



**California Department of Corrections  
and Rehabilitation**

## **Spring 2014 Population Projections**

**Office of Research  
June 2014**

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The authors would like to acknowledge Cindy Wagstaff and Corinne Slapnik from the Enterprise Data Management Branch for their substantial contributions on this project. We would also like to thank the Offender Information Services Branch staff for assisting with the production of the data included in this report, Dr. Dionne Maxwell from the Research and Evaluation Branch for her review and editing of the report, and Matthew Nakao from the Research and Evaluation Branch for assistance compiling the data into charts. We would like to extend a special thank you to Dr. Richard McCleary from the University of California, Irvine for his collaboration on refining Office of Research population projection methodologies.

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## Table of Contents

List of Tables and Figures .....	ii
Executive Summary.....	iv
Introduction.....	1
Changes for Spring 2014 Projection .....	1
Institution Population .....	1
Institution Population Trends, Actual and Projected.....	1
Institution Population Trends, Projected.....	4
Felon Court Commitments, Actual and Projected .....	5
Placement Need Projections .....	7
Parole Population .....	9
Parole Population Trends, Actual and Projected.....	9
Parole Population Projections .....	10
Appendix A – Methodology and Technical Notes .....	11
Appendix B - Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, Propositions and Policy Changes.....	12
Legislation .....	12
Initiatives .....	12
Policy Changes .....	13
Appendix C – Glossary of Terms.....	14
Appendix D – Population Projections Tables 1 – 7.....	16

## List of Tables and Figures

### Tables

Table A: Actual Institution Population by Gender, 2004-2013.....	2
Table B: Spring 2014 Projected Institution Population by Gender, .....	4
Table C: Projected Institution Population Change, Fall 2013 vs. Spring 2014 .....	4
Table D: Actual Felon Prison Commitments from Court, FY 2003-04 through 2012-2013 .....	5
Table E: Spring 2014 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, FY 2013-14 through 2014-15	6
Table F: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year and Reception Housing, FY 2013-14 through 2018-19.....	8
Table G: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year and Housing Security Level, FY 2013-14 through 2018-19 .....	8
Table H: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year and Special Housing, FY 2013-14 through 2018-19.....	9
Table I: Actual Active Parole Population Supervised in California, 2004-2013 .....	9
Table J: Projected Active Parole Population Supervised in California, Spring 2014-2015.....	10
Table K: Active Parole Population Change, Fall 2013 vs. Spring 2014.....	10

### Appendix-Tables

Table L: Institution Population by Commitment Status and Gender, 2004 – 2019.....	17
Table M: Active Parole and Outpatient Population by Commitment Status and Gender, 2004 - 2015 .....	18
Table N: Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15.	19
Table O: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15.....	19
Table P: Projected Placement Needs for Total Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Housing, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2018-19 .....	20
Table Q: California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15.....	21
Table R: Average Daily California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15.....	21

**Figures**

Figure 1: Institutional Population Trends, Actual and Projected, by Male and Total Population, 2004 – 2015 ..... 3

Figure 2: Institutional Population Trends, Actual and Projected, by Female Population, 2004 – 2015 ..... 4

Figure 3: Actual and Projected Felon Court Admissions, FY 2003–04 through 2014–15 ..... 6

Figure 4: Actual and Projected Felon Court Admissions, State Population Ages 18-49 (in thousands), FY 2003–04 through 2014-15 ..... 7

Figure 5: Actual and Projected Total Active Parole Population Supervised in California, 2004-2005 ..... 10

## Executive Summary

- On December 31, 2013, the total institution population was 134,339. This is 1.1 percent (1,404) higher than the total institution population on December 31, 2012. The institution population was higher than the previous month from July to December 2013, which is a change from the post-Realignment trend of a decreasing institution population.
- The institution population is projected to be 135,430 on June 30, 2014, a 0.8 percent (1,091) increase from the actual institution population on December 31, 2013. It is expected to continue to increase through June 30, 2019, when it is anticipated to reach 146,796.
- Like the Fall 2013 institution projections, the Spring 2014 institution projections show growth in fiscal year 2014-15, but at a slightly slower rate.
- The active parole population was 47,418 on December 31, 2013, which was 10,495 (18.1 percent) lower than the December 31, 2012 population. The six-month change from June 30 to December 31, 2013 was -3,882, or a decrease of 7.6 percent. This indicates that the rate of decrease for this population slowed during the second half of 2013.
- The parole population is projected to be 43,998 on June 30, 2014, a 7.2 percent (3,420) decrease from the actual parole population on December 31, 2013. This population is expected to decrease again by June 30, 2015 to 39,871.
- Like in the Fall 2013 parole projection, the Spring 2014 parole projection expects the population to decline through fiscal year 2014-15, but at a much slower rate.
- In response to the Three Judge Panel Court order, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is implementing a number of policies and programs expected to impact the prison population including increasing parole eligibility for specific inmate populations and implementing prospective credit-earning increases for non-violent, non-sex registrant second-strike offenders<sup>1</sup>. However, these court-ordered programs were in the early stages of implementation when the Spring 2014 projections were completed and, as such, were not included in our projections.

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<sup>1</sup> Additional information is available at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-March-2014/March-2014-Status-Report.pdf>.

## Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2014 adult institution and parole population projections for fiscal years 2013-14 through 2018-19. The projections are based upon the most current available data and factor the effects of existing laws and regulations on the state prison and parole populations. The projections do not include proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed or affirmed as of December 31, 2013. Information about specific legislation that has been included in these projections is available in Appendix B. The projections methodology is described in Appendix A, and a glossary of terms used in the projections is included in Appendix C. More detailed tables of the projections are included in Appendix D.

### *Changes for Spring 2014 Projection*

The Spring 2014 Population Projections were prepared in partnership with the University of California, Irvine. CDCR is in the process of modernizing its population projections methodology. Therefore, some information found in previous projections publications is not available for Spring 2014.

More detailed information about CDCR's projections methodology can be found in Appendix A.

## Institution Population

The actual and projected institutional population data below reflect either point-in-time data from June 30<sup>th</sup> of each respective year or fiscal year (FY) data. For clarity purposes, only FY data is specifically designated. Point-in-time data will be designated by the individual year, unless otherwise indicated.

### *Institution Population Trends, Actual and Projected*

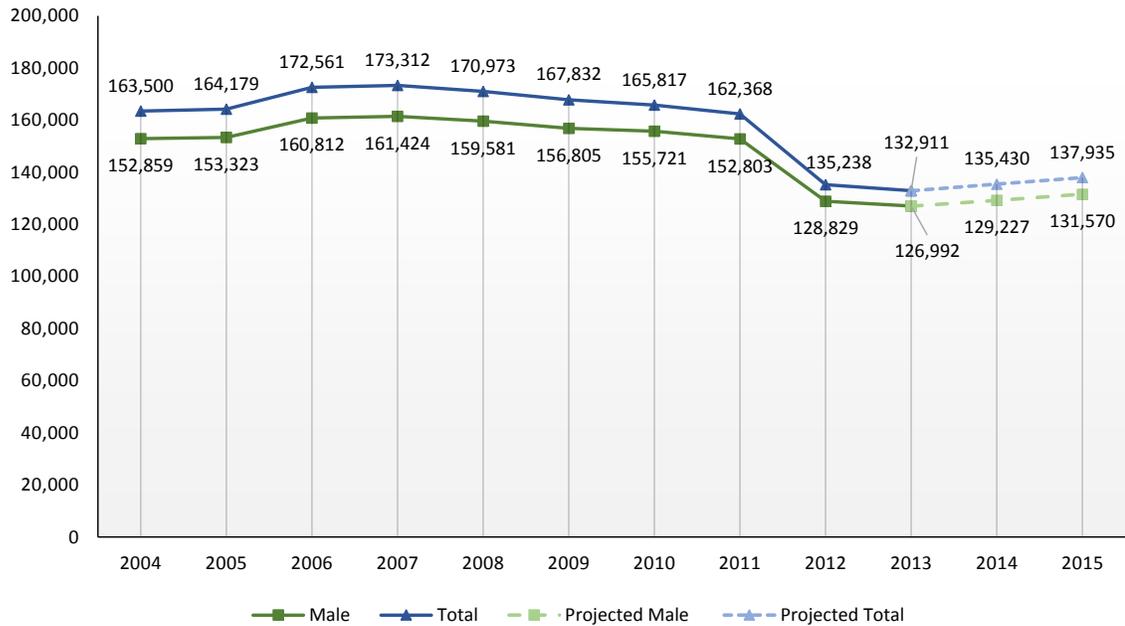
The CDCR total institutional population increased 6.0 percent from 2004 to 2007 (163,500 to 173,312, respectively), followed by a 23.3 percent decline from 2007 through 2013 (173,312 to 132,911, respectively; see Table A). The largest annual percent decrease in total population occurred post-Realignment between 2011 and 2012 (16.7 percent) followed by a lesser decline of 1.7 percent from 2012 to 2013.

Male population trends resembled the total population trends with a 5.6 percent increase from 2004 to 2007 (152,859 to 161,424, respectively), followed by a 21.3 percent decrease from 2007 to 2013 (161,424 to 126,992, respectively). The largest annual decrease for male offenders also occurred post-Realignment from 2011 to 2012 (15.7 percent) and then a lesser decline of 1.4 percent from 2012 to 2013 (see Figure 1 and Table A). Although male population numbers resembled the total population, the proportion of male offenders within the total population increased slightly from 2004 to 2013 (93.5 percent to 95.5 percent, respectively).

Table A: Actual Institution Population by Gender, 2004-2013

June 30	Male	Female	Total
2004	152,859	10,641	163,500
2005	153,323	10,856	164,179
2006	160,812	11,749	172,561
2007	161,424	11,888	173,312
2008	159,581	11,392	170,973
2009	156,805	11,027	167,832
2010	155,721	10,096	165,817
2011	152,803	9,565	162,368
2012	128,829	6,409	135,238
2013	126,992	5,919	132,911

Figure 1: Institutional Population Trends, Actual and Projected, by Male and Total Population, 2004 – 2015



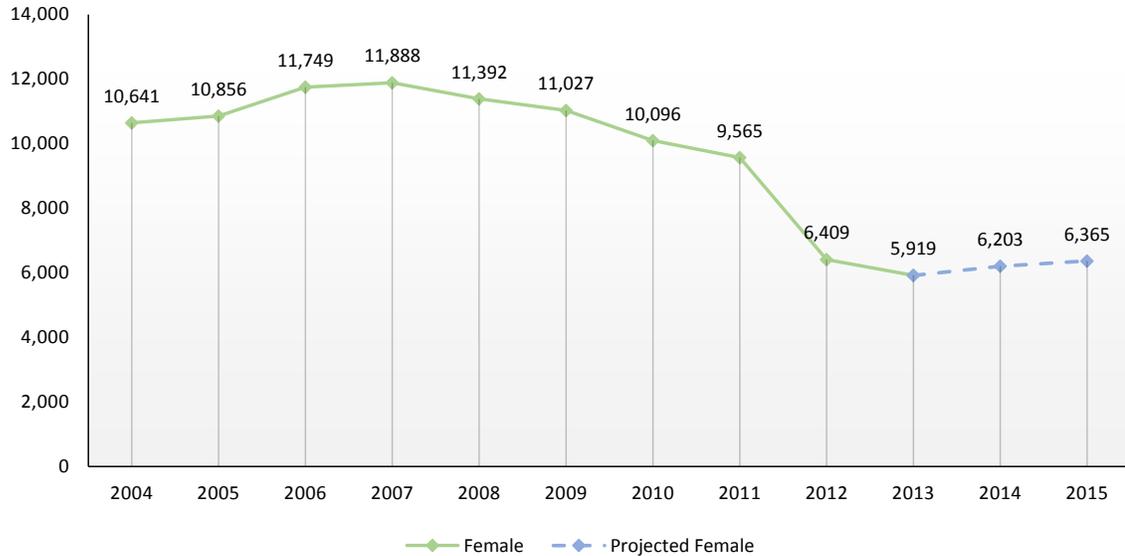
Projections data suggest that the institutional population will increase slightly (3.8 percent) from 2013 to 2015 (132,911 to 137,935; respectively; see Tables A and B). The male population is projected to increase slightly (3.6 percent) from 126,992 to 131,570, (2013 and 2015, respectively; see Figure 1), while change across the female population for the same timeframe is projected to be double that of the male population (7.5 percent increase, from 5,919 to 6,365; see Figure 2).

The proportion of females within the institutional population remained relatively consistent from 2004 to 2009 (around 6.5 percent). By 2013, however, the female population had declined to 4.5 percent of the total institutional population. Specifically, the number of female offenders increased 11.7 percent from 2004 to 2007 (10,641 to 11,888, respectively), and then decreased 50.2 percent from 2007 to 2013 (11,888 to 5,919, respectively). As with the total and male institutional populations, the largest population decline in the female population occurred post-Realignment from 2011 to 2012 (33.0 percent), followed by a 7.6 percent decline from 2012 to 2013 (see Table A and Figure 2). From 2013 to 2015, the population of female offenders is projected to increase by 7.5 percent (5,919 to 6,365, respectively; see Figure 2).

Table B: Spring 2014 Projected Institution Population by Gender,

June 30	Male	Female	Total
2014	129,227	6,203	135,430
2015	131,570	6,365	137,935

Figure 2: Institutional Population Trends, Actual and Projected, Female Population, 2004 – 2015



*Institution Population Trends, Projected*

In Fall 2013, CDCR projected that the institutional population would increase 4.7 percent from 2013 to 2015 (132,911 to 139,199, respectively; see Tables A and C). In Spring 2014, CDCR projects that the institutional population will increase at a slightly lower rate of 3.8 percent from 2013 to 2015 (132,911 to 137,935, respectively; see Tables A and C). The institutional population projection for June 30, 2014, decreased 0.9 percent (or 1,188 individuals) from Fall 2013 to Spring 2014. In addition, projections for the June 30, 2015, institutional population decreased 0.9 percent (or 1,264 individuals) from Fall 2013 to Spring 2014.

Table C: Projected Institution Population Change, Fall 2013 vs. Spring 2014

June 30	Fall 2013	Spring 2014	Difference
2014	136,618	135,430	-1,188
2015	139,199	137,935	-1,264

*Felon Court Commitments, Actual and Projected*

The rate of California felon court commitments per 100,000 adults aged 18-49 increased by 12.8 percent from FY 2003-04 to FY 2005-06 (367.6 to 414.8, respectively). This was followed by a 49.5 percent decline from FY 2005-06 to FY 2012-13 (414.8 to 209.3, respectively) (see Table D). Within CDCR, felon court commitments decreased 49.1 percent from FY 2005-06 to FY 2012-13 (70,606 to 35,970, respectively; see Figure 3). Additionally, the largest annual percentage decrease in commitments (32.5 percent) occurred between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12, during and just after Realignment.

Table D: Actual Felon Prison Commitments from Court, FY 2003-04 through 2012-2013

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (In Thousands) <sup>2</sup>	Commitment Rate <sup>3</sup>
2003-04	62,361	16,965.1	367.6
2004-05	66,295	17,008.6	389.8
2005-06	70,606	17,021.8	414.8
2006-07	68,725	17,057.1	402.9
2007-08	67,381	17,111.2	393.8
2008-09	63,361	17,117.6	370.2
2009-10	63,541	17,160.1	370.3
2010-11	57,720	17,186.5	335.8
2011-12	38,957	17,160.0	227.0
2012-13	35,970	17,186.1	209.3

<sup>2</sup> Based on California Department of Finance Population estimates and projections. See the Methodology and Technical Notes Section in Appendix A for more information.

<sup>3</sup> Number of CDCR felon commitments per 100,000 California State residents, ages 18-49.

The felon court commitment rate has been increasing over the past several months, and, contrary to the previous annual trends, this rate is projected to increase 12.2 percent from 209.3 in FY 2012-2013 to 234.8 in FY 2014-2015 (see Table E). At the same time, CDCR felon court commitments are projected to increase 12.7 percent from 35,970 to 40,543 (FY 2012-2013 and FY 2014-2015, respectively; see Figure 3).

Table E: Spring 2014 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, FY 2013-14 through 2014-15

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Admissions	State Population Ages 18-49 (In Thousands)	Admission Rate
2013-14	39,336	17,220.8	228.4
2014-15	40,543	17,264.2	234.8

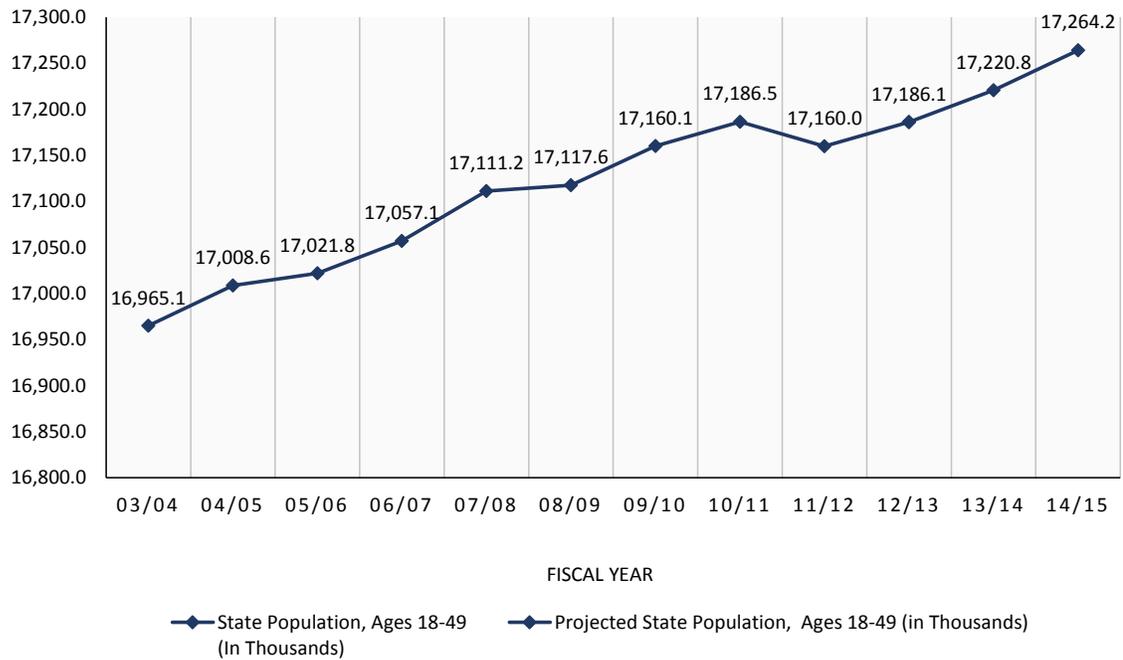
Figure 3: Actual and Projected Felon Court Commitments, FY 2003–04 through 2014–15



The State population of adults aged 18-49 increased steadily from FY 2003-04 to FY 2012-13, and is projected to continue its upward trend through FY 2014-15 (see Figure 4). From FY 2003-04 to FY 2012-13, there was a 1.3 percent increase in this population (16.97 million to 17.19 million, respectively). This

upward trend is projected to continue with a 0.25 percent increase from FY 2013-14 to 2014-15 (see Figure 4 and Tables D and E).

Figure 4: State Population Ages 18-49 (in thousands), FY 2003–04 through 2014-15



Source: Department of Finance Population estimates and projections. See the Methodology and Technical Notes Section in Appendix A for more information.

### Placement Need Projections

Placement need projections for the male institutional population will vary based on the specific housing type. Although Table P (Appendix D) displays the following data by Fiscal Year and Fiscal Quarter, this section will focus only on the June 30<sup>th</sup> data for each of the six fiscal years in order to maintain continuity within the report (for the full table see Appendix D, Table P). Reception Center needs are projected to increase slightly (8.5 percent) from FY 2013-14 to 2014-15 (11,586 to 12,570, respectively, see Table F). However, the proportion of those needing reception center housing will remain at approximately 9.0 percent of the population total.

Table F: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year and Reception Housing, FY 2013-14 through 2018-19

June 30	Reception Center	Total Population
2013-14	11,586	129,227
2014-15	11,872	131,570
2015-16	12,022	133,611
2016-17	12,205	135,687
2017-18	12,388	137,723
2018-19	12,570	139,704

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding.

Between FY 2013-14 and FY 2018-19, male offender placement in Security Level I Housing is projected to decrease by 8.7 percent, while placement in all other Security Levels is projected to increase: Level II (2.7 percent), Level III (16.9 percent), and Level IV (14.9 percent; see Table G). By FY 2018-19, Level II offenders are projected to make up the largest proportion of the total institutional population (29.7 percent), while Level I offenders will be the smallest proportion (9.4 percent).

Table G: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year and Housing Security Level, FY 2013-14 through 2018-19

June 30	Level				Total Population
	I	II	III	IV	
2013-14	14,322	40,339	32,845	24,538	129,227
2014-15	14,018	40,867	33,874	25,290	131,570
2015-16	13,806	41,108	34,946	26,008	133,611
2016-17	13,604	41,245	36,088	26,735	135,687
2017-18	13,367	41,347	37,245	27,464	137,723
2018-19	13,070	41,437	38,408	28,193	139,704

Placement needs for male offenders in special housing is expected to increase by 7.7 percent (or 429 male offenders) between FY 2013-14 and FY 2018-19 (see Table H). Projected placement needs for the Protective Housing Units (PHU) is expected to decrease by 5 offenders (40.0 percent), while the need for Security Housing Unit (SHU) placement is projected to increase by 434 male offenders (7.8 percent). Overall, the proportion of male offenders requiring special housing is projected to decrease from 4.33 to 4.31 percent of the total institutional population over the five fiscal years.

Table H: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year and Special Housing, FY 2013-14 through 2018-19

June 30	Special Housing			Total Population
	PHU	SHU	Total	
2013-14	13	5,585	5,597	129,227
2014-15	12	5,639	5,650	131,570
2015-16	10	5,712	5,722	133,611
2016-17	10	5,801	5,811	135,687
2017-18	9	5,904	5,913	137,723
2018-19	8	6,019	6,026	139,704

## Parole Population

Parole population data reflects point-in-time data from June 30<sup>th</sup> of each respective year.

### *Parole Population Trends, Actual and Projected*

The population of active parolees supervised in California increased 12.1 percent from 2004 to 2007 (112,685 to 126,330, respectively). However, from 2007 to 2013, the population declined by 59.4 percent (126,330 to 51,300, respectively; see Table I). The active parole population is projected to continue the downward trend in the next two fiscal years with a 22.3 percent decrease from the 51,300 active parolees in 2013 to 39,871 parolees in 2015 (see Tables I and J, and Figure 5).

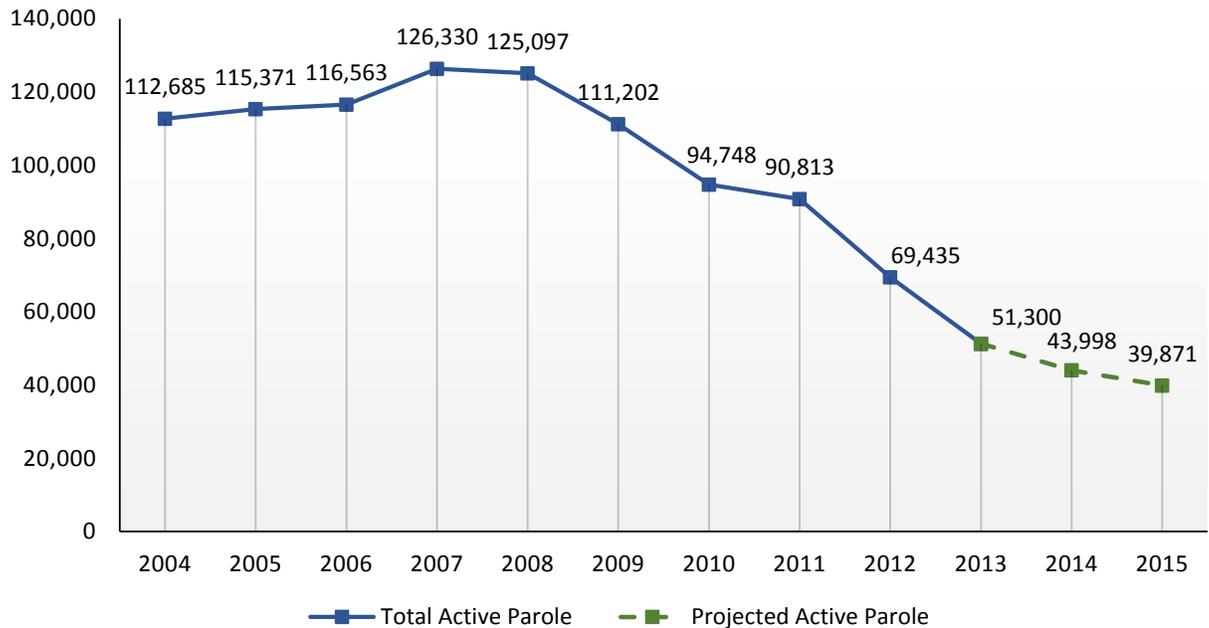
Table I: Actual Active Parole Population Supervised in California, 2004-2013

June 30	Total Active Parole
2004	112,685
2005	115,371
2006	116,563
2007	126,330
2008	125,097
2009	111,202
2010	94,748
2011	90,813
2012	69,435
2013	51,300

Table J: Projected Active Parole Population Supervised in California, Spring 2014-2015

June 30	Total Active Parole
2014	43,998
2015	39,871

Figure 5: Actual and Projected Total Active Parole Population Supervised in California, 2004-2015



*Parole Population Projections*

In Fall of 2013, CDCR projected the active parole population would decrease 32.5 percent from 2013 to 2015 (51,300 to 34,637, respectively; see Tables I and K). In Spring 2014, CDCR projects a smaller decrease in the active parole population (22.3 percent) from 2013 to 2015 (51,300 to 39,871, respectively; see Tables I and K). Thus, the Spring 2014 Projections for June 30, 2014 are 7.4 percent higher than Fall 2013, or an increase of 3,025 active parolees over the Fall 2013 Projections. In addition, projections for June 30, 2015 changed by 15.1 percent, with an increase of 5,234 parolees.

Table K: Active Parole Population Change, Fall 2013 vs. Spring 2014

June 30	Fall 2013	Spring 2014	Difference
2014	40,973	43,998	3,025
2015	34,637	39,871	5,234

## Appendix A – Methodology and Technical Notes

The CDCR Office of Research uses the most current data and prevailing methodologies to produce these population projections. External experts are periodically employed to review the methodologies as a means of continual improvement of the techniques applied. Beginning in early 2014, CDCR entered into a partnership with experts at the University of California, Irvine to modernize the population projection methodology.

Although the CDCR institution and parole population projections are designed to be as accurate as possible, most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two to three years are difficult to model, at best.<sup>4</sup>

The Spring 2014 Population Projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques.

The California population data used to calculate the commitment rates is based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.<sup>5</sup> This population data is provided for calendar year midpoints (July 1). For the purposes of this report, data for two points in time were averaged to afford a closer fit to the state fiscal year.

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<sup>4</sup> See, for example, “Public Safety, Public Spending: Forecasting America’s Prison Population, 2007-2011.” Public Safety Performance, The Pew Charitable Trusts, February 2007 (Available at <http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org>), and also, Butts, J., and Adams, W. 2001 (March). Anticipating space needs in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

<sup>5</sup> State of California, Department of Finance, *Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060*. Sacramento, California, January 2013.

## Appendix B - Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, Propositions and Policy Changes

### *Legislation*

The following legislation was chaptered in 2012 and has an impact on the state prison system. Whenever possible, the impacts of these bills were included in the projections.

- Chapter 43, Statutes of 2012  
[Senate Bill 1023, (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)]

The following Realignment legislation was chaptered in 2011 and continues to have a significant impact on the state prison system.

- Chapter 15, Statutes of 2011  
[Assembly Bill 109, (Committee on Budget; Blumenfield, Chair)]
- Chapter 39, Statutes of 2011  
[Assembly Bill 117, (Committee on Budget; Blumenfield, Chair)]

Please see the [Fall 2013 Population Projections Publication](#)<sup>6</sup> for more detailed information on the above legislation.

### *Initiatives*

- Proposition 36 – Three Strikes Law

Revises three strikes law to impose life sentence only when new felony conviction is serious or violent. Authorizes re-sentencing for offenders currently serving life sentences if third strike conviction was not serious or violent and judge determines sentence does not pose unreasonable risk to public safety. *This proposition was passed into law on November 6, 2012, and is factored into the Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.*

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<sup>6</sup> Fall 2013 Report is available at:

[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports\\_Research/Offender\\_Information\\_Services\\_Branch/Projections/F13pub.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Projections/F13pub.pdf).

### *Policy Changes*

➤ Three-judge Court

In response to ongoing population concerns, CDCR is implementing a number of policies and programs expected to impact the prison population including increasing parole eligibility for specific inmate populations and implementing prospective credit-earning increases for non-violent, non-sex registrant second-strike offenders<sup>7</sup>. These programs were not factored in to the Spring 2014 Population Projections.

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<sup>7</sup> Additional information is available at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-March-2014/March-2014-Status-Report.pdf>.

## Appendix C – Glossary of Terms

**ADP (Average Daily Population):** The average population per day for a stated population for a specified time period, usually one year.

**ADMISSION:** The first commitment from court for felons and civil narcotic addicts.

**CCC:** Community Correctional Center

**CNA (Civil Narcotic Addict):** An offender civilly committed to CDCR for treatment of narcotic addiction per Welfare and Institutions Code 3000 et seq.

**CO-OPS (Cooperative Cases):** Cases provided parole supervision through the Interstate Compact agreement between California and other states.

**COP (Continued on Parole):** Parolees who are returned to CDCR custody and are returned to parole without having revocation time assessed and their parole revoked.

**DIAGNOSTIC (County Diagnostic Case):** An offender placed by the court in CDCR custody for a pre-sentence diagnostic evaluation (Penal Code Section 1203.03).

**DJJ “M” Cases:** Youth offenders under Division of Juvenile Justice jurisdiction currently housed in adult facilities.

**DOF:** Department of Finance

**DISCHARGE:** When an offender is no longer under the jurisdiction of the CDCR.

**DSL:** Cases that fall under the Determinate Sentencing Law.

**FELON:** A person convicted of a felony offense and sentenced to state prison by the court.

**ICSS (Inmate Classification Score System):** Security level classification system implemented on October 15, 2002.

**LEVEL I, II, III, IV:** The security level, and therefore the facility level, assigned to inmates based on their ICSS score ranges. The higher the score, the higher the security level.

**MEAN:** The sum of individual values divided by the number of cases; an average of all values.

**NA (New Admission):** See Admission.

**OUTPATIENT:** A civil narcotic addict on parole.

**PAL (Parolee-At-Large):** A felon parolee who absconds (hides) from parole supervision.

**PAROLE:** After the prison term is served, offenders are supervised in the community by CDCR for an established period up to the statutory maximum.

**PAROLEE:** A felon released from confinement in state prison to supervision in the community.

**PENDING REVOCATION:** A parolee who has been charged with violating a condition of parole and placed in CDCR custody pending investigation to determine if revocation time will be assessed.

**PHU:** Protective Housing Unit.

**PV-RTC (Parole Violator-Returned To Custody):** A parolee who has violated the conditions of parole and has been returned to prison.

**PV-WNT (Parole Violator-Returned With a New Term):** A parolee who has received a court sentence for a new crime and been returned to prison.

**RAL (Releasee-At-Large):** A civil narcotic addict (CNA) on outpatient (parole) status who absconds from CDCR supervision.

**RECEPTION CENTER:** An institution designated by the director as a center for the reception of prisoners newly committed to CDCR.

**SAFEKEEPER:** County prisoners housed in state prison during sentencing when the county facility does not have adequate facilities to provide for the prisoner.

**SERIOUS/VIOLENT(S/V):** Serious, as defined in Penal Code (PC) 1192.7(c) and 1192.8, and Violent as defined in PC 667.5(c).

**SHU:** Security Housing Unit.

**SUSPENSION:** The interruption of a parole period, usually by absconding. Time on suspension is not credited to the period of parole.

Appendix D – Population Projections Tables L – R

Table L: Institution Population by Commitment Status and Gender, 2004 – 2019

As of June 30	Total	Male				Female			
		Total	Felons	Addicts <sup>1</sup>	Others <sup>2</sup>	Total	Felons	Addicts <sup>1</sup>	Others <sup>2</sup>
Actual									
2004	163,500	152,859	151,493	1,086	280	10,641	10,339	261	41
2005	164,179	153,323	152,016	966	341	10,856	10,528	283	45
2006	172,561	160,812	159,616	908	288	11,749	11,335	366	48
2007	173,312	161,424	160,325	800	299	11,888	11,571	281	36
2008	170,973	159,581	158,681	656	244	11,392	11,131	222	39
2009	167,832	156,805	155,986	615	204	11,027	10,761	238	28
2010	165,817	155,721	154,995	554	172	10,096	9,869	198	29
2011	162,368	152,803	152,206	419	178	9,565	9,409	131	25
2012	135,238	128,829	128,476	235	118	6,409	6,287	102	20
2013	132,911	126,992	126,807	57	128	5,919	5,871	27	21
Projected									
2014	135,430	129,227				6,203			
2015	137,935	131,570				6,365			
2016	140,156	133,611				6,545			
2017	142,415	135,687				6,728			
2018	144,633	137,723				6,910			
2019	146,796	139,704				7,092			

<sup>1</sup> Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

<sup>2</sup> Others include county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, county safekeepers and Juvenile Justice (JJ) wards.

Table M: Active Parole and Outpatient Population by Commitment Status and Gender, 2004 - 2015

As of June 30	Total	Male				Female			
		Total	Felons	Outpatients <sup>1</sup>	Others <sup>2</sup>	Total	Felons	Outpatients <sup>1</sup>	Others <sup>2</sup>
Actual									
2004	112,685	100,399	97,311	1,628	1,460	12,286	11,563	533	190
2005	115,371	102,783	99,930	1,473	1,380	12,588	11,946	458	184
2006	116,563	103,551	100,850	1,327	1,374	13,012	12,422	419	171
2007	126,330	112,057	109,506	1,264	1,287	14,273	13,581	504	188
2008	125,097	111,399	109,080	1,071	1,248	13,698	13,075	427	196
2009	111,202	98,401	96,201	948	1,252	12,801	12,230	357	214
2010	94,748	86,042	84,000	785	1,257	8,706	8,174	322	210
2011	90,813	82,943	80,967	685	1,291	7,870	7,367	299	204
2012	69,435	64,372	62,457	545	1,370	5,063	4,659	228	176
2013	51,300	47,780	45,663	387	1,730	3,520	3,109	158	253
Projected									
2014	43,998								
2015	39,871								

Note: These projections do not include non-revocable parolees.

<sup>1</sup> Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

<sup>2</sup> Others include county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, county safekeepers and Juvenile Justice (JJ) wards.

Table N: Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Actual June 30, 2013	Fiscal Year 2013				Fiscal Year 2014				Fiscal Year 2015			
		2013		2014		2014		2015		2014		2015	
		Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Male Population	126,992	127,729	128,211	128,510	129,227	129,786	130,283	130,678	131,570				
Total Female Population	5,919	5,950	6,128	6,016	6,203	6,327	6,333	6,196	6,365				
Total Population	132,911	133,679	134,339	134,526	135,430	136,113	136,616	136,874	137,935				

Table O: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Fiscal Year 2013-14					Fiscal Year 2014-15				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average
	Total Male Population	127,469	128,062	128,310	128,878	128,180	129,450	130,053	130,382	131,116
Total Female Population	5,939	6,036	6,063	6,102	6,035	6,264	6,350	6,233	6,273	6,280
Total Population	133,408	134,098	134,373	134,980	134,215	135,714	136,403	136,615	137,389	136,530

Table P: Projected Placement Needs for Total Male Institution Population by Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Housing, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2018-19

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Quarter	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Special Housing			Total Population
							PHU	SHU	Total	
2013-14	September 30	11,559	15,039	39,547	31,987	24,014	14	5,567	5,581	127,727
	December 31	11,343	14,650	39,817	32,570	24,259	13	5,559	5,572	128,211
	March 31	11,518	14,327	40,039	32,676	24,376	13	5,562	5,575	128,510
	June 30	11,586	14,322	40,339	32,845	24,538	13	5,585	5,597	129,227
2014-15	September 30	11,508	14,297	40,651	33,035	24,662	13	5,622	5,634	129,786
	December 31	11,575	14,228	40,755	33,296	24,823	12	5,594	5,606	130,283
	March 31	11,831	13,949	40,742	33,513	25,021	12	5,610	5,622	130,678
	June 30	11,872	14,018	40,867	33,874	25,290	12	5,639	5,650	131,570
2015-16	June 30	12,022	13,806	41,108	34,946	26,008	10	5,712	5,722	133,611
2016-17	June 30	12,205	13,604	41,245	36,088	26,735	10	5,801	5,811	135,687
2017-18	June 30	12,388	13,367	41,347	37,245	27,464	9	5,904	5,913	137,723
2018-19	June 30	12,570	13,070	41,437	38,408	28,193	8	6,019	6,026	139,704

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding.

Table Q: California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Actual June 30 2013	Fiscal Year 2013				Fiscal Year 2014				Fiscal Year 2015			
		2013		2014		2014		2015		2015		2015	
		Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Population	51,300	49,876	47,418	45,361	43,998	42,919	41,846	40,663	39,871				

Table R: Average Daily California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Fiscal Year 2013-14					Fiscal Year 2014-15				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average
Total Population	50,757	48,636	46,471	44,617	47,620	43,621	42,386	41,204	40,254	41,866