



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Division of Juvenile Justice

**Fall 2008
Population Projections**

**Juvenile Institution and Parole
Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2012-13**

Prepared by the Office of Research
Juvenile Research Branch
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report includes the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation juvenile institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2013. The projections are based on the most current data available and include only existing laws and regulations. The projections do not include proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed as of the beginning of the projection process.

The institution population is projected to be 1,624 on June 30, 2009, 107 lower than projected in the Spring 2008 Population Projections (Spring 2008 Report). The institution population is projected to decrease during the following year, and then stabilize at 1,545 by June 30, 2013.

The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2009, is projected to be 1,839, 81 higher than projected in the Spring 2008 Population Projections. The parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, down to 1,197 by June 30, 2013.

These projections reflect a stabilized rate of annual juvenile court first admissions. Both the rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions are higher than those in the Spring 2008 Population Projections. Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the State.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2010, follow:

	<u>Spring 2008 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>
Institution:		
June 30, 2008	2,002	1,897 (actual)
June 30, 2009	1,731	1,624
June 30, 2010	1,564	1,496
Parole:		
June 30, 2008	2,183	2,280 (actual)
June 30, 2009	1,758	1,839
June 30, 2010	1,496	1,618

The current institution population projections are lower initially than the projections in the Spring 2008 Report due primarily to fewer parole violator admissions. After June 30, 2010, however, the institution population projections are higher than in the Spring 2008 Report due to more first admissions and higher institution length of stay. The current parole population projections are higher initially than the projections in the Spring 2008 Report due to fewer parole revocations and discharges. The parole population projections after June 30, 2010, are close to the Spring 2008 Report.

**Juvenile Institution and Parole
Population Projections for
Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2012-13**

PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS

- The Fall 2008 Population Projections are based on the most current data available and include only existing laws and regulations. Estimated impact on the projections from the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 81 and Assembly Bill (AB) 191, which restrict juvenile court admissions to cases committed for Welfare & Institutions Code (W&IC) 707(b) offenses or non-707(b) sex offenses (violent cases), has been included.
- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period, from **340** for fiscal year (FY) 2008-09 down to **320** admissions by FY 2012-13 (higher than the assumption of 315 down to 300 in the Spring 2008 Population Projections). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the FY 2007-08 rate of **9.7** (higher than the projection of 9.0 in the Spring 2008 Report).
- Criminal court first admissions will stabilize at **5**, annually, beginning in FY 2007-08 (no change from the Spring 2008 Population Projections).
- "M" case admissions will level at **106** annually (higher than the assumption of 92 in the Spring 2008 Projections). The level of "E" cases in the institution population will stabilize at 162 (higher than 142 in the Spring 2008 Projections). "M" and "E" cases are criminal court commitments to adult institutions housed in juvenile institutions.
- Annual parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole revocation rate and the parole population, from **264** down to **123** during the next 5 years (lower than 375 down to 155 admissions in the Spring 2008 Projections).
- Institution length of stay (LOS) for future first parole releases will be higher due to SB 81 which restricts commitments to violent cases who receive longer parole consideration dates. By FY 2012-13, institution length of stay for first parole releases is estimated to average **40.1** months, higher than the average of around 38 months assumed in the Spring 2008 Projections.
- The total male institution population on June 30, 2009, is projected to be **1,556**, 104 lower than 1,660 in the Spring 2008 Projections due primarily to fewer parole violator admissions. The male institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 1,430 by June 30, 2010, (Table 1, page 12).
- The male institution population will increase slightly after 2010, approaching **1,480** by June 30, 2013, 150 higher than 1,330 in the Spring 2008 Projections. The current projection for 2013 is higher than in the Spring 2008 Report due primarily to more first admissions and higher institution length of stay.

- The male in-state parole population on June 30, 2009, is projected to be **1,710**, 70 higher than 1,640 in the Spring 2008 Projections. The male in-state parole population is projected to decrease during the following year approaching 1,515 by June 30, 2010 (Table 2, page 13).
- The male in-state parole population will continue to decrease gradually after June 30, 2010, dropping to **1,135** by June 30, 2013, close to the projection of 1,130 in the Spring 2008 Report.
- The total female institution population is projected to drop to **68** on June 30, 2009, and will slowly stabilize by June 30, 2013, at **65**, (Table 3, page 14). The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, from **129** down to **62** by June 30, 2013, (Table 4, page 15). The Fall 2008 Projections for June 30, 2013, are higher than the Spring 2008 Projections of 62 female wards and 43 parolees due to more first admissions.

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the juvenile populations--enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, institution length of stay, and parole length of stay--are discussed below:

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

*Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007, (SB 81, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)
Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007, (AB 191, Committee on Budget)*

Effective September 1, 2007, juvenile court commitments are restricted to cases committed for specified (violent) offenses listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the W&IC, or for specified non-707(b) sex offenses. The impact is estimated to be 230 to 240 fewer juvenile court first admissions per year. It is assumed that non-707(b) wards (excluding sex offenders) in a juvenile institution on September 1, 2007, will complete their institution time, be released to parole for 15 days, and then discharge (return to their county of commitment); non-707(b) parole cases (excluding sex offenders) will discharge once they have completed their parole time, or earlier if they violate.

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act

Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the juvenile institution population. However, since these projections include institution population and movement trends through June 30, 2008, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of June 30, 2008, there were 280 first admission cases in the institution population identified as Proposition 21 cases.

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt)

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50 percent of the per capita institutional cost for offense category V juvenile court commitments, 75 percent for category VI commitments, and 100 percent for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the State \$185 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month.

First Admissions

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1995 was considered along with Department of Finance State population estimates for youth aged 12-17 years. The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years, and beginning in FY 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation). Actual admissions for FY 1995-96 totaled 2,878, compared to 2,301 for FY 1996-97, and 1,916 for FY 1997-98. The number of juvenile court admissions has continued to drop since then and it is not clear why. Other factors, such as declining juvenile felony arrests may be contributing to the drop. The most recent drop, from 579 for FY 2006-07 down to 386 for FY 2007-08, is due to SB 81.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in FY 1996-97. The actual admission rate for FY 1995-96 (prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation) was 104.2, compared to 81.5 for FY 1996-97, and 66.6 for FY 1997-98. The juvenile court admission rate continued to drop to 44.5 by FY 2001-02, and down to 20.8 by FY 2005-06. The rates for FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08 dropped to 16.3 and 10.9, respectively. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1995-96 are shown in Table A:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	
	<u>Number of Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	81.5
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5
2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
2004-05	769	22.7
2005-06	711	20.8
2006-07	579	16.3
2007-08	386	10.9

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from Los Angeles County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in FY 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during FY 1995-96 down to 1,673 for FY 1996-97 and to 1,471 for FY 1997-98. Admissions during FY 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during FY 1999-00 down to 1,393. FY 2000-01, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03 admissions from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 904, respectively, compared to 818 for FY 2003-04, 627 for FY 2004-05, and 537 for FY 2005-06. During FY 2006-07, admissions totaled 447 compared to 294 for FY 2007-08.

The level of annual Los Angeles County admissions and admission rates dropped again after the "Sliding Scale" legislation, from 723 admissions for FY 1995-96 down to 370 by FY 2001-02. FY 2002-03 admissions from Los Angeles County totaled 332, while FY 2003-04 totaled 257 and FY 2004-05 admissions totaled 142. For FY 2005-06, admissions from Los Angeles County increased to 174, but then decreased again down to 132 for FY 2006-07, and to 92 for FY 2007-08. The Los Angeles County admission rate for FY 2007-08 was only 9.4 compared to 92.2 for FY 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during FY 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during FY 1997-98 to 176 during FY 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County dropped after that, from 146 during FY 2001-02 down to 16 by FY 2007-08.

Due to the enactment of SB 81, effective September 1, 2007, admissions are restricted to cases with W&IC 707(b) offenses, or non-707(b) sex offenses. Table B below displays male and female juvenile court admissions for W&IC 707(b) and non-707(b) offenses, and admission rates (per 100,000) for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender cases:

Table B

Year	Juvenile Court First Admissions						Total	Rate
	Male			Female				
	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	Other	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	Other		
1998-99	627	81	1,215	35	0	68	743	25.5
1999-00	544	110	1,158	38	0	57	692	23.4
2000-01	513	94	972	25	1	71	633	20.9
2001-02	516	97	691	25	0	60	638	20.5
2002-03	434	90	634	30	1	47	555	17.2
2003-04	455	84	468	33	1	34	573	17.3
2004-05	362	47	329	15	0	16	424	12.5
2005-06	326	45	303	21	0	16	392	11.5
2006-07	296	39	215	10	0	19	345	10.0
2007-08	303	26	37	14	1	5	344	9.7

Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will decrease, or increase again (as they did during FY 2003-04 for 707(b) cases), juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 9.7, the FY 2007-08 rate for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender admissions. The Spring 2008 Projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 9.0 admissions per 100,000 State population of youth, based on admissions during Calendar Year 2007.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the State, from 340 down to 320 admissions. Fall 2008 juvenile court admission projections are higher than those in the Spring 2008 Projections:

Table C

<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Spring 2008</u>	<u>Fall 2008</u>
2008-09	315	340
2009-10	310	335
2010-11	305	330
2011-12	300	325
2012-13	300	320

The percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, has been increasing. The Fall 2008 Projections assume that 95 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on FY 2007-08 commitment offense trends for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender admissions, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Percent of Admissions by Primary Commitment Offense</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Violent & Sex</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.8	25.1	4.4	8.7
2004-05	64.7	21.8	3.1	10.4
2005-06	64.8	21.7	4.4	9.1
2006-07	71.2	17.8	3.1	7.9
2007-08	88.9	7.2	1.3	2.6
W&IC 707(b)/Sex Offenders				
2007-08	95.0	3.8	0.3	0.9

Criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term admission trend. Prior to FY 1995-96, the number of annual criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting juvenile commitments from criminal court for certain types of cases, admissions dropped to 92 during FY 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since then. FY 1996-97 and FY 1997-98 criminal court admissions totaled 117 and 80, respectively, compared to 61 for FY 1998-99, 38 for FY 1999-00, and 22 for FY 2000-01. Actual admissions during FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08 totaled 9 and 5, respectively, compared to a range of 1 to 8 admissions (annually) for FY 2001-02 through FY 2005-06. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 5 admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2007-08 (no change from the Spring 2008 Projections).

Projections of "M" case and "E" case admissions (criminal court commitments to adult institutions housed in juvenile institutions) are also based on short-term admission trends. "E" case admissions are cases (minors) admitted under an agreement effective July 1, 2004, between the juvenile division and adult division. "M" case admissions are cases ordered by the court to be housed in juvenile institutions. This provision has been in effect since 1984. However, the enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996, (AB 3369), limited "M" case admissions to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of "M" case admissions under age 18 had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown below in Table E:

Table E

<u>Age at Admission for "M" Case Admissions</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Under Age 18</u>	<u>18 and Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
1992-93	132	878	1,010
1993-94	158	700	858
1994-95	142	719	861
1995-96	205	551	756
1996-97	203	123	326
1997-98	143	-	143
1998-99	117	-	117
1999-00	88	-	88
2000-01	76	-	76
2001-02	59	-	59
2002-03	66	-	66
2003-04	65	-	65
2004-05	60	-	60
2005-06	87	-	87
2006-07	76	-	76
2007-08	105	-	105

"M" case and "E" case admissions over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. Since "M" and "E" case admissions are no longer the responsibility of the juvenile division once they are eligible for parole, or

reach age 18 if their eligibility is not prior to their 21st birthday, all admissions are transferred to the adult division after completion of their term of confinement.

Future "M" case admissions are projected to stabilize at 106, annually, beginning in FY 2008-09, higher than 92 assumed in the Spring 2008 Projections. The number of "E" cases in juvenile institutions, after dropping from an average of 97 during FY 2004-05 down to 86 for FY 2005-06, increased to 102 for FY 2006-07, 151 for FY 2007-08, and 162 for January-June 2008. The number of "E" cases in juvenile institutions is projected to stabilize at 162, higher than 142 assumed in the Spring 2008 Projections.

Parole Violator Admissions

The number of parole violator admissions (including recommitments) during FY 2007-08 totaled 349, compared to 579 admissions for FY 2006-07, and 775 for FY 2005-06. The number of W&IC 707(b)/sex offender case parole violator admissions dropped from 398 during FY 2006-07 to 310 for FY 2007-08; admissions during January-June 2008 totaled 119. The decreases in parole violator admissions were driven by both a decline in the parole population, due to fewer institution admissions and releases to parole, and to a recent drop in the parole revocation rate. The following table displays the change in the number of parole violator admissions, including W&IC 707(b)/sex offender cases, compared to parole average daily population (ADP):

Table F

<u>Parole Violator Admissions Compared to Parole ADP</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>Admissions/ADP</u>
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5
2004-05	906	3,739	24.2
2005-06	775	3,246	23.9
2006-07	579	2,841	20.4
2007-08	349	2,348	14.9
W&IC 707(b)/Sex Offenders			
2006-07	398	2,141	18.6
2007-08	310	1,951	15.9
Jan-Jun 2008	119	1,921	12.4 (annualized)

As in the Spring 2008 Projections, the Fall 2008 Projections assume that the most recent rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. Although the rate of return is projected to be constant, the number of parole violator admissions is projected to drop, annually, due to further decreases expected for the parole population and the number of releases to parole (which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions). Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 264 during FY 2008-09 to 123 by FY 2012-13, an average of 22 per month down to 10. The Spring 2008 Projections were higher, but also assumed a drop, from 380 down to 145 by 2013.

Institution Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases

LOS for juvenile cases consists of the anticipated LOS as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCD's), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. Division of Juvenile Justice staff have been assigning initial PCD's since November 2002 and making time add and time cut decisions since January 2004; the Board of Parole Hearings continues to make decisions regarding parole release and parole revocation.

Prior to FY 2002-03, institution LOS for first releases to parole increased steadily for several years, averaging 35.9 months for FY 2001-02 and 34.9 months for FY 2000-01, compared to 34.2 for FY 1999-00, and 34.3 for FY 1998-99. The average for FY 1997-98 first parole releases was 31.1 months, compared to 26.9, 27.0, and 25.1 for FY 1996-97, FY 1995-96, and FY 1994-95, respectively. The increases in institution LOS were driven by increases in PCD's and time adds. (Prior to FY 1994-95 there were decreases in institution LOS that were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts.) Beginning in FY 2002-03, changes in institution LOS for first releases were driven primarily by higher time adds as shown in Table G below:

Table G

<u>Average Institution Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases Released to Parole</u>				
<u>Year of Release</u>	<u>PCD</u>	<u>Time Adds</u>	<u>Time Cuts</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>
1994-95	22.7	4.7	-2.3	25.1
1995-96	23.7	5.8	-2.5	27.0
1996-97	23.6	5.6	-2.3	26.9
1997-98	25.7	7.4	-2.0	31.1
1998-99	27.2	8.7	-1.6	34.3
1999-00	27.1	8.8	-1.7	34.2
2000-01	26.4	9.8	-1.3	34.9
2001-02	27.4	9.6	-1.1	35.9
2002-03	26.7	10.0	-1.0	35.7
2003-04	24.5	10.5	-1.0	34.0
2004-05	24.0	10.3	-1.3	33.0
2005-06	23.9	12.5	-1.5	34.9
2006-07	22.6	11.9	-1.5	33.0
2007-08	22.2	12.7	-1.4	33.3

For future releases to parole, average institution length of stay is estimated to be higher due to SB 81, which restricts commitments to cases with violent offenses (who receive longer PCD's). Institution length of stay for first parole releases by FY 2012-13 is estimated to average **40.1** months for both males and females. For all releases, institution LOS by FY 2012-13 is estimated to average **31.6** months for males and **35.0** months for females. PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the FY 2007-08 level for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The Spring 2008 Projections assumed institution LOS would average around 38 months (29.5 months for all releases) based on CY 2007 decisions.

Overall PCD's for future first admissions, based on FY 2007-08 decisions for 707(b)/sex offender cases, will average **29.0** months; the Spring 2008 Projections assumed 27.2 months and was based on CY 2007 decisions. PCD's for future parole violator admissions is estimated to average 5.7 months, close to 5.6 months in the Spring 2008 Projections. The net of time adds and cuts for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender first admissions is expected to average around **4.0** months per ward per year; the average assumed in the Spring 2008 Projections was also 4.0 months. For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds and cuts is assumed to be lower, averaging 5.0 months per ward per year, compared to the average of 5.2 months assumed in the Spring 2008 Projections.

Institution Length of Stay for "M" Cases

For the last several years, institution length of stay for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 16.4 months:

Table H

<u>Average Institution Length of Stay for "M" Case Releases</u>			
<u>Year of Release</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>Year of Release</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>
1994-95	17.6	2001-02	13.4
1995-96	19.4	2002-03	16.0
1996-97	21.1	2003-04	15.2
1997-98	13.5	2004-05	16.4
1998-99	12.0	2005-06	13.9
1999-00	14.3	2006-07	15.5
2000-01	16.4	2007-08	13.8

Prior to FY 1997-98, increases in "M" case institution length of stay were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The level of institution length of stay for "M" cases dropped beginning in FY 1997-98 due to the enactment of AB 3369 which restricts the maximum age of "M" case admissions to 18 years and jurisdiction to age 21 (18 years for some cases). Institution LOS for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to be at a lower level, approaching an average of around 12 months. If "M" cases do not transfer early (to the adult division) for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer at their

earliest possible release date (EPRD) if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday.

Parole Length of Stay

The average LOS on parole for juveniles increased gradually during the last several years, from 16.5 months for FY 1991-92 parole departures to 21.2 for FY 2001-02. The average parole LOS for both FY 2002-03 and FY 2003-04 dropped to 19.8 months, while the averages for FY 2004-05, FY 2005-06, and FY 2006-07 increased to 20.4, 21.1, 23.8 months, respectively. The average for FY 2007-08 parole departures was 22.0 months (includes non-707(b) wards released to parole for 15 days):

Table I

<u>Average Parole Length of Stay</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Departures</u>	<u>LOS</u>
1991-92	3,323	16.5
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003-04	2,493	19.8
2004-05	2,482	20.4
2005-06	2,040	21.1
2006-07	1,793	23.8
2007-08	1,624	22.0

The increases in parole length of stay beginning in FY 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole length of stay were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available, i.e., more cases with jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21.

Since future releases to parole will consist primarily of cases with jurisdiction to age 25 (due to SB 81), average parole time is expected to increase dramatically. LOS on parole for future male parolees is projected to increase from an average of 24.8 months for FY 2008-09 parole departures, to an average of 36.5 months by FY 2012-13. For future

female parolees, length of stay on parole is projected to increase from 30.6 months for FY 2008-09 parole departures, to an average of 48.5 months by FY 2012-13.

Female Population Projections

Prior to FY 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993; to 294 on June 30, 1994; and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995, and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions (of which violent offenses represented the majority). The female institution population during FY 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down to 310 by June 30, 1997--juvenile cases in the population dropped 33 while the number of "M" cases dropped 39. This drop appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and the "M" case legislation (AB 3369). The female institution population after June 30, 1997, increased gradually reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During FY 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 89 on June 30, 2008.

The total female institution population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2008-09, down to 68 by June 30, 2009, due to SB 81 (fewer first admissions). The institution population will stabilize at 65 by June 30, 2013, (Table 3, page 14) slightly higher than the projection in the Spring 2008 Report of 62 wards. The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period from 129 on June 30, 2009, down to 62 by June 30, 2013, (Table 4, page 15). The parole population projections are higher than the Spring 2008 Projections due to more first releases to parole and fewer parole revocations.

Table 1
 Juvenile Institution Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2008-09 Through 2012-13

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	4,581	3,615	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,250	1,160	1,220	1,215
"M" Cases.....	63	76	79	95	90	108	110	110	110	110
Total.....	4,644	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,360	1,270	1,330	1,325
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	1,007	738	674	550	366	325	320	315	310	305
Criminal Court.....	4	7	1	9	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	736	871	736	548	336	255	175	135	115	120
"M" Cases.....	58	59	84	72	104	105	105	105	105	105
Total.....	1,805	1,675	1,495	1,179	811	690	605	560	535	535
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	2,216	1,915	1,400	1,189	1,016	725	490	330	375	390
Other.....	497	429	353	332	314	118	100	65	60	45
"M" Cases.....	45	56	68	77	86	103	105	105	105	105
Total.....	2,758	2,400	1,821	1,598	1,416	946	695	500	540	540
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	3,615	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,250	1,160	1,220	1,215	1,210
"M" Cases*.....	76	79	95	90	108	110	110	110	110	110
Total.....	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,360	1,270	1,330	1,325	1,320
"E" Cases*.....		92	92	131	171	160	160	160	160	160
Total with "E" Cases....		3,058	2,732	2,352	1,787	1,520	1,430	1,490	1,485	1,480
Contract Cases**.....	44	27	26	26	21	36				
Total Population	3,735	3,085	2,758	2,378	1,808	1,556	1,430	1,490	1,485	1,480
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	26.6	24.0	22.9	22.1	22.9	24.6	26.3	27.8	31.0	31.6
First Parole Releases	34.2	33.1	34.8	32.9	33.1	35.0	36.8	39.9	40.0	40.1
"M" Cases										
All Releases	15.0	16.9	13.9	15.6	13.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 2
 Juvenile Parole Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2008-09 Through 2012-13

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	3,911	3,849	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,750	1,550	1,305	1,230
Received on Parole.....	2,275	1,962	1,459	1,269	1,108	725	490	330	375	390
Departures from Parole.....	2,337	2,337	1,922	1,678	1,537	1,148	690	575	450	460
Parole Revocations.....	762	900	795	600	369	255	175	135	115	120
Discharges.....	1,575	1,437	1,127	1,078	1,168	893	515	440	335	340
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	3,729	3,366	2,921	2,527	2,124	1,710	1,515	1,275	1,200	1,135
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	120	108	90	75	49	40	35	30	30	25
Total Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	3,849	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,750	1,550	1,305	1,230	1,160
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	19.7	20.0	20.7	23.3	21.7	24.8	28.4	32.9	34.7	36.5

Table 3
 Juvenile Institution Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2008-09 Through 2012-13

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	234	190	143	126	133	84	63	62	62	61
"M" Cases.....	1	7	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	1
Total.....	235	197	146	127	136	87	66	64	63	62
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	68	31	37	29	20	15	15	15	15	15
Criminal Court.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	59	35	39	31	13	9	6	5	3	3
"M" Cases.....	7	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	134	68	79	64	34	25	22	21	19	19
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	155	112	83	45	64	40	21	18	16	15
Other.....	16	2	10	8	18	5	1	2	3	2
"M" Cases.....	1	5	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Total.....	172	119	98	55	83	46	24	22	20	18
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	190	143	126	133	84	63	62	62	61	62
"M" Cases*.....	7	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
Total.....	197	146	127	136	87	66	64	63	62	63
"E" Cases*.....		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total with "E" Cases.....		147	129	138	89	68	66	65	64	65
Contract Cases**.....										
Total Population	197	147	129	138	89	68	66	65	64	65
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	21.8	21.0	21.1	22.5	28.8	29.2	30.7	32.1	33.6	35.0
First Parole Releases	28.5	29.2	35.0	34.2	35.9	35.4	36.6	37.8	38.9	40.1
"M" Cases										
All Releases	22.7	10.4	14.1	9.5	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.0

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 4
 Juvenile Parole Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2008-09 Through 2012-13

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	304	312	282	248	180	158	131	104	84	67
Received on Parole.....	164	115	84	47	65	40	21	18	16	15
Departures from Parole.....	156	145	118	115	87	67	48	38	33	19
Parole Revocations.....	60	36	40	34	12	9	6	5	3	3
Discharges.....	96	109	78	81	75	58	42	33	30	16
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	308	277	241	174	156	129	103	83	66	62
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	4	5	7	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	312	282	248	180	158	131	104	84	67	63
Length of Stay All Departures.....	20.7	27.6	27.2	28.5	27.6	30.6	33.1	38.2	43.4	48.5