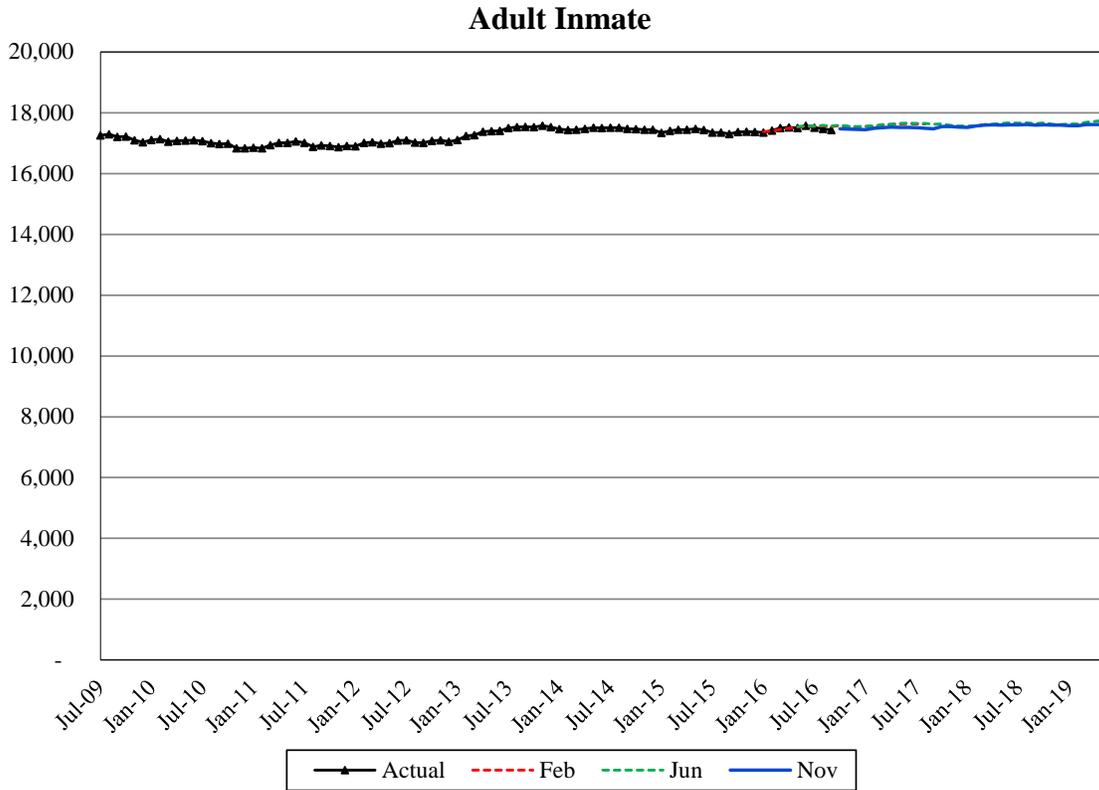


# Corrections

## Adult Inmate Caseload

Caseload Forecast Council  
November 16, 2016



### Forecast Comparisons (Fiscal Year Averages)

| Fiscal Year | Feb-16 Forecast | Jun-16 Forecast | Nov-16 Forecast | Feb to Nov Difference | Percent Difference | Jun to Nov Difference | Percent Difference |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2017        | 17,575          | 17,590          | 17,484          | -91                   | -0.5%              | -106                  | -0.6%              |
| 2018        |                 | 17,616          | 17,549          |                       |                    | -68                   | -0.4%              |
| 2019        |                 | 17,673          | 17,600          |                       |                    | -73                   | -0.4%              |

The **Adult Inmate** forecast includes adult offender caseloads under the state’s jurisdiction and housed in prisons and work release facilities. The forecast includes the effects of changing demographics, crime rates, prison usage, and policy changes (new legislation or initiatives).

As with the June 2016 forecast, the November 2016 forecast incorporates two bills that passed the 2016 legislative session: 1.) HB 2280 makes felony driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, marijuana, or any drug a class B felony if a person has four or more prior offenses within 10 years or has previously been convicted of Vehicular Homicide or Vehicular Assault, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any

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drug; 2.) SSB 6219 increases the seriousness level of vehicular homicide while driving in a reckless manner from level VIII to level XI.

Both bills are expected to increase the inmate caseload, but the increase is expected to be no more than 10 beds until Fiscal Year 2020. These two bills are expected to increase the inmate caseload by around 50 when their effect fully materializes.

The November 2016 forecast also accounts for the sunset provision of SB 5892 (passed in 2013). SB 5892 stipulates that the Drug Sentencing Grid is modified so that any offender who commits a Seriousness Level 1 Drug offense and has a criminal history score within the range of three to five will serve their sentence in jail unless an exceptional sentence is imposed. The drug sentencing grid modifications sunset on July 1, 2018, which will likely exert upward pressure on DOC inmate caseload.

#### Tracking the Current Forecast

|        | Jun-16<br>Forecast | Actual | Variance | Percent<br>Variance |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| May-16 | 17,543             | 17,498 | -45      | -0.3%               |
| Jun-16 | 17,565             | 17,578 | 13       | 0.1%                |
| Jul-16 | 17,566             | 17,505 | -61      | -0.3%               |
| Aug-16 | 17,582             | 17,474 | -108     | -0.6%               |
| Sep-16 | 17,565             | 17,435 | -130     | -0.7%               |

#### Fiscal Year Caseload Change

|          | Fiscal<br>Year | Caseload | Change from<br>Prior Year | Percent<br>Change |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Actual   | 2010           | 17,139   |                           |                   |
|          | 2011           | 16,952   | -187                      | -1.1%             |
|          | 2012           | 16,960   | 8                         | 0.0%              |
|          | 2013           | 17,178   | 218                       | 1.3%              |
|          | 2014           | 17,502   | 323                       | 1.9%              |
|          | 2015           | 17,447   | -54                       | -0.3%             |
|          | 2016           | 17,415   | -33                       | -0.2%             |
| Forecast | 2017           | 17,484   | 69                        | 0.4%              |
|          | 2018           | 17,549   | 65                        | 0.4%              |
|          | 2019           | 17,600   | 51                        | 0.3%              |

#### Risks to the Forecast

The inmate caseload has historically displayed an upward trend. The crime rates have been relatively stable in the past several years. Assuming no major shift of crime rates and a stable legislative environment, in the long run the state population growth is expected to be the main driver of the inmate caseload. The risks to this forecast are moderate.