



John A. Kitzhaber, M.D.
GOVERNOR

**OREGON
CORRECTIONS
POPULATION
FORECAST**

Prepared by the

Department of Administrative Services

Mike Greenfield

Director

April 2002
Volume VIII, No. 1

Department of Administrative Services

Mike Greenfield, Director

Office of Economic Analysis

Tom Potiowsky, State Economist
Dae Baek, Senior Economist
Michael Kennedy, Revenue Economist
Kanhaiya Vaidya, Senior Demographer
Suzanne Porter, Corrections Forecast Analyst
Carrie Lovellette, Administrative Assistant

<http://www.oea.das.state.or.us>

Oregon Corrections Population Forecast April 2002

Foreword

The Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) issues the Oregon Corrections Population Forecast. Executive Order EO-95-06 and ORS 184.351 direct OEA to issue this forecast each April and October. The Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) uses the forecast for planning and budgeting.

Two committees help OEA with the forecast. The Corrections Population Forecasting Advisory Committee consists of ten members with expertise in the criminal justice system. Members are appointed by the Governor and serve four-year terms. The Committee helps OEA interpret current trends and set assumptions about the future.

A separate technical advisory committee consists of people with expertise in forecasting and criminal justice data. They provide critical review and advice about forecasting methods.

Readers with questions about the forecast may contact Suzanne Porter at (503) 378-5732. To be placed on the mailing list, please contact Carrie Lovellette at (503) 378-3405. This forecast is also available on the Internet at <http://www.oea.das.state.or.us/>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary 1

I. Introduction 4

II. Definitions 4

III. Methodology..... 6

IV. Recent Intake Trends..... 8

V. Prison Population Forecast..... 10

 a. Total Prison Population Forecast 10

 b. Base 11

 c. Measure 11 13

 d. Repeat Property Offenders 14

 e. Other Components 15

VI. Community Supervision 16

 a. Felony Probation 16

 b. Parole and Post-Prison Supervision 18

 c. Local Control 20

VII. Risks to the Forecast..... 22

Appendix: Corrections Population Forecast Detail..... 23

Corrections Population Forecasting Advisory Committee 28

Executive Summary

This is a forecast of Oregon's felony correctional population over the next decade. It consists of state prison inmates and offenders on community supervision.

Total Prison Population

The total prison population was 11,034 on January 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 7.8 percent to 11,892 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 14.8 percent to 12,671 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 35.7 percent (3,939 beds) to 14,973 by January 2012.

Forty-one percent of the total growth is directly or indirectly due to the passage of Ballot Measure 11. Measure 11 mandates minimum sentences for any of 21 violent crimes. The sentences range from 70 to 300 months.

The forecast is 329 beds higher than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 358 beds higher than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium. It is 258 beds lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2011.

Community Supervision

These are offenders on felony probation, post-prison supervision, parole, or local control¹. Community supervision of felony offenders is funded by the Department of Corrections.

The felony probation caseload was 18,324 on October 1, 2001. It is forecast to grow by 5.8 percent to 19,389 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 8.3 percent to 19,848 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 19.5 percent

Date	Apr-02	Oct-01	Difference	Pct Difference
Jan-02	11,034	10,847	187	1.7%
Jul-02	11,423	11,211	211	1.9%
Jul-03	11,892	11,563	329	2.8%
Jul-04	12,328	11,948	381	3.2%
Jul-05	12,671	12,313	358	2.9%
Jul-06	13,022	12,772	250	2.0%
Jul-07	13,364	13,234	130	1.0%
Jul-08	13,742	13,714	28	0.2%
Jul-09	14,128	14,192	(64)	-0.5%
Jul-10	14,507	14,663	(155)	-1.1%
Jul-11	14,843	15,100	(258)	-1.7%
Jan-12	14,973			

Date	Apr-02	Oct-01	Difference	Pct Difference
Oct-01	18,324	18,680	(356)	-1.9%
Jul-02	18,994	18,903	91	0.5%
Jul-03	19,389	19,069	320	1.7%
Jul-04	19,636	19,372	264	1.4%
Jul-05	19,848	19,821	27	0.1%
Jul-06	20,162	20,269	(107)	-0.5%
Jul-07	20,475	20,722	(247)	-1.2%
Jul-08	20,831	21,148	(317)	-1.5%
Jul-09	21,218	21,547	(329)	-1.5%
Jul-10	21,595	21,943	(347)	-1.6%
Jul-11	21,923			
Oct-11	21,899			

¹ See definition on page 5.

(3,575 cases) to 21,899 by October 2011.

The forecast is 320 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 27 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium. It is 347 cases lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2010.

The parole and post prison supervision caseload was 10,991 on October 1, 2001. It is forecast to grow by 2.7 percent to 11,287 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 10.1 percent to 12,096 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 27.4 percent (3,009 cases) to 14,000 by October 2011.

Date	Apr-02	Oct-01	Difference	Pct Difference
Oct-01	10,991	10,847	144	1.3%
Jul-02	11,109	10,785	324	3.0%
Jul-03	11,287	11,071	216	2.0%
Jul-04	11,666	11,421	244	2.1%
Jul-05	12,096	11,863	233	2.0%
Jul-06	12,524	12,205	320	2.6%
Jul-07	12,870	12,542	328	2.6%
Jul-08	13,168	12,881	287	2.2%
Jul-09	13,428	13,189	239	1.8%
Jul-10	13,676	13,501	175	1.3%
Jul-11	13,932			
Oct-11	14,000			

The forecast is 216 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 233 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium. It is 175 cases higher than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2010.

The local control² population was 1,649 on October 1, 2001. It is forecast to grow by 4.5 percent to 1,724 by July 2003, the end this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 10.4 percent to 1,820 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 21 percent (346 beds) to 1,995 by October 2011.

Date	Apr-02	Oct-01	Difference	Pct Difference
Oct-01	1,649	1,945	(296)	-15.2%
Jul-02	1,687	1,977	(289)	-14.6%
Jul-03	1,724	2,034	(310)	-15.2%
Jul-04	1,772	2,091	(319)	-15.3%
Jul-05	1,820	2,153	(333)	-15.4%
Jul-06	1,863	2,210	(348)	-15.7%
Jul-07	1,903	2,267	(364)	-16.1%
Jul-08	1,939	2,323	(384)	-16.5%
Jul-09	1,975	2,377	(402)	-16.9%
Jul-10	2,011	2,431	(420)	-17.3%
Jul-11	2,046			
Oct-11	1,995			

The forecast is 310 beds lower than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 333 beds lower than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 420 beds lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2010.

² See definition on page 5.

The total forecast is the sum of several separate forecasts of offender groups. The table below shows the change in these groups for this and the next biennia. These groups are defined in Section II, pages 4 through 6.

Corrections Population Forecast						
Current vs. Previous						
Forecast as of:	July 1, 2003			July 1, 2005		
	Current	Previous	Difference	Current	Previous	Difference
Base	6,212	5,902	310	6,136	5,776	360
Measure 11	4,467	4,528	(61)	5,110	5,143	(33)
Repeat Property Offenders	914	814	100	1,049	983	67
SB 1145 Rent-Backs	-	2	(2)	-	0	(0)
Prison Revocations	1	34	(32)	34	61	(27)
Felony DUII	256	237	19	251	242	9
Assaulting Public Safety Officer	32	28	4	55	57	(2)
Repeat Sex Offenders	10	18	(8)	36	51	(15)
Total Prison Population	11,892	11,563	329	12,671	12,313	358
Felony Probation	19,389	19,069	320	19,848	19,821	27
Parole/Post Prison Supervision	11,287	11,071	216	12,096	11,863	233
Local Control NCR	1,317	1,468	(151)	1,381	1,544	(164)
Local Control Sanctions	407	566	(159)	440	608	(169)
Total Local Control	1,724	2,034	(310)	1,820	2,153	(333)

Columns and rows may not add to totals due to rounding.

Risks to the Forecast

If policies are stable, the corrections population will tend to change slowly in response to demographic and law enforcement trends. More rapid change results from new sentencing laws or policies. Local government policy changes and budget constraints pose a risk to this forecast.

The forecast assumes that current policies and practices continue over the next decade. During the past decade, Oregon's criminal justice system has changed markedly. Since 1992, Oregon has enacted Measure 11, local control, and the repeat property offender law³. All of these laws had major effects on the corrections population. Legislative or voter-mandated changes affecting sentencing also pose a risk to the forecast.

³ See definitions on pages 4 - 5.

I. Introduction

This is a forecast of Oregon's felony correctional population over the next decade. It consists of state prison inmates and felony offenders on community supervision. Community supervision includes those on felony probation, post-prison supervision, or local control. Community supervision of felony offenders is funded by the Department of Corrections.

We develop each forecast with the help of the Corrections Population Forecast Advisory Committee. Committee members are appointed by the Governor. They work in the criminal justice system as lawyers, judges, law enforcement officials, and corrections administrators. The committee provides insight into recent trends and critical review of the forecast.

II. Definitions

Base Population

Most prison intakes are not sentenced under one of the special laws listed below. These inmates are sentenced under Sentencing Guidelines (ORS 173.010). We refer to them as the "base" prison population.

Sentencing Guidelines establish a range of punishment based on the crime of conviction and the offender's criminal history. This range is called the presumptive sentence. The Court may impose a sentence outside the presumptive range if there are aggravating or mitigating facts. A sentence outside of the presumptive range is called a *departure*.

A Guidelines sentence can be reduced only by credit for time already served, and by "earned-time" credit. If the Court deems the inmate eligible, DOC can award earned-time credit for good behavior. The maximum available is 20 percent of the sentence.

Measure 11

Measure 11 (ORS 137.700 and 707) was passed by Oregon voters and took effect in April 1995. It mandates minimum sentences for any of 21 violent crimes, ranging from 70 to 300 months. Measure 11 sentences can't be shortened by earned-time credit. Juveniles aged 15 and older who are charged with a Measure 11 crime are automatically waived into the adult justice system.

Repeat Property Offenders

ORS 137.717 took effect in July 1997. It established 13 or 19 month presumptive sentences for repeat property offenders (RPOs). The 1999 Legislative Assembly created the crime of Identity Theft (ORS 165.800) and added it to the list of crimes covered by RPO. The 2001 Legislative Assembly added Forgery 1 to the RPO list. The 2001 legislative change takes effect July 1, 2003.

Felony Driving under the Influence of Intoxicants

ORS 813.010(5) was passed during the 1999 Legislative Session. Under this law, the fourth or subsequent conviction for driving under the influence of intoxicants is a felony rather than a misdemeanor. The law also makes most convictions for driving while suspended a misdemeanor rather than a felony.

Felony Assaulting a Public Safety Officer (APSO)

APSO was made a Class C felony by the 2001 Legislative Assembly with House Bill 2646. It is classified under Sentencing Guidelines as crime seriousness category 6. This carries a presumptive sentence range of 2 years probation to 30 months incarceration. Felony APSO took effect on January 1, 2002.

Repeat Sex Offenders

The 2001 Legislative Assembly enhanced sentences for repeat sex offenders (RSOs). Senate Bill 370 (4) makes the presumptive sentence for the third sex offense conviction to life without parole.

Local Control

ORS 137.124 (Senate Bill 1145) took effect in January 1997. It pertains to these felony offenders:

- Convicted of a felony and sentenced to 12 or fewer months incarceration.
- Revoked from felony community supervision and sentenced to 12 or fewer months incarceration.
- Sanctioned⁴ to more than 30 days.

These offenders were part of the state prison population until 1997. Now they are under county jurisdiction, or “local control” (LC). Offenders sanctioned to longer than 30 days are called “level III sanctions.” The remaining LC offenders are called “new crimes and revocations” or “NCR.”

While local facilities are being built, local authorities may rent beds from the DOC for LC offenders. These beds are referred to as “rent-backs.” They are included in the total prison population.

Prison Revocations

ORS 144.107 was passed during the 1997 Legislative Session. Prior to this law, post-prison supervision revocations could not exceed 180 days. This means the offender would serve the revocation sentence in local control. ORS 144.107 allows some post-prison supervision offenders to be revoked for longer than 12 months, placing them in prison.

⁴ A sanction is a punishment for violating of the terms of community supervision.

Felony Probation, Parole, and Post-Prison Supervision

The caseload published here includes all actively supervised felony probationers and parolees. It includes offenders with an Oregon sentence who are supervised in another state.⁵ Most offenders on *outcount* status are not included. *Outcount* means the offender is not being supervised. Absconding is the most common reason for being placed on outcount.

Parole pertains to released prison inmates who committed their crime before November 1, 1989, when Sentencing Guidelines took effect. Inmates sentenced under Guidelines serve a term of *Post-Prison Supervision* after release from prison or LC.

III. Methodology

The forecast starts with the “stock” population in prison or on supervision on a given date. The prison forecast starts with the population on January 1, 2002. The community supervision forecast starts with the population on October 1, 2001.

We forecast populations as of the first of each month. We add intakes and subtract releases to get the population for the next month. For example, the equation for the February 1, 2002 prison population is:

Population on January 1, 2002:	11,034
Add January 2002 intakes:	+406
Subtract January 2002 releases:	-305
Population on February 1, 2002:	11,135

Therefore, OEA’s efforts are directed to forecasting intakes and releases.

We use a “flow model” for the forecast. It imitates the flow of offenders at various points in the criminal justice system. These points are arrest, prosecution, sentencing, incarceration, release, and revocation (failure). Our forecasts of prison and community supervision are interconnected. Prison intakes are partly dependent on offenders who fail probation. Parole intakes are dependent on prison and LC releases, and prison and LC intakes in turn are affected by parole failures.

Oregon has enacted several sentencing laws since 1989. These laws affect releases because they change the length of stay. New laws interact with existing laws and cause changes in intakes. Intake growth under one law usually means a decrease in intakes under another law. We forecast offender groups separately according to the various laws. The total forecast is the sum of these smaller groups.

⁵ These are called “Compact Out” or CMPO cases.

“New” Intakes

About half of intakes to various felony populations are new to the system and half are transfers within the system. To forecast *new*⁶ intakes to the felony system, we study historical trends in Oregon’s population, arrests, and incarceration rate. We forecast arrest rates and apply those rates to Oregon’s population forecast. The result is a forecast of total arrests. We apply current sentencing practices to future arrests to get a forecast of new intakes to prison, probation, and local control.

Transfers

Offenders who move from probation to incarceration are forecast by finding the probability of failing in each month after starting probation. A “failure” is a revocation of the probation sentence or conviction for a new crime that results in incarceration. We apply the probabilities to the forecast of new probation intakes described in the previous step. The result is the number of offenders who enter prison or local control from probation in each month of the forecast.

Offenders who move from parole/PPS to incarceration are forecast in the same way. We determine the probability of failing in each month after starting supervision. We apply the probabilities to the forecast of releases described in the following step. The result is the number of offenders who enter prison or local control from parole/PPS in each month of the forecast.

Future intake trends can be affected by other factors not reflected in historical data, so the intake forecast may be adjusted based on input from the Advisory Committee.

Prison Releases

Prison inmates serve determinate sentences. They serve the sentence imposed by the Court. If the Court chooses, the inmate is eligible for up to 20 percent earned time credit for good behavior in prison.

In the forecast, inmates in prison as of January 1, 2002 are released according to the projected release date provided by DOC. This date is based on the sentence, credit for time served, earned time credit already rewarded, and an estimate of additional credit to be earned in the future.

Forecast prison intakes are released according to lengths of stay (LOS) typical of the last one or two years. LOS is expressed in months. It is the difference between the date of intake and the projected or actual release date.

Prison releases are used to forecast intakes to the parole/PPS caseload.

⁶ New means the offender is not already serving a felony sentence at the time of the new conviction.

Community Supervision Releases

Offenders on community supervision have an *indeterminate* LOS. Inmates are sentenced to a term of probation or post-prison supervision by the Court, but many terms end early. There are many reasons for this: revocation, commission of a new crime, or placement on inactive supervision for good behavior.

To determine LOS, we use a method called *survival probability*. By analyzing thousands of offenders over many years, we determine the probability of supervision terms ending in each month after intake.

Local control releases are used to forecast intakes to the parole caseload.

For more information, the Annual Review of Methodology is available from the sources listed in the Foreword.

IV. Recent Intake Trends

Figure 1 shows how intake trends have changed during the past ten years. The reasons for major changes in each category are noted below.

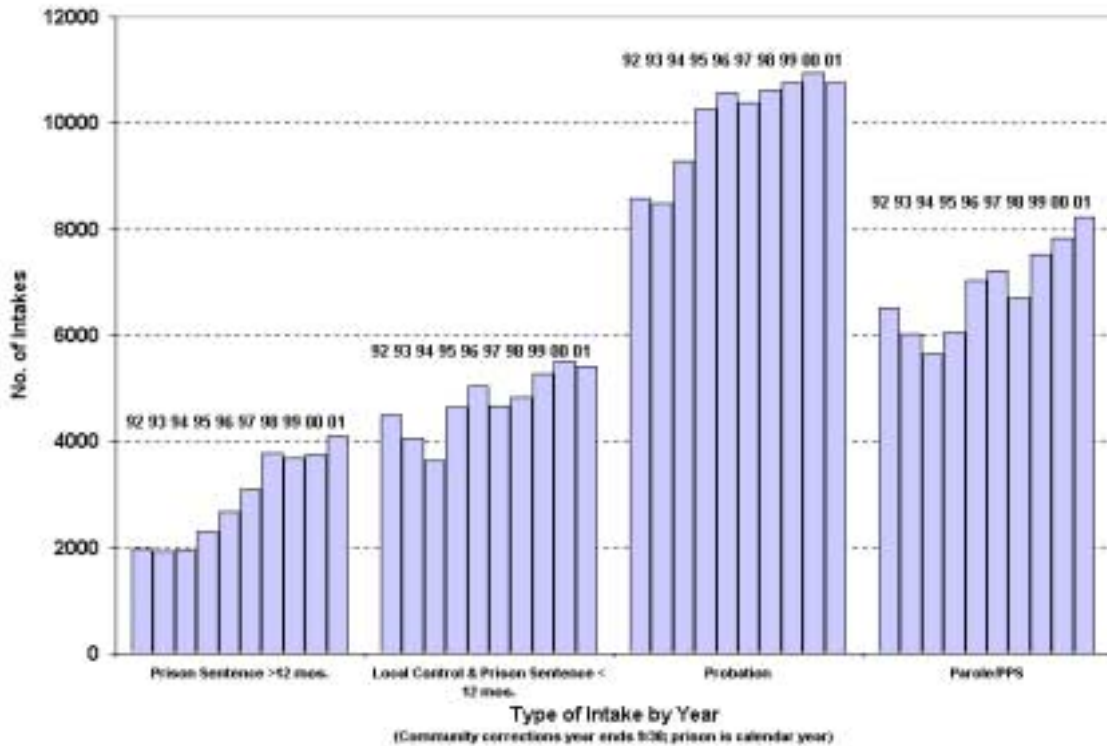
Prison (Sentence Greater than 12 Months)

This category consists of inmates sentenced to more than one year. Prison intakes of this nature rose each year from 1995 through 1998. Part of the increase was indirectly fueled by Measure 11. Intakes for the 21 crimes covered by Measure 11 did not increase, but intakes for similar crimes did. We call these crimes *Measure 11 related*. For example, Measure 11 covers Assault I and Assault II. *Measure 11 related* assault crimes are Attempted Assault I, Attempted Assault II, and Assault III. Intakes for *Measure 11 related* crimes contributed nearly one-third of the increase between 1994 and 1998.

Offenders sentenced to 12 to 15 months were another source of intake growth in 1997. This was possibly in response to local control (LC). Beginning on January 1, 1997, offenders sentenced to 12 or fewer months were incarcerated at the county level, rather than state institutions. Immediately after LC took effect, prison intakes with sentences of 12 to 15 months more than tripled, from 121 in 1996 to 419 in 1997. Most of these inmates were drug offenders.

The Repeat Property Offender (RPO) law also caused prison intake growth in 1998. Prison intakes of repeat property offenders more than doubled in 1998. RPO also caused some of the growth in 2001. The new felony DUII law, drug offenses, and *Measure 11-related* robberies also contributed to 2001 intake growth. These inmates tend to have shorter sentences, so most intake growth in 2001 was among offenders with sentences of fewer than 24 months.

Figure 1: Oregon Statewide Felony Intakes 1992 – 2001



Felony Probation

The large increases in probation intakes during 1994 and 1995⁷ were due to drug convictions. The modest increases in the late 1990s were fueled by Assault IV convictions. Assault IV was elevated from a misdemeanor to a felony for domestic violence cases. The decrease in 2001 was caused largely by a drop in probation sentences for traffic crimes and drug offenses.

Local Control and Prison Sentences Less than 12 Months

Local control (LC) took effect in 1997. Before then, incarcerated felons went to prison regardless of the sentence length. Two-thirds of all 1996 prison intakes were sentenced to 12 or fewer months. Of those, 44 percent were for a new conviction and 56 percent were probation or parole revocation with no new conviction. The percentage of the latter has grown consistently since LC took effect. Revocations with no new conviction now account for nearly 80 percent of LC intakes. Probation revocations alone account for half of all LC intakes.

LC intakes grew consistently from 1997 through 2000. Intakes declined slightly in 2001, caused by a sudden drop in the second half of the year that wiped out increases during

⁷ Community supervision intakes are based on twelve month periods from October 1st to September 30th.

the first half. There were about 430 intakes per month during 2000. That increased to 450 per month during the first half of 2001, then fell to 407 per month during the last half of 2001. Most of the decrease in late 2001 was due to a decline in parole/PPS revocations from Multnomah, Washington, Lane, Marion, and a handful of other counties.

Parole and Post-Prison Supervision

Parole intakes have increased each of the last three years. LC releases have caused most of this growth. One-third of the intake growth in 2001 was due to an increase in prison releases. The first Measure 11 inmates were released to post-prison supervision in 2001.

V. Prison Population Forecast

a. Total Prison Population Forecast

Figure 2 and Table 1 show the total prison population forecast. The total prison population was 11,034 on January 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 7.8 percent to 11,892 by July 2003, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to grow by 14.8 percent to 12,671 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 35.7 percent (3,939 beds) to 14,973 by January 2012.

Forty-one percent of the total growth is directly or indirectly due to the passage of Ballot Measure 11. Measure 11 mandates minimum sentences for any of 21 violent crimes. The sentences range from 70 to 300 months.

The forecast is 329 beds higher than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 358 beds higher than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium. It is 258 beds lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2011.

The previous forecast was 187 beds lower than the actual population on January 1, 2002. This was due to an increase in intakes at the end of 2001. The fourth quarter of 2001 averaged 60 more intakes per month than the third quarter, a 19 percent increase.

Intakes of offenders with sentences of fewer than 24 months increased more rapidly than expected in the previous forecast. Measure 11 intakes increased more slowly than expected. The combined effects of these trends is faster growth in the near term and slower growth in the long term when compared to the previous forecast. The intake growth among offenders with shorter sentences was driven by those convicted of property crimes, felony driving under the influence, drug offenses, and *Measure 11-related* robberies.

The total forecast is the sum of several forecasts by inmate group. The following sections show each inmate group forecast.

Figure 2: Total Prison Population Forecast

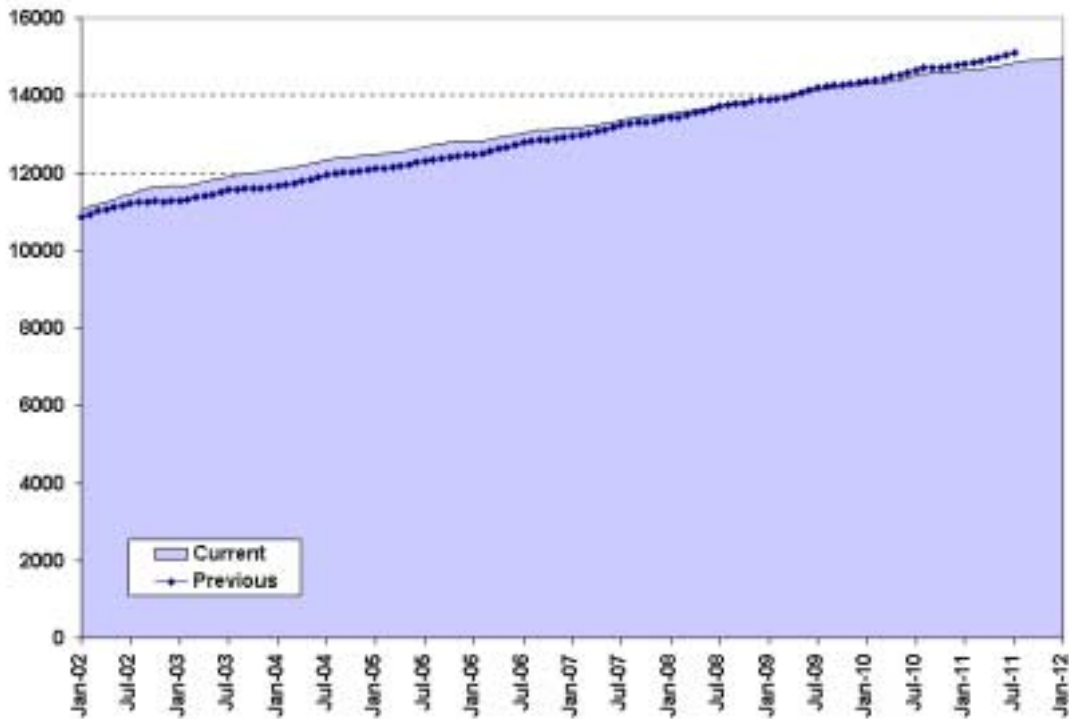


Table 1: Total Prison Forecast & Comparison

Date	Apr 02	Oct 01	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jan-02	11,034	10,847	187	1.7%
Jul-02	11,423	11,211	211	1.9%
Jul-03	11,892	11,563	329	2.8%
Jul-04	12,328	11,948	381	3.2%
Jul-05	12,671	12,313	358	2.9%
Jul-06	13,022	12,772	250	2.0%
Jul-07	13,364	13,234	130	1.0%
Jul-08	13,742	13,714	28	0.2%
Jul-09	14,128	14,192	(64)	-0.5%
Jul-10	14,507	14,663	(155)	-1.1%
Jul-11	14,843	15,100	(258)	-1.7%
Jan-12	14,973	-	-	-

b. Base

The base includes all inmates not covered by one of Oregon’s new sentencing laws. Most prison intakes are in the base category, and they currently comprise the largest offender group in prison. Most base inmates are sentenced under Sentencing Guidelines. Figure 3 and Table 2 show the base forecast for the next decade. Table 3 shows intake growth rates.

This forecast is higher than the previous forecast for most of the next decade. Some of the difference has already occurred, as the January 2002 population was 143 beds higher than previously forecast. Fourth quarter 2001 base intakes increased 17 percent over the third quarter. Fourth quarter growth came from inmates convicted of weapons, robbery, and burglary offenses. Under current policies and practices, we expect intakes to remain at this higher level.

Figure 3: Base Population Forecast

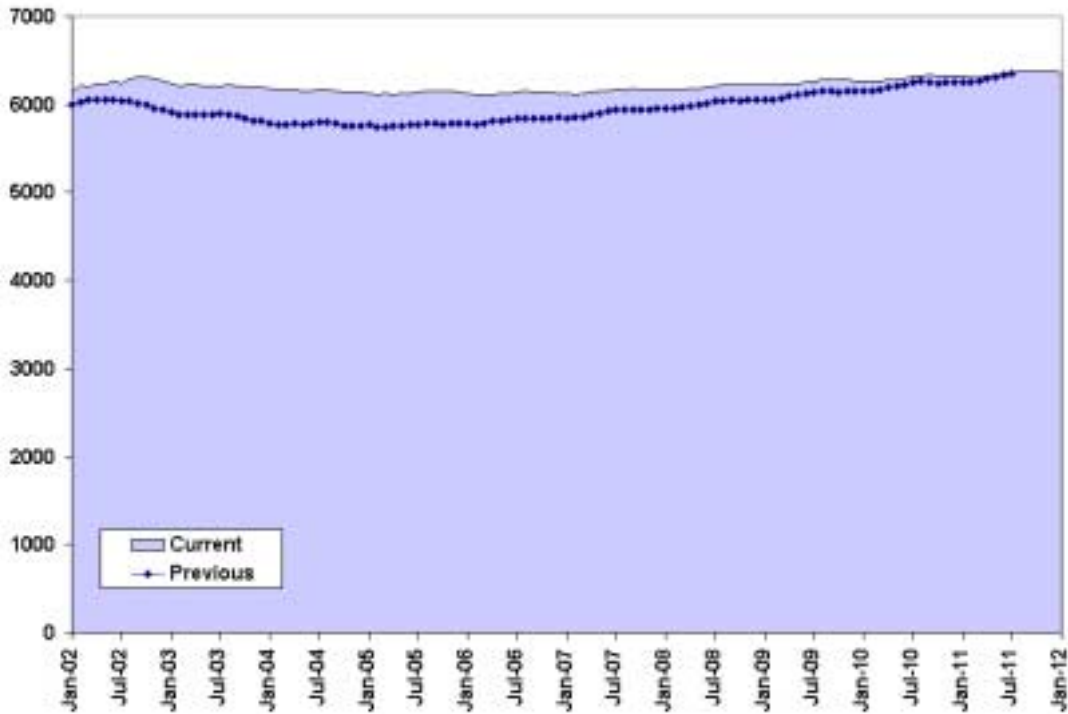


Table 2: Base Forecast & Comparison

Date	Apr 02	Oct 01	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jan-02	6,142	5,999	143	2.4%
Jul-02	6,232	6,044	189	3.1%
Jul-03	6,212	5,902	310	5.2%
Jul-04	6,167	5,795	372	6.4%
Jul-05	6,136	5,776	360	6.2%
Jul-06	6,142	5,841	301	5.2%
Jul-07	6,166	5,937	229	3.9%
Jul-08	6,208	6,034	174	2.9%
Jul-09	6,263	6,143	120	2.0%
Jul-10	6,315	6,250	65	1.0%
Jul-11	6,363	6,349	15	0.2%
Jan-12	6,368			

Table 3: Base Intakes and Growth Rates

Year	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2001	2,495	
2002	2,665	6.8%
2003	2,703	1.4%
2004	2,758	2.1%
2005	2,816	2.1%
2006	2,868	1.8%
2007	2,922	1.9%
2008	2,966	1.5%
2009	3,013	1.6%
2010	3,053	1.3%
2011	3,087	1.1%

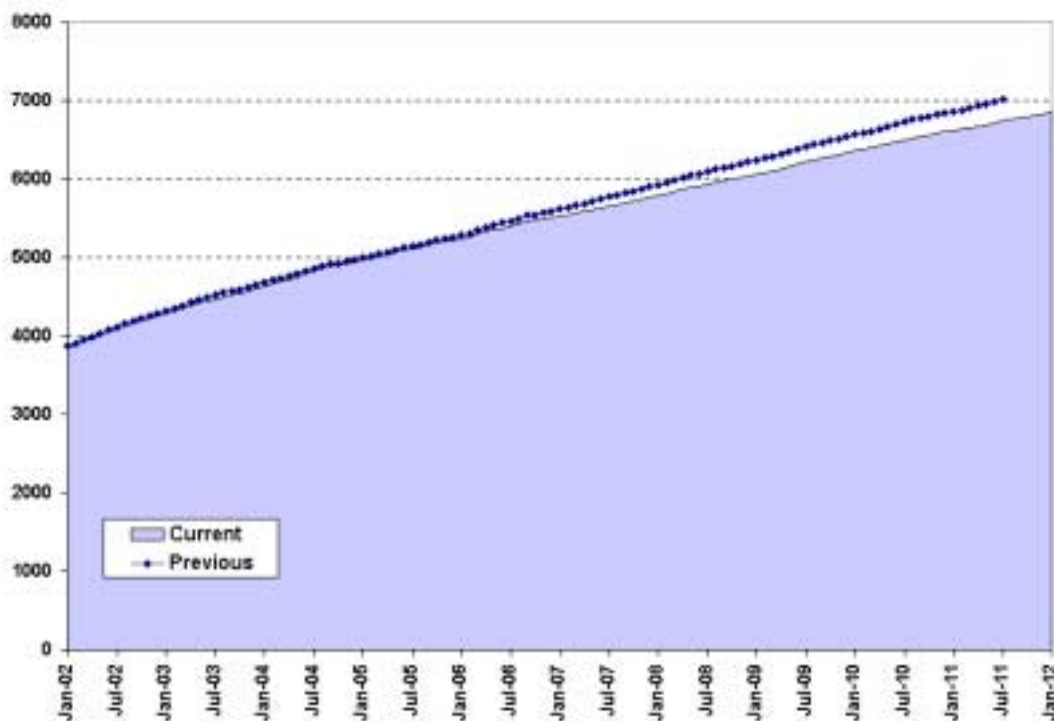
c. Measure 11

Measure 11 (ORS 137.700 and 707) took effect in April 1995. The law mandates lengthy minimum sentences for 21 serious violent crimes. Measure 11 is responsible for most prison population growth since 1996. Figure 4 and Table 4 show the Measure 11 forecast for the next decade. Table 5 shows intake growth rates.

Table 4 compares the current and previous forecasts of the Measure 11 population. This forecast is lower because it is based on fewer intakes. This is the second consecutive forecast calling for fewer Measure 11 intakes.

Measure 11 intakes have increased more slowly than was expected in the last forecast. This forecast calls for 23 fewer intakes during 2002. The difference grows to 56 fewer by 2011. This slight difference in intakes makes a substantial impact on the Measure 11 population forecast due to the long sentence length of these inmates.

Figure 4: Measure 11 Population Forecast



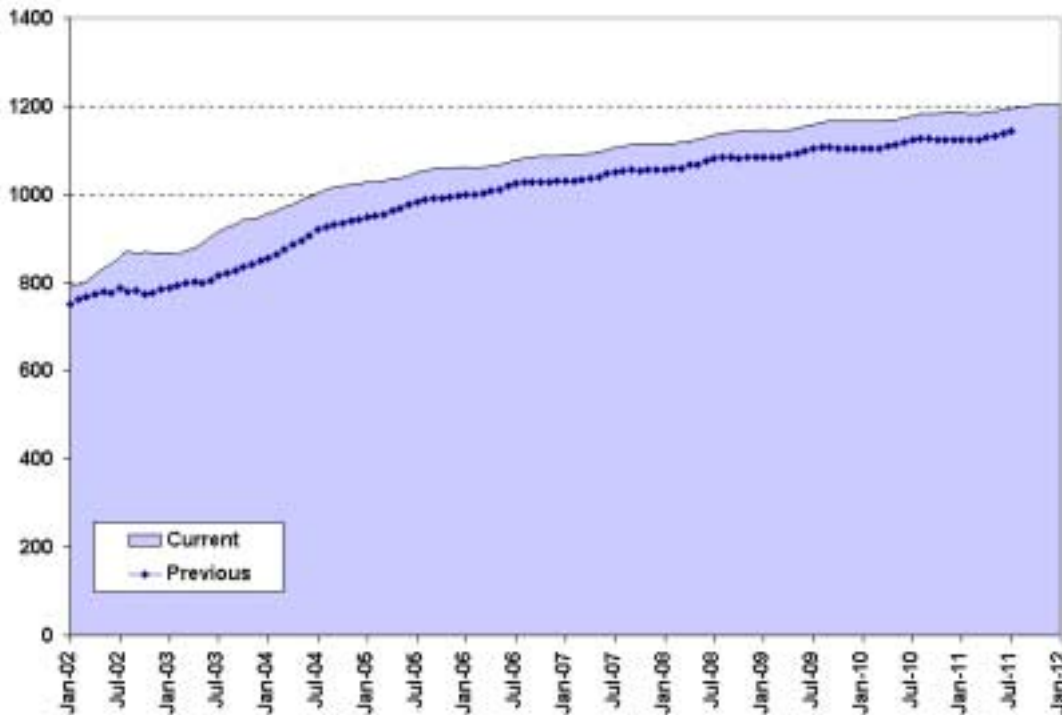
Date	Apr 02	Oct 01	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jan-02	3,859	3,877	(18)	-0.5%
Jul-02	4,091	4,116	(25)	-0.6%
Jul-03	4,467	4,528	(61)	-1.3%
Jul-04	4,821	4,858	(37)	-0.8%
Jul-05	5,110	5,143	(33)	-0.6%
Jul-06	5,394	5,463	(68)	-1.3%
Jul-07	5,655	5,774	(119)	-2.1%
Jul-08	5,934	6,097	(163)	-2.7%
Jul-09	6,214	6,414	(199)	-3.1%
Jul-10	6,497	6,729	(233)	-3.5%
Jul-11	6,742	7,021	(280)	-4.0%
Jan-12	6,852			

Year	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2001	673	
2002	716	6.3%
2003	728	1.7%
2004	742	2.0%
2005	759	2.2%
2006	773	1.9%
2007	789	2.0%
2008	797	1.0%
2009	804	0.9%
2010	810	0.8%
2011	816	0.6%

d. Repeat Property Offenders

This law (ORS 137.717) took effect in July 1997. It established 13 or 19-month presumptive sentences for repeat property offenders (RPOs). The 1999 Legislative Assembly created the crime of Identity Theft (ORS 165.800) and added it to the list of crimes covered by RPO. The 2001 Legislative Assembly added Forgery 1 to the RPO list. The 2001 legislative change takes effect July 1, 2003. Figure 5 and Table 6 show the RPO forecast for the next decade. Table 7 shows intake growth rates.

Figure 5: Repeat Property Offender Population Forecast



Date	Apr 02	Oct 01	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jan-02	789	750	39	5.1%
Jul-02	858	787	71	9.0%
Jul-03	914	814	100	12.2%
Jul-04	1,003	920	83	9.0%
Jul-05	1,049	983	67	6.8%
Jul-06	1,077	1,026	52	5.0%
Jul-07	1,106	1,051	55	5.3%
Jul-08	1,134	1,080	53	4.9%
Jul-09	1,158	1,104	54	4.9%
Jul-10	1,178	1,123	55	4.9%
Jul-11	1,195	1,143	53	4.6%
Jan-12	1,201			

Year	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2001	631	
2002	733	16.2%
2003	752	2.5%
2004	810	7.8%
2005	835	3.1%
2006	858	2.7%
2007	881	2.7%
2008	896	1.7%
2009	909	1.4%
2010	921	1.3%
2011	932	1.2%

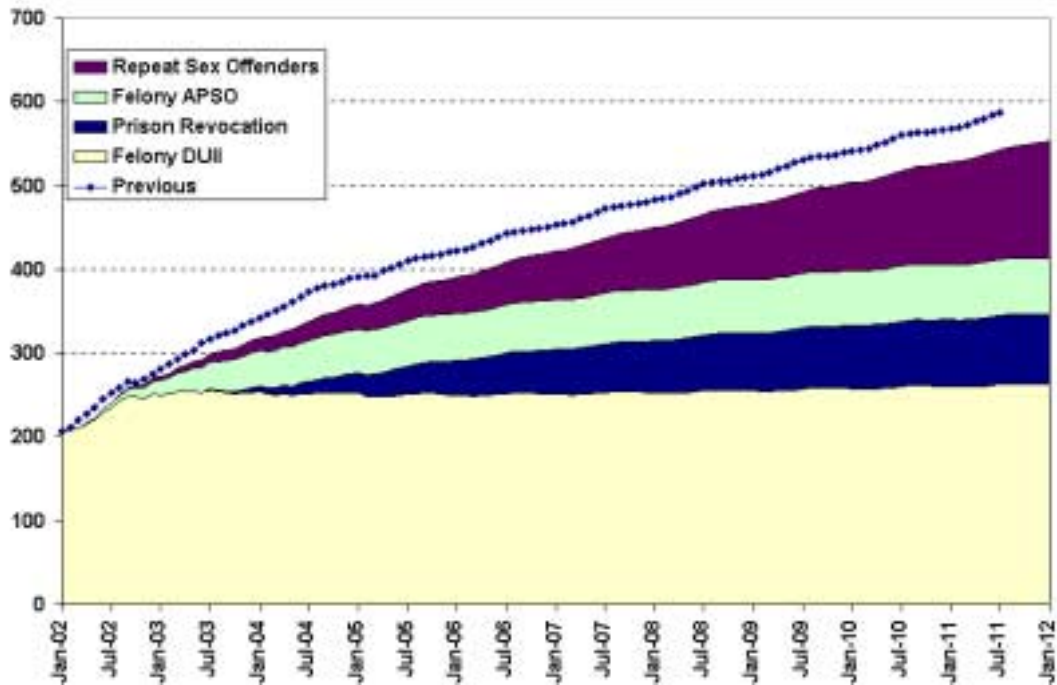
This forecast is higher than the previous forecast over the next decade. Some of the difference has already occurred, as the January 2002 population was 39 beds higher than previously forecast. Fourth quarter 2001 RPO intakes increased 29 percent over the third quarter. This growth came from inmates convicted of burglary, identity theft, and motor vehicle theft. Under current policies and practices, we expect intakes to remain at this higher level.

e. Other Components

There are four smaller inmate groups created by relatively recent legislative changes. These groups are repeat sex offenders (RSOs), felony assaulting a public safety officer (APSO), prison revocations, and felony driving under the influence (DUII). They are all defined in Section II, page 5. The forecasts for these groups are shown in Table 8 and Figure 6. Most of the change is due to delaying the phase-in of prison revocations and lowering the number of RSO intakes.

Date	RSOs	APSO	Revokes	DUII	Total	Previous	Change
Jan-02	-	-	-	203	203	206	(3)
Jul-02	1	5	-	235	241	253	(12)
Jul-03	10	32	1	256	299	317	(18)
Jul-04	23	49	15	252	338	373	(36)
Jul-05	36	55	34	251	375	411	(35)
Jul-06	51	58	48	251	408	442	(34)
Jul-07	65	61	58	253	438	472	(35)
Jul-08	81	63	66	255	466	502	(36)
Jul-09	97	65	73	257	493	531	(39)
Jul-10	114	66	78	260	518	560	(42)
Jul-11	131	67	82	262	542	587	(45)
Jan-12	139	67	84	262	553	-	

Figure 6: Other Components



VI. Community Supervision

a. Felony Probation

This caseload includes all actively supervised felony probationers. It includes offenders with an Oregon sentence who are supervised in another state.⁸ Most offenders on *outcount* status are not included. *Outcount* means the offender is not being supervised. Absconding is the most common reason for being placed on outcount. Figure 7 and Table 9 show the felony probation forecast for the next decade. Table 10 shows intake growth rates.

The felony probation caseload was 18,324 on October 1, 2001. It is forecast to grow by 5.8 percent to 19,389 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 8.3 percent to 19,848 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 19.5 percent (3,575 cases) to 21,899 by October 2011.

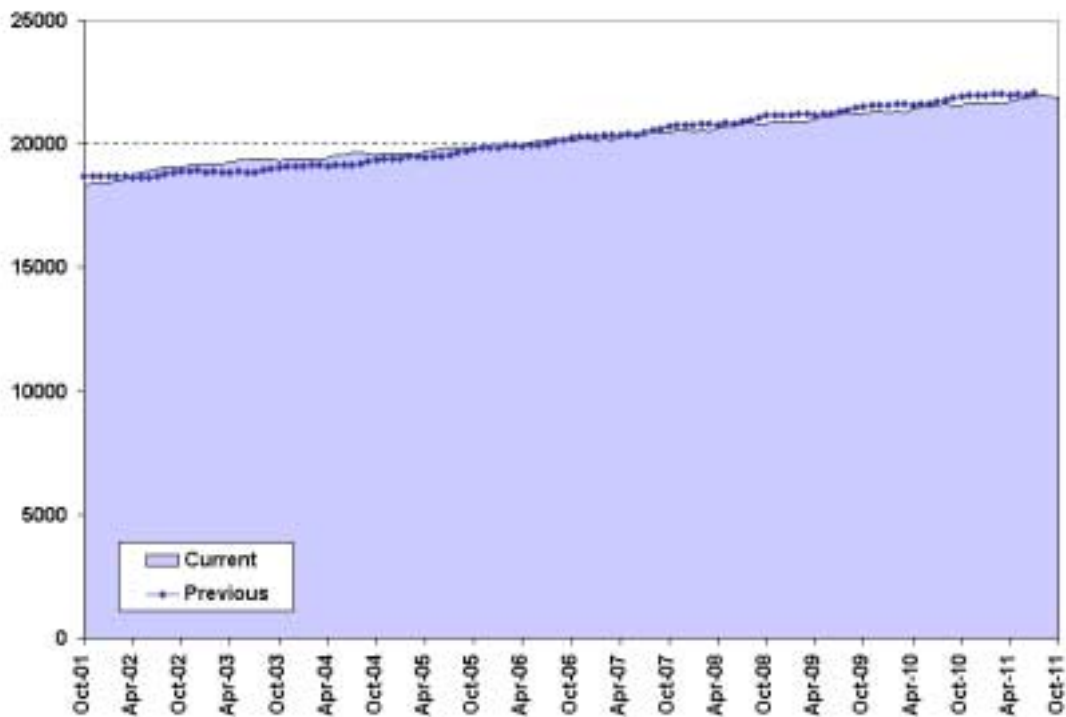
⁸ These are called "Compact Out" or CMPO cases.

The forecast is 320 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 27 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium. It is 347 cases lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2010.

This forecast is initially lower than the previous forecast due to a change in the definition of "funded caseload." Approximately 350 misdemeanants were dropped from the State-funded caseload as of July 1, 2001.⁹ Through the course of this and the next biennia, this forecast is slightly higher than the previous. This is due to fewer offenders being placed on *outcount* status. The number of offenders being placed on outcount status has declined for the past four years. One of the largest decreases, 15 percent, occurred in 2001. This forecast is based on current practice, including a lower probability of being placed on outcount status.

There has also been a slight sentencing shift away from probation toward prison. This is the main reason the forecast is slightly lower than the previous forecast from 2005-2010.

Figure 7: Felony Probation Caseload Forecast



⁹ These were offenders convicted under ORS 161.705 – misdemeanor convictions for crimes classified as felonies. These cases were not necessarily dropped from supervision, just dropped from *State-funded* supervision.

Date	Apr 02	Oct 01	Difference	Pct. Diff
Oct-01	18,324	18,680	(356)	-1.9%
Jul-02	18,994	18,903	91	0.5%
Jul-03	19,389	19,069	320	1.7%
Jul-04	19,636	19,372	264	1.4%
Jul-05	19,848	19,821	27	0.1%
Jul-06	20,162	20,269	(107)	-0.5%
Jul-07	20,475	20,722	(247)	-1.2%
Jul-08	20,831	21,148	(317)	-1.5%
Jul-09	21,218	21,547	(329)	-1.5%
Jul-10	21,595	21,943	(347)	-1.6%
Jul-11	21,923			
Oct-11	21,899			

Ending Oct. Year	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2001	10,579	
2002	10,907	3.1%
2003	11,076	1.6%
2004	11,234	1.4%
2005	11,425	1.7%
2006	11,593	1.5%
2007	11,777	1.6%
2008	11,979	1.7%
2009	12,213	2.0%
2010	12,411	1.6%
2011	12,559	1.2%

b. Parole and Post-Prison Supervision

This caseload includes all actively supervised offenders on parole, post-prison supervision, or both. It includes offenders with an Oregon sentence who are supervised in another state (CMPO). Most offenders on *outcount* status are not included. *Outcount* means the offender is not being supervised. Absconding is the most common reason for being placed on outcount.

Parole pertains to released prison inmates who committed their crime before November 1, 1989, when Sentencing Guidelines took effect. Inmates sentenced under Guidelines serve a term of *Post-Prison Supervision* after release from prison or LC.

Figure 8 and Table 11 show the caseload forecast for the next decade. Table 12 shows intake growth rates.

The parole and post prison supervision caseload was 10,991 on October 1, 2001. It is forecast to grow by 2.7 percent to 11,287 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 10.1 percent to 12,096 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 27.4 percent (3,009 cases) to 14,000 by October 2011.

The forecast is 216 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 233 cases higher than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium. It is 175 cases higher than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2010.

This forecast is higher than the previous forecast throughout the decade. There are slightly fewer intakes forecast, but the length of supervision is longer. During the spring and summer of 2001, there was a significant drop in the number of cases closed by revocation. Consequently, the parole/PPS caseload increased. There was also a slight decrease in the number of offenders being placed on outcount status. All of these factors combined to increase the parole/PPS caseload forecast.

Figure 8: Parole/Post Prison Supervision Caseload Forecast

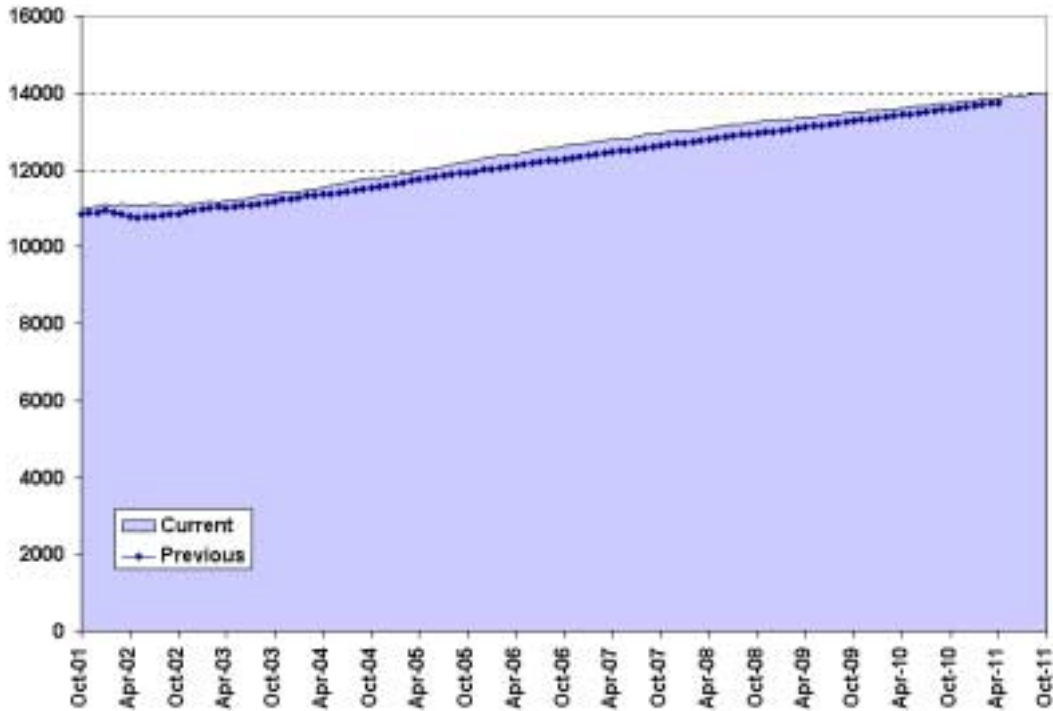


Table 11: Parole/PPS Forecast & Comparison

Date	Apr 02	Oct 01	Difference	Pct. Diff
Oct-01	10,991	10,847	144	1.3%
Jul-02	11,109	10,785	324	3.0%
Jul-03	11,287	11,071	216	2.0%
Jul-04	11,666	11,421	244	2.1%
Jul-05	12,096	11,863	233	2.0%
Jul-06	12,524	12,205	320	2.6%
Jul-07	12,870	12,542	328	2.6%
Jul-08	13,168	12,881	287	2.2%
Jul-09	13,428	13,189	239	1.8%
Jul-10	13,676	13,501	175	1.3%
Jul-11	13,932			
Oct-11	14,000			

Table 12: Parole/PPS Intakes and Growth Rates

Year	Ending Oct.	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2001		8,224	
2002		8,313	1.1%
2003		8,889	6.9%
2004		9,124	2.6%
2005		9,385	2.9%
2006		9,657	2.9%
2007		9,840	1.9%
2008		9,988	1.5%
2009		10,162	1.7%
2010		10,355	1.9%
2011		10,550	1.9%

c. Local Control

Local control started on January 1, 1997. ORS 137.124 places felons sentenced to incarceration of 12 months or fewer in county custody, or “local control” (LC). These offenders can be convicted of a new crime, revoked from felony community supervision, or sanctioned to longer than 30 days¹⁰. Most LC offenders serve time in jail, but some are sentenced to work crews, electronic house arrest, or other alternatives.

Figure 9 and Table 13 show the LC forecast for the next decade. Table 14 shows intake growth rates.

The LC population was 1,649 on October 1, 2001. It is forecast to grow by 4.5 percent to 1,724 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 10.4 percent to 1,820 by July 2005, the end of the next biennium. It is forecast to grow by 21 percent (346 beds) to 1,995 by October 2011.

The forecast is 310 beds lower than the previous forecast by the end of this biennium. It is 333 beds lower than the previous forecast by the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 420 beds lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2010.

The LC forecast is lower than the previous forecast through the entire decade. The LC population fell by 15 percent (282 beds) between April and October 2001. The decline was due to a drop in the number of parole/PPS revocations and a decline in the average number of sanction days. This forecast is based on current policy and practice, so these changes are reflected into the future.

The number of offenders entering LC because of a parole/PPS revocation declined by 21 percent during the last half of 2001¹¹. The decline came from Multnomah, Washington, Lane, Marion, and a handful of other counties.

The number of level III sanctions was stable through the year, but the length of sanction decreased. Ten percent of those sanctioned during the second half of the year received 90 days, compared with 25 percent during the first half. Conversely, the percentage of those receiving fewer than 60 days increased from 40 percent in the first half of the year to 60 percent during the second half of the year. A decline in length of sanction caused the drop in the sanctions population. Multnomah and Linn counties effected most of the change in sanction days.

Information from the affected counties indicates that lack of jail space led to an overall decrease in length of stay rather than a decrease in the number of LC offenders. Offenders who are revoked serve shorter sentences. Many are receiving a level III sanction instead of a revocation sentence, and limits have been placed on the number of sanction days that can be imposed. This accounts for the decline in revocations and the decrease in level III sanction days imposed. Those who might have received a 31-

¹⁰ Called “level III sanctions.” See definition on page 5.

¹¹ Year ending September 30th, 2001.

day sanction in the past now receive fewer than 31 days, dropping them out of State funding.

Figure 9: Local Control Population Forecast

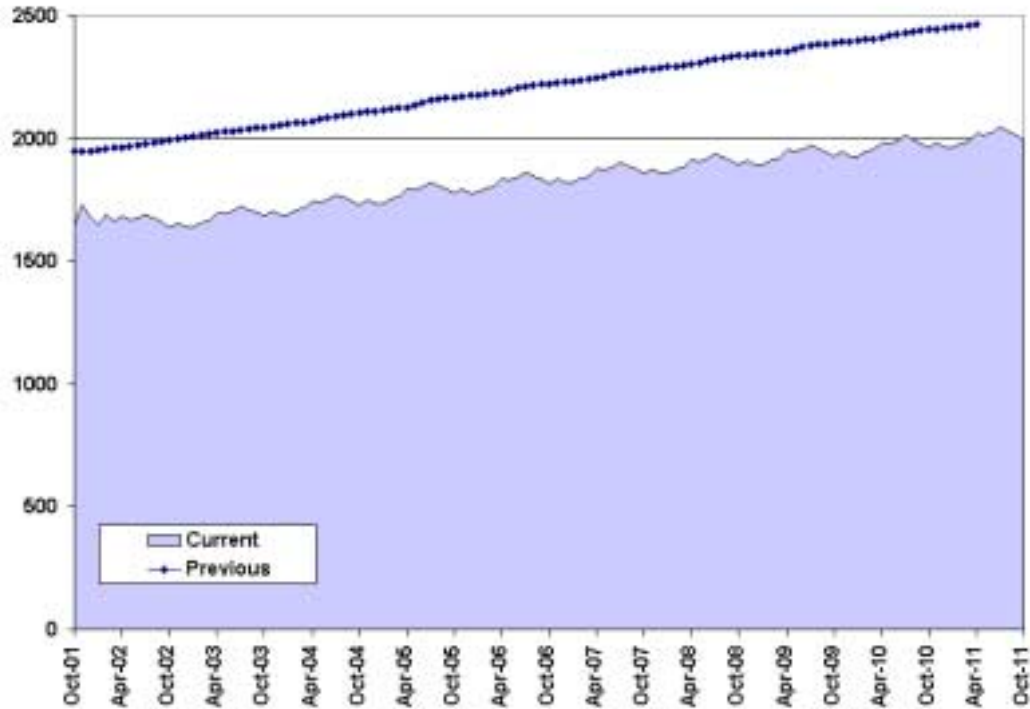


Table 13: Local Control Forecast & Comparison

Date	Apr 02	Oct 01	Difference	Pct. Diff
Oct-01	1,649	1,945	(296)	-15.2%
Jul-02	1,687	1,977	(289)	-14.6%
Jul-03	1,724	2,034	(310)	-15.2%
Jul-04	1,772	2,091	(319)	-15.3%
Jul-05	1,820	2,153	(333)	-15.4%
Jul-06	1,863	2,210	(348)	-15.7%
Jul-07	1,903	2,267	(364)	-16.1%
Jul-08	1,939	2,323	(384)	-16.5%
Jul-09	1,975	2,377	(402)	-16.9%
Jul-10	2,011	2,431	(420)	-17.3%
Jul-11	2,046			
Oct-11	1,995			

Table 14: Local Control Intakes and Growth Rates

Year	Ending Oct.	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2001		7,911	
2002		7,952	0.5%
2003		8,095	1.8%
2004		8,347	3.1%
2005		8,591	2.9%
2006		8,806	2.5%
2007		9,011	2.3%
2008		9,190	2.0%
2009		9,366	1.9%
2010		9,537	1.8%
2011		9,708	1.8%

VII. Risks to the Forecast

If policies are stable, the corrections population will tend to change slowly in response to demographic and law enforcement trends. More rapid change results from new sentencing laws or policies. Local government policy changes and budget constraints pose a risk to this forecast.

The forecast assumes that current policies and practices continue over the next decade. During the past decade, Oregon's criminal justice system has changed markedly. Since 1992, Oregon has enacted Ballot Measure 11, Local Control, and the Repeat Property Offender law¹². All of these laws had major effects on the corrections population. Legislative or voter-mandated changes affecting sentencing also pose a risk to the forecast.

¹² See Section II , on pages 4 - 5, for explanation of these laws.

Appendix: Corrections Population Forecast Detail

April 2002 Prison Population Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Jan-02	11,034	10,847	187	Jan-07	13,159	12,943	216
Feb-02	11,135	10,915	220	Feb-07	13,169	12,964	204
Mar-02	11,170	11,006	164	Mar-07	13,203	13,015	188
Apr-02	11,254	11,051	203	Apr-07	13,236	13,078	159
May-02	11,303	11,111	192	May-07	13,274	13,114	160
Jun-02	11,391	11,155	236	Jun-07	13,316	13,188	128
Jul-02	11,423	11,211	211	Jul-07	13,364	13,234	130
Aug-02	11,544	11,238	306	Aug-07	13,391	13,266	125
Sep-02	11,593	11,260	334	Sep-07	13,430	13,295	135
Oct-02	11,633	11,263	370	Oct-07	13,447	13,306	141
Nov-02	11,639	11,257	383	Nov-07	13,468	13,342	126
Dec-02	11,650	11,290	360	Dec-07	13,491	13,383	108
Jan-03	11,654	11,292	362	Jan-08	13,525	13,415	110
Feb-03	11,663	11,315	349	Feb-08	13,547	13,443	104
Mar-03	11,734	11,362	372	Mar-08	13,581	13,492	89
Apr-03	11,760	11,415	345	Apr-08	13,622	13,562	59
May-03	11,808	11,445	363	May-08	13,656	13,596	60
Jun-03	11,850	11,496	353	Jun-08	13,691	13,652	39
Jul-03	11,892	11,563	329	Jul-08	13,742	13,714	28
Aug-03	11,938	11,575	363	Aug-08	13,787	13,753	34
Sep-03	11,973	11,595	378	Sep-08	13,817	13,776	41
Oct-03	11,989	11,591	398	Oct-08	13,838	13,790	49
Nov-03	12,022	11,608	413	Nov-08	13,861	13,832	29
Dec-03	12,059	11,645	413	Dec-08	13,883	13,867	16
Jan-04	12,088	11,664	424	Jan-09	13,909	13,893	17
Feb-04	12,110	11,684	426	Feb-09	13,918	13,920	(2)
Mar-04	12,151	11,729	422	Mar-09	13,943	13,958	(15)
Apr-04	12,186	11,789	397	Apr-09	13,982	14,021	(39)
May-04	12,226	11,817	409	May-09	14,028	14,064	(36)
Jun-04	12,271	11,893	378	Jun-09	14,078	14,134	(56)
Jul-04	12,328	11,948	381	Jul-09	14,128	14,192	(64)
Aug-04	12,368	11,988	379	Aug-09	14,175	14,236	(60)
Sep-04	12,394	12,007	387	Sep-09	14,212	14,258	(46)
Oct-04	12,407	12,003	404	Oct-09	14,232	14,265	(34)
Nov-04	12,428	12,037	391	Nov-09	14,251	14,299	(48)
Dec-04	12,452	12,065	387	Dec-09	14,270	14,336	(66)
Jan-05	12,477	12,096	380	Jan-10	14,292	14,362	(70)
Feb-05	12,483	12,110	373	Feb-10	14,306	14,388	(82)
Mar-05	12,519	12,135	384	Mar-10	14,329	14,424	(95)
Apr-05	12,542	12,179	363	Apr-10	14,372	14,493	(121)
May-05	12,587	12,221	366	May-10	14,404	14,531	(127)
Jun-05	12,626	12,276	350	Jun-10	14,452	14,598	(146)
Jul-05	12,671	12,313	358	Jul-10	14,507	14,663	(155)
Aug-05	12,718	12,347	371	Aug-10	14,550	14,702	(152)
Sep-05	12,753	12,373	380	Sep-10	14,577	14,721	(144)
Oct-05	12,790	12,400	390	Oct-10	14,596	14,724	(128)
Nov-05	12,808	12,436	372	Nov-10	14,615	14,761	(146)
Dec-05	12,810	12,455	355	Dec-10	14,631	14,792	(160)
Jan-06	12,816	12,480	336	Jan-11	14,649	14,811	(162)
Feb-06	12,821	12,503	318	Feb-11	14,658	14,831	(174)
Mar-06	12,864	12,565	299	Mar-11	14,677	14,866	(189)
Apr-06	12,904	12,629	275	Apr-11	14,712	14,935	(223)
May-06	12,949	12,669	280	May-11	14,747	14,971	(224)
Jun-06	12,977	12,723	254	Jun-11	14,792	15,040	(248)
Jul-06	13,022	12,772	250	Jul-11	14,843	15,100	(258)
Aug-06	13,065	12,814	250	Aug-11	14,877		
Sep-06	13,106	12,857	249	Sep-11	14,908		
Oct-06	13,109	12,856	252	Oct-11	14,923		
Nov-06	13,126	12,885	241	Nov-11	14,940		
Dec-06	13,146	12,922	224	Dec-11	14,954		
				Jan-12	14,973		

April 2002 Felony Probation Caseload Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Oct-01	18,324	18,680	(356)	Oct-06	20,129	20,324	(195)
Nov-01	18,388	18,715	(327)	Nov-06	20,205	20,387	(181)
Dec-01	18,435	18,687	(253)	Dec-06	20,218	20,384	(165)
Jan-02	18,459	18,647	(188)	Jan-07	20,186	20,343	(157)
Feb-02	18,513	18,668	(156)	Feb-07	20,220	20,408	(189)
Mar-02	18,579	18,636	(57)	Mar-07	20,186	20,383	(197)
Apr-02	18,742	18,702	40	Apr-07	20,302	20,479	(177)
May-02	18,862	18,780	82	May-07	20,386	20,550	(163)
Jun-02	18,901	18,826	75	Jun-07	20,404	20,629	(225)
Jul-02	18,994	18,903	91	Jul-07	20,475	20,722	(247)
Aug-02	19,035	18,913	121	Aug-07	20,507	20,749	(242)
Sep-02	19,033	18,947	86	Sep-07	20,474	20,766	(292)
Oct-02	19,059	18,863	196	Oct-07	20,462	20,766	(304)
Nov-02	19,151	18,898	253	Nov-07	20,543	20,827	(284)
Dec-02	19,170	18,873	297	Dec-07	20,558	20,823	(264)
Jan-03	19,179	18,848	331	Jan-08	20,525	20,778	(253)
Feb-03	19,208	18,882	326	Feb-08	20,561	20,842	(281)
Mar-03	19,215	18,857	358	Mar-08	20,529	20,813	(284)
Apr-03	19,261	18,865	396	Apr-08	20,648	20,912	(265)
May-03	19,333	18,938	395	May-08	20,736	20,980	(244)
Jun-03	19,333	18,996	337	Jun-08	20,756	21,056	(301)
Jul-03	19,389	19,069	320	Jul-08	20,831	21,148	(317)
Aug-03	19,410	19,089	321	Aug-08	20,864	21,171	(307)
Sep-03	19,385	19,101	284	Sep-08	20,831	21,185	(354)
Oct-03	19,323	19,087	237	Oct-08	20,823	21,180	(358)
Nov-03	19,398	19,146	252	Nov-08	20,908	21,239	(331)
Dec-03	19,409	19,141	268	Dec-08	20,926	21,230	(303)
Jan-04	19,389	19,115	273	Jan-09	20,895	21,181	(286)
Feb-04	19,398	19,160	238	Feb-09	20,934	21,242	(308)
Mar-04	19,369	19,139	230	Mar-09	20,903	21,209	(305)
Apr-04	19,475	19,142	333	Apr-09	21,026	21,307	(281)
May-04	19,553	19,218	335	May-09	21,119	21,376	(257)
Jun-04	19,565	19,286	280	Jun-09	21,140	21,454	(313)
Jul-04	19,636	19,372	264	Jul-09	21,218	21,547	(329)
Aug-04	19,662	19,401	260	Aug-09	21,253	21,570	(317)
Sep-04	19,629	19,424	205	Sep-09	21,221	21,583	(362)
Oct-04	19,533	19,425	108	Oct-09	21,213	21,579	(365)
Nov-04	19,611	19,488	124	Nov-09	21,298	21,638	(340)
Dec-04	19,622	19,486	136	Dec-09	21,315	21,628	(313)
Jan-05	19,588	19,455	134	Jan-10	21,280	21,577	(297)
Feb-05	19,611	19,516	95	Feb-10	21,318	21,640	(322)
Mar-05	19,577	19,492	85	Mar-10	21,285	21,606	(321)
Apr-05	19,683	19,575	108	Apr-10	21,408	21,707	(299)
May-05	19,768	19,650	117	May-10	21,499	21,774	(275)
Jun-05	19,784	19,730	54	Jun-10	21,519	21,851	(331)
Jul-05	19,848	19,821	27	Jul-10	21,595	21,943	(347)
Aug-05	19,876	19,853	24	Aug-10	21,630	21,964	(335)
Sep-05	19,844	19,873	(29)	Sep-10	21,595	21,976	(381)
Oct-05	19,827	19,878	(51)	Oct-10	21,587	21,969	(382)
Nov-05	19,900	19,940	(40)	Nov-10	21,665	22,028	(362)
Dec-05	19,913	19,940	(27)	Dec-10	21,677	22,014	(338)
Jan-06	19,880	19,903	(22)	Jan-11	21,637	21,961	(323)
Feb-06	19,913	19,966	(53)	Feb-11	21,669	22,022	(353)
Mar-06	19,881	19,942	(61)	Mar-11	21,631	21,985	(355)
Apr-06	19,994	20,024	(30)	Apr-11	21,747	22,085	(338)
May-06	20,077	20,096	(20)	May-11	21,835		
Jun-06	20,093	20,176	(83)	Jun-11	21,850		
Jul-06	20,162	20,269	(107)	Jul-11	21,923		
Aug-06	20,189	20,300	(110)	Aug-11	21,953		
Sep-06	20,154	20,320	(166)	Sep-11	21,913		
				Oct-11	21,899		

April 2002 Parole & Post Prison Supervision Caseload Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Oct-01	10,991	10,847	144	Oct-06	12,621	12,280	341
Nov-01	11,006	10,885	121	Nov-06	12,651	12,314	336
Dec-01	11,058	10,874	184	Dec-06	12,677	12,341	336
Jan-02	11,122	10,938	184	Jan-07	12,701	12,375	327
Feb-02	11,056	10,898	159	Feb-07	12,733	12,408	325
Mar-02	11,118	10,855	263	Mar-07	12,747	12,426	321
Apr-02	11,067	10,776	291	Apr-07	12,780	12,458	322
May-02	11,084	10,757	326	May-07	12,807	12,487	319
Jun-02	11,076	10,785	291	Jun-07	12,840	12,508	332
Jul-02	11,109	10,785	324	Jul-07	12,870	12,542	328
Aug-02	11,070	10,817	253	Aug-07	12,913	12,580	333
Sep-02	11,083	10,841	242	Sep-07	12,932	12,608	324
Oct-02	11,095	10,861	234	Oct-07	12,966	12,634	331
Nov-02	11,073	10,923	150	Nov-07	12,986	12,664	323
Dec-02	11,107	10,937	170	Dec-07	13,005	12,688	317
Jan-03	11,141	10,979	163	Jan-08	13,015	12,712	303
Feb-03	11,176	11,008	168	Feb-08	13,032	12,745	288
Mar-03	11,145	11,029	117	Mar-08	13,049	12,766	283
Apr-03	11,198	11,012	186	Apr-08	13,075	12,795	280
May-03	11,215	11,035	180	May-08	13,106	12,824	282
Jun-03	11,250	11,068	182	Jun-08	13,143	12,859	284
Jul-03	11,287	11,071	216	Jul-08	13,168	12,881	287
Aug-03	11,325	11,120	205	Aug-08	13,195	12,908	287
Sep-03	11,368	11,151	217	Sep-08	13,223	12,935	288
Oct-03	11,367	11,184	184	Oct-08	13,245	12,957	288
Nov-03	11,393	11,228	165	Nov-08	13,265	12,979	286
Dec-03	11,410	11,246	164	Dec-08	13,280	13,003	276
Jan-04	11,449	11,284	165	Jan-09	13,296	13,033	264
Feb-04	11,477	11,327	151	Feb-09	13,320	13,062	258
Mar-04	11,500	11,348	153	Mar-09	13,340	13,091	249
Apr-04	11,542	11,360	182	Apr-09	13,365	13,123	242
May-04	11,589	11,376	213	May-09	13,383	13,144	239
Jun-04	11,626	11,394	232	Jun-09	13,404	13,166	239
Jul-04	11,666	11,421	244	Jul-09	13,428	13,189	239
Aug-04	11,710	11,453	257	Aug-09	13,451	13,213	238
Sep-04	11,757	11,494	263	Sep-09	13,475	13,243	232
Oct-04	11,794	11,536	259	Oct-09	13,494	13,269	225
Nov-04	11,789	11,566	222	Nov-09	13,511	13,298	214
Dec-04	11,824	11,600	224	Dec-09	13,531	13,321	210
Jan-05	11,852	11,626	226	Jan-10	13,547	13,350	197
Feb-05	11,905	11,673	232	Feb-10	13,566	13,378	189
Mar-05	11,924	11,716	208	Mar-10	13,586	13,407	179
Apr-05	11,974	11,759	214	Apr-10	13,605	13,434	171
May-05	12,004	11,783	221	May-10	13,633	13,455	177
Jun-05	12,052	11,820	232	Jun-10	13,655	13,482	173
Jul-05	12,096	11,863	233	Jul-10	13,676	13,501	175
Aug-05	12,138	11,893	245	Aug-10	13,698	13,526	172
Sep-05	12,193	11,917	276	Sep-10	13,727	13,556	171
Oct-05	12,219	11,929	290	Oct-10	13,746	13,585	161
Nov-05	12,251	11,958	293	Nov-10	13,764	13,610	154
Dec-05	12,298	12,002	296	Dec-10	13,782	13,638	144
Jan-06	12,338	12,030	308	Jan-11	13,801	13,670	132
Feb-06	12,374	12,062	312	Feb-11	13,821	13,696	125
Mar-06	12,387	12,069	318	Mar-11	13,840	13,721	120
Apr-06	12,417	12,103	314	Apr-11	13,867	13,748	118
May-06	12,442	12,131	311	May-11	13,888		
Jun-06	12,491	12,172	319	Jun-11	13,910		
Jul-06	12,524	12,205	320	Jul-11	13,932		
Aug-06	12,560	12,228	331	Aug-11	13,960		
Sep-06	12,580	12,242	338	Sep-11	13,981		
				Oct-11	14,000		

April 2002 Local Control New Crimes & Revocations Caseload Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Oct-01	1,249	1,420	(171)	Oct-06	1,361	1,594	(233)
Nov-01	1,297	1,420	(124)	Nov-06	1,380	1,596	(216)
Dec-01	1,261	1,422	(161)	Dec-06	1,360	1,598	(238)
Jan-02	1,248	1,422	(175)	Jan-07	1,359	1,600	(241)
Feb-02	1,295	1,425	(130)	Feb-07	1,376	1,602	(226)
Mar-02	1,271	1,426	(155)	Mar-07	1,382	1,604	(222)
Apr-02	1,292	1,427	(136)	Apr-07	1,413	1,606	(193)
May-02	1,278	1,431	(153)	May-07	1,408	1,613	(206)
Jun-02	1,281	1,434	(153)	Jun-07	1,417	1,620	(202)
Jul-02	1,296	1,438	(142)	Jul-07	1,437	1,625	(188)
Aug-02	1,280	1,441	(161)	Aug-07	1,420	1,628	(208)
Sep-02	1,265	1,444	(178)	Sep-07	1,406	1,631	(225)
Oct-02	1,246	1,446	(200)	Oct-07	1,387	1,633	(246)
Nov-02	1,261	1,448	(187)	Nov-07	1,406	1,636	(230)
Dec-02	1,241	1,451	(210)	Dec-07	1,386	1,638	(252)
Jan-03	1,240	1,454	(214)	Jan-08	1,385	1,640	(254)
Feb-03	1,256	1,457	(201)	Feb-08	1,402	1,641	(239)
Mar-03	1,263	1,460	(197)	Mar-08	1,408	1,643	(236)
Apr-03	1,292	1,462	(171)	Apr-08	1,439	1,645	(206)
May-03	1,287	1,464	(177)	May-08	1,433	1,652	(219)
Jun-03	1,297	1,466	(169)	Jun-08	1,443	1,658	(216)
Jul-03	1,317	1,468	(151)	Jul-08	1,462	1,663	(201)
Aug-03	1,302	1,470	(168)	Aug-08	1,445	1,667	(222)
Sep-03	1,290	1,472	(182)	Sep-08	1,431	1,669	(238)
Oct-03	1,272	1,474	(202)	Oct-08	1,411	1,672	(260)
Nov-03	1,291	1,476	(186)	Nov-08	1,431	1,674	(243)
Dec-03	1,272	1,479	(206)	Dec-08	1,411	1,675	(265)
Jan-04	1,273	1,481	(208)	Jan-09	1,410	1,677	(267)
Feb-04	1,289	1,483	(193)	Feb-09	1,428	1,679	(252)
Mar-04	1,295	1,485	(189)	Mar-09	1,434	1,681	(247)
Apr-04	1,325	1,486	(161)	Apr-09	1,465	1,683	(218)
May-04	1,320	1,493	(173)	May-09	1,460	1,690	(231)
Jun-04	1,330	1,499	(169)	Jun-09	1,469	1,696	(227)
Jul-04	1,349	1,504	(155)	Jul-09	1,489	1,701	(212)
Aug-04	1,333	1,507	(173)	Aug-09	1,471	1,704	(233)
Sep-04	1,321	1,509	(189)	Sep-09	1,457	1,707	(250)
Oct-04	1,303	1,512	(209)	Oct-09	1,437	1,709	(272)
Nov-04	1,322	1,514	(192)	Nov-09	1,457	1,711	(254)
Dec-04	1,303	1,516	(213)	Dec-09	1,436	1,713	(277)
Jan-05	1,303	1,518	(215)	Jan-10	1,436	1,715	(279)
Feb-05	1,320	1,520	(200)	Feb-10	1,453	1,717	(264)
Mar-05	1,326	1,522	(196)	Mar-10	1,459	1,719	(259)
Apr-05	1,356	1,524	(168)	Apr-10	1,491	1,720	(229)
May-05	1,352	1,532	(181)	May-10	1,485	1,727	(242)
Jun-05	1,361	1,539	(178)	Jun-10	1,495	1,733	(238)
Jul-05	1,381	1,544	(164)	Jul-10	1,516	1,738	(222)
Aug-05	1,365	1,548	(184)	Aug-10	1,498	1,741	(244)
Sep-05	1,352	1,551	(200)	Sep-10	1,483	1,744	(261)
Oct-05	1,333	1,554	(221)	Oct-10	1,463	1,746	(283)
Nov-05	1,352	1,556	(205)	Nov-10	1,482	1,748	(266)
Dec-05	1,332	1,558	(226)	Dec-10	1,461	1,750	(289)
Jan-06	1,332	1,561	(229)	Jan-11	1,460	1,752	(292)
Feb-06	1,349	1,563	(214)	Feb-11	1,478	1,754	(276)
Mar-06	1,355	1,565	(210)	Mar-11	1,484	1,756	(272)
Apr-06	1,386	1,566	(181)	Apr-11	1,517	1,758	(241)
May-06	1,380	1,574	(193)	May-11	1,511		
Jun-06	1,390	1,580	(190)	Jun-11	1,521		
Jul-06	1,409	1,585	(176)	Jul-11	1,541		
Aug-06	1,393	1,589	(196)	Aug-11	1,523		
Sep-06	1,380	1,592	(212)	Sep-11	1,508		
				Oct-11	1,488		

April 2002 Local Control Level III Sanctions Caseload Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Oct-01	400	525	(125)	Oct-06	456	629	(173)
Nov-01	433	526	(93)	Nov-06	458	630	(173)
Dec-01	415	527	(112)	Dec-06	459	632	(173)
Jan-02	399	529	(130)	Jan-07	460	634	(173)
Feb-02	392	532	(139)	Feb-07	462	635	(173)
Mar-02	390	534	(144)	Mar-07	463	637	(174)
Apr-02	391	535	(144)	Apr-07	464	639	(175)
May-02	392	536	(144)	May-07	464	640	(176)
Jun-02	391	537	(146)	Jun-07	465	641	(176)
Jul-02	391	539	(148)	Jul-07	466	643	(177)
Aug-02	393	541	(149)	Aug-07	467	644	(177)
Sep-02	392	544	(152)	Sep-07	468	646	(177)
Oct-02	393	546	(154)	Oct-07	469	647	(178)
Nov-02	394	549	(155)	Nov-07	470	648	(178)
Dec-02	396	552	(156)	Dec-07	471	650	(178)
Jan-03	398	554	(156)	Jan-08	472	651	(179)
Feb-03	401	557	(156)	Feb-08	473	652	(179)
Mar-03	403	559	(157)	Mar-08	474	654	(180)
Apr-03	403	561	(158)	Apr-08	474	655	(181)
May-03	404	562	(158)	May-08	475	656	(182)
Jun-03	406	564	(158)	Jun-08	475	658	(182)
Jul-03	407	566	(159)	Jul-08	476	659	(183)
Aug-03	409	568	(159)	Aug-08	477	661	(184)
Sep-03	410	570	(159)	Sep-08	478	662	(184)
Oct-03	412	572	(160)	Oct-08	479	664	(185)
Nov-03	414	574	(160)	Nov-08	480	665	(185)
Dec-03	415	576	(161)	Dec-08	481	666	(185)
Jan-04	416	578	(162)	Jan-09	482	667	(185)
Feb-04	417	580	(162)	Feb-09	483	669	(186)
Mar-04	419	582	(163)	Mar-09	484	670	(186)
Apr-04	420	583	(164)	Apr-09	485	672	(187)
May-04	421	585	(164)	May-09	485	674	(188)
Jun-04	422	586	(164)	Jun-09	486	675	(189)
Jul-04	423	588	(164)	Jul-09	486	676	(190)
Aug-04	424	589	(165)	Aug-09	487	677	(191)
Sep-04	426	590	(164)	Sep-09	487	678	(191)
Oct-04	427	592	(164)	Oct-09	488	680	(192)
Nov-04	429	593	(164)	Nov-09	489	681	(192)
Dec-04	431	595	(164)	Dec-09	490	682	(192)
Jan-05	433	597	(165)	Jan-10	491	684	(192)
Feb-05	434	599	(165)	Feb-10	492	685	(193)
Mar-05	435	601	(166)	Mar-10	493	687	(194)
Apr-05	436	603	(167)	Apr-10	494	688	(195)
May-05	437	605	(168)	May-10	494	690	(196)
Jun-05	438	607	(168)	Jun-10	495	691	(196)
Jul-05	440	608	(169)	Jul-10	495	693	(197)
Aug-05	441	610	(169)	Aug-10	496	694	(198)
Sep-05	442	612	(170)	Sep-10	497	695	(198)
Oct-05	443	613	(170)	Oct-10	498	696	(198)
Nov-05	444	614	(170)	Nov-10	499	697	(199)
Dec-05	445	615	(170)	Dec-10	500	699	(199)
Jan-06	447	617	(170)	Jan-11	501	700	(200)
Feb-06	449	618	(170)	Feb-11	502	702	(200)
Mar-06	450	620	(170)	Mar-11	503	704	(201)
Apr-06	451	621	(170)	Apr-11	503	705	(202)
May-06	451	622	(171)	May-11	504		
Jun-06	452	624	(171)	Jun-11	505		
Jul-06	453	625	(172)	Jul-11	505		
Aug-06	454	627	(172)	Aug-11	506		
Sep-06	455	628	(173)	Sep-11	506		
				Oct-11	507		

Corrections Population Forecasting Advisory Committee

Todd Anderson
Sheriff
Tillamook County
5995 Long Prairie Rd
Tillamook, OR 97141

David S. Cook
Director
Oregon Department of Corrections
2575 Center Street, NE
Salem, OR 97310

Daniel Glode
P.O. Box 1615
Newport, OR 97365

Marie Hill
Josephine County Community Justice
301 NW F street
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Commander Bob Kauffman
Traffic Division
Portland Police Bureau
Justice Center
1111 SW 2nd
Portland, OR 97204

Wayne McFarlin, Chief
McMinnville Police Department
130 NE Baker St
McMinnville, OR 97128

Dale Penn
Marion County District Attorney
Marion County Courthouse
100 High Street NE
Salem, OR 97301

Diane Rea
Chair
Oregon Board of Parole & Post Prison Supervisor
2575 Center St NE
Salem, OR 97310

Jim Rice
Public Defender Services of Lane
County
1143 Oak Street
Eugene, OR 97401

Honorable Ellen F. Rosenblum*
Circuit Judge
Multnomah County Courthouse
1021 SW Fourth Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

*Committee Chair

Department of Administrative Services

Mike Greenfield, Director

Office of Economic Analysis

Tom Potiowsky, State Economist

Dae Baek, Senior Economist

Carrie Lovellette, Administrative Assistant

Michael Kennedy, Economist

Suzanne Porter, Corrections Forecast Analyst

Kanhaiya Vaidya, Senior Demographer

<http://www.oea.das.state.or.us>