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PRISON POPULATION FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON STATE—FY 1982-1995:

Methods, Procedures
and Findings

Prepared for
Governor's Interagency Criminal Justice
Work Group
by the
Office of Financial Management
Division of Forecasting & Estimation

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The very nature of this prison population forecast required the direct involvement of the Governor's Interagency Criminal Justice Work Group. The many hours of study and deliberation were the driving force behind the forecast.

The forecast could not have been timely without exceptional efforts of Terry Ross, Manager of Information Systems, Department of Corrections and James Hammond, Manager of the Information Systems, Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

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PREFACE

This report is divided into five parts: Introduction, The Process, Primary Components, Methodology, and the Findings. Three of these sections deserve mention in terms of their content and purpose. The purpose of the section, "The Process", is to provide the reader with an overview of the way in which the prison population forecast was developed. As this section points out a number of changes have occurred in the manner in which the prison population forecast is developed in Washington State; namely the direct involvement of a representative group of key criminal justice system decision makers.

The purpose of the "Primary Components" section is to introduce the reader to the major components used in the prison population forecast independent interrelationships with other factors. In this way the reader can evaluate the significance of each of components used in the forecast. Moreover, understanding the nature of each of these components should facilitate a better understanding of the "Methodology" section.

The "Methodology" section describes the process of interrelating the various forecast components with one another for the purpose of generating the prison population forecast. This section provides a general explanation of the forecast methodology. A very detailed review of the methodology can be obtained by reading the companion document, Prison Population Forecast: Technical Programming Documentation.

Readers desiring an executive overview would probably be best served by turning directly to the finding section of this report. Readers desiring a more general overview of the forecast methodology or process would be best served by referring to a separate document entitled Prison Population Forecast For Washington State FY 1982 - 1995: Summary of Major Assumptions and Findings. (January 1982)

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INTRODUCTION

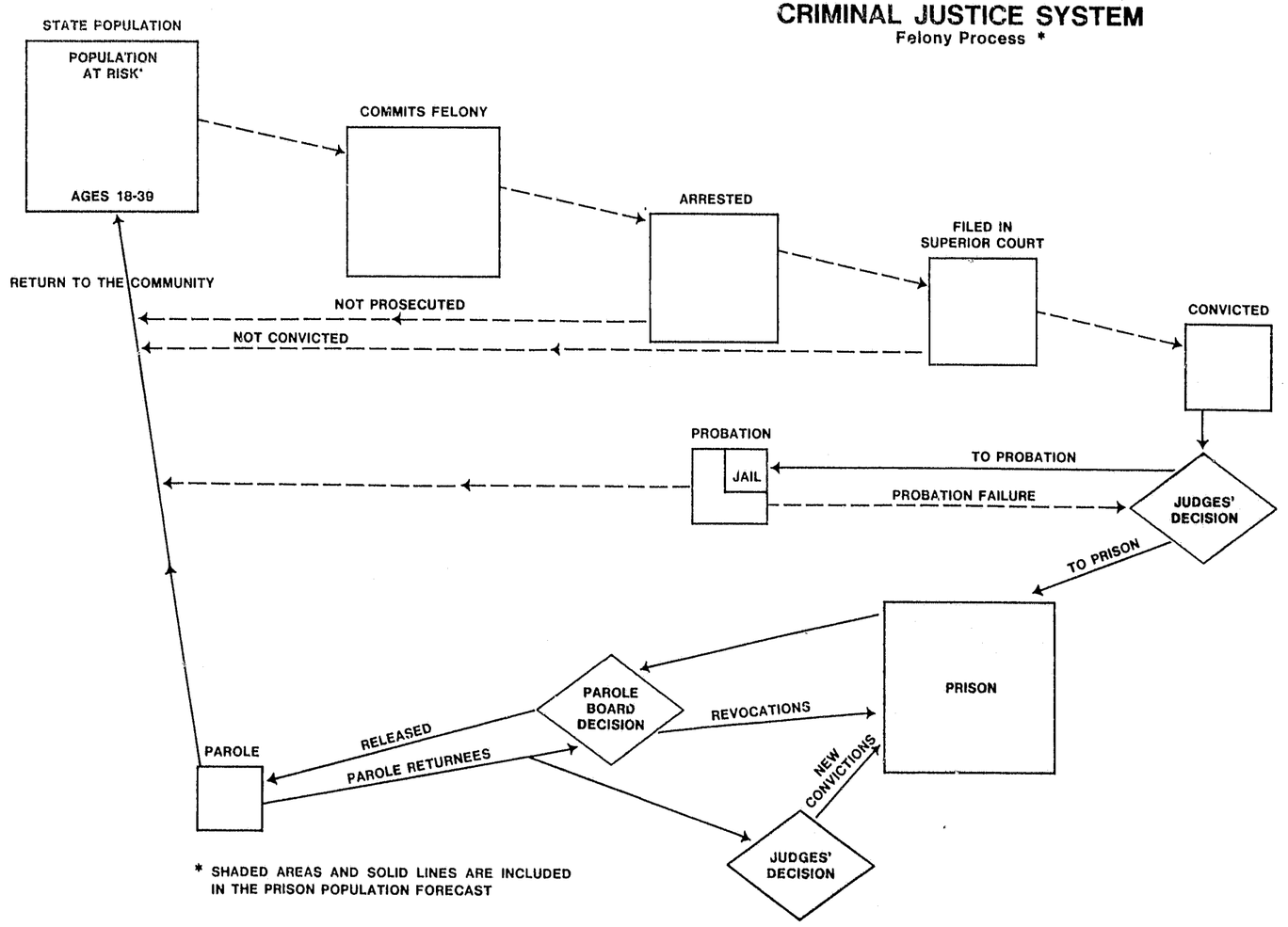
The need for improved prison population forecasts becomes critical as the need for correctional facilities and programs increase at the same time that available resources decrease. This increased competition for scarce resources requires a system which produces reliable forecast of the size and composition of the prison population. To this end, this forecast takes into account the critical demographic and criminal justice system factors which produce changes in the prison population size. This forecast does not presume to provide an exact description of the future, but rather, makes a statement of what the future prison population will be, if the crime, demographic, and criminal justice system factors follow their projected paths. The assumptions in this forecast are based upon the historical behavior of these critical factors and the expert consensus of key criminal justice decision makers.

This prison population forecast uses a computer simulation. A general flowchart of this system is presented in Figure A. This forecast does not include all of the possible contributing factors, mainly due to data limitations, that may explain changes in the prison population. However, the most significant factors we believe are included. Those factors which are included in the forecast are indicated on Figure A as solid lines and shaded areas. As can be seen on this flow chart, the prison population forecast includes key contributing factors such as; demographic changes, superior court felony convictions, the judicial decision to imprison, length of stay in prison, and the readmission of persons who fail once paroled.

The process by which the forecast was developed is unique. For the first time in this state a representative group of key criminal justice decision makers used a coordinated process for developing a prison population forecast. The catalyst for this involvement was the Governor's establishment of the Interagency Criminal Justice Work Group (GICJWG). One of the major charges of this group is to provide a coordinated interagency system for prison population forecasting. The involvement of the GICJWG went far

FIGURE A

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
Felony Process *



* SHADED AREAS AND SOLID LINES ARE INCLUDED IN THE PRISON POPULATION FORECAST

beyond the normal managerial oversite that is the usual role when given such a technical task. The involvement of this group in the prison population forecast included review and evaluation of the methodology and data used, the establishment of the forecast operating assumptions, and close monitoring of the technical development.

The major outcome of this prison population forecast is a single indicator projection for FY 1982 to FY 1995. However, as a supplement to the single indicator projection, the forecast provides a wealth of detail in terms of the changing characteristics of the prison population over time. Therefore, it is possible to estimate not only the absolute change in the prison population, but also, the changing composition of the prison population.

Equal in importance to the types of available detail in the forecast is the flexibility that is built into the computer model. Although the forecast produces a single line estimate based on current operations and projected changes, it is also possible through alternative assumptions of the critical forecast factors to produce alternative forecasts. Changes in the system can be introduced which reflect various policy and system changes. The impact of these changes can be traced over time throughout the prison population. For example, the impact of those questions could be evaluated:

-- What if the violent crime rate continues to increase beyond the mid and later 1980's?

-- What if the number of drug offenders being sent to prison stabilizes?

-- What if the rate of parolees returning to prison drops significantly?

-- What if the length of stay increases or decreases three years from now?

-- What if the migration patterns change significantly?

-- What if the probability of being convicted of a felony goes up 5%?

- What happens if all of the above happen at the same time?

Basically, the forecast operates according to the simplified formula:

Future Prison Population	=	Present Prison Population	+	New Prison Admissions	+	Parole Failures	-	Prison Releases

The following sections of this report present a more detailed presentation process of developing the forecast, a discussion of the major components, a general overview of the methodology, and the forcast findings. It is important to note at this early juncture that the prison population is defined as all persons under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections who have been sentenced to prison and are housed in a prison, a honor camp, contracted jail space, or an inmate work release.

THE PROCESS

The process by which the forecast is developed is unique. For the first time in this state, criminal justice system decision makers actively participated in the entire development process for developing the prison population forecast. The decision making group which has representatives from most fields of the criminal justice system, is authorized by Executive Order No. 81-15 (Appendix 3). The executive order recognizes the reality that the management of many criminal justice issues, such as this prison population forecast, must be addressed through a coordinated effort of the criminal justice agencies. To meet this need for informed and coordinated decision making, the Governor's Interagency Criminal Justice Work Group was established. Members include:

Amos Reed, Secretary, Department of Corrections (Chairman)
Joe Taller, Director, Office of Financial Management
Alan Gibbs, Secretary, Department of Social & Health Services
William Henry, Chairman, Board of Prison Terms and Paroles
Charles Robinson, Chairman, Jail Commission
James Larsen, Acting Administrator, Administrator of the Courts
Norm Maleng, King County Prosecutor
Mike Redman, Executive Secretary, Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

Initially, the work group reviewed and, with minor adaptions, approved the prison population forecast methodology. Specifically, the work group was seeking a forecast methodology that was not only current in terms of technology and that fairly portrayed the operations of the criminal justice system, but which also had the flexibility to readily incorporate system changes. The work group also, scrutinized the availability and validity of the data sources. In preparation for its actual involvement in the forecast, the work group studied twelve years history of key prison population determinates. Determinates studied included conviction rate,

the judicial decision to imprison (the JDI), and the changing demographic factors. The purpose of this analysis was to aquaint the members with the historical patterns, as well as, to identify the relative influence each of these factors has on changes in the prison population.

In addition to approving the forecasting methodology and studing the historical patterns, the members took a very active role in the forecast by establishing the working assumptions for the forecast.

Working Assumptions

First, it was decided that the future impact of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission recommendations would not be considered in this prison population forecast. It was reasoned, that although the Sentencing Guidelines Commission's recommendations could have a significant impact on criminal justice system operations and, subsequently, the future size of the prison population, that neither the direction nor the magnitude of the impact of these recommendations was known. The work group supports the concept of assessing the impact of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission once they are known.

Second, it was also determined that the forecast would utilize the population forecast developed by the Office of Financial Management. Use of this information would not only make the forecast sensitive to changes in the general "at risk" population, but would also enable the forecast to capture the significant changes in the smaller subpopulations of the "at risk" population which impact the size and composition of the prison population.

Third, it was determined that the mean rate of return of released inmates to prison as reflected by the past twenty years would be used as the best estimate of readmission of parolees to prison. The rate at which released offenders return to prison within a specific range of variance is constant over time. However, the amount of variation differs by type of crime, and at this time there are no clear indications of trends in these variations. Therefore, it was thought best to use the mean over past twenty years for each of the crime types.

Fourth, the work group then determined the categories of crime that would be used in the forecast. Initially, it was hoped that the crime categories would be of sufficient detail so as to dovetail with efforts of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. Unfortunately, limitations in some of the historical data made this goal unattainable. However, the members were still able to establish crime categories which captured the wide differences between crimes in the rate of occurence, rate of conviction, rate of imprisonment, sentence length, and the rate of return from parole. The nine crime categories include Murder 1, Murder 2, Manslaughter, Sex Crimes, Robbery, Assault, Property Crimes, Drug Crimes, and Other.(Appendix 2)

Finally, in regard to the forecast assumptions, it was determined that the length of stay patterns currently generated by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles would be used for the forecast. Similar to all other components of the criminal justice system, length of stay is subject to change. For this forecast, the work group determined to stabilize these patterns at the current levels of practice.

In addition to establishing the background assumptions around which the forecast model developed, the work group played a direct role in the forecast process by establishing the future patterns of two other key factors -- the future conviction rates and the future judicial decisions to imprison percentages. The conviction rates represent the rate per 1,000 of an at-risk group who are convicted of a felony. The judicial decision to imprison represents the percentage of persons once convicted of a felony

felony that receive a prison sentence. Conviction rates and JDI percentages were developed for the nine crime types for both sexes. Both of these predicted patterns were established in a series of meetings which included the thorough study of historical crime and conviction patterns, the most recent crime patterns, and consideration of their own expert knowledge of the present and anticipated conditions in the criminal justice system. See Appendix 1 for a detailed review of the rationale and actual projections of the various conviction rates and JDI percentages.

PRIMARY COMPONENTS

This section provides an overview of the primary components of the prison population forecast and the rationale for their inclusion in the forecast. The six components discussed include; crime categories, sex and age structure of the "at-risk" population, conviction rates, the judicial decision to imprison, length of stay, and the rate of return of parolees to prison.

Crime Categories

There are hundreds of official crime types, and there may never be a consensus crime classification system. Our problem was to condense the hundreds of types of crime into a few meaningful categories which capture the major difference between crimes. Essentially, meaningful crime categories must allow the differential influence of demographic characteristics and criminal justice system processing to be recognized as determinates of prison population change.

The prison population forecast incorporates nine different crime categories. The level of detail within each of the categories enables the forecast to be sensitive to the sentence length given the different types of crimes and to the relevant demographic characteristics. Listed below in Table 1 are the categories used in the forecast. For a detailed listing and description of the specific crimes grouped in the different crime categories, please refer to Appendix 2.

TABLE 1

CRIME CATEGORIES USED IN THE PRISON

Murder 1
Murder 2
Manslaughter - includes manslaughter and negligent homicide
Sex Crimes - includes such crimes as rape, indecent liberties, and incest
Robbery
Assault
Property Crimes - includes such crimes as burglary, theft, auto theft, fraud, forgery, and malicious mischief
Drug Violations
Other - includes such crimes as escape and other prison related crimes, bribery, election crimes, conspiracy, gambling, arson, kidnapping, and prostitution

Sex and Age Structure of the "At-Risk" Population

The "at-risk" population refers to the phenomenon of differential participation or of involvement of distinct subpopulations in criminal behavior. Men are much more likely to be involved in criminal behavior than women, and more specifically, younger men are most likely to be involved in criminal behavior. Generally, males between the ages of 15 and 39 account for over 90 percent of the known criminal activity. Hence, young men are usually referred to as the criminal "at-risk" group. However, the sole use of this general "at-risk" group for calculating a prison population forecast is not entirely satisfactory. Three things make such use of the general "at-risk" group problematic. These are:

- Population subgroups outside the "at-risk" group of 15-39 year old males must be considered in a prison population forecast to maximize accuracy.

- The propensity to commit crimes is not equal across different subpopulations
- The size of the "at-risk" group(s) vary over time.

Each of these points is discussed in detail below.

Although males between the ages of 15 and 39 account for most of the felony criminal activity and subsequently make up the large majority of the prison population, the other age groups and females still must be explicitly considered for an accurate forecast. Moreover, fifteen year olds are not sent to adult prison and only in special cases are youthful felonys between the ages of 16 and 18 handled as adults. Therefore the "at risk" group in general is expanded to include 16-54 year old males and females. In practice this larger group is disaggregated into significant subgroups to account for the changing proportion of the subgroups through time, and thereby improving the accuracy of the forecast.

Criminal propensity is not only not equal across different subpopulations; that is, it not only varies significantly by age and sex, but it also differs by type of crime. For instance, males between the ages of 18 and 20 are about twice as likely to be convicted of a robbery as males between the ages of 21 and 23. And males between the ages of 21 and 23 are about twice as likely to be convicted of robbery as males between the ages of 24 and 29. To add to the complexity, the relationship between the propensity for conviction and age varies differentially by type of crime and sex. In actuality, there are many numerous subpopulations that must be treated as "at-risk" groups in a prison population forecast.

Finally, the size of any of the numerous "at-risk" groups are not constant in the State's population. Variation over time in the "at-risk" groups contributes to changes in the prison population and are, therefore explicitly dealt with in the prison population forecast.

To account for these important characteristics of the "at-risk" groups, the forecast uses 32 separate "at-risk" groups to improve the estimates for conviction rates and judicial decision to imprison. It is possible in the forecast to increase the number of separate "at risk" groups to 216 based on the combination of 12 age categories, 2 sex categories, and 9 crime categories. The reason that the total or even a much larger number of "at risk" groups are not used in the forecast is because the use of greater detail would produce unstable estimates. For instance, there is little reason for breaking female conviction rates into detailed "at risk" groups because female involvement in crime is so low that very little would be gained -- in fact too much detail could produce poor estimates. Table 2 shows the "at risk" groups that are used in the forecast.

TABLE 2

"At Risk" Group Age Detail

Crime	Male	Female
Murder 1	16 - 54	16 - 54
Murder 2	16 - 54	16 - 54
Manslaughter	16 - 54	16 - 54
Sex Crimes	16 - 54	16 - 54
Robbery	16 - 17	
	18 - 20	
	21 - 23	
	24 - 29	16 - 54
	30 - 34	
	35 - 54	
Assault	16 - 17	
	18 - 29	16 - 54
	30 - 39	
	40 - 54	
Property	16 - 17	
	18 - 20	
	21 - 23	16 - 54
	24 - 29	
	30 - 34	
	35 - 39	
	40 - 54	
Drug Crimes	16 - 54	16 - 54
Other Crimes	16 - 54	16 - 54

Conviction Rates

A conviction rate is comprised of the number of persons who are convicted of a felony per 1,000 "at-risk" population (ages 16-54). Only convicted felons can be sentenced to prison. Therefore felony convictions provide an excellent base upon which to initiate a prison forecast because the group from which potential prisoners is drawn is so well defined.

As with other factors that contribute to a changing prison population, changes in conviction rates are important because they may significantly vary over time. If conviction rates were not subject to change, then the change in the population would be the major variable contributing to prison admissions. However, as the table below (Table 3) indicates, conviction rates have been for the most part increasing over the past decade. The notable exception is the stabilization of the property conviction rates in the past few years.

TABLE 3

HISTORICAL CONVICTION RATES* FOR SELECTED CRIMES

Fiscal Year	At Risk Population**	Man-Slaughter Convictions Rate	Number	Sex Crimes Convictions Rate Rate	Number	Property Crimes Convictions Rate	Number
1970	882,155	.079	70	.190	168	2.305	2,033
1971	892,819	.073	65	.171	153	2,385	2,129
1972	894,518	.078	70	.231	207	2.629	2,352
1973	906,963	.068	62	.239	217	2.537	2,301
1974	937,142	.051	48	.265	248	2.580	2,418
1975	963,544	.071	68	.290	279	3.140	3,026
1976	994,548	.073	73	.310	308	3.013	2,997
1977	1,027,972	.074	76	.355	365	2.735	2,811
1978	1,075,897	.082	88	.354	381	2,624	2,823
1979	1,141,613	.079	89	.376	425	2.674	3,026
1980	1,188,046	.043	111	.428	508	2.720	3,232
1981	1,225,083	.104	127	.444	544	2.599	3,184

*Conviction rate equals the number of convictions per 1,000 male "at-risk" population.

**The at-risk population here is males between the ages of 16-54. In the forecast this group and related conviction rates are disaggregated into smaller age groups.

Conceptually, conviction rates represent the culmination of the criminal justice process up to the point of conviction. Conviction rates represent changes in the crime rate, police enforcement practices, prosecutorial procedures, and the outcome of court proceedings. Changes in the conviction rates can be caused by changes in any of these preceding factors. However, the major inducement of change is the crime rate. And, over the past decade the relationship between changes in the crime rates and changes in the conviction rates has been very high.

The Judicial Decision to Imprison

Once a person is convicted of a felony, the superior court judge makes the decision to sentence the person to prison (JDI) or to place the person on probation (JDP). This factor is a critical intervening variable. Changes in this value have significantly impacted prison population. In fact the declining over all JDI percent between the FY years 1970 and 1975 was a signficant reason for the decrease in the number of admissions to prison. During this time period the judicial decision to imprison dropped from approximately 27 percent to about 18 percent. The judicial decision to imprison in FY 1981 was 19.5 percent. If the rate was at the 27 percent level in FY 81 there would have been an extra 558 admissions to prison. Table 4 shows the variation in the male and female JDI percentages for FY 1970 to FY 1981. For a detailed breakdown of JDI percentages by type of crime see appendix 1.

TABLE 4

JDI PERCENTAGES FY 1970 - FY 1981

Fiscal Year	Male	Female	Total
1970	28.2%	13.0%	26.8%
1971	26.9%	16.0%	25.8%
1972	21.9%	14.6%	20.9%
1973	20.6%	10.5%	19.2%
1974	21.9%	10.1%	20.3%
1975	19.3%	7.9%	17.8%
1976	22.1%	12.6%	20.8%
1977	23.2%	12.1%	21.5%
1978	24.5%	12.8%	22.9%
1979	24.0%	12.6%	22.4%
1980	18.7%	8.8%	17.4%
1981	20.7%	10.3%	19.5%

Not only have the JDI and JDP percentages varied significantly over time, but they also vary significantly by crime type. The table (Table 5) below shows the extent to which the JDI percentages vary by crime type and by sex.

TABLE 5

JDI PERCENTAGES BY CRIME AND SEX: FY 1981

	Male	Female
Murder 1	100.0%	60.0%
Murder 2	87.5%	No convictions
Manslaughter	27.6%	22.2%
Sex Crimes	35.1%	18.2%
Robbery	52.2%	40.9%
Assault	33.4%	32.5%
Property Crimes	21.3%	9.9%
Drug Crimes	9.4%	5.7%
Other	7.2%	7.8%

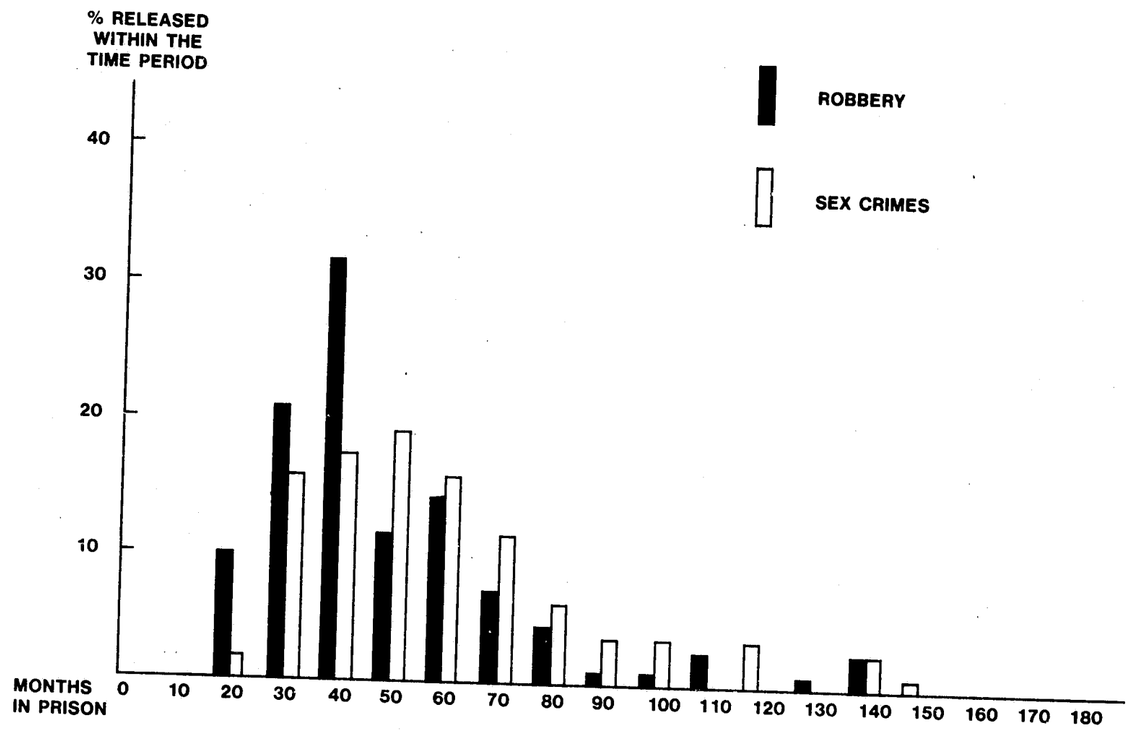
Length of Stay

The length of stay in prison is determined by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. After being sentenced to prison by the superior court judge, the offender arrives at prison. His case is then reviewed by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles and the minimum term is set within 6 months of arrival. The Parole Board uses its guidelines as a means of standardizing lengths of stay. The minimum term is modified by good time credits, and by a number of parole board administrative actions, including, in a few cases, the granting of an early release to intensive supervision program. In extraordinary circumstances, the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles has selectively released some inmates to reduce the prison overcrowding. (See OFM report No. 50 for a review of these early release programs).

The length of stay in prison varies widely by the type of crime. It also varies widely within most crime types. Generally, the more serious the crime and the more dangerous the offender, the longer the length of stay. The number of prior offenses, also, affects the length of a prison sentence. The following chart (Chart 1) provides an example of the variation for the lengths of stay between and within crimes. The lengths

CHART 1

LENGTH OF STAY — DISTRIBUTION BY SELECTED CRIME TYPE



- THE LENGTH OF STAY IN PRISON IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TYPE OF CRIME.
- THE LENGTH OF STAY IN PRISON IS DETERMINED BY THE PAROLE BOARD.
- INCREASES IN THE LENGTH OF STAY FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF CRIMES EVENTUALLY INCREASE THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE PRISON.
- THE LENGTH OF STAY PATTERNS ARE BASED UPON RECENT HISTORICAL PATTERNS.

of stay shown on this chart are based on actual lengths of stay as established under the most recent set of Parole Board Guidelines. (See Table 10 in the Methodology Section for length of stay detail).

The contribution that variation in the length of stay make to changes in the prison population is very important. The significance of this impact can best be understood by examining the difference of various lengths on a common scenario. The table below (Table 6) shows the impact of various lengths of stay in prison for a situation where there are 100 admissions over a one year period. The middle column lists various lengths of stay, and the right hand column shows the size of prison that would be needed as a result of changing the lengths of stay.

TABLE 6

THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS LENGTHS OF STAY ON PRISON POPULATION

Various Lengths of Stay	Number of Annual Admissions	Required Prison Capacity
6 months	100	50
1 Year	100	100
1 1/2 Years	100	150
2 Years	100	200
3 Years	100	300
5 Years	100	500
7 Years	100	700

Because length of stay varies so widely within and between crime types, this prison population forecast uses separate length of stay patterns for the various sexes and types of crimes. Furthermore, rather than using average lengths of stay for each of these subgroups to calculate prison population, length of stay is distributed by month over the entire forecast period. In this way the forecast is very sensitive to variation for the length of stay within a single crime group. The length of stay distributions are based upon the actual and best estimates for the lengths of

stay experienced by offenders sentenced under the latest Board of Prison Terms and Paroles' sentencing guidelines (actually a weighted combination of GUSS II and the non-guideline cases).

Rate of Return of Parolees to Prison

Accounting for offenders returning to prison after they have been released on parole is an important part of forecasting a prison population. Since parole returnees make up a significant source of admissions to prison. An important variation is that each has two different routes to follow back to prison. Approximately, 67 percent of parolees who reoffend or seriously violate their parole agreement are returned to prison via the administrative powers of the Parole Board. In this situation the Parole Board sets a new minimum term based on the nature and the circumstances of the new offense, but the time served is still only a continuation of the offender's original offense. In the other situation, the county prosecutor files new charges on the offender who is on parole. If convicted and sentenced to prison, the parole board sets a new minimum term for the offender based on the new conviction. In this case the Parole Board may also add time on to the original term.

The length of stay patterns vary significantly for the parole returnee, depending on the path by which they are returned to prison. For those offenders processed through the courts the normal length of stay patterns are used, but for those offenders processed through the the Parole Board, a unique length of stay pattern is used. In most cases, an offender processed through the courts for a new crime while on parole will serve a longer sentence than those processed through the Parole Board for a parole violation.

Another factor that must be considered for a prison population forecast is the rate at which reoffenders return to prison. Reoffenders are most likely to return within the first or second year following release from prison. However, a significant percentage continues to return for up to five years. In the forecast, the small percentage that return after the

fifth year are considered to be discharged from parole and are accounted for as new admissions. As Table 7 shows, Murder 2 offenders are the least likely to return to prison -- with 20.3 percent returning after five years; while murder 1 and property offenders are the most likely to return with approximately 40 percent of each crime category returning after five years.

TABLE 7

RATE OF RETURN TO PRISON FROM PAROLE*

CRIME	YEAR SINCE RELEASED FROM PRISON					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	5 Year Total
Murder 1	10.3%	2.6%	7.1%	11.6%	8.4%	40.0%
Murder 2	9.2%	3.7%	1.9%	2.4%	3.1%	20.3%
Manslaughter	10.2%	6.3%	3.7%	1.6%	1.1%	22.9%
Sex Crimes	10.9%	8.5%	4.8%	2.7%	1.7%	28.6%
Robbery	13.3%	9.9%	5.3%	2.8%	2.4%	33.7%
Assault	12.3%	10.1%	5.5%	2.0%	1.1%	31.0%
Property Crimes	18.1%	11.4%	5.6%	2.8%	1.8%	39.7%
Drug	9.8%	9.4%	6.1%	2.3%	2.1%	29.7%
Other Felony	17.3%	9.5%	4.4%	2.0%	1.1%	34.3%

*Males only

METHODOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the actual programming methodology used to calculate the prison population forecast. A detailed review of this methodology can be obtained by reading Prison Population Forecast: Technical Programming Documentation. In this section the primary components and the assumptions established by the Governor's Interagency Criminal Justice Work Group, which were discussed in the preceding sections, are integrated into a system which produces the forecast. Basically, the forecast operates according to the simple formula:

Future Prison Population	=	Present Prison Population	+	New Prison Admissions	+	Parole Failures	-	Prison Releases

The population forecasted is the total incarcerated population under the authority of the Department of Corrections. This includes all persons in prison, camps, and those inmates on work release.

Present Prison Population

The starting date of the forecast is July 1981, which is the beginning of FY 1982. On June 31, 1981 there were 4,720 inmates in the Washington State prison system. Treating these inmates as a discrete group, the group could only decline as inmates are released. The objective for forecasting the change in this subpopulation is to accurately predict the rate at which inmates will be released. The general strategy here was to use the most direct method possible. Therefore, where possible, the "best estimate" for the release date for each individual in the present prison population was established from Parole Board's records. In this way the number of releases per month could be determined through the forecast period.

It was possible to use "best estimates" for the dates of release for 3,729 inmates. The measure used as the "best estimate" for the date of release was either the parole board's EPRD (earliest possible release date) or the GTRD (good time release date). EPRDs were used for persons sentenced under the parole board guidelines for sentencing, and GTRDs were used for persons sentenced before the implementation or outside the guidelines.

The inmates without EPRDs and GTRDs fell into two groups. The first group consisted of those inmates who have not had their minimum terms set by the Parole Board, and therefore no date of release could be estimated. It can take as long as six months to have a minimum term set. This group numbered 590 or 12.5 percent of the existing prison population. The second group consisted of those inmates who had an estimated date of release, but for various reasons had not been released on the planned date. The most frequent reason for a late release is the loss of good time credits. This group numbered 444 or 9.4 percent of the existing prison population.

For the first group with no minimum terms set, it was assumed that all of this group had only recently arrived. The estimated date of release was calculated by first separating this group into smaller groups based on an inmate's sex and crime type. Then each person in this group was assigned a length of stay in prison based on the known length of stay distribution for each subgroup. The length of stay was added to the date of arrival --which yields the estimated date of release.

For the second group which have remained in prison beyond their release date, it was assumed that inmates would be released at a rate inverse to the extent that they had been detained beyond their release date. For instance about half of those detained beyond their original release date had been detained for an extra one to six months, therefore a like number were released within the first six months of the forecast. The remaining 50 percent were then gradually released per the rapidly decreasing chance of being detained for longer than six months. The last person in this group is released 30 months into the forecast.

Finally, the decline in the existing population is derived by summing across the three subpopulations described above through the forecast period. The following table (Table 8) shows the forecasted decline of the present prison population. Although not shown here, the decline in the prisons population can be examined by sex and type of crime subgroups.

TABLE 8
Decline of the Present Prison Population
FY 1981 to 1996

	Fiscal Year	Remaining	Released
Base Year	1981	4,720	-
First Forecast	1982	3,253	1,467
	1983	2,071	1,182
	1984	1,468	603
	1985	1,122	346
	1986	901	221
	1987	755	146
	1988	654	101
	1989	573	81
	1990	513	60
	1991	468	45
	1992	407	61
	1993	386	21
	1994	369	17
Last forecast Year	1995	349	-

Notice that after 15 years there are still 349 in the existing population that are not yet scheduled for release. Of this group 12 are females, and 337 are males. All of the females are incarcerated for a murder charge; while 184 of the males are incarcerated for murder 1. The other men still remaining from the existing population after 15 years are distributed across the crime types as follows; 43 - murder 2, 3 - manslaughter, 49 -sex crimes, 34 - robbery, 16 - assault, 6 - property crimes, and 2 - drug crimes.

New Prison Admissions

New prison admissions refer to newly convicted felons who are sentenced to prison. Excluded from this group are parole returnees who are returned to prison on a new conviction. This group is discussed in the next part of this report. Although the vast majority of persons in the new prison admissions group can be referred to as new or first time admissions to prison, about 5 percent of this group are actually repeat offenders who have been discharged from parole. However, in the calculations both the new admissions and the small subgroup of repeat admissions are treated as a single group.

Three factors must be considered for determining the number of new admissions to prison. These are:

1) variation in the age and sex composition of the "at-risk" populations;
2) variation in the conviction rates for the different age and sex, and crime subgroups;
3) variation in the propensity of judges to sentence the different age and sex, and crime subgroups to prison (the JDI percentage).

The calculation of the new admissions is a straight forward multipliation procedure. Depending on the values for the different subgroups, new admissions are calculated as follows. Total new admissions are calculated by summing across all the subgroups. The number of subgroups used in this part of the forecast is 32 providing for 2 sex categories, 9 crime categories and various combinations of age categories within the crime categories.

New Admissions	=	Size of the specific "at-risk" group	*	Age and sex specific conviction Rate	*	Age and sex specific JDI percentage

The following table (Table 9) provides an example of the calculations for determining the number of new annual male admission to prison. Notice that the procedure described above is followed in this example. The first column shows the age groups. The second column shows the varying size of the age groups across time. The third column shows the predicted conviction rates. Multiplying the second column by the third column provides the number of convictions, and multiplying this column by the fifth column, which is the JDI percentage, the number of male robber admitted to prison in a single year.

TABLE 9

Determining New Prison Admissions

An Example

Robbery - Males - FY 1982

Age Groups	At Risk Population	Conviction Rate Per 1,000	Number of Convictions	JDI Percentage	Number of Annual Admissions
16-17	70,263	.163	11	63.2	7
18-20	120,914	.893	108	55.6	60
21-23	132,824	.592	79	58.4	46
24-29	264,062	.299	79	58.3	46
30-34	193,367	.201	39	62.0	24
35-54	473,929	.052	25	62.6	16
			Total 341		Total 199

Robbery - Males - FY 1987

Age Groups	At Risk Population	Conviction Rate Per 1,000	Number of Convictions	JDI Percentage	Number of Annual Admissions
16-17	76,171	.163	12	63.2	8
18-20	106,668	1.196	127	55.6	71
21-23	117,311	.692	81	58.4	47
24-29	277,942	.379	105	58.3	59
30-34	231,442	.241	56	62.0	35
35-54	588,332	.052	31	62.6	19
			Total 412		Total 239

It is important to mention at this point, that because of information limitations, conviction rates are not measured directly. Instead, the total number of commitments to the Department of Corrections is used as a proxy measure. Upon conviction, the vast majority of felons are sentenced to either prison or probation. In either case, the person comes under the jurisdiction and is counted by the Department of Corrections. In special cases in a few counties, judges may grant a deferred or suspended prison sentence to a convicted felon and do not place the person on probation. Therefore, the error in using commitments to the Department of Corrections as a proxy for convictions is to undercount to a small extent. It is estimated that the undercount is in the range of three percent or less.

Parole Failures

As outlined in previous section of this report, "primary components", offenders returning to prison after they have been released is another important source of admission to prison. In general, about 30-35 percent of the persons released from prison return within a five year period. Most people who are going to return to prison, do so within the first two years. Smaller, but significant, numbers return in each of the following three years. The very small percentage that return to prison after the fifth year following release are accounted for in the "new admssions" section of the forecast. Because the rates of reoffense vary so much between the types of crime and for the different sexes, the actual calculations are performed by sex and type of crime subcategories. There are 18 subcategories used here accounted for by the 2 categories of sex and the totals are derived by summing over all of these subcategories.

The calculation for determining the number of admissions from parole is actually a cycle. The first step of this cycle requires that releasees be returned to prison at the proper rate. To do this, releasees for each year are returned to prison over the next five years according to the 20 year average rate of return for each specific sex and crime group. Any single year of admissions is actually an accumulation of a part of the previous

five years of releases. As shown on the table below (Table 10), the admissions from parole for FY 1987 is a summation of those persons who were returned to prison one year after release in 1986, the second year after release in 1985, the third year after release in 1984, the fourth year after release in 1983, and the fifth year following release in 1982. The parole admission cycle is only completed when those persons who are readmitted to prison are then released sometime in the future and once again become a source of possible readmission.

TABLE 10

Calculating Admissions to Prison From Parole Failures*

Number Returning Over a Five Year Period

	Annual Admissions from parole	Years Since Release 1	2	3	4	5
1981	xxx	80	50	30	20	10
1982	xxx	85	55	35	25	15
1983	xxx	90	60	40	30	20
1984	xxx	100	65	45	35	
1985	xxx	105	70	50		
1986	xxx	110	75			
1987	270	120				
1988	300					

*Illustrative data only

Once the admissions from parole have been calculated for a specific year, those admissions are divided into two groups. One group, which makes up two-thirds of the total admission from parole, is processed via the Parole Boards administrative process. The second group is comprised of those offenders who are processed via the county prosecutor and convicted of a new felony. Each of these groups is subject to different lengths of stay distributions. Those processed via the parole board are given a length of stay based on a range specific to parole violators. Those processed via the county prosecutor and convicted of a new felony are processed through the standard ranges for length of stay which is also used for new admissions.

Prison Releases

The last component of the prison population forecast formula -- prison release -- simply refers to the process of substracting released prisoners from the prison population. Accuracy here is notoriously difficult. Therefore, to reduce error to the minimum possible, two methods are utilized in the forecast both of which have been previously described in this section. First, in those cases where a minimum term has been set by the parole board, an estimated "best date of release" is used to determine the year and the month of release. Second, in those cases where it is not possible to make such a direct estimate using the best estimats from the date of release, length of stay distributions are used as an aid in determining the release date. Those cases for which length of stay distributions are used include all new admissions, all parole failures, and those persons in the existing population who have not had their minimum terms set.

As has been discussed earlier, the length of stay differs significantly for the various crime and sex categories. For this reason, separate length of stay distributions are used for each of the 20 subgroups. The 20 groups are based on the 2 sex categories, 9 crime categories, and a special category for persons returning to prison from parole via the parole board.

The application of these various length of stay distributions to the 20 subgroups allows us to estimate the year and month of release for each individual in the forecast.

The length of stay distributions are based on the most recent practices of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. The most recent guideline and nonguideline practices provide the source for those length of stay distributions. To insure that both the guideline and nonguideline patterns are represented, the distributions are actually a combination of both the guideline and nonguideline patterns.

The procedure for using these length of stay distributions is as follows. A group of convicted felons or parole returnees are admitted to prison. For illustrative purposes let us assume that all of these persons are recently convicted male robbers. For the first 11 months no one from this group is released from prison, or in other words, 100 percent of this group remains in prison for the first 11 months. In the twelfth month 99 percent of this group remains in prison in the thirteenth month 98.6 percent of this group remains in prison. From the fourteenth to the eighteenth months the group remaining is shown by this series of percentages 97.9%, 97.6%, 97.2% 96.5%, and 95%. This decline continues the remaining 170 months or until all persons from the group are released. The number of releases per month is calculated by subtracting the number remaining in one month from the number remaining in the prior month.

For admission groups in the later years of the forecast and for crime with very long lengths of stay, a certain percentage of the cohort remains in the prison population at the end of the forecast. For instance, all robbers admitted either as new admissions or via a parole failure in 1994 are still counted as part of the prison population at the end of the forecast in 1995 because their release cycle has not yet begun.

The following table (Table 11) displays in a summary fashion the length of stay distributions for male offenders. This table shows the percent remaining in ten month intervals, not the complete 181 intervals.

TABLE 11

LENGTH OF STAY DISTRIBUTION -- PERCENT REMAINING IN PRISON*

Months in Prison	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	180+
Murder 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Murder 2	100	100	100	100	90	87	75	59	50	44	39	30	20	15	12	8	8	7	6	6
Manslaughter	100	98	84	56	26	9	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Crimes	100	100	98	83	64	46	31	20	14	11	7	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	100	100	91	71	40	29	18	11	7	6	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Assault	100	100	93	68	40	26	14	8	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crimes	100	91	41	12	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Crimes	100	87	42	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes	100	82	45	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators**	100	95	59	27	14	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Males only

**Parole Violator distribution excludes those persons who reoffend while on parole and who are processed through the courts, rather than the Parole Board.

Flexibility

One thing that is not readily apparent in the overview of the methodology is the flexibility built into the forecast. By necessity a forecast must either explicitly or implicitly make a series of operating assumptions or scenarios in which the forecast methodology or "mechanism" generates the forecast outcome. If only a single or best answer is desired from the forecast, then it becomes necessary to operate with a single set of assumptions which best reflect the anticipated future events. This is the case with this forecast.

Todays good judgement may be enlightened by tomorrow's hindsight. For this reason it is important that a forecast be amenable to monitoring and updating. Although it is probably not feasible that any forecast could ever be fully flexible, it is important that this need be addressed in the design of the forecast.

The prison population forecast was developed with the need for flexibility in mind. As a minimum, this forecast can rapidly respond to changes in most of the major components discussed in this report -- that is, changes in the age and sex make up of the "at-risk" population, changes in the conviction rates, changes in the judicial decision to imprison percentages, changes in the length of stay patterns, and changes in the rates in which parolees return to prison. The one component that is not amenable to rapid change is the crime classification. Because the forecast process depends heavily on established trends, historical data is important. Unfortunately, since more detailed historical data is impossible to obtain it is necessary to limit the forecast to the nine crime categories used.

The types of changes that can be accommodated by the forecast model include both those specific system changes and those of a more judgmental nature. For instance, due to limited resources, it is possible that the Parole Board might possibly alter its parole revocation procedures. Such an apparent system change would have to be monitored with subsequent changes made in the forecast model to reflect the system change. Such a change may

reduce the rate at which parolees are returned to prison and, likewise, affect the proportioning of returnees processed through the courts and those processed through the Parole Board.

A more judgemental change could come about because it was desired that different policy assumptions be tested. Question concerning changes in the length of stay patterns or changes in the judicial decision to imprison percentages are two likely policy areas that could be helpful in testing the impact of various sentencing patterns on the prison population. Likewise, different conviction rate assumptions could be tested.

FINDINGS

FINDINGS

Findings for the FY 1982 - FY 1995 prison population forecast are presented in three sections: Annual Forecast, Monthly Forecast, and Prison Population Composition. The Annual Forecast section reports on the expected number of prisoners as of the end of each fiscal year (i.e. June of each year) and the annual number of expected admissions and releases for fiscal year 1982-1995. This information is best suited for long run issues such as capital planning and long range criminal justice system planning. The Monthly Forecast section provides monthly admissions, releases, and population data for the fiscal years 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The monthly information is most appropriate for shorter range efforts such as budget preparation and program planning. The final section shows the change in the prison population by crime type over the forecast period.

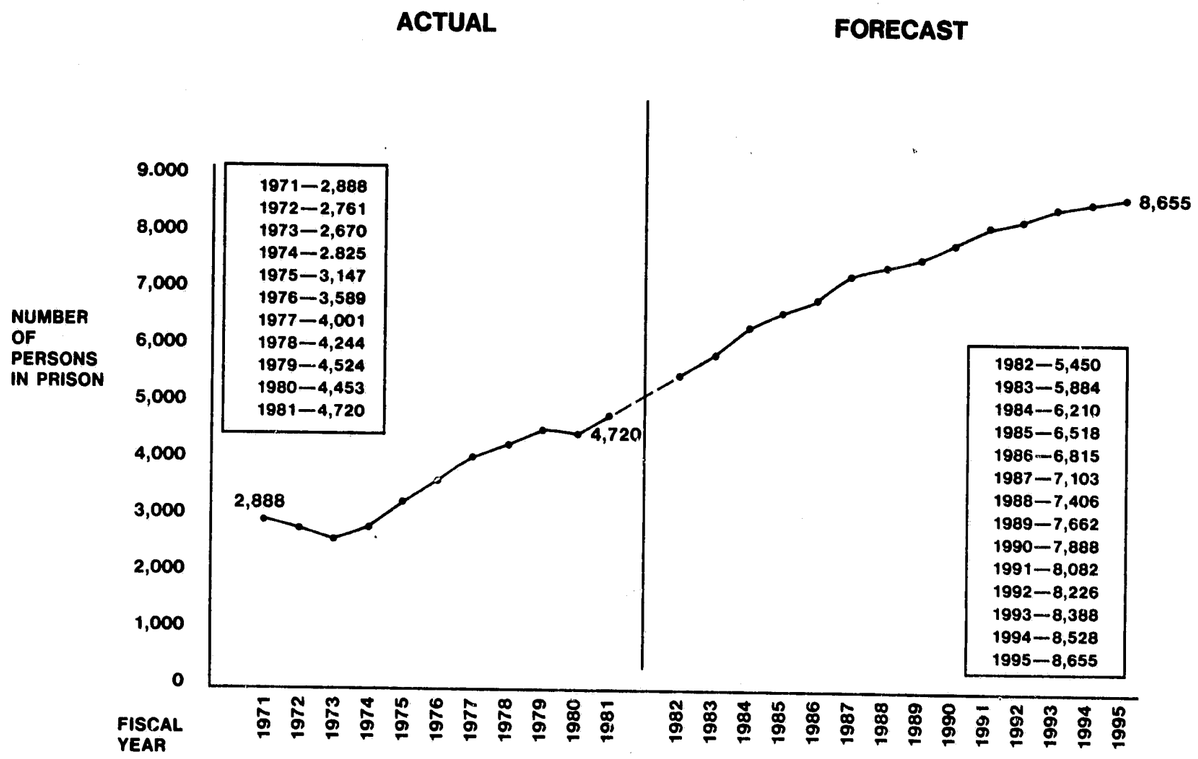
ANNUAL FORECAST

The major finding of this forecast is that the prison population may nearly double by 1995 because admissions will exceed releases throughout the forecast. In June of 1981, the prison population numbered 4,720. If the assumptions of the forecast hold, the prison population will be 8,655 in June of 1995, an increase of 3,935 inmates. Chart 2 displays the best estimate forecast for the state's prison population for the fiscal years 1982-1995.

The most important question concerning the expected increase in the prison population forecast is -- Why is it increasing at the rate that it does? The answer, as evidenced by earlier discussion of the forecast components, must be answered by reviewing the influence of the various forecast factors on the rate of increase. Two sets of information are provided below related to this question--one listing the reasons the prison population is expected to increase, and the other listing reasons it is not expected to increase at a higher rate.

CHART 2

TOTAL PRISON POPULATION *: 1971 TO 1995



* PRISON POPULATION INCLUDING INMATE WORK RELEASE

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The reasons that the prison population is expected to increase at the rate shown on Chart 2 include:

- The "at risk" population is expected to continue to grow. For instance, in FY 1982 the population between the ages of 16 and 39 are estimated to be 1,834,846, and by FY 1988 this same age group is estimated to be 1,984,808. The rate of growth is expected to gradually diminish over the forecast period, and thus be less of a factor in the later years of the forecast.

- The "at risk" population is expected to age during the forecast. That is, it is expected that there will more older persons in the "at risk" population later in the forecast period. For instance in FY 1982, the 20-24 year olds are expected make up 9.74 percent of the total population and the 30-34 year olds are expected to make up 8.94 percent of the total population. By FY 1988, the 20-24 years are expected to make up only 7.62 percent of the population and the 30-34 year olds are expected to increase to 9.46 percent of the total population. The impact of the change in the age structure of the "at risk" population is for a greater number of violent offenders to be convicted and imprisoned. (See OFM document October 1981 State Population for forecast detail).

- The conviction rate is expected to increase gradually for violent offenders through FY 1987 or FY 1988. After this point it is expected that the violent crime conviction rates will stabilize. (See appendix 1 for complete historical and forecasted conviction rates).

- The conviction rates and the judicial decisions to imprison are expected to increase slightly for drug offenders until FY 1988. For males the conviction rate will increase from .580 convictions per 1,000 at risk person in FY 1982 to .800 convictions

per 1,000 at risk persons in FY 1988. The JDI will increase from 8.1 percent to 13.4 percent. (All conviction rates reported are calculated with the sex specific "at risk" group of persons 16-54).

The reasons the prison population is <u>not</u> expected to go higher than forecasted are:

- o The length of stay patterns for the various crimes are not expected to increase from present practice.

- o The conviction rate for property crimes is expected to stabilize at 2.67 per 1,000 "at risk" group males and .481 per 1,000 "at risk" group females. These rates are approximately 14 percent lower than the historically high property conviction rates recorded in FY 1975.

- o The judicial decision to imprison for most convicted felons is expected to remain near the average of the mid 1970's and early 1980's--that is, approximately 21 percent. This assumption does not recognize the possibility of returning to the historical lows of 17 percent and 18 percent experienced in FY 1975 and FY 1980. Nor, does this assumption recognized the possibility of returning to the higher levels of 26-27 percent recorded in the early 1970's (See appendix one for historical and forecast JDI detail).

- o The recidivism patterns for parolees returning to prison are not expected to deviate from the average of the past twenty years.

The above listed reasons provide a detailed rationale for the change in expected prison population, however eventually all of the above stated reasons are translated into either admission or release figures. For instance, conviction rates, JDI percentages, and return from parole rates

are related to changes in the number of admissions. The length of stay is the factor related to the number of releases. During the periods that releases exceed admissions the prison population will decline, and during the periods that admissions exceed releases the prison population will grow.

Table 12 provides a more detailed review of the actual and forecasted change in the prison population. The most important finding shown on Table 12 is the large difference between the expected number of admissions and releases in FY 1982. This growth of 730 prisoners far exceeds any previously experienced. The average monthly growth expected for FY 1982 is 61 persons per month. For calendar year 1981, that is, the last half of FY 1981 and the first half of FY 1982, the prison population increased an average of 79 persons per month.

Perhaps the greatest single factor related to the large population increase in FY 1982 is the smaller than usual number of persons being released. In FY 1982 only 1,508 persons are expected to be released as compared to between the 1,800 to 1,900 experienced in the prior four years. Two factors are related to this reduction. First, in the past two years four early release efforts with the aim of controlling the size of the prison population have released persons who were scheduled for release in FY 1982 (For a more detailed explanation see the next section "Monthly Forecast"). Second, the length of stay for many of the violent criminals increased in FY 1979 and FY 1980 (see Chart 3--Vairation in Prison time served). Therefore, persons who might have gotten out in FY 1982 had their release date delayed until FY 1983 or later. The combination of both of these factors effectively depleted the number of releasees for FY 1982.

The effects of early release programs and increased lengths of stay dissipate over time, and as shown on Table 12 once they do pass the rate of increase in the expected prison population is slowed significantly. Notice that the expected growth in FY 1983 is 434. Between FY 1984 and FY 1988 the expected growth is around 300 per year. In the 1990's the growth is expected to be less than 200 per year. The only factor related to growth in the prison population in the late 1980's and early 1990's is the

TABLE 12

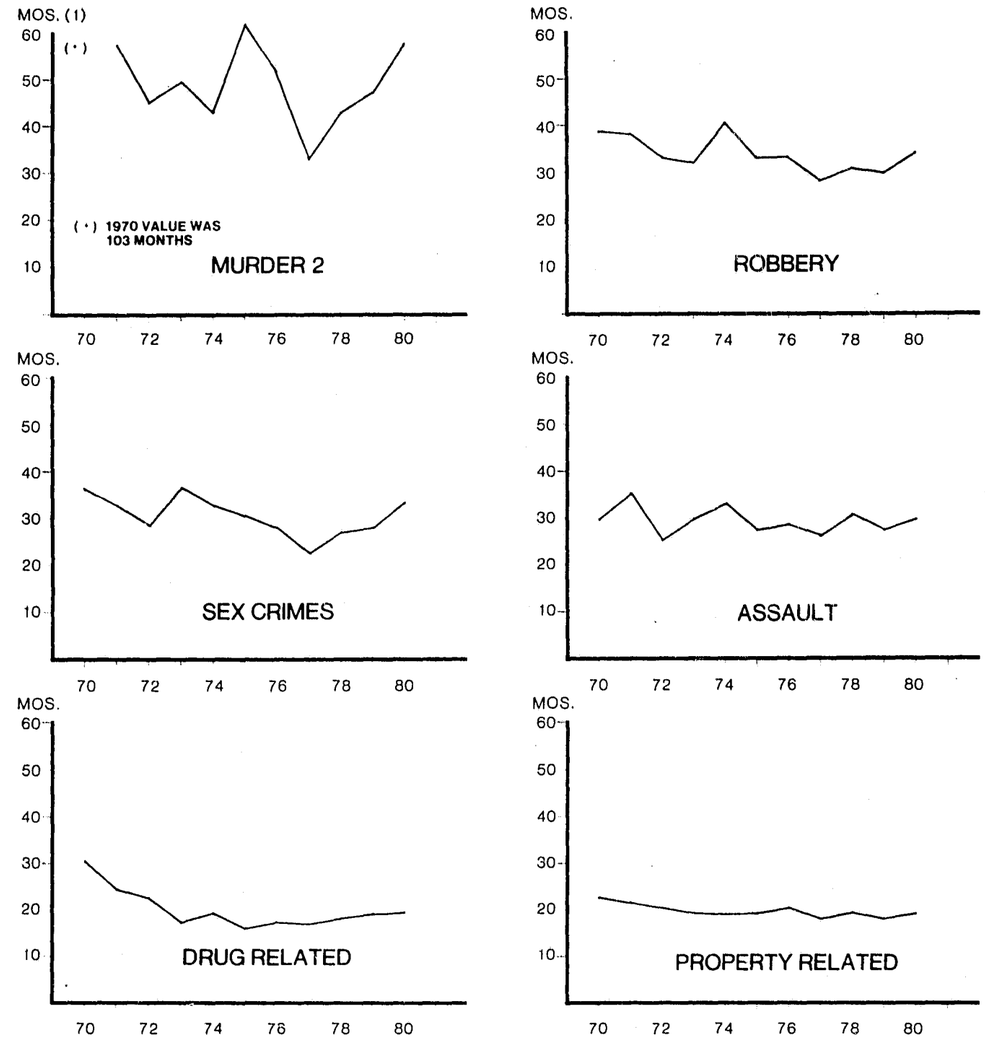
ANNUAL ADMISSIONS VERSUS RELEASES

Actual and Forecast

FISCAL YEAR	ADMISSIONS	RELEASES	ANNUAL CHANGE	AVERAGE MONTHLY CHANGE
1970	1627	1366	261	22
1971	1512	1557	-45	-4
1972	1581	1690	-109	-9
1973	1604	1651	-47	-4
1974	1653	1447	206	17
1975	1794	1421	373	31
1976	2004	1542	462	39
1977	2077	1616	461	38
1978	2157	1937	220	18
1979	2236	1916	320	27
1980	2000	1881	112	9
1981	2207	1832	375	31
		Forecast		
1982	2238	1508	730	61
1983	2246	1812	434	36
1984	1310	1984	326	27
1985	2395	2087	308	27
1986	2487	2190	297	25
1987	2581	2293	288	24
1988	2671	2368	303	25
1989	2729	2473	256	21
1990	2774	2548	226	19
1991	2810	2616	194	16
1992	2843	2699	144	12
1993	2875	2713	162	14
1994	2906	2766	140	12
1995	2944	2817	127	11

CHART 3

VARIATIONS IN PRISON TIME SERVED BY TYPE OF CRIME



- The long term trend is a decline in length of stay, followed by a recent increase for most types of crime.

changes in the "at risk" population. The conviction rates and the JDI percentages are projected to stabilize during this period.

Tables 13, 14, and 15 provide further detail for the forecasted annual admissions, releases, and prison population. All of the tables breakdown their subject matter by sex, and Table 13 further breaksdown the forecasted number of admission by the two major types of admissions -- new admissions from the courts and recidivist from parole. The significance of providing forecast information by sex is that it recognizes the dual and independent sex oriented prisons systems.

Furthermore, the extra detail allows us to better understand the workings of the forecast. For instance, by reviewing Table 13 it becomes readily apparent that a significant proportion of the admissions to prison come from parole failures. Between 27 and 31 percent of all admissions to prison are expected to be persons who fail on parole.

Another important thing to notice is that the number of recidivist from parole is closely related to the number of releases. In FY 1982 the number of admissions from parole is expected to 612. Although the number of total admissions grows in the following years, the number of admissions from parole failures actually decreases in fiscal years 1983 and 1984. Because recidivism rates are held constant throughout the forecast this reduction in admissions from parole recidivist is a reflection of reduced releases in fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

TABLE 13

ANNUAL NUMBER OF FORECASTED ADMISSIONS TO PRISON

	New Admissions From the Courts		Recidivist From Parole		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
FY82	1,496	104	612	26	2,108	130	2,238
FY83	1,540	108	571	27	2,111	135	2,246
FY84	1,589	113	587	21	2,176	134	2,310
FY85	1,637	118	615	25	2,252	143	2,395
FY86	1,691	123	650	23	2,341	146	2,487
FY87	1,746	128	682	25	2,428	153	2,581
FY88	1,795	130	718	28	2,513	158	2,671
FY89	1,821	133	746	29	2,567	162	2,729
FY90	1,835	134	777	28	2,612	162	2,774
FY91	1,838	137	805	30	2,643	167	2,810
FY92	1,842	140	828	33	2,670	173	2,843
FY93	1,850	141	850	34	2,700	175	2,875
FY94	1,862	146	863	35	2,725	181	2,906
FY95	1,880	147	881	36	2,761	183	2,944

TABLE 14

ANNUAL NUMBER OF FORECASTED RELEASES FROM PRISON

	Male	Female	Total
FY82	1,404	104	1,508
FY83	1,705	107	1,812
FY84	1,859	125	1,984
FY85	1,947	140	2,087
FY86	2,057	133	2,190
FY87	2,147	146	2,293
FY88	2,225	143	2,368
FY89	2,323	150	2,473
FY90	2,392	156	2,548
FY91	2,455	161	2,616
FY92	2,536	163	2,699
FY93	2,544	169	2,713
FY94	2,598	168	2,766
FY95	2,645	172	2,817

TABLE 15

FORECASTED PRISON POPULATION BY SEX

	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Total
FY82	5224	95.7%	226	4.1%	5450
FY83	5630	95.7%	254	4.3%	5884
FY84	5947	95.8%	263	4.2%	6210
FY85	6252	95.9%	266	4.1%	6518
FY86	6536	95.9%	279	4.1%	6815
FY87	6817	96.0%	286	4.0%	7103
FY88	7105	95.9%	301	4.2%	7406
FY89	7349	95.9%	313	4.1%	7662
FY90	7569	96.0%	319	4.0%	7888
FY91	7757	96.0%	325	4.0%	8082
FY92	7891	95.9%	335	4.1%	8226
FY93	8047	95.9%	341	4.1%	8388
FY94	8174	95.8%	354	4.2%	8528
FY95	8290	95.8%	365	4.2%	8655

MONTHLY FORECAST

This section of the report provides monthly prison population forecast information for fiscal years 1982-1995. There are two parts to this section. The first section follows up on the discussion in the previous section by providing a more detailed presentation of the impact of policy decisions on the prison population. The second part of this section provides monthly information on forecasted admissions releases, and population.

Table 16 -- Recent Monthly Admissions Versus Releases -- not only portrays the relationship between admission and releases for FY 1980, FY 1981, and FY 1982, but it is also indicative of the impact policy decisions have on both the prison admissions and releases, and subsequently the prison population. The letters on Table 16 are placed so as to represent specific types of policy impacts on the prison population. These letters have the following meanings:

A. In FY 1980 the judicial decision to imprison convicted felons dropped significantly. The reduction in this factor meant that fewer persons actually went to prison than would actually be expected. The JDI percentage in FY 1980 was 18.7% for males as compared to 24% in FY 1979, 24.5% in FY 1978, and 20.7% in FY 1981. If the FY 1980 JDI percentage had been 22.4% (the average of FYs 1978, 1979 and 1981) rather than 18.7%, there would have been an additional 244 males admitted to prison in that year.

B. Since July 1979 there have been four separate early release programs. Each program is indicated by a separate "B". The months included in each of the early release programs is indicated by an "*". (See OFM Special Report No. 50 for a review of the nature and impact of these

TABLE 16

RECENT MONTHLY ADMISSIONS VERSUS RELEASES

		ADMISSION		RELEASES		MONTHLY CHANGE
	JULY 79	193		189		4
	AUG	158		182	*	-24
	SEPT	135		141	*	-6
	OCT	134		207	*	-73
	NOV	159	A	171	* B	-12
	DEC	150		161	*	-11
FY80	JAN 80	134		109	*	25
	FEB	209		137	*	72
	MAR	153		168	*	15
	APR	195		144		51
	MAY	177		142		35
	JUNE	203		137		66
	JULY 80	166		142		24
	AUG	170		127		43
	SEPT	159		227	* B	-68
	OCT	196		166	*	30
	NOV	120		102		18
	DEC	208		329	* B	-121
FY81	JAN 81	145	C	112	*	33
	FEB	85		82		3
	MAR	298		161	* B	137
	APR	227		101		126
	MAY	207		97		110
	JUNE	226		186		40
	JULY 81	225		117		108
	AUG	175		109		66
	SEPT	176		106		68
FY82	OCT	230		123		107
	NOV	215		116		99
	DEC	185		132		53
			FORECAST			
	JAN 82	185		134		51
	FEB	179		127		52
	MAR	188		153		35
	APR	186		141		45
	MAY	179		126		53
	JUNE	177		138		39

* Months that were effected by early release programs. 45

efforts). As noted in the previous section diminished the number of possible releases in FY 1982, thus becoming one of the major reasons for the large months increase in FY 1982.

C. Early in calendar year 1981, the Division of Adult Corrections, then in the Department of Social and Health Services, because of severe overcrowding reduced the rate at which sentenced prisoners were transported from the county jails to the state prison reception center at Shelton. This reduced the admissions to prison for a few months.

The most apparent effect of the above listed policy decisions was to reduce the prison population in the short run. However as recent experience and the forecast indicates, shortly after the influence of these population control efforts diminish, the prison population enters a period of rapid growth. But then, as the information in the Annual Forecast section of this report shows, after the system stabilizes the rate of growth will gradually slow down.

Tables 18 through 21 provide the monthly prison population forecast information for fiscal years 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The information is presented as totals and by the two sex categories. Within each of these categories the information is presented by the different types of admission, releases and the expected monthly prison population.

The monthly forecast information is not only valuable for short run planning, it also provides a baseline with which to monitor the forecast. For instance, as sjpwm om Table 17, it can be seen that by comparing the actual and forecast admissions and releases for the first six months of FY 1982 that the forecast is slightly underestimating the growth in the prison population. As displayed in Table 17, admission have been underestimated by 62, and releases have been underestimated by 14. Because underestimating releases inflates the estimated population somewhat the composite error is an underestimation of 48 after six months. In other words the forecast is underestimating change in the prison population by about 8 persons per month.

TABLE 17

COMPARISON OF FORECAST TO ACTUALS

July - December 1981

	Admissions			Releases			Monthly Change		
	Forecast	Actual	Difference (F-A)	Forecast	Actual	Difference (F-A)	Forecast	Actual	Difference (F-A)
July	187	225	-38	110	117	-7	77	108	-31
August	181	175	+6	110	109	+1	71	66	+5
September	201	176	+25	99	106	-7	102	70	+32
October	186	230	-44	115	123	-8	71	107	-36
November	144	215	-21	118	116	+2	76	99	-23
December	195	185	+10	137	132	+5	58	53	+5
Six Month Difference			-62			-14			-48

TABLE 18

MONTHLY PRISON POPULATION FORECAST FY82

		July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	Fiscal Year Totals
MALES	New Court Admissions	128	127	124	125	124	128	121	120	128	128	122	121	1,496
	Return Court Admissions	15	14	23	17	20	19	19	17	14	14	15	15	202
	Return Parole Board Admissions	32	31	39	34	38	35	37	35	31	31	34	33	410
	Total Admissions	175	172	186	176	182	182	177	172	173	173	171	169	2,108
	Releases	102	103	91	106	112	125	128	116	138	132	120	131	1,404
	Population	4,593	4,662	4,757	4,827	4,897	4,954	5,003	5,059	5,094	5,135	5,186	5,224	
FEMALES	New Court Admissions	11	8	8	8	8	10	5	5	14	13	7	7	104
	Return Court Admissions	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
	Return Parole Board Admissions	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	17
	Total Admissions	12	9	15	10	12	13	8	7	15	13	8	8	130
	Releases	8	7	8	9	6	12	6	11	15	9	6	7	104
	Population	204	206	213	214	220	221	223	219	219	223	225	226	
	Total New Court Admissions	139	135	132	133	132	138	126	125	142	141	129	128	1,600
	Total Return Court Admissions	15	14	26	18	22	20	20	18	14	14	15	15	211
	Total Return Via the Parole Board	33	32	43	35	40	37	39	36	32	31	35	34	427
	Total Admissions	187	181	201	186	194	195	185	179	188	186	179	177	2,238
	Total Releases	110	110	99	115	118	137	134	127	153	141	126	138	1,508
	Total Population	4,797	4,868	4,970	5,041	5,117	5,175	5,226	5,278	5,313	5,358	5,411	5,450	

TABLE 19

MONTHLY PRISON POPULATION FORECAST FY1983

		July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	FY Totals
MALE	New Court Admissions	133	129	127	128	127	130	124	124	133	133	126	126	1,540
	Return Court Admissions	17	14	21	15	18	17	16	15	15	15	14	14	189
	Return Parole Board Admissions	32	29	34	32	33	35	31	29	35	31	30	29	382
	Total Admissions	182	172	182	175	178	182	171	168	183	179	170	169	2,111
	Releases	144	138	116	144	148	136	149	141	149	144	132	164	1,705
	Remaining	5,262	5,296	5,362	5,393	5,423	5,469	5,491	5,518	5,552	5,587	5,625	5,630	
FEMALE	New Court Admissions	11	8	8	8	8	10	6	6	14	14	8	7	108
	Return Court Admissions	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	9
	Return Parole Board Admissions	1	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	18
	Total Admissions	12	9	17	9	12	11	9	7	17	15	9	8	135
	Releases	10	10	9	8	10	11	7	8	10	10	8	6	107
	Remaining	228	227	235	236	238	238	240	239	246	251	252	254	
	Total New Court Admissions	144	137	135	136	135	140	130	130	147	147	134	133	1,648
	Total Return Court Admissions	17	12	25	15	19	17	17	15	17	16	14	14	198
	Total Returns Via the Parole Board	33	30	39	33	38	36	33	30	36	31	31	30	400
	Total Admissions	194	179	199	184	192	193	180	175	200	194	179	177	2,246
	Total Releases	154	148	125	152	158	147	156	149	159	154	140	170	1,812
	Remaining	5,490	5,521	5,595	5,627	5,661	5,707	5,731	5,757	5,798	5,838	5,877	5,884	

TABLE 20

MONTHLY PRISON POPULATION FORECAST FY1984

		July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	FY Totals
MALE	New Court Admissions	133	133	133	133	133	133	128	128	135	135	133	132	1,589
	Return Court Admissions	16	15	21	17	18	18	16	15	18	16	15	13	198
	Return Parole Board Admissions	33	31	39	32	37	34	30	28	35	31	30	29	389
	Total Admissions	182	179	193	182	188	185	174	171	188	182	178	174	2,176
	Releases	166	144	147	163	168	150	142	163	160	144	154	158	1,859
	Remaining	5,646	5,681	5,727	5,746	5,766	5,801	5,833	5,841	5,869	5,907	5,931	5,947	
FEMALES	New Court Admissions	13	8	8	8	8	10	6	6	15	15	8	8	113
	Return Court Admissions	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	7
	Return Parole Board Admissions	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	14
	Total Admissions	16	10	10	9	9	13	7	6	18	19	9	8	134
	Releases	10	11	9	10	11	10	10	6	17	13	8	10	125
	Remaining	260	259	260	259	257	260	257	257	258	264	265	263	
	Total New Court Admissions	146	141	141	141	141	143	134	134	150	150	141	140	1,702
	Total Return Court Admissions	17	16	22	17	18	19	16	15	19	18	15	13	205
	Total Returns Via the Parole Board	35	32	40	33	38	36	31	28	37	33	31	29	403
	Total Admissions	198	189	203	191	197	198	181	177	206	201	187	182	2,310
	Total Releases	176	155	156	173	179	160	152	169	177	157	162	168	1,984
	Total Remaining	5,906	5,940	5,987	6,005	6,023	6,061	6,090	6,098	6,127	6,171	6,196	6,210	

TABLE 21

MONTHLY PRISON POPULATION FORECAST FY1985

		July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	FY Totals
MALE	New Court Admissions	139	137	137	137	136	139	133	132	141	140	133	133	1,637
	Return Court Admissions	20	17	23	17	18	18	15	15	19	17	15	11	205
	Return Parole Board Admissions	37	32	35	33	35	38	33	31	37	36	33	30	410
	Total Admissions	196	186	195	187	189	195	181	178	197	193	181	174	2,252
	Releases	171	151	160	165	156	178	149	169	164	165	159	160	1,947
	Remaining	5,972	6,007	6,042	6,064	6,097	6,114	6,146	6,155	6,188	6,216	6,138	6,252	
FEMALES	New Court Admissions	13	9	8	9	8	12	7	6	15	15	8	8	118
	Return Court Admissions	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	8
	Return Parole Board Admissions	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	17
	Total Admissions	20	11	10	10	9	14	8	6	19	19	9	8	143
	Releases	12	13	11	11	11	10	11	8	17	16	9	11	140
	Remaining	271	269	268	267	265	269	266	264	266	269	269	266	
	Total New Court Admissions	152	146	145	146	144	151	140	138	156	155	141	141	1,755
	Total Return Court Admissions	22	18	24	17	18	19	15	15	21	18	15	11	213
	Total Return Via the Parole Board	42	33	36	34	36	39	34	31	39	39	34	30	427
	Total Admissions	216	197	205	197	198	209	189	184	216	212	190	182	2,395
	Total Releases	183	164	171	176	167	188	160	177	181	181	168	171	2,087
	Total Remaining	6,243	6,276	6,310	6,331	6,362	6,383	6,412	6,419	6,454	6,485	6,507	6,518	

PRISON POPULATION COMPOSITION

This last section of the FINDINGS focuses on the change in the composition of the prison population by crime type. Table 22 provides four snapshots of the composition of the prison population for fiscal years 1982, 1986, 1991, and 1995. Chart 4 provides a graphic comparison of the composition and size of the prison population from a historical and forecast perspective. The size of the circles on Chart 4 are representative of the size of the prison population and the shaded areas represent the growth in the violent versus not violent composition of the prison population. As shown in this chart the percentage of the prison population is classified as violent offenders is expected to increase from 48 percent in FY 1976 to 63 percent in FY 1991. Violent offenses include Murder 1, Murder 2, Manslaughter, Sex Crimes, Robbery and Assault.

The changes that are shown in Table 22 are significant in terms of the increasing size for each of the crime types, but also in terms of rates of growth. Using the rate of growth of the total prison population as a basis for comparison the pattern of growth for the specific types of crimes can be better understood. The rate of growth for the total population between FY 1982 and FY 1995 is 59 percent. Only three crimes have a growth rate slower than the total rate, while the other six grow faster. Following is a brief review for each crime type and a rationale for its specific rate of change.

TABLE 22

FORECASTED COMPOSITION OF THE PRISON POPULATION
FY1982, 1986, 1990, 1994

	FY 1982	FY 1986	FY 1991	FY1995	% Change FY82-FY95
Murder 1					
Male	254	376	514	639	
Female	16	22	31	41	
Total	270	398	545	680	152%
Murder 2					
Male	252	363	408	427	
Female	9	13	17	16	
Total	261	376	425	443	70%
Manslaughter					
Male	122	163	183	196	
Female	7	8	7	7	
Total	129	171	190	203	57%
Sex Crimes					
Male	839	1,093	1,389	1,559	
Female	9	19	19	21	
Total	848	1,112	1,408	1,580	86%
Robbery					
Male	942	1,098	1,251	1,279	
Female	44	52	65	73	
Total	986	1,150	1,316	1,352	37%
Assault					
Male	719	936	1,180	1,262	
Female	27	25	29	36	
Total	746	961	1,209	1,298	74%
Property Crimes					
Male	1,825	2,099	2,281	2,305	
Female	85	104	115	124	
Total	1,910	2,203	2,396	2,429	27%
Drug Crimes					
Male	177	250	316	352	
Female	23	31	37	42	
Total	200	281	353	394	97%
Other Felony					
Male	94	158	235	271	
Female	6	5	5	5	
Total	100	163	240	276	176%
All Offense Types					
Male	5,224	6,536	7,757	8,290	
Female	226	279	325	365	
Total	5,450	6,815	8,082	8,655	59%

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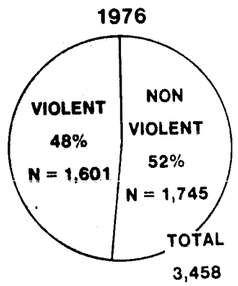
CHART 4

BREAKDOWN OF THE PRISON POPULATION
COMPARISON OF VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS
1976-1991

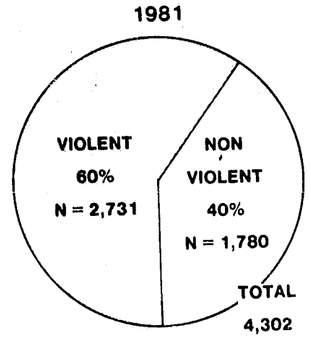


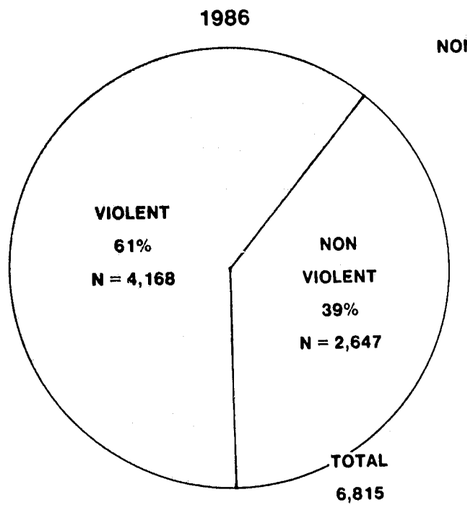
VIOLENT

NON-VIOLENT

VIOLENT CRIMES INCLUDE

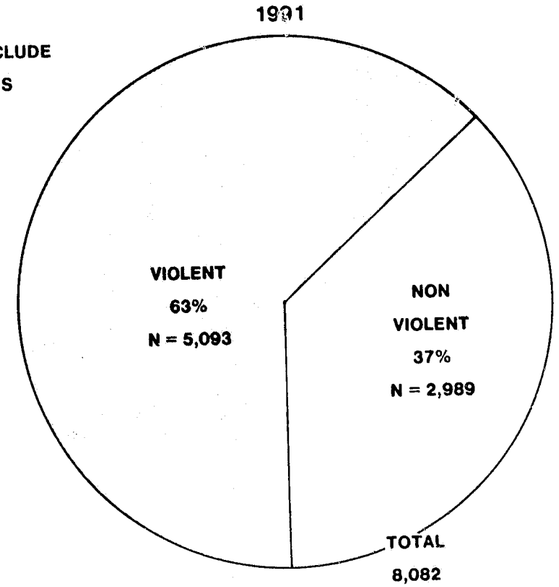
MURDER 1
MURDER 2
MANSLAUGHTER
SEX CRIMES
ROBBERY
ASSAULT





NON VIOLENT CRIMES INCLUDE

ALL PROPERTY CRIMES
DRUG CRIMES
OTHER CRIMES



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Murder 1 -- Growth Rate equals 152 percent: The growth in the number of murder 1 inmates is due in a small part to the increase in the early 1980's of the male conviction rate. Conviction rate increase sharply for males from .015 per 1,000 "at risk" to .029. However it then gradually decreases to .021. The major factor for the large growth in the number of murder 1 inmates is the extremely long lengths of stay. For those entering prison at the start of the forecast only a handful are expected to be released before 1995.

Murder 2 -- Growth Rate equals 70 percent: The reasons for the large growth in the number of inmates for murder 2 is the same as for murder 1, except the length of stay is shorter. Fifty percent of murder inmates are released by the 80th month after admission.

Manslaughter -- Growth Rate equal 57 percent: The growth rate is very close to the total growth rate of 59 percent. The conviction rate increases only slightly in the initial years of the forecast.

Sex Crimes -- Growth Rate equals 86 percent: This growth rate exceeds the total growth rate. Sex Crimes are just about as likely to be committed by an older person as by a younger person. Therefore the aging of age structure is not likely to reduce the number of persons imprisoned. Another reason for the larger increase in sex crime inmates is that the conviction rate for males continues to increase for males from FY 1982 to FY 1987 from .460 per 1,000 "at risk" to .580. Also, the length of stay is longer for Sex Crimes than for most crimes. For instance about 50 percent of sex crime offenders are released the 50th month after admission, and in comparison about 50 percent of manslaughter offenders are released in about 30 months.

Robbery -- Growth Rate equals 37 percent: This growth rate is lower than the total growth rate. The main reason that the growth rate in the number of robbery inmates is so low is because of the aging of the "at risk" population. Robbery is a crime largely committed by young males, and the number males in the 18-23 year old group grows very slowly during the forecast period. The growth in the total "at risk" population does contri-

bute to part of the growth in the number of imprisoned robbers, but the anticipated increase in the conviction rate for robbery up to FY 1987 also contributes. The conviction rate for males in FY 1981 was .264 per 1,000 "at risk, and it gradually increase to an estimated .318 per 1,000 "at risk" by 1987.

Assault -- Growth Rate equals 74 percent: The number of inmates in this crime category is expected to increase for the same reasons that the number of sex crime inmates is expected to increase. Assault type crimes have a tendency to be committed by persons in their 30's as well as those in their 20's and these are insensitive to the change in the population age structure. It is also anticipated that the conviction rate will increase for males from 1371 per 1,000 at risk in 1981 to .469 per 1,000 "at risk" in FY 1988.

Property Crimes -- Growth Rate equals 27 percent: This growth rate is lower than the total growth rate of 59 percent. The reasons the growth rate is so low is because the conviction rate is held a stable at 2.67 convictions per 1,000 "at risk" males. Also like robbery this crime is largely committed by young males, and the number of males in the 18-23 year old range grows very slowly during this period.

Drug Crimes -- Growth Rate equals 97 percent: This growth rate exceeds the total expected growth rate because it is anticipated that both the conviction rate and the judicial decision to imprison will increase for serious drug offenders. The conviction rate is expected to increase for males from .582 per 1,000 "at risk" in FY 1981 to .800 per 1,000 "at risk" in FY 1988. Between fiscal years 1981 and 1985, the judicial decision to imprison is expected to increase from 9.4 percent to 12.0 percent.

Other Felony -- Growth rate equals 176 percent: The major reasons that this inmates in the 'other felony' category are expected to increase is because the male judicial decision to imprison increases from 7.2 percent in FY 1981 to 13.4 percent in FY 1987. A significant proportion of persons in this group are escapees and prisoners taken to court on felonies

committed while in prison. The increase in the JDI represents the belief that none of this type of offender will be receiving a new prison sentence once convicted.

The rationale listed above are but a brief overview of the reasons for the various rates of increase in the prison population. To achieve a more detailed understanding of the reasons it would be helpful to review the rationale and summary information in Appendix 1.

APPENDIX 1

Rationale and Actual Projections
of Conviction Rates and Judicial Decision to Imprison Percentages

MATRIX FOR THE PROJECTED CONVICTIONS
AND THE JDI

Matrix for Projected Assumptions of Convictions and the JDI*

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
Murder 1	Male:	Begin the forecast at the historical high for the convictions and then gradually decrease the rate until it reaches the average commitment rate between FY1974 and 1981. High = .029 Average 74-81 = .021	The 1982 murder rate may be the highest in recent history, but it is unlikely that it will remain that high. On the other hand its not likely to drop below the 1974 to 1981 level.
		The JDI will be 100% throughout the forecast.	Even though a few cases have been placed on probation, it is unlikely that there will be much deviation from the 100% level.
	Female:	Use the average conviction rate throughout the forecast. Average = .002	The murder 1 conviction rate is very low for females and is unlikely to change in the forecast period.
		The JDI will be 100% throughout the forecast.	The JDI rarely deviates from 100%
Murder 2	Male:	Same as for Murder 1 High = .040 Average 74 - 81 .033	Same as Murder 1
		The JDI score should be the average score between 1970 and 1981. Average = 93%	The JDI score is at a recent low in 1981, but history shows this factor bouncing back to higher level.
	Female:	Use the average conviction rate throughout the forecast. Average = .003	Same as Murder 1
		The JDI score should be the average score between 1970 and 1981. Average = 65%	The JDI for female Murder 2 shows a wide variation over time without any underlying trend.
Manslaughter	Male:	Using the rate of increase between FY 1974 annd 1981 gradually increase the Manslaughter rate from the 1981 level of .104 to .120	The manslaughter rate has been increasing steadily since 1974.
		Use the average JDI between 1970 and 1981 Average = 30.6%	The JDI has varied between 20% and 38% during the 1970-1981 period. Although the JDI is somewhat higher in the later years, there is no indication that it will exceed the high in 1979.

*All rates in this document are applied as a rate per 1,000 of the at risk population

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
	Female:	The manslaughter rate will be the average of the last five years. Average .013	The rate in the last five years is somewhat higher than the earlier years, but there is no indication that this rate will increase.
		Use the average JDI between 1970 and 1981 excluding years with a 0 JDI. Average = 17.4%	The JDI have varied between 0% and 46% over the historical period with no apparent pattern.
Sex Crimes	Male:	Determine the average rate of increase over the historical period and use this rate until 1988. Average rate of increase = .02 Maximum forecast level = .58	The sex crime conviction rate has shown to be generally increasing since 1970. It is anticipated that it will continue to increase until 1988.
		Use the average JDI between 1976 and 1981. Average = 29.8%	The JDI is substantially higher in the late 70's and early 80's than it was in the early 70's. It is not anticipated that the JDI will increase significantly from the average between 1976 and 1981.
	Female	The conviction rate will be .01 throughout the forecast.	The female conviction rate for females sex crimes has recently increase to a level near .01. It is not anticipated that this rate will increase significantly beyond this level.
		Use the average JDI between 1970 and 1981. Average = 30%	Because of the small number of cases the JDI has been unstable over the historical period.
Robbery	Male:	Determine the average rate of increase over the historical period and use this as a means of increasing the conviction rate until 1987. Average rate of increase = .009 Maximum forecast level = .318	Except for a drop in FY 1981, the male robbery conviction rate has been on a general increase over the historical period. Starting at the 1981 level it is expected that this rate will increase at about the same rate as in the past until 1987.
		Delete JDI scores for 1970, 1971, 1972 and then use the average for the remaining years in the historical period. Average = 57.7%	The initial JDI scores in the historical series represent a period philosophically different from the remainder of the historical period. The low scores in 1980 and 1981 represent judicial reaction to prison overcrowding. The inclusion of these scores represents the possibility of continued judicial reaction to prison overcrowding.

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
	Female:	Gradually increase the female robbery conviction rate to .03.	In 1975 the female robbery conviction rate showed a significant increase from .008 to .023. Since then it has remained near this high level. It is anticipated that this rate will gradually increase to .03 and then stabilize.
		Use average JDI score years between 1976 and 1981. Average = 47.8%	JDI scores have varied between 40% & 57% without indication of a trend during this period.
Assault	Male:	Use the average rate of increase over the historical period and apply this rate until 1988. Average change = .014 Maximum forecast level = .469	The assault conviction rate has shown a strong increasing trend over the historical period. It is anticipated that it will continue to increase at the average rate until 1988.
		Use the average JDI for the historical period. Average = 32.1%	Although fluctuating over the historical period, no trend is indicated in the JDI scores.
	Female	Use the average conviction rate between 1975 and 1981 Average = .032	The average conviction rate increased significantly in the 1975 to 1981 period, but it is not anticipated this rate will change in the future.
		Use the average JDI for the historical period. Average = 25.5%	The JDI has varied between 6.7% and 35.7% without a clear trend.
Property	Male:	Use the average rate for the last five years of the historical period throughout the forecast. Average rate for the past five years = 2.6704	Following a rapid increase in the 1960's and the early 1970's, the property crime rate has apparently stabilized. It is not anticipated that the rate will change during the forecast period.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
		Use the average JDI between 1972 and 1981. Average = 21.1%	The JDI between the years 1972 and 1981 has fluctuated somewhat but has remained relatively stable; between 17.7% and 23.7%. 1970 and 1971 are unrepresentative of this pattern. It is anticipated, however, that in response to prison crowding, property crime's JDI scores will decline before violent crimes JDI scores.
	Female:	Use the average conviction rate between 1973 and 1981. Average = .481	The rate during the 1973 to 1981 period is somewhat higher than the earlier years and has during this period remained relatively stable. It is anticipated that stable trend will continue.
		Use the average JDI between 1973 and 1981. Average = 9.6%	Same rationale as for commitment rate.
Drug	Male:	Gradually increase the drug conviction rate from .58 to .80.	It is believed that the drug violation rate is high, but due to reduced enforcement the conviction rate has declined recently. It is anticipated that increased enforcement resources in this area will lead to an increase in the conviction rate.
		Gradually increase the JDI from 9.4% to 12.0%.	Same rationale as the conviction rate.
	Female:	Gradually increase the drug conviction rate from .15 to .18.	Same rationale as for the male conviction rate.
		Gradually increase the JDI from 5.7% to 8.3%.	Same rationale as for the male conviction rate.

CRIME TYPE	SEX	PROJECTED PATTERN	RATIONALE
Other Felonies	Male:	Use the average conviction rate between 1975 and 1981. Average = .562	The conviction rate pattern is substantially higher in the later period of the historical pattern; there is however no clear reason why it should go any higher. It is difficult to develop estimates for this category because it covers a number of different types of crime including miscellaneous violent and property crimes as well as crimes committed while in prison.
		Use the 1975 to 1981 JDI trend until 1988, then stabilize. Average rate of increase = .88. Maximum Forecast level = 13.4%	After a sharp drop in the early 1970's the JDI rate has been steadily increasing.
	Female:	Use .08 as the conviction rate for the forecast period.	The conviction rate has been relatively stable around the .08 level since 1975.
		Use the average JDI for the historical period Average = 4.4%	The JDI score has varied between 1.0 and 11.1 over the historical period with no clear trend.

MALE CONVICTION RATES* ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	Fiscal Year	Murder 1	Murder 2	Man-slaughter	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Assault	Property	Drug	Other
Actual	1970	.007	.020	.079	.190	.156	.205	2.305	.411	.207
	1971	.003	.012	.073	.171	.147	.131	2.385	.587	.165
	1972	.007	.013	.078	.231	.141	.278	2.629	1.241	.161
	1973	.016	.021	.068	.239	.182	.293	2.537	1.342	.245
	1974	.019	.032	.051	.265	.250	.315	2.580	1.135	.307
	1975	.019	.038	.071	.290	.283	.330	3.140	1.284	.533
	1976	.024	.040	.073	.310	.294	.384	3.013	1.100	.433
	1977	.024	.033	.074	.355	.260	.372	2.735	1.053	.632
	1978	.029	.028	.082	.354	.250	.408	2.624	.799	.531
	1979	.029	.033	.079	.376	.300	.442	2.674	.679	.421
	1980	.019	.035	.093	.428	.306	.422	2.720	.632	.694
	1981	.015	.026	.104	.444	.264	.371	2.599	.582	.687
	1982	.029	.040	.108	.460	.273	.385	2.670	.580	.562
	1983	.027	.039	.112	.480	.282	.399	2.670	.620	.562
	1984	.026	.038	.116	.500	.291	.413	2.670	.660	.562
	1985	.024	.036	.120	.520	.300	.427	2.670	.700	.562
	1986	.023	.035	.120	.540	.309	.441	2.670	.740	.562
	1987	.022	.034	.120	.560	.318	.455	2.670	.780	.562
Forecast	1988	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562
	1989	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562
	1990	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562
	1991	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562
	1992	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562
	1993	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562
	1994	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562
	1995	.021	.033	.120	.580	.318	.469	2.670	.800	.562

*Per 1,000 males 16-54

FEMALE CONVICTION RATES* ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	Fiscal Year	Murder 1	Murder 2	Man-slaughter	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Assault	Property	Drug	Other
Actual	1970	.001	.000	.008	.002	.011	.016	.249	.063	.010
	1971	.000	.005	.012	.001	.003	.016	.250	.089	.017
	1972	.002	.004	.012	.003	.015	.022	.385	.221	.035
	1973	.001	.002	.014	.001	.009	.021	.437	.271	.046
	1974	.001	.002	.011	.003	.008	.020	.484	.203	.034
	1975	.002	.007	.009	.003	.023	.023	.514	.266	.107
	1976	.000	.007	.007	.003	.019	.036	.488	.225	.089
	1977	.002	.003	.019	.004	.026	.030	.537	.264	.095
	1978	.001	.004	.008	.008	.024	.035	.449	.179	.069
	1979	.003	.003	.012	.002	.029	.030	.521	.182	.060
	1980	.003	.004	.017	.007	.014	.025	.488	.146	.083
	1981	.004	.000	.008	.009	.019	.034	.408	.149	.076
Forecast	1982	.002	.003	.013	.010	.023	.032	.481	.150	.080
	1983	.002	.003	.013	.010	.024	.032	.481	.160	.080
	1984	.002	.003	.013	.010	.025	.032	.481	.170	.080
	1985	.002	.003	.013	.010	.026	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1986	.002	.003	.013	.010	.027	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1987	.002	.003	.013	.010	.028	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1988	.002	.003	.013	.010	.029	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1989	.002	.003	.013	.010	.030	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1990	.002	.003	.013	.010	.030	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1991	.002	.003	.013	.010	.030	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1992	.002	.003	.013	.010	.030	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1993	.002	.003	.013	.010	.030	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1994	.002	.003	.013	.010	.030	.032	.481	.180	.080
	1995	.002	.003	.013	.010	.030	.032	.481	.180	.080

*Per 1,000 females 16-54

MALE JUDICIAL DECISION TO IMPRISON PERCENTAGES (JDI)*
ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	Fiscal Year	Murder 1	Murder 2	Man-slaughter	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Assault	Property	Drug	Other
Actual	1970	100.0	88.9	28.6	29.8	66.7	33.1	27.4	18.2	14.2
	1971	100.0	100.0	20.0	20.3	68.7	27.7	26.1	18.7	15.6
	1972	100.0	100.0	30.0	22.7	52.4	30.9	22.0	15.0	11.8
	1973	100.0	89.5	21.0	20.7	59.4	31.2	20.1	13.8	8.1
	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	21.3	14.0	3.2
	1977	84.0	91.2	34.2	29.9	62.5	35.1	23.9	13.5	6.8
	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	27.6	35.1	52.2	33.4	21.3	9.4	7.2
Forecast	1982	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	9.4	8.1
	1983	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	9.9	9.0
	1984	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	11.2	9.9
	1985	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	10.7
	1986	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	11.6
	1987	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	12.5
	1988	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4
	1989	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4
	1990	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4
	1991	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4
	1992	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4
	1993	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4
	1994	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4
	1995	100.0	93.0	30.6	29.8	57.7	32.1	21.1	12.0	13.4

*Stated as percentage sentenced to prison

FEMALE JUDICIAL DECISION TO IMPRISON PERCENTAGES (JDI)**
ACTUAL AND FORECAST

	Fiscal Year	Murder 1	Murder 2	Man-slaughter	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Assault	Property	Drug	Other
Actual	1970	100.0	*	28.6	0.0	20.0	35.7	12.4	5.5	11.1
	1971	*	50.0	18.2	0.0	66.7	21.4	17.1	5.1	6.7
	1972	100.0	25.0	0.0	33.3	61.5	10.0	13.4	14.8	3.2
	1973	100.0	100.0	46.2	100.0	25.0	26.3	8.9	8.6	2.4
	1974	*	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
	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	60.0	*	22.2	18.2	40.9	32.5	9.9	5.7	7.8
Forecast	1982	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	5.7	4.4
	1983	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	6.3	4.4
	1984	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	7.1	4.4
	1985	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	7.7	4.4
	1986	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1988	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1989	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1990	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1991	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1992	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1993	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1994	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4
	1995	100.0	65.0	17.4	30.0	47.8	25.5	9.6	8.3	4.4

*No convictions
**Stated as percentage sentenced to prison

APPENDIX 2

List of Specific Crimes Used
in the Crime Categories for the
FY1982 - FY1995 Prison Population Forecast

This report lists the specific crimes used in the crime categories for the FY1982 - FY1995 Prison Population Forecast. The nine crime types used in the prison population forecast are Murder 1, Murder 2, Manslaughter, Sex Crimes, Robbery, Assault, Property Crimes, Drug Violations, and Other. For each of these crime types, the specific crimes that are included in each is listed by R.C.W., crime class, and a brief description of the crime. Many of the RCW's listed in this report are no longer used because the new criminal code became effective on July 1, 1976. However, because a significant part of the prison population forecast includes a historical analysis, which in part predates the new criminal code, the old criminal code RCW's are used to insure proper classification.

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
Murder 1	094803	A	
	932039	A	
	932050	A	
	9A3203	A	
	9A32045	A	
Murder 2	094804		
	094805		
	932050	A	
	9A3205	A	
Manslaughter	461652	B	Manslaughter, vehicle
	466152	B	Negligent homicide - motor vehicle
	094806		Manslaughter - other
	094808		Abort-killing unborn quick child by drug
	094810		Manslaughter - other
	094811		Manslaughter - other
	094812		" "
	094813		" "
	094814		" "
	098003		" "
	9A3206		" "
	9A3207		" "
Sex Crimes	097901		
	097917		Rape 1
	097918		Rape 2
	097919		Rape 3
	944040	A	Rape 1
	944050	B	Rape 2
	944060	C	Rape 3
	979170	A	Rape 1
	979180	B	Rape 2
	979190	C	Rape 3
	9A4404	A	Rape
	9A4405	B	Rape
	9A4406	C	Rape
	097902		Carnal Knowledge
	097920	A	Rape 1 Statutory
	097921	B	

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	097922	C	
	944070	A	Rape 1 Statutory
	944080	B	Rape 2 Statutory
	944090	C	Rape 3 "
	979200	A	Rape 1 "
	979210	B	Rape 2 "
	979220	C	Rape 3 "
	9A4407	A	
	9A4408	B	
	9A4409	C	
	097908		Indecent Liberties
	944100	B	" "
	988100	B	" "
	9A4410	B	" "
	9A8810	B	" "
	097904		Compelled to Marry
	097905		Abduction
	097907		Seduction
	097909		Incest
	097910		Sodomy
	097912		Statutory Rape 1
	710606	A	
	944110	C	Communicate w/minor for immoral purposes
	948802		
	948807		
	948808		
	964020		Incest
	979070		
	988020	C	Communicate w/minor for immoral purposes
	9A4411	C	
	9A6402	C	
	9A8802	C	
	9A8805		
	9A8806		
	9A8807	B	
	9A8808	C	

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
Robbery	956200	A	Robbery 1
	956210	B	Robbery 2
Assault	091101		Assault 1
	093601	A	" "
	936010	A	" "
	983601	A	" "
	9A3601	A	" "
	091102		Assault 2
	093602	B	" "
	936020	B	" "
	983602	B	" "
	9A3602	B	" "
	091103		Assault 3
	093603		" "
	9A3603	C	" "
	9A3603	C	" "
	096501		Mayhem
Property Crimes	091901		Burglary 1
	952020	A	" "
	9A5202	A	" "
	091902		" 2
	919002		" "
	919020		" "
	952030	B	" "
	985203		" "
	9A5201		" "
	9A5203	B	" "
	009540		Theft
	009541		"
	093301		Extortion
	095401		Grand Larceny
	095406		Theft
	095407		"
	095408		"
	095409		Grand/Petite Larceny

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	095410		Theft
	095411		Stealing railroad ticket
	097801		Theft
	422007	B	Misappropriation and falsifying accts by public officer
	422009	C	" "
	430814	B	Theft
	651273	B	Certif. land registration suspect of larceny
	926A03		Credit card theft
	956030	B	Theft 1
	956040	C	" 2
	956080	B	Theft of livestock
	985605		Theft
	9A5602		"
	9A5603	B	"
	9A5604	C	"
	9A5608	B	"
	9A5614		"
	9A5615	B	"
	9A5616	C	"
	095402		Taking vehicle w/o permission
	956070	C	" " " owner permission
	9A5607	C	
	092601		
	092602		
	092603		
	094402		Forgery 1
	094403		
	094404		Forgery 2
	094405		
	094406		Forged instrument
	094407		
	094408		
	095405		Unlawful issuance of bank check or draft

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	097208		
	099108		
	298514	C	Forgery on nomination papers
	394410	B	Print, use, public official facsimile signature
	396204	B	Unauthorized use public official facsimile, sig.
	422410	C	False certificate, pay, claim from munic. Corp.
	438518	C	False certificate state of state despository
	461222	B	
	651276	B	Forgery of registrars signature or sal
	763112	B	Forgery of forest product mark
	763612		
	822005	B	Forgery or counterfeiting of tax stamp
	822410	B	Forgery of counterfeiting of cigar tax stamp
	926A04		Credit card forgery
	926A05		Use of a stolen credit card
	945210	B	
	960020	C	
	9A6002	C	
	740805	C	False verification for welfare
	740831	B	Welfare fraud
	740833	B	
	740838	B	
	780833	B	
	090902		Arson 2
	090906		
	091601	C	Removal lawful brands
	091602	C	Imitating lawful brands
	092402	B	Fradulent issue of stock
	092403	B	Insolvent bank receiving deposits
	092708		Destruction of property
	093401		Falsely impersonating another
	093803		Publish false statement affect market price
	094501		Production of pretended heir

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	094502		Substitution of child
	094503		
	094512	B	Fraud in measurement of food
	094516	C	Fraud in Liquor warehouse receipts
	094520		
	094521	C	Altering sample of certificate of assay
	094522	C	Making false sample of assay of ore
	094524	B	Fraud in obtaining telephone services
	094709	C	Maintaining bucket shop
	094710	C	Written statement furnished of sale
	094712	B	Bunko steering
	096104		Injury to property
	096107		Injury to other property
	096116		Bomb threat
	099107		
	099109	B	Fraud destruction of insured property
	099409	B	
	212001	B	Unlawful sale of securities
	212008	B	
	212040	B	Security act violation
	300414	B	Bank or trust Co. Prohib. pledge security
	300415	B	Bank or Trust Co. exceeding debt limit
	300416	B	Bank or Trust Co. borrow/reloan or redis.
	301209	B	Bank or Trust Co officer false entry/statement
	301210	B	Bank or Trust Co officer destroy secret record
	301211	B	Commis. procure loan/bank or trust Co. officer
	301212	B	Loan to officer or employees from trust fund
	304411	B	Pref. prohib. in liquid of bank or trust co.
	304412	B	Loan to officer or employees from trust fund
	304411	B	Pref. prohib. in liquid of bank or trust co.
	304412	B	Bank or Trust Co. receiving dep. insolv.
	310422	B	Indus. loan Co. office violating
	311234	B	Making false entry in Credit Union book
	320410	B	False of mutual savings bond books
	320411	B	Conceal/destroy evidence by mutual savings

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	320412	B	Apply RCW 9.24.030-050 to officers of mutuals
	322408	B	Trans. mutual savings bank assets/insolv.
	333603	B	Pref., prohib. liquid insol. saving and loan
	333604	B	Falisfy savings and loan assoc. books
	333606	B	Sup. secret or destroy evidence records
	401601	C	Injury to public records
	401602	B	Injury and misapprop. of Public records
	401603	C	Offer false instr. for filing or record
	461221	B	False statement, illegal transfer of MV ownership
	483019	B	Failure to return on insurance premium
	483022	B	
	606405	B	Obtaining accomodations by fraud
	611203	B	Destroy/removal of property while under lein
	651274	C	False swearing/registrtion
	651275	C	Fraudulent procurement, false entry on registration
	664412	C	Unlawful use of Liquor Board seal
	680814	C	Grave robbery, removing human remains
	680815	C	Mutilating or desinterring human remains
	707428	A	Damaging building with explosive
	833229	C	
	900341	C	Crime against water code - subject to RCW
	926A06		
	926A07		
	948030	B	Arson 2
	948040	C	Reckless burning
	948070	B	Malicious mischief 1
	948080	C	Malicious mischief 2
	956060	C	Unlawful issuance of bank check
	956095	C	Criminal possession of renter property
	956120	B	Extortion 1
	956130	C	Extortion 2
	956150	B	Possession of stolen property 1
	956160	C	Possession of stolen property 2
	960030	C	Obtaining signature by deception/duress
	9A4802	A	
	9A4803	B	

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	9A4804	C	
	9A4806		
	9A4807	B	
	9A4808	C	
	9A5606	C	
	9A5609	C	
	9A5612	B	
	9A5613	C	
	9A6003	C	
Drug Violations	006950		
	069504		
	069540		
	099406	C	Possession of narcotics by prisoner
	099408	C	Possession of narcotics in prison
	693302		
	693304		
	693322		
	694007		
	694102	B	Illegally obtaining legend drug
	694103	B	Sale, delivery, possession legend drug w/intent to sell
	694104	B	Illegal issuance of legend drug prescription
	695021		
	695030		
	695040		
	695041		
	69504A	B	
	69504B	C	
	69504C	C	
	695040	C	
	69504E	A	
	69504F	B	
	69504G	C	
	69504H	A	
	697007		
	994041	C	
	994045	C	
Other Crimes	035014	C	False cert. of PA complaint in muni. court
	090104		Accessory to a felon
	090107		Attempt a felony

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	090501	B	Criminal anarchy
	090502	B	Advocating Criminal anarchy
	090503	B	Assembly of anarchists
	090506	B	Sabotage
	090507	B	Interference w/owners control
	090508	B	Advocating sabotage
	090510	B	Disp. Emblems seditious/anarchistic group
	090511	B	Possession of emblems
	091501		Bigamy
	091502		Punishment of consort
	091801		Bribery of Public Officer
	091802		Public Officer asking or receiving a bribe
	091803		Juror accepting a bribe
	091804		Bribing a witness
	092405		False report of corporation
	092705		Riot
	093101		Escape
	093102		Aiding prisoner to escape
	093104		Officer asking reward to permit escape
	093302		Oppression under colr of office
	093701		Use of false permit, license, or diploma
	094012	A	Possession of incendiary devise
	094102	C	Committing crime when armed
	094104	B	Certain persons forbidden to arms (felons)
	094616	C	Gambling w/o license
	094618	C	Causing organiz. to violate gambling laws
	094622	C	Professional gambling
	094623	C	Illegal gambling devise
	096805	B	Erotic material (3rd offense)
	096908		Tampering with a witness
	097201		Perjury defined
	097202		Perjury 1
	097203		Perjury 2
	098102	B	Subversive Acts
	098103	C	Member subversive organization
	098111	C	Subversive misstatements for employment
	098201	A	Treason
	098203	C	Misprison of treason

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	099401	B	
	099402	B	Prison riot
	099404	B	Possession of contraband by prisoners
	099405	B	Possession of weapons by prisoners
	099407	B	Possession of weapons in prison by nonprisoner
	101913	C	Failure to appear before court after release on pers. recog.
	107701		
	194811	B	Defrauding an Inn Keper
	262003	B	Nonsupport of a minor child
	298506	B	Intimid. influence/bribe an elector
	298510	C	Fraud in Cert. of nomination or ballot
	298516	C	Election officer - violation at polls
	298517	B	Election office - general violation
	298518	C	False swearing at primary (charged perjury)
	298520	B	Election registration under false name
	298524	B	Unqualified person voting
	298526	C	Tamper having extra key to voting machine
	298529	B	Duplicate name violation of RCW 29.18.080
	298530	B	Violation RCW 29.36.110 - Absentee voting
	298531	C	Absent Serv. voters viol. - perjury 2
	298537	B	Initiat. and Referen. - viol. by signer
	298538	B	Recall - viol. by signer or officer
	430623	B	Destroy, damage prop. - cause personal injury
	466102	C	Elude pursuing police vehicle
	672401	C	Fraud in sporting contest
	694002	C	Poison in milk or food product
	604003	C	Place poison/other harmful objects in consumer
	707418	A	Possession of explosive devises
	707427	A	Endanger property or life with explosive
	722317	C	Assisting escape of mental patient
	722330	B	Bring marc, Liquor, weapon on institution grounds
	726507	B	Willful failure to return from work release
	726606	B	Willfl failure to return from furlough
	928022	B	Criminal attempt class A felony
	928023	C	Criminal attempt class B Felony
	928032	B	Criminal Conspiracy Class A Felony
	928033	C	Criminal Conspiracy Class B Felony

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	928042	B	Criminal Solicitation Class A Felony
	928043	C	Criminal Solicitation Class A Felony
	968010	B	Bribery of/or by a public official
	968020	C	Requesting unlawful compensation
	968030	C	Receiving or granting unlawful compensation
	968040	C	Trading in public office
	968050	C	Trading in special influence
	972020	B	Perjury 1
	972030	C	Perjury 2
	972090	B	Bribing a witness
	972100	B	Witness receiving a bribe
	972110	B	Intimading a witness
	972120	C	Tampering w/a witness
	972130	B	Intimidating a juror
	976070	C	Rendering Criminal assistance 1
	976110	B	Escape 1
	976120	C	Escape 2
	976140	B	Introducing contraband 1
	976172	B	Bail jump from Class A offense
	976173	C	Bail jump from Class B offense
	976180	C	Intimadating a public servant
	984010	C	Riot
	994043	B	
	9A2802		
	9A2803		
	9A6803	C	
	9A2804		
	9A6801	B	
	9A6802	C	
	9A6804	C	
	9A6805	C	
	9A7202	B	
	9A7203	C	
	9A7209	B	
	9A7210	B	
	9A7212	C	

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	9A7313	B	
	9A7607	C	
	9A7611	B	
	9A7612	C	
	9A7612	C	
	9A7614	B	
	9A7615	C	
	9A7617	A	
	9A7618	C	
	9A8401	C	
	090201	C	Abortion
	090202	C	Women attempting abortion
	090901		Arson 1
	093001		
	093002		
	093305		Blackmail
	094005		
	094118	A	Setting Spring Gun
	094119		Machine gun possession prohibited
	095201		Kidnapping 1 and 2
	095202		Conspiracy to kidnap
	095203		Selling services of kidnapped person
	096201	B	Malicious prosecution
	097906		Pimping
	097911		Adultry
	098002		Attempted suicide
	098004		
	099403	B	Holding hostages/interfere w/officer duty
	107706	A	
	928021	A	Criminal attempt - murder 1
	928031	A	Criminal conspiracy - murder 1
	928041	A	
	936060	C	Promoting a suicide attempt
	940020	A	Kidnapping 1
	940030	B	Kidnapping 2
	940040	C	Unlawful imprisonment

CATEGORY	RCW	CLASS	DESCRIPTION
	964010	C	Bigamy
	988070	B	Promoting prostitution 1
	988080	C	Promoting Prostitution 2
	9A3606	C	
	9A4002	A	
	9A4003	B	
	9A4004	C	
	9A6401	C	
	099512		Parole Board on site revocation

APPENDIX 3

Executive Order 81-15
Establishment of an Interagency Criminal Justice Work Group

State of Washington

JOHN SPELLMAN, Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER

EO 81-15

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERAGENCY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORK GROUP

WHEREAS, the prison system in the state of Washington is experiencing severe overcrowding; and

WHEREAS, in order for the correctional system to plan adequately for current and future facilities, it is necessary to project and forecast prison populations; and

WHEREAS, the area of criminal justice needs the immediate attention of state government; and

WHEREAS, no single state agency can address the totality of criminal justice issues facing the state;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John Spellman, Governor of the state of Washington, hereby resolve that an interagency criminal justice work group be established to:

(1) provide a coordinated interagency system for prison population forecasting and projection;

(2) bring numerous state agency resources to bear on the management of criminal justice issues;

(3) review and make recommendations on operational strategies and approaches to address problems facing the system;

(4) provide for the sharing of information on which operational decisions can be made; and

(5) complement the work of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.

The Interagency Criminal Justice Work Shop consists of the following individuals:

Amos Reed, Secretary, Department of Corrections (Chairman)
Joe Taller, Director, Office of Financial Management

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Alan Gibbs, Secretary, Department of Social and Health Services

William Henry, Chairman, Board of Prison Terms and Paroles

Charles Robinson, Chairman, Jail Commission

A Representative from the Judicial System

A Representative from the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

The Work Group may also request support from other individuals or groups as it deems appropriate.

The Office of Financial Management will serve as lead for the projection/forecasting task, including the development of recommendations concerning data system improvements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this 14th day of August, A.D., Nineteen hundred and eighty-one.

John Spellman
Governor of Washington

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Laura E. Eckert
Assistant Secretary of State

APPENDIX 4

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