Oregon Youth Authority Demand Forecast

April 2006
Volume I, No. 1

Close Custody Demand

➤ 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 2.8 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.

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

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1. Oregon's biennial budget period runs 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 1999-01 biennium, and since then the DBA has declined by 40 percent and the CP by one-third.

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
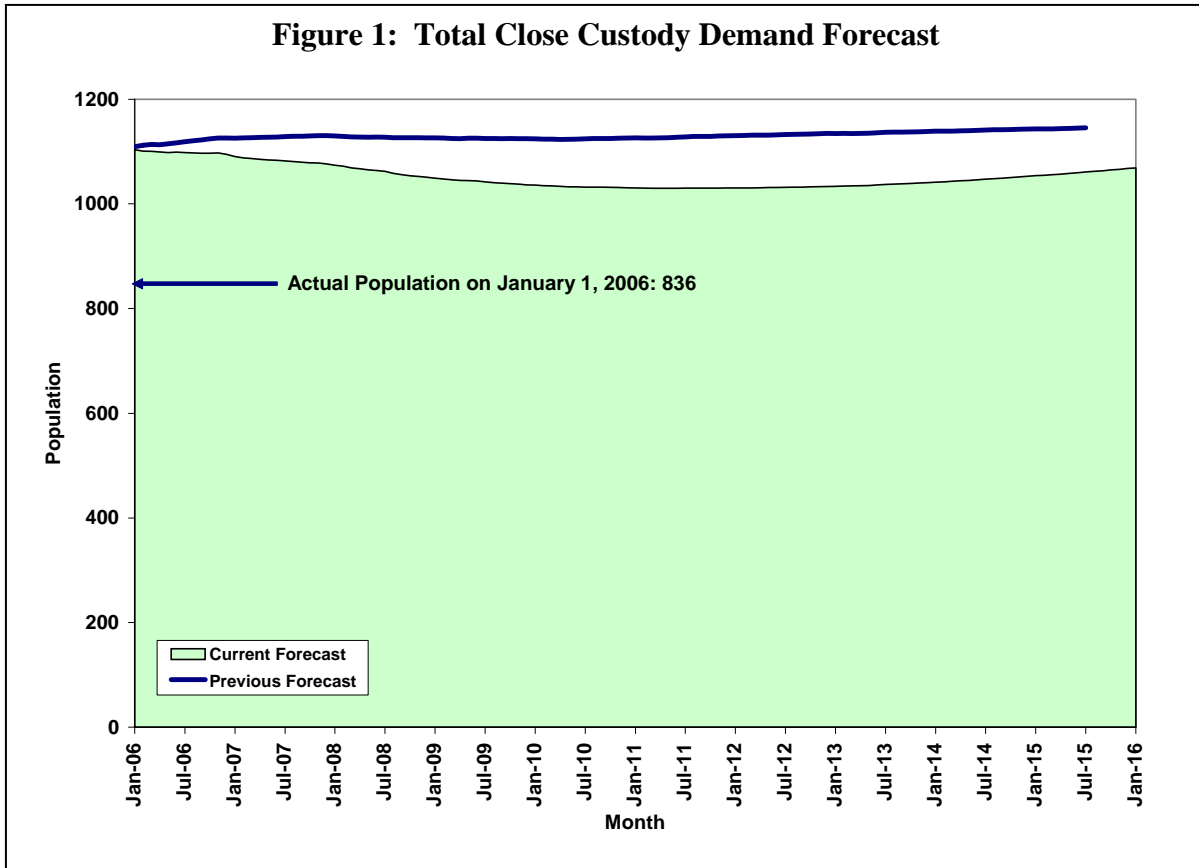
Close Custody Offender Groups

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 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%
Jul-15	1,061	1,145	-85	-7.4%
Jan-16	1,069			
Total Growth	(35)			-3.2%

Columns and rows may not add to total due to rounding

Table 2 shows the AC forecast for the next decade. Table 3 shows intake growth rates. The January 2006 population of 311 is forecast to remain stable over the next two

Table 2: 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%
Jul-15	328	338	-11	-3.1%
Jan-16	330			
Total Growth	19			6.1%

Table 3: AC Intakes and Growth Rates			
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%

biennia. The current forecast is slightly lower than the previous forecast.

*Forecast begins 2006

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 January 1, 2006 population of 158 is forecast to remain stable through next decade. 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.
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%
Jul-15	159	184	-25	-13.7%
Jan-16	160			
Total Growth	2			1.1%

Table 5: PSR Intake Growth Rates		
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

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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.
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%
Jul-15	575	623	-49	-7.9%
Jan-16	579			
Total Growth	(56)			-8.8%

Table 7: DBA Demand Intake Growth Rates		
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%

*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 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.

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.

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 on page 8).

Community Placement Demand

➢ The estimated demand for community placement (CP) beds rose slightly during 2005. Demand was estimated to be 759 beds on January 1, 2005 and 776 beds on January 1, 2006, a 2.2 percent increase. The estimated CP demand of 776 on January 1, 2006 was 261 beds higher than the actual population (515) on that date. It was the same as the highest known historical population, reached on January 1, 2001.

➢ CP demand is forecast to decrease 5.9 percent to 730 by July 1, 2007, the end of the current biennium. It is forecast to decrease by 5.3 percent over the next biennium, with demand of 691 forecast for July 2009.

➢ Little growth is expected for the remainder of the 10-year forecast horizon. Demand for 712 CP beds is expected by January 2016. This is 3.0 percent higher than the forecast for July 1, 2009.

Figure 2: Total Community Placement Population Forecast

Actual Population on January 1, 2006: 515
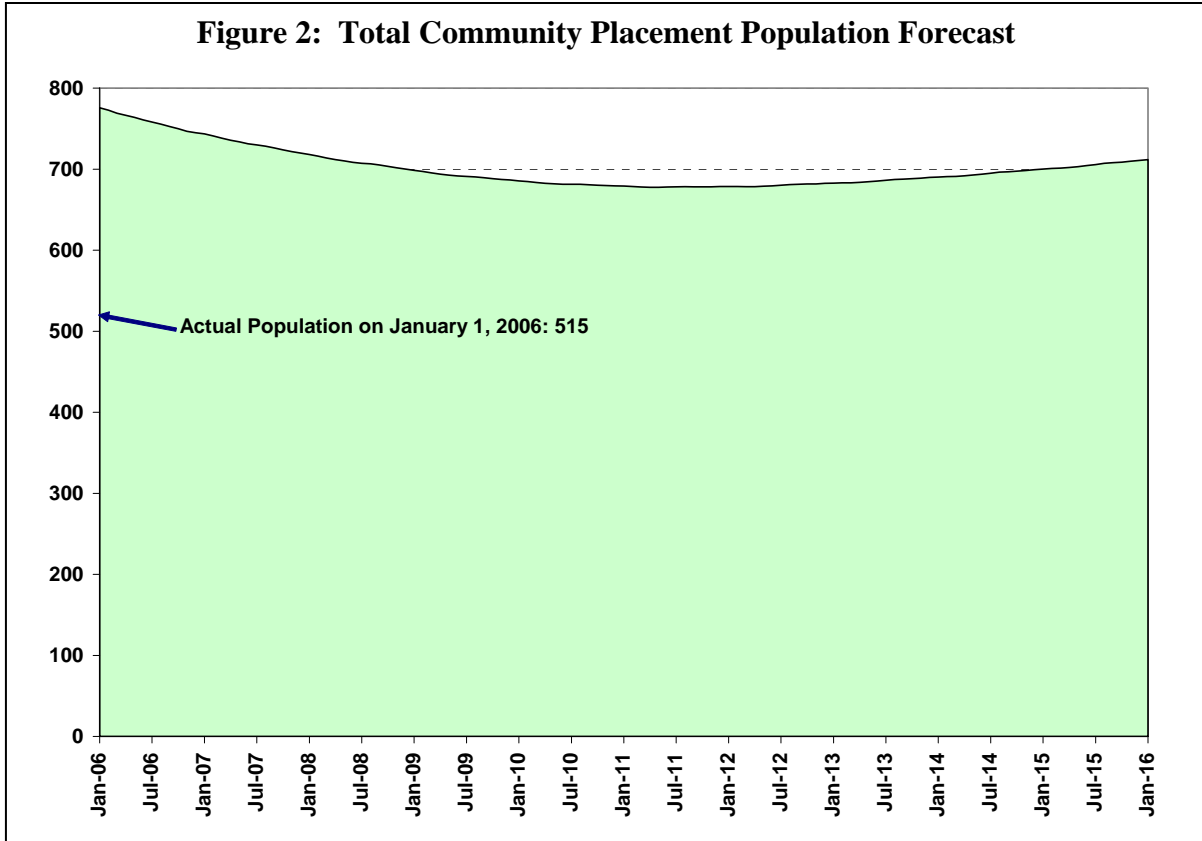
Table 8: Community Placement Demand Forecast			
Date	Probation	Parole	Total
Jan-06	575	201	776
Jul-06	559	199	758
Jul-07	535	195	730
Jul-08	517	190	707
Jul-09	506	185	691
Jul-10	501	180	682
Jul-11	501	177	678
Jul-12	504	176	680
Jul-13	510	176	686
Jul-14	518	177	695
Jul-15	527	179	706
Jan-16	532	180	712
Total Growth		(64)	-8.3%

Table 9: Community Placement Intake Growth Rates		
Year	No. Intakes	Pct Chg
2002	2081	
2003	1832	-12.0%
2004	1874	2.3%
2005	1881	0.4%
2006	1813	-3.6%
2007	1754	-3.3%
2008	1707	-2.6%
2009	1675	-1.9%
2010	1659	-0.9%
2011	1658	-0.1%
2012	1668	0.6%
2013	1686	1.1%
2014	1710	1.4%
2015	1738	1.6%

*Forecast begins 2006

➤ 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.

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

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

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 85,712 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 10 shows the composition of intake demand.

The demand for CP beds occupied by youths on OYA-supervised parole is based on the number of releases from the 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.

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.

For detailed information on how this forecast was developed, see the methodology review available at our website, www.oea.das.state.or.us. Monthly detail of the forecasts appears in the Appendix.

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.

Table10: 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%

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. 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 younger offenders that typically become part of the OYA demand.

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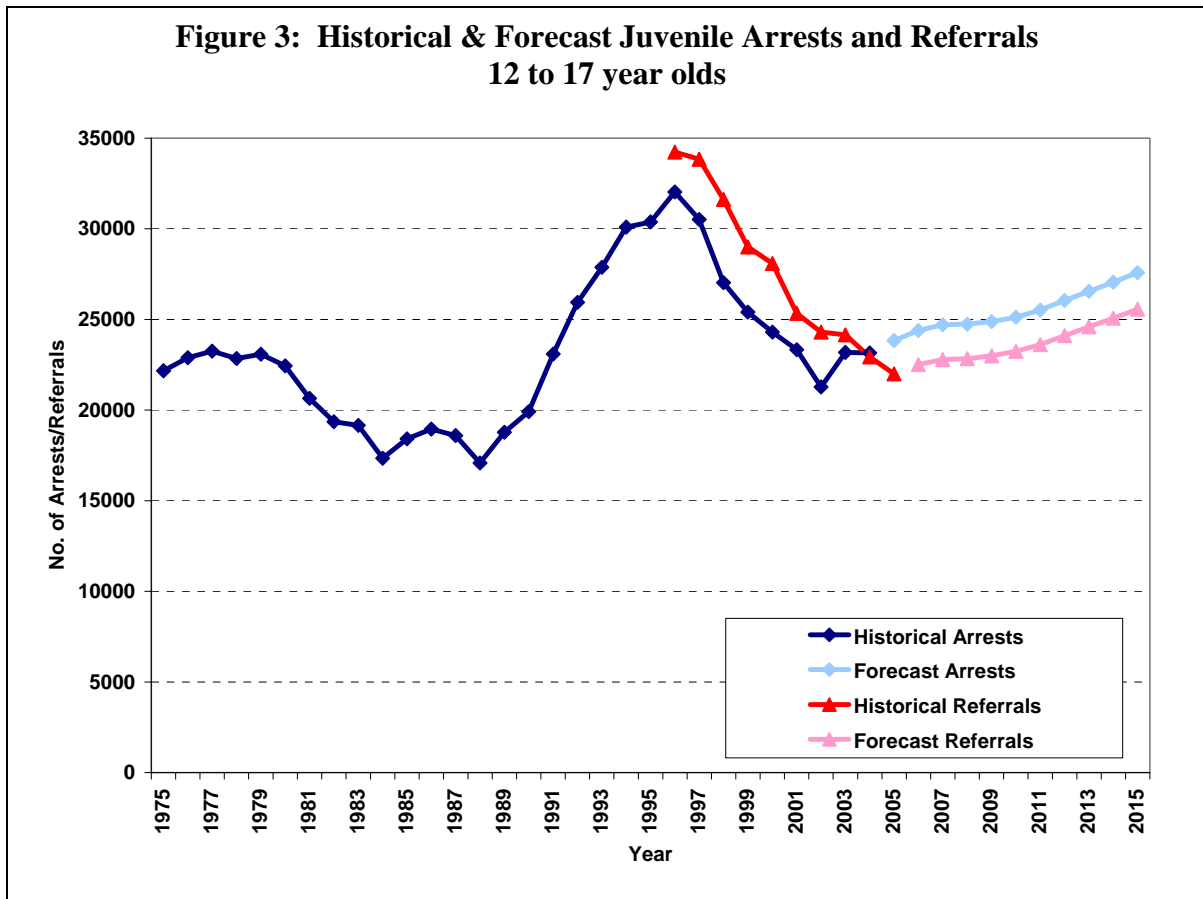
Risks to the Forecast

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 25 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 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 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 forecast demand for discretionary beds 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**
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 Placement Demand Forecast

Current vs. Previous Forecast							
Date	Current	Previous	Difference	Date	Current	Previous	Difference
Jan-06	776	n/a	n/a	Jan-11	679	n/a	n/a
Feb-06	773	n/a	n/a	Feb-11	679	n/a	n/a
Mar-06	769	n/a	n/a	Mar-11	678	n/a	n/a
Apr-06	766	n/a	n/a	Apr-11	678	n/a	n/a
May-06	764	n/a	n/a	May-11	678	n/a	n/a
Jun-06	761	n/a	n/a	Jun-11	678	n/a	n/a
Jul-06	758	n/a	n/a	Jul-11	678	n/a	n/a
Aug-06	756	n/a	n/a	Aug-11	678	n/a	n/a
Sep-06	753	n/a	n/a	Sep-11	678	n/a	n/a
Oct-06	750	n/a	n/a	Oct-11	678	n/a	n/a
Nov-06	747	n/a	n/a	Nov-11	678	n/a	n/a
Dec-06	745	n/a	n/a	Dec-11	679	n/a	n/a
Jan-07	744	n/a	n/a	Jan-12	679	n/a	n/a
Feb-07	741	n/a	n/a	Feb-12	679	n/a	n/a
Mar-07	738	n/a	n/a	Mar-12	678	n/a	n/a
Apr-07	736	n/a	n/a	Apr-12	678	n/a	n/a
May-07	734	n/a	n/a	May-12	679	n/a	n/a
Jun-07	731	n/a	n/a	Jun-12	679	n/a	n/a
Jul-07	730	n/a	n/a	Jul-12	680	n/a	n/a
Aug-07	728	n/a	n/a	Aug-12	681	n/a	n/a
Sep-07	726	n/a	n/a	Sep-12	681	n/a	n/a
Oct-07	724	n/a	n/a	Oct-12	682	n/a	n/a
Nov-07	722	n/a	n/a	Nov-12	682	n/a	n/a
Dec-07	720	n/a	n/a	Dec-12	682	n/a	n/a
Jan-08	718	n/a	n/a	Jan-13	683	n/a	n/a
Feb-08	716	n/a	n/a	Feb-13	683	n/a	n/a
Mar-08	714	n/a	n/a	Mar-13	683	n/a	n/a
Apr-08	712	n/a	n/a	Apr-13	684	n/a	n/a
May-08	710	n/a	n/a	May-13	684	n/a	n/a
Jun-08	709	n/a	n/a	Jun-13	685	n/a	n/a
Jul-08	707	n/a	n/a	Jul-13	686	n/a	n/a
Aug-08	707	n/a	n/a	Aug-13	687	n/a	n/a
Sep-08	705	n/a	n/a	Sep-13	688	n/a	n/a
Oct-08	704	n/a	n/a	Oct-13	688	n/a	n/a
Nov-08	702	n/a	n/a	Nov-13	689	n/a	n/a
Dec-08	700	n/a	n/a	Dec-13	690	n/a	n/a
Jan-09	699	n/a	n/a	Jan-14	690	n/a	n/a
Feb-09	697	n/a	n/a	Feb-14	691	n/a	n/a
Mar-09	695	n/a	n/a	Mar-14	691	n/a	n/a
Apr-09	694	n/a	n/a	Apr-14	692	n/a	n/a
May-09	693	n/a	n/a	May-14	693	n/a	n/a
Jun-09	692	n/a	n/a	Jun-14	694	n/a	n/a
Jul-09	691	n/a	n/a	Jul-14	695	n/a	n/a
Aug-09	691	n/a	n/a	Aug-14	696	n/a	n/a
Sep-09	689	n/a	n/a	Sep-14	697	n/a	n/a
Oct-09	688	n/a	n/a	Oct-14	698	n/a	n/a
Nov-09	687	n/a	n/a	Nov-14	698	n/a	n/a
Dec-09	687	n/a	n/a	Dec-14	699	n/a	n/a
Jan-10	686	n/a	n/a	Jan-15	700	n/a	n/a
Feb-10	685	n/a	n/a	Feb-15	701	n/a	n/a
Mar-10	683	n/a	n/a	Mar-15	701	n/a	n/a
Apr-10	683	n/a	n/a	Apr-15	702	n/a	n/a
May-10	682	n/a	n/a	May-15	703	n/a	n/a
Jun-10	682	n/a	n/a	Jun-15	704	n/a	n/a
Jul-10	682	n/a	n/a	Jul-15	706	n/a	n/a
Aug-10	681	n/a	n/a	Aug-15	707	n/a	n/a
Sep-10	681	n/a	n/a	Sep-15	708	n/a	n/a
Oct-10	680	n/a	n/a	Oct-15	709	n/a	n/a
Nov-10	680	n/a	n/a	Nov-15	710	n/a	n/a
Dec-10	679	n/a	n/a	Dec-15	711	n/a	n/a
				Jan-16	712	n/a	n/a

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