

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES  
FINANCE & POLICY ANALYSIS  
CLIENT CASELOAD FORECASTING TEAM

# CHILDREN, ADULTS AND FAMILIES

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**FALL 2005 FORECAST**  
(Revised November 30, 2005)





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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## CHILDREN, ADULTS AND FAMILIES

The Department of Human Services' (DHS) Children, Adults and Families (CAF) Cluster administers programs to protect abused and neglected children and to help Oregon families achieve self-sufficiency. These two areas of service are identified as Child Welfare and Self-Sufficiency, respectively. In addition, CAF operations include the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (OVRS), which assists individuals with disabilities in getting and keeping a job.

### **Self-Sufficiency**

The forecast for Self-Sufficiency programs falls into the following categories:

#### **Food Stamps**

#### **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

#### **Employment Related Daycare (ERDC)**

#### **Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)**

#### Food Stamps

Food Stamp clients are estimated to increase from an average of 420,728, in the 2003-05 biennium to an average of 452,212 in the 2005-07 biennium, for an increase of 7.5 percent. Translated to "cases" households, the revised (Fall 2005) forecast is 230,019 for the 2005-07 biennium, which is 4,574 higher than the previous (Spring 2005) forecast, or 2.0 percent.

#### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

For TANF, the expected average number of clients will increase from 44,690 for the 2003-05 biennium to 47,622 for the 2005-07 biennium, or a 6.6 percent increase. The revised (Fall 2005) forecast for the 2005-07 biennium is 19,710, which is 78 families higher than the previous (Spring 2005) forecast, or 0.4 percent.

#### Employment Related Daycare (ERDC)

The client forecast for ERDC increased by 263 (1.5 percent), going from 17,944 in the 2003-05 biennium to 18,207 in the 2005-07 biennium. In cases, the revised (Fall 2005) forecast of 10,060 for the 2005-07 biennium is 224 higher than the previous (Spring 2005) forecast, or 2.3 percent.

### Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)

The TA-DVS client forecast displays a slight change, dropping 2.3 percent from a 2003-05 biennium estimate of 1,629 to a 2005-07 biennium estimate of 1,592. The revised (Fall 2005) forecast in cases is 628 for the 2005-07 biennium, or 25 less than the previous (Spring 2005) forecast; this represents a 3.8 percent decrease. The revised forecast for TA-DVS has introduced a seasonal component not incorporated in the previous forecast. The seasonal pattern in the historical data rises from a low in February to a high in August; dips in September and then comes back up in October; then falls from November to February, when it begins to rise once more. Some research indicates that assaults tend to increase during the summer and that ease of travel can influence when a victim decides to flee. These factors combined may explain lower caseloads in the winter and higher ones in the summer. The drop in caseload in September could be associated with a desire on the part of the victim to avoid a disruption when children are beginning a new school year, but more research is required to establish whether that is truly the case.

## **Child Welfare**

The forecast for Child Welfare programs falls into the following categories:

- Adoption Assistance**
- Subsidized Guardianship**
- Residential Treatment**
- Foster Care**
- Child in Home**

### Adoption Assistance

The Adoption Assistance client forecast increases from an average of 8,077 in the 2003-05 biennium to 9,540 in the 2005-07 biennium; this represents an 18.1 percent change. The 2005-07 biennium estimate from the revised (Fall 2005) forecast is 218 greater than the previous forecast, or 2.3 percent.

### Subsidized Guardianship

The number of clients in Subsidized Guardianship is projected to rise from an average of 387 in the 2003-05 biennium to 558 in the 2005-07 biennium; this represents a 44.2 percent change. The revised (Fall 2005) forecast for the 2005-07 biennium is 23 higher than the previous (Spring 2005) forecast, or 4.3 percent.

### Residential Treatment

The Residential Treatment caseload consists of both Residential Treatment and Professional Shelter. Psychiatric Residential Treatment also falls within this caseload as those children are under the supervision of Child Welfare, although it is reported separately since it is included in the Mental Health budget, not CAF. Regular contracted beds have a capitated ceiling of 361.25, so the forecast sets this portion of the caseload at 361, rounding to the nearest whole number. For the 2003-05 biennium, the average number of Regular Contract clients comes to 353. The reason this is below 361 is that occasionally a contract will be discontinued, resulting in lack of access to that bed capacity while a new contract is being put in place.

Special Contracts and Target Children add up to an average of 158 for the 2003-05 biennium, which is forecasted to increase 43.0 percent to 226 for the 2005-07 biennium. Psychiatric Residential Treatment is projected to increase 2.0 percent, from an average of 198 for the 2003-05 biennium to an average of 202 for the 2005-07 biennium. The revised (Fall 2005) overall forecast for Residential Treatment (excluding Psychiatric Residential Treatment) is expected to average 587 for the 2005-07 biennium, which is 27 higher (4.8 percent) than the previous (Spring 2005) forecast.

### Foster Care

The Foster Care program has experienced a steep rise in caseload since 2003. From 5,790 at the end of April 2003, the Total Paid Foster Care client caseload grew at an annual rate of 10.6 percent, reaching 7,076 in April 2005. The previous two forecasts assumed growth based on the longer-term trend, but now it is apparent the higher growth rate needs to become a central assumption of the forecast. Anecdotal information suggests the increase stems in large part from the methamphetamine epidemic. Parents absorbed with their addiction have little time to nurture babies and young children, and the toxic chemicals used in producing the drug pose a deadly threat to children living in such a household. Although DHS does not have a means for specifically relating foster care entries to methamphetamine, the data does show an increase in the proportion of foster care entrants with parental drug abuse as the reason for removal. This proportion has increased from 49.9 percent in 2001 to 71.2 percent in 2004.

The revised forecast shows Regular Paid Foster Care clients increasing by 1,380 (43.0 percent) from the 2003-05 biennium to the 2005-07 biennium, going from 3,208 to 4,588. This new forecast is 923 higher (25.2 percent) than the previous forecast. Special Rates Foster Care is estimated to grow at a somewhat lower rate, increasing by 400 (12.5 percent) from 3,204 for the 2003-05 biennium to 3,604 for the 2005-07 biennium. The Special Rates revised forecast is 330 higher (10.1 percent) than the previous forecast. Combining these Paid Foster Care categories with other types of

Foster Care yields a Total Foster Care average caseload of 10,475 for the 2005-07 biennium, 1,201 higher (13.0 percent) than the previous forecast.

### Child in Home

This is only the second time the Child in Home caseload has been forecasted, and the logic used for calculating the actual caseload in the previous forecast was dropping off individuals transitioning from trial home visits to non-supervised status. This resulting in an understatement of those with an open in-home services plan who are not in substitute care or permanent placement. The new forecast corrects for this, but the correction does not impact the budget needs for this program. The forecast has the number of clients increasing 2.5 percent from 4,121 for the 2003-05 biennium to 4,222 for the 2005-07 biennium. The new (Fall 2005) forecast is 381 (9.9 percent) higher than the previous forecast of 3,841.

## **Vocational Rehabilitation**

This is the first forecast prepared for Vocational Rehabilitation (VR). For the purposes of forecast development, we view the overall caseload as consisting of four stages:

- Application Processing**
- Plan Development**
- Plan Implementation**
- Post-Employment Services**

The VR client caseload is forecasted to grow from an average of 9,019 for the 2003-05 biennium to 9,513 for the 2005-07 biennium, representing a 5.5 percent increase. Within these totals, the number of individuals who have applied and are awaiting a decision on their eligibility is expected to go from 1,088 to 1,100, or a 1.1 percent increase. The number of eligible applicants for whom a plan is being developed is expected to grow 1.9 percent to 3,292 in the 2005-07 biennium from 3,232 in the 2003-05 biennium. The 2005-07 biennium forecast for those undergoing plan implementation is 4,972, which is 8.7 percent higher than the 2003-05 biennium average. The number utilizing post-employment services are projected to increase from 123 to 148, or 20.3 percent.

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# INTRODUCTION

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## FORECAST PROCESS

The Department of Human Services' Forecasting Process begins with the Forecast Agreement. A Forecast Steering Committee, composed of representatives from Department of Human Services' program and budget clusters, the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO) and the Department of Administrative Services' (DAS) Budget and Management (BAM) Office, creates the Agreement. The Forecast Agreement outlines the caseloads that will be forecast.

A list of the members of the Children, Adults and Families Caseload Forecast Steering Committee is included in the Appendix II. In addition to the core Steering Committee, each program area (Food Stamps, Other Self-Sufficiency, Child Welfare, and Vocational Rehabilitation) has a Forecast Steering Subcommittee, which are listed in Appendix III. While the Steering Committee has ultimate authority over the forecast, the subcommittees handle the technical details needed to generate the forecast.

## PEER REVIEW

A Client Caseload Forecasting Peer Review Group, forecasting experts from other Oregon state agencies, the Oregon University system, and private industry reviews and recommends changes and improvements to the base methodology. The Peer Review Group examines the issues relating to forecast methodology, definitions of forecast groups and forecast measurement mechanisms. A list of the members of the Peer Review Group is included in the Appendix I.

## FORECAST METHODOLOGY

The base forecast is calculated using the Department of Human Services' Forecast System, as a mathematical relationship between history and the future. The tool, which was created by Looking Glass Analytics (Olympia, Washington), enhances a model developed by Willamette University's Public Policy Research Institute. This model was originally devised to forecast Oregon's medical assistance program caseloads.

The model uses three variables to forecast caseloads:

1. Current clients

The number of clients on the caseload the last day of the month for which reliable data are available at the time of the forecast is used as the starting point for the forecast. “Survival” rates – the proportion of clients who are likely to remain on the caseload each month – determine the number of current clients included in each monthly forecast.

2. New clients

The number of clients who are likely to enter the system after a service break of at least one month is forecasted using the Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) Econometric and Time Series (ETS) forecasting module. The ETS tool selects the model that best fits the data from more than 20 standard time series programs. The ETS new client forecast is added to each month’s forecast.

3. Transfer clients

The number of clients who are likely to enter the caseload from other related caseloads is forecasted using an historical transfer matrix. The transfer caseload is added to each month’s forecast.

The Vocational Rehabilitation caseload forecast utilizes the entire model. For Self-Sufficiency and Child Welfare, however, the survival and transition rate components of the model require further analysis before incorporating them into the forecast, so the ETS component has been used by itself to forecast those caseloads directly.

The base forecast can be adjusted to reflect the anticipated impact of policy and environmental variables that are likely to impact the forecast. These variables can be mathematically modeled using the same tools as the base forecast. All adjustments are subject to the approval of the Forecast Steering Committee.

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# CLIENT POPULATION FORECASTS

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## SELF-SUFFICIENCY

### Overview

The forecast for Self-Sufficiency programs falls into the following categories:

- Food Stamps

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

- Employment Related Daycare (ERDC)

- Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)

Although the standard Department of Human Services (DHS) definition for “caseload” refers to an average daily population of clients, the Self-Sufficiency budget has traditionally been built upon cases. In the TANF world, a case represents a family; in the food stamp environment, it means a group of people who prepare and consume food together, i.e., a household. In order to meet the needs of both the standard definition and the needs of budgeting, we have developed forecasts in terms of both clients and cases.

Exhibit 1 provides the average client caseload by biennium, detailed by program and gives the unduplicated totals. The expected total for unduplicated client caseload for Self-Sufficiency is forecasted to increase by 7.4 percent from an average of 428,772 for the 2003-05 biennium to 460,385 for the 2005-07 biennium. For the 2007-09 biennium, the total client caseload is forecasted to increase to 478,363, up 3.9 percent from the 2005-07 biennium. Although it is not possible to derive an unduplicated total number of cases for all of Self-Sufficiency, an equivalent table for cases appears in Exhibit 2.

**Exhibit 1. Self-Sufficiency Average Client Caseload by Biennium**

	2003-05	2005-07	03-05 to 05-07 Change	% Change	2007-09	05-07 to 07-09 Change	% Change
Food Stamps - Children, Adults and Families	353,446	376,847	23,401	6.6%	378,090	1,243	0.3%
Food Stamps - Seniors and People with Disabilities	67,282	75,365	8,083	12.0%	79,857	4,492	6.0%
<b>Total Food Stamps</b>	<b>420,728</b>	<b>452,212</b>	<b>31,484</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>457,947</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - Basic	41,239	43,556	2,317	5.6%	46,888	3,332	7.6%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - UN	3,451	4,066	615	17.8%	4,817	751	18.5%
<b>Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families</b>	<b>44,690</b>	<b>47,622</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>51,705</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
Employment Related Daycare w/o SBG	17,803	18,025	222	1.2%	18,120	95	0.5%
ERDC Student Block Grant	141	182	41	29.1%	182	0	0.0%
<b>Total Employment Related Daycare</b>	<b>17,944</b>	<b>18,207</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>18,302</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Total Self-Sufficiency</b>	<b>428,772</b>	<b>460,385</b>	<b>31,613</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>478,363</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

Note: Subtotals represent unduplicated counts, but grand total does not, so subtotals cannot be added to arrive at grand total.

**Exhibit 2. Self-Sufficiency Average Cases by Biennium**

	2003-05	2005-07	03-05 to 05-07 Change	% Change	2007-09	05-07 to 07-09 Change	% Change
Food Stamps CAF Non-assistance	133,194	140,681	7,487	5.6%	143,776	3,095	2.2%
Food Stamps CAF Public Assistance	21,173	23,233	2,060	9.7%	25,636	2,403	10.3%
Food Stamps SPD Non-assistance	12,342	16,516	4,174	33.8%	19,872	3,356	20.3%
Food Stamps SPD Public Assistance	46,062	49,589	3,527	7.7%	53,366	3,777	7.6%
<b>Total Food Stamps</b>	<b>212,771</b>	<b>230,019</b>	<b>17,248</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>242,650</b>	<b>12,631</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families- Basic	17,478	18,506	1,028	5.9%	19,574	1,068	5.8%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - UN	1,052	1,204	152	14.4%	1,431	227	18.9%
<b>Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families</b>	<b>18,530</b>	<b>19,710</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>21,005</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
Employment Related Daycare w/o SBG	9,645	9,950	305	3.2%	10,131	181	1.8%
ERDC Student Block Grant	88	110	22	25.0%	110	0	0.0%
<b>Total Employment Related Daycare</b>	<b>9,733</b>	<b>10,060</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

A comparison of the new forecast to the prior forecast appears in Exhibit 3. For the 2005-07 biennium, the revised forecast predicts an average caseload of 460,385 clients, or 31,613 (7.4 percent) higher than the previous forecast of 428,772. Exhibit 4 provides equivalent information in terms of cases.

**Exhibit 3. Self-Sufficiency Average Client Caseload for the 2005-07 Biennium: Revised vs. Prior Forecast**

	Spring 2005 Forecast	Fall 2005 Forecast	Change in Clients	% Change
Food Stamps - Children, Adults and Families	372,827	376,847	4,020	1.1%
Food Stamps - Seniors and People with Disabilities	75,175	75,365	190	0.3%
<b>Total Food Stamps</b>	<b>448,002</b>	<b>452,212</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families- Basic	44,501	43,556	(945)	-2.1%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - UN	4,150	4,066	(84)	-2.0%
<b>Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families</b>	<b>48,651</b>	<b>47,622</b>	<b>(1,029)</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>
Employment Related Daycare w/o SBG	18,195	18,025	(170)	-0.9%
ERDC Student Block Grant	182	182	0	0.0%
<b>Total Employment Related Daycare</b>	<b>18,377</b>	<b>18,207</b>	<b>(170)</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
<b>Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>(493)</b>	<b>-23.6%</b>
<b>Total Self-Sufficiency</b>	<b>425,971</b>	<b>460,385</b>	<b>34,414</b>	<b>8.1%</b>

Note: Subtotals represent unduplicated counts, but grand total does not, so subtotals cannot be added to arrive at grand total.

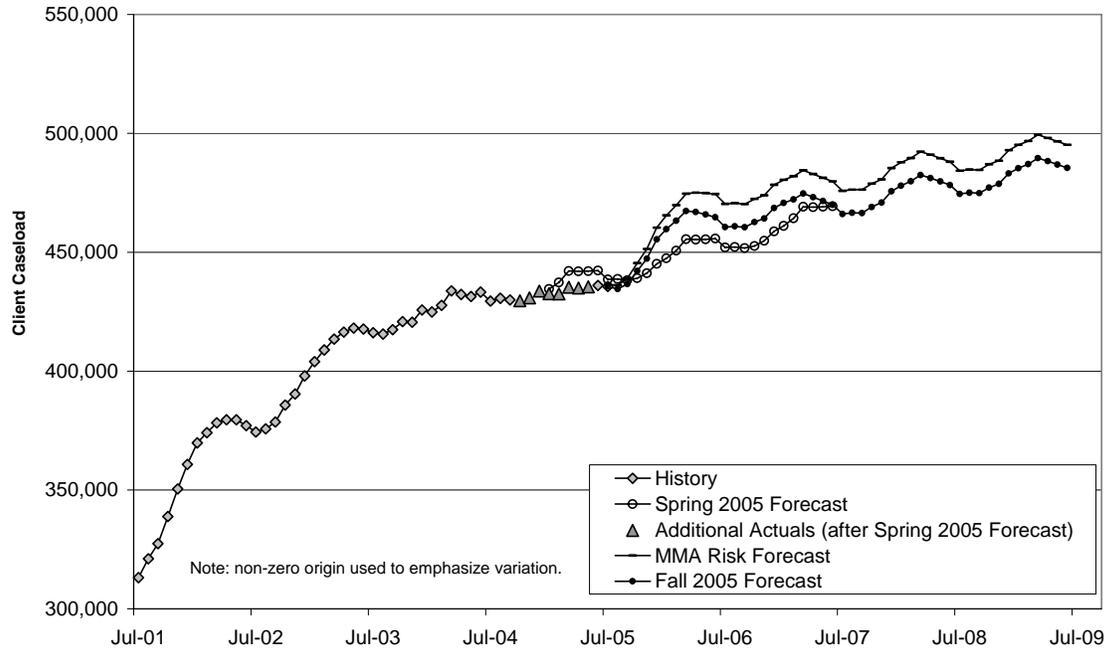
A graph depicting the overall Self-Sufficiency client caseload appears in Exhibit 5. It displays: 1) History, which refers to the actual historical data used to produce the forecast; 2) the Spring 2005 forecast (referred to as the “previous” forecast) 3) Additional Actuals, which is data acquired after the Spring 2005 forecast was generated;; 4) a “risk” forecast that assumes increased SPD Food Stamp caseload due to the Medicare Modernization Act (MMA); and 5) the Fall 2005 forecast (referred to as the “revised” forecast).

**Exhibit 4. Self-Sufficiency Average Cases for the 2005-07 Biennium: Revised vs. Prior Forecast**

	Spring 2005 Forecast	Fall 2005 Forecast	Change in Cases	% Change
Food Stamps CAF Non-assistance	137,354	140,681	3,327	2.4%
Food Stamps CAF Public Assistance	23,730	23,233	(497)	-2.1%
Food Stamps SPD Non-assistance	17,444	16,516	(928)	-5.3%
Food Stamps SPD Public Assistance	46,917	49,589	2,672	5.7%
<b>Total Food Stamps</b>	<b>225,445</b>	<b>230,019</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - Basic	18,333	18,506	173	0.9%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - UN	1,299	1,204	(95)	-7.3%
<b>Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families</b>	<b>19,632</b>	<b>19,710</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Employment Related Daycare w/o SBG	9,726	9,950	224	2.3%
ERDC Student Block Grant	110	110	0	0.0%
<b>Total Employment Related Daycare</b>	<b>9,836</b>	<b>10,060</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

In this case, the Fall 2005 forecast represents what would be called the “base” forecast, i.e., a forecast built strictly upon the historical data. Had the “base” forecast been adjusted for expected environmental or policy changes, a separate line would have appeared depicting the original base forecast. As it is, the “base” and “adjusted” forecasts are one and the same.

**Exhibit 5. Total Self Sufficiency Client Caseload**



Descriptions and analysis by program appear in the sections that follow. Each section provides: 1) a description of the program; 2) an explanation of the forecast; and 3) comments regarding forecast risks and assumptions.

## Food Stamps

### *Description*

The Food Stamp program supplements food budgets for non-working, working families and individuals with low incomes, people on public assistance, and seniors and people with disabilities.

Food Stamp households fall under the following categories:

**CAF Public Assistance (PA)** households receive cash grants through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and/or medical benefits through Office of Medical Assistance Programs (OMAP) in addition to food stamps. In order to be counted as a PA household, all members of the household must be receiving a cash grant or benefit.

**CAF Non-Assistance (NA)** households receive food stamps with no additional cash grants or medical benefits.

**SPD Public Assistance (PA)** refers to households receiving services through Seniors and People with Disabilities (SPD) who receive food stamps and some form of public assistance, such as medical benefits.

**SPD Non-Assistance (NA)** consists of SPD households receiving food stamps but no public assistance.

### *Forecast*

Exhibit 1 shows that Food Stamp clients are estimated to increase from an average of 420,728 clients in the 2003-05 biennium to an average of 452,212 in the 2005-07 biennium, for an increase of 7.5 percent (Exhibit 1). Translated to households, the revised forecast is 230,019 for the 2005-07 biennium, which is 4,574 higher than the previous forecast, or 2.0 percent (Exhibit 4).

**Exhibit 6. Total Food Stamp Client Caseload**

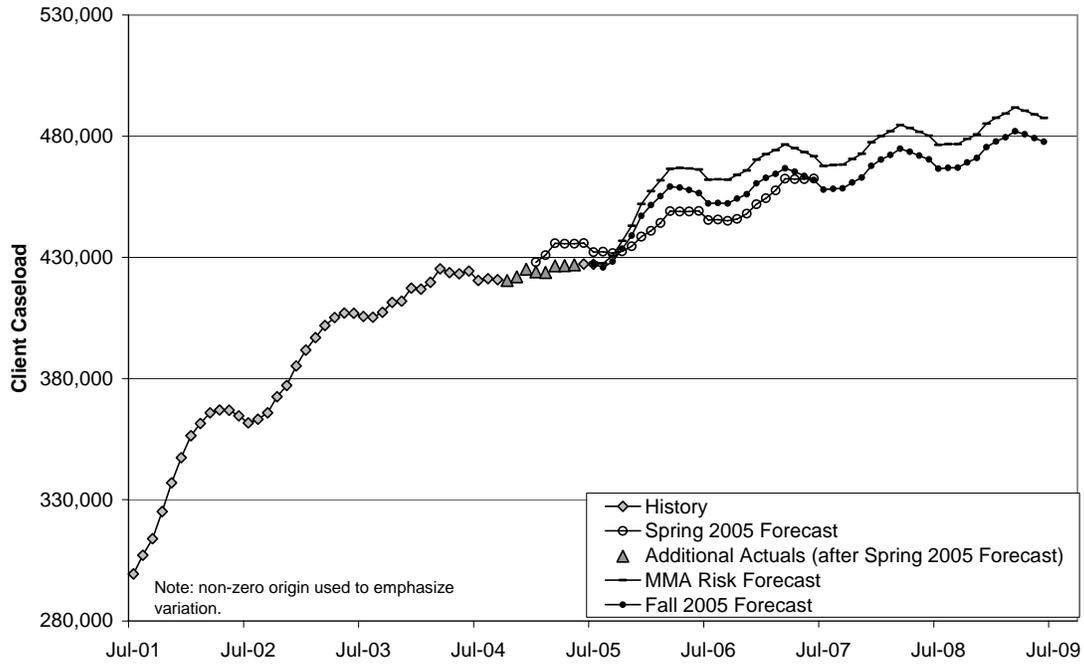
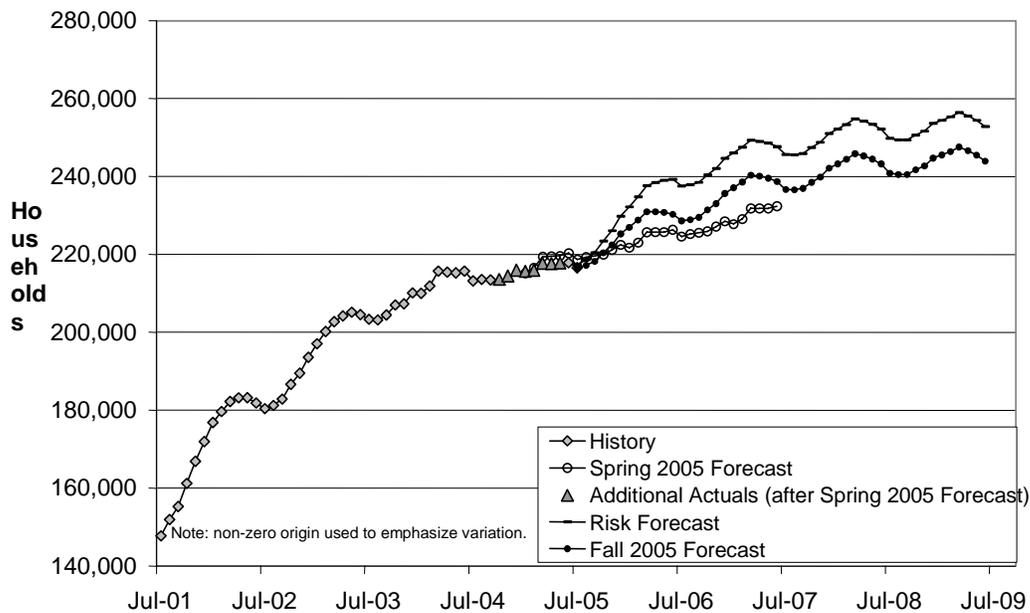


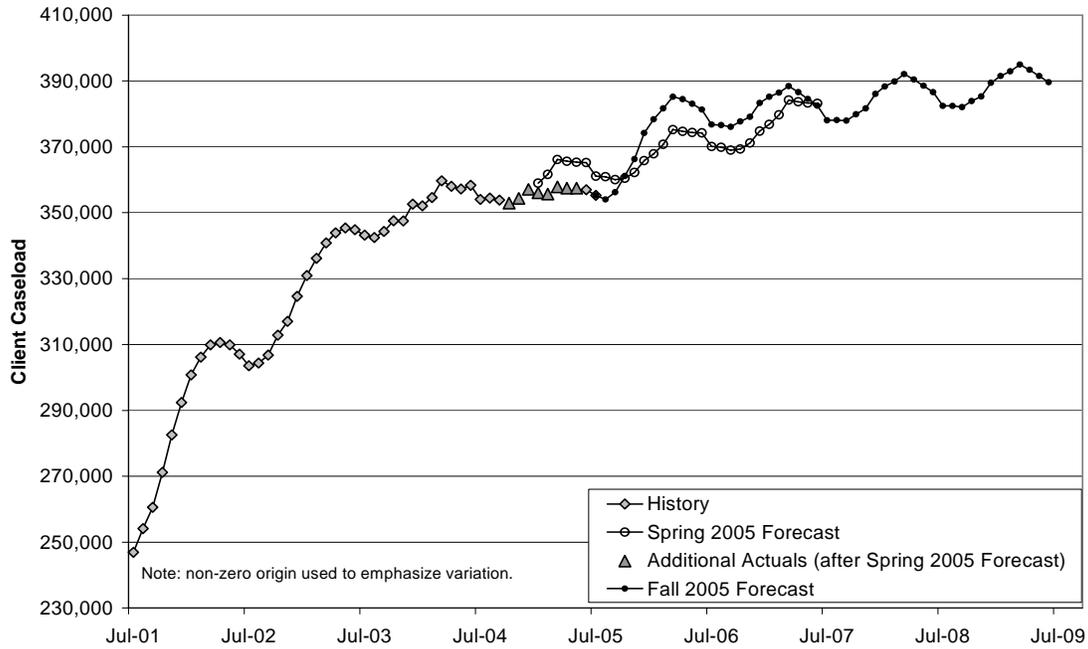
Exhibit 6 displays the Total Food Stamp client caseload, while Exhibit 7 depicts Total Food Stamps in terms of households.

**Exhibit 7. Total Food Stamp Households**

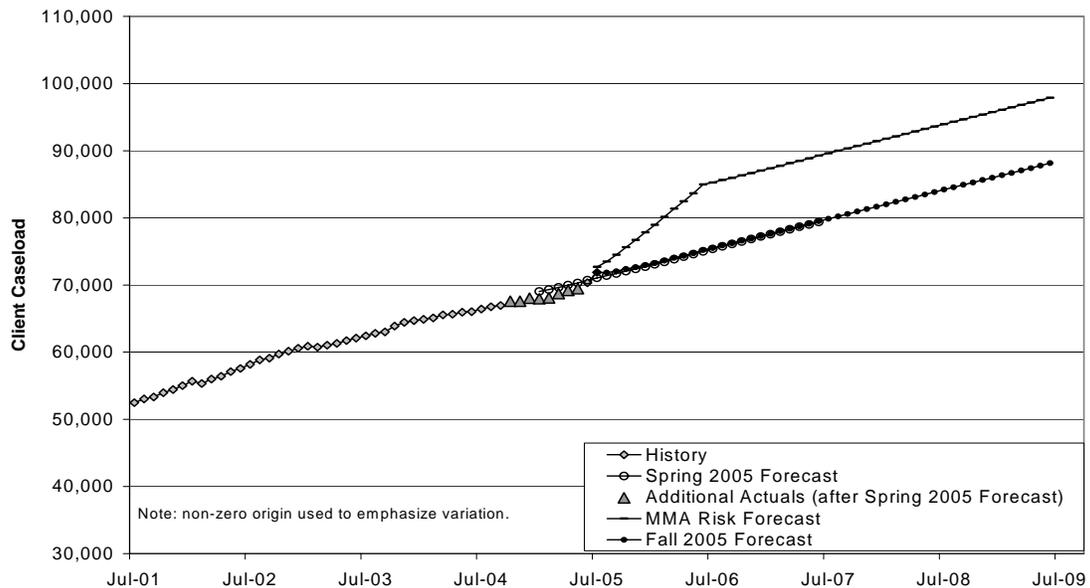


The seasonal pattern inherent in the graph stems from the CAF component of the caseload, which is shown separately in Exhibit 8. The upward trend derives from both the CAF and SPD components. The graph for SPD appears in Exhibit 9. Similar graphs in terms of households appear in Exhibit 10 and 11. An explanation for the risk forecast is given in the section on risks and assumptions.

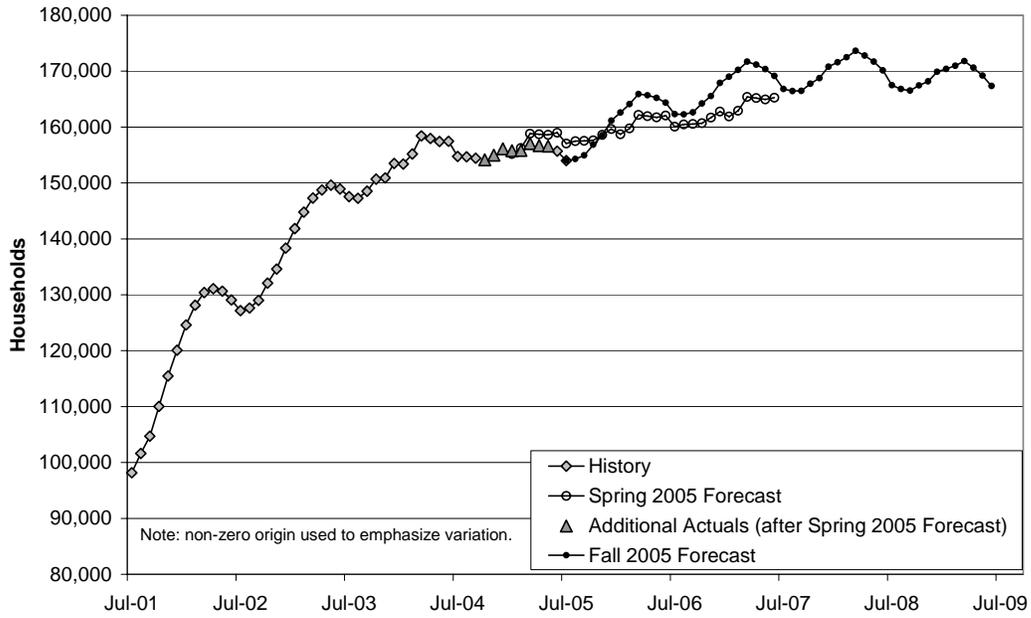
**Exhibit 8. Food Stamp Client Caseload - Children, Adults and Families**



**Exhibit 9. Food Stamp Client Caseload - Seniors and People with Disabilities**



**10. Food Stamp Households - Children, Adults and Families**



**Exhibit 11. Food Stamp Households - Seniors and People with Disabilities**

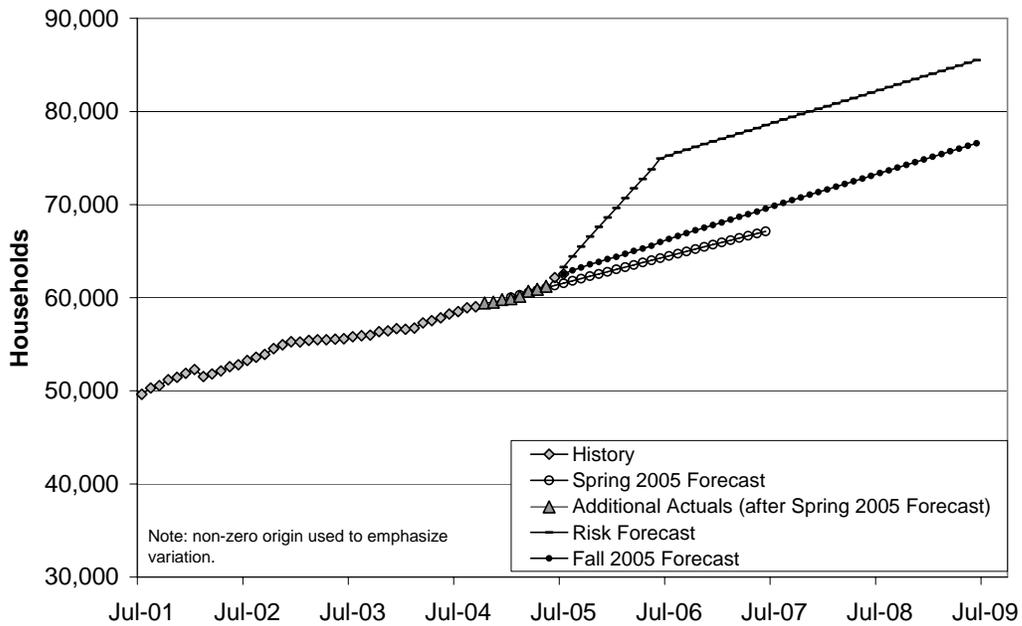
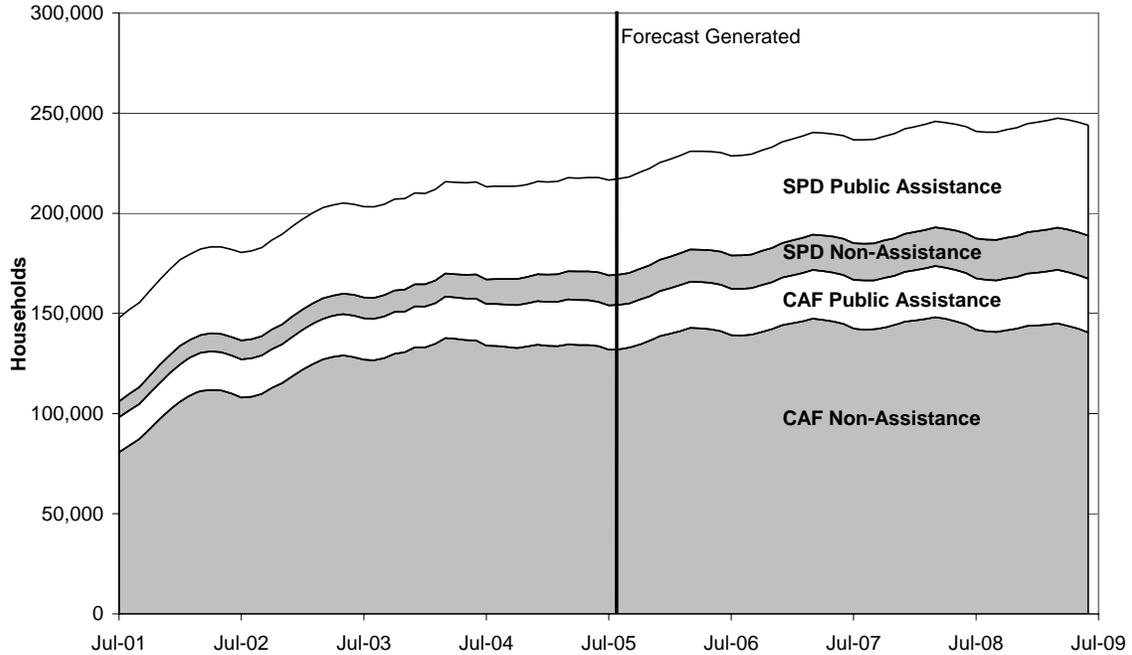


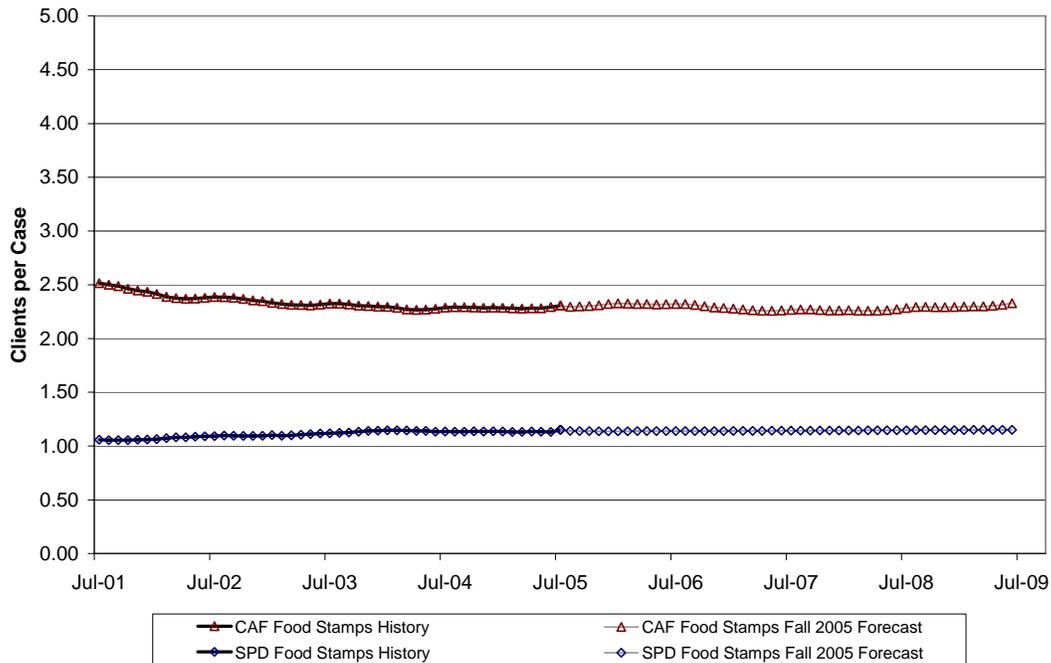
Exhibit 12 indicates the split among the four categories in terms of number of households. For CAF, most of the cases relate to non-assistance, while for SPD, public assistance cases are more prevalent.

**Exhibit 12. Total Food Stamp Households by Category**



In order to make sure the forecasts in terms of clients and cases are consistent with one another, we need to examine data for clients per case. As evident from Exhibit 13, the number of clients per case does follow a consistent pattern.

**Exhibit 13. Food Stamp Clients per Household**



### *Risks and Assumptions*

Although one might reasonably expect the economy to have some impact on the Food Stamp caseload, sufficient analysis has not yet been done to quantify this relationship. For the first half of 2005, the previous forecast for CAF Food Stamps has averaged 1,490 cases higher than actual cases, indicating that perhaps the economic recovery has diminished the demand for food stamps to an extent not captured in the previous forecast. For the 2005-07 biennium, the average for the new forecast exceeds the old forecast by 2,830 cases. It seems quite feasible then, that the forecast as it stands could lead to an average overstatement of 4,320 cases for the biennium if the recent trend continues. On the other hand, the adverse effects of hurricanes Katrina and Rita could possibly counter this trend. Given the uncertainty of the situation, no adjustment has been made to the base forecast.

In his proposed budget released February 7, 2005, President Bush suggested cutting the Food Stamp program by \$500 million over the next five years. The administration plans to achieve these cuts by implementing stricter eligibility requirements. On March 17, 2005, both houses of Congress passed budget resolutions requiring the agriculture committees to make substantial cuts.

The details have not yet been resolved, but the result could be significant cuts in the Food Stamp Program. This may entail reducing the amount that households receive each month or changing eligibility requirements. The former might reduce caseload if eligible individuals decide the amount is too small to be worth the effort while, the latter could reduce caseload by decreasing the number of eligible households. At this time, there is insufficient information to estimate the potential impact on the Food Stamp caseload.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (generally referred to as the “Medicare Modernization Act” or MMA) represents another risk to the forecast. The Act, which was signed into law on December 8, 2003, provides a prescription drug benefit to seniors and people with disabilities. When the prescription benefit is implemented on January 1, 2006, the State of Oregon will no longer receive the federal Medicaid match in money for prescription benefits provided to people who are “dually eligible” (for both Medicare and Medicaid).

The Act also requires the State Medicaid Agency and the Social Security Administration (SSA) to determine eligibility for another program, called the Low-Income Subsidy, on July 1, 2005. Beginning in May 2005, those who are determined to be eligible received letters from the SSA informing them that they may qualify for other benefits such as Medicaid and Food Stamps.

It is not clear how many of these individuals would, as a result of the Act, apply for and receive Food Stamps. For the purposes of generating a risk forecast, we have assumed that approximately 30 percent of those potentially eligible would actually complete the application process, based on information gathered from a variety of sources. Multiplying this by the estimated pool of 31,220 eligible individuals equates to around an additional 9,700 Food Stamp clients, which we assume would build up gradually and evenly from July 2005 through June 2006.

Applying this risk adjustment to the original forecast yields an average of 452,669 clients for the 2005-07 biennium, a 1.7 percent increase over the original forecast of 445,762. Assuming an equal percent increase in households gives us a risk forecast of 228,936 for the 2005-07 biennium compared to the original forecast of 225,445 households. The risk forecasts described in the previous section reflect these adjustments.

## Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

### *Description*

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides cash grants to low-income families with children. The goal of the program is to increase the opportunity for people to become self-sufficient. TANF families may be divided into two main categories:

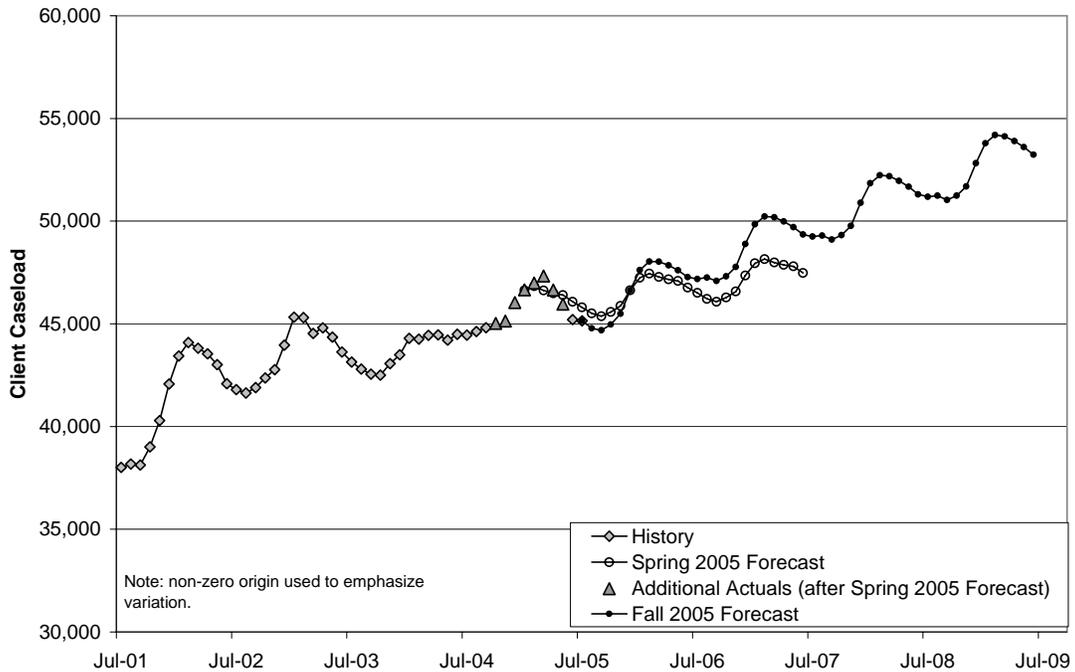
**TANF Basic**, which includes one-parent families, two-parent families, where at least one parent is unable to care for children, and “no-parent” families headed by an adult other than a parent who is not considered financially needy.

**TANF UN**, where both parents are able to care for their children but, both unemployed or underemployed.

### *Forecast*

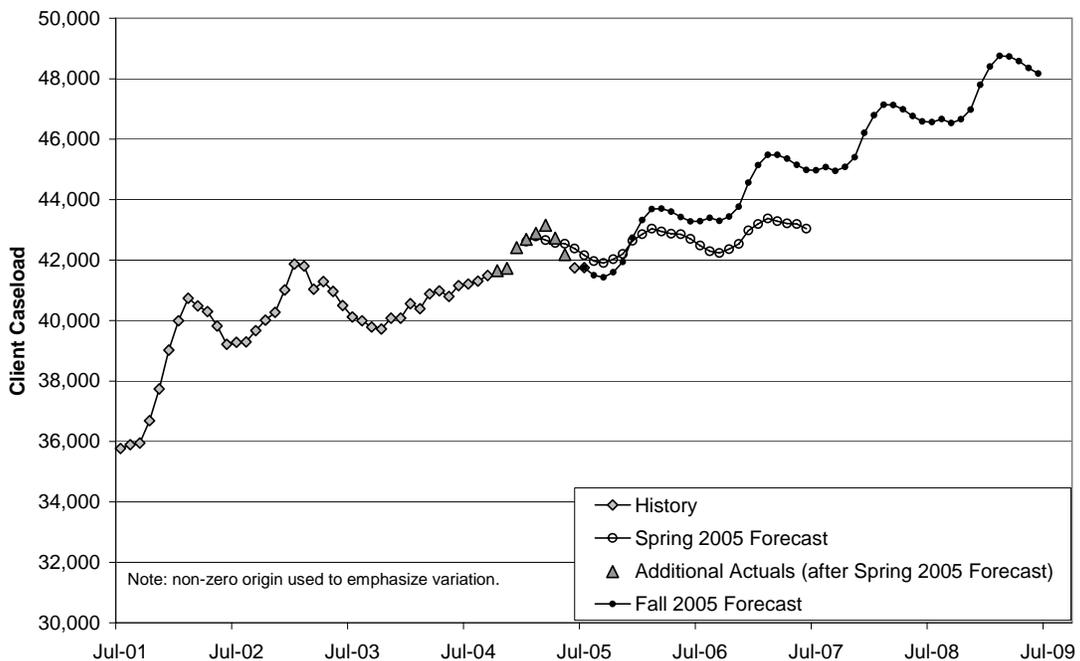
As shown the Exhibit 1, we expect the average number of TANF clients to go from 44,690 for the 2003-05 biennium to 47,622 for the 2005-07 biennium, or a 6.6 percent increase. In terms of families, the revised forecast for the 2005-07 biennium is 19,710, which is 78 higher than the previous forecast, or 0.4 percent (Exhibit 4).

**Exhibit 14. Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Client Caseload**

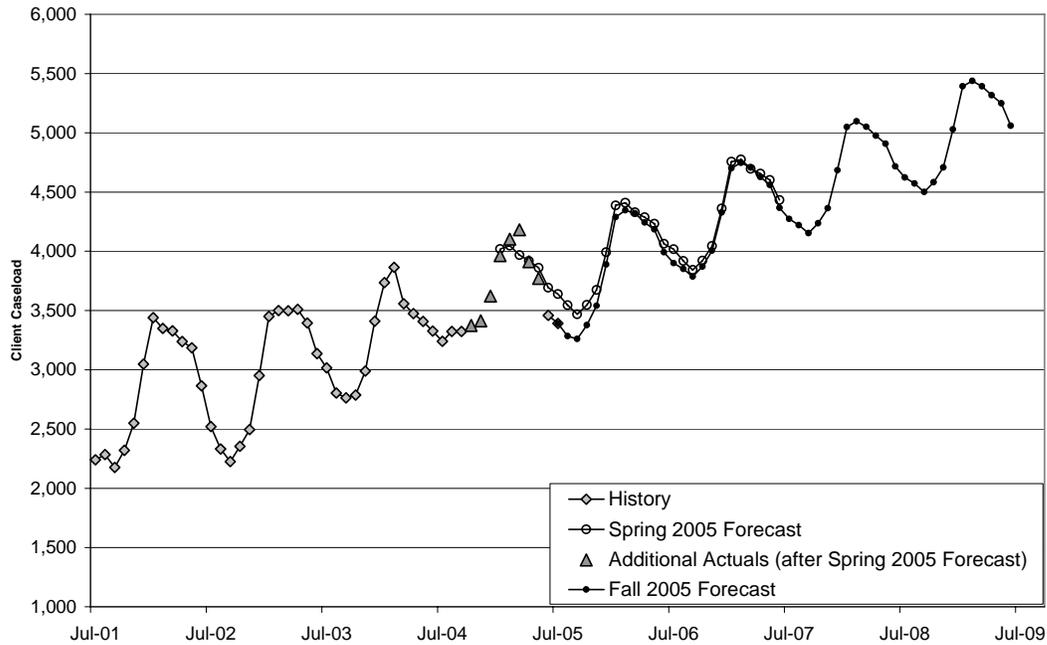


The trend lines for Total TANF client caseload appear in Exhibit 14. The client caseload graphs for Basic and UN are shown in Exhibits 15 and 16.

**Exhibit 15. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Client Caseload - Basic**

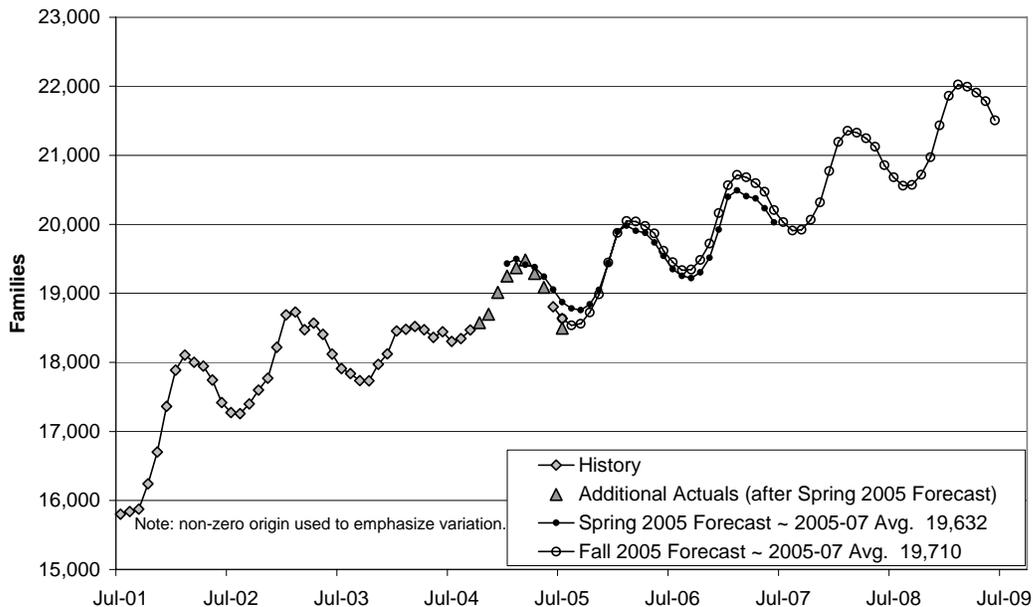


**Exhibit 16. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Client Caseload - UN**

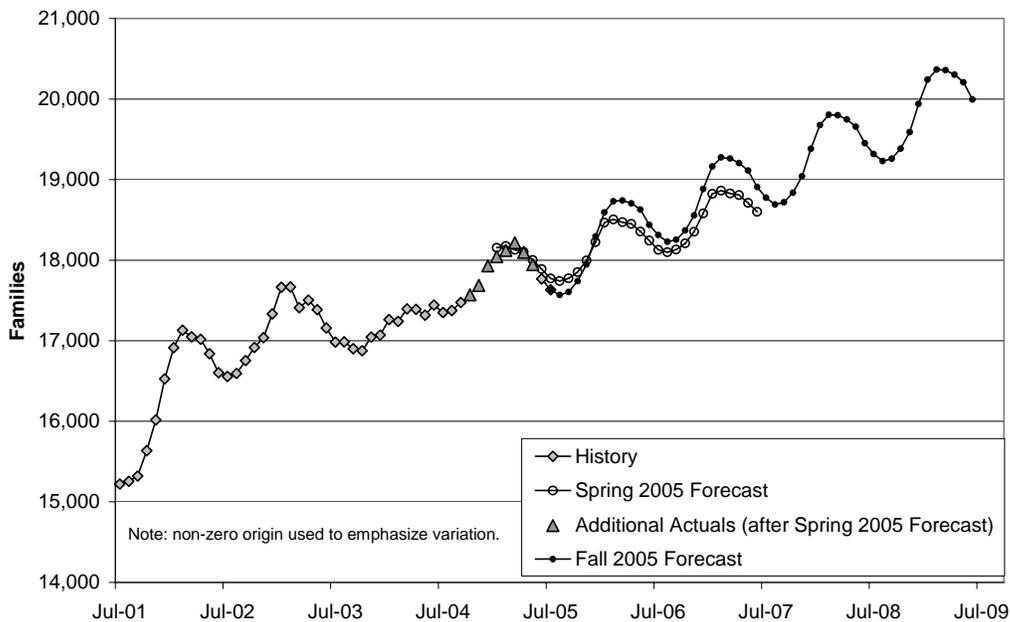


Exhibits 17, 18 and 19 depict the Total, Basic and UN TANF forecasts, respectively, in terms of families. The new forecast matches the old forecast quite closely overall, although it displays less pronounced seasonality for the UN component. A visual inspection indicates that the new pattern seems more consistent with the historical data.

**Exhibit 17. Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families**



**Exhibit 18. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - Basic**



**Exhibit 19. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - UN**

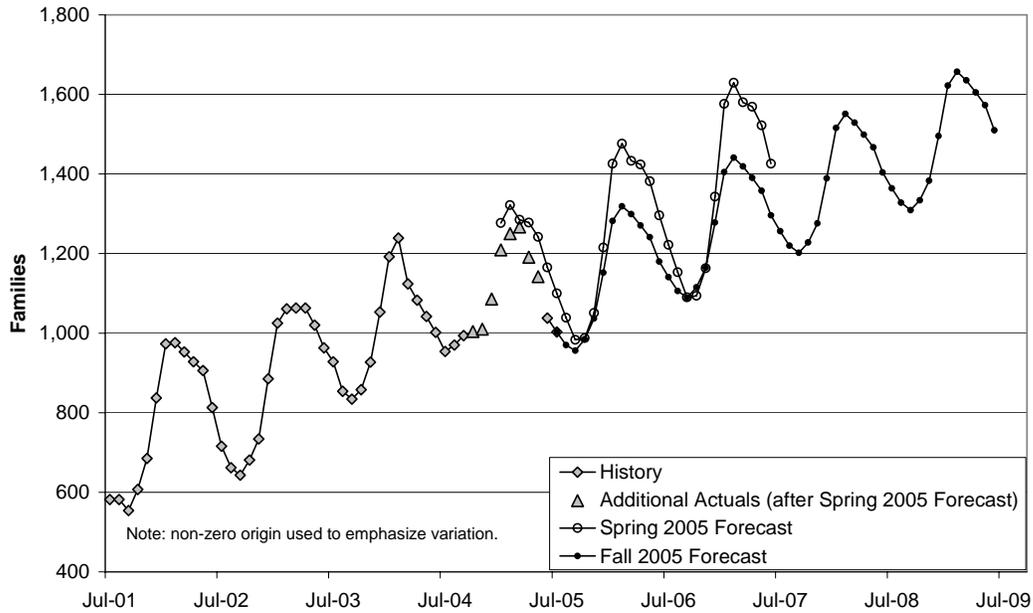
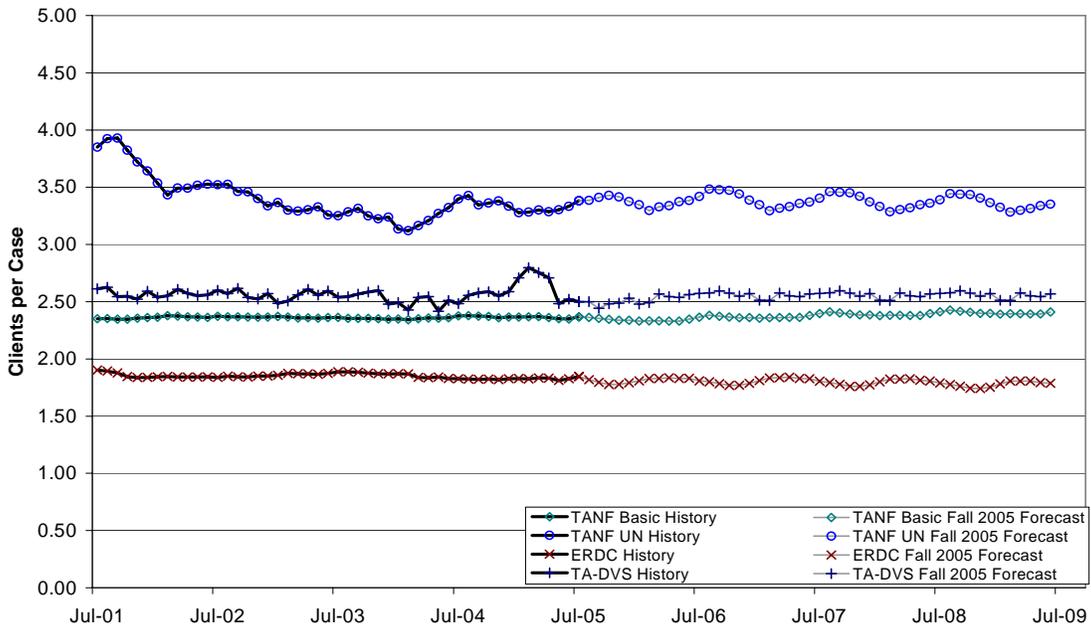


Exhibit 20 displays clients per case across time. From the graph, one can see that the forecasts in terms of clients and families mesh consistently to create a stable figure for clients per case with a hint of seasonality.

**Exhibit 20. Self Sufficiency Clients per Case (excluding Food Stamps)**



### *Risks and Assumptions*

The forecast assumes no major policy changes, although certain risks must be kept in mind, even though they have not been incorporated in the forecast. The elimination of dental, mental health and drug benefits could make it more difficult for individuals on the JOBS program to maintain a job, thus causing them to revert to TANF. A \$2.5 million general reduction in the JOBS program could also result in an increased TANF caseload. Two other programmatic changes in the JOBS program could cause an increase in the TANF caseload. One, is the implementation of a retention limit of \$1,000 per year per person (money provided to help an individual stay employed). Another, is the elimination of payments to JOBS clients who are at risk of losing their jobs and need financial help to stay employed (for example, repair expenses for the car they take to work).

Individually, these various risk factors might only cause an increase of 100 or so cases each, but if they all occurred together, they could add up to a somewhat substantial amount. In addition, a budget shortfall related to growth in "non-mandatory" caseloads may jeopardize the current program structure for both TANF and JOBS. This may result in policy changes to the current TANF and JOBS programs, which could have a significant impact on future TANF caseload forecasts.

## **Employment Related Daycare**

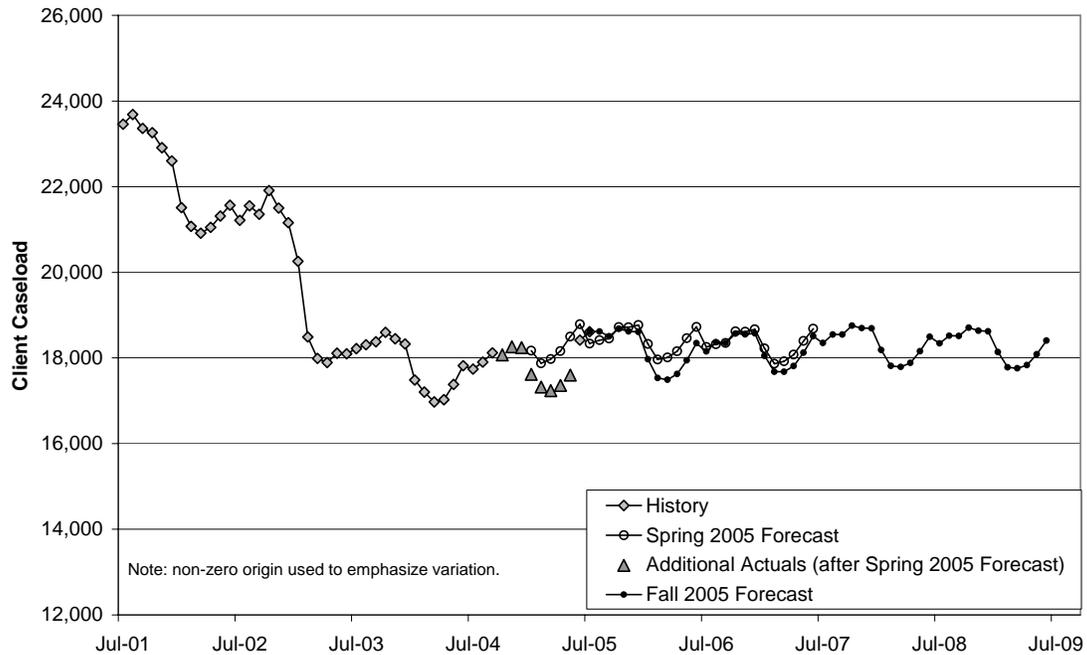
### *Description*

Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) subsidizes daycare to help low-income working parents who are transitioning off TANF, or are at the risk of coming onto TANF, remain employed.

### *Forecast*

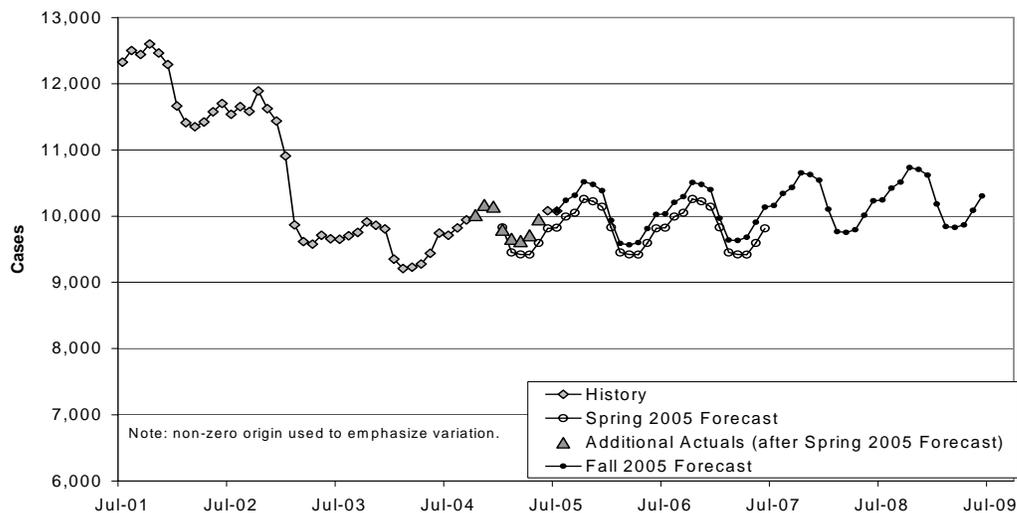
The client forecast for ERDC shows an increase of 263 (1.5 percent), going from 17,944 in the 2003-05 biennium to 18,207 in the 2005-07 biennium (Exhibit 1). In cases, the revised forecast of 10,060 for the 2005-07 biennium is 224 above that presented in the previous forecast, or 2.3 percent (Exhibit 4).

**Exhibit 21. Total Employment Related Daycare Client Caseload**



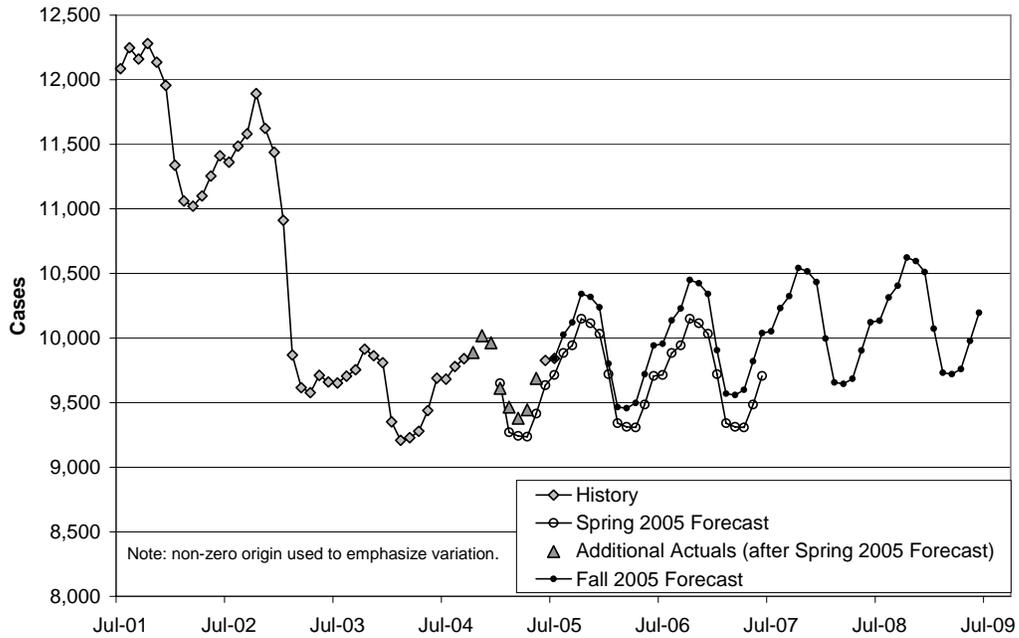
As shown in Exhibit 21, the revised client forecast tracks closely to the previous forecast, showing a similar pattern of seasonality. Exhibit 22 displays the trend lines for cases. The new forecast is shifted slightly higher, reflecting a slight shift in clients per case. In Exhibit 20, which shows clients per case over time, this shift is barely noticeable. As one can see, clients per case has some seasonality to it.

**Exhibit 22. Total Employment Related Daycare**



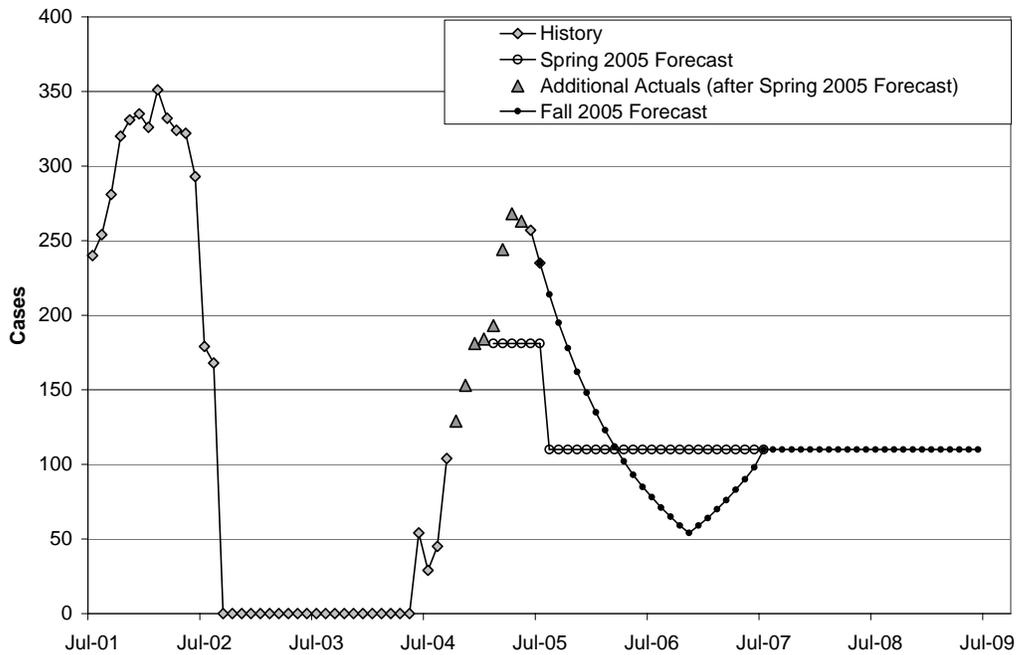
The total ERDC forecast includes Student Block Grant (SBG), which has been separately identified. Exhibit 23 shows ERDC in cases with SBG removed, while Exhibit 24 shows SBG alone.

**Exhibit 23. Employment Related Daycare without Student Block Grant**



The Student Block Grant program was suspended for a time, which explains the drop to zero shown in exhibit 24. Currently, the program is capped at an average of 110 cases per biennium. This requires a drop in the first part of the 2005-07 biennium to make the biennium caseload balance, then resumption of the program to the target of 110.

**Exhibit 24. Employment Related Daycare - Student Block Grant**



### *Risks and Assumptions*

A budget shortfall related to growth in "non-mandatory" caseloads may jeopardize the current program structure for ERDC. This may result in policy changes to the current ERDC program, which could have a significant impact on future forecasts for this caseload.

# Temporary Assistance for Survivors of Domestic Violence

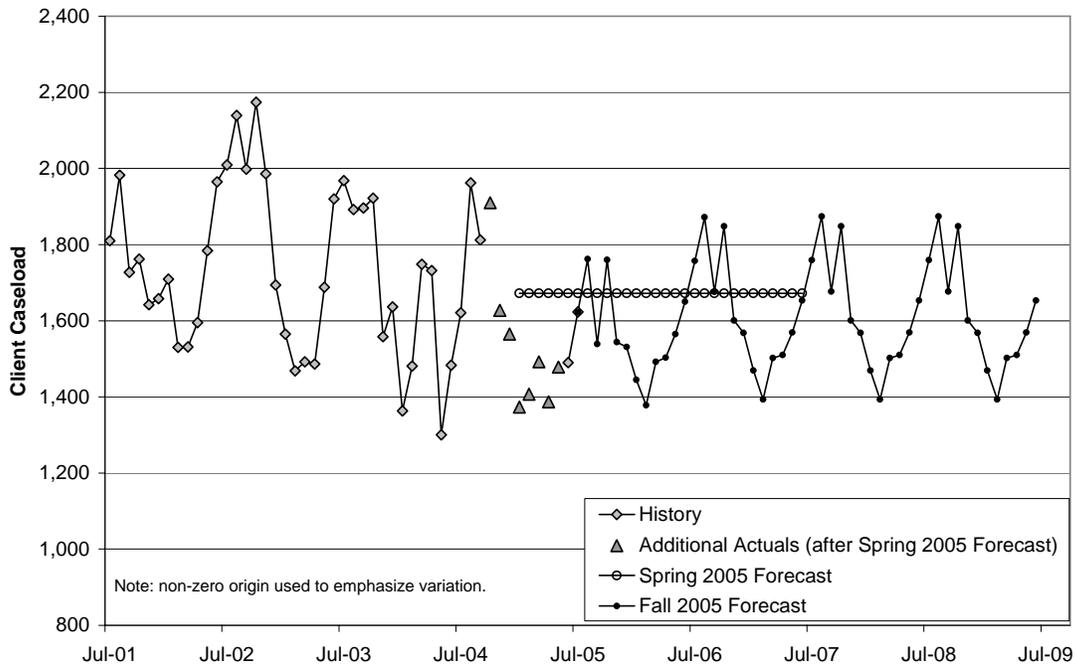
## Description

Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS) provides short-term financial assistance (up to 90 days) for individuals fleeing an abusive household.

## Forecast

In Exhibit 1, The TA-DVS client forecast displays a slight change, dropping 2.3 percent from a 2003-05 biennium estimate of 1,629 to a 2005-07 biennium estimate of 1,592. The revised forecast in cases is 628 for the 2005-07 biennium, or 25 less than the previous forecast; this represents a 3.8 percent decline (Exhibit 4).

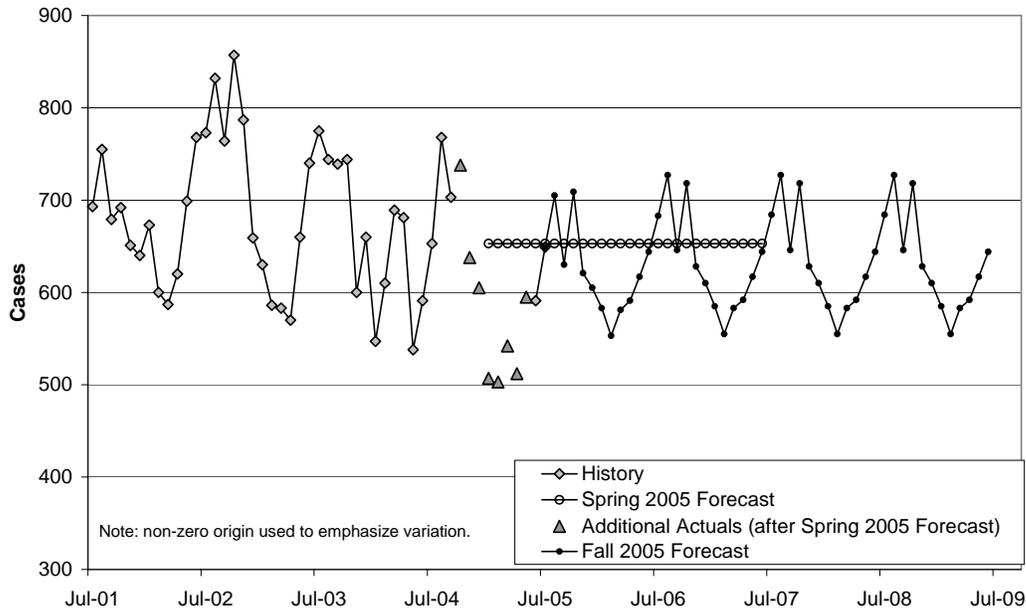
**Exhibit 25. Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors Client Caseload**



As evident from Exhibits 25 and 26, which reflect clients and cases, respectively, the revised forecast has introduced a seasonal component not incorporated in the previous forecast. The seasonal pattern in the historical data rises from a low in February to a high in August; dips in September and then comes back up in October; then falls from November to February, when it begins to rise once more. Some research indicates that assaults tend to increase during the summer and that ease of travel can influence when

a victim decides to flee.<sup>1</sup> These factors combined, may explain lower caseloads in the winter and higher ones in the summer. The drop in the caseload in September could be associated with a desire on the part of the victim to avoid a disruption when children are beginning a new school year, but more research is required to establish whether that is truly the case.

**Exhibit 26. Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors**



Within the forecast, clients and cases match reasonably well, as can be seen in Exhibit 20. The first half of 2005 has an odd shift upward, but it then returns to normal, so the forecast has assumed this to be an anomaly.

<sup>1</sup> Hough, John F. and Powell, M. Anne. "Understanding and Preventing Family Violence." Background Briefing Report. Sacramento, CA: California Family Impact Seminar, California State Library Foundation, June 1996.

### *Risks and Assumptions*

Recent data show the TA-DVS caseload shifting to a lower level, and the forecast has assumed this reduction to be permanent. However, it is certainly possible that the caseload could rebuild to its previous level.

# CHILD WELFARE

## *Description*

When children are abused or neglected, the Child Welfare system provides services to protect them. The Child Welfare caseload consists of the following categories:

- **Permanency**
  - ***Adoption Assistance*** provides support to help remove financial barriers to achieving and sustaining adoptions.
  - ***Subsidized Guardianship*** removes financial barriers in achieving permanency for Title IV-E eligible children for whom returning home or adoption is not in their best interest.
- **Substitute Care**
  - ***Residential Treatment*** programs provide intense supervision and therapy to children who have experienced severe abuse or neglect. This also includes professional shelters, which accept children any time of day or night and provide special services.
  - ***Foster Care*** provides temporary care for children who cannot be safely cared for by their birth parents.
- **Child in Home** encompasses children for whom a plan has been created to keep them out of foster care. As long as an in-home plan<sup>2</sup> is open and the child is not on a Substitute Care or Permanency caseload, he or she will be considered part of the Child in Home caseload. In the future, this caseload will be split into two components: 1) children receiving in-home services who have not been placed in substitute care or permanent placement supervision; and 2) children who have returned home following supervision.

Residential Treatment consists of a number of subcategories that are used for budget purposes, based on the type of services provided:

- **Residential Treatment**
  - ***Regular Contract***, which relates to a specific number of contracted beds for children with behavioral and emotional problems.

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<sup>2</sup> In technical terms, these are plans with a plan goal code of REFO (provide safe, permanent home for children) or RPSC (in-home child protection).

- ***Special Contract*** (also known as Emergency Contract), which involves a contract written for an individual child with behavioral and emotional problems who is in need of emergency placement when no other placement is available.
- ***Target Children*** are children with multiple handicapping conditions who cannot be served in a regular foster care or residential bed.
- **Professional Shelter**
  - ***Regular Contract.***
  - ***Special Contract.***
- **Psychiatric Residential Treatment** (this caseload is part of the Mental Health budget and not the CAF budget but the children are in the custody of Child Welfare).

Foster Care is also divided into budget subcategories:

- **Paid Foster Care**
  - ***Regular Paid Foster Care***
  - ***Native American Foster Care*** is regular paid foster care for tribal members.
  - ***Special Rates Foster Care*** is paid at a special rate due to the special needs of the child.
- **Other Foster Care**
  - ***Non-paid Foster Care***, where the foster parent is a relative and not eligible for payment.
  - ***Family Shelters*** accept children any time of the day or night.
  - ***Group Homes*** provide special services to children who require a more structured living environment than regular foster care.
  - ***Independent Living*** housing subsidies help adolescents age 16 or older to live independently.
  - ***Mutual Homes*** provide a transitional setting for parents and children released from residential treatment.
  - ***Foster Care Runaways***, who are under supervision but have fled physical custody.
  - ***Trial Home Visit*** represents a transitional phase where the child is given an opportunity to return home while remaining in the legal custody of DHS. After 182 days, if there is an open in-home service plan, the child is counted

in the Child in Home caseload, otherwise, he or she will leave the Child Welfare caseload completely.

### *Special Issues*

Before examining the forecasts for the various components of the Child Welfare client caseload, we should make note of certain issues related to the calculation of these caseloads. Prior to the Spring 2005 forecast, budgets were based on forecasts of the average daily population (ADP) for selected services. Starting with the Spring 2005 forecast, came new logic for arriving at caseloads based on end-of-month counts. These counts are statistically equivalent to ADP. The overall Child Welfare caseload was divided into the mutually exclusive categories described in the previous section.

Making this change in forecast methodology posed certain challenges. First, creating the mutually exclusive caseloads posed a challenge from a computer programming standpoint, since it required developing complex logic within a compressed time-frame. Second, in some cases a comparable, reliable pre-existing measure was not available for testing the reasonableness of the results. Finally a lag in the time it takes for certain data to be updated in some of the source systems makes it difficult to tell at what point in time those data are fully reliable.

In the case of Adoption Assistance, the ADP figures previously used were based on a faulty reporting system, which had led to an accumulated overstatement of close to 1,000. The process of developing new logic surfaced this error, but there was no reliable existing number against which to compare. Following the distribution of the Spring 2005 forecast, further testing and analysis revealed that the new Adoption Assistance caseload figures were understated by approximately 154 individuals. This means that the cost per case was previously overstated, so making the correction will lead to a decrease in cost per case.

An error also surfaced in the Child in Home caseload. In this case, many children who were returned home following supervision were dropping off the caseload, even though they still had an open in-home plan. This was further complicated by a lag in the entry of plan data. The overall impact was an understatement of over 300, although, since this caseload was not used for budget purposes, the error had no fiscal repercussions.

Data entry lag also may have caused an understatement of Special Rates Foster Care and a corresponding overstatement of Regular Paid Foster Care. Since Special Rates Foster Care is paid at a higher rate, this could have fiscal implications.

## Forecast

### Overview

Average client caseload for Child Welfare appears in Exhibit 1 by biennium, detailed by program. Exhibit 2 provides a comparison of the revised forecast against the previous forecast. Trend lines for Total Child Welfare appear in Exhibit 3, while Exhibit 4 graphically splits the Child Welfare caseload into its mutually exclusive components.

#### Exhibit 1. Child Welfare Average Clients by Biennium

	2003-2007				2007-2009		
	2003-2005	2005-2007	Client Change	% Change	2007-2009	Client Change	% Change
Adoption Assistance	8,077	9,540	1,463	15.3%	10,868	1,328	12.2%
Subsidized Guardianship	387	558	171	30.6%	743	185	24.9%
Residential Treatment - Regular Contract <sup>1</sup>	377	367	(10)	-2.7%	367	0	0.0%
Residential Treatment - Other <sup>1</sup>	134	220	86	39.1%	279	59	21.1%
Psychiatric Residential Treatment <sup>2</sup>	198	202	4	2.0%	205	3	1.5%
Regular Paid Foster Care <sup>3</sup>	3,200	4,234	1,034	24.4%	4,798	564	11.8%
Special Rates Foster Care	3,212	3,958	746	18.8%	4,457	499	11.2%
Foster Care - Other	1,999	2,283	284	12.4%	2,465	182	7.4%
Child in Home	4,121	4,222	101	2.4%	4,242	20	0.5%
<b>Total Child Welfare</b>	<b>21,705</b>	<b>25,584</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>28,424</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>10.0%</b>

1. Includes Professional Shelter.

2. Falls under Mental Health budget, not CAF.

3. Includes Native American Foster Care.

#### Exhibit 2. Child Welfare Average Clients: Current vs. Prior Forecast

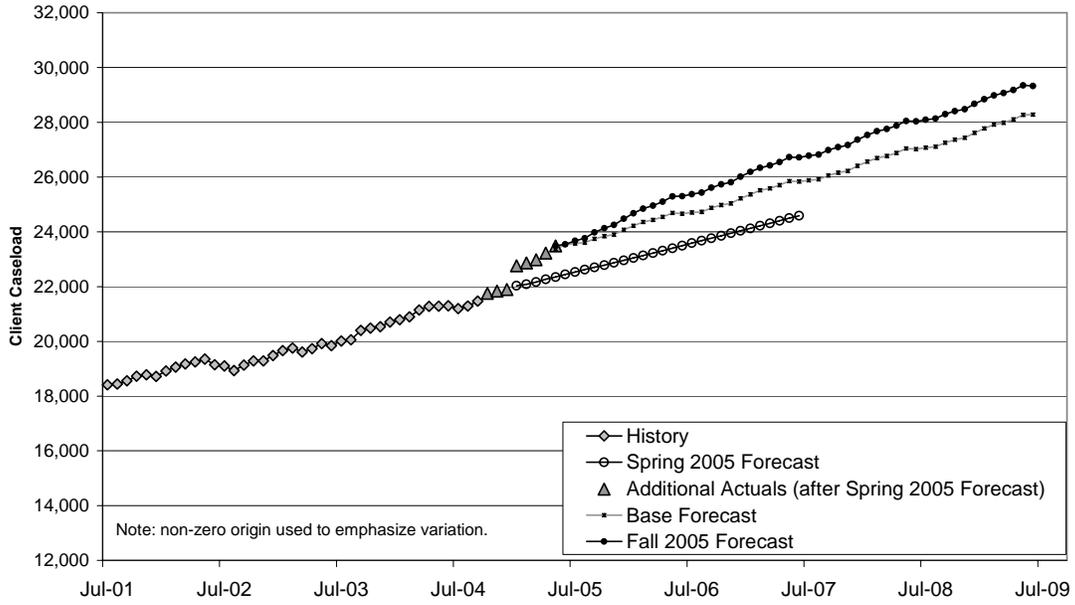
	Spring 2005 Forecast	Fall 2005 Forecast	Client Change	% Change
Adoption Assistance	9,322	9,540	218	2.3%
Subsidized Guardianship	535	558	23	4.3%
Residential Treatment <sup>1</sup>	560	587	27	4.8%
Psychiatric Residential Treatment <sup>2</sup>	184	202	18	9.8%
Regular Paid Foster Care <sup>3</sup>	3,665	4,588	923	25.2%
Special Rates Foster Care	3,274	3,604	330	10.1%
Foster Care - Other	2,335	2,283	(52)	-2.2%
Child in Home	3,841	4,222	381	9.9%
<b>Total Child Welfare</b>	<b>23,716</b>	<b>25,584</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>7.9%</b>

1. Includes Professional Shelter.

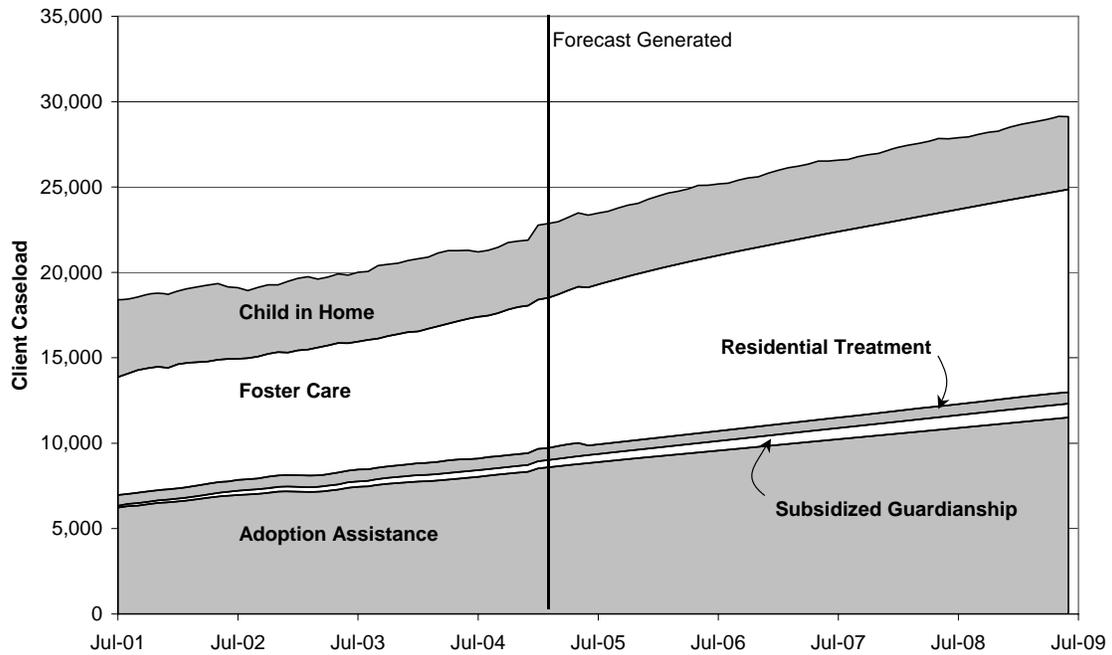
2. Falls under Mental Health budget, not CAF.

3. Includes Native American Foster Care.

**Exhibit 3. Total Child Welfare Caseload**



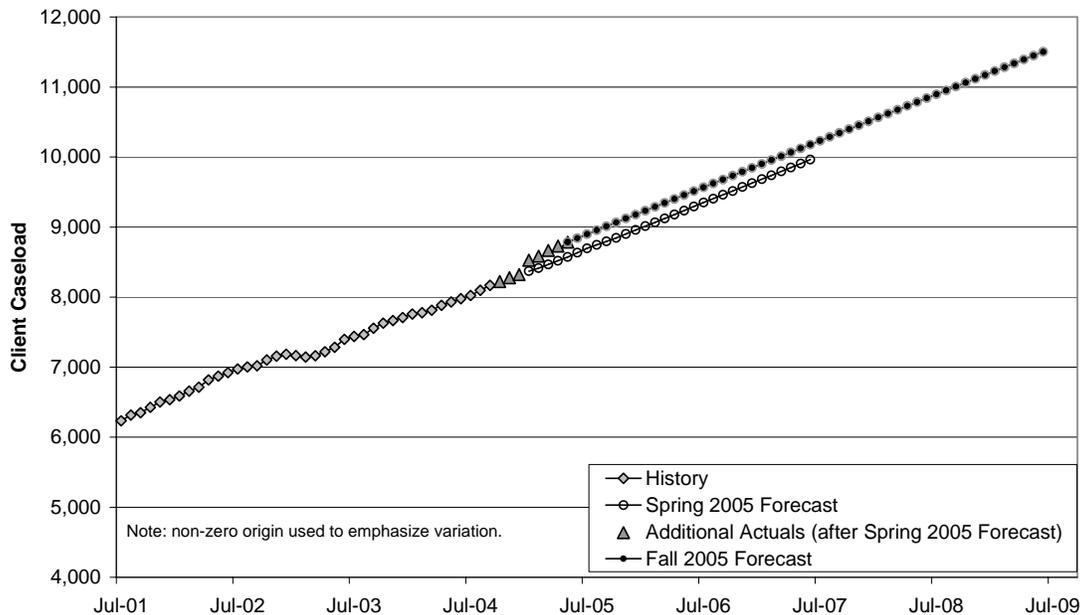
**Exhibit 4. Total Child Welfare Caseload by Category**



## Adoption Assistance

The trend lines for Adoption Assistance appear in Exhibit 5. As shown in Exhibit 1, the Adoption Assistance client forecast increases from an average of 8,077 in the 2003-05 biennium to 9,540 in the 2005-07 biennium; this represents an 18.1 percent change. From Exhibit 2, we see that the 2005-07 biennium estimate is 218 greater than the previous forecast, or 2.3 percent. Most of the increase over the prior forecast can be explained by the understated caseloads previously used, as described in the section on special issues. Adjusting for the previous forecast's understatement of approximately 154 reduces the change from 218 to 64, or 0.7 percent.

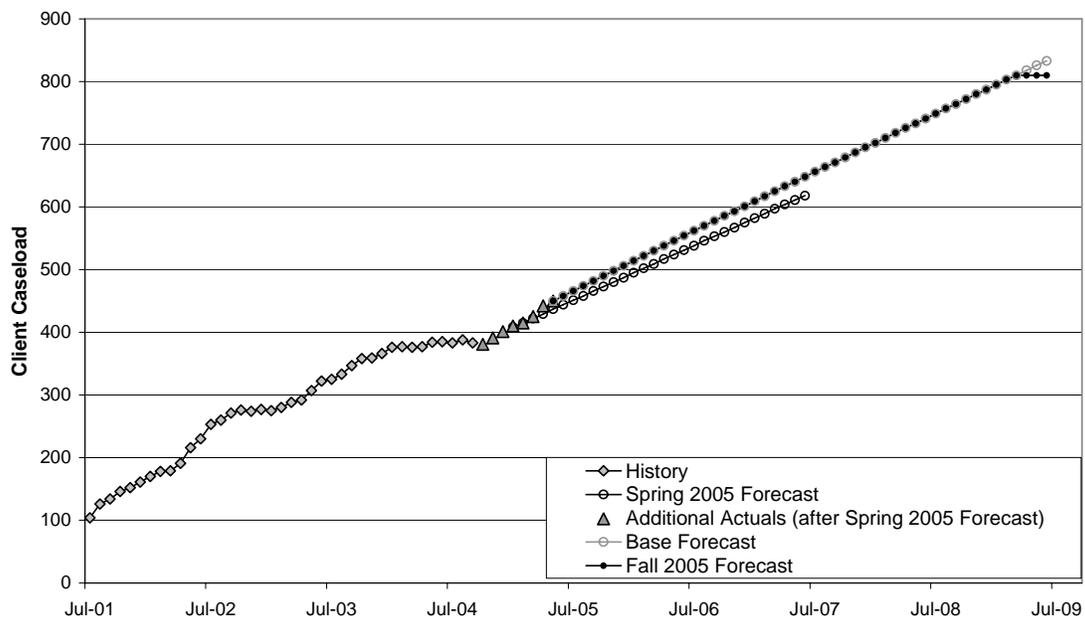
**Exhibit 5. Adoption Assistance Caseload**



## *Subsidized Guardianship*

The number of clients in Subsidized Guardianship is projected to rise from an average of 387 in the 2003-05 biennium to 558 in the 2005-07 biennium; this represents a 44.2 percent change (Exhibit 1). The revised forecast for the 2005-07 biennium is 23 higher than the previous forecast, or 4.3 percent (Exhibit 2). Exhibit 6 provides a graphic representation of this caseload. The final forecast deviates slightly from the historical base forecast toward the end of the 2007-09 biennium. This is because the Title IV-E waiver allowing Subsidized Guardianship to exist will expire March 31, 2009. When this occurs, the caseload can be expected to flatten for April through June of 2009.

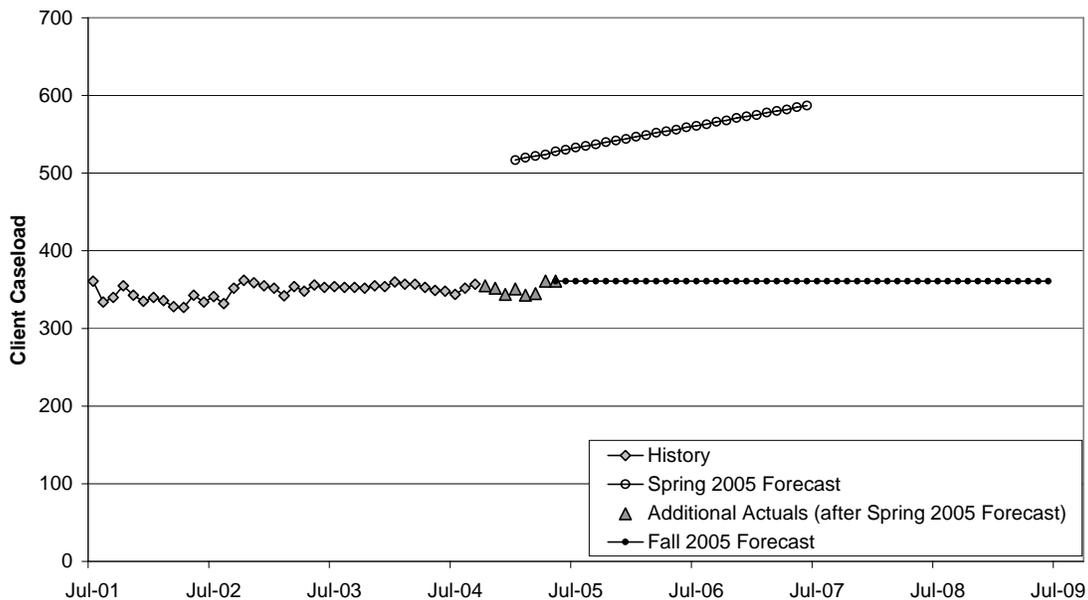
**Exhibit 6. Subsidized Guardianship Caseload**



## Residential Treatment

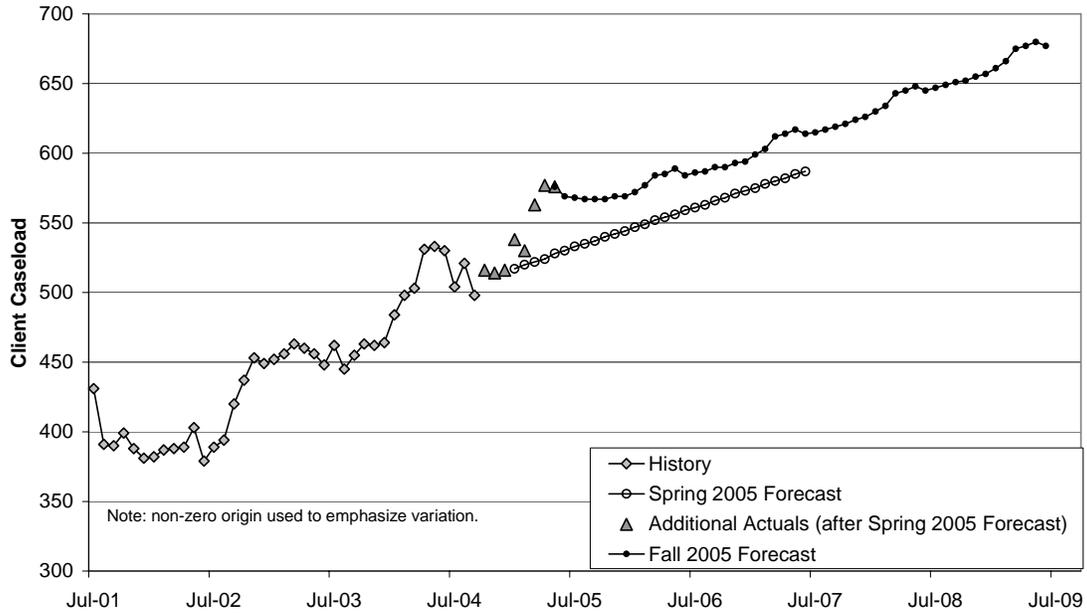
The Residential Treatment caseload consists of both Residential Treatment and Professional Shelter. Psychiatric Residential Treatment also falls within this caseload since those children are under the supervision of Child Welfare, although it is reported separately since it belongs in the Mental Health budget, not CAF. Regular contracted beds have a capitated ceiling of 361.25, so the forecast sets this portion of the caseload at 361, rounding to the nearest whole number (Exhibit 7). For the 2003-05 biennium, the average number of Regular Contract clients comes to 353, as seen in Exhibit 1. The reason this is below 361 is that occasionally a contract will be discontinued, resulting in lack of access to that bed capacity while a new contract is being put in place.

**Exhibit 7. Total Residential Treatment Regular Contract**

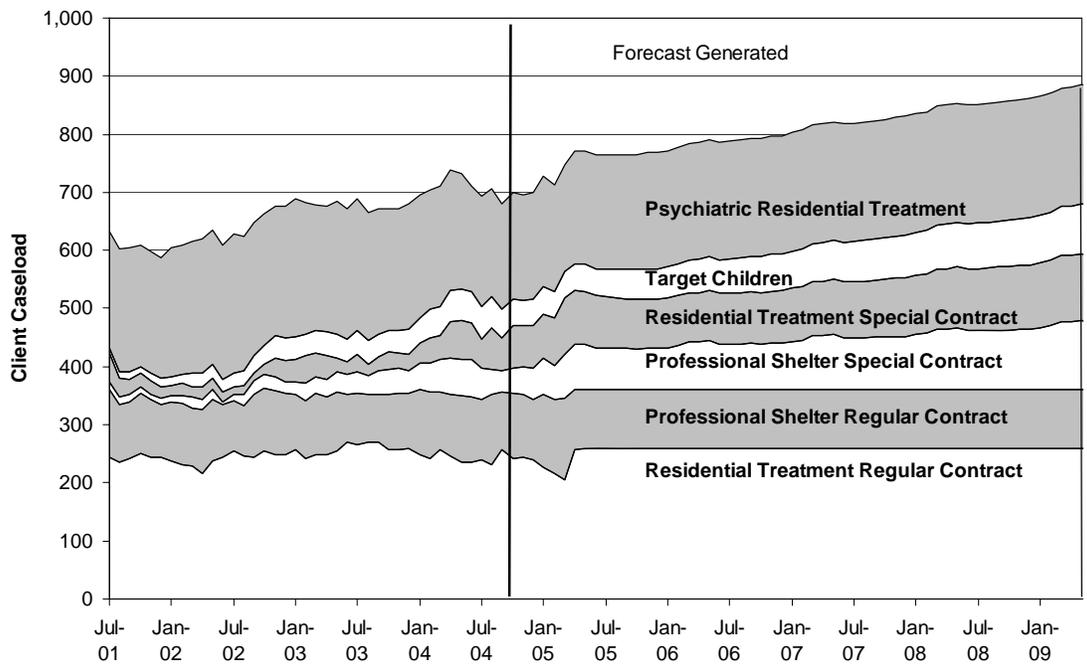


Special Contracts and Target Children add up to an average of 158 for the 2003-05 biennium, which is forecasted to increase 43.0 percent to 226 for the 2005-07 biennium. Psychiatric Residential Treatment is projected to increase 2.0 percent, from an average of 198 for the 2003-05 biennium to an average of 202 for the 2005-07 biennium. The revised overall forecast for Residential Treatment (excluding Psychiatric Residential Treatment) is expected to average 587 for the 2005-07 biennium, which is 27 higher (4.8 percent) than the previous forecast; the corresponding graph appears in Exhibit 8. Residential Treatment is shown by its mutually exclusive components in Exhibit 9.

**Exhibit 8. Total Residential Treatment (w/o Psychiatric Residential Treatment)**



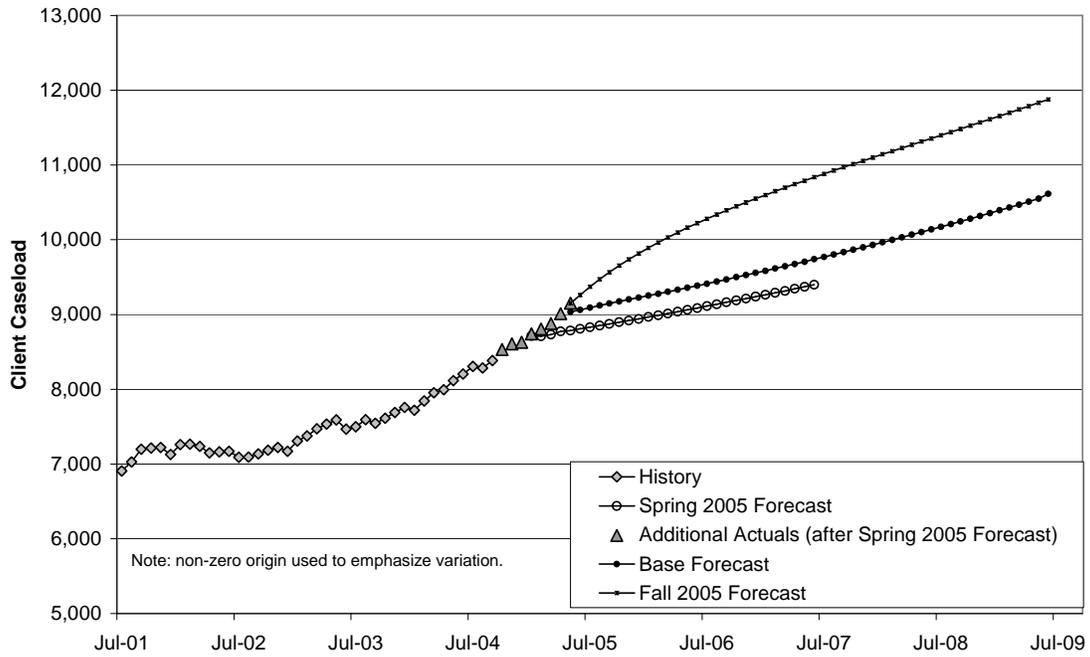
**Exhibit 9. Total Residential Treatment Caseload by Subcategory**



*Foster Care*

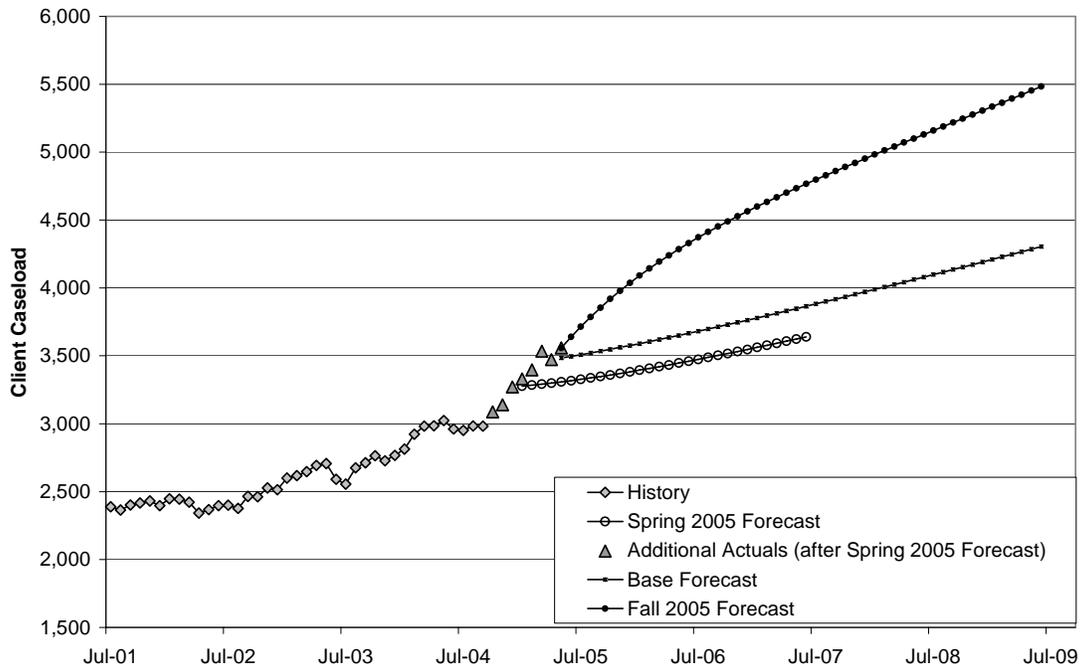
The Foster Care program has experienced a steep rise in caseload since 2003, as evident from Exhibit 10. The revised forecast reflects a continuation of this trend.

**Exhibit 10. Total Foster Care Caseload**



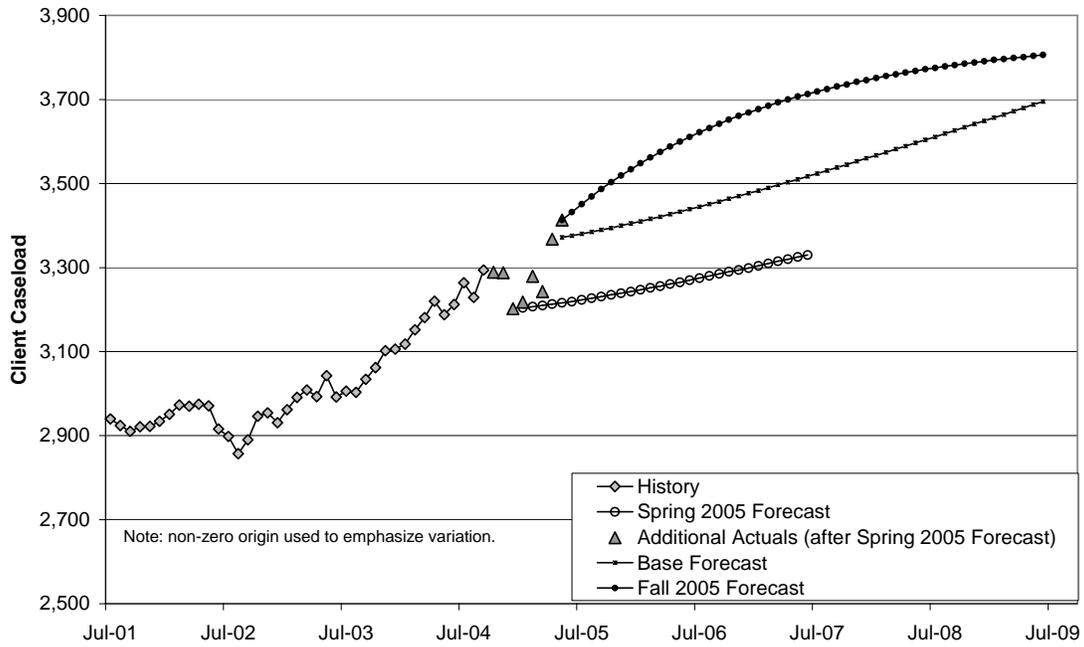
The most prominent increase appears in the Regular Paid Foster Care caseload, which is depicted in Exhibit 11. In Exhibit 1, the revised forecast shows Regular Paid Foster Care clients increasing by 1,380 (43.0 percent) from the 2003-05 biennium to the 2005-07 biennium, going from 3,208 to 4,588. This new forecast is 923 higher (25.2 percent) than the previous forecast, as shown in Exhibit 2.

**Exhibit 11. Regular Paid Foster Care (w/o Native American)**



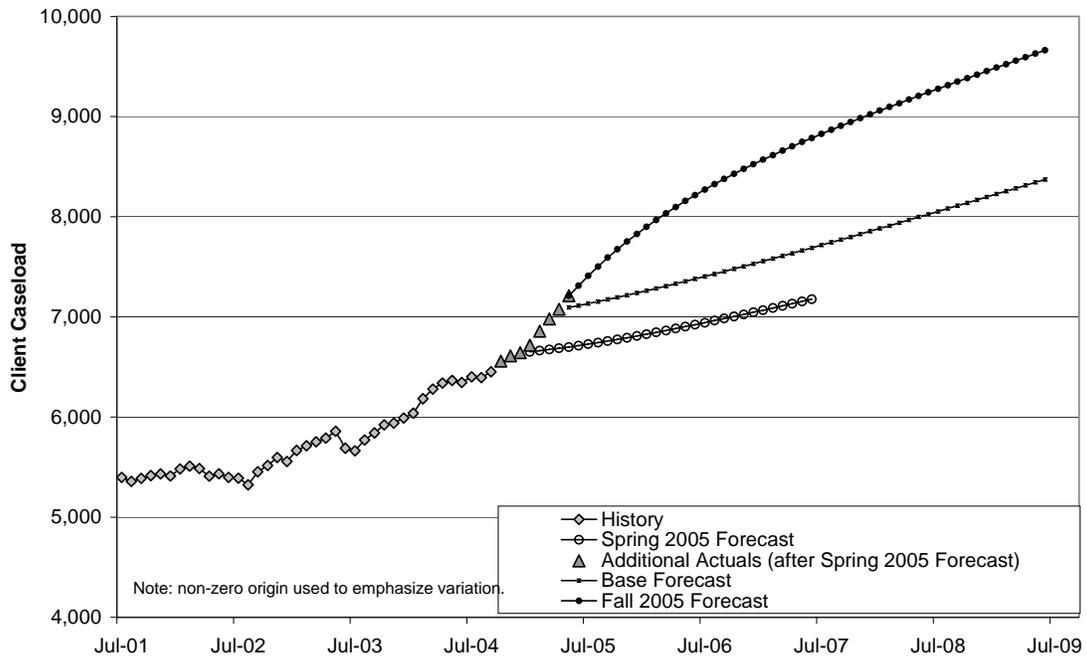
Special Rates Foster Care is estimated to grow at a somewhat lower rate, increasing by 400 (12.5 percent) from 3,204 for the 2003-05 biennium to 3,604 for the 2005-07 biennium. The Special Rates revised forecast is 330 higher (10.1 percent) than the previous forecast. Exhibit 12 displays the graph for this caseload.

**Exhibit 12. Special Rates Foster Care**



The graph for Total Paid Foster Care appears in Exhibit 13. Combining these Paid Foster Care categories with other types of Foster Care yields a Total Foster Care average caseload of 10,475 for the 2005-07 biennium, 1,201 higher (13.0 percent) than the previous forecast.

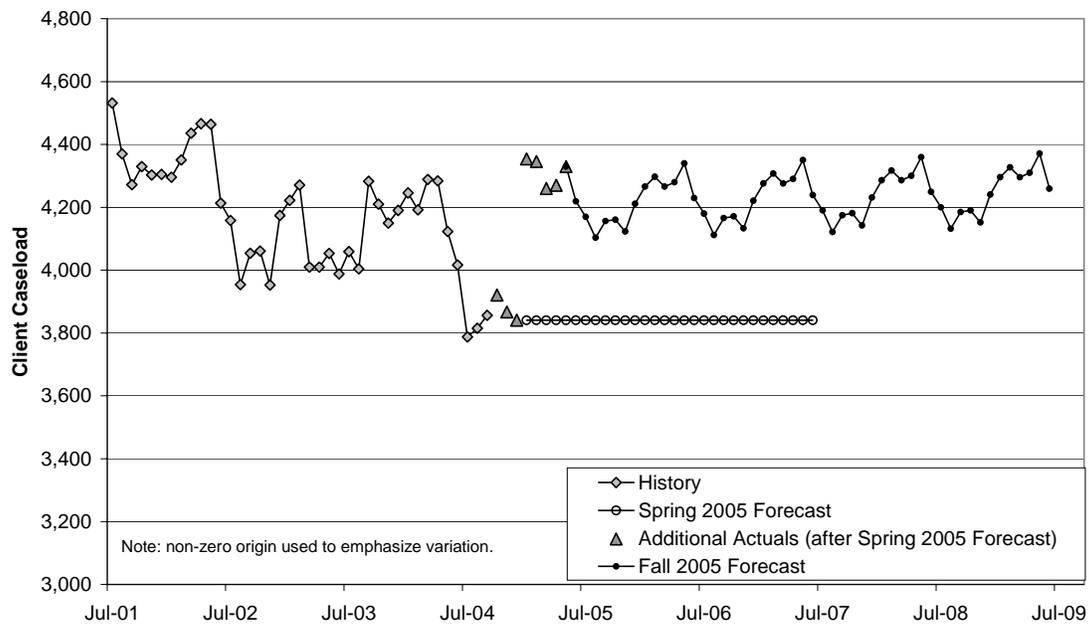
**Exhibit 13. Total Paid Foster Care Caseload**



## Child in Home

Per Exhibit 1, the forecast for Child in Home has the number of clients increasing 2.5 percent, from 4,121 for the 2003-05 biennium to 4,222 for the 2005-07 biennium. The new forecast is 381 (9.9 percent) higher than the previous forecast of 3,841 (see Exhibit 2). As discussed in the section on special issues, this difference can be traced to understated actual caseloads used to develop the Spring 2005 forecast. The graph for this caseload appears in Exhibit 14.

**Exhibit 14. Child in Home Caseload**



## Risks and Assumptions

As already noted, the Foster Care program has experienced a steep rise in caseload since 2003. From 5,790 at the end of April 2003, the Total Paid Foster Care client caseload grew at an annual rate of 10.6 percent, reaching 7,076 in April 2005. Working from less data, the previous two forecasts assumed the growth to be a temporary deviation from the historical pattern, and hence projected the caseload based on the long-term trend. However, given the continued rise exhibited by more recent data, this is clearly not a safe assumption.

Anecdotal information suggests that the increase stems in large part from the methamphetamine epidemic. Parents absorbed with their addiction have little time to nurture babies and young children, and the toxic chemicals used in producing the drug Department of Human Services, Finance & Policy Analysis, Client Caseload Forecasting Team 41

pose a deadly threat to children living in such a household. Although DHS does not have a means for specifically relating foster care entries to methamphetamine, the data shows an increase in the proportion of foster care entrants with parental drug abuse as the reason for removal. This proportion has increased from 49.9 percent in 2001 to 71.2 percent in 2004.<sup>3</sup>

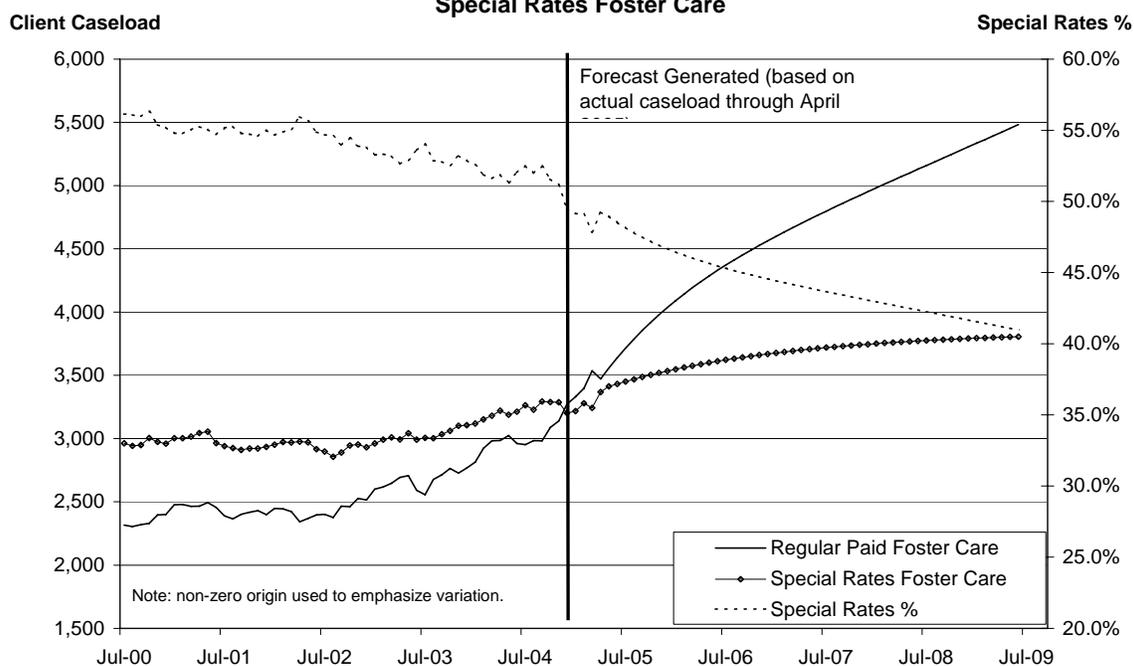
In Exhibits 11 and 12, the base forecasts for Regular Paid Foster Care and Special Rates Foster Care represent what would happen if the long-term historical trend continues into the future. Instead of following this long-term trend, the Fall 2005 forecast assumes that growth will continue at its recent pace through most of the 2005-07 biennium, gradually slowing to match the long-term trend in the 2007-09 biennium.

The recent growth for Special Rates Foster Care has not been as great as that for Regular Paid Foster Care. This may be partly due to management efforts to reduce Special Rates Foster Care as a proportion of the Total Foster Care caseload. As one can see from Exhibit 15, this proportion has been dropping. The forecast assumes that this proportion will continue to fall.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: Department of Human Services, CAF Research, memo dated August 4, 2005.

**Exhibit 15. Analysis of Split between Regular Paid and Special Rates Foster Care**



There are other issues associated with the Residential Treatment caseload as well. The Children’s Mental Health Initiative, with its emphasis on community-based treatment, may cause a shift in children from Psychiatric Residential Treatment to Regular Foster Care. In addition, a \$25.4 million shortfall related to “non-mandatory” caseloads could result in as many as 90 children no longer being able to access residential treatment.<sup>4</sup> No specific risk forecast has been generated to reflect these possibilities.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Department of Human Services Fact Sheet, dated June 6, 2005.

# VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

## *Description*

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (OVR) assists individuals with disabilities in getting and keeping a job. It accomplishes this by working in partnership with the community and businesses. Funding comes from a combination of state and federal sources.

In the course of receiving services from OVR, an individual moves through a sequence of four phases:

**Application Processing**, during which OVR staff determine whether the applicant is eligible for the program.

**Plan Development**, which involves matching a person's skills and form of disability to potential employment opportunities.

**Plan Implementation**, where OVR attempts to find an appropriate placement. Successful placement results in closure of the case.

**Post-Employment**, which provides follow-up services intended to make sure the individual is able to keep his or her job.

## *Forecast*

This is the first time the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) client caseload has been forecasted. In this context, client caseload represents an end-of-month count, which is statistically equivalent to average daily population. This differs from numbers typically reported for the VR population, which represent number of individuals served over a given time period.

Exhibit 1 compares the average caseload by biennium, detailed by process phase. The forecast has the total caseload increasing 5.5 percent from an average of 9,019 for the 2003-05 biennium to 9,513 for the 2005-07 biennium. One can see from Exhibit 2 the overall trend producing this change. The number of applicants entering each month is projected to remain at its recent level, displaying seasonality that has been reflected in the past.

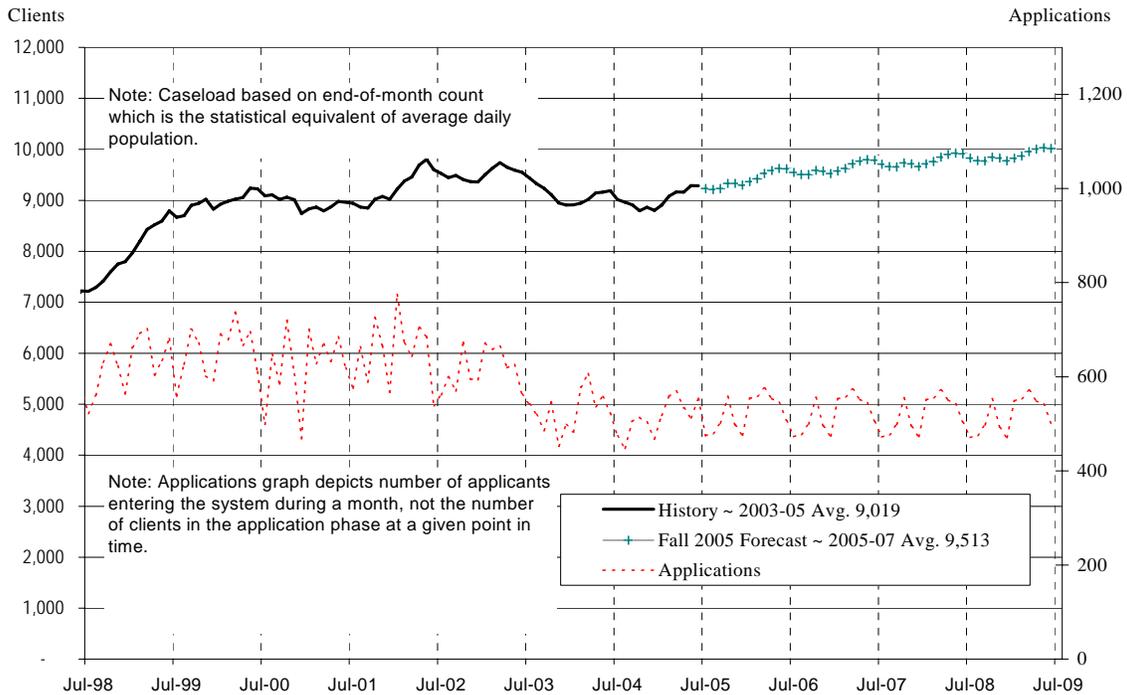
In Exhibit 3, one can see how each of the three primary phases is projected to grow. Since the plan development phase takes longer than the application phase, there is some build-up of caseload and the seasonality tends to be less pronounced. The plan implementation phase, which takes the longest, shows an even greater build-up, and the

seasonality disappears almost completely. The survival curves for these phases are given in Exhibit 4. Applications are to be processed within a 60-day target, however, the remaining applications are pending for additional information. A graph of the total caseload by its mutually exclusive phases appears in Exhibit 5.

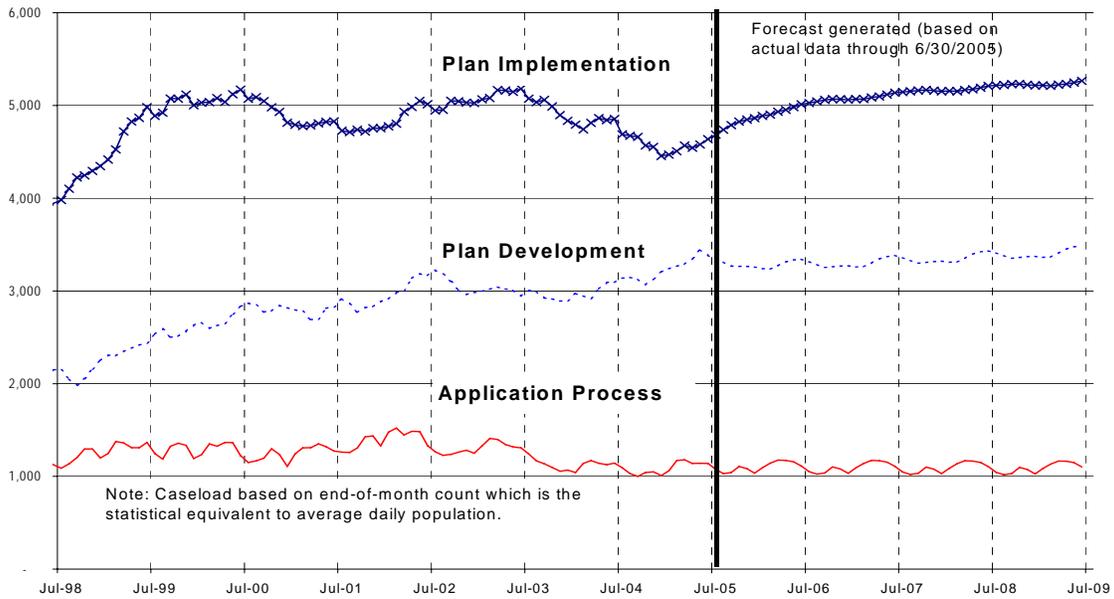
**Exhibit 1. Vocational Rehabilitation Average Client Caseload by Biennium**

	2003-05	2005-07	2003-05 to 2005-07 Change	% Change	2007-09	2005-07 to 2007-09 Change	% Change
Application Process	1,088	1,100	12	1.1%	1,101	1	0.1%
Plan Development	3,232	3,292	60	1.9%	3,403	111	3.4%
Plan Implementation	4,576	4,972	397	8.7%	5,221	249	5.0%
Post Employment	123	148	25	20.3%	160	12	8.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>9,513</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>9,885</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

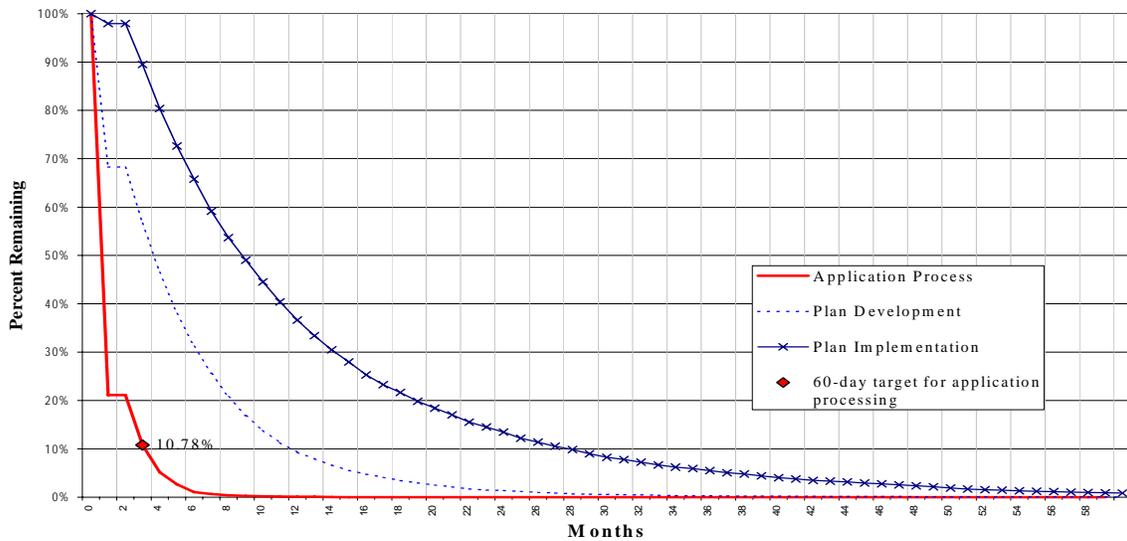
**Exhibit 2. Vocational Rehabilitation Client Caseload and Applications**



**Exhibit 3. Vocational Rehabilitation Client Caseload by Phase**



**Exhibit 4. Vocational Rehabilitation Months in Program by Phase (based on exits during 2004)**



*Risks and Assumptions*

The forecast incorporates no adjustments for anticipated changes in policy or the environment.



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# APPENDIX I

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## PEER REVIEW GROUP

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## APPENDIX II

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# APPENDIX III

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Ted Swigart (OVRs)  
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## APPENDIX IV

### SELF-SUFFICIENCY MONTHLY CLIENT DATA

Month	Data Type	TANF Basic	TANF UN	Food Stamps CAF PA	Food Stamps CAF NA	Food Stamps SPD PA	Food Stamps SPD NA	ERDC w/o SBG	Student Block Grant	TA-DVS
Jul-03	Actual	40,119	3,016	58,087	285,101	48,196	14,249	18,217	0	1,968
Aug-03	Actual	39,991	2,804	58,211	284,287	48,378	14,417	18,308	0	1,892
Sep-03	Actual	39,786	2,764	58,807	285,499	48,555	14,468	18,376	0	1,896
Oct-03	Actual	39,718	2,787	59,077	288,486	49,071	14,814	18,599	0	1,922
Nov-03	Actual	40,077	2,989	57,696	289,810	49,371	15,061	18,449	0	1,558
Dec-03	Actual	40,081	3,410	57,674	294,929	49,600	15,119	18,326	0	1,636
Jan-04	Actual	40,561	3,736	57,661	294,404	49,593	15,288	17,484	0	1,363
Feb-04	Actual	40,390	3,865	57,679	296,924	49,707	15,396	17,204	0	1,481
Mar-04	Actual	40,887	3,558	58,458	301,241	49,787	15,775	16,974	0	1,748
Apr-04	Actual	40,982	3,475	58,255	299,773	49,844	15,818	17,026	0	1,732
May-04	Actual	40,799	3,408	58,682	298,555	49,901	16,054	17,383	0	1,300
Jun-04	Actual	41,160	3,327	59,290	299,055	49,808	16,229	17,740	77	1,483
Jul-04	Actual	41,208	3,240	59,234	294,806	50,016	16,395	17,697	43	1,621
Aug-04	Actual	41,306	3,324	59,639	294,786	50,037	16,740	17,841	64	1,962
Sep-04	Actual	41,489	3,324	60,689	293,163	50,005	16,957	17,959	160	1,812
Oct-04	Actual	41,647	3,374	61,259	291,632	50,159	17,429	18,073	198	1,910
Nov-04	Actual	41,728	3,413	61,426	292,934	50,027	17,552	18,258	238	1,627
Dec-04	Actual	42,413	3,622	62,504	294,581	50,157	17,868	18,240	294	1,565
Jan-05	Actual	42,688	3,963	63,095	292,950	49,975	17,986	17,617	301	1,373
Feb-05	Actual	42,888	4,102	63,636	292,039	50,015	18,074	17,321	312	1,407
Mar-05	Actual	43,152	4,183	64,514	293,313	50,295	18,419	17,236	401	1,492
Apr-05	Actual	42,728	3,913	64,583	292,881	50,480	18,710	17,357	442	1,387
May-05	Actual	42,185	3,771	64,339	293,124	50,606	18,845	17,600	430	1,478
Jun-05	Actual	41,744	3,459	64,163	292,796	50,941	19,401	17,995	419	1,490
Jul-05	Forecast	41,753	3,391	64,285	290,999	52,353	19,546	18,234	380	1,623
Aug-05	Forecast	41,496	3,284	64,339	289,690	52,268	19,591	18,272	346	1,762
Sep-05	Forecast	41,429	3,260	64,195	292,002	52,302	19,753	18,190	315	1,539
Oct-05	Forecast	41,598	3,377	64,532	296,648	52,470	19,917	18,395	287	1,760
Nov-05	Forecast	41,946	3,541	64,451	301,849	52,565	20,083	18,362	261	1,544
Dec-05	Forecast	42,744	3,888	65,318	308,853	52,722	20,250	18,369	237	1,531
Jan-06	Forecast	43,329	4,290	65,901	312,454	52,844	20,420	17,755	216	1,445
Feb-06	Forecast	43,686	4,347	66,400	315,233	53,051	20,590	17,336	196	1,378
Mar-06	Forecast	43,706	4,322	67,083	318,114	53,280	20,762	17,313	178	1,492
Apr-06	Forecast	43,605	4,243	67,141	317,335	53,409	20,936	17,462	162	1,503
May-06	Forecast	43,424	4,185	67,269	315,789	53,608	21,110	17,800	146	1,565
Jun-06	Forecast	43,278	3,992	67,539	313,743	53,926	21,285	18,213	134	1,650
Jul-06	Forecast	43,285	3,900	67,564	309,192	54,043	21,461	18,030	122	1,757
Aug-06	Forecast	43,403	3,852	68,203	308,363	54,247	21,638	18,258	111	1,872
Sep-06	Forecast	43,299	3,787	68,122	307,929	54,390	21,816	18,250	101	1,676
Oct-06	Forecast	43,440	3,872	68,488	309,215	54,579	21,995	18,480	91	1,848
Nov-06	Forecast	43,765	4,005	68,389	310,764	54,740	22,174	18,451	99	1,601
Dec-06	Forecast	44,562	4,328	69,289	314,000	54,921	22,353	18,467	107	1,568

Month	Data Type	TANF Basic	TANF UN	Food Stamps CAF PA	Food Stamps CAF NA	Food Stamps SPD PA	Food Stamps SPD NA	ERDC w/o SBG	Student Block Grant	TA-DVS
Jan-07	Forecast	45,141	4,701	69,971	315,204	55,089	22,533	17,933	118	1,469
Feb-07	Forecast	45,485	4,747	70,533	315,921	55,286	22,714	17,551	126	1,393
Mar-07	Forecast	45,483	4,706	71,304	317,127	55,488	22,895	17,538	139	1,502
Apr-07	Forecast	45,358	4,627	71,356	315,252	55,655	23,076	17,657	152	1,510
May-07	Forecast	45,152	4,560	71,482	313,039	55,845	23,258	17,959	165	1,569
Jun-07	Forecast	44,985	4,367	71,760	310,704	56,075	23,440	18,330	181	1,653
Jul-07	Forecast	44,971	4,274	71,840	306,250	56,235	23,622	18,166	182	1,759
Aug-07	Forecast	45,077	4,222	72,520	305,591	56,424	23,804	18,367	182	1,874
Sep-07	Forecast	44,953	4,154	72,463	305,461	56,591	23,987	18,363	182	1,677
Oct-07	Forecast	45,083	4,236	72,836	307,085	56,774	24,170	18,571	182	1,848
Nov-07	Forecast	45,402	4,364	72,688	308,979	56,946	24,353	18,513	182	1,601
Dec-07	Forecast	46,208	4,684	73,594	312,489	57,125	24,536	18,510	182	1,568
Jan-08	Forecast	46,796	5,049	74,317	313,988	57,299	24,720	18,005	182	1,469
Feb-08	Forecast	47,142	5,097	74,911	314,956	57,481	24,903	17,632	182	1,393
Mar-08	Forecast	47,130	5,052	75,747	316,327	57,665	25,087	17,611	182	1,502
Apr-08	Forecast	46,988	4,976	75,780	314,684	57,837	25,271	17,703	182	1,510
May-08	Forecast	46,768	4,908	75,900	312,645	58,016	25,455	17,974	182	1,569
Jun-08	Forecast	46,590	4,717	76,184	310,418	58,209	25,639	18,311	182	1,653
Jul-08	Forecast	46,569	4,623	76,294	306,108	58,377	25,823	18,156	182	1,759
Aug-08	Forecast	46,667	4,572	77,015	305,387	58,555	26,007	18,337	182	1,874
Sep-08	Forecast	46,531	4,502	76,965	305,131	58,725	26,191	18,332	182	1,677
Oct-08	Forecast	46,657	4,583	77,345	306,537	58,900	26,375	18,525	182	1,848
Nov-08	Forecast	46,979	4,709	77,149	308,192	59,072	26,560	18,455	182	1,601
Dec-08	Forecast	47,799	5,029	78,066	311,396	59,245	26,744	18,440	182	1,568
Jan-09	Forecast	48,400	5,393	78,814	312,670	59,416	26,928	17,958	182	1,469
Feb-09	Forecast	48,754	5,439	79,437	313,448	59,590	27,113	17,597	182	1,393
Mar-09	Forecast	48,737	5,392	80,346	314,643	59,765	27,297	17,575	182	1,502
Apr-09	Forecast	48,586	5,318	80,374	312,987	59,935	27,482	17,652	182	1,510
May-09	Forecast	48,356	5,250	80,497	310,976	60,107	27,667	17,906	182	1,569
Jun-09	Forecast	48,170	5,060	80,802	308,800	60,284	27,851	18,224	182	1,653

# APPENDIX V

## SELF-SUFFICIENCY MONTHLY DATA IN CASES

Month	Data Type	TANF Basic	TANF UN	Food Stamps CAF PA	Food Stamps CAF NA	Food Stamps SPD PA	Food Stamps SPD NA	ERDC w/o SBG	Student Block Grant	TA-DVS
Jul-03	Actual	16,982	928	20,615	126,931	45,413	10,396	9,652	0	775
Aug-03	Actual	16,985	854	20,648	126,620	45,417	10,509	9,705	0	744
Sep-03	Actual	16,901	834	20,808	127,727	45,404	10,570	9,755	0	739
Oct-03	Actual	16,875	858	20,837	129,829	45,548	10,797	9,914	0	744
Nov-03	Actual	17,045	927	20,282	130,627	45,435	11,006	9,864	0	600
Dec-03	Actual	17,070	1,053	20,328	133,155	45,547	11,125	9,809	0	660
Jan-04	Actual	17,262	1,192	20,307	133,063	45,389	11,225	9,352	0	547
Feb-04	Actual	17,240	1,239	20,338	134,831	45,425	11,315	9,209	0	610
Mar-04	Actual	17,394	1,124	20,703	137,719	45,701	11,606	9,229	0	689
Apr-04	Actual	17,391	1,083	20,587	137,350	45,853	11,682	9,279	0	681
May-04	Actual	17,319	1,042	20,732	136,676	45,943	11,900	9,439	0	538
Jun-04	Actual	17,443	1,002	20,889	136,566	46,204	12,038	9,690	54	591
Jul-04	Actual	17,349	954	20,834	133,901	46,309	12,209	9,682	29	653
Aug-04	Actual	17,375	970	20,919	133,758	46,392	12,526	9,779	45	768
Sep-04	Actual	17,476	994	21,224	133,195	46,320	12,713	9,841	104	703
Oct-04	Actual	17,570	1,004	21,436	132,717	46,375	13,054	9,888	129	738
Nov-04	Actual	17,687	1,010	21,472	133,503	46,319	13,198	10,018	153	638
Dec-04	Actual	17,929	1,086	21,814	134,313	46,339	13,460	9,963	181	605
Jan-05	Actual	18,043	1,209	21,949	133,805	46,302	13,593	9,612	184	507
Feb-05	Actual	18,121	1,250	22,169	133,645	46,441	13,719	9,466	193	503
Mar-05	Actual	18,216	1,267	22,456	134,583	46,653	14,034	9,380	244	542
Apr-05	Actual	18,096	1,191	22,431	134,246	46,642	14,275	9,445	268	512
May-05	Actual	17,945	1,142	22,340	134,257	46,805	14,421	9,688	263	595
Jun-05	Actual	17,768	1,038	22,035	133,647	47,319	14,831	9,827	257	591
Jul-05	Forecast	17,632	1,003	22,045	131,952	47,578	14,962	9,842	235	649
Aug-05	Forecast	17,567	970	22,157	132,117	47,853	15,094	10,026	214	705
Sep-05	Forecast	17,605	956	22,157	132,786	48,023	15,226	10,120	195	630
Oct-05	Forecast	17,739	985	22,317	134,528	48,220	15,359	10,342	178	709
Nov-05	Forecast	17,948	1,037	22,269	136,252	48,360	15,492	10,318	162	621
Dec-05	Forecast	18,294	1,152	22,553	138,608	48,511	15,626	10,237	148	605
Jan-06	Forecast	18,593	1,282	22,765	139,831	48,634	15,760	9,802	135	583
Feb-06	Forecast	18,730	1,319	22,938	141,177	48,804	15,895	9,466	123	553
Mar-06	Forecast	18,740	1,299	23,157	142,744	48,990	16,030	9,457	112	581
Apr-06	Forecast	18,705	1,271	23,139	142,549	49,103	16,166	9,498	102	591
May-06	Forecast	18,628	1,241	23,193	142,025	49,266	16,302	9,721	93	617
Jun-06	Forecast	18,438	1,180	23,175	141,160	49,535	16,439	9,941	85	644
Jul-06	Forecast	18,312	1,141	23,182	139,123	49,723	16,576	9,956	78	683
Aug-06	Forecast	18,230	1,106	23,296	138,973	49,915	16,713	10,137	71	727
Sep-06	Forecast	18,255	1,089	23,294	139,318	50,073	16,850	10,230	65	646
Oct-06	Forecast	18,368	1,115	23,459	140,740	50,238	16,988	10,450	59	718
Nov-06	Forecast	18,557	1,164	23,407	142,141	50,386	17,127	10,425	54	628
Dec-06	Forecast	18,883	1,278	23,703	144,176	50,536	17,265	10,342	59	610

Month	Data Type	TANF Basic	TANF UN	Food Stamps CAF PA	Food Stamps CAF NA	Food Stamps SPD PA	Food Stamps SPD NA	ERDC w/o SBG	Student Block Grant	TA-DVS
Jan-07	Forecast	19,162	1,405	23,923	145,077	50,677	17,404	9,906	64	585
Feb-07	Forecast	19,276	1,441	24,104	146,101	50,833	17,543	9,569	70	555
Mar-07	Forecast	19,262	1,419	24,332	147,347	50,993	17,682	9,558	76	583
Apr-07	Forecast	19,206	1,390	24,312	146,831	51,131	17,822	9,599	83	592
May-07	Forecast	19,113	1,358	24,367	145,985	51,283	17,962	9,820	90	617
Jun-07	Forecast	18,909	1,296	24,347	144,798	51,469	18,102	10,039	98	644
Jul-07	Forecast	18,775	1,256	24,353	142,439	51,629	18,242	10,052	110	684
Aug-07	Forecast	18,690	1,220	24,472	141,969	51,791	18,383	10,232	110	727
Sep-07	Forecast	18,718	1,202	24,469	141,992	51,942	18,523	10,324	110	646
Oct-07	Forecast	18,839	1,228	24,641	143,091	52,096	18,664	10,543	110	718
Nov-07	Forecast	19,040	1,276	24,586	144,172	52,243	18,805	10,517	110	628
Dec-07	Forecast	19,383	1,389	24,896	145,885	52,392	18,947	10,433	110	610
Jan-08	Forecast	19,678	1,516	25,127	146,464	52,538	19,088	9,996	110	585
Feb-08	Forecast	19,804	1,551	25,316	147,167	52,688	19,230	9,657	110	555
Mar-08	Forecast	19,798	1,529	25,555	148,091	52,840	19,371	9,646	110	583
Apr-08	Forecast	19,748	1,499	25,533	147,253	52,985	19,513	9,685	110	592
May-08	Forecast	19,658	1,467	25,590	146,085	53,135	19,655	9,905	110	617
Jun-08	Forecast	19,452	1,404	25,569	144,577	53,294	19,797	10,123	110	644
Jul-08	Forecast	19,317	1,364	25,575	141,897	53,446	19,940	10,134	110	684
Aug-08	Forecast	19,231	1,328	25,700	141,104	53,598	20,082	10,314	110	727
Sep-08	Forecast	19,260	1,309	25,696	140,806	53,747	20,225	10,405	110	646
Oct-08	Forecast	19,384	1,334	25,877	141,584	53,897	20,367	10,623	110	718
Nov-08	Forecast	19,589	1,383	25,818	142,342	54,045	20,510	10,596	110	628
Dec-08	Forecast	19,939	1,495	26,144	143,734	54,193	20,653	10,511	110	610
Jan-09	Forecast	20,240	1,622	26,386	143,992	54,341	20,796	10,073	110	585
Feb-09	Forecast	20,366	1,657	26,584	144,373	54,489	20,939	9,732	110	555
Mar-09	Forecast	20,358	1,635	26,835	144,975	54,639	21,082	9,720	110	583
Apr-09	Forecast	20,303	1,605	26,812	143,816	54,786	21,225	9,759	110	592
May-09	Forecast	20,209	1,573	26,872	142,326	54,934	21,369	9,978	110	617
Jun-09	Forecast	19,995	1,510	26,850	140,497	55,086	21,512	10,195	110	644

# APPENDIX VI

## CHILD WELFARE MONTHLY DATA

Month	Data Type	Adoption Assistance	Family Group Homes	Trial Home Visit	Independent Living	Mutual Homes	Native American Foster Care	Non-paid Foster Care
Jul-03	Actual	7,439	48	957	20	64	100	478
Aug-03	Actual	7,464	49	983	23	59	92	432
Sep-03	Actual	7,556	49	966	26	45	94	404
Oct-03	Actual	7,628	49	928	30	45	96	417
Nov-03	Actual	7,666	50	955	29	59	110	428
Dec-03	Actual	7,709	49	952	29	59	115	437
Jan-04	Actual	7,759	47	838	30	59	107	455
Feb-04	Actual	7,777	48	822	28	55	108	436
Mar-04	Actual	7,813	45	860	26	49	116	419
Apr-04	Actual	7,883	45	840	24	46	134	407
May-04	Actual	7,931	47	935	25	41	153	420
Jun-04	Actual	7,977	48	1,001	22	40	172	443
Month	Data Type	Regular Paid Foster Care	Foster Care Runaways	Family Shelter	Special Rates Foster Care	Subsidized Guardianship	Child in Home	Psychiatric Residential Treatment
Jul-03	Actual	2,556	89	180	3,006	325	4,059	227
Aug-03	Actual	2,676	97	178	3,003	333	4,004	220
Sep-03	Actual	2,713	80	133	3,034	347	4,283	216
Oct-03	Actual	2,764	88	134	3,062	358	4,210	208
Nov-03	Actual	2,727	91	138	3,102	359	4,150	210
Dec-03	Actual	2,768	95	146	3,106	366	4,190	217
Jan-04	Actual	2,813	95	157	3,118	376	4,246	211
Feb-04	Actual	2,923	94	176	3,152	377	4,192	206
Mar-04	Actual	2,982	104	171	3,181	376	4,289	207
Apr-04	Actual	2,985	104	189	3,220	377	4,284	208
May-04	Actual	3,024	107	176	3,188	384	4,123	199
Jun-04	Actual	2,962	116	189	3,212	385	4,017	181
Month	Data Type	Professional Shelter - Regular Contract	Professional Shelter - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Regular Contract	Residential Treatment - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Target Children		
Jul-03	Actual	88	36	266	32	40		
Aug-03	Actual	82	31	271	20	41		
Sep-03	Actual	83	40	270	24	38		
Oct-03	Actual	95	43	257	30	38		
Nov-03	Actual	98	43	257	26	38		
Dec-03	Actual	94	40	260	27	43		
Jan-04	Actual	112	46	248	34	44		
Feb-04	Actual	115	50	242	43	48		
Mar-04	Actual	99	56	258	40	50		
Apr-04	Actual	107	61	246	64	53		
May-04	Actual	113	64	236	66	54		
Jun-04	Actual	112	65	236	63	54		

Month	Data Type	Adoption Assistance	Family Group Homes	Trial Home Visit	Independent Living	Mutual Homes	Native American Foster Care	Non-paid Foster Care
Jul-04	Actual	8,023	51	1,068	25	48	186	436
Aug-04	Actual	8,097	46	1,107	26	37	181	427
Sep-04	Actual	8,168	46	1,153	28	27	176	418
Oct-04	Actual	8,223	44	1,136	32	43	182	443
Nov-04	Actual	8,277	46	1,141	31	45	183	451
Dec-04	Actual	8,321	47	1,164	36	46	169	434
Jan-05	Actual	8,527	53	1,139	39	59	168	423
Feb-05	Actual	8,584	53	1,092	40	34	182	441
Mar-05	Actual	8,666	44	1,093	37	17	202	438
Apr-05	Actual	8,730	50	1,127	38	0	236	426
May-05	Forecast	8,786	50	1,126	38	7	239	426
Jun-05	Forecast	8,842	50	1,131	38	8	241	425
Month	Data Type	Regular Paid Foster Care	Foster Care Runaways	Family Shelter	Special Rates Foster Care	Subsidized Guardianship	Child in Home	Psychiatric Residential Treatment
Jul-04	Actual	2,951	117	161	3,264	383	3,788	189
Aug-04	Actual	2,983	105	144	3,229	388	3,815	186
Sep-04	Actual	2,982	107	153	3,294	383	3,856	182
Oct-04	Actual	3,088	107	168	3,289	381	3,921	183
Nov-04	Actual	3,139	116	167	3,288	391	3,867	181
Dec-04	Actual	3,271	123	137	3,202	401	3,841	184
Jan-05	Actual	3,330	108	204	3,218	410	4,354	189
Feb-05	Actual	3,397	113	176	3,279	415	4,346	182
Mar-05	Actual	3,535	98	172	3,243	425	4,260	184
Apr-05	Actual	3,472	101	192	3,368	442	4,270	193
May-05	Forecast	3,558	109	184	3,413	450	4,330	194
Jun-05	Forecast	3,639	114	184	3,432	458	4,219	195
Month	Data Type	Professional Shelter - Regular Contract	Professional Shelter - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Regular Contract	Residential Treatment - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Target Children		
Jul-04	Actual	104	53	240	50	57		
Aug-04	Actual	121	44	231	71	54		
Sep-04	Actual	100	37	257	56	48		
Oct-04	Actual	113	42	242	73	46		
Nov-04	Actual	108	48	244	70	44		
Dec-04	Actual	104	54	240	73	45		
Jan-05	Actual	124	63	227	77	47		
Feb-05	Actual	126	59	217	82	46		
Mar-05	Actual	140	76	205	98	44		
Apr-05	Actual	105	78	256	93	45		
May-05	Forecast	102	78	259	91	46		
Jun-05	Forecast	102	72	259	89	47		

Month	Data Type	Adoption Assistance	Family Group Homes	Trial Home Visit	Independent Living	Mutual Homes	Native American Foster Care	Non-paid Foster Care
Jul-05	Forecast	8,899	50	1,135	38	9	244	425
Aug-05	Forecast	8,955	50	1,138	38	10	247	425
Sep-05	Forecast	9,011	50	1,140	38	10	250	425
Oct-05	Forecast	9,067	50	1,142	38	11	252	425
Nov-05	Forecast	9,123	50	1,144	38	11	255	425
Dec-05	Forecast	9,178	50	1,145	38	11	258	425
Jan-06	Forecast	9,234	50	1,146	38	11	261	425
Feb-06	Forecast	9,290	50	1,146	38	11	263	426
Mar-06	Forecast	9,346	50	1,147	38	11	266	426
Apr-06	Forecast	9,401	50	1,147	38	11	269	426
May-06	Forecast	9,457	50	1,148	38	11	272	427
Jun-06	Forecast	9,513	50	1,148	38	11	274	428
Month	Data Type	Regular Paid Foster Care	Foster Care Runaways	Family Shelter	Special Rates Foster Care	Subsidized Guardianship	Child in Home	Psychiatric Residential Treatment
Jul-05	Forecast	3,715	118	185	3,451	466	4,170	196
Aug-05	Forecast	3,787	122	186	3,469	474	4,103	197
Sep-05	Forecast	3,855	124	186	3,487	482	4,156	198
Oct-05	Forecast	3,919	127	187	3,503	490	4,161	198
Nov-05	Forecast	3,979	129	188	3,519	498	4,123	199
Dec-05	Forecast	4,036	130	188	3,534	506	4,211	200
Jan-06	Forecast	4,091	132	189	3,548	514	4,266	200
Feb-06	Forecast	4,143	134	189	3,562	522	4,297	201
Mar-06	Forecast	4,193	135	190	3,575	530	4,266	201
Apr-06	Forecast	4,240	137	191	3,588	538	4,280	201
May-06	Forecast	4,286	138	191	3,600	546	4,340	202
Jun-06	Forecast	4,330	140	192	3,611	554	4,229	202
Month	Data Type	Professional Shelter - Regular Contract	Professional Shelter - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Regular Contract	Residential Treatment - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Target Children		
Jul-05	Forecast	102	71	259	88	48		
Aug-05	Forecast	102	70	259	87	49		
Sep-05	Forecast	102	70	259	86	50		
Oct-05	Forecast	102	69	259	86	51		
Nov-05	Forecast	102	70	259	86	52		
Dec-05	Forecast	102	70	259	85	53		
Jan-06	Forecast	102	72	259	85	54		
Feb-06	Forecast	102	75	259	86	55		
Mar-06	Forecast	102	81	259	86	56		
Apr-06	Forecast	102	81	259	86	57		
May-06	Forecast	102	83	259	87	58		
Jun-06	Forecast	102	78	259	87	58		

Month	Data Type	Adoption Assistance	Family Group Homes	Trial Home Visit	Independent Living	Mutual Homes	Native American Foster Care	Non-paid Foster Care
Jul-06	Forecast	9,568	50	1,148	38	11	277	428
Aug-06	Forecast	9,624	50	1,148	38	11	280	429
Sep-06	Forecast	9,679	50	1,149	38	11	283	430
Oct-06	Forecast	9,735	50	1,149	38	11	285	431
Nov-06	Forecast	9,790	50	1,149	38	11	288	432
Dec-06	Forecast	9,846	50	1,149	38	11	291	433
Jan-07	Forecast	9,901	50	1,149	38	11	294	435
Feb-07	Forecast	9,957	50	1,149	38	11	296	436
Mar-07	Forecast	10,012	50	1,149	38	11	299	438
Apr-07	Forecast	10,067	50	1,149	38	11	302	440
May-07	Forecast	10,123	50	1,149	38	11	305	441
Jun-07	Forecast	10,178	50	1,149	38	11	307	444
Month	Data Type	Regular Paid Foster Care	Foster Care Runaways	Family Shelter	Special Rates Foster Care	Subsidized Guardianship	Child in Home	Psychiatric Residential Treatment
Jul-06	Forecast	4,372	141	193	3,622	562	4,180	202
Aug-06	Forecast	4,413	143	193	3,632	570	4,112	203
Sep-06	Forecast	4,452	144	194	3,642	578	4,166	203
Oct-06	Forecast	4,490	146	195	3,652	586	4,171	203
Nov-06	Forecast	4,528	147	195	3,661	593	4,133	203
Dec-06	Forecast	4,564	149	196	3,669	601	4,221	203
Jan-07	Forecast	4,599	150	196	3,677	609	4,276	204
Feb-07	Forecast	4,634	152	197	3,685	617	4,307	204
Mar-07	Forecast	4,668	153	198	3,693	625	4,276	204
Apr-07	Forecast	4,701	155	198	3,700	633	4,290	204
May-07	Forecast	4,734	156	199	3,707	640	4,350	204
Jun-07	Forecast	4,766	158	200	3,713	648	4,239	204
Month	Data Type	Professional Shelter - Regular Contract	Professional Shelter - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Regular Contract	Residential Treatment - Special Contract	Residential Treatment - Target Children		
Jul-06	Forecast	102	78	259	88	59		
Aug-06	Forecast	102	78	259	88	60		
Sep-06	Forecast	102	79	259	89	61		
Oct-06	Forecast	102	78	259	89	62		
Nov-06	Forecast	102	79	259	90	63		
Dec-06	Forecast	102	79	259	91	63		
Jan-07	Forecast	102	82	259	92	64		
Feb-07	Forecast	102	85	259	92	65		
Mar-07	Forecast	102	92	259	93	66		
Apr-07	Forecast	102	92	259	94	67		
May-07	Forecast	102	94	259	95	67		
Jun-07	Forecast	102	89	259	96	68		

Month	Data Type	Adoption Assistance	Family Group Homes	Trial Home Visit	Independent Living	Mutual Homes	Native American Foster Care	Non-paid Foster Care
Jul-07	Forecast	10,233	50	1,149	38	11	310	446
Aug-07	Forecast	10,289	50	1,149	38	11	313	448
Sep-07	Forecast	10,344	50	1,149	38	11	316	451
Oct-07	Forecast	10,399	50	1,149	38	11	318	453
Nov-07	Forecast	10,454	50	1,149	38	11	321	456
Dec-07	Forecast	10,510	50	1,149	38	11	324	459
Jan-08	Forecast	10,565	50	1,149	38	11	327	463
Feb-08	Forecast	10,620	50	1,149	38	11	329	466
Mar-08	Forecast	10,675	50	1,149	38	11	332	470
Apr-08	Forecast	10,731	50	1,149	38	11	335	474
May-08	Forecast	10,786	50	1,149	38	11	338	478
Jun-08	Forecast	10,841	50	1,149	38	11	340	482
Month	Data Type	Regular Paid Foster Care	Foster Care Runaways	Family Shelter	Special Rates Foster Care	Subsidized Guardianship	Child in Home	Psychiatric Residential Treatment
Jul-07	Forecast	4,798	159	200	3,719	656	4,190	204
Aug-07	Forecast	4,829	161	201	3,725	664	4,122	204
Sep-07	Forecast	4,860	162	202	3,731	671	4,175	204
Oct-07	Forecast	4,891	164	202	3,736	679	4,181	205
Nov-07	Forecast	4,921	165	203	3,742	687	4,142	205
Dec-07	Forecast	4,952	166	204	3,746	695	4,231	205
Jan-08	Forecast	4,982	168	205	3,751	702	4,286	205
Feb-08	Forecast	5,012	169	205	3,756	710	4,317	205
Mar-08	Forecast	5,041	171	206	3,760	718	4,286	205
Apr-08	Forecast	5,071	172	207	3,764	726	4,300	205
May-08	Forecast	5,100	174	207	3,768	733	4,360	205
Jun-08	Forecast	5,130	175	208	3,772	741	4,249	205
Month	Data Type	Professional Shelter - Regular	Professional Shelter - Special	Residential Treatment - Regular	Residential Treatment - Special	Residential Treatment - Target		
Jul-07	Forecast	102	89	259	96	69		
Aug-07	Forecast	102	89	259	97	70		
Sep-07	Forecast	102	90	259	98	70		
Oct-07	Forecast	102	90	259	99	71		
Nov-07	Forecast	102	91	259	100	72		
Dec-07	Forecast	102	91	259	101	73		
Jan-08	Forecast	102	94	259	102	73		
Feb-08	Forecast	102	97	259	102	74		
Mar-08	Forecast	102	104	259	103	75		
Apr-08	Forecast	102	104	259	104	76		
May-08	Forecast	102	106	259	105	76		
Jun-08	Forecast	102	101	259	106	77		

Month	Data Type	Adoption Assistance	Family Group Homes	Trial Home Visit	Independent Living	Mutual Homes	Native American Foster Care	Non-paid Foster Care
Jul-08	Forecast	10,896	50	1,149	38	11	343	487
Aug-08	Forecast	10,951	50	1,149	38	11	346	492
Sep-08	Forecast	11,006	50	1,149	38	11	349	497
Oct-08	Forecast	11,062	50	1,149	38	11	351	502
Nov-08	Forecast	11,117	50	1,149	38	11	354	508
Dec-08	Forecast	11,172	50	1,149	38	11	357	514
Jan-09	Forecast	11,227	50	1,149	38	11	360	520
Feb-09	Forecast	11,282	50	1,149	38	11	362	527
Mar-09	Forecast	11,337	50	1,149	38	11	365	534
Apr-09	Forecast	11,392	50	1,149	38	11	368	541
May-09	Forecast	11,447	50	1,149	38	11	371	549
Jun-09	Forecast	11,503	50	1,149	38	11	373	557
Month	Data Type	Regular Paid Foster Care	Foster Care Runaways	Family Shelter	Special Rates Foster Care	Subsidized Guardianship	Child in Home	Psychiatric Residential Treatment
Jul-08	Forecast	5,159	177	209	3,775	749	4,200	205
Aug-08	Forecast	5,188	178	209	3,779	757	4,132	205
Sep-08	Forecast	5,218	180	210	3,782	764	4,185	205
Oct-08	Forecast	5,247	181	211	3,785	772	4,190	205
Nov-08	Forecast	5,276	183	211	3,788	780	4,152	205
Dec-08	Forecast	5,306	184	212	3,791	787	4,241	205
Jan-09	Forecast	5,335	186	213	3,794	795	4,296	205
Feb-09	Forecast	5,364	187	214	3,796	803	4,327	205
Mar-09	Forecast	5,394	189	214	3,799	810	4,296	205
Apr-09	Forecast	5,423	190	215	3,801	810	4,310	205
May-09	Forecast	5,453	192	216	3,804	810	4,371	205
Jun-09	Forecast	5,483	193	216	3,806	810	4,259	205
Month	Data Type	Professional Shelter - Regular	Professional Shelter - Special	Residential Treatment - Regular	Residential Treatment - Special	Residential Treatment - Target		
Jul-08	Forecast	102	101	259	107	78		
Aug-08	Forecast	102	101	259	108	79		
Sep-08	Forecast	102	102	259	109	79		
Oct-08	Forecast	102	102	259	109	80		
Nov-08	Forecast	102	103	259	110	81		
Dec-08	Forecast	102	103	259	111	82		
Jan-09	Forecast	102	106	259	112	82		
Feb-09	Forecast	102	109	259	113	83		
Mar-09	Forecast	102	116	259	114	84		
Apr-09	Forecast	102	116	259	115	85		
May-09	Forecast	102	118	259	116	85		
Jun-09	Forecast	102	113	259	117	86		

# APPENDIX VII

## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION MONTHLY DATA

Month	Data Type	Application Processing	Plan Development	Plan Implementation	Post-Employment Services	Total
Jul-03	Actual	1,241	3,006	5,074	118	9,439
Aug-03	Actual	1,167	2,995	5,037	125	9,324
Sep-03	Actual	1,136	2,925	5,061	111	9,233
Oct-03	Actual	1,096	2,914	4,990	110	9,110
Nov-03	Actual	1,057	2,891	4,896	106	8,950
Dec-03	Actual	1,068	2,897	4,835	109	8,909
Jan-04	Actual	1,041	2,973	4,795	102	8,911
Feb-04	Actual	1,140	2,946	4,742	116	8,944
Mar-04	Actual	1,170	2,921	4,812	113	9,016
Apr-04	Actual	1,141	3,023	4,865	114	9,143
May-04	Actual	1,126	3,092	4,842	100	9,160
Jun-04	Actual	1,143	3,092	4,856	97	9,188
Jul-04	Actual	1,093	3,139	4,688	93	9,013
Aug-04	Actual	1,030	3,147	4,673	114	8,964
Sep-04	Actual	1,000	3,128	4,661	123	8,912
Oct-04	Actual	1,042	3,066	4,569	118	8,795
Nov-04	Actual	1,049	3,131	4,554	128	8,862
Dec-04	Actual	1,009	3,203	4,456	136	8,804
Jan-05	Actual	1,061	3,238	4,470	134	8,903
Feb-05	Actual	1,170	3,267	4,507	135	9,079
Mar-05	Actual	1,180	3,286	4,568	131	9,165
Apr-05	Actual	1,140	3,352	4,545	121	9,158
May-05	Actual	1,141	3,446	4,579	123	9,289
Jun-05	Actual	1,139	3,385	4,636	125	9,285
Jul-05	Forecast	1,077	3,342	4,685	127	9,231
Aug-05	Forecast	1,031	3,311	4,739	130	9,211
Sep-05	Forecast	1,042	3,268	4,788	133	9,231
Oct-05	Forecast	1,107	3,265	4,825	135	9,332
Nov-05	Forecast	1,084	3,264	4,847	138	9,333
Dec-05	Forecast	1,036	3,259	4,864	141	9,300
Jan-06	Forecast	1,094	3,240	4,888	143	9,365
Feb-06	Forecast	1,143	3,235	4,901	145	9,424
Mar-06	Forecast	1,176	3,271	4,932	147	9,526
Apr-06	Forecast	1,172	3,312	4,954	148	9,586
May-06	Forecast	1,158	3,335	4,983	150	9,626
Jun-06	Forecast	1,112	3,343	5,013	151	9,619
Jul-06	Forecast	1,050	3,317	5,028	152	9,547
Aug-06	Forecast	1,024	3,285	5,044	153	9,506
Sep-06	Forecast	1,037	3,253	5,060	154	9,504
Oct-06	Forecast	1,103	3,260	5,069	155	9,587
Nov-06	Forecast	1,081	3,268	5,067	156	9,572
Dec-06	Forecast	1,033	3,271	5,063	156	9,523

Month	Data Type	Application Processing	Plan Development	Plan Implementation	Post-Employment Services	Total
Jan-07	Forecast	1,091	3,259	5,070	157	9,577
Feb-07	Forecast	1,140	3,260	5,069	157	9,626
Mar-07	Forecast	1,173	3,300	5,086	158	9,717
Apr-07	Forecast	1,169	3,345	5,098	158	9,770
May-07	Forecast	1,154	3,370	5,117	158	9,799
Jun-07	Forecast	1,109	3,382	5,139	158	9,788
Jul-07	Forecast	1,047	3,358	5,145	159	9,709
Aug-07	Forecast	1,021	3,329	5,153	159	9,662
Sep-07	Forecast	1,034	3,299	5,163	159	9,655
Oct-07	Forecast	1,100	3,307	5,167	159	9,733
Nov-07	Forecast	1,078	3,317	5,160	159	9,714
Dec-07	Forecast	1,030	3,321	5,153	159	9,663
Jan-08	Forecast	1,088	3,309	5,157	160	9,714
Feb-08	Forecast	1,137	3,311	5,152	160	9,760
Mar-08	Forecast	1,169	3,352	5,167	160	9,848
Apr-08	Forecast	1,166	3,397	5,176	160	9,899
May-08	Forecast	1,151	3,422	5,192	160	9,925
Jun-08	Forecast	1,106	3,433	5,212	160	9,911
Jul-08	Forecast	1,044	3,410	5,216	160	9,830
Aug-08	Forecast	1,018	3,381	5,222	160	9,781
Sep-08	Forecast	1,032	3,351	5,230	160	9,773
Oct-08	Forecast	1,097	3,360	5,232	160	9,849
Nov-08	Forecast	1,075	3,369	5,224	160	9,828
Dec-08	Forecast	1,027	3,373	5,216	160	9,776
Jan-09	Forecast	1,085	3,363	5,218	160	9,826
Feb-09	Forecast	1,134	3,365	5,212	160	9,871
Mar-09	Forecast	1,166	3,406	5,225	160	9,957
Apr-09	Forecast	1,163	3,451	5,232	160	10,006
May-09	Forecast	1,148	3,476	5,248	160	10,032
Jun-09	Forecast	1,103	3,488	5,266	160	10,017

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**Oregon Department of Human Services  
Finance and Policy Analysis  
Client Caseload Forecasting Team**

