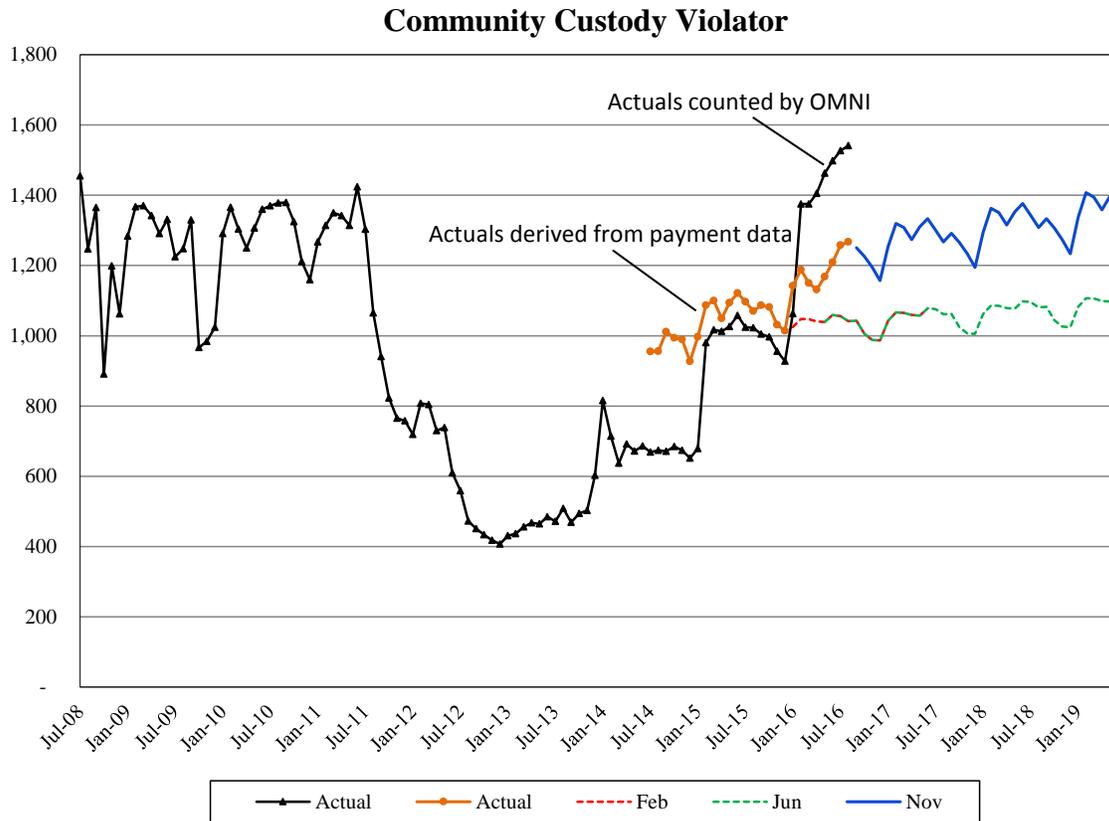


Corrections

Community Custody Violator 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	1,041	1,041	1,263	222	21.3%	222	21.3%
2018		1,060	1,301			240	22.6%
2019		1,080	1,343			262	24.3%

The **Community Custody Violator** forecast includes adult offenders who were under community custody, violated their supervision conditions, and were sanctioned with confinement. Most of these offenders are housed in local county/city jails, with the balance housed in state prisons.

In late 2015, DOC charged an internal workgroup to improve public safety by capturing arrest data when offenders are apprehended and improve the violator documentation process within DOC. The project resulted in changes to policy, business rules and OMNI, effective January 2016, to support and enforce uniform business practices statewide across the department. These changes to the OMNI system changed the

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reported number of violators in the DOC population. At the time of the June 2016 forecast, DOC was verifying if the changes were capturing additional violator movements within the system and counting them as additional violators. As a result, the June forecast, as with the February forecast, was based on end-of-month caseload snapshot captured by DOC's OMNI data system prior to January 2016.

Since January 2016, DOC has monitored the caseload count being produced by the new data system implemented in mid-January. The DOC also monitored services rendered prior to bills being paid and used payment data to estimate the violator caseload. Violator caseload counted this way suggests that the caseload had been undercounted by the OMNI system during Fiscal Year 2015 and the first half of Fiscal Year 2016, prior to the January 2016 OMNI system update. We based the November 2016 forecast on the violator caseload derived from historical payment data, as this method of counting more accurately reflects the number of violators housed in jails. Consequently, the November forecast is higher than the February and June 2016 forecasts (the latter two forecasts are based on OMNI system data prior to January 2016).

According to the violator caseload count derived from the payment data, the violator caseload has witnessed growth during the past two Fiscal Years, partly driven by the growing community supervision caseload. Furthermore, a series of recent policy/practice changes have probably fueled the growth as well. DOC also anticipates further policy/practice changes based on a recent court decision in the *Grisby v Herzog* case that might put upward pressure on the caseload.

The November violator caseload extends the growth and seasonal pattern experienced in the past two Fiscal Years into the future for the next twelve months. Beyond that, the violator caseload is assumed to grow at the same rate of the contact-required community supervision caseload.

Risks to the Forecast

The November 2016 violator caseload forecast is the first such forecast that is based on data derived from jail payment data, rather than data from the DOC's OMNI system. The latest data is believed to be more accurate, but is only available for historical comparison over two fiscal years. So the November forecast lacks a long history of data to more accurately estimate seasonal patterns. Furthermore, there have been a series of policy/practice changes recently and more are expected in the near future, which adds uncertainty to the caseload dynamics. Because of these factors, risks to the November 2016 forecast are high.