

The Common School enrollment forecast is composed of general grade level enrollments and Running Start enrollments, as well as enrollment generated by the University of Washington Transition Program, Open Door Dropout Reengagement Program, summer school, and private and home-schooled students receiving ancillary services from public schools. Enrollment has historically been forecast in terms of a nine month (September – May) average of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) enrollments. Due to changes adopted in the 2012 Legislative Session, beginning with the 2011-12 academic year, the caseload is now measured as a ten month average (September – June). Running Start is forecast as a nine month (October – June) average.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

| Academic Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov | | Jun to Nov | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Difference | Percent Difference | Difference | Percent Difference |
| 2016-17 | 1,077,126 | 1,076,753 | 1,078,964 | 1,838 | 0.2% | 2,211 | 0.2% |
| 2017-18 | - | 1,083,086 | 1,091,901 | - | - | 8,815 | 0.8% |
| 2018-19 | - | 1,093,409 | 1,100,722 | - | - | 7,313 | 0.7% |

For the 2016-17 academic year, the November forecast is within 0.2 percent of the June forecast. For the FY 17-19 Biennium, the November forecast is, on average, within 0.7 percent of the June forecast.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast* | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|
| Jun-16 | 1,015,686 | 1,015,561 | -125 | 0.0% |
| Jul-16 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Aug-16 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sep-16 | 1,049,456 | 1,051,121 | 1,665 | 0.2% |
| Oct-16 | 1,079,650 | 1,082,082 | 2,432 | 0.2% |

*K12 and Running Start FTEs

Since June, the variance in actual enrollments to forecasted enrollments has been 0.2 percent or less. Due to a Supreme Court ruling on charter schools, the majority of these schools were absorbed into the Mary Walker school district and were run as Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) programs. As a result, their enrollment continues to be reflected in the forecast of common school enrollment for the 2015-16 academic year. Beginning in the 2016-17 academic year, however, charter school enrollment is forecasted separately in response to a proviso included in the enacted supplemental operating budget.

Academic Year Caseload Change

| | Academic Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Actual</i> | 2009-10 | 988,501 | | |
| | 2010-11 | 992,905 | 4,405 | 0.4% |
| | 2011-12 | 990,422 | -2,483 | -0.3% |
| | 2012-13 | 994,836 | 4,414 | 0.4% |
| | 2013-14 | 1,002,769 | 7,933 | 0.8% |
| | 2014-15 | 1,016,069 | 13,300 | 1.3% |
| | 2015-16 | 1,028,594 | 12,525 | 1.2% |
| <i>Forecast</i> | 2016-17 | 1,078,964 | 50,370 | 4.9% |
| | 2017-18 | 1,091,901 | 12,937 | 1.2% |
| | 2018-19 | 1,100,722 | 8,821 | 0.8% |

From academic years 2002-03 through 2010-11, the caseload had grown annually by 0.6 percent, on average. In the 2011-12 academic year, enrollment declined for the first time in two decades. This decline was partially a result of the change in calculating annual FTE enrollment from a nine month to a ten month average as well as additional policy changes, including requirements for ALE programs, the 1.2 FTE limitation applied to Running Start enrollment, a decline in net migration, and private school crossover. In academic year 2014-15, enrollment increased by 1.3 percent due to a combination of effects including increases in the Running Start program, increases in the Open Door Dropout Reengagement program, and effects of net migration on the caseload as a result of a recovering economy.

Enrollment in the 2015-16 academic year increased by an additional 12,525 FTE enrollments, or 1.2 percent. Roughly 32 percent of this increase can be attributed to higher rates of migration due

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to an improving economy while another 12 percent is from increases in Running Start enrollments. The remaining growth is due to overall changes in general enrollments.

The 2016-17 academic year is anticipated to increase by about 50,370 FTE enrollments (or 4.9 percent), most of which is directly attributable to implementation of full day Kindergarten.¹ Additionally, the November forecast assumes that with higher employment, forecasted by the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, the higher rates of migration will continue. The remaining growth can be attributed to increases in Running Start enrollments as well as other changes in general enrollments.

Approximately 3,400 of the increased enrollment in 2017-18 is due to a technical error in the June forecast. The majority of the remaining growth anticipated in the 2017-19 biennium is attributable to continued increases in migration and Running Start.

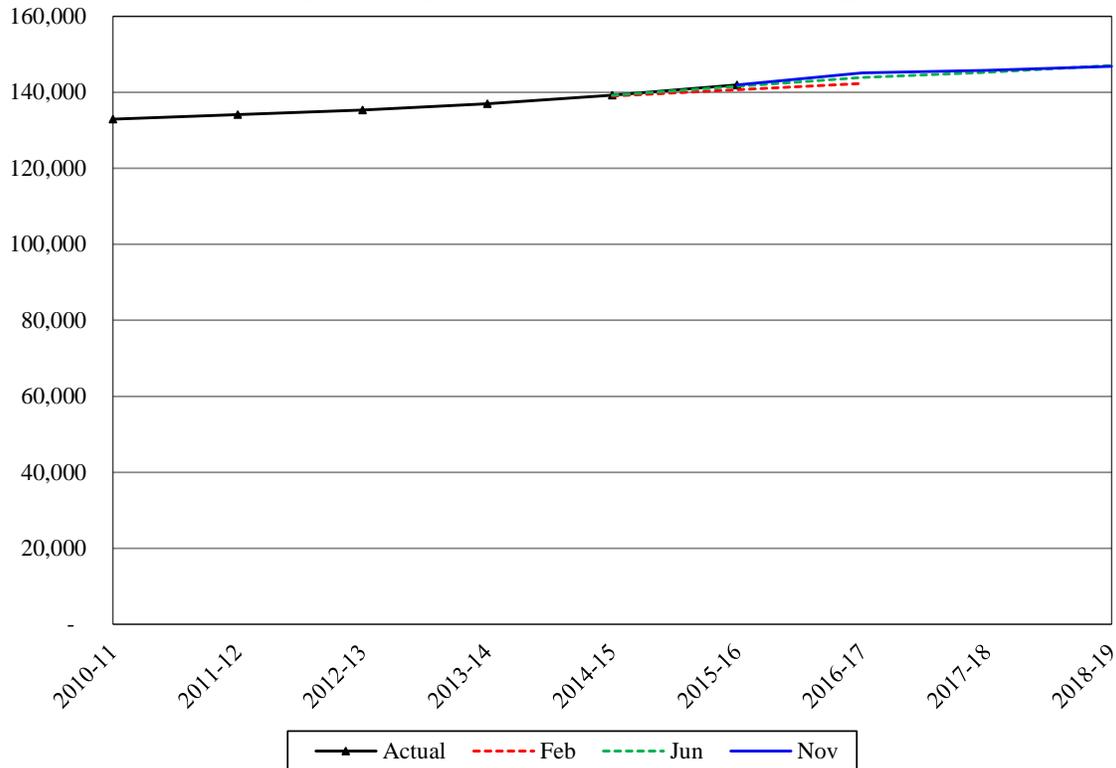
Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the Common Schools enrollment forecast (K-12 and Running Start) are high primarily due the changing economic picture which impacts net migration and transfers, creation of the College in the High School Program (which may continue to shift enrollment from Running Start to general enrollments), and policy changes regarding charter schools.

It is also worth noting that the increase in annual births that began in 2000 stalled in 2009, when for the first time in a decade the number of births in the state declined. State births declined further in 2010 and have remained fairly constant through 2012. Should this mark the end of the ten year period of increasing annual births, the impact on K-12 enrollment will begin to be felt in 2015 and 2016 when the 2009 birth cohort enters first grade. Given the five to six year delay from birth to school enrollment, any continued decline in births will result in a longer term reduction in enrollment growth.

¹ Pursuant to RCW 28A.150.1981, full day Kindergarten is not considered an entitlement until fully implemented.

Special Education Average Annual Enrollment (HC) (Age 0-2, Age 3-PreK and State Funded Age K-21)



The Common School Special Education forecast consists of three programs: the Age 0-2 Infant and Toddler program, a separately funded Age 3-Pre Kindergarten program, and the Age K-21 school-based Special Education program, which is indexed to 12.7 percent of each school district's total enrollment. Starting with the 2011-12 school year, Special Education enrollment is forecast as a nine month (October-June) average funded headcount (HC). Prior to 2011-12 it was forecast as an eight month (October-May) average.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

| Academic Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to | | Jun to Nov | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| | | | | Nov | Percent | Difference | Percent |
| 2016-17 | 142,313 | 143,907 | 145,108 | 2,795 | 2.0% | 1,201 | 0.8% |
| 2017-18 | - | 145,245 | 145,751 | - | - | 506 | 0.3% |
| 2018-19 | - | 147,048 | 146,793 | - | - | -255 | -0.2% |

For the 2016-17 academic year, the November forecast is 0.8 percent higher than the June forecast. For the 2017-19 Biennium, the November forecast is, on average, less than 0.1 percent higher than the June forecast.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast* | Actual* | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|---------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Jun-16 | 149,052 | 150,011 | 959 | 0.6% |
| Jul-16 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Aug-16 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sep-16 | 138,786 | 138,786 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Oct-16 | 139,283 | 138,786 | -497 | -0.4% |

*Reported Age 0-21 headcount

The tracking data is of reported special education enrollment. These numbers are slightly different from the forecasted caseload which, for those in the K-12 program, includes only students funded under the special education basic funding target which is limited to 12.7 percent of a district's K-12 enrollment. Funded enrollment is an estimate and is not finalized until the end of the school year.

Since June, reported enrollments were, on average, 0.1 percent higher than anticipated. As a result, the November forecast of funded enrollment is higher than the June forecast.

Academic Year Caseload Change

| | Academic Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2009-10 | 130,314 | | |
| | 2010-11 | 132,950 | 2,636 | 2.0% |
| | 2011-12 | 134,116 | 1,166 | 0.9% |
| | 2012-13 | 135,314 | 1,198 | 0.9% |
| | 2013-14 | 136,983 | 1,669 | 1.2% |
| | 2014-15 | 139,204 | 2,221 | 1.6% |
| | 2015-16 | 141,926 | 2,722 | 2.0% |
| Forecast | 2016-17 | 145,108 | 3,182 | 2.2% |
| | 2017-18 | 145,751 | 643 | 0.4% |
| | 2016-19 | 146,793 | 1,042 | 0.7% |

Since the 2010-11 school year, the Special Education caseload has grown by 1.4 percent, on average. The forecast estimates an average annual growth rate of 2.1 percent through the 2015-17 Biennium and 0.6 percent through the 2017-19 Biennium.

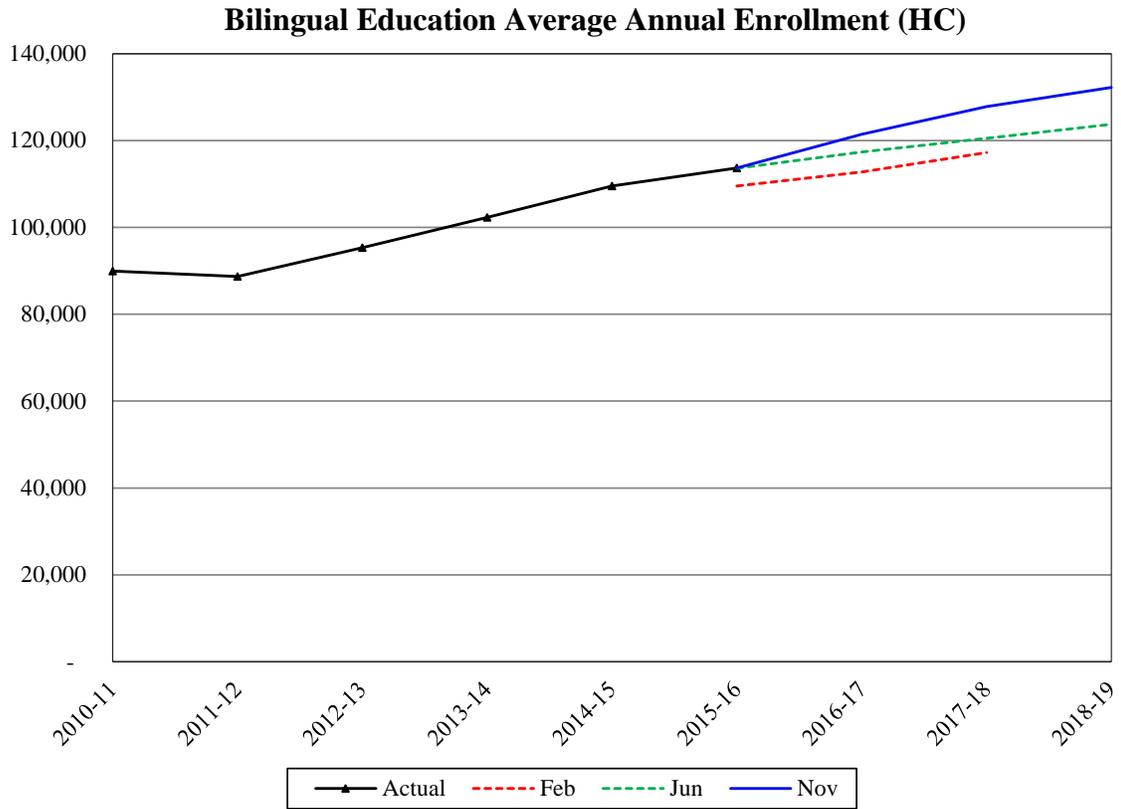
Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the Special Education enrollment forecast appear relatively low.

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Common School Bilingual Education

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



The Common School Bilingual Education caseload forecast is a forecast of those who receive instruction via the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program (TBIP) with the goal of developing proficiency in the English language. This caseload has historically been forecast in terms of an eight month (October-May) average headcount. Due to changes adopted in the 2012 Legislative Session, beginning with the 2011-12 academic year, the caseload is now measured as a nine month average (October-June).

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Average)

| Academic Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov | | Jun to Nov | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Difference | Percent Difference | Difference | Percent Difference |
| 2016-17 | 117,249 | 117,364 | 121,454 | 4,205 | 3.6% | 4,090 | 3.5% |
| 2017-18 | - | 120,529 | 127,794 | - | - | 7,265 | 6.0% |
| 2018-19 | - | 123,734 | 132,239 | - | - | 8,505 | 6.9% |

For the 2016-17 academic year, the November forecast is 3.5 percent higher than the June forecast. For the 2017-19 Biennium November is, on average, 6.5 percent higher.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast* | Actual* | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|---------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Jun-16 | 116,563 | 116,827 | 264 | 0.2% |
| Jul-16 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Aug-16 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sep-16 | 103,612 | 108,256 | 4,644 | 4.5% |
| Oct-16 | 115,640 | 119,665 | 4,025 | 3.5% |

*Bilingual program headcount

Since January, actual enrollments have been, on average, 2.7 percent higher than forecast. Higher than expected enrollments in the 2016-17 school year are attributable to the transition from the Washington English Language Proficiency Assessment (WELPA) to the more rigorous English Language Proficiency Assessment for the 21st Century (ELPA21). This transition responded to changes in learning standards that have been implemented with the Common Core. It was anticipated that the ELPA21 would increase enrollment in the TBIP with a corresponding initial decrease in the After Exit program beginning in the 2016-17 school year.

Academic Year Caseload Change

| | Academic Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2009-10 | 84,855 | | |
| | 2010-11 | 89,920 | 5,065 | 6.0% |
| | 2011-12 | 88,719 | -1,201 | -1.3% |
| | 2012-13 | 95,330 | 6,611 | 7.5% |
| | 2013-14 | 102,281 | 6,951 | 7.3% |
| | 2014-15 | 109,516 | 7,236 | 7.1% |
| | 2015-16 | 113,676 | 4,160 | 3.8% |
| Forecast | 2016-17 | 121,454 | 7,778 | 6.8% |
| | 2017-18 | 127,794 | 6,340 | 5.2% |
| | 2018-19 | 132,239 | 4,445 | 3.5% |

Bilingual enrollment is increasing at a faster rate than overall K-12 enrollment. About two thirds of the 7.5 percent growth in 2012-13 was a result of the lowered exit rates following implementation of the WELPA in the spring of 2012. Since the 2011-12 school year, bilingual enrollment has increased annually by approximately 5.0 percent. Although still forecasted to grow over the next few years, by the end of the 2017-19 Biennium the growth rate is expected to slow to an annual average of 4.3 percent.

After Exit Enrollment Forecast

| Academic Year | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2015-16 | 27,245 | 27,225 | -20 | -0.1% |
| 2016-17 | 29,071 | 28,619 | -452 | -1.6% |
| 2017-18 | 26,647 | 27,116 | 469 | 1.8% |
| 2018-19 | 27,661 | 28,954 | 1,293 | 4.7% |

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Although not included in the official Bilingual Education caseload, the After Exit program was established in 2013 for students who have exited the TBIP as a result of passing the WELPA and it provides an additional two years of support. It is anticipated that approximately 27,000 students will be enrolled in this program through the 2017-19 Biennium.

Risks to the Forecast

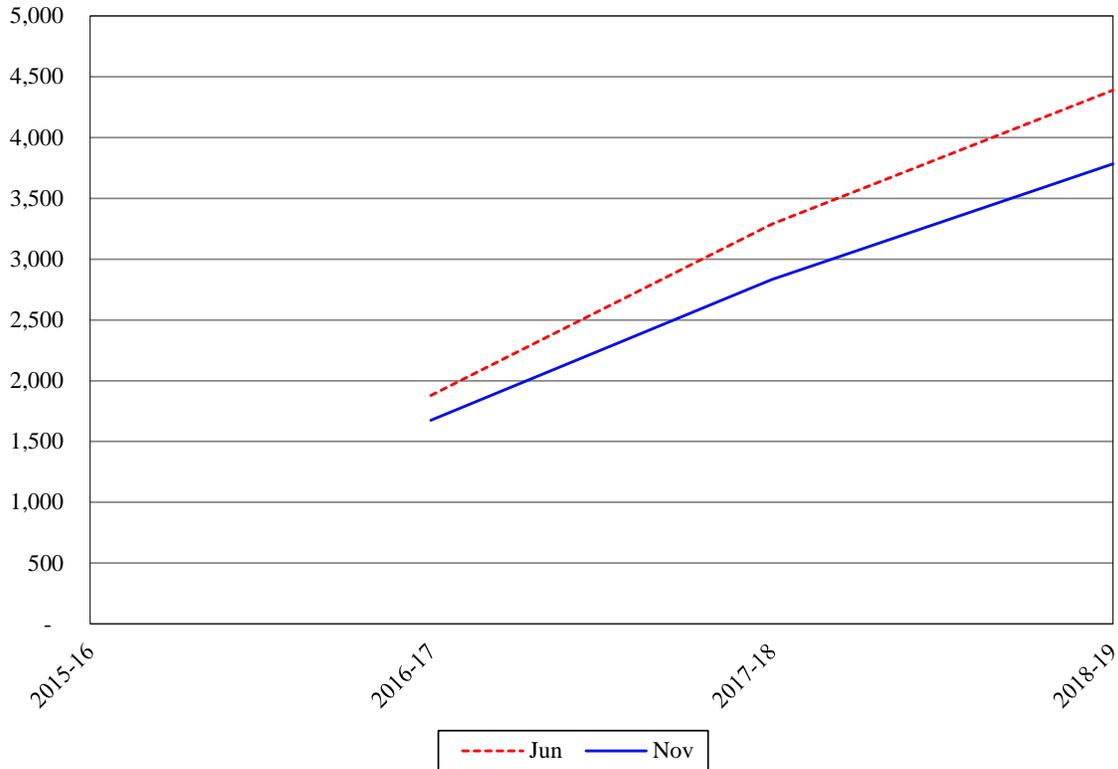
Risks to the Bilingual Education forecast are high. Bilingual enrollment is sensitive to economic change, changes in immigration enforcement both in Washington and in the rest of the country, and political instability and natural disasters around the world. Changes in any of these areas could impact the bilingual caseload.

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Charter Schools Enrollment

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016

Average Annual Enrollment (FTE)



The charter school forecasts include a forecast of grade-level enrollments, Special Education, and Bilingual Education. Charter school grade-level enrollment is forecast as a ten month average (September – June), while charter school enrollment in Special Education and Bilingual Education are forecast as a nine month average (October-June).

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

| Academic Year | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2015-16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2016-17 | 1,879 | 1,674 | -205 | -10.9% |
| 2017-18 | 3,287 | 2,833 | -454 | -13.8% |
| 2018-19 | 4,389 | 3,783 | -606 | -13.8% |

In November 2012, Washington state voters approved Initiative 1240, which established charter schools. The first charter school began serving students in the 2014-15 school year. In September 2015, the Washington Supreme Court ruled the charter school law unconstitutional and found that charter schools are not common schools and declined to reconsider the ruling in November 2015. As a result, by January 2016, the majority of these schools were absorbed into the Mary Walker school district as Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) programs and their enrollment was reflected in the forecast of common school enrollment.

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During the 2016 legislative session, Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6194 re-established charter schools as an educational system that operates separately from the common school system and specifically stated that charter schools are not common schools. Additionally, the Legislature included a proviso in the enacted supplemental operating budget that directed the Caseload Forecast Council, during the remainder of the 2015-17 Biennium, to provide a separate forecast of enrollment for charter schools.

| Academic Year Caseload Change | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| | Academic | | Change from | Percent |
| | Year | Caseload | Prior Year | Change |
| <i>Forecast</i> | 2015-16 | 0 | | |
| | 2016-17 | 1,674 | 1,674 | |
| | 2017-18 | 2,833 | 1,159 | 69.2% |
| | 2018-19 | 3,783 | 950 | 33.5% |

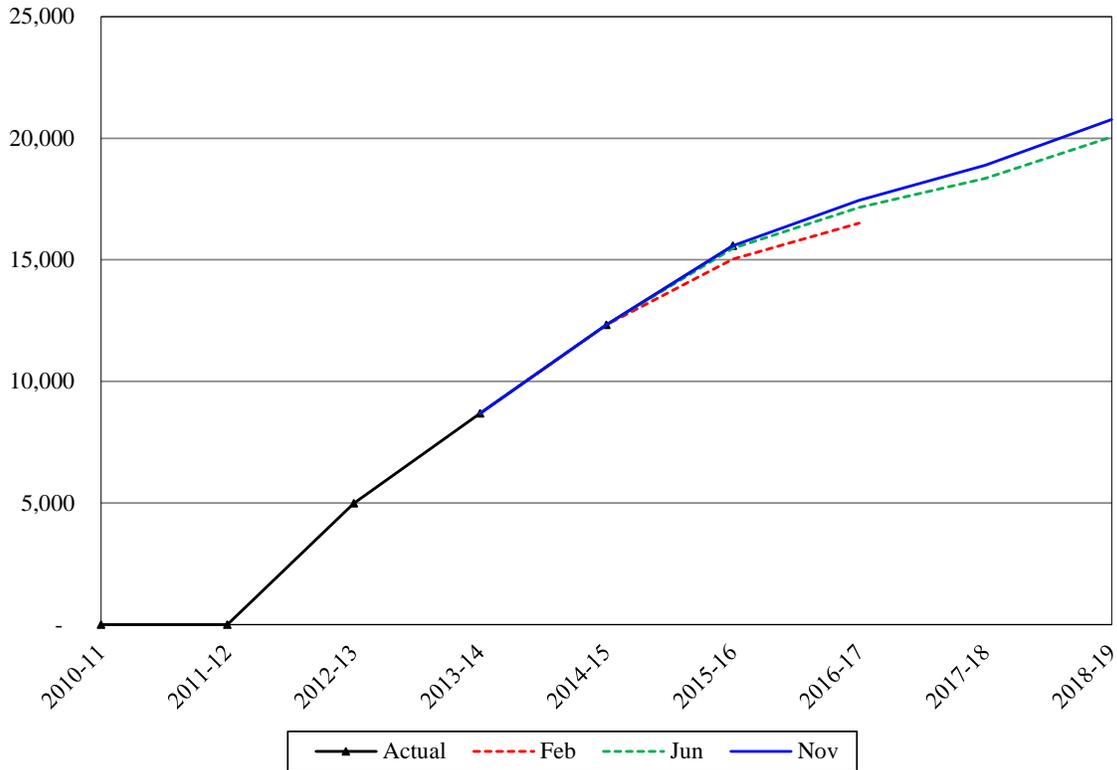
For the 2016-17 academic year, eight charter schools will be operational with an additional three charter schools opening in the 2017-18 academic year. Charter school enrollment is anticipated to increase through the 2017-19 Biennium as the additional charter schools are opened.

Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the charter school forecast are high. Charter schools are a fairly new component to the delivery of K12 education and over the next few years the number of these schools will likely increase. The lack of historical data on enrollment rates poses the greatest risk to forecast accuracy.

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**College Bound Scholarship Program
(Academic Year Enrollment)**



The College Bound Scholarship Program (CBSP) promises the value of four years of tuition (at public institution rates) and book allowances to low-income students who sign up in the 7th or 8th grade, graduate high school with a "C" or better average, avoid a felony conviction, and successfully apply to a higher education institution when they graduate. The CBSP caseload includes all CBSP eligible students enrolled in eligible institutions, whether or not they received funding from CBSP.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

| Academic Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov | | Jun to Nov | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Difference | Percent Difference | Difference | Percent Difference |
| 2016-17 | 16,502 | 17,158 | 17,448 | 946 | 5.7% | 290 | 1.7% |
| 2017-18 | | 18,350 | 18,885 | | | 535 | 2.9% |
| 2018-19 | | 20,050 | 20,766 | | | 716 | 3.6% |

For the 2016-17 academic year, the November forecast is 1.7 percent higher than the June forecast. The November forecast of the 2016-19 Biennium is, on average, 3.2 percent higher than the June forecast. The primary driver of the increase is higher than expected growth in the final

2015-16 enrollments compared to the preliminary 2015-16 enrollment data used in the June forecast.

| Tracking the Current Forecast | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| | Jun-16 | | | Percent |
| | Forecast | Actual | Variance | Variance |
| 2012-13 | 4,987 | 4,987 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2013-14 | 8,685 | 8,685 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2014-15 | 12,329 | 12,329 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2015-16 | 15,471 | 15,576 | 105 | 0.7% |

Final enrollment data for academic year 2015-16 is 0.7 percent higher than projected in the June forecast.

The forecast is based on assumptions of initial enrollment and re-enrollment rates and the data are lag adjusted to more closely approximate final enrollment data. However, because the program is not yet fully implemented, the data to aide in lag adjustments is also immature. The variance between the June and November forecasts could have been minimized by having a longer history of how enrollment data changes from the first time it is reported (January) to the final report (September).

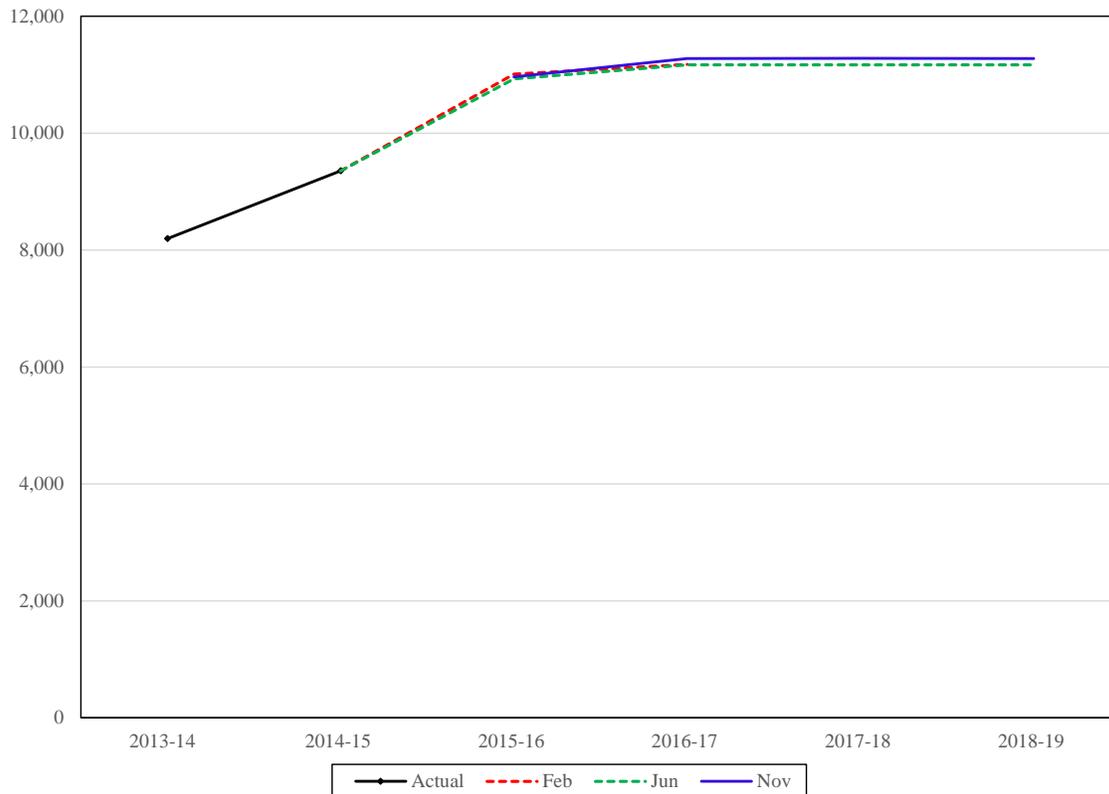
| Academic Year Caseload Change | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| | Academic | | Change from | Percent |
| | Year | Caseload | Prior Year | Change |
| <i>Actual</i> | 2012-13 | 4,987 | | |
| | 2013-14 | 8,685 | 3,698 | 74.2% |
| | 2014-15 | 12,329 | 3,644 | 42.0% |
| | 2015-16 | 15,576 | 3,247 | 26.3% |
| <i>Forecast</i> | 2016-17 | 17,448 | 1,872 | 12.0% |
| | 2017-18 | 18,885 | 1,437 | 8.2% |
| | 2018-19 | 20,766 | 1,881 | 10.0% |

The first CBSP cohort enrolled in college in the fall of 2012 for the 2012-13 academic year. Since 2013-14, the number of CBSP applications has hovered around 90 percent of those eligible, which represents approximately 32,000 to 33,000 students per cohort who may be eligible for CBSP funding beginning with the 2018-19 academic year. The CBSP caseload is expected to grow rapidly through academic year 2016-17 as the first five cohorts move through the five year window of funding eligibility. With the updated data for the 2015-16 academic year, about 6 percent of eligible students are receiving adequate funding from other sources (state need grant, scholarships, etc.) and do not need to draw on their CBSP funding.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the CBSP forecast are moderate. The actual caseload is sensitive to a variety of external variables, including the number of those who are income eligible, student enrollment patterns, and the cost of higher education. The factor posing the largest risk to the forecast, however, is the lack of CBSP historical data on enrollment rates.

**Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program
(Academic Year Enrollment)**



The Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) provides comprehensive nutrition, health, education, and family support services to eligible children between the ages of three and five years old who are not eligible for Kindergarten to enhance their opportunity for success in the common school system. ECEAP enrollment is forecast as total annual enrollment calculated as a ten-month average to more accurately reflect that the majority of enrollment occurs during the standard school year. Per statute, children who participate in Head Start are not eligible for ECEAP and, as a result, are not included in the forecast.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

| Academic Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2016-17 | 11,177 | 11,170 | 11,277 | 100 | 0.9% | 107 | 1.0% |
| 2017-18 | | 11,170 | 11,283 | | | 112 | 1.0% |
| 2018-19 | | 11,170 | 11,279 | | | 109 | 1.0% |

For the 2017-19 Biennium, the November forecast is, on average, 1.0 percent higher than the June forecast.

Enactment of Substitute Senate Bill 5999 in the 2015 Legislative Session directed the Caseload Forecast Council to forecast the number of children served by ECEAP as well as the number of children eligible to participate. The November 2015 forecast was the first forecast of the ECEAP caseload.

The statutory intent of the program is for it to be phased in until fully implemented in 2020-21 at which time enrollment in the program will be an entitlement, although participation will remain voluntary. The level of enrollment in the ECEAP caseload is determined by the number of slots available, which are established in accordance with legislative appropriations. In the budget enacted during the 2015 Legislative Session, a total of 11,691 slots were funded for the 2015-17 Biennium.

There are three types of ECEAP slots available to participants:

- **Partial Day (82 percent):** A minimum of 2.5 hours per day over a nine month period of time;
- **Full School Day (13 percent):** 5.5 to 6.5 hours per day through the regular school year; and
- **Extended Day (5 percent):** at least 10 hours per day for five days per week throughout a calendar year.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| May-16 | 11,331 | 11,221 | -110 | -1.0% |
| Jun-16 | 8,325 | 9,004 | 679 | 8.2% |
| Jul-16 | 478 | 436 | -42 | -8.8% |
| Aug-16 | 488 | 701 | 213 | 43.6% |
| Sep-16 | 9,516 | 9,635 | 119 | 1.3% |

Because the program is being phased in to a full entitlement, monthly enrollment in ECEAP is fluid and is sensitive to the number of funded slots that have been implemented as well as enrollment patterns of participants.

Eligible ECEAP Participants by Academic Year

| Academic Year | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Age 3 & 4 Population | 175,712 | 177,289 | 179,557 | 179,908 | 180,880 |
| Estimated ECEAP Eligible Population | 35,829 | 35,136 | 35,689 | 35,785 | 36,043 |
| Estimated ECEAP Eligible Participants | 20,866 | 18,005 | 18,394 | 18,481 | 18,590 |
| Eligibles as % of Age 3 & 4 Population | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| Participants as % of Eligible Population | 58% | 51% | 52% | 52% | 52% |

Approximately 20 percent of the population aged 3 and 4 are eligible to participate in ECEAP. Of those who are eligible, it is estimated that roughly 52 percent will choose to participate.

| Academic Year Caseload Change | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Academic Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
| Actual | 2014-15 | 9,356 | | |
| | 2015-16 | 10,965 | 1,609 | 17.2% |
| Forecast | 2016-17 | 11,277 | 312 | 2.8% |
| | 2017-18 | 11,283 | 6 | 0.0% |
| | 2018-19 | 11,279 | -4 | 0.0% |

The increases in the ECEAP caseload during the 2015-16 academic year are due to the Legislature providing funding for additional slots in the 2015 Legislative Session. The caseload will increase again in the 2016-17 academic year due to the fact that funded slots will have been fully implemented which will facilitate a greater level of enrollment during this school year. Absent the Legislature funding additional slots, the caseload is expected to be relatively stable in the 2017-19 Biennium.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the ECEAP forecast are moderate. This is a new forecast and the statutory intent of the program is to be fully implemented in the 2020-21 academic year. Because total enrollment is limited to the number of slots available, the caseload will continue to change in concert with legislative appropriations. However, once the program becomes an entitlement in 2020-21, the actual caseload will be sensitive to the number of those who are income eligible and the patterns of participation.

Juvenile Rehabilitation



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 477 | 477 | 497 | 20 | 4.1% | 20 | 4.1% |
| 2018 | | 482 | 501 | | | 19 | 3.9% |
| 2019 | | 486 | 505 | | | 19 | 3.9% |

The Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) caseload is composed of three components: Regular Admissions, Department of Corrections (DOC) Transfers, and Parole Revocations.

- Regular admissions are youths committed to Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration for new crimes. They usually comprise about 90 percent of the Juvenile Rehabilitation residential population. The regular admission component of the forecast is driven by assumptions about future crime rates and the at-risk population age 12-17.

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- DOC transfers are youths under age 18 sentenced as adults to the Department of Corrections. If under 18, these youths begin their adult sentences in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities. The 2010 Legislature adopted budget provisions requiring that such youths with adult sentences extending beyond age 21 be returned to DOC at age 18; the remaining youths serve their entire sentence in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities.
- Juvenile Rehabilitation parole revocations are Juvenile Rehabilitation parolees returned to confinement for up to 30 days for violating parole.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| May-16 | 491 | 498 | 7 | 1.4% |
| Jun-16 | 489 | 494 | 6 | 1.1% |
| Jul-16 | 485 | 490 | 5 | 1.0% |
| Aug-16 | 489 | 493 | 3 | 0.7% |
| Sep-16 | 481 | 501 | 20 | 4.2% |

JR caseload has been creeping up since July 2015. The sustained, albeit modest, growth stands out in the past 20 years of JR caseload history, which had been declining for most of the time. Juvenile arrests for violent and property crimes have declined for most of the past 20 years. Drug related Juvenile arrests peaked in 2001 and have been declining since then, so there is no evidence increasing arrests are driving the recent JR caseload up. On the other hand, Washington state 12-17 year old population is expected to grow in the next decade, posing a potential driver for JR caseload growth. There has not been any policy or practice change recently and none is expected in the immediately future.

The Juvenile Rehabilitation caseload is forecasted to grow modestly in the next biennium.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 704 | | |
| | 2011 | 611 | -93 | -13.2% |
| | 2012 | 567 | -44 | -7.3% |
| | 2013 | 550 | -17 | -2.9% |
| | 2014 | 533 | -17 | -3.2% |
| | 2015 | 492 | -40 | -7.5% |
| | 2016 | 482 | -10 | -2.0% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 497 | 14 | 2.9% |
| | 2018 | 501 | 4 | 0.9% |
| | 2019 | 505 | 4 | 0.8% |

Risks to the Forecast

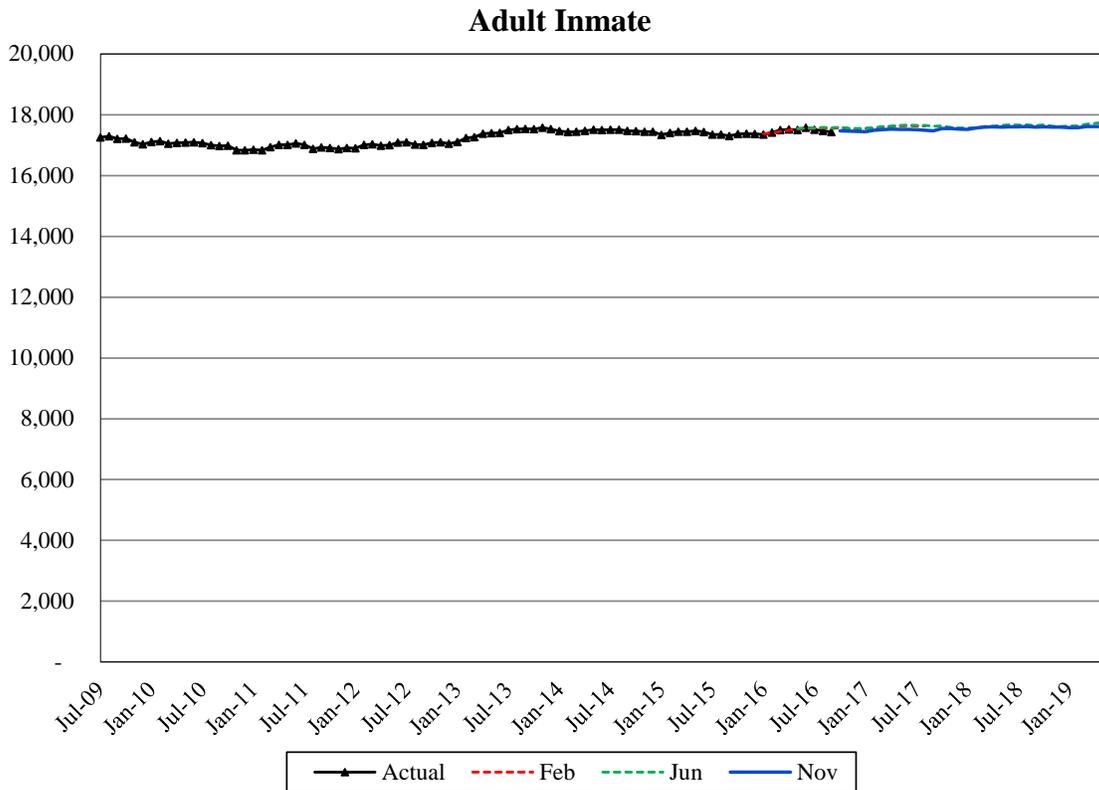
Risks to the Juvenile Rehabilitation forecast are moderate.

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Corrections

Adult Inmate Caseload

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 17,575 | 17,590 | 17,484 | -91 | -0.5% | -106 | -0.6% |
| 2018 | | 17,616 | 17,549 | | | -68 | -0.4% |
| 2019 | | 17,673 | 17,600 | | | -73 | -0.4% |

The **Adult Inmate** forecast includes adult offender caseloads under the state’s jurisdiction and housed in prisons and work release facilities. The forecast includes the effects of changing demographics, crime rates, prison usage, and policy changes (new legislation or initiatives).

As with the June 2016 forecast, the November 2016 forecast incorporates two bills that passed the 2016 legislative session: 1.) HB 2280 makes felony driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, marijuana, or any drug a class B felony if a person has four or more prior offenses within 10 years or has previously been convicted of Vehicular Homicide or Vehicular Assault, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any

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drug; 2.) SSB 6219 increases the seriousness level of vehicular homicide while driving in a reckless manner from level VIII to level XI.

Both bills are expected to increase the inmate caseload, but the increase is expected to be no more than 10 beds until Fiscal Year 2020. These two bills are expected to increase the inmate caseload by around 50 when their effect fully materializes.

The November 2016 forecast also accounts for the sunset provision of SB 5892 (passed in 2013). SB 5892 stipulates that the Drug Sentencing Grid is modified so that any offender who commits a Seriousness Level 1 Drug offense and has a criminal history score within the range of three to five will serve their sentence in jail unless an exceptional sentence is imposed. The drug sentencing grid modifications sunset on July 1, 2018, which will likely exert upward pressure on DOC inmate caseload.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| May-16 | 17,543 | 17,498 | -45 | -0.3% |
| Jun-16 | 17,565 | 17,578 | 13 | 0.1% |
| Jul-16 | 17,566 | 17,505 | -61 | -0.3% |
| Aug-16 | 17,582 | 17,474 | -108 | -0.6% |
| Sep-16 | 17,565 | 17,435 | -130 | -0.7% |

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 17,139 | | |
| | 2011 | 16,952 | -187 | -1.1% |
| | 2012 | 16,960 | 8 | 0.0% |
| | 2013 | 17,178 | 218 | 1.3% |
| | 2014 | 17,502 | 323 | 1.9% |
| | 2015 | 17,447 | -54 | -0.3% |
| | 2016 | 17,415 | -33 | -0.2% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 17,484 | 69 | 0.4% |
| | 2018 | 17,549 | 65 | 0.4% |
| | 2019 | 17,600 | 51 | 0.3% |

Risks to the Forecast

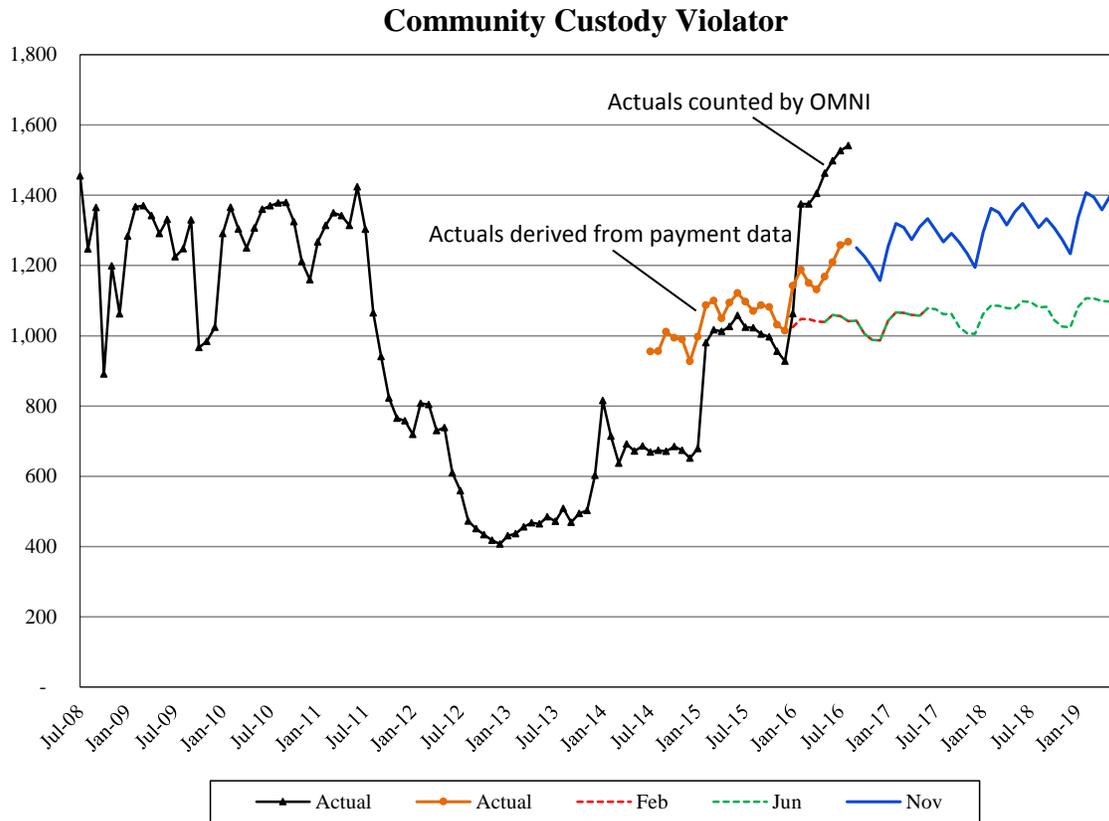
The inmate caseload has historically displayed an upward trend. The crime rates have been relatively stable in the past several years. Assuming no major shift of crime rates and a stable legislative environment, in the long run the state population growth is expected to be the main driver of the inmate caseload. The risks to this forecast are moderate.

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Corrections

Community Custody Violator Caseload

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 1,041 | 1,041 | 1,263 | 222 | 21.3% | 222 | 21.3% |
| 2018 | | 1,060 | 1,301 | | | 240 | 22.6% |
| 2019 | | 1,080 | 1,343 | | | 262 | 24.3% |

The **Community Custody Violator** forecast includes adult offenders who were under community custody, violated their supervision conditions, and were sanctioned with confinement. Most of these offenders are housed in local county/city jails, with the balance housed in state prisons.

In late 2015, DOC charged an internal workgroup to improve public safety by capturing arrest data when offenders are apprehended and improve the violator documentation process within DOC. The project resulted in changes to policy, business rules and OMNI, effective January 2016, to support and enforce uniform business practices statewide across the department. These changes to the OMNI system changed the

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reported number of violators in the DOC population. At the time of the June 2016 forecast, DOC was verifying if the changes were capturing additional violator movements within the system and counting them as additional violators. As a result, the June forecast, as with the February forecast, was based on end-of-month caseload snapshot captured by DOC's OMNI data system prior to January 2016.

Since January 2016, DOC has monitored the caseload count being produced by the new data system implemented in mid-January. The DOC also monitored services rendered prior to bills being paid and used payment data to estimate the violator caseload. Violator caseload counted this way suggests that the caseload had been undercounted by the OMNI system during Fiscal Year 2015 and the first half of Fiscal Year 2016, prior to the January 2016 OMNI system update. We based the November 2016 forecast on the violator caseload derived from historical payment data, as this method of counting more accurately reflects the number of violators housed in jails. Consequently, the November forecast is higher than the February and June 2016 forecasts (the latter two forecasts are based on OMNI system data prior to January 2016).

According to the violator caseload count derived from the payment data, the violator caseload has witnessed growth during the past two Fiscal Years, partly driven by the growing community supervision caseload. Furthermore, a series of recent policy/practice changes have probably fueled the growth as well. DOC also anticipates further policy/practice changes based on a recent court decision in the *Grisby v Herzog* case that might put upward pressure on the caseload.

The November violator caseload extends the growth and seasonal pattern experienced in the past two Fiscal Years into the future for the next twelve months. Beyond that, the violator caseload is assumed to grow at the same rate of the contact-required community supervision caseload.

Risks to the Forecast

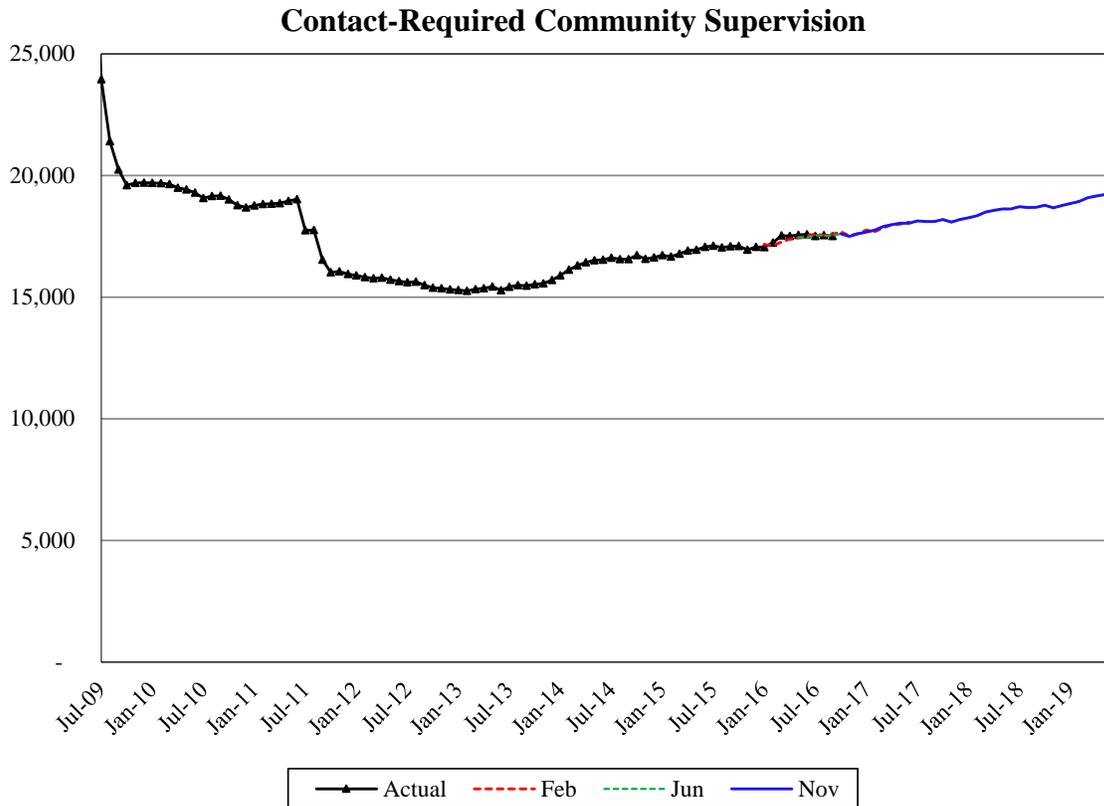
The November 2016 violator caseload forecast is the first such forecast that is based on data derived from jail payment data, rather than data from the DOC's OMNI system. The latest data is believed to be more accurate, but is only available for historical comparison over two fiscal years. So the November forecast lacks a long history of data to more accurately estimate seasonal patterns. Furthermore, there have been a series of policy/practice changes recently and more are expected in the near future, which adds uncertainty to the caseload dynamics. Because of these factors, risks to the November 2016 forecast are high.

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Corrections

Contact-Required Community Supervision Population

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 17,746 | 17,726 | 17,725 | -21 | -0.1% | -1 | 0.0% |
| 2018 | | 18,312 | 18,312 | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2019 | | 18,898 | 18,898 | | | 0 | 0.0% |

Contact-required cases include adults who have been convicted of a crime(s), who are actively supervised by the Department of Corrections (DOC), and who have requirements to maintain contact with DOC.

ESSB 5288 and SSB 6162, which passed the 2009 Legislative Session, had reduced the contact-required caseload by about 9,000 cases, within six months after implementation. ESSB 5891, which passed the 2011 Legislative Session, had reduced the contact-required caseload further by more than 2,000 cases. The caseload then entered a phase of moderate decline until it bottomed out in February 2013. The growth rate of the supervision caseload has been relatively stable since early 2014.

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The supervision caseload growth has multiple drivers: First Time Offender Waiver (FTOW) cases, prison and residential Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) cases, and Determinate Plus cases are all driving the caseload higher.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| May-16 | 17,457 | 17,554 | 97 | 0.6% |
| Jun-16 | 17,457 | 17,581 | 124 | 0.7% |
| Jul-16 | 17,546 | 17,509 | -37 | -0.2% |
| Aug-16 | 17,519 | 17,552 | 33 | 0.2% |
| Sep-16 | 17,524 | 17,516 | -8 | 0.0% |

The supervision caseload has been growing at a steady trajectory since Fiscal Year 2015, albeit with seasonal fluctuations. We expect it to continue its upward trend in the coming biennium.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 20,155 | | |
| | 2011 | 18,929 | -1,226 | -6.1% |
| | 2012 | 16,226 | -2,703 | -14.3% |
| | 2013 | 15,395 | -831 | -5.1% |
| | 2014 | 15,913 | 518 | 3.4% |
| | 2015 | 16,730 | 817 | 5.1% |
| | 2016 | 17,236 | 506 | 3.0% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 17,725 | 490 | 2.8% |
| | 2018 | 18,312 | 587 | 3.3% |
| | 2019 | 18,898 | 586 | 3.2% |

Risks to the Forecast

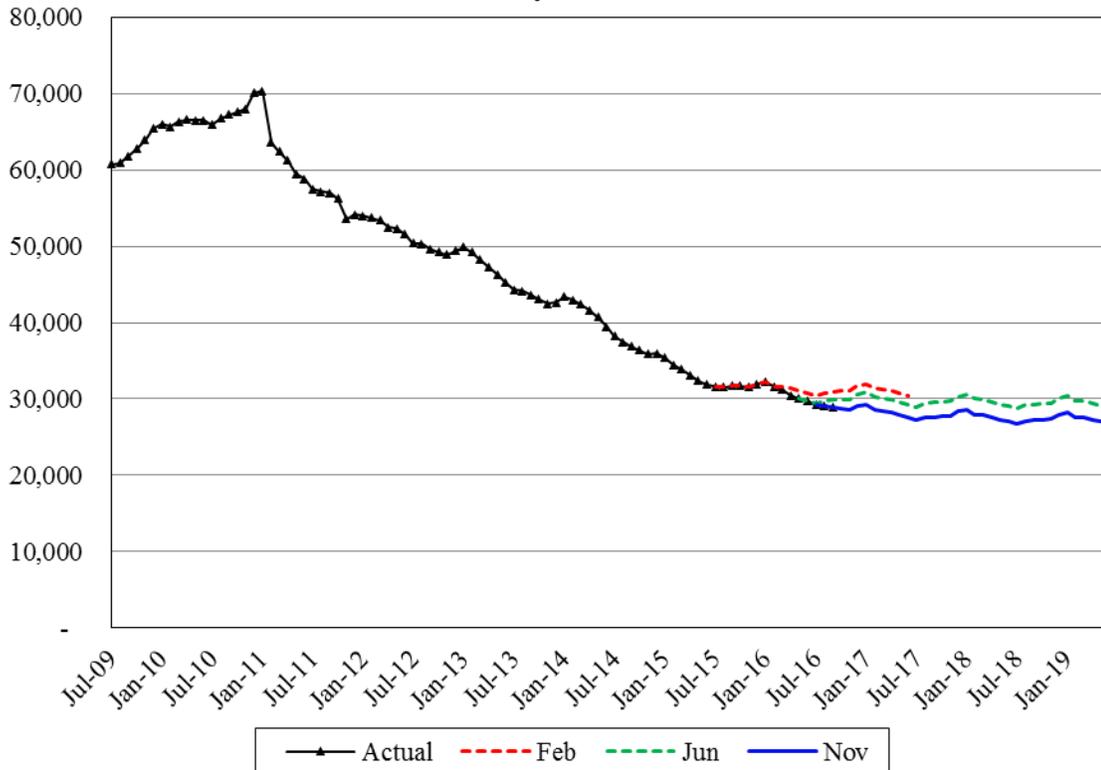
We expect the supervision caseload to continue the upward trend in the coming years. Risks to this forecast are moderate.

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Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016

**TANF Cases – Assistance Units
(Courtesy Forecast)**



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 31,071 | 29,975 | 28,633 | -2,438 | -7.8% | -1,342 | -4.5% |
| 2018 | | 29,673 | 27,714 | | | -1,959 | -6.6% |
| 2019 | | 29,458 | 27,357 | | | -2,101 | -7.1% |

The forecast for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is made up of two forecasts: one for WorkFirst or “All Family” cases that include children and their parents; and one for Child Only cases in which the parent or guardian does not receive part of the grant and is not subject to work requirements. WorkFirst cases make up 55 percent of the caseload.

The November forecast for fiscal year 2017 is 1,342 cases or 4.5 percent lower than the June forecast. The June forecast lowered the level of the TANF caseload but retained the flat shape of the February forecast from the last actual observation into the future. Caseloads continued to

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decline, but the November forecast retains a relatively flat prediction of caseloads in October and beyond.

| Tracking the Current Forecast | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| | Jun-16 | | | Percent |
| | Forecast | Actual | Variance | Variance |
| Jun-16 | 29,799 | 29,759 | -40 | -0.1% |
| Jul-16 | 29,440 | 29,189 | -251 | -0.9% |
| Aug-16 | 29,813 | 29,127 | -686 | -2.3% |
| Sep-16 | 29,896 | 28,827 | -1,069 | -3.6% |

The variance from the November forecast occurred in the WorkFirst portion of the forecast. By September 2016, the WorkFirst caseload was 6.2% below the June forecast while the Child Only caseload was only 0.3% below the June forecast.

| Fiscal Year Caseload Change | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
| | Fiscal | | Change from | Percent |
| | Year | Caseload | Prior Year | Change |
| <i>Actual</i> | 2010 | 64,451 | | |
| | 2011 | 65,140 | 689 | 1.1% |
| | 2012 | 54,436 | -10,704 | -16.4% |
| | 2013 | 48,679 | -5,757 | -10.6% |
| | 2014 | 42,572 | -6,107 | -12.5% |
| | 2015 | 35,160 | -7,412 | -17.4% |
| | 2016 | 31,286 | -3,874 | -11.0% |
| <i>Forecast</i> | 2017 | 28,633 | -2,652 | -8.5% |
| | 2018 | 27,714 | -919 | -3.2% |
| | 2019 | 27,357 | -357 | -1.3% |

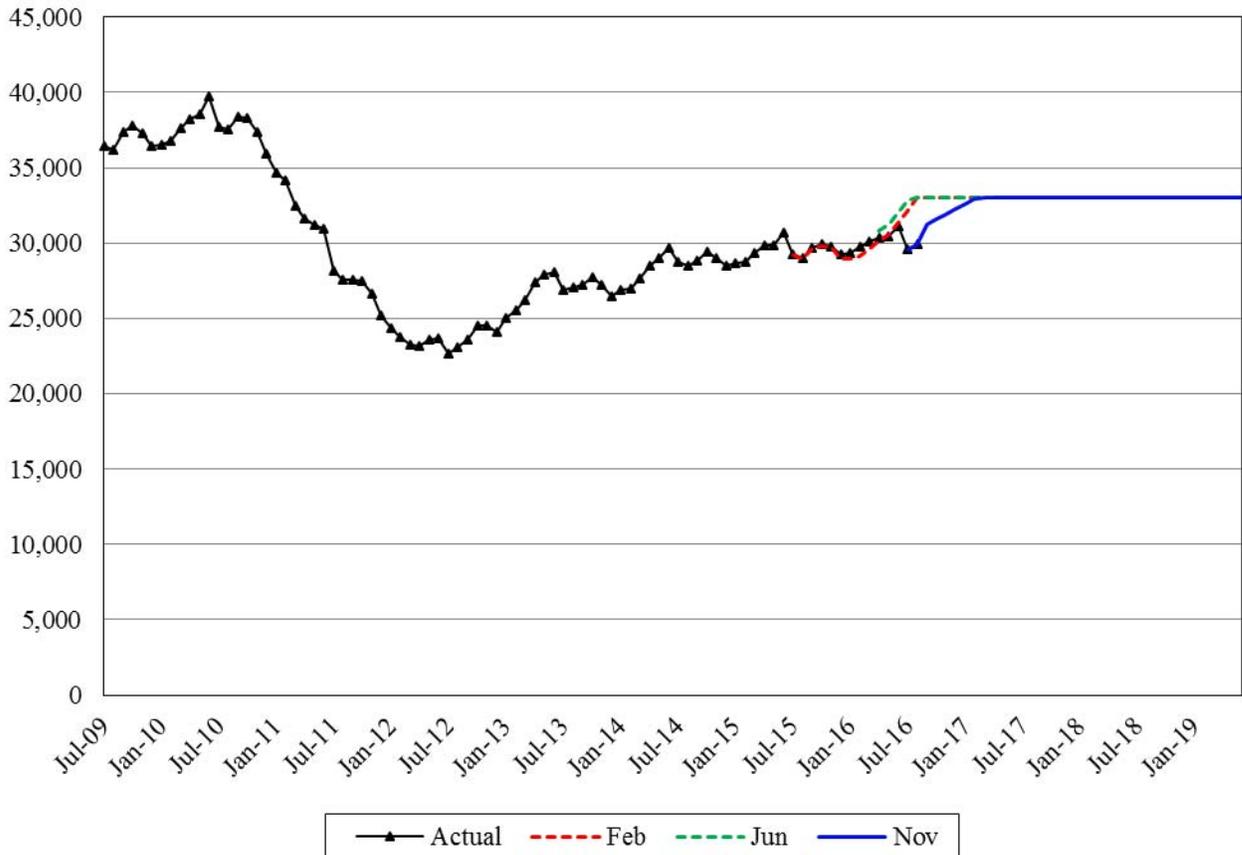
In February 2011, the TANF caseload dropped significantly due to changes in program rules including implementation of 60 month time limits and a 15 percent reduction in TANF payment standards. Declines were expected to slow after the summer of 2015, due to an increase in payment standards, but resumed after a six to seven month pause. The forecast shows caseload declines slowing during the next biennium. This forecast does not include the impacts of Initiative 1433, which increases the minimum wage.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are medium. Recent caseload observations have shifted the November forecast downward but did not change its flat slope. Most of the variance has come from continued but unpredicted and unexplained reductions in entries to the WorkFirst portion of the program. The passage of Initiative 1433 adds additional downward uncertainty to the forecast.

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**WCCC – Households Using Subsidized Child Care
(Courtesy Forecast)**



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 32,932 | 32,985 | 31,998 | -933 | -2.8% | -986 | -3.0% |
| 2018 | | 33,000 | 33,000 | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2019 | | 33,000 | 33,000 | | | 0 | 0.0% |

The forecast for Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) is made up of two forecasts: one for TANF recipients who use child care while participating in TANF; and one for non-TANF households with incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) who are working or participating in the Basic Food Employment and Training program.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 | | | Percent |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| | Forecast | Actual | Variance | Variance |
| May-16 | 31,205 | 30,442 | -763 | -2.4% |
| Jun-16 | 31,990 | 31,114 | -876 | -2.7% |
| Jul-16 | 32,815 | 29,566 | -3,249 | -9.9% |
| Aug-16 | 33,000 | 29,905 | -3,095 | -9.4% |

Paid caseloads averaged 9 to 10% below the June 2016 forecast in July and August 2016. The June 2016 forecast predicted that a large increase in caseloads would result from changes in program rules implemented in July 2016. The rules, called for in the Early Start Act, established 12 months of eligibility for child care services from the date of eligibility determination, regardless of most changes in circumstance during that time period.

The number of households retaining eligibility for services has increased rapidly, as expected and intended. The number of households using paid services, however, has shown little or no change from previous patterns.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal | | Change from | Percent |
|----------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
| | Year | Caseload | Prior Year | Change |
| Actual | 2010 | 37,413 | | |
| | 2011 | 35,030 | -2,383 | -6.4% |
| | 2012 | 25,364 | -9,665 | -27.6% |
| | 2013 | 25,221 | -143 | -0.6% |
| | 2014 | 27,605 | 2,383 | 9.4% |
| | 2015 | 29,175 | 1,570 | 5.7% |
| | 2016 | 29,820 | 646 | 2.2% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 31,998 | 2,178 | 7.3% |
| | 2018 | 33,000 | 1,002 | 3.1% |
| | 2019 | 33,000 | 0 | 0.0% |

WCCC caseloads dropped significantly in early 2011 due to changes in program rules including reduced use of child care for TANF recipients and reduced income limits for non-TANF households -- to 175 percent of FPL. Income standards were restored to 200 percent of FPL and authorization periods lengthened to 12 months in July 2012, helping to restore income based, non-TANF related, caseloads. (The 12-month eligibility periods established after July 2012 ended early if circumstances changed, distinguishing that change from current policy.)

The November forecast incorporates a step for 12-month eligibility that starts later and rises more slowly than in the original forecast. This interim step reflects the possibility that increases will occur but are delayed. The step will be modified or removed in the February 2017 forecast if the impact of 12-month eligibility can be measured by that time. Caseloads are limited to 33,000 in this forecast due to policy agreement reflected in budgets.

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Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high. The impacts of Early Start Act changes to 12-month eligibility remain hard to predict, even more than three months after implementation has begun. Paid caseloads cannot be known with certainty until two to three months after the month in which services were provided. We have only two months of paid household data associated with this policy -- July and August 2016. It is unclear what will happen when the 2016-17 school year begins.

Plans call for limiting the WCCC caseload by establishing a waiting list for services once a paid caseload of 33,000 is reached. There is some uncertainty regarding how well a caseload can be managed to hit a caseload limit. The last time a waiting list was implemented -- between March and September 2011 -- the paid WCCC caseload dropped from 32,477 to 27,531 -- against the same target of 33,000. Some of the decline probably resulted from the way that waiting lists were implemented. DSHS and DEL are developing improved plans for managing caseloads in FY 2017, including automation of waiting list management. The impact of these improvements are, as yet, untested.

There is also uncertainty regarding when a caseload of 33,000 will be reached. The primary trend forecast based on experience through July 2016 predicted that caseloads will not reach the 33,000 caseload limit during the foreseeable future (through 2021). Forecasts of when a caseload of 33,000 will be reached are based on assumptions about the size and timing of the impact of 12-month eligibility policies, rather than experience with data. Despite clear increases in the number of households eligible for child care, there is no clear evidence from the first two months of 12-month eligibility that the number of child care users will increase under this policy. The November WCCC forecast reaches 33,000 in March 2017. This reflects a compromise between various versions of the step adjustment that reached 33,000 between October 2016 and May 2017.

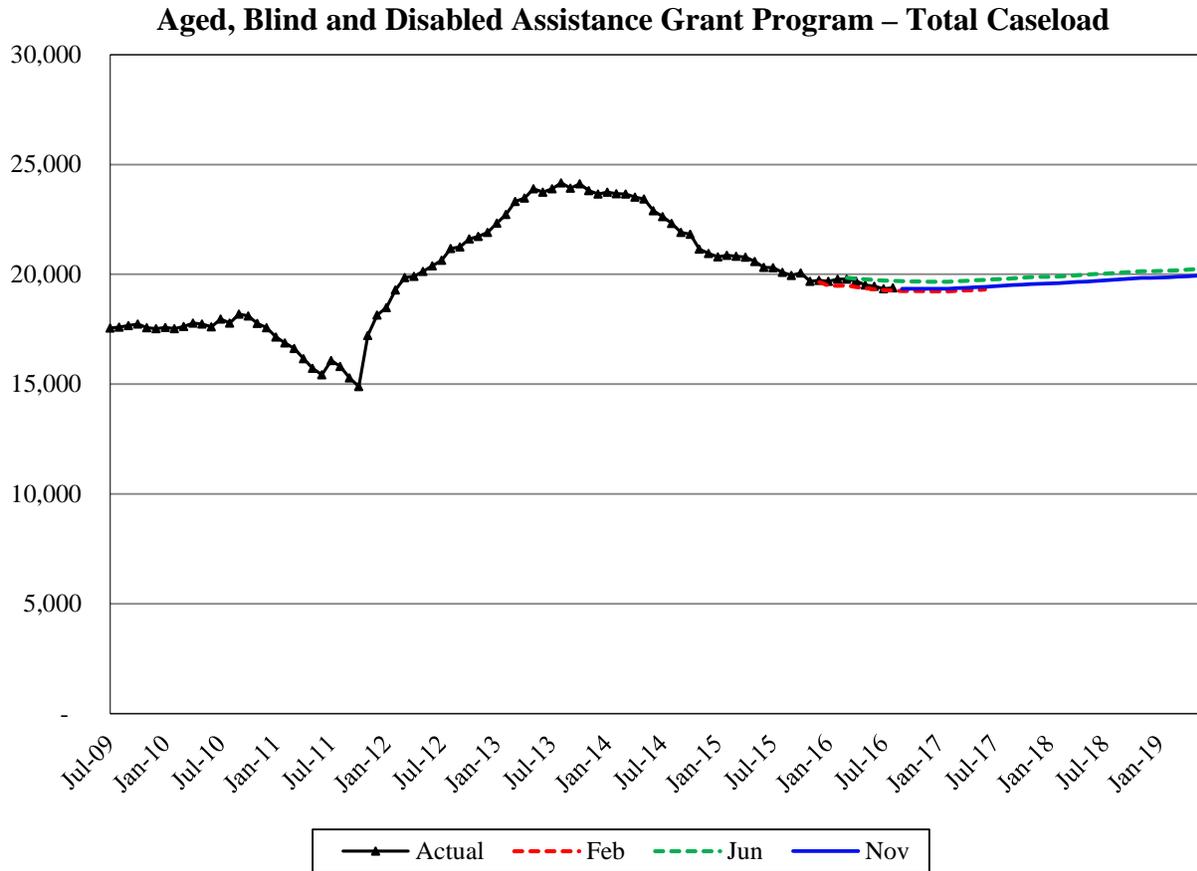
Passage of Initiative 1433, increasing the minimum wage, should have an impact on the WCCC program but probably does not affect the size of the caseload in this forecast. The initiative increases the minimum wage beginning in January 2017. This would increase earnings for some consumers. Under 12-month eligibility rules, increased income will not change eligibility unless household income reaches 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. The chances that eligibility will end between January 2017, when these impacts might start, and March 2017, when caseloads are expected to exceed the 33,000 caseload limit, are relatively low. Increased earnings might slow caseload growth slightly, but the uncertainty caused by Initiative 1433 is small relative to the greater uncertainty surrounding the overall forecast.

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Economic Services Administration

Aged, Blind and Disabled Assistance Grant

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



The Aged, Blind and Disabled Assistance program (ABD) provides financial assistance to persons whose long-term mental and/or physical disabilities likely qualify them for the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, regardless of citizenship status. This forecast includes three components: Presumptive SSI, Aged, and Disabled.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 19,253 | 19,694 | 19,367 | 114 | 0.6% | -328 | -1.7% |
| 2018 | | 19,887 | 19,577 | | | -310 | -1.6% |
| 2019 | | 20,148 | 19,847 | | | -301 | -1.5% |

The November 2016 forecast is 114 cases or 0.6 percent higher than the February 2016 forecast for fiscal year 2017, and on average, 1.6 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast for fiscal years of 2017-2019.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 19,844 | 19,783 | -61 | -0.3% |
| Apr-16 | 19,806 | 19,689 | -116 | -0.6% |
| May-16 | 19,770 | 19,519 | -251 | -1.3% |
| Jun-16 | 19,741 | 19,450 | -291 | -1.5% |
| Jul-16 | 19,718 | 19,346 | -372 | -1.9% |
| Aug-16 | 19,700 | 19,387 | -313 | -1.6% |

The caseload is tracking, on average, about 234 cases or 1.2 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast over the past six months.

Presumptive SSI is about 78 percent of the total caseload and is the primary driver of the total caseload change. Since 2014, a declaration of disability is no longer necessary for medical coverage under the ACA, resulting in fewer entrants into Presumptive SSI than previous years. More recently, the number of those leaving the program has also been trending downward, which has prompted the caseload to begin to level off. The Aged program is expected to grow steadily. The Disabled population seems to have stabilized in recent months.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

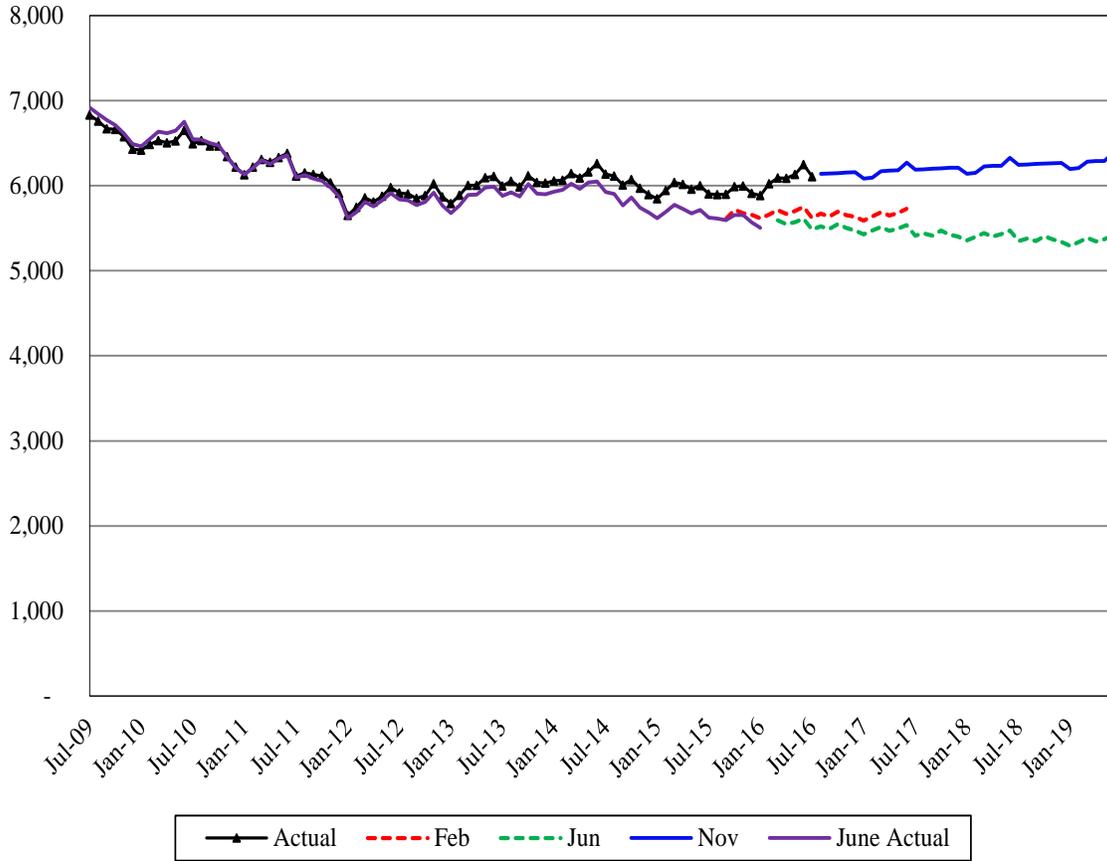
| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Actual</i> | 2010 | 17,626 | | |
| | 2011 | 17,111 | -515 | -2.9% |
| | 2012 | 17,957 | 846 | 4.9% |
| | 2013 | 22,316 | 4,359 | 24.3% |
| | 2014 | 23,704 | 1,388 | 6.2% |
| | 2015 | 21,245 | -2,458 | -10.4% |
| | 2016 | 19,808 | -1,437 | -6.8% |
| <i>Forecast</i> | 2017 | 19,367 | -442 | -2.2% |
| | 2018 | 19,577 | 211 | 1.1% |
| | 2019 | 19,847 | 270 | 1.4% |

Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the forecast are moderate. The Economic Services Administration of DSHS is planning to change the assistance unit (AU) assignment process next year that may have some impacts on this forecast in the transition period.

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Licensed Foster Care



The Licensed Foster Care (LFC) caseload is a forecast of the number of children in licensed foster care during a calendar month. Financial assistance for licensed foster care includes a monthly stipend, medical care, and a variety of additional services.

Official Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 5,656 | 5,494 | 6,151 | 495 | 8.8% | 657 | 12.0% |
| 2018 | | 5,421 | 6,209 | | | 788 | 14.5% |
| 2019 | | 5,361 | 6,265 | | | 903 | 16.8% |

The November 2016 forecast is 8.8 percent higher than the February 2016 forecast for fiscal year 2017, and on average, 14.4 percent higher than the June 2016 forecast for fiscal years of 2017-2019.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 5,593 | 6,090 | 497 | 8.9% |
| Apr-16 | 5,547 | 6,086 | 539 | 9.7% |
| May-16 | 5,570 | 6,131 | 561 | 10.1% |
| Jun-16 | 5,612 | 6,249 | 637 | 11.3% |
| Jul-16 | 5,484 | 6,104 | 620 | 11.3% |

Since March, the caseload has been, on average, 10.3 percent or 571 cases higher than the official June forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 6,586 | | |
| | 2011 | 6,346 | -240 | -3.6% |
| | 2012 | 5,947 | -399 | -6.3% |
| | 2013 | 5,943 | -4 | -0.1% |
| | 2014 | 6,083 | 140 | 2.4% |
| | 2015 | 5,999 | -84 | -1.4% |
| | 2016 | 6,005 | 6 | 0.1% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 6,151 | 147 | 2.4% |
| | 2018 | 6,209 | 58 | 0.9% |
| | 2019 | 6,265 | 55 | 0.9% |

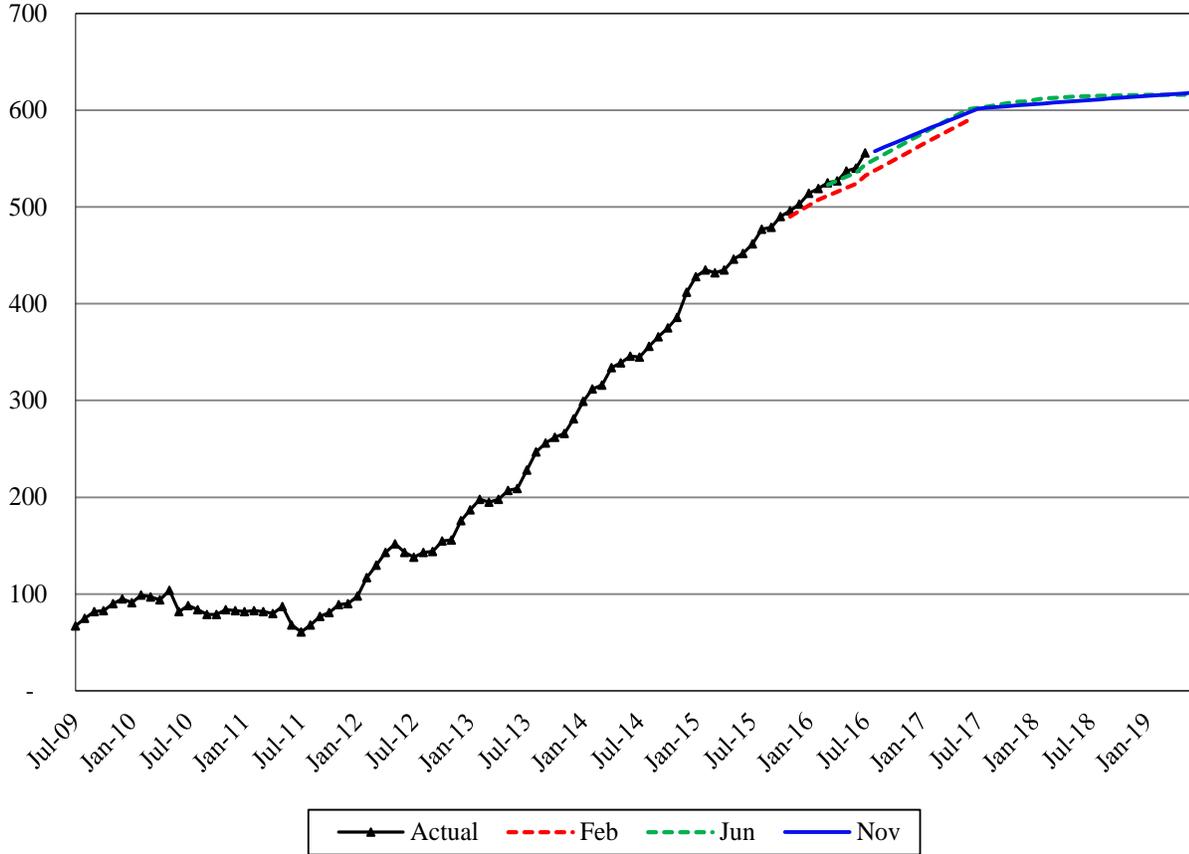
The change from June forecast is mainly due to DSHS Children’s Administration’s efforts to clean up historical data by adding and removing service codes. As a consequence, the new historical data series used for the November 2016 forecast are significantly different from those used in the June forecast.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the Licensed Foster Care forecast are moderate to high. Children’s Administration may continue to clean up the LFC data but the impacts are not expected to be drastic.

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Extended Foster Care



The Extended Foster Care caseload is the count of youth receiving certain foster care benefits after turning 18 years old. Extended Foster Care is intended to promote better outcomes for youth who have aged out of the traditional foster care system. The Extended Foster Care caseload was not forecasted separately until the June 2013 forecast cycle.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 561 | 573 | 576 | 15 | 2.6% | 3 | 0.5% |
| 2018 | | 609 | 606 | | | -4 | -0.6% |
| 2019 | | 616 | 614 | | | -1 | -0.2% |

The November 2016 forecast is 15 cases, or 2.6 percent higher than the February 2016 forecast for fiscal year 2017, and on average, 0.1 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast for fiscal years of 2017-2019.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 523 | 525 | 2 | 0.4% |
| Apr-16 | 527 | 527 | 0 | 0.0% |
| May-16 | 531 | 537 | 6 | 1.1% |
| Jun-16 | 535 | 540 | 5 | 0.9% |
| Jul-16 | 544 | 556 | 12 | 2.2% |

Since March, the caseload has been, on average, 5 cases or 0.9 percent higher than the June forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 88 | | |
| | 2011 | 82 | -7 | -7.6% |
| | 2012 | 104 | 23 | 27.6% |
| | 2013 | 176 | 71 | 68.6% |
| | 2014 | 291 | 115 | 65.5% |
| | 2015 | 406 | 115 | 39.6% |
| | 2016 | 506 | 100 | 24.7% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 576 | 70 | 13.9% |
| | 2018 | 606 | 30 | 5.2% |
| | 2019 | 614 | 9 | 1.4% |

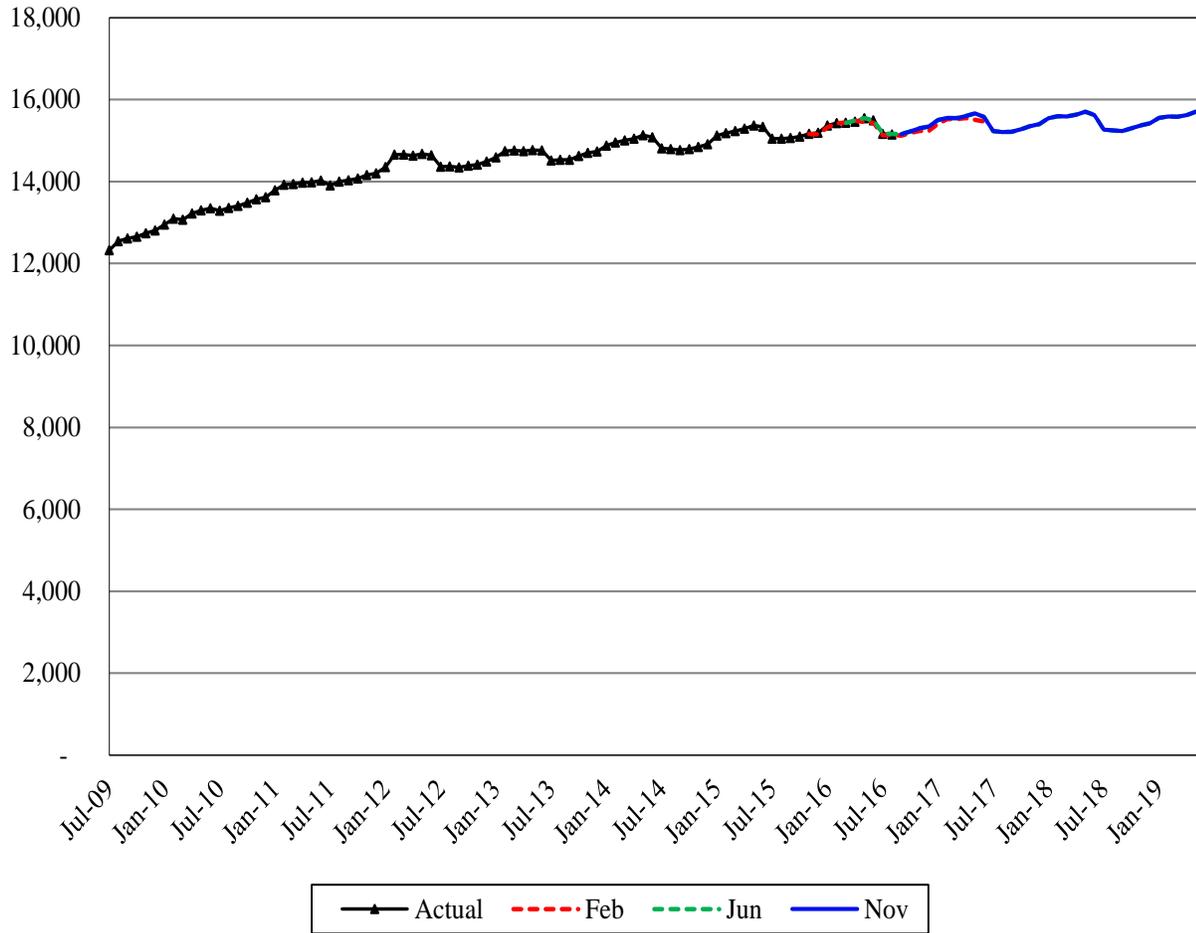
The EFC caseload has experienced rapid growth since FY2010 and is due to the ramp up in implementation of the program as well as additional changes made by the Legislature in the 2013, 2014, and 2015 legislative sessions to expand eligibility in the program. By FY2018, however, the expansions to eligibility will have been fully implemented and the caseload is anticipated to level out.

Risks to the Forecast

For the most part the expansion of the caseload has tracked closely with expectations set in the forecast. However, this program has experienced recent policy changes which have expanded eligibility in the program and the caseload. As a result, risks to the Extended Foster Care forecast are moderate.

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Adoption Support – Maintenance Payments



The Adoption Support Maintenance Payment (ASMP) caseload forecast is a forecast of those eligible adoptive families receiving monthly adoption support maintenance payments.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 15,335 | 15,401 | 15,398 | 63 | 0.4% | 3 | 0.0% |
| 2018 | | 15,448 | 15,448 | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2019 | | 15,458 | 15,458 | | | 0 | 0.0% |

The November 2016 forecast is 0.4 percent higher than the February 2016 forecast for fiscal year 2017, and is the same as the June 2016 forecast for the 2017-2019 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 15,430 | 15,433 | 3 | 0.0% |
| Apr-16 | 15,488 | 15,457 | -31 | -0.2% |
| May-16 | 15,554 | 15,545 | -9 | -0.1% |
| Jun-16 | 15,494 | 15,492 | -2 | 0.0% |
| Jul-16 | 15,180 | 15,168 | -12 | -0.1% |
| Aug-16 | 15,164 | 15,148 | -16 | -0.1% |

Since March, the caseload has been 11 cases or 0.1 percent lower than the June forecast, on average. The ASMP caseload tracks very closely with the June forecast, which includes a predictable increase in the beginning of each calendar year due to the seasonality of adoption finalization.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 12,888 | | |
| | 2011 | 13,695 | 806 | 6.3% |
| | 2012 | 14,331 | 637 | 4.6% |
| | 2013 | 14,560 | 228 | 1.6% |
| | 2014 | 14,811 | 252 | 1.7% |
| | 2015 | 15,036 | 225 | 1.5% |
| | 2016 | 15,277 | 241 | 1.6% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 15,398 | 122 | 0.8% |
| | 2018 | 15,448 | 50 | 0.3% |
| | 2019 | 15,458 | 10 | 0.1% |

Growth in the adoption support caseload has slowed over the last five years and this forecast assumed a damping growth rate into the future.

Risks to the Forecast

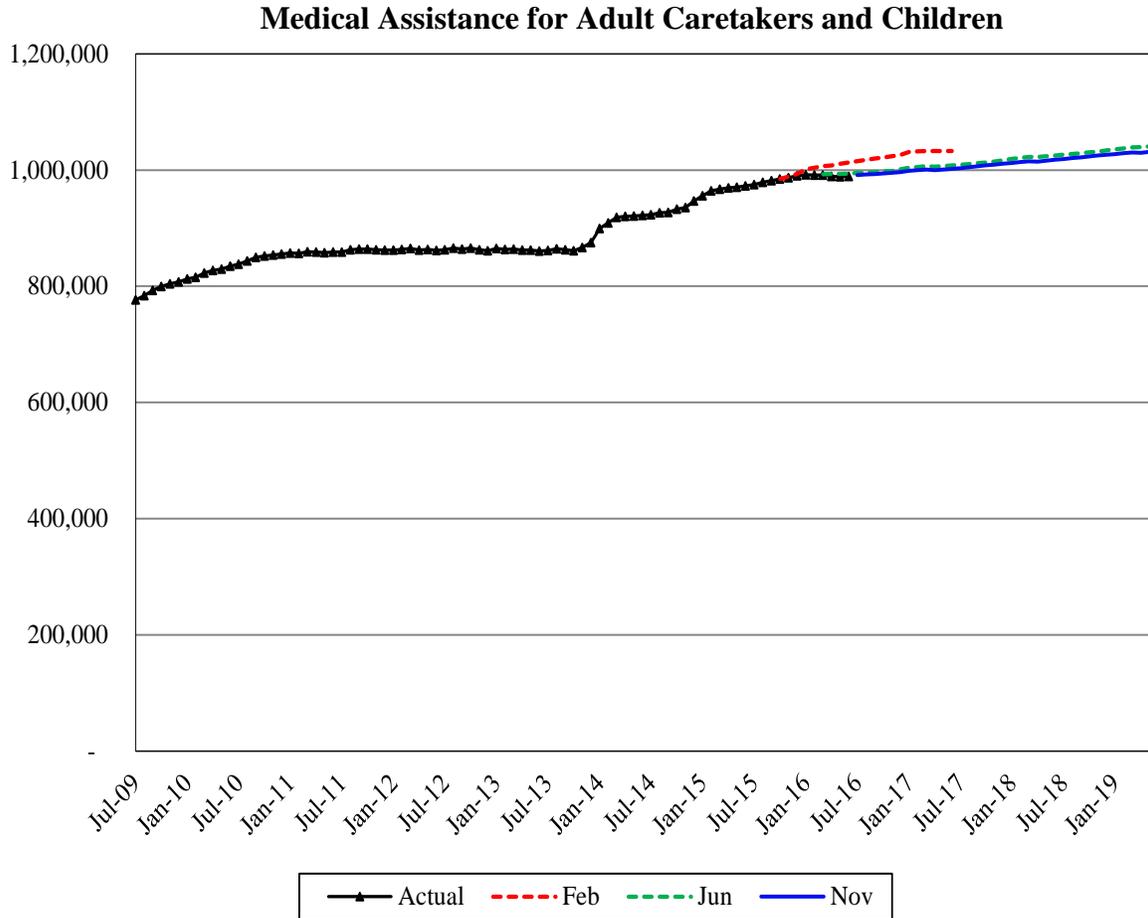
Risks to the Adoption Support forecast are low, especially in the near future.

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Medical Assistance

Adult Caretakers and Children

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



The Medical Assistance for Adult Caretakers and Children category is composed of seven caseloads for parents/caretakers (the adults formerly associated with the CN Family Medical caseload), pregnant clients, and children by citizenship and income level.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 1,026,546 | 1,001,703 | 997,058 | -29,489 | -2.9% | -4,646 | -0.5% |
| 2018 | | 1,017,382 | 1,011,043 | | | -6,340 | -0.6% |
| 2019 | | 1,034,416 | 1,026,368 | | | -8,048 | -0.8% |

The November 2016 forecast is 2.9 percent lower than the February 2016 forecast for fiscal year 2017, and on average, 0.6 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast for fiscal years of 2017-19.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 992,774 | 991,129 | -1,645 | -0.2% |
| Apr-16 | 993,096 | 989,029 | -4,068 | -0.4% |
| May-16 | 993,367 | 988,302 | -5,065 | -0.5% |
| Jun-16 | 994,047 | 989,205 | -4,842 | -0.5% |

Actuals are tracking 0.4 percent below the June 2016 forecast in the four months starting from March.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 808,984 | | |
| | 2011 | 853,463 | 44,479 | 5.5% |
| | 2012 | 862,730 | 9,267 | 1.1% |
| | 2013 | 863,307 | 577 | 0.1% |
| | 2014 | 890,087 | 26,780 | 3.1% |
| | 2015 | 949,263 | 59,176 | 6.6% |
| | 2016 | 986,491 | 37,228 | 3.9% |
| <i>Forecast</i> | 2017 | 997,058 | 10,567 | 1.1% |
| | 2018 | 1,011,043 | 13,985 | 1.4% |
| | 2019 | 1,026,368 | 15,326 | 1.5% |

The CN Children portion represents 78 percent of the overall total in fiscal year 2016. This caseload has been rapidly rising since the implementation of the Affordable Care Act until recently. The recent trend of children transferring to the SCHIP caseload or leaving Medicaid continued in the last few months. The main reason for the change from June 2016 forecast is a small jump up in exit due to an improved economy and HCA's eligibility review process. Correspondingly, the SCHIP caseload kept increasing because of the transfers from the CN Children caseload.

The CN Adult Caretaker caseload represents 15 percent of the overall total and has been declining since January 2015. Clients in this caseload have been continuously transferring to the Medicaid Expansion New Eligibles caseload. The lowered forecast is mainly due to an increase of this kind of transfer.

Risks to the Forecast

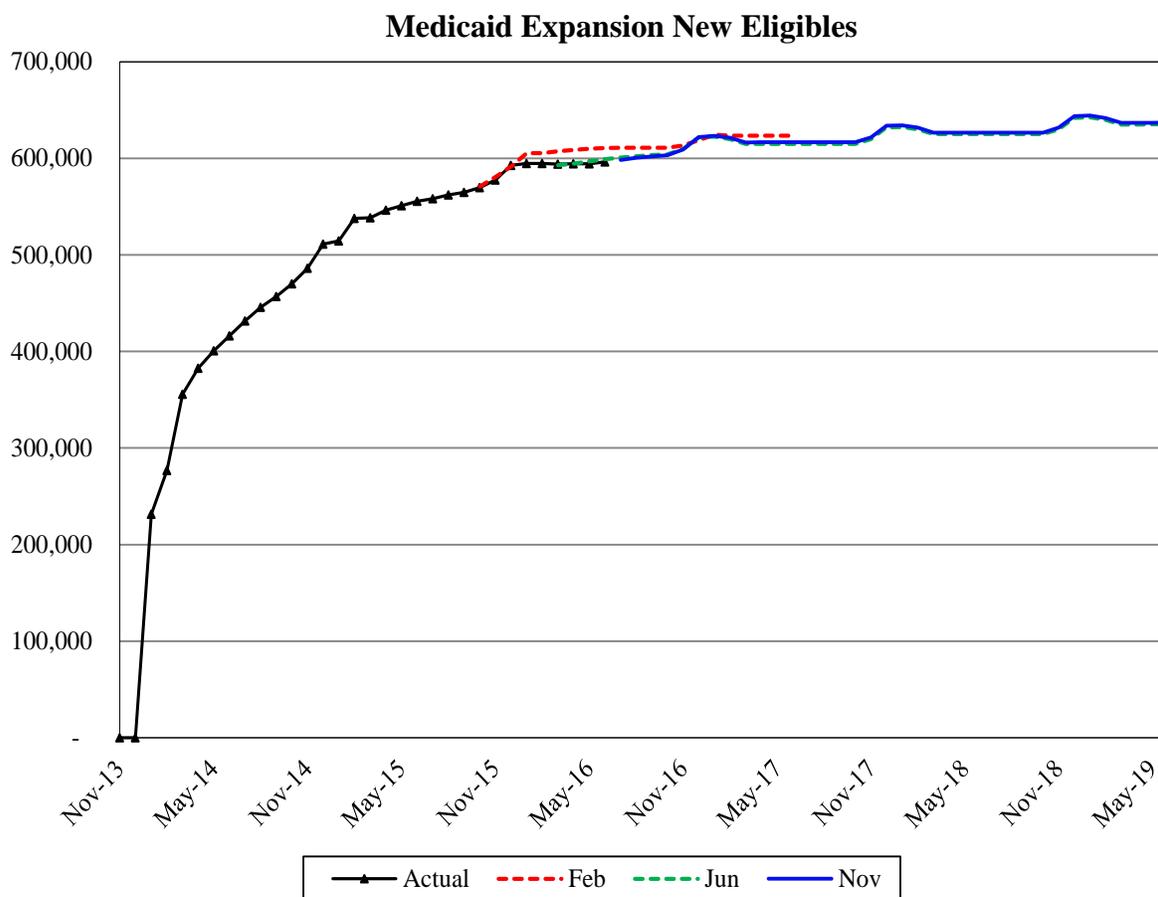
Risks to this forecast are moderate. An improved economy and the transfers between this caseload and the Medicaid Expansion New Eligibles caseload may impact this forecast. In addition, Initiative 1433 is expected to result in more transfers from this caseload to the Medicaid Expansion New Eligibles caseload or Health Benefit Exchange plans, and more transfers from CN Children to SCHIP.

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Medical Assistance

Medicaid Expansion New Eligibles

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



The Medicaid Expansion New Eligibles forecast began in January 2014 with the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and reflects the extension of Medicaid eligibility to all adults under 138 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). It also includes clients who transferred from the Basic Health Plan, DL-U, and ADATSA caseloads which are funded at the same federal match as the adults under 138 percent of the FPL (100 percent, phasing down to 90 percent by 2020). The Presumptive SSI caseload also transitioned to this category.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 618,098 | 612,021 | 612,188 | -5,910 | -1.0% | 167 | 0.0% |
| 2018 | | 622,839 | 624,552 | | | 1,713 | 0.3% |
| 2019 | | 632,879 | 634,593 | | | 1,714 | 0.3% |

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The November 2016 forecast is 1.0 percent lower than the February 2016 forecast for fiscal year 2017, on average, 1198 or 0.2 percent higher than the June 2016 forecast for fiscal years of 2017-19.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 592,784 | 593,939 | 1,155 | 0.2% |
| Apr-16 | 594,516 | 594,201 | -315 | -0.1% |
| May-16 | 596,909 | 594,241 | -2,667 | -0.4% |
| Jun-16 | 598,975 | 596,342 | -2,633 | -0.4% |

Actuals are tracking on average about 0.2 percent below the June 2016 forecast.

The forecast utilizes an entry and exit time series model based on experience since the ACA was implemented. The entries and exits have been relatively stable between open enrollment periods, but are more subject to change during the open enrollment period. As this caseload stabilizes the transfers between it and other HCA caseloads tend to play more important roles, especially the transfers from the CN Adult Caretakers, the CN Children, and the CN Pregnant Women to this caseload and from this New Eligibles caseload to the CN Disabled program.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2014 | 171,972 | | |
| | 2015 | 503,804 | 331,832 | 193.0% |
| | 2016 | 582,774 | 78,970 | 15.7% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 612,188 | 29,414 | 5.0% |
| | 2018 | 624,552 | 12,364 | 2.0% |
| | 2019 | 634,593 | 10,041 | 1.6% |

Risks to the Forecast

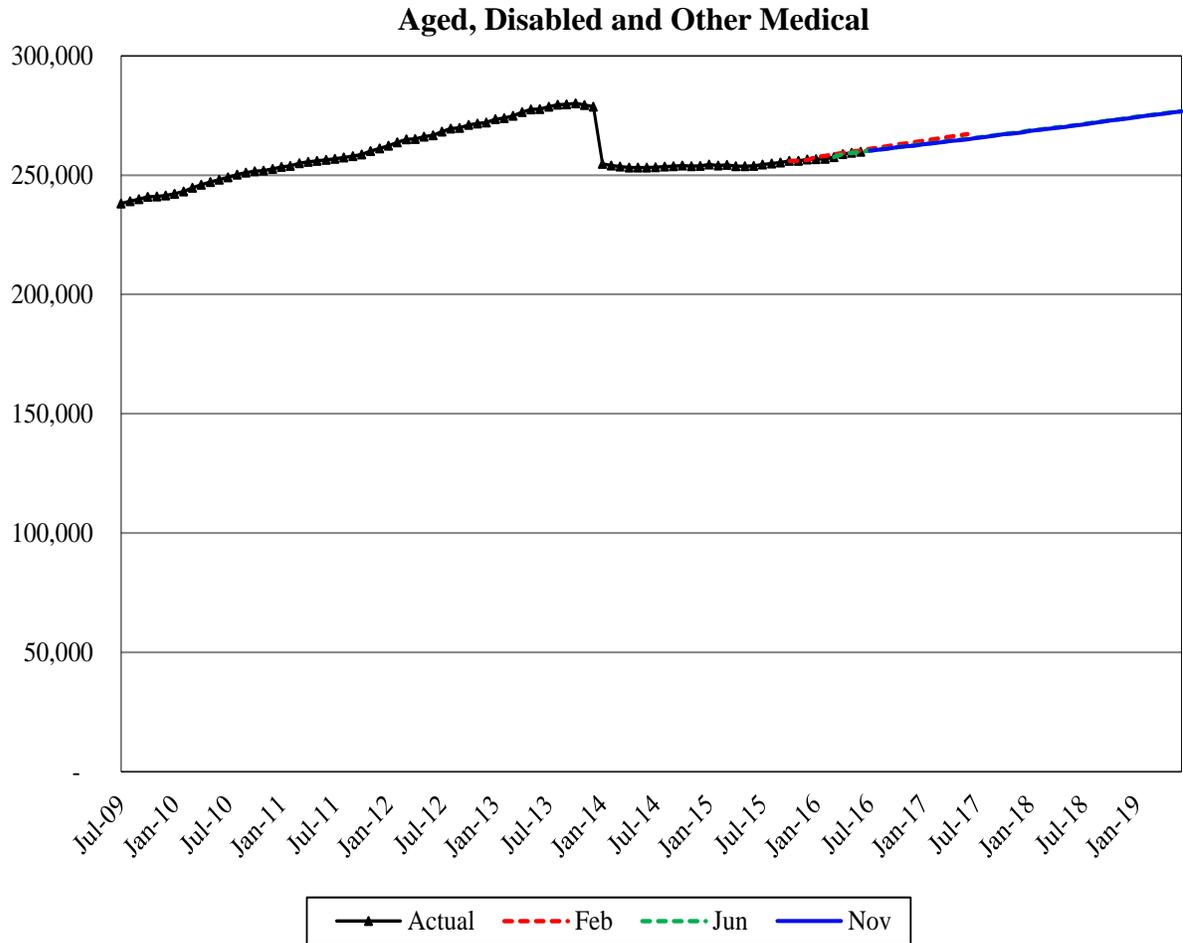
Risks to this forecast are moderate. The uncertainty is mainly in the open enrollment periods. In addition, Initiative 1433 is expected to increase the transfers between this caseload and other HCA caseloads or Health Benefit Exchange health plans.

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Medical Assistance

Aged, Disabled and Other Medical

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



The forecast for Aged, Disabled and Other Medical is composed of nine component forecasts: Categorically Needy (CN) Aged, CN Disabled, Medically Needy (MN) Aged, MN Disabled, Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment (BCCT), Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities (HWD), Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB), MCS Alien Medical, and Alien Emergency Medical (AEM).

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 264,117 | 262,754 | 262,653 | -1,465 | -0.6% | -101 | 0.0% |
| 2018 | | 268,341 | 268,190 | | | -151 | -0.1% |
| 2019 | | 274,176 | 274,032 | | | -144 | -0.1% |

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The November 2016 forecast is 0.6 percent lower than the February 2016 forecast for fiscal year 2017, and on average, 132 cases or 0.1 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast for the fiscal years of 2017-2019.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 257,554 | 257,607 | 53 | 0.0% |
| Apr-16 | 258,902 | 258,760 | -142 | -0.1% |
| May-16 | 259,295 | 259,311 | 16 | 0.0% |
| Jun-16 | 259,684 | 259,790 | 106 | 0.0% |

Actuals are tracking an average of 8 clients or within 0.0 percent of the June forecast from March to June.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 242,650 | | |
| | 2011 | 253,061 | 10,411 | 4.3% |
| | 2012 | 261,776 | 8,715 | 3.4% |
| | 2013 | 273,011 | 11,235 | 4.3% |
| | 2014 | 266,483 | -6,528 | -2.4% |
| | 2015 | 253,864 | -12,619 | -4.7% |
| | 2016 | 256,851 | 2,987 | 1.2% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 262,653 | 5,802 | 2.3% |
| | 2018 | 268,190 | 5,538 | 2.1% |
| | 2019 | 274,032 | 5,842 | 2.2% |

In the November forecast, CN Aged, HWD, and MCS Alien Medical are adjusted higher, CN Disabled stays the same, and the five others are adjusted downward. The variances offset each other and result in a 0.1% change from the June 2016 forecast.

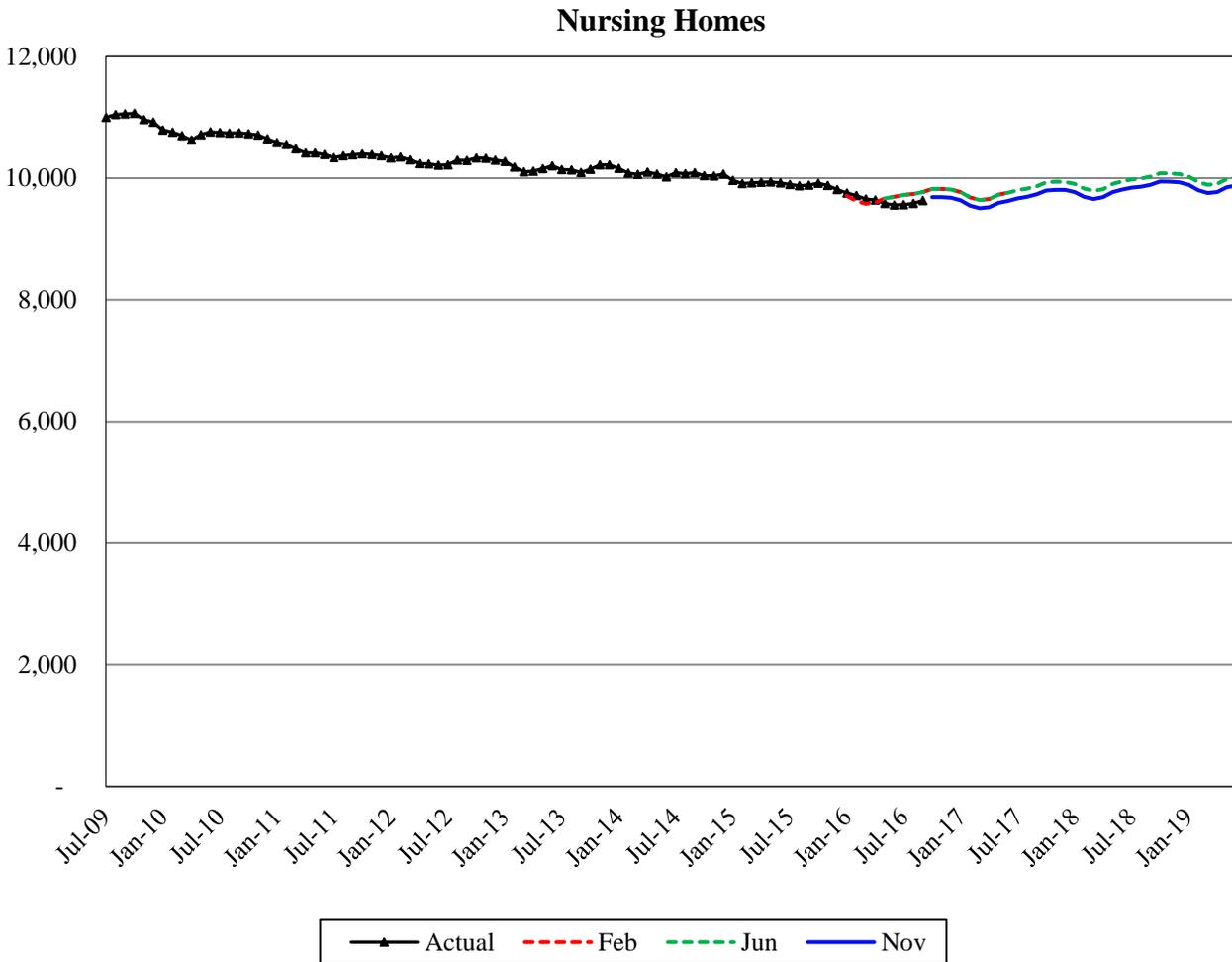
Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast category are lower than other medical forecasts, primarily because eligibility continues to be determined through the Classic or traditional Medicaid process rather than the new Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) process under the ACA.

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Long Term Care Nursing Homes

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



The Nursing Homes forecast consists of Medicaid eligible clients who receive care in state licensed nursing facilities. Nursing facilities provide care to eligible clients who require short post-hospital, recuperative care, are no longer capable of independent living and require nursing services, or are patients with chronic disabilities needing long-term rehabilitation and/or medical services.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 9,745 | 9,745 | 9,607 | -139 | -1.4% | -139 | -1.4% |
| 2018 | | 9,876 | 9,742 | | | -134 | -1.4% |
| 2019 | | 9,998 | 9,864 | | | -134 | -1.3% |

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The November 2016 forecast is 139 cases or 1.4 percent lower than the February 2016 forecast, and 134 cases or 1.3 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast for the 2017-19 Biennium.

Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| May-16 | 9,666 | 9,584 | -82 | -0.8% |
| Jun-16 | 9,695 | 9,561 | -134 | -1.4% |
| Jul-16 | 9,727 | 9,565 | -163 | -1.7% |
| Aug-16 | 9,742 | 9,587 | -155 | -1.6% |
| Sep-16 | 9,771 | 9,632 | -139 | -1.4% |

Nursing Homes actuals have been tracking, on average, 133 cases or 1.4 percent of the June 2016 forecast for the past five months.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 10,866 | | |
| | 2011 | 10,596 | -271 | -2.5% |
| | 2012 | 10,324 | -271 | -2.6% |
| | 2013 | 10,231 | -94 | -0.9% |
| | 2014 | 10,119 | -112 | -1.1% |
| | 2015 | 9,999 | -120 | -1.2% |
| | 2016 | 9,765 | -234 | -2.3% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 9,611 | -154 | -1.6% |
| | 2018 | 9,742 | 131 | 1.4% |
| | 2019 | 9,864 | 122 | 1.3% |

The November 2016 forecast projects the nursing homes caseload to begin to increase from FY 2017 to FY 2018 due to the growth in the “baby boomer” population. Specifically, the growth rate for those persons age 75 and over is predicted to increase significantly during FY 2018, then stabilize during FY 2019. The forecast incorporates these population growth assumptions.

Risks to the Forecast

While the risks to the nursing homes forecast are moderate, risks to the total Long Term Care forecast overall are fairly low. Since participation in Long Term Care services is fairly stable as a percentage of the total elderly population, variances in the nursing homes caseload tend to be offset by variances in the opposite direction for home and community services.

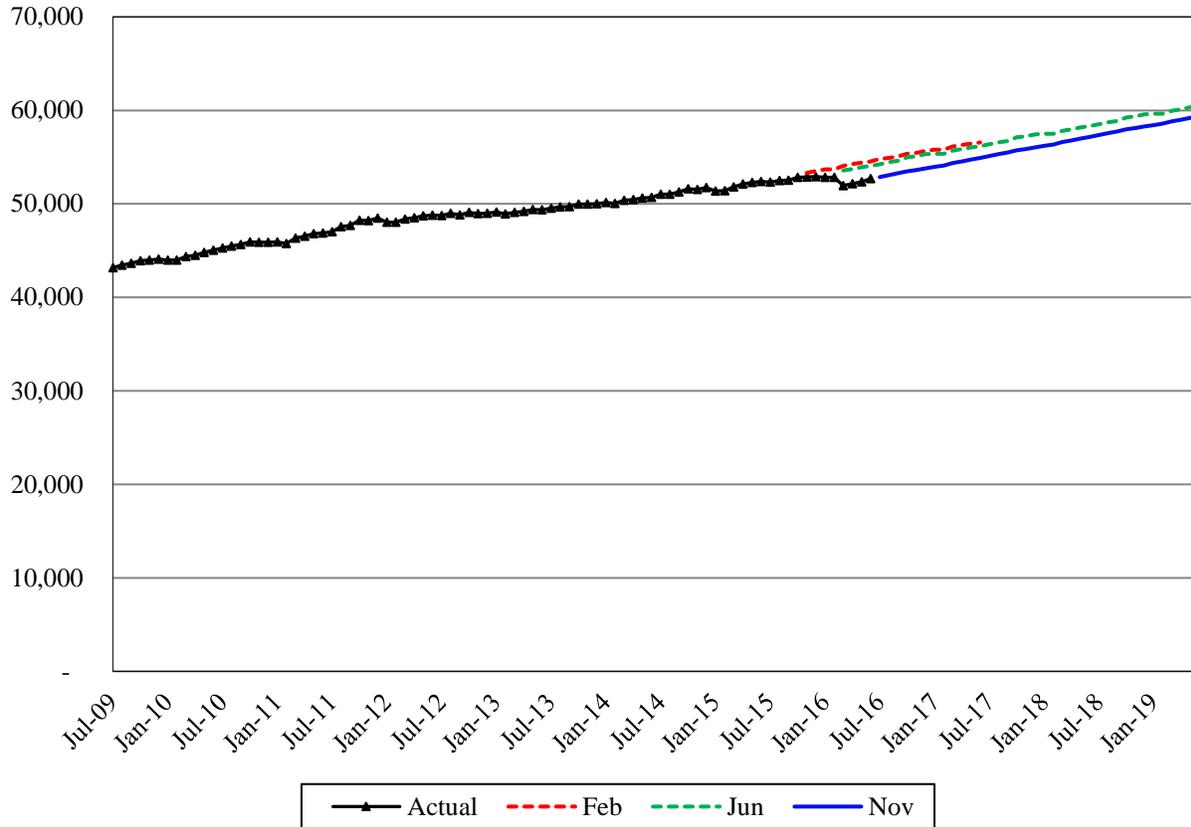
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Long Term Care

Home and Community Services (HCS)

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016

Home and Community Services



The Home and Community Services (HCS) forecast is comprised of in-home, residential, and managed care caseload forecasts. The in-home category comprises 75 percent of the HCS total, and the individual provider service type is the largest single caseload of the seven in this category.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 55,690 | 55,262 | 53,896 | -1,794 | -3.2% | -1,366 | -2.5% |
| 2018 | | 57,400 | 56,137 | | | -1,263 | -2.2% |
| 2019 | | 59,530 | 58,371 | | | -1,159 | -1.9% |

The November 2016 forecast is 1,794 cases or 3.2 percent lower than the February 2016 forecast, and on average, 1,211 cases or 2.1 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast for the 2017-19 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Mar-16 | 53,575 | 51,946 | -1,629 | -3.0% |
| Apr-16 | 53,729 | 52,151 | -1,578 | -2.9% |
| May-16 | 53,918 | 52,373 | -1,545 | -2.9% |
| Jun-16 | 54,047 | 52,694 | -1,353 | -2.5% |

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 1,526 cases or 2.8 percent below the June 2016 forecast. The source for most of this variance is in the Individual Provider caseload and is technical in nature due to the transition from the Social Services Payment System (SSPS) to Provider One effective March 2016.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual | 2010 | 44,080 | | |
| | 2011 | 46,038 | 1,958 | 4.4% |
| | 2012 | 48,143 | 2,104 | 4.6% |
| | 2013 | 49,057 | 915 | 1.9% |
| | 2014 | 50,104 | 1,047 | 2.1% |
| | 2015 | 51,641 | 1,537 | 3.1% |
| | 2016 | 52,566 | 925 | 1.8% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 53,896 | 1,330 | 2.5% |
| | 2018 | 56,137 | 2,240 | 4.2% |
| | 2019 | 58,371 | 2,235 | 4.0% |

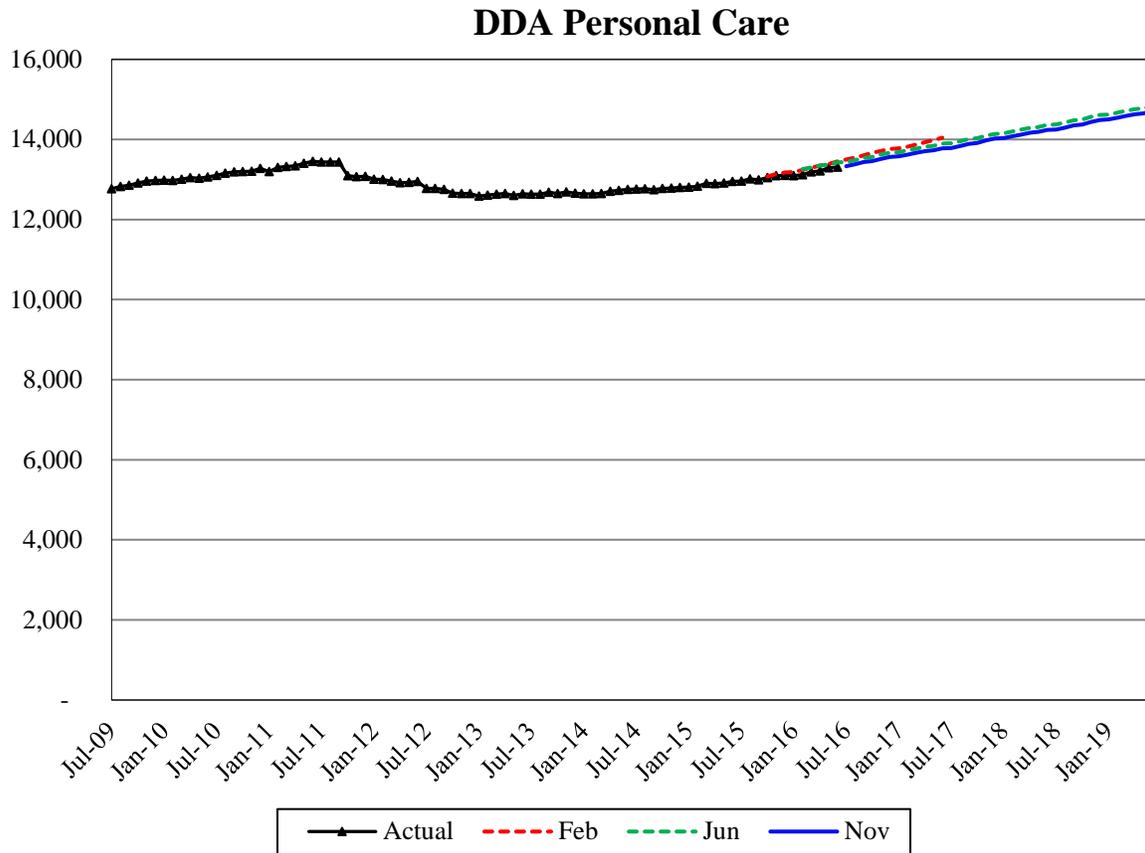
Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the home and community services forecasts are moderate due to the transition of the individual provider data to the Provider One data system.

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Developmental Disabilities Administration Personal Care Services

Caseload Forecast Council
November 16, 2016



The DDA Personal Care caseload includes adults and children receiving personal care services through the Developmental Disabilities Administration, whether via Medicaid Personal Care (MPC) or Waiver services. Personal care can be provided through individual providers, agency providers, adult family homes or adult residential centers.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 13,769 | 13,671 | 13,564 | -205 | -1.5% | -108 | -0.8% |
| 2018 | | 14,141 | 14,022 | | | -118 | -0.8% |
| 2019 | | 14,610 | 14,484 | | | -126 | -0.9% |

The November 2016 forecast is 205 cases or 1.5 percent lower than the February 2016 forecast for FY 2017 and, on average, 122 cases or 0.8 percent lower than the June 2016 forecast for the 2017-19 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

| | Jun-16 Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Feb-16 | 13,260 | 13,122 | -138 | -1.0% |
| Mar-16 | 13,305 | 13,190 | -115 | -0.9% |
| Apr-16 | 13,348 | 13,211 | -137 | -1.0% |
| May-16 | 13,376 | 13,297 | -79 | -0.6% |
| Jun-16 | 13,425 | 13,308 | -117 | -0.9% |

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 117 cases or 0.9 percent below the June forecast over the past five months.

All forecasted caseloads transitioned from the Social Services Payment System to the Provider One data system effective January 2015, except for the Individual Provider caseload, which transitioned during March 2016.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

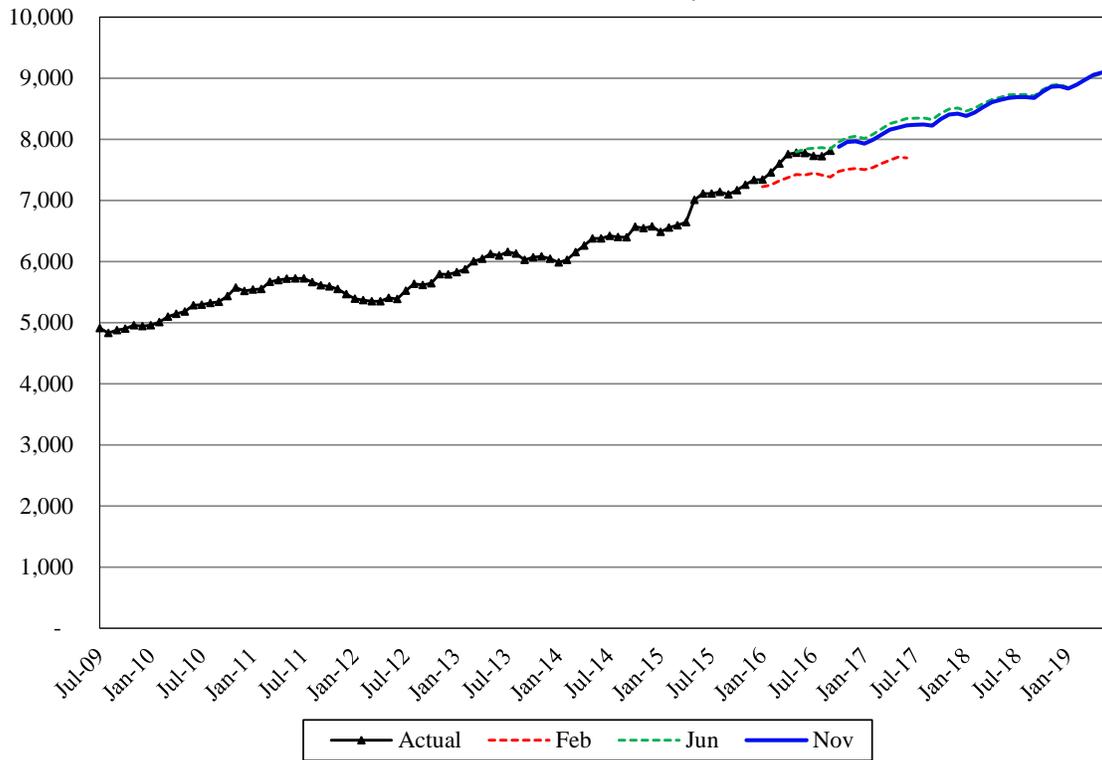
| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Actual</i> | 2010 | 12,951 | | |
| | 2011 | 13,264 | 313 | 2.4% |
| | 2012 | 13,110 | -154 | -1.2% |
| | 2013 | 12,666 | -444 | -3.4% |
| | 2014 | 12,672 | 6 | 0.0% |
| | 2015 | 12,829 | 157 | 1.2% |
| | 2016 | 13,120 | 291 | 2.3% |
| <i>Forecast</i> | 2017 | 13,564 | 444 | 3.4% |
| | 2018 | 14,022 | 458 | 3.4% |
| | 2019 | 14,484 | 462 | 3.3% |

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the forecast are moderate due to the transition of the individual provider data to the Provider One data system.

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Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT)
(Unofficial Courtesy Forecast)



Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017 | 7,539 | 8,063 | 7,970 | 431 | 5.7% | -93 | -1.1% |
| 2018 | | 8,518 | 8,428 | | | -90 | -1.1% |
| 2019 | | 8,927 | 8,879 | | | -49 | -0.5% |

The Washington State Early Support for Infants and Toddlers program (ESIT) coordinates and provides services for eligible infants and toddlers. To be eligible, a child must have a 25 percent delay or show a 1.5 standard deviation below his or her age in one or more of the developmental areas. A child may also be eligible if he or she has a physical or mental condition such as Down syndrome that is known to cause a delay in development.

The Early Support for Infants and Toddlers caseload is defined as the number of children with active Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs) as of the last day of the month. The ESIT caseload has displayed an upward trend in the past decade. However, the upward trend has often been interrupted by seasonal and random fluctuations.

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The ESIT caseload increased at a pace that is higher than usual during January to April 2016. The growth is broad in terms of geographic areas. Medicaid began to pay for screening of developmental delay early in 2016, which is a likely driver behind the recent caseload growth. Also, greater emphasis on universal screening may have also played a role, especially in light of the Medicaid policy change. Compared with other states, length of stay in Washington seems to have room to grow as well, which can potentially drive up the caseload further.

The November forecast took advantage of the latest data to update the forecast of ESIT caseload trend and seasonality, which resulted in a slightly lower forecast when compared with the June forecast.

| Tracking the Current Forecast | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| | Jun-16 | | Percent | |
| | Forecast | Actual | Variance | Variance |
| May-16 | 7,793 | 7,779 | -14 | -0.2% |
| Jun-16 | 7,840 | 7,776 | -64 | -0.8% |
| Jul-16 | 7,854 | 7,727 | -127 | -1.6% |
| Aug-16 | 7,863 | 7,725 | -138 | -1.8% |
| Sep-16 | 7,845 | 7,814 | -31 | -0.4% |

| Fiscal Year Caseload Change | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Fiscal Year | Caseload | Change from Prior Year | Percent Change |
| Actual | 2010 | 5,008 | | |
| | 2011 | 5,533 | 524 | 10.5% |
| | 2012 | 5,489 | -44 | -0.8% |
| | 2013 | 5,832 | 343 | 6.3% |
| | 2014 | 6,143 | 311 | 5.3% |
| | 2015 | 6,609 | 466 | 7.6% |
| | 2016 | 7,408 | 799 | 12.1% |
| Forecast | 2017 | 8,063 | 654 | 8.8% |
| | 2018 | 8,518 | 456 | 5.7% |
| | 2019 | 8,927 | 409 | 4.8% |

Risks to the Forecast

The ESIT caseload has shown an upward trend, despite seasonal and random fluctuations. The state started to provide funding (in addition to federal funding) to the ESIT program recently. The new State funds will likely to improve the quantity, quality, and timeliness of services. Although not immediately obvious how, the state funds might affect the caseload too. This possibility has yet to be ascertained. The recent Medicaid policy change seems to be a major factor contributing to higher caseload in the past four months. It is still uncertain when the effect will taper off.

Overall risks to the November 2016 forecast are moderate.

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