



SPRING 2013

Adult Population Projections

Fiscal Years 2012/13 – 2017/18



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

JEFFREY A. BEARD, Ph.D.

Secretary

MARTIN HOSHINO

Undersecretary (A)

Operations

DIANA TOCHE, D.D.S.

Undersecretary (A)

Administration & Offender Services

BRYAN BEYER

Director (A)

Division of Internal Oversight & Research

BRENDA GREALISH

Deputy Director

Office of Research

JAY ATKINSON

Chief

Offender Information Services Branch

JACQUI CODER

Research Manager II

Estimates and Statistical Analysis Section

LORAN SHELEY

Research Program Specialist II

Estimates and Statistical Analysis Section

SHELLEY BUTTLER

Research Analyst II

Estimates and Statistical Analysis Section

JENNY BELNAS

Research Analyst II

Estimates and Statistical Analysis Section

JUAN VILLON

Research Analyst I

Estimates and Statistical Analysis Section

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains the Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections for fiscal years 2012-13 through 2017-18.

On December 31, 2012, the total institution population was 132,935. This is 9.9 percent (14,643) lower than the total institution population on December 31, 2011. The institution population is projected to be 131,071 on June 30, 2013, a 3.1 percent decrease from the actual prison population on June 30, 2012.

The institution population is projected to continue to decrease through June 30, 2015, when it is expected to reach 129,148. However, in subsequent years, the population is expected to increase. By June 30, 2018, it is expected to be 132,006.

This projected increase in later years is due primarily to a projected increase in admissions from court. During calendar year 2012, 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.

The total active parole and outpatient population on December 31, 2012 was 57,913. This is 31,989 (35.6 percent) lower than the December 31, 2011 population. The parole population is predicted to continue to decline for the first three years of the projection cycle, falling to 29,718 by June 30, 2015. It is then expected to increase, reaching 31,738 by June 30, 2018.

It is important to note that even though the institution population is projected to be higher than in Fall 2012 due to an increase in felon new admissions, much of this increase will not impact the parole population. This is because the additional new admissions expected are primarily low-level offenders who will eventually be released to PRCS rather than parole. The increase beginning in the fourth year is a result of recent legislation that will change parole terms for most parolees in the later years of the projection.

SPRING 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 2012-13 through 2017-18. 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 potential effects of newly signed legislation that will come into effect during the current projections cycle are also considered, but are only included if the impact on the State prison and/or parole populations can be quantified. The projections do not include proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed or affirmed as of December 31, 2012. 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 December 31, 2012, the total institution population was 132,935. This is 9.9 percent (14,643) lower than the total institution population on December 31, 2011. Public Safety Realignment (Realignment) continues to reduce the prison population. However, the decline has slowed considerably, which is 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, 2003 through June 30, 2012. Table 1 in Appendix D displays more detailed population numbers.

Table A
Actual Institution Population
June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2012

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003	150,851	10,080	160,931
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

Institution Population Projections

The institution population is projected to be 131,071 on June 30, 2013, a 3.1 percent decrease from the actual prison population on June 30, 2012, shown above in Table A. The institution population is projected to continue to decrease through June 30, 2015. However, in subsequent years, the population is expected to increase. 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
Spring 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>
2013	125,244	5,827	131,071
2014	123,687	5,740	129,427
2015	123,342	5,806	129,148
2016	124,059	5,795	129,854
2017	125,170	5,925	131,095
2018	126,004	6,002	132,006

Comparison of Spring 2013 Projections to Fall 2012 Projections

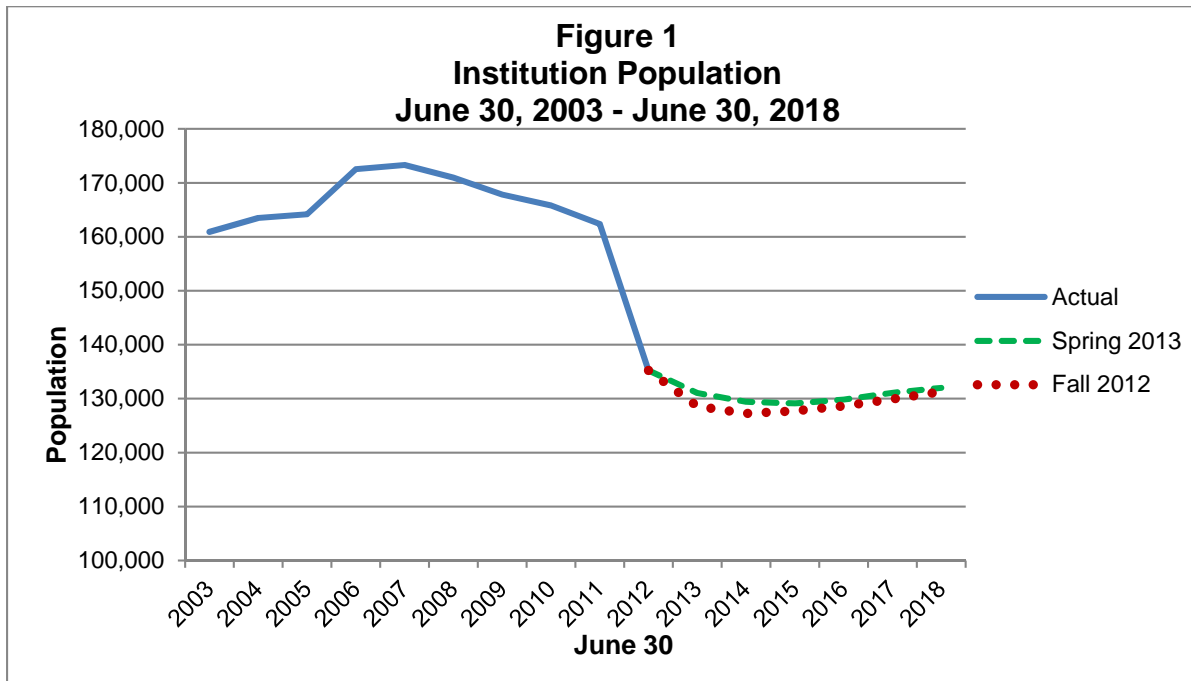
Table C compares the Spring 2013 Projections to the Fall 2012 Projections. The institution population is projected to be higher than forecasted in the Fall 2012 Projections throughout the projections cycle. On June 30, 2013, the institution population is projected to be 131,071, 1.9 percent (2,465) higher than projected in the Fall 2012 Projections, due to a projected increase in new admissions. While the population is expected to remain higher throughout the projection cycle, the difference between the projections decreases over time. This is because, on average, the felon new admissions in Spring 2013 are projected to have shorter sentences than in Fall 2012, so the impact of having more admissions diminishes over time. By June 30, 2018, the institution population is projected to be 132,006.

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.

Table C
 Spring 2013 Projections vs. Fall 2012 Projections
 Institution Population
 June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2018

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Spring 2013 Projections</u>	<u>Fall 2012 Projections</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2013	131,071	128,606	2,465
2014	129,427	127,285	2,142
2015	129,148	127,756	1,392
2016	129,854	128,652	1,202
2017	131,095	129,940	1,155
2018	132,006	131,291	715

Figure 1 shows the actual and projected institution population for 2003 through 2018. 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 Spring 2013 Projections are higher than the Fall 2012 Projections throughout the projection cycle but the difference decreases over time.



Felon New Admissions

Table D summarizes actual felon new admissions (NAs) to CDCR from fiscal year 2002-03 through fiscal year 2011-12. 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 28,553, a decrease of 12,314, or 30.1 percent, compared to the number of NAs in fiscal year 2010-11.

Table D
Actual Total Felon New Admissions
Fiscal years 2002-03 through 2011-12

<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>
2002-03	40,614	16,865.7	240.8
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

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.

Table E displays the projected number of NAs for Spring 2013, as well as the admission rate. The Spring 2013 NA Projection is higher than the Fall 2012 NA Projection. While admissions were lower than in previous calendar years because of Realignment, there were more admissions during the last six months of 2012 than in the first six months, which is contrary to the normal seasonal pattern. Additionally, during calendar year 2012, more NAs 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. Another factor that impacts the NAs is the number of offenders returning to prison from county Post Release Community Supervision. 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. 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
Spring 2013 Projections
Total Felon New Admissions
Fiscal years 2012-13 through 2017-18

<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>
2012-13	26,750	17,186.1	155.6
2013-14	26,541	17,220.8	154.1
2014-15	26,667	17,264.2	154.5
2015-16	26,822	17,322.1	154.8
2016-17	26,989	17,395.6	155.1
2017-18	27,167	17,464.3	155.6

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 25 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 the Spring 2013 Projections for PV-WNTs being lower than the Fall 2012 Projections early in the projection cycle. However, in later years, more returns to prison from parole are expected as a result of the identification of offenders whose offenses made them eligible for prison for reasons such as 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 58.4 months during calendar year 2012, an increase of 10.5 months over the previous calendar year. Much of this increase is 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 calendar 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 and Credits (in Months)
For Felon New Admissions and PV-WNTs¹
By Offense Category

Calendar Year	Persons	Property	Drug	Other	All
2003	70.4	30.9	36.5	31.6	42.6
2004	68.3	30.1	34.4	30.8	40.7
2005	69.4	30.0	34.3	30.9	40.6
2006	68.3	29.9	33.9	30.5	40.1
2007	67.3	30.1	33.9	30.6	40.2
2008	71.3	30.6	34.3	31.1	41.9
2009	72.5	31.0	34.6	30.8	43.1
2010	74.9	32.8	35.2	31.8	44.9
2011	78.2	34.0	36.0	32.9	47.9
2012	77.7	45.8	43.0	36.7	58.4

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 Spring 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 and Outpatient Population Trends

The total active parole and outpatient population on December 31, 2012 was 57,913. This is 31,989 (35.6 percent) lower than the December 31, 2011 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 released to county jurisdiction for Post Release Community Supervision.

Table G shows the actual active parole and outpatient population from June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2012. Table 2 in Appendix D displays more detailed population numbers.

Table G
Actual Parole and Outpatient Population
Supervised in California
June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2012

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003	103,371	12,802	116,173
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

Active Parole and Outpatient Population Projections

The active parole population including outpatients is projected to be 49,117 on June 30, 2013. The parole population is predicted to continue to decline for the first three years of the projection cycle, and then it is expected to increase. The increase beginning in the fourth year is a result of recent legislation that will change parole terms for most parolees in the later years of the projection. On June 30, 2018, the parole population is projected to be 31,738.

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

Table H
 Spring 2013 Projections
 Active Parole and Outpatient Population
 Supervised in California
 June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2018

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Total Males</u>	<u>Total Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	45,963	3,154	49,117
2014	34,318	2,521	36,839
2015	27,570	2,148	29,718
2016	27,670	2,351	30,021
2017	28,162	2,515	30,677
2018	29,056	2,682	31,738

Comparison of Spring 2013 Projections to Fall 2012 Projections

Table I compares the Spring 2013 Projections with the Fall 2012 Projections for the active parole population. The active parole population is projected to be sometimes lower and sometimes higher than forecasted in the Fall 2012 Projections but, overall, the Spring 2013 population is projected to be very close to the Fall 2012 population. It is important to note that even though the institution population is projected to be higher than in Fall 2012 due to an increase in felon new admissions, much of this increase will not impact the parole population. This is because the additional new admissions expected are primarily low-level offenders who will eventually be released to PRCS rather than parole.

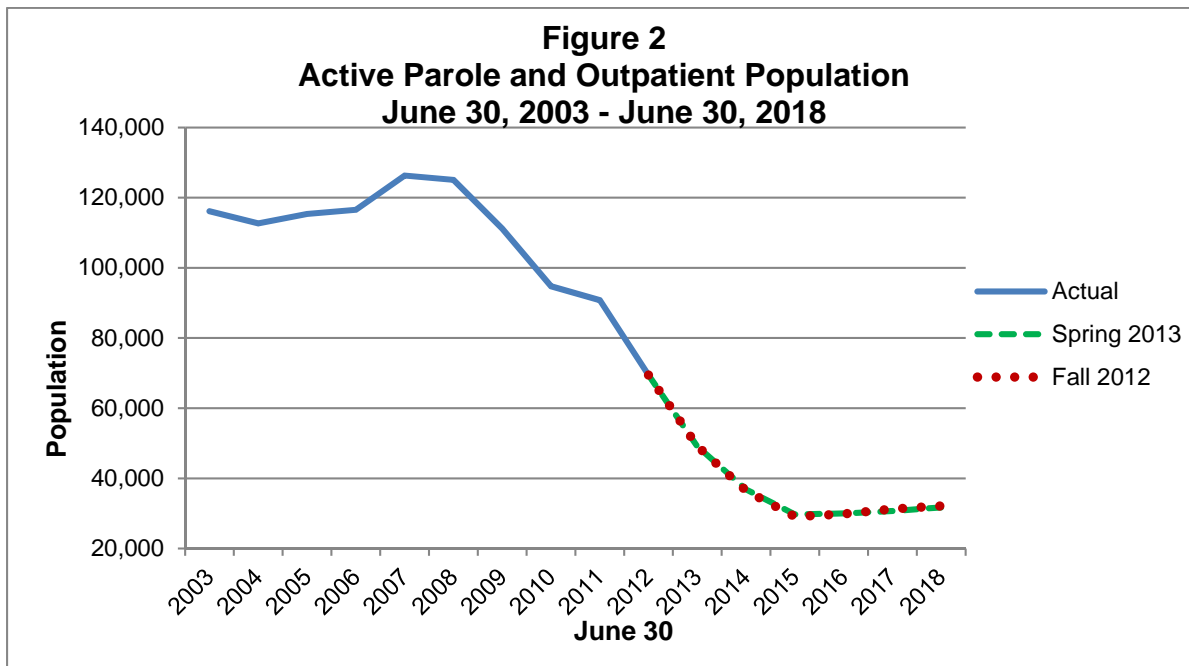
On June 30, 2013, the parole population is projected to be 49,117, which is less than one percent (97) lower than projected in the Fall 2012 Projections. By June 30, 2018, the active parole population is projected to be 1.4 percent (437) lower than projected in the Fall 2012 Projections. Actual and projected movements for male and female active felon parole populations are displayed in Tables 11 and 12 in Appendix D.

SPRING 2013 ADULT POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table I
 Spring 2013 Projections vs. Fall 2012 Projections
 Active Parole and Outpatient Population
 Supervised in California
 June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2018

<u>June 30</u>	<u>Spring 2013 Projections</u>	<u>Fall 2012 Projections</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2013	49,117	49,214	-97
2014	36,839	36,488	351
2015	29,718	29,115	603
2016	30,021	29,896	125
2017	30,677	31,305	-628
2018	31,738	32,175	-437

Figure 2 shows the actual and projected active parole and outpatient population for 2003 through 2018. 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 Spring 2013 Projections are very close to the Fall 2012 Projections.



Felon Active Parole Movement Trends

As was the case in the Fall 2012 projections, the Spring 2013 projections assume discharge reviews at six months for non-serious, non-violent, non-sex registrant parolees, in line with Realignment. Also, like the Fall 2012 projections, the Spring 2013 projections assume all non-serious, non-violent, non-sex registrant parolees will be discharged from parole by October 1, 2014.

Recently enacted legislation changes the period of parole for most felons whose commitment offense occurs on or after July 1, 2013 from a period of not exceeding three years to a fixed length of three years. This is expected to contribute to an increase in the parole population in later years.

More information about legislation considered in the Spring 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 will have an impact on the state prison system. Whenever possible, the impacts of these bills were included in the Spring 2013 Projections.

- Chapter 7, Statutes of 2012 [Assembly Bill 324]. Expands the class of persons who may be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Facilities (DJF) to include a ward who has committed a specified sex offense, or who was previously found to have committed specified serious or violent offense or a specified sex offense. Additionally, this bill would authorize the chief of the DJF to enter into contracts with counties for the DJF to provide housing to a ward who was in the custody of the DJF on December 12, 2011, and whose commitment was recalled under specific circumstances. This legislation contains an urgency clause. An impact of this bill has not been incorporated into the Population 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.

- Chapter 828, Statutes of 2012 [Senate Bill 9]. Authorizes a prisoner who was under 18 years of age at the time of committing an offense for which the prisoner was sentenced to life without parole to submit a petition for recall and resentencing to a sentencing court, and to the prosecuting agency, as specified. Prohibits a prisoner who tortured his or her victim or whose victim was a public safety official, as defined, from filing a petition for recall and resentencing. Requires the petition to include a statement from the defendant that includes, among other things, his or her remorse and work towards rehabilitation. Establishes certain criteria, at least one of which shall be asserted in the petition, to be considered when a court decides whether to conduct a hearing on the petition for recall and resentencing and additional criteria to be considered by the court when deciding whether to grant the petition. Requires the court to hold a hearing if the court finds that the statements in the defendant's petition are true, as specified. This bill would be applied retroactively. An impact of this bill has not 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 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. The Spring 2013 Population Projections used state population data for all years of the projections cycle.

^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 through 14

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 1
Institution Population
June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2018

<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									
2003	160,931	150,851	149,449	1,104	298	10,080	9,752	270	58
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
Projected									
2013	131,071	125,244	125,121	0	123	5,827	5,807	0	20
2014	129,427	123,687	123,569	0	118	5,740	5,720	0	20
2015	129,148	123,342	123,229	0	113	5,806	5,787	0	19
2016	129,854	124,059	123,951	0	108	5,795	5,776	0	19
2017	131,095	125,170	125,067	0	103	5,925	5,906	0	19
2018	132,006	126,004	125,905	0	99	6,002	5,984	0	18

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

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

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 2
Active Parole and Outpatient Population
Supervised in California
June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2018

<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									
2003	116,173	103,371	99,937	2,034	1,400	12,802	11,976	636	190
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
Projected									
2013	49,117	45,963	44,364	0	1,599	3,154	2,939	0	215
2014	36,839	34,318	32,632	0	1,686	2,521	2,301	0	220
2015	29,718	27,570	25,857	0	1,713	2,148	1,925	0	223
2016	30,021	27,670	25,944	0	1,726	2,351	2,127	0	224
2017	30,677	28,162	26,426	0	1,736	2,515	2,290	0	225
2018	31,738	29,056	27,311	0	1,745	2,682	2,457	0	225

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.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 3
Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2013-14

	Actual June 30 <u>2012</u>	Fiscal Year 2012-2013				Fiscal Year 2013-2014			
		Sep 30 <u>2012</u>	Dec 31 <u>2012</u>	Mar 31 <u>2013</u>	Jun 30 <u>2013</u>	Sep 30 <u>2013</u>	Dec 31 <u>2013</u>	Mar 31 <u>2014</u>	Jun 30 <u>2014</u>
Male Population									
Felons	128,476	127,018	126,764	126,156	125,121	124,610	124,606	124,005	123,569
Addicts ¹	235	127	120	121	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	118	124	125	124	123	121	120	119	118
Total Male	128,829	127,269	127,009	126,401	125,244	124,731	124,726	124,124	123,687
Female Population									
Felons	6,287	5,982	5,860	5,839	5,807	5,805	5,798	5,755	5,720
Addicts ¹	102	88	47	40	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	20	23	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total Female	6,409	6,093	5,926	5,899	5,827	5,825	5,818	5,775	5,740
Total Population									
Felons	134,763	133,000	132,624	131,995	130,928	130,415	130,404	129,760	129,289
Addicts ¹	337	215	167	161	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	138	147	144	144	143	141	140	139	138
Total	135,238	133,362	132,935	132,300	131,071	130,556	130,544	129,899	129,427

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

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

Note: Data through December 2012 are actual.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 4
Average Daily Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2013-14

	Fiscal Year 2012-2013					Fiscal Year 2013-2014				
	<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	127,550	127,013	126,488	125,543	126,649	124,838	124,638	124,208	123,770	124,364
Addicts ¹	187	120	119	92	130	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	125	128	125	123	125	122	121	119	118	120
Total Male	127,862	127,261	126,732	125,758	126,904	124,960	124,759	124,327	123,888	124,484
Female Population										
Felons	6,107	5,937	5,860	5,821	5,931	5,815	5,792	5,779	5,738	5,781
Addicts ¹	94	65	42	33	59	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	22	23	20	20	21	20	20	20	20	20
Total Female	6,223	6,025	5,922	5,874	6,011	5,835	5,812	5,799	5,758	5,801
Total Population										
Felons	133,657	132,950	132,348	131,364	132,580	130,653	130,430	129,987	129,508	130,145
Addicts¹	281	185	161	125	189	0	0	0	0	0
Others²	147	151	145	143	146	142	141	139	138	140
Total	134,085	133,286	132,654	131,632	132,915	130,795	130,571	130,126	129,646	130,285

¹ Civil Narcotic Addict commitments.

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

Note: Data through December 2012 are actual.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 5
Projected Placement Needs for Male Felon Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2017-18

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Quarter	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Special Housing			Total Population
							PHU	SHU	Total	
2012-13	September 30	10,612	15,146	32,344	34,308	28,709	13	5,886	5,899	127,018
	December 31	10,010	15,411	36,888	32,541	26,151	14	5,749	5,763	126,764
	March 31	8,950	14,861	39,129	32,393	25,215	14	5,594	5,608	126,156
	June 30	9,588	14,226	40,268	31,575	24,151	14	5,299	5,313	125,121
2013-14	September 30	10,002	13,968	41,532	30,805	23,184	14	5,105	5,119	124,610
	December 31	10,116	14,004	42,963	30,276	22,228	14	5,005	5,019	124,606
	March 31	9,837	13,911	42,911	30,329	22,091	14	4,912	4,926	124,005
	June 30	10,077	13,700	42,733	30,306	21,942	14	4,797	4,811	123,569
2014-15	June 30	10,072	13,815	42,618	30,470	21,735	14	4,505	4,519	123,229
2015-16	June 30	10,002	14,398	42,822	30,787	21,587	13	4,342	4,355	123,951
2016-17	June 30	10,025	14,812	43,385	30,956	21,655	12	4,222	4,234	125,067
2017-18	June 30	10,027	15,275	43,528	31,090	21,802	12	4,171	4,183	125,905

Note: Data through December 2012 are actual.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 6
Projected Placement Needs for Total Male Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2017-18

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Quarter	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	Special Housing			Total Population
							PHU	SHU	Total	
2012-13	September 30	10,736	15,146	32,471	34,308	28,709	13	5,886	5,899	127,269
	December 31	10,135	15,411	37,008	32,541	26,151	14	5,749	5,763	127,009
	March 31	9,074	14,861	39,250	32,393	25,215	14	5,594	5,608	126,401
	June 30	9,711	14,226	40,268	31,575	24,151	14	5,299	5,313	125,244
2013-14	September 30	10,123	13,968	41,532	30,805	23,184	14	5,105	5,119	124,731
	December 31	10,236	14,004	42,963	30,276	22,228	14	5,005	5,019	124,726
	March 31	9,956	13,911	42,911	30,329	22,091	14	4,912	4,926	124,124
	June 30	10,195	13,700	42,733	30,306	21,942	14	4,797	4,811	123,687
2014-15	June 30	10,185	13,815	42,618	30,470	21,735	14	4,505	4,519	123,342
2015-16	June 30	10,110	14,398	42,822	30,787	21,587	13	4,342	4,355	124,059
2016-17	June 30	10,128	14,812	43,385	30,956	21,655	12	4,222	4,234	125,170
2017-18	June 30	10,126	15,275	43,528	31,090	21,802	12	4,171	4,183	126,004

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

Note: Data through December 2012 are actual.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 7
Movement of Male Felon Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2013-14

<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>
2011-12	Jul-Sep	24,983	8,526	3,613	12,765	79	26,345	10,909	13,210	2,226	-1,362	150,828
	Oct-Dec	9,855	5,929	2,297	1,560	69	22,166	3,966	6,516	11,684	-12,311	139,149
	Jan-Mar	7,750	5,549	1,992	151	58	14,812	3,714	1,627	9,471	-7,062	131,914
	Apr-Jun	7,977	5,967	1,829	130	51	11,530	3,736	549	7,245	-3,553	128,476
Total		50,565	25,971	9,731	14,606	257	74,853	22,325	21,902	30,626	-24,288	
2012-13	Jul-Sep	8,185	6,247	1,881	14	43	9,689	3,646	140	5,903	-1,504	127,018
	Oct-Dec	8,394	6,622	1,723	13	36	8,794	3,645	23	5,126	-400	126,764
	Jan-Mar *	7,314	5,749	1,544	3	18	7,924	3,708	9	4,207	-610	126,156
	Apr-Jun *	7,564	6,176	1,375	4	9	8,599	4,000	2	4,597	-1,035	125,121
Total		31,457	24,794	6,523	34	106	35,006	14,999	174	19,833	-3,549	
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	7,537	6,252	1,268	3	14	8,048	3,675	1	4,372	-511	124,610
	Oct-Dec *	7,557	6,293	1,246	4	14	7,561	3,454	2	4,105	-4	124,606
	Jan-Mar *	7,052	5,807	1,223	4	18	7,653	3,500	1	4,152	-601	124,005
	Apr-Jun *	7,364	6,228	1,117	3	16	7,800	3,628	1	4,171	-436	123,569
Total		29,510	24,580	4,854	14	62	31,062	14,257	5	16,800	-1,552	

* Projected

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

² Other outgo includes discharges and death.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 8
Movement of Female Felon Institution Population
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2013-14

<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>
2011-12	Jul-Sep	2,398	1,196	277	921	4	2,607	1,033	945	629	-209	9,266
	Oct-Dec	769	512	116	136	5	2,196	286	374	1,536	-1,427	7,902
	Jan-Mar	514	432	74	6	2	1,585	242	78	1,265	-1,071	6,852
	Apr-Jun	565	474	84	4	3	1,149	258	17	874	-584	6,287
	Total		4,246	2,614	551	1,067	14	7,537	1,819	1,414	4,304	-3,291
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 *	553	484	62	0	7	574	262	1	311	-21	5,839
	Apr-Jun *	560	486	72	0	2	592	254	0	338	-32	5,807
	Total		2,246	1,960	260	3	23	2,744	995	5	1,744	-498
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	552	488	61	0	3	554	247	0	307	-2	5,805
	Oct-Dec *	557	489	63	0	5	564	241	0	323	-7	5,798
	Jan-Mar *	548	491	55	0	2	591	266	0	325	-43	5,755
	Apr-Jun *	529	493	34	0	2	564	256	0	308	-35	5,720
	Total		2,186	1,961	213	0	12	2,273	1,010	0	1,263	-87

* Projected

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

² Other outgo includes discharges and death.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 9
California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2013-14

	Actual June 30 <u>2012</u>	Fiscal Year 2012-2013				Fiscal Year 2013-2014			
		Sep 30 <u>2012</u>	Dec 31 <u>2012</u>	Mar 31 <u>2013</u>	Jun 30 <u>2013</u>	Sep 30 <u>2013</u>	Dec 31 <u>2013</u>	Mar 31 <u>2014</u>	Jun 30 <u>2014</u>
Male Population									
Felons	62,457	56,678	51,842	47,245	44,364	40,855	37,824	35,238	32,632
Outpatients ¹	545	540	459	374	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	1,370	1,384	1,505	1,553	1,599	1,632	1,655	1,673	1,686
Total Male	64,372	58,602	53,806	49,172	45,963	42,487	39,479	36,911	34,318
Female Population									
Felons	4,659	4,113	3,695	3,292	2,939	2,689	2,473	2,376	2,301
Outpatients ¹	228	215	200	164	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	176	187	212	213	215	217	218	219	220
Total Female	5,063	4,515	4,107	3,669	3,154	2,906	2,691	2,595	2,521
Total Population									
Felons	67,116	60,791	55,537	50,537	47,303	43,544	40,297	37,614	34,933
Outpatients¹	773	755	659	538	0	0	0	0	0
Others²	1,546	1,571	1,717	1,766	1,814	1,849	1,873	1,892	1,906
Total	69,435	63,117	57,913	52,841	49,117	45,393	42,170	39,506	36,839

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.

Note: Data through December 2012 are actual.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 10
Average Daily California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2013-14

	Fiscal Year 2012-2013					Fiscal Year 2013-2014				
	<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	59,559	54,062	49,516	45,787	52,231	42,594	39,314	36,528	33,900	38,084
Outpatients ¹	540	484	419	286	432	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	1,377	1,454	1,525	1,577	1,483	1,616	1,644	1,665	1,680	1,651
Total Male	61,476	56,000	51,460	47,650	54,146	44,210	40,958	38,193	35,580	39,735
Female Population										
Felons	4,390	3,865	3,484	3,102	3,710	2,798	2,593	2,437	2,339	2,542
Outpatients ¹	223	207	183	125	185	0	0	0	0	0
Others ²	181	203	212	214	203	216	217	219	220	218
Total Female	4,794	4,275	3,879	3,441	4,098	3,014	2,810	2,656	2,559	2,760
Total Population										
Felons	63,949	57,927	53,000	48,889	55,941	45,392	41,907	38,965	36,239	40,626
Outpatients¹	763	691	602	411	617	0	0	0	0	0
Others²	1,558	1,657	1,737	1,791	1,686	1,832	1,861	1,884	1,900	1,869
Total	66,270	60,275	55,339	51,091	58,244	47,224	43,768	40,849	38,139	42,495

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.

Note: Data through December 2012 are actual.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 11
Movement of Male Felon Active Parole Population
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2013-14

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
2011-12	Jul-Sep	33,318	24,119	8,410	789	33,280	7,342	3,395	11,776	9,573	1,194	38	81,009
	Oct-Dec	19,416	10,482	8,731	203	20,171	6,653	2,177	1,548	9,057	736	-755	80,561
	Jan-Mar	15,849	5,341	10,320	188	20,727	7,252	1,915	151	10,863	546	-4,878	75,813
	Apr-Jun	15,011	4,285	10,550	176	28,399	15,226	1,750	130	10,992	301	-13,388	62,457
Total		83,594	44,227	38,011	1,356	102,577	36,473	9,237	13,605	40,485	2,777	-18,983	
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 *	11,645	3,717	7,846	82	16,242	6,181	1,503	3	8,344	211	-4,597	47,245
	Apr-Jun *	11,350	4,002	7,261	87	14,231	5,279	1,319	4	7,430	199	-2,881	44,364
Total		49,808	15,173	34,240	395	67,816	25,888	6,308	34	34,734	852	-18,008	
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	10,482	3,676	6,736	70	13,991	5,777	1,181	3	6,873	157	-3,509	40,855
	Oct-Dec *	9,725	3,456	6,202	67	12,756	5,200	1,153	4	6,252	147	-3,031	37,824
	Jan-Mar *	9,184	3,501	5,604	79	11,770	4,995	1,062	4	5,555	154	-2,586	35,238
	Apr-Jun *	8,792	3,629	5,087	76	11,398	5,083	913	3	5,279	120	-2,606	32,632
Total		38,183	14,262	23,629	292	49,915	21,055	4,309	14	23,959	578	-11,732	

* 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.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 12
Movement of Female Felon Active Parole Population
Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2013-14

<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>
2011-12	Jul-Sep	2,818	1,920	761	137	2,930	810	231	836	823	230	-112	7,241
	Oct-Dec	1,415	637	754	24	1,795	696	97	135	755	112	-380	6,917
	Jan-Mar	1,196	320	857	19	1,803	703	65	6	945	84	-607	6,310
	Apr-Jun	1,131	275	842	14	2,785	1,851	79	3	818	34	-1,654	4,659
Total		6,560	3,152	3,214	194	9,313	4,060	472	980	3,341	460	-2,753	
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 *	832	263	559	10	1,235	607	61	0	559	8	-403	3,292
	Apr-Jun *	725	254	460	11	1,078	520	70	0	478	10	-353	2,939
Total		3,562	1,001	2,519	42	5,277	2,479	250	3	2,484	61	-1,715	
2013-14	Jul-Sep *	642	247	389	6	892	418	60	0	399	15	-250	2,689
	Oct-Dec *	620	241	373	6	836	393	57	0	382	4	-216	2,473
	Jan-Mar *	610	266	334	10	707	316	51	0	330	10	-97	2,376
	Apr-Jun *	567	256	301	10	642	299	32	0	304	7	-75	2,301
Total		2,439	1,010	1,397	32	3,077	1,426	200	0	1,415	36	-638	

* 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.

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 13
Male Felon Institution Population by Age Group
June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2018

<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								
2003	149,449	73,676	24,916	22,697	14,528	7,394	3,405	2,833
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
Projected								
2013	125,121	52,700	16,336	15,114	14,175	12,319	7,481	6,996
2014	123,569	50,613	16,298	14,576	13,850	12,447	8,008	7,777
2015	123,229	49,544	16,130	14,416	13,764	12,342	8,522	8,511
2016	123,951	48,425	16,390	14,601	13,743	12,426	8,988	9,378
2017	125,067	48,158	16,362	14,621	13,838	12,441	9,424	10,223
2018	125,905	47,800	16,179	14,650	13,921	12,216	9,923	11,216

Spring 2013 Adult Population Projections

Table 14
Female Felon Institution Population by Age Group
June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2018

<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								
2003	9,752	4,186	1,979	1,817	979	478	190	123
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
Projected								
2013	5,807	2,515	756	691	699	578	296	272
2014	5,720	2,380	738	701	684	605	318	294
2015	5,787	2,394	729	685	697	616	350	316
2016	5,776	2,357	768	675	662	590	366	358
2017	5,906	2,386	789	691	675	590	389	386
2018	5,984	2,361	820	691	701	619	389	403

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Cover designed by John Yessen. Images courtesy of CDCR Office of Public and Employee Communications: (top right) Bus 44 drives toward the vehicle sally port at CSP, Solano; (bottom left) Bus 44 departs Deuel Vocational Institution for San Quentin State Prison.