Office of Economic Analysis

DAS DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

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Oregon Youth Authority Demand Forecast

October 2006
Volume I, No. 2

Close Custody Demand

- The estimated demand for close custody beds was fairly stable during FY 2005. [1] Demand is estimated to have been 1,136 on July 1, 2005 and 1,127 on July 1, 2006, a 0.8 percent decrease. The estimated bed demand of 1,127 on July 1, 2006 was 276 beds higher than the actual population (851) on that date. It was 30 beds lower than the highest historical population of 1,157 on August 1, 2000.

- Bed demand is forecast to remain stable through the end of the biennium, with demand of 1,120 expected for July 1, 2007. It is forecast to decrease by 3.2 percent over the next biennium, with demand of 1,085 forecast for July 2009.

- Little growth is expected for the remainder of the 10-year forecast horizon. Demand for 1,107 beds is expected by July 2016. This is 2.1 percent higher than the forecast for July 1, 2009.

- The current forecast is 38 beds higher than the previous forecast for July 1, 2007. It is 42 beds higher than the previous forecast for July 1, 2009.

1. Oregon's Fiscal Year runs from July 1 through June 30. Oregon's biennial budget periods run from July 1 through June 30 of odd-numbered years.

What is OYA *Demand*?

This forecast covers youths committed to the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) who are in close custody or out of home community placement. Close custody consists of:

- Adult Court (AC) offenders who were under age 18 at the time of their crime, and who were convicted as adults under ORS 137.707 or ORS 419C.340.

- Public Safety Reserve (PSR) offenders as defined by OAR 416-410-0030.

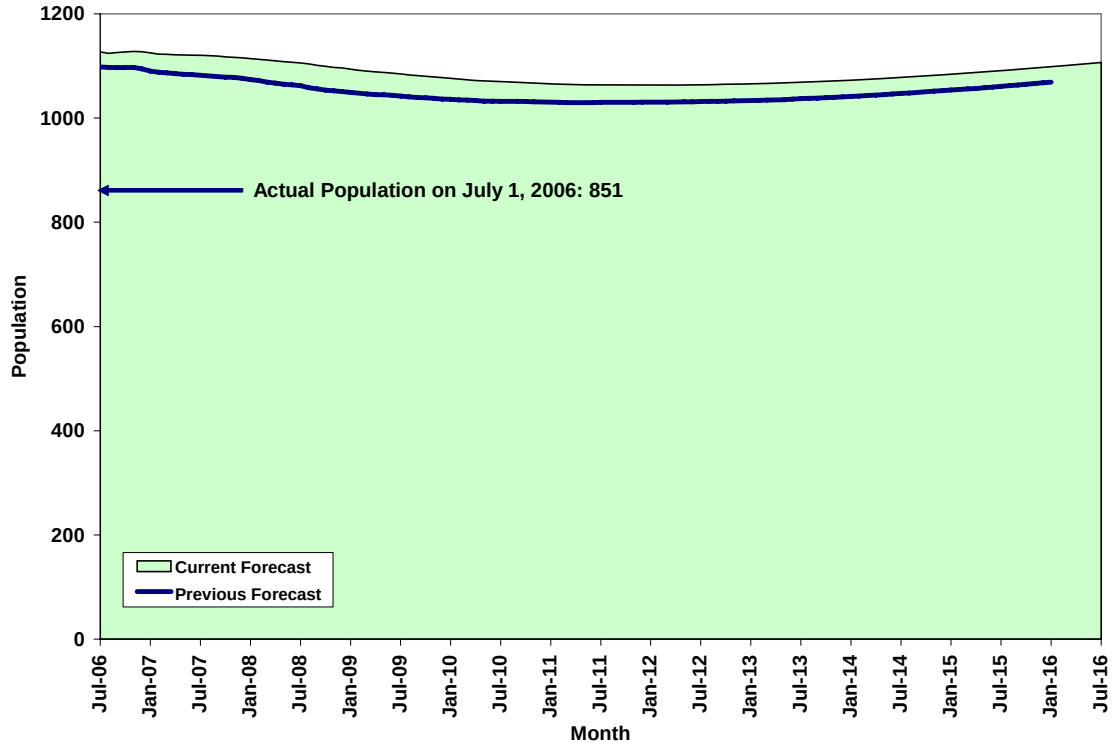
- Discretionary Bed Allocation (DBA): the remaining close custody beds are allocated to counties or regions to use at their discretion (OAR 416-410-0050).

Out of home community placement, hereinafter referred to as Community Placement (CP), includes youths committed to the Youth Authority and placed in residential treatment or foster care.

The sizes of the DBA and CP populations are highly dependent upon OYA's budget. Funding has dropped since the 1999-2001 biennium, and since then the DBA has declined by 39 percent and the CP by 29 percent.

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

Figure 1: Total Close Custody Demand Forecast



- Figure 1 and Table 1 show the total close custody demand forecast.

Table 1: Total Close-Custody Demand Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jul-06	1,127	1,098	29	2.6%
Jan-07	1,125	1,090	35	3.2%
Jul-07	1,120	1,082	38	3.5%
Jul-08	1,106	1,062	44	4.1%
Jul-09	1,085	1,042	42	4.1%
Jul-10	1,070	1,032	38	3.7%
Jul-11	1,064	1,030	34	3.3%
Jul-12	1,064	1,032	32	3.1%
Jul-13	1,069	1,037	32	3.1%
Jul-14	1,078	1,047	31	2.9%
Jul-15	1,091	1,061	30	2.9%
Jul-16	1,107			
Total Growth	(20)	-1.8%		

Columns and rows may not add to total due to rounding

Close Custody Offender Groups

Adult Court

Adult Court (AC) offenders are juveniles convicted in adult court under Measure 11 (ORS 137.707) or waived to adult court 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 Measure 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 2: AC Population Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jul-06	301	312	-11	-3.5%
Jan-07	301	314	-12	-3.9%
Jul-07	300	313	-13	-4.2%
Jul-08	300	312	-13	-4.0%
Jul-09	295	312	-17	-5.5%
Jul-10	294	314	-20	-6.3%
Jul-11	294	316	-23	-7.2%
Jul-12	295	318	-23	-7.3%
Jul-13	297	320	-23	-7.2%
Jul-14	300	324	-24	-7.4%
Jul-15	304	328	-24	-7.3%
Jul-16	308			
Total Growth	7	2.4%		

Table 3: AC Intakes and Growth Rates

FY	M11 Intakes	Waived Intakes	Total Growth Rate
2003	28	93	
2004	32	91	1.7%
2005	27	111	12.2%
2006	42	88	-5.8%
2007	39	88	-1.9%
2008	39	88	-0.4%
2009	39	87	-0.4%
2010	39	87	-0.2%
2011	39	88	0.3%
2012	39	88	0.8%
2013	40	89	1.2%
2014	40	91	1.4%
2015	41	92	1.5%
2016	42	93	1.7%

*Forecast begins Fiscal Year 2007

Table 2 shows the AC forecast for the next decade. Table 3 shows intake growth rates. The July 2006 population of 301 is forecast to remain stable over the next two biennia. The current forecast is slightly lower than the previous forecast due to a decrease in expected intakes.

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 Measure 11, which pertains to offenders aged 15 and older. Therefore, the PSR now applies mostly to youths aged 14 or younger at the time of their offense.

Table 4 shows the PSR forecast for the next decade. Table 5 shows intake growth rates. The July 1, 2006 population of 156 is forecast to decline by 9.2 percent (14 beds) by July 2009. The current forecast is lower than the previous forecast due to a decrease in expected intakes.

Table 4: PSR Population Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jul-06	156	157	-1	-0.4%
Jan-07	151	154	-3	-1.8%
Jul-07	149	154	-6	-3.8%
Jul-08	145	155	-11	-6.8%
Jul-09	142	153	-12	-7.6%
Jul-10	139	152	-13	-8.8%
Jul-11	138	153	-14	-9.3%
Jul-12	138	153	-15	-9.9%
Jul-13	139	154	-16	-10.2%
Jul-14	139	156	-17	-10.7%
Jul-15	141	159	-17	-11.0%
Jul-16	143			
Total Growth	(13)	-8.2%		

Table 5: PSR Intake Growth Rates

FY	No. Admits	Pct Chg
2003	64	
2004	76	18.8%
2005	72	-5.3%
2006	66	-8.3%
2007	71	7.0%
2008	71	-0.1%
2009	70	-0.3%
2010	70	-0.4%
2011	70	-0.2%
2012	70	0.2%
2013	71	0.8%
2014	71	1.2%
2015	72	1.4%
2016	74	1.7%

*Forecast begins FY 2007

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

Table 6: DBA Demand Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jul-06	670	630	40	6.4%
Jan-07	672	623	50	8.0%
Jul-07	672	614	57	9.3%
Jul-08	661	595	67	11.2%
Jul-09	648	577	71	12.3%
Jul-10	637	567	71	12.5%
Jul-11	632	561	71	12.6%
Jul-12	631	560	71	12.6%
Jul-13	633	563	71	12.6%
Jul-14	639	568	71	12.6%
Jul-15	646	575	72	12.5%
Jul-16	655			
Total Growth	(15)	-2.2%		

Table 7: DBA Demand Intake Growth Rates

FY	No. Admits	Pct Chg
2003	799	
2004	791	-1.0%
2005	775	-1.9%
2006	799	3.1%
2007	801	0.3%
2008	787	-1.8%
2009	768	-2.4%
2010	753	-1.9%
2011	746	-1.0%
2012	744	-0.2%
2013	749	0.6%
2014	756	1.0%
2015	766	1.3%
2016	778	1.6%

*Forecast begins 2006

Discretionary Bed Demand

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.

Table 6 shows the discretionary bed demand forecast. Table 7 shows intake growth rates. DBA demand for July 1, 2006 is estimated to have been 670 beds. This is 276 beds higher than the actual population (394) on that date. It is 22 beds higher than the highest historical population of 648 in June 2000.

Demand is expected to remain steady through July 1, 2007, the end of the current biennium. It is expected to decline by 3.5 percent to 648 by the end of the next biennium, July 2009.

The bed demand on July 1, 2006 was 40 beds higher than previously forecast. This is because both actual intakes and *scorers* increased during FY 2006. The current forecast is higher than the previous forecast due to an increase in expected intakes.

Community Placement Demand

- The estimated demand for community placement (CP) beds fell slightly during the first half of FY 2006 then rose in the second half. Demand was estimated to have been 741 beds on July 1, 2005 and 733 beds on July 1, 2006, a 1.0 percent decrease. The estimated CP demand of 733 on July 1, 2006 was 184 beds higher than the actual population (549) on that date. It was 43 beds lower than the highest known historical population of 776, reached on January 1, 2001.

- CP demand is forecast to decrease 1.8 percent to 720 by July 1, 2007, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to decrease by 3.8 percent over the next biennium, with demand of 693 forecast for July 2009.

- Little growth is expected for the remainder of the 10-year forecast horizon. Demand for 716 CP beds is expected by January 2016. This is 3.4 percent higher than the forecast for July 1, 2009.

Figure 2: Total Community Placement Population Forecast

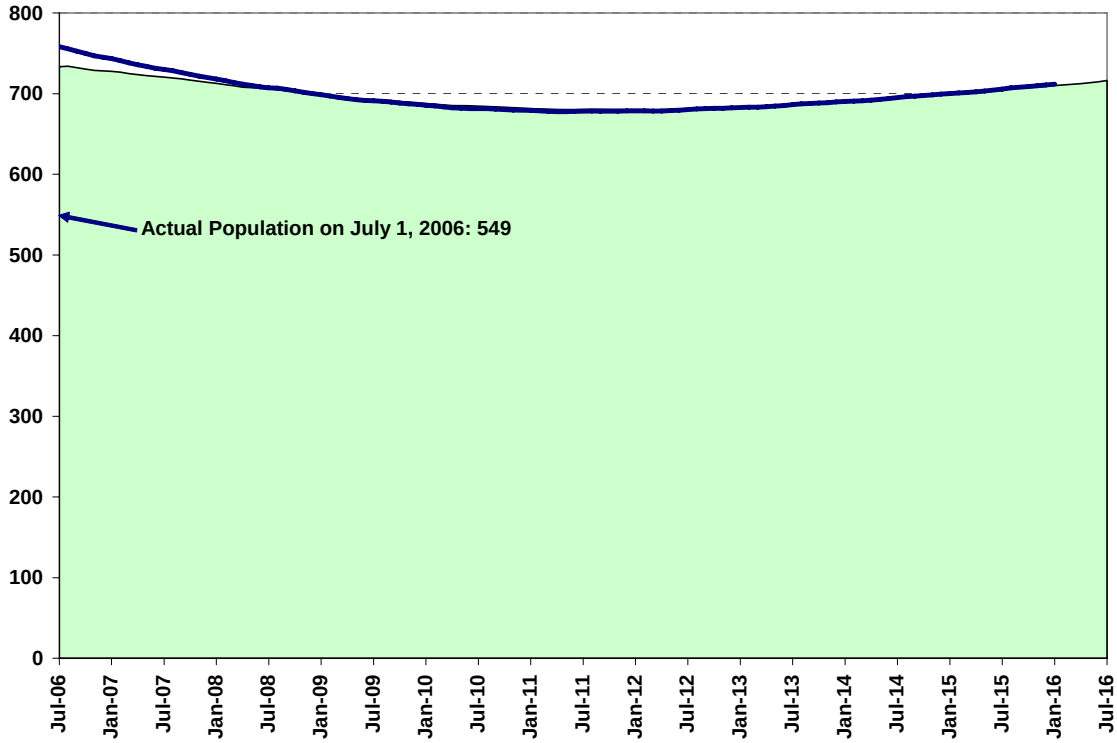


Table 8: Community Placement Demand Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct Diff.
Jul-06	733	758	-25	-3.2%
Jan-07	728	744	-16	-2.1%
Jul-07	720	730	-10	-1.3%
Jul-08	706	707	-1	-0.2%
Jul-09	693	691	2	0.2%
Jul-10	684	682	2	0.4%
Jul-11	681	678	3	0.3%
Jul-12	682	680	2	0.2%
Jul-13	686	686	0	0.0%
Jul-14	694	695	-1	-0.1%
Jul-15	704	706	-2	-0.2%
Jul-16	716			
Total Growth	(17)	-2.4%		

Table 9: Community Placement Intake Growth Rates

FY	No. Intakes	Pct Chg
2003	2101	
2004	1813	-13.7%
2005	1831	1.0%
2006	1783	-2.6%
2007	1769	-0.8%
2008	1729	-2.2%
2009	1697	-1.9%
2010	1676	-1.2%
2011	1666	-0.6%
2012	1668	0.1%
2013	1680	0.7%
2014	1699	1.1%
2015	1724	1.4%
2016	1752	1.7%

*Forecast begins FY 2007

- Figure 2 and Table 8 show the total CP demand forecast. Table 9 shows intake growth rates.

CP demand is the demand for residential treatment and foster care beds to house youths on OYA-supervised probation and parole. Probation demand consists of 1) youths who were committed to OYA probation and did not *score*[3] high enough to be considered part of the DBA demand, and 2) youths that were placed in a less restrictive setting who had delinquency characteristics similar to OYA probationers.

Parole demand is based on 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.

Monthly detail of the forecasts appears in the Appendix.

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 and CP 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 (TDPs).* Probation and close custody each have a separate TDP consisting of these 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, youths 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 of all youths referred. Of the 85,692 youths either last referred or committed to OYA between 1996 and 2002, the mirror populations comprised 6.8 percent (5,819) and scorers another 5.7 percent (4,895). Table 10 shows the composition of intake demand.

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

3. See the "Defining Demand" section for an explanation of scoring.

Characteristics of the TDPs

Youths who ultimately become part of the Total Demand Population (TDP) are a distinct subset of all juvenile arrestees:

- About 28 percent of youths ever referred are first referred before age 14, yet this group comprises 62 percent of the TDP.
- For this core group of offenders, the average time between the first referral and entering the ***probation*** TDP is 24 months. By that time, these youths have been referred an average of 4.5 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.

Table10: Composition of Total Intake Demand

Probation				
FY	Critical Scorers	Actual Intakes	Total	Pct Scorers
1995	466	718	1184	39.4%
1996	650	735	1385	46.9%
1997	626	657	1283	48.8%
1998	630	644	1274	49.5%
1999	588	612	1200	49.0%
2000	606	589	1195	50.7%
2001	602	511	1113	54.1%
2002	493	496	989	49.8%
2003	467	363	830	56.3%
2004	535	262	797	67.1%
2005	504	261	765	65.9%
2006	574	262	836	68.7%
Discretionary Bed Allocation				
FY	Critical Scorers	Actual Intakes	Total	Pct Scorers
1995	352	190	542	64.9%
1996	371	169	540	68.7%
1997	372	174	546	68.1%
1998	411	177	588	69.9%
1999	419	223	642	65.3%
2000	326	192	518	62.9%
2001	309	175	484	63.8%
2002	271	142	413	65.6%
2003	236	107	343	68.8%
2004	226	139	365	61.9%
2005	207	153	360	57.5%
2006	221	170	391	56.5%

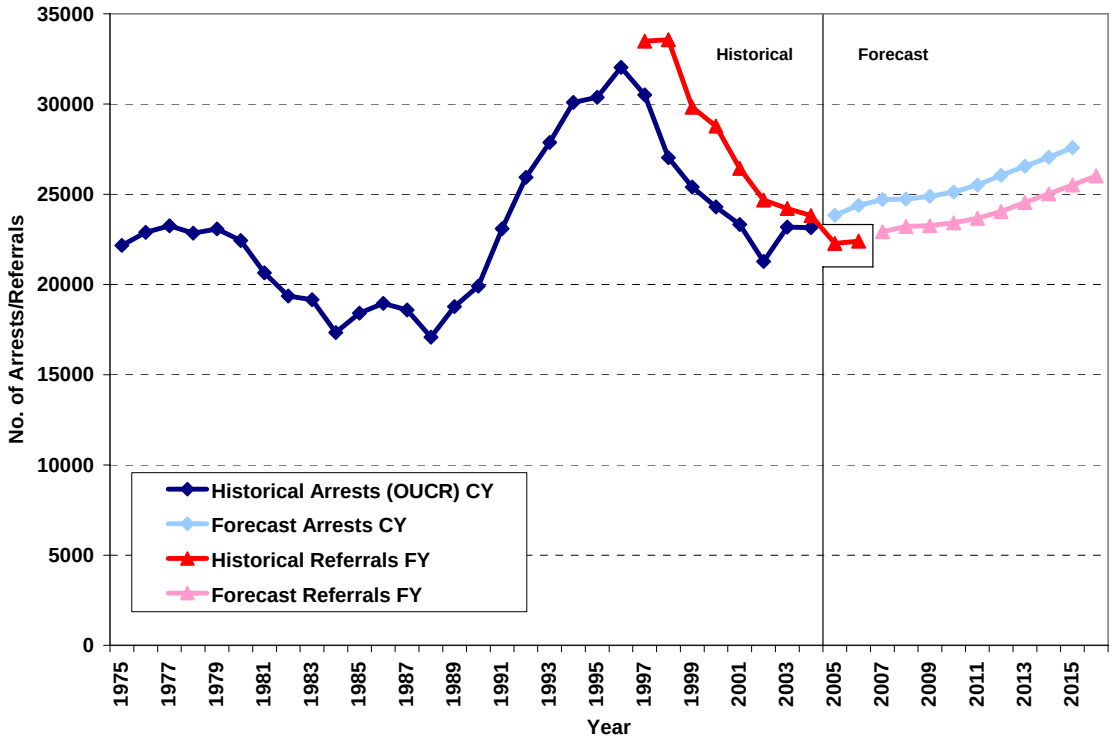
Juvenile Justice Trends

Figure 3 shows our forecasts of referral and arrest rates that underlie the 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 continued to decline. Referrals of 12 to 17 year olds rose by 0.6 percent in FY 2006, the first increase since FY 1998.

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. The decline in both the close custody and community placement forecasts is due to the decline in referrals that has already occurred over the past several years. The decline in referrals is especially pronounced among offenders first referred when younger than 14. These younger offenders have a higher likelihood of becoming part of the OYA demand as they age.

Figure 3: Historical & Forecast Juvenile Arrests and Referrals
12 to 17 year olds



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 the previous page, 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 24 months for a probation commitment to 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 during the first half of the forecast horizon. A change in this pattern would affect the forecast. For example, a consistent increase in the number of younger youths being referred might 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 demand forecast is based on average practice between 1996 and 2002, prior to the closure of 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.

OYA Close Custody Demand Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Date	Current	Previous	Difference
Jul-06	1,127	1,098	29	Jul-11	1,064	1,030	34
Aug-06	1,124	1,097	27	Aug-11	1,064	1,030	34
Sep-06	1,126	1,097	29	Sep-11	1,064	1,030	34
Oct-06	1,127	1,097	30	Oct-11	1,063	1,030	33
Nov-06	1,128	1,097	31	Nov-11	1,063	1,030	33
Dec-06	1,127	1,095	33	Dec-11	1,063	1,030	33
Jan-07	1,125	1,090	35	Jan-12	1,063	1,030	33
Feb-07	1,123	1,088	35	Feb-12	1,063	1,031	33
Mar-07	1,122	1,087	36	Mar-12	1,063	1,031	33
Apr-07	1,122	1,085	37	Apr-12	1,063	1,031	32
May-07	1,121	1,084	37	May-12	1,063	1,031	32
Jun-07	1,121	1,083	38	Jun-12	1,063	1,031	32
Jul-07	1,120	1,082	38	Jul-12	1,064	1,032	32
Aug-07	1,120	1,081	39	Aug-12	1,064	1,032	32
Sep-07	1,119	1,080	39	Sep-12	1,064	1,032	32
Oct-07	1,118	1,079	39	Oct-12	1,065	1,032	32
Nov-07	1,117	1,078	39	Nov-12	1,065	1,033	32
Dec-07	1,116	1,076	39	Dec-12	1,066	1,033	32
Jan-08	1,114	1,074	41	Jan-13	1,066	1,034	32
Feb-08	1,113	1,072	41	Feb-13	1,066	1,034	32
Mar-08	1,111	1,069	43	Mar-13	1,066	1,034	32
Apr-08	1,110	1,067	43	Apr-13	1,067	1,035	32
May-08	1,108	1,065	43	May-13	1,067	1,035	32
Jun-08	1,107	1,064	43	Jun-13	1,068	1,036	32
Jul-08	1,106	1,062	44	Jul-13	1,069	1,037	32
Aug-08	1,104	1,058	46	Aug-13	1,070	1,038	32
Sep-08	1,101	1,056	45	Sep-13	1,070	1,038	32
Oct-08	1,099	1,054	46	Oct-13	1,071	1,039	32
Nov-08	1,097	1,052	45	Nov-13	1,071	1,040	31
Dec-08	1,096	1,051	45	Dec-13	1,072	1,041	31
Jan-09	1,094	1,049	45	Jan-14	1,073	1,042	31
Feb-09	1,092	1,048	44	Feb-14	1,073	1,042	31
Mar-09	1,090	1,046	44	Mar-14	1,074	1,043	31
Apr-09	1,088	1,045	43	Apr-14	1,075	1,044	31
May-09	1,088	1,045	43	May-14	1,076	1,045	31
Jun-09	1,086	1,044	43	Jun-14	1,077	1,046	31
Jul-09	1,085	1,042	42	Jul-14	1,078	1,047	31
Aug-09	1,083	1,041	42	Aug-14	1,079	1,048	31
Sep-09	1,082	1,040	42	Sep-14	1,080	1,049	31
Oct-09	1,080	1,039	42	Oct-14	1,081	1,051	31
Nov-09	1,079	1,038	41	Nov-14	1,082	1,052	30
Dec-09	1,077	1,036	41	Dec-14	1,083	1,053	30
Jan-10	1,076	1,036	40	Jan-15	1,084	1,054	30
Feb-10	1,075	1,035	40	Feb-15	1,085	1,055	30
Mar-10	1,073	1,034	39	Mar-15	1,086	1,056	30
Apr-10	1,072	1,034	38	Apr-15	1,087	1,057	30
May-10	1,071	1,033	38	May-15	1,088	1,058	30
Jun-10	1,070	1,033	38	Jun-15	1,090	1,060	30
Jul-10	1,070	1,032	38	Jul-15	1,091	1,061	30
Aug-10	1,069	1,032	37	Aug-15	1,093	1,062	30
Sep-10	1,069	1,032	37	Sep-15	1,094	1,063	30
Oct-10	1,068	1,032	36	Oct-15	1,095	1,065	30
Nov-10	1,067	1,031	36	Nov-15	1,096	1,066	30
Dec-10	1,067	1,031	36	Dec-15	1,097	1,067	30
Jan-11	1,066	1,031	35	Jan-16	1,099	1,069	30
Feb-11	1,065	1,030	35	Feb-16	1,100		
Mar-11	1,064	1,030	35	Mar-16	1,101		
Apr-11	1,064	1,030	35	Apr-16	1,102		
May-11	1,064	1,030	34	May-16	1,104		
Jun-11	1,064	1,030	34	Jun-16	1,105		
				Jul-16	1,107		

OYA Community Placement Demand Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast

Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Date	Current	Previous	Difference
Jul-06	733	758	-25	Jul-11	681	678	2
Aug-06	734	756	-22	Aug-11	681	678	2
Sep-06	732	753	-21	Sep-11	681	678	2
Oct-06	731	750	-19	Oct-11	680	678	2
Nov-06	729	747	-18	Nov-11	680	678	2
Dec-06	728	745	-17	Dec-11	680	679	2
Jan-07	728	744	-16	Jan-12	680	679	2
Feb-07	727	741	-14	Feb-12	680	679	2
Mar-07	725	738	-13	Mar-12	680	678	2
Apr-07	723	736	-12	Apr-12	680	678	1
May-07	723	734	-11	May-12	680	679	2
Jun-07	721	731	-10	Jun-12	681	679	1
Jul-07	720	730	-10	Jul-12	682	680	1
Aug-07	720	728	-9	Aug-12	682	681	1
Sep-07	718	726	-8	Sep-12	682	681	1
Oct-07	717	724	-7	Oct-12	682	682	1
Nov-07	715	722	-6	Nov-12	682	682	1
Dec-07	714	720	-6	Dec-12	683	682	0
Jan-08	713	718	-5	Jan-13	683	683	0
Feb-08	711	716	-5	Feb-13	684	683	0
Mar-08	710	714	-4	Mar-13	684	683	0
Apr-08	708	712	-4	Apr-13	684	684	0
May-08	707	710	-3	May-13	685	684	0
Jun-08	706	709	-2	Jun-13	686	685	0
Jul-08	706	707	-2	Jul-13	686	686	0
Aug-08	705	707	-2	Aug-13	687	687	0
Sep-08	704	705	-1	Sep-13	688	688	0
Oct-08	702	704	-1	Oct-13	688	688	0
Nov-08	701	702	-1	Nov-13	689	689	0
Dec-08	700	700	0	Dec-13	689	690	0
Jan-09	699	699	0	Jan-14	690	690	0
Feb-09	697	697	0	Feb-14	690	691	0
Mar-09	696	695	1	Mar-14	691	691	0
Apr-09	695	694	1	Apr-14	691	692	-1
May-09	694	693	1	May-14	692	693	0
Jun-09	693	692	1	Jun-14	693	694	-1
Jul-09	693	691	2	Jul-14	694	695	-1
Aug-09	692	691	2	Aug-14	696	696	-1
Sep-09	691	689	2	Sep-14	696	697	-1
Oct-09	690	688	2	Oct-14	697	698	-1
Nov-09	689	687	2	Nov-14	697	698	-1
Dec-09	689	687	2	Dec-14	698	699	-1
Jan-10	688	686	2	Jan-15	699	700	-1
Feb-10	687	685	2	Feb-15	700	701	-1
Mar-10	686	683	3	Mar-15	700	701	-1
Apr-10	685	683	3	Apr-15	701	702	-1
May-10	685	682	3	May-15	702	703	-1
Jun-10	684	682	3	Jun-15	703	704	-1
Jul-10	684	682	3	Jul-15	704	706	-1
Aug-10	684	681	3	Aug-15	706	707	-1
Sep-10	684	681	3	Sep-15	707	708	-1
Oct-10	683	680	3	Oct-15	707	709	-2
Nov-10	682	680	3	Nov-15	708	710	-2
Dec-10	682	679	3	Dec-15	709	711	-2
Jan-11	682	679	3	Jan-16	710	712	-2
Feb-11	681	679	2	Feb-16	711		
Mar-11	681	678	3	Mar-16	711		
Apr-11	680	678	2	Apr-16	712		
May-11	680	678	2	May-16	713		
Jun-11	680	678	2	Jun-16	715		
				Jul-16	716		

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The Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) resides in the Director's Office of the Department of Administrative Services. OEA produces and publishes the Oregon Youth Authority Demand Forecast on a semi-annual basis, each April 15th and October 15th.

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