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**OREGON
YOUTH AUTHORITY
CLOSE CUSTODY
POPULATION
FORECAST**

Prepared by the

Department of Administrative Services

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April 2002
Volume V, No. 1

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**Oregon Youth Authority
Close Custody Population Forecast
April 2002**

Foreword

The Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) issues the Oregon Youth Authority Close Custody Population Forecast. Executive Order EO-98-06 directs OEA to issue this forecast each April and October. The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) uses the forecast for planning and budgeting.

Two committees help OEA with the forecast. The Juvenile Correction Population Forecasting Advisory Committee consists of up to seven members who know about juvenile justice and trends that can affect OYA's population. 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 who know about 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 the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) “close custody” population over the next decade. Close custody means youth housed in secure facilities like MacLaren and Hillcrest, in youth accountability camps, and in work-study camps. The forecast does not cover youth in residential treatment, group homes, and foster care.

There are no sentences in the juvenile justice system. A youth may be committed to OYA until age 25, but there is no minimum time to be served in close custody. Close custody facilities must limit their population to the designed capacity. OYA can manage the population and prevent overcrowding because there are no minimum sentences.

*Therefore, this is not a forecast of what the population **will be**, but what the population **would be** if current practices and policies were applied to future conditions.* “Current practices and policies” include the incarceration rate and typical lengths of stay. “Future conditions” include the forecast population of 10 to 17 year-olds and the expected rate of arrest for serious crime.

Total Close Custody Population

OYA’s close custody population was 1,070 on January 1, 2002. It is expected to fall to 1,045 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. This is 2.3 percent lower than January 2002. The population is forecast to grow slightly during the 2003-05 biennium, reaching 1,083 on July 1, 2005. This is 1.2 percent higher than January 2002. The population is forecast to grow by 12.9 percent (138 beds) to 1,208 by January 2012.

OYA Close Custody Forecast				
Current vs. Previous				
Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Pct. Diff.
Jan-02	1,070	1,074	-4	-0.3%
Jul-02	1,065	1,093	-28	-2.6%
Jul-03	1,045	1,112	-67	-6.0%
Jul-04	1,052	1,131	-79	-7.0%
Jul-05	1,083	1,169	-86	-7.3%
Jul-06	1,113	1,200	-88	-7.3%
Jul-07	1,149	1,235	-85	-6.9%
Jul-08	1,182	1,255	-74	-5.9%
Jul-09	1,199	1,262	-62	-4.9%
Jul-10	1,206	1,262	-56	-4.4%
Jul-11	1,209	1,262	-53	-4.2%
Jan-12	1,208			

This forecast is 67 beds lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2003. It is 86 beds lower as of July 1, 2005. This is the third consecutive forecast calling for a lower close-custody population, and it is the first to call for a slight population decrease in this biennium.

The total close custody forecast is the sum of several smaller forecasts of offender groups. These groups are defined in Section II, pages 4 and 5. The following table shows forecast change by offender group over this and the next biennia.

OYA Close Custody Population Forecast						
Current vs. Previous						
Forecast as of:	July 1, 2003			July 1, 2005		
	Current	Previous	Difference	Current	Previous	Difference
Measure 11	171	192	(21)	167	192	(25)
Waived	152	138	14	167	143	24
Total Adult Court	324	330	(7)	334	335	(1)
DBA	548	585	(36)	579	628	(49)
Public Safety Res.	173	197	(24)	170	205	(36)
Total Juvenile	721	782	(61)	749	818	(85)
Total Population	1,045	1,112	(67)	1,083	1,169	(86)

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

The graph on the following page shows the population from January 1998 to March 2002. The close-custody population grew until mid-2000. Growth in 1998 and 1999 was caused by an increase in Measure 11 and waived youth. In early 2000, growth was due to an increase in discretionary bed allocation sex offenders.

After reaching a high of 1,157 in August 2000, the close-custody population fell 7.4 percent (86 beds) by March 2002. Annual intakes dropped by 19.5 percent between 1999 and 2001. The decline was caused by a greater availability of local alternatives to OYA close-custody, a decline in juvenile referrals, and budget cuts to OYA that resulted in a 30-bed reduction over this biennium.

OYA Close-Custody Population January 1998-March 2002



The forecast calls for a population decrease over this biennium because of the 20 percent decline in intakes experienced in the last two years. Currently, 30 percent of the population was admitted in 1999 or before, when intakes were at an all-time high. In keeping with current practice, many of these offenders will be paroled during this biennium. Releases should exceed intakes through 2003, causing the population to fall until it reaches equilibrium with the new, lower level of intakes.

Risks to the Forecast

This forecast is based on current policy and practice. Changes in practice could cause the population to remain stable or grow. The major risks to the forecast are:

1. More Intakes

Adult arrests for serious person crime rose in 2000, and adult prison intakes rose sharply in late 2001. This increase could spill over into the juvenile side, causing greater demand for close custody, especially for Measure 11 and waived youth.

The discretionary bed allocation (DBA) currently has nearly 40 beds of unused capacity. Counties with excess capacity may develop a need for these beds over the biennium.

2. *Longer Lengths of Stay*

Another policy change that would prevent or lessen a population drop over the biennium is an increase in length of stay (LOS). LOS is currently at the highest level for the period for which data are available¹. Thirty percent of the youth in close custody in January 2002 had already stayed longer than two years, compared to 16 percent in January 1999. Under *current* practice, a substantial number would be paroled during this biennium. A further increase in LOS would mean fewer releases and a stable or growing population for the biennium.

I. Introduction

This is a forecast of the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) “close custody” population over the next decade. Close custody refers to youth housed in secure facilities like MacLaren and Hillcrest, in youth accountability camps, and work-study camps. The forecast does not cover youth in residential treatment, group homes, and foster care.

There are no sentences in the juvenile justice system. A youth may be committed to OYA until age 25, but there is no minimum time to be served in close custody. Close custody facilities must limit their population to the designed capacity. OYA can manage the population and prevent overcrowding because there are no minimum sentences.

*Therefore, this is not a forecast of what the population **will be**, but what the population **would be** if current practices and policies were applied to future conditions.* “Current practices and policies” include the incarceration rate and typical lengths of stay. “Future conditions” include the forecast population of 10 to 17 year-olds and the expected rate of arrest for serious crimes. The “Forecast” portion of Figure 1 on Page 7 shows these future conditions.

II. Definitions

The close custody population consists of several offender groups. These groups are defined below.

Measure 11 & Waived Inmates

Youths aged 15 to 17 can be treated as adults in the justice system if they are charged with certain crimes. If convicted, these youths are placed in the legal custody of the Department of Corrections (DOC).

Measure 11 (ORS 137.707) requires that any youth aged 15 to 17 charged with one of 23 violent crimes be prosecuted as an adult. Measure 11 carries mandatory minimum sentences from 70 to 300 months. Oregon law also allows juveniles charged with *other* serious crimes to be “waived” or “remanded” to the

¹ 1992 through 2001

adult system. A waiver is a petition filed with the Court. If the Court grants the waiver, the juvenile is prosecuted as an adult.

ORS 420.011 directs that DOC juveniles be transferred to OYA. Inmates under age 16 must be housed at OYA. Inmates aged 16 or older *may* be housed at OYA until age 25. OYA may return inmates to DOC for discipline or security concerns any time after age 16.

DOC juvenile inmates have specific sentences ordered by the Court. DOC calculates the length of stay based on the Court's sentencing order.

Public Safety Reserve (PSR)

These are beds reserved for juveniles committed for certain serious felonies². Measure 11 includes these crimes and applies to youth aged 15 or older. The PSR applies to youth aged 14 or younger at the time of their crime.

Discretionary Bed Allocation (DBA)

Each county or group of counties may maintain a certain number of other offenders. This population was formerly known as the "Cap." The DBA consists of new crime commitments and parole violations for offenders not part of the PSR nor in DOC custody.

III. Methodology

The forecast starts with the population that was in close-custody on January 1, 2002.

We forecast populations as of the first of each month. We derive them by adding intakes and subtracting releases from the population as of the first of the *previous* month. Therefore, our 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 juvenile justice system. These points are arrest, prosecution, commitment, incarceration, release, and revocation.

Intakes

About two-thirds of OYA's intakes are entering for the first time. We forecast "first-time" or "new" intakes by studying historical population, arrests, and incarceration. We forecast arrest rates and apply those rates to the State's population forecast of 10 to 17 year-olds. The result is a forecast of total juvenile arrests. We apply current incarceration practices to future arrests to get a forecast of new intakes by offender group. Recent intake trends may not be

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

reflected in historical data, so the intake forecast may be adjusted based on input from the Advisory Committee.

For offenders entering OYA for a second or subsequent time, we compute the probability of parole failure each month after release. These probabilities are applied to forecast releases. The result is a forecast of intakes for returning offenders.

Length of Stay and Releases

The offender groups we forecast have significantly different lengths of stay (LOS). We develop a LOS profile for each group. To determine LOS for this forecast, we analyzed historical intakes, historical LOS, and time served to date for the January 1, 2002 population. For each offender group, we calculated the probability of release after each month served *according to current practice*. We applied these probabilities to projected monthly intakes and the stock population. The result is projected monthly releases.

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

IV. Juvenile Justice Trends

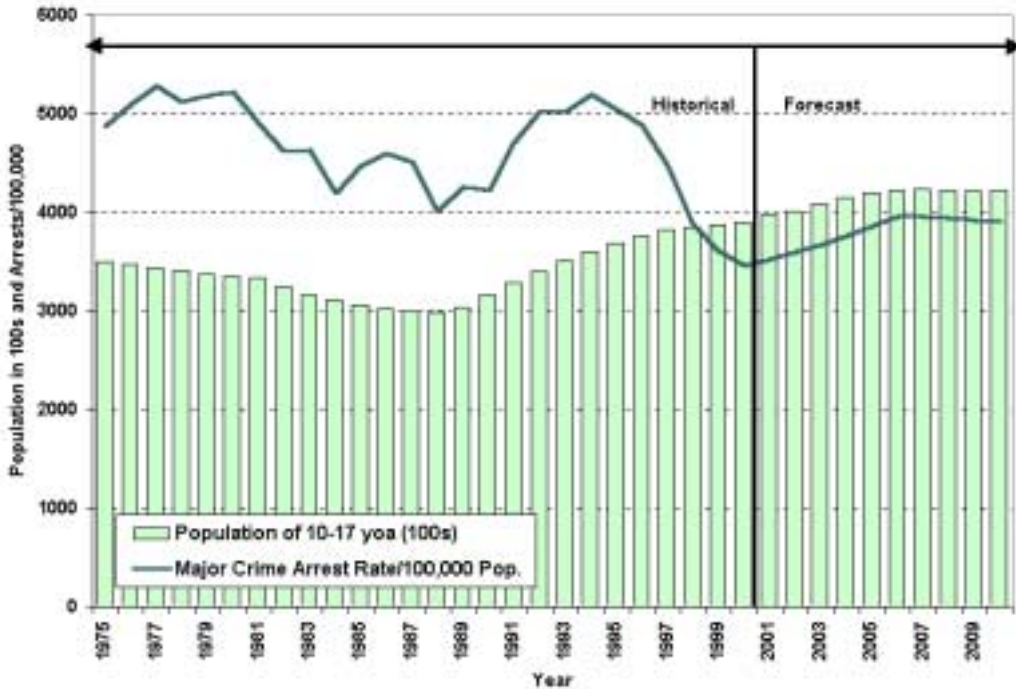
In the late 1980s and early 1990s, juvenile arrests grew rapidly in Oregon and the nation. In Oregon, the increase was due to the coincidence of growth in the 10 to 17 year-old population and in the arrest rate (Figure 1). The arrest rate for 10 to 17 year-olds for serious crimes rose by 30 percent between 1988 and 1994³. Arrest rates have fallen since the mid-1990s. The 2000 arrest rate for serious crime is the lowest in the past 26 years.

Arrest Rate Forecast

Our arrest rate forecast is based on long term trends covering the last 26 years. Within this period, arrest rates have gone through periods of both increase and decrease. *We attempt to forecast a mid-level range around which the actual arrest rate will fluctuate.*

³ For this analysis, "Major crimes" are all person crimes except simple assault, all property crimes except vandalism, and the behavioral crimes of weapons and drugs.

Figure 1: Oregon Juvenile Arrest Rates and Population Historical and Forecast



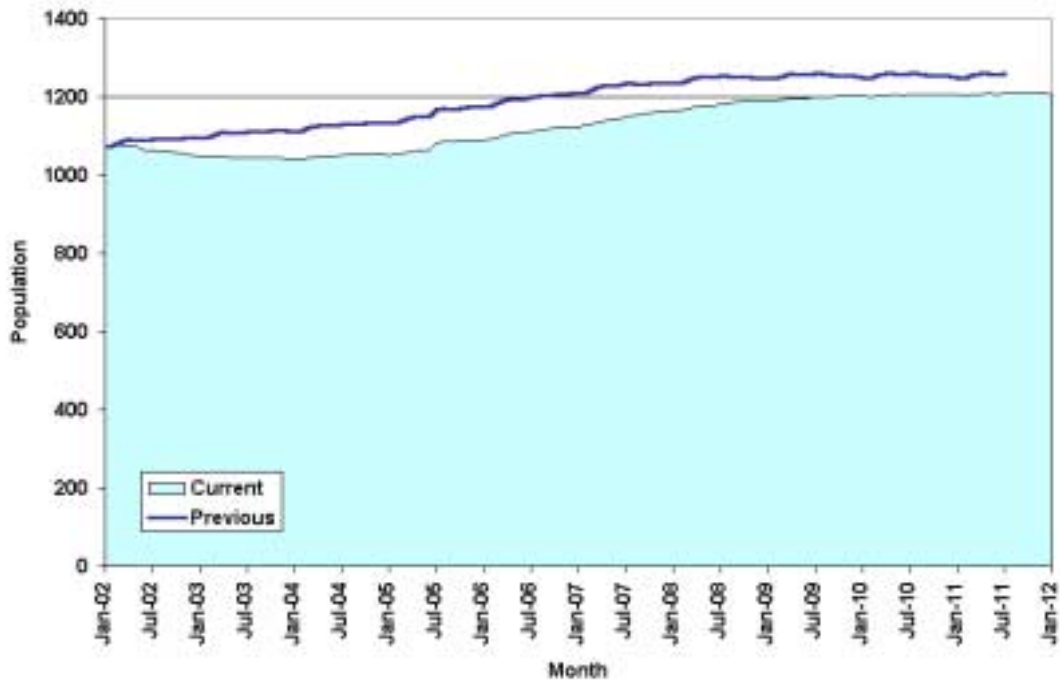
V. Total OYA Close Custody Forecast

Figure 2 and Table 1 show the OYA close custody forecast for the next decade. Table 2 shows the annual intake growth.

OYA’s close custody population was 1,070 on January 1, 2002. It is expected to fall to 1,045 by July 2003, the end of this biennium. This is 2.3 percent lower than January 2002. The population is forecast to grow slightly during the 2003-05 biennium, reaching 1,083 on July 1, 2005. This is 1.2 percent higher than January 2002. The population is forecast to grow by 12.9 percent (138 beds) to 1,208 by January 2012.

This forecast is 67 beds lower than the previous forecast as of July 1, 2003. It is 86 beds lower as of July 1, 2005. This is the third consecutive forecast calling for a lower close-custody population, and it is the first to call for a slight population decrease in this biennium.

Figure 2: OYA Close-Custody Population Forecast



Date	Population	Date	Population
Jan-02	1,070	Jul-07	1,149
Jul-02	1,065	Jul-08	1,182
Jul-03	1,045	Jul-09	1,199
Jul-04	1,052	Jul-10	1,206
Jul-05	1,083	Jul-11	1,209
Jul-06	1,113	Jan-12	1,208

Year	No. Intakes	Pct Chg
1999	1058	
2000	981	-7.3%
2001	852	-13.1%
2002	886	4.0%
2003	909	2.5%
2004	934	2.8%
2005	961	2.9%
2006	994	3.4%
2007	1029	3.6%
2008	1043	1.3%
2009	1041	-0.2%
2010	1037	-0.4%
2011	1036	-0.1%

Forecast begins 2002

Figure 3 shows the population from January 1998 to March 2002. The close-custody population grew until mid-2000. Growth in 1998 and 1999 was caused by an increase in Measure 11 and waived youth. In early 2000, growth was due to an increase in discretionary bed allocation sex offenders.

After reaching a high of 1,157 in August 2000, the close-custody population fell 7.4 percent (86 beds) by March 2002. Annual intakes dropped by 19.5 percent between 1999 and 2001. Our advisory committee cited several reasons for the drop in population and intakes:

- More local options such as residential drug and alcohol treatment, day reporting, shelter care, and detention. Some of these programs were at least partially funded by a new juvenile crime prevention fund established by the 1999 Legislative Assembly.
- Decline in juvenile referrals over the past several years.
- Legislatively-approved budget cuts for OYA which resulted in a 30-bed reduction over this biennium.

**Figure 3: OYA Close-Custody Population
January 1998-March 2002**



The forecast calls for a population decrease over this biennium because of the 20 percent decline in intakes experienced over the last two years. Currently, 30 percent of the population was admitted in 1999 or before, when intakes were at an all-time high. In keeping with current practice, many of these offenders will be paroled during this biennium. Releases should exceed intakes through 2003, causing the population to fall until it reaches equilibrium with the new, lower level of intakes.

This forecast is lower for most offender groups. The specific reasons for the decline in each group are cited in the sections below.

VI. Offender Group Forecasts

a) Measure 11 and Waived Inmates

Measure 11 (M11) took effect in April 1995. Prior to this law, few juveniles were sent to adult court. Table 3 shows the growth in juvenile intakes to the Department of Corrections (DOC) since M11. M11 and waived intakes had changed little since 1997 until last year's 11 percent decline. In spite of last year's decline, this population has not been affected to the same degree as OYA intakes from juvenile court.

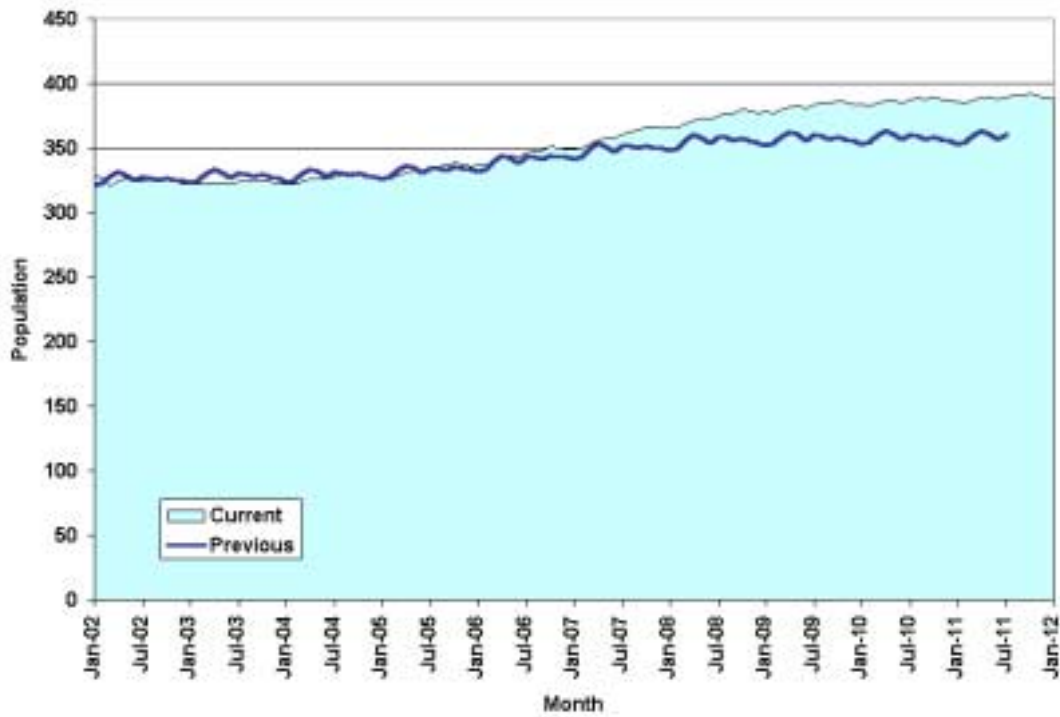
Year	M11	Waived	Total	Pct. Change
1995	15	49	64	
1996	85	107	192	200.0%
1997	60	87	147	-23.4%
1998	56	102	158	7.5%
1999	50	101	151	-4.4%
2000	50	101	151	0.0%
2001	39	96	135	-10.6%
Total	355	643	998	

ORS 420.011 states that the OYA may house M11 and waived inmates until age 25. Inmates who will complete their sentences before age 25 *could* serve all their time at OYA. Inmates aged 16 or older can be returned to DOC to complete their sentence if they become a discipline or security concern. Older inmates may decide they can benefit from DOC programs.

M11 and waived inmates caused most of the growth in the OYA population during 1998 and 1999. This growth stabilized in 2000. The M11/waived population was 325 on July 1, 2000 and 329 on January 1, 2002. About half of all M11 inmates are returned to the Department of Corrections (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 older inmates to DOC has limited the growth in OYA's population.

Figure 4 and Table 4 show the M11 and waived forecast for the next decade. Table 5 shows intake growth rates. Under current practice, the January 2002 population of 329 is forecast to remain stable through this and the next biennia. The M11 and waived forecast is virtually unchanged from the previous forecast over the course of this period.

Figure 4: M11 & Waived Population Forecast



Date	Population	Date	Population
Jan-02	329	Jul-07	361
Jul-02	324	Jul-08	375
Jul-03	324	Jul-09	383
Jul-04	328	Jul-10	387
Jul-05	334	Jul-11	390
Jul-06	346	Jan-12	388

Year	M11 Intakes	Waived Intakes	Total Growth Rate
1999	50	101	
2000	50	101	0.0%
2001	39	96	-10.6%
2002	43	97	3.2%
2003	44	100	3.6%
2004	46	105	5.0%
2005	48	110	4.4%
2006	51	116	5.5%
2007	54	122	5.2%
2008	54	123	0.9%
2009	53	121	-1.5%
2010	53	120	-1.2%
2011	52	119	-0.3%

Forecast begins 2002

b) Public Safety Reserve

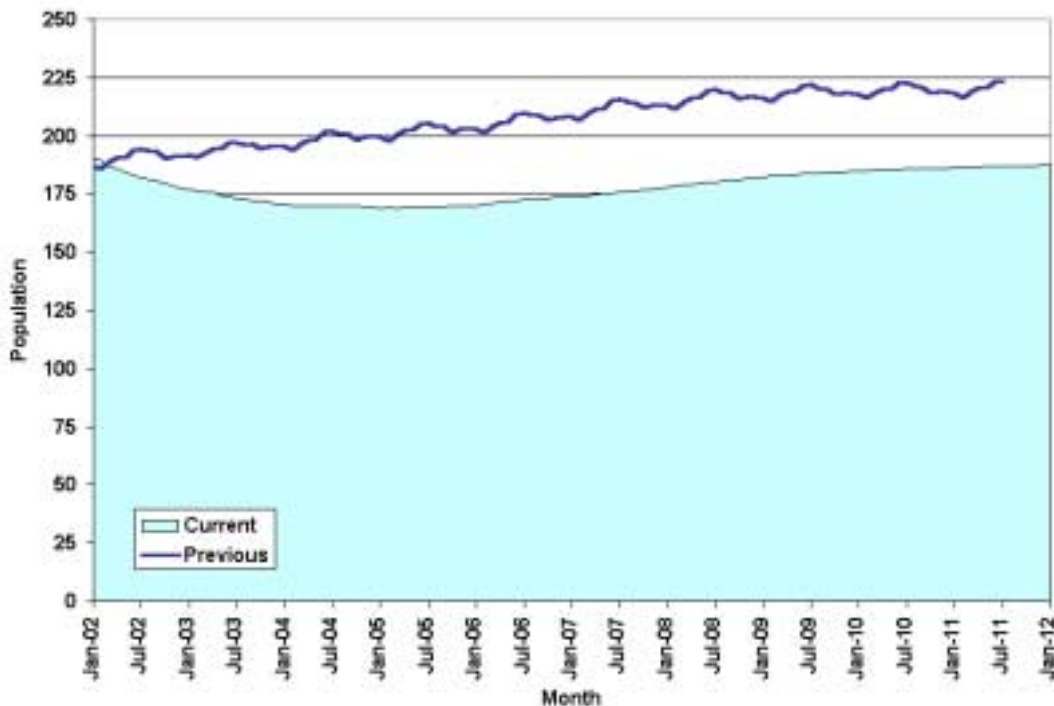
The Public Safety Reserve (PSR) consists of those committed for certain serious crimes (see Section II, page 5). All of these crimes are covered by Measure 11. Therefore, the PSR now applies only to youth under age 15 at the time of their offense. Table 6 shows how PSR intakes dropped with the inception of M11 in 1995. PSR intakes were fairly stable between 1996 and 2000, averaging 83 per year. In 2001, intakes dropped by more than 25 percent.

Year	No. Intakes	Pct Chg
1994	147	
1995	140	-4.8%
1996	88	-37.1%
1997	87	-1.1%
1998	73	-16.1%
1999	86	17.8%
2000	80	-7.0%
2001	59	-26.3%

The PSR *population* has increased because the average length of stay (LOS) has doubled. The average LOS for a PSR offender grew from 14 months in 1994 to 28 months in 2001. Consequently, the population has grown from 150 on January 1, 1994 to 190 on January 1, 2002.

Figure 5 and Table 7 show the PSR forecast for the next decade. Table 8 shows intake growth rates. The January 2001 population of 190 is forecast to fall by 8.9 percent to 173 by July 2003. The July 2005 population is forecast to be 170, 10.8 percent lower than January 2002. This is 24 beds lower than previously forecast as of July 2003 and 35 beds lower as of July 2005.

Figure 5: Public Safety Reserve Population Forecast



Date	Population	Date	Population
Jan-02	190	Jul-07	176
Jul-02	182	Jul-08	180
Jul-03	173	Jul-09	184
Jul-04	170	Jul-10	186
Jul-05	170	Jul-11	187
Jul-06	173	Jan-12	187

Year	No. Admits	Pct Chg
1999	86	
2000	80	-7.0%
2001	59	-26.3%
2002	65	9.6%
2003	67	3.2%
2004	69	3.4%
2005	71	3.5%
2006	74	3.5%
2007	77	3.6%
2008	77	1.1%
2009	77	0.0%
2010	77	0.0%
2011	77	0.0%

Forecast begins 2002

The PSR is forecast to decline during this and the next biennia due to the sudden drop in intakes during 2001. Currently, just under half of the PSR population was admitted in 1999 or before, during a period of higher intakes. In keeping with current practice, many of these offenders will be paroled during this biennium. Releases should outpace intakes through 2003, causing the population to fall until it reaches equilibrium with the new, lower level of intakes.

c) Discretionary Bed Allocation

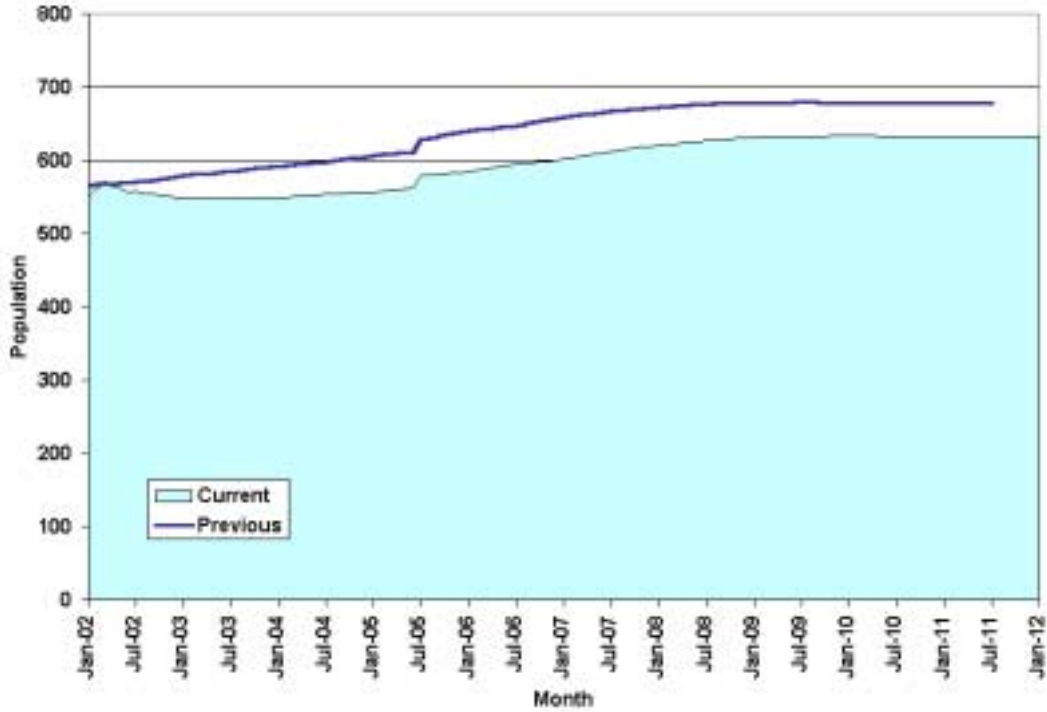
The discretionary bed allocation (DBA) consists of new crime commitments and parole violations for offenders not part of the PSR nor in DOC custody.

Figure 6 and Table 9 show the DBA forecast. Table 10 shows intake growth rates. The January 2002 population of 551 is expected to remain stable through the end of this biennium, July 2003. The population is forecast to reach 579 by the end of the next biennium, July 2005. This is 5.2 percent higher than January 2002. This forecast is 36 beds lower than the previous forecast as of July 2003, and 49 beds lower as of July 2005.

Table 10 shows that DBA intakes have declined by 20 percent since 1999. As most offenders in this population have relatively short lengths of stay, the decline in intakes has already caused the population to drop from 612 in July 2000 to 579 in July 2001, to 551 in January 2002.

DBA sex offenders stay much longer in close custody than other DBA youth. Sex offender intakes have declined by 27 percent, from 85 in 2000 to 62 in 2001. Currently, 36 percent of the sex offender population was admitted in 1999 or before, during a period of higher intakes. In keeping with current practice, many of these offenders will be paroled during this biennium. Releases should outpace intakes through mid-2003, causing the population to fall until it reaches equilibrium with the new, lower level of intakes.

Figure 6: Discretionary Bed Allocation Population Forecast



Year	No. Admits	Pct Chg
1999	821	
2000	750	-8.6%
2001	658	-12.3%
2002	682	3.7%
2003	698	2.3%
2004	713	2.2%
2005	731	2.5%
2006	753	3.0%
2007	777	3.2%
2008	789	1.5%
2009	789	0.1%
2010	787	-0.2%
2011	786	-0.1%

Date	Population	Date	Population
Jan-02	551	Jul-07	613
Jul-02	558	Jul-08	627
Jul-03	548	Jul-09	632
Jul-04	554	Jul-10	633
Jul-05	579	Jul-11	632
Jul-06	594	Jan-12	632

Forecast begins 2002

VII. Risks to the Forecast

OYA's population and intakes have declined substantially over the past two years. This forecast projects a decline in population over the biennium. This forecast is based on current policy and practice. Changes in practice could cause the population to remain stable or grow. The major risks to the forecast are:

1. More Intakes

Adult arrests for serious person crime rose in 2000, and adult prison intakes rose sharply in late 2001. This increase could spill over into the juvenile side, causing greater demand for close custody, especially for Measure 11 and waived youth.

Many counties have been using new, local alternatives to close-custody. Some offenders will undoubtedly work their way through these local options until OYA close custody is the only remaining alternative. The discretionary bed allocation (DBA) currently has nearly 40 beds of unused capacity. Counties with excess capacity may develop a need for these beds over the biennium.

2. Longer Lengths of Stay

Another policy change that would prevent or lessen a population drop over the biennium is an increase in length of stay (LOS). LOS is currently at the highest level for the period for which data are available⁴. Thirty percent of the youth in close custody in January 2002 had already stayed longer than two years, compared to 16 percent in January 1999. These youth are primarily DBA sex offenders, public safety reserve, and Measure 11 and waived. Under *current* practice, a substantial number would be paroled during this biennium. A further increase in LOS would mean fewer releases and a stable or growing population for the biennium.

⁴ 1992 through 2001

Appendix: Total Close-Custody Forecast by Month

Current vs. Previous Forecast							
Period	Current	Previous	Difference	Period	Current	Previous	Difference
Jan-02	1,070	1,074	(4)	Jan-07	1,124	1,209	(85)
Feb-02	1,077	1,076	1	Feb-07	1,127	1,211	(84)
Mar-02	1,075	1,087	(12)	Mar-07	1,133	1,222	(89)
Apr-02	1,075	1,091	(16)	Apr-07	1,138	1,229	(91)
May-02	1,072	1,090	(18)	May-07	1,142	1,228	(86)
Jun-02	1,063	1,087	(24)	Jun-07	1,144	1,229	(85)
Jul-02	1,065	1,093	(28)	Jul-07	1,149	1,235	(85)
Aug-02	1,060	1,092	(32)	Aug-07	1,153	1,235	(82)
Sep-02	1,060	1,092	(32)	Sep-07	1,155	1,233	(78)
Oct-02	1,058	1,093	(35)	Oct-07	1,160	1,234	(75)
Nov-02	1,053	1,094	(41)	Nov-07	1,161	1,235	(73)
Dec-02	1,049	1,094	(45)	Dec-07	1,162	1,235	(73)
Jan-03	1,046	1,095	(48)	Jan-08	1,164	1,234	(70)
Feb-03	1,047	1,096	(49)	Feb-08	1,166	1,235	(69)
Mar-03	1,046	1,104	(58)	Mar-08	1,170	1,245	(75)
Apr-03	1,046	1,110	(63)	Apr-08	1,174	1,251	(77)
May-03	1,045	1,108	(63)	May-08	1,177	1,250	(73)
Jun-03	1,044	1,108	(64)	Jun-08	1,177	1,250	(72)
Jul-03	1,045	1,112	(67)	Jul-08	1,182	1,255	(74)
Aug-03	1,046	1,113	(67)	Aug-08	1,185	1,254	(69)
Sep-03	1,044	1,112	(67)	Sep-08	1,186	1,251	(65)
Oct-03	1,046	1,113	(68)	Oct-08	1,190	1,251	(61)
Nov-03	1,044	1,113	(70)	Nov-08	1,190	1,250	(60)
Dec-03	1,041	1,114	(73)	Dec-08	1,190	1,249	(59)
Jan-04	1,040	1,112	(72)	Jan-09	1,191	1,247	(55)
Feb-04	1,042	1,113	(71)	Feb-09	1,191	1,246	(55)
Mar-04	1,045	1,122	(78)	Mar-09	1,194	1,255	(62)
Apr-04	1,047	1,127	(81)	Apr-09	1,196	1,260	(64)
May-04	1,048	1,127	(78)	May-09	1,198	1,258	(61)
Jun-04	1,048	1,127	(78)	Jun-09	1,197	1,257	(60)
Jul-04	1,052	1,131	(79)	Jul-09	1,199	1,262	(62)
Aug-04	1,053	1,132	(79)	Aug-09	1,201	1,260	(59)
Sep-04	1,053	1,131	(77)	Sep-09	1,201	1,256	(55)
Oct-04	1,055	1,132	(77)	Oct-09	1,204	1,255	(52)
Nov-04	1,054	1,133	(79)	Nov-09	1,203	1,254	(51)
Dec-04	1,053	1,133	(81)	Dec-09	1,202	1,252	(51)
Jan-05	1,052	1,133	(81)	Jan-10	1,202	1,250	(48)
Feb-05	1,053	1,134	(80)	Feb-10	1,201	1,249	(48)
Mar-05	1,057	1,143	(86)	Mar-10	1,203	1,257	(54)
Apr-05	1,060	1,149	(89)	Apr-10	1,205	1,262	(57)
May-05	1,063	1,148	(85)	May-10	1,205	1,259	(54)
Jun-05	1,063	1,148	(84)	Jun-10	1,203	1,258	(54)
Jul-05	1,083	1,169	(86)	Jul-10	1,206	1,262	(56)
Aug-05	1,085	1,170	(85)	Aug-10	1,206	1,260	(53)
Sep-05	1,087	1,169	(83)	Sep-10	1,206	1,256	(50)
Oct-05	1,090	1,172	(82)	Oct-10	1,208	1,255	(48)
Nov-05	1,090	1,174	(84)	Nov-10	1,207	1,254	(48)
Dec-05	1,089	1,175	(86)	Dec-10	1,205	1,253	(48)
Jan-06	1,090	1,175	(85)	Jan-11	1,205	1,250	(45)
Feb-06	1,093	1,177	(84)	Feb-11	1,204	1,249	(45)
Mar-06	1,098	1,187	(89)	Mar-11	1,206	1,257	(51)
Apr-06	1,103	1,194	(91)	Apr-11	1,208	1,262	(54)
May-06	1,107	1,194	(86)	May-11	1,209	1,259	(51)
Jun-06	1,108	1,194	(86)	Jun-11	1,207	1,257	(51)
Jul-06	1,113	1,200	(88)	Jul-11	1,209	1,262	(53)
Aug-06	1,115	1,202	(86)	Aug-11	1,210		
Sep-06	1,118	1,202	(84)	Sep-11	1,210		
Oct-06	1,122	1,205	(83)	Oct-11	1,211		
Nov-06	1,123	1,207	(84)	Nov-11	1,210		
Dec-06	1,123	1,209	(86)	Dec-11	1,208		
				Jan-12	1,208		

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