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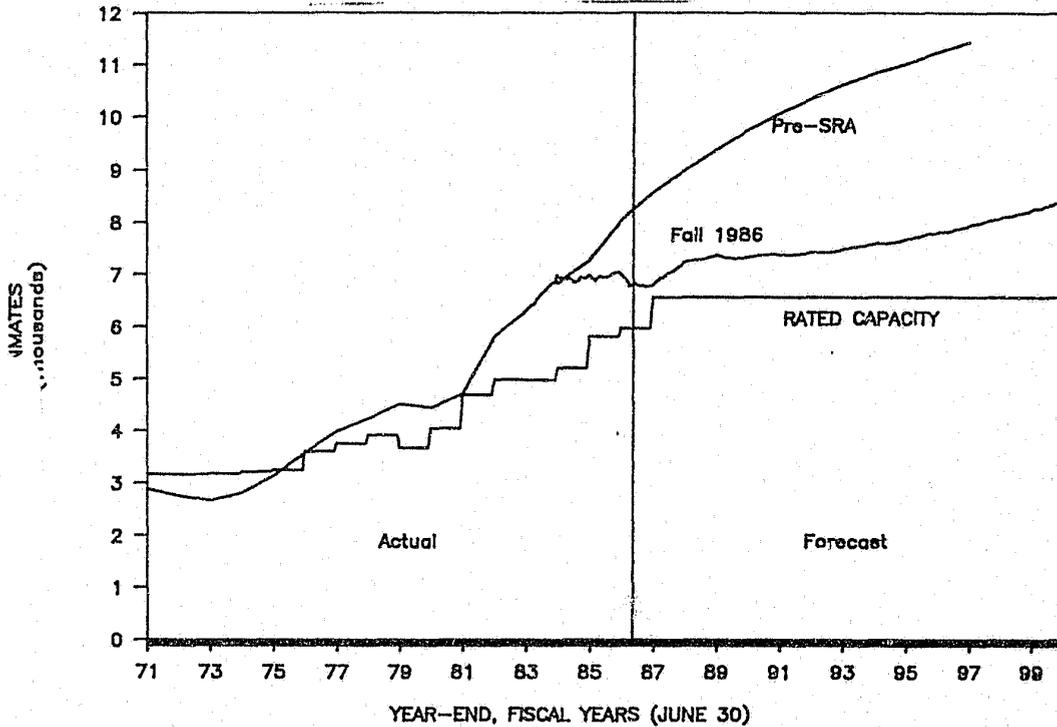
PRISON AND INMATE POPULATION FORECAST

STATE OF WASHINGTON

FY 1987 TO FY 2000

MARCH 1987

INMATE POPULATION FORECAST: FY 1987 - FY 2000

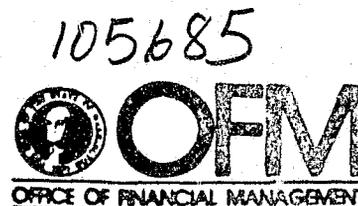


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PRISON AND INMATE POPULATION FORECAST

STATE OF WASHINGTON

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U.S. Department of Justice
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Prepared for
The Governor's Interagency Criminal Justice Work Group
By
The Office of Financial Management
Forecasting Division
Olympia, Washington

March 1987

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Glenn Olson
Dave Elenbaas

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SECTION 1
FORECAST RESULTS: FY 1987 TO FY 1989

The inmate population has remained near the 7,000 level for the past three fiscal years. In Fiscal Year 1987, the inmate population is expected to decline to about 6,800; after which a slow upward trend is anticipated. By the end of Fiscal Year 1989, the inmate population is expected to be over 7,300.

FIGURE 1
FORECASTED INMATE POPULATION: FY 1984 - FY 1989

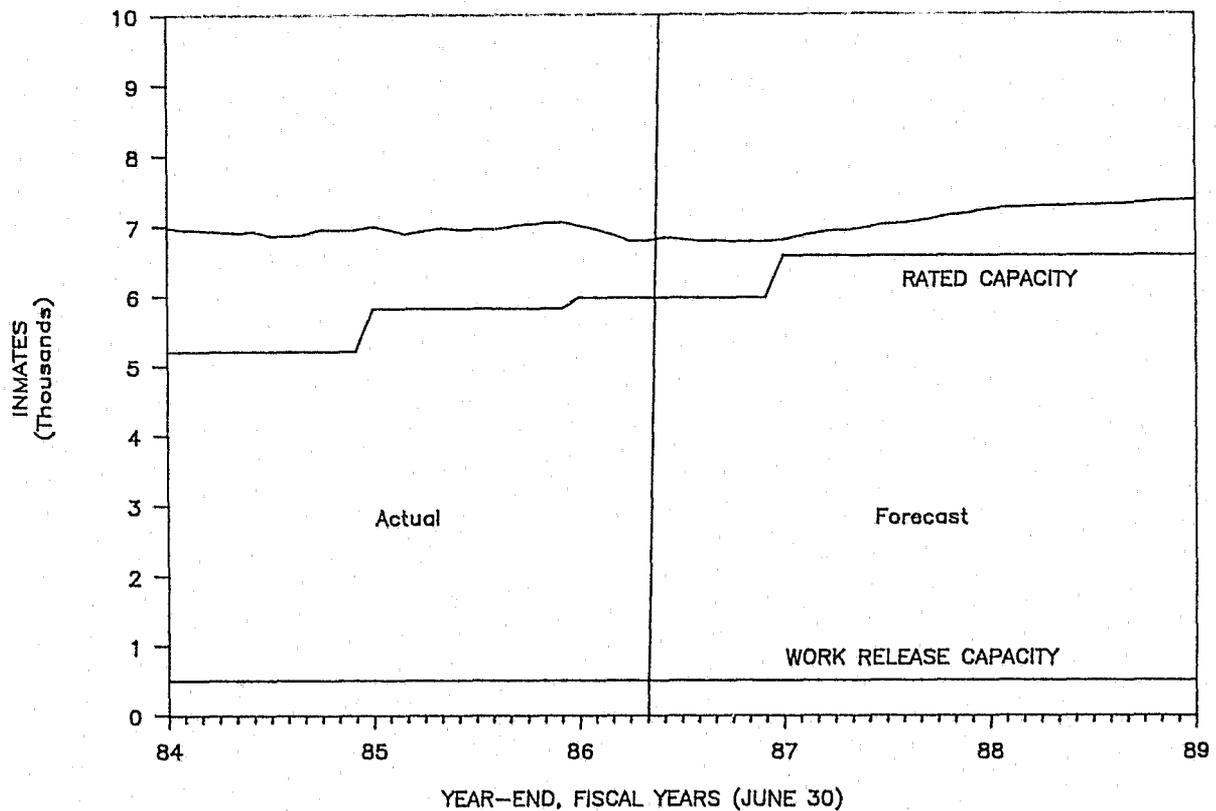


TABLE 1
INMATE FORECAST

FISCAL YEAR 1987				FISCAL YEAR 1988				FISCAL YEAR 1989			
MO YR	PRISON POP	WR POP	INMATE POP	MO YR	PRISON POP	WR POP	INMATE POP	MO YR	PRISON POP	WR POP	INMATE POP
JUL86	6426	559	6985	JUL87	6316	549	6865	JUL88	6688	582	7270
AUG	6392	556	6948	AUG	6350	552	6902	AUG	6699	583	7282
SEP	6351	552	6903	SEP	6389	556	6945	SEP	6708	583	7291
OCT	6313	549	6862	OCT	6400	556	6956	OCT	6716	584	7300
NOV	6296	548	6844	NOV	6430	559	6989	NOV	6717	584	7301
DEC	6266	545	6811	DEC	6473	563	7036	DEC	6722	584	7306
JAN87	6242	543	6785	JAN88	6492	564	7056	JAN89	6730	585	7315
FEB	6258	544	6802	FEB	6519	567	7086	FEB	6738	586	7324
MAR	6231	542	6773	MAR	6552	570	7122	MAR	6754	587	7341
APR	6242	543	6785	APR	6595	573	7168	APR	6774	589	7363
MAY	6250	544	6794	MAY	6620	576	7196	MAY	6779	590	7369
JUN	6266	545	6811	JUN	6668	580	7248	JUN	6791	590	7381
A.A.	6295	547	6842		6484	564	7047		6735	586	7320

Notes: 1. A.A.=Annual Average.
2. Populations shown are month end.

Table 1 shows the monthly inmate forecast for Fiscal Years 1987 to 1989. Detail is provided showing the breakdown of the inmate population into the prison and inmate work release populations. The inmate work release population is estimated to be eight percent of the forecasted inmate population.

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF THE INMATE POPULATION BY CRIME TYPE
ACTUAL AND FORECASTED

FY	POPULATION										PERCENT	
	M1	M2	MAN	SEX	ROB	ASLT	PROP	DRUG	OTH	TOT POP	PER PER	NON- PER
1980	196	200	100	669	811	553	1417	138	369	4453	56.8	43.2
1981	234	210	108	699	860	582	1473	143	411	4720	57.1	42.9
1982	269	238	157	806	914	791	2149	212	278	5814	54.6	45.4
1983	309	266	172	1020	1095	767	2200	184	298	6311	57.5	42.5
1984	362	359	126	1290	1269	949	2388	208	43	6994	62.3	37.7
1985	402	377	122	1652	1416	856	1907	175	98	7005	68.9	31.1
1986	446	320	219	1937	1460	800	1567	186	73	7008	73.9	26.1
--Forecast--												
1987	497	349	215	1850	1368	718	1399	326	89	6811	73.4	26.6
1988	548	367	238	1907	1356	698	1487	543	104	7248	70.6	29.4
1989	599	386	242	1840	1365	648	1529	668	104	7381	68.8	31.2
1990	649	408	240	1797	1368	613	1460	706	102	7343	69.1	30.9
1991	701	435	238	1795	1376	600	1426	715	97	7383	69.7	30.3

- Notes:
1. Populations shown are fiscal year end.
 2. M1=Murder 1, M2=Murder 2, MAN=Manslaughter, SEX=Sex Crimes, ROB=Robbery, ASLT=Assault, PROP=Property Crimes, DRUG=Drug Crimes, OTH=Other Crimes, PER=Crimes against persons, NON-PER=property, drug, and other crimes.
 3. Person /Non-Person crimes should not be confused with Violent/Non-Violent crimes. Person/Non-Person is a method of crime classification use for forecasting inmate populations, and Violent/Non-Violent crimes is a legal definition of crime, per the SRA, used for sentencing convicted felons.

Table 2 shows the breakdown of the actual and forecasted inmate population by major crime categories. The most significant change since 1980 has been the increase in the percentage of person offenders in prison. The implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) in 1984 is the primary reason for this increase.

Another important change in the inmate population is the rapid increase in the number of sex offenders. This increase can be attributed to a steady rise, since 1979, in the conviction rate for felony sex crimes. Much of this increase seems due to increased arrests and prosecutions for the sexual molestation of children.

During the 1987-89 Biennium, the inmate population will be affected by the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA), crime and conviction patterns, State Supreme Court decisions, statute changes, and the anti-drug abuse programs. Following is a summary of how each of the above items may affect the inmate population and the respective assumptions in this forecast.

SENTENCING REFORM ACT

The SRA increased prison admissions for many violent crimes while reducing them for property crimes. The length of stay in prison followed a similar pattern. The effect of these changes has produced a significant stabilizing force on the inmate population, preventing dramatic population increases.

PROPERTY CRIME

The number of serious property crimes increased about nine percent in 1986. This is the largest single year increase in recorded history. Burglaries comprise a large portion of property crimes. Based on the first six months of Uniform Crime Report information, the number of reported burglaries reached a new high of 82,580 in calendar year 1986. The crime rate for burglary is about 97 reported burglaries per 1,000 males ages 18 to 39. The most recent low point in burglary was 1983, at about 85 reported burglaries per 1,000 males ages 18 to 39. The increase in reported burglaries seems to be related to "crack" and other drug trade. Areas most heavily impacted are the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley regions.

The Work Group anticipates that the burglary rate will stabilize. Therefore, the conviction rate for property crimes is forecasted to remain at the Fiscal Year 1986 level of 3.8 felony convictions per 1,000 males ages 18 to 39.

The Work Group believes that the number of criminal histories being recorded is increasing, especially for property offenders. Based on this assumption, the judicial decision to imprison (JDI) for property offenders is expected to increase gradually over the next three years from 12 to 14 percent.

SEX CRIMES

Reported rapes and convictions for child related sex crimes may have peaked. Both the number of reported sex crimes and convictions have stabilized for the first time since the 1960's. Sex crimes had

continued to increase even though assaults and robbery had reached a plateau after 1980.

The Work Group anticipates a very slow increase in the number of felony convictions for sex crimes. This is in marked contrast to past forecasts which projected significant increases. The JDI is expected to remain near 50 percent.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

The Washington State Supreme Court decision, In Re: Myers (1986), directed the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles (now the Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB)) to review, and recompute if necessary, the minimum terms of inmates sentenced after the implementation of the SRA on July 1, 1984.

Between February and May 1986, the Parole Board reviewed 2,257 cases. That resulted in actual reductions in lengths of stay for about 720 cases. Approximately 330 of these cases will have been released between April 1986 and March 1987, and will contribute significantly to a decrease in the inmate population during Fiscal Year 1987. See Section 3 for a detailed review of this court decision.

STATUTE CHANGE -- SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1399

One of the changes initiated by Substitute House Bill 1399 (Chapter 257, Washington State Laws, 1986) was a new method of counting criminal histories for sentencing purposes. Prior to passage of S.H.B. 1399, multiple convictions served concurrently counted as a single criminal history in sentencing. Except in special cases, for sentencings after July 1986, multiple convictions served concurrently will now count as multiple criminal history. Based on enhanced length of stay patterns provided by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, it is estimated that S.H.B. 1399 will result in 50 additional inmates by Fiscal Year 1989.

STATUTE CHANGE -- SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1400

Substitute House Bill 1400 (Chapter 224, Washington State Laws, 1986) transferred the authority for setting minimum terms for probation violators from the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles to the Superior Court judges. Admissions to prison decreased for the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1987 as judges adapted to the new responsibility.

Therefore, S.H.B. 1400 caused a short-term decrease in the inmate population early in Fiscal Year 1987. S.H.B. 1400 also provided for the review of prison terms in light of the SRA for inmates with prison terms set before July 1984. The Washington State Supreme Court decision, In Re: Addleman (1986), requires a very similar review. The reviews may produce more releases than currently expected during Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988, resulting in a somewhat lower population than forecast. These assumptions were not included in the forecast. They will, however, be closely monitored.

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS

The impacts of both the Governor's and King County's anti-drug abuse programs are estimated in this forecast. The convictions for felony drug offenses are anticipated to increase only slightly. The JDI, however, is expected to increase from the reported 9.6 percent in Fiscal Year 1986 to 15 percent in Fiscal Year 1988, and 20 percent in Fiscal Year 1989. This increased JDI would increase the drug offender inmate population from 326 reported at the end of Fiscal Year 1986 to 650 by the end of Fiscal Year 1989.

SECTION 2
LONG-RANGE FORECAST: FY 1987 TO FY 2000

The inmate population is forecasted to increase from 6,811 at the end of Fiscal Year 1987 to 8,433 at the end of Fiscal Year 2000. The long-term increase in the inmate population is due primarily to demographic changes in the state population. The other forecast assumptions are held constant after three or four years.

The long-range forecast is compared with a "what if" forecast showing what the inmate population would have been under the old indeterminate (pre-SRA) sentencing system. (Figure 2 and Table 3). The comparison shows that as of June 30, 1987, there will be an estimated 1,776 fewer inmates than there would have been under the indeterminate system.

FIGURE 2
INMATE POPULATION FORECAST: FY 1987 - FY 2000

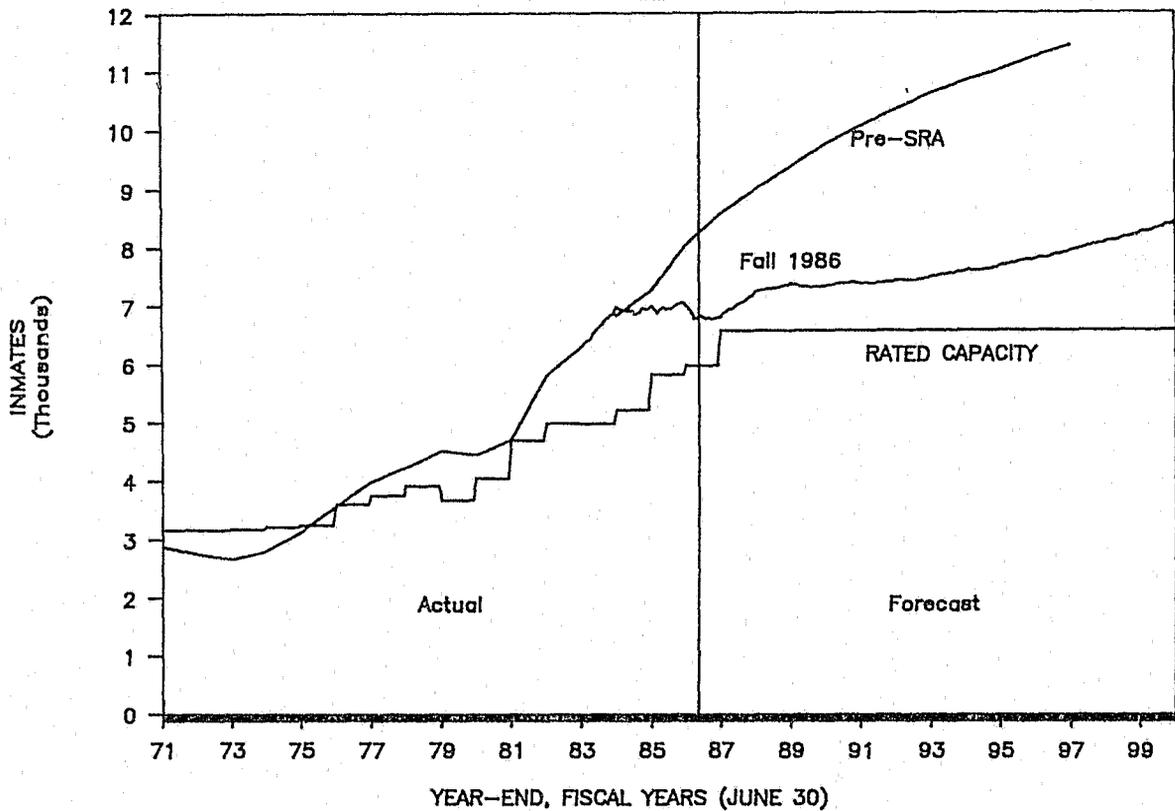


TABLE 3
INMATE FORECAST COMPARISONS
PRE-SRA AND 1987-1989 BIENNIAL

FY	Indeterminate Forecast			1987-1989 Biennial Forecast			87-89 Biennial-Indet. Difference		
	Violent	Property	Total	Violent	Property	Total	Violent	Property	Total
1984	3994	2320	6834	4352	2388	6994	358	68	160
1985	4269	2407	7272	4825	1907	7005	556	-500	-267
1986	4624	2762	8055	5182	1567	7008	558	-1195	-1047
1987	5017	2914	8587	4997	1399	6811	-20	-1515	-1776
1988	5355	2975	9001	5114	1487	7248	-241	-1488	-1753
1989	5634	3054	9391	5080	1529	7381	-554	-1525	-2010
1990	5915	3136	9767	5075	1460	7343	-840	-1676	-2424
1991	6142	3212	10084	5145	1426	7383	-997	-1786	-2701
1992	6340	3271	10363	5206	1410	7444	-1134	-1861	-2919
1993	6561	3304	10636	5267	1390	7495	-1294	-1914	-3141
1994	6756	3318	10855	5373	1383	7607	-1383	-1935	-3248
1995	6899	3346	11036	5473	1360	7694	-1426	-1986	-3342
1996	7090	3365	11261	5575	1371	7811	-1515	-1994	-3450
1997	7246	3389	11453	5698	1371	7952	-1548	-2018	-3501
1998				5818	1402	8103			
1999				5938	1415	8253			
2000				6082	1451	8433			

Notes:

1. The pre-SRA forecast was adjusted for actual conviction rates and state population forecast through Fiscal Year 1986.
2. The 1987-1989 Biennial forecast shows actual inmate populations for Fiscal Year 1984 through Fiscal Year 1986.

The assumptions used for the "what if" indeterminate inmate forecast include: the last indeterminate length of stay practices used by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, the last indeterminate judicial decision to imprison practices of the Superior Court judges, and the last known recidivism patterns experienced under the indeterminate system. The indeterminate forecast is updated to include the actual state demographic patterns and conviction patterns between 1984 and 1986.

The impacts of the Phelan decision (1983) and the Knapp decision (1984) are not included in the indeterminate forecast. Prior to the SRA, the sentence lengths set by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles

increased a little each year. It is assumed in the indeterminate forecast that decreases in sentence lengths caused by the Phelan and Knapp decisions would be offset by increases in sentence lengths given by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. It is also assumed that there would be no administrative inmate early release programs after 1984 for the indeterminate forecast.

The Myers decision impacts only the current long-range forecast because it would not have existed under the indeterminate sentencing system. The Addleman decision, for the same reason, would not impact the indeterminate long-range forecast. Assumptions about the Addleman decision are not included, at this time, in the current long-range forecast.

TABLE 4
TOTAL DOC CAPACITY AND INMATE POPULATION
WORK RELEASE AND PRISON POPULATIONS
WORK RELEASE, RATED PRISON, RATED TOTAL, AND EMERGENCY CAPACITIES

FY	Work Rlse Pop	Work Rlse Cap	Prison Pop	Prison Cap	% of Prison Cap	Total Inmate Pop	Total Rated Cap	% of Total Cap	Emerg Cap
1971	231	46	2657	3138	85	2888	3184	91	-
1972	221	111	2540	3062	83	2761	3173	87	-
1973	214	138	2456	3057	80	2670	3195	84	-
1974	226	170	2599	3057	85	2825	3227	88	-
1975	252	195	2895	3071	94	3147	3266	96	-
1976	287	229	3302	3388	97	3589	3617	99	-
1977	320	253	3681	3511	105	4001	3764	106	-
1978	340	320	3904	3611	108	4244	3931	108	-
1979	362	394	4162	3287	127	4524	3681	123	-
1980	356	493	4097	3564	115	4453	4057	110	-
1981	378	468	4342	4237	102	4720	4705	100	-
1982	465	527	5349	4466	120	5814	4993	116	-
1983	505	463	5802	4521	128	6307	4984	127	6001
1984	556	500	6388	4717	135	6994	5217	133	7117
1985	613	500	6392	5327	120	7005	5827	120	7866
1986	384	500	6625	5482	121	7009	5982	117	8070
--Forecast--									
1987	545	500	6266	6077	103	6811	6577	104	8759
1988	580	500	6668	6077	110	7248	6577	110	8759
1989	590	500	6791	6077	112	7381	6577	112	8759
1990	587	500	6756	6077	111	7343	6577	112	8759
1991	591	500	6792	6077	112	7383	6577	112	8759
1992	596	500	6848	6077	113	7444	6577	113	8759
1993	600	500	6895	6077	113	7495	6577	114	8759
1994	609	500	6998	6077	115	7607	6577	116	8759
1995	616	500	7078	6077	116	7694	6577	117	8759
1996	625	500	7186	6077	118	7811	6577	119	8759
1997	636	500	7316	6077	120	7952	6577	121	8759
1998	648	500	7455	6077	123	8103	6577	123	8759
1999	660	500	7593	6077	125	8253	6577	125	8759
2000	675	500	7758	6077	128	8433	6577	128	8759

SECTION 3
SPECIAL ISSUE: MYERS DECISION

The Myers decision required that the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles review all the minimum terms set for inmates sentenced between July 1, 1984 and February 28, 1986. The Board's review of minimum terms was to incorporate the sentencing structure defined in the SRA. The review began in February 1986 and was completed in August 1986.

The Board reviewed 2,257 cases. About one-fourth of these cases already had their minimum terms set within the bounds of the SRA, and therefore were not affected. Approximately 717 will be released earlier than expected after the review. About 330 inmates were released early between March 1986 and February 1987. This increase in releases is one of the reasons the inmate population is forecasted to decrease in Fiscal Year 1987. The remaining 387 inmates will be released earlier than expected, but these releases will be spread over the next ten years. The average reduction in length of stay was about 18 months.

The remaining cases that were reviewed were either "backlogs" or "100" cases. Backlog cases received sentence reductions in the Board review, however they did not get out earlier than expected because their original release dates were earlier than the Myers review dates. In most of these cases, inmates had lost significant amounts of good time credits due to disciplinary infractions. "100" cases involved inmates that were not released at an earlier date because the Board determined that they were not parolable. A "100" hearing was scheduled in these situations for later review of that finding. About 100 inmates received a "100" hearing during the Myers review process. It is anticipated that about one-half of the "100" hearings will result in extended indeterminate sentences.

The impact of the Myers decision is included in both this year's short-range and long-range forecasts. This was accomplished by changing the release dates affected by the Myers decision.

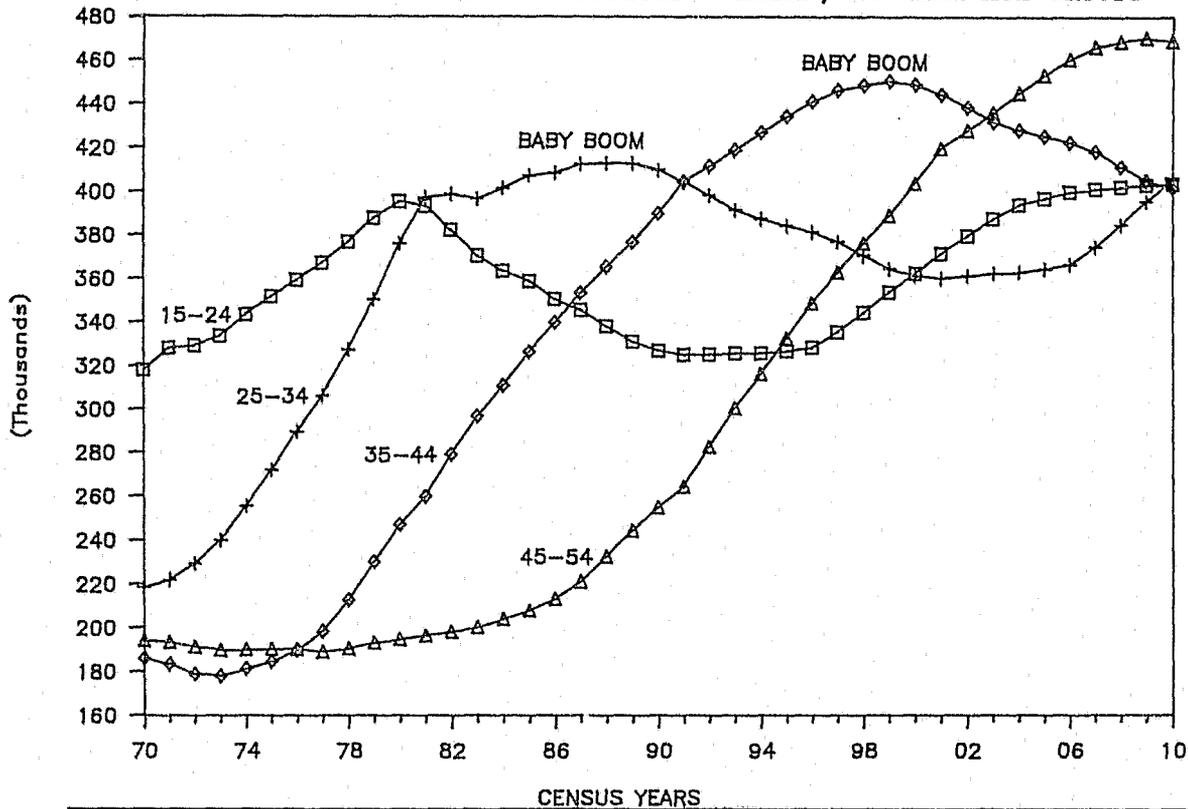
SECTION 4
KEY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

This section provides information relating to key components of change for the inmate forecast. Key components of change are variables that can affect a forecast by themselves. Components of change can be either policy variables or deterministic variables. Policy components of change are affected by statutes or organizational activities such as sentencing structure or prosecutor charging policies. Deterministic components of change are those not directly impacted by statutory or administrative acts, such as changes in demographic patterns and crime rates. The combined impact of the policy and deterministic variables provide the forecast outcome.

Summarized in this section are:

- * Demographic forecasts for selected inmate target populations.
- * Judicial decisions to imprison by crime type and sex.
- * Median length of stay by crime type and sex.
- * Changes in length of stay patterns.
- * Historical summary of key criminal justice indicators.
- * Historical summary of felony convictions, admissions, and JDIs by crime type.

FIGURE 3
INMATE FORECAST TARGET POPULATIONS: MALES, 10 YEAR AGE GROUPS



DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic forecasts of selected age groups are shown in Figure 3. The variation in the size of the different age groups is very important in a forecast. For example, it was anticipated that during the 1980's and early 1990's the number of inmates would decline because of the decrease in younger males. If everything had remained constant, this would have been the case. Two factors, however, altered this outcome.

First, the baby boom males (persons born between 1947 and 1962) have tended to carry their criminal tendency with them as they grow older. Therefore, the familiar pattern of very high crime rates for younger males and lower crime rates for older males has begun to change. The crime rates for older males has gradually begun to increase, closely corresponding to the aging of the baby boom population.

Second, increases in the number of arrests and convictions related to the sexual molestation of children has helped offset any downturn expected to coincide with the decline in the number of younger males.

The two age groups which have the largest number of convictions for crimes related to the sexual molestation of children are the 35 to 44 year olds and 45 to 54 year olds. Thus, an increasing population of older males with a rapidly increasing conviction rate for sex crimes caused a significant increase in the number of felony convictions. For sex crimes alone, the number of convictions increased from 381 in Fiscal Year 1978 to 1,115 in Fiscal Year 1986.

JUDICIAL DECISION TO IMPRISON

The judicial decision to imprison (JDI) represents the percentage of felony convictions admitted to prison. A small change in the JDI can have a significant impact on the inmate population. For instance, a one percent increase in the JDI would cause about 100 additional admissions to prison. With an average length of stay of about two years, this change in admissions would result in an increase of about 200 inmates.

The JDIs for Fiscal Year 1987 are shown below in Table 5 by crime type and sex.

TABLE 5
FORECASTED JUDICIAL DECISION TO IMPRISON
FISCAL YEAR 1987

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Murder 1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder 2	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Manslaughter	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%
Sex Crimes	50.0%	11.5%	48.8%
Robbery	70.0%	56.5%	69.6%
Assault	27.8%	20.0%	23.1%
Property Crimes	13.0%	6.0%	11.9%
Drug Crimes	15.0%	10.0%	13.4%
Other Crimes	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Total	21.1%	9.8%	19.7%

Note: Does not include recidivists.

LENGTH OF STAY

Since the Fall 1983 inmate forecast, the Work Group has used estimated lengths of stay designed to anticipate the affect of the Sentencing Reform Act. Enough information was available in FY 1986 to monitor the estimated lengths of stay against the actual lengths of stay. In most cases, the estimates have proven fairly accurate. Only length of stay patterns for sex offenders and robbery changed significantly. In both cases the length of stay, on average, is shorter. Figures 4 and 5 show the comparison between these length of stays for the Fall 1985 forecast and this forecast.

The difference between the actual versus estimated length of stay for sex crimes is most significant for sex offenders who were expected to have longer lengths of stay. For these cases, the length of stay is about 25 to 36 months shorter than expected. The change in the median length of stay (i.e. the fiftieth percentile) for the expected versus the actual for robbery is about 17 months.

The shorter lengths of stay for robbery and sex offenses have an important long-range impact on the forecast. By the end of the 1987-89 Biennium the forecast is about 400 inmates lower than it would have been with the longer lengths of stay. By the end of Fiscal Year 1992 the forecast is about 1,000 to 1,200 inmates lower.

Table 6 shows the median lengths of stay used in this forecast.

TABLE 6
FORECASTED MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)
FISCAL YEAR 1987

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Murder 1	180	180
Murder 2	180	180
Manslaughter	22	22
Sex Crimes	24	28
Robbery	36	35
Assault	22	23
Property Crimes	12	23
Drug Crimes	21	24
Other Crimes	11	11

FIGURE 4
LOS COMPARISON: SEX CRIMES
FALL 1985 VS. FALL 1986

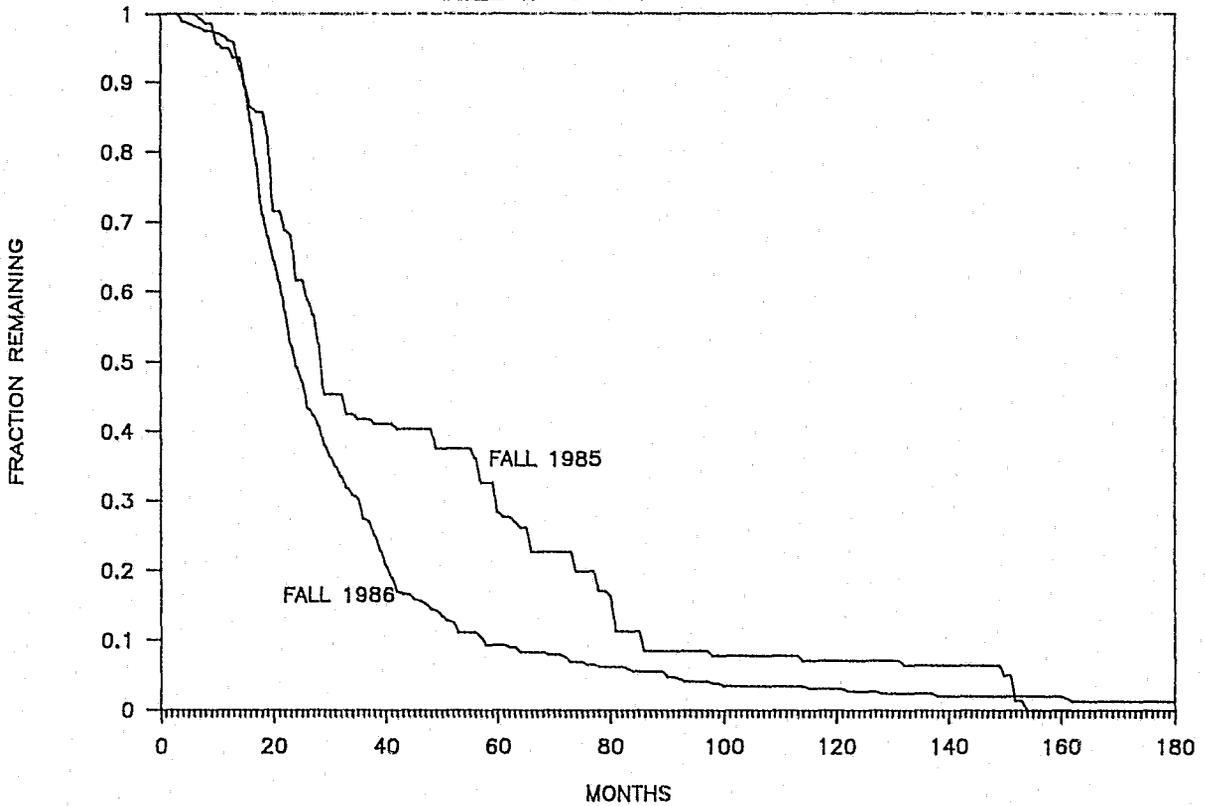


FIGURE 5
LOS COMPARISON: ROBBERY
FALL 1985 VS. FALL 1986

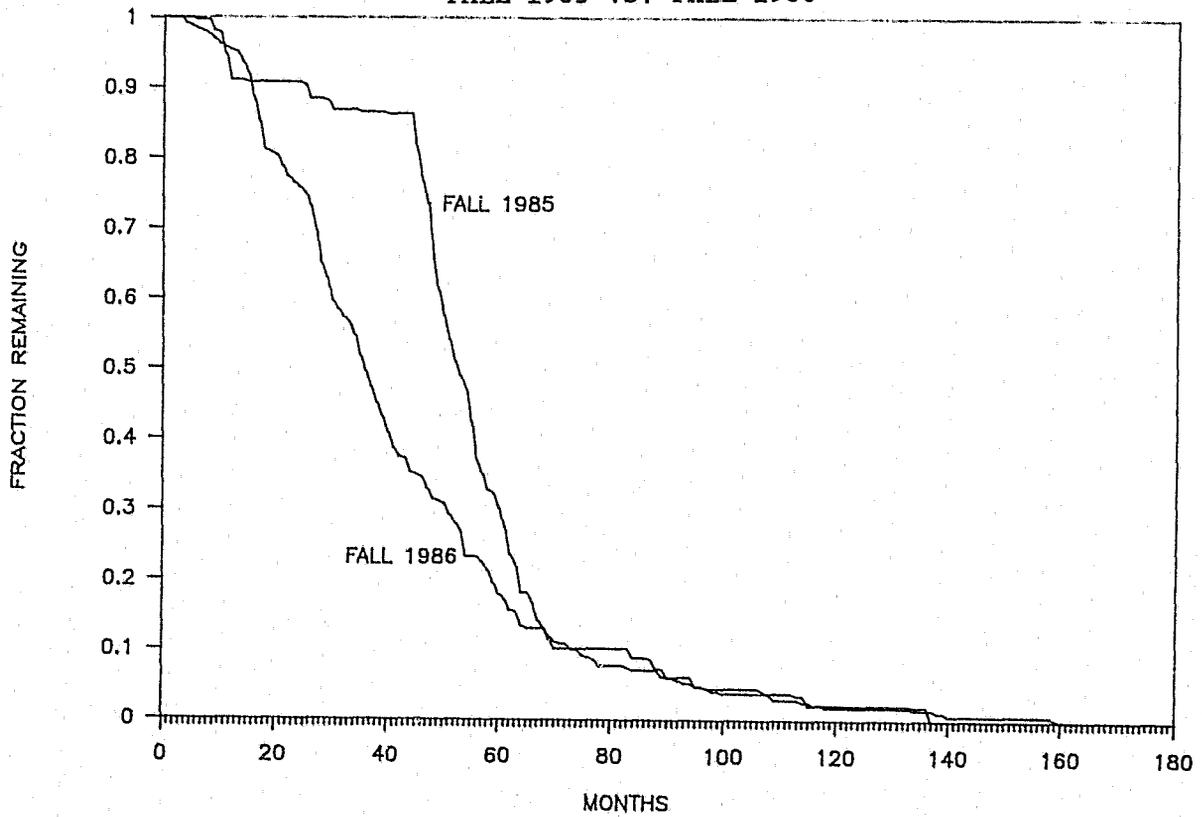


TABLE 7
KEY CRIMINAL JUSTICE INDICATORS
VOLUMES

CY	FY	TARGET POP*	REPORTED VIOLENT CRIME				PROPERTY CRIME W/O LARC				FELONY FILINGS		TOTAL CONVICTION W/O RECID		ADMISSIONS TO PRISON					
			% CHGE	% VIOLENT	% CHGE	% ARRESTS	% CHGE	% CRIME	% W/O LARC	% CHGE	% ARRESTS	% CHGE	% W/O RECID	% CHGE	W/O RECID	% CHGE	% RECID-IVISTS	% CHGE	% TOTAL	% CHGE
1969	1970	522746			8243															
1970	1971	523705	0.2		7546	-8.5														
1971	1972	536314	2.4		8212	8.8	2642													
1972	1973	542147	1.1		8691	5.8	2801	6.0												
1973	1974	557093	2.8		9363	7.7	3051	8.9												
1974	1975	584365	4.9		12100	29.2	3427	12.3												
1975	1976	610733	4.5		13948	15.3	4038	17.8												
1976	1977	639080	4.6		14109	1.2	3883	-3.8												
1977	1978	669379	4.7		13877	-1.6	4174	7.5												
1978	1979	710347	6.1		15413	11.1	4453	6.7												
1979	1980	755551	6.4		17189	11.5	4791	7.6												
1980	1981	800013	5.9		19228	11.9	5801	21.1												
1981	1982	830189	3.8		18996	-1.2	6435	10.9												
1982	1983	838490	1.0		17832	-6.1	5947	-7.6												
1983	1984	836643	-0.2		16261	-8.8	5921	-0.4												
1984	1985	839993	0.4		18047	11.0	6784	14.6												
1985	1986	847220	0.9		18715	3.7	7844	15.6												
1986	1987	846972	-0.0		18752	0.2	6784	-13.5												

RATES

CY	FY	TARGET POP	RATE/1000 REPORTED VIOLENT CRIME				RATE/1000 PROPERTY CRIME W/O LARC				RATE/1000 FELONY FILINGS		RATE/1000 TOTAL CONVICTION W/O RECID		ADMISSIONS TO PRISON					
			% CHGE	% VIOLENT	% CHGE	% ARRESTS	% CHGE	% CRIME	% W/O LARC	% CHGE	% ARRESTS	% CHGE	% W/O RECID	% CHGE	W/O RECID	% CHGE	% RECID-IVISTS	% CHGE	% TOTAL	% CHGE
1969	1970	522746			15.8															
1970	1971	523705	0.2		14.4	-8.6														
1971	1972	536314	2.4		15.3	6.3	4.9													
1972	1973	542147	1.1		16.0	4.7	5.2	4.9												
1973	1974	557093	2.8		16.8	4.8	5.5	6.0												
1974	1975	584365	4.9		20.7	23.2	5.9	7.1												
1975	1976	610733	4.5		22.8	10.3	6.6	12.7												
1976	1977	639080	4.6		22.1	-3.3	6.1	-8.1												
1977	1978	669379	4.7		20.7	-6.1	6.2	2.6												
1978	1979	710347	6.1		21.7	4.7	6.3	0.5												
1979	1980	755551	6.4		22.8	4.9	6.3	1.2												
1980	1981	800013	5.9		24.0	5.6	7.3	14.4												
1981	1982	830189	3.8		22.9	-4.8	7.8	6.9												
1982	1983	838490	1.0		21.3	-7.1	7.1	-8.5												
1983	1984	836643	-0.2		19.4	-8.6	7.1	-6.2												
1984	1985	839993	0.4		21.5	10.5	8.1	14.1												
1985	1986	847220	0.9		22.1	2.8	9.3	14.6												
1986	1987	846972	-0.0		22.1	0.2	8.0	-13.5												

*18 to 39 year old males.

TABLE 8
HISTORICAL AND FORECASTED CONVICTIONS, ADMISSIONS, AND JDIS
BY CRIME TYPE

FY	Murder1			Murder2			Manslaughter			Sex Crimes			Robbery			Assault			Property			Drugs			Other			Not Reported ¹			Total ²			Recid
	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	Con	Adm	JDI	
71	3	3	100	15	13	87	76	15	20	154	31	20	134	92	69	220	60	27	2351	594	25	603	102	17	162	24	15	52	40	77	3770	974	26	538
72	7	7	100	16	13	81	81	21	26	210	48	23	139	74	53	269	79	29	2695	564	21	1299	194	15	175	18	10	22	12	55	4913	1030	21	551
73	7	7	100	21	19	90	75	19	25	218	46	21	173	100	58	285	88	31	2696	497	18	1462	189	13	264	19	7	63	27	43	5264	1011	19	593
74	16	15	94	32	29	91	58	18	31	251	50	20	241	140	58	314	107	34	2869	531	19	1253	169	13	320	18	6	122	38	31	5476	1115	20	538
75	20	19	95	44	41	93	77	28	36	282	75	27	295	164	56	340	91	27	3517	590	17	1491	176	12	616	11	2	247	36	15	6929	1231	18	563
76	19	17	89	47	41	87	80	24	30	311	97	31	311	181	58	417	133	32	3476	698	20	1315	175	13	518	16	3	198	12	6	6692	1394	21	610
77	27	23	85	37	34	92	95	33	35	369	109	30	293	181	62	412	136	33	3354	744	22	1349	166	12	746	47	6	200	10	5	6882	1483	22	594
78	27	25	93	34	31	91	96	26	27	389	121	31	294	183	62	476	176	37	3296	723	22	1049	151	14	644	41	6	280	37	13	6585	1514	23	643
79	36	35	97	40	37	93	102	39	38	427	115	27	372	210	56	533	184	35	3600	737	20	969	112	12	542	39	7	295	40	14	6916	1548	22	688
80	26	22	85	46	45	98	130	43	33	516	126	24	379	182	48	530	148	28	3794	612	16	919	75	8	920	49	5	249	7	3	7509	1309	17	691
81	22	22	100	33	28	85	157	38	24	644	195	30	381	178	47	578	167	29	4370	740	17	1077	79	7	1009	56	6	115	4	3	8386	1507	18	700
82	44	42	95	31	30	97	157	59	38	791	219	28	460	260	57	676	168	25	4812	780	16	1217	91	7	1065	57	5	89	11	12	9342	1717	18	717
83	24	24	100	33	32	97	117	46	39	845	229	27	374	190	51	550	148	27	5118	775	15	1447	96	7	1187	53	4	228	92	40	9923	1685	17	777
84	41	40	98	31	20	65	104	62	60	1004	275	27	391	198	51	693	181	26	4961	736	15	1399	96	7	0	0	-	1107	56	5	9731	1664	17	740
85	50	48	96	33	25	76	108	59	55	1084	414	38	377	251	67	700	188	27	4567	668	15	1282	127	10	1254	18	1	480	27	6	9935	1825	18	530 ³
86	51	49	96	47	45	96	109	84	77	1115	498	45	460	313	68	952	199	21	5994	629	10	1648	144	9	663	24	4	853	12	1	11892	1997	17	549
87	52	52	100	46	46	100	115	97	84	1120	546	49	473	329	70	935	216	23	5837	694	12	1782	239	13	1236	61	5				11596	2280	20	375
88	54	54	100	46	46	100	117	99	85	1148	558	49	494	343	69	950	219	23	5881	717	12	1912	336	18	1258	62	5				11860	2434	21	349
89	53	54	102	47	47	100	120	102	85	1169	564	48	496	344	69	963	221	23	5945	747	13	2050	376	18	1280	65	5				12123	2520	21	228
90	54	54	100	47	47	100	120	102	85	1182	568	48	488	339	69	959	219	23	5879	740	13	2032	368	18	1287	65	5				12048	2502	21	225
91	53	53	100	48	48	100	121	103	85	1199	575	48	489	341	70	964	218	23	5855	739	13	2036	368	18	1302	66	5				12067	2511	21	229
92	54	54	100	49	49	100	120	102	85	1216	580	48	485	336	69	969	220	23	5840	737	13	2045	369	18	1319	66	5				12097	2513	21	229
93	54	54	100	49	49	100	119	101	85	1234	587	48	483	335	69	973	221	23	5822	733	13	2047	371	18	1337	67	5				12118	2518	21	227
94	56	56	100	50	50	100	122	104	85	1251	593	47	482	334	69	976	220	23	5807	725	12	2043	369	18	1354	68	5				12141	2519	21	227
95	55	55	100	51	51	100	122	104	85	1269	598	47	481	334	69	980	219	22	5806	720	12	2044	371	18	1372	69	5				12180	2521	21	229
96	56	56	100	51	51	100	122	104	85	1286	605	47	482	336	70	983	219	22	5826	722	12	2043	371	18	1392	70	5				12251	2534	21	228
97	55	55	100	52	52	100	121	103	85	1305	613	47	487	339	70	992	220	22	5898	732	12	2045	372	18	1412	71	5				12367	2557	21	228
98	56	56	100	53	53	100	121	103	85	1322	622	47	493	344	70	1000	221	22	5991	747	12	2052	375	18	1429	72	5				12517	2593	21	229
99	57	57	100	53	53	100	124	105	85	1337	630	47	500	350	70	1008	223	22	6074	760	13	2059	377	18	1447	72	5				12659	2627	21	228
00	57	57	100	54	54	100	124	105	85	1354	638	47	506	352	70	1019	224	22	6165	776	13	2067	377	18	1464	73	5				12810	2656	21	228

¹Not a forecasted crime type. "Not reported" is a residual category used only for reporting actual convictions or admissions when the crime type is unknown.

²Total does not include recidivists.

³Fiscal Years' 1985 and 1986 figures do not include C.S. Detainees. Community Service Detainees are offenders on parole who are being held pending a decision on whether to revoke their parole.

³Fiscal Year 1985 data include both pre-SRA and SRA convictions and admissions.

SECTION 5
MONITORING

Two forecast monitoring summaries are provided in this section. First, the annual monitoring summary is provided. This summary compares the Fall 1985 inmate forecast with the actual inmate population movement in Fiscal Year 1986. Second, a historical monitoring summary is provided. This summary provides a review of annual inmate forecast monitoring reports for the past five years.

ANNUAL INMATE FORECAST MONITORING

Table 9 shows the comparison of the Fall 1985 inmate forecast with the actual inmate population movement in Fiscal Year 1986. The inmate population was forecasted to be 7,188 by June 30, 1986; it was actually 7,008. The overall variance was 2.5 percent.

The underestimation of recidivist admissions is due to a shift in the categories under which they are being recorded during the implementation of the SRA. To the extent that this is the case, the variance will be corrected in future forecasts through technical adjustment.

Releases were somewhat higher than expected due to the Myers decision. The ISRB began a review of inmates affected by the Myers decision in the Spring of 1986. The Myers decision affected both the Fall 1985 forecast and the 1987-89 Biennial forecast.

TABLE 9
MONITORING SUMMARY
FALL 1985 INMATE POPULATION FORECAST

	<u>Forecast</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>F-A Difference</u>	<u>Percentage of Variance</u>
New Admissions	2031	2001	29	1.4
Recidivist Admissions	710	554	156	21.9
Subtotal	2741	2555	185	6.7
Escape Differential	0	17	-17	100.0
Total	2741	2572	168	6.1
Releases	2540	2595	-55	2.2
Inmate Population	7188	7008	180	2.5

Note: Admissions and releases do not include community service detainees (GSDs). GSDs are, however, included in the inmate population--a difference of about 29.

HISTORICAL INMATE FORECAST MONITORING

Table 10 shows the historical variances for the forecasted versus the actual inmate populations. Except for the six percent variance in 1982, all variances are within 2.5 percent. Considering the degree of change experienced in the criminal justice system, this is a good track record. Contributing to the accuracy has been the quality of assumptions relating to the key components of change.

Some changes that the assumptions have been able to anticipate are early release programs during periods of severe overcrowding, significant changes in the judicial decision to imprison under the indeterminate sentencing structure, changing crime patterns, changing demographic patterns, the implementation of the SRA, and court decisions that have impacted the inmate population, like Phelan (1983), Knapp (1984), and Myers (1986).

TABLE 10
HISTORICAL FORECAST MONITORING
YEAR-END INMATE POPULATIONS: FORECAST VS. ACTUAL

Fiscal Year	Forecast	Actual	F-A Difference	Variance
1982	5450	5814	-364	6.7%
1983	6427	6290	137	2.1%
1984	6985	6944	41	0.6%
1985	7159	7005	154	2.2%
1986	7188	7008	180	2.5%

APPENDIX 1

MONTHLY INMATE POPULATION FORECAST

FY 1987 TO FY 1990

TABLE 11
MONTHLY INMATE POPULATION FORECAST: FY 1987

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOT
MALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	181	178	173	174	176	182	176	178	180	179	178	181	2136
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECIDIVIST-ISR	28	26	35	30	35	34	34	32	26	26	30	29	365
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	209	204	208	204	211	216	210	210	206	205	208	210	2501
RELEASES	234	244	259	245	226	255	236	197	240	199	200	200	2735
POPULATION	6737	6697	6646	6605	6590	6551	6525	6538	6504	6510	6518	6528	6528
FEMALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	14	10	10	10	10	19	10	11	12	11	10	17	144
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECIDIVIST-ISR	0	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	14	10	14	11	12	20	11	12	12	11	10	17	154
RELEASES	12	7	8	11	15	14	11	8	7	5	9	10	117
POPULATION	248	251	257	257	254	260	260	264	269	275	276	283	283
TOTAL													
NEW ADMISSIONS	195	188	183	184	186	201	186	189	192	190	188	198	2280
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECIDIVIST-ISR	28	26	39	31	37	35	35	33	26	26	30	29	375
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	223	214	222	215	223	236	221	222	218	216	218	227	2655
RELEASES	246	251	267	256	241	269	247	205	247	204	209	210	2852
POPULATION	6985	6948	6903	6862	6844	6811	6785	6802	6773	6785	6794	6811	6811

MONTHLY INMATE POPULATION FORECAST: FY 1988

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOT
MALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	193	189	185	186	188	194	188	189	191	191	189	193	2276
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECIDIVIST-ISR	28	25	32	28	32	32	28	27	31	28	26	24	341
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	221	214	217	214	220	226	216	216	222	219	215	217	2617
RELEASES	173	181	185	205	194	190	205	193	190	182	194	177	2269
POPULATION	6576	6609	6641	6650	6676	6712	6723	6746	6778	6815	6836	6876	6876
FEMALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	15	11	11	11	11	20	11	12	13	13	11	19	158
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECIDIVIST-ISR	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	15	11	16	11	12	21	12	12	13	13	11	19	166
RELEASES	9	7	5	9	5	10	3	5	9	4	4	7	77
POPULATION	289	293	304	306	313	324	333	340	344	353	360	372	372
TOTAL													
NEW ADMISSIONS	208	200	196	197	199	214	199	201	204	204	200	212	2434
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECIDIVIST-ISR	28	25	37	28	33	33	29	27	31	28	26	24	349
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	236	225	233	225	232	247	228	228	235	232	226	236	2783
RELEASES	182	188	190	214	199	200	208	198	199	186	198	184	2346
POPULATION	6865	6902	6945	6956	6989	7036	7056	7086	7122	7168	7196	7248	7248

MONTHLY INMATE POPULATION FORECAST: FY 1989

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOT
MALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	198	194	190	192	192	199	193	196	196	196	195	198	2339
RECIDIVIST--COURT	4	3	9	4	6	5	5	5	2	1	4	4	52
RECIDIVIST-ISRIB	18	16	9	14	10	14	11	11	21	19	14	14	171
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	220	213	208	210	208	218	209	212	219	216	213	216	2562
RELEASES	206	202	205	207	209	223	198	205	204	196	209	213	2477
POPULATION	6890	6901	6904	6907	6906	6901	6912	6919	6934	6954	6958	6961	6961
FEMALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	18	13	12	12	12	21	13	15	16	15	14	20	181
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RECIDIVIST-ISRIB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	18	13	13	12	12	21	13	15	19	16	14	20	186
RELEASES	10	12	7	6	10	11	15	13	17	14	12	11	138
POPULATION	380	381	387	393	395	405	403	405	407	409	411	420	420
TOTAL													
NEW ADMISSIONS	216	207	202	204	204	220	206	211	212	211	209	218	2520
RECIDIVIST--COURT	4	3	10	4	6	5	5	5	2	1	4	4	53
RECIDIVIST-ISRIB	18	16	9	14	10	14	11	11	24	20	14	14	175
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	238	226	221	222	220	239	222	227	238	232	227	236	2748
RELEASES	216	214	212	213	219	234	213	218	221	210	221	224	2615
POPULATION	7270	7282	7291	7300	7301	7306	7315	7324	7341	7363	7369	7381	7381

MONTHLY INMATE POPULATION FORECAST: FY 1990

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOT
MALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	195	193	190	191	191	198	193	193	193	193	193	196	2319
RECIDIVIST--COURT	9	9	15	10	13	10	13	9	9	9	9	9	124
RECIDIVIST-ISRIB	11	12	1	10	3	6	3	4	15	15	8	9	97
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	215	214	206	211	207	214	209	206	217	217	210	214	2540
RELEASES	206	217	227	223	205	228	214	195	222	216	206	213	2572
POPULATION	6949	6946	6925	6913	6915	6901	6896	6907	6902	6903	6907	6908	6908
FEMALES													
NEW ADMISSIONS	18	14	12	12	12	21	13	15	17	16	14	20	184
RECIDIVIST--COURT	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
RECIDIVIST-ISRIB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	18	14	14	12	12	21	13	15	19	16	14	20	188
RELEASES	19	19	13	11	15	12	14	13	16	17	12	11	192
POPULATION	418	413	414	415	412	421	420	422	425	424	426	435	435
TOTAL													
NEW ADMISSIONS	213	207	202	203	203	219	206	208	210	209	207	216	2503
RECIDIVIST--COURT	9	9	17	10	13	10	13	9	9	9	9	9	126
RECIDIVIST-ISRIB	11	12	1	10	3	6	3	4	17	15	8	9	99
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	233	228	220	223	219	235	222	221	236	233	224	234	2728
RELEASES	225	236	240	234	220	240	228	208	238	233	218	224	2764
POPULATION	7367	7359	7339	7328	7327	7322	7316	7329	7327	7327	7333	7343	7343

Note: ISRB = Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board

APPENDIX 2

CONVICTION RATES AND JDI PERCENTAGES

HISTORICAL AND FORECAST

TABLE 12
MALE CONVICTION RATES*
ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	FY	MURD1	MURD2	MANS	SEX	ROB	ASLT	PROP	DRUG	OTHER
Actual	1971	0.003	0.012	0.073	0.171	0.147	0.131	2.385	0.587	0.214
	1972	0.007	0.013	0.078	0.231	0.141	0.278	2.629	1.241	0.183
	1973	0.016	0.021	0.068	0.239	0.182	0.293	2.537	1.342	0.308
	1974	0.016	0.032	0.051	0.265	0.250	0.315	2.584	1.137	0.308
	1975	0.019	0.038	0.071	0.290	0.284	0.330	3.144	1.285	0.534
	1976	0.019	0.040	0.074	0.310	0.294	0.385	3.019	1.102	0.434
	1977	0.024	0.033	0.074	0.356	0.260	0.373	2.742	1.055	0.634
	1978	0.024	0.028	0.082	0.356	0.251	0.410	2.634	0.803	0.533
	1979	0.029	0.033	0.079	0.378	0.302	0.444	2.688	0.682	0.423
	1980	0.020	0.035	0.094	0.431	0.308	0.425	2.743	0.637	0.699
	1981	0.016	0.026	0.119	0.521	0.294	0.436	3.130	0.707	0.758
	1982	0.034	0.023	0.112	0.641	0.347	0.525	3.332	0.809	0.784
	1983	0.019	0.027	0.082	0.679	0.283	0.413	3.475	0.967	0.867
	1984	0.032	0.030	0.082	0.791	0.344	0.535	3.279	0.844	0.437
	1985	0.034	0.026	0.072	0.836	0.280	0.511	2.920	0.820	0.924
	1986	0.037	0.034	0.070	0.849	0.340	0.679	3.869	1.032	0.473
Forecast	1987	0.038	0.034	0.076	0.854	0.348	0.660	3.800	1.117	0.900
	1988	0.039	0.034	0.076	0.860	0.355	0.655	3.757	1.161	0.900
	1989	0.038	0.034	0.076	0.863	0.353	0.650	3.727	1.151	0.900
	1990	0.038	0.034	0.075	0.867	0.348	0.645	3.671	1.139	0.900
	1991	0.037	0.034	0.075	0.869	0.341	0.640	3.600	1.127	0.900
	1992	0.037	0.034	0.074	0.870	0.334	0.635	3.534	1.116	0.900
	1993	0.036	0.034	0.073	0.870	0.327	0.629	3.465	1.105	0.900
	1994	0.037	0.034	0.073	0.872	0.323	0.622	3.400	1.091	0.900
	1995	0.036	0.034	0.072	0.873	0.316	0.615	3.345	1.076	0.900
	1996	0.036	0.034	0.071	0.871	0.313	0.608	3.308	1.058	0.900
	1997	0.035	0.034	0.070	0.871	0.312	0.604	3.293	1.045	0.900
	1998	0.035	0.034	0.069	0.871	0.312	0.602	3.306	1.033	0.900
	1999	0.035	0.034	0.069	0.871	0.312	0.599	3.316	1.023	0.900
	2000	0.035	0.034	0.068	0.872	0.312	0.598	3.329	1.013	0.900

*Convictions per 1000 males 16 to 54 years of age.

TABLE 13
FEMALE CONVICTION RATES*
ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	FY	MURD1	MURD2	MANS	SEX	ROB	ASLT	PROP	DRUG	OTHER
Actual	1971	0.000	0.005	0.012	0.001	0.003	0.016	0.250	0.089	0.026
	1972	0.002	0.004	0.012	0.003	0.015	0.022	0.385	0.221	0.037
	1973	0.001	0.002	0.014	0.001	0.009	0.021	0.437	0.271	0.053
	1974	0.001	0.002	0.011	0.003	0.008	0.020	0.485	0.203	0.034
	1975	0.002	0.007	0.009	0.003	0.023	0.023	0.515	0.267	0.107
	1976	0.000	0.007	0.007	0.003	0.019	0.036	0.489	0.225	0.089
	1977	0.002	0.003	0.019	0.004	0.026	0.030	0.538	0.265	0.095
	1978	0.001	0.004	0.008	0.008	0.024	0.035	0.450	0.180	0.070
	1979	0.003	0.003	0.012	0.002	0.029	0.030	0.523	0.183	0.060
	1980	0.003	0.004	0.017	0.007	0.014	0.025	0.490	0.147	0.084
	1981	0.003	0.001	0.010	0.009	0.020	0.041	0.484	0.186	0.075
	1982	0.002	0.003	0.017	0.004	0.030	0.027	0.613	0.190	0.087
	1983	0.001	0.000	0.014	0.007	0.021	0.035	0.706	0.215	0.101
	1984	0.003	0.001	0.009	0.010	0.025	0.048	0.580	0.196	0.035
	1985	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.017	0.014	0.043	0.718	0.200	0.055
	1986	0.003	0.002	0.015	0.021	0.019	0.063	0.840	0.265	0.044
	Forecast	1987	0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.065	0.718	0.300
1988		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.068	0.718	0.330	0.055
1989		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.360	0.055
1990		0.003	0.002	0.015	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.357	0.055
1991		0.003	0.002	0.015	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.354	0.055
1992		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.350	0.055
1993		0.003	0.002	0.013	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.347	0.055
1994		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.342	0.055
1995		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.338	0.055
1996		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.334	0.055
1997		0.003	0.002	0.013	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.330	0.055
1998		0.003	0.002	0.013	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.329	0.055
1999		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.327	0.055
2000		0.003	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.070	0.718	0.326	0.055

*Convictions per 1000 females 16 to 54 years of age.

TABLE 14
 MALE JUDICIAL DECISION TO IMPRISON PERCENTAGES*
 ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	FY	MURD1	MURD2	MANS	SEX	ROB	ASLT	PROP	DRUG	OTH
	1971	100.0	100.0	20.0	20.3	68.7	27.7	26.1	18.7	30.3
	1972	100.0	100.0	30.0	22.7	52.4	30.9	22.0	15.0	17.1
	1973	100.0	89.5	21.0	20.7	59.4	31.2	20.1	13.8	15.1
	1974	100.0	90.0	35.4	19.4	59.8	34.2	20.4	13.5	5.9
	1975	100.0	94.6	36.8	26.9	57.5	27.0	18.4	12.7	1.9
	1976	89.5	90.0	31.5	30.8	58.9	31.9	21.6	14.0	3.2
	1977	84.0	91.2	34.2	29.9	62.5	35.1	23.9	13.5	6.8
Actual	1978	92.3	93.3	29.5	31.5	63.6	37.4	23.7	14.9	6.8
	1979	97.0	97.3	38.2	26.8	57.9	35.0	22.6	10.7	7.4
	1980	82.6	97.6	34.2	24.8	47.7	27.9	17.7	8.7	5.6
	1981	100.0	87.5	24.8	30.5	47.3	28.9	18.2	7.9	5.5
	1982	95.2	96.4	38.7	27.7	56.9	25.2	18.0	7.5	5.5
	1983	100.0	97.0	39.6	27.1	51.9	27.9	17.0	6.8	4.7
	1984	97.4	66.7	61.3	27.3	52.6	27.8	16.4	7.5	5.1
	1985**	95.7	75.0	73.2	48.3	71.3	24.4	12.6	12.8	2.1
	1986	97.9	95.3	80.0	45.4	68.6	21.6	11.9	9.6	4.0
	1987	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	13.0	15.0	5.0
	1988	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	13.5	20.0	5.0
	1989	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1990	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1991	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1992	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
Forecast	1993	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1994	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1995	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1996	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1997	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1998	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	1999	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0
	2000	100.0	100.0	85.0	50.0	70.0	27.8	14.0	20.0	5.0

*Judicial Decision to Imprison: Percentage of convicted felons sentenced to prison. Does not include recidivists.

**Sentencing Reform Act cases only.

TABLE 15
 FEMALE JUDICIAL DECISION TO IMPRISON PERCENTAGES*
 ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	FY	MURD1	MURD2	MANS	SEX	ROB	ASLT	PROP	DRUG	OTH
	1971	**	50.0	18.2	0.0	66.7	21.4	17.1	5.1	2.6
	1972	100.0	25.0	0.0	33.3	61.5	10.0	13.4	14.8	6.1
	1973	100.0	100.0	46.2	100.0	25.0	26.3	8.9	8.6	8.3
	1974	0.0	100.0	10.0	66.7	0.0	31.6	8.2	13.2	3.1
	1975	50.0	85.7	33.3	0.0	31.8	22.7	6.5	7.5	1.0
	1976	**	71.4	14.3	66.7	47.4	31.4	12.3	10.0	2.3
Actual	1977	100.0	100.0	36.8	0.0	53.8	6.7	13.3	7.5	3.1
	1978	100.0	75.0	0.0	12.5	48.0	32.4	11.4	12.2	2.7
	1979	100.0	33.3	38.5	50.0	40.6	27.3	9.1	14.9	6.1
	1980	100.0	100.0	26.3	0.0	56.3	27.6	7.1	6.0	3.1
	1981	100.0	0.0	16.7	18.2	37.5	29.2	8.6	5.0	5.7
	1982	100.0	100.0	30.0	20.0	51.4	18.8	6.1	7.6	3.9
	1983	100.0	**	37.5	25.0	36.0	14.6	5.4	5.9	2.5
	1984	100.0	45.5	0.0	33.3	36.7	14.0	10.1	6.4	11.9
	1985	100.0	100.0	40.0	0.0	42.9	9.1	6.3	8.5	0.0
	1986	75.0	100.0	61.1	11.5	56.5	9.1	3.7	5.2	0.0
	1987	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	10.0	5.0
	1988	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	12.0	5.0
	1989	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1990	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1991	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1992	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
Forecast	1993	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1994	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1995	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1996	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1997	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1998	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	1999	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0
	2000	100.0	100.0	85.0	11.5	56.5	20.0	6.0	15.0	5.0

*Judicial Decision to Imprison: Percentage of convicted felons sentenced to prison. Does not include recidivists.

**No convictions.

APPENDIX 3
PRISON CAPACITY ADJUSTMENTS
FY 1986 AND FY 1987

TABLE 16
PRISON FACILITY CAPACITY ADJUSTMENTS
FY 1986 AND FY 1987

Fiscal Year 1987 Capacity Adjustments

Date of Change	Rated Capacity Changes	Rated Cap	Emergency Capacity Changes	Emerg Cap	Explanation
Jul 85	+200	5527	+200	7566	WSP: Balance of collocated housing.
Sep 85	+84	5611	+152	7718	WSP: Unit renovation.
Jan 86	-16	5595	-16	7702	Reduction in Clark County.
Jan 86	+99	5694	+99	7801	Partial opening of CBCC as minimum facility.
Jan 86	-113	5581	-125	7676	Closure of Clearwater CC due to budget cutting measures.
Jan 86	-50	5531	-50	7626	Closure of Firland CC due to budget cutting measures.
Jan 86	-21	5510	-28	7598	PCC apts. closed 3/85 due to budget constraints.
June 86	-28	5482	-28	7570	Termination of Clark County contract.

Fiscal Year 1987 Capacity Adjustments

Date of Change	Rated Capacity Changes	Rated Cap	Emergency Capacity Changes	Emerg Cap	Explanation
Sep 86	+46	5528	+46	7616	Spokane County: New contract bedspace.
Feb 87	+35	5563	+17	7633	WSR/HF: Modular unit in place.
Mar 87	+101	5664	+101	7734	Changeover from operation of CBCC as minimum facility to medium facility.
Apr 87	+100	5764	+120	7854	Opening of CBCC in segments.
May 87	+100	5864	+120	7974	Opening of CBCC in segments.
Jun 87	+100	5964	+160	8134	Opening of CBCC in segments.
Jun 87	+113	6077	+125	8259	Reopening of Clearwater CC as minimum facility.

APPENDIX 4

ASSUMPTIONS RELATING TO
CONVICTIONS AND JDIs

MATRIX FOR ASSUMPTIONS RELATING TO CONVICTIONS AND JDIs

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
Murder 1	Male:	The conviction rate will remain at .038.	For the past three years the conviction rate for murder 1 has been between .032 and .038. The number of arrasts and filings has not decreased.
		The JDI will be 100%	Unless there is an exceptional sentence, all murder 1 convictions go to prison.
	Female:	The conviction rate will remain at .003	The historical pattern justifies this level.
		The JDI will be 100%	Unless there is an exceptional sentence, all murder 1 convictions go to prison.
Murder 2	Male:	The conviction rate will remain at the 1986 level -- .034.	Although the murder 2 conviction rate has increased from .023 in 1982, it is expected to remain stable at the 1986 level of .034.
		The JDI will be 100%.	Unless there is an exceptional sentence, all murder 2 convictions go to prison.
	Female:	The conviction rate will remain at the 1986 level -- .002.	Except for a spike in the conviction rate of .007 in 1985, the average for the past ten years has been near .002.
		The JDI will remain at 100%.	Unless there is an exceptional sentence, all murder 2 convictions go to prison.
Manslaughter	Male:	The conviction rate will be constant in the future at .076.	Prosecutor charging patterns have changed under the SRA. In cases involving death, prosecutors are more likely, now, to charge for murder 2 than they were under indeterminate sentencing. Therefore, the conviction rate under the SRA has decreased. In 1981 the rate was .119 and in 1986 it was .070. The rate is expected to increase a little because prosecutorial practices have stabilized and the number of cases has increased.
		The JDI will reach 85%.	The 1986 JDI was 80%. This is an increase of nearly 50 percentage points since the implementation of the SRA. It is expected that JDI will increase to 85% over the next year as the SRA becomes more fully implemented.
	Female:	The conviction rate will remain near .014	The projected conviction rate is very close to the historical trend and the 1986 actual.
		The JDI will be 85%.	The JDI has increased significantly with the implementation of the SRA. It is expected to stabilize near 85% .

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
Sex Crimes	Male:	The conviction rate is expected to increase slowly over the next three years from .849 to .863.	The increase in the sex crimes conviction rate appears to be slowing down following a very rapid increase between 1977 and 1986 -- .356 to .849. This rapid growth was largely due to increased reporting and prosecution of crimes related to the sexual molestation of children. This trend seems to have reached its peak in King County, however it may still be on the increase in other parts of the state.
		The JDI is expected to be 50% .	The JDI for sex crimes has almost doubled with the implementation of the SRA. The most important change appears to be prosecutor charging practices. The movement of the sexual offender unit from DSHS to DOC could be another factor influencing the increase in the sex crime JDI.
	Female:	The conviction rate is expected to be near .010 .	Recent history has been near .010 .
		The JDI is expected to increase to 11.5% .	The JDI is increasing from near zero because of imprisonment of female offenders convicted of sexual molestation of children.
Robbery	Male:	The conviction rate for robbery is expected to increase gradually over the next two years -- .348 in 1987, .355 in 1988 and stable thereafter.	The Fall 1985 forecast correctly projected the 1986 robbery conviction rate. The Fall 1985 assumption is used in this forecast; it shows a gradual increase for the next two years.
		The JDI is expected to be 70% .	The JDI increased significantly after the implementation of the SRA in 1984 from about 52% to 69% in 1986. The JDI is expected to stabilize near 70%.
	Female:	The conviction rate is expected to remain near .020.	The long term average is near .020. There does not appear to be any deviations from this pattern.
		The JDI is expected to be stable at 56.5% .	Following the implementation of the SRA, the JDI for female robbery seems to have stabilized near 57% .

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
Assault	Male:	The conviction rate is expected to be near .66 and to remain stable for the short term future.	Assault convictions increased at a record rate in 1986. A key reason for this seems to be assaults related to drug dealing. Assault rates have a tendency to zig - zag, therefore it is not likely that rates will increase next year. The assault rate is expected to decrease from the record high in 1986 of .68 to .66 . The possible changes in the assault statutes are not used in this assumption.
		The JDI is expected to increase to 24% .	The JDI will increase from 22% to 24% and remain at that level because SHB 1399 gives greater weight to criminal history. It is anticipated that this change will impact assault more than most of the other crime types.
	Female:	The conviction rate is expected to increase gradually over the next three years from .065 to .070 .	The projected increase continues a long term trend showing a gradual increase for assault rates for females. Drug related activity and domestic violence are reported to be related to this increase.
		The JDI is expected to be 20% .	Under pre SRA conditions the JDI was about 30%; under the SRA the JDI has been about 10% . It is anticipated that due to the impact of SHB 1399 that the JDI will increase to about 20% .
Property	Male:	The conviction rate is expected to remain stable at 3.869.	The conviction rate for property crimes reached a historical high in 1986 -- 3.869. Previous high points were 1975 -- 3.144 and 1983 -- 3.332. It is expected that the current rate will not increase further.
		The JDI is expected to increase for the next three years: 1987 = 13%; 1988 = 13.5%; 1989 = 14% .	An increase in the JDI is expected because of SHB 1399 and the identification of more repeat offenders. Both of these factors lead to longer criminal histories; thus longer sentences.
	Female:	The conviction rate is expected to remain at .718 .	Although the conviction rate is higher than last forecast .840 versus .718, it is expected to return to the lower level.
		The JDI is expected to be 6% .	The JDI was about 4% in 1986, it is expected to return to an average SRA level of about 6%.

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
Drug	Male:	The conviction rate for drug offenses is expected to increase slowly for the next three years: 1987 = 1.117; 1988 = 1.161; 1989 = 1.151.	The conviction rate increased from .820 in 1986 to 1.032 in 1987, and it is expected that the state and local anti-drug abuse programs will cause the rate to continue to increase gradually over the next three years.
		The JDI is expected to increase from about 10% in 1986 to about 20% in 1988.	The JDI is expected to increase significantly as the anti-drug abuse programs lead to tougher prosecution practices.
	Female:	The conviction rate is expected to increase slowly for the next three years: 1987 = .300; 1988 = .330; 1989 = .360.	Same rationale as for increases in male conviction rate.
		The JDI is expected to increase from about 5% in 1986 to 10%, 12% and 15% in subsequent years.	Same rationale as for increases in male JDI.
Other Felonies	Male:	The conviction rate will remain at .900 .	This a miscellaneous felony crime group including white collar crimes and crimes committed in prison. A very small percentage of these offenders go to prison.
		The JDI is expected to be 5% .	See above.
	Female:	The conviction rate will remain at .055.	See above.
		The JDI is expected to be 5% .	See above.