

# **California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation**

## **Division of Juvenile Justice**



### **Fall 2010 Juvenile Population Projections**

### **Juvenile Facility and Parole Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2014-15**

Prepared by the Office of Research

Juvenile Research Branch

September 2010

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Fall 2010 Population Projections for the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is a summary of juvenile facility and parole population assumptions and projections for fiscal years (FY) 2010-11 through 2014-15. The projections are based on current data, existing laws and regulations, and include only legislation, programs, propositions, and policy changes signed prior to June 30, 2010 (the start date for the projection process).

The total facility population was 1,399 on June 30, 2010. This is 15.7 percent (260) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2009. This population total compares to a decline of 12.5 percent (238) seen from June 30, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

The total parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) was 1,640 on June 30, 2010. This is 11.4 percent (211) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2009. This population total compares to a decline of 20.6 percent (480) seen from June 30, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

Current facility population projections differ from the Spring 2010 Juvenile Population Projections (Spring Projections) due to fewer M & E cases and lower length of stay. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2015. The juvenile facility population is projected to be 1,278 (1,231 males and 47 females) on June 30, 2011, and it is 97 fewer than projected in the Spring Projections. The facility population is projected to decrease to 1,274 (1,231 males and 43 females) during the following year, and is expected to continue decreasing to 1,224 (1,193 males and 31 females) by June 30, 2015.

Current parole population projections differ from the Spring Projections due to more releases to parole. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2015. The parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) on June 30, 2011 is projected to be 1,507 (1,415 males and 92 females), 43 higher than projected in the Spring Projections. The parole population is projected to decrease during the following year to 1,428 (1,349 males and 79 females), and is expected to be 1,432 (1,369 males and 63 females) by June 30, 2015.

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# Juvenile Facility and Parole Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2014-15

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## INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is required to submit a budget semi-annually to the Department of Finance (DOF). The initial budget is developed in the fall and presented by the Governor in January for the next fiscal year. This budget is based on projections of juvenile facility and parole populations developed within the CDCR's Office of Research. This is followed by a revised budget created in the spring and presented as an adjustment to the original budget.

Population projections, critical for these budgeting processes, are also used for strategic planning, program planning, the development of annual operating budgets, and the capital outlay program. Projections of CDCR's juvenile facility and parole populations are developed twice a year, in the spring and the fall. Input from major stakeholders inside and outside the Department is required in order to discuss and recommend population projection assumptions and their impact on the final projections.

The Fall 2010 Population Projections (Fall Projections) are based on the most current data available and follow only existing law and regulations. Included is the impact on the projections resulting 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 (Penal Code [PC] § 290).

## METHODOLOGY

CDCR's juvenile facility and parole population projections are developed using a computer simulation model. Generally, this type of model is used to mimic or simulate the activity of a system with the aid of a computer. In the model (often referred to as a stochastic entity simulation model) juveniles progress through the facility and parole system individually using a collection of probabilistic assumptions. Because random numbers are a critical part of computer simulation, this type of model has also been referred to as a Monte Carlo simulation model.

The juvenile simulation model requires more than 100 different input variables for each gender type and are designed to describe activity central to the critical components of the juvenile facility and parole system. Some of those variables include age, admission type, commitment type, commitment offense, court-imposed sentence, parole consideration date, facility length of stay (LOS), time adds and cuts, jail credits, offense category, parole LOS, and parole violation rates.

The juvenile projection model has two major components. One component simulates the release from a facility (and from parole) for the populations at the start of the projection period. For example, to determine the time until release from a facility for a juvenile court case, the juvenile's current parole consideration date, the probability of future time adds and cuts, and his or her time until jurisdiction termination are all taken into consideration.

The second component of the projection model simulates the intake and release of future juvenile facility admissions. The number of first admissions is projected independently from the model. For example, future juvenile court first admissions are projected using DOF population forecasts for State youth population, ages 12 to 17 years. These projections are then entered into the model as an input variable and subsequent juvenile movements through the facility and parole system progress from there.

Historical data are used for determining assumptions necessary to project future juvenile facility and parole populations. For the Fall Projections, fiscal year (FY) 2009-10 decisions regarding parole consideration dates and time adds and cuts were assumed to remain the same for future juveniles. The projection model can take into consideration future changes in law and policy any time during the projection period. However, as with any projection model, these changes and their estimated impact must be known at the start of the projection process.

## PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the juvenile populations - enacted laws, first admissions, "M" and "E" case 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) and 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 (PC § 290). The impact was and is estimated to be 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 (returned to their county of commitment). Non-§ 707(b) cases who were on parole on September 1, 2007 (excluding sex offenders) will discharge once they have completed their parole time.

*Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act* (effective March 7, 2000). It is unknown what impact this initiative has on the juvenile

facility population. However, since these projections reflect facility population and movement trends through June 30, 2010, initiative impact is now included. As of June 30, 2010, of those we can identify, there were 275 first admission cases in the facility population which were 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. Commitment offenses are categorized according to seriousness: Category I, most serious to Category VII, least serious. 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 \$212 per month for the time spent in a facility. The rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month.

#### *Juvenile Court First Admissions*

For the projection of juvenile court first admissions, a historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1995 was examined along with rates based upon DOF's State population estimates for youth aged 12 to 17 years. Beginning in FY 1996-97, the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation). As a result actual admissions dropped from 2,878 in FY 1995-96 to 1,916 in FY 1997-98. As noted in Table 1, juvenile court first admissions continued to drop well after the implementation of SB 681 potentiality due to declining juvenile felony arrests. As of FY 2007-08 the most recent decreases were primarily due to SB 81. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1995-96 are shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Admission Rate
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
2008-09	371	10.5
2009-10	341	9.8

Also shown in Table 1, the admission rate, juvenile court first admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12 to 17 years, dropped beginning in FY 1996-97 as a result of the sliding scale legislation. 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 9.8 in FY 2009-10.

As shown on Table 2, the admission rate for those impacted by SB 81 has been declining since FY 1998-99 floating at around 10 since FY 2006-07.

Table 2: Juvenile Court First Admissions Impacted by SB 81

Fiscal Year	Male		Female		Total	Rate
	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.		
1998-99	627	81	35	0	743	25.5
1999-00	544	110	38	0	692	23.4
2000-01	513	94	25	1	633	20.9
2001-02	516	97	25	0	638	20.5
2002-03	434	90	30	1	555	17.2
2003-04	455	84	33	1	573	17.3
2004-05	362	47	15	0	424	12.5
2005-06	326	45	21	0	392	11.5
2006-07	296	39	10	0	345	10.0
2007-08	303	26	14	1	344	9.7
2008-09	353	0	18	0	371	10.5
2009-10	328	0	13	0	341	9.8

Juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the FY 2009-10 rate of 9.8 for W&IC § 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290) admissions as shown in Table 2, instead of the 9.4 projected in the Spring Projections.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease based on an expected decline in the State's youth population, from 335 down to 325 admissions as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Spring 2010	Fall 2010
2010-11	320	335
2011-12	315	330
2012-13	310	325
2013-14	315	325
2014-15	315	325

During FY 2009-10 the percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping increased. The Fall Projections assumes 97.1 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on FY 2009-10 commitment offense trends for W&IC § 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290) admissions, as shown in Table 4:

Table 4: Percent of Admissions by Primary Commitment Offense

Fiscal Year	Violent & Sex	Property	Drug	Other
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	0.3
2009-10	97.1	2.6	0.3	0.0

### *Criminal Court First Admissions*

Criminal court first admissions are juveniles committed to DJJ from adult criminal court. Prior to FY 1995-96, the number of annual criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218 during FY 1986-87 through FY 1994-95. 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. Criminal court admissions dropped from 97 in FY 1996-97 to 3 by FY 2009-10. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at five admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2010-11, similar to the Spring Projections.

### *“M” and “E” Case Admissions*

“M” and “E” case admissions are juveniles sentence to the adult institution but housed in juvenile facilities. “E” case admissions are juveniles admitted to DJJ under an agreement between the juvenile and adult divisions which became effective July 1, 2004. “M” case admissions are juveniles court-ordered to DJJ. This provision has been in effect since 1984, but the enactment of AB 3369 effective July 22, 1996, 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 5:

Table 5: Age at Admission for “M” Case Admissions

Fiscal Year	Under Age 18	18 and Over	Total
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
2009-10	158	0	158

“M” case and “E” case admissions over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. “M” and “E” case admissions are no longer the responsibility of the DJJ once they are eligible for parole, or reach age 18 and are not eligible for camp. All “M” case and “E” case admissions are transferred to the Division of Adult Institutions after completion of their confinement time.

Future “M” case admissions are projected to stabilize at 158, annually, by FY 2014-15, 13 lower than the 171 admissions assumed in the Spring Projections. The number of “E” cases in juvenile facilities is projected to stabilize at 101, 34 lower than 135 assumed in the Spring Projections.

### *Parole Violator Admissions*

In FY 1999-00 there were 1,052 parole violator admissions (including recommitments) compare to 361 in FY 2009-10. Table 6 displays changes in parole violator admissions (including W&IC § 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290 cases) compared to the parole average daily population (ADP).

Table 6: Parole Violator Admissions Compared to Parole ADP

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Parole ADP	Parole Violator Admissions/ADP
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 (PC 290)			
2006-07	398	2,141	18.6
2007-08	310	1,951	15.9
2008-09	344	1,842	18.7
2009-10	361	1,676	21.5

The Fall Projections assume parole returns will be higher than the Spring Projections due to the recent increase in parole violator admissions. Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 299 during FY 2010-11 to 264 by FY 2014-15. The Spring Projections also assumed a drop, from 197 down to 142 for the same time period as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Projected Parole Violator Admissions

Fiscal Year	Spring 2010	Fall 2010
2010-11	197	299
2011-12	151	268
2012-13	137	244
2013-14	132	253
2014-15	142	264

#### *Facility LOS for Juvenile Cases*

The 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 DJJ 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.

Beginning in FY 2002-03, changes in facility LOS for first releases were driven by higher time adds, as shown in Table 8. Prior to FY 2002-03, facility LOS for first releases to parole increased steadily from an average of 27.0 in FY 1995-96 to 35.9 months in FY 2001-02. The facility LOS increases were due to increases in both PCDs and time adds.

Table 8: Average Facility LOS for Juvenile First Releases to Parole

Fiscal Year of Release	PCD	Time Adds	Time Cuts	Length of Stay
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
2009-10	27.1	12.6	-3.1	36.6

For future releases to parole, average LOS is estimated to be lower due to fewer time adds. By FY 2014-15 facility LOS for first parole releases is estimated to average 32.6 months for males, 27.5 months for females, and 32.4 months for both. This is lower than the 36.6 month average for FY 2009-10 shown in Table 8. The Spring Projections assumed facility LOS would average 35.7 months for males, 27.1 months for females, and 35.3 for both by FY 2013-14.

For all releases, facility LOS is estimated to average 20.1 months for males, 16.4 months for females, and 20.0 months for both by FY 2014-15. The Spring Projections assumed facility LOS would average 27.9 months for males, 22.6 months for females, and 27.7 for both by FY 2013-14.

PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the FY 2009-10 level for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. Overall PCDs for future first admissions will average 29.7 months. PCDs for future parole violator admissions is estimated to average 7.7 months, 13 percent (0.9) more than the 6.8 assumed in the Spring Projections. The net of time adds/cuts for a first admission is expected to average around 0.8 months per youth per year compared to the 1.9 month average assumed in the Spring Projections. For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds/cuts is expected to average -4.2 months per youth per year compared to the zero month average assumed in the Spring Projections.

*Facility LOS for "M" Cases*

For the last 15 years, facility LOS for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 21.1 months:

Table 9: Average Facility LOS for "M" Case Releases

Fiscal Year of Release	Length of Stay
1995-96	19.4
1996-97	21.1
1997-98	13.5
1998-99	12.0
1999-00	14.3
2000-01	16.4
2001-02	13.4
2002-03	16.0
2003-04	15.2
2004-05	16.4
2005-06	13.9
2006-07	15.5
2007-08	13.8
2008-09	13.1
2009-10	13.1

Prior to FY 1997-98, increases in "M" case facility LOS were driven by an increase in youth 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. 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, or if they are not eligible for camp.

*Parole LOS*

The average LOS on parole for juveniles has increased gradually from 16.5 months in FY 1991-92 to 24 months for FY 2009-10 parole departures. For FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09 parole departures, the average LOS dropped to around 22 months due to non-707(b) cases being released to parole for only 15 days, as shown in Table 10:

Table 10: Average Parole LOS

Fiscal Year	Departures	LOS
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
2009-10	1,145	24.0

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 included electronic monitoring and relapse prevention 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 from 26.2 months in FY 2010-10 to 28.7 months in 2014-15.

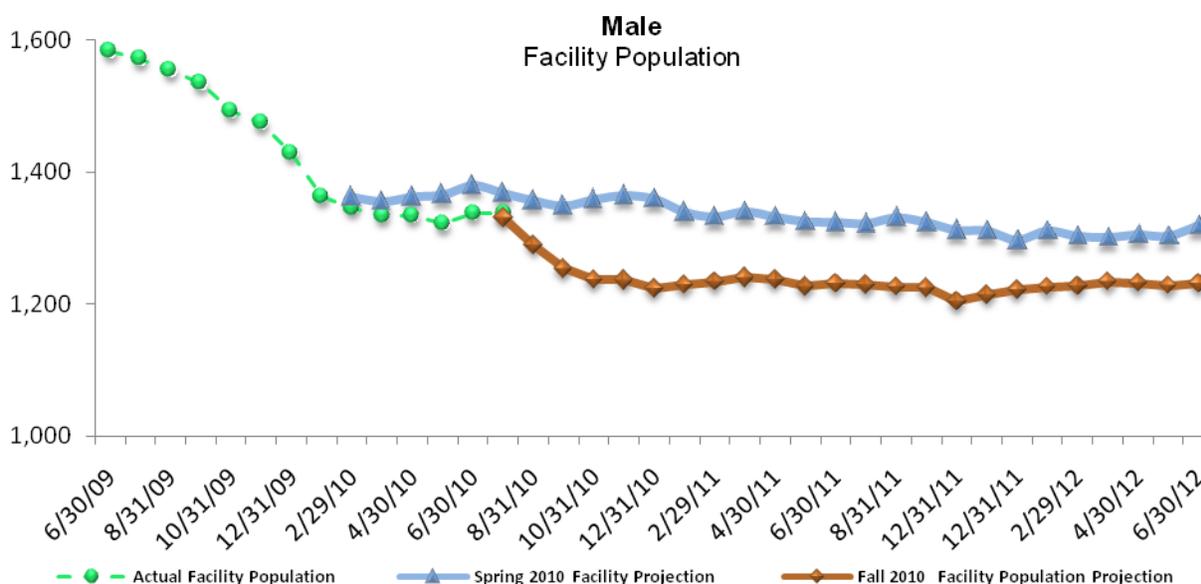
LOS on parole for future male parolees is projected to increase from an average of 25.7 months for FY 2010-11 parole departures to an average of 28.1 months by FY 2014-15. For future female parolees, LOS on parole is projected to increase from 35.0 months for FY 2010-11 parole departures, to an average of 39.1 months by FY 2014-15. For both male and female departures LOS is expected to reach 28.7 months by FY 2014-15.

### MALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prior to FY 1996-97, the male facility population increased for several years by an average of 3.8 percent annually. From June 30, 1993 through June 30, 1996, the population went from 8,387 up to 9,732. This increase was due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions. Juvenile cases in the population dropped during FY 1996-97 by 206 while the number of “M” cases dropped by 1,046. This decrease appears to be driven by the enactment of both the “Sliding Scale” legislation and the “M” case legislation (AB 3369). The facilities’ population decline has continued from 2,758 on June 30, 2006 to 1,337 on June 30, 2010.

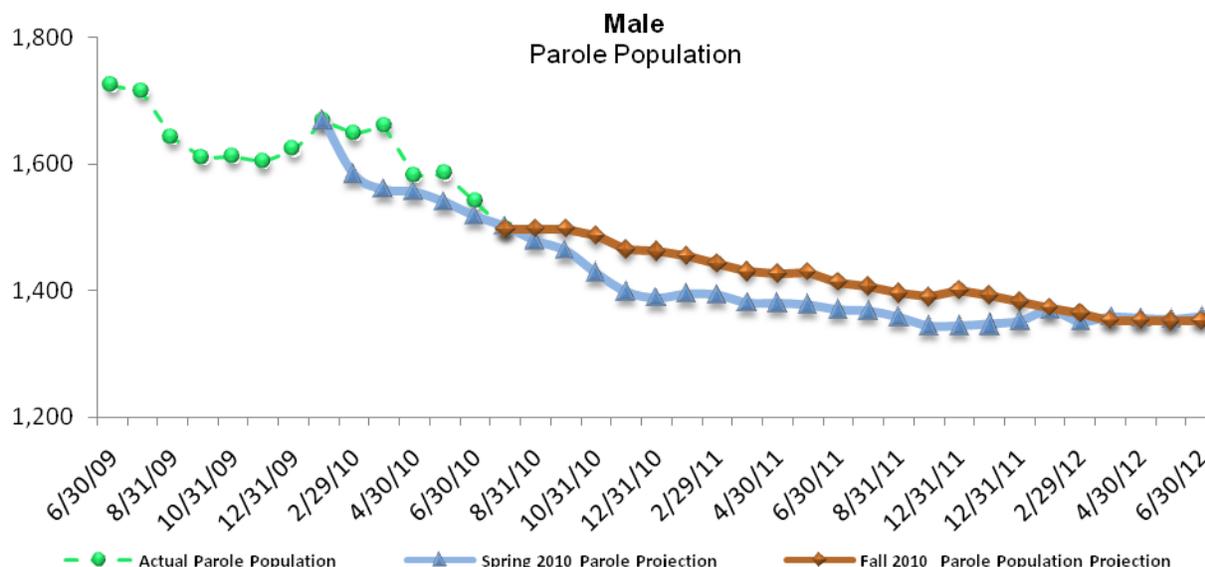
The total male facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2010-11, down to 1,231 by June 30, 2011. This population will gradually decrease after June 30, 2011 to 1,193 by June 30, 2015 (Table A, page 15), lower than the 1,283 projected in the Spring Projections, due to fewer M and E cases and lower facility LOS.

The actual facility population, Spring 2010 and Fall 2010 population projections for males during June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the chart below.



The male in-state parole population is projected to decrease from 1,376 on June 30, 2011 to 1,340 by June 30, 2015 (Table B, page 16).

The actual parole population, Spring 2010 and Fall 2010 parole population projections for males during June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2012 are shown in chart below.



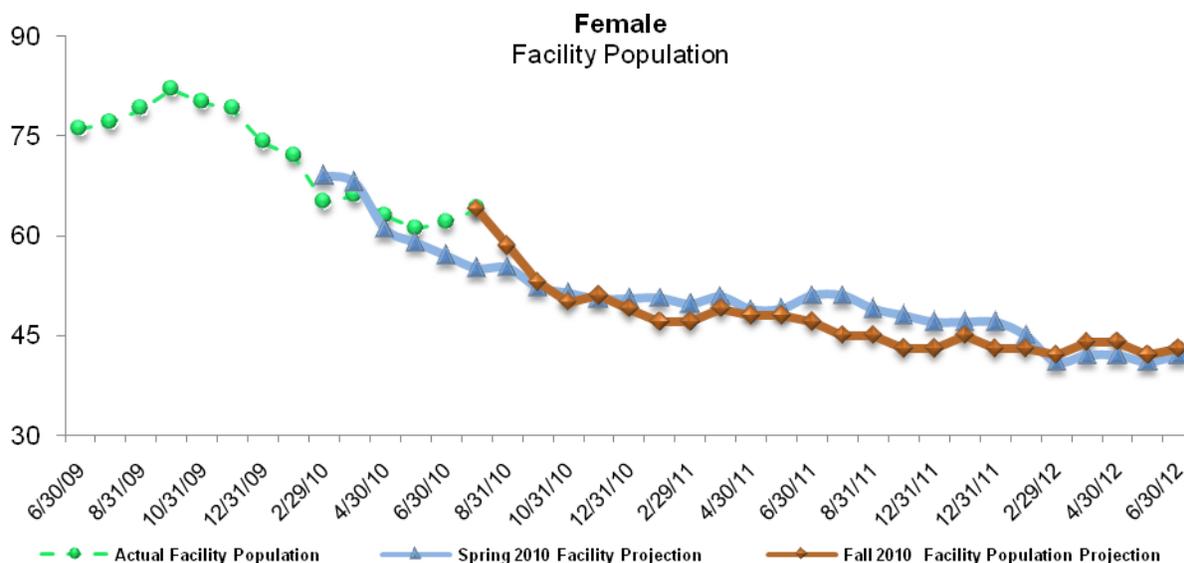
### FEMALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prior to FY 1996-97, the female facility population increased for several years, from 286 June 30, 1993 to 382 on June 30, 1996. This increase was 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, 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 have been 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 then down to 129 on December 31, 2006 and to 62 on June 30, 2010.

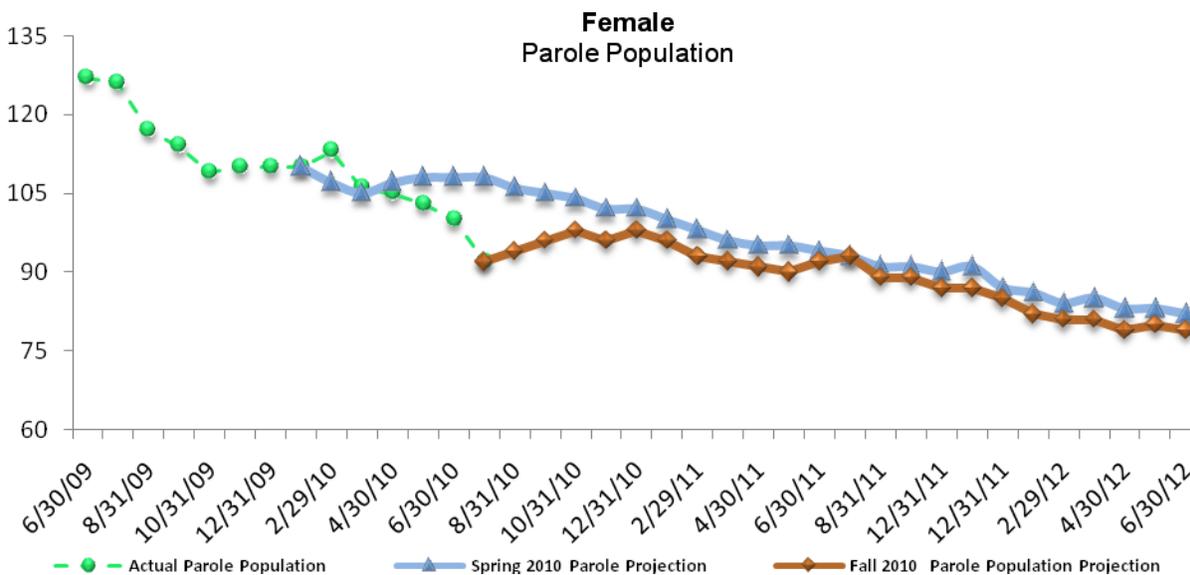
The total female facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2010-11, down to 47 by June 30, 2011. This population will gradually decrease after June 30, 2011 down to 31 by June 30, 2015 (Table C, page 17), lower than the 41 projected in the Spring Projections, due to lower facility LOS.

The actual facility population, Spring 2010 and Fall 2010 population projections for females during June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the chart below.



The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period from 91 on June 30, 2011, down to 62 by June 30, 2015 (Table D, page 18). The parole population projections are lower than the Spring Projections because of a decrease in parole LOS.

The female actual parole population, Spring 2010 and Fall 2010 parole population projections during 6/30/2009 through 6/30/2012 are shown in the chart below.



**Table A**  
**Projected Facility Population**  
**Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15**

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
<b>Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year</b>										
Juvenile Cases.....	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,060	970	973	967	954
"M" Cases.....	79	95	90	108	153	161	161	158	148	145
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,099</b>
<b>Admissions</b>										
<b>First Admissions</b>										
Juvenile Court.....	674	550	366	353	328	320	315	315	315	315
Criminal Court.....	1	9	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	736	548	336	331	340	289	256	234	244	254
"M" Cases.....	84	72	104	137	155	155	156	156	156	156
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>730</b>
<b>Departures</b>										
Releases to Parole.....	1,400	1,189	1,016	748	774	666	551	545	563	565
Other.....	353	332	314	189	92	38	22	15	14	14
"M" Cases.....	68	77	86	92	147	155	159	166	159	157
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>736</b>
<b>Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year</b>										
Juvenile Cases.....	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,060	970	973	967	954	949
"M" Cases*.....	95	90	108	153	161	161	158	148	145	144
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,093</b>
"E" Cases*.....	92	131	171	144	116	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Total with "E" Cases....</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,193</b>
Contract Cases**.....	26	26	21	30	0					
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,193</b>
<b>Length of Stay at Parole Release</b>										
<b>Juvenile Cases</b>										
All Parole Releases	22.9	22.1	22.9	25.8	22.3	22.1	18.8	21.1	21.2	20.1
First Parole Releases	34.8	32.9	33.1	37.2	36.2	38.7	32.6	33.6	33.3	32.6
<b>"M" Cases</b>										
All Releases	13.9	15.6	13.8	13.2	12.9	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.3	11.4

\*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

\*\*Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table B  
Projected Parole Population  
Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,415	1,349	1,327	1,356
Received on Parole.....	1,459	1,269	1,108	834	949	666	551	545	563	565
Departures from Parole.....	1,922	1,678	1,537	1,283	1,133	791	617	567	534	552
Parole Revocations.....	795	600	369	452	492	289	256	234	244	254
Discharges.....	1,127	1,078	1,168	831	641	502	361	333	290	298
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	2,921	2,527	2,124	1,678	1,500	1,376	1,317	1,297	1,328	1,340
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	90	75	49	46	40	39	32	30	28	29
Total Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,415	1,349	1,327	1,356	1,369
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	20.7	23.3	21.7	22.5	23.6	25.7	22.3	25.5	27.1	28.1

Table C  
Projected Facility Population  
Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15

## Females

	Actual					Projected				
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	143	126	133	84	64	54	44	40	36	29
"M" Cases.....	3	1	3	3	10	6	2	2	2	2
Total.....	146	127	136	87	74	60	46	42	38	31
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	37	29	20	18	13	15	15	10	10	10
Criminal Court.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	39	31	13	13	21	10	12	10	9	10
"M" Cases.....	3	4	1	9	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	79	64	34	40	38	28	30	23	22	23
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	83	45	64	42	43	35	30	23	24	20
Other.....	10	8	18	9	2	0	1	1	2	1
"M" Cases.....	5	2	1	2	7	7	3	3	3	3
Total.....	98	55	83	53	52	42	34	27	29	24
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	126	133	84	64	54	44	40	36	29	28
"M" Cases*.....	1	3	3	10	6	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	127	136	87	74	60	46	42	38	31	30
"E" Cases*.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total with "E" Cases.....	129	138	89	76	62	47	43	39	32	31
Contract Cases**.....										
Total Population	129	138	89	76	62	47	43	39	32	31
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	21.1	22.5	28.8	29.5	23.6	22.7	22.6	19.9	21.2	16.4
First Parole Releases	35.0	34.2	35.9	39.4	38.2	34.9	34.8	31.1	30.9	27.5
"M" Cases										
All Releases	14.1	9.5	10.6	9.7	17.7	12.0	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.9

\*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

\*\*Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table D  
 Projected Parole Population  
 Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year....	282	248	180	158	127	100	92	79	76	75
Received on Parole.....	84	47	65	45	48	35	30	23	24	20
Departures from Parole.....	118	115	87	76	75	43	43	26	25	32
Parole Revocations.....	40	34	12	14	24	10	12	10	9	10
Discharges.....	78	81	75	62	51	33	31	16	16	22
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	241	174	156	127	99	91	78	75	74	62
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	7	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	248	180	158	127	100	92	79	76	75	63
Length of Stay All Departures.....	27.2	28.5	27.6	29.2	30.2	35.0	32.9	32.1	32.3	39.1