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**OREGON
CORRECTIONS
POPULATION
FORECAST**

Prepared by the

Department of Administrative Services

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Director

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Oregon Corrections Population Forecast October 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/>.

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Executive Summary

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

Total Prison Population

The total prison population was 11,450 on July 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 4.8 percent to 12,002 by July 2003, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to grow by 6.5 percent during the next biennium, reaching 12,786 by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 31.4 percent (3,598 beds) to 15,048 between July 2002 and July 2012.

Thirty-nine 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 110 beds higher than the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 115 beds higher than the previous forecast for the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 37 beds lower as of July 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 18,343 on April 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 2.8 percent to 18,851 by July 2003, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to grow by 1.3 percent during the next biennium, reaching 19,095 by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 13.7

Date	Oct-02	Apr-02	Difference	Pct Difference
Jul-02	11,450	11,423	27	0.2%
Jan-03	11,694	11,654	40	0.3%
Jul-03	12,002	11,892	110	0.9%
Jul-04	12,419	12,328	91	0.7%
Jul-05	12,786	12,671	115	0.9%
Jul-06	13,108	13,022	86	0.7%
Jul-07	13,471	13,364	106	0.8%
Jul-08	13,810	13,742	68	0.5%
Jul-09	14,148	14,128	20	0.1%
Jul-10	14,495	14,507	(12)	-0.1%
Jul-11	14,805	14,843	(37)	-0.3%
Jul-12	15,048			

Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Apr-02	18,343	18,742	(399)	-2.1%
Jul-02	18,588	18,994	(405)	-2.1%
Jul-03	18,851	19,389	(538)	-2.8%
Jul-04	18,909	19,637	(728)	-3.7%
Jul-05	19,095	19,848	(753)	-3.8%
Jul-06	19,346	20,162	(816)	-4.0%
Jul-07	19,626	20,475	(849)	-4.1%
Jul-08	19,942	20,831	(889)	-4.3%
Jul-09	20,275	21,218	(943)	-4.4%
Jul-10	20,586	21,596	(1,010)	-4.7%
Jul-11	20,827	21,923	(1,096)	-5.0%
Apr-12	20,857			

¹ See definitions on page 5.

percent (2,514 cases) to 20,857 between April 2002 and April 2012.

The forecast is 538 cases lower than the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 753 cases lower than the previous forecast for the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 1,096 cases lower as of July 2011.

The parole and post prison supervision caseload was 11,033 on April 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 2.5 percent to 11,308 cases by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 4.5 percent during the next biennium, reaching 11,819 cases by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 25.5 percent (2,815 cases) to 13,848 between April 2002 and April 2012.

Parole and Post-Prison Supervision Caseload Forecast				
Current vs. Previous				
Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Apr-02	11,033	11,067	(34)	-0.3%
Jul-02	11,162	11,109	53	0.5%
Jul-03	11,308	11,287	20	0.2%
Jul-04	11,526	11,666	(139)	-1.2%
Jul-05	11,819	12,096	(277)	-2.3%
Jul-06	12,187	12,524	(338)	-2.7%
Jul-07	12,544	12,870	(326)	-2.5%
Jul-08	12,889	13,168	(279)	-2.1%
Jul-09	13,180	13,428	(248)	-1.8%
Jul-10	13,431	13,676	(244)	-1.8%
Jul-11	13,673	13,932	(259)	-1.9%
Apr-12	13,848			

The forecast is virtually unchanged from the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 277 cases lower than the previous forecast for the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 259 cases lower as of July 2011.

The Local Control² population was 1,633 on April 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 2.0 percent to 1,666 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 4.2 percent during the next biennium, reaching to 1,737 by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 17.3 percent (283 beds) to 1,916 between April 2002 and April 2012.

Total LC Population Forecast				
Current vs. Previous				
Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Apr-02	1,633	1,683	(50)	-3.0%
Jul-02	1,660	1,687	(28)	-1.6%
Jul-03	1,666	1,724	(58)	-3.3%
Jul-04	1,702	1,772	(71)	-4.0%
Jul-05	1,737	1,820	(84)	-4.6%
Jul-06	1,770	1,863	(93)	-5.0%
Jul-07	1,800	1,903	(103)	-5.4%
Jul-08	1,830	1,939	(109)	-5.6%
Jul-09	1,858	1,975	(117)	-5.9%
Jul-10	1,886	2,011	(125)	-6.2%
Jul-11	1,915	2,046	(132)	-6.4%
Apr-12	1,916			

The forecast is 58 beds lower than the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 84 beds lower by the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 132 beds lower as of July 2011.

² See definition on page 5.

The total forecast is the sum of several separate forecasts of offender groups. The table below shows the forecast change for these groups for the current and the next biennia. These groups are defined in Section II, pages 4 and 5.

Corrections Population Forecast						
Current vs. Previous						
Forecast as of:	July 1, 2003			July 1, 2005		
	Current	Previous	Difference	Current	Previous	Difference
Base	6,216	6,213	3	6,179	6,170	9
BM 11	4,465	4,467	(2)	5,052	5,110	(58)
Repeat Property Offenders	1,053	914	139	1,220	1,049	170
Felony DUII	249	256	(7)	263	251	12
Felony APSO	17	32	(15)	50	55	(4)
Repeat Sex Offenders	3	10	(7)	22	36	(14)
Total Prison Population	12,002	11,892	110	12,786	12,671	115
						-
Felony Probation	18,851	19,389	(538)	19,095	19,848	(753)
Parole/Post-Prison Supervision	11,308	11,287	20	11,819	12,096	(277)
Local Control NCR	1,278	1,317	(39)	1,327	1,381	(54)
Local Control Sanctions	388	407	(19)	410	440	(30)
Total Local Control	1,666	1,724	(58)	1,737	1,820	(84)

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

Risks to the Forecast

This forecast is based on current law and current policy. State and local government policy changes and budget constraints pose the major risks to this forecast over the near term.

Currently, the State faces a significant budget shortfall. A budget-balancing plan has been approved by the legislature, and the Governor is expected to approve it. Voters will be asked to pass an income tax increase in January. Should voters reject the tax increase, budget cuts are likely to follow. These could include prison closures and early release of inmates. However, early release of inmates would require additional legislation. This forecast does not include the impact of recent legislative actions because we won't know their outcome until the spring of 2003.

In the longer term, changes in statutes pose the major risk to the forecast. Measure 11 and the Repeat Property Offender statutes are two examples of laws that have had major impacts on the prison population. Statute changes in recent years have had moderate effects, but there is a possibility that more dramatic legal changes could come about in the next ten years.

I. Introduction

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

The Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) develops each forecast with the help of the Corrections Population Forecast Advisory Committee. The Governor appoints committee members. 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). ORS 137.719 makes the presumptive sentence life without parole for the third felony sex offense conviction.

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.
- Sanctioned³ to more than 30 days while on probation, parole, or post-prison supervision.

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.”

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.⁴ 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* (PPS) after release from prison or LC.

³ A sanction is a punishment for violating of the terms of community supervision.

⁴ These are called “Compact Out” or CMPO cases.

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 July 1, 2002. The community supervision forecast starts with the population on April 1, 2002.

At OEA, 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 August 1, 2002 prison population is:

Population on July 1, 2002:	11,450
Add July 2002 intakes:	+451
Subtract July 2002 releases:	-313
Population on August 1, 2002:	11,588

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/PPS intakes are dependent on prison and LC releases, and prison and LC intakes in turn are affected by parole/PPS 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. For example, prison intake growth under a new law may coincide with a decrease in probation intakes under the old law. We forecast offender groups separately according to major law changes. The total forecast is the sum of these smaller groups.

“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*⁵ 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

⁵ New means the offender is not already serving a felony sentence at the time of the new conviction.

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 July 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 and local control releases are used to forecast intakes to the parole/PPS caseload.

Community Supervision Releases

Offenders on community supervision have an *indeterminate* LOS. The Court sentences inmates to a term of probation or post-prison supervision, 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.

For more information, the [Annual Review of Methodology](#) is available from the sources listed in the Foreword.

IV. Intake Trends

Figure 1 shows how intake trends have changed during the past eleven years. Note that probation and local control intakes declined in the year ending April 2002. Prison intakes increased during Fiscal Year (FY) 2002⁶. This reflects a slight shift in sentencing patterns toward prison sentences and away from community supervision. The reasons for major historical 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 1999. Measure 11 indirectly fueled part of the increase. 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 FY 1994 and 1999.

Offenders sentenced to 12 to 15 months have been a source of intake growth since FY 1997. Initially, this was a possible response to local control (LC). Beginning January 1, 1997, offenders sentenced to 12 or fewer months were incarcerated at the county, rather than in state institutions. Immediately after LC took effect, prison intakes with sentences of 12 to 15 months more than doubled, from 106 in FY 1996 to 243 in FY 1997. They nearly tripled to 632 in FY 1998. Growth has continued since then, averaging 14 percent annually. There were 1,037 such intakes in FY 2002, accounting for 63 percent of the year's overall intake growth. Most of the increase in FY 2002 came from inmates convicted of theft, motor vehicle theft, and driving felonies. Many were repeat property offenders.

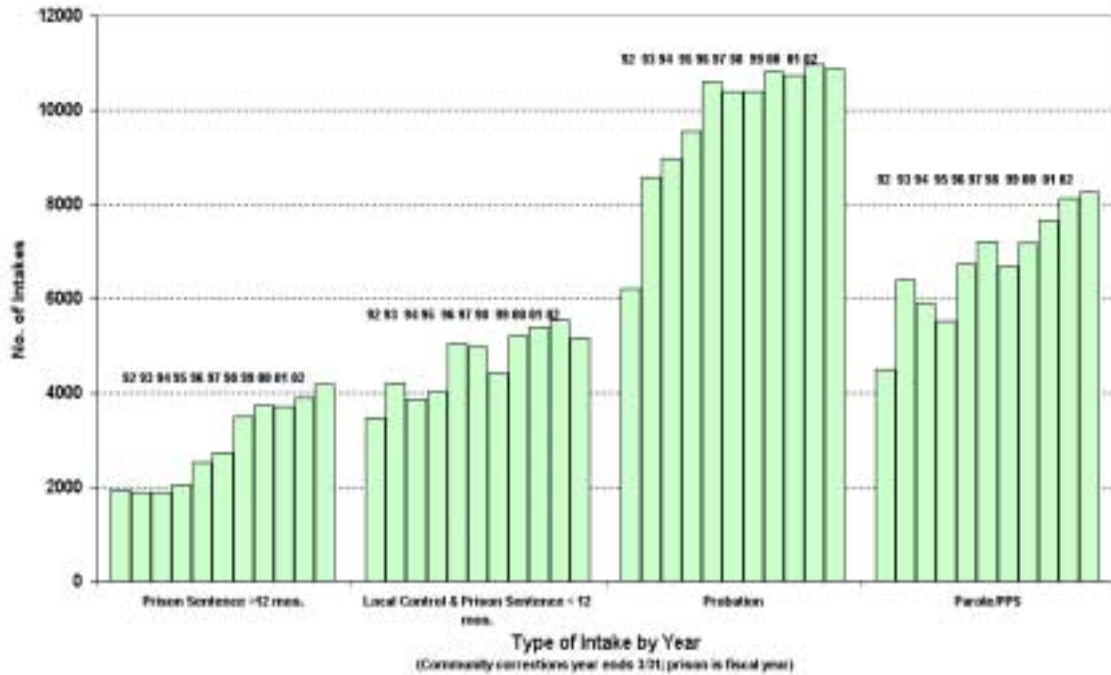
Felony Probation

The large increases in probation intakes from 1994 through 1996⁷ were due to drug convictions. The modest increase in 1999 was fueled by Assault IV convictions. Assault IV was elevated from a misdemeanor to a felony for domestic violence cases. 2002 saw a substantial increase in theft cases, but they were more than offset by decreases in drugs and weapons cases.

⁶ July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002.

⁷ Community supervision intakes are based on twelve-month periods from April 1st to March 31st.

Figure 1: Oregon Statewide Felony Intakes FY 1992 – 2002



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. Nearly 70 percent of 1996 prison intakes were sentenced to 12 or fewer months. Of those, 46 percent were for a new conviction and 56 percent were probation or parole/PPS revocations 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 1999 through 2001. Intakes declined by 5.6 percent in 2002. Monthly intakes averaged 408 during 2002, down from 428 in 2001. Most of the decrease was due to a decline in parole/PPS revocations from Multnomah, Washington, and Lane counties.

Parole and Post-Prison Supervision

Parole and PPS intakes have increased each year since 1999. LC releases caused the growth from 1999 through 2001. In 2002, LC releases declined, but they were more than offset by prison releases. Prison releases increased among inmates who had been incarcerated for Measure 11, felony DUII, and repeat property offenses.

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 11,450 on July 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 4.8 percent to 12,002 by July 2003, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to grow by 6.5 percent during the next biennium, reaching 12,786 by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 31.4 percent (3,598 beds) to 15,048 between July 2002 and July 2012.

Figure 2: Total Prison Population Forecast

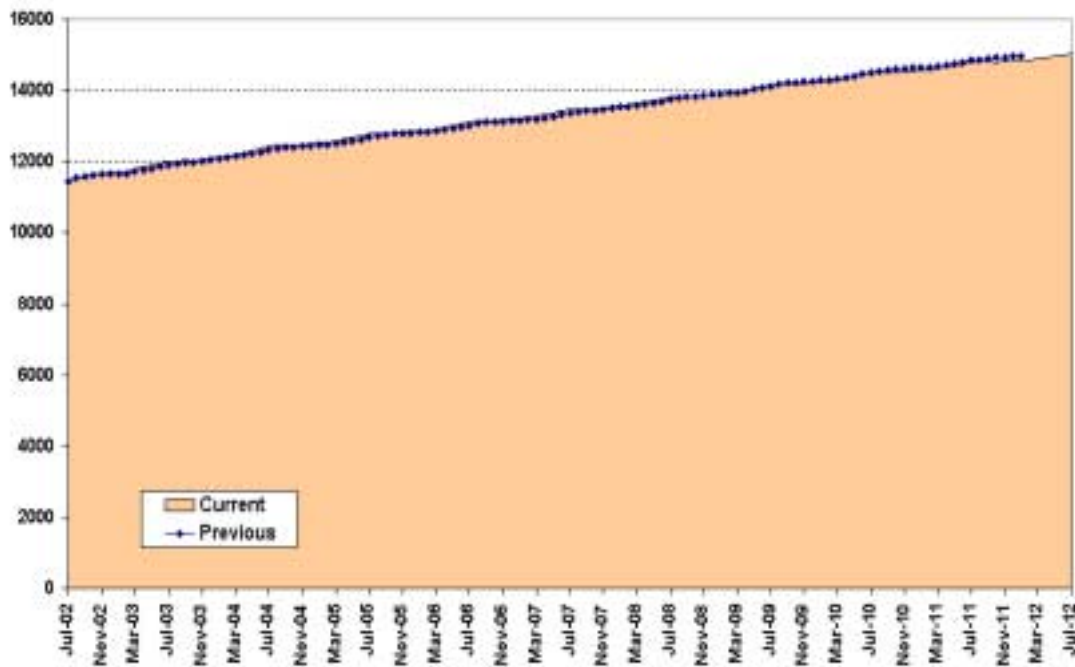


Table 1: Total Prison Forecast & Comparison

Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jul-02	11,450	11,423	27	0.2%
Jan-03	11,694	11,654	40	0.3%
Jul-03	12,002	11,892	110	0.9%
Jul-04	12,419	12,328	91	0.7%
Jul-05	12,786	12,671	115	0.9%
Jul-06	13,108	13,022	86	0.7%
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Jul-08	13,810	13,742	68	0.5%
Jul-09	14,148	14,128	20	0.1%
Jul-10	14,495	14,507	(12)	-0.1%
Jul-11	14,805	14,843	(37)	-0.3%
Jul-12	15,048			

Thirty-nine 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 total forecast is the sum of several forecasts by inmate group. Table 2 compares the current and previous forecasts by inmate group as of the end of this and the next biennia. The following sections provide more detail on each inmate group.

Forecast as of:	Current vs. Previous					
	July 1, 2003			July 1, 2005		
	Current	Previous	Difference	Current	Previous	Difference
Base	6,216	6,213	3	6,179	6,170	9
BM 11	4,465	4,467	(2)	5,052	5,110	(58)
Repeat Property Offenders (RPO)	1,053	914	139	1,220	1,049	170
Felony DUII	249	256	(7)	263	251	12
Felony APSO	17	32	(15)	50	55	(4)
Repeat Sex Offenders	3	10	(7)	22	36	(14)
Total Prison Population	12,002	11,892	110	12,786	12,671	115

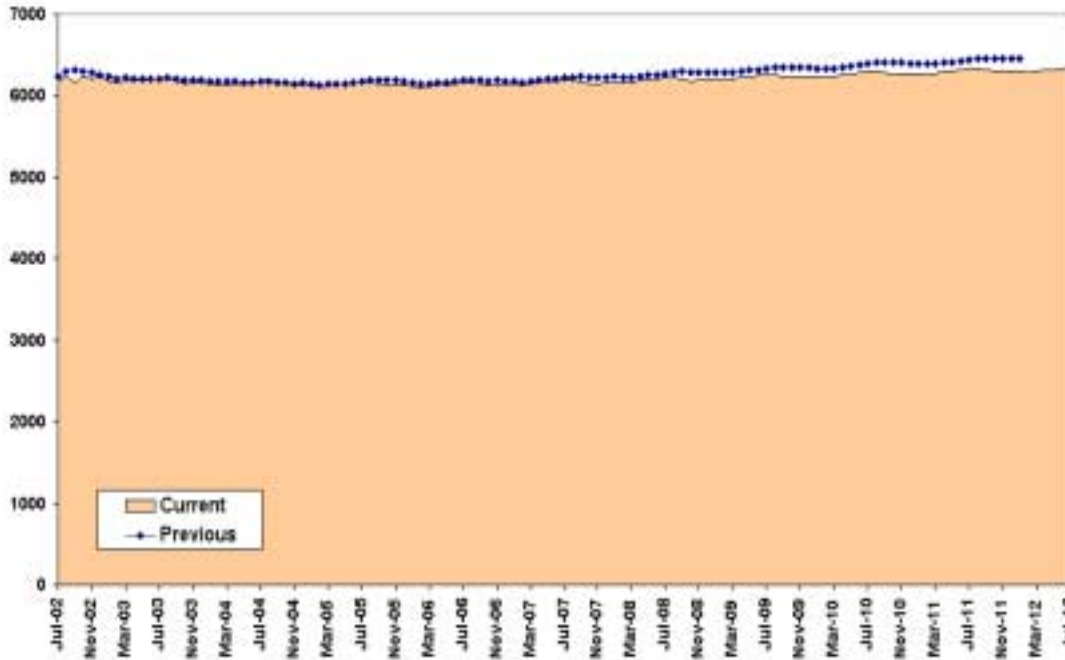
Columns and rows may not add to totals due to rounding.

The forecast is 110 beds higher than the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 115 beds higher than the previous forecast for the end of the next biennium, July 2005. Table 2 shows that the RPO forecast has been raised, while there is little change in the other inmate groups.

b. Base

The base includes all inmates not covered by one of Oregon's major new sentencing laws. Most prison intakes are in the base category, and they currently comprise the largest inmate group in prison. Most base inmates are sentenced under Sentencing Guidelines. Figure 3 and Table 3 show the base forecast for the next ten years. Table 4 shows intake growth rates.

Figure 3: Base Population Forecast



Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jul-02	6,175	6,232	(57)	-0.9%
Jan-03	6,184	6,235	(51)	-0.8%
Jul-03	6,216	6,213	3	0.0%
Jul-04	6,188	6,181	6	0.1%
Jul-05	6,179	6,170	9	0.1%
Jul-06	6,165	6,190	(26)	-0.4%
Jul-07	6,197	6,224	(27)	-0.4%
Jul-08	6,227	6,274	(47)	-0.8%
Jul-09	6,260	6,336	(76)	-1.2%
Jul-10	6,303	6,393	(90)	-1.4%
Jul-11	6,337	6,446	(108)	-1.7%
Jul-12	6,351			

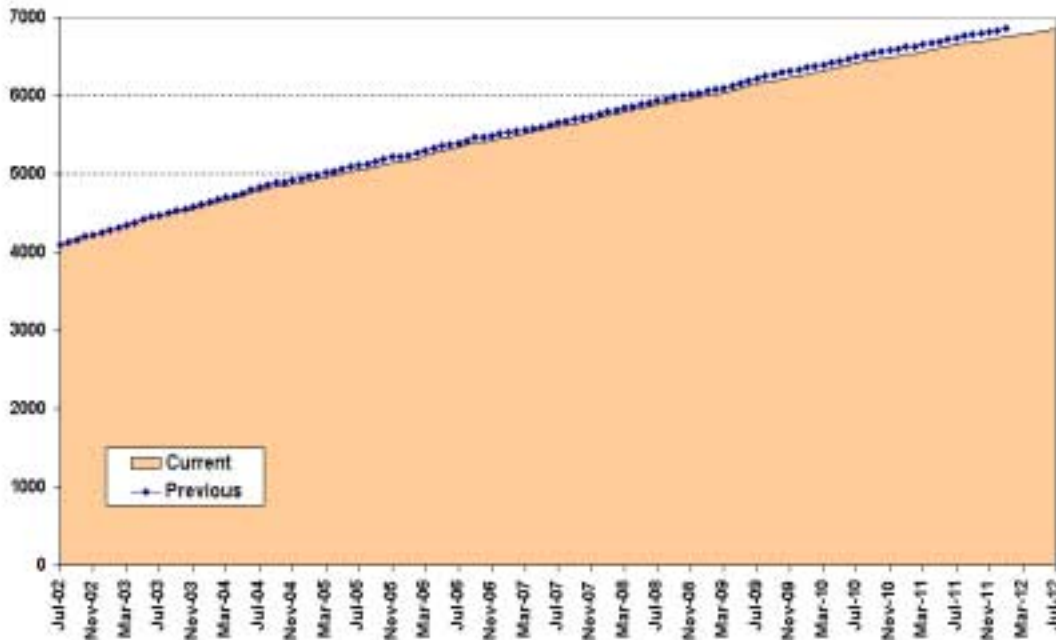
FY	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2002	2,528	
2003	2,603	3.0%
2004	2,645	1.6%
2005	2,696	1.9%
2006	2,742	1.7%
2007	2,789	1.7%
2008	2,831	1.5%
2009	2,874	1.5%
2010	2,916	1.4%
2011	2,947	1.1%
2012	2,976	1.0%

The current forecast is slightly lower than the previous over most of the next ten years. The current forecast calls for slightly fewer intakes, but the effect is partially offset by longer lengths of stay.

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 5 show the Measure 11 forecast for the next ten years. Table 6 shows intake growth rates.

Figure 4: Measure 11 Population Forecast



Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jul-02	4,092	4,091	1	0.0%
Jan-02	4,279	4,281	(2)	0.0%
Jul-03	4,465	4,467	(2)	0.0%
Jul-04	4,785	4,821	(36)	-0.8%
Jul-05	5,052	5,110	(58)	-1.1%
Jul-06	5,339	5,394	(55)	-1.0%
Jul-07	5,617	5,655	(38)	-0.7%
Jul-08	5,884	5,934	(50)	-0.8%
Jul-09	6,150	6,214	(64)	-1.0%
Jul-10	6,417	6,497	(80)	-1.2%
Jul-11	6,658	6,742	(84)	-1.2%
Jul-12	6,855	-	-	-

FY	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2002	663	-
2003	692	4.4%
2004	703	1.6%
2005	717	2.0%
2006	731	1.9%
2007	746	2.0%
2008	755	1.2%
2009	765	1.3%
2010	774	1.2%
2011	780	0.8%
2012	785	0.6%

The current forecast is slightly lower than the previous forecast beginning in July 2004. This is because there are slightly fewer intakes expected for the later years of the forecast.

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 7 show the RPO forecast for the next ten years. Table 8 shows intake growth rates.

Figure 5: Repeat Property Offender Population Forecast

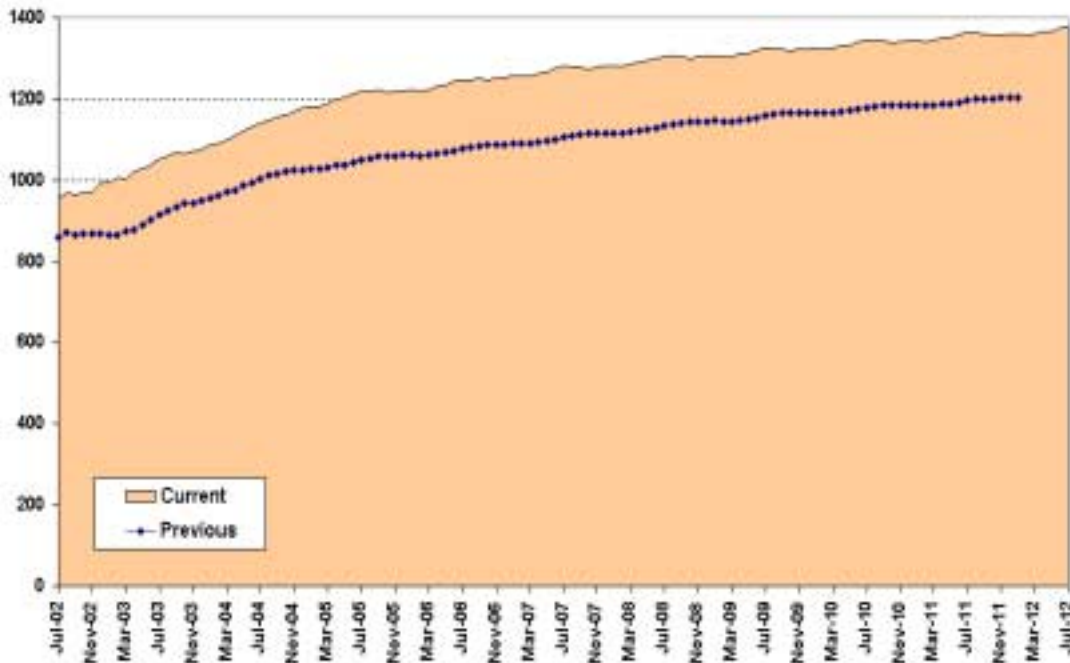


Table 7: RPO Forecast & Comparison

Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Jul-02	955	858	97	11.3%
Jan-02	994	866	128	14.8%
Jul-03	1,053	914	139	15.2%
Jul-04	1,139	1,003	137	13.6%
Jul-05	1,220	1,049	170	16.2%
Jul-06	1,247	1,077	169	15.7%
Jul-07	1,280	1,106	173	15.7%
Jul-08	1,304	1,134	170	15.0%
Jul-09	1,325	1,158	167	14.4%
Jul-10	1,345	1,178	167	14.2%
Jul-11	1,363	1,195	168	14.0%
Jul-12	1,378	-	-	-

Table 8: RPO Intakes and Growth Rates

FY	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2002	737	-
2003	778	5.6%
2004	828	6.4%
2005	896	8.2%
2006	919	2.6%
2007	940	2.3%
2008	956	1.7%
2009	971	1.5%
2010	983	1.3%
2011	993	1.0%
2012	1003	1.0%

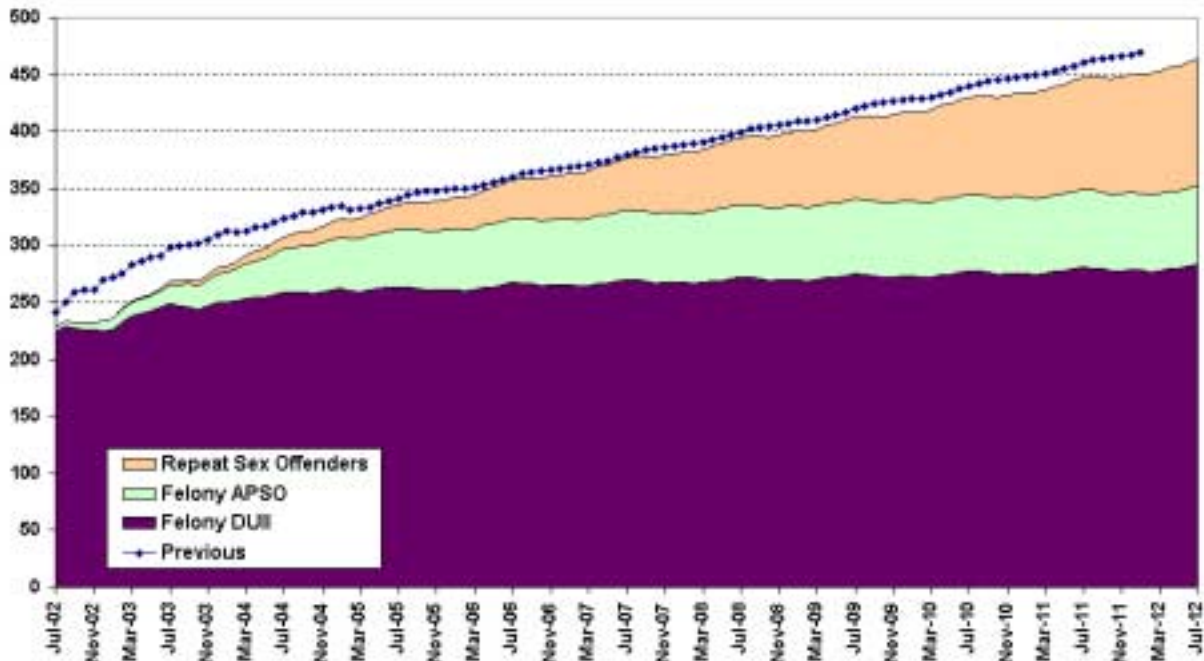
The current forecast is higher than the previous forecast throughout the next ten years. The RPO population outpaced the previous forecast by nearly 100 during the first six months of 2002. In addition to this adjustment, the intake forecast and lengths of stay have been increased to reflect current practice.

e. Other Components

There are three smaller inmate groups created by relatively recent legislative changes. These groups are repeat sex offenders (RSOs), felony assaulting a public safety officer (APSO), 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 9 and Figure 6.

Date	RSOs	APSO	DUII	Total	Previous	Change
Jul-02	-	4	224	228	241	(13)
Jan-03	0	9	226	236	272	(35)
Jul-03	3	17	249	268	298	(30)
Jul-04	11	38	259	308	323	(16)
Jul-05	22	50	263	335	341	(6)
Jul-06	34	57	267	358	360	(3)
Jul-07	46	61	270	377	379	(2)
Jul-08	59	64	272	395	400	(5)
Jul-09	72	66	275	413	420	(7)
Jul-10	85	67	278	430	440	(10)
Jul-11	99	68	280	447	460	(13)
Jul-12	112	69	283	463	-	

Figure 6: Other Components



The current forecast is lower than the previous during the initial three years. The phase-in schedules for felony APSO and RSOs have been delayed. In addition, the felony DUII forecast is lower because there were fewer intakes than expected during the first six months of 2002.

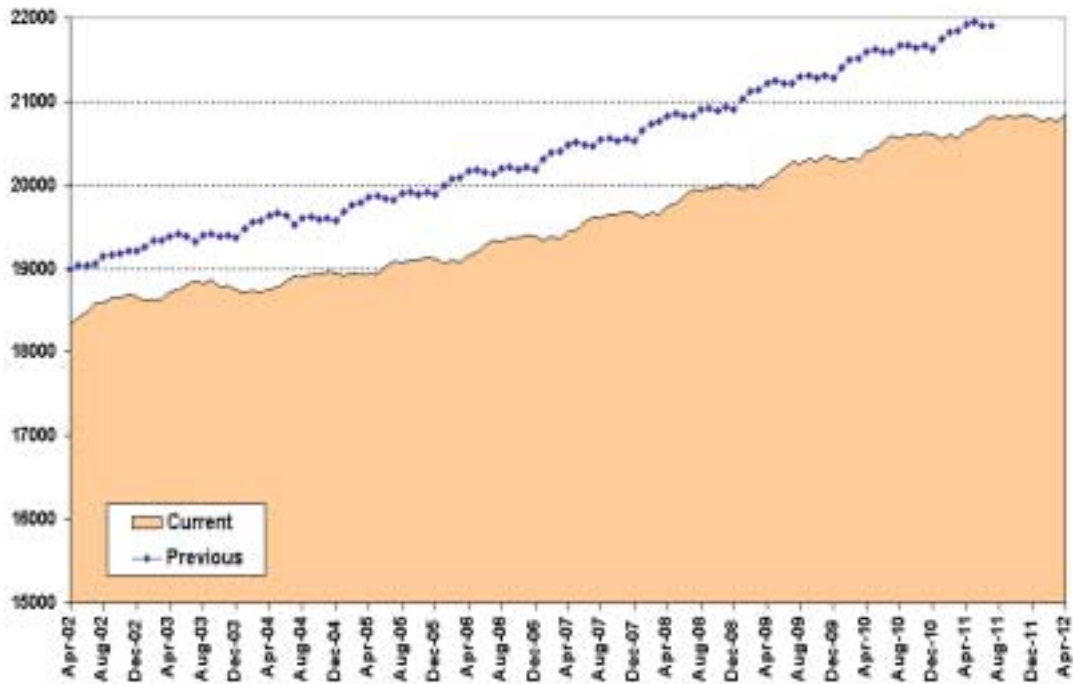
VI. Community Supervision

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 10 show the felony probation forecast for the next ten years. Table 11 shows intake growth rates.

The felony probation caseload was 18,343 on April 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 2.8 percent to 18,851 by July 2003, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to grow by 1.3 percent during the next biennium, reaching 19,095 by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 13.7 percent (2,514 cases) to 20,857 between April 2002 and April 2012.

Figure 7: Felony Probation Caseload Forecast



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

Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Apr-02	18,343	18,742	(399)	-2.1%
Jul-02	18,588	18,994	(405)	-2.1%
Jul-03	18,851	19,389	(538)	-2.8%
Jul-04	18,909	19,637	(728)	-3.7%
Jul-05	19,095	19,848	(753)	-3.8%
Jul-06	19,346	20,162	(816)	-4.0%
Jul-07	19,626	20,475	(849)	-4.1%
Jul-08	19,942	20,831	(889)	-4.3%
Jul-09	20,275	21,218	(943)	-4.4%
Jul-10	20,586	21,596	(1,010)	-4.7%
Jul-11	20,827	21,923	(1,096)	-5.0%
Apr-12	20,857			

Year	Ending Apr.	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2002		10,879	
2003		11,050	1.6%
2004		11,196	1.3%
2005		11,370	1.5%
2006		11,509	1.2%
2007		11,666	1.4%
2008		11,840	1.5%
2009		12,033	1.6%
2010		12,217	1.5%
2011		12,338	1.0%
2012		12,433	0.8%

The forecast is 538 cases lower than the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 753 cases lower than the previous forecast for the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 1,096 cases lower as of July 2011.

The previous forecast called for the probation caseload to increase during the six months ending April 1, 2002. The actual caseload remained stable. Consequently, the previous forecast ended nearly 400 cases higher than the actual caseload. The error was due to a decrease in length of supervision (LOS) for offenders convicted of behavioral crimes, and an increase in cases placed on outcount. The current forecast has incorporated these changes. They account for nearly all of the difference between the current and previous forecasts.

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* (PPS) after release from prison or LC.

Figure 8 and Table 12 show the caseload forecast for the next ten years. Table 13 shows intake growth rates.

Figure 8: Parole/Post Prison Supervision Caseload Forecast

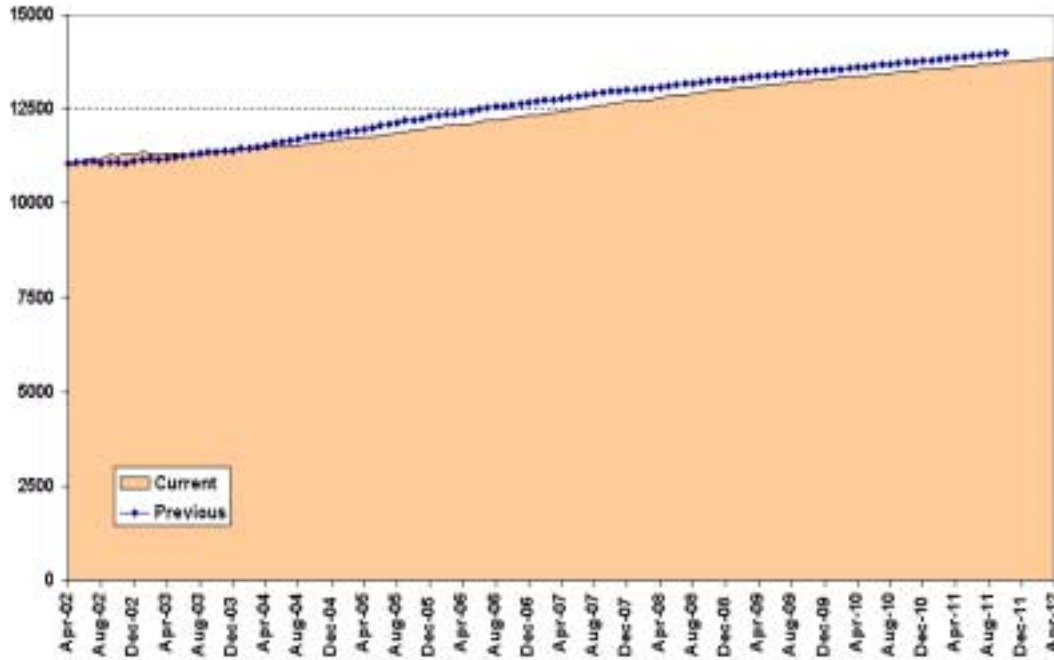


Table 12: Parole/PPS Forecast & Comparison

Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Apr-02	11,033	11,067	(34)	-0.3%
Jul-02	11,162	11,109	53	0.5%
Jul-03	11,308	11,287	20	0.2%
Jul-04	11,526	11,666	(139)	-1.2%
Jul-05	11,819	12,096	(277)	-2.3%
Jul-06	12,187	12,524	(338)	-2.7%
Jul-07	12,544	12,870	(326)	-2.5%
Jul-08	12,889	13,168	(279)	-2.1%
Jul-09	13,180	13,428	(248)	-1.8%
Jul-10	13,431	13,676	(244)	-1.8%
Jul-11	13,673	13,932	(259)	-1.9%
Apr-12	13,848	-	-	-

Table 13: Parole/PPS Intakes and Growth Rates

Year	Ending Apr. Intakes	Growth Rate
2002	8,251	-
2003	8,557	3.7%
2004	8,869	3.6%
2005	9,075	2.3%
2006	9,307	2.6%
2007	9,474	1.8%
2008	9,636	1.7%
2009	9,820	1.9%
2010	9,935	1.2%
2011	10,108	1.7%
2012	10,265	1.5%

The parole and post prison supervision caseload was 11,033 on April 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 2.5 percent to 11,308 cases by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 4.5 percent during the next biennium, reaching 11,819 cases by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 25.5 percent (2,815 cases) to 13,848 between April 2002 and April 2012.

The forecast is virtually unchanged from the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 277 cases lower than the previous forecast for the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 259 cases lower as of July 2011.

Expected intakes to parole/PPS are directly linked to the forecast of releases from prison and Local Control. There are fewer LC releases in this forecast compared with the previous forecast. Consequently, the current parole/PPS forecast is lower.

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 supervision⁹, 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 14 show the LC forecast for the next ten years. Table 15 shows intake growth rates.

The Local Control population was 1,633 on April 1, 2002. It is forecast to grow by 2.0 percent to 1,666 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. It is forecast to grow by 4.2 percent during the next biennium, reaching to 1,737 by July 2005. It is forecast to grow by 17.3 percent (283 beds) to 1,916 between April 2002 and April 2012.

The forecast is 58 beds lower than the previous forecast for the end of this biennium. It is 84 beds lower than the previous forecast for the end of the next biennium, July 2005. It is 132 beds lower as of July 2011.

New Crimes and Revocations (NCR)

The previous forecast was 54 beds higher than the actual population as of April 1, 2002. The error was due to over-forecasting intakes. Most NCR intakes come from probation and parole/PPS revocations. Both of these forecasts have been lowered. With no change in revocation practices, smaller probation and parole/PPS caseloads lead to fewer revocations. This is the primary reason for the change in the current NCR forecast.

⁹ Called "New Crimes and Revocations." See definition on page 5.

¹⁰ Called "level III sanctions." See definition on page 5.

Level III Sanctions

This portion of the forecast has also been lowered slightly. In this case, the length of stay (LOS) was too long, resulting in too few releases during the last forecast. LOS has been updated in the current forecast.

Monthly details of LC NCR and level III sanctions are located in the appendix.

Figure 9: Local Control Population Forecast

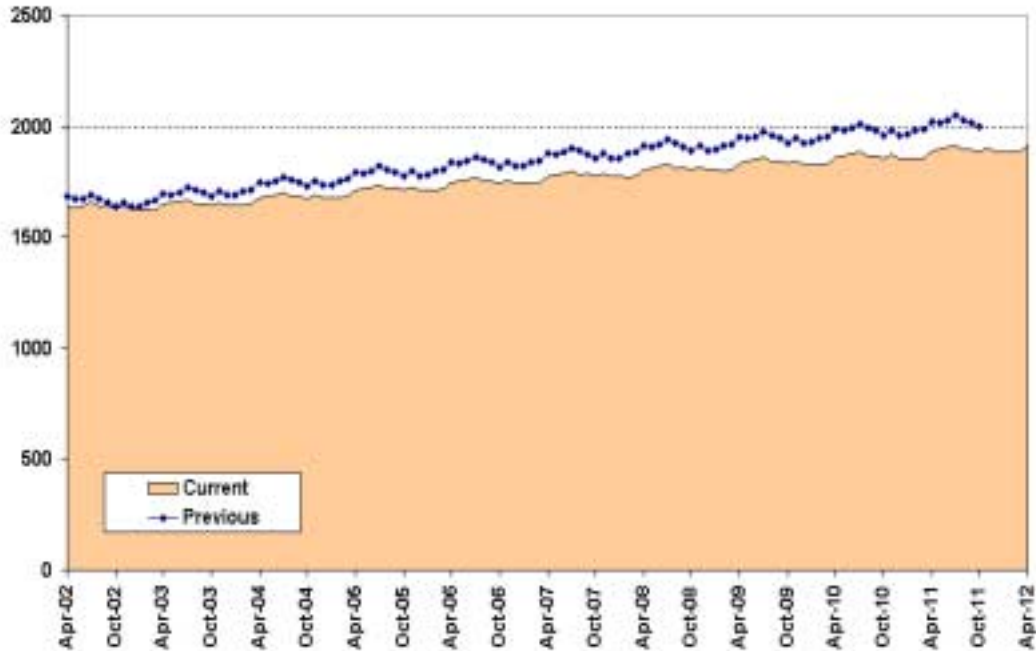


Table 14: Local Control Forecast & Comparison

Date	Oct 02	Apr 02	Difference	Pct. Diff
Apr-02	1,633	1,683	(50)	-3.0%
Jul-02	1,660	1,687	(28)	-1.6%
Jul-03	1,666	1,724	(58)	-3.3%
Jul-04	1,702	1,772	(71)	-4.0%
Jul-05	1,737	1,820	(84)	-4.6%
Jul-06	1,770	1,863	(93)	-5.0%
Jul-07	1,800	1,903	(103)	-5.4%
Jul-08	1,830	1,939	(109)	-5.6%
Jul-09	1,858	1,975	(117)	-5.9%
Jul-10	1,886	2,011	(125)	-6.2%
Jul-11	1,915	2,046	(132)	-6.4%
Apr-12	1,916			

Table 15: Local Control Intakes and Growth Rates

Year	Ending Apr.	No. Intakes	Growth Rate
2001	8,185		
2002	7,730		-5.6%
2003	7,898		2.2%
2004	8,037		1.8%
2005	8,200		2.0%
2006	8,378		2.2%
2007	8,532		1.8%
2008	8,684		1.8%
2009	8,827		1.6%
2010	8,963		1.5%
2011	9,100		1.5%
2012	9,241		1.5%

Forecast begins 2003

VII. Risks to the Forecast

This forecast is based on current law and current policy. State and local government policy changes and budget constraints pose the major risks to this forecast over the near term.

Currently, the State faces a significant budget shortfall. A budget-balancing plan has been approved by the legislature, and the Governor is expected to approve it. Voters will be asked to pass an income tax increase in January. Should voters reject the tax increase, budget cuts are likely to follow. These could include prison closures and early release of inmates. However, early release of inmates would require additional legislation. This forecast does not include the impact of recent legislative actions because we won't know their outcome until the spring of 2003.

Local governments also face budget shortfalls and jail bed shortages. To control spending, some counties have eliminated correctional programs or reduced the number of jail beds. Some counties are experiencing an increased demand for jail beds, causing them to release offenders that formerly would have been held. Local public safety budget constraints can cause the state prison population to increase.

In the longer term, changes in statutes pose the major risk to the forecast. Measure 11 and the Repeat Property Offender statutes are two examples of laws that have had major impacts on the prison population. Statute changes in recent years have had moderate effects, but there is a possibility that more dramatic legal changes could come about in the next ten years.

Appendix: Corrections Population Forecast Detail

October 2002 Prison Population Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Jul-02	11,450	11,423	27	Jul-07	13,471	13,364	106
Aug-02	11,588	11,544	45	Aug-07	13,470	13,391	79
Sep-02	11,518	11,593	(76)	Sep-07	13,481	13,430	50
Oct-02	11,641	11,633	9	Oct-07	13,464	13,447	17
Nov-02	11,630	11,639	(9)	Nov-07	13,502	13,468	34
Dec-02	11,722	11,650	72	Dec-07	13,539	13,491	48
Jan-03	11,694	11,654	40	Jan-08	13,569	13,525	43
Feb-03	11,717	11,663	54	Feb-08	13,586	13,547	38
Mar-03	11,792	11,734	58	Mar-08	13,635	13,581	54
Apr-03	11,856	11,760	96	Apr-08	13,691	13,622	69
May-03	11,892	11,808	84	May-08	13,708	13,656	51
Jun-03	11,952	11,850	102	Jun-08	13,760	13,691	68
Jul-03	12,002	11,892	110	Jul-08	13,810	13,742	68
Aug-03	12,017	11,938	78	Aug-08	13,824	13,787	37
Sep-03	12,031	11,973	58	Sep-08	13,820	13,817	3
Oct-03	12,007	11,989	17	Oct-08	13,812	13,838	(26)
Nov-03	12,057	12,022	35	Nov-08	13,848	13,861	(13)
Dec-03	12,109	12,059	51	Dec-08	13,882	13,883	(1)
Jan-04	12,126	12,088	38	Jan-09	13,900	13,909	(9)
Feb-04	12,145	12,110	35	Feb-09	13,904	13,918	(14)
Mar-04	12,194	12,151	43	Mar-09	13,946	13,943	3
Apr-04	12,248	12,186	62	Apr-09	14,007	13,982	25
May-04	12,293	12,226	68	May-09	14,042	14,028	14
Jun-04	12,359	12,271	88	Jun-09	14,103	14,078	25
Jul-04	12,419	12,328	91	Jul-09	14,148	14,128	20
Aug-04	12,464	12,368	97	Aug-09	14,166	14,175	(10)
Sep-04	12,475	12,394	81	Sep-09	14,170	14,212	(41)
Oct-04	12,454	12,407	47	Oct-09	14,165	14,232	(66)
Nov-04	12,478	12,428	50	Nov-09	14,197	14,251	(53)
Dec-04	12,518	12,452	66	Dec-09	14,229	14,270	(41)
Jan-05	12,536	12,477	59	Jan-10	14,248	14,292	(44)
Feb-05	12,541	12,483	58	Feb-10	14,255	14,306	(51)
Mar-05	12,592	12,519	73	Mar-10	14,294	14,329	(35)
Apr-05	12,646	12,542	104	Apr-10	14,358	14,372	(14)
May-05	12,674	12,587	87	May-10	14,379	14,404	(25)
Jun-05	12,732	12,626	106	Jun-10	14,442	14,452	(11)
Jul-05	12,786	12,671	115	Jul-10	14,495	14,507	(12)
Aug-05	12,793	12,718	75	Aug-10	14,509	14,550	(41)
Sep-05	12,794	12,753	41	Sep-10	14,504	14,577	(73)
Oct-05	12,803	12,790	13	Oct-10	14,492	14,596	(105)
Nov-05	12,836	12,808	28	Nov-10	14,523	14,615	(91)
Dec-05	12,848	12,810	38	Dec-10	14,551	14,631	(81)
Jan-06	12,851	12,816	34	Jan-11	14,567	14,649	(82)
Feb-06	12,859	12,821	38	Feb-11	14,571	14,658	(87)
Mar-06	12,914	12,864	49	Mar-11	14,609	14,677	(68)
Apr-06	12,989	12,904	84	Apr-11	14,667	14,712	(45)
May-06	13,019	12,949	70	May-11	14,691	14,747	(56)
Jun-06	13,066	12,977	89	Jun-11	14,754	14,792	(38)
Jul-06	13,108	13,022	86	Jul-11	14,805	14,843	(37)
Aug-06	13,139	13,065	75	Aug-11	14,811	14,877	(67)
Sep-06	13,159	13,106	53	Sep-11	14,811	14,908	(97)
Oct-06	13,138	13,109	29	Oct-11	14,793	14,923	(130)
Nov-06	13,171	13,126	45	Nov-11	14,819	14,940	(122)
Dec-06	13,213	13,146	67	Dec-11	14,844	14,954	(110)
Jan-07	13,236	13,159	77	Jan-12	14,863	14,973	(111)
Feb-07	13,242	13,169	74	Feb-12	14,860		
Mar-07	13,281	13,203	79	Mar-12	14,886		
Apr-07	13,343	13,236	106	Apr-12	14,947		
May-07	13,371	13,274	98	May-12	14,956		
Jun-07	13,420	13,316	104	Jun-12	15,004		
				Jul-12	15,048		

October 2002 Felony Probation Caseload Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Apr-02	18,343	18,742	(399)	Apr-07	19,442	20,302	(860)
May-02	18,420	18,862	(442)	May-07	19,467	20,386	(919)
Jun-02	18,483	18,901	(418)	Jun-07	19,552	20,404	(852)
Jul-02	18,588	18,994	(405)	Jul-07	19,626	20,475	(849)
Aug-02	18,589	19,035	(446)	Aug-07	19,607	20,507	(900)
Sep-02	18,645	19,034	(389)	Sep-07	19,650	20,474	(824)
Oct-02	18,652	19,059	(407)	Oct-07	19,648	20,462	(815)
Nov-02	18,692	19,151	(459)	Nov-07	19,685	20,543	(857)
Dec-02	18,663	19,170	(506)	Dec-07	19,674	20,559	(885)
Jan-03	18,616	19,180	(563)	Jan-08	19,622	20,526	(904)
Feb-03	18,628	19,208	(581)	Feb-08	19,673	20,561	(888)
Mar-03	18,628	19,215	(587)	Mar-08	19,645	20,529	(884)
Apr-03	18,721	19,261	(541)	Apr-08	19,747	20,648	(901)
May-03	18,741	19,333	(592)	May-08	19,776	20,737	(961)
Jun-03	18,811	19,333	(522)	Jun-08	19,865	20,756	(891)
Jul-03	18,851	19,389	(538)	Jul-08	19,942	20,831	(889)
Aug-03	18,816	19,410	(595)	Aug-08	19,925	20,864	(939)
Sep-03	18,875	19,385	(510)	Sep-08	19,971	20,831	(860)
Oct-03	18,771	19,323	(552)	Oct-08	19,969	20,823	(854)
Nov-03	18,804	19,398	(594)	Nov-08	20,010	20,908	(898)
Dec-03	18,749	19,410	(660)	Dec-08	19,999	20,927	(928)
Jan-04	18,709	19,389	(680)	Jan-09	19,946	20,896	(949)
Feb-04	18,735	19,398	(663)	Feb-09	20,000	20,934	(934)
Mar-04	18,706	19,369	(663)	Mar-09	19,971	20,904	(933)
Apr-04	18,755	19,476	(720)	Apr-09	20,078	21,026	(948)
May-04	18,779	19,553	(774)	May-09	20,107	21,119	(1,012)
Jun-04	18,854	19,566	(711)	Jun-09	20,197	21,141	(944)
Jul-04	18,909	19,637	(728)	Jul-09	20,275	21,218	(943)
Aug-04	18,892	19,662	(769)	Aug-09	20,257	21,254	(996)
Sep-04	18,930	19,629	(699)	Sep-09	20,303	21,221	(918)
Oct-04	18,935	19,533	(599)	Oct-09	20,300	21,214	(914)
Nov-04	18,963	19,612	(649)	Nov-09	20,341	21,298	(957)
Dec-04	18,941	19,622	(681)	Dec-09	20,330	21,315	(985)
Jan-05	18,915	19,589	(674)	Jan-10	20,275	21,281	(1,005)
Feb-05	18,947	19,611	(664)	Feb-10	20,328	21,318	(990)
Mar-05	18,926	19,577	(651)	Mar-10	20,298	21,285	(987)
Apr-05	18,929	19,683	(754)	Apr-10	20,406	21,408	(1,002)
May-05	18,952	19,768	(815)	May-10	20,428	21,499	(1,071)
Jun-05	19,027	19,784	(757)	Jun-10	20,513	21,519	(1,006)
Jul-05	19,095	19,848	(753)	Jul-10	20,586	21,596	(1,010)
Aug-05	19,070	19,877	(807)	Aug-10	20,562	21,630	(1,068)
Sep-05	19,107	19,844	(737)	Sep-10	20,601	21,595	(994)
Oct-05	19,097	19,827	(731)	Oct-10	20,592	21,587	(995)
Nov-05	19,130	19,900	(770)	Nov-10	20,628	21,666	(1,038)
Dec-05	19,116	19,913	(797)	Dec-10	20,611	21,677	(1,066)
Jan-06	19,062	19,880	(819)	Jan-11	20,550	21,638	(1,088)
Feb-06	19,109	19,914	(805)	Feb-11	20,599	21,670	(1,071)
Mar-06	19,078	19,881	(803)	Mar-11	20,563	21,631	(1,068)
Apr-06	19,170	19,994	(824)	Apr-11	20,667	21,747	(1,080)
May-06	19,192	20,077	(885)	May-11	20,682	21,835	(1,153)
Jun-06	19,275	20,093	(818)	Jun-11	20,761	21,851	(1,090)
Jul-06	19,346	20,162	(816)	Jul-11	20,827	21,923	(1,096)
Aug-06	19,328	20,190	(862)	Aug-11	20,796	21,954	(1,158)
Sep-06	19,369	20,155	(786)	Sep-11	20,829	21,914	(1,085)
Oct-06	19,364	20,129	(765)	Oct-11	20,814	21,899	(1,085)
Nov-06	19,400	20,206	(806)	Nov-11	20,844		
Dec-06	19,388	20,219	(831)	Dec-11	20,821		
Jan-07	19,336	20,186	(850)	Jan-12	20,755		
Feb-07	19,385	20,220	(835)	Feb-12	20,799		
Mar-07	19,357	20,186	(829)	Mar-12	20,759		
				Apr-12	20,857		

**October 2002 Parole & Post Prison
Supervision Caseload Forecast
Current vs. Previous Forecast**

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Apr-02	11,033	11,067	(34)	Apr-07	12,445	12,780	(335)
May-02	11,054	11,084	(30)	May-07	12,470	12,807	(336)
Jun-02	11,166	11,076	90	Jun-07	12,513	12,840	(327)
Jul-02	11,162	11,109	53	Jul-07	12,544	12,870	(326)
Aug-02	11,176	11,070	106	Aug-07	12,588	12,913	(325)
Sep-02	11,288	11,083	205	Sep-07	12,615	12,932	(317)
Oct-02	11,251	11,095	156	Oct-07	12,652	12,966	(314)
Nov-02	11,323	11,073	251	Nov-07	12,675	12,986	(311)
Dec-02	11,290	11,107	183	Dec-07	12,698	13,005	(307)
Jan-03	11,376	11,141	234	Jan-08	12,717	13,015	(298)
Feb-03	11,335	11,176	159	Feb-08	12,741	13,032	(291)
Mar-03	11,304	11,145	159	Mar-08	12,757	13,049	(293)
Apr-03	11,340	11,198	142	Apr-08	12,793	13,075	(282)
May-03	11,342	11,215	127	May-08	12,828	13,106	(278)
Jun-03	11,293	11,250	43	Jun-08	12,863	13,143	(281)
Jul-03	11,308	11,287	20	Jul-08	12,889	13,168	(279)
Aug-03	11,323	11,325	(2)	Aug-08	12,916	13,195	(279)
Sep-03	11,335	11,368	(33)	Sep-08	12,953	13,223	(270)
Oct-03	11,382	11,367	14	Oct-08	12,974	13,245	(271)
Nov-03	11,385	11,393	(8)	Nov-08	13,001	13,265	(264)
Dec-03	11,393	11,410	(17)	Dec-08	13,020	13,280	(260)
Jan-04	11,435	11,449	(14)	Jan-09	13,046	13,296	(250)
Feb-04	11,457	11,477	(21)	Feb-09	13,074	13,320	(246)
Mar-04	11,470	11,500	(30)	Mar-09	13,090	13,340	(250)
Apr-04	11,493	11,542	(48)	Apr-09	13,120	13,365	(245)
May-04	11,484	11,589	(104)	May-09	13,133	13,383	(250)
Jun-04	11,506	11,626	(120)	Jun-09	13,154	13,404	(250)
Jul-04	11,526	11,666	(139)	Jul-09	13,180	13,428	(248)
Aug-04	11,522	11,710	(188)	Aug-09	13,203	13,451	(249)
Sep-04	11,554	11,757	(203)	Sep-09	13,230	13,475	(245)
Oct-04	11,589	11,794	(205)	Oct-09	13,242	13,494	(251)
Nov-04	11,633	11,789	(156)	Nov-09	13,266	13,511	(245)
Dec-04	11,656	11,824	(167)	Dec-09	13,289	13,531	(242)
Jan-05	11,690	11,852	(162)	Jan-10	13,313	13,547	(234)
Feb-05	11,728	11,905	(178)	Feb-10	13,337	13,566	(230)
Mar-05	11,742	11,924	(182)	Mar-10	13,351	13,586	(235)
Apr-05	11,765	11,974	(209)	Apr-10	13,375	13,605	(231)
May-05	11,761	12,004	(243)	May-10	13,394	13,633	(238)
Jun-05	11,791	12,052	(261)	Jun-10	13,413	13,655	(242)
Jul-05	11,819	12,096	(277)	Jul-10	13,431	13,676	(244)
Aug-05	11,862	12,138	(276)	Aug-10	13,449	13,698	(250)
Sep-05	11,912	12,193	(281)	Sep-10	13,481	13,727	(247)
Oct-05	11,926	12,219	(293)	Oct-10	13,496	13,746	(250)
Nov-05	11,952	12,251	(299)	Nov-10	13,518	13,764	(246)
Dec-05	12,001	12,298	(297)	Dec-10	13,541	13,782	(241)
Jan-06	12,041	12,338	(297)	Jan-11	13,562	13,801	(239)
Feb-06	12,072	12,374	(302)	Feb-11	13,585	13,821	(236)
Mar-06	12,078	12,387	(309)	Mar-11	13,599	13,840	(242)
Apr-06	12,097	12,417	(321)	Apr-11	13,625	13,867	(241)
May-06	12,114	12,442	(327)	May-11	13,638	13,888	(250)
Jun-06	12,155	12,491	(336)	Jun-11	13,655	13,910	(255)
Jul-06	12,187	12,524	(338)	Jul-11	13,673	13,932	(259)
Aug-06	12,202	12,560	(358)	Aug-11	13,698	13,960	(262)
Sep-06	12,224	12,580	(356)	Sep-11	13,719	13,981	(261)
Oct-06	12,264	12,621	(357)	Oct-11	13,736	14,000	(264)
Nov-06	12,300	12,651	(350)	Nov-11	13,760		
Dec-06	12,323	12,677	(354)	Dec-11	13,780		
Jan-07	12,346	12,701	(356)	Jan-12	13,791		
Feb-07	12,384	12,733	(349)	Feb-12	13,814		
Mar-07	12,412	12,747	(335)	Mar-12	13,832		
				Apr-12	13,848		

October 2002 Local Control New Crimes & Revocations Caseload Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Apr-02	1,238	1,292	(54)	Apr-07	1,347	1,413	(66)
May-02	1,238	1,278	(41)	May-07	1,356	1,408	(52)
Jun-02	1,251	1,281	(31)	Jun-07	1,362	1,417	(55)
Jul-02	1,272	1,296	(24)	Jul-07	1,372	1,437	(65)
Aug-02	1,258	1,280	(21)	Aug-07	1,353	1,420	(67)
Sep-02	1,265	1,265	(1)	Sep-07	1,356	1,406	(51)
Oct-02	1,244	1,246	(2)	Oct-07	1,343	1,387	(44)
Nov-02	1,261	1,261	0	Nov-07	1,356	1,406	(50)
Dec-02	1,244	1,241	3	Dec-07	1,342	1,386	(44)
Jan-03	1,242	1,240	1	Jan-08	1,342	1,385	(44)
Feb-03	1,238	1,256	(18)	Feb-08	1,339	1,402	(63)
Mar-03	1,236	1,263	(26)	Mar-08	1,340	1,408	(68)
Apr-03	1,263	1,292	(28)	Apr-08	1,369	1,439	(70)
May-03	1,268	1,287	(20)	May-08	1,377	1,433	(56)
Jun-03	1,271	1,297	(26)	Jun-08	1,384	1,443	(59)
Jul-03	1,278	1,317	(39)	Jul-08	1,394	1,462	(68)
Aug-03	1,259	1,302	(43)	Aug-08	1,375	1,445	(70)
Sep-03	1,261	1,290	(28)	Sep-08	1,377	1,431	(54)
Oct-03	1,250	1,272	(22)	Oct-08	1,364	1,411	(47)
Nov-03	1,263	1,291	(27)	Nov-08	1,377	1,431	(54)
Dec-03	1,251	1,272	(22)	Dec-08	1,362	1,411	(48)
Jan-04	1,251	1,273	(21)	Jan-09	1,362	1,410	(48)
Feb-04	1,250	1,289	(40)	Feb-09	1,359	1,428	(68)
Mar-04	1,251	1,295	(44)	Mar-09	1,360	1,434	(74)
Apr-04	1,280	1,325	(45)	Apr-09	1,390	1,465	(75)
May-04	1,288	1,320	(33)	May-09	1,398	1,460	(61)
Jun-04	1,293	1,330	(37)	Jun-09	1,405	1,469	(64)
Jul-04	1,303	1,349	(46)	Jul-09	1,415	1,489	(74)
Aug-04	1,285	1,333	(49)	Aug-09	1,396	1,471	(76)
Sep-04	1,287	1,321	(34)	Sep-09	1,398	1,457	(59)
Oct-04	1,275	1,303	(28)	Oct-09	1,385	1,437	(52)
Nov-04	1,288	1,322	(34)	Nov-09	1,397	1,457	(59)
Dec-04	1,275	1,303	(28)	Dec-09	1,383	1,436	(53)
Jan-05	1,275	1,303	(28)	Jan-10	1,382	1,436	(53)
Feb-05	1,273	1,320	(47)	Feb-10	1,379	1,453	(74)
Mar-05	1,274	1,326	(52)	Mar-10	1,380	1,459	(79)
Apr-05	1,303	1,356	(54)	Apr-10	1,410	1,491	(81)
May-05	1,311	1,352	(41)	May-10	1,419	1,485	(67)
Jun-05	1,317	1,361	(44)	Jun-10	1,425	1,495	(70)
Jul-05	1,327	1,381	(54)	Jul-10	1,436	1,516	(80)
Aug-05	1,309	1,365	(56)	Aug-10	1,416	1,498	(82)
Sep-05	1,311	1,352	(40)	Sep-10	1,418	1,483	(65)
Oct-05	1,300	1,333	(34)	Oct-10	1,405	1,463	(58)
Nov-05	1,312	1,352	(40)	Nov-10	1,418	1,482	(64)
Dec-05	1,298	1,332	(34)	Dec-10	1,403	1,461	(58)
Jan-06	1,299	1,332	(33)	Jan-11	1,403	1,460	(58)
Feb-06	1,297	1,349	(52)	Feb-11	1,400	1,478	(78)
Mar-06	1,298	1,355	(57)	Mar-11	1,400	1,484	(84)
Apr-06	1,327	1,386	(59)	Apr-11	1,431	1,517	(86)
May-06	1,335	1,380	(46)	May-11	1,440	1,511	(71)
Jun-06	1,341	1,390	(49)	Jun-11	1,447	1,521	(74)
Jul-06	1,351	1,409	(59)	Jul-11	1,457	1,541	(84)
Aug-06	1,332	1,393	(61)	Aug-11	1,437	1,523	(86)
Sep-06	1,334	1,380	(45)	Sep-11	1,439	1,508	(69)
Oct-06	1,322	1,361	(39)	Oct-11	1,426	1,488	(61)
Nov-06	1,334	1,380	(45)	Nov-11	1,439		
Dec-06	1,321	1,360	(39)	Dec-11	1,424		
Jan-07	1,320	1,359	(39)	Jan-12	1,424		
Feb-07	1,318	1,376	(58)	Feb-12	1,421		
Mar-07	1,318	1,382	(64)	Mar-12	1,421		
				Apr-12	1,453		

October 2002 Local Control Level III Sanctions Caseload Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast

Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Apr-02	395	391	4	Apr-07	426	464	(38)
May-02	393	392	1	May-07	427	464	(38)
Jun-02	386	391	(5)	Jun-07	427	465	(38)
Jul-02	388	391	(4)	Jul-07	428	466	(38)
Aug-02	380	393	(12)	Aug-07	429	467	(38)
Sep-02	380	392	(12)	Sep-07	429	468	(39)
Oct-02	383	393	(9)	Oct-07	430	469	(39)
Nov-02	383	394	(10)	Nov-07	431	470	(39)
Dec-02	385	396	(10)	Dec-07	432	471	(40)
Jan-03	385	398	(13)	Jan-08	433	472	(40)
Feb-03	387	401	(13)	Feb-08	433	473	(40)
Mar-03	387	403	(16)	Mar-08	433	474	(40)
Apr-03	386	403	(17)	Apr-08	434	474	(40)
May-03	386	404	(18)	May-08	434	475	(40)
Jun-03	387	406	(18)	Jun-08	435	475	(40)
Jul-03	388	407	(19)	Jul-08	436	476	(40)
Aug-03	389	409	(20)	Aug-08	436	477	(41)
Sep-03	390	410	(20)	Sep-08	437	478	(41)
Oct-03	391	412	(20)	Oct-08	438	479	(41)
Nov-03	393	414	(21)	Nov-08	438	480	(42)
Dec-03	394	415	(21)	Dec-08	439	481	(42)
Jan-04	395	416	(22)	Jan-09	440	482	(42)
Feb-04	395	417	(22)	Feb-09	441	483	(42)
Mar-04	396	419	(22)	Mar-09	442	484	(42)
Apr-04	397	420	(23)	Apr-09	442	485	(42)
May-04	398	421	(23)	May-09	443	485	(42)
Jun-04	399	422	(23)	Jun-09	443	486	(43)
Jul-04	399	423	(24)	Jul-09	443	486	(43)
Aug-04	399	424	(25)	Aug-09	444	487	(43)
Sep-04	399	426	(26)	Sep-09	444	487	(43)
Oct-04	400	427	(27)	Oct-09	445	488	(44)
Nov-04	401	429	(28)	Nov-09	445	489	(44)
Dec-04	403	431	(28)	Dec-09	446	490	(44)
Jan-05	405	433	(28)	Jan-10	447	491	(44)
Feb-05	406	434	(28)	Feb-10	448	492	(45)
Mar-05	407	435	(28)	Mar-10	448	493	(45)
Apr-05	408	436	(29)	Apr-10	449	494	(45)
May-05	408	437	(29)	May-10	449	494	(45)
Jun-05	409	438	(29)	Jun-10	450	495	(45)
Jul-05	410	440	(30)	Jul-10	450	495	(45)
Aug-05	410	441	(30)	Aug-10	450	496	(45)
Sep-05	411	442	(31)	Sep-10	451	497	(46)
Oct-05	412	443	(31)	Oct-10	452	498	(46)
Nov-05	413	444	(31)	Nov-10	452	499	(46)
Dec-05	414	445	(31)	Dec-10	453	500	(46)
Jan-06	415	447	(32)	Jan-11	454	501	(47)
Feb-06	417	449	(32)	Feb-11	455	502	(47)
Mar-06	418	450	(32)	Mar-11	456	503	(47)
Apr-06	418	451	(32)	Apr-11	456	503	(47)
May-06	418	451	(33)	May-11	457	504	(47)
Jun-06	419	452	(33)	Jun-11	457	505	(47)
Jul-06	419	453	(34)	Jul-11	457	505	(48)
Aug-06	420	454	(34)	Aug-11	458	506	(48)
Sep-06	420	455	(35)	Sep-11	458	506	(48)
Oct-06	421	456	(36)	Oct-11	459	507	(49)
Nov-06	422	458	(36)	Nov-11	459		
Dec-06	423	459	(36)	Dec-11	460		
Jan-07	424	460	(37)	Jan-12	461		
Feb-07	424	462	(37)	Feb-12	462		
Mar-07	425	463	(37)	Mar-12	463		
				Apr-12	464		

These offenders are also included in the probation or parole/post prison supervision caseloads.

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