%
Benton	3,428	2.3%
Chelan	2,144	1.4%
Clallam	2,232	1.5%
Clark	9,780	6.5%
Columbia	62	0.0%
Cowlitz	4,006	2.7%
Douglas	509	0.3%
Ferry	365	0.2%
Franklin	2,189	1.5%
Garfield	32	0.0%
Grant	2,417	1.6%
Grays Harbor	2,969	2.0%
Island	880	0.6%
Jefferson	576	0.4%
King	33,686	22.4%
Kitsap	4,570	3.0%
Kittitas	655	0.4%
Klickitat	725	0.5%
Lewis	2,654	1.8%
Lincoln	222	0.1%
Mason	1,612	1.1%
Okanogan	1,847	1.2%
Pacific	865	0.6%
Pend Oreille	548	0.4%
Pierce	18,021	12.0%
San Juan	118	0.1%
Skagit	3,151	2.1%
Skamania	273	0.2%
Snohomish	10,515	7.0%
Spokane	14,801	9.8%
Stevens	1,555	1.0%
Thurston	4,474	3.0%
Wahkiakum	3	0.0%
Walla Walla	1,624	1.1%
Whatcom	4,674	3.1%
Whitman	579	0.4%
Yakima	10,255	6.8%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>150,479</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Program Error Rate FFY 1982 to FFY 2001

Source: Food Stamp Quality Assurance

<b>Federal FY</b>	<b>Error Rate</b>	<b>Tolerance<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Difference</b>
1982	9.0	13.1	4.1
1983	9.5	9.0	-0.5
1984	9.2	7.0	-2.2
1985	8.7	5.0	-3.7
1986	9.6	11.4	1.8
1987	9.5	11.3	1.8
1988	8.4	11.0	2.6
1989	8.6	10.8	2.2
1990	9.7	10.8	1.1
1991	10.8	10.3	-0.5
1992	10.9	10.7	-0.2
1993	8.2	10.8	2.6
1994	8.9	10.3	1.4
1995	8.3	9.7	1.4
1996	10.4	9.2	-1.2
1997	14.0	9.9	-4.1
1998	14.1	10.7	-3.4
1999	7.6	9.9	2.3
2000	7.2	8.9	1.7
2001 <sup>2</sup>	8.1	8.9	0.8

**Note:** Error rate represents State findings.

<sup>1</sup> The tolerance level is a federally determined threshold which States may be sanctioned for exceeding.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary: Based on findings for benefits issued from October 2000 through September 2001. Tolerance level is estimated based on prior year's performance. Final figures are not available for several months.

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients (N = 327,063)	Percent	All Adults (N = 170,447)	Percent
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	187,388	57.3%	110,223	64.7%
Male	139,666	42.7%	60,216	35.3%
Unknown	9	0.0%	8	0.0%
<b>Race</b>				
White	206,786	63.2%	118,114	69.3%
Hispanic	42,249	12.9%	13,686	8.0%
Black	31,299	9.6%	14,278	8.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	16,577	5.1%	10,223	6.0%
Native American	11,804	3.6%	6,134	3.6%
Unknown	18,348	5.6%	8,012	4.7%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Separated	19,707	11.6%	19,707	11.6%
Married	41,942	24.6%	41,942	24.6%
Never Married	59,913	35.2%	59,913	35.2%
Divorced	35,865	21.0%	35,865	21.0%
Widow	9,177	5.4%	9,177	5.4%
Unknown	3,843	2.3%	3,843	2.3%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	291,357	89.1%	147,563	86.6%
Resident Alien	34,666	10.6%	22,498	13.2%
U.S. National	494	0.2%	349	0.2%
U.S. Born Child Refugee	517	0.2%	14	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	29	0.0%	23	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age</b>				
< 17 Years Old	147,335	45.0%	171	0.1%
17 – 18 Years Old	9,148	2.8%	2,087	1.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	7,497	2.3%	6,020	3.5%
21 – 30 Years Old	42,392	13.0%	41,681	24.5%
31 – 40 Years Old	43,131	13.2%	43,012	25.2%
41 – 50 Years Old	18,778	5.7%	18,744	11.0%
51 – 55 Years Old	10,847	3.3%	10,830	6.4%
56 + Years Old	33,198	10.2%	33,184	19.5%
Unknown	14,737	4.5%	14,718	8.6%
Mean Age of Children	8.2 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	7.7 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	42.0 Years Old		42.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	39.2 Years Old		39.2 Years Old	

## Food Assistance Program

### Food Assistance Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients (N = 327,063)	Percent	All Adults (N = 170,447)	Percent
<b>Client Type</b>				
Adult	170,447	52.1%	170,447	100.0%
Child	156,616	47.9%	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in Life Activity<sup>1</sup></b>	76,016	23.2%	72,333	42.4%
<b>Limited in Work<sup>1</sup></b>	75,487	23.1%	71,914	42.2%
<b>Limited in English<sup>2</sup></b>	53,273	16.3%	22,913	13.4%
<b>DSHS Region</b>				
Region 1	56,836	17.4%	28,780	16.9%
Region 2	44,732	13.7%	18,687	11.0%
Region 3	39,290	12.0%	20,908	12.3%
Region 4	63,609	19.4%	35,724	21.0%
Region 5	47,980	14.7%	24,224	14.2%
Region 6	65,605	20.1%	33,427	19.6%
Other	9,011	2.8%	8,697	5.1%
<b>CSO Type</b>				
Urban	233,018	71.2%	123,915	72.7%
Rural	94,045	28.8%	46,532	27.3%

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a life activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled clients.

<sup>2</sup> Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print.

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Programs

This section describes two General Assistance programs:

1. **General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U).** GA-U includes General Assistance for: Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-P), and Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI).
2. **General Assistance-Expedited Medical Disability (GA-X).** The GA-X program supports clients pending applications for SSI, the federal Supplemental Security Income.

#### Highlights:

- ✍ The average monthly GA-U and GA-X caseload increased in SFY 2001** (17,850 cases), from SFY 2000 (16,663 cases).
- ✍ The average payment per case in SFY 2001 was \$304.99.**
- ✍ In SFY 2001, about 5% of the caseload moved from GA-U to GA-X each month.** GA-U clients are moved into the GA-X program when certified as likely to qualify for federal SSI benefits.
- ✍ Most (56%) of General Assistance recipients are male, and 70% are white.** Most are divorced (31%) or never married (41%).
- ✍ The median age for GA-U clients is 43.5 years and 42.9 years for GA-X clients.**

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### Selected GA-U and GA-X Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June 00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	16,663 (16,235 – 17,236)	17,850 (16,654 – 19,271)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	16,845 (16,424 – 17,411)	17,979 (16,779 – 19,435)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	16,533 (16,123 – 17,100)	17,978 (16,779 – 19,434)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	0.3%	0.3%
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.0	1.0
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$305.19 (\$303.37 - \$306.52)	\$304.99 (\$302.46 – \$306.58)

<sup>1</sup> OFM, 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

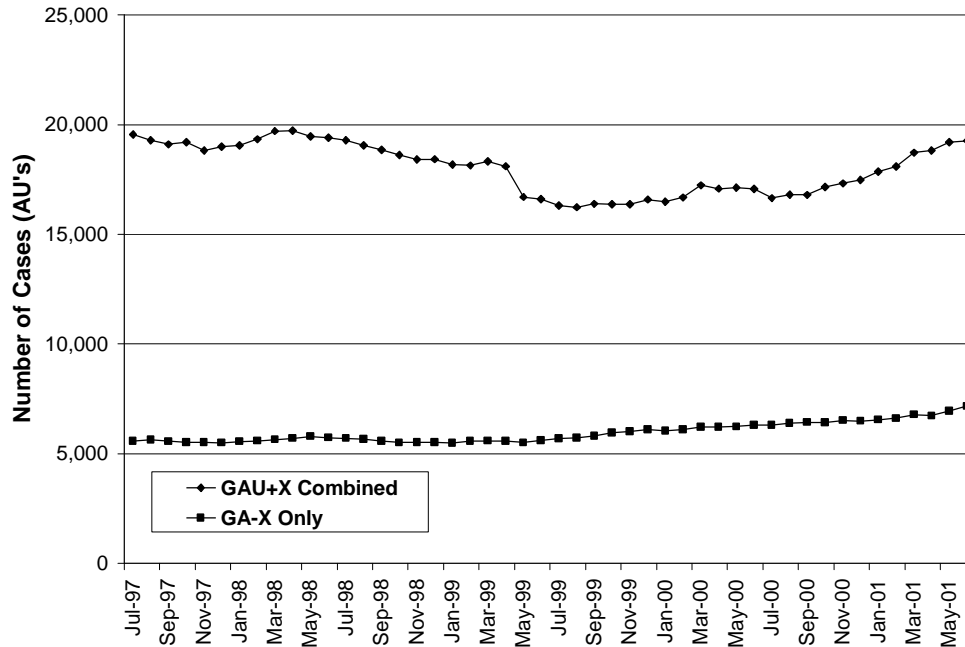
<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds

**Note:** The Combined GA-U+X caseload for May 1999 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Pregnant Women Program (GS). These cases have been paid TANF funds since May 1999. The Combined GA-U+X caseload for July 2000 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Legal Guardian Program (GH). These cases have been paid TANF funds since July 2000. Since July 2000, the GA-U and GA-X caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-P), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI).

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### GA-U and GA-X Combined Caseload, SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
<b>July</b>	17,063	16,779	\$5,078,662.56	\$1,263,484.98	\$304.95
<b>August</b>	16,654	16,921	\$5,116,290.31	\$1,603,992.70	\$304.45
<b>September</b>	16,805	16,919	\$5,096,893.52	\$1,431,711.34	\$303.44
<b>October</b>	16,797	17,287	\$5,209,385.39	\$1,350,349.99	\$303.54
<b>November</b>	17,162	17,434	\$5,286,054.71	\$1,208,060.95	\$305.23
<b>December</b>	17,318	17,598	\$5,346,184.31	\$1,909,919.13	\$305.76
<b>January</b>	17,485	17,971	\$5,401,977.57	\$1,479,179.19	\$302.46
<b>February</b>	17,860	18,208	\$5,543,486.37	\$1,631,048.85	\$306.51
<b>March</b>	18,086	18,854	\$5,700,660.24	\$2,003,253.52	\$304.47
<b>April</b>	18,723	18,974	\$5,769,452.09	\$1,463,748.74	\$306.36
<b>May</b>	18,832	19,370	\$5,889,489.93	\$1,990,369.82	\$306.58
<b>June</b>	19,210	19,435	\$5,890,526.31	\$1,621,755.34	\$305.67

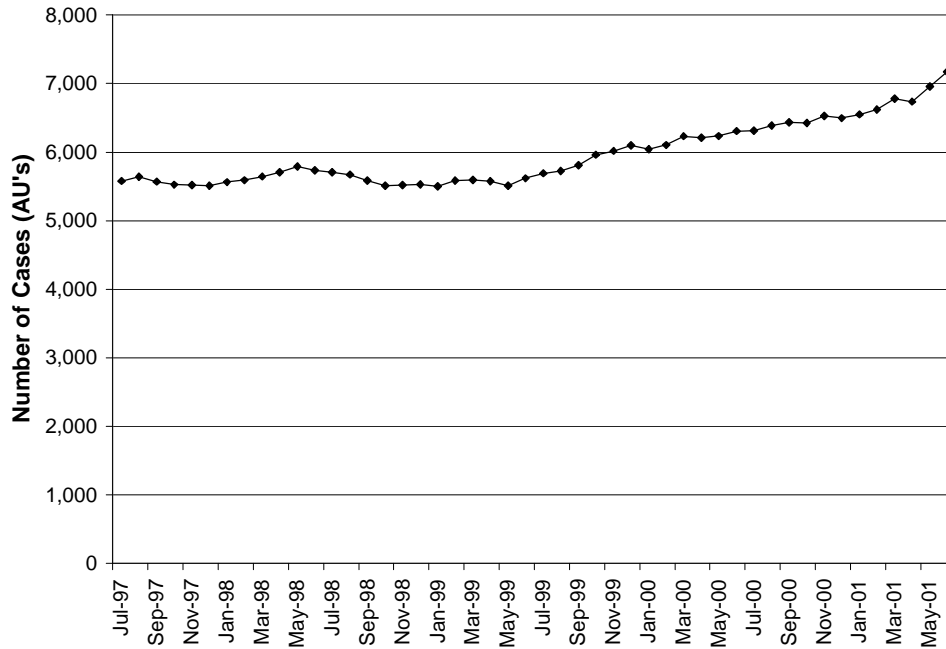
**Note:** The Combined GA-U+X caseload for May 1999 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Pregnant Women Program (GS). These cases have been paid TANF funds since May 1999. The Combined GA-U+X caseload for July 2000 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Legal Guardian Program (GH). These cases have been paid TANF funds since July 2000. Subsequent to July 2000, the GA-U and GA-X caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-P), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI).



## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### GA-X Only Caseload, SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)



	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Recoveries</b>	<b>Payment Per Case</b>
<b>July</b>	6,312	6,320	\$2,009,509.03	\$1,250,832.91	\$318.36
<b>August</b>	6,386	6,392	\$2,033,490.44	\$1,584,024.27	\$318.43
<b>September</b>	6,435	6,440	\$2,052,185.79	\$1,413,940.67	\$318.91
<b>October</b>	6,421	6,429	\$2,045,969.43	\$1,337,218.94	\$318.64
<b>November</b>	6,529	6,536	\$2,083,405.15	\$1,188,195.99	\$319.10
<b>December</b>	6,495	6,503	\$2,075,444.92	\$1,891,210.71	\$319.55
<b>January</b>	6,549	6,556	\$2,085,951.16	\$1,465,049.32	\$318.51
<b>February</b>	6,617	6,625	\$2,118,665.90	\$1,605,085.58	\$320.19
<b>March</b>	6,780	6,788	\$2,169,198.41	\$1,987,403.10	\$319.94
<b>April</b>	6,737	6,744	\$2,159,624.23	\$1,450,255.47	\$320.56
<b>May</b>	6,955	6,964	\$2,233,105.57	\$1,969,408.47	\$321.08
<b>June</b>	7,173	7,182	\$2,302,612.32	\$1,610,400.14	\$321.01

**Note:** GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA -X)

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### GA-U Adults Exiting to GA-X or Some Other Program, SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Total GA-U Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On GA-U	Percent of Adults Remaining On GA-U	Adults Moving From GA-U to GA-X	Percent of Adults Moving From GA-U to GA-X	Adults Moving From GA-U to Other Programs or Exiting	Percent of Adults Moving From GA-U to Other Programs
July	10,457	8,916	85.3%	533	5.1%	1,008	9.6%
August	10,531	8,875	84.3%	625	5.9%	1,031	9.8%
September	10,479	9,089	86.7%	469	4.5%	921	8.8%
October	10,861	9,301	85.6%	592	5.5%	968	8.9%
November	10,899	9,476	86.9%	490	4.5%	933	8.6%
December	11,091	9,577	86.3%	524	4.7%	990	8.9%
January	11,413	9,911	86.8%	556	4.9%	946	8.3%
February	11,574	10,134	87.6%	573	5.0%	867	7.5%
March	12,068	10,444	86.5%	598	5.0%	1,026	8.5%
April	12,230	10,581	86.5%	642	5.2%	1,007	8.2%
May	12,405	10,447	84.2%	860	6.9%	1,098	8.9%
June	12,248	10,453	85.3%	682	5.6%	1,113	9.1%

Note: Clients received GA-U during the month being reported. Anything to the right of the vertical line, the client received during the subsequent month.

### GA-U and GA-X Clients on Assistance 12 or More Consecutive Months SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	All Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-U Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	Percent of GA-U Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	Percent of GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months
July	3,544	1,736	49.0%	1,808	51.0%
August	3,553	1,721	48.4%	1,832	51.6%
September	3,562	1,695	47.6%	1,867	52.4%
October	3,602	1,701	47.2%	1,901	52.8%
November	3,612	1,673	46.3%	1,939	53.7%
December	3,618	1,662	45.9%	1,956	54.1%
January	3,658	1,708	46.7%	1,950	53.3%
February	3,748	1,751	46.7%	1,997	53.3%
March	3,868	1,800	46.5%	2,068	53.5%
April	3,907	1,824	46.7%	2,083	53.3%
May	3,997	1,825	45.7%	2,172	54.3%
June	3,993	1,810	45.3%	2,183	54.7%

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### GAU+X Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	75	0.4%
Colfax	65	0.3%
Colville HCS	13	0.1%
Davenport	31	0.2%
Moses Lake	259	1.3%
Moses Lake HCS	7	0.0%
Newport	78	0.4%
Okanogan	285	1.5%
Okanogan HCS	3	0.0%
Othello	15	0.1%
Pomeroy	2	0.0%
Republic	58	0.3%
Spokane Central	195	1.0%
Spokane HCS	27	0.1%
Spokane North	497	2.6%
Spokane Southwest	674	3.5%
Spokane Valley	494	2.6%
Tri County - Colville	212	1.1%
Wenatchee - Chelan	331	1.7%
Wenatchee - Douglas	62	0.3%
Wenatchee HCS	7	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Clarkston HCS	1	0.0%
Ellensburg	48	0.2%
Grandview	29	0.2%
Kennewick	310	1.6%
Pasco	164	0.9%
Pasco HCS	9	0.0%
Sunnyside	44	0.2%
Sunnyside HCS	9	0.0%
Toppenish	62	0.3%
Walla Walla	99	0.5%
Walla Walla HCS	5	0.0%
Walla Walla - Columbia	2	0.0%
Wapato	50	0.3%
Yakima	210	1.1%
Yakima-Ellensburg HCS	12	0.1%
Yakima – Kittitas	166	0.9%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>6.3%</b>

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### GAU+X Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	433	2.2%
Alderwood HCS	11	0.1%
Bellingham	661	3.4%
Bellingham HCS	6	0.0%
Everett	765	4.0%
Everett HCS	12	0.1%
Friday Harbor	19	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	323	1.7%
Mt. Vernon HCS	5	0.0%
Oak Harbor	124	0.6%
Skykomish HCS	2	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	250	1.3%
Smokey Point	398	2.1%
Smokey Point HCS	11	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>15.7%</b>
<b>Region 4</b>		
Auburn	3	0.0%
Belltown	1,034	5.4%
Burien	449	2.3%
Capitol Hill	558	2.9%
Federal Way	313	1.6%
Holgate	138	0.7%
King Eastside	439	2.3%
King North/Ballard	585	3.0%
King South	612	3.2%
Lake City	319	1.7%
Rainier	510	2.6%
Renton	356	1.8%
West Seattle	231	1.2%
<b>Region 4 Total</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>28.8%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	697	3.6%
Bremerton HCS	12	0.1%
Pierce North	587	3.0%
Pierce South	542	2.8%
Pierce West	651	3.4%
Puyallup HCS	21	0.1%
Puyallup	411	2.1%
Tacoma HCS	42	0.2%
<b>Region 5 Total</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### GAU+X Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	214	1.1%
Aberdeen HCS	6	0.0%
Chehalis	252	1.3%
Chehalis HCS	8	0.0%
Forks	93	0.5%
Goldendale	50	0.3%
Home and Community Service	1	0.0%
Kelso	510	2.6%
Kelso – Long Beach HCS	4	0.0%
Long Beach	69	0.4%
Olympia	490	2.5%
Orchards	295	1.5%
Port Angeles	332	1.7%
Port Townsend	100	0.5%
Shelton	188	1.0%
South Bend	39	0.2%
Stevenson	38	0.2%
Tumwater HCS	12	0.1%
Vancouver	382	2.0%
Vancouver HCS	8	0.0%
White Salmon	23	0.1%
<b>Region 6 Total</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>16.2%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>19,254</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### GAU+X Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	15	0%
Asotin	76	0%
Benton	310	2%
Chelan	338	2%
Clallam	426	2%
Clark	685	4%
Columbia	2	0%
Cowlitz	514	3%
Douglas	62	0%
Ferry	58	0%
Franklin	173	1%
Garfield	2	0%
Grant	266	1%
Grays Harbor	220	1%
Island	124	1%
Jefferson	100	1%
King	5,547	29%
Kitsap	709	4%
Kittitas	48	0%
Klickitat	73	0%
Lewis	260	1%
Lincoln	31	0%
Mason	188	1%
Okanogan	288	1%
Pacific	108	1%
Pend Oreille	78	0%
Pierce	2,254	12%
San Juan	19	0%
Skagit	328	2%
Skamania	38	0%
Snohomish	1,882	10%
Spokane	1,887	10%
Stevens	225	1%
Thurston	502	3%
Wahkiakum	0	0%
Walla Walla	104	1%
Whatcom	667	3%
Whitman	65	0%
Yakima	582	3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>19,254</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### Demographics: All GA-U and GA-X Clients, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All GA-U Clients (N= 12,250)		All GA-X Clients (N= 7,181)	
		Percent		Percent
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	5,393	44.0%	3,271	45.6%
Male	6,856	56.0%	3,909	54.4%
Unknown	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Race</b>				
White	8,579	70.0%	5,557	77.4%
Hispanic	675	5.5%	296	4.1%
Black	1,151	9.4%	655	9.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	755	6.2%	176	2.5%
Native American	470	3.8%	235	3.3%
Unknown	620	5.1%	262	3.6%
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Separated	1,486	12.1%	851	11.9%
Married	1,042	8.5%	312	4.3%
Never Married	5,037	41.1%	3,117	43.4%
Divorced	3,761	30.7%	2,503	34.9%
Widow	660	5.4%	236	3.3%
Unknown	264	2.2%	162	2.3%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	10,735	87.6%	6,885	95.9%
Resident Alien	1,496	12.2%	283	3.9%
U.S. National	17	0.1%	11	0.2%
Undocumented Alien	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age</b>				
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 – 18 Years Old	65	0.5%	16	0.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	379	3.1%	152	2.1%
21 – 30 Years Old	1,842	15.0%	989	13.8%
31 – 40 Years Old	2,919	23.8%	1,565	21.8%
41 – 50 Years Old	2,043	16.7%	1,327	18.5%
51 – 55 Years Old	1,219	10.0%	1,062	14.8%
56 + Years Old	1,874	15.3%	647	9.0%
Unknown	1,909	15.6%	1,423	19.8%
Mean Age of Clients	43.5 Years Old		42.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Clients	43.5 Years Old		42.9 Years Old	

## General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X) Program

### Demographics: All GA-U and GA-X Clients, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	GA-U Clients (N= 12,250)		GA-X Clients (N= 7,181)	
		Percent		Percent
<b>Client Type</b>				
Adult	12,248	100.0%	7,181	100.0%
Child	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SSI Child	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in Life Activity<sup>1</sup></b>	8,361	68.3%	5,906	82.2%
<b>Limited in Work<sup>1</sup></b>	7,902	64.5%	5,810	80.9%
<b>Limited in English<sup>2</sup></b>	1,178	9.6%	254	3.5%
<b>DSHS Region</b>				
Region 1	2,207	18.0%	1,143	15.9%
Region 2	749	6.1%	452	6.3%
Region 3	1,870	15.3%	1,128	15.7%
Region 4	3,612	29.5%	1,870	26.0%
Region 5	1,693	13.8%	1,213	16.9%
Region 6	1,932	15.8%	1,158	16.1%
Other	187	1.5%	217	3.0%
<b>CSO Type</b>				
Urban	9,044	26.2%	5,320	74.1%
Rural	3,206	73.8%	1,861	25.9%

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a life activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled adults.

<sup>2</sup> Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print.



## Other Programs

### Other Programs

#### AREN

#### CEAP

#### Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

#### Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)

#### SSI

#### WTAP

This section describes other programs not already discussed in previous sections. It includes: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

#### Highlights:

- ✍* **The average monthly AREN caseload was 949 in SFY 2001**, compared to 965 in SFY 2000.
- ✍* **In June 2001, 3.0% of TANF cases had AREN payments**, compared to 5.7% in July 2000.
- ✍* **The majority of AREN recipients were female (89.7%), never married (43.5%), and White (67.9%). The median age for an adult was 29.8 years.**
- ✍* **The average monthly CEAP caseload in SFY 2001 decreased to 38 cases**, down from the monthly average of 46 cases in SFY 2000.<sup>1</sup>
- ✍* **The majority of CEAP recipients were female (63.3%), never married (66.7%), and Hispanic (55.0%). The median age for an adult was 31.4 years.**
- ✍* **The average monthly caseload for DCA increased in SFY 2001 (245 cases)**, compared to SFY 2000 (182 cases).
- ✍* **The average monthly DCA payment increased to \$1,248.74 in SFY 2001** from \$1,179.90 in SFY 2000.
- ✍* **The majority of DCA recipients was female (54.7%), white (77.3%), and never married (72.6%). The median age for an adult was 30.6 years.**

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<sup>1</sup> The CEAP program underwent major changes in SFY 2000, as part of settling the "Homeless Lawsuit." A good portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to another agency, the Office of Community Trade and Economic Development. Under a new rule, families that contains a member who is eligible for TANF, SFA, or RCA, are no longer eligible for CEAP. Families are also required to establish eligibility for other assistance programs such as SSI, housing assistance and unemployment compensation, as an alternative to CEAP. These factors caused the caseload to decline.

## Other Programs

### Other Programs Continued

*✍* **The average monthly Refugee Cash Assistance caseload increased in SFY 2001** (550 cases), compared to SFY 2000 (507 cases).

*✍* **Most Refugee Cash Assistance clients were male** (51.9%), **white** (55.7%), and **never married** (49.8%). Most (87.5%) were **limited in English**.

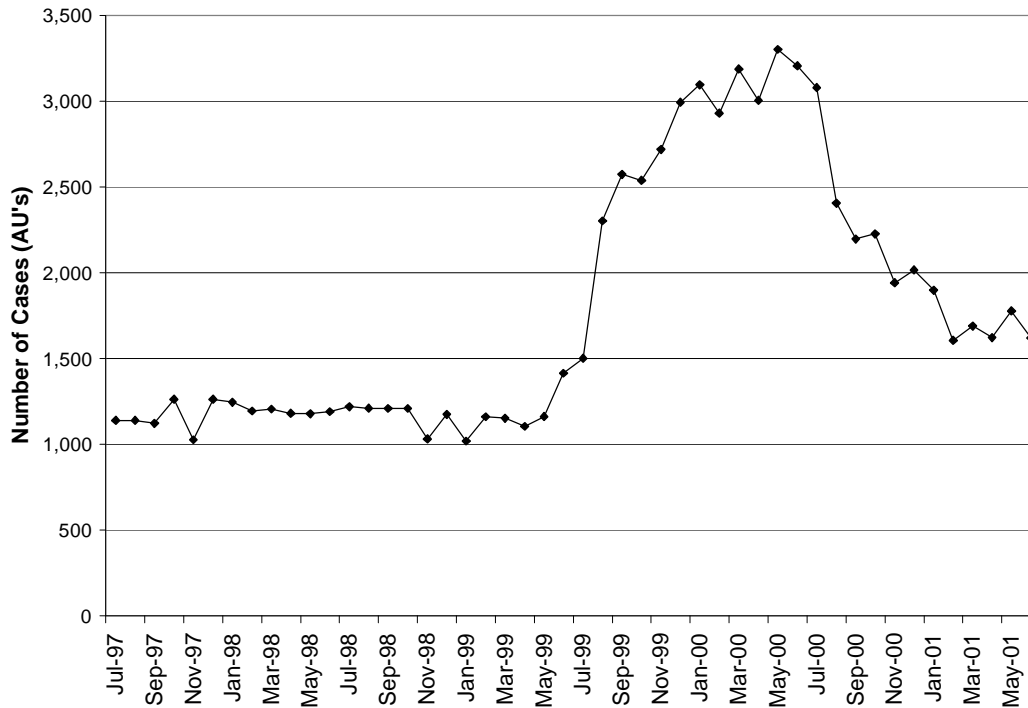
*✍* **The average monthly SSI caseload in SFY 2001 was 95,631 cases**, compared to 93,684 cases in SFY 2000.

*✍* **The annual total of WTAP cases in SFY 2001 was 107,159 cases**, compared to a total of 93,078 cases in SFY 2000.

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload, SFY 1998 to SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

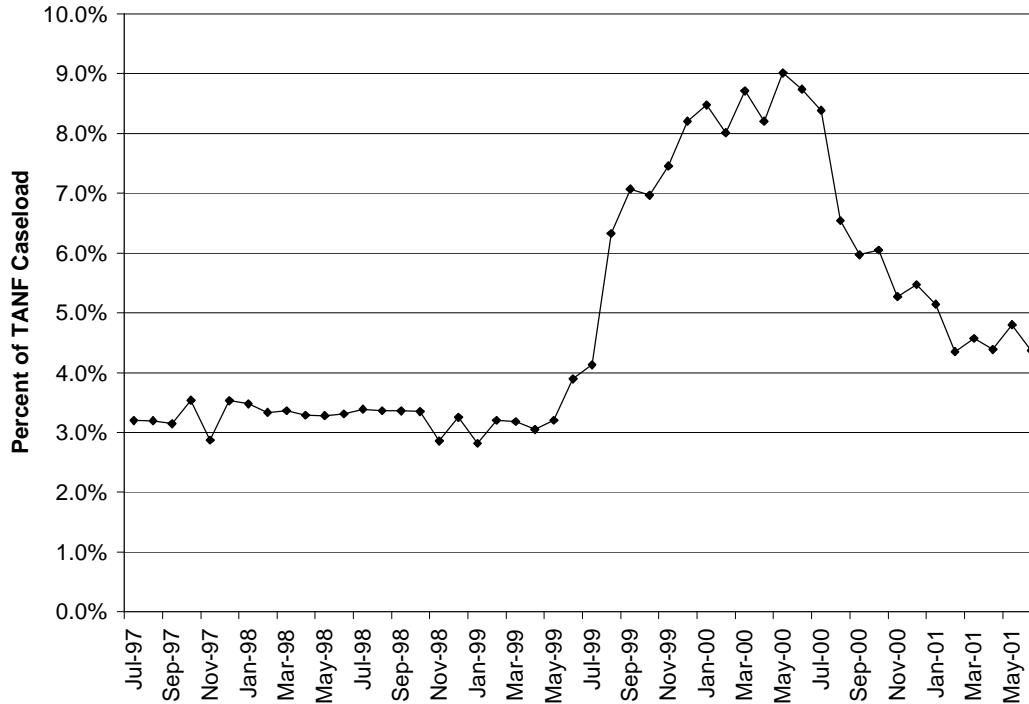


	SFY98	SFY99	SFY00	SFY01
<b>July</b>	1,140	1,220	1,502	3,079
<b>August</b>	1,140	1,212	2,302	2,405
<b>September</b>	1,123	1,211	2,574	2,196
<b>October</b>	1,263	1,209	2,539	2,227
<b>November</b>	1,027	1,032	2,719	1,942
<b>December</b>	1,263	1,176	2,994	2,017
<b>January</b>	1,246	1,020	3,096	1,899
<b>February</b>	1,195	1,161	2,930	1,607
<b>March</b>	1,206	1,153	3,188	1,690
<b>April</b>	1,181	1,106	3,005	1,623
<b>May</b>	1,179	1,162	3,302	1,777
<b>June</b>	1,191	1,415	3,206	1,621
<b>Monthly Avg.</b>	1,180	1,173	2,780	2,007

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)



	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	Percent of AREN Compared to TANF	Total AREN Expenditures
<b>July</b>	54,355	3,079	5.7%	\$1,786,520
<b>August</b>	54,676	2,405	4.4%	\$1,510,796
<b>September</b>	54,152	2,196	4.1%	\$1,397,381
<b>October</b>	53,755	2,227	4.1%	\$1,442,736
<b>November</b>	53,342	1,942	3.6%	\$1,316,308
<b>December</b>	53,988	2,017	3.7%	\$1,443,964
<b>January</b>	55,043	1,899	3.5%	\$1,323,060
<b>February</b>	54,862	1,607	2.9%	\$1,118,054
<b>March</b>	55,509	1,690	3.0%	\$1,171,969
<b>April</b>	55,365	1,623	2.9%	\$1,122,283
<b>May</b>	55,147	1,777	3.2%	\$1,243,226
<b>June</b>	54,604	1,621	3.0%	\$1,167,945

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload By Type as of June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	Percent
Prevent Eviction	638	39.4%
Utility Shut Off	535	33.0%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	239	14.7%
Homeless	219	13.5%
Exception to Policy	146	9.0%
No Fuel For Heating and Cooking	41	2.5%
Obtain New Housing – Abusive Spouse	38	2.3%
Obtain New Housing – Verifiable Defect	27	1.7%
Unknown	2	0.1%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	1	0.1%
<b>June 2001 Caseload</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>116.3%</b>

**Note:** Because many cases have more than one reason to use AREN payments, percentages are calculated by taking the monthly caseload by type as the numerator divided by the monthly unduplicated count of AREN cases (1,621 cases) as the denominator. Therefore, percentages sum to more than 100 percent.

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	15	0.9%
Colfax	2	0.1%
Davenport	1	0.1%
Moses Lake	10	0.6%
Newport	4	0.2%
Okanogan	11	0.7%
Othello	3	0.2%
Spokane Central	4	0.2%
Spokane North	101	6.2%
Spokane Southwest	43	2.7%
Spokane Valley	67	4.1%
Tri County – Colville	11	0.7%
Wenatchee – Chelan	5	0.3%
Wenatchee - Douglas	2	0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Ellensburg	6	0.4%
Grandview	2	0.1%
Kennewick	44	2.7%
Pasco	18	1.1%
Sunnyside	9	0.6%
Toppenish	12	0.7%
Walla Walla	4	0.2%
Walla Walla – Columbia	0	0.0%
Wapato	12	0.7%
Yakima	52	3.2%
Yakima – Kittitas	26	1.6%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	14	0.9%
Bellingham	35	2.2%
Everett	57	3.5%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	32	2.0%
Oak Harbor	7	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	13	0.8%
Smokey Point	29	1.8%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>11.6%</b>

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 4</b>		
Auburn	24	1.5%
Belltown	5	0.3%
Burien	71	4.4%
Capitol Hill	9	0.6%
Federal Way	41	2.5%
Holgate	0	0.0%
King Eastside	15	0.9%
King North/Ballard	22	1.4%
King South	68	4.2%
Lake City	9	0.6%
Rainier	35	2.2%
Renton	21	1.3%
West Seattle	29	1.8%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>21.6%</i>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	22	1.4%
Pierce North	54	3.3%
Pierce South	93	5.8%
Pierce West	92	5.7%
Puyallup	33	2.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>18.2%</i>
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	30	1.9%
Chehalis	39	2.4%
Forks	4	0.2%
Goldendale	4	0.2%
Kelso	43	2.7%
Long Beach	7	0.4%
Olympia	38	2.4%
Orchards	61	3.8%
Port Angeles	7	0.4%
Port Townsend	2	0.1%
Shelton	13	0.8%
South Bend	3	0.2%
Stevenson	7	0.4%
Vancouver	59	3.6%
White Salmon	6	0.4%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>20.0%</i>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	3	0.2%
Asotin	15	0.9%
Benton	44	2.7%
Chelan	5	0.3%
Clallam	11	0.7%
Clark	120	7.4%
Cowlitz	43	2.7%
Douglas	2	0.1%
Ferry	4	0.2%
Franklin	18	1.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	10	0.6%
Grays Harbor	30	1.9%
Island	7	0.4%
Jefferson	2	0.1%
King	349	21.6%
Kitsap	22	1.4%
Kittitas	6	0.4%
Klickitat	10	0.6%
Lewis	39	2.4%
Lincoln	1	0.1%
Mason	13	0.8%
Okanogan	11	0.7%
Pacific	10	0.6%
Pend Oreille	4	0.2%
Pierce	272	16.8%
Skagit	32	2.0%
Skamania	7	0.4%
Snohomish	113	7.0%
Spokane	211	13.0%
Stevens	11	0.7%
Thurston	38	2.4%
Walla Walla	4	0.2%
Whatcom	35	2.2%
Whitman	2	0.1%
Yakima	113	7.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.



## Other Programs

### AREN Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All AREN Clients Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	1,689	89.7%
Male	193	10.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	1,278	67.9%
Hispanic	151	8.0%
Black	279	14.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	1.3%
Native American	80	4.3%
Unknown	70	3.7%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>		
Separated	333	17.7%
Married	340	18.1%
Never Married	819	43.5%
Divorced	358	19.0%
Widow	15	0.8%
Unknown	17	0.9%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. Citizen	1,767	93.9%
Resident Alien	78	4.1%
U.S. National	1	0.1%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	35	1.9%
Unknown	1	0.1%
<b>Age</b>		
< 17 Years Old	3	0.2%
17 – 18 Years Old	66	3.5%
19 – 20 Years Old	137	7.3%
21 – 30 Years Old	808	42.9%
31 – 40 Years Old	631	33.5%
41 – 50 Years Old	130	6.9%
51 – 55 Years Old	21	1.1%
56 + Years Old	16	0.9%
Unknown	70	3.7%
<b>Mean Age of Clients</b>	31.2 Years	
<b>Median Age of Clients</b>	29.8 Years	

## Other Programs

### AREN Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Client Type</b>		
Adult	1,882	100.0%
Child	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in Life Activity<sup>1</sup></b>	176	9.4%
<b>Limited in Work<sup>1</sup></b>	167	8.9%
<b>Limited in English<sup>2</sup></b>	89	4.7%
<b>DSHS Region</b>		
Region 1	351	18.7%
Region 2	209	11.1%
Region 3	212	11.3%
Region 4	402	21.4%
Region 5	322	17.1%
Region 6	386	20.5%
<b>CSO Type</b>		
Urban	1,403	74.5%
Rural	479	25.5%

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a life activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled clients.

<sup>2</sup> Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print.

## Other Programs

### Selected CEAP Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	46 (19 – 91)	38 (17 – 98)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	155 (54 – 301)	125 (51 – 362)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	63 (24 – 122)	54 (25 – 149)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	92 (30 – 182)	71 (26 – 213)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>Total Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	59.4%	56.8%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.4	3.3
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	2.0	1.9
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.5	1.3
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$481.75 (\$8,243.00 - \$44,420.52)	\$493.65 (\$8,089.25 - \$51,518.00)

**Note:** The CEAP program underwent major changes between SFY 1999 and SFY 2000 as part of a plan to deal with homeless issues and settle the "Homeless Lawsuit". A good portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, which in turn parceled the funds out to local agencies. CEAP eligibility policy was limited to take this funding shift into account. Under new legislation, a family that contains a member who is eligible for TANF, SFA, or RCA is not eligible for CEAP. Families are also required to establish eligibility for other assistance programs such as SSI, housing assistance and unemployment compensation as an alternative to CEAP.

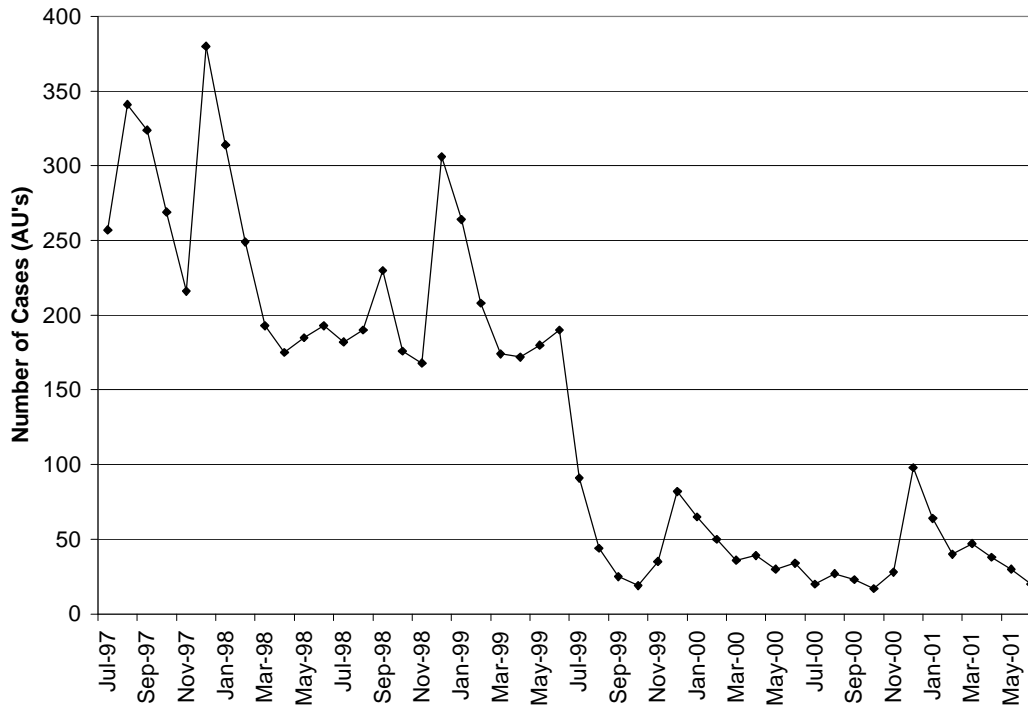
<sup>1</sup> OFM, 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### CEAP Caseload SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
<b>July-97</b>	257	872	\$116,902.19	\$0.00	\$454.87
<b>July</b>	20	62	\$9,380.83	\$50.00	\$469.04
<b>August</b>	27	88	\$12,340.09	\$0.00	\$457.04
<b>September</b>	23	73	\$11,910.00	\$76.09	\$517.83
<b>October</b>	17	51	\$8,089.25	\$76.09	\$475.84
<b>November</b>	28	84	\$13,442.00	\$76.09	\$480.07
<b>December</b>	98	362	\$51,518.00	\$67.73	\$525.69
<b>January</b>	64	203	\$29,455.09	\$0.00	\$460.24
<b>February</b>	40	136	\$19,051.69	\$0.00	\$476.29
<b>March</b>	47	163	\$24,193.25	\$0.00	\$514.75
<b>April</b>	38	118	\$18,049.35	\$0.00	\$474.98
<b>May</b>	30	105	\$15,484.86	\$0.00	\$516.16
<b>June</b>	20	60	\$10,213.40	\$0.00	\$510.67

**Note:** The CEAP program underwent major changes between SFY 1999 and SFY 2000 as part of a plan to deal with homeless issues and settle the "Homeless Lawsuit". A good portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, which in turn parceled the funds out to local agencies. CEAP eligibility policy was limited to take this funding shift into account. Under new legislation, a family that contains a member who is eligible for TANF, SFA, or RCA is not eligible for CEAP. Families are also required to establish eligibility for other assistance programs such as SSI, housing assistance and unemployment compensation as an alternative to CEAP.

## Other Programs

### CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	0	0.0%
Colfax	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	2	10.0%
Newport	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	1	5.0%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	0	0.0%
Spokane Southwest	1	5.0%
Spokane Valley	1	5.0%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%
Wenatchee – Chelan	0	0.0%
Wenatchee - Douglas	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Ellensburg	0	0.0%
Grandview	0	0.0%
Kennewick	3	15.0%
Pasco	6	30.0%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%
Toppenish	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Walla Walla – Columbia	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%
Yakima	2	10.0%
Yakima – Kittitas	2	10.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>65.0%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	0	0.0%
Bellingham	0	0.0%
Everett	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1	5.0%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 4</b>		
Belltown	0	0.0%
Burien	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%
Federal Way	0	0.0%
Holgate	0	0.0%
King Eastside	0	0.0%
King North/Ballard	0	0.0%
King South	0	0.0%
Lake City	0	0.0%
Rainier	0	0.0%
Renton	0	0.0%
West Seattle	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	0	0.0%
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	0	0.0%
Pierce North	0	0.0%
Pierce South	0	0.0%
Pierce West	0	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total		
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%
Forks	0	0.0%
Goldendale	1	5.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%
Orchards	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
Vancouver	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	1	5.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### CEAP Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	1	5.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	3	15.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	6	30.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	2	10.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	5.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	0	0.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	1	5.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	0	0.0%
Spokane	2	10.0%
Stevens	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Whatcom	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	4	20.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## Other Programs

### CEAP Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	38	63.3%
Male	22	36.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	6	10.0%
Hispanic	33	55.0%
Black	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Native American	1	1.7%
Unknown	20	33.3%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>		
Separated	1	4.3%
Married	10	43.0%
Never Married	9	39.1%
Divorced	1	4.3%
Widow	2	8.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. Citizen	8	13.3%
Resident Alien	1	1.7%
U.S. National	0	0.0%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	47	78.3%
Unknown	4	6.7%
<b>Age</b>		
< 17 Years Old	28	46.7%
17 – 18 Years Old	6	10.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	1	1.7%
21 – 30 Years Old	12	20.0%
31 – 40 Years Old	8	13.3%
41 – 50 Years Old	4	6.7%
51 – 55 Years Old	1	1.7%
56 + Years Old	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Mean Age of Children</b>	9.4 Years Old	
<b>Median Age of Children</b>	9.0 Years Old	
<b>Mean Age of Adults</b>	31.2 Years Old	
<b>Median Age of Adults</b>	30.0 Years Old	



## Other Programs

### CEAP Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Client Type</b>		
Adult	28	46.7%
Child	32	53.3%
<b>Limited in Life Activity<sup>1</sup></b>	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in Work<sup>1</sup></b>	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in English<sup>2</sup></b>	44	73.3%
<b>DSHS Region</b>		
Region 1	14	23.3%
Region 2	37	61.7%
Region 3	5	8.3%
Region 4	0	0.0%
Region 5	0	0.0%
Region 6	4	6.7%
<b>CSO Type</b>		
Urban	34	56.7%
Rural	26	43.3%

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a Life Activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled clients.

<sup>2</sup> Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print.

## Other Programs

### Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	182 (130 – 212)	245 (186 – 287)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	590 (446 – 680)	810 (630 – 949)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	245 (185 – 284)	331 (260 – 386)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	345 (261 – 396)	479 (370 – 563)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>Total Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	58.5%	59.2%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.2	3.3
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.9	2.0
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.4	1.4
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$1,179.90 (\$1,117.40 - \$1,223.85)	\$1,248.74 (\$1,210.97 - \$1,298.40)

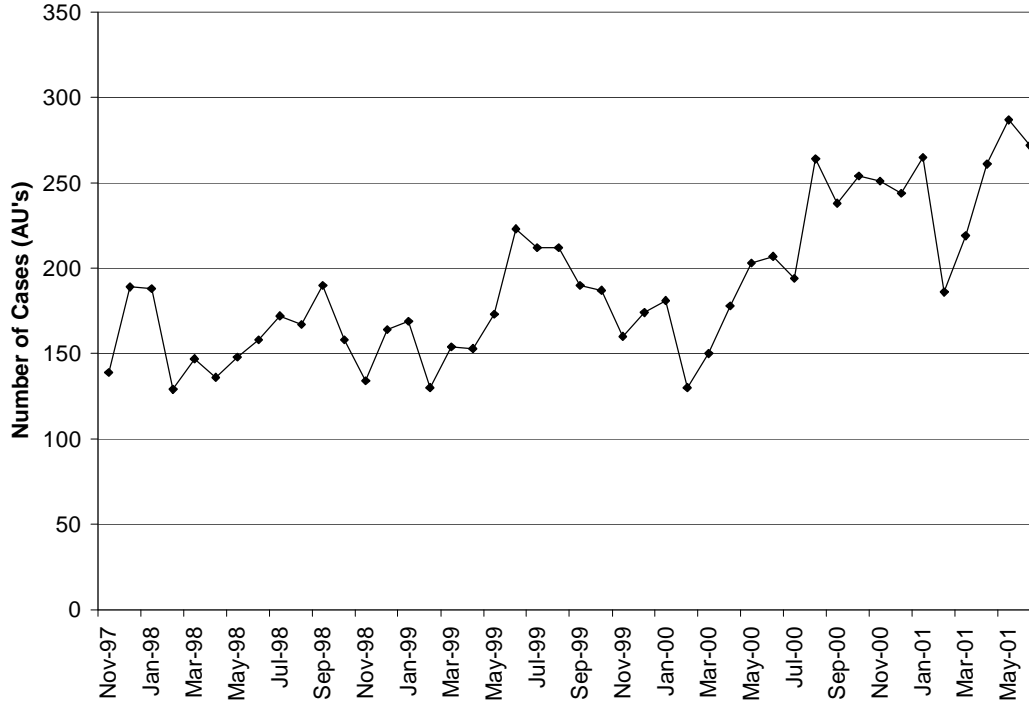
<sup>1</sup> OFM, 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Caseload SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
<b>Nov-97</b>	139	435	\$142,952.86	\$0.00	\$1,028.44
<b>July</b>	194	660	\$240,033.78	\$0.00	\$1,237.29
<b>August</b>	264	871	\$319,695.77	\$0.00	\$1,210.97
<b>September</b>	238	786	\$290,935.44	\$50.00	\$1,222.42
<b>October</b>	254	816	\$312,188.39	\$267.98	\$1,229.09
<b>November</b>	251	827	\$311,189.82	\$220.39	\$1,239.80
<b>December</b>	244	811	\$309,619.21	\$150.00	\$1,268.93
<b>January</b>	265	887	\$329,084.05	\$155.98	\$1,241.83
<b>February</b>	186	630	\$234,275.71	\$534.84	\$1,259.55
<b>March</b>	219	730	\$283,527.82	\$316.19	\$1,294.65
<b>April</b>	261	845	\$329,077.95	\$364.87	\$1,260.84
<b>May</b>	287	949	\$352,246.72	\$350.00	\$1,227.34
<b>June</b>	272	905	\$353,165.05	\$948.39	\$1,298.40

**Note:** Diversion Cash Assistance cases first appeared in the ACES database in November 1997.

## Other Programs

### DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	1	0.4%
Colfax	0	0.0%
Davenport	2	0.7%
Moses Lake	0	0.0%
Newport	3	1.1%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	12	4.4%
Spokane Southwest	20	7.4%
Spokane Valley	8	2.9%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%
Wenatchee – Chelan	1	0.4%
Wenatchee - Douglas	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Ellensburg	3	1.1%
Grandview	0	0.0%
Kennewick	11	4.0%
Pasco	13	4.8%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%
Toppenish	6	2.2%
Walla Walla	2	0.7%
Walla Walla – Columbia	1	0.4%
Wapato	1	0.4%
Yakima	3	1.1%
Yakima – Kittitas	4	1.5%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16.2%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	2	0.7%
Bellingham	6	2.2%
Everett	8	2.9%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	7	2.6%
Oak Harbor	1	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	3	1.1%
Smokey Point	8	2.9%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

## Other Programs

### DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 4</b>		
Auburn	2	0.7%
Belltown	0	0.0%
Burien	3	1.1%
Capitol Hill	1	0.4%
Federal Way	3	1.1%
Holgate	0	0.0%
King Eastside	2	0.7%
King North/Ballard	1	0.4%
King South	1	0.4%
Lake City	0	0.0%
Rainier	1	0.4%
Renton	4	1.5%
West Seattle	6	2.2%
<b>Region 4 Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	5	1.8%
Pierce North	6	2.2%
Pierce South	1	0.4%
Pierce West	1	0.4%
Puyallup	8	2.9%
<b>Region 5 Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	1	0.4%
Chehalis	9	3.3%
Forks	0	0.0%
Goldendale	1	0.4%
Kelso	10	3.7%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Olympia	8	2.9%
Orchards	51	18.8%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	3	1.1%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
Vancouver	15	5.5%
White Salmon	3	1.1%
<b>Region 6 Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37.1%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### DCA Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	1	0.4%
Benton	11	4.0%
Chelan	1	0.4%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	66	24.3%
Columbia	1	0.4%
Cowlitz	10	3.7%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	13	4.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	1	0.4%
Island	1	0.4%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	24	8.8%
Kitsap	5	1.8%
Kittitas	3	1.1%
Klickitat	4	1.5%
Lewis	9	3.3%
Lincoln	2	0.7%
Mason	3	1.1%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	3	1.1%
Pierce	16	5.9%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	7	2.6%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	21	7.7%
Spokane	40	14.7%
Stevens	0	0.0%
Thurston	8	2.9%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	2	0.7%
Whatcom	6	2.2%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	14	5.1%

**State Total**

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## Other Programs

### Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients (N=919)	Percent	All Adults (N=369)	Percent
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	503	54.7%	260	70.5%
Male	416	45.3%	109	29.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race</b>				
White	710	77.3%	281	76.2%
Hispanic	84	9.1%	34	9.2%
Black	60	6.5%	27	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	2.0%	8	2.2%
Native American	10	1.1%	5	1.4%
Unknown	37	4.0%	14	3.8%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Separated	51	5.5%	49	13.3%
Married	150	16.3%	150	40.7%
Never Married	667	72.6%	118	32.0%
Divorced	50	5.4%	51	13.8%
Widow	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	894	97.3%	349	94.6%
Resident Alien	25	2.7%	20	5.4%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age</b>				
< 17 Years Old	533	58.0%	0	0.0%
17 – 18 Years Old	22	2.4%	5	1.4%
19 – 20 Years Old	18	2.0%	18	4.9%
21 – 30 Years Old	166	18.1%	166	45.0%
31 – 40 Years Old	145	15.8%	145	39.3%
41 – 50 Years Old	21	2.3%	21	5.7%
51 – 55 Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.5%
56 + Years Old	4	0.4%	4	1.1%
Unknown	8	0.9%	8	2.2%
Mean Age of Children	7.6 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	7.5 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	30.9 Years Old		37.8 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	30.6 Years Old		30.5 Years Old	

## Other Programs

### Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001)

Characteristic	All Clients (N=919)		All Adults (N=369)	
		Percent		Percent
<b>Client Type</b>				
Adult	369	40.2%	369	100.0%
Child	535	58.2%	0	0.0%
SSI Child	15	1.6%	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in Life Activity<sup>1</sup></b>				
	22	2.4%	11	3.0%
<b>Limited in Work<sup>1</sup></b>				
	22	2.4%	11	3.0%
<b>Limited in English<sup>2</sup></b>				
	30	3.3%	11	3.0%
<b>DSHS Region</b>				
Region 1	168	18.3%	68	18.4%
Region 2	167	18.2%	65	17.6%
Region 3	113	12.3%	45	12.2%
Region 4	68	7.4%	28	7.6%
Region 5	61	6.6%	23	6.2%
Region 6	342	37.2%	140	37.9%
<b>CSO Type</b>				
Urban	648	70.5%	262	71.0%
Rural	271	29.5%	107	29.0%

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a life activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled clients.

<sup>2</sup> Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print.



## Other Programs

### Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001 Load)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	507 (401 – 600)	550 (389 – 628)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	630 (490 – 726)	658 (455 – 760)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	601 (468 – 709)	629 (437 – 724)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	28 (10 – 63)	29 (10 – 45)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>Total Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	4.5%	4.5%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.2	1.2
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	0.1	0.1
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$333.82 (\$319.06 - \$350.02)	\$327.47 (\$309.56 - \$342.71)

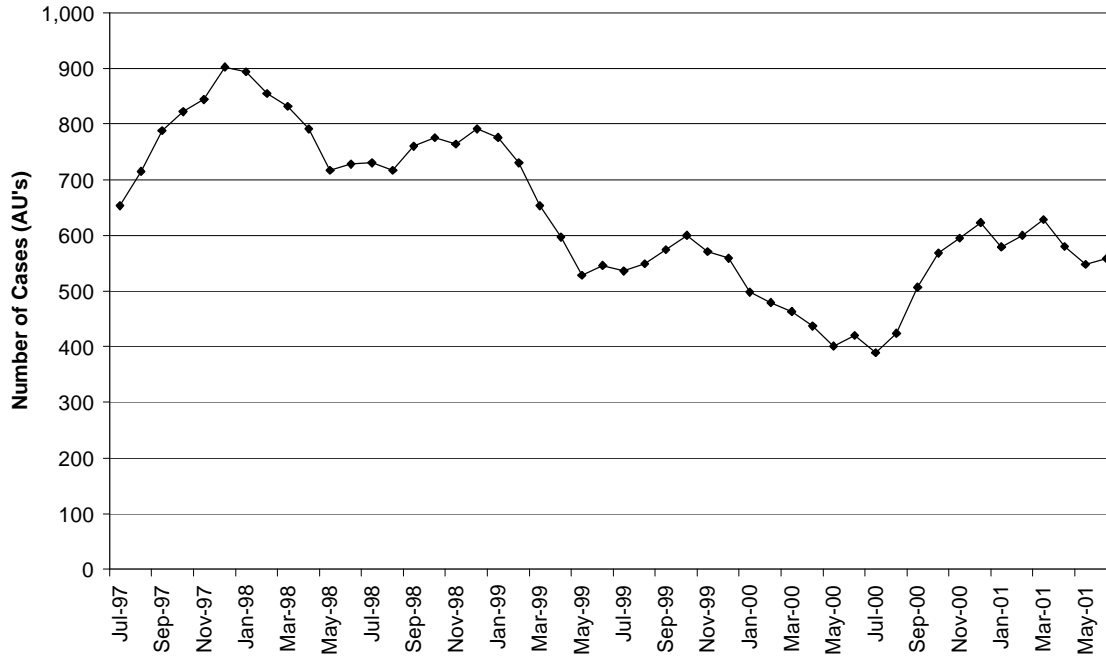
<sup>1</sup> OFM, 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Caseload SFY 2001

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report (October 2001)



	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Recoveries</b>	<b>Payment Per Case</b>
<b>July-97</b>	653	947	\$227,595.00	\$0.00	\$348.54
<b>July</b>	389	455	\$126,749.00	\$1,661.20	\$325.83
<b>August</b>	424	502	\$132,623.00	\$3,156.88	\$312.79
<b>September</b>	507	605	\$156,948.00	\$1,574.99	\$309.56
<b>October</b>	568	672	\$182,182.00	\$1,718.93	\$320.74
<b>November</b>	595	706	\$196,822.10	\$1,308.32	\$330.79
<b>December</b>	623	757	\$205,220.00	\$1,264.67	\$329.41
<b>January</b>	579	701	\$198,428.00	\$353.60	\$342.71
<b>February</b>	600	712	\$196,294.00	\$859.50	\$327.16
<b>March</b>	628	760	\$206,135.00	\$1,493.00	\$328.24
<b>April</b>	580	703	\$197,434.00	\$2,181.50	\$340.40
<b>May</b>	548	655	\$175,947.83	\$2,505.00	\$321.07
<b>June</b>	558	668	\$186,180.83	\$1,335.00	\$333.66

## Other Programs

### RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 1</b>		
Clarkston	0	0.0%
Colfax	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	0	0.0%
Newport	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	22	3.9%
Spokane Southwest	9	1.6%
Spokane Valley	15	2.7%
Tri County – Colville	3	0.5%
Wenatchee – Chelan	0	0.0%
Wenatchee - Douglas	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Ellensburg	0	0.0%
Grandview	0	0.0%
Kennewick	31	5.6%
Pasco	4	0.7%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%
Toppenish	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Walla Walla – Columbia	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%
Yakima – Kittitas	0	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	15	2.7%
Bellingham	8	1.4%
Everett	21	3.8%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	3	0.5%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	2	0.4%
Smokey Point	3	0.5%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

## Other Programs

### RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 4</b>		
Auburn	2	0.4%
Belltown	2	0.4%
Burien	73	13.1%
Capitol Hill	8	1.4%
Federal Way	25	4.5%
Holgate	1	0.2%
King Eastside	22	3.9%
King North/Ballard	7	1.3%
King South	67	12.0%
Lake City	11	2.0%
Rainier	82	14.7%
Renton	14	2.5%
West Seattle	3	0.5%
<b>Region 4 Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>56.8%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	0	0.0%
Pierce North	10	1.8%
Pierce South	14	2.5%
Pierce West	10	1.8%
Puyallup	7	1.3%
<b>Region 5 Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	0	0.0%
Chehalis	1	0.2%
Forks	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Olympia	1	0.2%
Orchards	38	6.8%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
Vancouver	24	4.3%
White Salmon	0	0.0%
<b>Region 6 Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### RCA Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: MRDA tracking System using the CARD database (October 2001 Load)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	31	5.6%
Chelan	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	62	11.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	4	0.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	317	56.8%
Kitsap	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%
Lewis	1	0.2%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	41	7.3%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	0.5%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	41	7.3%
Spokane	46	8.2%
Stevens	3	0.5%
Thurston	1	0.2%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Whatcom	8	1.4%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## Other Programs

### Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients (N=672)    Percent		All Adults (N=659)    Percent	
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	323	48.1%	317	48.1%
Male	349	51.9%	342	51.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%		
<b>Race</b>				
White	374	55.7%	369	56.0%
Hispanic	20	3.0%	20	3.0%
Black	135	20.1%	135	20.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	7.3%	49	7.4%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	94	14.0%	86	13.1%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Separated	34	5.2%	34	5.2%
Married	239	36.3%	239	36.3%
Never Married	328	49.8%	328	49.8%
Divorced	15	2.3%	15	2.3%
Widow	33	5.0%	33	5.0%
Unknown	10	1.5%	10	1.5%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	672	100.0%	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	0	0.0%	659	100.0%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age</b>				
< 17 Years Old	11	1.6%	2	0.3%
17 – 18 Years Old	51	7.6%	49	7.4%
19 – 20 Years Old	89	13.2%	89	13.5%
21 – 30 Years Old	200	29.8%	199	30.2%
31 – 40 Years Old	72	10.7%	72	10.9%
41 – 50 Years Old	24	3.6%	24	3.6%
51 – 55 Years Old	46	6.8%	46	7.0%
56 + Years Old	154	22.9%	153	23.2%
Unknown	25	3.7%	25	3.8%
Mean Age of Children	14.1 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	10.1 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	37.8 Years Old		37.8 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	30.5 Years Old		30.5 Years Old	

## Other Programs

### Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2001

Source: MRDA Tracking Using the CARD Database (October 2001 Load)

Characteristic	All Clients (N=672)		All Adults (N=659)	
		Percent		Percent
<b>Client Type</b>				
Adult	659	98.1%	659	100.0%
Child	13	1.9%	0	0.0%
SSI Child	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Limited in Life Activity<sup>1</sup></b>				
	69	10.3%	69	10.5%
<b>Limited in Work<sup>1</sup></b>				
	69	10.3%	69	10.5%
<b>Limited in English<sup>2</sup></b>				
	588	87.5%	580	88.0%
<b>DSHS Region</b>				
Region 1	60	8.9%	60	9.1%
Region 2	42	6.3%	41	6.2%
Region 3	62	9.2%	62	9.4%
Region 4	363	54.0%	360	54.6%
Region 5	58	8.6%	52	7.9%
Region 6	86	12.8%	83	12.6%
<b>CSO Type</b>				
Urban	633	94.2%	620	94.1%
Rural	39	5.8%	39	5.9%

<sup>1</sup> Caseworkers ask whether a client is limited in a life activity (e.g., dressing or bathing) or limited in their ability to work. The questions are used to identify disabled clients.

<sup>2</sup> Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print.

## Other Programs

### Selected SSI Program Characteristics SFY 2000 and SFY 2001

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

	SFY00 (July 99 – June00)	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	93,684 (92,317 – 94,795)	95,631 (94,592 – 96,966)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	98,766 (97,335 – 100,018)	100,990 (99,890 – 102,371)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	1.7%	1.7%
<b>Total Population<sup>1</sup></b>	5,894,121	5,974,900
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.1	1.1
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$414.57 (\$400.26 - \$423.41)	\$422.14 (\$405.90 - \$434.71)

<sup>1</sup> OFM, 2001 Population Trends for Washington State

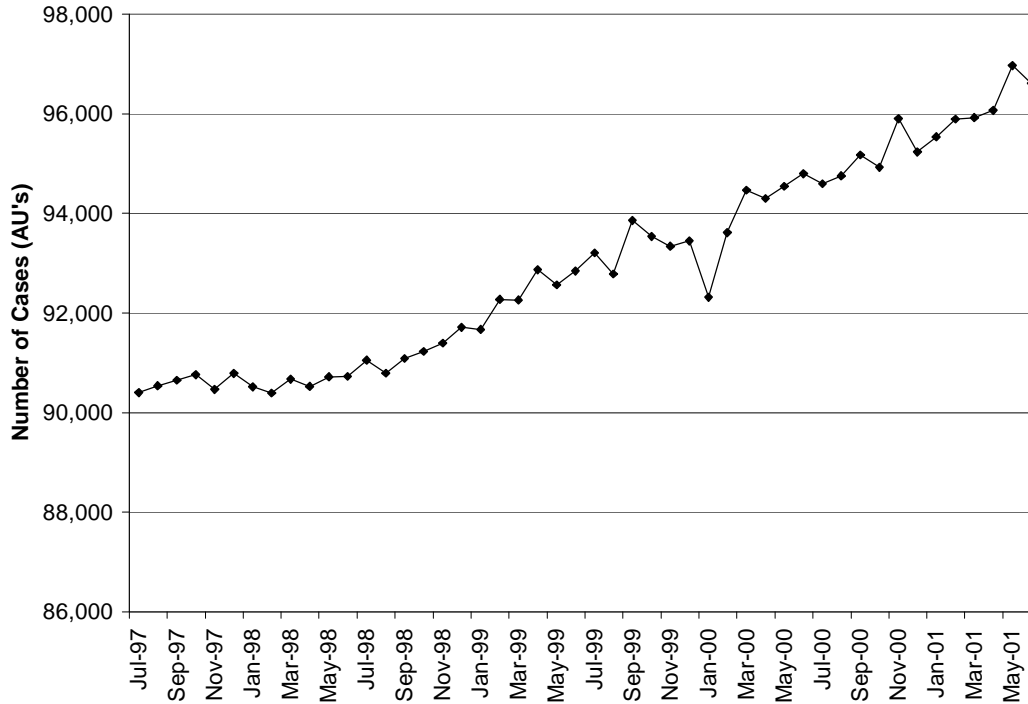
<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.



## Other Programs

### SSI Caseload SFY 2001

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

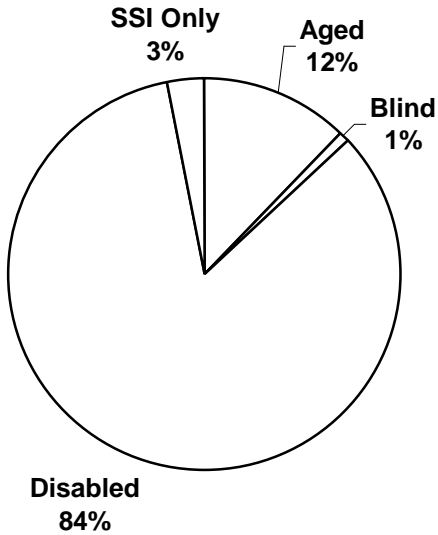


	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>Payment Per Case</b>
<b>July-97</b>	90,402	94,472	\$34,685,062	\$383.68
<b>July</b>	94,592	99,890	\$39,533,256	\$417.93
<b>August</b>	94,751	99,961	\$39,206,502	\$413.78
<b>September</b>	95,173	100,503	\$39,776,159	\$417.94
<b>October</b>	94,922	100,197	\$39,475,807	\$415.88
<b>November</b>	95,902	101,268	\$38,926,705	\$405.90
<b>December</b>	95,230	100,642	\$39,429,847	\$414.05
<b>January</b>	95,535	100,929	\$41,075,604	\$429.95
<b>February</b>	95,892	101,277	\$41,450,539	\$432.26
<b>March</b>	95,923	101,213	\$40,894,526	\$426.33
<b>April</b>	96,068	101,494	\$41,622,952	\$433.27
<b>May</b>	96,966	102,371	\$41,039,873	\$423.24
<b>June</b>	96,613	102,135	\$41,998,733	\$434.71

## Other Programs

### SSI Combined Caseload By Type SFY 2001

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)



	Total Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	SSI Only
<b>July-97</b>	90,402	11,788	883	77,731	2,557
<b>July</b>	94,592	12,138	934	81,520	2,904
<b>August</b>	94,751	12,178	931	81,642	2,925
<b>September</b>	95,173	12,186	930	82,057	2,934
<b>October</b>	94,922	12,143	929	81,850	2,924
<b>November</b>	95,902	12,287	928	82,687	2,928
<b>December</b>	95,230	12,182	923	82,125	2,964
<b>January</b>	95,535	12,187	932	82,416	2,943
<b>February</b>	95,892	12,222	936	82,734	3,002
<b>March</b>	95,923	12,146	940	82,837	2,955
<b>April</b>	96,068	12,127	931	83,010	2,985
<b>May</b>	96,966	12,199	926	83,841	2,995
<b>June</b>	96,613	12,125	921	83,567	2,979

## Other Programs

### SSI (State Supplementation Only) Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 1</b>		
Colfax	242	0.3%
Davenport	129	0.1%
Moses Lake	1,382	1.5%
Newport	398	0.4%
Okanogan	920	1.0%
Othello	231	0.2%
Republic	163	0.2%
Spokane Central	1,091	1.2%
Spokane North	2,961	3.2%
Spokane Southwest	1,944	2.1%
Spokane Valley	2,239	2.4%
Tri County – Colville	804	0.9%
Wenatchee – Chelan	976	1.0%
Wenatchee - Douglas	346	0.4%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>13,826</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
Clarkston	503	0.5%
Ellensburg	364	0.4%
Kennewick	1,602	1.7%
Pasco	768	0.8%
Pomeroy	25	0.0%
Sunnyside	879	0.9%
Toppenish	596	0.6%
Walla Walla	879	0.9%
Walla Walla - Columbia	100	0.1%
Wapato	387	0.4%
Yakima	1,803	1.9%
Yakima-Kittitas	1,230	1.3%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>9,136</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
Alderwood	1,514	1.6%
Bellingham	2,465	2.6%
Everett	3,678	3.9%
Friday Harbor	68	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	1,554	1.7%
Oak Harbor	603	0.6%
Skykomish Valley	475	0.5%
Smokey Point	1,148	1.2%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>11,505</b>	<b>12.3%</b>

## Other Programs

### SSI (State Supplementation Only) Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2001

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
<b>Region 4</b>		
Belltown	2,341	2.5%
Burien	2,534	2.7%
Capitol Hill	2,304	2.5%
Federal Way	897	1.0%
Holgate	0	0.0%
King Eastside	3,005	3.2%
King North/Ballard	2,709	2.9%
King South	4,917	5.3%
Lake City	1,467	1.6%
Rainier	3,443	3.7%
West Seattle	1,590	1.7%
<b>Region 4 Total</b>	<b>25,207</b>	<b>26.9%</b>
<b>Region 5</b>		
Bremerton	3,497	3.7%
Pierce North	2,894	3.1%
Pierce South	4,658	5.0%
Pierce West	3,414	3.6%
Puyallup	2,438	2.6%
<b>Region 5 Total</b>	<b>16,901</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
<b>Region 6</b>		
Aberdeen	1,596	1.7%
Chehalis	1,505	1.6%
Elma	374	0.4%
Forks	238	0.3%
Goldendale	204	0.2%
Kelso	2,098	2.2%
Long Beach	254	0.3%
Olympia	3,229	3.4%
Orchards	1,406	1.5%
Port Angeles	1,051	1.1%
Port Townsend	370	0.4%
Shelton	907	1.0%
South Bend	235	0.3%
Stevenson	139	0.1%
Vancouver	3,220	3.4%
Wahkiakum	37	0.0%
White Salmon	196	0.2%
<b>Region 6 Total</b>	<b>17,059</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>93,634</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### SSI (State Supplementation Only) Caseload By County, June 2001

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

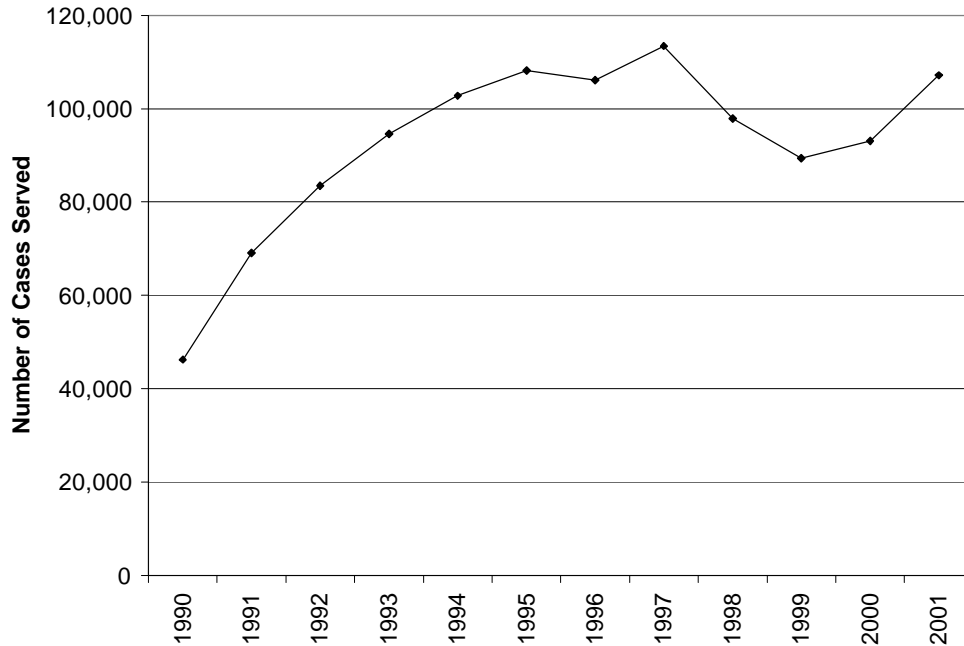
	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	231	0.2%
Asotin	503	0.5%
Benton	1,602	1.7%
Chelan	976	1.0%
Clallam	1,289	1.4%
Clark	4,626	4.9%
Columbia	100	0.1%
Cowlitz	2,098	2.2%
Douglas	346	0.4%
Ferry	163	0.2%
Franklin	768	0.8%
Garfield	25	0.0%
Grant	1,382	1.5%
Grays Harbor	1,970	2.1%
Island	603	0.6%
Jefferson	370	0.4%
King	25,207	26.9%
Kitsap	3,497	3.7%
Kittitas	364	0.4%
Klickitat	400	0.4%
Lewis	1,505	1.6%
Lincoln	129	0.1%
Mason	907	1.0%
Okanogan	920	1.0%
Pacific	489	0.5%
Pend Oreille	398	0.4%
Pierce	13,404	14.3%
San Juan	68	0.1%
Skagit	1,554	1.7%
Skamania	139	0.1%
Snohomish	6,815	7.3%
Spokane	8,235	8.8%
Stevens	804	0.9%
Thurston	3,229	3.4%
Wahkiakum	37	0.0%
Walla Walla	879	0.9%
Whatcom	2,465	2.6%
Whitman	242	0.3%
Yakima	4,895	5.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>93,634</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

## Other Programs

### Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload SFY 1990 to SFY 2001

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



State Fiscal Year	Cases Served
1990	46,242
1991	69,133
1992	83,509
1993	94,577
1994	102,765
1995	108,193
1996	106,145
1997	113,450
1998	97,888
1999	89,384
2000	93,078
2001	107,159

## Expenditures

### Expenditures Introduction

This section presents expenditures of ESA's programs. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- ~~///~~ Expenditures Overview
- ~~///~~ Cash Grant Assistance
- ~~///~~ WorkFirst Program
- ~~///~~ Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and most child care assistance, are affected by block grants. Block grants place a "lid" on the amount of federal funding available.

Federal law requires states to maintain "historic levels of spending" for the programs consolidated in the TANF block grant. This state spending is known as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Failure to spend state dollars at that level can result in a reduced block grant payment and require increases in state spending. States must spend at least 75% of what they had historically spent on these programs, based on their 1994 spending levels.

## Expenditures

### Expenditures Overview

This sub-section summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 01-03 biennium.

General Fund-State expenditures for DSHS are projected to be 27% of the total statewide General Fund-State expenditures.

ESA (including child support services) is expected to be 13.3% of the total DSHS General Fund-State spending during the 2001-03 biennium.

#### Highlights:

~~///~~ **Total spending on all cash grant assistance programs is expected to decrease 1.8%**, with the state share of expenditures projected to increase by 1.6%.

~~///~~ **Working Connections Child Care costs are expected to climb to \$622.9 million in the 2001-03 biennium.** This is 24.2% higher than expenditures in the 1999-01 biennium. Note that one-third of the increase resulted from the consolidation of childcare programs into ESA.

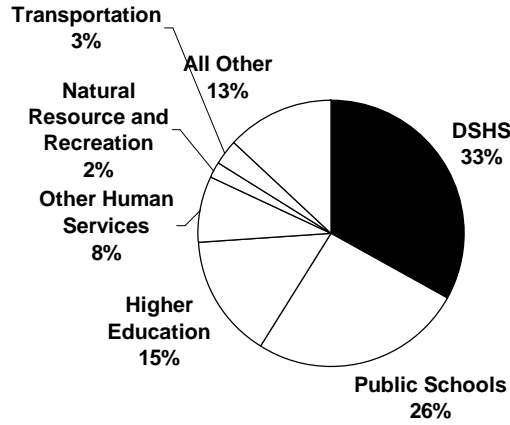
~~///~~ **Funding for the WorkFirst program is expected to be \$245.4 million in the 2001-03 biennium.** This is 6.6% lower than expenditures in the 1999-01 biennium.



## Expenditures

### State Budget Overview – All Funds 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

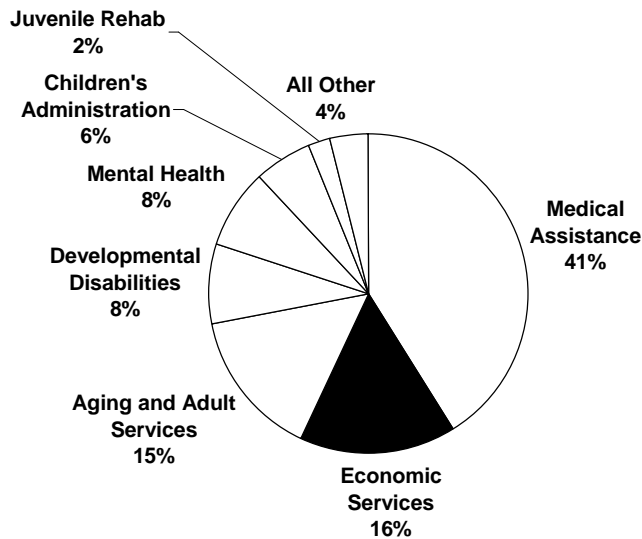
Source: DSHS Budget Division



<sup>1</sup> Other = Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

### DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: DSHS Budget Division

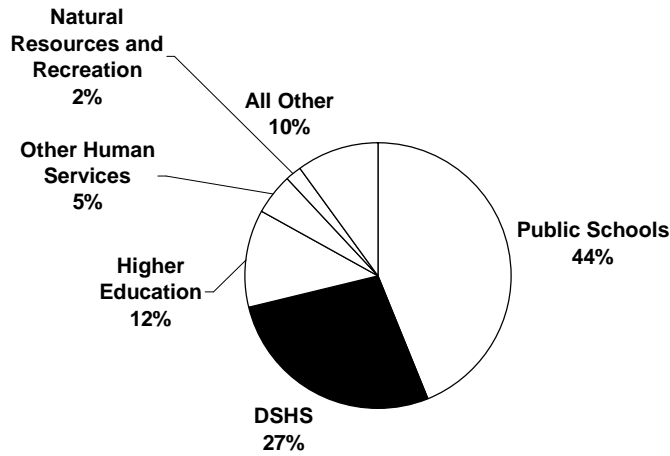


**Note:** All Other includes Alcohol and Substance Abuse (1%), Vocational Rehab.(1%), Amin. Services/ISSD (1%), Payments to Other Agencies (1%)

## Expenditures

### State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

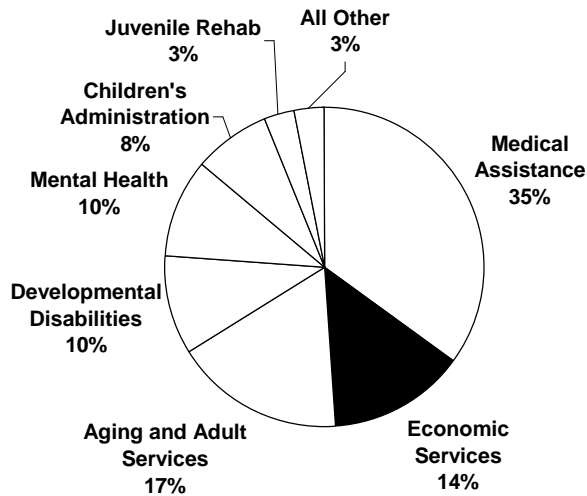
Source: DSHS Budget Division



**Note:** All Other = Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

### DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office



**Note:** All Other includes Alcohol and Substance Abuse (1%), Vocational Rehab.<1%), Amin. Services/ISSD (1%), Payments to Other Agencies (1%)

## Expenditures

### Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	Actual FY 99 – 01	Projected <sup>1</sup> FY 01 - 03	FY99 – 01 to FY01 - 03 Numeric Change	Percent Change
<b>Grant Assistance Program</b>				
State	398.7	405.0	6.3	1.6%
Total	590.4	579.6	(10.8)	-1.8%
<b>Child Care</b>				
State	90.9	105.0	14.1	15.5%
Total	501.7	622.9	121.2	24.2%
<b>WorkFirst</b>				
State	14.1	5.1	(9.0)	-63.8%
Total	262.7	245.4	(17.3)	-6.6%
<b>Refugee Contracted Services</b>				
State	2.0	2.0	-	0.0%
Total	23.8	15.0	(8.8)	-37.0%
<b>ACES</b>				
State	21.6	19.0	(2.6)	-12.0%
Total	41.7	48.4	6.7	16.1%
<b>DCS Headquarters<sup>2</sup></b>				
State	35.2	3.5	(31.7)	-90.1%
Total	108.0	11.3	(96.7)	-89.5%
<b>DCS Field Services<sup>2</sup></b>				
State	16.9	49.9	33.1	196.1%
Total	133.0	238.9	105.9	79.6%
<b>Client Services and Support<sup>3</sup></b>				
State	149.6	150.7	1.1	0.7%
Total	279.5	273.8	(5.7)	-2.0%
<b>Statewide Program Support<sup>3</sup></b>				
State	103.7	116.0	12.3	11.9%
Total	183.1	211.2	28.1	15.3%
<b>Other Client Services</b>				
State	11.9	8.1	(3.8)	-31.9%
Total	17.9	12.3	(5.6)	-31.3%
<b>DASA Treatment</b>				
State	4.1	6.2	2.1	51.2%
Total	8.8	8.0	(0.8)	-9.1%
<b>Special Projects</b>				
State	2.4	1.5	(0.9)	-37.5%
Total	4.5	2.7	(1.8)	-40.0%
<b>Total</b>				
State	851.1	872.0	20.9	2.5%
Total	2,155.1	2,269.5	114.4	5.3%

**Note:** Numbers in parentheses represent declines. Beginning in FY 99-01, EBT has been rolled into Statewide Program Support.

<sup>1</sup> Projections are based on FRS reports dated 11/28/01.

<sup>2</sup> The 99-01 Biennium expenditures for the functional category called "DCS Headquarters" include direct client support service functions as well as pure administrative functions. The direct client support service functions previously incorporated in "DCS Headquarters" have been included in the "DCS Field Services" functional category for the 01 -03 Biennium.

<sup>3</sup> For the 99-01 Biennium, the Budget Structure for Economic Services Administration was consolidated into budget unit M01 - Program Support. This budget unit is further divided into the categories of Client Services and Support and Statewide Program Support.

## Expenditures

### Cash Grant Assistance

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for cash grant assistance programs:

- ~~///~~ TANF Assistance (One and Two Parent Families and General Assistance for Pregnant Women),
- ~~///~~ Diversion Cash Assistance,
- ~~///~~ Child Support Recoveries,
- ~~///~~ General Assistance (GA-U and GA-X combined),
- ~~///~~ CEAP, SSI/SSP, SSI Special Needs, Refugee Assistance,
- ~~///~~ Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)

#### Highlights:

- ~~///~~ **TANF expenditures are expected to decline in the 01-03 Biennium.**
- ~~///~~ **FAP is expected to increase in the 01-03 Biennium.**
- ~~///~~ **GA-U is expected to increase in the 01-03 Biennium.**

## Expenditures

### Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY99 – 01 Actuals		FY01-03 Actuals/Projections	
	State	Total	State	Total
<b>TANF Assistance<sup>1</sup></b>				
First Year	139,416.0	312,557.7	159,012.3	287,745.4
Second Year	179,727.5	285,989.8	158,553.3	287,286.4
Biennium	319,143.5	598,547.5	317,565.6	575,031.8
<b>Child Support Recoveries</b>				
First Year	(48,197.5)	(99,616.7)	(43,010.7)	(86,102.7)
Second Year	(40,862.0)	(81,309.8)	(41,489.7)	(84,207.7)
Biennium	(89,059.5)	(180,926.5)	(84,500.4)	(170,310.4)
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance</b>				
First Year	2,525.1	2,525.1	3,313.6	3,313.6
Second Year	3,594.1	3,594.1	3,772.6	3,772.6
Biennium	6,119.2	6,119.2	7,086.2	7,086.2
<b>Refugee Assistance</b>				
First Year	0.0	1,988.4	0.0	1,497.0
Second Year	0.0	2,155.9	0.0	1,497.0
Biennium	0.0	4,144.3	0.0	2,994.0
<b>Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants</b>				
First Year	5,002.4	5,002.4	6,073.0	6,073.0
Second Year	5,432.5	5,432.5	6,073.0	6,073.0
Biennium	10,434.9	10,434.9	12,146.0	12,146.0
<b>GA-U + GA-X</b>				
First Year	45,307.2	45,307.2	47,065.3	47,065.3
Second Year	48,414.6	48,414.6	47,084.3	47,084.3
Biennium	93,721.8	93,721.8	94,149.6	94,149.6
<b>CEAP</b>				
First Year	269.3	269.3	116.0	116.0
Second Year	179.7	179.7	97.0	97.0
Biennium	449.0	449.0	213.0	213.0
<b>SSI/SSP</b>				
First Year	29,520.2	29,520.2	28,877.4	28,877.4
Second Year	27,832.8	27,832.8	28,865.4	28,865.4
Biennium	57,353.0	57,353.0	57,742.8	57,742.8
<b>SSI/Special Needs</b>				
First Year	277.6	277.6	296.0	296.0
Second Year	303.7	303.7	296.0	296.0
Biennium	581.3	581.3	592.0	592.0
<b>Total</b>				
First Year	174,120.3	297,831.2	201,742.9	288,881.0
Second Year	224,622.9	292,593.3	203,251.9	290,764.0
Biennium	398,743.2	590,424.5	404,994.8	579,645.0

**Note:** Numbers in parentheses represent revenues. 99-01 Biennium are actuals, based on FRS run dated November 26, 2001. 01-03 Biennium are actuals, based on 01-03 appropriation schedule.

<sup>1</sup> TANF Assistance includes Single Parent Families, Two Parent Families and General Assistance for Pregnant Women (GA-S).

## Expenditures

### State Grant Assistance Expenditures Over Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY99-01 Actuals	FY01-03 Actuals/ Projection	Numeric Change	Percent Change
<b>TANF Assistance</b>	598,547.5	575,031.8	(23,515.7)	-3.93%
<b>Child Support Recoveries</b>	(180,926.5)	(170,310.4)	10,616.1	-5.87%
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance</b>	6,119.2	7,086.2	967.0	15.80%
<b>Food Assistance</b>	10,434.9	12,146.0	1,711.1	16.40%
<b>GA-U + GA-X</b>	93,721.8	94,149.6	427.8	0.46%
<b>CEAP</b>	449.0	213.0	(236.0)	-52.56%
<b>SSI – SSP</b>	57,353.0	57,742.8	389.8	0.68%
<b>SSI – Special Needs</b>	581.3	592.0	10.7	1.84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>586,280.2</b>	<b>576,651.0</b>	<b>(9,629.2)</b>	<b>-1.64%</b>

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent declines.

## Expenditures

### Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation, Budget Funding Stream and Match Rates, Total Annual Budget (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Avg. Monthly Persons	Cases	Funding	99 – 01 Actuals	01 – 03 Actuals/ Projections
<b>TANF Assistance</b>	158,387	58,722	Total State	598.5 319.1	575.0 317.6
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance</b>	630	507	Total	4.1	3.0
<b>Food Assistance</b>	311,259	139,324	State	10.4	12.1
<b>GA-U + GA-X</b>	16,514	16,399	State	93.7	94.1
<b>CEAP</b>	155	46	State	0.5	0.2
<b>SSI</b>	93,684	93,684	State	57.4	57.7

### Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation, Budget Funding Stream (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Funding	Funding Stream
<b>TANF Assistance</b>	Federal State	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance</b>	Total	Office of Refugee Resettlement
<b>Food Assistance</b>	State	General Fund State
<b>GA-U + GA-X</b>	State	General Fund State
<b>CEAP</b>	State	General Fund State
<b>SSI</b>	State	General Fund State

## Expenditures

### WorkFirst

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst Program. The table presents:

1. Child care expenditures
2. Client support service costs (i.e., costs for services provided directly to clients such as transportation, tuition and books), and
3. Direct services reflecting state service delivery by DSHS and Employment Security Department and Non-State third-party service delivery.

#### Highlights:

~~///~~ **Program expenditures continue to increase for the WorkFirst program.** Total funding was up 35.7% in SFY 2001, compared to SFY 2000.

~~///~~ **Working Connections Child Care expenditures increased 29.5% in SFY 2001,** compared to SFY 2000.



## Expenditures

### WorkFirst Program Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	1999 – 2001 Biennium Actuals			2001 – 2003 Biennium Actuals/ Allotment		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
<b>First Year:</b>						
WCCC	173,505.6	45,112.3	218,617.9	259,124.0	52,285.0	311,409.0
DASA Treatment	2,975.2	1,032.0	4,007.2	932.0	3,076.0	4,008.0
ESD Contract	33,697.4	-	33,697.4	41,375.0		41,375.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	25,331.5	170.6	25,502.1	25,432.0	113.0	25,545.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	39,678.8	6,508.6	46,187.4	56,150.3	4,529.2	60,679.5
<b>Total:</b>	<b>275,188.5</b>	<b>52,823.5</b>	<b>328,012.0</b>	<b>383,013.3</b>	<b>60,003.2</b>	<b>443,016.5</b>
<b>Second Year:</b>						
WCCC	237,251.1	45,785.6	283,036.7	258,734.0	52,710.0	311,444.0
DASA Treatment	1,762.0	3,054.2	4,816.2	932.0	3,076.0	4,008.0
ESD Contract	42,830.8	-	42,830.8	43,375.0		43,375.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	41,893.6	381.5	42,275.1	25,432.0	113.0	25,545.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	65,221.6	6,996.3	72,217.9	48,515.9	325.0	48,840.9
<b>Total:</b>	<b>388,959.1</b>	<b>56,217.6</b>	<b>445,176.7</b>	<b>376,988.9</b>	<b>56,224.0</b>	<b>433,212.9</b>
<b>Biennium Total:</b>						
WCCC	410,756.7	90,897.9	501,654.6	517,858.0	104,995.0	622,853.0
DASA Treatment	4,737.2	4,086.2	8,823.4	1,864.0	6,152.0	8,016.0
ESD Contract	76,528.2	-	76,528.2	84,750.0	-	84,750.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	67,225.1	552.1	67,777.2	50,864.0	226.0	51,090.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	104,900.4	13,504.9	118,405.3	104,666.2	4,854.2	109,520.4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>664,147.6</b>	<b>109,041.1</b>	<b>773,188.7</b>	<b>760,002.2</b>	<b>116,227.2</b>	<b>876,229.4</b>

## Expenditures

### Administrative Expenditures

This sub-section shows ESA staff expenditures.

#### Highlights:

~~///~~ As a result of the budget program structure change in ESA, staff are now being shown in following two categories:

~~///~~ Client Services and Support

~~///~~ Statewide Program Support

~~///~~ **Total ESA staff decreased by 4.3% in SFY 2001** compared to SFY 2000.

~~///~~ **State funds for ESA staff decreased 6.4% for SFY 2001** (\$159.2 million), compared to SFY 2000 (\$170.1 million). Total funding decreased by 1.0%.

## Expenditures

### Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures and Staffing Levels For Selected Biennia (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	1999 – 01 Biennium			2001 – 03 Biennium		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
<b>DCS HQ<sup>1</sup></b>						
First Year	17.7	54.0	233.5	1.8	5.7	56.4
Second Year	17.5	54.0	225.4	1.7	5.6	56.4
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>
<b>DCS Field Services</b>						
First Year	8.5	65.3	1,095.9	24.5	170.3	1,241.5
Second Year	8.4	67.7	1,092.5	25.4	118.6	1,266.5
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>1,094.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>288.9</b>	<b>1,254.0</b>
<b>Client Services and Support<sup>2</sup></b>						
First Year	75.9	139.0	3,144.6	75.8	137.0	3,082.5
Second Year	73.7	140.5	2,981.1	74.9	136.8	2,924.5
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>3,062.9</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>273.8</b>	<b>3,003.5</b>
<b>Statewide Program Support<sup>2</sup></b>						
First Year	54.7	92.9	406.1	61.8	109.5	385.7
Second Year	49.0	90.2	397.6	54.2	101.7	386.3
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>401.8</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>386.0</b>
<b>ACES<sup>3</sup></b>						
First Year	11.7	22.4	42.6	9.5	24.2	44.0
Second Year	9.9	19.3	42.7	9.5	24.2	44.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>
<b>Special Projects<sup>4</sup></b>						
First Year	1.7	3.2	36.5	0.7	1.2	20.5
Second Year	0.7	1.3	7.2	0.8	1.5	18.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>Total<sup>5</sup></b>						
First Year	<b>170.1</b>	<b>376.8</b>	<b>4,959.1</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>397.9</b>	<b>4,855.6<sup>5</sup></b>
Second Year	<b>159.2</b>	<b>373.0</b>	<b>4,746.5</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>4,695.7</b>
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>329.3</b>	<b>749.8</b>	<b>4,852.8</b>	<b>340.6</b>	<b>786.3</b>	<b>4,775.7</b>

**Note:** For the 99-01 Biennium, 1st year actuals, per FRS report dated 11/28/01; and 2nd year actuals, per FRS report, dated 11/28/01. For the 01-03 Biennium, 1st year actuals, per FRS report dated 11/28/01; and 2nd year, based on allotments per FRS report dated 11/28/01.

<sup>1</sup> The 99-01 Biennium expenditures for the functional category called "DCS Headquarters" include direct client support service functions as well as pure administrative functions. The direct client support service functions previously incorporated in "DCS Headquarters" have been included in the "DCS Field Services" functional category for the 01-03 Biennium.

<sup>2</sup> For the 99-01 Biennium, the Budget Structure for Economic Services Administration was consolidated into budget unit M01 - Program Support. This budget unit is further divided into the categories of Client Services and Support and Statewide Program Support.

<sup>3</sup> ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

<sup>4</sup> Special Projects are funding for those items being accomplished by another program; such as JAS/JFS Year 2000, SPSS Year 2000, WorkFirst Evaluation, Reporting Requirements, and National Case / New Hire Registry as well as some of the Food Stamp Accuracy projects.

<sup>5</sup> Increase in FTE's from SFY01 to SFY02 is due to the consolidation of childcare programs into ESA.

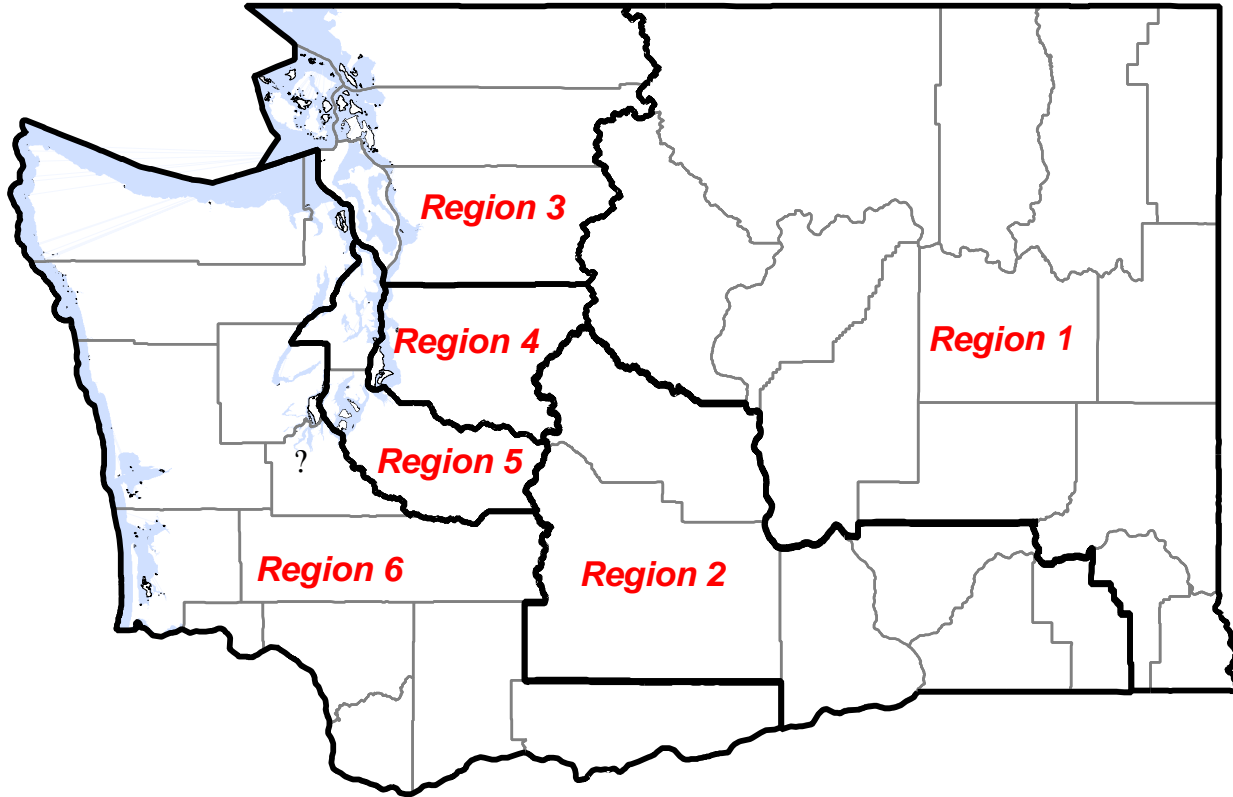
## Expenditures

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## Appendix 2 DSHS Regional Map

ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) which are administered through the following six regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



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### Counties in Each DSHS Region

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

## Appendix 3 Abbreviations

<b>ABAWD</b>	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
<b>ACES</b>	Automated Client Eligibility System
<b>ADATSA</b>	Alcohol, Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
<b>AREN</b>	Additional Requirements Emergent Need, emergency assistance program
<b>AU</b>	Assistance Unit
<b>CARD</b>	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
<b>CEAP</b>	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
<b>CSD</b>	Community Services Division (ESA)
<b>CSO</b>	Community Services Office (ESA)
<b>DAP</b>	Division of Assistance Programs (ESA)
<b>DCA</b>	Diversion Cash Assistance
<b>DCS</b>	Division of Child Support (ESA)
<b>DMOS</b>	Division of Management and Operations Support (ESA)
<b>DSHS</b>	Department of Social and Health Services
<b>EMMA</b>	Economic and Medical Management Analysis
<b>ESA</b>	Economic Services Administration
<b>EBT</b>	Electronic Benefits Transfer
<b>EFT</b>	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
<b>ESD</b>	Employment Security Department
<b>FAP</b>	Food Assistance Program
<b>FCS</b>	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>FNS</b>	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>FFY</b>	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
<b>FRS</b>	Financial Reporting System
<b>FS E&amp;T</b>	Food Stamp Employment and Training
<b>FTE</b>	Full-Time Equivalent (the equivalent of one staff, full time)
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year (used in reference to the state and federal fiscal years)
<b>GA-U</b>	General Assistance-Unemployable
<b>GA-X</b>	General Assistance-Unemployable (with expedited categorically needy medical)
<b>JAS</b>	JOBS Automated System
<b>LEP</b>	Limited English Proficient
<b>MRDA</b>	Management Reports and Data Analysis (the research section in ESA)
<b>OBRA</b>	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990

### Appendix 3 Abbreviations

<b>ORIA</b>	Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)
<b>OTED</b>	Office of Trade and Economic Development
<b>RCW</b>	Revised Code of Washington
<b>SBCTC</b>	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
<b>SFA</b>	State Family Assistance
<b>SFY</b>	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
<b>SPF</b>	Single-Parent Families (TANF-R cases)
<b>SSA</b>	Social Security Administration
<b>STRU</b>	State Tribal Relations Unit
<b>SSI/SSP</b>	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
<b>TANF</b>	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (the block grant, created in 1996 by federal welfare reform, P. L. 104-193, that consolidated former AFDC, JOBS, and CEAP funding)
<b>Title IV-A</b>	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
<b>Title IV-D</b>	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding child support collection and enforcement.
<b>Title IV-E</b>	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding children's services, including some foster care programs
<b>USDA</b>	U. S. Department of Agriculture
<b>WAC</b>	Washington Administrative Code
<b>WCCC</b>	Working Connections Child Care
<b>WFCM</b>	WorkFirst Case Manager
<b>WFD</b>	WorkFirst Division
<b>WDC</b>	Workforce Development Councils (formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs)
<b>WIA</b>	Workforce Investment Act
<b>WPLEX</b>	WorkFirst Post-Employment Labor Exchange
<b>WtW</b>	Welfare to Work
<b>WTAP</b>	Washington Telephone Assistance Program



## Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

### Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)



### Electronic Funds Transfer - Direct Deposit (EFT)

#### **What EBT does:**

- ☞ Delivers cash and food assistance benefits through a magnetic stripe debit card.
- ☞ Uses Point of Sale (POS) devices and Automated Teller Machines (ATM).

#### **Who EBT serves:**

- ☞ Clients who receive both federal and state food assistance benefits and/or cash benefits from TANF, General Assistance, Refugee Assistance, and the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program.

#### **How it was done:**

- ☞ In 1996, Washington joined a coalition of five other western states (Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho) in a competitive procurement (Request for Proposal). Nevada later joined the alliance.
- ☞ In 1996, Citibank EBT Services was selected as the successful vendor.
- ☞ In 1997, stakeholders were organized into several EBT workgroups to assure they had input on issues affecting them. Stakeholders included food retailers, client advocates, tribal members, disability community, banks, union, federal, field and headquarters staff.
- ☞ In 1998, business and technical requirements for EBT were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.

#### **Time frames:**

- ☞ In April 1998, the EBT contract was signed.
- ☞ In March 1999, the EBT Pilot started in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties.
- ☞ In June 1999, the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1.
- ☞ In November 1999, statewide implementation of EBT was completed.
- ☞ Federal Food Stamp rules requires EBT in all states by October 1, 2002.

#### **What EFT does:**

- ☞ At client request, cash benefits are deposited directly into personal checking/savings accounts.

#### **Who EFT serves:**

- ☞ Clients who receive cash benefits, who have EBT, and have or are willing to open a savings or checking accounts. It is an optional service clients may choose.

#### **How it was done:**

- ☞ EBT Steering Committee agreed to pursue EFT outside of the EBT contract.
- ☞ Beginning in June 1999, a workgroup including staff from ACES, State Treasurer office and EBT met to determine business and technical requirements.

#### **Time frames:**

- ☞ In January 2000, EFT Pilot started in two Pierce County offices (Pierce West and Pierce North).
- ☞ In May 2000, all EBT cash assistance clients statewide were given the option to use EFT.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

### Federal Welfare Legislative History

- 1997** **Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997**, P. L. 105-33, is enacted on August 5 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193. The BBA: (1) establishes the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant; (2) limits the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant and removes the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (3) increases from 20% to 30% of individuals in all families (and in 2-parent families) the limitation on the number of persons who may be treated as engaged in work by reason of participation in a vocational education program, or (for teen heads of households) maintenance of satisfactory school attendance; and (4) extends from 5 to 7 years the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility, includes Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provides a year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections: (1) revises computation method for out-of-wedlock reduction bonuses; (2) modifies the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; (3) revises work requirements so that a family with a disabled parent is not treated as a 2-parent family, allows the minimum work requirement for a 2-parent family to be shared between both parents with a 55 hour per week minimum, caretaker of a child under age 6 meets work requirements if working 20 hours per week, and allows 12 weeks of job search to count as work during any period a state meets the contingency fund definition of “needy state”; (4) TANF penalties are modified so that the penalty amount is now 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum; and (5) the drug felon disqualification rule is modified to apply to convictions for conduct that occurred after 8/22/96.
- 1996** **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193, is signed into law on August 22 giving states choices in how to structure their welfare programs. Federal funding is provided in the form of the **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)** block grant, and is fixed at the same level for five years. TANF replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ends the entitlement status of welfare benefits. PRWORA provides new federal child care funds, reauthorizes the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and requires these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**. PRWORA also allows states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX– Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limits the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and requires that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt is limited to 5 years. The law contains strong work requirements and penalties for states that fail to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there is a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- 1990** **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990**, P.L. 101-508, is enacted on November 5. Children are not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits, and their income and resources are not counted toward family income and resources limits when they are recipients of Title-IV E, state, or local: (1) foster care maintenance payments or a combination of these types of payments; or, (2) adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments, and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is considered an exempt resource during the month of receipt and the following month by the AFDC and GA-U Programs. Any EITC remaining in the second month following the month of receipt applies towards the Resource Ceiling. States have the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). Excludes the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. Amends the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determines there is a need for care in order to work and the family is at risk of becoming dependent upon the AFDC program.
- 1989** **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989**, P.L. 101-239, becomes law on December 19 and amends the **Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984**, P.L. 98-378, to permanently extend the provision to continue a family's Medicaid (Title XIX) eligibility when the family becomes ineligible for AFDC due to the collection or increased collection of child support under Part D of Title IV (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of the Social Security Act. Establishes a new AFDC quality control system which imposes penalties on states based upon a sliding scale which reflects the degree to which a state's AFDC error rate exceeds the national average. Also takes into account overpayments and underpayments in determining error rates and establishes a Quality Control Review Panel for dispute resolution between states and the Federal government.
- 1988** **Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, is enacted on October 13 and targets services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The act creates the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program, which focuses on education and training, and provides child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they leave AFDC with employment. Makes changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC and to the "principal wage earner" criteria. Increases the child care disregard to \$175 per child/per month (\$200 for a child under age 2), the work expense disregard to \$90, and disregards EITC. Establishes state option to require that unmarried minor parents must live with a parent, legal guardian or other adult relative, or in an adult-supervised living arrangement to be eligible for AFDC. States must now revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and may create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. Strengthens child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. Establishes paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandates annual reports to Congress.
- 1986** **Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985**, P.L. 99-272, enacted on April 7, formally establishes the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDGE)

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

program which was previously known as AFDC Unemployed Father. Provides that certain education or training programs may qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.

**1984 Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984**, P.L. 98-369, enacted on July 18, institutes significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test is created, the \$75 work expense deduction is applied to both full and part-time employment, the \$30 + 1/3 earned income disregard is limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" is defined to mean gross income before deductions. Burial plots, funeral arrangements, and real property which a family is making a good faith effort to sell are excluded as resources. Retrospective budgeting is made mandatory for monthly reporting households but optional for other cases, monthly reporting is made mandatory for families with a recent work history or earned income, EITC is declared to be an excluded income, and women in the third trimester of pregnancy are excluded from participation in the WIN program. Lump sum income ineligibility rules are changed to allow recalculation of the period of ineligibility when an event occurs that would have changed the family's need for that month, the money becomes unavailable, or the family incurs medical expenses which offset the lump sum. Overpayment recovery is waived when the debt is exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens become ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor is a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement is permitted when the AFDC recipient is a fugitive felon. Establishes the \$50 child support pass-through payment and the exclusion of the earned income of a full-time child for 6 months for purposes of the AFDC gross income test.

**Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984**, P.L. 98-378, signed into law on August 16, provides 4 months of continued Medicaid eligibility for families that lose AFDC eligibility because of the collection or increased collection of child support.

**1983 Social Security Amendments of 1983**, P.L. 98-21, becomes law on April 20 and amends Title IV to exclude from the definition of "income," any support or maintenance assistance furnished to a family based on need, including home energy assistance.

**Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984**, P.L. 98-181, becomes law on November 30 and declares that utility payments made by persons living in federally assisted low-income housing projects are to be considered rental payments for purposes of determining eligibility and payment amount under the AFDC program.

**1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)**, P.L. 97-300, enacted on October 13 and establishes participation targets for AFDC recipients, ages 16 and older, in Adult and Youth programs and provides earnings disregards for child participants.

**Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982**, P.L. 97-248, is enacted on September 3 and amends AFDC eligibility to allow rounding benefits down to the next lower whole dollar, eliminate payment of benefits for a whole month when eligibility is determined later in the month, and not consider a parent absent from the home due to active duty in a uniformed service. States are now allowed to require employment search as an eligibility criteria and may prorate need and payment standards for children living with other nonapplying individuals.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- 1981** **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981**, P.L. 97-35, is signed into law on August 13 and allows welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States may require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. Revises method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 & 1/3 disregards are applied in order to maximize the amount of countable income to be deducted from the grant. Eliminates payments for work-related child care expenses and implements a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The \$30 & 1/3 earned income disregard is restricted to 4 months and the recipient must be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. Prohibits grant payments below \$10, institutes the “principal wage earner” concept for eligibility determinations thereby replacing references to “mother” and “father” in compliance with *Westcott v. Califano*. Permits AFDC payments to a pregnant woman (with no other eligible child) during her last month of pregnancy or within the following three-month period if the child would be eligible for AFDC. Now determines monthly eligibility based upon the resources at hand during the month and the monthly benefit amount based upon the income and resources of the prior month.
- 1979** **U.S. Supreme Court Decision *Westcott v. Califano*** rules in June that Section 407 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployed fathers is unconstitutional because of the discriminatory nature of the gender distinction. The court extends benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.
- 1970** **Federal regulations** require states to guard against payments to ineligible welfare applicants. States must monitor their active AFDC caseloads, compute errors made in determining eligibility, and pay penalties for high error rates.
- 1967** **Amendments to the Social Security Act** establishes the **Work Incentive Program (WIN)**, which adds employment services to AFDC, and directs states to emphasize work rather than welfare.
- 1963** **Medicaid** and **Food Stamp** programs are created; AFDC recipients are automatically eligible for both programs.
- 1961** **Amendments to the Social Security Act** lead to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents can now receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads begin to grow, for both one- and two-parent families.
- 1935** The **Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)** program (later known as **Aid to Families with Dependent Children** or **AFDC**) is created as part of Social Security Act. AFDC supports poor children whose parents are dead, absent, or incapacitated.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

### Washington State Legislative History

- 1999** **WorkFirst Study - 3000 Washington Families** begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 3,000 WorkFirst clients, and is conducted by the Employment Security Department, University of Washington, and Washington State University.
- 1997** **Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)**, is signed into law on April 17. It establishes the **WorkFirst** program in Washington State and replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption is increased to 50% of gross wages, overpayments due to retrospective budgeting are eliminated, and the 100% of Need test is eliminated. The vehicle equity limit is raised to \$5,000, a vehicle used to transport a disabled individual is totally exempt, and savings accounts up to \$3,000 are allowed. Pregnant teen and teen parent requirements for education go into effect. Diversion services as an alternative to cash assistance are implemented. DCS noncooperation sanction is replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles are extended from six to twelve months.
- 1995** As required by E2SHB 2798, **Success Through Employment Program (STEP)** waiver application submitted to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. Proposed project start date is July 1, 1995, end date is June 30, 2005, and project area is statewide. Waiver requests permission to establish length of stay grant reductions and elimination of the 100-hour rule.
- 1994** **Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform**, is enacted on April 2 and addresses the issues of lengthy stays on welfare, lack of access to vocational education and training, inadequate emphasis on employment by the social welfare system, and teen pregnancy as obstacles to achieving economic independence. DSHS is instructed to: (1) reduce AFDC grants by 10 percent per year for some families that received welfare for 48 out of 60 months; (2) waive the 100-hour rule for AFDC recipients; (3) train staff to emphasize the expectation that recipients will enter employment; and (4) determine the most appropriate living situation for unmarried pregnant teens who receive public assistance. Target populations include applicants and recipients who have received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who have little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child is within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. The department must seek approval from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for implementation of the time limit provisions, waiver of the 100-hour rule for recipients, and statewide implementation (known as the Step Waiver). The Employment Partnership Program (EPP) is modified to allow contracting out to public or private nonprofit organizations. In addition, authority to establish wage subsidy projects to enable AFDC grants to be paid as wage subsidies is moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. Establishes authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS is directed to

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

actively develop mechanisms to refer disabled persons currently receiving AFDC to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

**1993** **House Bill (HB) 1197** instructs DSHS to: (1) “segment” the AFDC population; (2) match services to the needs of each segment; (3) focus AFDC on employment; and (4) seek federal waivers that allow families to keep more of their earnings from employment while receiving AFDC.

The Urban Institute’s final evaluation of the **Family Independence Program (FIP)** finds that participants worked *less*, stayed on welfare *longer*, and returned to welfare *sooner* than AFDC participants. However, the evaluation found that providing cash rather than Food Stamps saved state administrative costs *without* apparently increasing risk to nutrition.

**1990** Washington implements the federal **Family Support Act of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, establishing the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program. Participation is voluntary for welfare recipients.

**1987** **Family Independence Program (FIP)**, a 5-year welfare reform demonstration, begins. FIP provides: (1) financial incentives to obtain education, training, and employment; (2) cash rather than Food Stamps; (3) social services during FIP participation; and (4) childcare and medical coupons for 12 months after exiting, if the recipient leaves FIP with employment. The Urban Institute of Washington D.C. is hired as the outside evaluator of the FIP demonstration.

**Family Income Study begins.** The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 2000 AFDC clients and low-income families, and is conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy and Washington State University.

## Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

### Changes in Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

In August 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) that created the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. Under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D Child Support program to be eligible for TANF funds.

In August 1997, the WorkFirst program (ESB 3901), Washington State's TANF program went into effect. These two federal and state laws resulted in major program and funding changes.

#### Program and Policy Changes

1. Welfare ceased to be an entitlement (as it was under AFDC and JOBS); instead, participation in TANF has a five-year limit. The five year limit will affect the first clients in Washington in August, 2002.
2. The Economic Services Administration of DSHS works with three partner agencies to provide services to WorkFirst clients.
3. Native American Tribes were granted an option in the federal law to operate their own TANF program, including cash grants and employment and training. The tribes apply to the federal government, and if certified, they receive federal funds. The state identifies and negotiates funding for each tribe. Currently two tribes have to operate their own programs.
4. Federal assistance to some legal immigrants was barred or restricted. The State Family Assistance (SFA), and Food Assistance Program (FAP) were created by the Legislature to help legal immigrants.
5. Child care subsidy programs for welfare and low-income families were consolidated into the Working Connections Child Care (WCC) program. Child care requires a co-payment.

*(See Appendix 10 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.)*

#### Funding Changes

1. The TANF block grant replaced Title IV-A and IV-F (AFDC, CEAP, and JOBS) entitlement-based federal funding.
2. The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) consolidates child care funding formerly provided to the State through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Title IV-A of the Social Security Act.



## Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

3. A requirement to spend an amount of state dollars, known as the Maintenance of Effort (MOE), replaced previous federal requirements to match a percentage of program costs with state funds. There is an MOE requirement for TANF and the CCDF block grant. Federal matching funds still exist in Food Stamps, Medicaid and one CCDF child care funding stream.
  
5. Total funds available to the General Assistance program were lidded with instructions in the law to limit eligibility factors to control costs.

### Funding Details

#### TANF Block Grant

Washington's TANF block grant is **\$404,331,754** per year. The amount of the block grant is based on the amount of the Title IV-A and Title IV-F funds, AFDC Assistance, Emergency Assistance (EA), JOBS, and AFDC administration claimed by Washington State in FFY1994, plus a portion of the increase of FFY 1995 EA over FFY 1994 EA.

The block grant amount will remain the same through FY 2002, unless it is lowered by penalties for awards to Tribes electing to operate a Tribal TANF program. For FFY 2000, Washington's TANF grant amount was reduced by \$1,017,923 in Tribal TANF awards, to **\$403,313,831**.

Additionally, in FFY 2000, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) awarded Washington **\$10,616,733** in TANF High Performance Bonus award funds.

#### Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

HHS set the MOE requirement for the TANF block grant based on the State's 1994 expenditures for the AFDC, EA, AFDC-related child care, transitional child care, At-Risk Child Care, and JOBS programs. In general, states must spend state funds in an amount equal to at least **80%** of the amount spent on these programs in FFY 1994; however, if a state meets the required work participation rates, then it only needs to expend **75%** of the amount spent in FY 1994.

For FFY 2000, Washington reduced its MOE spending to 75% of the FFY 1994 spending level, or **\$272,060,824**. This amount was reduced by an additional \$684,925 for Tribal TANF programs operating ins the state, to **\$271,375,899**.

HHS also set the MOE requirement for the CCDF block grant, based on state expenditures in FFY 1994. The CCDF MOE amount is **\$38,707,605**. This amount is anticipated to be the same for FFY 2001 and FFY 2002.

## Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 1998** Public Law 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998**, provides penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reforms incentive payments, and provides penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments are based on paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collected, cases paying past due support, and cost effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments must be reinvested in the state's child support program.
- Public Law 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998**, establishes felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.
- 1996** Title III of the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)** of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state must operate a **Title IV-D child support program** to be eligible for TANF funds. States had to comply with numerous changes in child support services.
- 1995** Public Law 104-35 extends the deadline two years for states to have an automated data processing and information retrieval system. The 90 percent match was not extended.
- 1994** Public Law 103-432, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1994**, requires states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.
- Public Law 103-403, the **Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994**, renders delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.
- Public Law 103-394, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994**, does not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony are made priority claims.
- Public Law 103-383, the **Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act**, requires states to enforce other states administrative and court orders.
- 1993** Public Law 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.
- 1992** Public Law 102-537, the **Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992**, amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting.

## Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Public Law 102-521, the **Child Support Recovery Act of 1992**, imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.

- 1990** Public Law 101-508, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990**, permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.
- 1989** Public Law 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
- 1988** Public Law 100-485, the **Family Support Act of 1988**, emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security number when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.
- 1987** Public Law 100-203, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987**, required states to provide services to families with an absent parent who receives Medicaid and have them assign their support rights to the state.
- 1986** Public Law 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
- 1984** Public Law 98-378, the **Child Support Amendments of 1984**, expanded federal oversight to increase uniformity among states. States were required to enact statutes to improve enforcement. Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rates were adjusted to encourage reliance on performance-based incentives. Audit provisions were altered to evaluate a state's effectiveness. States were required to improve their interstate enforcement. States were mandated to provide equal services for AFDC and non-AFDC families alike.
- Public Law 98-369, the **Tax Reform Act of 1984**, included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.
- 1982** Public Law 97-253, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982**, allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.
- Public Law 97-252, the **Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act**, authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property.
- Public Law 97-248, the **Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982**, included several provisions affecting IV-D, including reducing the FFP and incentives. In addition, Congress repealed the mandatory non-AFDC collection fee retroactive to 1981, making it an option. States were allowed to collect

## Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

spousal support for non-AFDC cases. Military personnel were required to make allotments from their pay if delinquent.

- 1981** Public Law 97-35, the **Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981**, amended IV-D in five ways: 1) IRS was authorized to withhold tax refunds for delinquent child support; 2) IV-D agencies were required to collect spousal support for AFDC families; 3) IV-D agencies were required to collect fees from parents delinquent in child support; 4) obligations assigned to the state were no longer dischargeable in bankruptcy proceedings; and 5) states were required to withhold a portion of unemployment for delinquent support.
- 1980** Public Law 96-272, the **Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980**, amended the Social Security Act as follows: 1) FFP for non-AFDC was made permanent; 2) states could receive incentives on interstate AFDC collections; and 3) states had to claim expenditures within two years.
- Public Law 96-265, the **Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980**, increased federal matching funds to 90 percent for automated systems. Matching funds were made available for court staff. IRS was authorized to collect arrearages for non-AFDC families. IV-D agencies were allowed access to wage data.
- 1978** Public Law 95-598, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978**, repealed section 456(b) of the Social Security Act (42 USC §656(b)), which had barred the discharge in bankruptcy of assigned child support arrears. (Public Law 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)
- 1977** Public Law 95-142, the **Medicare-Medicaid Antifraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977**, enabled states to require Medicaid applicants to assign the state their rights to medical support. Incentives were made for states securing collections on behalf of other states.
- Public Law 95-30 amended section 454 of the Social Security Act, including garnishment of federal employees, bonding employees who handle cash and changing incentive rates.
- 1976** Public Law 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.
- 1974** Public Law 93-647, the **Social Security Amendments of 1974, created Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the child support program**. The program was designed for cost recovery of state and federal outlays on public assistance and for cost avoidance to help families leave welfare and to help families avoid turning to public assistance.
- 1967** Public Law 90-248, the **Social Security Amendments of 1967**, allowed states access to IRS for addresses of obligated parents. Each state was required to establish a single child support unit for AFDC children. States were required to work cooperatively.

## Appendix 7

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 1965** Public Law 89-97, the **Social Security Amendments of 1965**, allowed welfare agencies to obtain addresses and employers of obligated parents from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- 1950** Public Law 81-734, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1950**, added section 402(a)(11) to the Social Security Act (42 USC 602(a)(11)). The law required state welfare agencies to notify law enforcement officials when providing AFDC to a child. The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) was approved.

**Appendix 8**  
**Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

**Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2001**

**March 2001**

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department uses TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who are standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stand in *loco parentis* constitute eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

**August 2000**

1. Expanded categorical eligibility for Food Stamps to include households that lose eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that receive Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility means that the household is exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards.
2. Restricted eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) to: (1) require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant; (2) cap benefits at \$1,500; and (3) limit eligibility to once every 12 months. Policy change implemented to control program expenditures.

**July 2000**

1. Began using TANF funds for children living with legal guardians (GA -H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program is folded into the TANF program and ceases to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who are Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

**June 2000**

1. Increased employment and training requirements for Food Stamp recipients who are able-bodied without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Implemented changes in federal law that ensure asylees receive refugee cash aid and medical assistance for up to eight months from the date their application for asylum is granted. (Formerly, the eight months of aid were reduced by months of pending asy lee status.)

**May 2000**

1. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now have the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

### **April 2000**

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) is created and implemented. VIEW is a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services.
2. A new medical coverage group, Family Medical Project, is promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination are reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

### **March 2000**

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses implemented (Bonuses are a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exit TANF). The bonus is paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

### **January 2000**

1. TANF intensive services implemented statewide.
2. Implemented "prospective" income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility is now determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months ("retrospective" budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increases benefits by 2.4%.
4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income eliminated.

### **November 1999**

1. Authorize an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Begin phasing in the intensive services model, which provides DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model requires more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits are now issued using the Quest card.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

### October 1999

1. Implement Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway statewide (i.e., Phase 2).
2. Change the participation report in the JAS management information system to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.
3. Implemented the Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide (i.e., Phase 2).

### September 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. Division of Child Support (DCS) awarded federal grant to develop Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses will be able to check if a claimant owes a child support debt and can voluntarily notify DCS.

### August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent is eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements are eliminated.
2. The 185% of Need test is eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month is retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) is eliminated.
4. Simplified the guidelines for support services and increased the upper limit for how much support services a client can receive.
5. Implemented Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).
6. Expanded age limits for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. Expanded SFA eligibility to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.
8. ESA field staff began an audit of all TANF cash terminations to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA and Columbia Legal Services to reinstate medical benefits to individuals who exited TANF from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following termination of their cash assistance was terminated. In addition to audits, several enhancements to the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) were initiated to ensure clients eligible for continued medical benefits receive them.



## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

### July 1999

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changes WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. Establishes the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who are no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who have been moved into the TANF program.
3. CEAP funds transferred to the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED). Limited CEAP eligibility to clients who are not eligible for any other cash assistance program. Removed cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments.
4. TANF eligibility review cycle decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.
5. Expanded Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.
6. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project completed.

### June 1999

1. Phase I implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative.
2. Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot begins.
3. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) begins in Region 1.
4. Implement SSA on-line Access (SOLQ) statewide through ACES.
5. Implement the Community Jobs Program statewide and change the earnings disregard from 20% to 50%.

### May 1999

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project starts, looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.
3. First phase of LEP Pathway contracts become effective.
4. GA-S clients are folded into the WorkFirst program and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

5. Established the requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code.
6. Changed hourly requirements for college work study (from 20 to 16 hours a week) for a deferral from job search.
7. Clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants may be required to participate for up to 40 hours a week in working, looking for work or preparing for work in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
8. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began (to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999). The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.

### **April 1999**

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.

### **March 1999**

1. Project Access pilot started in King County. Using a \$36,000 grant from Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), providing community services voice-mail to the homeless and local telephone service in community service sites such as shelters and food distribution centers.
2. "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

### **February 1999**

1. Established the Re-employ Washington Workers program, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offers enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

### **January 1999**

1. Washington State Minimum Wage increased to \$5.70 per hour.
2. Changed eligibility for the community jobs program to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program.
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 1.3%.

### **November 1998**

1. Based on a change in federal law, expanded eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens.

### **October 1998**

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

### **September 1998**

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.
2. Authorized an overall child care rate increase.
3. Established special rates for non-standard hour child care.
4. Authorized a \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care.

### **July 1998**

1. Legislature renews authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification applied to General Assistance programs. Person is not eligible for General Assistance benefits for any month in which they are fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony or for breaking a condition of probation or parole.

### **April 1998**

1. Complete phase-in of the Integrated Child Care System.

### **March 1998**

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.

### **February 1998**

1. Due to a court injunction, stopped enforcing the residency requirement (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.

### **November 1997**

1. Residency requirements go into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan implemented.
3. TANF recipients are allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) becomes available for TANF-eligible applicants.
5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker will be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment implemented.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System begins.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program initiated to eliminate 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.
10. Adult parent of teen parent's child ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.

### October 1997

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project begins in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO is named Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE). Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, are provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

### September 1997

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants are no longer eligible for federal food stamps. The state implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements are the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

### August 1997

1. Changes to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes include:
  - a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance;
  - b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level;
  - c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting;
  - d. Elimination of the 100% needs test;
  - e. Increased allowable equity of \$5,000 for a client's automobile;
  - f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to \$3,000;
  - g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen must be pursuing high school completion or GED) go into effect;
  - h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;
  - i. A vehicle used to transport disabled individual is exempt without regard to value;
  - j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds);
  - k. Eligibility review cycle extended from six to twelve months;

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction modified to add an exception for clients who participate in or have completed treatment;
    - m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
    - k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation are amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation is not appropriate if a minor parent is under age 16 and resides with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
    - l. Certain categories of aliens are denied TANF benefits.
2. State-Funded Cash Aid program for legal immigrants implemented.
3. AREN component of TANF is broadened so that clients no longer need an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. Effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

### July 1997

1. License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

### May 1997

1. Changes to the TANF program were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes include:
  - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
  - b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and
  - c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.

### April 1997

1. Naturalization Facilitation for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.
2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program. This program replaces the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed.

### February 1997

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. An unmarried minor parent who does not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, is ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

### January 1997

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program on January 10 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:
  - a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS will furnish the address of any TANF recipient who is a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or has information that is necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
  - b. Personal property of great sentimental value is exempt without regard to ceiling value.
  - c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that are not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills are treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients may reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource is not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

For lump sums that are not compensatory awards or related settlements, that portion of the award equal to the difference between the \$1,000 non-exempt resource ceiling and the client's existing non-exempt resources will be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum is:

- (1) Less than the payment standard, the amount will be deducted from the recipient's grant.
  - (2) In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant will be suspended.
  - (3) In excess of two month's payment, the recipient is ineligible for two months and must reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility.
- d. Fleeing felons are ineligible for TANF. A person is no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a condition of probation or parole.

2. The shelter deduction is increased from \$247 to \$250.
3. The following Food Stamp Program changes are the result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193):
  - a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent must be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
  - b. Fleeing felons are ineligible for the food stamp program. A person is no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
  - c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income is eliminated when a household fails without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
  - d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified do not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens are eligible:
    - (1) Immigrants residing in the United States who:

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- (A) Are veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
  - (B) Are active duty personnel of the armed forces,
  - (C) Are spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
  - (D) Have worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
- (2) For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
- (A) Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
  - (B) Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
  - (C) Aliens whose deportation has been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.
4. The energy disregard for cash grants was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount is now being counted as income. The grant remains the same, but each cash assistance household will lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.
  5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period has expired), will have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
  6. Earnings of high school students age 18 and over will have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
  7. Food stamp benefits will not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
  8. New penalties are required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They are:
    - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
    - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
    - c. Six months for the third time and correct the violation.
  9. Fraud penalties are stiffer. People who knowingly break a food stamp rule will be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
  10. People who are found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs will be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more are barred for life.
  11. People who are found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits will be barred for 10 years.
  12. Able bodied adults with no dependents are eligible for food stamp benefits for no more than three months out of a 36 month period unless working or participating in a work program at least twenty hours a week, or participating in a Workfare program.
  13. The definition of a homeless person is revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
  14. The homeless shelter standard is eliminated.
  15. The SSI state supplement payment standards were increased when the state returned to

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

the “payment level method” for determining the amount of the state supplement. This was done in anticipation of a drop in SSI case load due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients will remain on SSI. Therefore, the state changed to the “Total Expenditure Method” for determining the state supplement amount.

### November 1996

1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington’s proposed Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan for public review and comment.
2. The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide. Policy and Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual are now available electronically to all ACES users.

### October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project begins. DIA and the Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs establish working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable.
2. The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program is raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction is frozen at \$134.

### August 1996

1. On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA) into law. Title IV of the Social Security Act is re-written to repeal the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and replace it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The entitlement to public assistance is ended, states receive block grants and are given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance is established along with stringent work participation requirements.

### July 1996

1. Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services is transferred to Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services. General Assistance - Unemployable WAC is amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.

### May 1996

1. The definition of student is expanded to include an adult student who has parental control of a child eleven years of age or under when neither the child’s natural, adoptive



## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

or stepparent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.

2. DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview is required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.
3. Added a new description to inaccessible resources. Resources are inaccessible if when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.

### March 1996

1. *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, P. L. 104-121, provides for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits are denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

### December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is changed effective December 1, to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change was made in response to the state court of appeals decision in *Sams v. DSHS*.
2. Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants are offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit are then referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction is reduced from \$138 to \$134.
4. Implemented the *Garcia* decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. An intentional program violation disqualification shall be implemented the first of the month following the date the person receives written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

### October 1995

1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows:
  - a. Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.
  - b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards increased.
  - c. Standard deduction increased to \$138.
  - d. Homeless shelter deduction increased to \$143.
  - e. The maximum shelter deduction increased to \$247.
  - f. Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220.
  - g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29.
  - h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600.
2. Cooperation with Quality Control (QC) is made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

3. Refugees are eligible for extended Refugee Medical Assistance through the eighth month after entry into the United States, regardless of their Refugee Cash Assistance status.

### September 1995

1. Need standards for grant recipients are raised to reflect annual cost of living adjustment. AFDC grant Payment Standards remain unchanged and are now equal to 43.6% of the Need Standards.

### August 1995

1. The Department suspends retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household receives an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting means budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January is reported to the Department in February and is then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

### July 1995

1. The Department adds a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs is added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to notify the parent with whom a child last resided when the child is approved for AFDC while living with a nonparental relative. The parent is also informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department is obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there are no allegations of child abuse or neglect.
4. Public Law 103-286 exempts payments made to victims of Nazi persecution when determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits or services .
5. As a result of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act are disregarded.
6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SSI recipients may be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.

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