# The Family Employment Program (FEP) Study of Utah: Agency Innovation for Improving Outcomes



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#### **Helen Thatcher**

Utah's Department of Workforce Services (DWS)

Mary Beth Vogel-Ferguson

Social Research Institute (SRI), University of Utah



- Five year longitudinal cohort study
- 2006, 2007, 2008: customer interviews
- 2009 2010: administrative data

- DWS research questions/agenda:
  - Identify initial characteristics
  - Track client changes
  - Identify patterns of FEP usage over time



#### Method: Study Sample

- Wave 1 Initial sample: Jan. Sept. 2006
  - New case (had only received 2 9 months cash)
  - Participation type case
     (no undocumented, specified relative cases)
  - Cash assistance open at Wave 1

	Sample size	Response rate
Wave 1	1144	65%
Wave 2	923	81%
Wave 3	813	88%

## 1

#### Waves 1 Surprises (N = 1144)

- Average age at first FEP entry: 28 years
- 58% are or have been married
- 65% grew up in a two parent home
- Average number of children = 2.1
- 70% enter with a high school diploma/GED
  - 26% were in school when FEP started
- 64% had worked most of their adult lives
  - 29% were working when FEP started



### Foundations of Welfare Policy

- Policy based on those who are:
  - Young (late teen, early 20's)
  - Single never married
  - Limited work and education history







#### Respondent's Perspective

- That very first time when you applied for cash assistance how would you describe your feelings?
  - Desperate, scared, confused, hopeless: 25%
  - Embarrassed, ashamed, humiliated: 24.5%
  - Sad, mad, depressed, generally bad: 21%
  - Mixed: embarrassed but desperate: 12%
  - Grateful, relieved, hopeful, excited: 10%

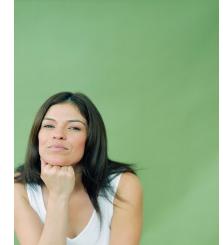




"I was humiliated because I have never had to do it before in my life. Before my accident I was always independent and took care of myself and family."



#### Comments:



- "In despair I grew up thinking that people on welfare were less, my family looked down on people on welfare; Ashamed – I felt judged by my family."
- "I just couldn't believe it, I came from a good family, but through my mistakes I ended up needing it. I felt like there was something wrong with me, like a welfare mom."



- Primary factors leading to seeking cash assistance:
  - Change in customer's income

50%

- Lost job
- Physically/mentally unable to work
- Maternity leave
- Change in partner's income

35%

- Spouse/partner lost job
- Separation from Spouse/partner
- Change in access to parent/family support 10%



- Client characteristics vary greatly
   from typical perceptions of TANF recipients
- Many (about 1/3) participants arrived seeking minimal help to reconnect to employment
- Gratitude for services received mixed with frustration when system hinders taking personal responsibility for the future
- Relationship with employment counselor key to positive experience



## Waves 2 and 3: General Trends

#### Personal barriers to employment

	W1	W2	W3
Physical health barrier	55%	32%	24%
Mental health barrier	30%	23%	17%
Severe domestic violence	26%	13%	12%
Partner inhibits working	21%	10%	6%
No high school diploma/GED	30%	27%	24%



## Waves 2 and 3: General Trends

#### Income and resources

	W1	W2	W3
Earned income	28%	61%	62%
Child support	4%	25%	29%
Cash assistance	100%	20%	12%
Adult receives SSI	4%	7%	10%
Adult w/o health care	5%	31%	32%
Child w/o health care	1%	11%	11%



#### Wave 3 Employment Profile

Employed at all in past year: 82%

Employed ¾ of the year or more: 57%

Average hourly wage:

Currently employed: \$10.57

Recently employed: \$ 9.02

Health insurance not available: 40%



#### The "Disconnected"

Disconnected at wave 3: 155 (19.1%)

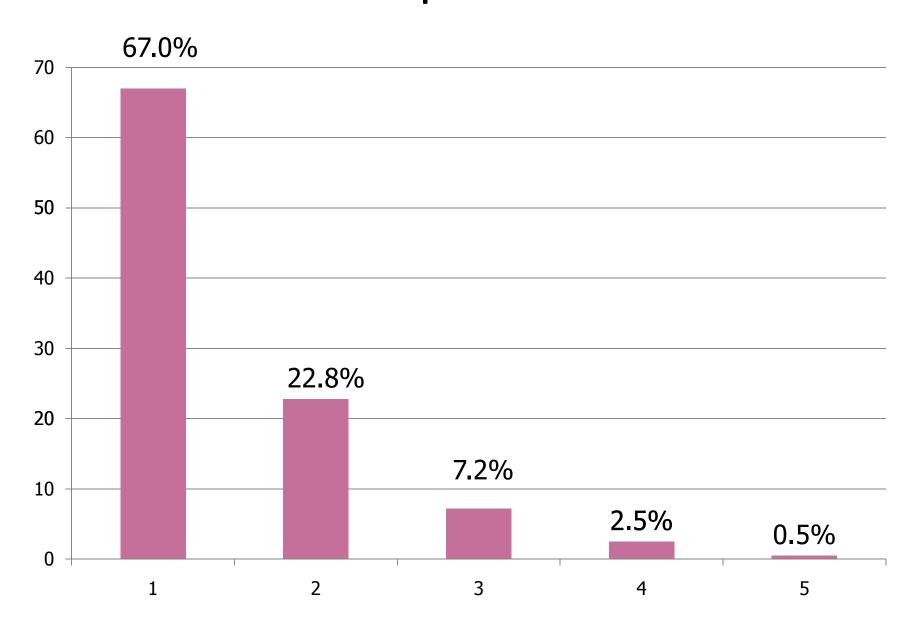
- Definition:
  - Unemployed
  - Not receiving cash assistance
  - Unmarried and has not been in domestic partnership for 12 months
- Profile identify group as similar to former long-term recipients



#### Wave 4 FEP Study (N=1375)

- Administrative case data review evaluating patterns of FEP usag e
- Review of customers whose FIRST month of FEP fell between April 2005 and March 2006
- Data tracked through July 2010
  - Reflects 50 60 month period

#### Number of FEP Episodes Over 5 Years



Nun	nber of
FEP	<b>Months</b>

#### Episodes

1

2

3+

$$2 - 12$$

50.0%

10.3%

1.2%

$$13 - 24$$

14.3%

9.4%

5.5%

$$25 - 36$$

2.3%

2.3%

3.1%

$$37 +$$

0.5%

0.9%

0.4%



### FEP Study: Additional Lessons

- Appropriate customer assessment is critical
- Number of months on assistance no longer related to number of employment barriers
- Those with most barriers to employment were most likely to be sanctioned
- Most FEP recipients never come near to reaching time limit of cash assistance benefits
- Longer-term assistance only related to:
  - physical/mental health issue
  - documented need of child or dependent



### FEP Redesign: Philosophy

- Work First: Many participants come ready, able and willing to move into employment
- "Full engagement" going beyond the minimum
- Engagement in multiple activities
- Early intervention key
- Mutual accountability; mutual ownership



#### FEP Redesign: Components

- Orientation communicates purpose
  - Clarifies program purpose and requirements
  - Conversational overview to facilitate choice
- Brief initial assessment to determine next steps
  - Diversion
  - Work Preparation
  - Work Ready



#### **Education/work Combinations**

N = 1144

No HSD/GED

Has at least HSD/GED

Has NOT worked in past year

70 (6.2%)

139 (12.4%)

Has worked in past year

258 (23.0%)

656 (58.4%)



#### FEP Redesign Components

- "Work Success" Job Club
  - Mirrors full time employment
    - Participant responsible for all verifications
    - 40 hr per week program
  - Labor market test
  - Networking
  - Builds on participant's strengths
  - Goal is long term employment success



#### TCA: Program Outline

- Purpose: "Bridge transition from welfare-to-work"
  - Financial component:
    - 2 ½ month full cash assistance benefit for maintaining employment income above level to close due to earned income
  - Ongoing case management:
    - Employment supports
    - Budgeting education
    - Assist with job retention & advancement strategies
    - Opportunities for additional education/training

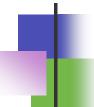


#### TCA: Program Challenges

- Impact on other benefits
  - Food stamps, housing, child support
- Employment insecurity
  - Economic downturn
- Lack of financial stability
  - Hours unstable and difficult to predict
- Lack of preparation for income change
  - More budgeting education needed

# Lessons for TCA in FEP Redesign

- Improve communication with client
- Extend case management
  - Expand provision of employment supports
  - Expand retention/advancement services
    - Activity discuss long term plans
    - Explore resources needed to advance in career
  - Provide problem solving assistance
  - Enhance budget education services



#### FEP Redesign Components

- Activity Review
  - Goal is re-engagement
  - Early intervention
  - Mutual accountability
- Expanded worker performance measures
  - 7 weighted measures
    - Participation rate maintained as measure
    - Also positive closures, increased earnings or hours, other income, job retention, HS/GED



## Education Pilot Program: Inve\$t in You





#### **TANF** and Basic Education

The core question:

"work first" or "education first"

- Employing a mixed strategy
  - Strengthening entry into employment
  - Meet needs of the market
- Long-term impact of education deficit
  - Disconnected from upward mobility
  - Implications for the next generation
- Supporting TANF goals for welfare exits

# Education Pilot

- Spring 2008
- Initial charge:
  - Move customers into HSD/GED program
  - Assist with alternate education as needed
  - Pursue next level of education according to labor market demand
- Inve\$t in You the HSD/GED pilot



#### Designing Inve\$t in You!

- Partners with adult education to design and place education component – 2 models
- Identify appropriate employment counselors
  - Locate employment counselors on site
- Set up system to address known challenges (childcare and transportation)
- Offer financial incentive for completing
- Used FEP Study data to profile participants



#### "Inve\$t in You" Outcomes

Total **N** = 164

Accepted, never started 20 (12.2%)

Left prior to completion 54 (32.9%)

Avg. time in program 2.2 mns

Graduated 78 (47.6%)

Avg. time in program 2.3 mns

Still enrolled 12 (7.3%)

Avg. time in program 6.3 mns



#### Inve\$t In You: Exit Surveys

- Factors contributing to success:
  - #1 Employment counselor
  - #2 Financial Incentive
  - #3 Celebrations
  - #4 New found belief in self
  - #5 Help with child care and transportation



# Exit Surveys: Impact on The Next Generation

"Your kids notice that you've been struggling in life. Even though I dropped out, I went back and finished. I didn't finish on time, but at least they saw that I went



back. They're proud of me for graduating. My parents didn't have their diplomas. Now I have mine. My kids will go to college. I think I broke the cycle!"



#### Inve\$t in You: What Worked

- Strong case management focus (onsite)
- Mandatory participation in orientation
- Having standards for attendance and progress
- Offering an incentive to join the program
- Celebrations
- Intensive training of DWS workers to let go of participation focus
- Partnering with the adult education systems



- Improved DWS worker morale
  - We can "do right by the customer"
  - This changes families forever
  - Lives are turned around and changed

- Improved customer self-worth
  - Altered view of self as successful with potential
  - They are "worth" investing in themselves
  - Being the role model they want to do



Additional DWS data from SRI available at: http://www.socwk.utah.edu/sri/dwsreport.html Contact information:

- Helen Thatcher: tthatcher@utah.gov
- Mary Beth Vogel-Ferguson:
   marybeth.vogel-ferguson@socwk.utah.edu