

Report to the Legislature: CalWORKs Data Master Plan

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LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

Assembly Bill (AB) 1808 (Laird, Chair, Committee on Budget), Chapter 75, Statutes of 2006, Section 40 provides, in pertinent part:

It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Department of Social Services (CDSS) prepare and submit to the Legislature a Master Plan for CalWORKs data by April 1, 2007, which shall be developed by the department in consultation with Legislative staff, the County Welfare Directors Association and other state departments and stakeholders. The master plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following four elements: (1) An assessment of the state's data needs in light of the CalWORKs program goals. Program goals include outcomes related to work participation, poverty status and child well-being. (2) An outline for a new participation report that includes, but would not be limited to, the number of hours of participation, how many recipients are meeting the state CalWORKs and federal participation requirements, the types of activities in which recipients participate, and how many recipients use different support services. (3) Guidelines, requirements, timeframes, and cost estimates for county automation improvements to collect participation data that is consistent with the master plan. (4) A plan for longitudinal data reports, which identifies how the participation of cohorts of recipients changes over specified time periods, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 11525 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Welfare and Institutions Code 11525, subdivision (b), paragraph (1) provides, "The department, with the cooperation of the University of California, shall establish a project to link longitudinal administrative data on individuals and families who are receiving benefits under the CalWORKs program, or have received benefits under the program within the last 10 years."

AB 1808, Section 27.6 also added Section 10540.6 to the Welfare and Institutions Code which provides: Commencing no later than April 1, 2007, the department, on a periodic, but no less frequently than a quarterly basis, shall publish available data reported by counties regarding caseload characteristics, welfare-to-work performance outcomes, engagement rates, and other outcomes consistent with Sections 10534 and 10540.5. The department shall consult with the County Welfare Directors Association, legislative staff, and other stakeholders, when developing the data sources, methodology and format for the data to be published.

Additional copies of this report can be obtained from:
California Department of Social Services
Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau
744 P Street, M.S. 9-0891
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Copies may also be obtained on the CDSS Estimates & Research Services website:

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research>



Executive Summary

Since the start of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Program in 1998, California has achieved great success over the years in moving recipients from welfare to work and off the welfare rolls. The assistance caseload is at its lowest in 26 years. However, caseloads are no longer declining significantly, and there is a growing concern that those on welfare rolls today are more difficult to engage in program participation and often face multiple barriers. To measure performance outcomes and ensure that the program is continuing to achieve success, the state and counties rely heavily on program data. Data has become an essential tool for illustrating program effectiveness and progress in performance management.

Accurate and complete data are essential to the operation, oversight and improvement of any program. The State and counties collect extensive data on the CalWORKs program. The Legislature, however, identified a need for more meaningful data and a need for data to be published and shared. Assembly Bill (AB) 1808, Chapter 75, Statutes of 2006, expands on existing data elements. A primary goal of this legislation was to learn the status of current welfare-to-work Program progress in assisting CalWORKs cash grant recipients to move into gainful employment and assisting recipients who are employed to remain employed. To carry out that goal, AB 1808 requires publication of data, a further assessment of data needs to support this Program's goals, and the development of a California Department of Social Services (CDSS) CalWORKs Data Master Plan.

The CDSS convened a work group in September 2006 to implement the provisions of AB 1808 and to develop a Data Master Plan for submission to the Legislature by April 1, 2007. Work group members represent a cross section of organizations involved with the CalWORKs Program and interested in providing positive outcomes for the persons served by the Program.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Data Publication

The work group's first task was to determine what data regarding the CalWORKs program would be valuable to publish and share. The work group reviewed information and data currently being collected and identified those that would be the most useful in managing the Program. These include county progress on Pay For Performance incentive program measures, county work participation rates as calculated monthly, California's federal work participation rate, caseload participation status, and a breakdown of the TANF federal participation caseload, none of which had been previously published.

The data will be published on the CDSS Research and Data Reports web site, <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research>, effective April 1, 2007, and will be updated on a quarterly basis or as new data become available.

Development of a New Engagement Report

Next, the work group engaged in discussions related to the development of the Data Master Plan. Due to the complexity of each of the elements required for the Data Master Plan, a



phased-in approach has been adopted. The work group came to consensus that during the first phase of development of the Data Master Plan, work participation was the next most relevant issue in need of immediate attention, in light of recent federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program changes, which affect the CalWORKs program and severely impact California's ability to meet federal work participation rate (WPR) requirements of 50 percent for all families and 90 percent for two-parent families. Under the new federal rule, California's WPR for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 is projected to be 23.29 percent for all families. Failure to meet the federally required WPRs in FFY 2007 would result in fiscal penalties for California and a requirement to increase Maintenance-of-Effort spending which could total up to \$367 million in FFY 2009. The penalty increases each subsequent year the state continues to fail to meet WPR requirements.

With the imminent risk of federal penalties, the need to increase work participation among recipients is a significant concern. A sub-committee was formed to work specifically on developing a new participation report, in accordance with the second element of the Data Master Plan, which would serve as a management tool for the state and counties to better monitor and assess work participation efforts. In consultation with Exemplar Human Services LLC., a nationally-recognized performance outcome measurement consultant, the sub-committee completed initial design of a Federal Engagement Report.

This engagement report displays point-in-time data that will enable counties to clearly comprehend how much of their caseload is participating sufficient hours in qualified, federally-countable activities, which would be counted toward the numerator in the WPR calculation; how much of their caseload is participating in federally-approved activities, but with insufficient hours; and how much of their caseload is participating in activities that are not federally countable. The engagement report also identifies how many recipients are unengaged, and whether non-participation may be attributed to being new to aid, exempt from participation, or in sanction status. Ultimately, this engagement report will serve as a valuable management tool for counties to track their caseloads and identify sub-populations of cases requiring attention. Utilizing this data tool will help counties focus on engaging their caseloads and locating participation problems, which will enable counties to develop necessary process improvements and better performance outcomes. Discussions regarding the refinement of the tool and availability of data to populate the data fields are ongoing. CDSS will be finalizing the federal engagement report, developing a state engagement report, and preparing an implementation outline in the next phase of the Data Master Plan.

Other Elements of the Data Master Plan and Next Steps

Although the work group devoted most of its time and efforts to the development of the engagement report, the work group also engaged in the initial discussions on the other areas referenced in the legislation: poverty status, child well-being and longitudinal reports. Preliminary assessments were completed and sub-committees were convened to concentrate further on poverty and child well-being data needs.

The following actions and recommendations resulted from those discussions:

1. The work group met to identify additional data elements needed to capture and measure employment and to evaluate child well-being and poverty status. The work group collectively acknowledged that the challenges and barriers created as a result of poverty



and for those at risk are very difficult to measure and identify. The root of the issue is the actual definition; what poverty means not only at a federal level, but at a state and local level; and how to evaluate it. Ongoing sub-committee meetings will be necessary to determine specific data requirements in this area.

2. The work group will continue the development of longitudinal study requirements with a goal of instituting key longitudinal studies of welfare-to-work participation activity among the different CalWORKs case types. Longitudinal data are necessary to answer questions about change over time or questions about whether and when an event occurs. Longitudinal data can provide a far more detailed representation of processes, relationships and interactions than point-in-time cross-sectional data. Examining spells on welfare, changes in the case or family composition, timing and duration of supportive services, and individual participation in welfare-to-work activities over time requires longitudinal data.

Currently, CDSS maintains the AFDC/TANF/CalWORKs Longitudinal Database (LDB) with the universe of all recipients. However, there are limitations with the LDB as it only tracks eligibility data. Longitudinal data on welfare-to-work is not currently being tracked. New resources will be necessary at county and state levels to develop a more robust longitudinal reporting system. Similar data development projects that are currently under way may provide a useful model for developing an access system of longitudinal participation data or may provide a future system of data collection. A statewide data system that collects data for some or all these reports would provide some significant efficiency over separate collection systems.

3. Once final recommendations of additional data needs are made, the Data Master Plan work group will complete an assessment of the costs and time needed for implementation of the additional data needs.

In summary, the data requirements of AB 1808 and the multiple facets of the Data Master Plan left the work group with a complex and difficult task. In a short amount of time, the work group made tremendous accomplishments that will ultimately change the way the CalWORKs program is managed and operationalized. However, a great amount of work remains to be completed. In order to have rich and consistent data in the long term, CDSS would require statutory authority to access county data from the four consortia systems. As the Data Master Plan is developed and new data tools become available, CalWORKs program administrators will be better able to identify program outcomes, assess areas in need of process improvements, and better serve families and achieve program goals.



Background

AB 1808 requires the assessment of data needs associated with CalWORKs program goals. The legislation referenced work participation, poverty status, child well-being and longitudinal data reporting.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program was enacted in August 1996 and provides states opportunities to implement strategies to end the cycle of dependency on public assistance for families. Funding is provided to states in the form of a block grant to assist those families in obtaining work and moving toward self-sufficiency through employment. TANF was reauthorized in January 2006, through the federal budget reconciliation bill (S. 1932).

TANF operates in California through the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program. CalWORKs provides temporary cash assistance (up to five years) to children and families to meet basic needs, such as shelter, food, and clothing, while establishing specified work requirements for non-exempt adult recipients. California provides work incentives for recipients with earned income to be disregarded from the grant calculation, which results in more "take home" pay from a recipient's employment before realizing any reduction in the grant calculation. The CalWORKs program has been successful in assisting recipients to obtain employment while remaining on aid, as well as moving recipients from welfare to work.

Current CalWORKs rules ensure that individuals who work are better off financially than if they do not work. California's Welfare to Work (WTW) program is designed to assist welfare recipients prepare for and to obtain employment. A goal of California's CalWORKs WTW program is recipient self-sufficiency through employment. The WTW program is operated in all 58 counties in the State and is operated locally by each county welfare department or its contractors. All WTW participants receive an orientation to the program and an appraisal of their education and employment background. Initially, most individuals receive job search services (assistance in finding a job). Additional employment-related services are provided based on an individual's education and work history.

Unless exempt, adults authorized to receive CalWORKs are required to participate in WTW activities. CalWORKs recipients who are exempt and not required to participate in WTW activities may volunteer to take part in the program. One measure of success for the CalWORKs program is the percentage of CalWORKs recipients who are participating in work or work-like activities for the number of hours required by the TANF rule. Under TANF rules, of the all families' cases, which include single-parent and two-parent families, at least 50 percent of work-eligible adults must be fully participating. Two-parent cases are required to meet a 90 percent rate. The 50 or 90 percent requirements are reduced in proportion to the reduction in caseload over time. Although the federal work participation rate requirement was not changed with TANF reauthorization (it remains at 50 percent for all families, and 90 percent for two-parent families), the base year from which the caseload reduction credit is calculated changed from 1995 to 2005. This change had a significant impact on California and most other states. California has historically been successful in meeting the federal work participation requirements primarily because of the significant caseload decline since FFY 1995.

In FFY 2005, California's projected combined statewide WPR (all families) was 27.9 percent. The two-parent rate was estimated to be approximately 33 percent. Under the new federal rule,



California's WPR for FFY 2007 is projected to be 23.29 percent for all families. This is significantly short of the federal percentage requirements.

Based on the State's performance in FFY 2007, FFY 2009 is the first year that California would be at risk of receiving a substantial fiscal penalty of up to \$367 million for not meeting the work participation rate requirements. The CDSS and the County Welfare Departments are working hard to improve the participation of CalWORKs recipients to both avoid the fiscal penalties that will result from not meeting the 50 and 90 percent work participation requirements as well as move families closer to self-sufficiency.



Data Master Plan Work Group & Data Assessment

AB 1808 requires the assessment of data needs associated with CalWORKs program goals. To obtain a variety of perspectives and a broad consultation base for the assessment of data needs and the development of the Data Master Plan (DMP), a work group was established.

After passage of the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA), a TANF Reauthorization Stakeholder Group was formed to plan immediate and long-term strategies that would allow California to incorporate necessary changes resulting from the DRA as effectively and efficiently as possible to increase work participation and minimize exposure to penalty from the federal government. The Stakeholder Group included representatives from the Legislature, Legislative Analyst's Office, Department of Finance, County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), County Welfare Departments, California Department of Social Services (CDSS), other state departments, welfare rights and other organizations. The Stakeholder Group began meeting in March 2006 and immediately formed work groups to focus on four areas: fiscal options, program policies, sanction policies and data. As soon as the federal interim final rule was published on June 28, 2006, the data work group turned its attention to drafting the Work Verification Plan, which was required to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services by September 30, 2006. To enhance and coordinate existing departmental efforts in responding to the new and expanded federal regulatory requirements, the Stakeholder Group was asked to recommend membership for the DMP work group (Appendix 1).

The DMP work group includes individuals who represent organizations involved in the operation and oversight of California's CalWORKs program and which are interested in ensuring positive outcomes for persons served by the program. This includes the Legislature, Legislative Analyst's Office, Department of Finance, CWDA, County Welfare Departments (CWDs), including program personnel and consortia representatives from the four automated welfare systems, [The county automation systems include the Interim Statewide Automated Welfare System (ISAWS), California Welfare Information System (CalWIN), Los Angeles County Automated Determination, Evaluation, and Reporting System (LEADER), and Consortium IV (C-IV) Appendix 3 displays the counties in each system], Exemplar Human Services LLC; CDSS, and welfare rights and other provider organizations.

The DMP work group had two objectives:

1. Identify for publication available CalWORKs data reported by counties.
2. Assess available CalWORKs data and determine the need for additional data.

Data Publication

The DMP work group convened in September 2006 and began assessing currently available data that could be made available to the general public on the CDSS web site. The group reviewed data that is used in the federally-required Q5 report, which provides participation information on an annual basis to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; information that is used in the calculation of awards based on the Pay for Performance Program; information that is collected from counties on several reports; and information prepared to assist the TANF Reauthorization Stakeholder Group understand the current population better. Although some of the data cannot be updated quarterly, it was agreed the



information would be updated as new data becomes available. This information is discussed further in the Publication of Data Arrays section to follow. At its September 2006 meeting, the work group identified additional information for publication in compliance with Section 27.6 of AB 1808.

Data Assessment

Initially, there were broad discussions regarding data needed to better evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the program in light of CalWORKs goals, to reduce child poverty; to reduce the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; reduce out-of-wedlock births; and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families, especially given the challenge of four separate automated data reporting systems statewide. It was later decided to focus first on the areas referenced in AB 1808:

- Work Participation
- Poverty Status
- Child-Well Being
- Longitudinal Reports

Information available in these areas was reviewed and decisions were made regarding actions to be initiated. It was the consensus of the DMP work group that there is a critical need for information on work participation. Not only is work fundamental to California's efforts to transition clients from welfare dependency to self-sufficiency and to provide a pathway to economic security, but there also are significant fiscal penalties associated with a state's failure to meet federal work participation goals. The work group has drafted a prototype of a participation/engagement report, to assist counties and the state to better monitor and assess local work participation efforts on a timely basis. There have been preliminary discussions regarding the ability of existing county automated systems to provide the data necessary to complete the report. A comprehensive assessment of data availability, costs for data extraction, and implementation time frames will be completed once identification of needed data elements and reporting requirements are finalized.

Poverty and child well-being are subject areas that generated extensive and diverse discussion. Although there is data relative to these areas, it is often general in nature and not specific to the CalWORKs population. The DMP work group was interested in examining and discussing these areas in greater depth, focusing on poverty and child well-being outcomes in the context of the goals of the CalWORKs program. The work group recommended a sub-committee be formed to facilitate further discussion and to better define information requirements in these areas. A sub-committee was formed from the DMP work group and the first meeting was in January 2007. Discussions in these areas will continue.

Given the emphasis on work participation information, only preliminary discussions on longitudinal reports have occurred. Discussions in this area will continue.

Detailed information regarding the data identification and collection status is included in the sections that follow.



Publication of Data Arrays

The data compilations and arrays identified for publication are listed below. These arrays are a compilation of data currently available and provide insight into employment and work participation. They will be available April 2007 on the CDSS Research and Data Reports web site <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/>.

PAY FOR PERFORMANCE DATA

The Pay for Performance program is an investment strategy designed to encourage counties to invest resources in work activities to move families toward meaningful and lasting employment, and to assist the State in increasing its federal work participation rate. The established measures used to determine whether or not a county receives an award for Pay for Performance include the following:

1. The employment rate of county CalWORKs cases.
2. A modified federal work participation rate of county CalWORKs cases.
3. The percentage of county CalWORKs cases that have earned income three months after ceasing to receive assistance.

Pay for Performance Measure #1, employment rates of county CalWORKs cases

This chart displays each county's status for calendar year 2005 on Measure #1 of the Pay for Performance program, a program that enables counties to earn incentive funds based on their improvement on several key outcome measures from one year to the next (Appendix 6). Measure #1 includes CalWORKs cases with earnings, reported to the Employment Development Department (EDD), adjusted for cases reported as being exempt on the All Family work activity report, the CalWORKs Welfare To Work Monthly Activity Report (WTW 25) and adjusted for self-employment and work study participation reported on both the single parent and the two-parent work activity reports, the WTW 25 and WTW 25A. This table shows employment of CalWORKs recipients by counties, which is one indication of counties' success at moving recipients toward self-sufficiency.

Pay for Performance Measure #3, the percentage of county CalWORKs cases that have earned income three months after ceasing to receive assistance (leavers)

These two charts display each county's status for calendar year 2005 on Measure #3 of the Pay for Performance program (Appendix 7), a program that enables counties to earn incentive funds based on their improvement on several key outcome measures from one year to the next. Measure #3 relates to adult cases exiting cash aid for at least three months with earnings in the quarter after exit. The two charts mirror the two parts to Measure #3, which include a basic measure of exits with earnings and a measure of cases that have earnings above a designated threshold. This table shows employment by former CalWORKs recipients and former recipients with higher earnings. This is one indication of the success of counties at ensuring that their CalWORKs recipients are working at unsubsidized employment and that some counties' former recipients have higher earnings, thus moving them closer to self-sufficiency.

Welfare To Work Monthly Activity Report (County Work Participation)



This table displays each county's monthly participation rate based on federally allowable welfare-to-work activities and is subject to change prior to the April 2007 release on the CDSS web site (Appendix 8). Although the weighted statewide work participation rates identified on the County TANF Work Participation Rate Monthly Report (WTW 30) table do not match exactly with the annual rate, they do provide insight into state and county work participation efforts and can be used as a tool for counties to measure CalWORKs recipients' participation. Reporting via the WTW 30 has been discontinued effective October 1, 2006. Instead, counties will be reporting disaggregated data to CDSS. The Department issued [All-County Letter 07-05](#), dated January 17, 2007 (Appendix 14) instructing counties on the requirements to report work participation rate data via a web-based tool or via a flat file.

Federal Work Participation Rate (Statewide)

These six data tables display the State's status annually on the federal work participation rate (Appendix 9). These data are compiled using a sample of CalWORKs cases that are collected over a 12 month period. The tables display the preliminary combined Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2005 work participation data (pre Deficit Reduction Act) for TANF-funded (All Family) cases and Separate State Program (SSP) (Two-Parent) cases. DHHS has not yet released final rates for FFY 2005.

Table 1 shows the preliminary federal All Family work participation status of CalWORKs recipients for FFY 2005 including identification by type of TANF cases, such as All Family, Two Parent or Child Only. Tables 1A through 3 reflect the work participation status for the subset of the above cases which met the federal All Families work participation requirements. Tables 4 through 6 reflect the work participation status for the subset of the above cases which met the federal Two Parent work participation requirements. These tables are a tool for the state to use to measure the counties' combined success at ensuring CalWORKs recipients' participation and reports the range of hours during which recipients are participating, which helps the state understand where it must focus attention to improve participation.

CalWORKs Participation Status of Cases with Adults

This table displays the CalWORKs participation status of cases with adults for the last month of each quarter starting with March 2004 and going through June 2006 (Appendix 10). This roll-up of data is taken from the CalWORKs Caseload Movement Report (CA 237 CW) and the CalWORKs Welfare To Work Monthly Activity Reports (WTW 25/WTW 25A) and provides another tool to measure participation on a statewide basis.

TANF Caseload Chart (Federal Participation)

This chart displays the overall CalWORKs caseload which reflects cases that are required to participate in federal activities and cases that are exempt from CalWORKs requirements (Appendix 11). The chart also displays a break-down of the federal work participation status of the CalWORKs caseload required to participate. After passage of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and the initiation of the TANF Reauthorization work groups, this chart was developed as an aid in understanding how the CalWORKs/TANF caseload is categorized.



Work Participation and the Engagement Report

Engagement Report

AB 1808 states that the report to the Legislature is to include “an outline for a new participation report that includes, but is not limited to, the number of hours of participation, how many recipients are meeting the State CalWORKs and federal participation requirements, the types of activities in which recipients participate, and how many recipients use different support services....”

CDSS, in conjunction with the DMP work group and with the assistance of CDSS consultants, nationally-recognized Exemplar Human Services LLC, has developed a new participation report, the Master Engagement Report. This new management tool is a monthly report that is cumulated quarterly, semi-annually and annually. It displays the level of engagement in work and other activities achieved by each county’s caseload over measured periods of time. Prior to the development of this tool, the state had no way to assist the counties to look at their caseload on a point-in-time manner to allow counties to see where they should focus their attention to improve performance. The report will be populated with data from the entire universe; and because the report displays cumulative achievement over periods of time as well as a point-in-time snapshot of activity, it provides monitoring of participation and progress in work participation rate (WPR) achievement. Although this report will not be used for federal data reporting, which will continue to be accomplished via Q5i, it will be the state’s first critical step toward a statewide report that may be used for caseload management.

As shown in Appendix 4, the Engagement Report identifies a county’s total caseload, and displays a breakout of where the cases are in terms of participation (total of cases participating and total of cases not participating). The report drills down further by identifying the types of activities in which recipients participate and whether participation results in the sufficient hours federally required. Activities are traced based on a case’s highest degree of achieved participation and engagement activity during a given period. Cases in multiple activities at the same time, or in different activities at various times during the period, are assigned to just one category of activity – that which represents the bulk of the participation or engagement. As noted above, this report will not be used for reporting federal work participation, but rather serves as a tool for counties to use in managing their caseloads. Participation in some supportive services (i.e., mental health, substance abuse, and domestic violence services) is tracked in the subcategories of the engagement report. Other supportive services, such as child care, transportation, and ancillary services will continue to be tracked by existing reports such as the Welfare To Work Monthly Activity Reports, the WTW 25 and 25A, and the CalWORKs Child Care Monthly Reports, the CA 115 and 115A.

The manner in which the data are displayed enables counties to clearly comprehend how much of their caseload is participating sufficient hours in qualified, federally-countable activities, which would be counted toward the numerator in the WPR calculation; how much of their caseload is participating in federally-approved activities, but with insufficient hours; and how much of their caseload is participating in activities that are not federally countable. The engagement report also identifies how many recipients are unengaged, and whether non-participation may be attributed to being new to aid, exempt from participation or in sanction status. As noted above, this engagement report will serve as a valuable management tool for counties to track their caseloads and identify sub-populations of cases requiring attention. Utilizing this data tool will



help counties focus on engaging their caseloads and locating participation problems, which will enable counties to develop necessary process improvements and better performance outcomes.

The prototype shown in Appendix 4 was developed to display participation performance measured against federal work participation requirements. CDSS is also in the process of developing an additional engagement report or modifying the proposed report to measure participation performance in the state CalWORKs program.

The engagement report(s) will require integration with county data collection systems for county level data that is not currently being collected by CDSS. This may involve extensive re-programming that may take one to two years to complete. CDSS will continue the ongoing collaboration with stakeholders, county and consortia representatives to determine the best mechanism for collecting data for this report and to work through any programming challenges. CDSS will continue our joint effort with this workgroup to determine the costs and estimated time frame required to implement the engagement report(s). CDSS plans to implement the engagement report through a few pilot counties prior to statewide implementation.

Other Work Participation Data

Prior to the enactment of AB 1808, efforts were already under way to improve outcomes related to work participation and to obtain additional data from counties regarding participation levels in each county. The focus is on the use of data from counties' automated systems and other sources to determine the effectiveness of policies, practices and laws governing CalWORKs. This work participation data will be available prior to and after the implementation Engagement Report.

Federal Calculation of State Work Participation Rate

CDSS currently uses the Q5i process to collect the state's federally required work participation rate data as well as demographic data. The data in Q5i is based on a 3,000 case sample of All Families and Two Parent cases, which is representative of the statewide TANF caseload. This data is used by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to calculate the state's federal work participation rate. In addition, the data is used by CDSS to report participation data and characteristics (or demographic information) on the state's TANF caseload.

The sample used for Q5i is statistically valid at the statewide level only. Therefore, CDSS had required counties to report county-specific federal work participation rate each month on the WTW 30 report form. This form has recently been discontinued and, effective with the October 2006 sample month, counties will begin reporting disaggregated data via a web-based data collection system (E2Lite) for the calculation of county-specific work participation rates. In consideration of a delay in release of the county work participation rate samples (for October 2006 through January 2007) a revised due date of August 31, 2007 was negotiated for receipt of disaggregate data. In addition, this data will be used to quantify specified Pay for Performance program measures for each county. The data that is gathered by the E2Lite process is collected based on randomly-selected, statistically valid samples of approximately 137,000 TANF cases (annually). The samples are pulled monthly from the Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System and, combined with each county's Q5i cases, are used by CDSS to calculate the work participation rate in each county. E2Lite allows consistent and reliable measurement of county participation performance by using the same data elements for all counties, standardizing the process of work participation rate data collection. Once data is available from



the counties, data reports will be generated that will provide counties valuable information regarding the participation status of its caseload.

The Q5i system was not originally designed to support the level or complexity of information now required by TANF reauthorization. For that reason, Q5i will be replaced in the near future by an improved system that is currently being developed called Research and Development Division Enterprise Project (RADEP). When implemented, the RADEP system will provide for efficient and timely collection of data for disaggregated reporting to DHHS.



Poverty Status

The challenges and barriers created as a result of poverty and for those at risk are very difficult to measure and identify. The root of the issue is the actual definition; what poverty means not only at a federal level, but also at the state and local level; and how to evaluate it. Additional sub-committee meetings will be necessary to determine specific data requirements in this area.

Information on several existing poverty measures was discussed with the sub-committee on Poverty and Child Well-Being. They are described below.

The official federal definition of poverty uses a set of income thresholds by family size to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for that size of family, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The poverty thresholds were originally derived in 1963-1964 based on U.S. Department of Agriculture data that indicated families spent about one-third of their income on food. The poverty thresholds are still calculated by multiplying food costs by three, despite the fact that food now comprises much less than one-third of an average families expenses.

The poverty measure takes into account income sources, including earnings, interest, dividends, and benefits, such as Social Security and cash assistance. Not included however are the many major benefit programs that assist low-income families such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, Food Stamps, Medicaid, housing, and child care and other work support assistance.

On the expense side, the official poverty measure does not include the cost of payroll and income taxes or work-related expenses, such as child care and transportation. Nor does it take into account varying family needs, such as the cost of out-of-pocket medical expenses. And finally, the poverty measure does not adjust for the substantial variation in the cost of living from state to state and between urban and rural areas.

Although the official poverty measure has acknowledged shortcomings, it continues to be used year after year as a measure of economic disadvantage. There have been a number of studies over the years to devise alternative poverty measures. To date, however, the current measure continues to be used as a measure of economic disadvantage and as eligibility criteria for many public benefits.

Current Poverty Sources

The **Decennial Census** provides the most comprehensive source of poverty data. About one in six households nationwide receive the Decennial Census long form, making this a relatively large sample of households (nearly 19 million). The Decennial Census provides reliable information on the extent of poverty by age, race, and other demographic characteristics down to the census tract level. However, because the census is only conducted once every ten years, the information becomes dated as we approach the end of each decade. The **American Community Survey** with an annual sample size of approximately three million annually will eventually replace the Decennial Census, providing detailed data but on a more timely basis than once every ten years. The **Current Population Survey (CPS)** sample is the source of official national estimates of poverty and income. However, because the CPS sample is only about 60,000 households nationwide, it is not large enough to provide reliable estimates at the state or sub-state level.



In response to the need for state and county level estimates, the Census Bureau has developed a model-based estimation technique to produce poverty estimates at the state and sub-state level. This program, the **Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program (SAIPE)** produces poverty estimates down to the county and school district level.

Decennial Census

The long form of the Decennial Census provides the most comprehensive data on poverty. Because of the large sample size it is possible in most cases to estimate poverty down to the census tract level. The Decennial Census data also provide a sufficient sample size to estimate poverty by a number of other factors including age, race, and household type.

Decennial Census data and CPS data, however, produce different estimates of poverty. Differences result from the way in which the data are collected and processed, differences in the definition of the "poverty universe," and the effect of the Decennial Census undercount. For certain population subgroups and for certain states, differences between estimates derived from these two sources are statistically significant.

American Community Survey (ACS)

The ACS is part of the Decennial Census Program. It is a survey that is sent to a small percentage of our population (about three million households annually) on a rotating basis. These data previously were collected only in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. Since the ACS is conducted every year, rather than once every ten years, it will provide more current data throughout the decade.

Currently, annual estimates are available for areas with a population of 250,000 or more. Data is available from 2002 forward. Annual estimates for areas with a population of 65,000 are also available from 2005 forward. Data for smaller areas will be available in the future. For smaller areas, it will take three to five years to accumulate a large enough sample to produce estimates with accuracy similar to the decennial census. Once that sample is collected, the Census Bureau will release three-year averages every year for areas of 20,000 plus beginning in 2008 and beginning in 2010 five-year averages every year for census tracts and blocks. By 2010, information on demographic, socioeconomic and housing characteristics once available every ten years, will be available annually for all areas.

Annual Demographic Supplement to the March Current Population Survey (CPS)

The CPS is a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households nationwide (of which approximately 5,000 are in California) conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The primary purpose of the CPS is to collect information on the labor force characteristics of the U.S. population. This survey is a stratified random sample scientifically selected to represent the civilian non-institutional population. Information on employment, unemployment, earnings, and hours of work is obtained for each member of a household 15 years of age and older. Every March additional topics, including income, are added to the regular CPS questionnaire. This March supplement is the official source of annual estimates of income and poverty at the national level.

The design of the CPS sample provides reliable national-level estimates of poverty. However, the sample size for many states is too small to derive official state level and sub-state level



poverty estimates from a single year's data. When comparing poverty rates among states, the Census Bureau recommends using a three-year moving average of CPS data. When comparing poverty rates for a single state over time, the Census Bureau recommends using a two-year moving average.

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

The SAIPE program was developed by the Census Bureau to provide small-area estimates of income and poverty more frequently than once every ten years. SAIPE estimates are developed using a model-based methodology rather than a survey. The SAIPE program produces state, county and school district level estimates. Currently state level estimates are available for 1989, 1993, and 1995 through 2004. County level estimates are available for the same period, excluding 1996.

The SAIPE model based estimates are developed by combining survey and administrative data. These data include: CPS, census, administrative data from the Food Stamp and Supplemental Security Income programs, and income data from federal tax returns. The SAIPE estimates are considered more accurate than estimates based solely on CPS data. This is because SAIPE estimates have smaller standard errors than the estimates based solely on CPS data. However, the major drawback of the SAIPE estimates is that they are not timely. SAIPE estimates are not published until two years after the CPS single year estimates are released. For example, SAIPE estimates for 2004 were not available until late 2006.

The SAIPE estimates are used by the Administration for Children and Families as the official measurement for assessing whether an increase in a state's child poverty rate is the result of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. The Census Bureau has the following recommendations on which sources of poverty data to use: For year to year state comparisons: CPS ASEC two-year averages for now, ACS starting in 2007 when 2005 and 2006 data are available; then SAIPE (when available).

For county level comparisons: ACS (the ACS for smaller counties will not be available until 2010 and then it will be a five-year average); then SAIPE (when available) for counties and school districts.

How to Measure a CalWORKs Specific Poverty Rate

The CDSS, in conjunction with the DMP work group, will continue our discussions regarding poverty identifiers and measurements. The work group's Sub-committee on Child Well-Being and Poverty Status proposes further discussion and development of these poverty data needs. One such idea under consideration will be the potential for and desirability for a CalWORKs-specific poverty rate.

Using the Q5 data, it may be possible to measure the poverty rate for current CalWORKs recipients. This could be accomplished on an annual basis using the sources of income reported in the Q5 survey. These data are collected to meet mandated TANF and/or CalWORKs reporting requirements, develop policy, evaluate programs and calculate work participation rates. Information on CalWORKs families is derived from reviews of county case records by state or county staff. Sample cases for the survey are selected from the Department of Health Services' Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System (MEDS) monthly extract file.



The Q5 data includes many but not all of the different income sources required to compute the official poverty level. Interest income, for example, is included in the official poverty definition but is not included in the Q5 survey. Therefore, an alternative definition of poverty would have to be developed based on the sources of income collected in the Q5. The measurement could be computed on a statewide basis, or perhaps on a regional basis. However, this Q5 sample is not robust enough to measure poverty at the county level. Either the official poverty definition or an alternative poverty definition could be applied to the survey data. This measurement would demonstrate where recipients are in relation to poverty and the amount of income that would bring them up to or above poverty.



Child Well-Being

Research has linked child poverty to poor health, developmental and social outcomes. The Sub-committee on Poverty and Child Well-Being agreed that in order to frame the discussion as to what data is needed to assess the impacts of the CalWORKs program, that a working definition on child well-being would be needed. The sub-committee's discussion has led to this proposed definition:

Child well-being is defined as the provision of food, clothing and shelter, while ensuring educational progress, health and safety, and economic support for the child.

There is currently an effort within the Department to establish child well-being measures in the child welfare program and within the Administrative Office of the Courts for measures in dependency courts. The sub-committee will attempt to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that the child well-being measures are complementary across programs while also taking into account the CalWORKs program's objectives and impacts.

Thus, the sub-committee noted that it was important to clarify the goals of the CalWORKs program, and to measure how the program's efforts to meet those goals contribute to child well-being, directly or indirectly. Some child well-being indicators are outside the direct control of the CalWORKs program and are part of other systems of support to needy families. See Appendix 13 for a listing of some of the possible indicators for poverty status and child well-being, some of which present significant barriers to capturing the needed data. These systems have differing priorities, limitations and requirements that are not always compatible with the CalWORKs efforts. It is important to measure the achievement of poverty and child well-being outcomes in the context of the goals of the CalWORKs program and the efforts made to meet those goals.

In that light, the sub-committee reiterates that one of the primary goals inherent in the federal legislation which established the TANF Program is the reduction of dependence of needy parents on government benefits through job promotion. Further, the State statute which established CalWORKs as California's TANF program, provided that in implementing the federal statutes, CalWORKs be operated in such a manner as to reduce child poverty in the State, and not result in unanticipated outcomes that negatively affect child well-being.

The sub-committee further recommends that they continue discussions to establish indicators of the impact of the CalWORKs program on these recipient families.



Longitudinal Studies

AB 1808 states the DMP is to include “A plan for longitudinal data reports, which identifies how the participation of cohorts or recipients changes over specified time periods....”

Longitudinal data (also called panel data) are repeated observations of the same unit over time. The observations of welfare populations can be a variety of data elements describing eligibility, earnings, family structure, grant amounts, supportive services, sanction or exemption status and work participation activity. The units of observation can be persons, adults, cases, families or some combination of these units.

Longitudinal data are necessary to answer questions about change over time or questions about whether and when an event occurs. Longitudinal data can provide a far more detailed representation of processes, relationships and interactions than point-in-time cross-sectional data (such as the Q5). Examining spells on welfare, changes in the case or family composition, timing and duration of supportive services, and individual participation in welfare-to-work activities over time requires longitudinal data.

Currently, CDSS maintains the AFDC/TANF/CalWORKs Longitudinal Database (LDB) with the universe of all recipients. The LDB contains Medi-Cal welfare monthly enrollment from January 1987 to the present of all AFDC, TANF and CalWORKs recipients. This system was first developed in 1992 and had been continuously refined to improve data quality and coverage. The LDB is constructed from the Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System (MEDS) Monthly Extract File and the MEDS cross-reference file. The file is updated quarterly.

On a regular basis the LDB is matched with the Employment Development Department’s (EDD) Base Wage file to acquire a ten-year history of recipient earnings and employment information. Periodically the LDB is matched with both the EDD Unemployment and Disability Insurance Base Wage File and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages to examine UI or DI receipt and employer information. On an ad hoc basis, the LDB is matched with other statewide files maintained by CDSS to add key current and historical information.

CDSS uses these data regularly for ad hoc analysis, special studies and a regular report on CalWORKs quarterly earnings. Since the LDB contains all CalWORKs recipients, reporting and analysis can be done at detailed geographic levels, i.e., counties, cities, zip codes, etc.

The LDB does not contain any information on welfare-to-work participation, exemption or sanction status, receipt of work support services, detailed eligibility information or grant amounts.

Longitudinal Welfare-to-Work Participation Data Reporting Options

Two obvious options for reporting CalWORKs longitudinal welfare-to-work participation data are discussed below. Both options would provide county level reports of longitudinal welfare-to-work participation measures. The first option is for each county to produce its own report. The second option describes a central statewide data base with either the universe of CalWORKs recipients/cases or a representative sample. Under the second option, longitudinal reports would be generated from this central data base and report results statewide, for all counties or for selected counties.



Central Statewide Longitudinal Data Base

While AB 1808 Section 40 is not specific on how longitudinal data reports on CalWORKs welfare-to-work (WTW) participation are to be prepared, its reference to W&I Code 11525 suggests that reports are to be prepared from a statewide linked data base. Should a statewide data strategy be used to produce longitudinal reports, then a significant effort would be necessary to regularly collect the statewide data.

Longitudinal Participation reports require access to repeated participation measures over a specified length of time of either a sufficiently large random representative sample of recipient cohorts or else the entire universe of recipients. The sampling strategy, while requiring fewer resources to collect data for fewer recipients than a universe approach, requires a complex sample design to capture the dynamics of the recipient's entries and exits over time.

Developing a statewide data base that is regularly populated from diverse county data systems poses significant challenges. Key to this effort is a longitudinal data access plan that would require determining the most efficient method to access the necessary data. A good understanding of county/consortia data architecture would be an important first step to developing a longitudinal data access plan.

WTW participation data currently resides in multiple county/consortia data systems. There has not been a county-by-county inventory of what information or data elements currently reside in all of the county/consortia data systems, how the data is coded, stored, managed or used. Knowing the availability and the prevalence of the desired data elements in the county/consortium systems should help guide efforts to design an access system.

The design and development of an accurate and reliable statewide longitudinal WTW participation reporting system will depend upon significant cooperation among counties, CDSS and the Consortia. Access to accurate and reliable data on a timely basis will be a key requirement to the success of this system. Another imperative feature of the system must be data validation to ensure that the data are indeed accurate and valid.

New resources will be necessary at county and state levels to develop a longitudinal reporting system. Similar current projects, i.e., the Welfare Data Tracking Implementation Project (WDTIP), the WTW 30 County Work Participation Rate Project (E2Lite) and the Research and Development Enterprise Project (RADEP), may provide a useful model for developing an access system of longitudinal participation data or may provide a future system of data collection. A statewide data system that collected data for some or all these reports would provide some significant efficiency over separate collection systems.



Programming Costs for Collecting/Reporting Additional Data

The Statewide Automated Welfare System (SAWS) consists of four separate and distinct automated public assistance systems. These systems, operating under a multiple-county consortium platform (with the exception of Los Angeles County) are the foundation of California's strategy for achieving statewide welfare automation. The consortia are as follows:

- Interim Statewide Automated Welfare System (ISAWS) consisting of 35 counties and representing approximately 14 percent of the state's caseload.
- Consortium IV (C-IV) consisting of 4 counties and representing approximately 13 percent of the caseload.
- CalWORKs Information Network (CALWIN) consisting of 18 counties representing approximately 35 percent of the caseload.
- Los Angeles County Automated Determination, Evaluation, and Reporting System (LEADER) consisting of Los Angeles County representing approximately 40 percent of the state's caseload.

Planning is currently underway to shift the 35 ISAWS counties into the C-IV system by the year 2010 resulting in the existence of three consortia systems, rather than the current four.

While project management for SAWS is provided by the California Health and Human Services Agency, Office of Systems Integration, through the consortia system the counties have significant autonomy in the development and maintenance of their systems. While each of these systems must adhere to federal and state laws and regulations, the methodology used to achieve this compliance is often specific to each consortium, or even to individual counties within a consortium.

Potential Impact of New Data/Reporting Requirements

While the new data needs necessitated by the requirements of AB 1808 have not yet been defined, any new data or reports will result in potential automation impacts across all consortia and could have a significant impact on state resources. In addition to automation costs, it is likely that counties and consortia would need to develop numerous manual workarounds in order to produce, format, and submit any new or revised data and/or reports. Furthermore, new resources may be necessary at county and state level to develop and maintain these new data reporting.

Assessing Programming Costs:

Once the DMP work group makes its final recommendations for new, additional data elements to be collected, there will be a comprehensive assessment of the costs and time needed for implementation of these data elements. The CDSS Program Integrity Branch (PIB), in conjunction with the county welfare department representatives and the four automated welfare program consortia representatives, will develop programming requirements, timeframes and costs associated with the collection of additional, new data elements. The PIB will lead a DMP sub-committee to conduct this assessment.



Data Master Plan

CDSS has adopted a phased-in approach for the development of the DMP, which includes three phases. The first two phases focus on assessing program data needs and accessing data through established collection and reporting processes. The third phase seeks to expand the assessment of data needs. CDSS intends to annually update the Legislature on the future progress of the Data Master Plan and status of data development.

Phase One

Phase one of the development of the DMP focused on analyzing the provisions and requirements of AB 1808, assessing data that is currently available and data related to work participation, poverty status, child well-being, and longitudinal reports, and identifying data that should be published online. A DMP work group was established in September 2006 to assist with the data assessment.

- **Data Publishing** – As part of the review of available data, it was determined that data arrays on employment activities, families that leave the program for employment and county work participation rates should be published to expand availability and access. These data arrays will be published on the CDSS Research and Data Reports web site in April 2007 and updated routinely.
- **Work Participation** – It was determined that work participation data is crucial not only in tracking recipients' progress from welfare dependency to employment and self sufficiency, but also in focusing case managers and administrators on caseload work participation. As a result, the DMP work group predominately concentrated its efforts in this area. A sub-committee was formed in October 2006 to focus on developing a new report. The sub-committee completed preliminary design of a prototype for an engagement report, which shows point-in-time tracking on caseload participation in each county. The engagement report will serve as a case management tool for counties. The engagement report will be finalized in Phase Two.
- **Poverty Status and Child Well-Being** – In order to assess the state's data needs in light of CalWORKs program goals, the work group came to consensus that it must first agree on a working definition of "child well-being" (found on page 18) and poverty status. A sub-committee was convened in January 2007 to work on this effort. The sub-committee engaged in preliminary discussions on indicators for poverty and child well-being measures. Due to the emphasis on work participation and the engagement report, further discussions are needed in these areas. Discussions will continue through 2007. Child well-being and poverty measures will be refined during Phase Two.
- **Longitudinal Reports** – Preliminary discussions were held on longitudinal reports. The work group was presented with a synopsis of longitudinal studies that are currently available and identified areas of interest for longitudinal reports in the future. Discussions will continue through 2007. A comprehensive plan for longitudinal data and reports will be developed in Phase Two.



Phase Two

In Phase Two, the CDSS, in conjunction with the DMP work group, will finalize the federal and state engagement report tools, and identify the necessary steps to develop or access data sources for collection of county data to populate the reports. The work group will be expanded to include more county representation. In this next phase, the work group will address issues related to county operations, automation, data integrity and fiscal concerns. CDSS will update the Legislature by June 30, 2007 specifically on the status of development of the engagement reports roll out.

During this phase, there will be continued discussions to establish indicators on the impact of the program and welfare-to-work strategies on the CalWORKs families with special attention given to the CalWORKs child caseload. These discussions will examine data that is specific to the CalWORKs population as well as data that will provide greater insight into the current status and future changes in the areas of child well-being and poverty status. Steps in that process will include a determination of what data is currently available to access CalWORKs impact on poverty status and child well-being.

The Department, in conjunction with the DMP work group, will design draft longitudinal reports, identify the data elements necessary to produce these reports, and examine the feasibility of developing a system for acquiring, storing and reporting the data from county/consortia systems. In order to have rich and consistent data in the long term, CDSS would require new statutory authority to access county data from the four consortia systems – either directly or through a centralized data collection and tracking system that has direct access to county data. This will necessitate ongoing discussions with county staff to ascertain what is available through their systems, as well as development of fiscal impact and implementation time frames.

In addition, because the Q5i system was not originally designed to support the level or complexity of information now required by TANF reauthorization, Q5i will be replaced in the near future by an improved system that is currently being developed called Research and Development Division Enterprise Project (RADEP).

Phase Three

Phase Three focuses on reviewing the data that has been developed out of the Data Master Plan, assessing whether additional data elements may be needed, and branching out with CDSS' data development efforts for a broader picture of the impacts of other systems and policy changes on CalWORKs families.

In this phase, CDSS will review program reforms to identify additional data needs that will help illustrate resulting impacts and trends. By Phase Three, CDSS should be in a position to begin looking at other performance data systems (e.g., Child Welfare System) for cross system data implications and any direct impact on the CalWORKs program. The efforts in this phase of data development will provide critical information that will enable CDSS to make a better assessment on the success of the CalWORKs program.

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Data Master Plan Work Group

Name	Organization
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Salena Chow	CDSS-Welfare to Work Employment Bureau
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Chris Wills	CDSS-CalWORKs Eligibility Bureau
Lynne Yoshimura	CDSS-Data Systems/Survey Design Bureau

AB 1808, SECTIONS 27.6 & 40
CALWORKS DATA PUBLISHING & DATA MASTER PLAN
AND
REFERENCED W&I CODE SECTIONS

PUBLICATION OF AVAILABLE DATA

- **AB 1808, SECTION 27.6**

Section 10540.6 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

10540.6. Commencing no later than April 1, 2007, the department, on a periodic, but no less frequently than a quarterly basis, shall publish available data reported by counties regarding caseload characteristics, welfare-to-work performance outcomes, engagement rates, and other outcomes consistent with Sections **10534** and **10540.5**. The department shall consult with the County Welfare Directors Association, legislative staff, and other stakeholders, when developing the data sources, methodology and format for the data to be published.

- **AB 1808, SECTION 27.3**

Section 10534 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

10534. (a) Each county shall perform a comprehensive review of its existing CalWORKs plan developed pursuant to Section **10531**, and shall prepare and submit to the department a plan addendum detailing how the county will meet the goals defined in Section **10540**, while taking into consideration the work participation requirements of the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171). The plan shall include immediate and long-range actions that the county will take to improve work participation rates among CalWORKs applicants and recipients. The plan addendum, at a minimum, shall include all of the following:

- (1) How the county will address increased participation in the following areas:
 - (A) Providing upfront engagement activities.
 - (B) Reengaging noncompliant or sanctioned individuals.
 - (C) Providing activities to encourage participation and to prevent families from going into sanction status.
 - (D) Achieving full engagement by individuals who are required to participate, and who are partially participating, not participating, or are between activities.
 - (E) Other activities designed to increase the county's federal work participation rate.
- (2) A description of how the county will utilize the single allocation and other funding that will be committed to the county's CalWORKs program.
- (3) A description of anticipated outcomes, including the number of families affected, that will result in county program improvements, and the projected impact on the county's federal work participation rate.

(4) A proposed plan to measure progress in achieving the anticipated outcomes pursuant to paragraph (3) on a quarterly basis.

(5) A description of how the county will collaborate with local agencies, including, but not limited to, local workforce investment boards, community colleges, and adult education and regional occupational programs that provide activities that meet federal work participation requirements and provide participants with skills that will help them achieve long-term self-sufficiency.

(b) Each county shall submit its plan addendum to the department no later than 90 days after the department issues guidance for the addendum by all-county letter. Each addendum shall include a certification that the county board of supervisors has been briefed regarding the contents of the plan.

(c) Within 30 days of receipt of a county plan addendum, the department shall either certify that the plan includes the elements required by subdivision (a) and that the descriptions are consistent with state, and to the extent applicable, federal law, or notify the county that the addendum is not complete or consistent, stating the reasons therefore.

(d) Pending certification of the plan addendum, a county shall continue to operate its program according to its existing plan, and may implement changes consistent with the goals of the activities to be described by the addendum as specified in subdivision (a).

(e) A county shall submit an addendum to the county plan, as required by this chapter once every three years, as required by the department.

- **W&I CODE 10531**

Each county shall develop a plan consistent with state law that describes how the county intends to deliver the full range of activities and services necessary to move CalWORKs recipients from welfare to work. The plan shall be updated as needed. The plan shall describe:

(a) How the county will collaborate with other public and private agencies to provide for all necessary training, and support services.

(b) The county's partnerships with the private sector, including employers and employer associations, and how those partnerships will identify jobs for CalWORKs program recipients.

(c) Other means the county will use to identify local labor market needs.

(d) The range of welfare-to-work activities the county will offer recipients and the identification of any allowable activities that will not be offered.

(e) The process the county will use to provide for the availability of substance abuse and mental health treatment services.

(f) The process the county will use to provide for child care and transportation services.

(g) The county's community service plan.

(h) How the county will provide training of county workers responsible for working with CalWORKs recipients who are victims of domestic violence.

- (i) The performance outcomes identified during the local planning process that the county or other local agencies will track in order to measure the extent to which the county's program meets locally established objectives.
- (j) The means the county used to provide broad public input to the development of the county's plan.
- (k) A budget that specifies the source and expenditures of funds for the program.
- (l) How the county will assist families that are transitioning off aid.
- (m) All necessary components of the job creation plan required by Section 15365.55 of the Government Code in counties that choose to implement the program described in Chapter 1.12 (commencing with Section 15365.50) of Part 6.7 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- (n) Other elements identified by the director, in consultation with the steering committee under Section 10544.4, including elements related to the performance outcomes listed in Section **10540** and **10541**.
- (o) How the county will comply with federal requirements of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program [Part A (commencing with Section 601) of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 7 of Title 42 of the United States Code].
- (p) How the county will coordinate welfare-to-work activities with the local private industry councils or alternate administrative entities designated by the Governor to administer local welfare-to-work programs, including the expenditures of state or other matching funds provided to the county welfare department for welfare-to-work activities. No later than September 1, 1998, and each year thereafter, subject to continued welfare-to-work funding, each county shall submit an addendum to its plan required under this section that describes its coordination efforts.

- **W&I CODE 10540**

- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to implement Public Law 104-193 in such a manner as to do all of the following:
 - (1) Reduce child poverty in the state.
 - (2) Achieve the goals of Public Law 104-193, which include reducing dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; reducing out-of-wedlock birth; and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.
 - (3) Meet the requirements of federal law.
- (b) It is further the intent of the Legislature to ensure that the implementation of Public Law 104-103 does not result in unanticipated outcomes that negatively affect child well-being, the demand for county general assistance, or the number of families affected by domestic violence.

- **W&I CODE 10540.5**

The department shall ensure that performance outcomes are monitored at the state and county levels in order to do all of the following:

- (a) Identify the extent to which the state and counties achieve the goals of Public Law 104-193.
- (b) Identify the extent to which unanticipated negative outcomes do or do not occur.
- (c) Meet the requirements of federal law.
- (d) Assist counties in tracking the effect of CalWORKs program implementation on aided families and on local communities.
- (e) Assist counties, the Legislature, and state agencies in determining what adjustments are required in the program.

- **W&I CODE 10541**

The department shall consult with experts in monitoring and research, and representatives of counties, the Legislature, and appropriate state agencies in the development and implementation of the system of performance outcomes, which shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Success of welfare-to-work, including the rate of movement to employment, earnings for CalWORKs recipients and those who have left the CalWORKs program, and job retention rates. This shall include the extent to which recipients have obtained unsubsidized employment in each of their years on aid.
- (b) Rates of child support payment and collection.
- (c) Child well-being, including entries into foster care, at-risk births, school achievement, child poverty, and child abuse reports.
- (d) Changes in the demand for general assistance.
- (e) Supply, demand, and utilization of support services by CalWORKs recipients, including child care, transportation, mental health services, and substance abuse treatment.
- (f) The number of identified families affected by domestic violence.

CALWORKS DATA MASTER PLAN

- **AB 1808, SECTION 40**

- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the State Department of Social Services prepare and submit to the Legislature a Master Plan for CalWORKs data by April 1, 2007, which shall be developed by the department in consultation with Legislative staff, the County Welfare Directors Association and other state departments and stakeholders.
- (b) The master plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following four elements:
 - (1) An assessment of the state's data needs in light of the CalWORKs program goals. Program goals include outcomes related to work participation, poverty status and child well-being.

(2) An outline for a new participation report that includes, but would not be limited to, the number of hours of participation, how many recipients are meeting the state CalWORKs and federal participation requirements, the types of activities in which recipients participate, and how many recipients use different support services.

(3) Guidelines, requirements, timeframes, and cost estimates for county automation improvements to collect participation data that is consistent with the master plan.

(4) A plan for longitudinal data reports, which identifies how the participation of cohorts of recipients changes over specified time periods, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section **11525** of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- **W&I CODE 11525**

(a) The department shall establish procedures to provide timely access to information on CalWORKs families to counties and researchers in a manner that maintains confidentiality of data while making it possible to undertake ongoing monitoring, research, and evaluation.

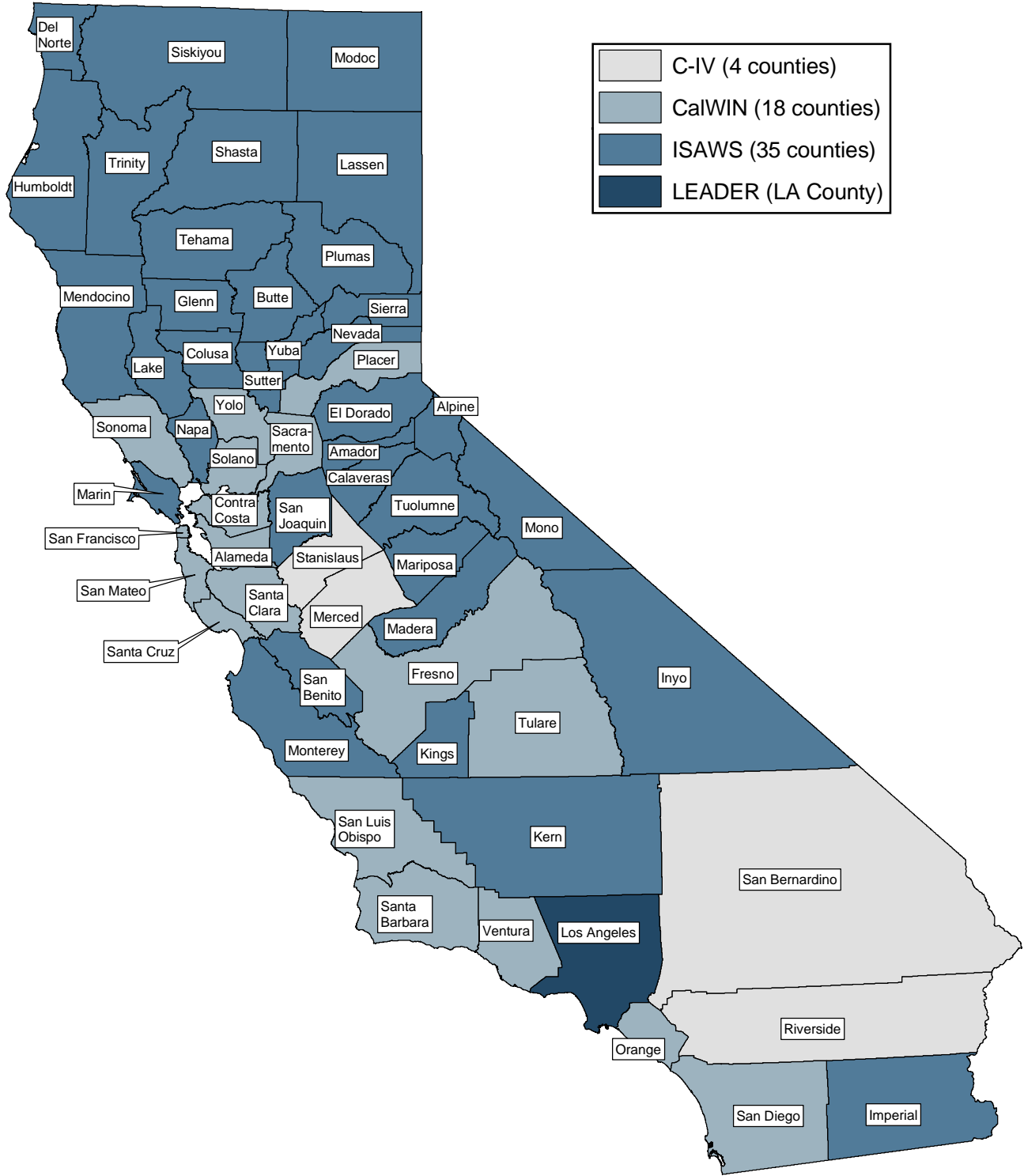
(b) (1) The department, with the cooperation of the University of California, shall establish a project to link longitudinal administrative data on individuals and families who are receiving benefits under the CalWORKs program, or have received benefits under the program within the last 10 years.

(2) All data shall be made available to a university center with the capability of linking it with other appropriate data to allow for ongoing assessment of program impact.

(3) The department shall ensure that information identifiable to individuals and families is removed so as to maintain strict confidentiality.

(4) The State Department of Health Services, the Employment Development, the Franchise Tax board, the State Department of Education and any other state or local governmental agency that collects information on aided families shall provide the department with the necessary data, if legally available.

SAWS COUNTY CONSORTIA



Master Engagement Reports

Federal Participation Performance Report (Prototype)

Standard Categories (counts for illustration only)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Month				Quarter			Avg Over:	
	Current			Prev	Current		Prev	Most Recent	
	Oct-05	%	Change	Sep-05	3-Mo. Avg	Change	3-Mo. Avg	6 months	12 Months
Total Caseload	52,065	100%	0.1%	52,025					
Active During Entire Period	44,011	85%	0.1%	43,957					
Openings During Period	4,000	8%	0.5%	3,980					
Closings During Period	4,054	8%	-0.8%	4,088					
Caseload Adjustments	19,502	100%	13.1%	17,240					
Not Work Eligible	17,050	87%	0.4%	16,990					
Child Under 1	2,000								
Sanctioned 3 Months or Less	452	2%	80.8%	250					
Fed Participation Denominator	32,563	63%	-6.4%	34,785					
Total Participating	10,835	33%	61.2%	6,570					
<u>FEDERAL NUMERATOR Fed Activities, Sufficient Hours</u>	4,220	13%	14.1%	4,135					
Paid Employment	2,000	6%	7%	1,900					
Non-Paid Work Activities	620	2%	3%	590					
Job Readiness/Job Search	700	2%	9%	640					
Voc. Ed., 12 Months or Less	900	3%	2%	870					
Other Ed./Training	50	0%	6%	47					
<u>Fed Activities, Insufficient Hours</u>	4,215	13%	29.2%	3,262					
Paid Employment	1,750	5%	0.0%	1,750					
Non-Paid Work Activities	1,350	4%	272.9%	300					
Job Readiness/Job Search	450	1%	-35.7%	700					
Voc. Ed., 12 Months or Less	665	2%	8%	450					
Other Ed./Training	100	0%	-77.8%	262					
<u>Not Federally Countable Activities</u>	2,400	7%	4.1%	2,306					
MH/DV/SA, Post 4/6 Weeks	650	2%	1%	689					
Voc. Ed., Post 12Months	1,150	4%	-8.0%	1,250					
Other	600	2%	63.5%	367					
Not Participating	23,728	45%		23,728					
<u>In Process</u>	6,411	12%	-4.6%	6,723					
Application Approved, Pending WTW Plan	1,555	3%	6.8%	1,456					
WTW Plan in Place, Pending Activity	4,400	8%	-8.1%	4,789					
Non-Compliance	456	1%	-4.6%	478					
<u>Exempt From CalWORKs Participat</u>	7,150	13%	12.6%	6,350					
Exempt	4,600	9%	24.3%	3,700					
Good Cause	2,550	5%	-3.8%	2,650					
<u>Sanctioned Over 3 Months</u>	1,967	4%	17.2%	1,678					
<u>Unengaged and Unknown</u>	8,200	15%	3.1%	7,950					

DRAFT

FOR DEMONSTRATION ONLY

Numbers shown in this report do not reflect actual caseload counts. Formulas are not linked to cells.

DRAFT

Prototype TANF

Federal Participation Performance Report

The *Federal Participation Performance Report* summarizes the participation (and other engagement) experience of a welfare caseload over given measurement periods. It classifies all active cases by their “highest” degree of achieved participation and engagement activity during a given period and can be used to easily track and compare performance over time. In doing so, the *Federal Participation Performance Report* enables managers to track immediately participation rate achievement and identify quickly the locus of participation problems and sub-populations of cases requiring attention. At the same time it offers a simple and versatile tool for understanding and tracking progress toward participation goals.

This provides a more precise and robust analytical product than a *status* report, as it provides analysis of cumulative achievement over a period rather than just a point-in-time activity profile snapshot. As such it is more difficult to assemble and support than a *status* report, but offers the necessary precision to monitor true federal participation rate achievement and progress. Both reports are far more useful than activity reports often generated by systems supporting welfare-to-work programs, which provide simply cumulative overviews over some period of the numbers of clients in each activity and/or process. As clients can move frequently and quickly between stages, and often can be in multiple activities simultaneously, *Status* reports and *Federal Participation Performance* are important tools for accurately tracking and managing engagement and participation.

This performance template uses a prioritization convention enabling a universal and mutually exclusive view of achievement by each aided case. This gives not only a more helpful overview of participation achievement, it also easily enables drill-down capability to identify specific lists of cases needing attention.

All welfare-to-work service plans can be accommodated within the structure of this template, which provides for all the major categories useful for tracking federal participation achievement. As such, participation across different welfare-to-work programs can be easily summarized and compared. This template also allows users to create an unlimited number of sub-categories within those here, as is useful for managing engagement.

Note: The work participation information shown in this report is to be used only as a caseload projection tool and is not comparable to the federal work participation report that is submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The federal work participation rate information shown may vary from the work participation rate for federal data reporting and Pay for Performance and penalty pass-on calculations, which are derived from caseload samples.

Federal Participation Performance Report Template Description

The *Federal Participation Performance Report* presents a single-page format for showing actual participation achievement, by type, of an entire caseload over a given period. Each line represents a different participation or engagement category (though some lines summarize sub-groups) and those categories are described in the first section below. Cases belonging in multiple categories at the same time, or in different categories at various times during the

period, are assigned to just one category here - their “highest degree” of participation or engagement. The prioritization convention used is described in the second section below (and to some extent, in definitions below as well).

This report offers an easy format for viewing actual participation achievement as soon as information is available and comparing performance to different periods, shown in the different columns of the report. The third section describes the comparative observations for each of the columns in this report.

Part 1. Standard Category Definitions

Total Caseload (line 4) – Total number of cases in CalWORKs receiving cash aid that are active in the period, regardless of exemption status (including Two-Parent, Safety Net, and child-only cases). (Sum of lines 5+6+7)

Active During Entire Period (line 5) – Total of cases open at both beginning and end of the observation period.

Openings During Period (line 6) – Total of cases not open at the beginning of the period but opened during the period, including incoming inter-county transfers.

Closings During Period (line 7) – Total of cases open on first day of the period and having closed by the end of the period, including outgoing inter-county transfers, cases terminated for not meeting CalWORKs qualifications, and zero grant cases.

Caseload Adjustments (line 8) – Sum of all categories (Sum of lines 9+10+11) of cases active during the period but not included (cases that have been excluded or disregarded) in the computation of Federal work participation rate.

Not Work-Eligible (line 9) – Total of cases that are not considered work eligible, which will be defined in a future ACL. Includes minor parents who are not the head-of-household or spouse of the head-of-household, immigrants ineligible to receive TANF assistance due to immigration status, drug felons and fleeing felons, recipients of SSI benefits, parents providing care for a disabled family member not attending school full time, and families receiving assistance under a Tribal TANF program. Non-needy caretaker relatives, if not participating are also counted here.

Single Parents with Child Under 1 (line 10) – Total single parents with child under 1 falling within the 12-month lifetime child under 1 exemption limit that are not participating and disregarded.

Sanctioned 3 Months or Less (line 11) – Active cases with parent in sanction status but sanctioned for not more than 3 months within the preceding 12-month period and thereby disregarded from computation of federal work participation rate.

Federal Participation Denominator (line 12) – Net number of cases active during the period subject to federal work participation calculation thereby constituting the projected federal participation rate denominator* for the period. (Difference of lines 4 and 8).

* The work participation numerator, denominator and rate shown in this report are to be used only as a caseload projection tool, and may vary from the figures used for federal data reporting and Pay for Performance and penalty pass-on calculations, which are derived from caseload samples.

Total Participating (line 13) – Total number of cases that engaged in some activity (regardless of whether or not the activity counts toward federal participation) for at least one hour during the period. (Sum of lines 14+20+26)

Federal Activities, Sufficient Hours (Federal Numerator) (line 14): Total number of cases that participated in federally qualified work participation activities and accumulated sufficient hours to count toward the Federal participation rate for the period, including single parent cases with a child under 1 if participating. (Sum of 15+16+17+18+19) Percentage in Column B represents the projected Federal work participation rate achieved for the period*.

Paid Employment (line 15) – Total number of cases that participated in employment generating earnings during the period and achieved sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. This category includes subsidized employment, unsubsidized employment, and self-employment as defined in a future ACL. If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those whose highest number of hours were “Paid Employment” are counted here.

Non-Paid Work Activities (line 16) – Total number of cases that participated in any other form of work in which no earnings were generated during the period and achieved sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. Participation in non-paid work that may be counted toward federal work participation, including work experience, community service, and providing child care for individuals participating in community service as defined in a future ACL, is counted here. If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were “Non-Paid Work Activities” are counted here.

Job Readiness/Job Search (line 17) – Total number of cases that participated in any federally countable job search and job readiness/preparation activities as defined in a future ACL during the period and achieved sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. Substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or rehabilitation activities within the six weeks per year (four weeks consecutive) federal limit are counted here. Treatment or rehabilitation activities that meet a common-sense definition of work experience or community service are counted in “Non-Paid Work Activities” (see line 16). If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were in “Job Readiness/Job Search” are counted here.

Vocational Education, 12 Months or Less (line 18) – Total number of cases that participated in vocational educational training as defined in a future ACL and achieved sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation standard. Cases counted here have not exceeded the 12-month lifetime federal limit for vocation education. If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were in “Vocational Education, 12 Months or Less” are counted here.

Other Education/Training (line 19) – Total number of cases that participated in any federally countable training/education programs during the period and achieved sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. Excludes job prep (see line 17), but includes on-the-job training and job skills training directly related to employment as defined in a future ACL. If hours were achieved in

more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were in “Other Education/Training” are counted here.

Federal Activities, Insufficient Hours (line 20) – Total number of cases that participated in at least one hour of federally qualified participation but did not achieve sufficient hours to count toward the federal participation rate for the period. (Sum of 21+22+23+24+25)

Paid Employment (line 21) – Total number of cases that were in employment generating earnings during the period for at least one hour, but did not achieve sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. This category includes subsidized employment, unsubsidized employment, and self-employment as defined in a future ACL. If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were “Paid Employment” are counted here.

Non-Paid Work Activities (line 22) – Total number of cases that participated in any other form of work in which no earnings were generated during the period for at least one hour, but did not achieve sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. Participation in non-paid work that may be counted toward federal work participation, including work experience community service, and providing child care for individuals participating in community service as defined in a future ACL, is counted here. If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were “Non-Paid Work Activities” are counted here.

Job Readiness/Job Search (line 23) – Total number of cases that participated in any federally-countable job search and job preparation/readiness activities as defined in a future ACL during the period for at least one hour but did not achieve sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. Substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or rehabilitation activities within the six weeks per year (four weeks consecutive) federal limit are counted here. Treatment or rehabilitation activities that meet a common-sense definition of work experience or community service are counted in “Non-Paid Work Activities” (see line 22). If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were in “Job Readiness/Job Search” are counted here.

Vocational Education, 12 Months or Less (line 24) – Total number of cases that participated in vocational educational training for at least one hour during the period, but did not achieve sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. Cases counted here have not exceeded the 12-month lifetime federal limit for vocation education. If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were in “Vocational Education, 12 Months or Less” are counted here.

Other Education/Training (line 25) – Total number of cases that participated in any federally countable training/education programs during the period for at least one hour but did not achieve sufficient hours of qualified participation (from the total of all qualified activities) to meet the federal participation requirement. Excludes job prep (see line 23), but includes on-the-job training and job skills training directly related to employment as defined in a future ACL. If hours were achieved in more than one qualifying activity, those for which the highest number of hours were in “Other Education/Training” are counted here.

Not Federally-Countable Activities (line 26) – Sum of all categories (lines 27+28+29) of cases participating in CalWORKs-recognized activities that do not count toward federal participation, regardless of the number of hours attained during the period. Those participating in federal activities (sufficient or insufficient hours) are not counted here, but are counted according to the appropriate category above (see lines 14 and 20).

Mental Health/Domestic Violence/Substance Abuse, Post 4/6 Weeks (line 27) – Total number of cases that participated for at least one hour in any program-recognized treatment and/or counseling program and/or behavioral health activities, including those addressing substance abuse, mental health, domestic violence, self-esteem, etc., that are not federally countable (some types and hours may be counted as “Job Readiness/Job Search, see lines 17 and 23), if participation during this period exceeds the six weeks per year (four weeks consecutive) federal limit.

Vocational Education, Post 12 Months (line 28) – Total number of cases that participated in vocational educational training for longer than 12 months, regardless of the number of hours attained during the period. However, if participation is federally countable under job skills training directly related to employment as defined in a future ACL, then it is counted in the appropriate category above (under lines 13 and 19).

Other (line 29) – Total number of cases that participated in any program activity not listed above (lines 27 and 28) that is not federally countable, including, but not limited to, other activities necessary to assist in obtaining employment, participation required by school to ensure child’s attendance, and non-credited study time.

Not Participating (line 30) – Sum of all categories (lines 31+35+38+39) of cases who did not achieve at least one hour of participation, but were otherwise engaged for some time during the period in a program process used to evaluate, prepare, assign/refer them to a participatory activity; or cases that were exempt, sanctioned over three months, or otherwise unengaged.

In Process (line 31) – Total number of cases achieving no hours of participation, but at some time during the period were enrolled to participate in an activity (but had not yet started participation or were in-between activities).

Application Approved, Pending WTW Plan (line 32) – Total number of cases achieving no hours of participation because they were in the process of working with County Welfare Department to develop and/or agree on a Welfare-To-Work Plan.

Welfare-To-Work Plan in Place, Pending Activity (line 33) – Total number of cases achieving no hours of participation because they had not yet started participation in activities or were in-between activities.

Non-Compliance (line 34) – Total number of cases achieving no hours of participation due to failure to comply with welfare to work requirements. These cases have been sent a notice of non-compliance and have not yet returned to participation or have not yet been sanctioned. If such a case also could qualify to be counted as “In Process” (either in Line 32 or 33), it is not counted here.

Exempt from CalWORKs Participation Requirements (line 35) – Sum of all categories (lines 36 and 37) of cases achieving no hours of recognized program activity participation, not otherwise

“In Process” (line 31) during the period, and at some time during the period determined as exempt from participation according to CalWORKs rules.

Exempt (line 36) – Total number of cases achieving no hours of recognized program activity participation and were also not “In Process” (line 31) during the period, but who were classified as exempt from participation for any reason other than Good Cause (line 37). Includes cases with a single parent with child under one, if not participating.

Good Cause (line 37) – Number of cases not participating due to a good cause, including, but not limited to, domestic abuse, lack of suitable child care, temporary illness, homelessness. Cases with domestic violence waivers are also included here.

Sanctioned Over 3 Months (line 38) – Active cases with parent in sanction status beyond three months.

Unengaged and Unknown (line 39) – Cases that fall into no other participation category.

Part 2. Engagement Category Prioritization Methodology

Cases engaged concurrently in more than one activity or status, or which were in more than one activity/status during the period are assigned to only one category, the highest ranked level in which they are engaged (smallest numbered major category), per the following hierarchy:

1. *Qualified Participation (line 13)*. If in more than one of these, classify by sub-type (lines 14-17) in which the most qualified participation hours were achieved in the period.
2. *Federally Exempt (line 8)*.
3. *Qualified But Insufficient Hours (line 18)*. If in more than one of these, classify by sub-type (lines 19-22) in which the most qualified but insufficient hours were achieved in the period.
4. *Non-Qualified Activities (line 23)*. If in more than one of these, classify by sub-type (lines 24-26) in which the most non-qualified hours were achieved in the period.
5. *In-Process (line 27)*. If in more than one of these, classify by sub-type in the following order:
 - a. *Enrolled, Pending Start*
 - b. *Evaluation/Assessment*
 - c. *Acquiring Supportive Service*
 - d. *Conciliation*
6. *Program Exempt (line 32)*. If in more than one of these, classify by sub-type in the following order:
 - a. *Indefinite Incapacity*
 - b. *Temporary Incapacity*
 - c. *Other Exemption*
7. *Sanctioned Over Three Months (line 36)*
8. *Unengaged (line 37)*.

Part 3. Comparative Column Descriptions

Performance during any given period can be compared to various other time periods and summarized time periods via this report. The columns in this template represent a sample and illustrate its versatility. This particular sample enables a comparison of a most recently observed period performance to that of previous periods in order to help managers easily view and analyze evolving trends. Through the various columns, proportions within an observation can be easily tracked, and changes in actual numbers and percentages in given categories can be compared to specific previous periods or averages of those periods.

Current Month (column A): Shows counts from the most recent period available. Where available, weekly performance reports are the most useful for managing federal participation. Monthly versions are useful as well since federal participation rates are calculated on a monthly basis, and the nature of this report captures important summary information about client engagement and participation during the full period measured.

Percentage (column B): Shows percentage of cases in various categories. Percentage for each line pertains to its proportion in the next higher level sub-group of which it is a part. For example, *Employment (line 14)* shows the percentage of those in *Qualified Participation (line 13)* who are employed, whereas percentages for *Qualified Participation (line 13)* and *Qualified But Insufficient Hours (line 18)*, as well as *Total With Some Participation (line 12)*, each show those categories as a percentage of *Federal Participation Denominator (line 10)*.

Change (column C): Shows net difference between current month (most recent observation, column A) and the most recent previous month (column D). Highlighted in blue, this column is a very useful way to monitor shifts in participation trends.

Previous (column D): Shows counts from the next-to-most-recent observation (here, the previous month)

Current 3-Month Avg (column E): Shows recent periodic average against which to compare recent observations (here, a three-month average). This gives a nice comparative format to track evolving trends, when compared with the most recent observations and previous, longer-term trends (such as columns H and I).

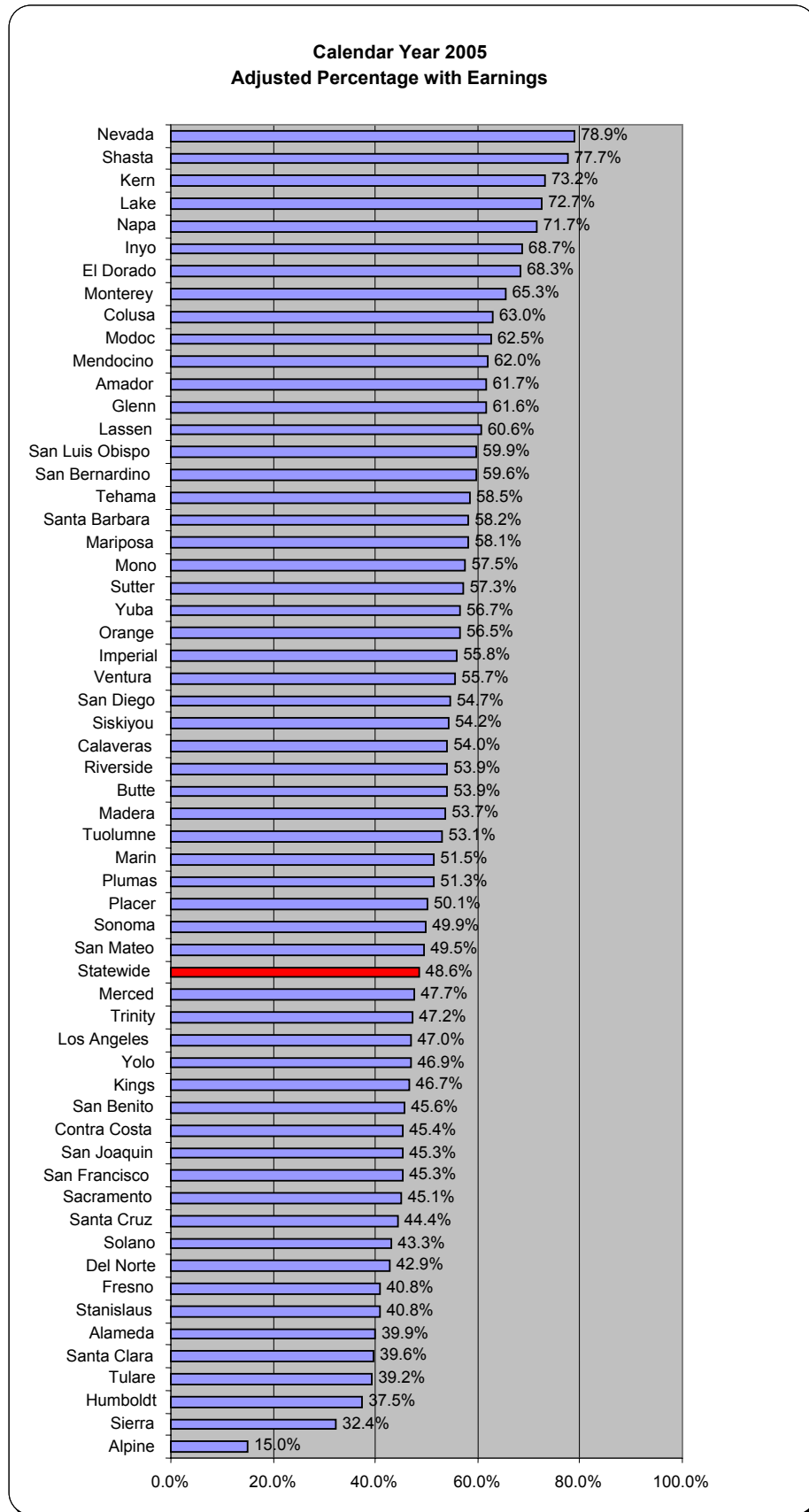
Change (column F): Similar to column C, this shows the net difference between the two most recent averaged periods (here, current three-month average vs. the previous three-month avg). Again, this column is very useful for observing longer-term trends as opposed to temporary anomalies.

Previous (column G): Similar to column D, this shows the average of the previous averaged set of observations (here, an average of the three months just prior to the most recent three months).

6 Months (column H): Similar to column E, this shows the most recent periodic average but going back farther in time (here, six months).

12 Months (column I): Same as column H but going even farther back (here, 12 months) enabling a broader perspective against which to compare current trends and accomplishments.

**Preliminary
Pay for Performance Measure #1
Adjusted Percentage with Earnings**



*Adjusted Cases with Adults= Cases with Adults-WTW25 Exempt

**Adjusted Cases with EDD Earnings=Cases with EDD Earnings + WTW25/25A Self Employed + WTW 25/25A Work Study

Source: MEDS LDB March 2006, EDD Earnings Q4 2005

Percentage of CalWORKs Cases with EDD Earnings Adjusted for WTW 25 Exempts and WTW 25A Self Employed and Work Study Preliminary Pay for Performance Measure #1

	Calendar Year 2005										
	Cases w/ Adults Average	Exempt Adults WTW 25 Average	Adjusted Cases w/ Adults* Average	Cases w/ EDD Earnings Average	Self-Employed WTW 25/A Average	Work Study WTW 25/A Average	Adjusted Cases w/ EDD Earnings** Average	Unadjusted Cases % w/ Earnings Average	Rank	Adjusted % w/ Earnings	Rank
Total	198,128	40,649	157,479	72,572	3,181	831	76,584	36.6%		48.6%	
Alameda	8,477	821	7,656	2,743	312	0	3,054	32.4%	51	39.9%	53
Alpine	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	11.8%	58	15.0%	58
Amador	120	46	74	41	5	0	46	34.3%	46	61.7%	12
Butte	1,538	350	1,189	575	29	37	640	37.3%	30	53.9%	30
Calaveras	180	41	139	69	5	2	75	38.4%	22	54.0%	28
Colusa	70	27	43	25	0	2	27	35.4%	38	63.0%	9
Contra Costa	4,010	727	3,283	1,396	55	40	1,490	34.8%	41	45.4%	44
Del Norte	426	76	350	145	6	0	150	34.0%	48	42.9%	50
El Dorado	369	118	251	142	28	1	171	38.5%	21	68.3%	7
Fresno	10,326	1,078	9,248	3,689	52	33	3,774	35.7%	35	40.8%	51
Glenn	197	54	143	85	2	1	88	43.1%	4	61.6%	13
Humboldt	814	162	651	237	3	4	244	29.1%	56	37.5%	56
Imperial	1,633	199	1,434	742	8	50	800	45.5%	1	55.8%	24
Inyo	59	22	37	18	7	0	25	30.4%	55	68.7%	6
Kern	5,558	2,190	3,369	2,244	181	41	2,467	40.4%	11	73.2%	3
Kings	1,141	202	938	412	10	16	438	36.1%	33	46.7%	42
Lake	519	234	284	202	4	1	207	39.0%	18	72.7%	4
Lassen	245	75	170	82	7	14	103	33.6%	49	60.6%	14
Los Angeles	62,227	15,148	47,079	21,378	735	0	22,113	34.4%	45	47.0%	40
Madera	1,079	272	807	405	17	12	433	37.5%	29	53.7%	31
Marin	411	114	296	142	7	4	153	34.6%	43	51.5%	33
Mariposa	91	28	63	32	4	1	37	34.8%	42	58.1%	19
Mendocino	688	240	447	248	24	6	277	36.1%	34	62.0%	11
Merced	3,062	554	2,508	1,116	45	35	1,196	36.4%	32	47.7%	38
Modoc	83	26	57	34	2	0	36	40.2%	12	62.5%	10
Mono	20	5	15	8	0	0	8	40.5%	10	57.5%	20
Monterey	1,483	518	965	581	30	20	631	39.2%	15	65.3%	8
Napa	169	59	110	71	3	5	79	41.9%	5	71.7%	5
Nevada	237	89	148	98	18	1	116	41.2%	7	78.9%	1
Orange	5,200	773	4,427	2,355	69	79	2,502	45.3%	2	56.5%	23
Placer	660	88	572	255	28	4	287	38.6%	19	50.1%	35
Plumas	63	17	45	19	0	4	23	30.8%	54	51.3%	34
Riverside	8,792	1,515	7,276	3,837	88	0	3,924	43.6%	3	53.9%	29
Sacramento	14,384	1,365	13,019	5,607	240	27	5,873	39.0%	17	45.1%	47
San Benito	305	15	290	125	7	0	132	41.1%	8	45.6%	43
San Bernardino	15,254	4,603	10,651	5,772	487	94	6,353	37.8%	27	59.6%	16
San Diego	9,000	1,968	7,033	3,663	148	33	3,844	40.7%	9	54.7%	26
San Francisco	2,584	739	1,845	803	7	26	835	31.1%	53	45.3%	46
San Joaquin	4,746	532	4,214	1,808	75	28	1,910	38.1%	25	45.3%	45
San Luis Obispo	722	176	546	300	11	16	327	41.5%	6	59.9%	15
San Mateo	970	205	765	371	4	4	379	38.3%	23	49.5%	37
Santa Barbara	1,701	462	1,239	647	47	27	721	38.0%	26	58.2%	18
Santa Clara	6,753	967	5,786	2,188	99	5	2,293	32.4%	50	39.6%	54
Santa Cruz	1,077	208	869	367	17	2	386	34.1%	47	44.4%	48
Shasta	1,276	580	696	487	30	24	541	38.2%	24	77.7%	2
Sierra	18	3	15	5	0	0	5	26.8%	57	32.4%	57
Siskiyou	455	152	303	147	9	8	164	32.3%	52	54.2%	27
Solano	2,381	178	2,204	937	10	7	954	39.4%	13	43.3%	49
Sonoma	1,091	234	857	389	5	33	428	35.7%	36	49.9%	36
Stanislaus	4,479	575	3,904	1,560	22	10	1,592	34.8%	40	40.8%	52
Sutter	437	120	317	171	7	4	182	39.2%	14	57.3%	21
Tehama	475	133	343	183	8	10	201	38.6%	20	58.5%	17
Trinity	89	13	76	32	4	0	36	35.4%	37	47.2%	39
Tulare	5,503	633	4,870	1,902	5	3	1,909	34.6%	44	39.2%	55
Tuolumne	266	46	220	93	22	2	117	35.0%	39	53.1%	32
Ventura	2,469	599	1,870	927	83	30	1,041	37.6%	28	55.7%	25
Yolo	996	102	894	390	24	6	419	39.1%	16	46.9%	41
Yuba	754	173	580	277	29	23	329	36.7%	31	56.7%	22

*Adjusted Cases with Adults = Cases with Adults - WTW 25 Exempt.

** Adjusted cases with EDD Earnings = Cases with EDD Earnings + WTW 25/25A Work Study.

EMPLOYMENT RATES OF COUNTY CalWORKs CASES

Employment Measure #1

DESCRIPTION:

This chart presents each county's status for calendar year 2005 on Measure #1 of the Pay For Performance program, a program that enables counties to earn incentive funds based on their improvement on several key outcome measures from one year to the next. Measure #1 includes CalWORKs cases with earnings as reported to the Employment Development Department (EDD), adjusted for cases reported as being exempt on the WTW 25 report, and self-employed and work study participants reported on both the WTW 25 and WTW 25A reports.

METHODOLOGY:

The following methodology and resources were used in these measurements:

The annual employment rates are developed from three data sources: EDD Employer-Reported Quarterly Earnings, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data Base and CalWORKs WTW 25 & 25A reports.

1. Medi-Cal Eligibility Data Base (MEDS). The MEDS is maintained by the Department of Health Services in order to identify individuals who are eligible for Medi-Cal. The database contains monthly program eligibility for CalWORKs recipients. This data source has county identifiers as well as individual (Social Security Numbers) and case identifiers. This permits the construction of CalWORKs case counts for each county. For purposes of Measure #1, cases with adults are identified to be on aid in the calendar quarter if the adult or adults are aided all three months of the quarter. Complete quarterly data are available four months after the end of the calendar quarter.
2. EDD Base Wage File. The Employment Development Department base wage file contains employer-reported earnings for nearly 95 percent of all California employment. The significant exceptions are self-employment, Federal government employment and some casual employment. Employers are required to report total quarterly earnings for all employees with quarterly earnings over \$50. A Social Security Number match is made with the Base Wage file to acquire the earnings. The earnings data are available approximately five months after the end of the quarter.
3. CalWORKs WTW 25 & 25A. These monthly reports, submitted by counties to the California Department of Social Services and compiled by CDSS, include the number of All (Other) Families and two-parent adults who are enrolled in mandatory welfare-to-work activities. It also includes those enrollees who have been exempted from these employment requirements, those who have been sanctioned for noncompliance with the mandates, and those who have been

discontinued from employment components due to time limits and due to employment obtained during the month.

Employment Measure #1 (Cases with Earnings):

Each county's annual year measure is the average of the four quarterly measures throughout the year. Each quarterly measure is calculated by the following ratio/percentage formula.

Numerator: All cases in the county with at least one aided adult recipient who has received CalWORKs cash aid for all three months of the calendar quarter and had employer-reported quarterly earnings of over \$50 in the quarter. Adult recipients are persons who are age 19 or over. The average annual number of Self-Employed and Work Study from the WTW 25 and WTW 25A is added.

Denominator: All cases in the county with at least one aided adult recipient who has received CalWORKs cash aid for all three months of the calendar. The average annual number of exempt adults from the WTW 25 is subtracted.

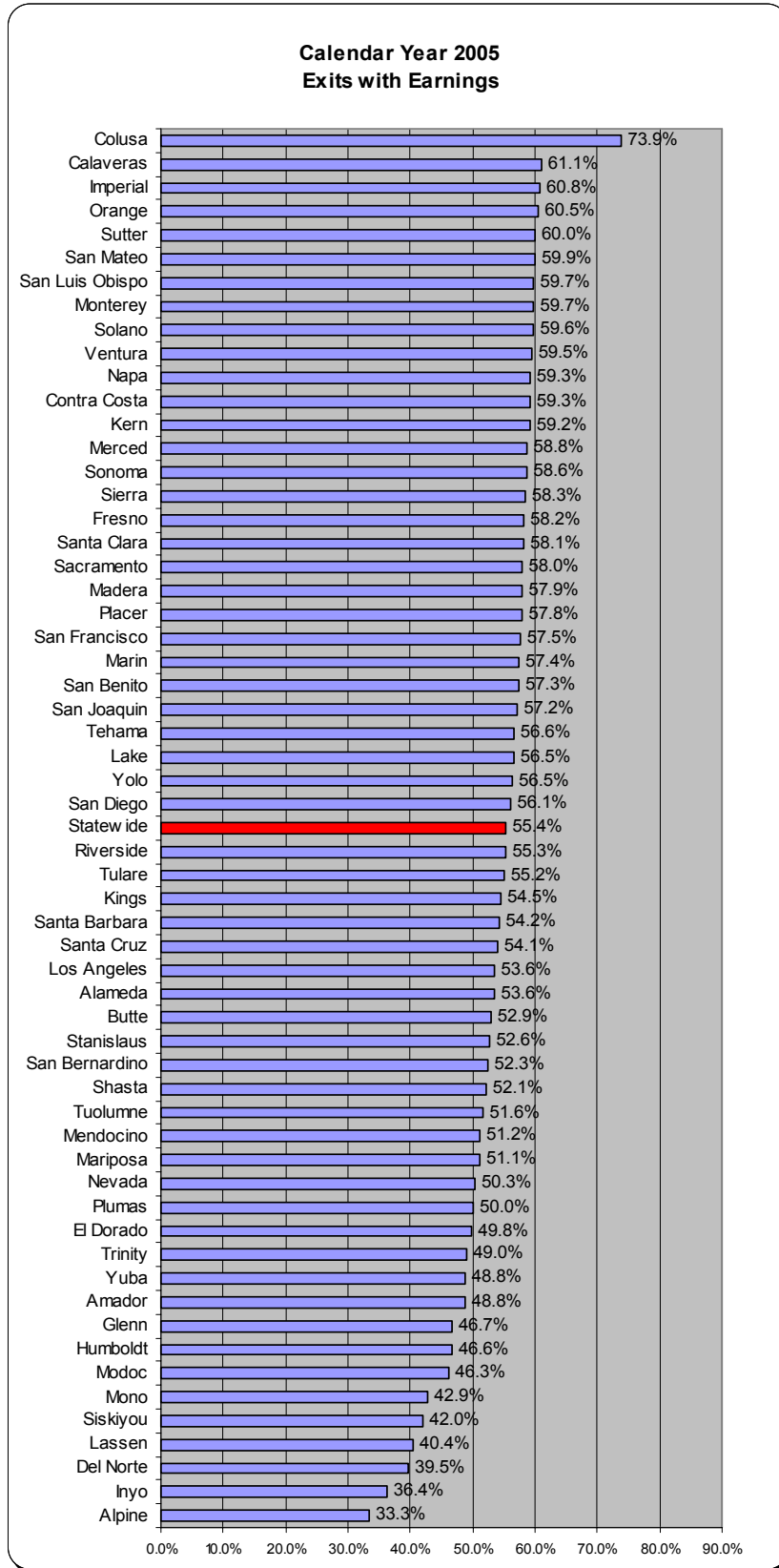
FREQUENCY:

The data is collected annually.

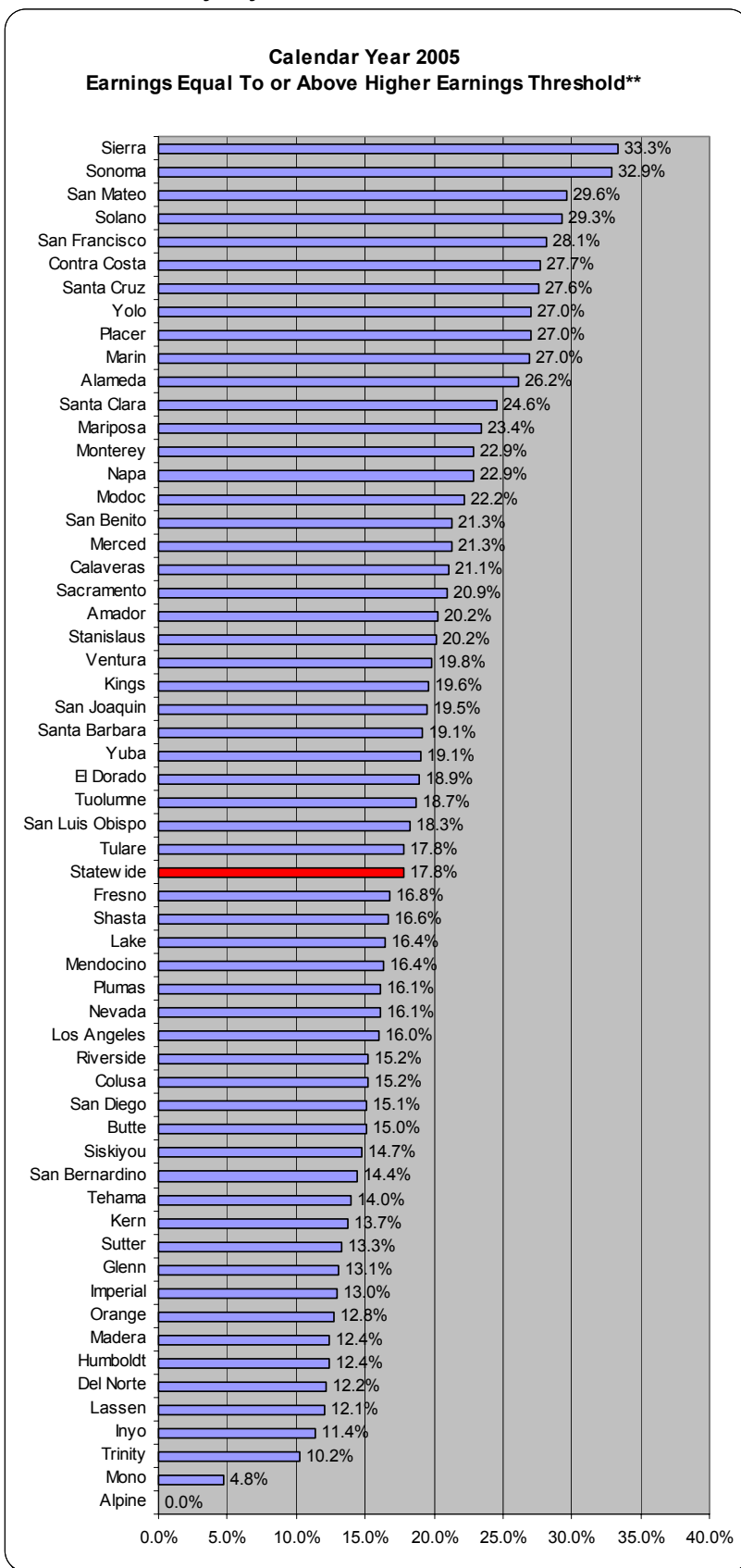
CONTACT:

Questions regarding this chart are to be directed to the CDSS Estimates Branch at (916) 657-1688.

**Adult Cases Exiting for at Least Three Months*
Earnings in the Quarter After Exit
Preliminary Pay for Performance Measure #3**



**Adult Cases Exiting for at Least Three Months*
Earnings in the Quarter After Exit
Preliminary Pay for Performance Measure #3**



**Higher Income Threshold=Median Quarterly Earnings of CW Cases * 2.5.

**Adult Cases Exiting for at Least Three Months*, Earnings in the Quarter After Exit
Preliminary Pay for Performance Measure #3**

Calendar Year 2005												
COUNTY	Cases w/ Adults Average	Exits Average	Exits w/ Earnings Average	Exits w/ Earnings Equal To or Above Higher Income Threshold Average	Exits w/ Earnings 55.4%	Rank	Earnings Equal To or Above Higher Earnings Threshold**	Median Quarterly Earnings of CalWORKs Active*** Cases	Earnings Threshold at 250% of Median Quarterly Earnings Annualized	Poverty Threshold for Family of 3 \$ 15,735 % of Poverty		
State Total	228,212	18,936	10,486	3,368			17.8%	\$2,166	\$5,414			
Alameda	9,416	541	290	142	53.6%	36	26.2%	\$2,185	\$5,462	\$21,849	139%	
Alpine	6	1	0	-	33.3%	58	0.0%	\$1,677	\$4,192	\$16,768	107%	
Amador	159	21	10	4	48.8%	49	20.2%	\$1,895	\$4,737	\$18,949	120%	
Butte	1,972	183	97	28	52.9%	37	15.0%	\$2,069	\$5,172	\$20,687	131%	
Calaveras	222	23	14	5	61.1%	2	21.1%	\$2,109	\$5,272	\$21,088	134%	
Colusa	86	12	9	2	73.9%	1	15.2%	\$2,363	\$5,906	\$23,625	150%	
Contra Costa	4,443	357	212	99	59.3%	12	27.7%	\$2,063	\$5,157	\$20,628	131%	
Del Norte	540	43	17	5	39.5%	56	12.2%	\$1,882	\$4,706	\$18,824	120%	
El Dorado	541	75	38	14	49.8%	46	18.9%	\$1,959	\$4,898	\$19,593	125%	
Fresno	11,517	767	446	129	58.2%	17	16.8%	\$2,132	\$5,329	\$21,317	135%	
Glenn	243	27	13	4	46.7%	50	13.1%	\$2,074	\$5,186	\$20,745	132%	
Humboldt	1,004	93	43	12	46.6%	51	12.4%	\$2,042	\$5,104	\$20,415	130%	
Imperial	1,972	171	104	22	60.8%	3	13.0%	\$2,233	\$5,582	\$22,328	142%	
Inyo	77	11	4	1	36.4%	57	11.4%	\$1,848	\$4,619	\$18,477	117%	
Kern	7,038	633	375	87	59.2%	13	13.7%	\$2,280	\$5,700	\$22,801	145%	
Kings	1,336	98	54	19	54.5%	32	19.6%	\$1,895	\$4,738	\$18,951	120%	
Lake	677	66	37	11	56.5%	27	16.4%	\$2,344	\$5,859	\$23,437	149%	
Lassen	314	35	14	4	40.4%	55	12.1%	\$2,299	\$5,748	\$22,994	146%	
Los Angeles	70,951	5,097	2,732	814	53.6%	35	16.0%	\$2,175	\$5,438	\$21,750	138%	
Madera	1,340	121	70	15	57.9%	20	12.4%	\$2,247	\$5,617	\$22,469	143%	
Marin	472	35	20	10	57.4%	23	27.0%	\$2,120	\$5,300	\$21,199	135%	
Mariposa	114	12	6	3	51.1%	43	23.4%	\$1,455	\$3,639	\$14,554	92%	
Mendocino	858	83	42	14	51.2%	42	16.4%	\$1,926	\$4,814	\$19,256	122%	
Merced	3,481	280	164	60	58.8%	14	21.3%	\$1,981	\$4,953	\$19,813	126%	
Modoc	103	14	6	3	46.3%	52	22.2%	\$1,596	\$3,991	\$15,965	101%	
Mono	28	5	2	0	42.9%	53	4.8%	\$2,557	\$6,392	\$25,569	162%	
Monterey	1,961	217	130	50	59.7%	8	22.9%	\$2,112	\$5,280	\$21,120	134%	
Napa	225	30	18	7	59.3%	11	22.9%	\$1,876	\$4,689	\$18,755	119%	
Nevada	306	36	18	6	50.3%	44	16.1%	\$2,113	\$5,283	\$21,132	134%	
Orange	6,163	695	421	89	60.5%	4	12.8%	\$2,648	\$6,620	\$26,479	168%	
Placer	801	114	66	31	57.8%	21	27.0%	\$1,825	\$4,561	\$18,246	116%	
Plumas	81	16	8	3	50.0%	45	16.1%	\$1,582	\$3,956	\$15,825	101%	
Riverside	10,454	1,235	683	188	55.3%	30	15.2%	\$2,131	\$5,326	\$21,306	135%	
Sacramento	15,833	1,145	664	240	58.0%	19	20.9%	\$2,306	\$5,764	\$23,057	147%	
San Benito	384	38	22	8	57.3%	24	21.3%	\$2,420	\$6,049	\$24,196	154%	
San Bernardino	17,674	1,909	999	275	52.3%	39	14.4%	\$2,099	\$5,248	\$20,992	133%	
San Diego	10,113	877	492	133	56.1%	29	15.1%	\$2,257	\$5,642	\$22,570	143%	
San Francisco	2,983	199	115	56	57.5%	22	28.1%	\$2,044	\$5,111	\$20,443	130%	
San Joaquin	5,934	480	274	94	57.2%	25	19.5%	\$2,202	\$5,506	\$22,022	140%	
San Luis Obispo	890	108	65	20	59.7%	7	18.3%	\$2,032	\$5,080	\$20,321	129%	
San Mateo	1,130	115	69	34	59.9%	6	29.6%	\$1,947	\$4,867	\$19,470	124%	
Santa Barbara	1,985	208	113	40	54.2%	33	19.1%	\$2,052	\$5,130	\$20,521	130%	
Santa Clara	7,335	547	318	135	58.1%	18	24.6%	\$2,323	\$5,806	\$23,226	148%	
Santa Cruz	1,190	83	45	23	54.1%	34	27.6%	\$1,929	\$4,823	\$19,294	123%	
Shasta	1,602	170	89	28	52.1%	40	16.6%	\$1,842	\$4,606	\$18,423	117%	
Sierra	24	3	2	1	58.3%	16	33.3%	\$1,734	\$4,335	\$17,341	110%	
Siskiyou	584	58	24	9	42.0%	54	14.7%	\$1,675	\$4,188	\$16,751	106%	
Solano	2,587	213	127	63	59.6%	9	29.3%	\$1,994	\$4,984	\$19,938	127%	
Sonoma	1,327	157	92	52	58.6%	15	32.9%	\$1,739	\$4,347	\$17,389	111%	
Stanislaus	5,027	394	207	80	52.6%	38	20.2%	\$2,013	\$5,032	\$20,126	128%	
Sutter	563	64	38	9	60.0%	5	13.3%	\$2,110	\$5,274	\$21,096	134%	
Tehama	632	66	38	9	56.6%	26	14.0%	\$2,031	\$5,078	\$20,313	129%	
Trinity	107	12	6	1	49.0%	47	10.2%	\$1,720	\$4,300	\$17,198	109%	
Tulare	6,142	457	252	82	55.2%	31	17.8%	\$2,120	\$5,300	\$21,199	135%	
Tuolumne	335	39	20	7	51.6%	41	18.7%	\$2,060	\$5,150	\$20,599	131%	
Ventura	2,786	264	157	52	59.5%	10	19.8%	\$2,151	\$5,377	\$21,509	137%	
Yolo	1,146	105	59	28	56.5%	28	27.0%	\$2,051	\$5,127	\$20,510	130%	
Yuba	1,004	87	42	17	48.8%	48	19.1%	\$1,981	\$4,952	\$19,809	126%	

* Exits occur when the case leaves in the prior calendar quarter and is off the entire following quarter.

** Higher Income Threshold = Median Quarterly Earning of CW Cases * 2.5.

*** CalWORKs active cases on all three months of the quarter. Same as Pay for Performance Measure #1. Averages represent the average number of cases or exiting cases occurring in each of the four quarters.

PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY CalWORKs CASES (LEAVERS WITH EMPLOYMENT)

Employment Measure #3

DESCRIPTION:

These two charts present county status for calendar year 2005 on Measure #3 of the Pay for Performance program, a program that enables counties to earn incentive funds based on their improvement on several key outcome measures from one year to the next. Measure #3 relates to adult cases exiting the program for at least three months who have earnings in the quarter after exit.

The two charts mirror the two parts to Measure #3, which include a basic measure of exits with earnings and a measure of cases that have earnings above a designated threshold. The two charts are: Pay for Performance Measure #3, Exits with Earnings, and Pay for Performance #3, Earnings Equal or Above Higher Earnings Threshold.

METHODOLOGY:

The following methodology and resources were used in these measurements:

The two measures are developed from three data sources: EDD Employer-Reported Quarterly Earnings, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data Base and CalWORKs WTW 25 & 25A reports.

1. Medi-Cal Eligibility Data Base (MEDS). The MEDS is maintained by the Department of Health Services in order to identify those individuals who are eligible for Medi-Cal. The database contains monthly program participation for CalWORKs recipients. This data source has county identifiers as well as individual (Social Security Numbers) and case identifiers. This permits the construction of CalWORKs cases in each county. For purposes of these measures, cases with adults are identified to be on aid in the calendar quarter if the adult or adults are aided for all three months of the quarter. Complete quarterly data are available four months after the end of the calendar quarter.
2. EDD Base Wage File: The Employment Development Department base wage file contains employer-reported earnings for nearly 95 percent of all California employment. The significant exceptions are self-employment, Federal government employment and some casual employment. Employers are required to report total quarterly earnings for all employees with quarterly earnings over \$50. A Social Security Number match is made with the Base Wage file to acquire the earnings. The earnings data are available approximately five months after the end of the quarter.

3. CalWORKs WTW 25 & 25A: These monthly reports, submitted by counties to the California Department of Social Services and compiled by CDSS, include the number of All (Other) Families and two-parent adults who are enrolled in mandatory welfare-to-work activities. It also includes those enrollees who have been exempted from these employment requirements, those who have been sanctioned for noncompliance with the mandates, and those who have been discontinued from employment components due to time limits and due to employment obtained during the month.

Methodology of CalWORKs Employment Rate Measure Using EDD Employer-Reported Quarterly Earnings

Exits with Employment, Measure #3

The county annual year measure is the average of the four quarterly measures in the year. Each quarterly measure is calculated by the following ratio/percentage formula.

Numerator: All cases in the county with at least one aided adult recipient that exited CalWORKs cash aid for all three months of the calendar quarter and had employer-reported quarterly earnings of over \$50 in that quarter comprise the Exits with Earnings measure. Adult recipients are persons who are age 19 or over.

Exiting cases with quarterly earnings equal to or greater than 250 percent of median quarterly earnings of active cases in the county comprise the Exits Equal to or Above Higher Earnings Threshold measure.

Denominator: All cases in the county with at least one aided adult recipient who exited CalWORKs cash aid for at least three months of the calendar quarter.

The following is an example of cases that exit aid in a single quarter, the first calendar quarter of the year. An 'on' or 'off' in each month represents whether the case was on or off aid. To be considered an exit, a case was on at least one month in the first quarter (January, February and March) and off all three months of the following quarter (April, May and June). These three cases are examples of cases that exit. A case that exited with earnings would have employer-reported earnings greater than \$50 in the 2nd quarter (April, May and June).

First Quarter/Exit 2nd Qtr Example:

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June (Earnings Quarter)</u>
Case1	on	off	off	off	off	off
Case2	on	on	off	off	off	off
Case3	on	on	on	off	off	off

COUNTY TANF WORK PARTICIPATION RATE MONTHLY REPORT

STATEWIDE ^{a/, b/}		July 2006 (Version 1)	
COUNTY TANF WORK PARTICIPATION RATE			
1. All Families meeting work participation requirements (numerator).....	1	2,593	
2. All Families not excluded from participation (denominator).....	2	7,388	
3. Monthly TANF work participation rate (Item 1 divided by Item 2).....	3	35.1%	
WTW 30 Weighted Statewide Work Participation Rate	4	35.3%	
<p>COMMENTS: The above data is reported on a sample of cases. a/ Counties not reporting data: Lassen, Placer, Shasta, Sierra. b/ Weighted statewide work participation rate based on WTW 30 Reports.</p>			

County TANF Work Participation Rate Monthly Report (WTW 30)
July 2006 (Version 1)

Appendix 8

TANF All Families				
Item No.	1. Meeting Work Participation Requirements	2. Not Excluded from Participation	3. Monthly Participation Rate	WTW Weighted Work Participation Rate
Data Cell	1	2	3	4
Statewide	2,593	7,388	35.1%	35.3%
Alameda	22	214	10.3%	The statewide WPR of 35.1% is an average of the county rates as shown. When weighted, using county caseload share to the total statewide caseload, the statewide WPR is 35.3%. Please note this may not reflect the state's federal WPR as it is based on an annualized percentage derived from a separate process.
Alpine	2	2	100.0%	
Amador	25	136	18.4%	
Butte	59	156	37.8%	
Calaveras	34	116	29.3%	
Colusa	22	44	50.0%	
Contra Costa	36	169	21.3%	
Del Norte	84	160	52.5%	
El Dorado	42	131	32.1%	
Fresno	75	187	40.1%	
Glenn	77	85	90.6%	
Humboldt	36	151	23.8%	
Imperial	104	182	57.1%	
Inyo	23	55	41.8%	
Kern	66	132	50.0%	
Kings	70	148	47.3%	
Lake	46	142	32.4%	
Lassen a/				
Los Angeles	40	158	25.3%	
Madera	53	159	33.3%	
Marin	44	126	34.9%	
Mariposa	14	59	23.7%	
Mendocino	46	139	33.1%	
Merced	58	182	31.9%	
Modoc	17	61	27.9%	
Mono	4	5	80.0%	
Monterey	48	143	33.6%	
Napa	29	117	24.8%	
Nevada	58	140	41.4%	
Orange	64	182	35.2%	
Placer a/				
Plumas	21	67	31.3%	
Riverside	65	160	40.6%	
Sacramento	43	158	27.2%	
San Benito	12	95	12.6%	
San Bernardino	77	162	47.5%	
San Diego	113	244	46.3%	
San Francisco	51	124	41.1%	
San Joaquin	48	168	28.6%	
San Luis Obispo	38	157	24.2%	
San Mateo	49	165	29.7%	
Santa Barbara	89	222	40.1%	
Santa Clara	86	175	49.1%	
Santa Cruz	62	140	44.3%	
Shasta a/				
Sierra a/				
Siskiyou	26	124	21.0%	
Solano	54	187	28.9%	
Sonoma	40	164	24.4%	
Stanislaus	42	169	24.9%	
Sutter	95	145	65.5%	
Tehama	39	144	27.1%	
Trinity	14	46	30.4%	
Tulare	72	157	45.9%	
Tuolumne	36	91	39.6%	
Ventura	52	185	28.1%	
Yolo	31	130	23.8%	
Yuba	40	128	31.3%	

a/ Counties not reporting data: Lassen, Placer, Shasta and Sierra.

WELFARE TO WORK (WTW) 30

DESCRIPTION:

The following statewide and county-by-county spreadsheets display monthly data on participation in federally allowable welfare-to-work activities, as reported by counties to CDSS and compiled by the state. It should be noted that these data represent a point in time. Case counts and work participation rates will vary over time.

The federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families law established work participation goals for states. If these goals are not attained, states may be subject to fiscal sanctions, depending on the results of any corrective action plans that they agree to with the federal government. Note that both the state's official federal work participation rate and WTW 30 rate are derived from annual statewide samples of cases. Although the monthly weighted statewide work participation rates identified on the WTW 30 spreadsheets do not match exactly with the annual rate reported to ACF, they do provide insight into state and county work participation efforts. While the WTW 30 and federal work participation rate sample universes were not identical during this reporting period, they are statistically valid for one-parent families.

UNIVERSE AND SOURCE:

WTW 30 data are based on federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program definitions and federal requirements for counting, documenting and reporting work participation. Counties are allowed to report data and calculate work participation rates on 100% of their caseload or a sample. Note that participation in state and federal-allowable activities is captured in a different format on the WTW 25 and WTW 25A reports.

FREQUENCY:

WTW 30 spreadsheets are updated monthly. Due to the time necessary for counties to receive samples and submit data on these cases, there is a 75-day reporting cycle. The report is published after 80 percent of the state caseload has reported. When a late-reporting county's data is received, the report is re-released with the added data.

Reporting via the WTW 30 has been discontinued effective October 1, 2006. Therefore, July, August and September 2006 will be the only months for which data will be published. Instead, counties will be reporting disaggregated data to CDSS. There may be a reporting lag due to implementation of the new E2Lite system.

CONTACT:

Questions regarding these charts are to be directed to the CDSS Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau at (916) 651-8269.

Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2005 Work Participation Data (TANF/SSP Combined)^{1/}

Table 1
Federal "All Family" Work Participation Requirement Status

Type of Case	Subject to Federal Work Participation			Not Subject to Federal Work Participation						Total All Cases	
	Number	Percent		Single Custodial Parent w/Child Under One Disregarded			Child Only ^{2/}			Cases	Percent
		Row	Column	Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
					Row	Column		Row	Column		
Total All Cases	215,822	42.6%	100.0%	23,250	4.6%	100.0%	267,437	52.8%	100.0%	506,509	100.0%
All Family ("Single Parent")	179,216	88.5%	83.0%	23,250	11.5%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	202,466	40.0%
Two Parent	36,606	100.0%	17.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	36,606	7.2%
Child Only	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	267,437	100.0%	100.0%	267,437	52.8%

Table 1A
Federal "All Family" Work Participation Status of All Cases

All Family Work Participation Status ^{3/}	20 Hour Requirement: Single Custodial Parent Cases With Child < 6		30 Hour Requirement: All Others ^{4/}		Total	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Total Cases Subject to Federal WP	84,101	100.0%	131,721	100.0%	215,822	100.0%
Meets federal WP requirements	28,275	33.6%	31,873	24.2%	60,148	27.9%
Does not meet federal WP requirements	55,826	66.4%	99,848	75.8%	155,674	72.1%

^{1/} Source: Preliminary 2005 Q5v3 TANF/SSP Work Participation database as of May 17, 2006. Data includes TANF and Separate State Program (SSP) one and two parent cases.

^{2/} Child Only cases are not currently in these calculations. Pursuant to language in the Deficit Reduction Act, federal regulations will define the extent to which child only cases will be included in any future methodologies.

^{3/} All Family work participation rules and requirements were used in the determination of "meeting" or "not meeting" the Federal Work Participation Requirements. Hourly requirements: Single Custodial Parent case with a child under 6--20 hours; other cases without a child under 6--30 hours.

^{4/} Teen parents satisfactorily attending secondary school or participating in 20 or more hours of education directly related to employment are also included in this category.

Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2005 Work Participation Data (TANF/SSP Combined)^{1/}

Table 2
Federal "All Family" Work Participation Hours

Federal Work Participation Hours (includes core and non-core hours)	Meets Federal "All Family" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}				Total	
	20 Hour Requirement: Single Custodial Parent Cases With Child<6		30 Hour Requirement: All Others ^{3/}			
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Cases Meeting Federal WP	28,275	100.0%	31,873	100.0%	60,148	100.0%
0 hours	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1-9 hours	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-19 hours	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29 hours ^{4/}	7,888	27.9%	398	1.2%	8,286	13.8%
30 or more hours	20,387	72.1%	31,475	98.8%	51,862	86.2%

Federal Work Participation Hours (includes core and non-core hours)	Does NOT Meet Federal "All Family" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}				Total	
	20 Hour Requirement: Single Custodial Parent Cases With Child<6		30 Hour Requirement: All Others ^{3/}			
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Cases NOT Meeting Federal WP	55,826	100.0%	99,848	100.0%	155,674	100.0%
0 hours ^{5/}	46,822	83.9%	77,286	77.4%	124,108	79.7%
1-9 hours	3,157	5.7%	2,991	3.0%	6,148	3.9%
10-19 hours	5,511	9.9%	8,782	8.8%	14,293	9.2%
20-29 hours ^{6/}	0	0.0%	9,773	9.8%	9,773	6.3%
30 or more hours ^{6/}	336	0.6%	1,016	1.0%	1,352	0.9%

^{1/} Source: Preliminary 2005 Q5v3 TANF/SSP Work Participation database as of May 17, 2006. Data includes TANF and Separate State Program (SSP) one and two parent cases.

^{2/} All Family work participation rules and requirements were used in the determination of "meeting" or "not meeting" the Federal Work Participation Requirements. Hourly requirements: Single Custodial Parent case with a child under 6--20 hours; other cases without a child under 6--30 hours.

^{3/} Teen parents satisfactorily attending secondary school or participating in 20 or more hours of education directly related to employment are included in this category.

^{4/} The 398 cases in this category are meeting the federal requirement because they include at least one teen parent who: does not have a high school diploma; is not a single custodial parent; and is participating in secondary school or education directly related to employment.

^{5/} Of the 124,108 cases with no federal allowable work participation hours, approximately one percent are participating in state-allowable work activities.

Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2005 Work Participation Data (TANF/SSP Combined)^{1/}

Table 3
Type of Federal "All Family" Work Participation Hours

Federal Work <u>Participation</u> Hours	Meets Federal "All Family" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}		Does Not Meet Federal "All Family" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}		Total	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Cases Meeting Federal WP	60,148	100.0%	155,674	100.0%	215,822	100.0%
Paid Core hours only ^{3/}	42,696	71.0%	19,428	12.5%	62,124	28.8%
Unpaid Core hours only ^{4/}	10,814	18.0%	7,995	5.1%	18,809	8.7%
Non-core hours only ^{5/}	0	0.0%	2,691	1.7%	2,691	1.2%
Combination of Core/Non-core hours	6,638	11.0%	1,452	0.9%	8,090	3.7%
No hours	0	0.0%	124,108	79.7%	124,108	57.5%

^{1/} Source: Preliminary 2005 Q5v3 TANF/SSP Work Participation database as of May 17, 2006. Data includes TANF and Separate State Program (SSP) one and two parent cases.

^{2/} All Family work participation rules and requirements were used in the determination of "meeting" or "not meeting" the Federal Work Participation Requirements. Hourly requirements: Single Custodial Parent case with a child under 6--20 hours; other cases without a child under 6--30 hours.

^{3/} Paid core activities include hours of paid employment and on the job training.

^{4/} Unpaid core activities include hours of work experience, job search, community service, vocational education, child care provision, and education directly related to employment or high school attendance for teen parents.

^{5/} Non-core activities include hours of job skills training and education directly related to employment and attendance in secondary education.

Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2005 Work Participation Data (SSP Only)^{1/}

Table 4
Federal "Two Parent" Work Participation Status

Two Parent Work Participation Status ^{2/}	Total	
	Cases ^{3/}	Percent
Total Cases	36,233	100.0%
Meets federal WP requirements	12,185	33.6%
Does not meet federal WP requirements	24,048	66.4%

^{1/} Source: Preliminary 2005 Q5v3 Separate State Program (SSP) Work Participation database as of May 17, 2006. Total number of two parent cases was 36,606. Of those cases, 36,233 were subject to federal two parent work participation requirements, and 373 were not subject to the requirements because there was at least one aided disabled parent in the case.

^{2/} Two parent work participation rules and requirements were used in the determination of "meeting" or "not meeting" the Federal Work Participation Requirements. Hourly requirements, combined for all parents in the case, are 35 hours or, for each teen parent, 20 hours in education directly related to employment or satisfactorily attending secondary school.

^{3/} Total number of two parent cases was 36,606. Of those cases, 36,233 were subject to federal two parent work participation requirements, and 373 were not subject to the requirements because there was at least one aided disabled parent in the case.

Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2005 Work Participation Data (SSP Only)^{1/}

Table 5
Federal Work Participation Hours by "Two Parent" Participation Status

Federal Work Participation Hours (includes core and non-core hours)	Meets Federal "Two Parent" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}		Does NOT Meet Federal "Two Parent" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}		Total	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Total Cases	12,185	100.0%	24,048	100.0%	36,233	100.0%
0 hours ^{3/}	0	0.0%	13,173	54.8%	13,173	36.4%
1-9 hours	0	0.0%	902	3.8%	902	2.5%
10-19 hours	0	0.0%	2,924	12.2%	2,924	8.1%
20-29 hours ^{4/}	5	0.0%	3,576	14.9%	3,581	9.9%
30-34 hours	0	0.0%	1,950	8.1%	1,950	5.4%
35 or more hours ^{5/}	12,180	100.0%	1,523	6.3%	13,703	37.8%

^{1/} Source: Preliminary 2005 Q5v3 Separate State Program (SSP) Work Participation database as of May 17, 2006. Total number of two parent cases was 36,606. Of those cases, 36,233 were subject to federal two parent work participation requirements, and 373 were not subject to the requirements because there was at least one aided disabled parent in the case.

^{2/} Two parent work participation rules and requirements were used in the determination of "meeting" or "not meeting" the Federal Work Participation Requirements. Hourly requirements, combined for all parents in the case, are 35 hours or, for each teen parent, 20 hours in education directly related to employment or satisfactorily attending secondary school.

^{3/} Of the 13,173 cases with no federal allowable work participation hours, approximately two percent are participating in state-allowable work activities.

^{4/} The 5 cases with 20-29 hours of participation that are meeting the work participation rate include two teen parents who are each participating in 20 hours in education directly related to employment or satisfactorily attending secondary school.

^{5/} Cases with 35 or more hours of participation that are not meeting the work participation requirements participated in non-core activities (i.e., employment related training and school attendance) without sufficient core hours to apply toward the hourly participation requirement.

Preliminary Federal Fiscal Year 2005 Work Participation Data (SSP Only)^{1/}

Table 6
Federal Work Participation Hours by "Two Parent" Participation Status

Federal Work <u>Participation</u> Hours	<u>Meets</u> Federal "Two Parent" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}		<u>Does NOT Meet</u> Federal "Two Parent" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}		Total	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Cases Meeting Federal WP	12,185	100.0%	24,048	100.0%	36,233	100.0%
Paid Core hours only ^{3/}	8,373	68.7%	6,975	29.0%	15,348	42.4%
Unpaid Core hours only ^{4/}	1,637	13.4%	1,541	6.4%	3,178	8.8%
Non-core hours only ^{5/}	0	0.0%	1,063	4.4%	1,063	2.9%
Combination of Core/Non-core hours	2,175	17.8%	1,296	5.4%	3,471	9.6%
No hours	0	0.0%	13,173	54.8%	13,173	36.4%

^{1/} Source: Preliminary 2005v3 Q5 Separate State Program (SSP) Work Participation database as of May 17, 2006. Total number of two parent cases was 36,606. Of those cases, 36,233 were subject to federal two parent work participation requirements, and 373 were not subject to the requirements because there was at least one aided disabled parent in the case.

^{2/} Two parent work participation rules and requirements were used in the determination of "meeting" or "not meeting" the Federal Work Participation Requirements. Hourly requirements, combined for all parents in the case, are 35 hours or, for each teen parent, 20 hours in education directly related to employment or satisfactorily attending secondary school.

^{3/} Paid core activities include hours of paid employment and on the job training.

^{4/} Unpaid core activities include hours of work experience, job search, community service, vocational education, child care provision, and education directly related to employment or high school attendance for teen parents.

^{5/} Non-core activities include hours of job skills training and education directly related to employment and attendance in secondary education.

FEDERAL WORK PARTICIPATION RATE STATEWIDE

DESCRIPTION:

These six data tables illustrate the state's annual federal work participation rate. These data are compiled using samples of county CalWORKs cases that are collected monthly. The tables display the preliminary combined Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2005 Work Participation Data for TANF-funded cases and Separate State Program (SSP) cases. It should be noted that these data represent a point in time.

Table 1 shows the Federal All Family work participation status of CalWORKs recipients for FFY 2005 including cases identified as All Family, Two Parent or Child Only. The tables also show the participation rate for single parents with a child under six years of age compared to all other cases.

Table 2 shows the participation hours reported for cases that did and did not meet the federal All Families work participation requirement.

Table 3 shows the type of activities in which participants were counted toward the federal All Family participation rate (either core or non-core, or some combination of both).

Table 4 shows the number and percentage of Two Parent cases that met the federal Two Parent participation requirement.

Table 5 shows the participation hours reported for Two Parent cases that did and did not meet the federal Two Parent participation requirement.

Table 6 shows the type of activities in which participants were counted toward the federal Two Parent participation rate (either core or non-core, or some combination of both).

UNIVERSE AND SOURCE:

A random sampling of TANF eligible cases is drawn from the Medi-Cal Eligibility Data Base (MEDS) on a monthly basis. The counties then provide disaggregate demographic and activity information on cases in those samples. The resulting data are used by California Department of Social Services to meet the monthly TANF disaggregated reporting requirements, and are used by the federal Administration for Children and Families to calculate the state's federal work participation rates for All Family and Two Parent cases.

The preliminary FFY 2005 TANF sample data were used to create Table 1, Federal All Family Work Participation Requirement Status. Cases with no aided adult (i.e., Child Only cases and cases with adults sanctioned for failure to comply with program requirements or who have reached the CalWORKs time limit) and federally disregarded

cases (i.e., cases with a single custodial parent with a child under one year of age) were not included in the work participation rate analyses for Tables 1A through 6.

These tables do not include any changes required by the Deficit Reduction Act, which became effective October 1, 2006 (for FFY 2007).

FREQUENCY:

Sample data are collected monthly and a statewide work participation rate is calculated annually.

CONTACT:

Questions regarding these charts are to be directed to the CDSS Federal Data Reporting and Analysis Bureau at (916) 651-6250.

CALWORKS PARTICIPATION STATUS OF CASES WITH ADULTS

Line		Mar-04	Jun-04	Sep-04	Dec-04	Mar-05	Jun-05	Sep-05	Dec-05	Mar-06	Jun-06
(1)	Total Cases with an Adult	291,632	291,896	288,698	287,660	280,662	277,326	273,291	267,660	259,920	255,512
(2)	Cases w/Exemptions or Good Cause	62,351	61,975	56,684	57,825	58,144	58,286	56,036	53,062	53,244	55,868
(3)	Total Non-Exempt Cases with an Adult	229,281	229,921	232,014	229,835	222,518	219,040	217,255	214,598	206,676	199,644
(4)	Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating	124,859	123,154	116,485	114,426	116,916	112,571	108,750	104,825	104,006	105,646
(5)	Entered Employment	10,704	10,056	9,996	8,300	10,207	10,992	11,093	11,039	11,297	10,359
(6)	Voc Education	20,124	19,177	19,327	19,141	20,950	19,717	19,923	18,840	18,907	17,106
(7)	Unsubsidized Employment	63,319	64,082	58,766	56,037	58,193	58,671	58,287	57,650	56,191	58,432
(8)	Mental Health and Substance Abuse	10,357	10,151	9,945	9,941	10,346	10,361	9,960	9,350	8,081	9,198
(9)	Sanctioned Cases	57,396	55,388	52,104	54,580	52,515	51,517	51,418	48,978	47,793	45,114
(10)	Non-Compliant Cases	24,382	23,838	22,305	21,166	23,499	22,794	20,553	18,662	20,153	20,894
(11)	Cases not in an activity during the report month	22,644	27,541	41,120	39,663	29,588	32,158	36,534	42,133	34,724	27,990

	Mar-04	Jun-04	Sep-04	Dec-04	Mar-05	Jun-05	Sep-05	Dec-05	Mar-06	Jun-06
Total Cases with an Adult	100%	100%	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cases w/Exemptions or Good Cause	21.4%	21.2%	19.6%	20.1%	20.7%	21.0%	20.5%	19.8%	20.5%	21.9%
Total Non-Exempt Cases with an Adult	78.6%	78.8%	80.4%	79.9%	79.3%	79.0%	79.5%	80.2%	79.5%	78.1%
Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating	54.5%	53.6%	50.2%	49.8%	52.5%	51.4%	50.1%	48.8%	50.3%	52.9%
Entered Employment	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	3.6%	4.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.5%	5.2%
Voc Education	8.8%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	9.4%	9.0%	9.2%	8.8%	9.1%	8.6%
Unsubsidized Employment	27.6%	27.9%	25.3%	24.4%	26.2%	26.8%	26.8%	26.9%	27.2%	29.3%
Mental Health and Substance Abuse	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	3.9%	4.6%
Sanctioned Cases	25.0%	24.1%	22.5%	23.7%	23.6%	23.5%	23.7%	22.8%	23.1%	22.6%
Non-Compliant Cases	10.6%	10.4%	9.6%	9.2%	10.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.7%	9.8%	10.5%
Cases not in an activity during the report month	9.9%	12.0%	17.7%	17.3%	13.3%	14.7%	16.8%	19.6%	16.8%	14.0%

This table shows the CalWORKS participation status of cases with adults for the last month of each quarter starting with March 2004 and going through June 2006. Total Cases with an Adult comes from the CA 237 CW. The remainder of the information is from the WTW 25 and WTW 25A.

Total Non-Exempt Cases (Line 3) are derived by subtracting out cases with Exemptions or Good Cause from the Total Cases with an Adult (Line 1). The Non-Exempt Cases are the cases that are required to participate in a welfare-to-work activity.

The Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating (Line 4) comes directly from the WTW 25 & 25A line that reports the unduplicated count of all adults participating in an activity. Lines 5 through 8 show some of the allowed activities including Entered Employment, Vocational Education, Unsubsidized Employment, and Mental Health and Substance Abuse that recipients may participate in.

The count of Cases not in an activity during the report month (Line 11), is arrived at by subtracting Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating (Line 4), Sanctioned Cases (Line 9), and Non-Compliant Cases (Line 10) from the Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating (Line 3).

The lower half of the table shows the percentages of individuals in each of the listed categories.

Notes: The WTW 25 and 25A data is individual level data and may report two adults in the same case. Since CA 237 CW data is case data, there may be some bias in combining the two sources.

In the event counties fail to submit data for a particular month, the previous month's data is substituted for the missing month. Revisions are made when the missing data is eventually submitted.

CALWORKS PARTICIPATION STATUS OF CASES WITH ADULTS

DESCRIPTION:

This table displays the CalWORKs participation status of cases with adults for the last month of each quarter starting with March 2004 and going to the most recent quarter for which data are available. It should be noted that these data represent a point in time.

UNIVERSE AND SOURCE:

Total Cases with an Adult comes from the CalWORKs Caseload Movement Report (CA 237 CW). The remainder of the information is from the Welfare To Work Monthly Activity Reports (WTW 25 and WTW 25A).

Total Non-Exempt Cases with an Adult (Line 3) is derived by subtracting cases with Exemptions or Good Cause from the Total Cases with an Adult (Line 1). The Non-Exempt Cases are the cases that are required to participate in welfare-to-work activities. The Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating (Line 4) comes directly from the WTW 25 and WTW 25A line that reports the unduplicated count of all adults participating in an activity. Lines 5 through 8 show some of the allowed activities including Entered Employment, Vocational Education, Unsubsidized Employment, and Mental Health and Substance Abuse that recipients may participate in. The count of Cases not in an activity during the report month (Line 11), is arrived at by subtracting Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating (Line 4), Sanctioned Cases (Line 9), and Non-Compliant Cases (Line 10) from the Total Non-Exempt Cases Participating (Line 3).

Note: The WTW 25 and WTW 25A data is individual-level data and may report two adults in the same case. Since CA 237 CW data is case-level data, there may be some bias in combining the two sources. In the event counties fail to submit data for a particular month, the previous month's data are substituted for the missing month. Revisions are made when the missing data are eventually submitted.

FREQUENCY:

This data table will be updated quarterly.

CONTACT:

Questions regarding this table should be directed to the CDSS Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau at (916) 651-8269.

TANF Caseload Chart Federal Fiscal Year 2005

CalWORKs CASELOAD	Population
Caseload Required to Meet Federal Participation Rate:	
All Family ("Single Parent") (per federal definition)	179,216
Two Parent (per federal definition)	36,606
ALL FAMILIES REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE (Federal Denominator)	215,822
Cases Not Included in the Federal Participation Rate:	
Cases with Single Custodial Parent w/Child Under One Year of Age	23,250
Cases with Unaided Adults:	
Safety Net	35,232
Child Only	177,603
Sanction	54,602
TOTAL CALWORKS CASELOAD	506,509
	Population
Breakdown of "All Families Required to Participate":	
Meet Federal Participation Rate	60,148
Participating in Federal Activities, But Not Meeting Federal Participation Rate	31,566
Exempt (CalWORKs) (Less Single Custodial Parent w/ Child Under One Year of Age)	27,350
Cases With Good Cause (CalWORKs)	9,928
Non-Compliant (CalWORKs)	22,945
On Aid Less Than 60 Days	21,490
"Other" (No measured participation or participation only in non-federally allowable activities)	42,395
TOTAL	215,822

Source: Q5 Data, CA 237 CW, WTW 25/WTW 25A

TANF CASELOAD CHART (Federal Participation)

DESCRIPTION:

- This chart depicts the overall CalWORKs caseload separated by the total cases that are required to participate in welfare-to-work federal activities and the cases that are exempt from these requirements. It should be noted that these data represent a point in time.
- The chart also displays a break-down of the federal work participation status of the CalWORKs caseload that is required to participate. For example, cases meeting the federal work participation, exempt, good cause, and in non-compliance are identified.
- A number of cases have either no measured participation or were participating only in state-allowed activities that could not be counted toward the federal participation rate. These cases are in the "Other" category because this data reflects only federal requirements.

UNIVERSE AND SOURCE:

- The caseload totals for All Family, Two Parent, All Families Required to Participate, Cases with Single Custodial Parent w/Child Under One Year of Age, Total CalWORKs Caseload, as well as the cases that Meet Federal Participation Rate and Participating in Federal Activities, But Not Meeting the Federal Participation Rate categories are taken from Q5 data. Q5 is disaggregated data reported by state and county staff from a statewide sample of CalWORKs cases. This data is transmitted to the federal government which uses this information to calculate the state's work participation rate as well as other characteristic reports.
- The other categories of cases (i.e., Safety Net, Child Only, Sanction, Exempt, Good Cause, Non-Compliant, and On Aid Less Than 60 Days) are derived at by utilizing data from WTW 25, WTW 25A and CA 237 CW data reports for the same time period as the Q5 data to determine the ratios for each group. The ratios were then applied to the Q5 data to determine the caseload for each group.

FREQUENCY:

Q5 data is released annually and is based on federal fiscal years. The WTW 25, WTW 25A and CA 237 CW reports are submitted by counties to the state on a monthly basis, and compiled by CDSS.

CONTACT:

CDSS CalWORKs and Food Stamp Estimates Bureau
Phone: (916) 657-1668

General Data Links

U.S. Census Bureau - Poverty

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty.html>

California Department of Social Services

Research and Data Reports

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/>

Trend Data Links

California Department of Social Services

CalWORKs Characteristic Survey – Federal Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/CalWrKsCharFFY03_04.pdf

CalWORKs Program Percent of Population Receiving CalWORKs January 2005

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/caltrends/poprec/CWPopRecJan05Map.pdf>

CalWORKs Program Percent Decline in Average Monthly Caseload
Fiscal Year 1995/96 to 2004/05

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/caltrends/CWCaseloadDeclineFY04_05.pdf

CalWORKs Program Average Annual Caseload and Percent Change from Prior Year
Fiscal Years 1989/90 – 2004/05

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/caltrends/CWCaseloadChgFY04_05.pdf

Ethnicity of CalWORKs Caseload

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/caltrends/ethnicity/EthnicityJul04.pdf>

Report Form/Instructions Data Links

California Department of Social Services

CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement Report (CA 237 CW)

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/blankforms/CA237CW12_02.pdf

Child Care Monthly Report – CalWORKs Families (CW 115)

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/blankforms/CW115v1_03.pdf

Child Care Monthly Report – Two-Parent Separate State Program (CW 115A)

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/blankforms/CW115av1_03.pdf

CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work Monthly Activity Report
All (Other) Families (WTW 25)

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/blankforms/WTW25v1_03.pdf

CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work Monthly Activity Report
Two-Parent Separate State Program

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/blankforms/WTW25Av1_03.pdf

General Relief and Interim Assistance to Applicants for SSI/SSP Monthly Caseload
And Expenditure Statistical Report (GR 237)

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/blankforms/GR237.pdf>

Annual Recipient Report on CalWORKs, Foster Care (FC), Social Services,
Nonassistance Food Stamps (NAFS), Welfare to Work (WTW), Refugee Cash
Assistance (RCA), and the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI)
Ethnic Origin and Primary Language (ABCD 350)

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/blankforms/ABCD350v7_06.pdf

**POSSIBLE INDICATORS FOR
CalWORKs POVERTY STATUS AND CHILD WELL-BEING**

Poverty Status

1. Families with earnings
2. Total reported income
3. Number of children
4. Shared housing
5. Homeless Assistance
6. Income of Leavers
7. Length of time on aid

Child Well-Being (Limited to CalWORKs Children)

Child Welfare Services

1. Substantiated referrals to Child Welfare Services
2. Entries into out-of-home care
3. Reunifications

At-Risk Births

1. Birth to teen mother
2. Born with a chemical dependency
3. Premature birth/low birth weight
4. Mother using drugs or alcohol

Education and School Achievement

1. Pre-school enrollment
2. K – 12 enrollment
3. diploma and/or high school graduation
4. Truancy
5. Drop out rate

Health

1. Vaccinations/immunizations
2. Mortality rate
3. Asthma
4. Obesity