



Becoming a Common Exit State

Jay Berger | Performance Data and Reporting Coordinator

Agenda

- Understanding the Common Exit Policy
- Minnesota and Common Exit
- Scenarios where common exit applies
- Common Exit Challenges
- Implementing Common Exit
- Benefits of Compliance
- Recap & Next Steps
- Questions & Discussion

What is Common Exit?

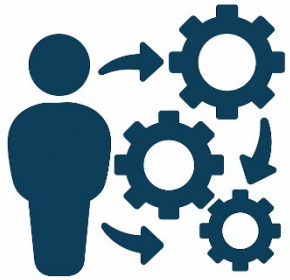
- Issued by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) on **December 19, 2016** as part of WIOA data reporting guidance
- A participant is exited when they stop receiving services from all programs for **90 consecutive days**.
- Applies only if no future services are scheduled.
- Ensures accurate tracking of service completion.



Common Exit Terminology

- **Exit** = the last date of service, after which 90 days have passed since the individual last received services and no plans exist to provide future services.
- **Reportable Individual** = an individual who demonstrates an intent to use program services and who uses only the self-service system and/or only receives information-only services or activities.
- **Participant** = a reportable individual who meets program eligibility criteria and receives services other than reportable individual services.
- **Period of Participation** = the period beginning when an individual becomes a participant and ending on the participant's date of exit.

Why Does Common Exit Matter?



Promotes integrated service delivery.



Enhances participant outcome tracking.



Aligns program performance reporting.



Reduces duplicate records across programs.

Is Minnesota a Common Exit state?

- **No, Minnesota is NOT a common exit state.**
 - Except for Dislocated Worker and Trade Adjustment Assistance
- Exit in Minnesota means any single program has stopped serving someone.
 - Exits reported to the DOL are program-specific
 - Exit-based outcomes reported to DOL are program-specific
- DOL continues to indicate they will require all states to use common exit.

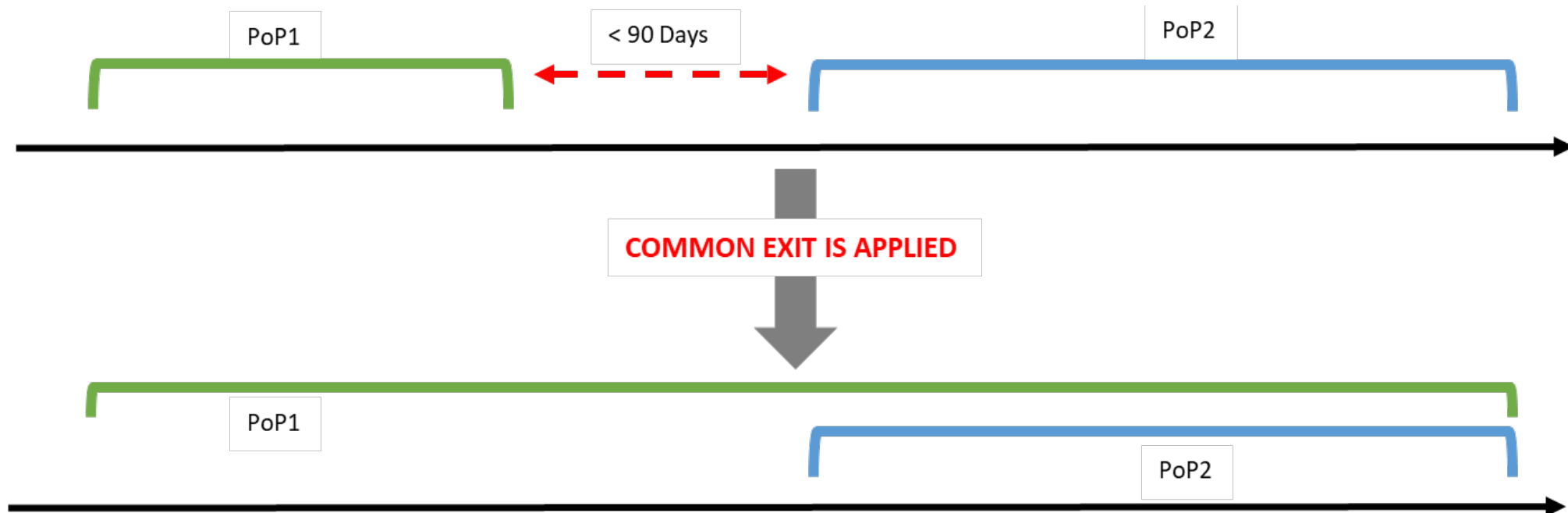
Minnesota Context

- Current disconnected tracking between Workforce One, MinnesotaWorks.net, etc
- Need for unified participant record
- Efforts underway via Azure Data Lakehouse to improve data integration



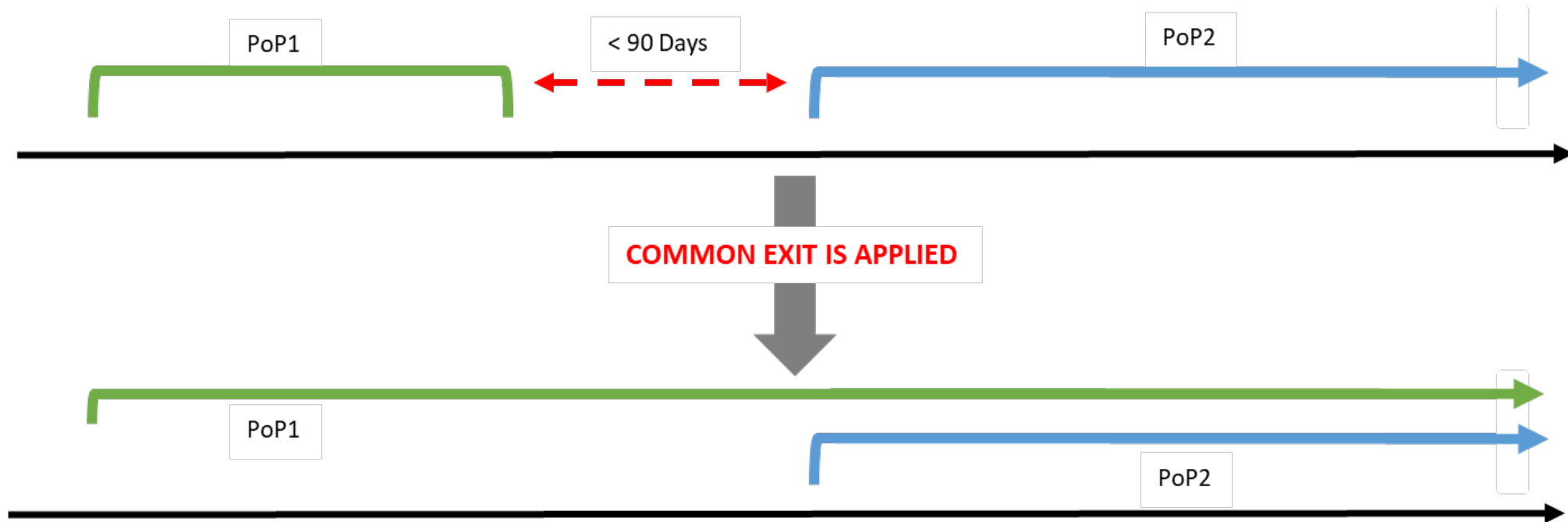
Scenario 1: PoP1 Exit = PoP2 Exit if Within 90 Days

If the exit date for PoP1 is within 90 days of the enrollment date for any subsequent periods of participation (PoP2) AND PoP2 has an exit date, the exit date for PoP1 is replaced with the exit date of PoP2 [**COMMON EXIT IS APPLIED**].



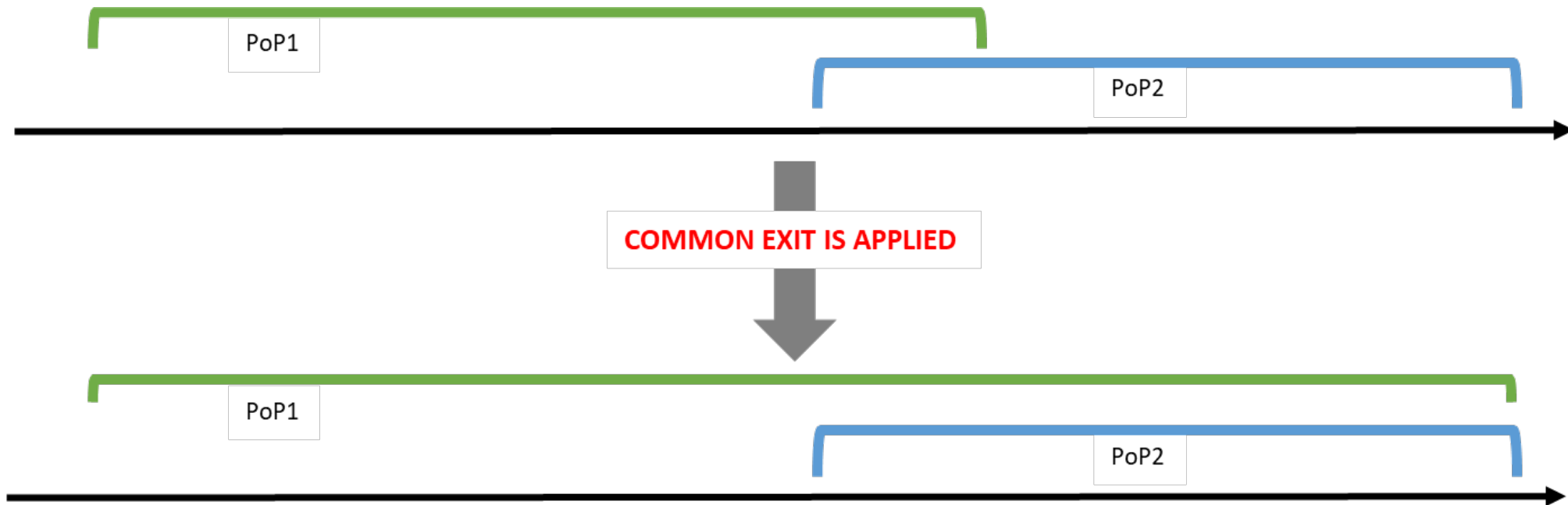
Scenario 2: PoP1 Exit Removed if PoP2 Stays Open

If the exit date for PoP1 is within 90 days of the enrollment date for any subsequent periods of participation (PoP2) AND PoP2 does not have an exit date, the exit date for PoP1 is removed and PoP2 remains open [**COMMON EXIT IS APPLIED**].



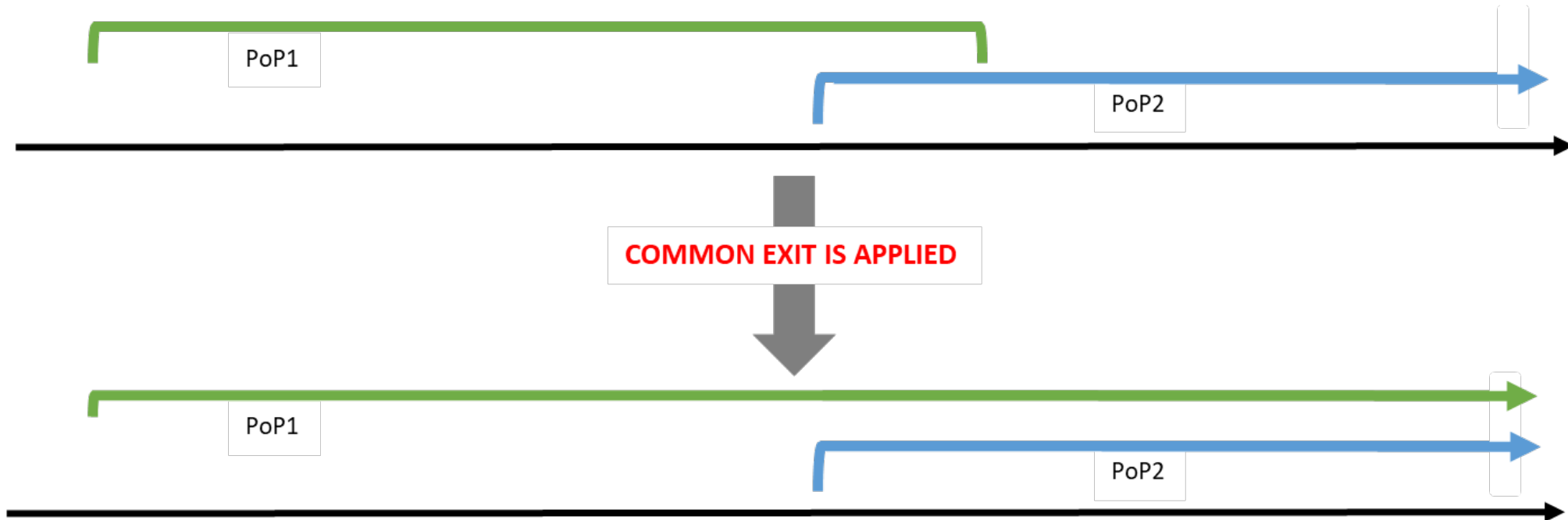
Scenario 3: PoP1 Exit = PoP2 Exit if Overlapping

If the exit date for PoP1 occurs after the enrollment date of any subsequent period of participation (PoP2) AND PoP2 has an exit date, the exit date for PoP1 is replaced with the exit date of PoP2 [COMMON EXIT IS APPLIED].



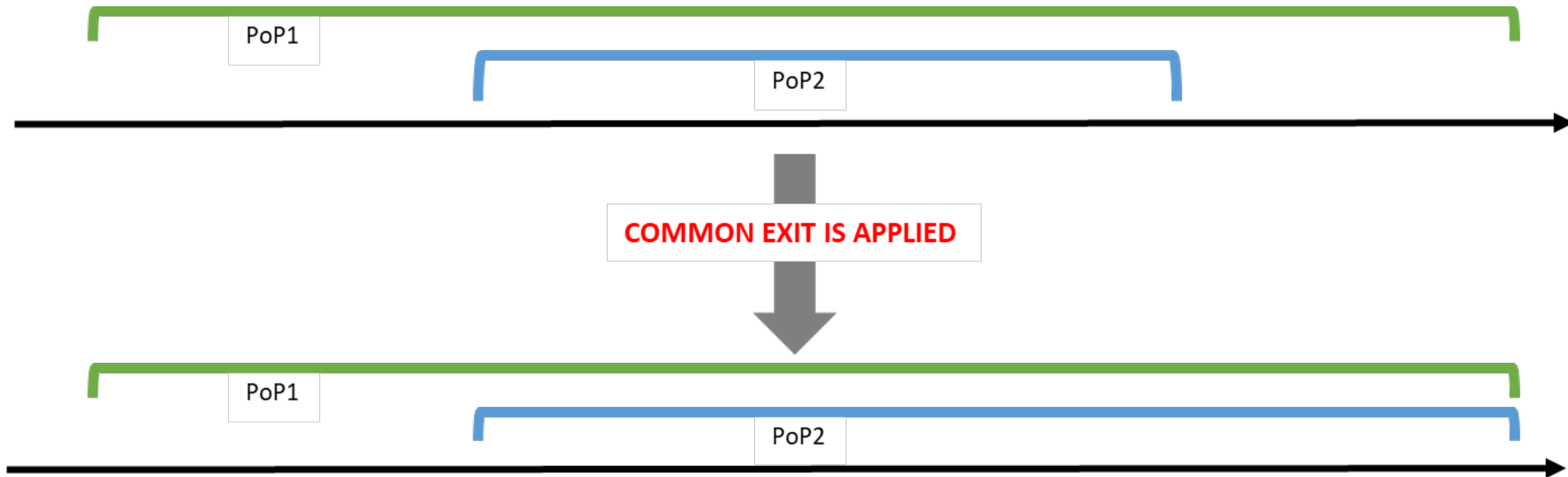
Scenario 4: PoP1 Exit Removed if PoP2 Overlaps and Is Open

If the exit date for PoP1 occurs after the enrollment date of any subsequent period of participation (PoP2) AND PoP2 does not have an exit date, the exit date for PoP1 is removed and PoP2 remains open [**COMMON EXIT IS APPLIED**].



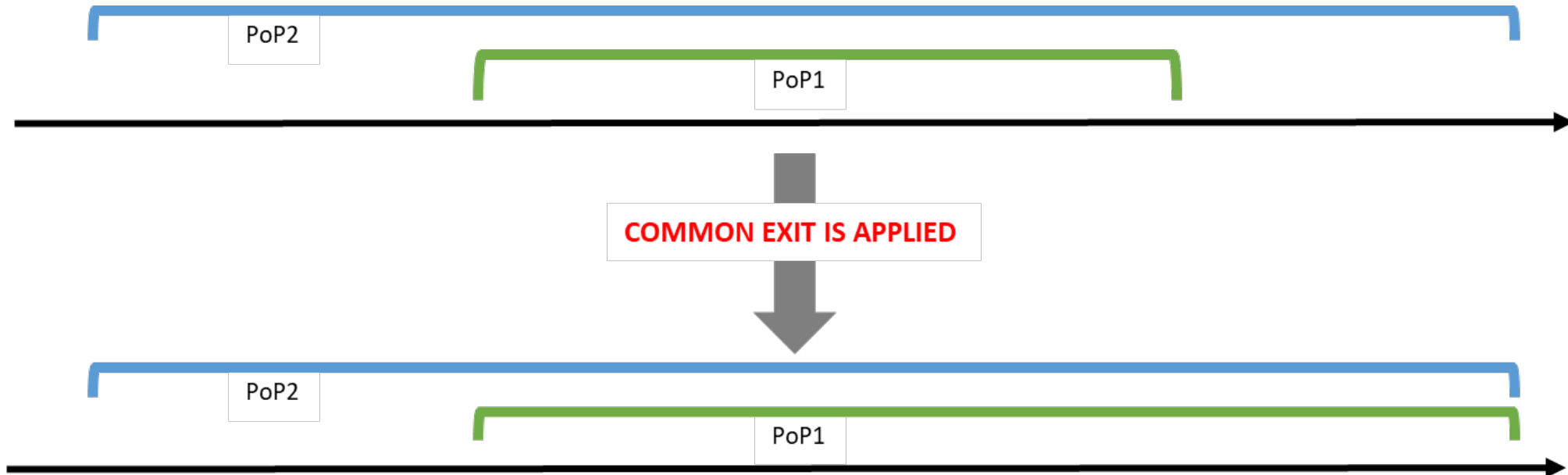
Scenario 5: PoP2 Exit = PoP1 Exit if Fully Overlapped

If the enrollment date for PoP1 is prior to the enrollment date for any other period of participation (PoP2), AND the exit date for PoP1 occurs after both the PoP2 enrollment date and PoP2 exit date, the exit date for PoP1 is retained and the PoP2 exit date is replaced with the exit date of PoP1 [COMMON EXIT IS APPLIED].



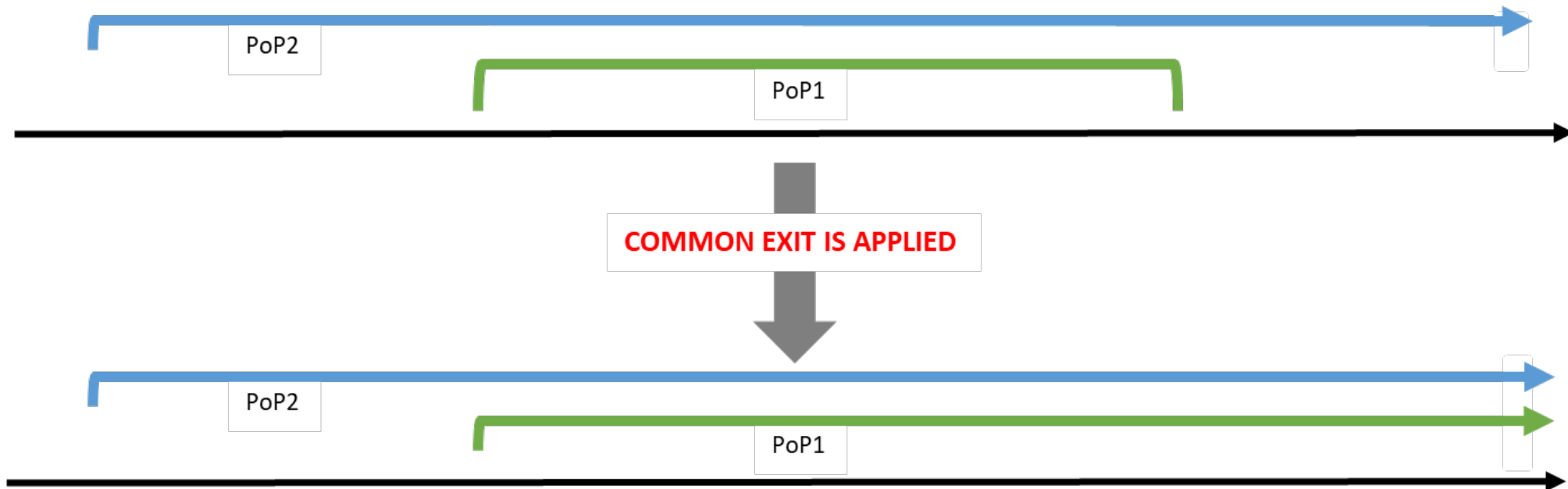
Scenario 6: PoP1 Exit = PoP2 Exit if Nested

If the enrollment date for PoP1 occurs after the enrollment date for any other period of participation (PoP2) AND the exit date for PoP1 occurs before the exit date for PoP2 AND PoP2 has an exit date, the exit date for PoP2 is retained and the PoP1 exit date is replaced with the exit date of PoP2 [**COMMON EXIT IS APPLIED**].



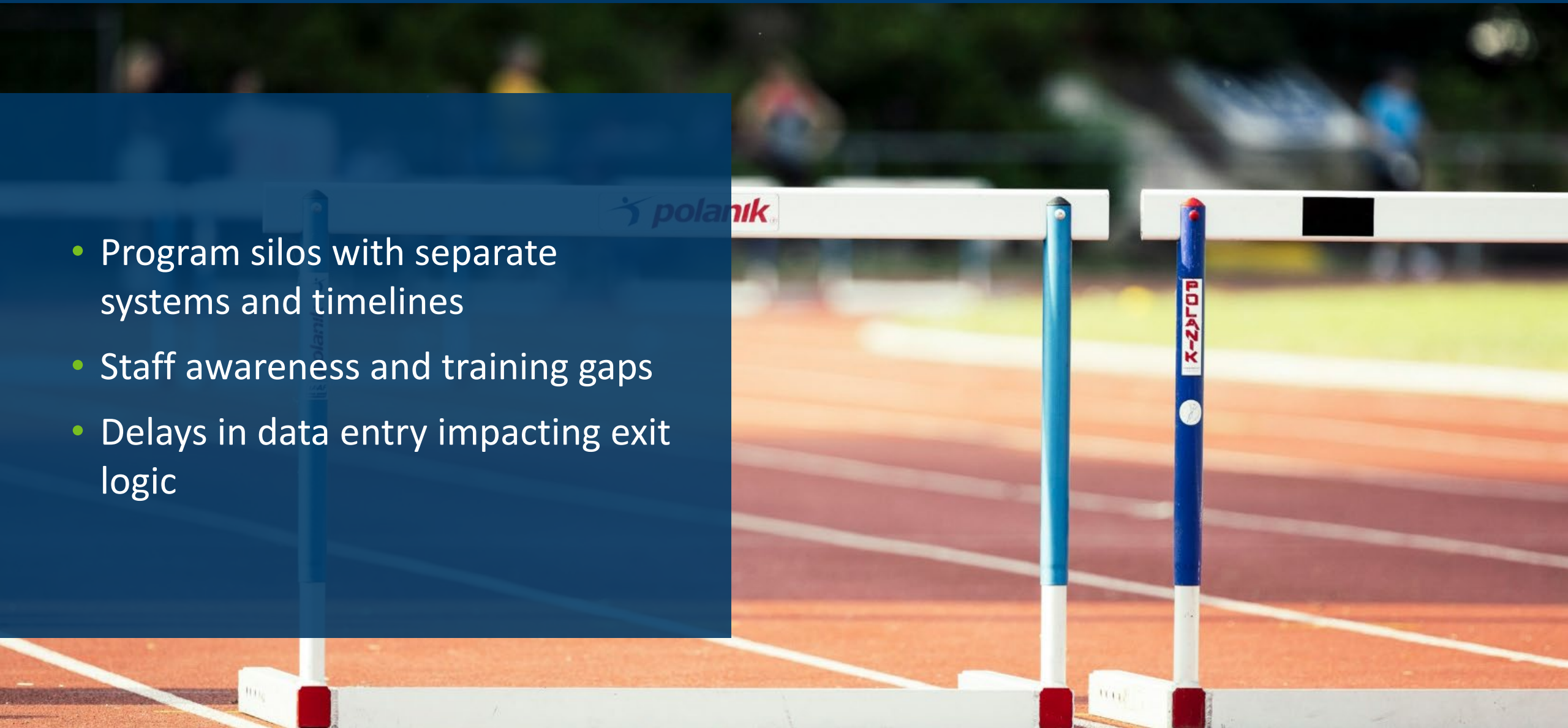
Scenario 7: If PoP1 starts after PoP2, PoP1 has an exit, and PoP2 is still open, then PoP1's exit is removed and PoP2 remains open.

If the enrollment date for PoP1 occurs after the enrollment date for any other period of participation (PoP2) AND PoP1 has an exit date AND PoP2 does not have an exit date, the exit date for PoP1 is removed and PoP2 remains open [**COMMON EXIT IS APPLIED**].

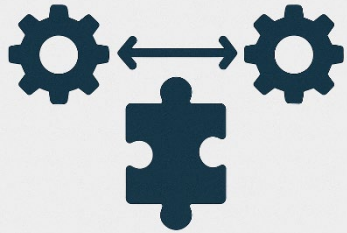


Key Challenges

- Program silos with separate systems and timelines
- Staff awareness and training gaps
- Delays in data entry impacting exit logic



Implementation Strategies



INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

Leverage data lakehouse
for unified tracking



POLICY ALIGNMENT

Clarify exit policies in all
systems



TRAINING

Continuous education
for front-line and
reporting staff



GOVERNANCE

Interagency data
governance for
consistency

Benefits of Compliance

- Better insights into participant outcomes
- Shared success across programs
- Informed resource allocation
- Accurate PIRL submissions



Recap & Next Steps

- Common Exit = integrated, accurate, outcome-focused
- Minnesota needs shared systems and clear coordination
- Continue investment in data infrastructure and training



Questions and Discussion

Please reach out to Jay Berger or Annie Tietema with any additional questions.

Jay.Berger@state.mn.us

Annie.Tietema@state.mn.us