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Measuring Employment Outcomes in TANF

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Purpose of Study

Understand how states currently measure employment outcomes

Identify issues and options for measuring employment outcomes in TANF

Few State TANF Programs Have Employment Outcome Measurement Systems

- States TRACK employment among recipients for WPR
- Few have performance measurement SYSTEMS that include measures of employment OUTCOMES

What are Performance Measurement Systems?

- Align with program goals (objectives)
- Specific measures (indicators) for specific population
 - Process vs. outcomes
- Benchmarks/performance targets
- Consequences (incentives/penalties)
- Data collection and analysis

State Employment Outcome Measurement Systems are Unique

- Performance-based Contracts
 Wisconsin: private contractors job entry & retention
 New York City: vendors job placement & retention
- TANF within Workforce Agency Texas: WIOA-based; leavers' employment & retention Utah: recipients' job entry, retention, earnings
- County-Administered TANF Programs
 Colorado: employment entry among recipients
 Minnesota: Self-Support Index employed recipients

State Employment Outcome Measurement Systems are Unique

- Which employment outcomes? Job entry, retention, wages (when? For how long?)
- Whose employment outcomes?
 All recipients, work-eligible recipients, leavers (when?)
- Whose performance?
 State agency, county, contractor, workforce board
- What consequences?
 Financial penalty or reward, public report to legislature
- With what data?

What About National TANF Employment Outcome Measures?

Is it possible?

What are the issues and options?

TANF block grant gives states authority over:

- who is eligible
- for what
- for how long
- what is required of them
- what services they receive

These choices affect client employment outcomes AND complicate reliable measurement across states

State policies create important differences in who is:

- ever on assistance
- a current recipient
- a leaver

These differences advantage or disadvantage a state depending on which groups of people are included in the denominator of the calculation of employment outcomes.

- Income eligibility threshold for applicants higher threshold = more recipients with earnings = advantage if measure recipient employment
- Max income for ongoing eligibility
 higher max = keep employed recipients on longer
 advantage if measure recipient employment
 disadvantage if measure exit for employment
- Time limits
 - One state's recipient is another state's leaver

Who is Included in the Calculation?

- All recipients? work-eligible? leavers?
- Solely state-funded program recipients?
- Exiters due to time limits?
- Sanctioned clients?
- Nonassistance recipients?
- Recipients of worker supplements?

Denominator Decisions Create Incentives

Broad denominator (e.g. all recipients)

- = Incentive to help all recipients find work
- = Incentive to keep hard-to-employ off assistance

- Adjusting for differences in state contexts:
 - unemployment rates, wage rates, geography and transportation infrastructure; negotiation skills
- State variation in data quality, access, and analysis capacity
- Practical implementation issues
 - Time and resources to develop measures and data infrastructure
 - Enough time to pass for changes in outcomes to occur

Another Option: Federal Support for State-Specific Employment Outcome Measures

- Technical assistance to systematically apply measurement principles to unique TANF program
- Technical assistance to enhance state data quality and analysis capacity
- Facilitate information sharing and collaboration among states
- Conduct demonstrations to evaluate measures within or across states

Conclusion

- Diversity of state TANF programs makes it nearly impossible to develop consistent TANF employment outcome measures nationally
- Federal government can learn from and encourage state TANF employment outcome measures
- A realistic understanding of the issues and options can inform decisions about how best to promote employment through TANF