

# **California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation**

## **Division of Juvenile Justice**



### **Fall 2012 Juvenile Population Projections**

### **Juvenile Facility and Parole Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2016-17**

Prepared by the Office of Research

# CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

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## **Population Projections**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Fall 2012 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) 2012-13 through 2016-17. 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, 2012 (the start date for the projection process).

The total facility population was 948<sup>1</sup> on June 30, 2012. This is 20.5 percent (245) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2011. This population total compares to a decline of 14.7 percent (206) seen from June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

The total parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) was 533 on June 30, 2012. This is 55.4 percent (662) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2011. This population total compares to a decline of 27.1 percent (445) seen from June 31, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

Current facility population projections are lower than the Spring 2012 Juvenile Population Projections (Spring Projections) due to fewer admissions, fewer "M" cases, and fewer "E" cases. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2017. The juvenile facility population is projected to be 744 (723 males and 21 females) on June 30, 2013, which is 233 lower than projected in the Spring Projections. The facility population is projected to decrease to 740 (720 males and 20 females) during the following year and is expected to reach 667 (645 males and 22 females) by June 30, 2017.

Current parole population projections are lower than the Spring Projections due to more parole discharges and the elimination of the parole population by January 31, 2013. On December 31, 2012, the parole population is expected to be 414 (385 males and 29 females). All parolees remaining on DJJ parole after December 31, 2012 will be discharged by January 31, 2013 pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 1021 (June 27, 2012).

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<sup>1</sup> Includes parolee detainees in DJJ facility, out to court/jail and other releases.


  
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# Juvenile Facility and Parole Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2016-17

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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 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 2012 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 (September 1, 2007) and Assembly Bill (AB) 191 (September 1, 2007), which restrict juvenile court admissions to cases committed for Welfare & Institutions Code (W&I) Section 707(b) offenses or non-707(b) sex offenses (Penal Code [PC] Section 290). The Fall Projections also include the affect of AB 1628 (January 19, 2011), which sends juveniles to county probation instead of parole and SB 1021 (July 1, 2012) which lowers the jurisdiction age for Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) youths from 25 to 23. It also eliminates juvenile parole, time adds and new parole violator admissions by December 31, 2012.

## METHODOLOGY

CDCR's juvenile facility and parole population projections are developed using a computer simulation model. In the model (sometimes 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 Monte Carlo simulation model requires more than 100 different input variables for each gender and is 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, determining the release time of a juvenile case from a facility, current Parole Board Date (PBD), probability of future time adds and cuts, and their 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 the 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 example, for the Fall Projections, fiscal year (FY) 2011-12 decisions regarding PBDs and Calendar Year (CY) 2011 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 41, Statutes of 2012 (SB 1021, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review). Effective July 1, 2012, AB 1021 lowers the jurisdiction age for DJJ youths from 25 to 23 and ensures counties be charged an annual rate of \$24,000<sup>2</sup> per youth committed to DJJ via juvenile court. It also eliminates juvenile parole, time adds and new parole violator admissions after December 31, 2012.

Chapter 729, Statutes of 2010 (AB 1628, Blumenfield). Effective January 19, 2011, AB 1628 transfers parole supervisory responsibility to county probation for new admissions and any wards remaining on parole will be discharged by July 1, 2014.

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<sup>2</sup> This is not incorporated in the projections because there is no trend on which to base it.

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 Section 290). The impact 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 discharge (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 (March 7, 2000), made changes to the prosecution, sentencing and incarceration of juvenile offenders. Its impact on the juvenile facility population is unknown. However, since these projections reflect facility population and movement trends through June 30, 2012, the impact of this initiative is now included. As of June 30, 2012, of those we can identify, there were 213 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. It's an incentive to the county when they don't commit a juvenile and a disincentive when they commit a person to DJJ because of the associated costs. 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. As of December 31, 2011 for all other commitments, counties were paying the State \$212 per month for the time spent in a facility until SB 1021 took effect. The rate prior to the sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month.

Chapter 195, Statutes of 1996 (AB 3369, Bordonaro). Effective July 22, 1996, the statute reduces the age limit for authorizing a transfer of a person to the California Youth Authority (CYA) by the Director of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) to under 18 years and requires the transfer to terminate in specified situations.

### Juvenile Court First Admissions

For the projection of juvenile court first admissions, a historical base of juvenile court first admissions since FY 2002-03 was examined along with rates based upon DOF's State population estimates for youth aged 12 to 17 years. These juvenile court first admissions and admission rates are shown in Table I.

The W&IC Section 707(b)/sex offender (PC Section 290) juvenile court first admission cases are projected to stabilize at the FY 2011-12 rate of 5.9, as shown in Table I, which is 37.2 percent lower than was projected in the Spring Projections.

Table I: Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Male			Female			Total	Rate
	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	Other	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	Other		
2002-03	434	90	634	30	1	47	1,236	17.2
2003-04	455	84	468	33	1	34	1,075	17.3
2004-05	362	47	329	15	0	16	769	12.5
2005-06	326	45	303	21	0	16	711	11.5
2006-07	296	39	215	10	0	19	579	10.0
2007-08	303	26	37	14	1	5	386	9.7
2008-09	334	19	0	18	0	0	371	10.5
2009-10	307	21	0	13	0	0	341	9.8
2010-11	286	26	0	9	0	0	321	9.4
2011-12	179	13	0	7	0	0	199	5.9

As shown in Table II, annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to drop below the 199 actual juvenile court first admissions that occurred in FY 2011-12 based on an expected 1 percent decline in the State's youth population. It is anticipated that the State's youth population will increase beginning in FY 2014-15, but is not expected to impact juvenile court first admissions until after FY 2015-16. Accordingly, admissions will stabilize at 195 during the projected period.

Table II: Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Spring 2012	Fall 2012
2012-13	270	195
2013-14	270	195
2014-15	270	195
2015-16	270	195

As shown in Table III, 98.0 percent of the admissions during FY 2011-12 had a violent and/or sex primary commitment offense. The Fall projections assume that future admissions will have violent and/or sex offenses at the same percentage as FY 2011-12.

Table III: Percent of Admissions by Primary Commitment Offense

Fiscal Year	Violent & Sex	Property	Drug	Other
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
2010-11	96.3	2.5	0.0	1.2
2011-12	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0

### *Criminal Court First Admissions*

Criminal court first admissions are juveniles committed to DJJ from an adult criminal court. A variety of legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting juvenile commitments from criminal court for certain types of cases have led to sharp decreases in juvenile criminal court admissions. As was reported in the Spring Projections, future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at five admissions annually, beginning in FY 2012-13, as shown in Table IV.

Table IV: Projected Criminal Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Spring 2012	Fall 2012
2012-13	5	5
2013-14	5	5
2014-15	5	5
2015-16	5	5

*“M” and “E” Case Admissions*

“M” and “E” case admissions are juveniles sentenced to an adult institution, but housed in juvenile facilities. “E” case admissions are juveniles admitted to DJJ under an agreement between the juvenile and adult divisions that became effective on July 1, 2004. “M” case admissions are juveniles who are court-ordered to DJJ. This provision has been in effect since 1984, but the enactment of AB 3369 (1996) limited “M” case admissions to youth under 18 years of age.

“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. “M” case admissions by age are shown in Table V.

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Table V: “M” Case Admissions by Age at Admission

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Fiscal Year	Under Age 18	18 and Over	Total
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
2010-11	128	0	128
2011-12	102	0	102

As shown on Table VI, future “M” case admissions are projected to average 88 annually during the projections period, 28 lower than the 116 admissions assumed in the Spring Projections. The number of “E” cases in juvenile facilities is projected to stabilize at 57, 2 lower than the 59 admissions assumed in the Spring Projections.

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Table VI: Projected “M” and “E” Case Admissions

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Fiscal Year	Spring 2012		Fall 2012	
	“M” Case	“E” Case	“M” Case	“E” Case
2012-13	116	59	88	57
2013-14	116	59	88	57
2014-15	116	59	88	57
2015-16	116	59	88	57

*Parole Violator Admissions*

Table VII displays changes in parole violator admissions [including W&IC Section 707(b)/sex offender (PC Section 290 cases)] compared to the parole average daily population (ADP). In FY 2009-10 there were 361 parole violator admissions (including recommitments) compared to 166 in FY 2011-12, primarily due to low admissions and a low parole ADP because youth are now supervised by county probation instead of parole.

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Table VII: Parole Violator Admissions Compared to Parole ADP

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Fiscal Year	Admissions	Parole ADP	Parole Violator Admissions/ADP
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
2010-11	305	1,469	20.8
2011-12	166	721	23.0

Due to more parole discharges, the Fall Projections assume parole violator admissions will be lower than the Spring Projections. Beginning January 1, 2013, there will no longer be new parole violator admissions, per SB 1021 (2012). The Spring Projections assumed a drop in parole violators, from 74 to 6 by FY 2015-16. The Fall projections now drop this number to zero.

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Table VIII: Projected Parole Violator Admissions

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Fiscal Year	Spring 2012	Fall 2012
2012-13	74	6
2013-14	31	0
2014-15	14	0
2015-16	6	0

### Facility LOS for Juvenile Cases

Facility LOS for juvenile cases is based on the anticipated LOS as reflected in initial Parole Board Date (PBD), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law or policy changes. The DJJ has been assigning initial Parole Board Dates (PBDs) since November 2002 and making time add and time cut decisions since January 2004. The Juvenile Parole Board will continue to make decisions regarding discharge and parole revocation.

As shown in Table IX, changes in facility LOS for first releases depend on time adds/cuts and PBDs. The facility LOS increases beginning in FY 2008-09 were due primarily to SB 81, which restricted juvenile court admissions to cases committed for violent and/or specified sex offenses.

Table IX: Average Facility LOS for Juvenile First Releases to Parole/Probation

Fiscal Year of Release	PBD	Time Adds	Time Cuts	Length of Stay
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
2010-11*	29.8	11.2	-3.6	37.6
2011-12*	29.8	8.7	-3.2	35.3

\*Results include first releases to parole before January 19, 2011 (the AB 1628 implementation effective date) and afterwards they include first releases going to probation.

Facility LOS for juvenile cases is estimated to be lower than the Spring Projections due to fewer time adds and lower PBDs. By FY 2016-17 facility LOS for first releases to probation is estimated to average 32.9 months for males (see Table 1 on page 15), 44.5 months for females (see Table 3 on page 17), and 33.2 months for both.

PBDs were assumed to stabilize at the FY 2011-12 level and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the CY 2011 level based on information provide by DJJ during the assumptions meeting. PBDs for future first admissions will average 30.4 months, lower than the 30.9 assumed in the Spring Projections. PBDs for parole violator admissions prior to December 31, 2012 are estimated to average 7.4 months, which is close to the Spring Projections.

Another factor that impacts the facility length of stay is the issuance of time adds/cuts. During FY 2011-12 there were 2,687 months of time adds (1,421 disciplinary and 1,266 non-disciplinary) and 2,782 months of time cuts. At DJJ facilities there were 2,460 months of time adds (1,409 disciplinary and 1,051 non-disciplinary) and 2,318 months of time cuts.

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

If "M" cases do not transfer early to the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) 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. This information is simulated and incorporated in the projections.

In the last 10 years, facility LOS for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.4 and 16.4 months, as shown in Table X.

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

Fiscal Year of Release	Length of Stay
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
2010-11	12.5
2011-12	12.4

Facility LOS for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to drop, approaching an average of 11.2 months by FY 2015-16 as shown on Table XI.

Table XI: Projected Facility LOS for "M" Case Releases

Fiscal Year	Spring 2012	Fall 2012
2012-13	10.4	12.0
2013-14	10.3	11.0
2014-15	10.4	10.9
2015-16	10.6	11.2

### Parole LOS

The average LOS on parole for juveniles has increased gradually from 19.8 months in FY 2002-03 to 24.5 months in FY 2011-12 for all parole departures, as shown in Table XII. For FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09, the average LOS dropped to around 22 months due to non-707(b) cases being released to parole for only 15 days.

The increases in parole LOS were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts include electronic monitoring and relapse prevention programs in lieu of revocation. Another factor impacting the parole LOS is 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).

Table XII: Average Parole LOS

Fiscal Year	Departures	LOS
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	1,220	24.0
2010-11	1,203	25.3
2011-12	864	24.5

Since new institution admissions are being released to county probation instead of parole due to AB 1628 (January 19, 2011), the current parole population will decline until every youth on parole completes their parole time. Those left on parole as of December 31, 2012 will be discharged by January 31, 2013. The average parole time is expected to be 24.1 months for males (see Table 2 on page 16), 30.4 months for females (see Table 4 on page 18), and 25.7 for both in FY 2012-13, decreasing to 0 months by FY 2013-14 when there will not be a parole population.

### MALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Historically the male facility population has been impacted by the enactment of legislation, and increases and decreases in juvenile court admissions. The facilities' male population drops continue from 1,195 on June 30, 2011 to 922 on June 30, 2012.

The male facility population is projected to gradually decrease during FY 2012-13, down to 723 by June 30, 2013. The population will continue to decrease thereafter reaching 645 by June 30, 2017 (see Table 1 on page 15). This is 320 lower than the 965 projected in the Spring Projections due to fewer juvenile court first admissions, "M" cases and "E" cases.

The actual male facility population and population projections for Spring 2012 and Fall 2012 from June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2014 are shown in Chart A.

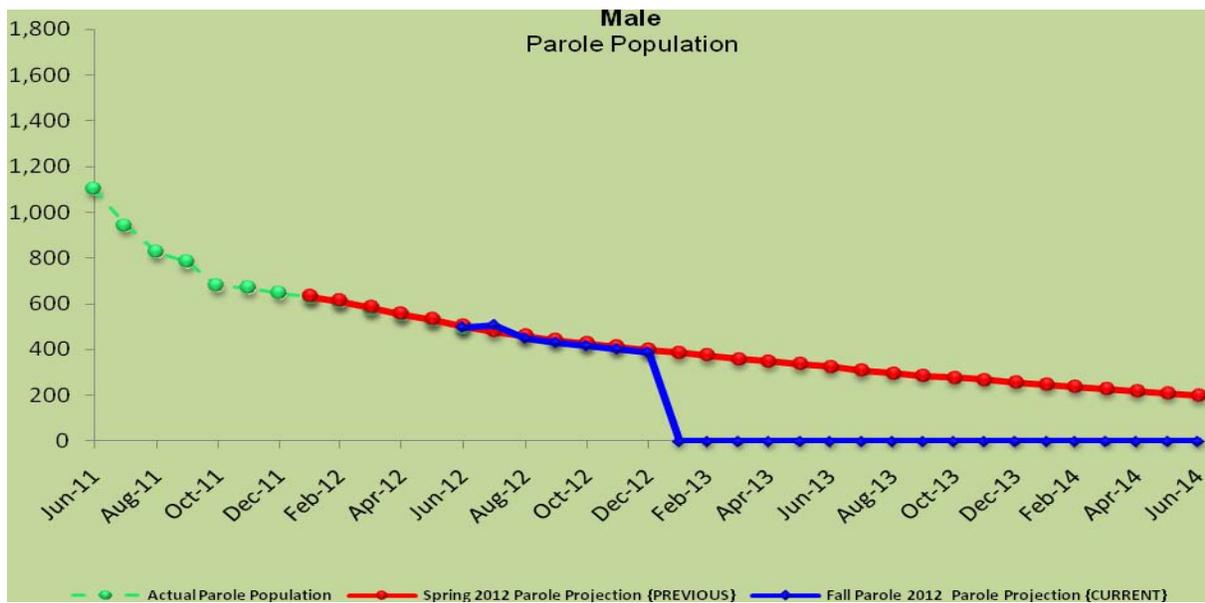
Chart A: Actual Facility Population with Past and Current Projections For Males



The male in-state parole population is projected to decrease from 495 on July 31, 2012 to 0 by January 31, 2013, which is lower than the Spring Projections due to more parole discharges.

The actual male parole population and population projections for Spring 2012 and Fall 2012 from June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2014 are shown in Chart B.

Chart B: Actual Parole Population with Past and Current Projections For Males



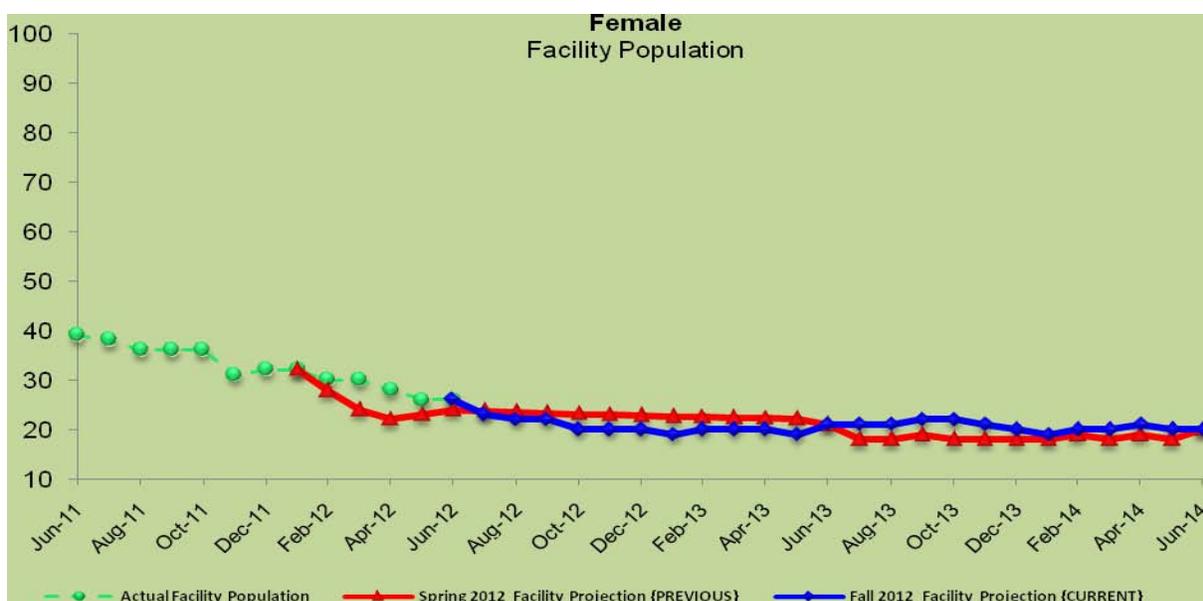
### FEMALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The female facility population has fluctuated and been impacted like the male population primarily by legislation, and increases and decreases in juvenile court admissions. The facilities' female population decline continues from 39 on June 30, 2011 to 26 on June 30, 2012.

The female facility population is projected to decrease to 21 on June 30, 2014 and remain fairly stable thereafter. The population is projected to be 22 by June 30, 2017 (see Table 3 on page 17), which is 2 lower than the 24 projected in the Spring Projections.

The actual female facility population and population projections for Spring 2012 and Fall 2012 from June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2014 are shown below in Chart C.

Chart C: Actual Facility Population with Past and Current Projections For Females



The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease from 38 on July 30, 2012 to 0 by January 31, 2013, which is lower than the Spring Projections due to more parole discharges.

The actual female parole population and population projections for Spring 2012 and Fall 2012 from June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2014 are shown in Chart D.

Chart D: Actual Parole Population with Past and Current Projections For Females

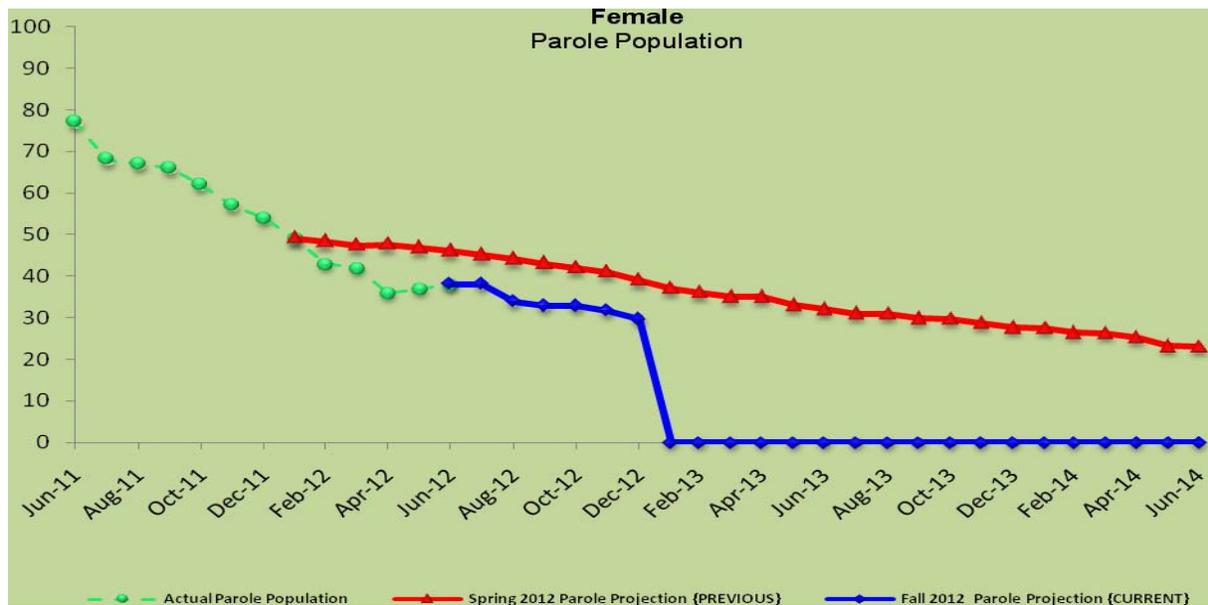


Table 1  
 Projected Facility Population  
 Fiscal Years 2012-13 Through 2016-17

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,060	970	734	587	587	553	524
"M" Cases.....	90	108	153	161	125	87	82	79	85	83
Total.....	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,221	1,095	821	669	666	638	607
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	366	353	328	312	192	190	190	190	190	190
Criminal Court.....	5	1	2	4	1	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	336	331	340	284	161	6	0	0	0	0
"M" Cases.....	104	137	155	127	98	87	87	87	87	87
Probation returns.....	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	4
Total.....	811	822	825	727	455	290	284	285	286	286
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	1,016	748	774	556	206	42	0	0	0	0
Probation Releases.....	0	0	0	100	304	255	160	198	217	205
Probation Re-releases.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	4	4
DJJ Discharges.....	314	189	92	34	80	52	34	32	7	7
"M" Cases.....	86	92	147	163	136	92	90	81	89	86
Total.....	1,416	1,029	1,013	853	729	442	287	313	317	302
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	1,508	1,256	1,060	970	734	587	587	553	524	507
"M" Cases*.....	108	153	161	125	87	82	79	85	83	84
Total.....	1,616	1,409	1,221	1,095	821	669	666	638	607	591
"E" Cases*.....	171	144	116	62	57	54	54	54	54	54
Total with "E" Cases.....	1,787	1,553	1,337	1,157	878	723	720	692	661	645
Contract/Other Cases**...	21	30	0	0	44					
Total Population	1,808	1,583	1,337	1,157	922	723	720	692	661	645
Length of Stay at Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Releases	22.9	25.8	22.3	20.3	21.0	32.4	36.2	36.8	33.9	32.9
First Releases	33.1	37.2	36.2	36.4	33.6	37.1	36.2	36.8	33.9	32.9
"M" Cases										
All Releases	13.8	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.2	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.6

\*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

\*\*Housing contract with Los Angeles County ended December 2009; Other includes parolee detainees in DJJ facility, out to court/jail, DMH, other releases.

Table 2  
 Projected Parole Population  
 Fiscal Years 2012-13 Through 2016-17

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,117	495	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	1,108	834	949	617	296	42	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	1,537	1,283	1,133	1,040	918	537	0	0	0	0
Parole Revocations.....	369	452	492	398	251	6	0	0	0	0
Discharges.....	1,168	831	641	642	667	531	0	0	0	0
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	2,124	1,678	1,500	1,101	494	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	49	46	40	16	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,117	495	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	21.7	22.5	23.6	24.9	23.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3  
Projected Facility Population  
Fiscal Years 2012-13 Through 2016-17

## Females

	Actual					Projected				
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	133	84	64	54	33	17	15	14	15	17
"M" Cases.....	3	3	10	6	0	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	136	87	74	60	33	20	18	17	18	20
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	20	18	13	9	7	5	5	5	5	5
Criminal Court.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	13	13	21	15	5	1	0	0	0	0
Probation returns.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"M" Cases.....	1	9	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	34	40	38	25	17	7	6	6	6	6
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	64	42	43	33	7	1	0	0	0	0
Probation Releases.....	0	0	0	9	19	4	5	3	1	2
Probation Re-releases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DJJ Discharges.....	18	9	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	4
"M" Cases.....	1	2	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	83	53	52	52	30	9	7	5	4	7
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	84	64	54	33	17	15	14	15	17	16
"M" Cases*.....	3	10	6	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	87	74	60	33	20	18	17	18	20	19
"E" Cases*.....	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Total with "E" Cases.....	89	76	62	36	24	21	20	21	23	22
Contract/Other Cases**...										
Total Population	89	76	62	36	26	21	20	21	23	22
Length of Stay at Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Releases	28.8	29.5	23.6	20.6	24.2	32.2	37.2	35.0	37.1	44.5
First Releases	35.9	39.4	38.2	36.4	32.2	35.5	37.2	35.0	37.1	44.5
"M" Cases										
All Releases	10.6	9.7	17.7	13.2	5.5	10.9	7.7	9.1	8.6	8.9

\*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

\*\*Housing contract with Los Angeles County ended December 2009; Other includes parolee detainees in DJJ facility, out to court/jail, DMH, other releases.

Table 4  
 Projected Parole Population  
 Fiscal Years 2012-13 Through 2016-17

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year....	180	158	127	100	78	38	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	65	45	48	32	14	1	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	87	76	75	54	54	39	0	0	0	0
Parole Revocations.....	12	14	24	19	5	1	0	0	0	0
Discharges.....	75	62	51	35	49	38	0	0	0	0
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	156	127	99	77	38	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	158	127	100	78	38	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay All Departures.....	27.6	29.2	30.2	32.6	33.9	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0