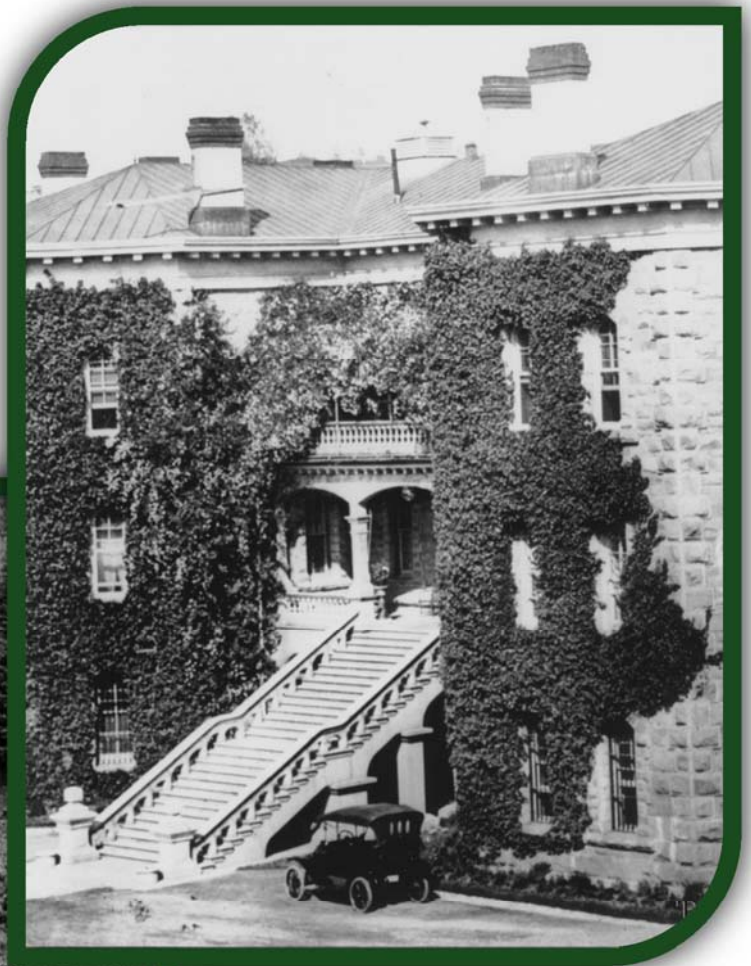
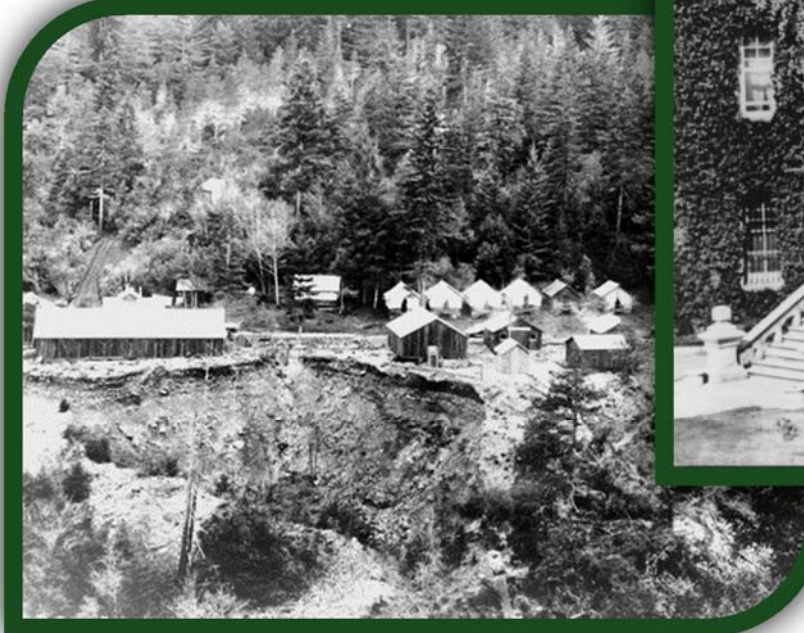


Fall 2013

Adult Population Projections



Fiscal Years 2013/14 – 2018/19



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains the Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections for fiscal years 2013-14 through 2018-19.

On June 30, 2013, the total institution population was 132,911. This is 1.7 percent (2,327) lower than the total institution population on June 30, 2012. The institution population is projected to be 136,617 on June 30, 2014, a 2.8 percent (3,706) increase from the actual institution population on June 30, 2013.

The institution population is projected to continue to increase through June 30, 2019, when it is expected to reach 142,990. This projected increase is due primarily to a projected increase in admissions from court. During fiscal year 2012-13, more new admissions from court arrived than were expected. The unexpected admissions were offenders whose offenses made them eligible for either state prison or county jail, or they had prior serious or violent offenses that were unidentifiable through electronic records because they were committed out-of-state or as juveniles, or their time was served on county probation. It is expected that these trends will continue. In addition, the number of second strike admissions has greatly increased, reaching an all-time high in the last fiscal year. There were 5,492 second strike admissions in fiscal year 2012-13, which is 32.6 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. These offenders spend more time in prison because their sentences are doubled and they must serve 80 percent of their sentence, so this is expected to have a significant impact on the population.

The active parole population on June 30, 2013 was 51,369. This is 18,066 (26.0 percent) lower than the June 30, 2012 population. The parole population is projected to be 40,973 on June 30, 2014, a 20.2 percent (10,396) decrease from the actual parole population on June 30, 2013. The parole population is predicted to continue to decline, although at a slower rate, for the remainder of the projection cycle. The parole population is expected to be 32,748 by June 30, 2019, which is 18,621 (36.2 percent) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2013. This six-year decrease is lower than the 18,066 actual decrease seen in the last fiscal year.

It is important to note that, even though the institution population is projected to be higher than in Spring 2013 due to an increase in felon new admissions, not all of this increase will impact the parole population. This is because a portion of the additional new admissions expected are primarily low-level offenders who will eventually be discharged to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) rather than released to parole.

The number of projected discharges to PRCS for fiscal year 2013-14 is 2.0 percent lower than projected in Spring 2013 and 11.2 percent higher than projected in Spring 2013 for fiscal year 2014-15.

FALL 2013 ADULT POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation’s (CDCR) 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 take into account 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 June 30, 2013. Information about specific legislation that has been included in these projections is available in Appendix A. The projections methodology is described in Appendix B, 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.

Institution Population

Institution Population Trends

On June 30, 2013, the total institution population was 132,911. This is 1.7 percent (2,327) lower than the total institution population on June 30, 2012. Public Safety Realignment (Realignment) continued to reduce the prison population in the past fiscal year. However, the decline slowed considerably, primarily due to changes in admissions coming to prison. Admissions are discussed in more detail below in the *Felon New Admissions* section. More information about Realignment legislation is available in Appendix A.

Table A shows the actual institution populations from June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2013. Table 1 in Appendix D displays more detailed population numbers.

Table A
Actual Institution Population
June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2013

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
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

Institution Population Projections

The institution population is projected to be 136,617 on June 30, 2014, a 2.8 percent (3,706) increase from the actual institution population on June 30, 2013, shown above in Table A. The institution population is projected to continue to increase through June 30, 2019, when it is expected to reach 142,990. This projected increase is due primarily to an anticipated increase in admissions from court, which is discussed in more detail below in the *Felon New Admissions* section.

Table B shows the projected population for the next six years. See Tables 1, 3, and 4 in Appendix D for more detail.

Table B
Fall 2013 Projections
Institution Population
June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2018

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	130,438	6,179	136,617
2015	132,816	6,383	139,199
2016	134,110	6,433	140,543
2017	134,767	6,478	141,245
2018	135,375	6,556	141,931
2019	136,340	6,650	142,990

Comparison of Fall 2013 Projections to Spring 2013 Projections

Table C compares the Fall 2013 Projections to the Spring 2013 Projections. The institution population is projected to be higher than forecasted in the Spring 2013 Projections throughout the projections cycle. This is because of an increase in second strike and violent admissions, who have longer sentences and lower credit earning ability. On June 30, 2014, the institution population is projected to be 136,617, 5.6 percent (7,190) higher than projected in the Spring 2013 Projections. By June 30, 2018, the institution population is projected to be 141,931, which is 7.5 percent (9,925) higher than projected in Spring 2013.

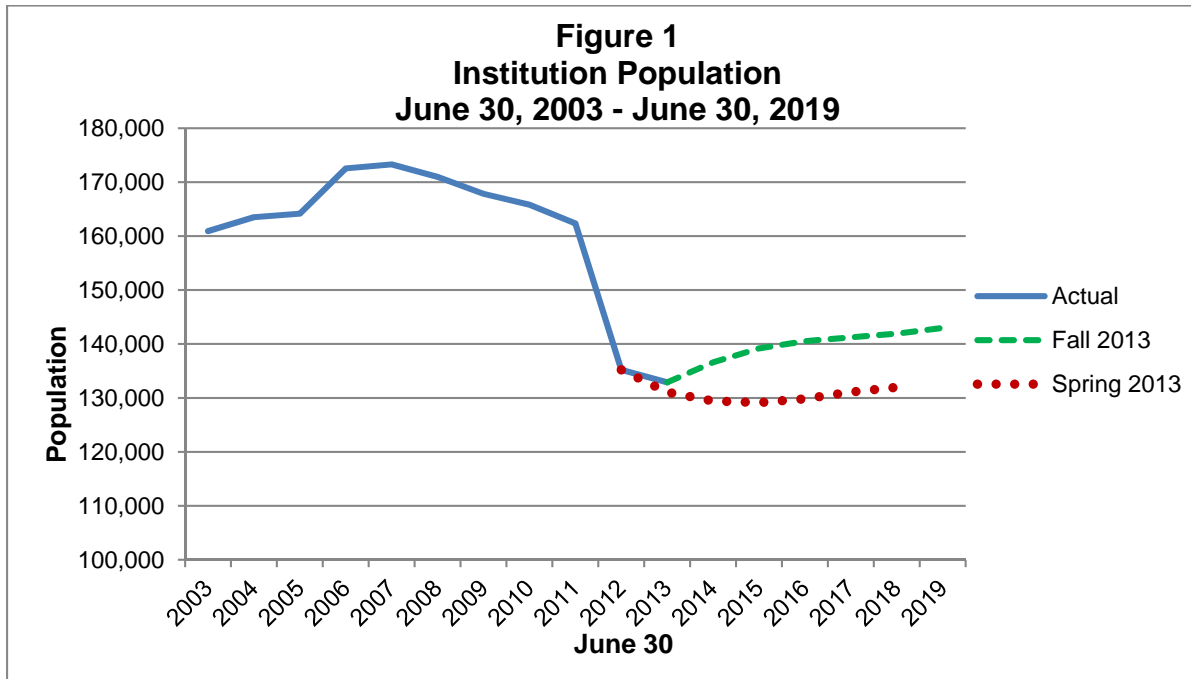
Actual and projected movements for male and female felon institution populations are displayed in Tables 7 and 8 in Appendix D. Additionally, the population by age for the male and female felon institution populations are detailed in Tables 13 and 14 in Appendix D.

FALL 2013 ADULT POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table C
 Fall 2013 Projections vs. Spring 2013 Projections
 Institution Population
 June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2019

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Fall 2013 Projections</u>	<u>Spring 2013 Projections</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2014	136,617	129,427	7,190
2015	139,199	129,148	10,051
2016	140,543	129,854	10,689
2017	141,245	131,095	10,150
2018	141,931	132,006	9,925
2019	142,990	-	-

Figure 1 shows the actual and projected institution population for 2003 through 2019. As shown in the chart, the institution population reached a peak in 2007 and has been decreasing ever since. With the passage of Realignment, the population decreased dramatically in late 2011. The Fall 2013 Projections are higher than the Spring 2013 Projections throughout the projection cycle.



Felon New Admissions

Table D summarizes actual felon new admissions (NAs) to CDCR from fiscal year 2003-04 through fiscal year 2012-13. NAs exclude Parole Violators Returned with a New Term (PV-WNTs) and Parole Violators Returned to Custody (PV-RTCs). Admission rates displayed in Tables D and E are expressed as the number of felon new admissions from court per 100,000 California residents, ages 18-49. New admissions have decreased substantially as a result of Realignment legislation enacted in 2011. In the last fiscal year, the number of NAs was 28,764, an increase of less than one percent (211), compared to the number of NAs in fiscal year 2011-12.

Table D
Actual Total Felon New Admissions
Fiscal years 2003-04 through 2012-13

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Felon New Admissions¹</u>	<u>State Population Ages 18-49 (In Thousands)²</u>	<u>Admission Rate³</u>
2003-04	45,434	16,965.1	267.8
2004-05	47,204	17,008.6	277.5
2005-06	49,474	17,021.8	290.7
2006-07	47,770	17,057.1	280.1
2007-08	46,263	17,111.2	270.4
2008-09	44,436	17,117.6	259.6
2009-10	44,700	17,160.1	260.5
2010-11	40,867	17,186.5	237.8
2011-12	28,553	17,160.0	166.4
2012-13	28,764	17,186.1	167.4

¹ Excludes Division of Juvenile Justice cases, other state/federal admissions, or direct admissions to parole.

² Based on California Department of Finance Population estimates and projections. See the Methodology and Technical Notes Section in Appendix C for more information.

³ Number of CDCR felon admissions per 100,000 California State residents, ages 18-49.

Figure 2 shows the number of second strike admissions by quarter from June 1996 through June 2013. As shown in the chart, the number of second strike admissions has greatly increased, reaching an all-time high in the last fiscal year. There were 5,492 second strike admissions in fiscal year 2012-13 (shown in dotted line on the chart), which is 32.6 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. The second highest number of second strike admissions was 5,250 in fiscal year 1998-99, as shown in the chart.

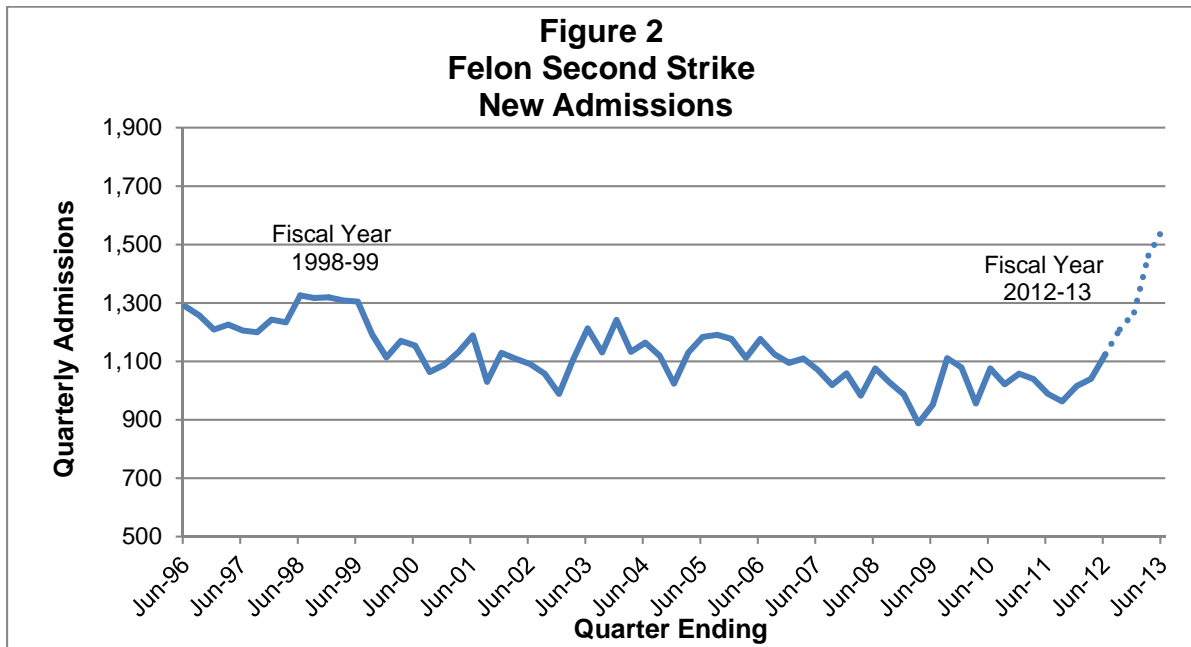


Table E displays the projected number of NAs for Fall 2013, as well as the admission rate. The Fall 2013 NA Projection is higher than the Spring 2013 NA Projection. During fiscal year 2012-13, more new admissions from court arrived than were expected. The unexpected admissions were offenders whose offenses made them eligible for either state prison or county jail, or they had prior serious or violent offenses that were unidentifiable through electronic records because they were committed out-of-state or as juveniles, or their time was served on county probation. It is expected that these trends will continue.

Another factor that impacts the NAs is the number of offenders returning to prison from county Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS). Prior to Realignment, such offenders would have been on state parole and would have returned to prison from parole as PV-WNTs rather than as NAs. However, offenders eligible for PRCS are discharged from prison and, therefore, come back to prison as NAs. It is expected that these trends will continue.

Actual and projected admissions from court for male and female felons are displayed in Tables 7 and 8 in Appendix D.

Table E
 Fall 2013 Projections
 Total Felon New Admissions
 Fiscal years 2013-14 through 2018-19

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Felon New Admissions¹</u>	<u>State Population Ages 18-49 (In Thousands)²</u>	<u>Admission Rate³</u>
2013-14	32,009	17,220.8	185.9
2014-15	32,718	17,264.2	189.5
2015-16	30,728	17,322.1	177.4
2016-17	29,566	17,395.6	170.0
2017-18	29,676	17,464.3	169.9
2018-19	29,792	17,514.0	170.1

¹ Excludes Division of Juvenile Justice cases, other state/federal admissions, or direct admissions to parole.
² Based on California Department of Finance Population estimates and projections. See the Methodology and Technical Notes Section in the Appendix for more information.
³ Number of CDCR felon admissions per 100,000 California State residents, ages 18-49.

Felon Parole Violators

Under Realignment, most parole violators no longer return to CDCR institutions for parole violations, but instead serve revocation time in county jail. This has dramatically decreased the number of parole violators that return to prison. As a result, the number of felon PV-RTC returns is expected to be less than 50 per year.

As discussed above in the *Felon New Admissions* section, felons who would have previously returned to prison as PV-WNTs are returning as NAs from Post Release Community Supervision. This has resulted in fewer PV-WNTs returning to prison post-Realignment. However, the Fall 2013 Projections for PV-WNTs are higher than the Spring 2013 Projections throughout the projection cycle due to more returns than expected in the last six months. As with the NAs, some PV-WNTs are prison-eligible because of prior serious or violent offenses unidentifiable through electronic records because they were committed out-of-state or as juveniles, or their time was served on county probation.

Actual and projected parole violator returns for male and female felons are displayed in Tables 7 and 8 in Appendix D.

Felon Court Sentences

As shown in Table F, the average sentence for newly admitted felons and PV-WNTs excluding third-strike and other life commitments for all offense groups combined was 57.3 months during fiscal year 2012-13, an increase of 3.3 months over the previous fiscal year. The increases in the last two fiscal years are attributable to Realignment, since most felons coming to CDCR arrive with more serious offenses and commensurate longer sentences. It is important to note, however, that even prior to Realignment there was already an increasing trend in the average length of sentence. Until the last fiscal year, this increasing trend was mainly in the category for crimes against persons, which contributes the bulk of admissions to CDCR. The decrease in the average sentence for crimes against persons,

with a commensurate increase in every other category, is the result of an increase in admissions for lower level offenses.

Table F
Average Sentence (in Months)
For Felon New Admissions and PV-WNTs¹
By Offense Category

Fiscal Year Year	Persons	Property	Drug	Other	All
2003-04	69.4	30.5	35.8	31.6	41.8
2004-05	68.9	30.1	34.3	30.9	40.7
2005-06	68.3	29.9	33.7	30.4	40.0
2006-07	67.9	29.9	33.9	30.9	40.2
2007-08	69.3	30.4	34.3	30.7	41.2
2008-09	72.1	30.5	34.4	30.8	42.4
2009-10	73.3	31.9	34.9	31.6	43.9
2010-11	76.5	33.2	35.3	32.0	45.8
2011-12	78.9	39.0	39.0	34.9	54.0
2012-13	76.8	45.8	43.0	37.1	57.3

¹Excludes third-strike and other life commitments.

Placement Needs

Projections of institution bed needs by level take into consideration both inmate classification score level and administrative determinants, such as institutional security and public safety, as specified in CDCR's Department Operations Manual. Beginning July 1, 2012, CDCR implemented a revised classification scoring system.^a The Fall 2013 Projections take into account changes to the cut points for determining housing placements.

Projected placement needs for the male felon and total male institution populations are displayed in Tables 5 and 6 in Appendix D.

^a A report on the related study is available at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports/docs/2010-2011-Classification-Study-Final-Report-01-10-12.pdf>.

Parole Population

Active Parole Population Trends

The active parole population on June 30, 2013 was 51,369. This is 18,066 (26.0 percent) lower than the June 30, 2012 population. The parole population has been greatly impacted by Realignment as many felons are no longer supervised on parole upon release from prison. Rather, most felons who do not have a current serious or violent offense are discharged to county jurisdiction for Post Release Community Supervision.

Table G shows the actual active parole population from June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2013. Table 2 in Appendix D displays more detailed population numbers.

Table G
Actual Active Parole Population
Supervised in California
June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2013

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
2004	100,399	12,286	112,685
2005	102,783	12,588	115,371
2006	103,551	13,012	116,563
2007	112,057	14,273	126,330
2008	111,399	13,698	125,097
2009	98,401	12,801	111,202
2010	86,042	8,706	94,748
2011	82,943	7,870	90,813
2012	64,372	5,063	69,435
2013	47,839	3,530	51,369

Active Parole Population Projections

The active parole population is projected to be 40,973 on June 30, 2014, a 20.2 percent (10,396) decrease from the actual parole population on June 30, 2013. The parole population is predicted to continue to decline, although at a slower rate, for the remainder of the projection cycle. The parole population is expected to be 32,748 by June 30, 2019, which is 18,621 (36.2 percent) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2013. This six-year decrease is lower than the 18,066 actual decrease seen in the last fiscal year.

Table H shows the projected active parole population for the next six years. See Tables 2, 9, and 10 in Appendix D for more detail.

Table H
 Fall 2013 Projections
 Active Parole Population
 Supervised in California
 June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2019

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	38,188	2,785	40,973
2015	32,080	2,557	34,637
2016	31,038	2,540	33,578
2017	30,355	2,554	32,909
2018	30,237	2,586	32,823
2019	30,164	2,584	32,748

Comparison of Fall 2013 Projections to Spring 2013 Projections

Table I compares the Fall 2013 Projections with the Spring 2013 Projections for the active parole population. The active parole population is projected to be higher than forecasted in the Spring 2013 Projections throughout the projections cycle. This increase is primarily due to the increase in new admissions projected in the Fall 2013 NA projections.

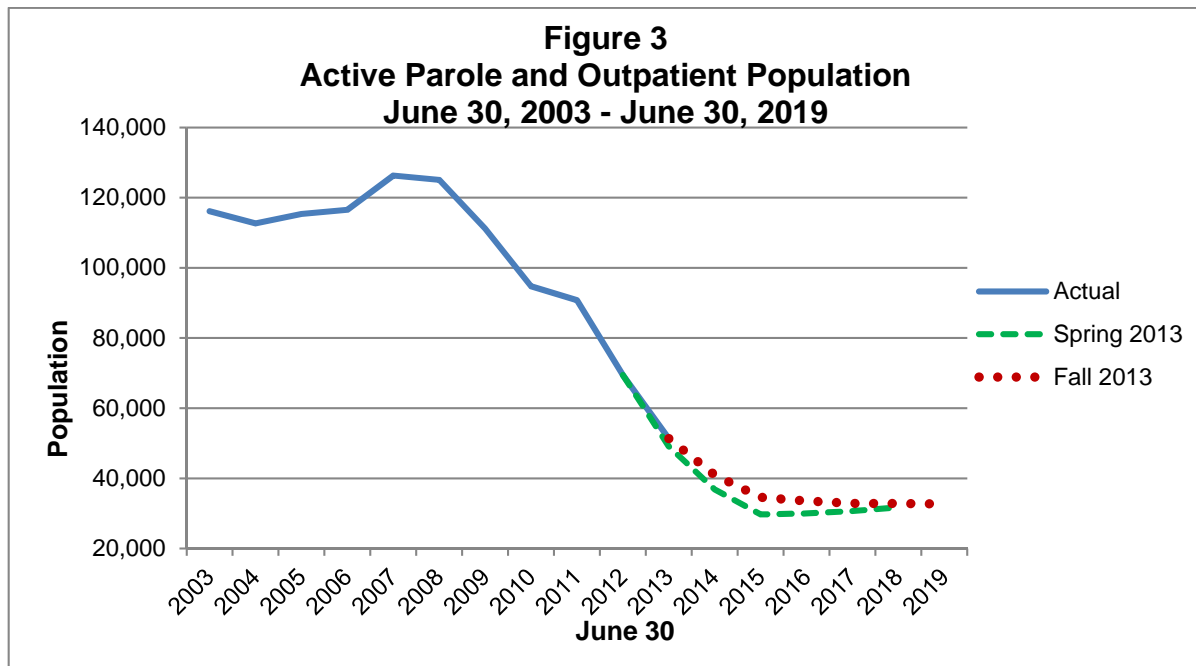
On June 30, 2014, the active parole population is projected to be 40,973. This is 11.2 percent (4,134) higher than projected in the Spring 2013 Projections. By June 30, 2018, the active parole population is projected to be 3.4 percent (1,085) higher than projected in the Spring 2013 Projections.

Actual and projected movements for male and female active felon parole populations are displayed in Tables 11 and 12 in Appendix D.

Table I
 Fall 2013 Projections vs. Spring 2013 Projections
 Active Parole Population
 Supervised in California
 June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2019

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Fall 2013 Projections</u>	<u>Spring 2013 Projections</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2014	40,973	36,839	4,134
2015	34,637	29,718	4,919
2016	33,578	30,021	3,557
2017	32,909	30,677	2,232
2018	32,823	31,738	1,085
2019	32,748	-	-

Figure 3 shows the actual and projected active parole and outpatient population for 2003 through 2019. As shown in the chart, the parole population peaked in 2007 and has been decreasing ever since. This decrease is due to the discharge of deported parolees in 2009, the implementation of non-revocable parole in 2010, and the passage of Realignment in 2011. As displayed in Table I, the Fall 2013 Projections are higher than the Spring 2013 Projections.



Felon Active Parole Movement Trends

In previous post-Realignment projections, it had been assumed that non-serious, non-violent, non-sex registrant (3N) parolees would be discharged by October 1, 2014. However, before this projection was completed, it was determined that there had been an amendment to the legislation that initially established the October 1, 2014 discharge date, due to an expectation that some of the 3N parolees would not have completed their parole time by that date. Therefore, it was assumed in the Fall 2013 projections that the 3N parolees would discharge at the same rate as all other parolees.

Previous post-Realignment projections also included an incorrect assumption regarding the period of parole for some parolees. The length of time on parole for most felons whose commitment offense occurs on or after July 1, 2013 changed from a period of not exceeding three years to a fixed length of three years. Therefore, the assumption in earlier projections was that parolees who meet the above criteria would remain on parole for three years. However, it was determined that these parolees will continue to have annual reviews and could potentially discharge before the end of their three-year parole period. The Fall 2013 Projections reflect this correction and allows these parolees to discharge at the same rate as all other parolees.

Information about chaptered legislation considered in the Fall 2013 Projections is available in Appendix A. Actual and projected parole discharges and other parole movements for male and female felon active parolees are displayed in Tables 11 and 12 in Appendix D.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

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)]
Makes the following offenses punishable by imprisonment in the state prison:
 - Sale of a controlled substance to a minor in a park (H&SC § 11353.7).
 - Harmful matter, seduction of a minor, as specified (PC § 288.2).
 - Repeat violation of various sex offenses with children under 16 or 14 years of age (PC §647.6)
 - Breaking and entering to molest or annoy a child under 18 years of age (PC § 647.6)
 - Solicitation to commit by force or violence rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or other similar offenses, as specified (PC § 653f)
 - Escape from custody causing serious bodily injury to a peace officer (PC § 836.6)
 - Escape from a mental hospital (PC § 4536)
 - Evasion of police by driving the wrong way on a highway (VC § 2800.4)
 - Purchase, possession or ownership of body armor, as specified (PC § 31360)

The impact on these offenses has been incorporated into the Population Projections.

Specifies that a parolee held in a local jail is under the sole legal custody and jurisdiction of the local county facility even if placed in an alternative custody program by the Sheriff. When released from the local jail or county alternative custody program, the parolee shall be returned to the parole supervision of the CDCR for the duration of the parole period.
The impact of this portion of the bill has not been incorporated into the Population Projections.

Clarifies the law regarding cases where a person is on bail for a primary felony offense, and is accused of a second felony offense while on bail. If an individual is ultimately found guilty of both offenses, and the first offense would receive prison time rather than jail time, then the term of the second offense shall be served consecutive to the term of the first offense and be served in prison rather than jail. Also, specifies that for any concurrent term of imprisonment in the state prison for any one crime, the term for all crimes shall be served in state prison.
The impact of this portion of the bill has not been incorporated into the Population Projections.

Provides that persons with an offense commitment prior to the effective date of this bill (June 27, 2012), after serving their prison term, released to parole, and on parole continuously for a specified period may be discharged as follows:

- Persons who are non-serious, non-violent or non-sex registrants – on parole continuously for 6 months; discharged, unless CDCR recommends retaining on parole.
- Persons who are sex registrants, or serious – on parole continuously for 1 year; discharged, unless CDCR recommends retaining on parole.

- Persons who are violent, and whose parole period does not exceed 3 years – on parole continuously for 2 years; discharged, unless CDCR recommends retaining on parole.
- Persons who are violent, and whose parole period does not exceed 5 years – on parole continuously for 3 years; discharged, unless CDCR recommends retaining on parole.

An impact of this portion of the bill has been incorporated into the Population Projections.

Provides that persons with an offense commitment prior to July 1, 2013, after serving their prison term, shall be released to parole for a period not exceeding 3 years, unless the commitment offense was one of the specified violent offenses, in which case the person shall be released to parole for a period not exceeding 10 years.

An impact of this portion of the bill has been incorporated into the Population Projections.

Provides that persons with an offense commitment on or after July 1, 2013, after serving their prison term, shall be released to parole for a period of 3 years, unless the commitment offense was one of the specified violent offenses, in which case the person shall be released to parole for a period of 10 years.

An impact of this portion of the bill has been incorporated into the Population Projections.

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)]

Provided that a felony is a crime that is punishable with death, by imprisonment in the state prison, or notwithstanding any other provision of law, by imprisonment in a county jail for more than one year. Generally provided that felonies are punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, 2, or 3 years. This bill provided exceptions to imprisonment in a county jail for a variety of felonies, including serious felonies and violent felonies, as defined, felonies requiring registration as a sex offender, and when the defendant has a prior conviction for a serious or violent felony, or a felony subjecting the defendant to registration as a sex offender, among other exceptions. This bill contained other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

The passage of Chapter 15 of the Statutes of 2011, provided that certain felonies shall be punishable by incarceration in a county jail. This bill provided that certain specified felonies would continue to be punishable by incarceration in state prison. This bill made other technical changes and contained other related provisions and other existing laws.

The impact of Realignment legislation has been incorporated into the Population Projections, and some of its impact is now in trend.

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. Continues to impose life sentence penalty if third strike conviction was for certain non-serious, non-violent sex or drug offenses or involved firearm possession. Maintains life sentence penalty for felons with non-serious, non-violent third strike if prior convictions were for rape, murder, or child molestation. *This proposition was passed into law on November 6, 2012 and will have an impact on the prison population but the impact has not been incorporated into the Population Projections.*

Policy Changes

Currently, there are no new policy changes that have been implemented that will have an impact on the State prison system.

Appendix B

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.

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 at best.^b Most experts also agree that micro-simulation models provide the most accurate long-term projections. To forecast future population levels, *Adult Population Projections* first utilizes projected new admissions and then a micro-simulation model to project the number of offenders who will be returned to prison, and how long they and current inmates will stay. The model simulates the expected movements (e.g., from institution to parole, from parole to discharge) and lengths of stay at each stage for each individual offender, one felon at a time. Movements and lengths of stay are based upon historical trend data input into the model. The simulation process continues until each felon either dies, discharges, or his or her next move is beyond the projection period. When one of these conditions occur the model returns to the main program for the next felon until it has processed all offenders projected in the system.

Offender movement in the modeling process is based on major factors that affect the population, such as new admissions from court, length of stay in prison, length of stay on parole, and rate of return to prison from parole. This process requires the application of sound and reasonable assumptions and provides realistic projections of trends that are grounded in historical and current data.

The California population data used to calculate the admission rates is based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.^c 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.

^b 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.

^c State of California, Department of Finance, *Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail, 2000–2010*. Sacramento, California, September 2012 and *Interim Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2010-2050*, Sacramento, California, May 2012.

Appendix C

Glossary of Terms Used in Projections

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

Tables 1 though 14

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 1
Institution Population
June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2019

<u>As of June 30</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Male Felons</u>	<u>Male Addicts¹</u>	<u>Male Others²</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Female Felons</u>	<u>Female Addicts¹</u>	<u>Female Others²</u>
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	136,617	130,438	130,318	0	120	6,179	6,158	0	21
2015	139,199	132,816	132,702	0	114	6,383	6,362	0	21
2016	140,543	134,110	134,001	0	109	6,433	6,413	0	20
2017	141,245	134,767	134,663	0	104	6,478	6,458	0	20
2018	141,931	135,375	135,275	0	100	6,556	6,536	0	20
2019	142,990	136,340	136,245	0	95	6,650	6,630	0	20

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

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

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 2
Active Parole and Outpatient Population
Supervised in California
June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2019

<u>As of June 30</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Male Felons</u>	<u>Male Outpatients¹</u>	<u>Male Others²</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Female Felons</u>	<u>Female Outpatients¹</u>	<u>Female Others²</u>
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	51,369	47,839	45,708	401	1,730	3,530	3,118	159	253
Projected									
2014	40,973	38,188	36,402	0	1,786	2,785	2,510	0	275
2015	34,637	32,080	30,267	0	1,813	2,557	2,276	0	281
2016	33,578	31,038	29,225	0	1,813	2,540	2,257	0	283
2017	32,909	30,355	28,542	0	1,813	2,554	2,271	0	283
2018	32,823	30,237	28,424	0	1,813	2,586	2,303	0	283
2019	32,748	30,164	28,351	0	1,813	2,584	2,301	0	283

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

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

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

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 3
Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Actual June 30 2013	Fiscal Year 2013-2014				Fiscal Year 2014-2015			
		Sep 30 2013	Dec 31 2013	Mar 31 2014	Jun 30 2014	Sep 30 2014	Dec 31 2014	Mar 31 2015	Jun 30 2015
Male Population									
Felons	126,807	128,060	128,892	129,435	130,318	130,696	131,531	131,787	132,702
Addicts ¹	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	128	124	123	121	120	119	117	116	114
Total Male	126,992	128,184	129,015	129,556	130,438	130,815	131,648	131,903	132,816
Female Population									
Felons	5,871	6,001	6,107	6,106	6,158	6,221	6,290	6,293	6,362
Addicts ¹	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Total Female	5,919	6,022	6,128	6,127	6,179	6,242	6,311	6,314	6,383
Total Population									
Felons	132,678	134,061	134,999	135,541	136,476	136,917	137,821	138,080	139,064
Addicts ¹	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	149	145	144	142	141	140	138	137	135
Total	132,911	134,206	135,143	135,683	136,617	137,057	137,959	138,217	139,199

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

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

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 4
Average Daily Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Fiscal Year 2013-2014					Fiscal Year 2014-2015				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average
Male Population										
Felons	127,533	128,550	129,128	129,891	128,776	130,569	131,201	131,472	132,307	131,387
Addicts ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	125	124	122	121	123	119	118	117	115	117
Total Male	127,658	128,674	129,250	130,012	128,899	130,688	131,319	131,589	132,422	131,504
Female Population										
Felons	5,959	6,067	6,100	6,136	6,066	6,185	6,264	6,286	6,318	6,263
Addicts ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Total Female	5,980	6,088	6,121	6,157	6,087	6,206	6,285	6,307	6,339	6,284
Total Population										
Felons	133,492	134,617	135,228	136,027	134,842	136,754	137,465	137,758	138,625	137,650
Addicts¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others²	146	145	143	142	144	140	139	138	136	138
Total	133,638	134,762	135,371	136,169	134,986	136,894	137,604	137,896	138,761	137,788

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

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

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 5
Projected Placement Needs for Male Felon Institution Population
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	10,843	15,007	42,902	30,054	23,830	14	5,410	5,424	128,060
	December 31	11,263	15,270	43,913	29,949	23,273	14	5,210	5,224	128,892
	March 31	11,233	15,736	44,171	30,092	23,176	14	5,013	5,027	129,435
	June 30	11,601	15,992	44,571	30,213	23,031	14	4,896	4,910	130,318
2014-15	September 30	11,687	16,243	44,703	30,259	22,994	14	4,796	4,810	130,696
	December 31	11,973	16,578	45,006	30,399	22,843	14	4,718	4,732	131,531
	March 31	11,764	16,724	45,441	30,600	22,663	14	4,581	4,595	131,787
	June 30	11,934	17,128	45,701	30,784	22,600	14	4,541	4,555	132,702
2015-16	June 30	11,336	18,256	46,427	31,251	22,385	13	4,333	4,346	134,001
2016-17	June 30	11,494	18,674	46,760	31,372	22,109	12	4,242	4,254	134,663
2017-18	June 30	11,408	19,084	47,186	31,373	22,072	12	4,140	4,152	135,275
2018-19	June 30	11,475	19,771	47,465	31,335	22,180	12	4,007	4,019	136,245

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 6
Projected Placement Needs for Total Male Institution Population
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	10,967	15,007	42,902	30,054	23,830	14	5,410	5,424	128,184
	December 31	11,386	15,270	43,913	29,949	23,273	14	5,210	5,224	129,015
	March 31	11,354	15,736	44,171	30,092	23,176	14	5,013	5,027	129,556
	June 30	11,721	15,992	44,572	30,213	23,031	14	4,896	4,910	130,439
2014-15	September 30	11,806	16,243	44,704	30,259	22,994	14	4,796	4,810	130,816
	December 31	12,090	16,578	45,007	30,399	22,843	14	4,718	4,732	131,649
	March 31	11,880	16,724	45,441	30,600	22,663	14	4,581	4,595	131,903
	June 30	12,048	17,128	45,701	30,784	22,600	14	4,541	4,555	132,816
2015-16	June 30	11,445	18,256	46,427	31,251	22,385	13	4,333	4,346	134,110
2016-17	June 30	11,598	18,674	46,760	31,372	22,109	12	4,242	4,254	134,767
2017-18	June 30	11,508	19,084	47,186	31,373	22,072	12	4,140	4,152	135,375
2018-19	June 30	11,570	19,771	47,465	31,335	22,180	12	4,007	4,019	136,340

Note: Reception Center includes others as defined on Table 1. Level II includes civil narcotic addict commitments.

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 7
Movement of Male Felon Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2014-15

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fiscal Quarter</u>	<u>Total Intake</u>	<u>From Court</u>	<u>PV-WNT</u>	<u>PV-RTC</u>	<u>Other Intake¹</u>	<u>Total Outgo</u>	<u>First Parole</u>	<u>PV-RTC Parole</u>	<u>Other Outgo²</u>	<u>Gain/Loss</u>	<u>Population End of Qtr</u>
2012-13	Jul-Sep	8,184	6,246	1,881	14	43	9,689	3,646	140	5,903	-1,505	127,018
	Oct-Dec	8,394	6,622	1,723	13	36	8,794	3,645	23	5,126	-400	126,764
	Jan-Mar	8,432	6,712	1,681	9	30	8,184	3,571	12	4,601	248	126,776
	Apr-Jun	8,725	7,106	1,581	9	29	8,653	3,737	7	4,909	72	126,807
Total		33,735	26,686	6,866	45	138	35,320	14,599	182	20,539	-1,585	
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	8,850	7,342	1,489	4	15	7,613	3,785	3	3,825	1,237	128,060
	Oct-Dec *	8,809	7,516	1,272	9	12	7,977	3,709	3	4,265	832	128,892
	Jan-Mar *	8,418	7,226	1,171	4	17	7,875	3,703	4	4,168	543	129,435
	Apr-Jun *	8,755	7,645	1,096	3	11	7,872	3,621	2	4,249	883	130,318
Total		34,832	29,729	5,028	20	55	31,337	14,818	12	16,507	3,495	
2014-15	Jul-Sep *	8,763	7,660	1,081	12	10	8,385	3,942	4	4,439	378	130,696
	Oct-Dec *	8,977	7,744	1,210	12	11	8,142	3,755	6	4,381	835	131,531
	Jan-Mar *	8,522	7,292	1,212	4	14	8,266	3,803	6	4,457	256	131,787
	Apr-Jun *	8,871	7,648	1,205	9	9	7,956	3,601	3	4,352	915	132,702
Total		35,133	30,344	4,708	37	44	32,749	15,101	19	17,629	2,384	

* Projected

¹ Other intake includes JJ 'M' cases and transfers from other states.

² Other outgo includes discharges and death.

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 8
Movement of Female Felon Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2014-15

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fiscal Quarter</u>	<u>Total Intake</u>	<u>From Court</u>	<u>PV-WNT</u>	<u>PV-RTC</u>	<u>Other Intake¹</u>	<u>Total Outgo</u>	<u>First Parole</u>	<u>PV-RTC Parole</u>	<u>Other Outgo²</u>	<u>Gain/Loss</u>	<u>Population End of Qtr</u>
2012-13	Jul-Sep	526	463	58	1	4	847	225	3	619	-321	5,982
	Oct-Dec	607	527	68	2	10	731	254	1	476	-124	5,860
	Jan-Mar	532	472	56	0	4	636	225	1	410	-104	5,747
	Apr-Jun	710	616	79	2	13	578	235	1	342	132	5,871
Total		2,375	2,078	261	5	31	2,792	939	6	1,847	-417	
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	602	542	52	0	8	472	246	1	225	130	6,001
	Oct-Dec *	672	590	77	1	4	566	269	2	295	106	6,107
	Jan-Mar *	595	532	58	3	2	596	267	1	328	-1	6,106
	Apr-Jun *	675	616	56	0	3	623	287	0	336	52	6,158
Total		2,544	2,280	243	4	17	2,257	1,069	4	1,184	287	
2014-15	Jul-Sep *	650	582	61	1	6	587	278	1	308	63	6,221
	Oct-Dec *	656	609	46	0	1	584	261	0	323	72	6,290
	Jan-Mar *	610	562	45	1	2	604	285	0	319	6	6,293
	Apr-Jun *	648	621	26	0	1	579	271	0	308	69	6,362
Total		2,564	2,374	178	2	10	2,354	1,095	1	1,258	210	

* Projected

¹ Other intake includes JJ 'M' cases and transfers from other states.

² Other outgo includes discharges and death.

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 9
California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Actual June 30 2013	Fiscal Year 2013-2014				Fiscal Year 2014-2015			
		Sep 30 2013	Dec 31 2013	Mar 31 2014	Jun 30 2014	Sep 30 2014	Dec 31 2014	Mar 31 2015	Jun 30 2015
Male Population									
Felons	45,708	44,633	40,845	38,266	36,402	33,241	31,619	30,899	30,267
Outpatients ¹	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	1,730	1,732	1,755	1,773	1,786	1,795	1,802	1,808	1,813
Total Male	47,839	46,365	42,600	40,039	38,188	35,036	33,421	32,707	32,080
Female Population									
Felons	3,118	2,938	2,749	2,582	2,510	2,344	2,322	2,335	2,276
Outpatients ¹	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	253	259	266	271	275	277	279	280	281
Total Female	3,530	3,197	3,015	2,853	2,785	2,621	2,601	2,615	2,557
Total Population									
Felons	48,826	47,571	43,594	40,848	38,912	35,585	33,941	33,234	32,543
Outpatients¹	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others²	1,983	1,991	2,021	2,044	2,061	2,072	2,081	2,088	2,094
Total	51,369	49,562	45,615	42,892	40,973	37,657	36,022	35,322	34,637

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

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments and releasees.

² Others include co-ops and other state/federal parolees.

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 10
Average Daily California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population
Fiscal Years 2013-14 through 2014-15

	Fiscal Year 2013-2014					Fiscal Year 2014-2015				
	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>FY Average</u>	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>FY Average</u>
Male Population										
Felons	45,036	42,812	39,509	37,269	41,157	34,734	32,351	31,278	30,528	32,223
Outpatients ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	1,721	1,744	1,765	1,780	1,753	1,791	1,799	1,805	1,811	1,802
Total Male	46,757	44,556	41,274	39,049	42,910	36,525	34,150	33,083	32,339	34,025
Female Population										
Felons	3,005	2,818	2,666	2,547	2,759	2,423	2,336	2,325	2,308	2,348
Outpatients ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	255	263	269	273	265	276	278	280	281	279
Total Female	3,260	3,081	2,935	2,820	3,024	2,699	2,614	2,605	2,589	2,627
Total Population										
Felons	48,041	45,630	42,175	39,816	43,916	37,157	34,687	33,603	32,836	34,571
Outpatients¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others²	1,976	2,007	2,034	2,053	2,018	2,067	2,077	2,085	2,092	2,081
Total	50,017	47,637	44,209	41,869	45,934	39,224	36,764	35,688	34,928	36,652

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

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments and releasees.

² Others include co-ops and other state/federal prisoners.

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 11
Movement of Male Felon Active Parole Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2014-15

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Quarter	Total Intake	Paroled	Reinstated	Other Intake ¹	Total Outgo	DCH	PV-WNT	PV-RTC	PALs ²	Other Outgo ³	Gain/Loss	Population End of Qtr
2012-13	Jul-Sep	14,197	3,786	10,256	155	19,875	7,595	1,817	14	10,182	267	-5,678	56,678
	Oct-Dec	12,616	3,668	8,877	71	17,468	6,833	1,669	13	8,778	175	-4,852	51,842
	Jan-Mar	12,153	3,583	8,427	143	15,319	5,697	1,623	9	7,771	219	-3,166	48,486
	Apr-Jun	11,341	3,744	7,527	70	14,119	4,845	1,520	9	7,600	145	-2,778	45,708
Total		50,307	14,781	35,087	439	66,781	24,970	6,629	45	34,331	806	-16,474	
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	8,800	3,788	4,915	97	9,830	4,357	1,449	4	3,842	178	-1,030	44,633
	Oct-Dec *	8,199	3,712	4,378	109	11,987	4,713	1,224	9	5,881	160	-3,788	40,485
	Jan-Mar *	8,938	3,707	5,145	86	11,517	4,534	1,116	4	5,736	127	-2,579	38,266
	Apr-Jun *	8,957	3,623	5,260	74	10,821	4,065	992	3	5,619	142	-1,864	36,402
Total		34,894	14,830	19,698	366	44,155	17,669	4,781	20	21,078	607	-9,261	
2014-15	Jul-Sep *	9,121	3,946	5,096	79	12,282	5,768	952	12	5,422	128	-3,161	33,241
	Oct-Dec *	8,426	3,761	4,594	71	10,048	4,018	1,007	12	4,884	127	-1,622	31,619
	Jan-Mar *	8,273	3,809	4,375	89	8,993	3,420	952	4	4,491	126	-720	30,899
	Apr-Jun *	7,750	3,604	4,067	79	8,382	3,193	876	9	4,189	115	-632	30,267
Total		33,570	15,120	18,132	318	39,705	16,399	3,787	37	18,986	496	-6,135	

* Projected

¹ Other intake includes transfers direct from court, interstate parole unit (ISPU), and co-ops.

² PALs are parolees-at-large with warrant issued (absconded from parole supervision).

³ Other outgo includes transfer to ISPU and non-revocable parole, and deaths.

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 12
Movement of Female Felon Active Parole Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2014-15

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fiscal Quarter</u>	<u>Total Intake</u>	<u>Paroled</u>	<u>Reinstated</u>	<u>Other Intake¹</u>	<u>Total Outgo</u>	<u>DCH</u>	<u>PV-WNT</u>	<u>PV-RTC</u>	<u>PALs²</u>	<u>Other Outgo³</u>	<u>Gain/Loss</u>	<u>Population End of Qtr</u>
2012-13	Jul-Sep	1,081	229	838	14	1,612	726	53	1	807	25	-531	4,113
	Oct-Dec	924	255	662	7	1,352	626	66	2	640	18	-428	3,695
	Jan-Mar	875	226	631	18	1,151	505	55	0	574	17	-276	3,421
	Apr-Jun	836	237	588	11	1,139	446	75	2	601	15	-303	3,118
Total		3,716	947	2,719	50	5,254	2,303	249	5	2,622	75	-1,538	
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	545	247	288	10	716	384	50	0	279	3	-171	2,938
	Oct-Dec *	550	271	271	8	739	357	76	1	296	9	-189	2,749
	Jan-Mar *	517	268	236	13	684	338	54	3	283	6	-167	2,582
	Apr-Jun *	552	288	249	15	623	279	54	0	284	6	-71	2,510
Total		2,164	1,074	1,044	46	2,762	1,358	234	4	1,142	24	-598	
2014-15	Jul-Sep *	603	279	312	12	769	254	57	1	454	3	-166	2,344
	Oct-Dec *	562	264	286	12	584	267	44	0	265	8	-22	2,322
	Jan-Mar *	545	288	246	11	532	246	39	1	239	7	13	2,335
	Apr-Jun *	483	271	205	7	542	261	21	0	257	3	-59	2,276
Total		2,193	1,102	1,049	42	2,427	1,028	161	2	1,215	21	-234	

* Projected

¹ Other intake includes transfers direct from court, interstate parole unit (ISPU), and co-ops.

² PALs are parolees-at-large with warrant issued (obscended from parole supervision).

³ Other outgo includes transfer to ISPU and non-revocable parole, and deaths.

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 13
Male Felon Institution Population by Age Group
June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2019

<u>As of June 30</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under Age 35</u>	<u>Age 35-39</u>	<u>Age 40-44</u>	<u>Age 45-49</u>	<u>Age 50-54</u>	<u>Age 55-59</u>	<u>Age 60 and Over</u>
Actual								
2004	151,493	74,157	24,299	22,923	15,242	8,052	3,743	3,077
2005	152,016	73,347	23,739	22,673	16,213	8,618	4,103	3,323
2006	159,616	76,153	24,225	23,151	17,776	9,734	4,880	3,697
2007	160,325	75,440	23,504	22,599	18,641	10,693	5,297	4,151
2008	158,681	73,509	22,604	21,639	18,946	11,612	5,698	4,673
2009	155,986	71,418	21,530	20,736	18,836	12,174	6,152	5,140
2010	154,995	70,561	20,795	19,958	18,488	12,761	6,661	5,771
2011	152,206	68,640	19,912	19,002	17,819	13,332	7,183	6,318
2012	128,476	55,660	16,789	15,661	14,884	12,055	6,992	6,435
2013	126,807	54,859	16,791	15,054	13,954	12,019	7,306	6,824
Projected								
2014	130,318	54,876	17,354	15,494	14,178	12,681	8,068	7,667
2015	132,702	55,026	17,666	15,559	14,370	12,913	8,703	8,465
2016	134,001	54,329	18,011	15,702	14,392	13,042	9,200	9,325
2017	134,663	53,381	18,263	15,766	14,447	12,873	9,823	10,110
2018	135,275	52,822	18,110	15,851	14,498	12,613	10,234	11,147
2019	136,245	52,353	18,093	15,887	14,546	12,674	10,556	12,136

Fall 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 14
Female Felon Institution Population by Age Group
June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2019

<u>As of June 30</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under Age 35</u>	<u>Age 35-39</u>	<u>Age 40-44</u>	<u>Age 45-49</u>	<u>Age 50-54</u>	<u>Age 55-59</u>	<u>Age 60 and Over</u>
Actual								
2004	10,339	4,473	2,102	1,865	1,064	478	209	148
2005	10,528	4,486	2,034	1,894	1,166	567	222	159
2006	11,335	4,842	2,029	2,034	1,383	622	256	169
2007	11,571	4,895	2,014	1,998	1,518	674	266	206
2008	11,131	4,784	1,774	1,819	1,484	744	316	210
2009	10,761	4,700	1,566	1,683	1,442	783	357	230
2010	9,869	4,388	1,341	1,398	1,284	842	369	247
2011	9,409	4,126	1,319	1,318	1,205	833	355	253
2012	6,287	2,739	801	800	810	585	297	255
2013	5,871	2,639	773	687	686	556	273	257
Projected								
2014	6,158	2,651	803	740	747	605	321	291
2015	6,362	2,761	845	747	749	610	338	312
2016	6,413	2,672	923	758	741	623	352	344
2017	6,458	2,697	948	701	748	639	376	349
2018	6,536	2,702	947	763	720	626	403	375
2019	6,630	2,721	1,013	778	707	600	402	409

Acknowledgments

The population projections in this report were developed by Jenny Belnas and John Yessen under the direction of Jacqui Coder and Jay Atkinson. Loran Sheley and Minerva Reyes provided technical guidance and expertise. Joan Bruce, Estimates and Statistical Analysis Section (ESAS), contributed information on significant chaptered legislation and initiatives. Juan Villon, ESAS, prepared the population and movement tables. Many others within CDCR made contributions to the projections including staff from the Board of Parole Hearings, the Division of Adult Institutions, the Division of Adult Parole Operations, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs, and the Office of Legislation. This report was prepared by Jacqui Coder.

Cover designed by John Yessen. Images courtesy of CDCR Office of Public and Employee Communications: (top right) Folsom Administration Building around 1911; (bottom left) Leggett Valley – first state prison camp 1917.