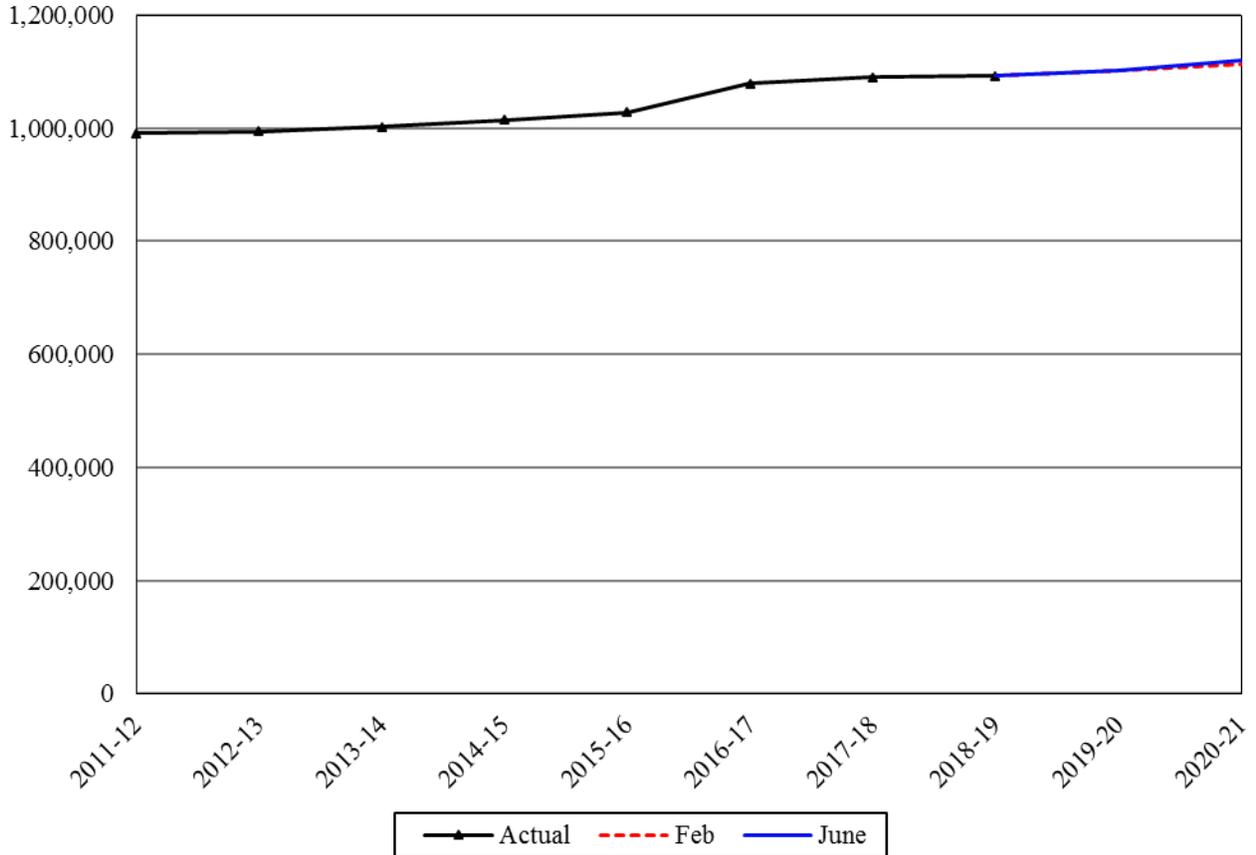


# Common Schools Enrollment

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020

Common Schools Average Annual Enrollment (FTE)



The Common School enrollment forecast includes K-12 grade level enrollments, Running Start enrollments, 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.

### Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Nov Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20	1,101,399	1,101,984	585	0.1%
2020-21	1,112,359	1,119,720	7,361	0.7%
2021-22	-	1,130,124	-	-
2022-23	-	1,135,605	-	-

For the 2019-21 Biennium, the June forecast is higher than the February forecast by 0.4% due to increases in the 2020-21 academic year.

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**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	1,095,960	1,095,905	-56	0.0%
Feb-20	1,095,845	1,095,776	-69	0.0%
Mar-20	1,094,249	1,093,934	-316	0.0%

The monthly actuals are tracking closely with the February forecast through March. Due to COVID-19, OSPI estimated enrollment April to June based on historical trends.

**Academic Year Caseload Change**

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2013-14	1,002,769		
	2014-15	1,015,076	12,306	1.2%
	2015-16	1,028,594	13,519	1.3%
	2016-17	1,079,421	50,827	4.9%
	2017-18	1,089,687	10,266	1.0%
	2018-19	1,091,958	2,271	0.2%
<i>Forecast</i>	2019-20	1,101,984	10,026	0.9%
	2020-21	1,119,720	17,736	1.6%
	2021-22	1,130,124	10,404	0.9%
	2022-23	1,135,605	5,481	0.5%

Prior economic downturns in Washington State traditionally impact the Common Schools enrollment in three ways. First, higher enrollment in public schools rather than private schools, particularly in the younger grades. Second, greater high school participation throughout the school year and in summer school. Finally, recessions slow the rate of new families moving to Washington, dampening the longer-term forecast. The June forecast anticipates these to occur and also assumes COVID-19 health risks will also contribute to fewer families moving to Washington State in the short-term.

The resulting 2020-21 forecast is increased by 0.7 percent from February, or 7,631 FTEs. Within that amount, Kindergarten and first grade are increased by 1,715 FTE, or 1 percent. Additional high school participation for 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, open doors, and summer school increases the forecast by 2,839, or 1.6 percent.

For the 2021-23 Biennium, the forecast growth rates will slow. However, high school enrollment is forecasted to be strong through 2021-22 due to higher than normal unemployment rates.

*Risks to the Forecast*

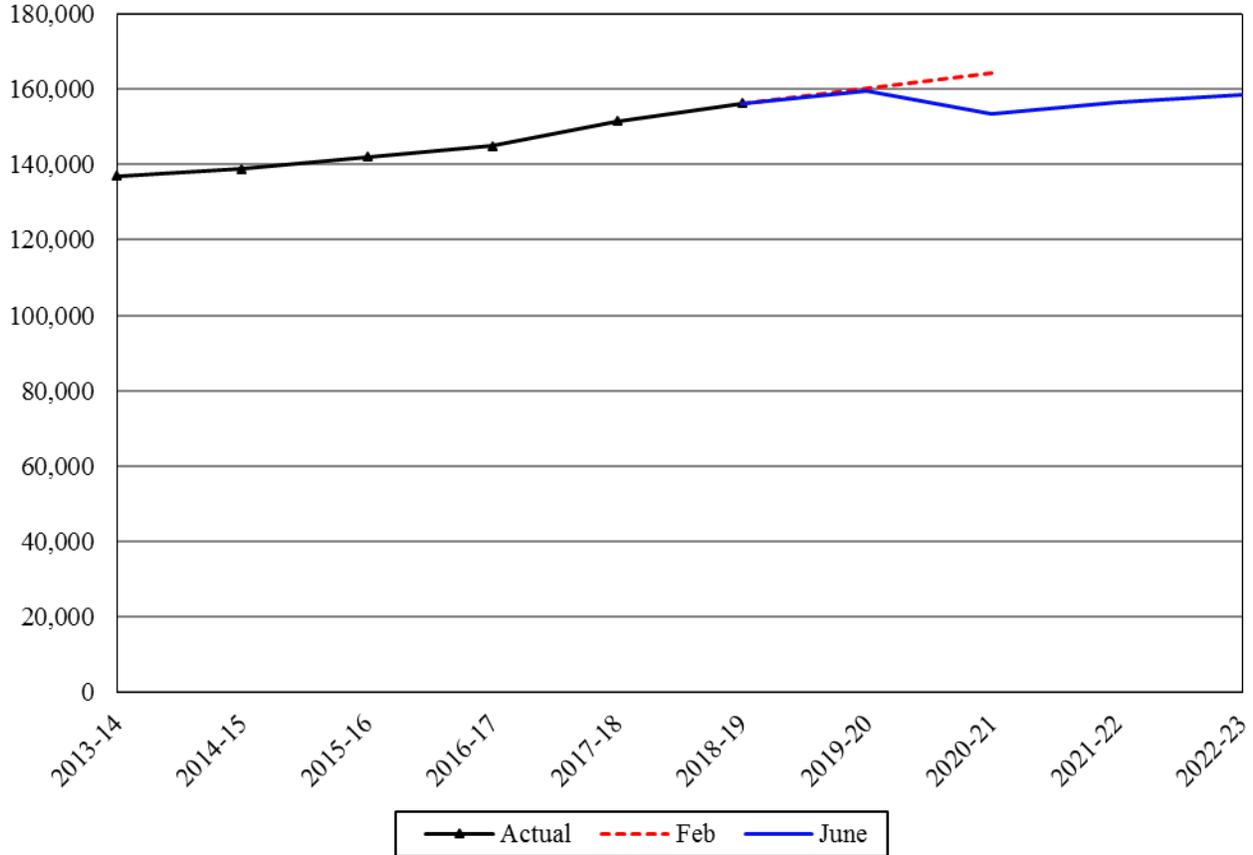
The risks to the Common Schools enrollment forecast (K-12, Open Door, and Running Start) are high primarily due unknown public and private school operating guidelines in the fall due to COVID-19, the length and shape of the economic downturn and recovery, and how the economy impacts net in-state migration, transfers, and private school enrollment.

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# Common School Special Education

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020

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



The Common School Special Education forecast consists of two programs: a separately funded Age 3-Pre Kindergarten program, and the Age K-21 school-based Special Education program, indexed to 13.5 percent of each school district's total full-time equivalent enrollment. Up until the 2020-21 school year, Special Education included the Age 0-2 Infant and Toddler program.

**Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)**

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20	160,186	159,501	-685	-0.4%
2020-21	164,191	153,512	-10,679	-6.5%
2020-21		156,337		
2020-21		158,548		

The June forecast is 3.5 percent below the February forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	164,542	164,320	-222	-0.1%
Feb-20	165,914	165,473	-441	-0.3%
Mar-20	167,026	166,825	-201	-0.1%

\*Special education reported program headcount (Age 0-21)

The tracking data is of reported Special Education enrollment, which tracks closely to the February forecast. 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. Due to COVID-19, OSPI estimated enrollment from April to June is based on historical trends.

### Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2013-14	136,983		
	2014-15	138,909	1,926	1.4%
	2015-16	141,992	3,083	2.2%
	2016-17	145,006	3,014	2.1%
	2017-18	151,515	6,509	4.5%
	2018-19	156,201	4,686	3.1%
<i>Forecast</i>	2019-20	159,501	3,300	2.1%
	2020-21	153,512	-5,989	-3.8%
	2021-22	156,337	2,825	1.8%
	2022-23	158,548	2,211	1.4%

HB 2787 from the 2020 legislative session transfers, effective September 1, 2020, the state-funded Birth to Age 2 Special Education program from OSPI to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers program at DCYF. This reduces the 2020-21 forecast by 10,381, or 6.3 percent. The forecast also declines by 298, or 0.2 percent due to COVID-19 delaying referrals for Age 3-PreK and younger elementary age students. Delays stem from restricted face-to-face contact with preschool and teaching staff and delays in pediatric well-child visits.

During the 2021-23 Biennium, the Special Education forecast will revert to the long-term historical average of 1.6 percent. The growth from 2015-16 to 2019-20 occurred under policy steps that expanded the number of students counted under the funded index. This included raising the index from 12.7 to 13.5 in the 2017-18 school year.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

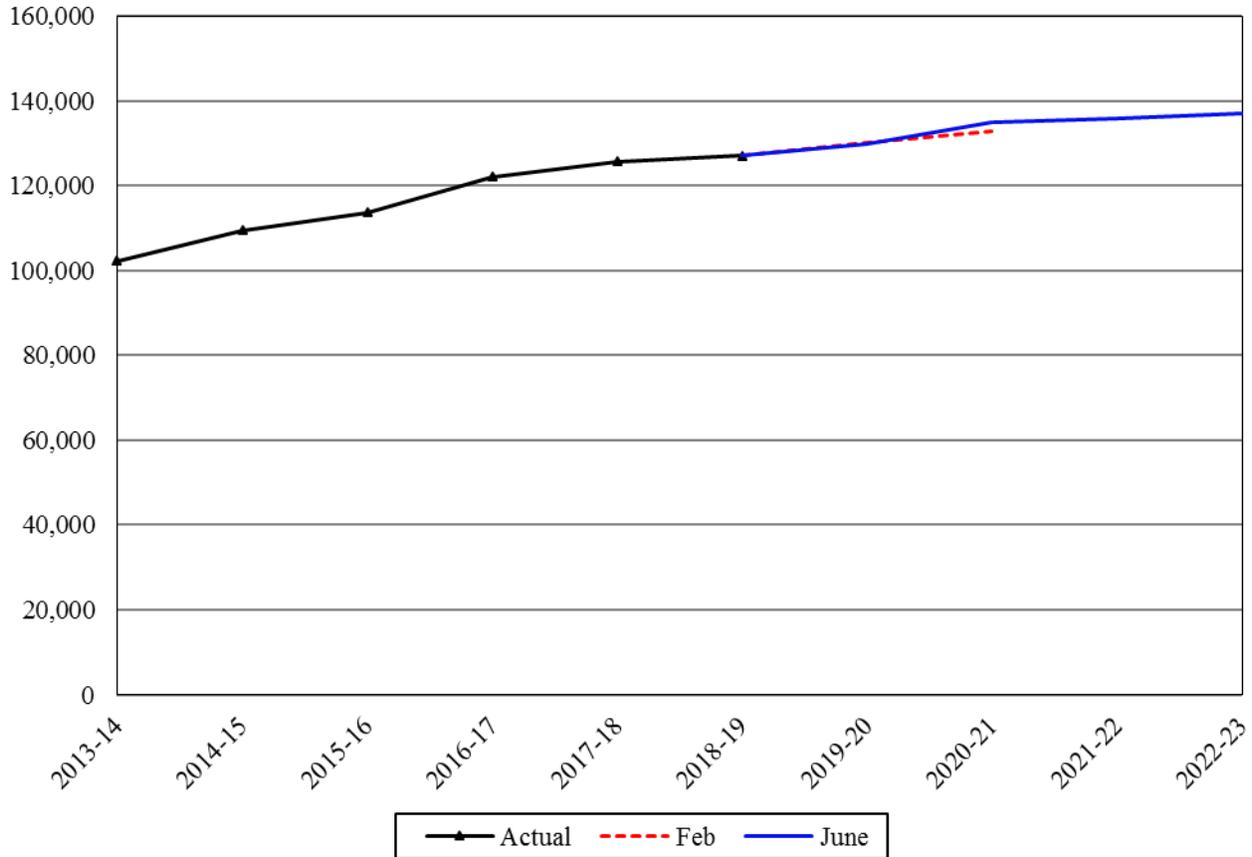
The risks to the Special Education enrollment forecast are high. Referrals for Special Education services may be impacted by COVID-19 closures. The 2017-18 change to the funded index for K-21 resulted in more funded enrollments than initially assumed. The number of districts with Special Education enrollment under the index is declining. However, modest enrollment shifts between districts at or under the index could impact the funded Special Education forecast.

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**Education**  
**Common School Bilingual Education**

Caseload Forecast Council  
 June 17, 2020

**Bilingual Education Average Annual Enrollment (HC)**



The Common School Bilingual Education caseload forecast is of students enrolled in the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program (TBIP). The goal of the TBIP program is to develop a student’s proficiency in the English language.

**Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Average)**

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20	130,013	129,888	-125	-0.1%
2020-21	132,835	134,925	2,090	1.6%
2021-22		135,871		
2022-23		137,095		

The TBIP June forecast is 0.7 percent higher than the February forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20			Percent
	Forecast	Actual	Variance	Variance
Jan-20	129,580.00	129,671	91	0.1%
Feb-20	130,485.00	130,107	-378	-0.3%
Mar-20	131,243.00	130,952	-291	-0.2%

Actuals for TBIP are tracking close to the February forecast. Due to COVID-19, OSPI estimated April to June enrollment based on historical trends.

**Academic Year Caseload Change**

	Academic		Change from	Percent
	Year	Caseload	Prior Year	Change
<i>Actual</i>	2013-14	102,281		
	2014-15	109,516	7,236	7.1%
	2015-16	113,676	4,160	3.8%
	2016-17	122,074	8,398	7.4%
	2017-18	125,775	3,701	3.0%
	2018-19	127,154	1,379	1.1%
<i>Forecast</i>	2019-20	129,888	2,734	2.2%
	2020-21	134,925	5,037	3.9%
	2021-22	135,871	946	0.7%
	2022-23	137,095	1,224	0.9%

The TBIP forecast is sensitive to testing changes, the state’s economy, US immigration policies, and families moving into the state of Washington from other parts of the United States. During recessions the TBIP caseload growth slows. The June forecast reduces underlying TBIP trend for downward due to the following factors: (1) the health risks associated with moving in the era of COVID-19, (2) the economic downturn, (3) a delay in US VISA processing due to embassy closures, and (4) a federal 60-day pause on immigration implemented in mid-April. The slower growth is assumed while the Washington state unemployment rate remains high.

However, in academic year 2020-21, a one-time step adjustment of 2,678, or 2 percent, is added to the forecast. This is due to COVID-19 closure preventing students from completing the spring 2020 annual assessment of English language proficiency. Under state law, in order to exit TBIP, students must pass the English language proficiency assessment. OPSI allowed those who completed and passed the assessment to exit. However, due to COVID-19 school closure, it is estimated about 17% of those scheduled to test did not complete the assessment. Based on historical assessment data, it is estimated that 2,678 interrupted testers would have likely passed and the 2020-21 caseload is increased by the same amount.

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### After Exit Enrollment Forecast

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20	32,436	32,561	125	0.4%
2020-21	32,976	29,590	-3,385	-10.3%
2021-22		30,773		
2022-23		35,158		

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 their score on the spring annual assessment of English language proficiency. After Exit provides an additional two years of funding for enrolled students. The June forecast is 5 percent lower than the February forecast for After Exit for the 2019-21 Biennium. This is due to the significant number of students unable to complete spring 2020 annual assessment of English language proficiency.

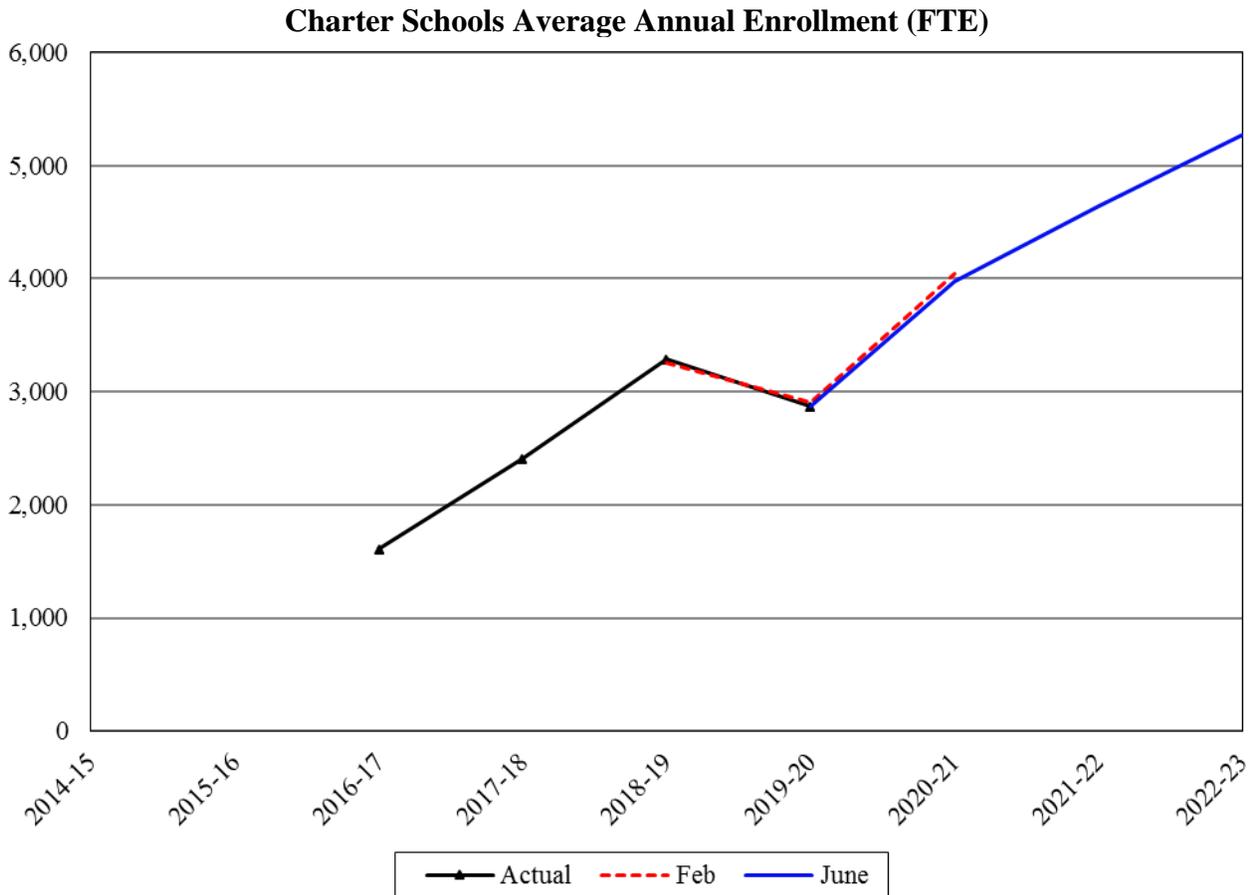
#### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the Bilingual Education forecast are high, particularly with the uncertainty associated with COVID-19, the economic downturn and recovery, and changes in immigration policy. Changes in any of these elements as well as testing policy can influence the caseload.

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# Charter Schools Enrollment

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020



The charter school forecast includes grade-level enrollments, special education, and bilingual education. The CFC’s current charter school forecast dates to the 2016 legislative session, when ESSB 6194 re-established charter schools as an educational system operating separately from the common school system. The Washington State Charter School Commission (WA CSC) and the Spokane School District (SSD) are the only approved authorizers of charter schools at this time.

### Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	June 20 Forecast	June to Feb Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20	2,903	2,866	-37	-1.3%
2020-21	4,039	3,971	-68	-1.7%
2021-22	-	4,643	-	-
2022-23	-	5,275	-	-

The June 2020 forecast is 1.5 percent lower than the February forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-20	2,852	2,736	-116	-4.1%
Mar-20	2,842	2,691	-151	-5.3%
Apr-20	2,812	2,719	-93	-3.3%

Actuals for the February forecast are tracking an average of 4.2 percent below the February forecast. Due to COVID-19, OSPI estimated enrollment April to June enrollment based on historical trends.

**Academic Year Caseload Change**

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2016-17	1,603	1,603	0.0%
	2017-18	2,408	804	50.2%
	2018-19	3,259	851	35.4%
Forecast	2019-20	2,866	-393	-12.1%
	2020-21	3,971	1,105	38.6%
	2021-22	4,643	672	16.9%
	2022-23	5,275	632	13.6%

Charter schools are relatively new and still in an implementation and growth period in Washington State.

Nine charter schools are operational for the 2019-20 school year. Enrollment in the 2019-20 school year declined relative to the 2018-19 school year as (1) three charter schools closed at the end of the 2018-19 school year and (2) the one new charter school that opened in the 2019-20 school year closed in October.

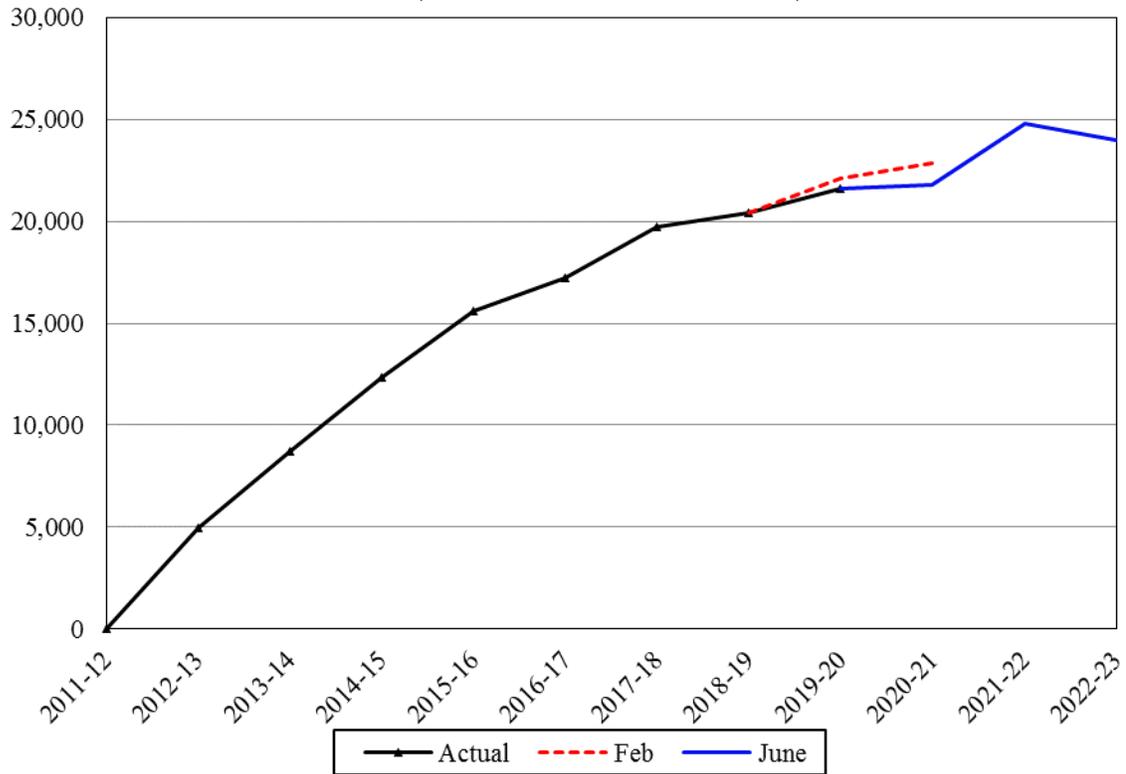
Even with the closures, enrollment growth will continue as charter schools open and expand. One currently operating school plans to serve an additional 134 students. Additionally, five new schools across the state will open in the 2020-21 school year with plans to serve 631 new students combined. These new schools will be funded on their budgeted, not actual, enrollment for the first year of operation. The only exception would be if they delay opening or close mid-year.

*Risks to the Forecast*

The risks to the charter school forecast are high as they are new to Washington State. New schools vary in their success rates of enrollment and scale-up. Another risk is overly optimistic enrollment and expansion plans from authorized charter schools. COVID-19 adds additional risk to the forecast as it may disrupt the implementation of opening and/or expansion plans. Finally, new school applications may be approved in June or December by the WA CSC and so the forecast for 2021-22 and/or 2022-23 may continue to grow.

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



The College Bound Scholarship Program (CBSP) provides 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 upon graduation successfully enroll in an eligible education institution located in Washington state. The CBSP caseload includes all CBSP eligible students enrolled in eligible institutions, including those who had their financial need met through other sources. Subject to certain limitations, a student has a five-year window to fully use the CBSP award.

**Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)**

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20	22,084	21,585	-499	-2.3%
2020-21	22,847	21,811	-1,035	-4.7%
2021-22		24,776	24,776	
2022-23		23,986	23,986	

The June forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium is, on average, 3.4 percent lower than the February forecast.

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
2019-20	22,084	21,585	-499	-2.3%

Actuals for the 2019-20 academic year are 2.3 percent lower than the February forecast. Spring quarter experienced a drop in CBSP caseload as institutions shifted learning online. Much of the decline centered around students in earlier years of CBSP eligibility.

**Academic Year Caseload Change**

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2013-14	8,687		
	2014-15	12,318	3,631	41.8%
	2015-16	15,599	3,281	26.6%
	2016-17	17,251	1,652	10.6%
	2017-18	19,730	2,479	14.4%
	2018-19	20,431	701	3.6%
<i>Forecast</i>	2019-20	21,585	1,154	5.6%
	2020-21	21,811	226	1.0%
	2021-22	24,776	2,964	13.6%
	2022-23	23,986	-790	-3.2%

The June CBSP forecast is adjusted to reflect the COVID-19 impacts on higher education institutions, CBSP students, and the economy. Initially, the forecast growth dampens due uncertainty regarding health risks, the way academic content will be delivered (in-person, online, or hybrid), and the need to live on-or-near campus. Then the CBSP forecast assumes period post-vaccine (or improved health treatments) will continue to have than normal higher unemployment. Historically, periods of high unemployment in Washington State comes with a corresponding increase in students age 18-24 qualifying for state financial aid programs. The CBSP program has both eligibility requirements and time limits associated with both enrollment and use of the award. As such, CBSP caseload will not grow as sharply as the Washington College Grant Program.

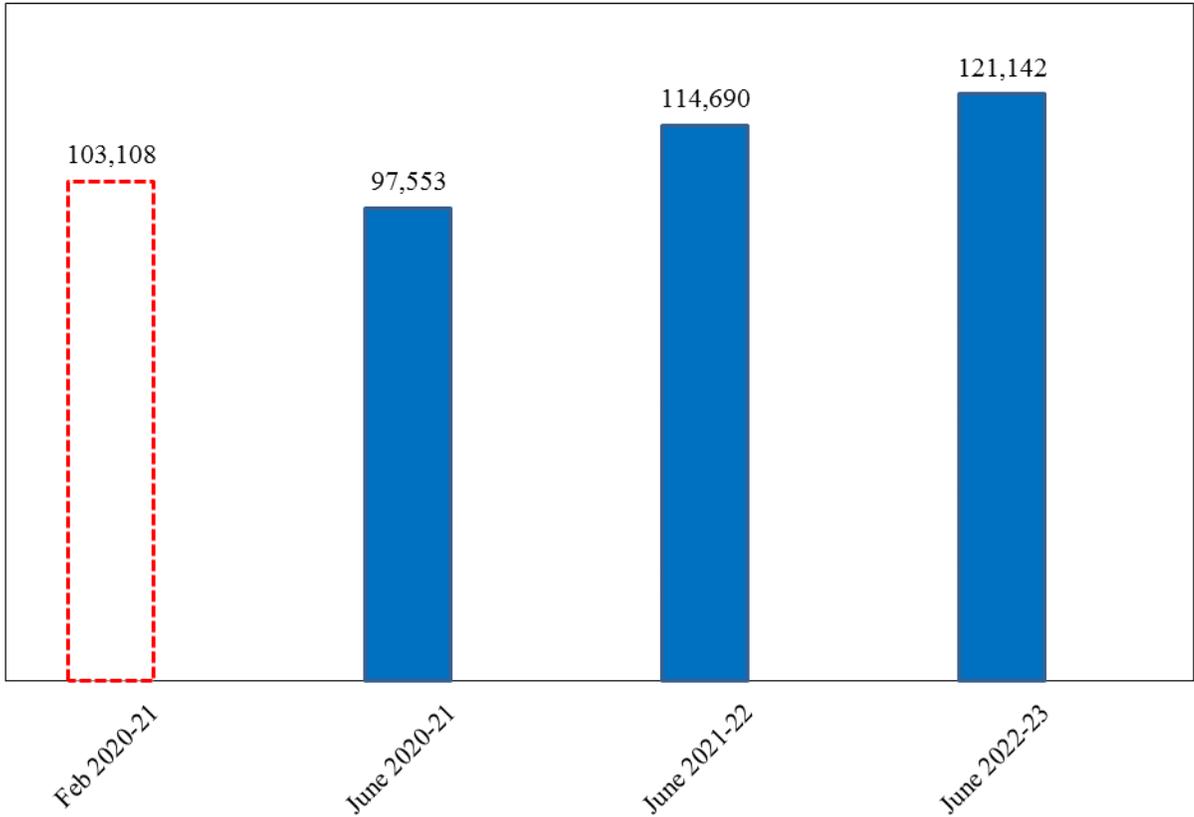
In the short-term, for academic year 2019-20 institutions shifted to online learning for Spring Quarter 2020 and the CBSP caseload is forecast to decline by 2.3 percent. For academic year 2020-21, the forecast caseload growth rate declines to 1.0 percent and the June forecast is 4.7 percent lower than February.

CBSP caseload is forecasted to rebound during the 2021-22 academic year, both from students who delayed enrollment and increased participation for those graduating from high school. The caseload will decline in the 2022-23 academic year due to time limits.

*Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the CBSP forecast are high. Uncertainty surrounds the 2020-21 academic year as it is unclear how institutions will operate and how eligible CBSP students will respond. The length and shape of the economic downturn and recovery will also impact the CBSP forecast.

## Washington College Grant Forecast



Starting in the 2020-21 academic year, the Washington College Grant (WCG) will provide all eligible students with financial aid awards based on public tuition rates. WCG can be used at public and private participating institutions of higher education in Washington State. A grant will also be offered to certain apprentices. The Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) will administer the WCG. This is a new caseload as required under HB 2158, passed during the 2019 legislative session. Previously, the program was not an entitlement. It was called the State Need Grant (SNG) and renamed to WCG in the 2019-20 academic year. The Caseload Forecast Council provides both a headcount and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment forecast for WCG.

### Headcount Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20				
2020-21	103,108	97,553	-5,555	-5.7%
2021-22		114,690	114,690	
2022-23		121,142	121,142	

The June forecast is 5.7 percent lower than the February forecast for WGC.

**FTE Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)**

Academic Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2019-20				
2020-21	86,609	81,891	-4,718	-5.8%
2021-22		95,375	95,375	
2022-23		100,861	100,861	

For the WCG FTE forecast, the June forecast declined by 5.8 percent from February.

**Academic Year Caseload Change (Headcount)**

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Forecast</i>	2020-21	97,553		
	2021-22	114,690	17,136	17.6%
	2022-23	121,142	6,452	5.6%

The WCG serves Washington State residents, including the traditional college age (18-24) and the adult population (age 25+). The WCG replaces the SNG, converts it to an entitlement, and lifts the income limit for eligibility. Currently, the family income eligibility is set at 70 percent of the state’s Median Family Income (MFI) and the number of recipients is capped through state appropriations. Starting in the 2020-21 academic year: (1) all eligible students will receive a grant and (2) the eligible population is expanded up to students with family incomes at 100 percent of the state’s MFI.

The June WCG forecast is adjusted to reflect the COVID-19 impacts on higher education institutions, WCG students, and the economy. Initially, the forecast for 2020-21 is reduced by 5.7 percent due uncertainty regarding health risks, the way academic content will be delivered (in-person, online, or hybrid), and concern about living on-or-near campus. Older students also face uncertainty around their own children’s childcare and schooling.

The WCG forecast assumes the period post-vaccine (or improved health treatments) will continue to have higher than normal unemployment. Historically, periods of high unemployment in Washington State come with a corresponding increase in students qualifying for state financial aid programs, with a particularly sharp increase in older students (age 25+). Further, there is a tightly correlated relationship between rising unemployment and increasing enrollments at Washington State’s Community and Technical College (CTC). This occurs as older adults enroll for job retraining or to boost skills. For the 2021-22 academic year, the WCG is forecasted to rise 17.6 percent year-over-year. An additional growth of 5.6 percent is forecast for the 2022-23 academic year. The forecast projects the sharpest increase will be in the population over age 25 with family incomes at or below 55 percent of Median Family Income (MFI). The CTC sector is forecast to see the highest increase.

### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the WCG forecast are high. Uncertainty surrounds the 2020-21 academic year as it is unclear how institutions will operate and how eligible WCG students will respond. The length and shape of the economic downturn and recovery will also impact the WCG forecast as demand for higher education and state financial aid programs are inversely correlated with the state's unemployment rate.

### *Apprenticeships*

HB 2158 extended the WCG to a new category of registered apprenticeships, effective on July 1, 2020. The program is currently in the implementation phase. Prior WCG being awarded individual apprentices, their apprenticeship providers must be approved by WSAC, similar to the way higher education institutions are approved by WSAC to participate in state financial aid programs. WSAC will open the apprenticeship provider application window in summer 2020. No official caseload forecast will be made until WSAC approves apprenticeship providers. It is likely COVID-19 will also delay some. Early, pre-COVID-19 estimates suggested a range of 3,000 to 4,000 apprenticeships would be eligible for the new category.

## **WCG Forecast Technical Notes**

Technical notes are provided as the WCG forecast is new.

### **Data**

The forecast relies on two sources of reports for headcount and FTE data. The institutions of higher education submit these to WSAC for financial aid reporting.

The Interim Report (IR) is updated four times within the academic year—after fall, winter, spring, and summer terms. It provides student level detail of paid state aid. At this time, IR does not include data on students with family incomes over 70 percent MFI. That will change in the 2020-21 academic year and the IR data will be a key part of the forecast.

The Unit Record Report (URR) is an annual report submitted upon completion of the academic year. Its data includes all need-based aid and includes federal, state, and federal loans. Need-based aid includes, but is not limited to, students who receive state aid programs as well as federal Pell Grants and subsidized federal loans. The URR is the only data set available for students in the MFI 71-100 category. It is also the only source of historical age level data. Institutions of higher education are required to submit data on all need-based aid recipients to WSAC through the URR in order to participate in the SNG/WCG. The data set spans from the 2004-05 to the 2018-19 academic years. Data is made available in January and the February forecast incorporated the 2018-19 data into the headcount model.

Washington State unemployment rates come from the Economic Revenue Forecast Council (ERFC). The June caseload forecast relies on the preliminary June economic forecast prepared by the ERFC, dated May 27, 2020.

### **Methodology for Forecasting Headcounts**

The WCG forecast relies upon historical headcount data from the URR, specifically looking at the following variables: enrolled for a minimum of 3 quarter credits (or semester equivalent), student age, institution, sector, and family income at or below 100 percent MFI.

Historically, demand for higher education financial aid has distinct enrollment patterns based on age and income. WCG headcount is forecasted using a regression model for the following age groups for the MFI 0-55 and MFI 56-70 group: Age 17 and under, Age 18-21, Age 22-24, Age 25-29, Age 30-34, Age 35-40, Age 41-50, Age 51-59, and Age 60 and Over. The MFI 71-75 and MFI 76-100 groups were forecasted using the total headcount. The regression model used the 3rd quarter unemployment rates Washington State's as published by the ERFC.

Finally, in addition to MFI and minimum quarter/semester credit load, there are additional eligibility criteria for the program. A student may be not be eligible if one of the following applies: (1) additional financial resources, exceed length of time of study by 125 percent, not meeting satisfactory academic progress, a major in theology, and/or a few other criteria. Age, sector, and MFI influence the eligibility rates.

While historical eligibility rates exist and were used for the currently eligible MFI 0-70 percent population, the expansion group's eligibility is unknown. As such, the age and sector eligibility rates from nearest known MFI band, MFI 56 to 70 percent, were applied to the expansion group to develop the forecast for the 2020-21 academic year.

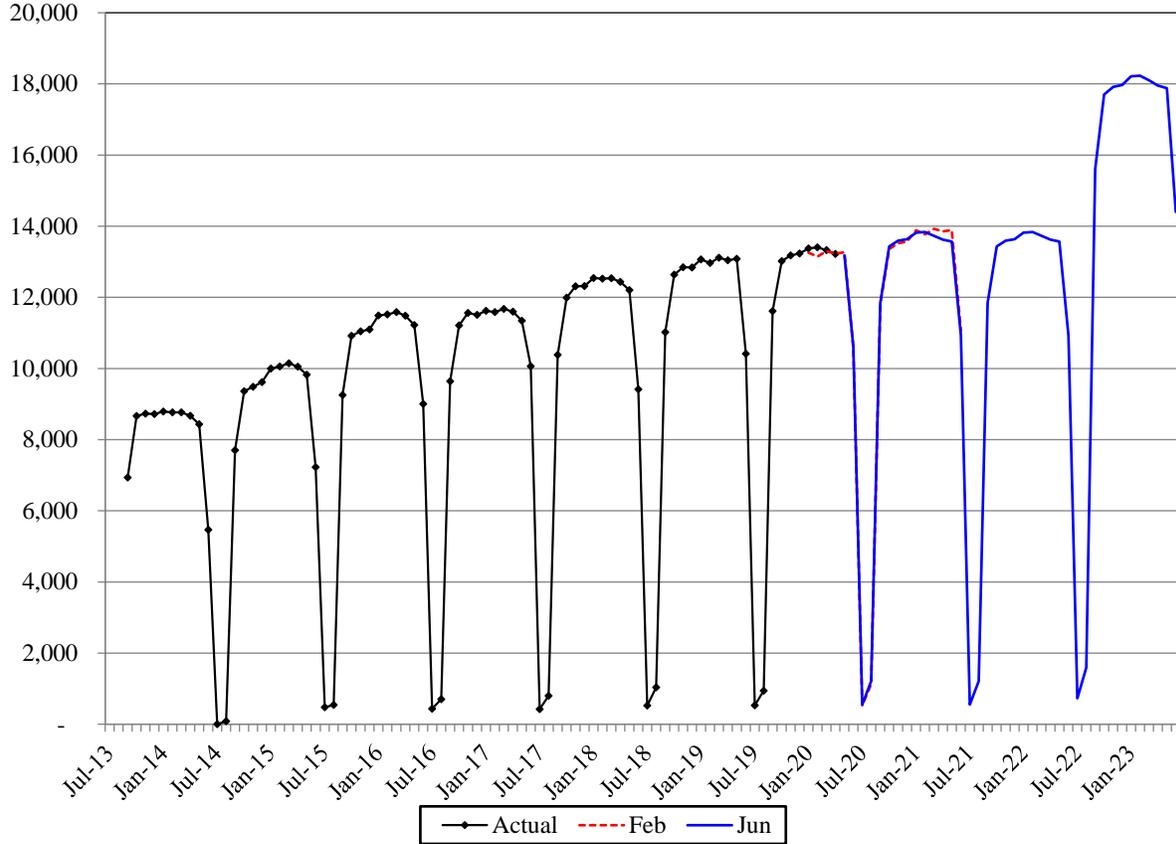
### **Methodology for Forecasting Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment**

The WCG forecast also includes a FTE forecast, which represents the average credit load. WCG FTE is forecasted by taking the WCG forecasted headcount (HC) and applying a FTE/HC estimate by sector for the following MFI groups: 0-55, 56-70, 71-75, and 76-100.

The WCG forecast assumes that, for the MFI 0-55 and 56-70 categories, when a student receives the WCG, the student will take more credits than if the student had not received the WCG. To model this assumption, the forecast isolated four years of data for SNG served students within the MFI 0-55 and 56-70 categories, looking at the Total FTE and the total HC. The Total FTE number is then divided by the SNG Served HC. A four-year average is calculated and that is applied to the WCG forecast to estimate FTE for MFI 0-55 and 56-70 categories.

A student's record is included as long as the student received a SNG for at least one term during the academic year. The Total FTE includes all credits earned in that year, even for terms not covered by the SNG. (For many students, this means summer term.) Under WCG, a student who is enrolled and meets eligibility will be entitled to receive the grant. Whereas under SNG, the student might not have been served for a term if the institution did not have enough SNG funds to cover the student.

**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)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	12,928	12,964	36	0.3%
2021	13,430	13,376	-54	-0.4%
2022		13,376		
2023		17,628		

While ECEAP is scheduled to become an entitlement program during the 2022-23 school year, currently the level of enrollment is determined by the number of slots available through legislative appropriations. The number of funded slots has been rising steadily since the 2013-14 school year.

There are three types of ECEAP slots available to participants:

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

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	13,256	13,375	119	0.9%
Feb-20	13,149	13,405	256	1.9%
Mar-20	13,295	13,330	35	0.3%
Apr-20	13,296	13,221	-75	-0.6%

Because the ECEAP caseload won't become an entitlement caseload until the 2022-23 school year, the increase of enrollment since the inception of this program has been driven by the number of slots funded through legislative appropriations. During the 2019 session, the legislature increased the total number of slots by 509 and 662 for FY 2020 and 2021, respectively.

ECEAP eligibility is primarily based on a child's age and family income. Prior to July 2018, children may also be eligible under rules adopted by the DEL (now DCYF) if the number of such children is no more than 10 percent of enrollment in the program. SSB 6419 of 2018 expanded the 10 percent limit to 25 percent. However, these additional children are not considered part of the state-funded entitlement caseload. Since September 2018, DCYF has been serving an average of about 340 such kids per month during the school year (September to June). These children are not counted in the ECEAP forecast.

The February 2020 forecast has been tracking well, so there is only limited update in the June 2020 forecast. However, the forecast horizon is extended to from June 2021 to June 2023. Because the ECEAP caseload is on schedule to become an entitlement caseload in July 2022, the ECEAP forecast has to make a transition from forecasting a capped caseload to forecasting an entitlement caseload starting in the same month.

We forecast the ECEAP caseload, after the program becomes an entitlement program, in the following steps:

1. Based on state age 3 and 4 population, and expected poverty rate, we estimate potential eligible 3- and 4-year-olds in the state.

2. We estimate the percentage of eligible kids who will participate in the ECEAP program through literature review. Combine this percentage and the number of potential eligible kids, we forecast the total number of ECEAP caseload after it becomes an entitlement program.
3. Projected number of kids who participate in Head Start program is removed from the forecasted caseload as Head Start program participants are not eligible for the ECEAP program.

The fact that ECEAP will become an entitlement program in FY 2023 leads to a noticeably higher forecast of caseloads during that fiscal year.

<b>Academic Year Caseload Change</b>				
	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014-15	9,356		
	2015-16	10,965	1,609	17.2%
	2016-17	11,294	329	3.0%
	2017-18	11,989	695	6.2%
	2018-19	12,660	671	5.6%
<i>Forecast</i>	2019-20	12,964	305	2.4%
	2020-21	13,376	412	3.2%
	2021-22	13,376	0	0.0%
	2022-23	17,628	4,252	31.8%

**Eligible ECEAP Participants by Academic Year**

Academic Year	2019-20	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Age 3 & 4 Population	188,405	189,239	186,039	181,707
Estimated ECEAP Eligible Population	31,357	31,630	31,284	30,653
Estimated ECEAP Eligible Participants	18,364	18,678	18,588	18,231
Eligibles as % of Age 3 & 4 Population	17%	17%	17%	17%
Participants as % of Eligible Population	59%	59%	59%	59%

During both the 2019-21 and the 2021-23 Biennium, it is anticipated that approximately 17 percent of the population aged 3 and 4 are eligible to participate in ECEAP. Of those who are eligible, it is estimated that roughly 59 percent will choose to participate.

The effect of rising state minimum wage is accounted for in the forecast. Per literature review, it is assumed that a 10% increase in minimum wage will result in a 1.5% reduction of the population eligible for the ECEAP program.

### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the ECEAP forecast are relatively low for FY 2021 and FY 2022, because total enrollment is limited to the number of slots available. The COVID-19 situation has not impacted ECEAP caseload much, nor is it expect to in the future. There are a couple of reasons: 1) ECEAP class size tends to be small, and 2) When necessary, most providers are able to utilize alternative delivery methods to service the eligible kids.

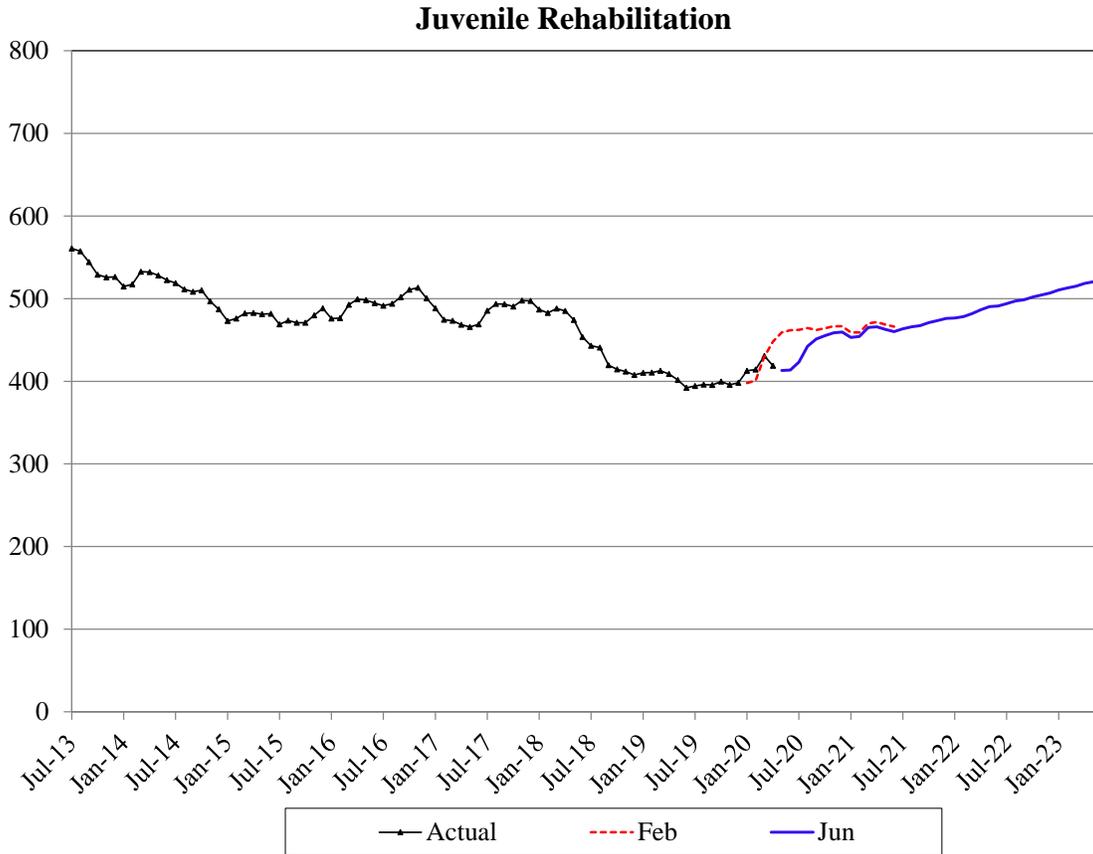
However, risks to the ECEAP forecast are high once the program becomes an entitlement in July 2022. The actual caseload will be sensitive to the patterns of participation and the number of those who are income eligible. The percentage of income eligible kids was estimated according to American Community Survey when the economy was performing well and unemployment rate was low. If in FY 2023, the economy is still depressed due to COVID-19, then the number of eligible kids could be correspondingly higher than anticipated in the forecast. Finally, the participation rate was estimated through literature review of other state's experience. Washington State's actual participation rate will likely to be different.



# Corrections

## Juvenile Rehabilitation

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020



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 the Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration for new crimes.
- DOC Transfers are youths who committed crimes while under age 18 and are sentenced as adults to the DOC. They begin their sentences in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities.
- Juvenile Rehabilitation parole revocations are Juvenile Rehabilitation parolees returned to confinement for up to 30 days for violating parole.

### Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	415	407	-8	-1.9%
2021	465	454	-11	-2.3%
2022		477		
2023		508		

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The JR caseload has declined for more than two decades, driven by fewer arrests and filings of juvenile offenders. However, the declining trend is expected to be counteracted by a couple of recent bills.

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	398	413	15	3.7%
Feb-20	401	414	13	3.3%
Mar-20	430	431	1	0.3%
Apr-20	448	419	-29	-6.5%

Under E2SSB 6160, passed during the 2018 legislative session, more juvenile offenders are expected to be sentenced in the juvenile courts, rather than the adult courts, and they will be housed in the JR facilities for longer periods of time as well.

Additionally, E2SHB 1646, passed during the 2019 legislative session, extends the maximum age of confinement for individuals convicted in adult court of a crime that was committed while under age 18 from up to age 21 to up to age 25. Also, certain eligible offenders under E2SHB 1646 will be transferred from DOC to JR in early 2020. These transfers were delayed by COVID-19, but will still occur nevertheless. Due to E2SSB 6160 and E2SHB 1646, we expect the JR caseload to grow in the next few years.

**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2013	550	-17	-2.9%
	2014	533	-17	-3.2%
	2015	492	-40	-7.5%
	2016	482	-10	-2.1%
	2017	487	5	1.0%
	2018	486	-1	-0.3%
	2019	414	-71	-14.7%
Forecast	2020	407	-8	-1.8%
	2021	454	47	11.6%
	2022	477	23	5.0%
	2023	508	32	6.6%

*Risks to the Forecast*

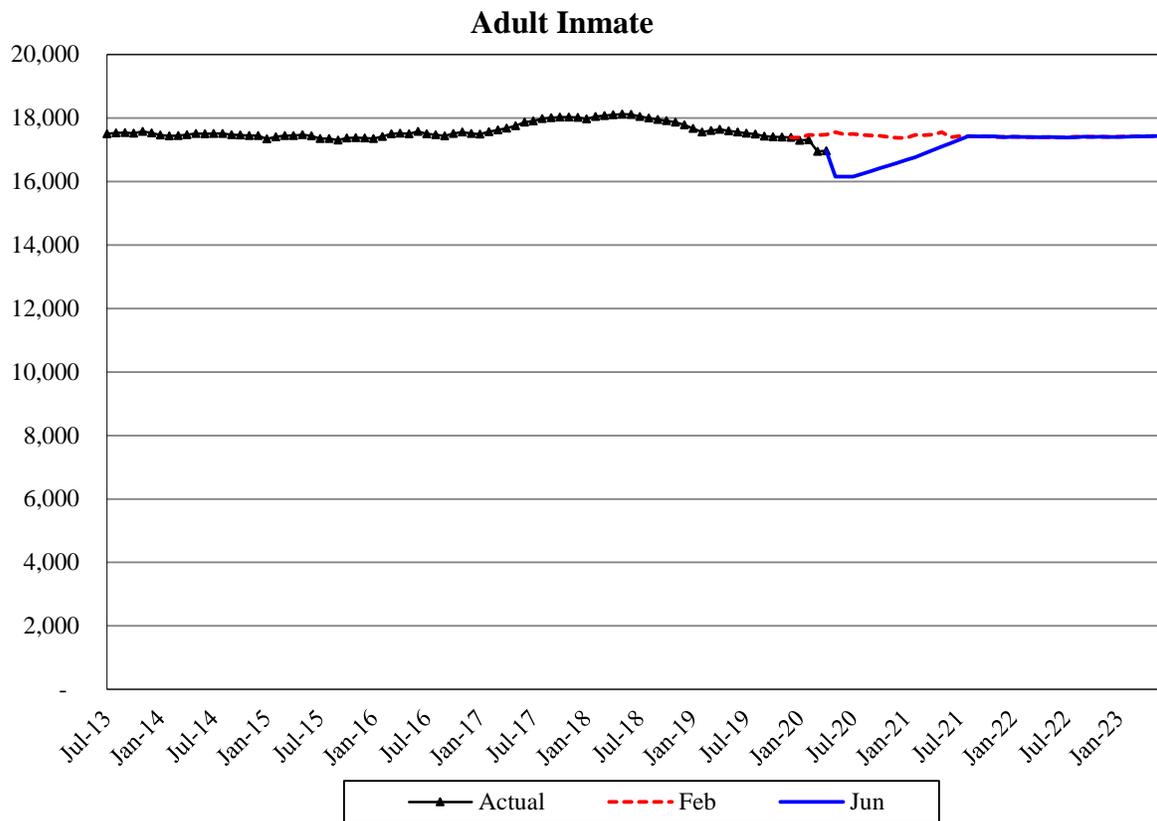
Risks to this forecast are high. The June 2020 forecast incorporated multiple step adjustments for E2SSB 6160 and E2SHB 1646. Even though JR caseload has not been affected by COVID-19 much yet, the caseload might be subject to COVID-19’s impact in the future. We expect the JR caseload to continue to be volatile, resulting in pronounced forecast variance.

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# Corrections

## Adult Inmate Caseload

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020



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).

### Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	June-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	17,445	17,121	-324	-1.9%
2021	17,455	16,651	-803	-4.6%
2022		17,400		
2023		17,410		

The COVID-19 situation has caused the inmate caseload to drop by more than 1,000 cases since February 2020. The most significant driver behind the precipitous reduction is the Department of Corrections’ efforts to release offenders through Rapid Reentry, furlough, commutation, and emergency medical releases. The inmate admissions have

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also declined, as COVID-19 has caused reduction and delay of arrests, prosecution, and sentencing.

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	17,379	17,293	-86	-0.5%
Feb-20	17,379	17,311	-68	-0.4%
Mar-20	17,463	16,950	-513	-2.9%
Apr-20	17,459	16,965	-494	-2.8%

The June 2020 forecast assumes that the inmate caseload will stay relatively flat in May, June, and July, at its last reported level of 16,149 on May 19th, 2020. This assumption is to coincide with the Governor's four-phase reopening plan, which is scheduled to complete in late July, in an optimistic scenario. The forecast further assumes that by the end of February 2021 the caseload will recover about 50% of its recent decline; and by the end of August 2021, the caseload will recover completely to the trajectory forecasted in the February 2020 forecast.

**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2013	17,178		
	2014	17,502	323	1.9%
	2015	17,447	-54	-0.3%
	2016	17,415	-33	-0.2%
	2017	17,580	166	1.0%
	2018	18,035	454	2.6%
	2019	17,766	-269	-1.5%
Forecast	2020	17,121	-644	-3.6%
	2021	16,651	-470	-2.7%
	2022	17,400	749	4.5%
	2023	17,410	10	0.1%

*Risks to the Forecast*

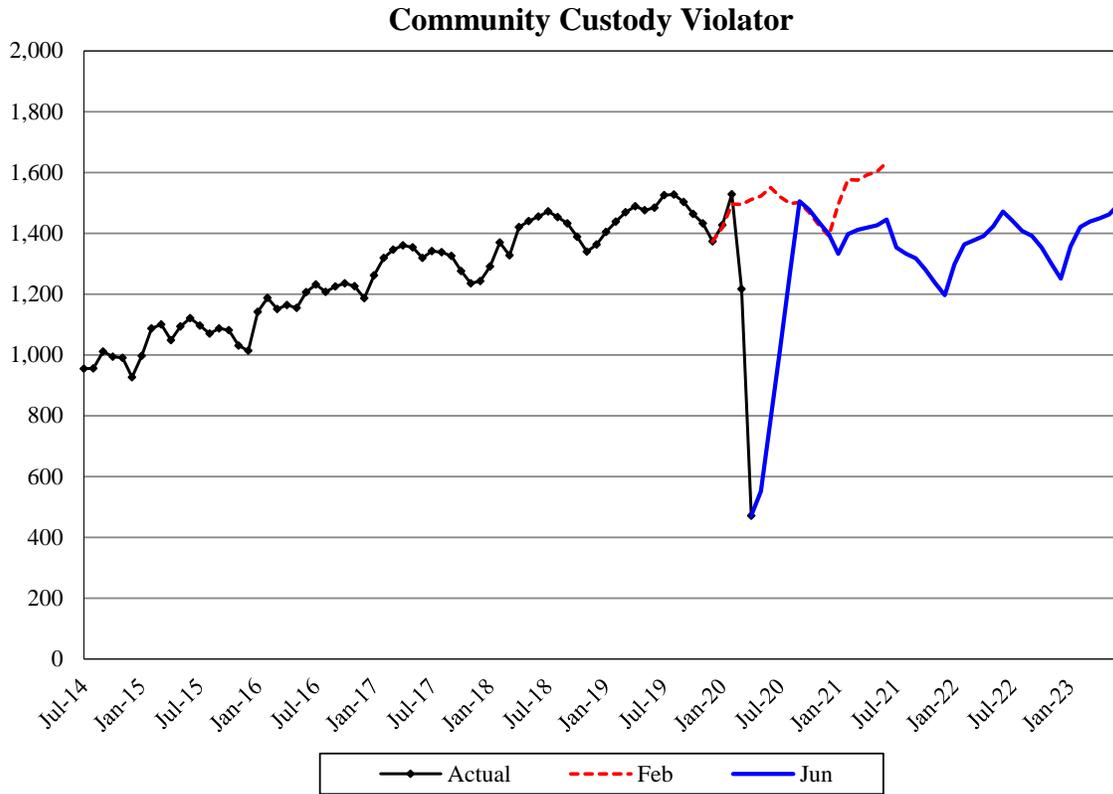
This forecast is conducted in a time of considerable uncertainties. Risks to this forecast is high for the following reasons: 1) The assumptions of recovery timeline can be off by a wide margin. 2) Even if COVID-19 is under control in the next year or so, its economic fallout is expected to continue, thus putting downward pressure on the caseload. We don't have a good way to quantify this, so it is not accounted for in the forecast. 3) The pandemic has already caused changes and strains in the criminal justice system, with the effect of reducing the caseload. Such impacts will likely continue. The exact magnitude is still to be seen.

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# Corrections

## Community Custody Violator Caseload

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020



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.

### **Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	June-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	1,485	1,234	-251	-16.9%
2021	1,524	1,379	-144	-9.5%
2022		1,337		
2023		1,398		

The violator caseload has witnessed growth during the past five fiscal years, driven by the growing community supervision caseload, and by a series of policy/practice changes.

Because violators usually are sanctioned for relatively short durations, any policy/practice changes will quickly lead to violator caseload changes. Consequently, when COVID-19 became a pandemic and DOC's temporary practice changes led to

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lower violator admissions, the violator caseload quickly dropped by more than 1,000 cases. These temporary practice changes include suspension of certain treatment programs, reduction of urinalysis tests, and a reduction of offender contacts.

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	1,418	1,427	9	0.6%
Feb-20	1,496	1,529	33	2.2%
Mar-20	1,495	1,217	-278	-18.6%
Apr-20	1,512	471	-1,041	-68.8%

The Department of Corrections expects that once the supervision staff resume normal operations, the violator caseload could recover relatively quickly. Based on our best judgement, we project the violator caseload will return the pre-COVID-19 level in September 2020.

The June 2020 violator forecast includes a step adjustment to account for the expected decline of the community supervision caseload due to HB 2393 (supervision compliance credit) and HB 2394 (concurrent vs consecutive sentence). The implementation of these two bills starting January 2021 is expected to reduce the supervision caseload by about 4,000 by FY 2023, thus putting downward pressure on the violator caseload as well.

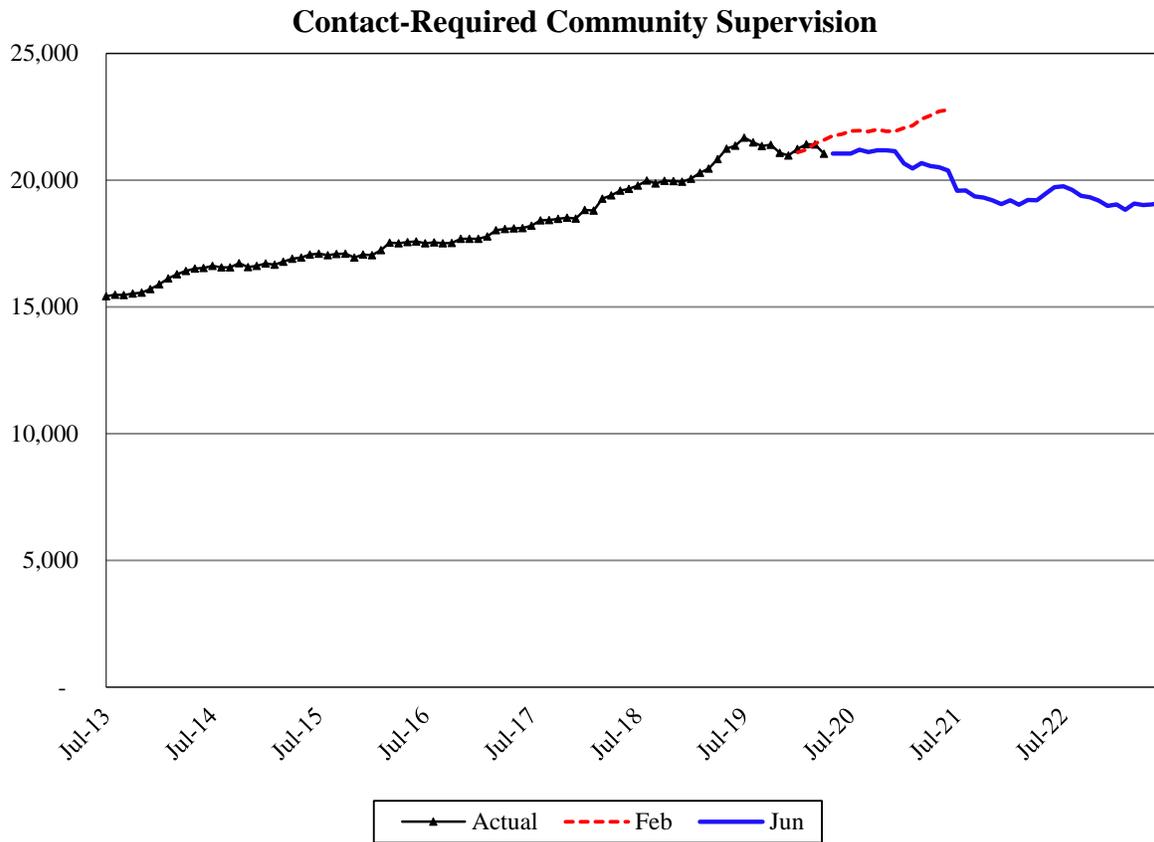
**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2015	1,023		
	2016	1,114	91	8.9%
	2017	1,273	159	14.2%
	2018	1,339	66	5.2%
	2019	1,434	95	7.1%
Forecast	2020	1,234	-200	-13.9%
	2021	1,379	145	11.7%
	2022	1,337	-42	-3.1%
	2023	1,398	61	4.5%

*Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the June 2020 forecast are high. Because of the expected economic downturn and the lingering threat of COVID-19, the violator caseload may not recover fully to the trajectory projected in the February 2020 forecast. Furthermore, due to the magnitude HB 2393 and HB 2394 are expected to reduce the supervision caseload, we made a corresponding adjustment on the violator caseload side as well. It remains to be seen how closely the decline of the supervision caseload will impact the violator caseload.

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

**Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	21,409	21,267	-142	-0.7%
2021	22,197	20,845	-1,352	-6.1%
2022		19,332		
2023		19,202		

Until recently, the supervision caseload has been growing steadily since February 2013. The growth is driven by a number of factors: out-of-state offenders, domestic violence offenders, criminal mischief sentencing law change in 2017, First Time Offender Waiver offenders, consecutive rather than concurrent supervision, and the determinate plus sex offenders. The growth accelerated between January and August 2019, driven by the efforts of the Department of Corrections to improve how tolling was calculated. With the implementation

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of the new system complete by the February 2020 forecast, we were anticipating the supervision caseload to resume steady growth.

However, since then COVID-19 has reduced and delayed arrests, prosecution, and sentencing. The Department of Corrections has released many inmates in the past few months in response to COVID-19. However, the additions to the supervision caseload have been offset by reduced admissions from other sources. We expect the lower admission level to persist while the criminal system continues to be affected by the pandemic.

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	21,101	21,238	137	0.7%
Feb-20	21,199	21,427	228	1.1%
Mar-20	21,451	21,412	-39	-0.2%
Apr-20	21,596	21,047	-549	-2.5%

Additionally, two bills that passed the 2020 legislative session, HB 2393 (supervision compliance credit) and HB 2394 (concurrent vs consecutive sentence), are projected to reduce the supervision caseload by about 4,000 cases by FY 2023. Combined with the impact of COVID-19, we anticipate the supervision caseload to decline in the next few years.

**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2013	15,395	-831	-5.1%
	2014	15,913	518	3.4%
	2015	16,730	817	5.1%
	2016	17,236	506	3.0%
	2017	17,771	536	3.1%
	2018	18,839	1,068	6.0%
	2019	20,317	1,478	7.8%
Forecast	2020	21,267	950	4.7%
	2021	20,845	-422	-2.0%
	2022	19,332	-1,512	-7.3%
	2023	19,202	-131	-0.7%

*Risks to the Forecast*

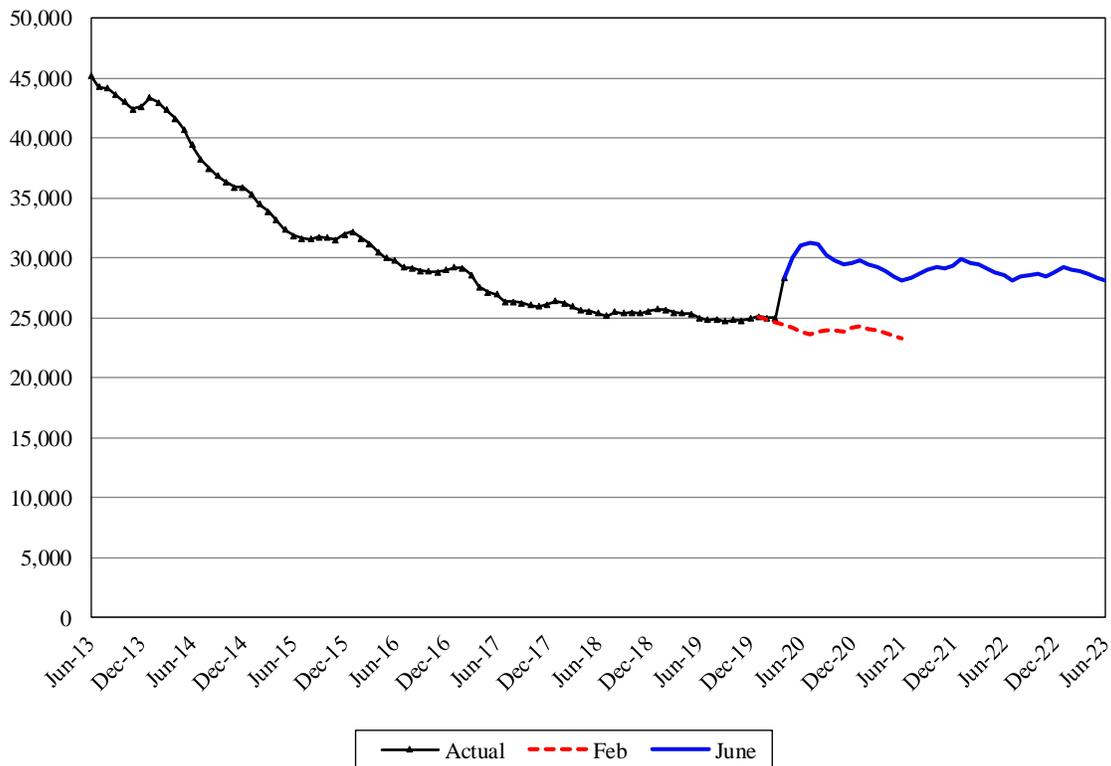
Risks to this forecast are high. The effect of COVID-19 on the supervision caseload is negative, but the magnitude is uncertain. The impact of HB 2393 and HB 2394 is expected to be substantial, and is accounted for in the forecast by step adjustments that reduce the caseload by about 4,000 in FY 2023. A step adjustment of this magnitude adds an extra layer of risk to the forecast.

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# Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020

TANF Assistance Units (Courtesy Forecast)



The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) forecast combines two forecasts: one for WorkFirst or “All Family” cases that include children and their parents and one for “Child Only” cases in which the parents or guardians do not receive part of the grant and are not subject to work requirements. WorkFirst cases made up 52% of the caseload during calendar year 2019.

### Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	24,677	26,123	1,447	5.9%
2021	23,892	29,645	5,753	24.1%
2022		29,102		
2023		28,629		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 3,600 cases or 14.8 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium. Almost all of this change stems from the impact of the COVID-19 emergency on caseloads. The legislature made policy changes which also affect this forecast, but most of their impacts do not begin until FY 2022.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	25,135	25,107	-29	-0.1%
Feb-20	24,817	24,997	180	0.7%
Mar-20	24,687	24,990	303	1.2%
Apr-20	24,437	28,309	3,872	15.8%

Actuals had been tracking 0.3% above the February 2020 forecast until March 2020, but ballooned to 15.8% over forecast in April 2020. Actuals tracked an average of 4.4% over forecast for all TANF households, 7.1% over forecast for WorkFirst cases and 1.3% over forecast for Child Only households.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

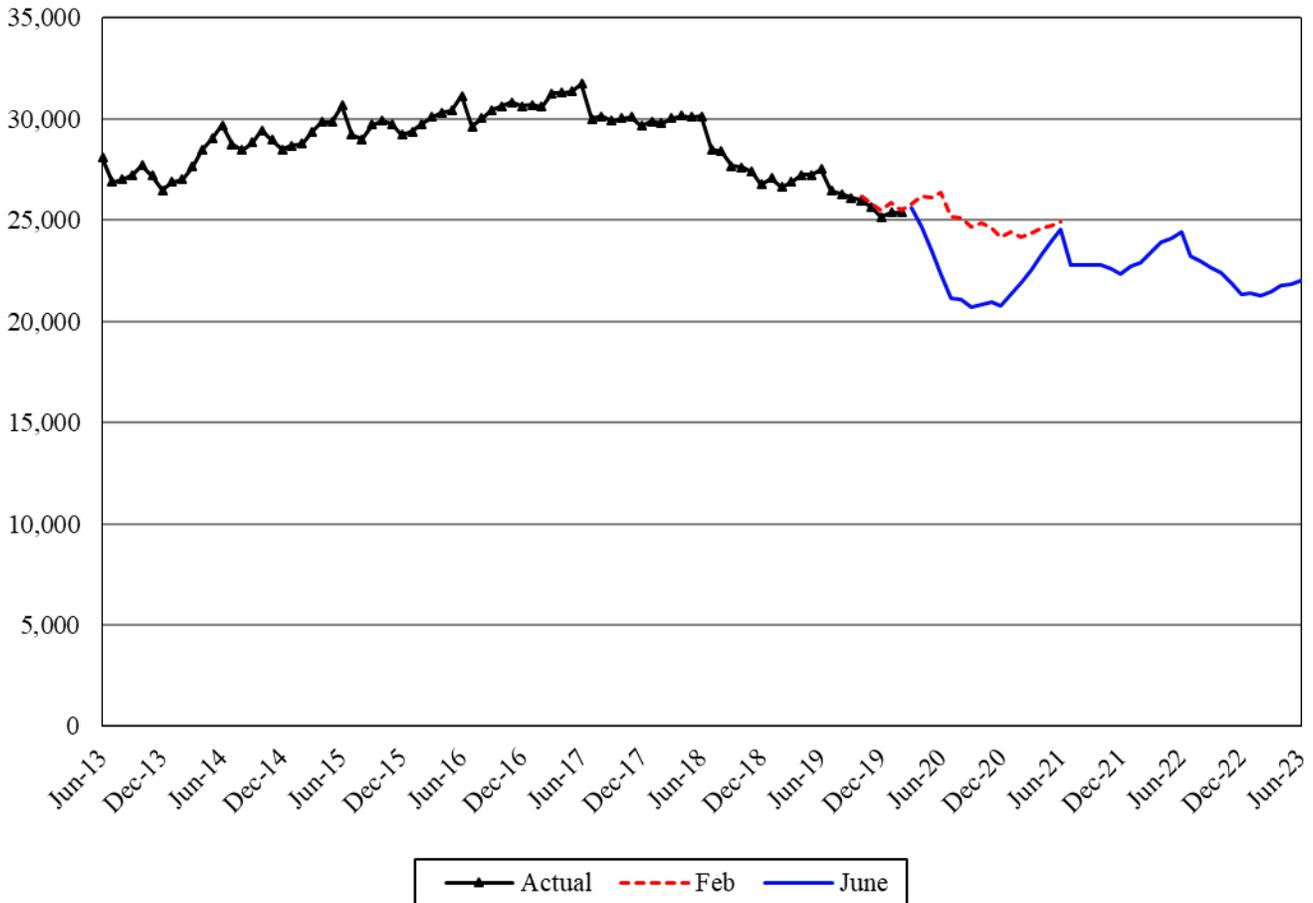
	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior	Percent Change
Actual	2014	42,572		
	2015	35,160	-7,412	-17.4%
	2016	31,287	-3,873	-11.0%
	2017	28,556	-2,731	-8.7%
	2018	26,032	-2,525	-8.8%
	2019	25,424	-608	-2.3%
Forecast	2020	26,123	699	2.8%
	2021	29,645	3,522	13.5%
	2022	29,102	-543	-1.8%
	2023	28,629	-473	-1.6%

This forecast include step adjustments for increased TANF entries and exits. Entry impacts are based on actuals observed in April 2020. These are expected to be temporary and are phased out by August 2020. Exit impacts are also based on experience in April 2020. Exits are influenced by unemployment rates, but some impacts are policy based and those impacts are phased out by September 2020. The forecast also includes step adjustments for legislative changes to WorkFirst sanction policy adding an average of 1,062 households in FY 2021; changes to TANF time limits adding an average of 86 households, and providing WorkFirst benefits to victims of human trafficking, adding three households.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to this forecast are high. Forecast models use unemployment rate information supplied by the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council. While it is clear that poor economic conditions lead to increased TANF caseloads, the relationship is hard to measure and may not be measured accurately. Estimates are based on current law and policy, but COVID-19 emergency policies are subject to change. Changes in economic conditions and policy could change results.

**WCCC – Households Using Subsidized Care**



The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) caseload is made up of households who are working (or were formerly working) with incomes of up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level, and recipients (or recent former recipients) of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

**Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	25,982	25,206	-776	-3.0%
2021	24,649	21,930	-2,719	-11.0%
2022		23,130		
2023		22,011		

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The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 1,760 cases or 7.0 percent lower than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Oct-19	26,174	25,988	-186	-0.7%
Nov-19	25,820	25,618	-202	-0.8%
Dec-19	25,460	25,173	-287	-1.1%
Jan-20	25,854	25,386	-468	-1.8%
Feb-20	25,488	25,369	-119	-0.5%

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 252 cases or 1.0 percent below the February 2020 forecast.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior	Percent Change
Actual	2014	27,605		
	2015	29,175	1,570	5.7%
	2016	29,828	653	2.2%
	2017	30,767	939	3.1%
	2018	29,991	-776	-2.5%
	2019	27,414	-2,577	-8.6%
Forecast	2020	25,206	-2,208	-8.1%
	2021	21,930	-3,276	-13.0%
	2022	23,130	1,200	5.5%
	2023	22,011	-1,120	-4.8%

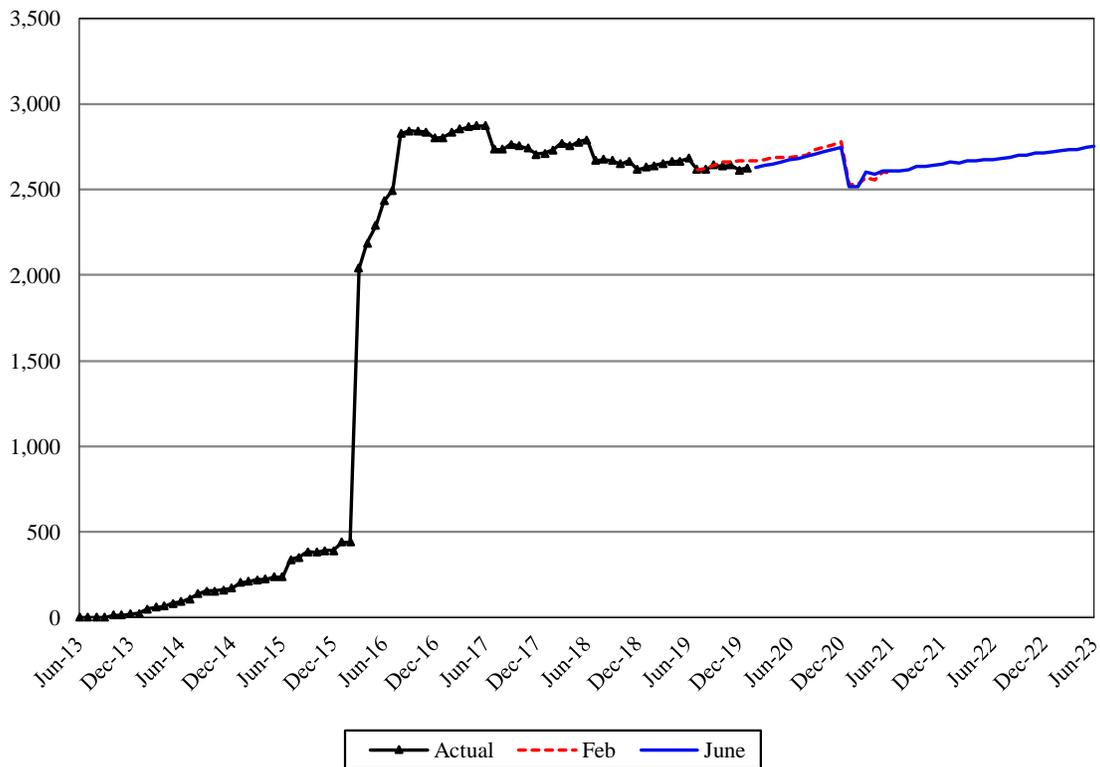
This forecast includes three step adjustments for the impact of economic conditions and other changes in child care activity. The first step reflects reduced entries of new households due to health concerns, unemployment, and related developments. The second step models an increased exit rate for the program due to similar factors. These first two steps were developed from early observations of actual application and exit records without attempting to attribute the reductions to particular causes. The third step accounts for the expected increase in the number of income-eligible households and households receiving TANF due to reduced employment and downward pressure on wages during the economic downturn.

### Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high. The pandemic and associated economic disruptions have affected patterns of work and child care utilization and have also reduced the supply of child care services. It is not yet clear what the short- or long-term impact on the availability of and demand for child care services will be. Additionally, there is uncertainty in the long-term economic outlook on which the step adjustments are based. Changes in economic and epidemiological conditions could affect program participation.

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Tiered Reimbursement



Early Achievers is Washington’s quality rating and improvement system for early learning providers. Early Achievers supports early learning professionals by providing resources such as professional development opportunities, coaching, and financial incentives. Licensed childcare centers, licensed family homes, and Early Childhood Education and Assistance Programs (ECEAP) are required to enroll in Early Achievers to receive state subsidy for childcare services. The Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) rates providers based on quality, and they receive additional reimbursement based on quality. There are five tiers, and providers receive higher reimbursement in each tier.

All providers serving subsidized children as of July 1, 2016, were required to enroll in Early Achievers on that date. Those providers were required to complete Level 2 activities by August 1, 2017, to continue receiving subsidy payments. Those providers must have rated at Level 3 by December 31, 2019, to continue receiving subsidy payments (with a 12 month remedial grace period for providers that did not meet that deadline). Providers enrolling in Early Achievers after July 1, 2016, must rate at Level 3 within 30 months of enrollment, and ECEAP providers must rate at Level 4 within 12 months if they are license-exempt or 18 months if they are licensed or certified.

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**Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	2,661	2,637	-25	-0.9%
2021	2,650	2,644	-7	-0.2%
2022		2,648		
2023		2,717		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 16 providers or 0.6 percent lower than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Oct-19	2,659	2,637	-22	-0.8%
Nov-19	2,664	2,642	-22	-0.8%
Dec-19	2,668	2,613	-55	-2.0%
Jan-20	2,665	2,626	-39	-1.5%

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 34 cases or 1.3 percent below the February 2020 forecast.

**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior	Percent Change
Actual	2014	35		
	2015	184	149	422.5%
	2016	1,005	821	445.8%
	2017	2,811	1,806	179.7%
	2018	2,747	-64	-2.3%
	2019	2,657	-91	-3.3%
Forecast	2020	2,637	-20	-0.8%
	2021	2,644	7	0.3%
	2022	2,648	5	0.2%
	2023	2,717	69	2.6%

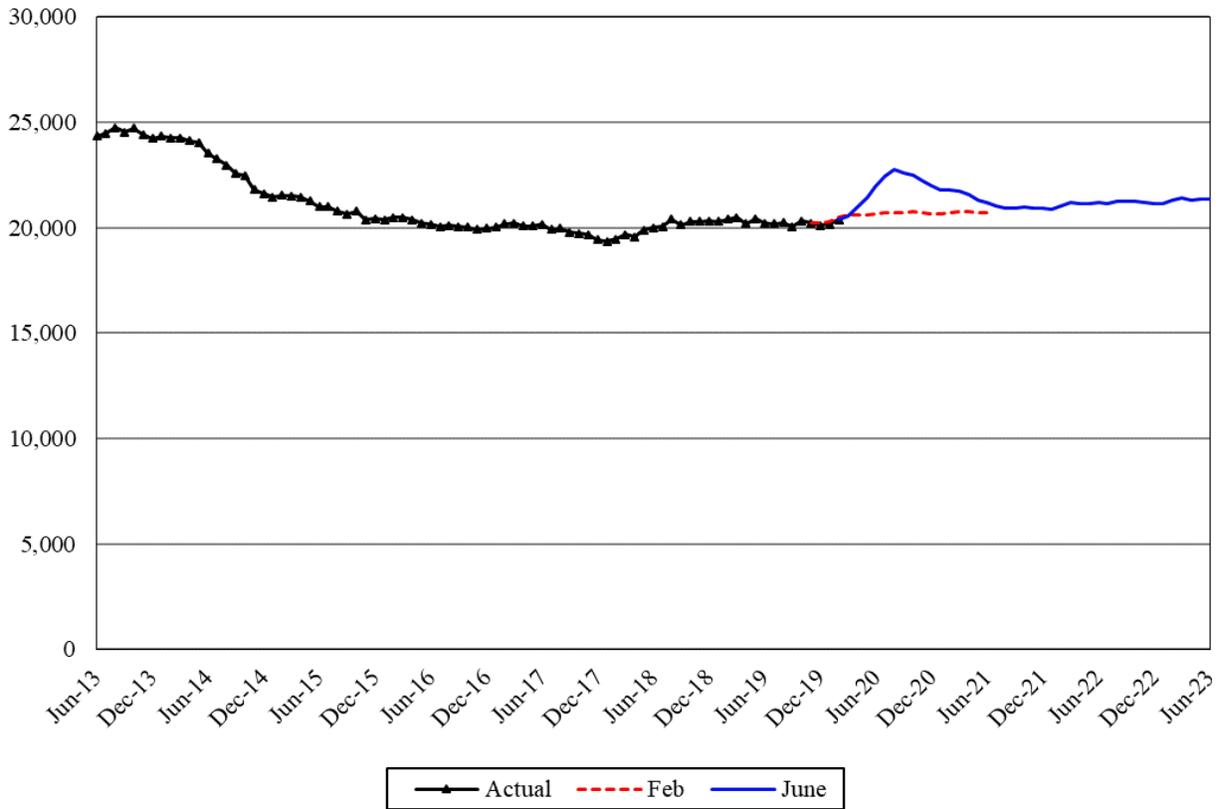
Movement of providers from Level 2 to higher levels is slower in this forecast because rating activities are on hold at DCYF as a result of the Governor’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This forecast assumes that DCYF will complete the next round of ratings in October 2020 after Phase 4 of the Governor’s plan to reopen the state is scheduled to begin in August.

*Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the tiered reimbursement forecast are high as the deadline for rating at Level 3 approaches and DCYF adapts its policies and operations to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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**Aged, Blind and Disabled Assistance Grant Program – Total Caseload**



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-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	20,378	20,545	167	0.8%
2021	20,728	21,996	1,268	6.1%
2022		21,030		
2023		21,256		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 717 cases or 3.5 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	20,243	20,208	-35	-0.2%
Dec-19	20,223	20,098	-125	-0.6%
Jan-20	20,296	20,173	-123	-0.6%
Feb-20	20,473	20,384	-89	-0.4%

The caseload actuals have been tracking, on average, 93 cases or 0.5 percent below the February 2020 forecast.

The June 2020 forecast change is mainly due to the COVID-19 impact. In the COVID-19 period, Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) suspended many types of eligibility terminations and resulted in caseload increases. In addition, the DSHS removed Mid-Certification Review (MCR) for the Aged program starting from July 2020.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2014	24,309		
	2015	21,914	-2,395	-9.9%
	2016	20,512	-1,402	-6.4%
	2017	20,075	-437	-2.1%
	2018	19,707	-368	-1.8%
	2019	20,293	586	3.0%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	20,545	252	1.2%
	2021	21,996	1,451	7.1%
	2022	21,030	-966	-4.4%
	2023	21,256	226	1.1%

The ABD growth rate turned from negative to positive in FY 2019. This is mainly due to:

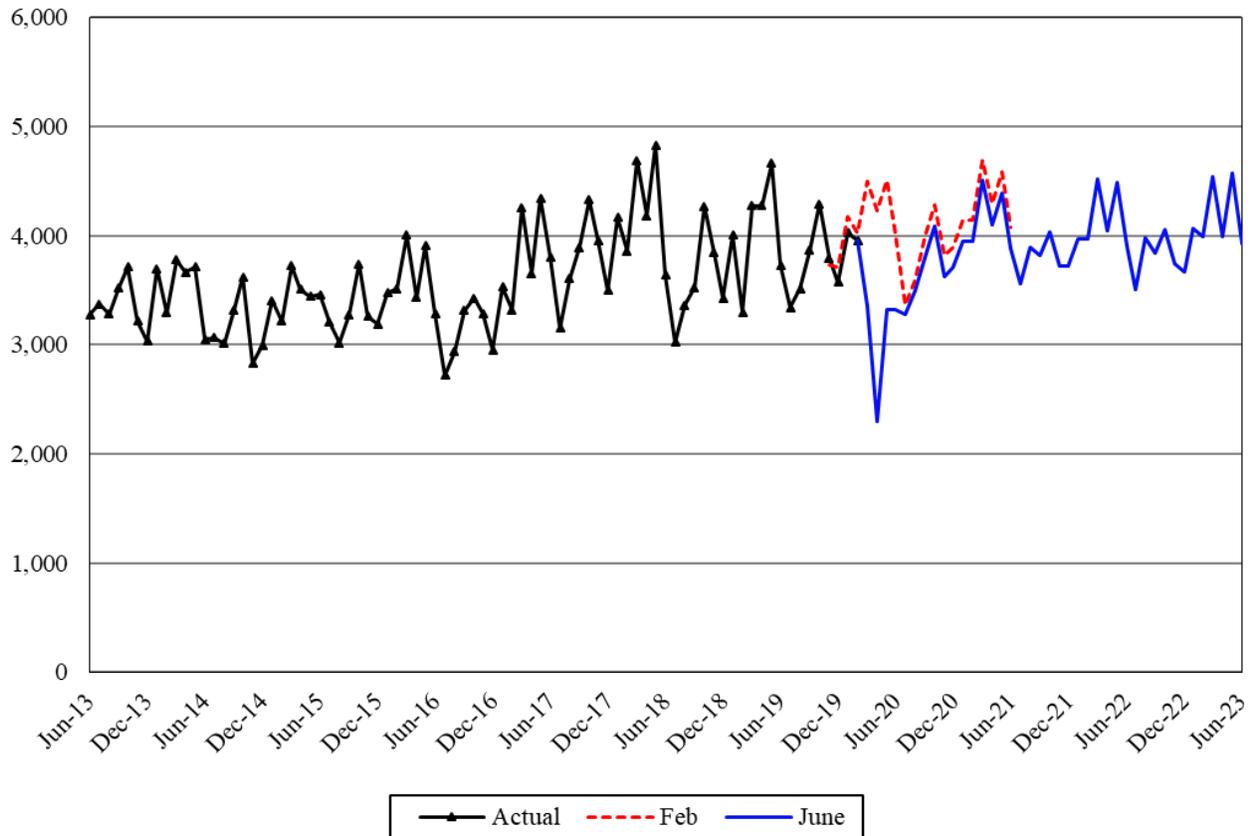
1. HB 2667 that provides for a client to receive both the ABD program and the Essential Needs and Housing Support program (HEN) assistance concurrently while an application for federal SSI benefits is pending.
2. HB1831 that increases resources exempted when determining eligibility for public assistance.
3. COVID-19 impact.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

The risks to the forecast are high. The risks are mainly due to the uncertainties of COVID-19 impact and corresponding policies.

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**Screened-In Reports**



The Screen-In Reports caseload is the number of cases that are accepted for investigation or assessment after reports of possible child abuse or neglect. This caseload forecast is required by HB 2008 - Addressing the budgeting process for core state services for children.

**Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	3,993	3,554	-439	-11.0%
2021	4,074	3,899	-175	-4.3%
2022		3,973		
2023		3,993		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 307 cases or 7.6 percent lower than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	3,736	3,793	57	1.5%
Dec-19	3,713	3,575	-138	-3.7%
Jan-20	4,177	4,028	-149	-3.6%
Feb-20	4,025	3,956	-69	-1.7%

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 75 cases or 1.9 percent below the February 2020 forecast for the past four months.

The June 2020 forecast change is mainly due to the COVID-19 impact that directly related to the lockdown and school closure. This caseload forecast expects the caseload will go back to the Pre-COVID-19 caseload pattern after the state reopens.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	3,446		
	2015	3,302	-144	-4.2%
	2016	3,443	141	4.3%
	2017	3,464	21	0.6%
	2018	3,984	520	15.0%
	2019	3,808	-176	-4.4%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	3,554	-254	-6.7%
	2021	3,899	345	9.7%
	2022	3,973	74	1.9%
	2023	3,993	20	0.5%

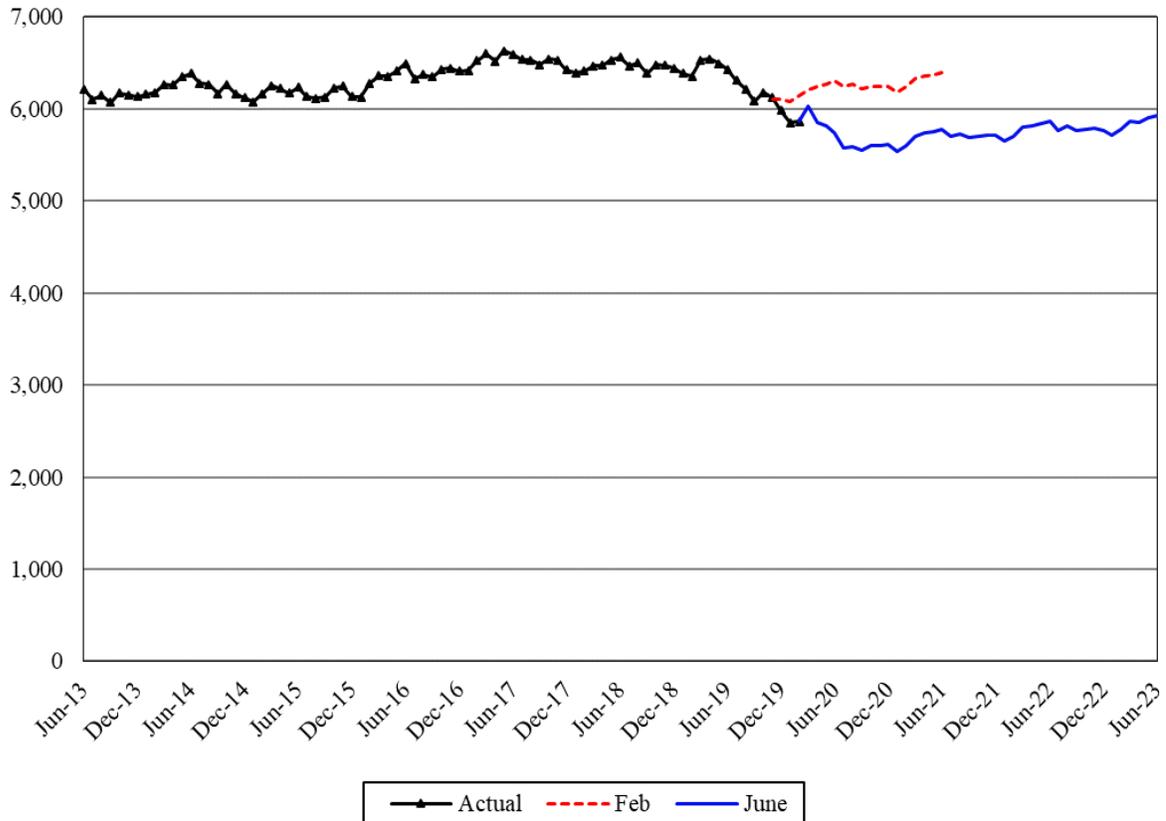
The data series of this caseload exhibits large volatility, resulting in large variations in the growth rates. This is a primary challenge to this forecast.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to this forecast are high. The risks are largely due to the COVID-19 related impacts and the high volatility.

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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. This caseload has two components – Basic Foster Care & Receiving Care (BFCRC) and Behavioral Rehabilitation Services (BRS).

**Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	6,165	6,002	-163	-2.6%
2021	6,279	5,638	-641	-10.2%
2022		5,744		
2023		5,809		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 402 cases or 6.5 percent lower than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	6,108	6,120	12	0.2%
Dec-19	6,105	5,981	-124	-2.0%
Jan-20	6,081	5,849	-233	-3.8%
Feb-20	6,142	5,864	-278	-4.5%

The caseload actuals have been tracking, on average, 156 cases or 2.5 percent below the February 2020 forecast for the past four months.

The lower June 2020 forecast is mainly due to the COVID-19 impact in addition to a pre-COVID-19 caseload declining trend since last December. For BRS, the October rate increase resulted in a temporary capacity increase, but then resumed the pre-rate increase caseload trend. For BFCRC, Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) and Caseload Forecast Council (CFC) have been working closely to identify reasons for the declining trend and one of the possible reasons could be an expedited adoption process.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	6,197		
	2015	6,198	0	0.0%
	2016	6,251	53	0.9%
	2017	6,467	216	3.5%
	2018	6,490	23	0.3%
	2019	6,457	-33	-0.5%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	6,002	-455	-7.1%
	2021	5,638	-364	-6.1%
	2022	5,744	106	1.9%
	2023	5,809	65	1.1%

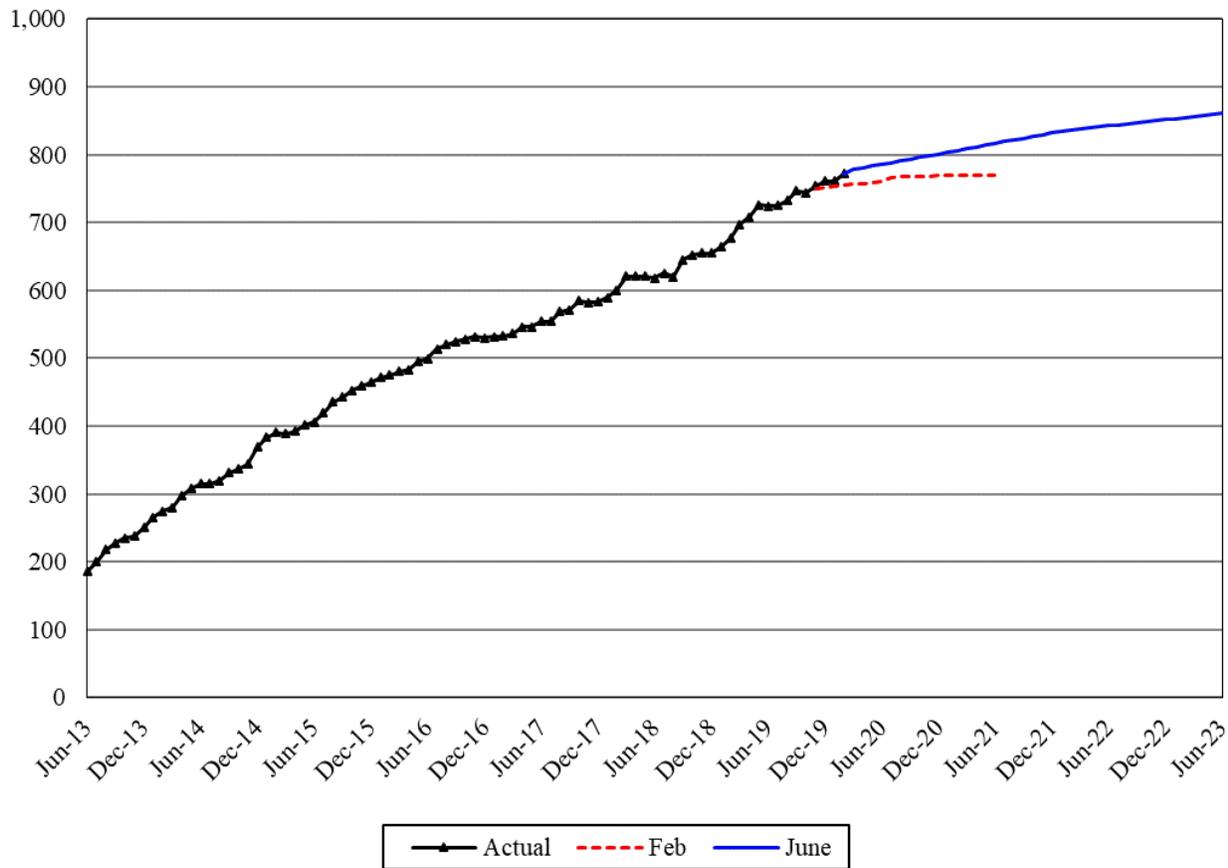
Caseload growth has not been stable over the past several years, which is a challenge for this caseload forecast.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the Licensed Foster Care caseload forecast are high because of the uncertainty of the COVID-19 impact and the uncertainty around the reasons for the caseload decline in foster care programs.

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**Extended Foster Care**



The Extended Foster Care (EFC) caseload is the count of youth receiving certain foster care benefits after turning 18 years old. EFC is intended to promote better outcomes for youth who have aged out of the traditional foster care system.

<b>Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)</b>				
Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	749	760	11	1.5%
2021	769	802	34	4.4%
2022		832		
2023		852		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 22 cases or 3.0 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	749	754	5	0.7%
Dec-19	751	761	10	1.3%
Jan-20	753	761	8	1.0%
Feb-20	755	772	17	2.3%

The caseload actuals have been tracking, on average, 10 cases or 1.3 percent above the February 2020 forecast for the past four months.

This program has experienced many policy changes which have expanded eligibility in the program and the caseload, such as HB1867 in year 2017 and SB6222 in year 2018. These policy changes are the driving forces of this forecast. We cannot identify a COVID-19 impact on this caseload and the June forecast makes corresponding adjustments based on newly available actual data.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	259		
	2015	365	106	40.8%
	2016	465	100	27.4%
	2017	533	68	14.6%
	2018	593	60	11.2%
	2019	671	78	13.1%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	760	90	13.4%
	2021	802	42	5.5%
	2022	832	30	3.7%
	2023	852	20	2.4%

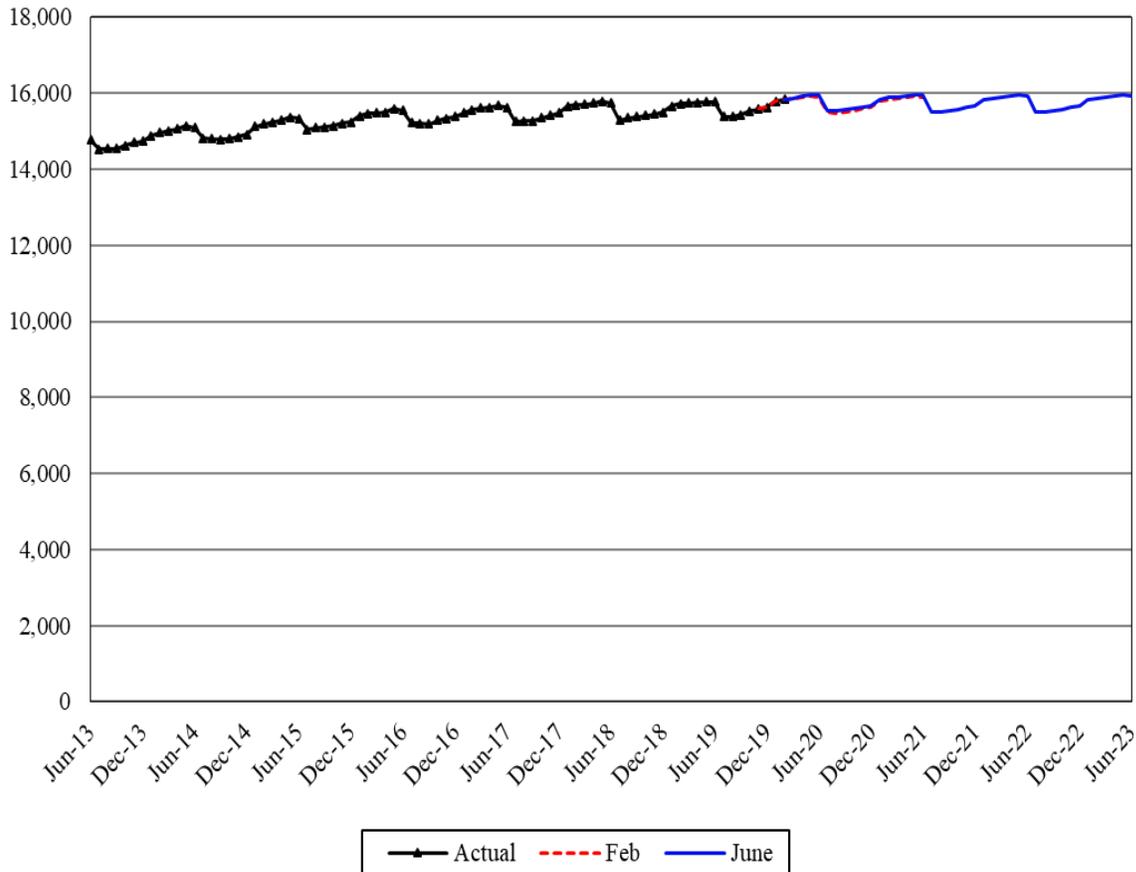
The projected growth rates are not stable since this caseload is directly impacted by a variety of policy changes in the past years.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

The 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-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	15,682	15,692	10	0.1%
2021	15,709	15,751	42	0.3%
2022		15,734		
2023		15,732		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 26 cases or 0.2 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### **Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20			
	Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	15,593	15,583	-10	-0.1%
Dec-19	15,637	15,621	-16	-0.1%
Jan-20	15,794	15,796	2	0.0%
Feb-20	15,832	15,842	10	0.1%

The caseload actuals have been tracking, on average, 4 cases or negligible percent below the February 2020 forecast for the past four months.

We cannot identify a COVID-19 impact on this caseload and the June 2020 forecast updated the forecasting model with more actual data points from the past several months.

### **Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal		Change from	Percent
	Year	Caseload	Prior Year	Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	14,819		
	2015	15,043	224	1.5%
	2016	15,317	274	1.8%
	2017	15,432	115	0.8%
	2018	15,530	98	0.6%
	2019	15,566	36	0.2%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	15,692	125	0.8%
	2021	15,751	59	0.4%
	2022	15,734	-17	-0.1%
	2023	15,732	-2	0.0%

Caseload growth had been stable before fiscal year 2017 but has been slowing down since then.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the Adoption Support forecast are low, especially in the near future. This caseload would be higher if the agency can effectively expedite the adoption process.

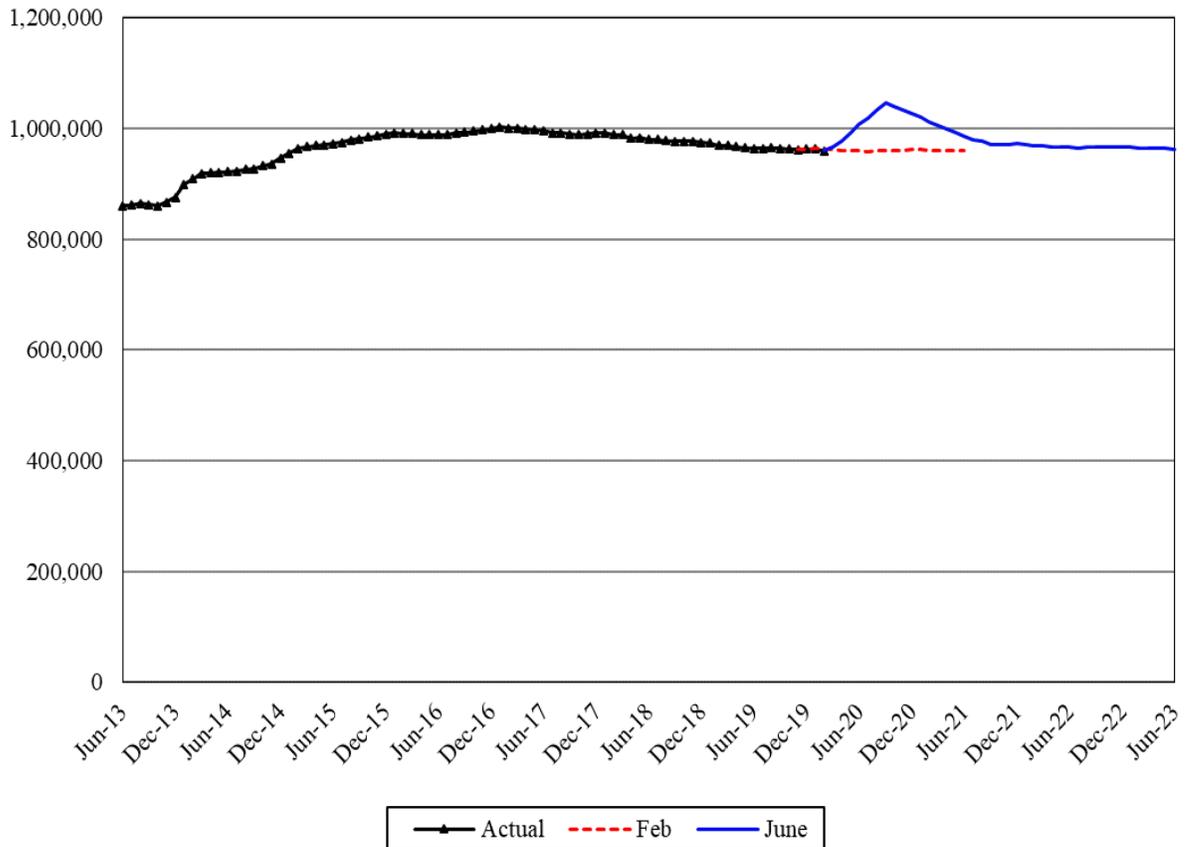
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# Medical Assistance

## Adult Caretakers and Children

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020

**Medical Assistance for Adult Caretakers and Children**



The Medical Assistance for Adult Caretakers and Children category is composed of seven caseloads for parents/caretakers, pregnant clients, and children by citizenship and income level.

### Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	962,525	970,621	8,096	0.8%
2021	960,559	1,017,793	57,234	6.0%
2022		971,238		
2023		965,308		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 32,665 cases or 3.4 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	963,141	962,322	-820	-0.1%
Dec-19	963,374	962,950	-424	0.0%
Jan-20	963,823	962,660	-1,162	-0.1%
Feb-20	962,065	959,859	-2,207	-0.2%

The caseload actuals have been tracking, on average, 1,153 cases or 0.1 percent below the February 2020 forecast for the past four months.

The June 2020 forecast change is mainly due to the COVID-19 impact and related policy changes in both federal level and state level. The unemployment is unprecedented in the COVID-19 period and resulted in more enrollments to this caseload. On the other hand, the Health Care Authority (HCA) decided to maintain client’s eligibility except for a few specific reasons in the COVID-19 emergency period.

**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	889,981		
	2015	949,194	59,213	6.7%
	2016	986,511	37,317	3.9%
	2017	996,957	10,446	1.1%
	2018	988,503	-8,454	-0.8%
	2019	972,683	-15,819	-1.6%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	970,621	-2,062	-0.2%
	2021	1,017,793	47,172	4.9%
	2022	971,238	-46,555	-4.6%
	2023	965,308	-5,930	-0.6%

Caseload growth is not stable recently mainly due to improvements in the post eligibility review process and residency checks. In the following years, this caseload will be impacted by the COVID-19 and then is expected to return to the previous caseload trajectory.

*Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to this forecast are high because of the uncertainties of the COVID-19 impact and corresponding economic impacts and policy impacts.

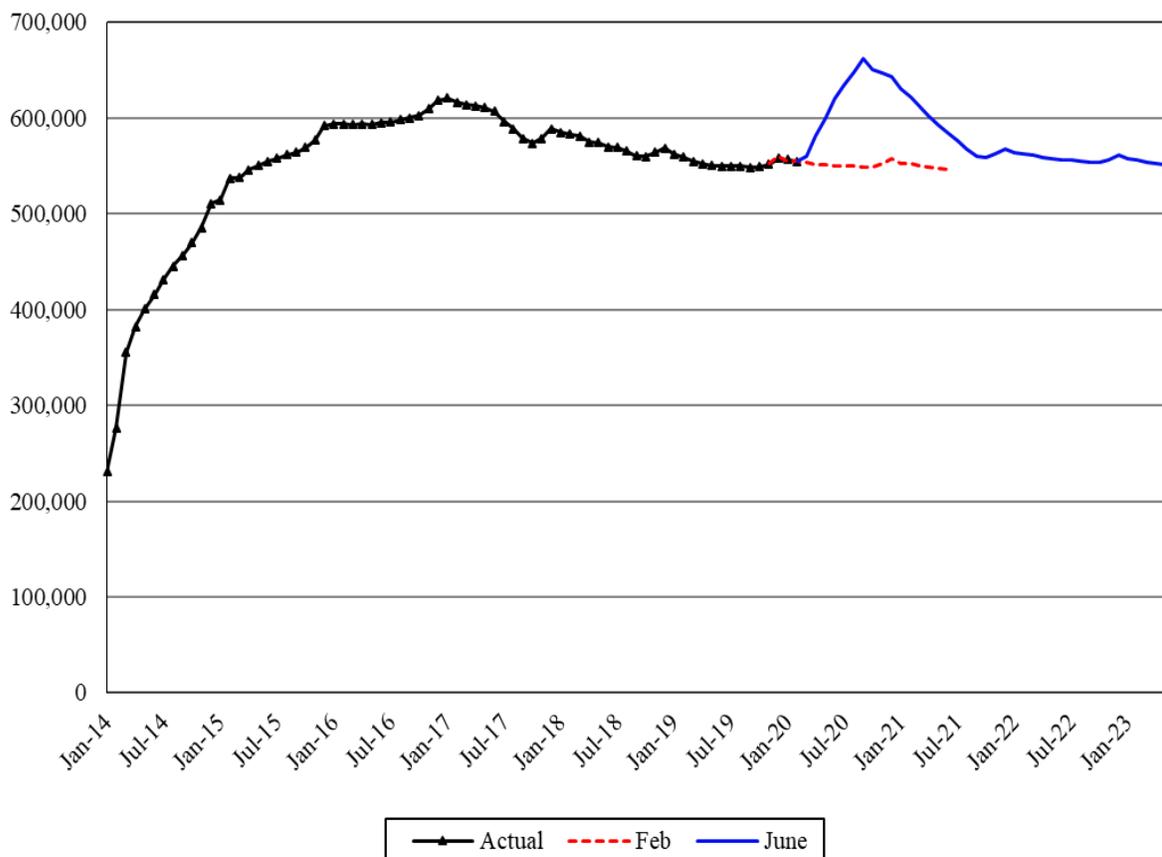
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# Medical Assistance

## Medicaid Expansion New Eligibles

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020

Medicaid Expansion New Eligibles



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).

### Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	552,465	565,152	12,687	2.3%
2021	550,385	627,349	76,963	14.0%
2022		563,050		
2023		554,908		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 44,825 cases or 8.1 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	552,815	551,869	-946	-0.2%
Dec-19	559,580	557,713	-1,866	-0.3%
Jan-20	555,723	556,524	801	0.1%
Feb-20	555,507	554,972	-535	-0.1%

The caseload actuals have been tracking, on average, 637 cases or 0.1 percent below the February 2020 forecast for the past four months.

The June 2020 forecast change is mainly due to the COVID-19 impact and related policy changes in both federal level and state level. The unemployment is unprecedented in the COVID-19 period and resulted in more enrollments to this caseload. On the other hand, the Health Care Authority (HCA) decided to maintain client's eligibility except a few specific reasons in the COVID-19 emergency period.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	343,693		
	2015	503,347	159,654	46.5%
	2016	582,142	78,795	15.7%
	2017	608,862	26,720	4.6%
	2018	581,122	-27,740	-4.6%
	2019	559,708	-21,414	-3.7%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	565,152	5,444	1.0%
	2021	627,349	62,197	11.0%
	2022	563,050	-64,299	-10.2%
	2023	554,908	-8,141	-1.4%

Caseload growth is not stable recently mainly due to improvements in the post eligibility review process and residency checks. In the following years, this caseload will be impacted by the COVID-19 and then is expected to return to the previous caseload trajectory.

#### Risks to the Forecast

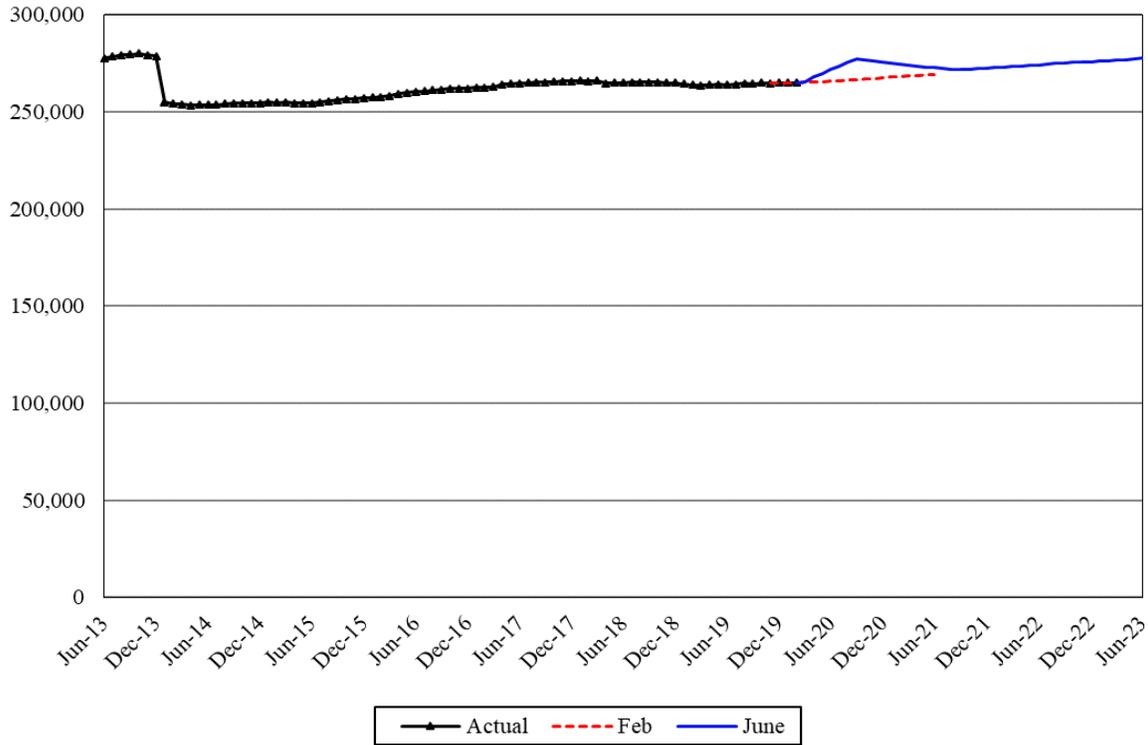
Risks to this forecast are high because of the uncertainty of the COVID-19 impact and corresponding economic impacts and policy impacts.

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# Medical Assistance Aged, Disabled and Other Medical

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020

## Aged, Disabled and Other Medical



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-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	264,963	266,100	1,137	0.4%
2021	267,729	274,767	7,038	2.6%
2022		272,793		
2023		276,078		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 4,087 cases or 1.5 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### **Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	264,657	264,686	30	0.0%
Dec-19	264,689	264,902	214	0.1%
Jan-20	264,966	265,069	103	0.0%
Feb-20	264,983	264,923	-60	0.0%

The caseload actuals have been tracking, on average, 72 cases or negligible percent above the February 2020 forecast for the past four months.

The June 2020 forecast change is mainly due to the COVID-19 related policy changes in both federal level and state level. Health Care Authority (HCA) decided to maintain client's eligibility except a few specific reasons in the COVID-19 emergency period.

### **Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	266,633		
	2015	254,528	-12,105	-4.5%
	2016	257,529	3,001	1.2%
	2017	262,558	5,030	2.0%
	2018	265,465	2,907	1.1%
	2019	264,609	-857	-0.3%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	266,100	1,492	0.6%
	2021	274,767	8,666	3.3%
	2022	272,793	-1,973	-0.7%
	2023	276,078	3,285	1.2%

The caseload growth has been relatively stable in recent years except for a negative growth in fiscal year 2019 due to an eligibility system cleanup impacting QMB. In the following years, this caseload will be impacted by the COVID-19 policy changes and then is expected to return to the old caseload trajectory.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

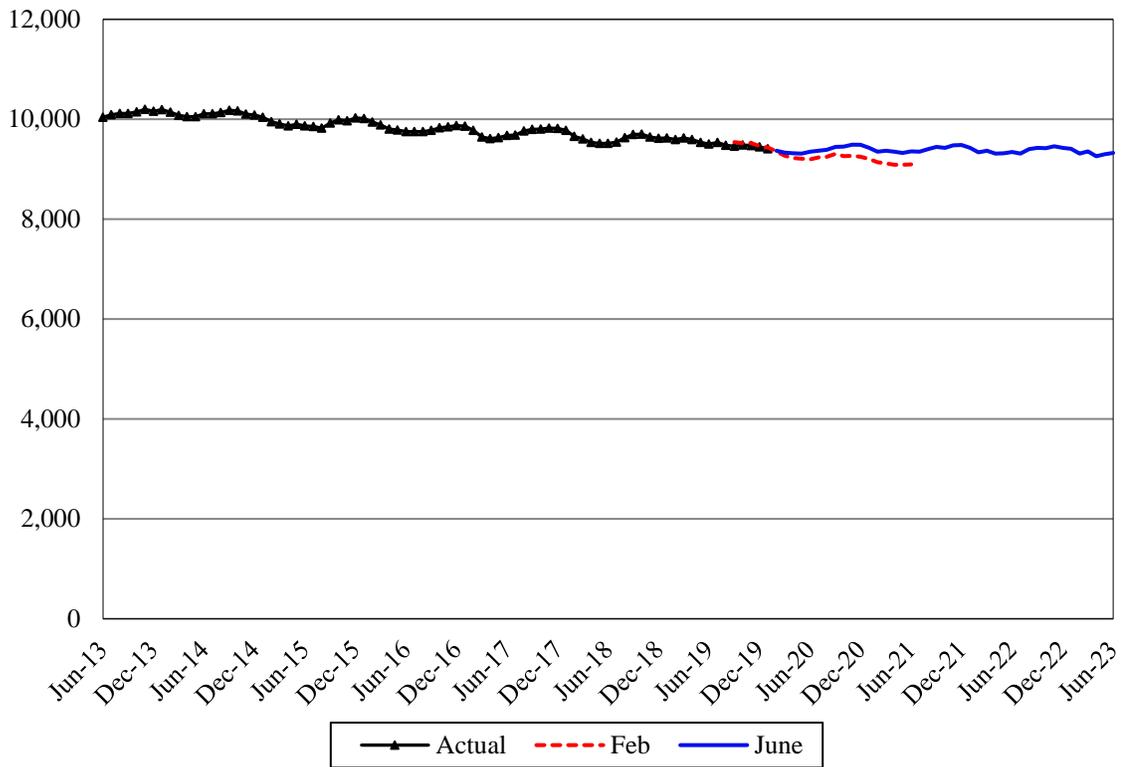
Risks to this forecast are high because of the uncertainty of the COVID-19 impact and corresponding economic impacts and policy impacts.

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# Long Term Care Nursing Homes

Caseload Forecast Council  
June 17, 2020

## Nursing Homes



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-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	9,396	9,414	18	0.2%
2021	9,192	9,401	209	2.3%
2022		9,392		
2023		9,368		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 113 cases or 1.2 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Sep-19	9,543	9,459	-84	-0.9%
Oct-19	9,526	9,483	-43	-0.5%
Nov-19	9,524	9,472	-52	-0.5%
Dec-19	9,462	9,449	-13	-0.1%
Jan-20	9,436	9,410	-26	-0.3%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 44 cases or 0.5 percent lower than the February 2020 forecast.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	10,120		
	2015	10,025	-95	-0.9%
	2016	9,896	-129	-1.3%
	2017	9,753	-143	-1.4%
	2018	9,691	-62	-0.6%
	2019	9,609	-82	-0.8%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	9,414	-195	-2.0%
	2021	9,401	-13	-0.1%
	2022	9,392	-9	-0.1%
	2023	9,368	-24	-0.3%

The June forecast is higher than the February forecast primarily due to the removal of the Nursing Homes Discharge step adjustment, which was reversed during the 2020 legislative session. The step assumed an increase in the transition from nursing home clients to community settings.

The official actuals do not include any impacts of COVID-19 due to the lag in the data. However, preliminary actuals for February and March indicate an increase in the variance from forecast, so the June forecast was lowered accordingly to account for lower preliminary caseload counts related to COVID-19.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

The risks to the nursing homes forecast are high, as we do not have official, mature actuals upon which to base the short-term impacts of COVID-19, and the longer-term impacts are unknown.

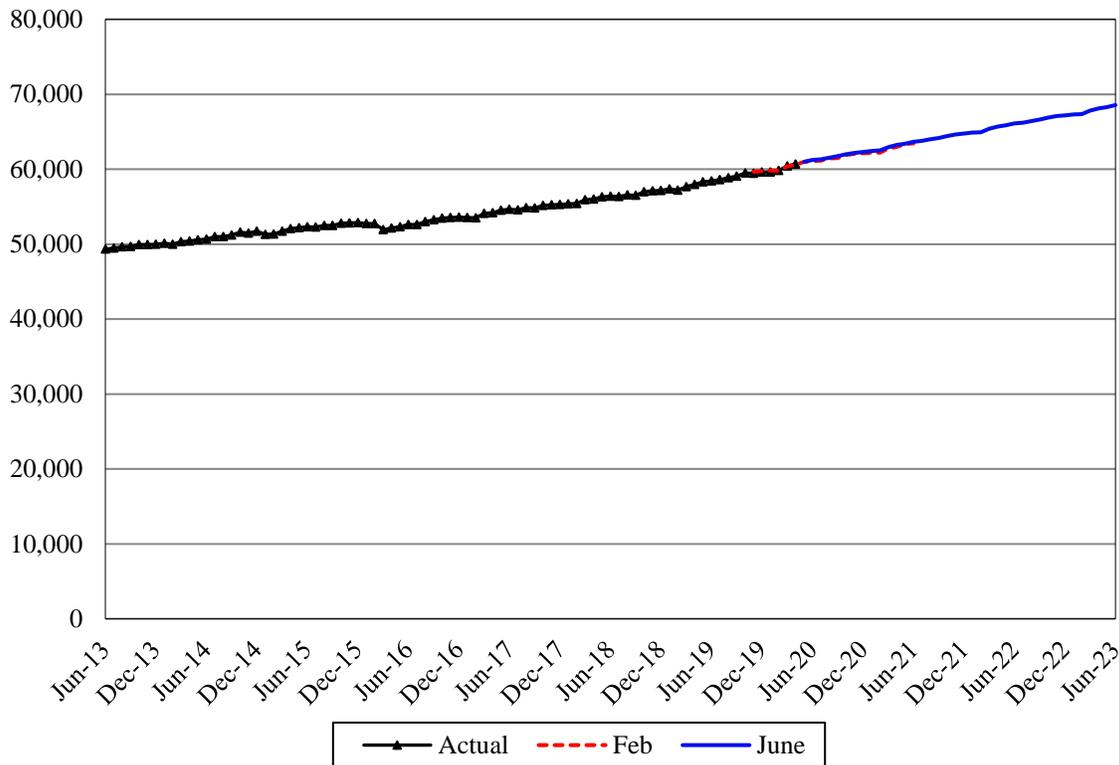
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# Long Term Care

## Home and Community Services (HCS)

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### 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-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	59,862	59,826	-35	-0.1%
2021	62,264	62,434	170	0.3%
2022		64,885		
2023		67,321		

The June 2020 forecast is, on average, 67 cases or 0.1 percent higher than the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	59,676	59,451	-225	-0.4%
Dec-19	59,733	59,619	-114	-0.2%
Jan-20	59,824	59,608	-216	-0.4%
Feb-20	59,793	59,855	62	0.1%
Mar-20	60,374	60,409	35	0.1%
Apr-20	60,582	60,703	122	0.2%

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 56 cases or 0.1 percent below the February 2020 forecast. Actuals for Adult Family Homes (AFH) and Adult Residential Care (ARC) have been tracking above forecast but are offset by actuals tracking below forecast for the Agency Provider (AP) caseload. The recent increases in AFH and ARC caseloads is partially due to transitions from acute-care hospitals to these settings during the COVID-19 period. The forecast assumes the higher growth rate through Phase 4 of the Governor’s plan to reopen the state, then a resumption to historical trends. The slowdown in AP growth is also likely in part due to lower demand for APs during the COVID-19 period, so the forecast assumes a slower growth rate through Phase 4 followed by a resumption to historical trends.

### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	50,065		
	2015	51,577	1,513	3.0%
	2016	52,520	943	1.8%
	2017	53,666	1,146	2.2%
	2018	55,452	1,787	3.3%
	2019	57,309	1,856	3.3%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	59,826	2,518	4.4%
	2021	62,434	2,607	4.4%
	2022	64,885	2,451	3.9%
	2023	67,321	2,437	3.8%

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

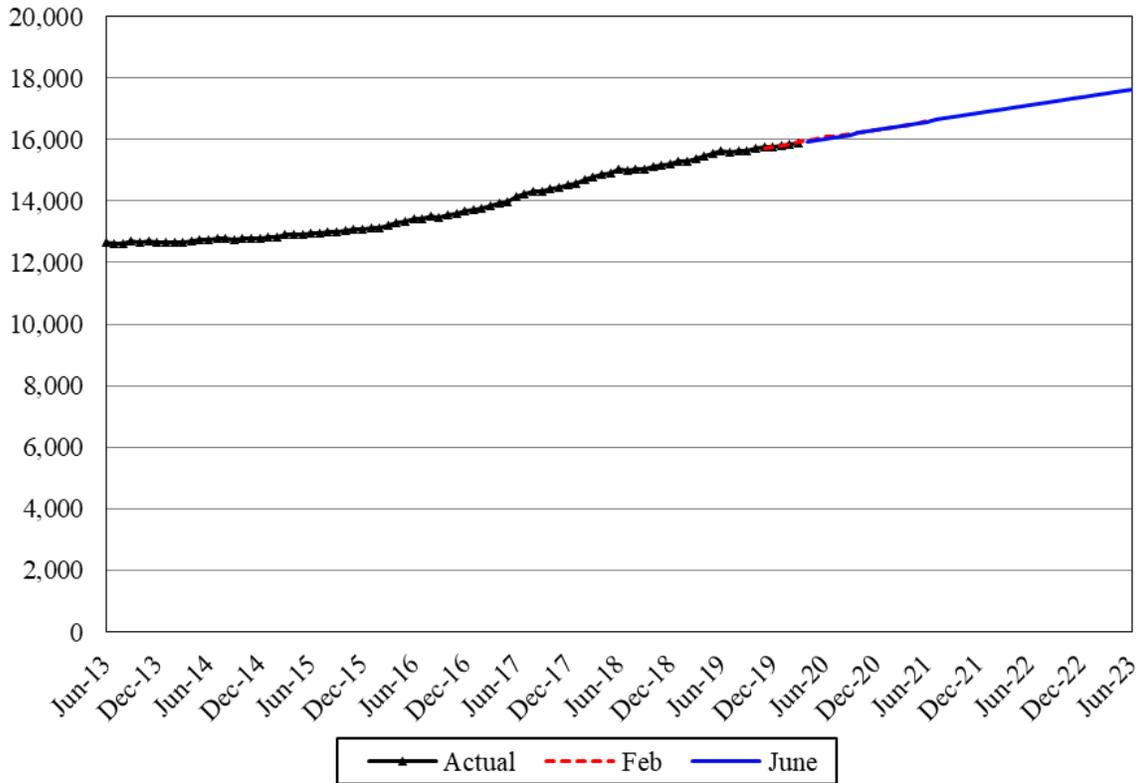
While the risk to the overall forecast is moderate, risks to the in-home and residential components is higher due to the above-mentioned dynamics related to COVID-19.

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# Developmental Disabilities Personal Care Services

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DDA Personal Care



The DDA Personal Care caseload includes adults and children receiving Medicaid personal care services. These services can be provided through individual providers, agency providers, adult family homes or adult residential centers.

### Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	15,795	15,790	-5	0.0%
2021	16,330	16,325	-5	0.0%
2022		16,870		
2023		17,388		

The June 2020 forecast is 5 cases or within 0.0 percent of the February 2020 forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium.

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**Tracking the Current Forecast**

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-19	15,707	15,764	57	0.4%
Dec-19	15,759	15,743	-16	-0.1%
Jan-20	15,804	15,797	-8	0.0%
Feb-20	15,861	15,856	-6	0.0%
Mar-20	15,923	15,876	-46	-0.3%

Actuals have been tracking, on average, 4 cases or within 0.0 percent of the February 2020 forecast. The Adult Family Homes (AFH) caseload is tracking above forecast, and this variance is offset by the Agency Provider (AP) caseload that is tracking below forecast. The AP caseload decline may be in part related to COVID-19, while the increased growth in AFH may be in part related to increased participation in the Meaningful Day program, which provides a targeted approach to service planning and the inclusion of meaningful day activities to improve the client’s quality of life and continuity of care.

**Fiscal Year Caseload Change**

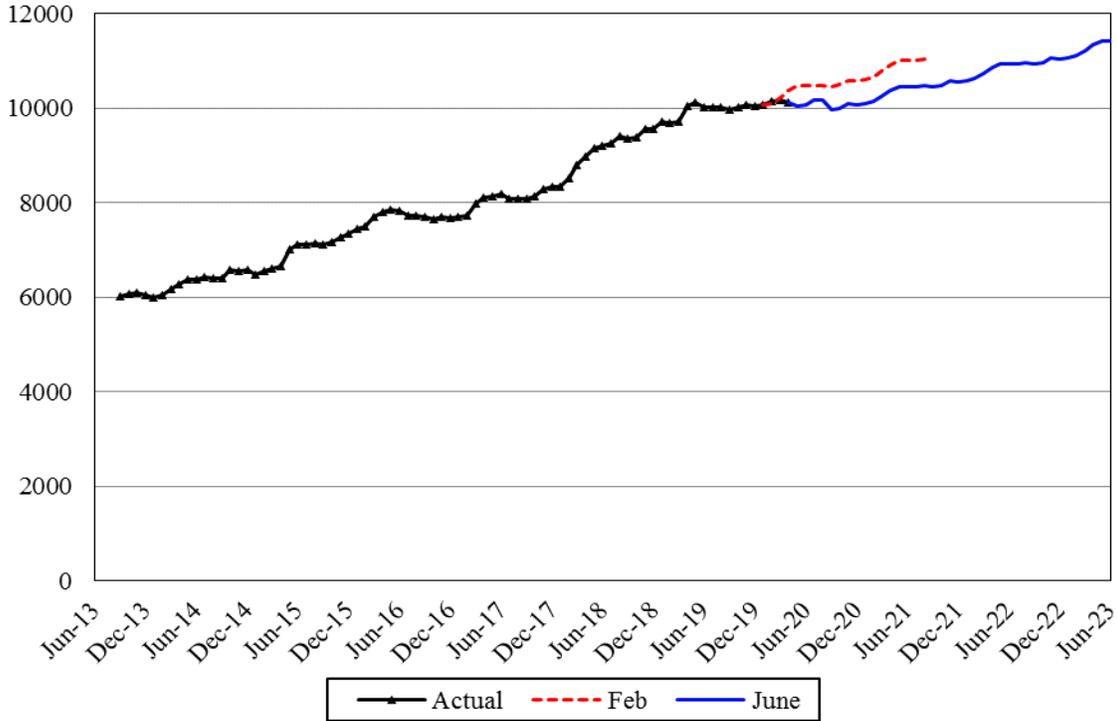
	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior	Percent Change
<i>Actual</i>	2014	12,672		
	2015	12,830	158	1.2%
	2016	13,143	313	2.4%
	2017	13,723	580	4.4%
	2018	14,588	866	6.3%
	2019	15,264	676	4.6%
<i>Forecast</i>	2020	15,790	526	3.4%
	2021	16,325	535	3.4%
	2022	16,870	545	3.3%
	2023	17,388	517	3.1%

*Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the overall forecast are fairly low, while risks to the component forecasts are higher, in particular the AFH and AP forecasts. The forecast assumes the higher rate of growth in the AFH caseload will gradually diminish, and that the decline in the AP caseload will revert to historical trends after Phase 4 of the Governor’s plan to reopen the state.

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



The Early Support for Infants and Toddlers program (ESIT) coordinates and provides services for eligible infants and toddlers and is administered by the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). The ESIT caseload is defined as the number of children with active Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs). Children are evaluated and become eligible if found to have specific developmental delays. As of September 1, 2020, ESIT includes state funded services previously provided through the Birth to Age 2 Special Education Program at Office of Public Instruction (OSPI).

**Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)**

Fiscal Year	Feb-20 Forecast	Academic Year	Recast Feb-20 Forecast	Jun-20 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2020	10,148	2019-20	10,224	10,083	-140	-1.4%
2021	10,668	2020-21	10,759	10,234	-526	-4.9%
2022		2021-22		10,717		
2022		2022-23		11,197		

The June 2020 ESIT forecast is 3.2 percent lower than the February forecast for the 2019-21 Biennium. Note, due to policy step explained below, the forecast is now shown on an academic year basis, and the Feb-20 forecast has been recast under academic year dates.

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### Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-20 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-20	10,054	10,071	17	0.2%
Feb-20	10,099	10,132	33	0.3%
Mar-20	10,225	10,175	-50	-0.5%
Apr-20	10,367	10,116	-251	-2.4%

For January through March, the ESIT caseload tracked closely to the February forecast. April actuals diverged from the forecast due to impacts from COVID-19 closures.

### Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior	Percent Change
Actual	2013-14	6,187		
	2014-15	6,728	541	8.7%
	2015-16	7,535	807	12.0%
	2016-17	7,893	358	4.8%
	2017-18	8,706	813	10.3%
	2018-19	9,764	1,058	12.2%
Forecast	2019-20	10,083	319	3.3%
	2020-21	10,234	151	1.5%
	2021-22	10,717	483	4.7%
	2022-23	11,197	480	4.5%

HB 2787 from the 2020 legislative session transfers, effective September 1, 2020, the state-funded Birth to Age 2 Special Education program from OSPI to the ESIT program at DCYF. Under HB 2787 and the 2020 supplemental operating budget, the caseload and funding for ESIT will be calculated on an academic year basis. To provide an apples to apples comparison for the ESIT caseload, the historical data is being presented in academic year format (September 1 to August 31) rather than fiscal year format (July 1 to June 3). In implementing the transfer, the ESIT program will revise eligibility criteria and data reporting to align with OSPI's criteria. The ESIT forecast reflects this with a step with a reduction of 358, or 3.5 percent, for academic year 2020-21.

Short-term, COVID-19 closures impacted the caseload in 2019-20 and 2020-21 by about 1.4 percent, due to fewer entries into the program. The drop is temporary, stemming from fewer referrals from pediatricians and pediatric service providers in March and April. As more pediatric services resume, this trend will reverse in the first part of the 2020-21 academic year. Longer-term, the ESIT caseload is projected to grow, but at a lower rate than the historical average. This is because during recessions, the overall age 0 to 2 population declines due to drops in birth rates and families moving into Washington state.

#### *Risks to the Forecast*

Risks to the June 2020 forecast are higher than normal due to uncertainty from implementing a policy change, COVID-19, and the economy. Historically, changing birth rates and policy changes have most impacted this forecast.

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