



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
Division of Juvenile Justice

**Fall 2009  
Population Projections  
Juvenile Facility and Parole  
Fiscal Years 2009-10 through 2013-14**

Prepared by the Office of Research  
Juvenile Research Branch  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's juvenile facility 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 were not signed as of the beginning of the projection process.

The facilities population is projected to be 1,645 on June 30, 2010, which is 27 fewer than projected in the Spring 2009 Population Projections (Spring 2009 Report). The facility population is projected to increase during the following year, and then stabilize at 1,730 by June 30, 2014.

The parole population (in-State and out-of-State with supervision) on June 30, 2010, is projected to be 1,538, which is 9 fewer than projected in the Spring 2009 Report. The parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, down to 1,153 by June 30, 2014.

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 lower than those in the Spring 2009 Report. Juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period, from 370 for fiscal year (FY) 2009-10 down to 345 admissions by FY 2013-14 (lower than the assumption of 390 down to 365 in the Spring 2009 Report). Future first admissions are projected to decrease slightly due to expected decreases in the general population of youth in the State.

Facilities and parole population projections through June 30, 2011:

	<u>Spring 2009 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>
Facility:		
June 30, 2009	1,648	(1,612 actual)
June 30, 2010	1,672	1,645
June 30, 2011	1,732	1,650
Parole:		
June 30, 2009	1,874	(1,852 actual)
June 30, 2010	1,547	1,538
June 30, 2011	1,324	1,291

The current facilities population projections are lower than the Spring 2009 Report primarily due to fewer first admissions. The current parole population projections are lower than the Spring 2009 Report due to fewer releases to parole. The parole population projections by June 30, 2014 are projected to be 97 less than the Spring 2009 Report.

**Juvenile Facility and Parole  
Population Projections for  
Fiscal Years 2009-10 through 2013-14**

**PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS**

- The Fall 2009 Population Projections are based on the most current data available and follow only existing laws and regulations. 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 have been included.
- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease slightly throughout the projection period, from 370 for fiscal year (FY) 2009-10 down to 345 admissions by FY 2013-14 (lower than the assumption of 390 down to 370 stated in the Spring 2009 Report). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the FY 2008-09 rate of 10.5 (lower than the projection of 11.2 in the Spring 2009 Report).
- Criminal court first admissions will stabilize at 5, annually, beginning in FY 2009-10 (no change from the Spring 2009 Report).
- "M" case admissions will stabilize at 138 annually (higher than the assumption of 122 admissions stated in the Spring 2009 Report). The level of "E" cases in the facility population will stabilize at 142 (lower than the 152 stated in the Spring 2009 Report). "M" and "E" cases are criminal court commitments to adult facilities housed in juvenile facilities.
- Actual parole violator admissions for January through June 2009 totaled 199, 80 higher than in the Spring 2009 Population Projections of 119, and 54 higher than the actual of 145 for July through December 2008. It is assumed that annual admissions will drop from 279 to 114 for FY 2009-2010 and FY 2013-14, respectively. About a third of future parole releases are expected to return to a juvenile facility.
- Facility length of stay (LOS) for future first parole releases will be higher due to SB 81 (restricts admissions to violent cases who receive longer parole consideration dates). By FY 2013-14 facility length of stay for first parole releases is estimated to be 45 months compared to 44 months assumed in the Spring 2009 Report.
- The total male facility population on June 30, 2010, is projected to be 1,573, 17 lower than 1,590 in the Spring 2009 Report due to fewer first admissions. The male facility population is projected to increase during the following year approaching 1,582 by June 30, 2011 (Table 1, page 12).

- The male facility population will increase after 2011, approaching 1,665 by June 30, 2014, 15 lower than 1,680 in the Spring 2009 Report. The current projection for FY 2013-14 is lower than in the Spring 2009 Report due to fewer first admissions.
- The male in-State parole population on June 30, 2010, is projected to be 1,399, 11 less than stated in the Spring 2009 Report due to fewer parole releases. The male in-State parole population is projected to decrease during the following year approaching 1,170 by June 30, 2011 (Table 2, page 13).
- The male in-State parole population will decrease gradually past June 30, 2011 reaching 1,055 by June 30, 2014, lower than the Spring 2009 Report projection of 1,133.
- The total female facility population is projected to drop to 72 by June 30, 2010, and stabilize by June 30, 2014, at 65 (Table 3, page 14). The female in-State parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, from 100 down to 69 by June 30, 2014 (Table 4, page 15). The fall 2009 population projections (65 wards and 69 parolees) for June 30, 2014, are lower than in the Spring 2009 Report (90 youth in facilities and 94 parolees) due to fewer first admissions.

## PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the juvenile population enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, facility LOS, and parole LOS 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 any remaining non-707(b) youth (excluding sex offenders) who were in a juvenile facility on September 1, 2007, will complete their facility time, be released to parole for 15 days, and then discharged (return to their county of commitment); non-707(b) cases who were on parole on September 1, 2008 (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 facility population. However, since these projections include facility population and

movement trends through June 30, 2009, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of December 31, 2008, there were 275 first admission cases in the facility population identified as Proposition 21 cases (i.e., cases committed for gang-related offenses for which counties are not billed).

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

Effective January 1, 1997, counties are required 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 facility 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 a facility. The rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month.

### **First Admissions**

For the projection of juvenile court first admissions, a 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. Beginning in FY 1996-97, the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation). Actual admissions dropped from 2,878 in FY 1995-96 to 1,916 in FY 1997-98. Although, it is unknown why juvenile court admissions continued to drop after FY 1997-98, other factors, such as declining juvenile felony arrests may have contributed to the decrease. The most recent decrease, from 579 in FY 2006-07 down to 386 in FY 2007-08, is due to SB 81. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1997-98 are shown in Table A:

Table A

<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
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
2008-09	371	10.5

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years also dropped 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 through FY 2008-09 dropped to 16.3, 10.9, and 10.5, respectively.

Due to the enactment of SB 81, effective September 1, 2007, admissions are restricted to cases with W&IC 707(b) offenses and 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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>				
	<u>W&amp;IC 707(b)</u>	<u>Non-707(b) Sex Off.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>W&amp;IC 707(b)</u>	<u>Non-707(b) Sex Off.</u>	<u>Other</u>		
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
2008-09	353	0	0	18	0	0	371	10.5

Since it is unknown whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will decrease, or increase again (as they did during calendar year (CY) 2008 for W&IC 707(b) cases), juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 10.5, the FY 2008-09 rate for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender admissions. The Spring 2009 Report assumed admissions would stabilize at 11.2 admissions per 100,000 State population of youth, based on admissions during CY 2008.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease due to decreases expected for the general population of youth in the State, from 370 down to 345 admissions as shown in Table C:

Table C

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	
	<u>Spring 2009</u>	<u>Fall 2009</u>
2009-10	390	370
2010-11	380	360
2011-12	375	355
2012-13	370	350
2013-14	370	345

The percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, have been increasing. The Spring 2009 Report assume 96 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on FY 2008-09 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>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Violent &amp; 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
2008-09	96.5	3.2	0	0.3

Criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term (i.e., FY 2008-09) 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. 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 2007-08 and FY 2008-09 totaled 5 and 1, respectively, compared to a range of 1 to 9 admissions (annually) for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 5 admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2009-10 (no change from the Spring 2009 Report).

Projections of "M" case and "E" case admissions (criminal court commitments to adult facilities housed in juvenile facilities) are also based on FY 2008-09 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 facilities. 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>Fiscal 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	0	143
1998-99	117	0	117
1999-00	88	0	88
2000-01	76	0	76
2001-02	59	0	59
2002-03	66	0	66
2003-04	65	0	65
2004-05	60	0	60
2005-06	87	0	87
2006-07	76	0	76
2007-08	105	0	105
2008-09	146	0	146

“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 Division of Juvenile Justice once they are eligible for parole, or reach age 18 if their eligibility is not prior to their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday, all admissions are transferred to the Division of Adult Institutions after completion of their term of confinement.

Future “M” case admissions are projected to stabilize at 138, annually, beginning in FY 2013-14, higher than the 122 admissions assumed in the Spring 2009 Report. The number of “E” cases in juvenile facilities, 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, and to 148 for FY 2008-09. The number of “E” cases in juvenile facilities is projected to stabilize at 142, 6.6 percent lower than assumed in the Spring 2009 Report.

### **Parole Violator Admissions**

The number of parole violator admissions (including recommitments) during FY 2008-09 totaled 344, compared to 349 admissions for FY 2007-08, and 579 for FY 2006-07. The number of W&IC 707(b)/sex offender case parole violator admissions increased by 34 from FY 2007-08 to FY 2008-09. Fewer parole violator admissions were driven by a

decrease in the parole population that was due to fewer facility admissions and releases to parole. The change in annual parole revocations is shown in Table F.

Table F

<u>Parolees Removed From Violation Status</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Continued</u>	<u>Total Removals</u>	<u>% Revoked</u>
1999-00	1,096	817	2,043	3,956	27.7
2000-01	1,036	711	1,745	3,492	30.0
2001-02	922	681	1,754	3,357	27.5
2002-03	958	709	1,883	3,550	27.0
2003-04	828	716	2,196	3,740	22.1
2004-05	944	671	2,451	4,066	23.2
2005-06	839	574	1,787	3,200	26.2
2006-07	639	486	1,474	2,599	24.6
2007-08	381	423	1,165	1,969	19.3
2008-09	469	299	984	1,752	26.7

The table G below displays changes in the parole violator admissions (including W&IC 707(b)/sex offender cases) compared to the parole average daily population (ADP):

Table G

<u>Parole Violator Admissions Compared to Parole ADP</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>Admissions/ADP</u>
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
2008-09	344	1,842	18.7

As in the Spring 2009 Report, the Fall 2009 Projections assume the most recent rate of return for facility 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 projected decreases in future juvenile court first admissions). Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 279 during FY 2009-10 to 114 by FY 2013-14, an average of 23 per month down to 10. The Spring 2009 Report also assumed a drop, from 211 down to 124 by 2014.

### **LOS for Juvenile Cases**

LOS for juvenile cases consists of the anticipated LOS as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCDs), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. The Division of Juvenile Justice staff have been assigning initial PCDs 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, facility 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 and 27.0 for FY 1996-97, and FY 1995-96, respectively. The facility LOS increases were due to increases in PCDs and time adds. (Prior to FY 1995-96 the decreases in facility LOS were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and time cuts increases.) Beginning in FY 2002-03, changes in facility LOS for first releases were driven by higher time adds as shown in Table H below:

Table H

<u>Average Facility Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases Released to Parole</u>				
<u>Fiscal Year of Release</u>	<u>PCD</u>	<u>Time Adds</u>	<u>Time Cuts</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>
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
2008-09	24.2	15.0	-1.6	37.6

For future releases to parole, average LOS is estimated to be higher due to SB 81, which restricts commitments to cases with violent offenses (who receive longer PCDs). Facility LOS for first parole releases by FY 2013-14 is estimated to average 45.3

months for males and 37.5 for females. For all releases, facility LOS by FY 2013-14 is estimated to average 38.5 months for males and 33.0 months for females. PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the FY 2008-09 level for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The Spring 2009 Report assumed facility LOS would average 42.0 months for both male and 39.3 female first releases to parole based on CY 2008 decisions.

Overall PCDs for future first admissions, based on FY 2008-09 decisions for 707(b)/sex offender cases, will average 30.0 months; the Spring 2009 Projections assumed 30.1 months and was based on CY 2008-09 decisions. PCDs for future parole violator admissions is estimated to average 6.8 months, higher than the 5.4 months projected in the Spring 2009 Report. The net of time adds/cuts for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender first admissions is expected to average around 3.1 months per youth per year; the average assumed in the Spring 2009 Report was 3.9 months. For male parole violator admissions, the net of time adds and cuts is assumed to be higher, averaging 5.8 months per ward per year, compared to the average of 5.8 months assumed in the Spring 2009 Report.

### **Facility LOS for "M" Cases**

For the last 11 years, facility LOS for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 16.4 months:

Table I

<u>Average Facility Length of Stay for "M" Case Releases</u>			
<u>FY of Release</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>FY of Release</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>
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
2001-02	13.4	2008-09	13.1

Prior to FY 1997-98, increases in "M" case facility LOS were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The facility LOS for "M" cases dropped beginning in FY 1997-98 due to the enactment of AB 3369 which restricted the maximum age of "M" case admissions to 18 years and jurisdiction to age 21 (18 years for some cases). Facility LOS for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to be at a lower level, approaching an average of 12 months. If "M" cases do not transfer early (to the Division of Adult Institutions) for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer at their earliest possible release date (EPRD) if it is prior to age 21. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to age 21.

**Parole LOS**

The average LOS on parole for juveniles has increased gradually from 16.5 months for FY 1991-92 to 21.2 months for FY 2001-02 parole departures. 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, and 23.8 months, respectively. For FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09 parole departures, the average LOS dropped to 22 months due to non-707(b) cases being released to parole for only 15 days, as shown in Table J below:

Table J

<u>Average Parole Length of Stay</u>		
<u>Fiscal 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
2008-09	1,359	22.5

The increases in parole LOS 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 LOS 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 decrease from an average of 30.0 months for FY 2009-10 parole departures, to an average of 31.9 months by FY 2010-11, and increase to 36.1 by FY 2013-14. For future female parolees, LOS on parole is projected

to increase from 39.3 months for FY 2009-10 parole departures, to an average of 47.6 months by FY 2013-14.

### **Female Population Projections**

Prior to FY 1996-97, the female facility 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 facility population during FY 1996-97 decreased by 72 youth down to 310 by June 30, 1997; juvenile cases in the population dropped by 33 while the number of "M" cases dropped by 39. This decrease appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and the "M" case legislation (AB 3369).

After June 30, 1997, the female facility population increased gradually reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During FY 2000-01, the female population remained stable; the population has dropped gradually since down to 81 on December 31, 2008 and to 76 on June 30, 2009.

The total female facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2009-10, down to 72 by June 30, 2010. The facility population will gradually decrease after 2010 to 65 by June 30, 2014 (Table 3, page 14), less than projected in the Spring 2009 Report due to fewer first admissions than projected in the Spring. The female in-State parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period from 100 on June 30, 2010, down to 69 by June 30, 2014 (Table 4, page 15). The parole population projections are lower than the Spring 2009 Report because of a decrease in first releases to parole.

Table 1  
Projected Population in Facilities  
Fiscal Years 2009-10 Through 2013-14

## Males

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	3,615	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,241	1,314	1,373	1,424
"M" Cases.....	76	79	95	90	108	153	156	128	124	124
Total.....	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,397	1,442	1,497	1,548
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	738	674	550	366	353	355	345	340	335	330
Criminal Court.....	7	1	9	5	1	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	871	736	548	336	331	271	148	113	104	110
"M" Cases.....	59	84	72	104	137	135	130	130	130	130
Total.....	1,675	1,495	1,179	811	822	766	628	588	574	575
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	1,915	1,400	1,189	1,016	748	488	316	338	341	426
Other.....	429	353	332	314	189	158	109	61	52	44
"M" Cases.....	56	68	77	86	92	132	158	134	130	128
Total.....	2,400	1,821	1,598	1,416	1,029	778	583	533	523	598
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,241	1,314	1,373	1,424	1,399
"M" Cases*.....	79	95	90	108	153	156	128	124	124	126
Total.....	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,397	1,442	1,497	1,548	1,525
"E" Cases*.....	92	92	131	171	144	140	140	140	140	140
Total with "E" Cases.....	3,058	2,732	2,352	1,787	1,553	1,537	1,582	1,637	1,688	1,665
Contract Cases**.....	27	26	26	21	30	36				
Total Population	3,085	2,758	2,378	1,808	1,583	1,573	1,582	1,637	1,688	1,665
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	24.0	22.9	22.1	22.9	25.8	28.6	27.5	32.2	36.4	38.5
First Parole Releases	33.1	34.8	32.9	33.1	37.2	42.3	40.4	41.5	44.5	45.3
"M" Cases										
All Releases	16.9	13.9	15.6	13.8	13.2	12.4	13.1	11.9	11.4	11.5

\*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

\*\*Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 2  
 Projected Parole Population  
 Fiscal Years 2009-10 Through 2013-14

## Males

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	3,849	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,438	1,202	1,100	1,028
Received on Parole.....	1,962	1,459	1,269	1,108	834	488	316	338	341	426
Departures from Parole.....	2,337	1,922	1,678	1,537	1,283	774	552	440	413	370
Parole Revocations.....	900	795	600	369	452	271	148	113	104	110
Discharges.....	1,437	1,127	1,078	1,168	831	503	404	327	309	260
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	3,366	2,921	2,527	2,124	1,678	1,399	1,170	1,070	1,000	1,055
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	108	90	75	49	46	39	32	30	28	29
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,438	1,202	1,100	1,028	1,084
Length of Stay All Departures.....	20.0	20.7	23.3	21.7	22.5	30.0	31.9	33.2	35.3	36.1

Table 3  
Projected Population in Facilities  
Fiscal Years 2009-10 Through 2013-14

## Females

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Institution Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	190	143	126	133	84	64	59	54	56	56
"M" Cases.....	7	3	1	3	3	10	11	12	10	8
Total.....	197	146	127	136	87	74	70	66	66	64
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	31	37	29	20	18	15	15	15	15	15
Criminal Court.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	35	39	31	13	13	8	4	4	3	4
"M" Cases.....	1	3	4	1	9	9	9	9	8	8
Total.....	68	79	64	34	40	32	28	28	26	27
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	112	83	45	64	42	19	22	15	17	18
Other.....	2	10	8	18	9	9	2	2	1	1
"M" Cases.....	5	5	2	1	2	8	8	11	10	9
Total.....	119	98	55	83	53	36	32	28	28	28
Institution Population at										
End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	143	126	133	84	64	59	54	56	56	56
"M" Cases*.....	3	1	3	3	10	11	12	10	8	7
Total.....	146	127	136	87	74	70	66	66	64	63
"E" Cases*.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total with "E" Cases.....	147	129	138	89	76	72	68	68	66	65
Contract Cases**.....										
Total Population	147	129	138	89	76	72	68	68	66	65
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	21.0	21.1	22.5	28.8	29.5	29.0	26.6	30.6	33.5	33.0
First Parole Releases	29.2	35.0	34.2	35.9	39.4	37.4	31.7	37.8	39.2	37.5
"M" Cases										
All Releases	10.4	14.1	9.5	10.6	9.7	12.3	12.4	16.8	15.5	12.0

\*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

\*\*Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 4  
Projected Parole Population  
Fiscal Years 2009-10 Through 2013-14

## Females

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	312	282	248	180	158	127	100	89	73	67
Received on Parole.....	115	84	47	65	45	19	22	15	17	18
Departures from Parole.....	145	118	115	87	76	46	33	31	23	16
Parole Revocations.....	36	40	34	12	14	8	4	4	3	4
Discharges.....	109	78	81	75	62	38	29	27	20	12
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	277	241	174	156	127	100	89	73	67	69
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	5	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	282	248	180	158	127	100	89	73	67	69
Length of Stay All Departures.....	27.6	27.2	28.5	27.6	29.2	39.3	44.7	46.3	46.4	47.6