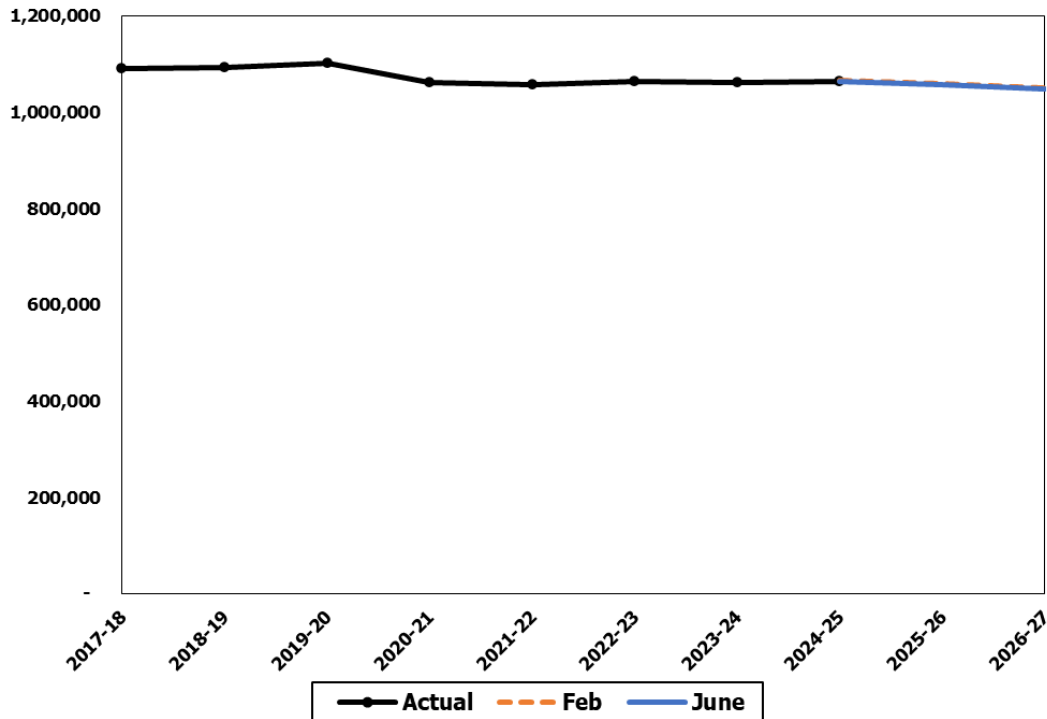


Common Schools Average Annual Enrollment



The Common School enrollment forecast includes the full-time-equivalent (FTE) K-12 grade level enrollments, Running Start enrollments, the University of Washington Transition Program, the Open Doors 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-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2024-25	1,064,803	1,063,705	-1,098	-0.1%
2025-26	1,058,030	1,055,871	-2,159	-0.2%
2026-27	1,049,869	1,047,767	-2,102	-0.2%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 1,098 FTE or 0.1 percent lower for academic year 2024-25 and, on average, 2,131 FTE or 0.2 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. The main reason is due to slightly lower enrollment assumptions for grades K-12.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-25	1,065,107	1,064,481	-626	-0.1%
Mar-25	1,064,211	1,063,084	-1,127	-0.1%
Apr-25	1,062,625	1,060,341	-2,284	-0.2%
May-25	1,061,266	1,058,788	-2,478	-0.2%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 1,629 FTE or 0.2 percent below the February forecast.

Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2017-18	1,089,687		
	2018-19	1,091,958	2,271	0.2%
	2019-20	1,101,758	9,800	0.9%
	2020-21	1,060,586	-41,172	-3.7%
	2021-22	1,057,179	-3,407	-0.3%
	2022-23	1,063,391	6,212	0.6%
	2023-24	1,062,047	-1,344	-0.1%
Forecast	2024-25	1,063,705	1,658	0.2%
	2025-26	1,055,871	-7,834	-0.7%
	2026-27	1,047,767	-8,104	-0.8%

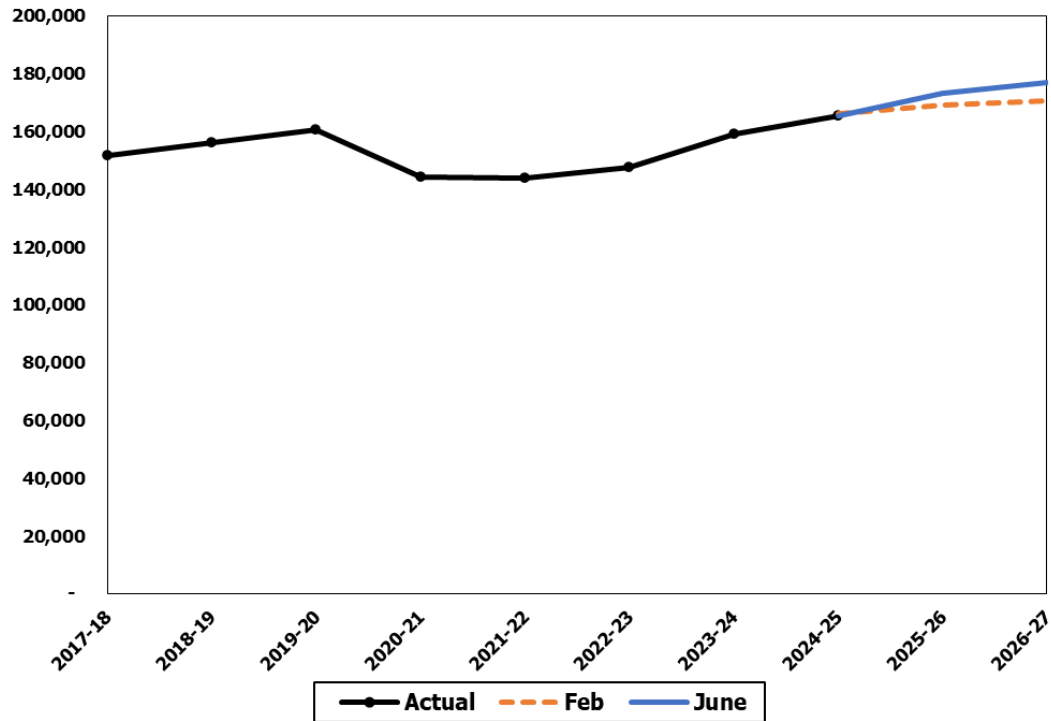
In 2020-21, Common Schools enrollment declined year-over-year by 3.7 percent due to concerns about COVID-19 and remote/hybrid schooling. Some families opted for home-based instruction, private school instruction, or delaying enrollment in kindergarten. Additional families relocated out-of-state. Enrollment did not recover in 2021-22. Kindergarten and 1st grade public school enrollment rates improved from those of the prior year, though not to pre-pandemic rates. Further, year-over-year declines occurred in grades 4-8 as well as grade 10, Running Start, and Open Door. In 2022-23, Running Start enrollment continued to decline. In the 2023-24 school year, enrollment growth was flat due to declining birthrates and smaller age cohorts progressing through the K-12 system. Running Start did increase year-over-year by 20%, or 4,397 FTEs. Much of this growth is from the ability to now attend in the summer and take a higher courseload during the school year. For 2024-25, total enrollment growth will be flat due to declining birth rates and smaller age cohorts progressing through the K-12 system. In 2025-26 and 2026-27, the caseload will decline year-over-year by an average of 0.7 percent as the smaller cohorts continue while the larger cohorts graduate. Lower projected immigration into the United States is also a contributing factor to lower growth during the 2025-27 Biennium.

Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the Common Schools enrollment forecast (K-12, Open Door, and Running Start) are high. Demand for Common School enrollment, private school, and home-based instruction are highly influenced by the state's economic conditions, demand for labor, and net in-state migration.

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**Special Education Average Annual Enrollment
(Age 3-PreK and State-Funded Age K-22)**



The Common School Special Education forecast consists of two programs: a separately funded Age 3-Pre-Kindergarten program and the Age K-22 school-based Special Education program. Prior to passage of SB 5263 (Chapter 368, Laws of 2025), the K-21 caseload was indexed to a percentage of each school district's total full-time equivalent enrollment. The K-22 count also includes children in Transitional Kindergarten receiving special education services.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2024-25	166,163	165,304	-859	-0.5%
2025-26	168,993	173,317	4,324	2.6%
2026-27	170,499	176,946	6,447	3.8%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 859 students or 0.5 percent lower for academic year 2024-25 and, on average, 5,386 students or 3.2 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium. The main reason is due to passage of SB 5263, which removes the 16 percent index applied to each school district's special education enrollment.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-25	168,958	168,544	-415	-0.2%
Mar-25	170,661	169,668	-993	-0.6%
Apr-25	172,452	170,690	-1,762	-1.0%
May-25	174,127	171,533	-2,594	-1.5%

The reported Special Education enrollment is tracking an average of 1,441 or 0.8 percent below the February forecast due to slower month-to-month growth than assumed in the forecast. The tracking data is reported Special Education enrollment for those in the K-22 program for 2024-25, which is different from the forecasted caseload that only includes students funded under the Special Education index of 16.0 percent.

Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2017-18	151,515		
	2018-19	156,201	4,686	3.1%
	2019-20	160,361	4,160	2.7%
	2020-21	144,060	-16,301	-10.2%
	2021-22	143,866	-194	-0.1%
	2022-23	147,614	3,748	2.6%
	2023-24	158,900	11,286	7.6%
Forecast	2024-25	165,304	6,404	4.0%
	2025-26	173,317	8,013	4.8%
	2026-27	176,946	3,629	2.1%

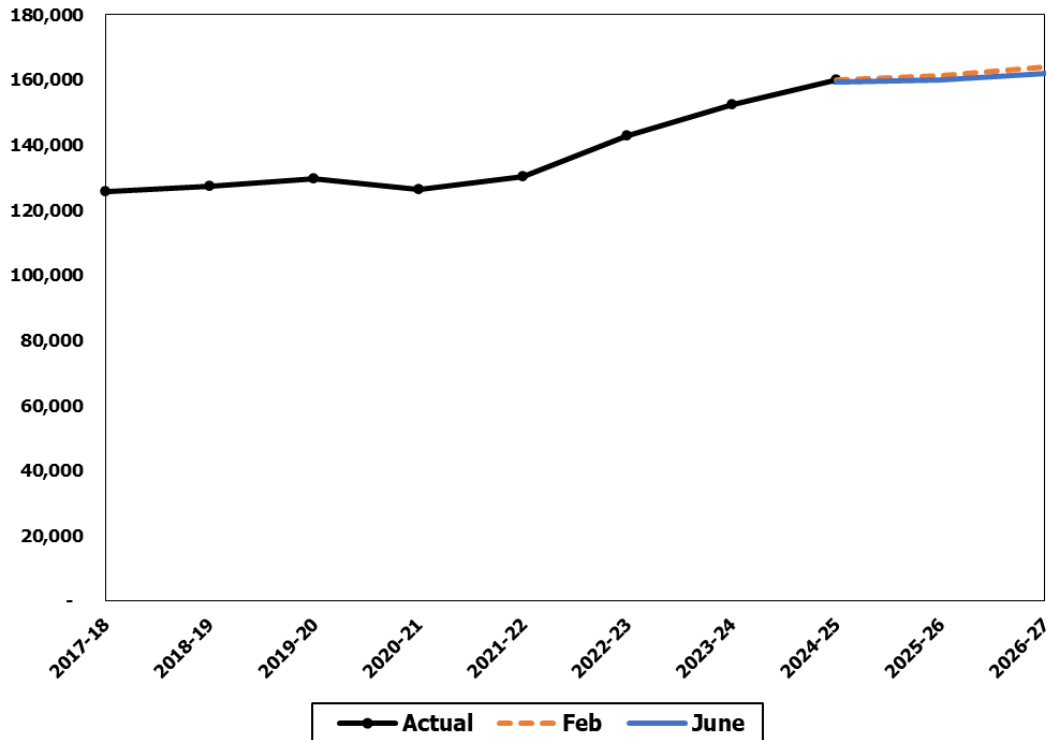
There are two components to the Special Education caseload: the reported count and the funded, or indexed count. The growth in the reported count has outpaced the overall K-12 population growth. Additionally, the Special Education caseload experienced numerous legislative policy changes since the 2020-21 year. In 2020-21, the state-funded Birth to Age 2 Special Education program shifted from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Early Support for Infant and Toddlers program at the Department of Children, Youth, and Families. In 2023-24, the caseload increased 7.6 percent, year-over-year when HB 1436 raised the funded index from 13 percent to 15 percent. Passage of HB 2180 in 2024 further lifted the index to 16 percent, which grew the 2024-25 funded caseload annually by 4.0 percent. Growth will continue in the 2025-27 biennium. SB 5263 eliminated the funded index, effective with the 2025-26 school year. Additionally, SB 5253 (Chapter 256, Laws of 2025) extends special education services to the end of the school year in which a student with disabilities turns age 22, or high school graduation, whichever occurs first.

Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the Special Education enrollment forecast are high. Special Education enrollment is subject to the same risks as the Common Schools forecast.

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Bilingual Education Average Annual Enrollment



The Common Schools Bilingual Education caseload consists of annual average headcount 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 Averages)

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2024-25	159,789	159,329	-460	-0.3%
2025-26	161,258	159,885	-1,373	-0.9%
2026-27	163,727	161,731	-1,996	-1.2%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 460 students or 0.3 percent lower for academic year 2024-25 and, on average, 1,685 students or 1.0 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. The main reason is due to fewer entries into the program due to federal policies restricting certain types of immigration into the United States. While the February forecast also assumed a reduction, this June forecast further refines the assumption based on actuals reported since January.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-25	161,475	161,377	-98	-0.1%
Mar-25	162,451	161,587	-864	-0.5%
Apr-25	162,932	161,799	-1,133	-0.7%
May-25	163,320	161,772	-1,548	-0.9%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 911 students or 0.6 percent below the February forecast, due to lower enrollment in TBIP across all grades.

Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2017-18	125,775		
	2018-19	127,154	1,379	1.1%
	2019-20	129,601	2,447	1.9%
	2020-21	126,427	-3,174	-2.4%
	2021-22	130,199	3,772	3.0%
	2022-23	142,642	12,443	9.6%
	2023-24	152,198	9,556	6.7%
Forecast	2024-25	159,329	7,131	4.7%
	2025-26	159,885	556	0.3%
	2026-27	161,731	1,846	1.2%

The TBIP forecast is sensitive to testing policies, Washington job and population growth, and US immigration policies. Student immigration data is not collected under federal education case law; however, changes in the rate of US immigration correlate to changes in the caseload.

The caseload declined by 2.4 percent in 2020-21 due to COVID-19 pandemic immigration restrictions and remote/hybrid instruction. An increase in 2021-22 followed.

During 2022-23 and 2023-24, the caseload grew an average of 8.1 percent for two reasons. First, compared to before the pandemic, fewer students demonstrated proficiency on the spring exam, a requirement for program exit. Second, new students entered the program consistent with increased rates of immigration into the United States during the Biden Administration, particularly in five main areas: Special Immigrant Visas (SIVs) awarded to those (and immediate family) who provided support to the US government in Afghanistan (or Iraq); refugees, asylees and asylum seekers, those admitted through Temporary Protected Status, and the Uniting for Ukraine program.

The Trump administration in January 2025 announced entry restrictions for most of the above categories.

The caseload in 2024-25 is forecasted to grow 4.7 percent year-over-year. First, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) revised the general exit criteria in 2024,

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allowing for more students to exit. Second, changes in immigration policy from the Trump Administration reduced the number of students enrolling throughout the year.

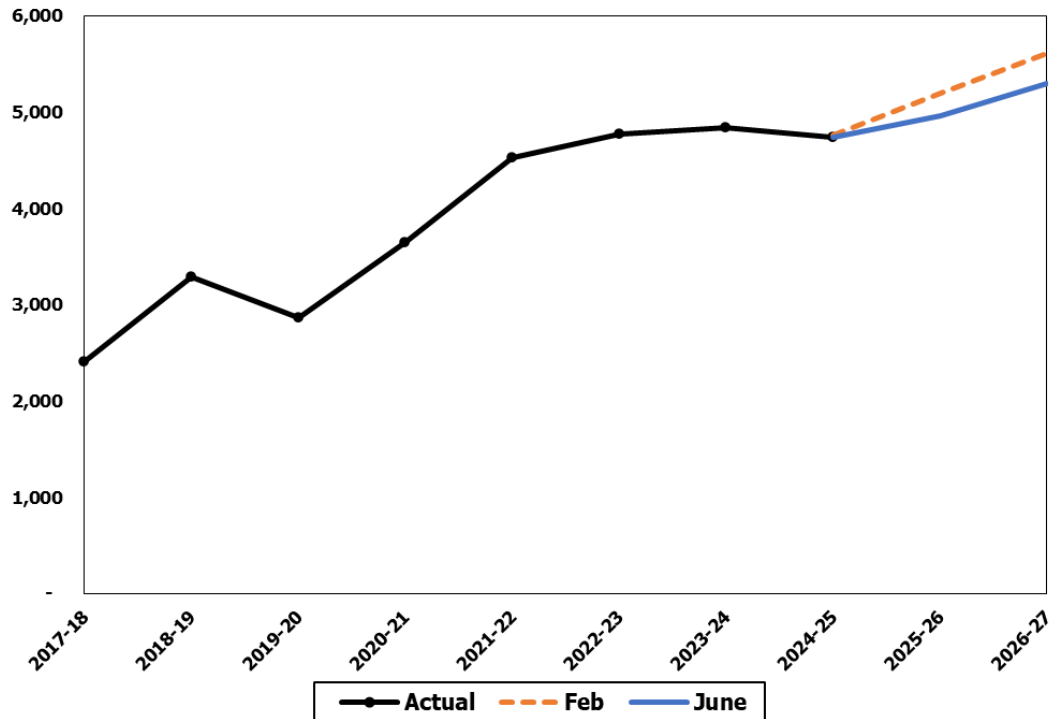
Slower growth is forecasted for the 2025-27 Biennium at an average annual rate of 0.8 percent. The forecast assumes student entries to the program will parallel 2017-18 and 2018-19, when President Trump was previously in office and had similar immigration restrictions. Additionally, the forecast includes a step from OSPI implementing exit criteria for students with significant cognitive disabilities who participate in an alternate English language learner assessment. This new exit criteria is forecasted to reduce the caseload by 442 students in 2025-26 and 262 students in 2026-27.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the Bilingual Education forecast are high given the fluctuations in testing and changes in immigration policy.

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Charter Schools Average Annual Enrollment



The charter school forecast includes grade-level full-time-equivalent (FTE) 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.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2024-25	4,756	4,742	-14	-0.3%
2025-26	5,194	4,962	-232	-4.5%
2026-27	5,606	5,292	-314	-5.6%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 14 FTE or 0.3 percent lower for academic year 2024-25 and, on average, 273 FTE or 5.1 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. The main reason is the closure of one charter school, Summit Olympus, in summer of 2025 as well as revised enrollment projections for some of the others.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-25	4,641	4,676	34	0.7%
Mar-25	4,656	4,639	-17	-0.4%
Apr-25	4,662	4,619	-44	-0.9%
May-25	4,647	4,593	-54	-1.2%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 20 FTE or 0.4 percent below the February forecast.

Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2017-18	2,408		
	2018-19	3,286	878	36.5%
	2019-20	2,866	-420	-12.8%
	2020-21	3,644	779	27.2%
	2021-22	4,520	876	24.0%
	2022-23	4,766	246	5.4%
	2023-24	4,834	68	1.4%
Forecast	2024-25	4,742	-92	-1.9%
	2025-26	4,962	220	4.6%
	2026-27	5,292	330	6.7%

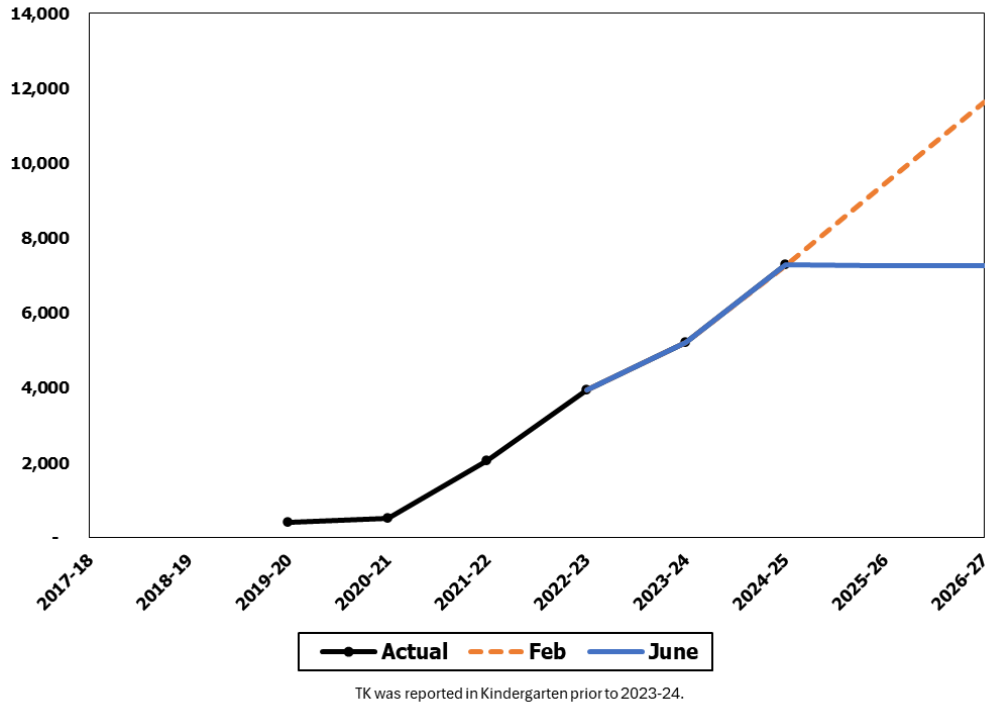
Charter schools are in a slower expansion phase period in Washington State as a limited number of schools add grade levels. Some schools are fully established, while others still have initial cohorts progressing through grade levels. Enrollment grew through 2018-19, then declined in 2019-20 due to the closure of four charter schools. The caseload then grew an average of 26 percent in 2020-21 and 2021-22 as eight new schools opened during this period. Overall growth for 2022-23 slowed as enrollment came in lower than forecasted, particularly in schools serving grades 9-12. Year-over-year growth in 2023-24 was only 1.4 percent due to the removal of Transition to Kindergarten students from the kindergarten forecast. For 2024-25, year-over-year growth declined 1.9 percent due to the closure of Pullman Community Montessori in summer of 2024 as well as lower than expected enrollment at several charters. Charters will annually grow an average of 5.6 percent during the 20205-27 biennium due to the closure of Summit Olympus at the end of the 2024-25 school year as well as revised enrollment projections at some of the remaining charter schools.

Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the charter school forecast are high. Schools vary in their success rates for enrollment, scale-up, and student recruitment.

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Transition to Kindergarten Annual Average FTE



Transition to Kindergarten (TK) was codified under HB 1550 during the 2023 session (Chapter 420, Laws of 2023). As of the 2023-24 school year, TK students are reported separately as TK enrollment, rather than part of the kindergarten count. Under HB 1550, the goal of the TK program is to assist eligible children in need of additional preparation to be successful kindergarten students in the following school year. SB 5769 (Chapter 342, Laws of 2025) limits TK enrollment to the average annual full-time equivalent children specified in the omnibus appropriations act. Note: the historical actuals in the chart above are transitional kindergarten students reported in kindergarten.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Averages)

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2024-25	7,266	7,291	25	0.3%
2025-26	9,451	7,266	-2,185	-23.1%
2026-27	11,636	7,266	-4,370	-37.6%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 25 FTE or 0.3 percent higher for academic year 2024-25 and, on average, 3,278 FTE or 31.1 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. The main reason is due to passage of SB 5769, which limits the annual FTE to the amount set in the budget bill, which is 7,266 for both years of the 2025-27 biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-25	7,711	7,765	54	0.7%
Mar-25	7,711	7,779	68	0.9%
Apr-25	7,711	7,779	69	0.9%
May-25	7,711	7,758	47	0.6%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 6 FTE or 0.1 percent above the February forecast, which is on par.

Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2019-20	418		
	2020-21	510	92	22.0%
	2021-22	2,062	1,552	304.3%
	2022-23	3,955	1,893	91.8%
	2023-24	5,217	1,262	31.9%
Forecast	2024-25	7,291	2,074	39.8%
	2025-26	7,266	-25	-0.3%
	2026-27	7,266	0	0.0%

Up through the 2022-23 school year, TK was a program offered by some school districts and charter schools. Students enrolled in TK have been counted in the official kindergarten count. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) had not tracked TK students separately in their official apportionment enrollment counts. The counts reported in the table above prior to 2023-24 come from the OSPI longitudinal data system, which is separate from the apportionment enrollment counts, and the information has only been available since the 2019-20 school year. In the 2023-24 school year, TK was offered in 145 school districts in Washington, serving an annual average of 5,210 children. For the 2024-25 school year, 160 districts are offering the program, serving an annual average of 7,291 children. Under SB 5769, TK enrollment will be set at 7,266 for both years of the 2025-27 biennium.

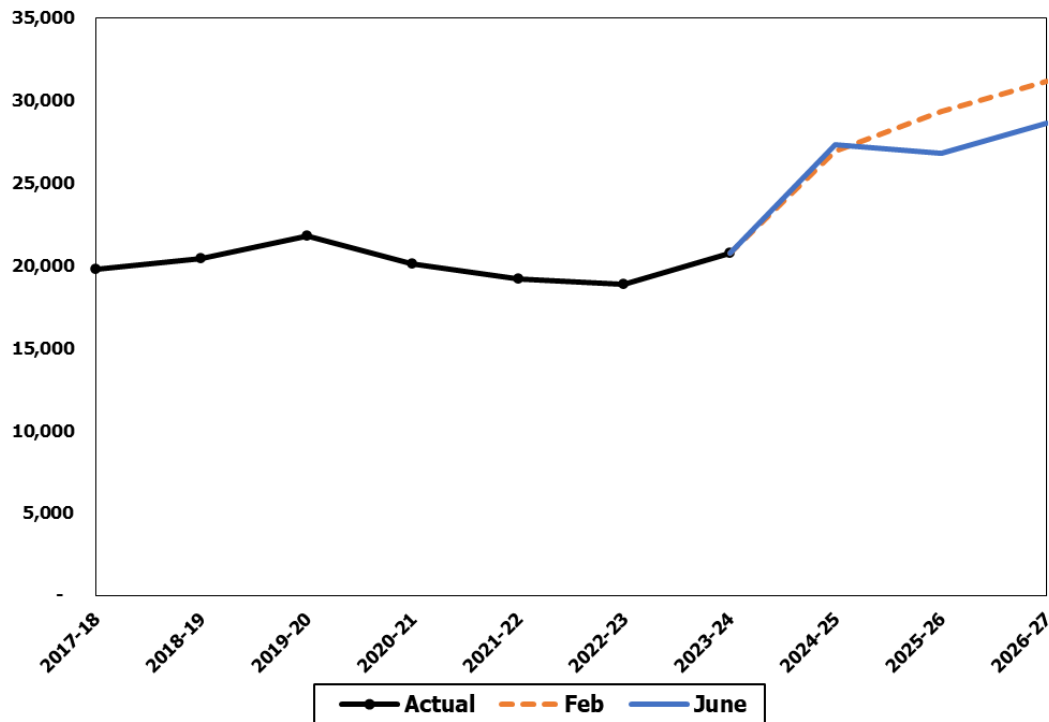
Initially, the program was more likely to be offered in smaller school districts and rural communities. That is changing as some of the state's larger districts are starting to offer TK or expand their offerings, including districts in King and Pierce Counties.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the forecast are low. Under SB 5769, enrollment levels will be set by the Legislature.

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College Bound Scholarship Program Enrollment (Academic Year Total Headcount)



The College Bound Scholarship Program (CBSP) funds tuition and a book allowance to low-income students who pledge in the 7th, 8th and, in some situations, 9th grades, graduate high school, avoid felony convictions, and enroll in eligible institutions located in Washington state within two years of graduating from high school. The CBSP caseload counts all currently enrolled CBSP eligible students, even those whose financial needs are already met.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Totals)

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2024-25	26,908	27,319	411	1.5%
2025-26	29,299	26,803	-2,496	-8.5%
2026-27	31,162	28,605	-2,557	-8.2%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 411 students or 1.5 percent higher for academic year 2024-25 and, on average, 2,527 students or 8.4 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. The main reason is due to passage of SB 5785 (Chapter 395, Laws of 2025), which imposes a six-year time limit on the use of the CBSP.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
2024-25	26,908	27,319	411	1.5%

Actuals for 2024-25 academic year are tracking 1.5 percent above the February forecast. CBSP data updates occur four times per year. The June forecast uses lag adjusted data to account for students delaying enrollment until spring and/or summer term. Final year data is available with the November forecast cycle.

Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2017-18	19,730		
	2018-19	20,431	701	3.6%
	2019-20	21,798	1,367	6.7%
	2020-21	20,109	-1,689	-7.7%
	2021-22	19,208	-901	-4.5%
	2022-23	18,873	-335	-1.7%
	2023-24	20,717	1,844	9.8%
Forecast	2024-25	27,319	6,602	31.9%
	2025-26	26,803	-516	-1.9%
	2026-27	28,605	1,802	6.7%

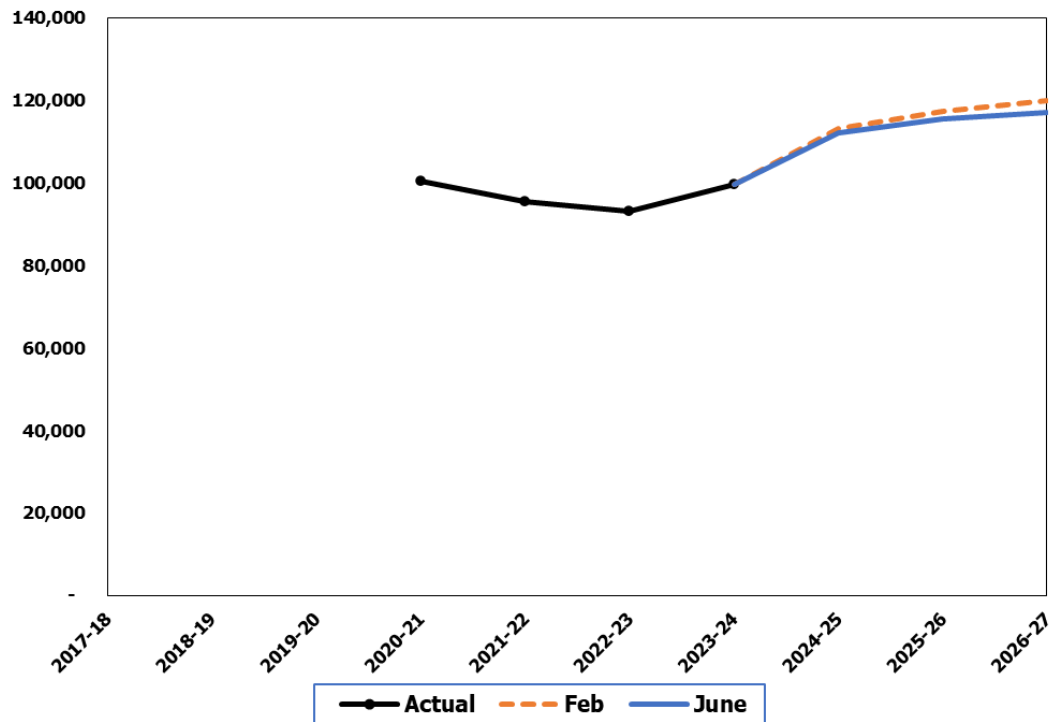
Policy and cohort changes have impacted year-over-year changes in the CBSP forecast. For 2024-25, the caseload increased year-over-year by 31.9 percent. The large group of students enrolled as CBSP pledges during the pandemic (2020) can now attend college. The increase also comes from implementation of SB 5904 (Chapter 323, Laws of 2024), which (1) removed the 5-year time limit for using the CBSP and (2) expanded the number of academic credits the CBSP covers from 100 to 150. In 2024-25, 3,779 students participated under the removal of the five-year limit, and 592 students benefitted from the additional credit change. The caseload is forecasted to decline in 2025-26 by 1.9 percent due to passage of SB 5785, which imposes a six-year time limit on the use of CBSP. In 2026-27, the caseload will increase by 6.7 percent, as larger cohorts entering and progressing through the post-secondary replace the smaller pandemic cohorts completing their programs.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks for this forecast are high. Large swings in enrollment have occurred with the pandemic and recovery. Additionally, the demand for higher education financial aid is often cyclical with the labor market—enrollment often declines when there is strong demand for labor and increases when unemployment rises.

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Washington College Grant Enrollment (Academic Year Total Headcount)



The Washington College Grant (WCG) provides eligible students with financial aid awards based on public tuition rates for use at public and private participating institutions of higher education in Washington State. Certain registered apprentices may also qualify for funds. The Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) administers the WCG. This caseload was established through HB 2158 (Chapter 406, Laws of 2019); it was not an entitlement before 2020-21.

Forecast Comparisons (Academic Year Totals)

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2024-25	113,267	112,006	-1,261	-1.1%
2025-26	117,320	115,408	-1,912	-1.6%
2026-27	119,840	116,960	-2,880	-2.4%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 1,261 students or 1.1 percent lower for the academic year 2024-25 and, on average, 2,396 students or 2.0 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. The main reasons are updated actuals and enrollment changes from passage of SB 5785 (Chapter 395, Laws of 2025), which ends the grant for private for-profit institutions and reduces the grant for non-profit four-year institutions, effective in the 2026-27 school year.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Academic Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
2024-25	113,267	112,006	-1,261	-1.1%

Actuals for 2024-25 academic year are tracking 1.1 percent below the February forecast. CBSP data updates occur four times per year. The June forecast uses lag adjusted data to account for students delaying enrollment until spring and/or summer term. Final year data is available with the November forecast cycle.

Academic Year Caseload Change

	Academic Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2020-21	100,427		
	2021-22	95,337	-5,090	-5.1%
	2022-23	93,093	-2,244	-2.4%
	2023-24	99,611	6,518	7.0%
Forecast	2024-25	112,006	12,395	12.4%
	2025-26	115,408	3,402	3.0%
	2026-27	116,960	1,552	1.3%

The WCG became an entitlement during the 2020-21 year when COVID-19 reduced demand for higher education. The 2021-22 year followed with a significantly improved labor market, which also lowered demand for higher education, and enrollment continued to decline another 5.1 percent. During the 2022-23 year enrollment picked up at the Community and Technical Colleges (CTCs) and private two-year colleges, particularly among older adult students. The year-over-year decline halved to 2.4 percent. By 2023-24 enrollment increased by an additional 6,518 students, or 7.0 percent year-over-year as a softening labor market brought back both younger and older students to the CTCs.

The 2024-25 year brought a 12.4 percent growth rate, as participation in higher education is increasing and more students are eligible due to revised formulas for financial aid. The formula most impacted older independent students who have children.

Passage of SB 5785 is forecasted to reduce the WCG caseload as it eliminates the grant for private for-profit institutions and reduces the grant amount for non-profit four-year institutions. These changes go into effect in 2026-27 for WCG and 2027-28 for students also participating in the College Bound Scholarship Program. Financial aid offices are required to coordinate the awards when packaging. The forecast does assume a portion of students will shift from private to public sector programs due to affordability.

The 2025-26 school year is expected to grow 3 percent year-over-year, recognizing that some students will start to change their enrollment behavior if the funding substantially changes part way through their studies. The 2026-27 school year will only grow 1.3 percent as the students in the for-profit private programs will no longer be eligible to receive the WCG.

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Apprenticeships

The June 2025 forecast for WCG apprenticeships for 20204-25 is 2,697, which is on par with the February 2025 forecast of 2,685. Modest reductions are made to the forecast for the 2025-27 Biennium, which assumes 4,567 for 2025-26, followed by 5,320 for 2026-27 due to slowing construction employment, as forecast in March by the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council. The February 2025 forecast had assumed 4,607 in 2025-26 and 5,413 in 2026-27. WSAC has partnered with a third-party servicer to increase participation in the WCG-apprenticeship program. The CTCs will also start servicing grants in the 2025-27 Biennium.

Risks to the Forecast

The apprenticeship component of the forecast is a new program, with significant risk regarding expansion and growth. For example, in June the 2023-24 forecast assumed 1,833 would participate, but due to service provider delays, the actuals came in at 836. While these delays have been addressed, other implementation issues could impact future growth.

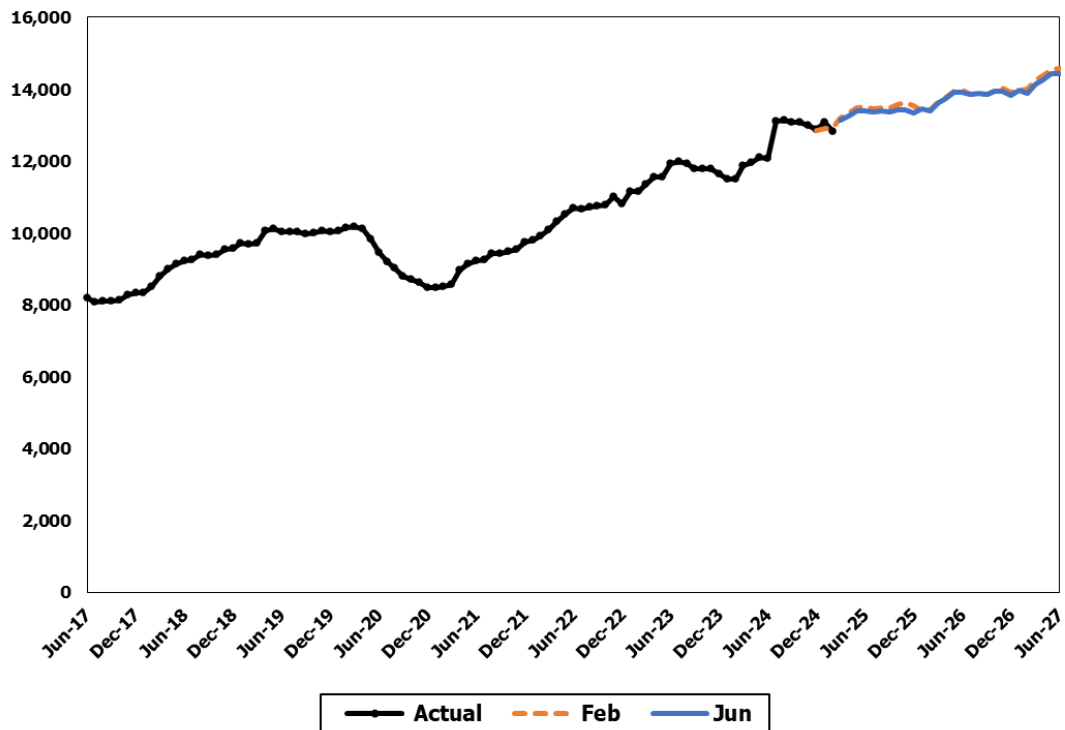
Further shifts in the economy (labor market, inflation) could also impact the forecast. The demand for higher education financial aid is often cyclical with the labor market—enrollment often declines when there is a strong demand for labor and increases when unemployment rises.

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Early Support for Infants and Toddlers

Caseload Forecast Council
June 11, 2025

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 children under age 3. The ESIT caseload is defined as the number of children with active Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs) who received services during the month. Children are evaluated and become eligible if found to have specific developmental delays.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	13,136	13,113	-23	-0.2%
2026	13,611	13,528	-83	-0.6%
2027	14,102	14,036	-66	-0.5%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 23 cases or 0.2 percent lower for FY 2025 and, on average, 75 cases or 0.5 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

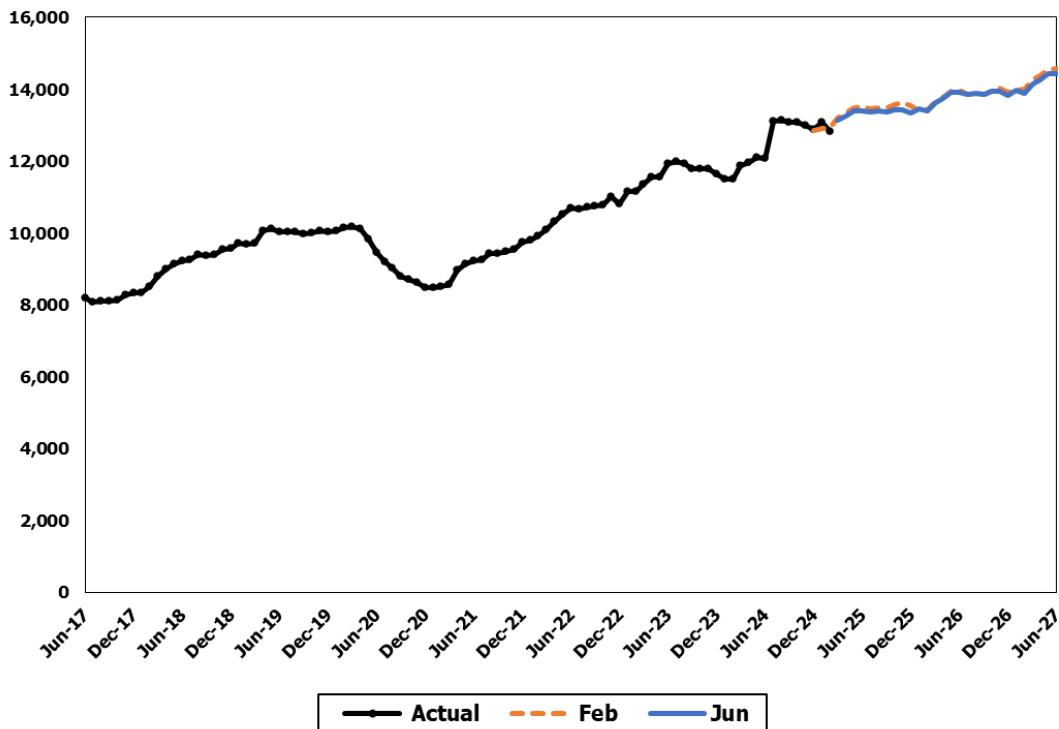
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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Dec-24	12,847	12,878	31	0.2%
Jan-25	12,910	13,072	162	1.3%
Feb-25	12,948	12,812	-136	-1.1%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 18 cases or 0.1 percent above the February 2025 forecast, which is considered on par.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change



The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a sharp decline in the ESIT caseload starting in March of 2020. The program experienced reductions in referrals, entries, and active participants. The decline ended in January 2021, and growth returned as vaccines became available for providers and adult caregivers. In total, for FY 2021, the ESIT caseload declined by 11.8 percent due to COVID-19. That loss was reversed in FY 2022, with 11.8 percent growth, followed by 12.9 percent growth in FY 2023 and 6.4 percent in FY 2024. The forecast is expected to grow, year-over-year, by 10.8 percent in FY 2025 due to SHB 1916 (Chapter 284, Laws of 2024), which expanded who can be counted in the caseload. For the 2025-27 Biennium, the ESIT caseload is forecasted to grow by an average of 3.5 percent a year.

Risks to the Forecast

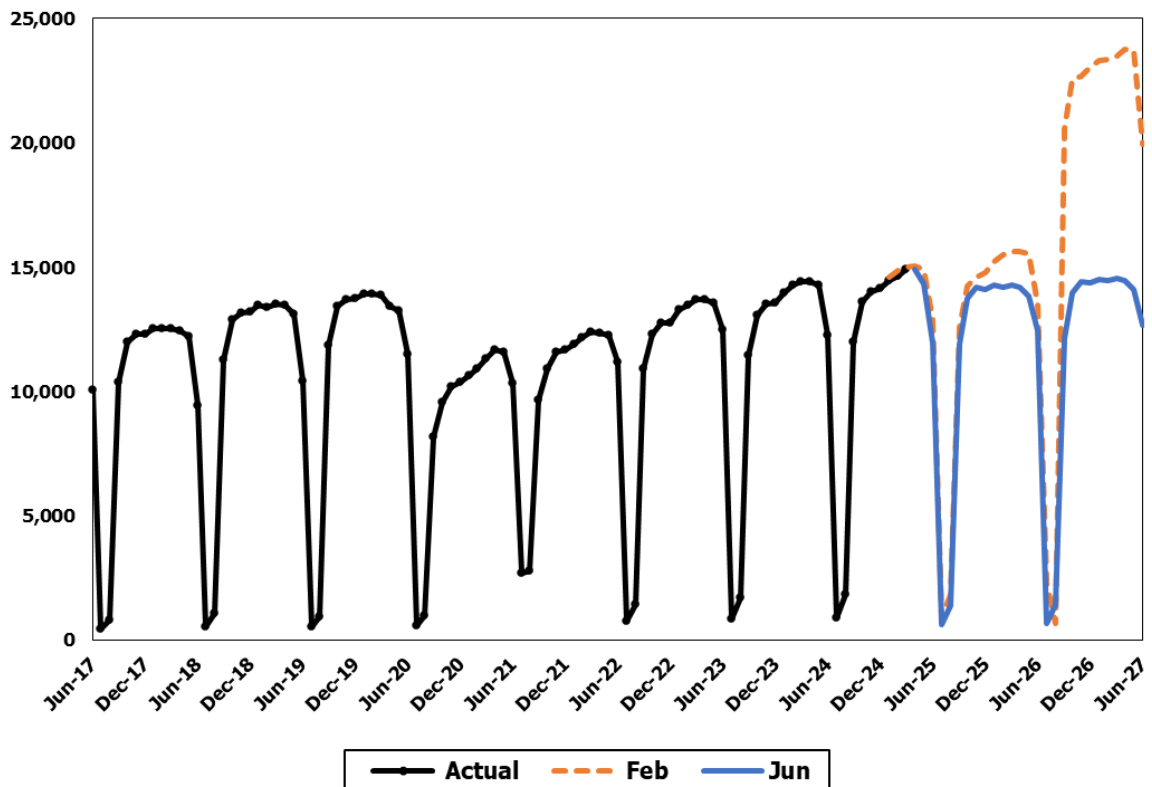
Risks to the June 2025 forecast are moderate. Historically, policy changes and fluctuating birth rates have been the largest drivers of change for this forecast.

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Early Childhood Education and Assistance (ECEAP)

Caseload Forecast Council
June 11, 2025

Early Childhood Education and Assistance



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 opportunities for success in the common school system. ECEAP enrollment is forecasted as total annual enrollment calculated as a ten-month average because the majority of enrollment occurs during the standard school year.

ECEAP entitlement eligibility is primarily based on a child's age and family income; however, children otherwise ineligible may also participate under rules adopted by the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF), provided that the number of such non-entitled children is no more than 25 percent of total enrollment in the program.

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Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	14,373	14,163	-210	-1.5%
2026	14,989	13,917	-1,072	-7.2%
2027	22,940	14,161	-8,779	-38.3%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 210 cases or 1.5 percent lower for FY 2025 and, on average, 4,926 cases or 26.0 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-25	14,599	14,465	-134	-0.9%
Feb-25	14,881	14,644	-237	-1.6%
Mar-25	15,015	14,904	-111	-0.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 161 cases or 1.1 percent below the February 2025 forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	11,989		
	2019	12,943	955	8.0%
	2020	13,401	458	3.5%
	2021	10,619	-2,782	-20.8%
	2022	12,136	1,517	14.3%
	2023	13,103	966	8.0%
	2024	13,766	664	5.1%
Forecast	2025	14,163	397	2.9%
	2026	13,917	-246	-1.7%
	2027	14,161	244	1.8%

The share of available program slots being used declined significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic and has not returned to pre-pandemic levels. Over the period from September 2024 through March 2025, an average of 85.9 percent of available slots were full, up from 85.0 percent for the same period in the prior school year. ESSB 5167 (Chapter 424, Laws of 2025), the 2025-27 Biennial operating budget, provides funding for 14,278 program slots, a 17.4 percent reduction from the 17,278 slots originally funded for the 2024-25 school year. At the smaller funded size, the use of program slots is expected to more closely resemble pre-pandemic patterns, though maximum participation will be lower in the 2025-26 school year due to the reduction in funded capacity.

This forecast reflects the changes under ESSB 5752 (Chapter 412, Laws of 2025), which both delays the conversion of ECEAP into an entitlement program from July 1, 2026 to July 1, 2030 and advances the scheduled increase in the eligible income limit from 110 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 36 percent of the state median income (SMI), as adjusted for family size, from July 1, 2026 to July 1, 2025.

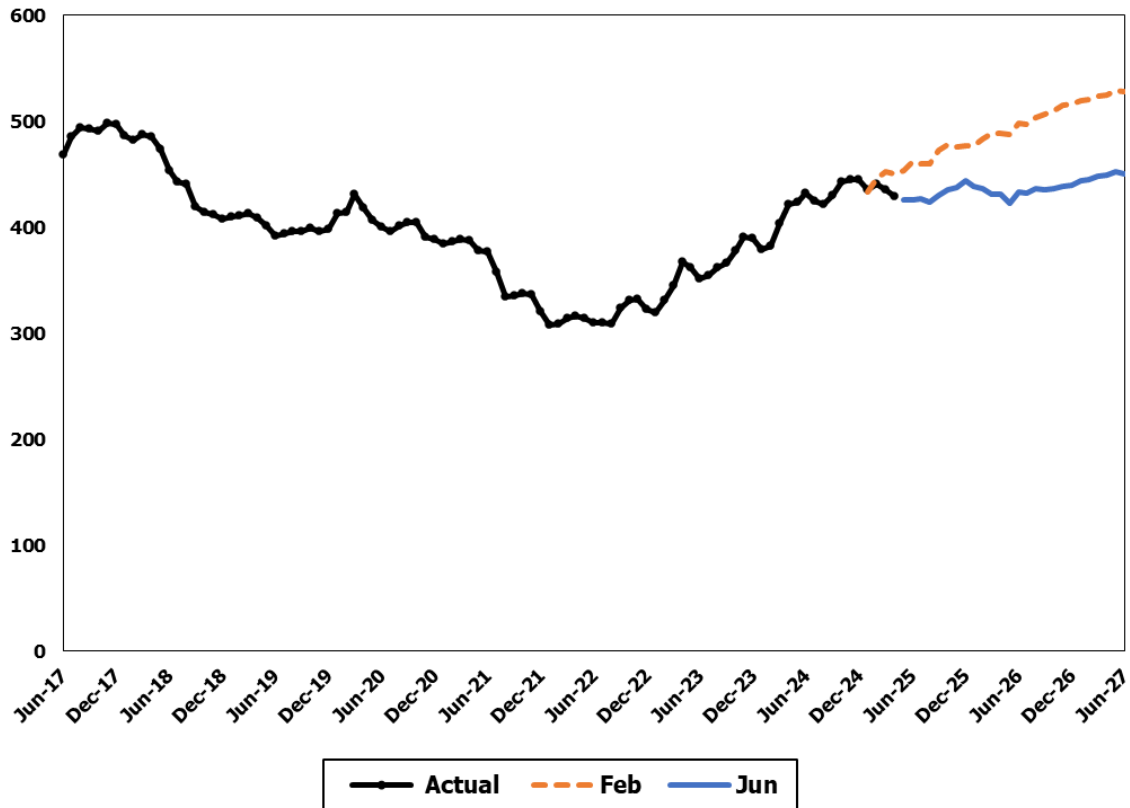
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Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the June forecast are low now that funded capacity for the 2025-26 school year is close to the actual enrollment levels seen in the 2024-25 school year and the conversion to an entitlement program has been pushed out beyond the forecast horizon.

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Juvenile Rehabilitation



The Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) caseload is comprised of three components: Juvenile Commitments, Juvenile Parole Revocations, and Adult Commitments.

- Juvenile Commitments are individuals sentenced for crimes committed under age 18 and are under Juvenile Court jurisdiction.
- Juvenile Parole Revocations are individuals returned to confinement for up to 30 days for violating parole after release from a Juvenile Commitment.
- Adult Commitments are individuals who committed crimes under age 18 and are sentenced as adults to the Department of Corrections (DOC). They begin their sentences in JR facilities.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2025	442	434	-8	-1.9%
2026	479	433	-46	-9.6%
2027	516	442	-74	-14.4%

The June 2025 forecast is 8 cases or 1.9 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 60 cases or 12.1 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for the 2025-27 Biennium. There are three major factors contributing to these revisions. The first and the largest factor is the revised lower admissions for both regular juvenile and adult populations mainly reflecting the substantially lower than anticipated admissions for both groups in recent months. The second factor is the newly added step adjustment for ESHB 1815 concerning prison riot, and the third contributor to the lower caseload forecasts is the shorter lengths of stay for adult commitments observed in recent months.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25	Actual	Variance	Percent
	Forecast			Variance
Jan-25	433	435	2	0.4%
Feb-25	446	441	-5	-1.1%
Mar-25	453	435	-18	-3.9%
Apr-25	450	429	-21	-4.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 10 cases or 2.3 percent below the February 2025 forecast. The Juvenile Commitment caseload came in 4 cases, or 1.3 percent below the February forecast, and the Adult Commitment caseload came in 8 cases, or 5.1 percent lower than the last forecast. By contrast, the Parole Revocation caseload came in 2 cases higher than the last forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

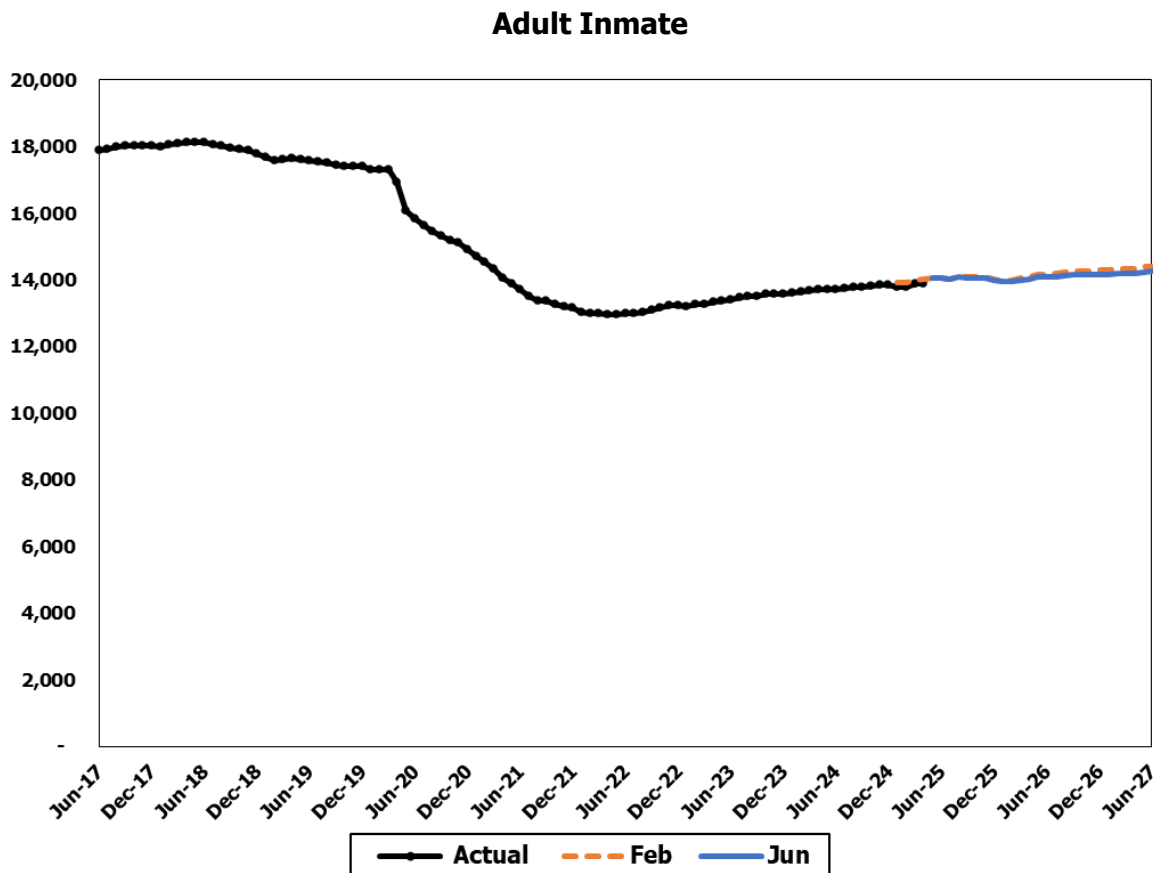
	Fiscal	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent
	Year			Change
Actual	2018	486		
	2019	414	-71	-14.7%
	2020	405	-9	-2.2%
	2021	391	-15	-3.6%
	2022	324	-66	-17.0%
	2023	334	9	2.9%
	2024	390	57	17.0%
	2025	434	44	11.2%
Forecast	2026	433	-1	-0.2%
	2027	442	9	2.1%

Moving forward, the total JR caseload is projected to stay relatively flat in FY 2026 and then grow 2.1% in FY 2027.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high. The previous projections of high levels of admissions for both juvenile and adult commitments have been contradicted by recent data and have been revised downward for both groups. It remains to be seen whether the recent trends represent a new baseline or merely a temporary deviation. Additionally, the adult population has consistently demonstrated longer lengths of stay, while the juvenile population has experienced shorter durations. Whether these recent patterns will persist remains uncertain. Furthermore, it remains uncertain whether the newly incorporated caseload impact estimate for E2SHB 1815 concerning

prison riot accurately captures the actual impact of the legislation. Lastly, it remains to be seen how the recent discussions and proposals addressing the capacity issues in certain JR facilities will evolve and to what extent they will impact future admissions and caseloads.



The Adult Inmate forecast includes adults sentenced under the state’s jurisdiction and housed in prisons and partial confinement facilities. The forecast includes the effects of changing demographics, offense types, and policy changes (new legislation or initiatives).

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2025	13,962	13,850	-112	-0.8%
2026	14,061	14,022	-39	-0.3%
2027	14,290	14,167	-123	-0.9%

The June 2025 forecast is 112 cases or 0.8 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025, which is primarily attributed to a downward revision of the monthly actuals the DOC provided in early April. For the 2025-27 Biennium, the June 2025 forecast is, on average, 81 cases or 0.6 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25		Variance	Percent
	Forecast	Actual		Variance
Jan-25	13,916	13,770	-146	-1.0%
Feb-25	13,923	13,771	-152	-1.1%
Mar-25	13,978	13,864	-114	-0.8%
Apr-25	14,006	13,893	-113	-0.8%

In early April, the agency issued a downward revision to the historical actuals, which accounts for nearly the entire forecast variance presented in the tracking report above. Actuals after those corrections are tracking, on average, 131 cases or 0.9 percent below the February 2025 forecast. Broken down by gender, the male population was 109 cases, or 0.8 percent lower on average for the last 4 months compared to the February forecast, and female caseload came in 22 cases, or 2.6 percent below the last forecast. An analysis of recent admission data indicates that both male and female admissions were lower than previously projected.

Given the lower admissions and caseloads observed in the last few months, the June forecast now projects 6 and 5 fewer admissions per month for male and female inmates respectively for the remainder of FY 2025 through FY 2026. This downward revision is the primary contributor to the lower caseload projections relative to the February forecast.

On the policy front, this forecast continues to include step adjustments for the incremental impacts of three recent bills: EHB 1324 concerning the scoring of prior juvenile offenses in sentencing range calculations, ESHB 1394 pertaining to sex offense registration requirements, and ESHB 1493 concerning impaired driving, which will not impact this caseload until the second half of FY 2026. In addition, this forecast includes a new step adjustment for ESHB 1815 concerning prison riot, which passed during this legislative session.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

		Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual		2018	18,035		
		2019	17,766	-269	-1.5%
		2020	17,111	-655	-3.7%
		2021	14,725	-2,386	-13.9%
		2022	13,138	-1,586	-10.8%
		2023	13,213	75	0.6%
		2024	13,603	390	3.0%
Forecast		2025	13,850	247	1.8%
		2026	14,022	172	1.2%
		2027	14,167	145	1.0%

Risks to the Forecast

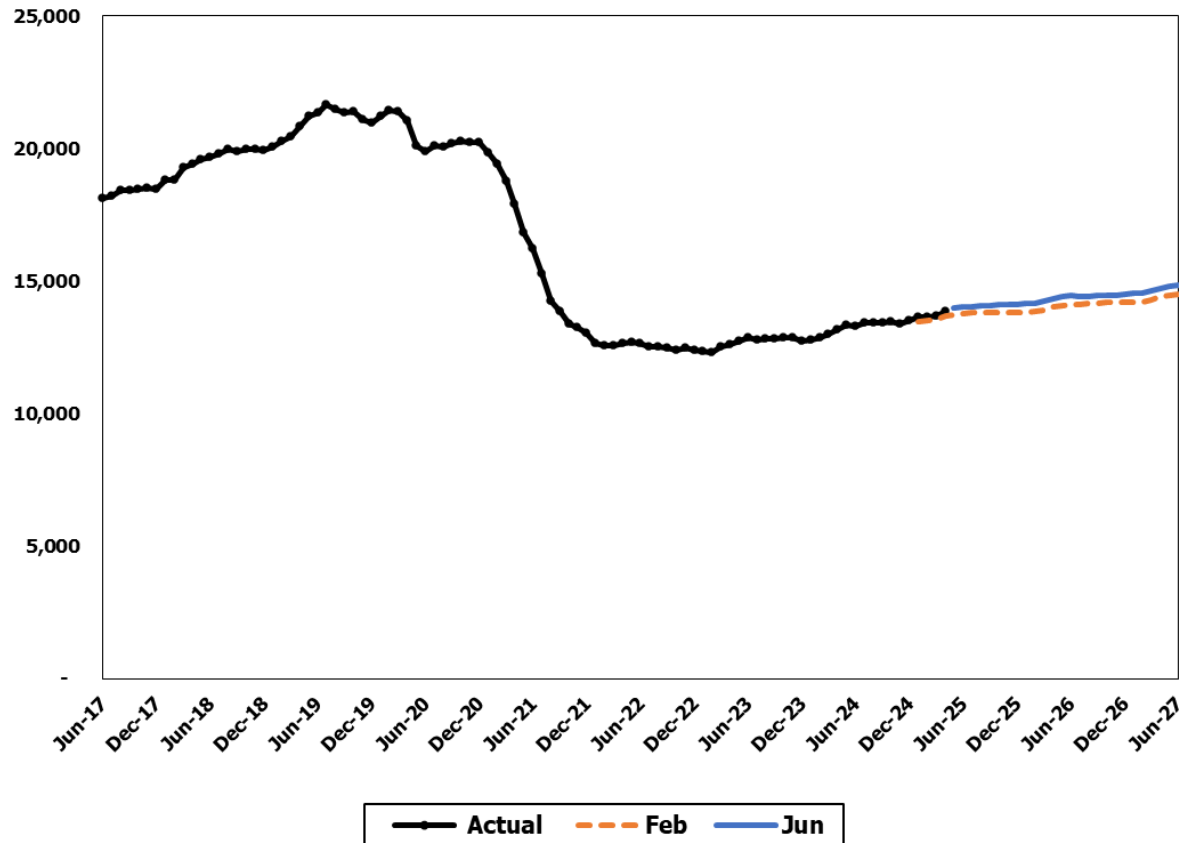
Risks to this forecast are moderate. Male admissions have declined since reaching a post-COVID peak in FY 2023. Female admissions continued to grow but at a significantly slower

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pace since FY 2023 as well. These may signal that the COVID-19 backlog has been largely resolved, and the pandemic's impact has subsided.

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Contact-Required Community Supervision



The Contact-Required Community Supervision caseload includes 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-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to Jun Difference	Percent Difference
2025	13,538	13,633	96	0.7%
2026	13,895	14,194	299	2.2%
2027	14,260	14,569	309	2.2%

The June 2025 forecast is 96 cases or 0.7 percent higher than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 304 cases or 2.2 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25		Variance	Percent
	Forecast	Actual		Variance
Jan-25	13,484	13,656	173	1.3%
Feb-25	13,499	13,660	161	1.2%
Mar-25	13,575	13,706	131	1.0%
Apr-25	13,679	13,868	190	1.4%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 164 cases or 1.2 percent above the February 2025 forecast. This caseload appears to be growing faster in recent months after staying mostly flat in the first half of FY25.

On the policy front, this forecast continues to include step adjustments for the incremental impacts of two recent bills: ESHB 1394 pertaining to sex offense registration requirements, and ESHB 1493 concerning impaired driving, which will not impact this caseload until the second half of FY 2026. In addition, this forecast includes a new step adjustment for ESHB 1119 concerning supervision compliance credits, which was enacted during this legislative session.

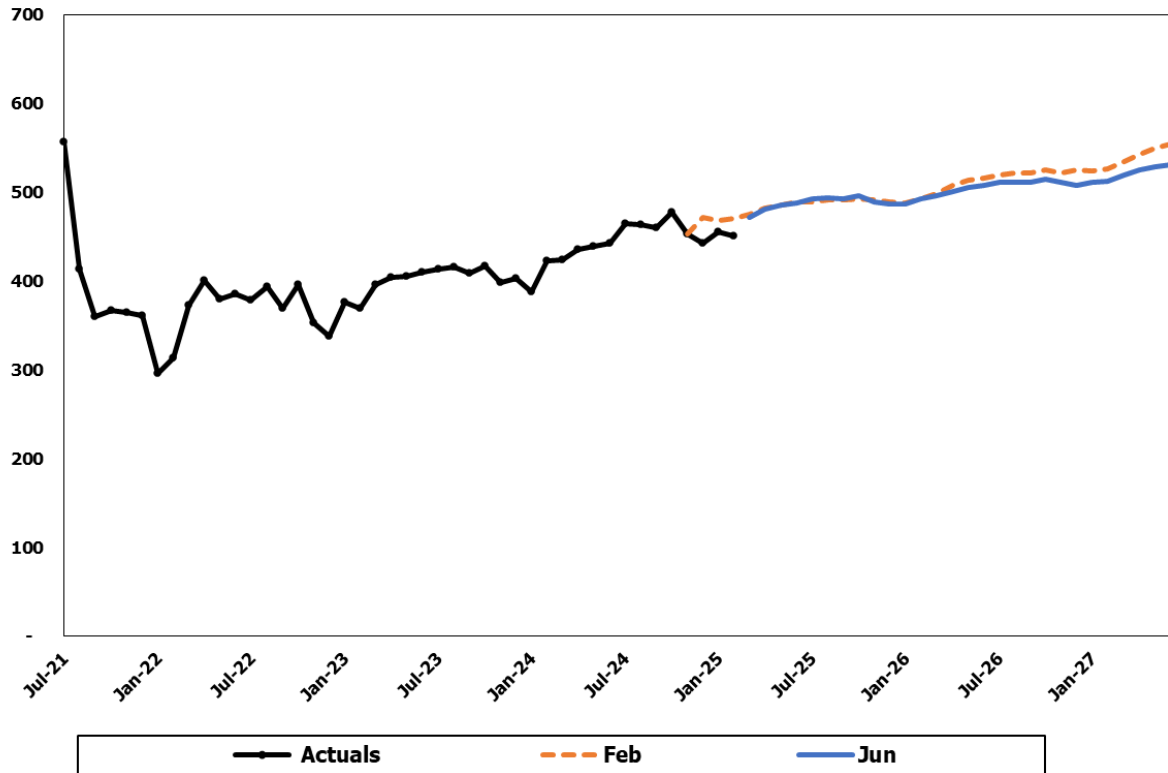
Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	18,839		
	2019	20,317	1,478	7.8%
	2020	21,093	776	3.8%
	2021	19,185	-1,909	-9.0%
	2022	13,238	-5,947	-31.0%
	2023	12,512	-726	-5.5%
	2024	12,950	439	3.5%
	2025	13,633	683	5.3%
Forecast	2026	14,194	561	4.1%
	2027	14,569	375	2.6%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are moderate to high. The active supervision caseload has resumed the rapid growth it experienced in the second half of FY23 and FY24 after remaining flat for nearly all the first half of FY25. It is unclear how long this growth rate will persist. In addition, it remains to be seen how well the current step adjustments reflect the actual impacts of these laws on the caseload.

Community Custody Violator



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

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Nov to Feb Difference	Percent Difference
2025	472	466	-6	-1.2%
2026	497	495	-2	-0.3%
2027	530	516	-14	-2.7%

The June 2025 forecast is 6 cases or 1.2 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for the current fiscal year, and 8 cases, or 1.6 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-24	453	453	0	0.0%
Dec-24	472	442	-30	-6.4%
Jan-25	468	455	-13	-2.8%
Feb-25	470	451	-19	-4.0%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 16 cases or 3.3 percent below the February forecast for the period from November 2024 through February 2025. The March and April monthly actuals are still incomplete and therefore are not included in this tracking report.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

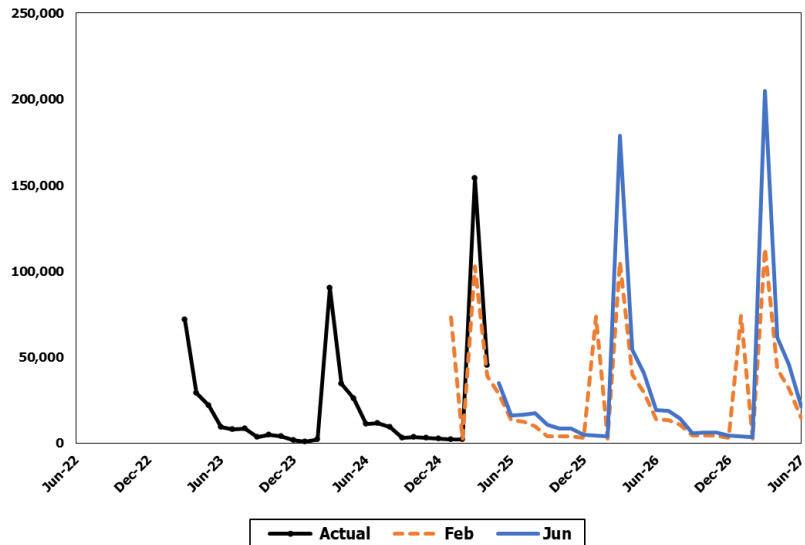
	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2022	381		
	2023	382	1	0.4%
	2024	417	35	9.2%
Forecast	2025	466	49	11.7%
	2026	495	29	6.2%
	2027	516	21	4.2%

Risks to the Forecast

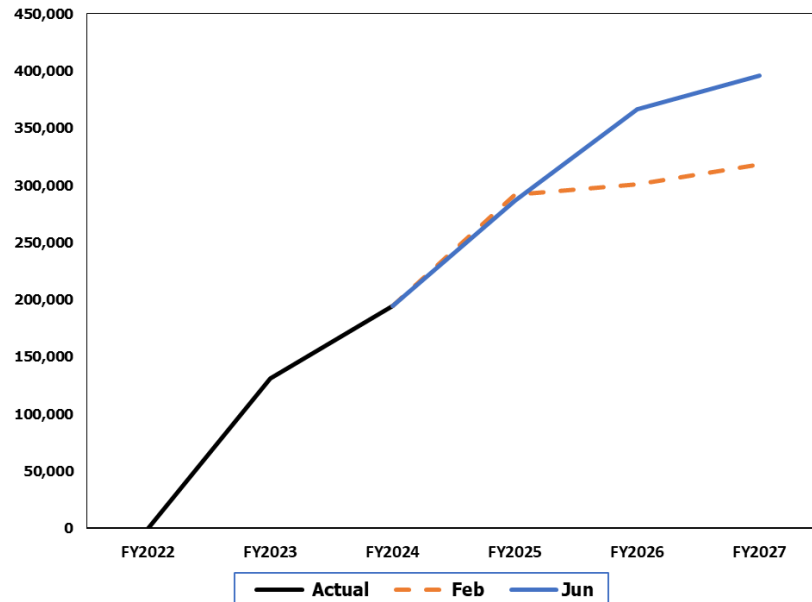
Risks to this forecast are moderate to high. This is a small and historically volatile caseload that recently underwent data revisions due to counting errors involving local confinements. The extent to which these data revisions and reporting lag may affect the accuracy of this forecast remains unclear. Additionally, the recently enacted laws and policies that impact the supervision caseload and any potential changes in local violator housing capacity could further influence the future violator caseload.

Working Families' Tax Credit

Monthly Counts



Fiscal Year Counts



The 2023 Legislature passed HB 1218, which added a new duty to the Caseload Forecast Council's (CFC) forecast portfolio: the number of households eligible for the Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC).

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Individuals and families are eligible if they meet all of the following requirements:

- lived in Washington a minimum of 183 days;
- are at least 25 and under 65 years of age OR have a qualifying child;
- filed a federal tax return with a Social Security Number (SSN) or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN);
- eligible for the federal Earned Income Tax Credit on their tax return; and
- meet the income requirements.

Legislation stipulates that the CFC will forecast this program with the following detail:

- 1) the number of eligible people with no qualifying children;
- 2) the number of eligible people with one qualifying child;
- 3) the number of eligible people with two qualifying children; and
- 4) the number of eligible people with three or more qualifying children.

This narrative presents the above categories as a total caseload forecast, but the breakdown is available on request.

The WFTC is offered once per year, with most recipients applying at the same time as they would file federal taxes; for example, 80 percent of FY 25 applicants are forecasted to receive the WFTC in the months of March through June 2025. Because of this cycle, we are reporting fiscal year totals rather than monthly averages in the tables below.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Totals)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	291,446	286,371	-5,075	-1.7%
2026	300,383	366,170	65,787	21.9%
2027	318,144	395,822	77,678	24.4%

The June 2025 forecast is 5,075 cases or 1.7 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 71,733 cases or 23.2 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium. This increase over the biennium is due to a new projection incorporating the effects of planned outreach this summer.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Jan-25	73,302	2,058	-71,244	-97.2%
Feb-25	2,026	2,036	10	0.5%
Mar-25	102,716	153,863	51,147	49.8%
Apr-25	38,911	45,424	6,513	16.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 3,393 cases or 6.3 percent below the February forecast. Monthly numbers for WFTC are less important than yearly as this is a once-a-year benefit; the large variances in the January and March actuals are due to shifting approval counts based on actuals data that came in after the February forecast was finalized.

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Fiscal Year Caseload Change

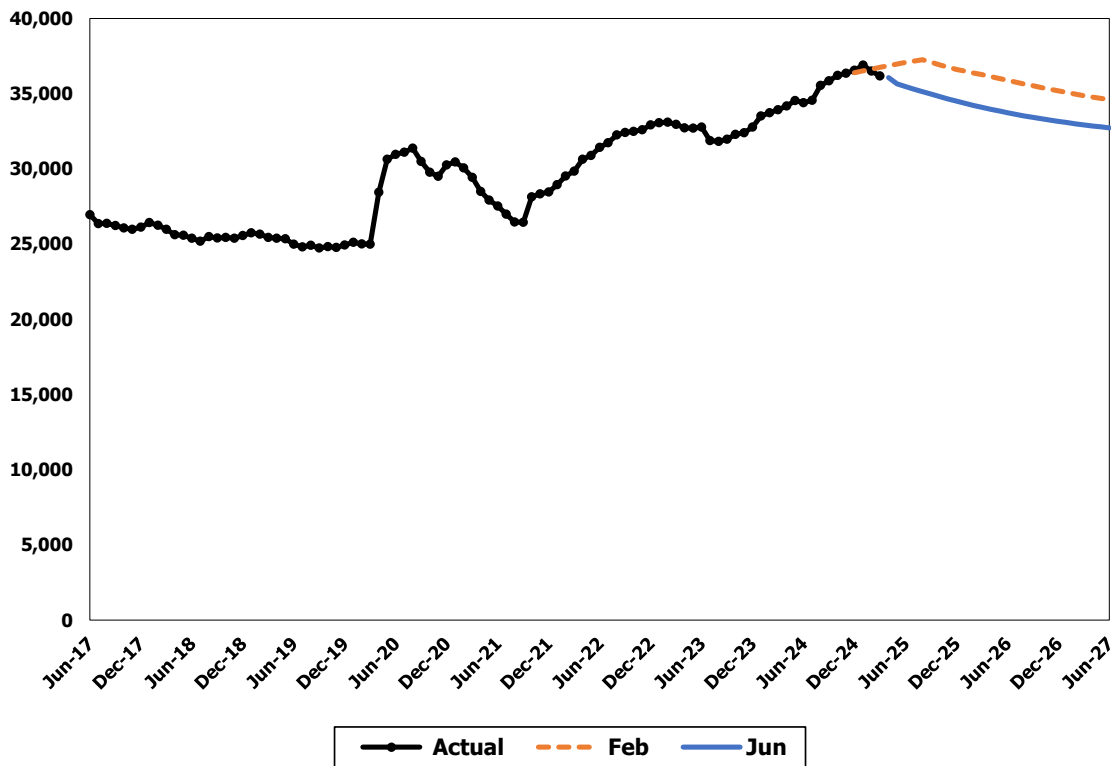
	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2023	131,352		
	2024	194,667	63,315	48.2%
Forecast	2025	286,371	91,704	47.1%
	2026	366,170	79,800	27.9%
	2027	395,822	29,652	8.1%

The increase in the caseload forecast in 2025 is due to a jump in electronic filers compared to 2024. The increase in 2026 and 2027 is due partly to incorporating the projected effects of outreach projects in 2025 and 2026, partly to ongoing uptake increases, and partly to a longer overlapping “backlog” of late filers.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the forecast are high, in that there is very little data on which to base projections for the effect of the outreach projects.

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 70 percent of the caseload during FY 2024.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	36,311	35,991	-320	-0.9%
2026	36,585	34,467	-2,118	-5.8%
2027	35,153	33,142	-2,011	-5.7%

The June 2025 forecast is 320 cases or 0.9 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 2,065 cases or 5.8 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. The change to the biennial forecast is due to a decline in the total caseload through March, probably due to immigrants leaving the caseload. This forecast also projects further decline in the immigrant population starting in April rather than in June based on these drops in the actuals. We have otherwise retained the same immigration assumptions from February forecast. Under

HB 2039 (2025), the Child Support Pass Through policy created in HB 1652 (2024) is delayed until July 2029.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25	Actual	Variance	Percent
	Forecast			Variance
Dec-24	36,385	36,551	166	0.5%
Jan-25	36,511	36,896	385	1.1%
Feb-25	36,632	36,508	-124	-0.3%
Mar-25	36,749	36,170	-579	-1.6%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 38 cases or 0.1 percent below the June forecast.

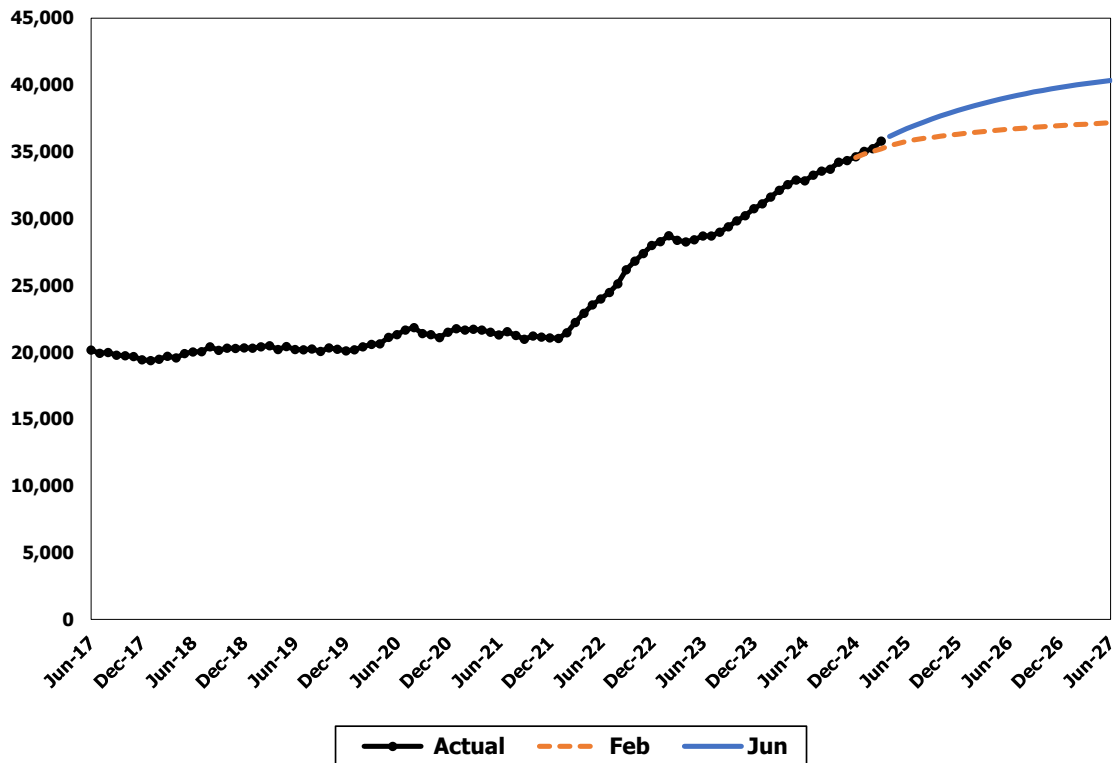
Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent
	Year			Change
Actual	2018	26,032		
	2019	25,424	-608	-2.3%
	2020	26,182	758	3.0%
	2021	29,701	3,519	13.4%
	2022	28,843	-859	-2.9%
	2023	32,647	3,805	13.2%
	2024	33,122	475	1.5%
Forecast	2025	35,991	2,869	8.7%
	2026	34,467	-1,524	-4.2%
	2027	33,142	-1,325	-3.8%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the overall forecast are high because the projected decline depends on assumptions about future immigration conditions based on federal policy, and direct historical data sources for those policy changes are limited.

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 (PSSI), Aged, and Disabled.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	34,619	34,923	304	0.9%
2026	36,324	38,116	1,792	4.9%
2027	36,690	39,823	3,133	8.5%

The June 2025 forecast is 304 cases or 0.9 percent higher than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 2,463 cases or 6.7 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium. The Presumptive SSI forecast accounts for much of the total growth as the PSSI primary trend now climbs through the forecast horizon, where it had been flat in the February 2025 forecast; this change is possibly due to longer wait times at Social Security. Aged is forecast to decline slightly, in contrast to the growth forecasted in February 2025; this change is due a projected

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flat primary trend and projected declines to the immigrant subpopulation. Under HB 2040 (2025), the SSI Recoveries policy created in HB 1260 (2023) is delayed until October 2028.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25	Actual	Variance	Percent
	Forecast			Variance
Dec-24	34,565	34,619	54	0.2%
Jan-25	34,817	35,028	211	0.6%
Feb-25	35,020	35,238	218	0.6%
Mar-25	35,207	35,797	590	1.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 268 cases or 0.8 percent above the February forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent
	Year			Change
Actual	2018	19,707		
	2019	20,293	586	3.0%
	2020	20,442	149	0.7%
	2021	21,529	1,087	5.3%
	2022	21,857	328	1.5%
	2023	27,388	5,531	25.3%
	2024	30,910	3,522	12.9%
Forecast	2025	34,923	4,013	13.0%
	2026	38,116	3,193	9.1%
	2027	39,823	1,707	4.5%

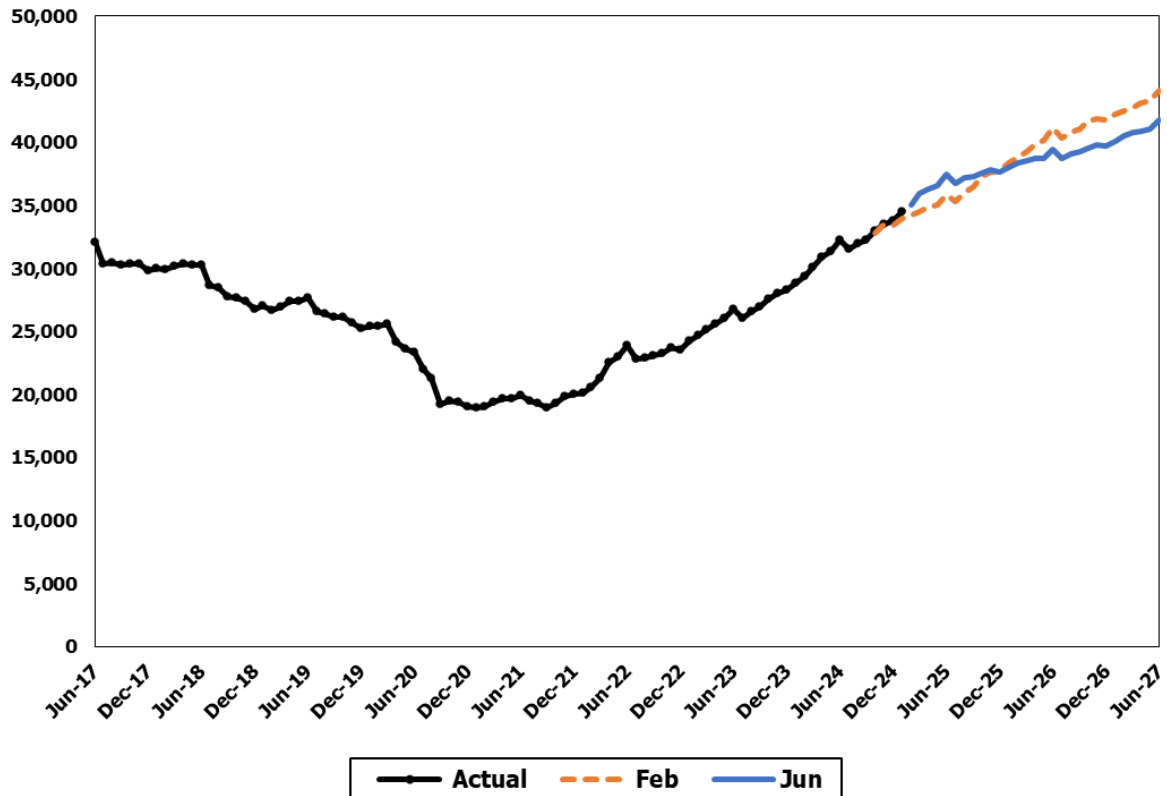
Risks to the Forecast

The forecast is moderately risky. New federal policies regarding immigrants may especially affect the Aged population, and wait times at the federal Social Security Administration may affect the PSSI population.

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

Caseload Forecast Council
June 11, 2025

Working Connections Child Care



The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) caseload is made up of households who are working (or were formerly working) and have incomes of up to 60 percent of the state median income (SMI), as adjusted for family size, and recipients (or recent former recipients) of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	33,665	34,325	660	2.0%
2026	38,157	38,001	-156	-0.4%
2027	42,113	40,096	-2,017	-4.8%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 660 cases or 2.0 percent higher for FY 2025 and, on average, 1,087 cases or 2.7 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25	Actual	Variance	Percent
	Forecast			Variance
Oct-24	32,795	32,985	190	0.6%
Nov-24	33,522	33,493	-29	-0.1%
Dec-24	33,449	33,761	312	0.9%
Jan-25	33,937	34,530	593	1.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 267 cases or 0.8 percent above the February 2025 forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent
	Year			Change
Actual	2018	30,202		
	2019	27,481	-2,722	-9.0%
	2020	25,291	-2,189	-8.0%
	2021	19,744	-5,547	-21.9%
	2022	20,681	937	4.7%
	2023	24,315	3,635	17.6%
	2024	28,842	4,527	18.6%
Forecast	2025	34,325	5,483	19.0%
	2026	38,001	3,676	10.7%
	2027	40,096	2,095	5.5%

The June forecast includes step adjustments modeling the caseload impact of:

- a decline in the TANF caseload that is forecast due to new federal immigration policies first adopted in January;
- 2SHB 1447 (Chapter 418, Laws of 2023), which removes certain limitations on eligibility for TANF;
- 2SSB 5225 (Chapter 222, Laws of 2023), which prohibits consideration of immigration status when determining WCCC eligibility and provides eligibility for families with children whose parent or guardian was a party in a specialty or therapeutic court case within the last six months; and
- ESSB 5752 (Chapter 412, Laws of 2025), which establishes new schedules of copayments that are indexed to the SMI and changes the way that a family's 12-month of WCCC authorization is counted resulting in shorter periods of service under certain circumstances.

Additionally, two step adjustments previously incorporated in the WCCC forecast have been affected by ESSB 5752. A delayed provision of the Fair Start for Kids Act (FSKA; Chapter 199, Laws of 2021) that will increase the maximum allowable family income for WCCC participants from 60 percent of SMI to 75 percent of SMI, adjusted for family size, is delayed under ESSB 5752 from July 1, 2025, until July 1, 2027. Consequently, the associated step has been suspended from the forecast, which currently extends only through June 30, 2027. Higher income limits for the families of child care employees using WCCC that were provided under 2SSB 5225 were repealed by ESSB 5752, so that step adjustment has been revised to model the expected phasing out of the relevant cases.

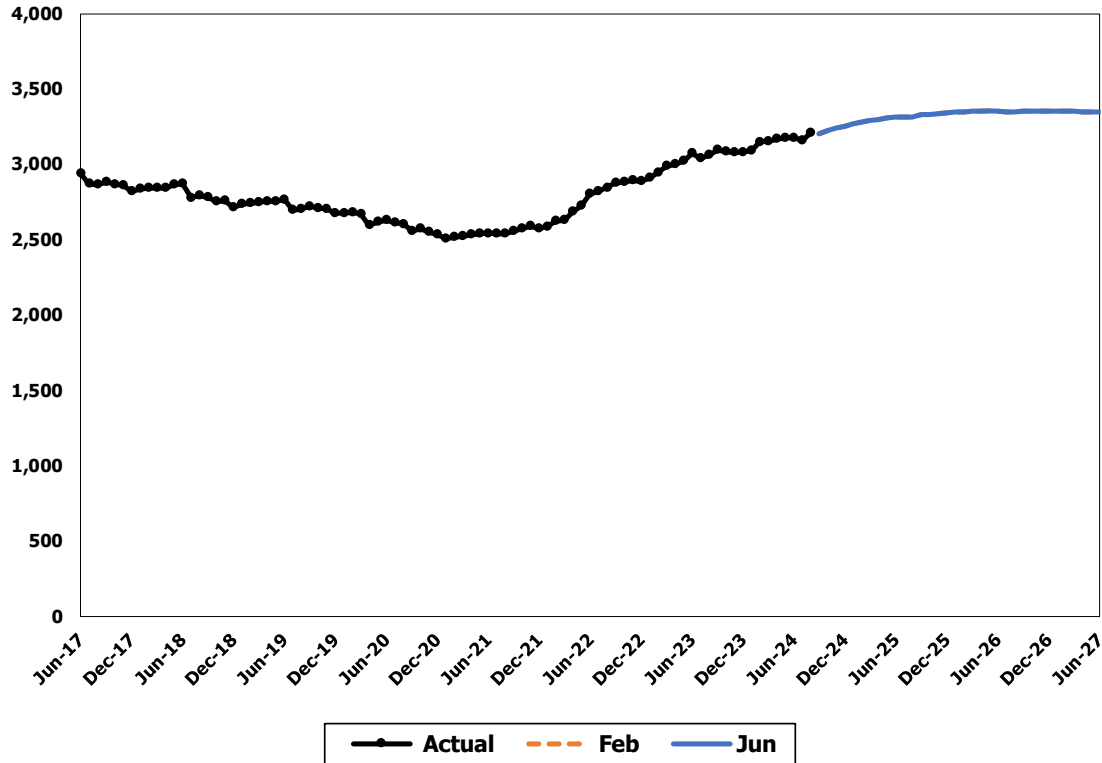
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Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the forecast are high as there are limited data on which to base assumptions about the effects of the several step adjustments. Additionally, the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) has identified potential technical obstacles that might delay implementation of the changes to the way 12-month eligibility periods are to be calculated under ESSB 5752. A delay in the full implementation of ESSB 5752 would impact the caseload in FY 2027.

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Tiered Reimbursement/Early Achievers Subsidy Providers



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 the ratings. There are six tiers, and providers receive higher reimbursement in each tier.

Providers enrolling in Early Achievers 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.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	3,255	3,255	0	0.0%
2026	3,342	3,342	0	0.0%
2027	3,353	3,353	0	0.0%

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The June 2025 forecast is unchanged from the February 2025 forecast.

The historical actuals that the CFC receives from DCYF have been changing in ways that DCYF cannot fully explain, making them unreliable for continued forecasting. DCYF is investigating these anomalies, and it is also implementing a completely new system for tracking Early Achievers providers. That new system is scheduled to go into production in the summer of 2025, and the CFC plans to use a new set of actual data pulled from that system for the November 2025 forecast.

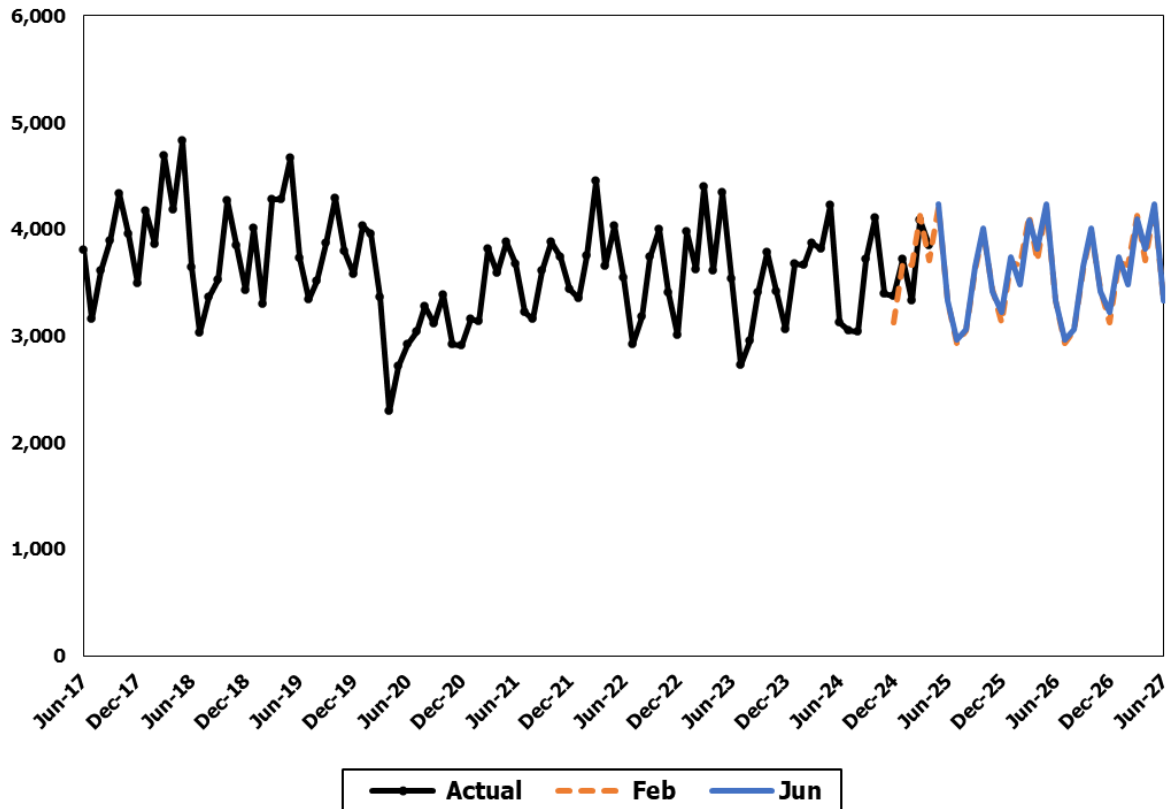
Fiscal Year Caseload Change				
	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	2,858		
	2019	2,759	-100	-3.5%
	2020	2,676	-83	-3.0%
	2021	2,552	-124	-4.6%
	2022	2,622	70	2.7%
	2023	2,932	310	11.8%
	2024	3,115	184	6.3%
Forecast	2025	3,255	140	4.5%
	2026	3,342	87	2.7%
	2027	3,353	11	0.3%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high due to ongoing data issues. There is also uncertainty surrounding implementation of a new virtual provider rating system and how long the recent growth in enrollment in Early Achievers will continue.

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Screened-In Reports



The Screened-In Reports caseload is the number of cases that are accepted for investigation or assessment after reports of possible child abuse or neglect.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	3,596	3,603	7	0.2%
2026	3,573	3,584	11	0.3%
2027	3,573	3,585	12	0.3%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 7 cases or 0.2 percent higher for FY 2025 and, on average, 12 cases or 0.3 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Dec-24	3,128	3,374	246	7.9%
Jan-25	3,686	3,723	37	1.0%
Feb-25	3,664	3,324	-340	-9.3%
Mar-25	4,133	4,081	-52	-1.3%
Feb-25	3,707	3,851	144	3.9%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 7 cases or 0.2 percent above the February 2025 forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

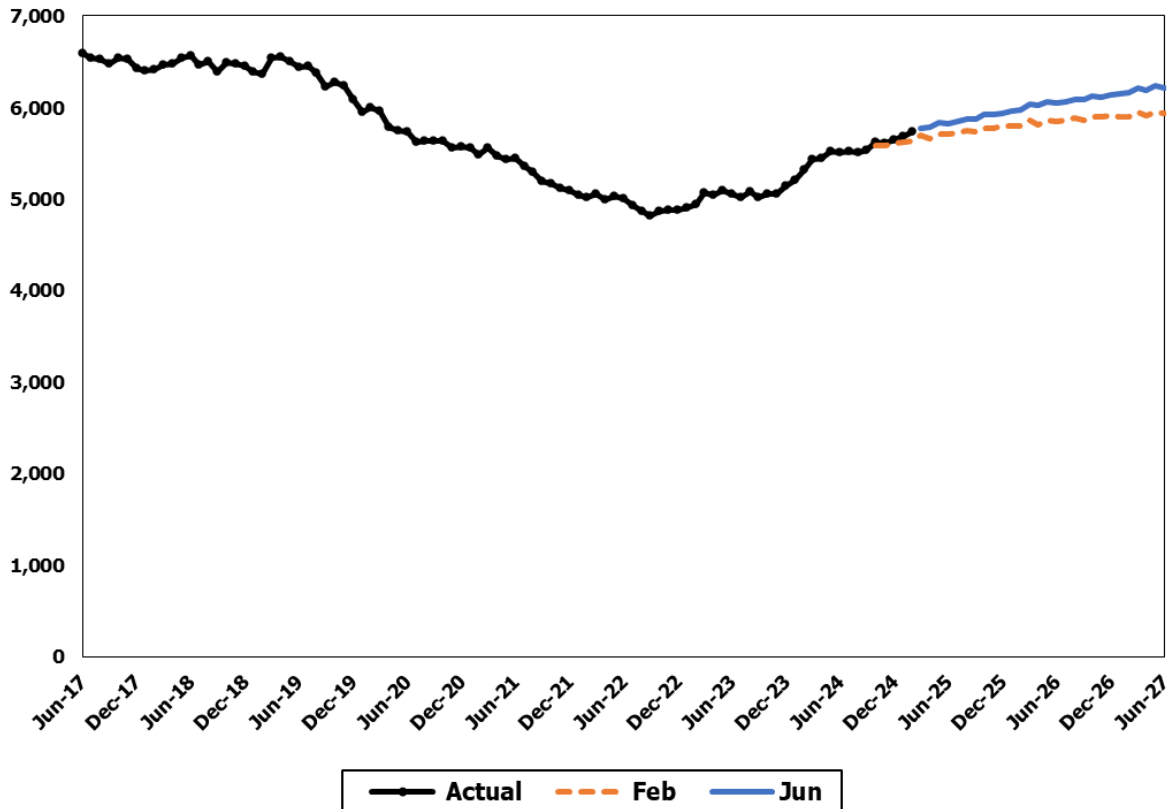
	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	3,984		
	2019	3,808	-176	-4.4%
	2020	3,472	-336	-8.8%
	2021	3,324	-148	-4.3%
	2022	3,652	328	9.9%
	2023	3,642	-10	-0.3%
	2024	3,476	-167	-4.6%
Forecast	2025	3,603	127	3.7%
	2026	3,584	-19	-0.5%
	2027	3,585	1	0.0%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the February forecast are low to moderate. Historically, this has been a volatile caseload. Additionally, the standards for removal of a child from parental custody were changed as of June 30, 2023, due to 2SHB 1227 (Chapter 211, Laws of 2021) and again by E2SSB 6109 (Chapter 328, Laws of 2024). The effect these changes may have on the reporting of possible abuse and on the number of screened-in cases over a longer term is unknown.

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Licensed Foster Care



The Licensed Foster Care (LFC) caseload is the number of children in licensed foster care during a given 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). As of February 2025, about 92.3 percent of LFC cases were BFCRC cases.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	5,615	5,673	58	1.0%
2026	5,795	5,957	162	2.8%
2027	5,905	6,149	244	4.1%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 58 cases or 1.0 percent higher for FY 2025 and, on average, 203 cases or 3.5 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Oct-24	5,580	5,625	46	0.8%
Nov-24	5,589	5,614	25	0.4%
Dec-24	5,614	5,644	30	0.5%
Jan-25	5,621	5,689	69	1.2%
Feb-25	5,634	5,731	98	1.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 65 cases or 1.2 percent above the February 2025 forecast.

Growth in the larger BFCRC subset of the caseload has been nearly continuous since September 2023. BFCRC actuals are tracking, on average, 1.6 percent above the February forecast.

The BRS portion of the caseload grew steadily from July 2022 through June 2024 then declined through January 2025. February actuals rose again, coming in 10 cases or 2.3 percent higher than the prior month.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	6,493		
	2019	6,463	-29	-0.5%
	2020	6,069	-394	-6.1%
	2021	5,549	-520	-8.6%
	2022	5,113	-436	-7.9%
	2023	4,944	-169	-3.3%
	2024	5,232	288	5.8%
Forecast	2025	5,673	441	8.4%
	2026	5,957	284	5.0%
	2027	6,149	192	3.2%

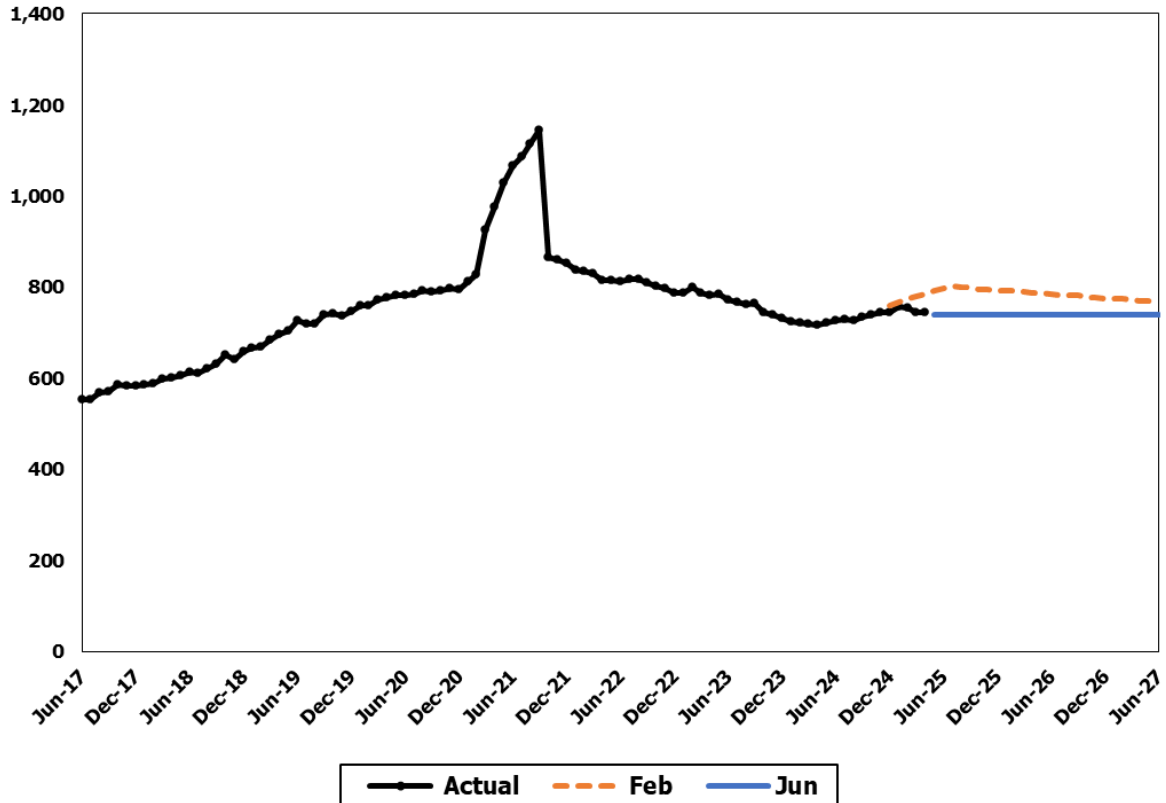
This forecast incorporates a step adjustment modeling the estimated impact of E2SSB 6109 (Chapter 328, Laws of 2024), which directs that courts give great weight to risks associated with high-potency synthetic opioids when considering an order to move a child from parental custody to shelter care.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the forecast are moderate. It is unclear what caused the dip in BRS cases last winter or whether the growth seen in the February actuals will continue. Additionally, it is possible that the impacts of changes to foster care licensing and to the standards for the removal of a child from parental custody may be greater than is currently assumed.

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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.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	764	741	-23	-3.0%
2026	793	739	-54	-6.8%
2027	775	739	-36	-4.6%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 23 cases or 3.0 percent lower for FY 2025 and, on average, 45 cases or 5.7 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Dec-24	760	744	-16	-2.1%
Jan-25	766	757	-9	-1.2%
Feb-25	775	754	-21	-2.7%
Mar-25	779	743	-36	-4.6%
Apr-25	784	743	-41	-5.2%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 25 cases or 3.2 percent below the February 2025 forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	586		
	2019	663	77	13.2%
	2020	753	90	13.5%
	2021	865	112	14.9%
	2022	905	40	4.6%
	2023	795	-111	-12.2%
	2024	736	-59	-7.4%
Forecast	2025	741	5	0.7%
	2026	739	-2	-0.3%
	2027	739	0	0.0%

Eligibility for EFC has been expanded repeatedly, which contributed to continued caseload growth through the middle of 2021. Case counts for the period from April 2020 through September 2021 reflect a temporary policy change that allowed youth who turn 21 while enrolled in EFC to continue receiving EFC support.

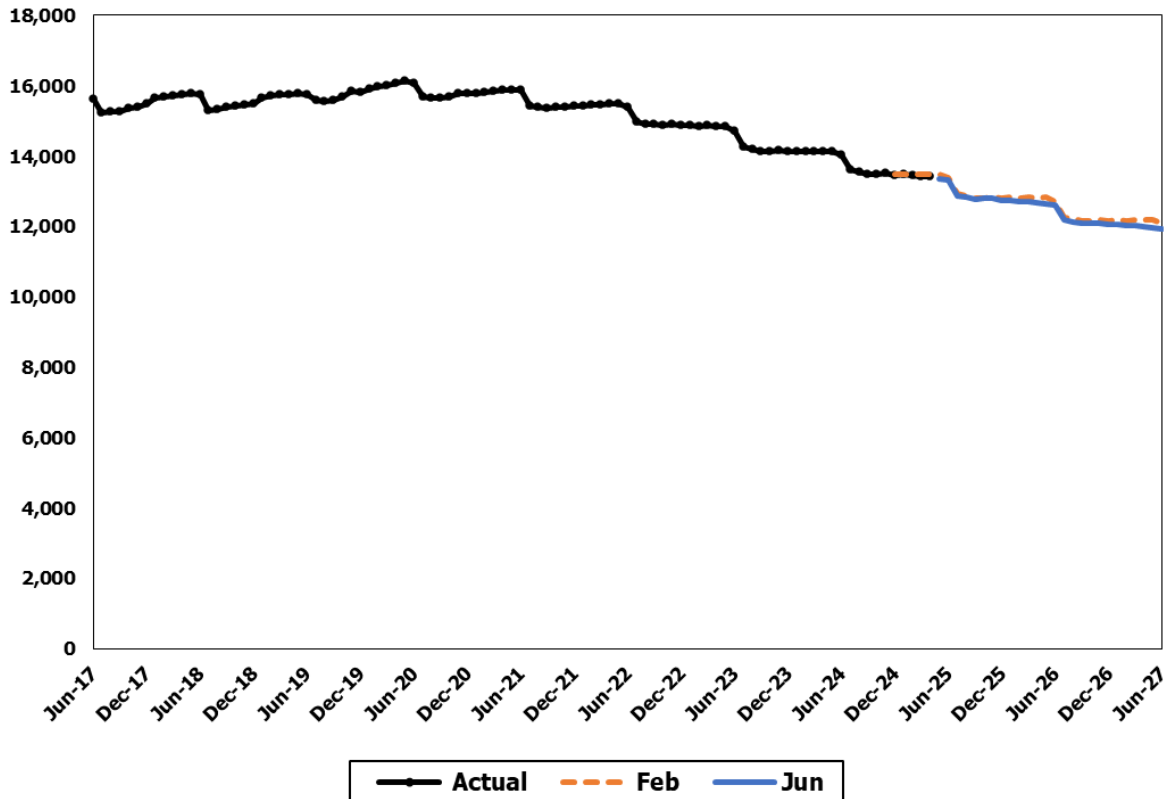
The downward trend in the caseload seen from FY 2022 through FY 2024 may have been a downstream effect of declines in other foster care caseloads for children and youth aged 17 and under. The EFC caseload then grew for much of FY 2025, which was likely due to the caseload impact of E2SSB 5908 (Chapter 192, Laws of 2024) which made changes to EFC eligibility requirements and directed the Department of Children, Youth, and Families to develop, subject to appropriations, incentive payments for youths in EFC who are engaged in certain educational or work activities or who are receiving Subsidized Independent Living payments. It appears that the effect of this policy on the caseload has run its course and the step adjustment which was included in the February forecast has been removed from the model for the June forecast.

Risks to the Forecast

The risks to this EFC forecast are relatively low; however, the Licensed Foster Care (LFC) caseload is forecast to increase and this may eventually lead to a resumption of growth in the EFC caseload as there will be more youth eligible to participate.

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Adoption Support Maintenance Payments



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

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	13,487	13,458	-29	-0.2%
2026	12,821	12,744	-77	-0.6%
2027	12,175	12,053	-122	-1.0%

Compared to February, the June 2025 forecast is 29 cases or 0.2 percent lower for FY 2025 and, on average, 100 cases or 0.8 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Dec-24	13,474	13,454	-20	-0.1%
Jan-25	13,486	13,472	-14	-0.1%
Feb-25	13,474	13,451	-23	-0.2%
Mar-25	13,490	13,433	-57	-0.4%
Apr-25	13,474	13,407	-67	-0.5%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 36 cases or 0.3 percent below the February 2025 forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	15,530		
	2019	15,566	36	0.2%
	2020	15,859	293	1.9%
	2021	15,782	-77	-0.5%
	2022	15,430	-352	-2.2%
	2023	14,874	-555	-3.6%
	2024	14,143	-731	-4.9%
Forecast	2025	13,458	-685	-4.8%
	2026	12,744	-714	-5.3%
	2027	12,053	-691	-5.4%

While the COVID-19 pandemic had a smaller initial impact on the ASMP caseload than on other services for children and youth, average case counts have moved gradually lower since FY 2020. It is possible that the decline in the number of children in foster care over much the last several years has had a downstream impact on the ASMP caseload.

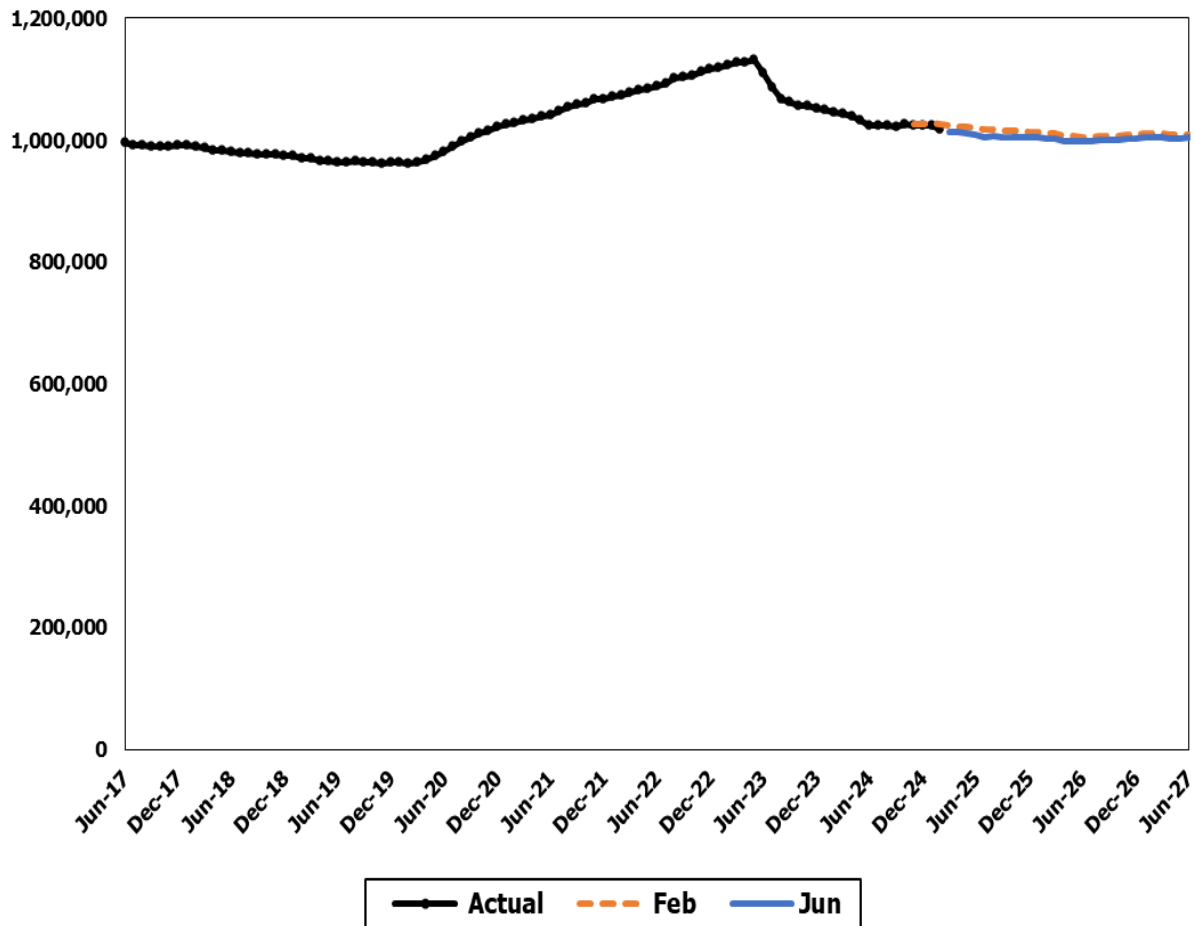
This forecast includes a step adjustment to reflect the impact of expanded guardianship support under ESSB 5214 (Chapter 221, Laws of 2023), which is expected to result in both an increase in the number of children placed into guardianship and a corresponding reduction in adoptions.

Risks to the Forecast

ASMP has historically had a stable caseload. The risk level for this forecast remains low but is higher than in prior years due to the uncertainty surrounding both the downward trend observed since FY 2020 and whether the forecast growth in foster care caseloads will eventually lead to growth in the ASMP caseload.

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Medical Assistance for Adult Caretakers and Children



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

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	1,023,915	1,019,372	-4,543	-0.4%
2026	1,012,512	1,002,791	-9,721	-1.0%
2027	1,008,686	1,002,132	-6,554	-0.6%

The June 2025 forecast is 4,543 cases, or 0.4 percentage, lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 8,138 cases or 0.8 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-24	1,025,992	1,024,815	-1,177	-0.1%
Dec-24	1,026,067	1,024,654	-1,413	-0.1%
Jan-25	1,027,462	1,023,685	-3,777	-0.4%
Feb-25	1,025,487	1,018,313	-7,173	-0.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 3,385 cases or 0.3 percent below the February forecast.

Reasons for the June forecast change:

1. An updated model incorporating federal immigration policy changes based on new data.
2. More eligibility terminations due to residence checks, voluntary termination requests, and non-renewal of eligibility.

The caseload is expected to continue declining as HCA processes a substantial number of pending Post Eligibility Review (PER) cases generated during the unwinding period. The PER backlog is anticipated to be cleared by the end of the year.

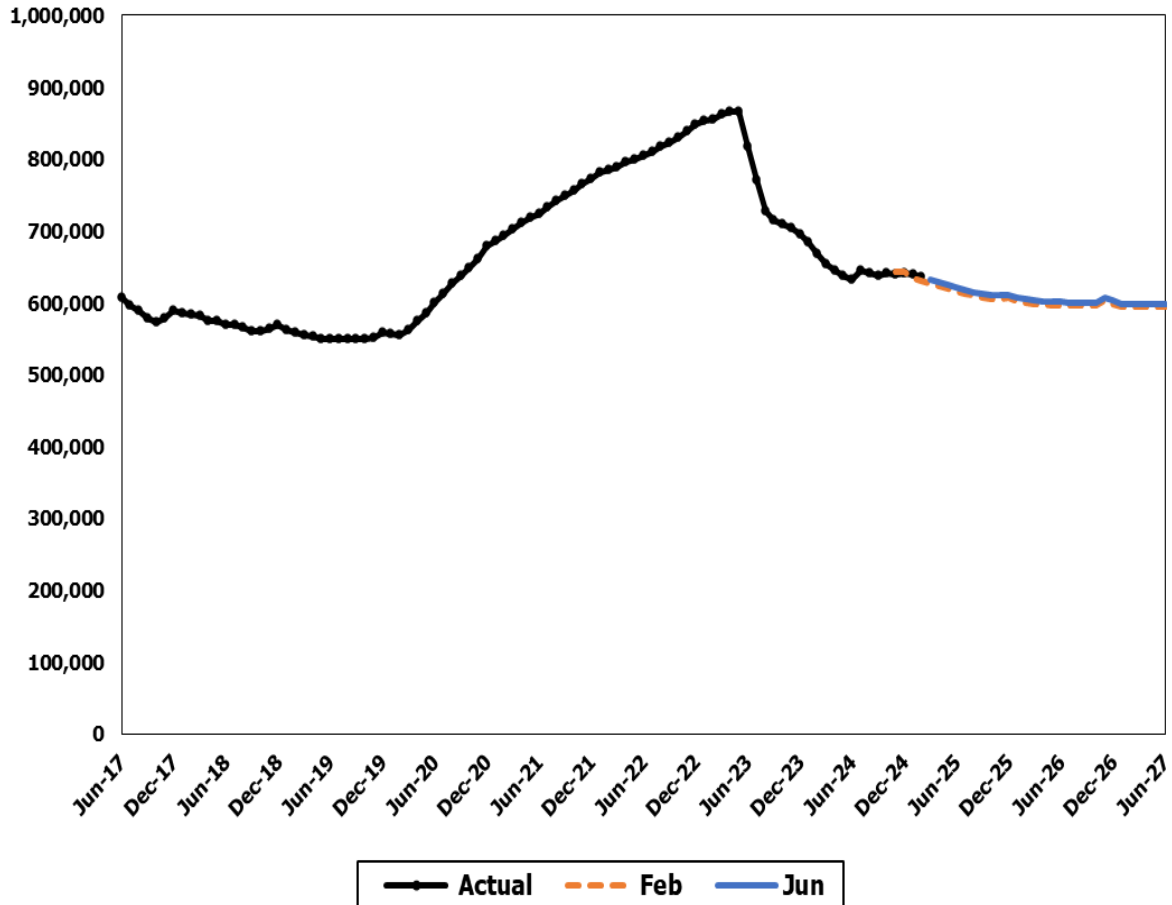
Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	988,317		
	2019	972,546	-15,771	-1.6%
	2020	965,940	-6,606	-0.7%
	2021	1,020,191	54,251	5.6%
	2022	1,069,544	49,354	4.8%
	2023	1,114,611	45,066	4.2%
	2024	1,051,247	-63,364	-5.7%
Forecast	2025	1,019,372	-31,875	-3.0%
	2026	1,002,791	-16,581	-1.6%
	2027	1,002,132	-659	-0.1%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high primarily due to uncertainties related to federal policy changes.

Low Income Adults



The Low-Income Adults caseload forecast began in January 2014 with the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and it reflects the extension of Medicaid eligibility to adults under 138 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). In July 2024, this caseload incorporated a new state Apple Health Expansion (AHE) Program extending eligibility to clients who are otherwise ineligible due to their citizenship status.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	633,290	635,658	2,368	0.4%
2026	603,314	608,096	4,782	0.8%
2027	595,623	600,354	4,731	0.8%

The June 2025 forecast is 2,368 cases or 0.4 percent higher than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 4,757 cases or 0.8 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-24	643,024	640,108	-2,916	-0.5%
Dec-24	642,601	641,157	-1,444	-0.2%
Jan-25	634,476	640,025	5,549	0.9%
Feb-25	629,799	634,924	5,125	0.8%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 1,579 cases or 0.2 percent above the February forecast.

Reasons for the June forecast change are:

1. An updated model reflecting federal immigration policy changes based on new data.
2. Fewer eligibility terminations due to residence checks and non-renewal of eligibility than anticipated earlier this year.

The caseload is expected to continue declining as HCA processes a substantial number of pending Post Eligibility Review (PER) cases generated during the unwinding period. The PER backlog is anticipated to be cleared by the end of the year.

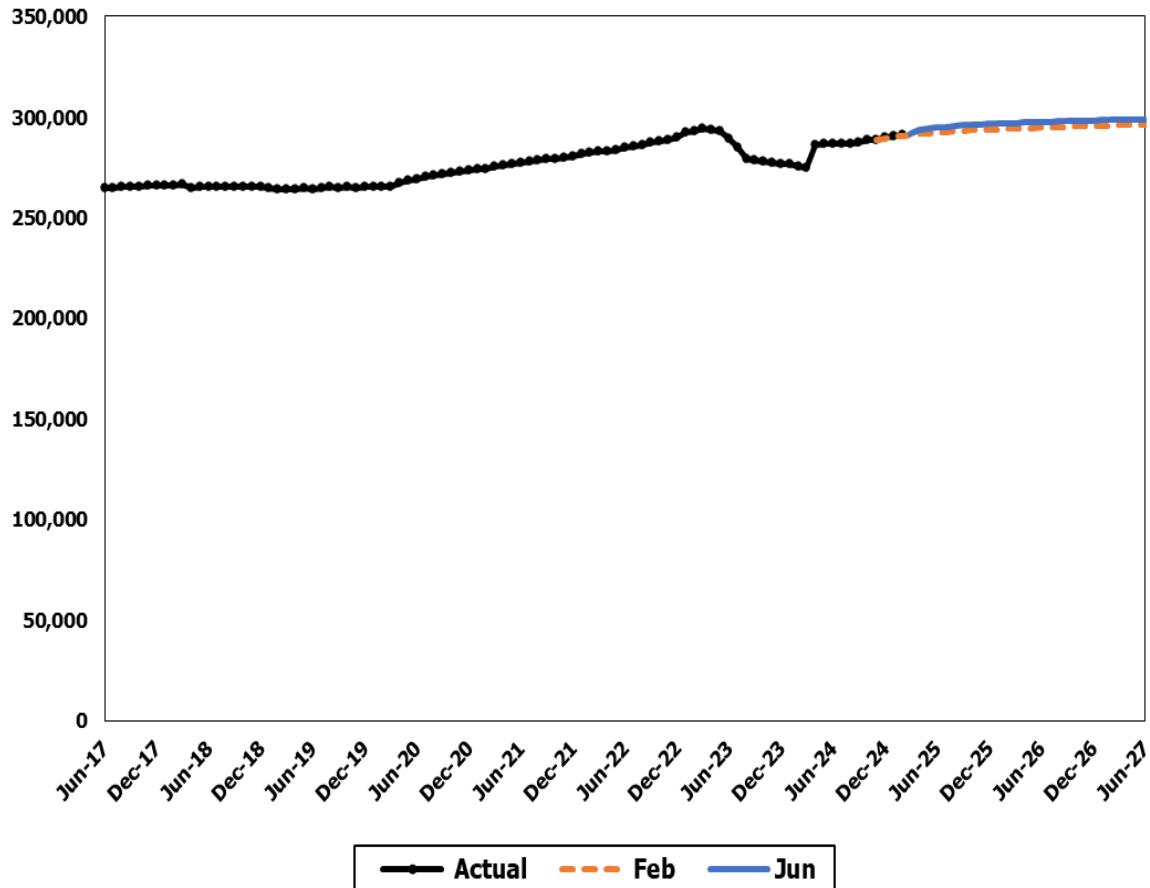
Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	581,089		
	2019	559,699	-21,390	-3.7%
	2020	561,659	1,959	0.4%
	2021	675,197	113,539	20.2%
	2022	772,871	97,674	14.5%
	2023	840,597	67,726	8.8%
	2024	686,887	-153,711	-18.3%
Forecast	2025	635,658	-51,229	-7.5%
	2026	608,096	-27,562	-4.3%
	2027	600,354	-7,742	-1.3%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high primarily due to uncertainties related to federal policy changes.

Medical Assistance 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), Medical Care Services Alien Medical, and Alien Emergency Medical (AEM).

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	289,590	290,374	784	0.3%
2026	293,794	296,578	2,784	0.9%
2027	295,560	298,335	2,775	0.9%

The June 2025 forecast is 784 cases or 0.3 percent higher than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 2,780 cases or 0.9 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-24	288,782	288,905	123	0.0%
Dec-24	289,275	289,650	375	0.1%
Jan-25	290,330	290,793	463	0.2%
Feb-25	290,725	290,936	211	0.1%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 293 cases or 0.1 percent above the February forecast.

The increase in the June forecast is primarily driven by client transitions from other Medicare Savings Program (MSP) to the QMB program following the official update of the 2025 federal poverty level (FPL). The other MSP is considered a CFC courtesy forecast. If it were included in this caseload, the impact on the June forecast change would be negligible.

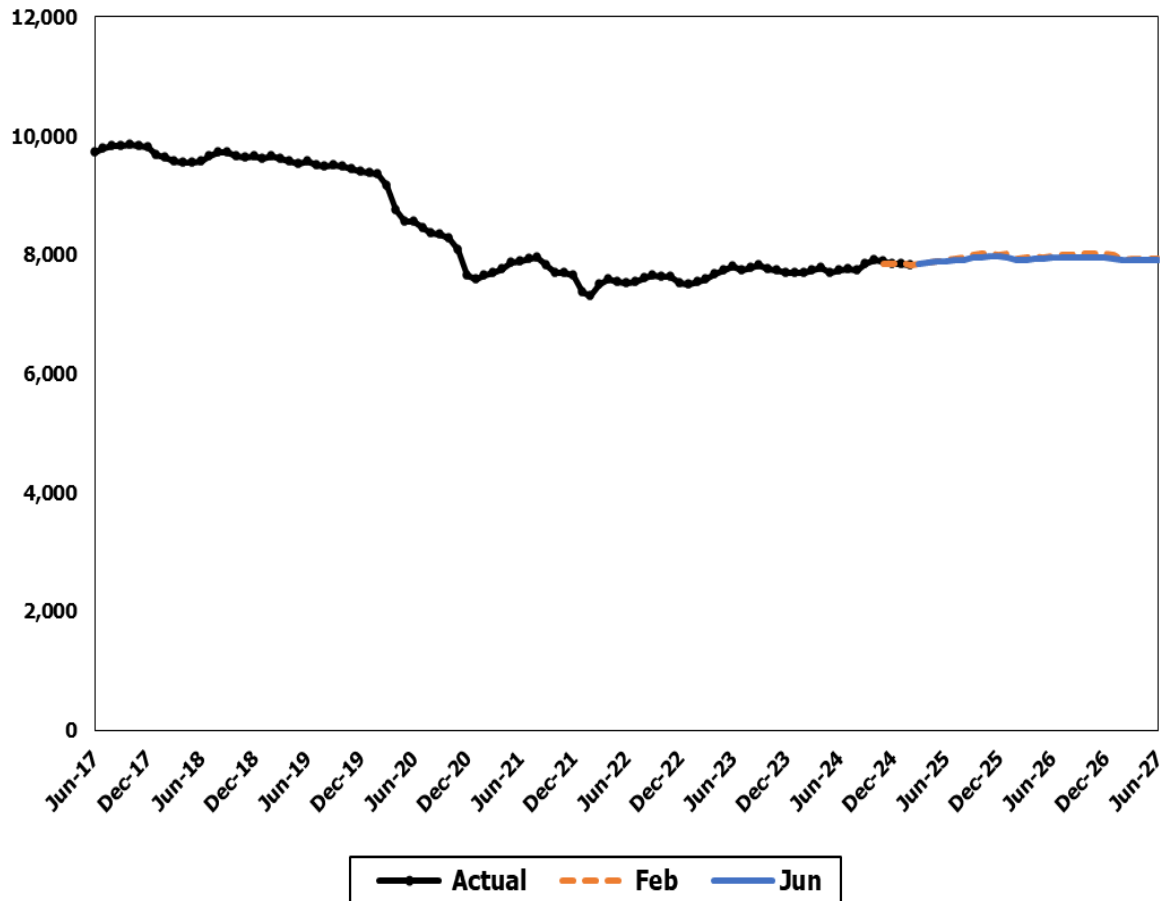
Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	265,567		
	2019	264,872	-694	-0.3%
	2020	265,824	951	0.4%
	2021	273,781	7,957	3.0%
	2022	281,142	7,361	2.7%
	2023	290,116	8,975	3.2%
	2024	280,080	-10,036	-3.5%
Forecast	2025	290,374	10,294	3.7%
	2026	296,578	6,204	2.1%
	2027	298,335	1,757	0.6%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to this forecast are high due to uncertainties of federal policy changes.

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-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	7,826	7,843	17	0.2%
2026	7,977	7,939	-38	-0.5%
2027	7,972	7,937	-35	-0.4%

The June 2025 forecast is 17 cases or 0.2 percent higher than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 37 cases or 0.5 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-24	7,846	7,893	47	0.6%
Dec-24	7,835	7,838	3	0.0%
Jan-25	7,866	7,851	-15	-0.2%
Feb-25	7,829	7,820	-9	-0.1%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 7 cases or 0.1 percent above the February forecast.

The June forecast incorporates a step adjustment for transitioning 200 nursing home clients to individual provider (IP) and agency provider (AP) programs, leading to a lower forecast.

Additionally, the ongoing trend of nursing home clients shifting to Home and Community Services programs continues, further contributing to the lower June forecast.

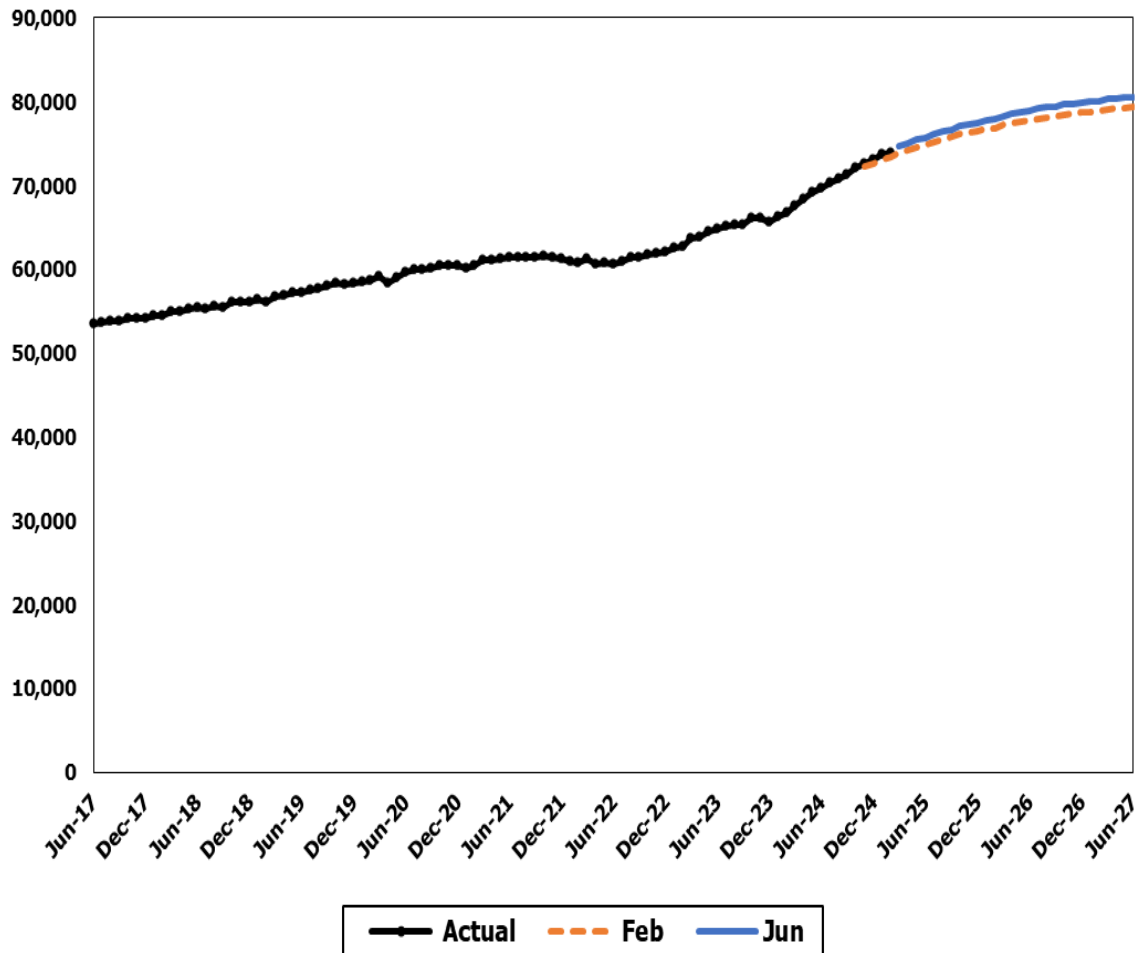
Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	9,706		
	2019	9,635	-71	-0.7%
	2020	9,214	-422	-4.4%
	2021	7,968	-1,245	-13.5%
	2022	7,630	-338	-4.2%
	2023	7,618	-12	-0.2%
	2024	7,743	124	1.6%
Forecast	2025	7,843	100	1.3%
	2026	7,939	96	1.2%
	2027	7,937	-2	0.0%

Risks to the Forecast

The risks to the nursing homes forecast are moderate to high due to client transitions among other long term care programs and uncertainties related to some nursing homes' reporting practices.

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 includes 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-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	72,796	73,229	433	0.6%
2026	76,599	77,609	1,010	1.3%
2027	78,756	79,934	1,178	1.5%

The June 2025 forecast is 433 cases or 0.6 percent higher than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 1,094 cases or 1.4 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-24	72,326	72,570	244	0.3%
Dec-24	72,662	73,015	353	0.5%
Jan-25	73,134	73,669	535	0.7%
Feb-25	73,372	73,868	496	0.7%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 407 cases or 0.6 percent above the February forecast.

The June forecast includes a step adjustment of transitioning 200 nursing home clients to individual provider (IP) and agency provider (AP) programs, leading to a higher forecast.

Additionally, the June forecast reflects the continuation of a growing trend, which has been accelerating at an even higher rate in recent months.

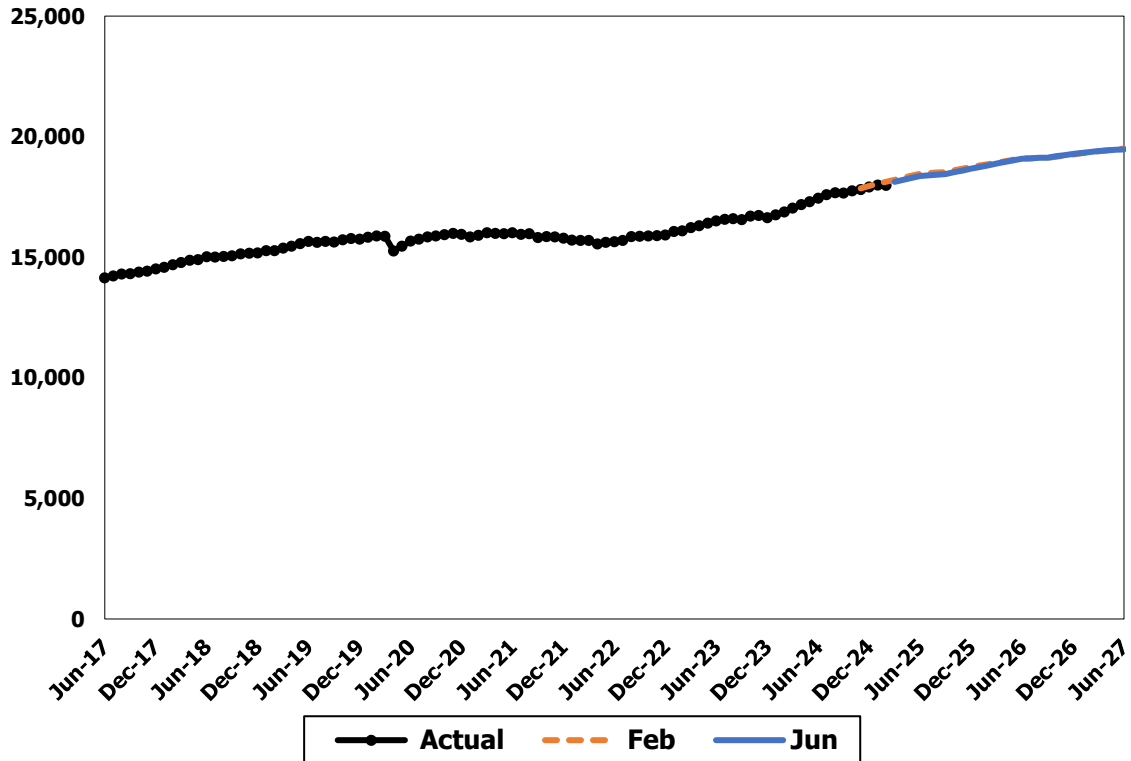
Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	54,440		
	2019	56,241	1,801	3.3%
	2020	58,464	2,224	4.0%
	2021	60,570	2,106	3.6%
	2022	61,127	557	0.9%
	2023	62,650	1,523	2.5%
	2024	66,787	4,136	6.6%
Forecast	2025	73,229	6,442	9.6%
	2026	77,609	4,380	6.0%
	2027	79,934	2,325	3.0%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the overall forecast are moderate to high due to the uncertainty related to how quickly this caseload will grow.

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 (IP), agency providers (AP), adult family homes (AFH) or adult residential centers (ARC).

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	17,999	17,946	-53	-0.3%
2026	18,773	18,713	-60	-0.3%
2027	19,288	19,292	4	0.0%

The June 2025 forecast is 53 cases or 0.3 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 28 cases or 0.1 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium. This is the result of minor adjustments to all four forecasts in this category.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Nov-24	17,855	17,800	-55	-0.3%
Dec-24	17,953	17,909	-44	-0.2%
Jan-25	18,045	17,990	-55	-0.3%
Feb-25	18,132	17,980	-152	-0.8%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 77 cases or 0.4 percent below the February forecast. This is due to all the four caseloads tracking close to the February forecast rather than one main forecast driving the variance.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

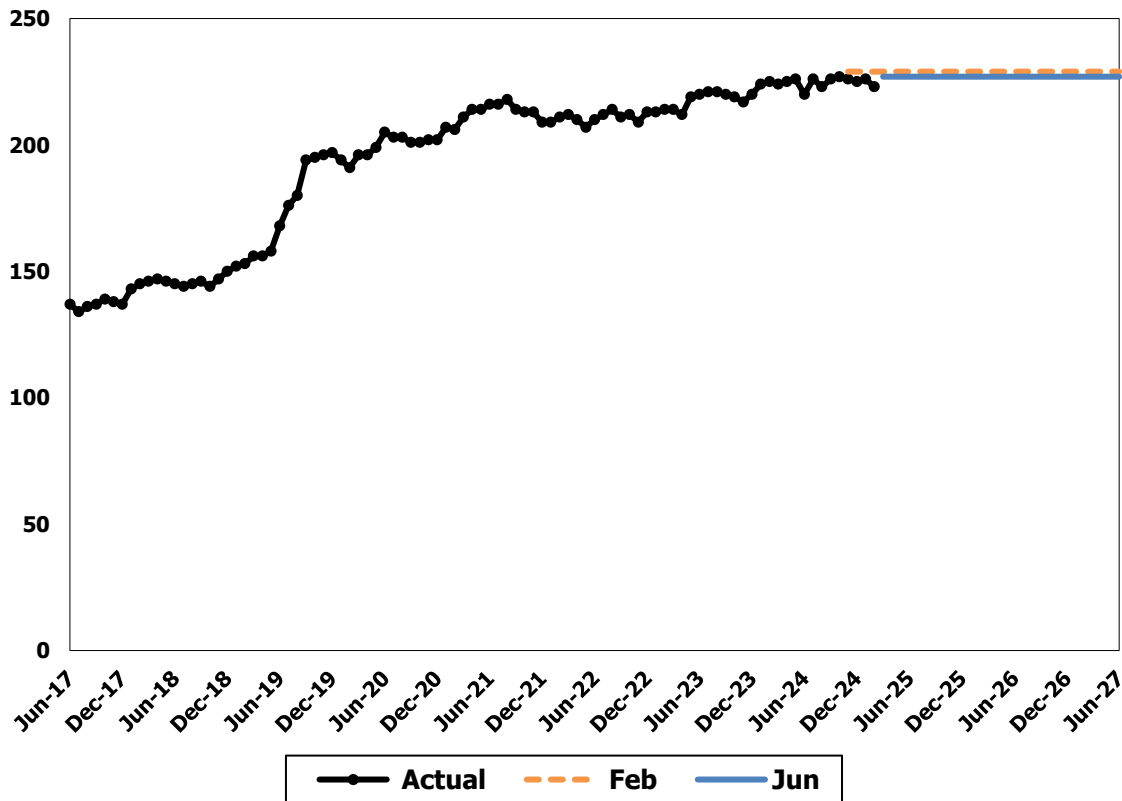
	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	14,585		
	2019	15,263	678	4.6%
	2020	15,674	412	2.7%
	2021	15,923	249	1.6%
	2022	15,760	-163	-1.0%
	2023	16,060	300	1.9%
	2024	16,867	807	5.0%
Forecast	2025	17,946	1,079	6.4%
	2026	18,713	767	4.3%
	2027	19,292	579	3.1%

During FY 2024, the caseload exhibited growth rates slightly higher than pre-COVID levels. The growth rate is expected to continue to increase through FY 2025 then gradually settle over the 2025-27 Biennium.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the overall forecast are low, as the trends across all provider types remain stable at this time and forecast adjustments from one cycle to the next have been minimal.

**State-Operated Living Alternatives
(Courtesy Forecast)**



The 2022 Legislature passed ESSB 5268 which added several new duties to the CFC's forecast portfolio, including the number of individuals who are expected to reside in state-operated living alternatives (SOLAs) administered by the Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA). SOLAs provide community residential services which may include assistance with activities of daily living and behavioral, habilitative, interpersonal, protective, medical, nursing and mobility supports.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	229	226	-3	-1.3%
2026	229	227	-2	-0.9%
2027	229	227	-2	-0.9%

The June 2025 forecast is 3 cases or 1.3 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and 2 cases or 0.9 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

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Tracking the Current Forecast

	Feb-25			Percent
Month	Forecast	Actual	Variance	Variance
Nov-24	229	226	-3	-1.3%
Dec-24	229	225	-4	-1.7%
Jan-25	229	226	-3	-1.3%
Feb-25	229	223	-6	-2.6%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 4 cases or 1.7 percent below the February 2025 forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2018	141		
	2019	152	11	7.4%
	2020	193	42	27.5%
	2021	207	13	6.9%
	2022	212	5	2.5%
	2023	214	2	0.8%
	2024	222	8	3.9%
Forecast	2025	226	4	1.9%
	2026	227	1	0.4%
	2027	227	0	0.0%

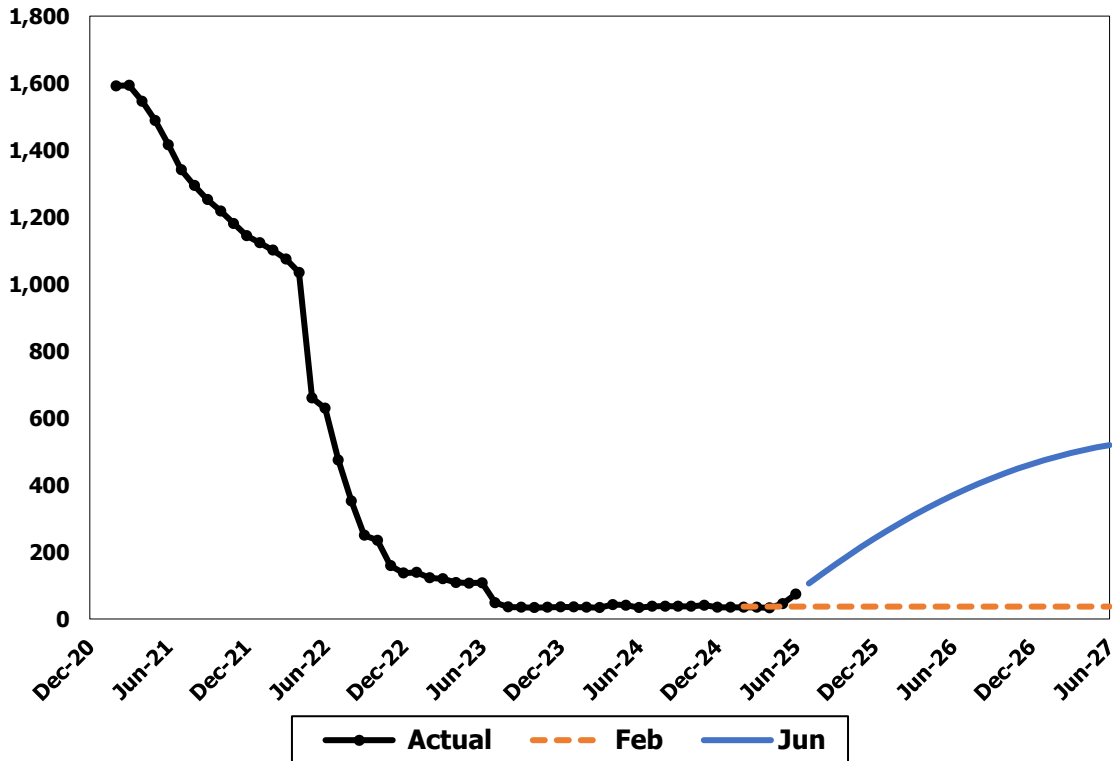
The projected growth in the caseload is largely based on funded capacity provided by the legislature. The SOLA program was overspent, and DSHS's funding request for expansion in the 2024 supplemental budget was not funded. The 2025 Legislature funded the program through FY 2025 and the June 2025 forecast reflects this level of funded capacity.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the SOLA forecast are high, as caseload levels are subject to funded capacity by the legislature.

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DDA Total Waiver Requests (Courtesy Forecast)



The Total Waiver Request forecast is comprised of individuals requesting and being placed on the waiver enrollment database due to lack of capacity for any of the following five waivers: the Basic Plus (BP), Individual and Family Services (IFS), Core, Community Protection (CP), and Children's Intensive In-home Behavioral Support (CIIBS) waivers. Each of these waivers offer specific services to meet health and safety needs in the community rather than in an institution.

The Total Waiver Request forecast is a roll-up of five separate waiver request forecasts:

- The BP waiver supports individuals who require waiver services to meet their assessed health and safety needs in the community. Services are provided in their own homes, family homes, adult family homes, or assisted living facilities.
- The IFS waiver supports individuals who require waiver services to remain in their family homes. Individuals must live in their family homes.
- The Core waiver offers residential options to individuals at immediate risk of institutional placement or with service needs that cannot be met by the other waivers.
- The CP waiver offers therapeutic residential supports for individuals assessed to require 24-hour, on-site staff supervision to ensure the safety of others.
- The CIIBS waiver supports youth at risk of out-of-home placement due to challenging behaviors.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	37	41	4	10.8%
2026	37	246	209	564.9%
2027	37	462	425	1148.6%

The June 2025 forecast is 4 cases or 10.8 percent higher than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and 317 cases or 857 percent higher for the 2025-27 Biennium. This is due to an unforeseen increase in demand for the IFS Waiver, resulting in a lack of capacity. The IFS Waiver Request caseload, which has remained at zero for almost two years, increased in May and June 2025 as the IFS Waiver caseload reached its capacity.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-25	37	35	-2	-5.4%
Mar-25	37	35	-2	-5.4%
Apr-25	37	33	-4	-10.8%
May-25	37	46	9	24.3%
Jun-25	37	74	37	100.0%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 8 cases or 20.5 percent below the February forecast. The BP, CP, and Core Waiver Request actuals remain at zero. The large spike in variance in June 2025 is due to the IFS Waiver reaching capacity, resulting in an increase in clients on the IFS Waiver Request list.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
Actual	2022	1,088		
	2023	193	-895	-82.3%
	2024	37	-156	-80.6%
Forecast	2025	41	4	9.8%
	2026	246	205	500.0%
	2027	462	216	87.8%

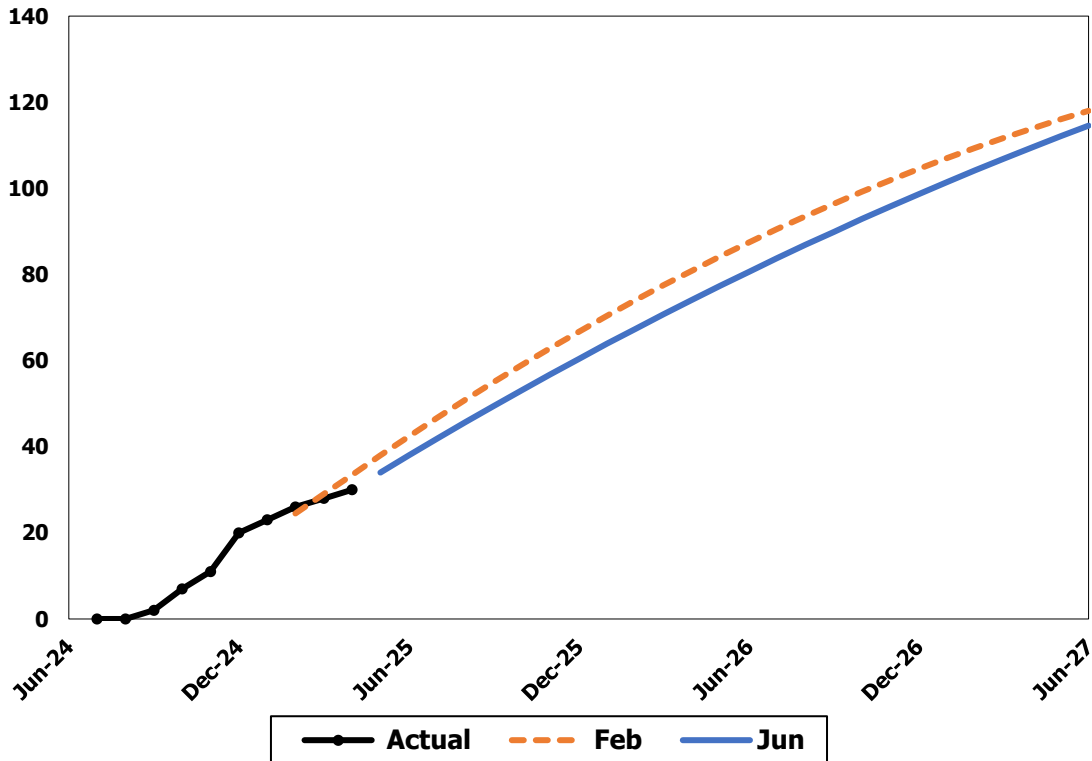
The Total Waiver Request caseload has declined substantially due to DDA's efforts to move clients onto waivers. With the exception of CIIBS and IFS, sufficient waiver capacity remains to serve those clients on the request caseload who are both Medicaid-eligible and still requesting to receive services. The recent increase in the IFS Waiver Request caseload is driving the significant growth expected for the 2025-27 Biennium.

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the forecast are high, as this caseload has been fairly stable for the last several forecast cycles but recent increases in the IFS Waiver Request caseload for May and June substantially increase uncertainty around this forecast.

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DDA Dependency Involved Children and Youth



The 2023 Legislature passed ESSHB 1188 which added a new duty to the CFC's forecast portfolio: the number of individuals who are 1) subject to a dependency or receiving extended foster care, or 2) exited a dependency proceeding or discontinued extended foster care, and 3) are functionally and financially eligible for a DDA Medicaid Waiver service and are expected to utilize a waiver service. These individuals must also begin receiving services prior to their 25th birthday.

The legislature assumed that these clients would receive services covered by state funds from December 2023 until modified eligibility requirements would be approved by the federal Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services. They were approved and took effect September 2024.

The forecast is based on only ten data points, which results in high forecast volatility. However, the June forecast update is much smaller than prior forecast revisions, indicating improved stability in the caseload trend as the program becomes more established.

Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

Fiscal Year	Feb-25 Forecast	Jun-25 Forecast	Feb to June Difference	Percent Difference
2025	19	18	-1	-3.9%
2026	68	62	-6	-8.8%
2027	105	100	-5	-4.8%

The June 2025 forecast is 1 case or 3.9 percent lower than the February 2025 forecast for FY 2025 and, on average, 6 cases or 6.4 percent lower for the 2025-27 Biennium.

Tracking the Current Forecast

Month	Feb-25 Forecast	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
Feb-25	25	26	2	6.1%
Mar-25	29	28	-1	-3.4%
Apr-25	34	30	-4	-10.4%

Actuals are tracking, on average, 1 case or 3.4 percent below the February forecast.

Fiscal Year Caseload Change

	Fiscal Year	Caseload	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
<i>Forecast</i>	2025	18		
	2026	62	44	239.7%
	2027	100	38	61.3%

Risks to the Forecast

Risks to the DDA Dependency Involved Children and Youth forecast are moderate, as this is a new caseload with few data points upon which to base a forecast. However, the overall risk is diminishing as the growth trend begins to stabilize.