

Oregon Youth Corrections Demand Forecast

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Introduction

This forecast covers youths committed to the Oregon Youth Authority. These are youths that are placed on OYA supervised probation or sent to a close custody facility. OYA also supervises youth released from close custody on juvenile parole. Probation and parole collectively are referred to in this document as *Community Supervision*.

Close custody youth are comprised of three offender groups:

- Adult Court (AC) offenders who were under age 18 at the time of their crime, and who were convicted as adults under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 137.707 or ORS 419C.340.
- Public Safety Reserve (PSR) offenders as defined by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 416-410-0030.
- Discretionary Bed Allocation (DBA): the remaining close custody beds are allocated to counties or regions to use at their discretion (OAR 416-410-0050).

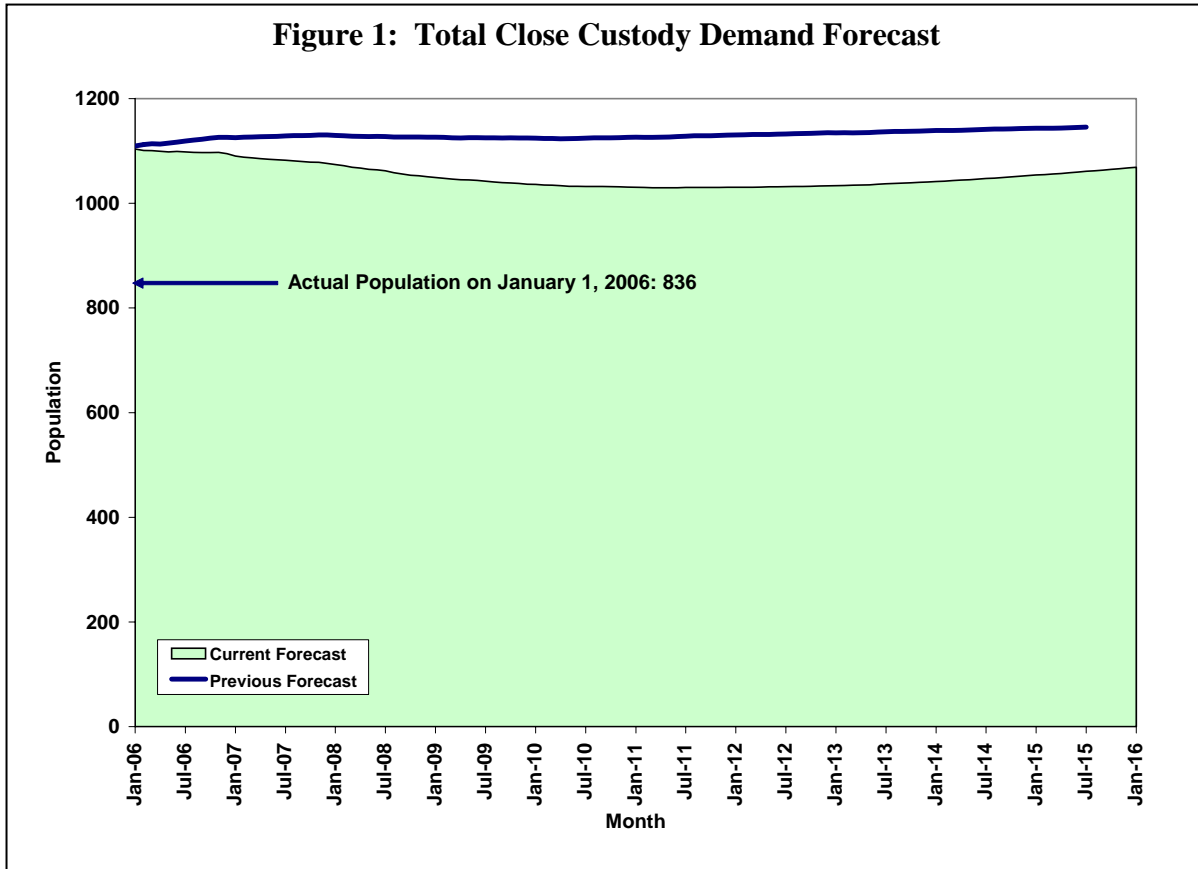
With the exception of *Adult Court* and *Public Safety Reserve*, the number of all other offenders supervised by OYA is the result of budget decisions. Funding has dropped since 1999, culminating in the closure of 4 of 7 close custody facilities in 2003. The DBA declined 40 percent from an average of 620 in the 1999-2001 biennium to about 375 in the current biennium. The community supervision caseload also declined 40 percent, from 1,500 in January 1999 to about 900 currently.

Forecasting the actual size of discretionary populations is not useful because the size of these populations will be determined by funding. Therefore, we forecast the *demand* for DBA and community supervision. *Demand* is based on a comparison of the delinquency characteristics of offenders who were actually placed in the DBA, on OYA probation, or who remained in the community. The forecast of Adult Court and Public Safety Reserve offenders pertains to the actual number of beds expected in the future.

Forecast Highlights

Close Custody

- The estimated demand for close custody beds fell slightly during 2005. Demand was estimated to be 1,135 on January 1, 2005 and 1,104 on January 1, 2006, a 2.6 percent drop. The estimated bed demand of 1,104 on January 1, 2006 was 268 beds higher than the actual population (836) on that date. It was 53 beds lower than the highest historical population of 1,157 on August 1, 2000.
- Bed demand is forecast to decrease 1.9 percent to 1,082 by July 1, 2007, the end of the current biennium.¹ It is forecast to decrease by 3.7 percent over the next biennium, with demand of 1,042 forecast for July 2009.



- Little growth is expected for the remainder of the 10-year forecast horizon. Demand for 1,069 beds is expected by January 2016. This is 2.5 percent higher than the forecast for July 1, 2009.
- The current forecast is 46 beds lower than the previous forecast for July 1, 2007. It is 83 beds lower than the previous forecast for July 1, 2009.

Table 1: Total Close-Custody Demand Forecast

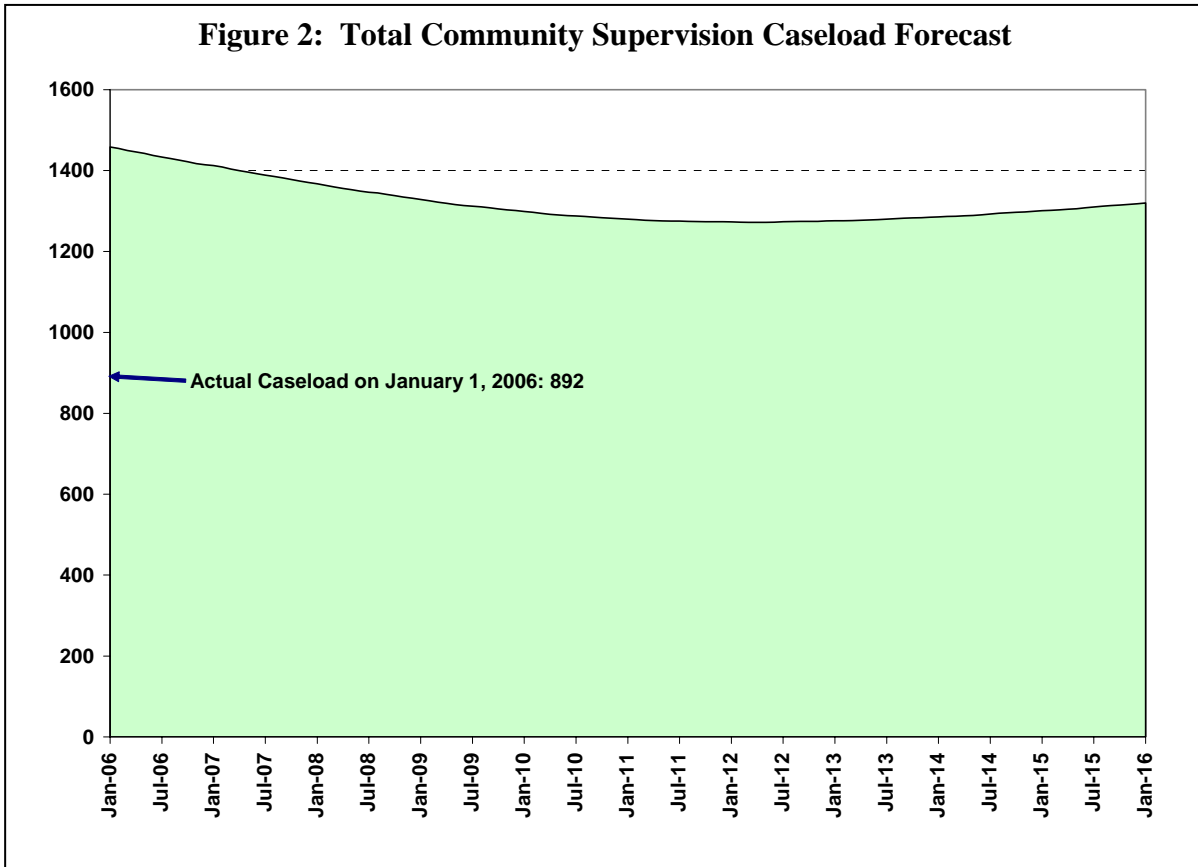
Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jan-06	1,104	1,109	-6	-0.5%
Jul-06	1,098	1,119	-21	-1.9%
Jul-07	1,082	1,128	-46	-4.1%
Jul-08	1,062	1,127	-65	-5.8%
Jul-09	1,042	1,125	-83	-7.4%
Jul-10	1,032	1,124	-92	-8.2%
Jul-11	1,030	1,128	-98	-8.7%
Jul-12	1,032	1,132	-101	-8.9%
Jul-13	1,037	1,137	-100	-8.8%
Jul-14	1,047	1,141	-94	-8.2%
Jan-16	1,069			
Total Growth	(35)			-3.2%

Columns and rows may not add to total due to rounding

Community Supervision

- The estimated demand for community supervision fluctuated slightly during 2005, but ended the year where about it began. Demand was estimated to be 1,448 cases on January 1, 2005 and 1,458 on January 1, 2006.

¹ Oregon’s biennial budget period runs from July 1 through June 30 of odd-numbered years.



➤ The estimated demand of 1,458 on January 1, 2006 was 566 cases higher than the actual caseload (892) on that date. **It was XX cases lower than the highest historical caseload of x,xxx on mm dd yyyy.**

➤ Demand is forecast to decrease 4.8 percent to 1,389 by July 1, 2007, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to decrease by 4.0 percent over the next biennium, with demand of 1,312 forecast for July 2009.

➤ Little growth is expected for the remainder of the 10-year forecast horizon. Demand for 1,320 cases is expected by January 2016, 2.0 percent higher than the forecast for July 1, 2009.

Table 2: Community Corrections Demand Forecast

Date	Probation	Parole	Total	Pct Change
Jan-06	851	607	1,458	
Jul-06	833	600	1,433	-1.7%
Jul-07	801	587	1,389	-3.1%
Jul-08	775	572	1,346	-3.0%
Jul-09	757	555	1,312	-2.6%
Jul-10	747	540	1,288	-1.8%
Jul-11	745	530	1,275	-1.0%
Jul-12	749	525	1,273	-0.1%
Jul-13	756	524	1,280	0.5%
Jul-14	767	526	1,293	1.0%
Jan-16	787	533	1,320	2.1%
Total Growth	-64	-74	-139	
Pct Change	-7.6%	-12.2%	-9.5%	

Defining Demand

The Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) and the Juvenile Corrections Population Forecast Advisory Committee developed this forecast. Executive Order 04-02 charges the Committee with defining discretionary bed demand. Discretionary bed intakes come from new court commitments and revocations of parole and probation.

OEA uses a *binary choice model* to analyze the criminal characteristics of youths referred for criminal offenses between 1996 and 2002. The data come from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Those years were chosen by the Committee to reflect *average practice* by covering a period of increase and decrease in close custody capacity.

The model evaluates observable, quantifiable delinquency characteristics and determines which factors best explain the decision to commit youths to the OYA, and whether the initial placement is probation or close custody. The model computes prediction scores for each youth based on the selected delinquency characteristics.

The Committee selects minimum scores that define the *total demand populations (TDP)*. Probation and close custody each have a separate TDP consisting of these of two groups:

- *Mirror population*: youths who went to close custody as part of the DBA or who were placed on OYA probation.
- *Scorers*: youths who had the same delinquency characteristics as those in the mirror population (based on the prediction score), but who were placed in a less restrictive setting. For example, youth who scored high enough to be part of the DBA, but were actually placed on probation.

The Committee uses two criteria for selecting minimum prediction scores:

- The overall mean score for *scorers* should be at least as high as the mean score for the mirror population;
- The age distribution of the TDP should be similar to the age distribution of the mirror population.

The TDPs are a small percentage all youths referred. Of the 85,000 youths either last referred or committed to OYA between 1996 and 2002, the mirror populations comprised 6.6 percent (5,655) and scorers another 5.7 percent (4,851). Table 3 shows the composition of intake demand.

The parole demand population is based on the number of releases from close custody demand population and the Public Safety Reserve. Adult Court offenders are supervised by the Oregon Department of Corrections after release from close custody.

For detailed information on how this forecast was developed, see the methodology review available at our website, www.oea.das.state.or.us.

Characteristics of the TDPs

Youths who ultimately become part of the total demand population (TDP) are a distinct subset of all juvenile arrestees:

- About 29 percent of youths ever referred are first referred before age 14, yet this group comprises nearly two-thirds of the TDP.
- For this core group of offenders, the average time between the first referral and entering the *probation* TDP is 25 months. By that time, these youths have been referred an average of 5 times.
- For youth who become part of the *close custody* TDP, the average time between the first referral and entering the TDP is 37 months. By that time these youths have been referred an average of 9 times.
- These patterns hold true for both the TDPs and the mirror populations.

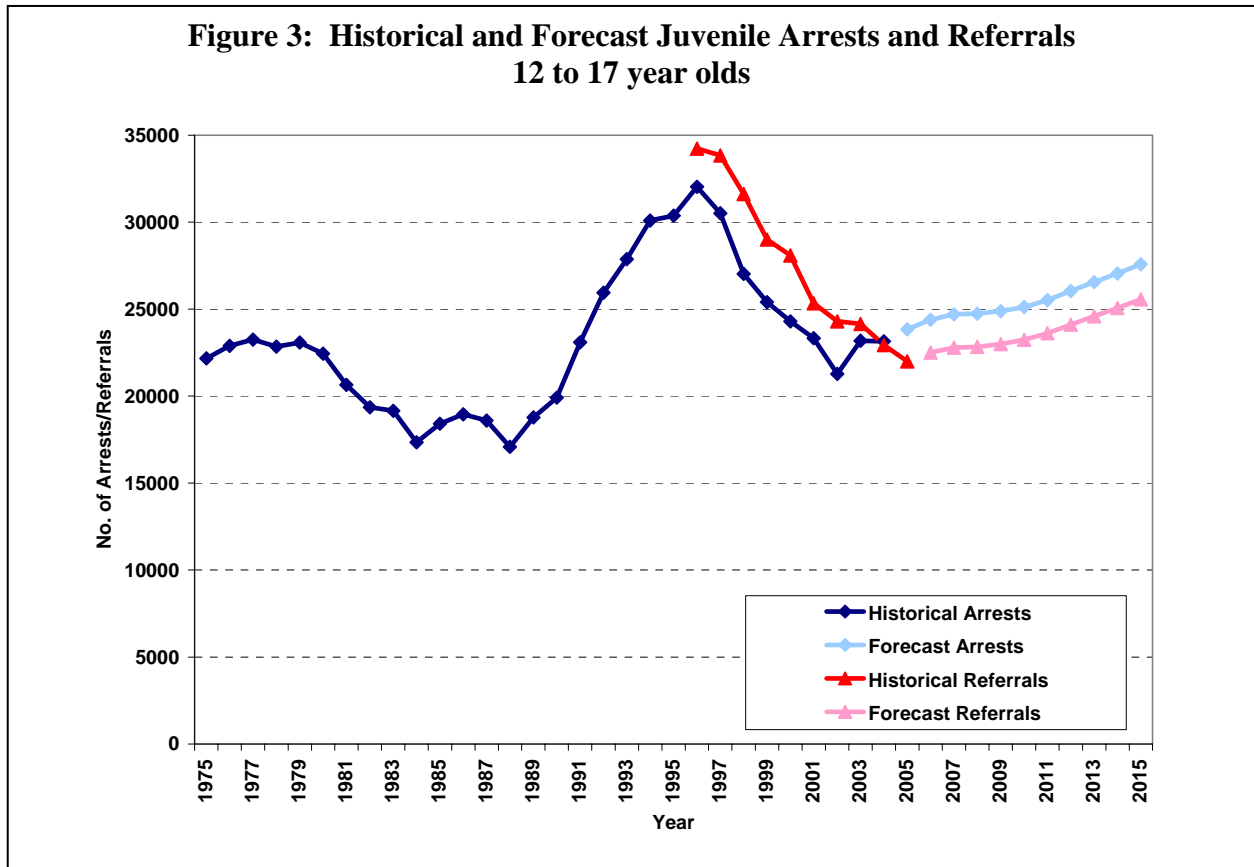
Table 3: Composition of Total Intake Demand

Probation				
Year	Critical Scorers	Actual Intakes	Total	Pct Scorers
1996	684	726	1410	48.5%
1997	617	661	1278	48.3%
1998	623	618	1241	50.2%
1999	621	600	1221	50.9%
2000	634	537	1171	54.1%
2001	560	479	1039	53.9%
2002	490	492	982	49.9%
2003	521	263	784	66.5%
2004	599	280	879	68.1%
2005	645	252	897	71.9%
Discretionary Bed Allocation				
Year	Critical Scorers	Actual Intakes	Total	Pct Scorers
1996	393	141	534	73.6%
1997	376	171	547	68.7%
1998	392	168	560	70.0%
1999	375	178	553	67.8%
2000	316	153	469	67.4%
2001	271	106	377	71.9%
2002	264	129	393	67.2%
2003	229	84	313	73.2%
2004	219	121	340	64.4%
2005	195	121	316	61.7%

Juvenile Justice Trends

Figure 3 shows our forecasts of referral and arrest rates that underlie the bed demand forecast. JJIS data consist of referrals entered by juvenile departments, and Oregon Uniform Crime Reports (OUCR) data are juvenile arrests compiled by police departments.

Both series show the decline in juvenile arrests since the mid-1990s. However, OUCR shows an increase in juvenile arrests since 2002, while JJIS continues to decline. The JJIS forecast is based on the OUCR forecast. The latter covers a longer period and is a better basis for a forecast. Our referral forecast shows a slight and gradual increase over the current level. Slight increases in the overall number of 12 to 17 year olds and the juvenile referral rate are forecast for the next decade.



Forecast Detail

Forecasts of the offender groups that make up the total demand forecast follow. Monthly detail for each forecast appear in the Appendix.

Close Custody

Adult Court

Adult Court (AC) offenders are juveniles convicted in adult court under Measure 11 (ORS 137.707) or waived under ORS 419C.340. These offenders are in the legal custody of the Department of Corrections (DOC). Most spend at least some of their sentence in the physical custody of OYA.

ORS 420.011 states that the OYA may house AC inmates until age 25, but few have stayed that long. About half of all M 11 inmates are returned to the DOC within four years of entering OYA. About half of waived inmates are returned or released within 18 months of entering OYA. The return of some inmates to DOC limits the growth in OYA’s population.

Table 4: AC Population Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jan-06	311	320	-9	-2.7%
Jul-06	312	323	-11	-3.5%
Jul-07	313	325	-12	-3.7%
Jul-08	312	325	-13	-3.9%
Jul-09	312	327	-15	-4.6%
Jul-10	314	328	-15	-4.4%
Jul-11	316	331	-15	-4.4%
Jul-12	318	333	-15	-4.5%
Jul-13	320	335	-15	-4.4%
Jul-14	324	337	-13	-3.9%
Jan-16	330			
Total Growth	19	6.1%		

Table 4 shows the AC forecast for the next decade. Table 5 shows intake growth rates. The January 2006 population of 311 is forecast to remain stable over the next two biennia. The current forecast is slightly lower than the previous forecast.

Public Safety Reserve

The Public Safety Reserve (PSR) consists of youths committed for certain violent crimes.² Nearly all of these crimes are covered by M 11. Therefore, the PSR now applies mostly to youths aged 14 or younger at the time of their offense.

Table 6 shows the PSR forecast for the next decade. Table 7 shows intake growth rates. The January 1, 2006 population of 158 is forecast to remain fairly stable through next decade. The current forecast is lower than the previous forecast due to a decrease in expected intakes.

Year	M11 Intakes	Waived Intakes	Total Growth Rate
2002	37	74	
2003	33	80	1.8%
2004	41	93	18.6%
2005	46	97	6.7%
2006	47	88	-5.6%
2007	46	87	-1.1%
2008	45	86	-1.1%
2009	45	86	-0.8%
2010	45	86	0.0%
2011	45	86	0.4%
2012	46	87	0.9%
2013	46	88	1.4%
2014	47	89	1.5%
2015	48	91	1.7%

*Forecast begins 2006

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jan-06	158	175	-17	-9.6%
Jul-06	157	173	-16	-9.4%
Jul-07	154	176	-21	-12.1%
Jul-08	155	178	-22	-12.6%
Jul-09	153	179	-26	-14.4%
Jul-10	152	180	-28	-15.6%
Jul-11	153	182	-29	-16.0%
Jul-12	153	182	-29	-15.9%
Jul-13	154	182	-28	-15.3%
Jul-14	156	183	-27	-14.6%
Jan-16	160			
Total Growth	2		1.1%	

Year	No. Admits	Pct Chg
2002	64	
2003	71	10.9%
2004	97	36.6%
2005	72	-25.8%
2006	80	11.7%
2007	79	-1.5%
2008	78	-1.2%
2009	78	-0.1%
2010	78	-0.1%
2011	78	0.3%
2012	79	0.8%
2013	80	1.6%
2014	82	1.7%
2015	83	1.9%

*Forecast begins 2006

Discretionary Bed Demand

The discretionary bed demand is comprised of the actual population of youths in the Discretionary Bed Allocation (DBA), plus those with similar delinquency characteristics that remain in the community, including OYA probation. The DBA consists of new crime commitments and probation and parole violations of offenders not part of the PSR or in DOC custody.

² Robbery I, Arson I, Murder, Attempted Murder, Unlawful Sexual Penetration I, Sodomy I, Rape I, Kidnap I, and Assault I.

Table 8 shows the discretionary bed demand forecast. Table 9 shows intake growth rates. DBA demand for January 1, 2006 is estimated to have been 635 beds. This is 268 beds higher than the actual population (376) on that date. It is 13 beds lower than the highest historical population of 648 in June 2000.

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jan-06	635	615	19	3.2%
Jul-06	630	623	7	1.1%
Jul-07	614	627	-13	-2.1%
Jul-08	595	625	-30	-4.8%
Jul-09	577	619	-42	-6.8%
Jul-10	567	616	-49	-8.0%
Jul-11	561	616	-55	-8.9%
Jul-12	560	617	-57	-9.2%
Jul-13	563	620	-57	-9.2%
Jul-14	568	621	-54	-8.7%
Jan-16	579			
Total Growth	-56	-8.8%		

Year	No. Admits	Pct Chg
2002	865	
2003	764	-11.6%
2004	779	2.0%
2005	751	-3.7%
2006	722	-3.8%
2007	700	-3.1%
2008	677	-3.2%
2009	660	-2.5%
2010	651	-1.4%
2011	649	-0.4%
2012	651	0.4%
2013	657	0.9%
2014	665	1.3%
2015	675	1.5%

Demand is expected to decline by 3.2 percent to 614 by the end of the current biennium, July 2007. It is expected to decline by 6 percent to 577 by the end of the next biennium, July 2009. Demand is forecast to remain fairly stable thereafter.

*Forecast begins 2006

The current forecast is slightly lower than the previous forecast due to a decrease in expected intakes. This is caused in part by the continued decrease in referrals through the end of 2005 (see Figure 3).

Community Supervision Demand

Community supervision refers to probation and parole. Probation demand consists of 1) youth who were committed to OYA probation and did not *score* high enough to be considered part of the DBA demand, and 2) youth that were placed in a less restricted setting who had delinquency characteristics similar to OYA probationers.

Parole demand is the parole caseload based releases from the DBA demand and the Public Safety Reserve. Adult Court offenders are supervised by the Department of Corrections after their release from close custody.

Youths committed to OYA probation or parole can be placed in substitute care such as residential treatment or foster care, or they can be supervised at home. Tables 10 and 11 show the probation and parole caseload demand forecasts for in home and substitute care. Tables 12 and 13 show intake growth rates.

Table 10: OYA Probation Caseload Demand Forecast

Date	Substitute	In Home	Total
Jan-06	568	283	851
Jul-06	553	281	833
Jul-07	529	272	801
Jul-08	511	263	775
Jul-09	500	256	757
Jul-10	495	252	747
Jul-11	495	250	745
Jul-12	498	250	749
Jul-13	504	252	756
Jul-14	512	255	767
Jan-16	525	261	787
Total	-42	-22	-64
Growth			
Pct Change	-7.5%	-7.7%	-7.6%

Table 11: OYA Parole Caseload Demand Forecast

Date	Substitute	In Home	Total
Jan-06	200	408	608
Jul-06	197	403	600
Jul-07	192	395	587
Jul-08	187	385	572
Jul-09	181	374	555
Jul-10	177	364	540
Jul-11	174	356	530
Jul-12	173	352	525
Jul-13	173	351	524
Jul-14	174	352	526
Jan-16	177	356	533
Total	-23	-51	-74
Growth			
Pct Change	-11.5%	-12.6%	-12.2%

Table 12: Probation Demand Intake Growth Rates

Year	No. Admits	Pct Chg
2002	2134	
2003	1841	-13.7%
2004	1884	2.3%
2005	1888	0.2%
2006	1827	-3.3%
2007	1760	-3.6%
2008	1710	-2.9%
2009	1681	-1.7%
2010	1671	-0.6%
2011	1675	0.2%
2012	1690	0.9%
2013	1712	1.3%
2014	1739	1.6%
2015	1770	1.8%

*Forecast begins 2006

Table 13: Parole Demand Intake Growth Rates

Year	No. Admits	Pct Chg
2002	1250	
2003	1223	-2.2%
2004	1200	-1.8%
2005	1192	-0.7%
2006	1166	-2.2%
2007	1135	-2.7%
2008	1104	-2.7%
2009	1072	-2.9%
2010	1046	-2.5%
2011	1031	-1.4%
2012	1025	-0.6%
2013	1027	0.2%
2014	1033	0.6%
2015	1044	1.0%

*Forecast begins 2006

Risks to the Forecast

The basis for this forecast is the expected number of referrals in the coming years, especially the number of youths who will be first referred before age 14. As mentioned on page 5, nearly two thirds of youths ultimately committed to the Youth Authority are first referred before age 14. The elapsed time between the first referral and commitment to the Youth Authority ranges from 25 months for a probation commitment and 37 months for a DBA commitment. Referrals have been dropping for several years, but referrals of youths younger than 14 have been dropping the fastest

of any age group. This phenomenon is the major reason behind the decrease in demand throughout most of the 10-year forecast horizon. A change in this pattern would affect the forecast. For example, a consistent increase in the number of younger youth being referred would result in a higher demand forecast. Even so, because of the elapsed time between first referral and commitment, such a change would take several years to increase demand.

Another source of risk is the fact that the forecast demand for discretionary beds is based on average practice between 1996 and 2002, prior to the closure of the 4 youth correctional facilities. It is possible that a model based on an earlier time will lose some of its predictive value in the future. OEA will monitor the model's ability to predict the number of youths actually committed in the years following 2002 to ensure that the model is still a valid predictor of discretionary populations.

Appendices

OYA Close Custody Demand Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast							
Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Date	Current	Previous	Difference
Jan-06	1,104	1,109	(6)	Jan-11	1,031	1,126	(96)
Feb-06	1,101	1,112	(11)	Feb-11	1,030	1,126	(96)
Mar-06	1,101	1,114	(13)	Mar-11	1,030	1,126	(96)
Apr-06	1,099	1,113	(14)	Apr-11	1,030	1,126	(96)
May-06	1,098	1,115	(17)	May-11	1,030	1,126	(97)
Jun-06	1,099	1,117	(18)	Jun-11	1,030	1,127	(97)
Jul-06	1,098	1,119	(21)	Jul-11	1,030	1,128	(98)
Aug-06	1,097	1,121	(23)	Aug-11	1,030	1,129	(99)
Sep-06	1,097	1,122	(25)	Sep-11	1,030	1,129	(99)
Oct-06	1,097	1,124	(27)	Oct-11	1,030	1,129	(99)
Nov-06	1,097	1,126	(28)	Nov-11	1,030	1,130	(99)
Dec-06	1,095	1,126	(31)	Dec-11	1,030	1,130	(100)
Jan-07	1,090	1,126	(35)	Jan-12	1,030	1,131	(100)
Feb-07	1,088	1,126	(38)	Feb-12	1,031	1,131	(100)
Mar-07	1,087	1,127	(40)	Mar-12	1,031	1,131	(100)
Apr-07	1,085	1,127	(42)	Apr-12	1,031	1,131	(100)
May-07	1,084	1,127	(43)	May-12	1,031	1,131	(100)
Jun-07	1,083	1,128	(45)	Jun-12	1,031	1,132	(101)
Jul-07	1,082	1,128	(46)	Jul-12	1,032	1,132	(101)
Aug-07	1,081	1,129	(48)	Aug-12	1,032	1,133	(101)
Sep-07	1,080	1,129	(50)	Sep-12	1,032	1,133	(101)
Oct-07	1,079	1,130	(51)	Oct-12	1,032	1,134	(101)
Nov-07	1,078	1,130	(52)	Nov-12	1,033	1,134	(101)
Dec-07	1,076	1,130	(54)	Dec-12	1,033	1,135	(101)
Jan-08	1,074	1,130	(56)	Jan-13	1,034	1,135	(101)
Feb-08	1,072	1,129	(57)	Feb-13	1,034	1,135	(101)
Mar-08	1,069	1,128	(59)	Mar-13	1,034	1,135	(100)
Apr-08	1,067	1,128	(61)	Apr-13	1,035	1,135	(100)
May-08	1,065	1,127	(62)	May-13	1,035	1,135	(100)
Jun-08	1,064	1,128	(64)	Jun-13	1,036	1,136	(100)
Jul-08	1,062	1,127	(65)	Jul-13	1,037	1,137	(100)
Aug-08	1,058	1,127	(68)	Aug-13	1,038	1,137	(99)
Sep-08	1,056	1,126	(71)	Sep-13	1,038	1,137	(99)
Oct-08	1,054	1,126	(73)	Oct-13	1,039	1,138	(98)
Nov-08	1,052	1,127	(74)	Nov-13	1,040	1,138	(98)
Dec-08	1,051	1,126	(75)	Dec-13	1,041	1,138	(98)
Jan-09	1,049	1,126	(77)	Jan-14	1,042	1,139	(97)
Feb-09	1,048	1,126	(78)	Feb-14	1,042	1,139	(97)
Mar-09	1,046	1,125	(79)	Mar-14	1,043	1,139	(96)
Apr-09	1,045	1,125	(80)	Apr-14	1,044	1,139	(95)
May-09	1,045	1,125	(81)	May-14	1,045	1,140	(95)
Jun-09	1,044	1,125	(82)	Jun-14	1,046	1,141	(94)
Jul-09	1,042	1,125	(83)	Jul-14	1,047	1,141	(94)
Aug-09	1,041	1,125	(84)	Aug-14	1,048	1,142	(93)
Sep-09	1,040	1,125	(85)	Sep-14	1,049	1,142	(93)
Oct-09	1,039	1,125	(86)	Oct-14	1,051	1,142	(92)
Nov-09	1,038	1,125	(87)	Nov-14	1,052	1,143	(91)
Dec-09	1,036	1,125	(88)	Dec-14	1,053	1,143	(90)
Jan-10	1,036	1,124	(88)	Jan-15	1,054	1,143	(89)
Feb-10	1,035	1,124	(89)	Feb-15	1,055	1,143	(89)
Mar-10	1,034	1,124	(89)	Mar-15	1,056	1,143	(88)
Apr-10	1,034	1,123	(90)	Apr-15	1,057	1,144	(87)
May-10	1,033	1,123	(91)	May-15	1,058	1,144	(86)
Jun-10	1,033	1,124	(91)	Jun-15	1,060	1,145	(85)
Jul-10	1,032	1,124	(92)	Jul-15	1,061	1,145	(85)
Aug-10	1,032	1,125	(93)	Aug-15	1,062		
Sep-10	1,032	1,125	(93)	Sep-15	1,063		
Oct-10	1,032	1,125	(93)	Oct-15	1,065		
Nov-10	1,031	1,125	(94)	Nov-15	1,066		
Dec-10	1,031	1,126	(95)	Dec-15	1,067		
				Jan-16	1,069		

OYA Community Supervision Demand – Substitute Care Population

Current vs. Previous Forecast							
Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Date	Current	Previous	Difference
Jan-06	768	n/a	n/a	Jan-11	670	n/a	n/a
Feb-06	765	n/a	n/a	Feb-11	669	n/a	n/a
Mar-06	761	n/a	n/a	Mar-11	669	n/a	n/a
Apr-06	758	n/a	n/a	Apr-11	668	n/a	n/a
May-06	756	n/a	n/a	May-11	668	n/a	n/a
Jun-06	752	n/a	n/a	Jun-11	668	n/a	n/a
Jul-06	750	n/a	n/a	Jul-11	669	n/a	n/a
Aug-06	747	n/a	n/a	Aug-11	669	n/a	n/a
Sep-06	744	n/a	n/a	Sep-11	669	n/a	n/a
Oct-06	741	n/a	n/a	Oct-11	669	n/a	n/a
Nov-06	739	n/a	n/a	Nov-11	669	n/a	n/a
Dec-06	737	n/a	n/a	Dec-11	669	n/a	n/a
Jan-07	735	n/a	n/a	Jan-12	669	n/a	n/a
Feb-07	733	n/a	n/a	Feb-12	669	n/a	n/a
Mar-07	730	n/a	n/a	Mar-12	669	n/a	n/a
Apr-07	727	n/a	n/a	Apr-12	669	n/a	n/a
May-07	725	n/a	n/a	May-12	670	n/a	n/a
Jun-07	723	n/a	n/a	Jun-12	670	n/a	n/a
Jul-07	721	n/a	n/a	Jul-12	671	n/a	n/a
Aug-07	720	n/a	n/a	Aug-12	672	n/a	n/a
Sep-07	717	n/a	n/a	Sep-12	672	n/a	n/a
Oct-07	715	n/a	n/a	Oct-12	672	n/a	n/a
Nov-07	713	n/a	n/a	Nov-12	673	n/a	n/a
Dec-07	711	n/a	n/a	Dec-12	673	n/a	n/a
Jan-08	709	n/a	n/a	Jan-13	674	n/a	n/a
Feb-08	707	n/a	n/a	Feb-13	674	n/a	n/a
Mar-08	705	n/a	n/a	Mar-13	674	n/a	n/a
Apr-08	703	n/a	n/a	Apr-13	675	n/a	n/a
May-08	701	n/a	n/a	May-13	675	n/a	n/a
Jun-08	700	n/a	n/a	Jun-13	676	n/a	n/a
Jul-08	698	n/a	n/a	Jul-13	677	n/a	n/a
Aug-08	698	n/a	n/a	Aug-13	678	n/a	n/a
Sep-08	696	n/a	n/a	Sep-13	679	n/a	n/a
Oct-08	694	n/a	n/a	Oct-13	679	n/a	n/a
Nov-08	692	n/a	n/a	Nov-13	680	n/a	n/a
Dec-08	691	n/a	n/a	Dec-13	681	n/a	n/a
Jan-09	689	n/a	n/a	Jan-14	681	n/a	n/a
Feb-09	688	n/a	n/a	Feb-14	682	n/a	n/a
Mar-09	686	n/a	n/a	Mar-14	682	n/a	n/a
Apr-09	684	n/a	n/a	Apr-14	683	n/a	n/a
May-09	683	n/a	n/a	May-14	684	n/a	n/a
Jun-09	682	n/a	n/a	Jun-14	685	n/a	n/a
Jul-09	682	n/a	n/a	Jul-14	686	n/a	n/a
Aug-09	681	n/a	n/a	Aug-14	687	n/a	n/a
Sep-09	680	n/a	n/a	Sep-14	688	n/a	n/a
Oct-09	679	n/a	n/a	Oct-14	688	n/a	n/a
Nov-09	678	n/a	n/a	Nov-14	689	n/a	n/a
Dec-09	677	n/a	n/a	Dec-14	690	n/a	n/a
Jan-10	676	n/a	n/a	Jan-15	691	n/a	n/a
Feb-10	675	n/a	n/a	Feb-15	692	n/a	n/a
Mar-10	674	n/a	n/a	Mar-15	692	n/a	n/a
Apr-10	673	n/a	n/a	Apr-15	693	n/a	n/a
May-10	673	n/a	n/a	May-15	694	n/a	n/a
Jun-10	672	n/a	n/a	Jun-15	695	n/a	n/a
Jul-10	672	n/a	n/a	Jul-15	696	n/a	n/a
Aug-10	672	n/a	n/a	Aug-15	698	n/a	n/a
Sep-10	671	n/a	n/a	Sep-15	699	n/a	n/a
Oct-10	671	n/a	n/a	Oct-15	700	n/a	n/a
Nov-10	670	n/a	n/a	Nov-15	700	n/a	n/a
Dec-10	670	n/a	n/a	Dec-15	701	n/a	n/a
				Jan-16	702	n/a	n/a

OYA Community Supervision Demand – In Home Care Population

Current vs. Previous Forecast							
Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Date	Current	Previous	Difference
Jan-06	690	n/a	n/a	Jan-11	610	n/a	n/a
Feb-06	690	n/a	n/a	Feb-11	610	n/a	n/a
Mar-06	689	n/a	n/a	Mar-11	609	n/a	n/a
Apr-06	688	n/a	n/a	Apr-11	608	n/a	n/a
May-06	687	n/a	n/a	May-11	607	n/a	n/a
Jun-06	685	n/a	n/a	Jun-11	607	n/a	n/a
Jul-06	684	n/a	n/a	Jul-11	606	n/a	n/a
Aug-06	683	n/a	n/a	Aug-11	606	n/a	n/a
Sep-06	682	n/a	n/a	Sep-11	605	n/a	n/a
Oct-06	680	n/a	n/a	Oct-11	605	n/a	n/a
Nov-06	679	n/a	n/a	Nov-11	604	n/a	n/a
Dec-06	678	n/a	n/a	Dec-11	604	n/a	n/a
Jan-07	677	n/a	n/a	Jan-12	604	n/a	n/a
Feb-07	676	n/a	n/a	Feb-12	603	n/a	n/a
Mar-07	674	n/a	n/a	Mar-12	603	n/a	n/a
Apr-07	672	n/a	n/a	Apr-12	603	n/a	n/a
May-07	671	n/a	n/a	May-12	602	n/a	n/a
Jun-07	669	n/a	n/a	Jun-12	602	n/a	n/a
Jul-07	668	n/a	n/a	Jul-12	602	n/a	n/a
Aug-07	666	n/a	n/a	Aug-12	602	n/a	n/a
Sep-07	665	n/a	n/a	Sep-12	602	n/a	n/a
Oct-07	663	n/a	n/a	Oct-12	602	n/a	n/a
Nov-07	661	n/a	n/a	Nov-12	602	n/a	n/a
Dec-07	660	n/a	n/a	Dec-12	602	n/a	n/a
Jan-08	658	n/a	n/a	Jan-13	602	n/a	n/a
Feb-08	656	n/a	n/a	Feb-13	602	n/a	n/a
Mar-08	655	n/a	n/a	Mar-13	602	n/a	n/a
Apr-08	653	n/a	n/a	Apr-13	602	n/a	n/a
May-08	652	n/a	n/a	May-13	603	n/a	n/a
Jun-08	650	n/a	n/a	Jun-13	603	n/a	n/a
Jul-08	648	n/a	n/a	Jul-13	603	n/a	n/a
Aug-08	647	n/a	n/a	Aug-13	603	n/a	n/a
Sep-08	646	n/a	n/a	Sep-13	603	n/a	n/a
Oct-08	644	n/a	n/a	Oct-13	604	n/a	n/a
Nov-08	642	n/a	n/a	Nov-13	604	n/a	n/a
Dec-08	641	n/a	n/a	Dec-13	604	n/a	n/a
Jan-09	639	n/a	n/a	Jan-14	605	n/a	n/a
Feb-09	638	n/a	n/a	Feb-14	605	n/a	n/a
Mar-09	636	n/a	n/a	Mar-14	605	n/a	n/a
Apr-09	635	n/a	n/a	Apr-14	605	n/a	n/a
May-09	633	n/a	n/a	May-14	606	n/a	n/a
Jun-09	631	n/a	n/a	Jun-14	606	n/a	n/a
Jul-09	630	n/a	n/a	Jul-14	607	n/a	n/a
Aug-09	629	n/a	n/a	Aug-14	607	n/a	n/a
Sep-09	628	n/a	n/a	Sep-14	608	n/a	n/a
Oct-09	627	n/a	n/a	Oct-14	608	n/a	n/a
Nov-09	625	n/a	n/a	Nov-14	609	n/a	n/a
Dec-09	624	n/a	n/a	Dec-14	609	n/a	n/a
Jan-10	623	n/a	n/a	Jan-15	610	n/a	n/a
Feb-10	622	n/a	n/a	Feb-15	610	n/a	n/a
Mar-10	620	n/a	n/a	Mar-15	611	n/a	n/a
Apr-10	619	n/a	n/a	Apr-15	611	n/a	n/a
May-10	618	n/a	n/a	May-15	612	n/a	n/a
Jun-10	617	n/a	n/a	Jun-15	613	n/a	n/a
Jul-10	616	n/a	n/a	Jul-15	613	n/a	n/a
Aug-10	615	n/a	n/a	Aug-15	614	n/a	n/a
Sep-10	614	n/a	n/a	Sep-15	615	n/a	n/a
Oct-10	613	n/a	n/a	Oct-15	615	n/a	n/a
Nov-10	612	n/a	n/a	Nov-15	616	n/a	n/a
Dec-10	611	n/a	n/a	Dec-15	617	n/a	n/a
				Jan-16	617	n/a	n/a

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