

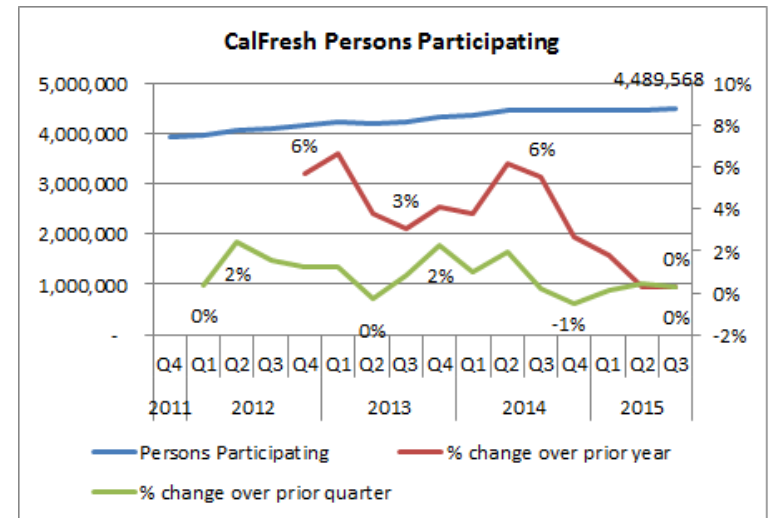


CALFRESH DATA DASHBOARD – ANALYSIS OF STATE TRENDS

JULY - SEPTEMBER 2015¹ DATA

Participation Trends - *CalFresh participation remains flat statewide.*

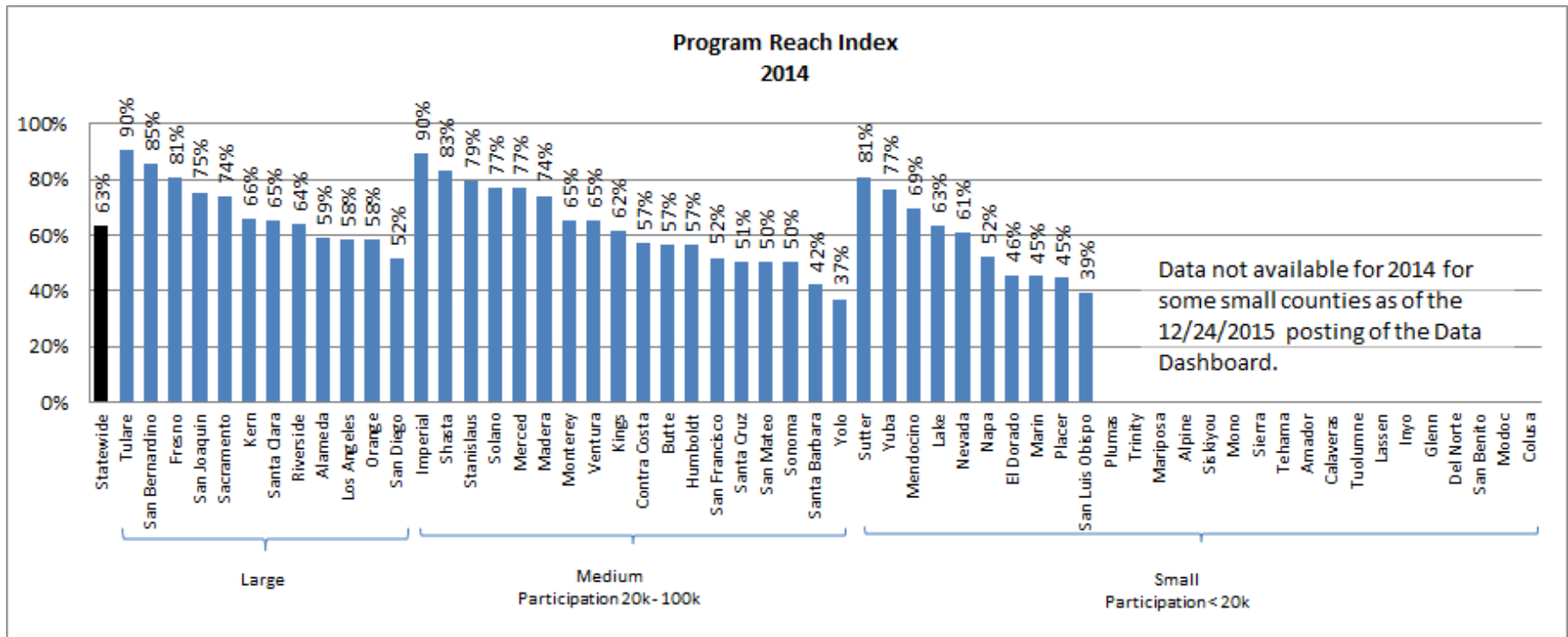
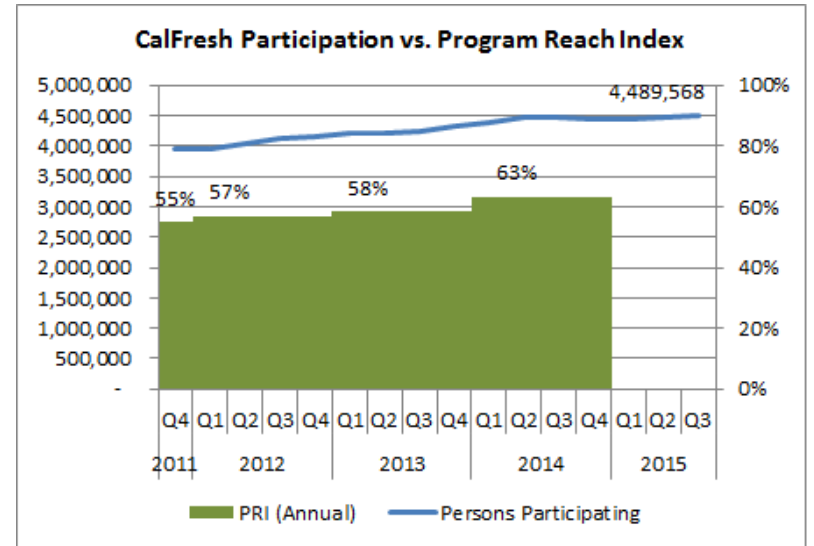
Statewide, **participation growth flattened notably during the last year.** Participation in this quarter – Q2 2015 – increased 0.3% over the same quarter in the prior year and 0.3% compared to the most recent quarter (Q2 2015). Twenty counties showed *flat or negative* growth in the number of participants during the prior year, and 35 showed a negative trend in the last quarter. The largest quarterly declines in the number of participants were in Monterey, Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties. Other counties showed strong growth in the last quarter: Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange. Charts on the following page show *annual* growth rates by county as well as growth rates since December 2011.

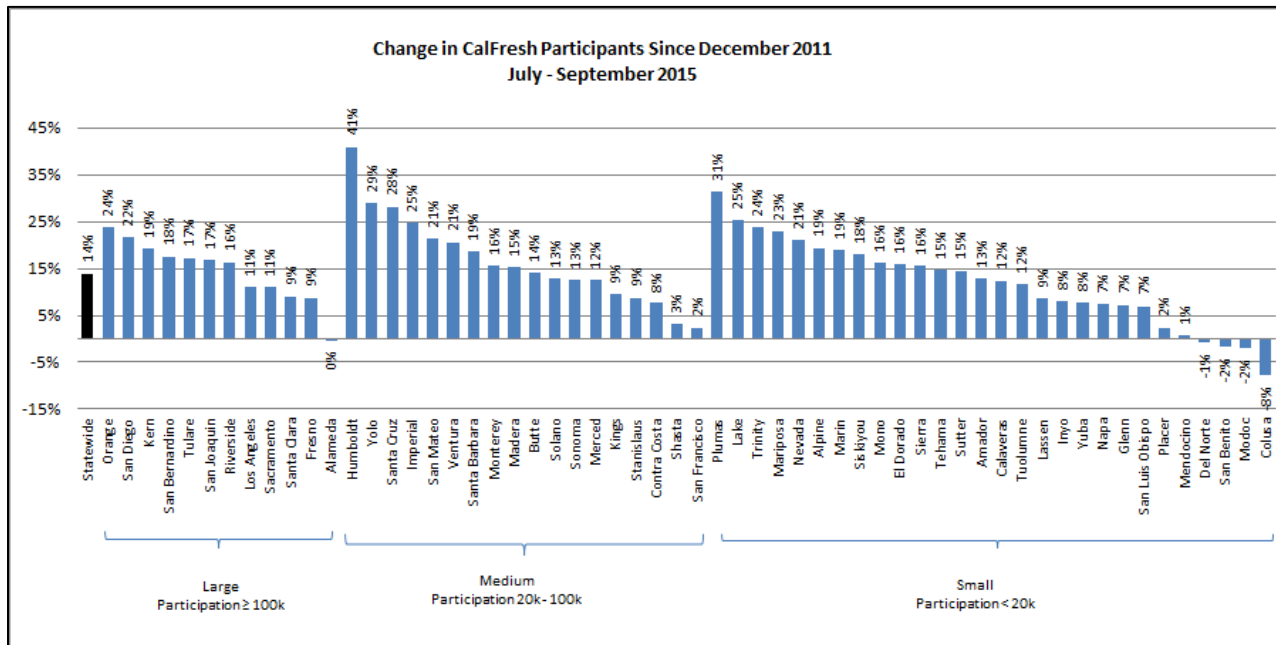
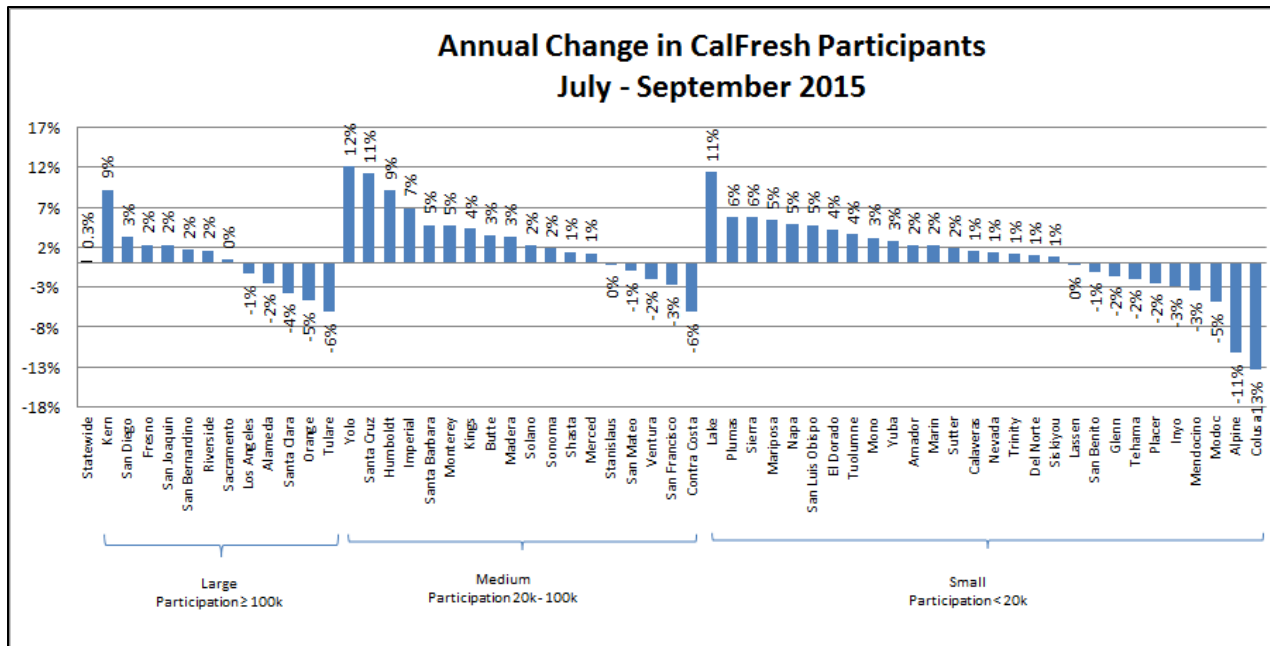


¹ This document provides an analysis of data posted to the CalFresh Data Dashboard website as of December 24, 2015. Note that data files are subject to change.

The **Program Reach Index (PRI)**, at right, shows the estimated CalFresh participation rate among individuals with incomes below 130% FPL, excluding the estimated number of that group who receive SSI/SSP or who are undocumented immigrants. Statewide, the PRI is 63% in 2014. It has been rising steadily over the last four years.

The PRI varies dramatically by county. Counties with a Program Reach Index greater than 80% in 2014 include: Tulare, Imperial, San Bernardino, Shasta, Fresno, and Sutter.



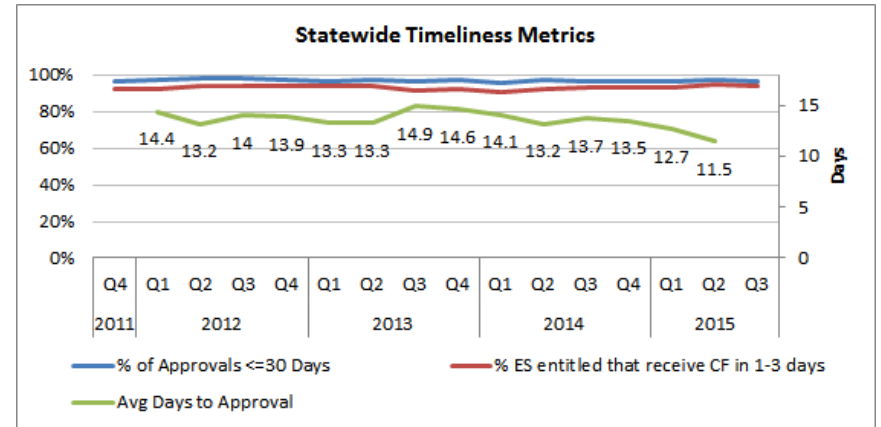


Dual Participation – Trends currently unknown.

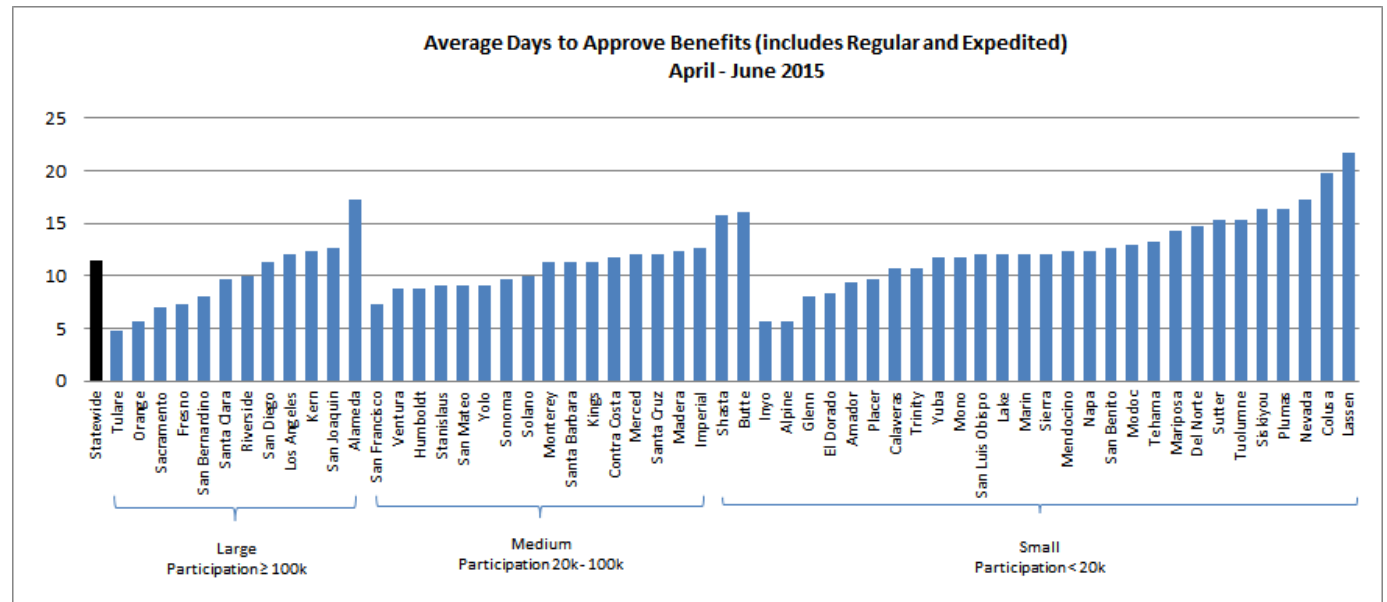
CDSS is in the process of refining the methodology for measuring dual enrollment between Medi-Cal and CalFresh. The Data Dashboard does not currently report data for those metrics.

Same Day Service – Statewide timeliness metrics remain steady over time, with wide variation at the county level.

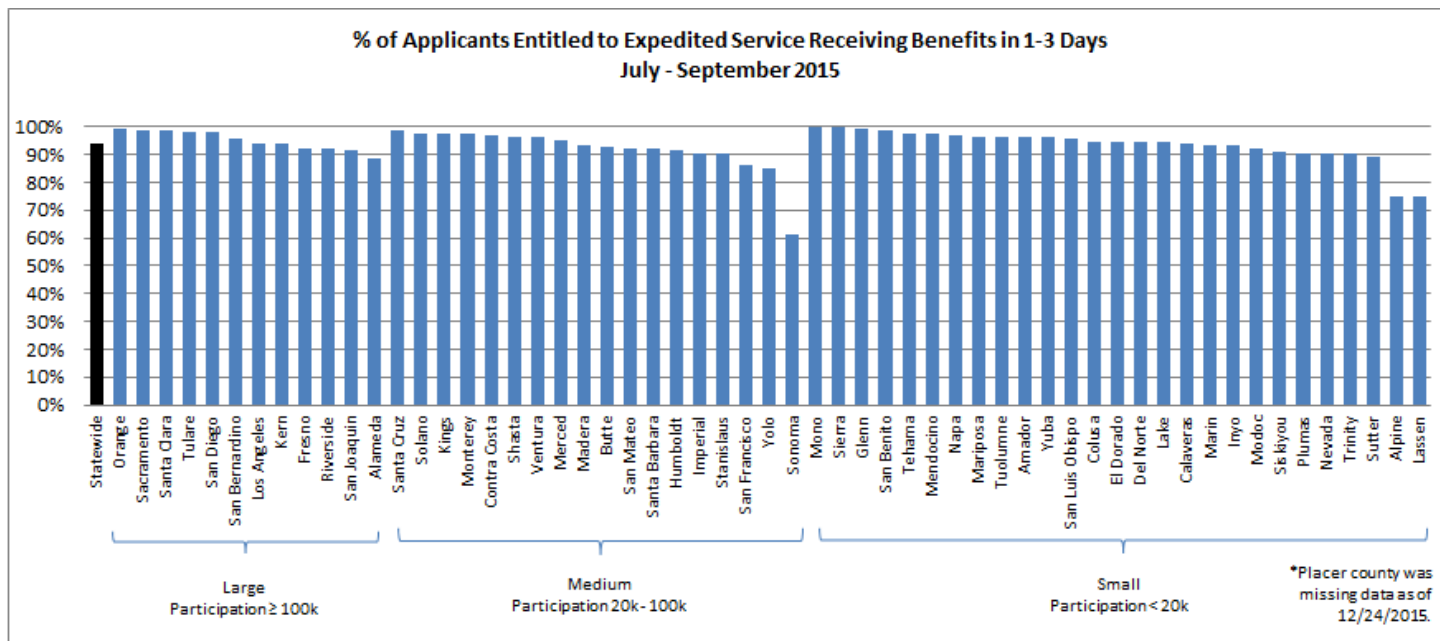
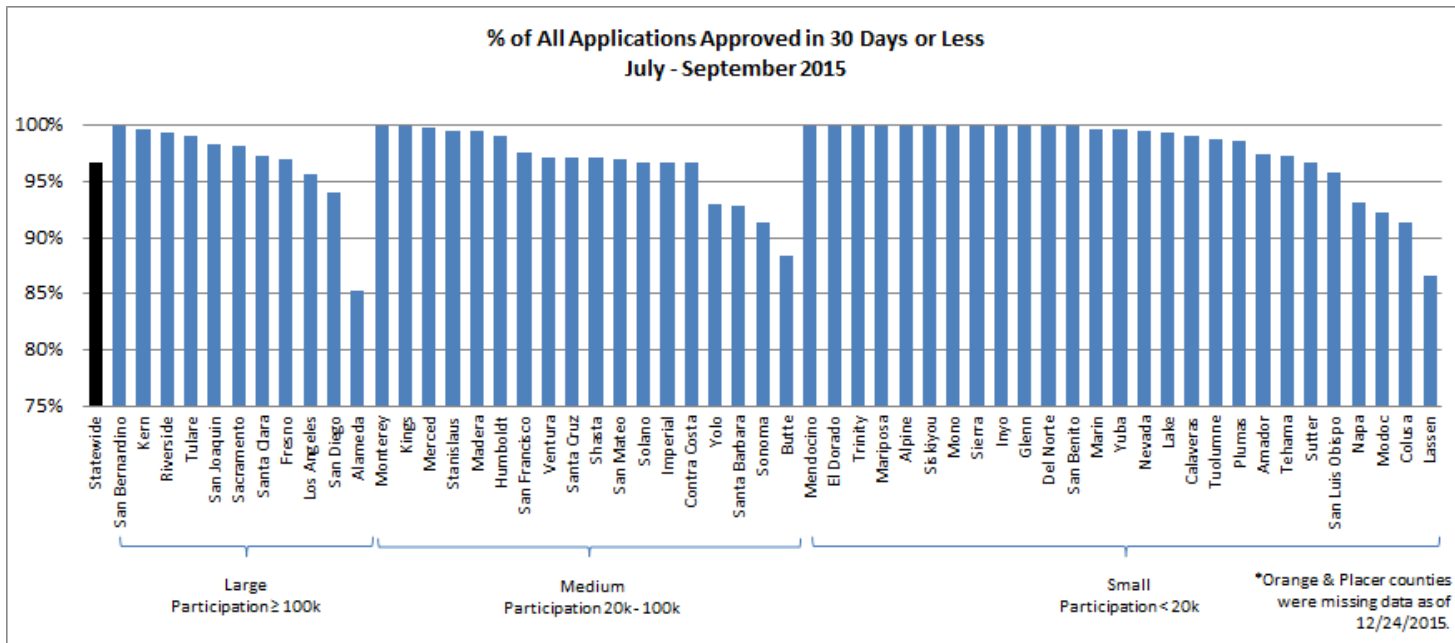
Statewide, timeliness metrics have been very steady in the last few years, but county level data show more dramatic fluctuations. Statewide data on average processing time is only available through June 2015. In that quarter, it took an average of 11.5 days to approve benefits, including both regular and expedited service. Average days to approval have declined statewide from a high of nearly 15 days in September 2014. This rate varied widely from county to county, with a low of 4.7 days in Tulare and a high of more than 21.7 days in Lassen.



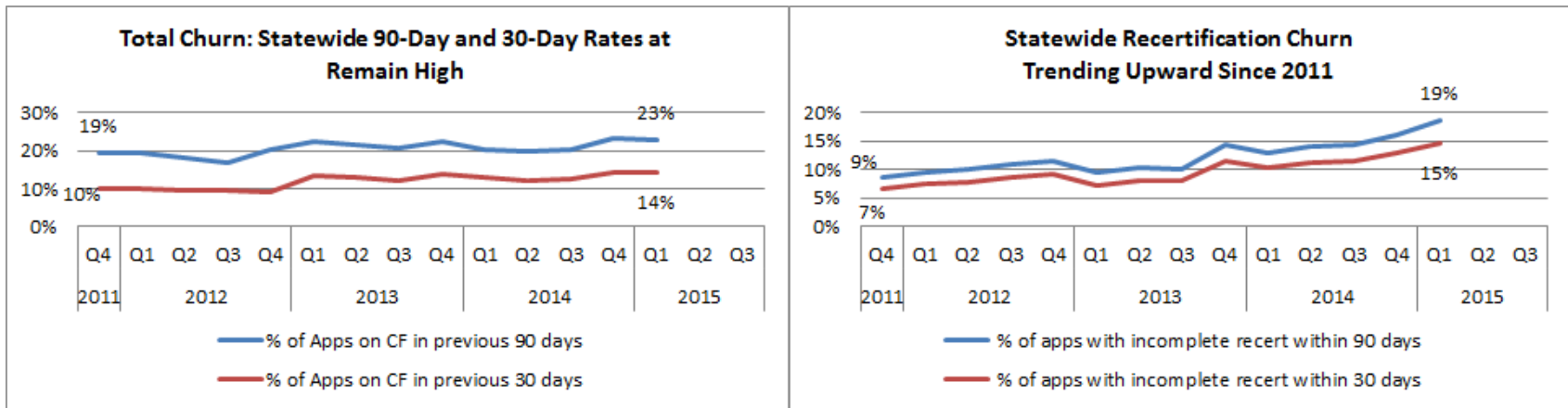
As of September 2015, 46 counties approved at least 95% of all applications within 30 days. The worst rate for this metric was 85% in Alameda County. In all but four counties, 80% or more of those entitled to expedited service received benefits within 1-3 days. A majority of counties (50 out of 58) succeeded in providing timely expedited service 90% of the time or more.



(See following page for additional county level timeliness charts)



Churn – Churn rates rise to highest levels since 2011.



Statewide as of March 2015,² 23% of all applicants had received CalFresh benefits within the past 90 days, and 14% had been on the program within 30 days of reapplying. **Both total churn rates are at the highest level since 2011 despite some quarter-to-quarter improvements. Recertification churn has been on a largely steady rise since 2011.** At the county level, the best 90-day total churn rate was 8% (Santa Cruz) and the worst was 31% (Tulare). The range for cases that reapplied within 90 days of an incomplete recertification was also large, from 0% (Alpine) to 44% (Mendocino). Los Angeles churn rates were not reported in this data release. See the following page for 90-day churn rates by county for March 2015.

A few data issues remain with respect to churn figures. Most notably, CDSS' definition suggests that recertification should never exceed total churn, but it sometimes does for C-IV counties, which raises the question of whether the consortia are calculating the figures the same way. Better churn rates, on average, in CalWIN counties and Los Angeles may be a result of differing formula for calculation, better protocols and systems for addressing churn, or both. Because of these discrepancies between consortia, this analysis does not include a summary of counties in the top 10 and 20 for various metrics.

² Data is not yet available for later quarters.

