



California Department of Corrections and
Rehabilitation

Division of Juvenile Justice

Spring 2008
Juvenile Institution and Parole
Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2011-12

February 2008

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report includes the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation juvenile institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2012. The projections are based on the most current data available and include only existing laws and regulations. The projections do not include proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed as of the beginning of the projection process. The estimated impact on the projections from the enactment of Senate Bill 81 and Assembly Bill 191 has been included.

The institution population is projected to be 2,002 on June 30, 2008, 28 higher than projected in fall 2007. The institution population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 1,427 by June 30, 2012.

The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2008, is projected to be 2,183, 68 higher than projected in fall 2007. The parole population is also projected to decrease throughout the projection period, down to 1,248 by June 30, 2012.

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 slightly lower than those in the fall 2007 projections. Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease throughout the projection period due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the State.

The current institution population projections are slightly higher than fall 2007 institution population projections due primarily to more "M" and "E" cases. The current parole population projections are lower than fall 2007 parole population projections (after 2009) due to fewer juvenile court first admission releases to parole.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2009, follow:

	<u>Fall 2007 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>
<u>Institution</u>		
December 31, 2007	2,265	2,293 (actual)
June 30, 2008	1,974	2,002
June 30, 2009	1,703	1,731
<u>Parole</u>		
December 31, 2007	2,408	2,428 (actual)
June 30, 2008	2,115	2,183
June 30, 2009	1,755	1,758

**Juvenile Institution and Parole
Population Projections for
Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2011-12**

PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS

- The spring 2008 Juvenile Population Projections (Spring 2008 Projections) are based on the most current data available and include only existing laws and regulations. The estimated impact on the projections from the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 81 and Assembly Bill (AB) 191, which restrict juvenile court admissions to cases committed for 707(b) offenses or non-707(b) sex offenses (violent cases), has been included.
- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease throughout the projection period, from **360** for fiscal year (FY) 2007-08 down to **300** admissions by FY 2011-12 (slightly lower than the fall 2007 assumption of 378 down to 317). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the calendar year (CY) 2007 rate for violent cases of **9.0** (lower than the fall 2007 assumption of 10.0).
- Criminal court first admissions will level at **five**, annually, beginning in FY 2007-08 (no change from the Fall 2007 Projections).
- "M" case admissions will stabilize at **92** annually (higher than the fall 2007 projection of 75). The level of "E" cases in the institution population will stabilize at 142 (higher than the fall 2007 assumption of 117). "M" and "E" cases are criminal court commitments to adult institutions housed in juvenile institutions.
- Annual parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **385** down to **161** during the next five years (slightly higher than the fall 2007 projection of 375 down to 155 admissions).
- Institution length of stay (LOS) for future first parole releases will be higher due to SB 81 which restricts commitments to violent cases who receive longer parole consideration dates. By FY 2011-12, institution length of stay for first parole releases is estimated to average **37.9** months for males and **46.7** months for females.
- The total male institution population on June 30, 2008, is projected to be **1,915**, 25 higher than the fall 2007 projection of 1,890. The male institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 1,660 by June 30, 2009, (Table 1, page 12).
- The male institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **1,365** by June 30, 2012, 30 higher than the fall 2007 projection for June 30, 2012, of 1,335. The spring 2008 institution population projection is higher than the fall 2007 projection due primarily to more "M" and "E" cases.

- The male in-state parole population on June 30, 2008, is projected to be **2,035**, 70 higher than the fall 2007 projection of 1,965. The male in-state parole population is projected to decrease during the following year approaching 1,640 by June 30, 2009, (Table 2, page 13).
- The male in-state parole population will continue to decrease gradually after June 30, 2009, reaching **1,200** by June 30, 2012, 150 lower than the fall 2007 projection of 1,350. The spring 2008 parole population projection is lower than the fall 2007 projection due to fewer juvenile court first admission releases to parole.
- The total female institution population is projected to drop throughout the projection period due to fewer admissions, from 87 down to 62 by June 30, 2012 (Table 3, page 14). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 148 down to 48 by June 30, 2012 (Table 4, page 15).

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

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

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

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

Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007, (AB 191, Committee on Budget)

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

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act

Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the juvenile institution population. However, since these projections include institution population and movement trends through December 31, 2007, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of December 31, 2007, there were 308 first admission cases in the institution population identified as Prop 21 cases.

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

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50 percent of the per capita institutional cost for offense

category V juvenile court commitments, 75 percent for category VI commitments, and 100 percent for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the State \$185 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month. Due to the enactment of SB 81, there will be no juvenile court commitments for categories VI and VII (nonviolent cases).

First Admissions

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1995 was considered along with Department of Finance State population estimates for youth aged 12-17 years. The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years, and beginning in FY 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the “Sliding Scale” legislation). Actual admissions for FY 1995-96 totaled 2,878, compared to 2,301 for FY 1996-97 and 1,916 for FY 1997-98. The number of juvenile court admissions has continued to drop since then and it is not clear why. Other factors, such as declining juvenile felony arrests may be contributing to the drop. The most recent drop, from 579 for FY 2006-07 down to 462 for CY 2007, is due primarily to the enactment of SB 81.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in FY 1996-97. The actual admission rate for FY 1995-96 (prior to the “Sliding Scale” legislation) was 104.2, compared to 81.5 for FY 1996-97 and 66.6 for FY 1997-98. The juvenile court admission rate continued to drop to 44.5 by FY 2001-02, and down to 20.8 by FY 2005-06. The rates for FY 2006-07 and CY 2007 dropped to 16.3 and 13.0, respectively. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1995-96 are shown in Table A:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	81.5
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5
2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
2004-05	769	22.7
2005-06	711	20.8
2006-07	579	16.3
2007	462	13.0

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates prior to the “Sliding Scale” legislation were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from Los Angeles County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in FY 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during FY 1995-96 down to 1,673 for FY 1996-97 and to 1,471 for FY 1997-98. Admissions during FY 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during FY 1999-00 down to 1,393. FY 2000-01, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03 admissions from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 904, respectively, compared to 818 for FY 2003-04, 627 for FY 2004-05, and 537 for FY 2005-06. During FY 2006-07, admissions from other counties totaled 447 compared to 352 for CY 2007.

The level of annual Los Angeles County admissions and admission rates dropped again after the “Sliding Scale” legislation, from 723 admissions for FY 1995-96 down to 370 by FY 2001-02. FY 2002-03 admissions from Los Angeles County totaled 332, while FY 2003-04 totaled 257 and FY 2004-05 admissions totaled 142. For FY 2005-06, admissions from Los Angeles County increased to 174, but then decreased again down to 132 for FY 2006-07 and to 110 for CY 2007. The Los Angeles County admission rate for CY 2007 was only 11.3 compared to 92.2 for FY 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during FY 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during FY 1997-98 to 176 during FY 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County dropped after that, from 146 during FY 2001-02 down to 21 by CY 2007.

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

Table B

Year	Juvenile Court First Admissions						SB 81 Cases	
	Male			Female			Total	Rate
	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	707(b) Other	707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	707(b) Other	707(b)		
1998-99	81	1,215	627	0	68	35	743	25.5
1999-00	110	1,158	544	0	57	38	692	23.4
2000-01	94	972	513	1	71	25	633	20.9
2001-02	97	691	516	0	60	25	638	20.5
2002-03	90	634	434	1	47	30	555	17.2
2003-04	84	468	455	1	34	33	573	17.3
2004-05	47	329	362	0	16	15	424	12.5
2005-06	45	303	326	0	16	21	392	11.5
2006-07	39	215	296	0	19	10	345	10.0
2007	31	131	279	0	13	9	319	9.0

Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will increase again (as it did during FY 2003-04 for cases affected by SB 81), or decrease, juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the CY 2007 rate for SB 81 case admissions of 9.0. The fall 2007 projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 10.0 admissions per 100,000 State population of youth, based on SB 81 admissions for FY 2006-07.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the State, from 360 down to 300 admissions. The spring 2008 juvenile court admission projections are slightly lower than fall 2007 projections:

Table C

<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Fall 2007</u>	<u>Spring 2008</u>
2007-08	378	360
2008-09	335	315
2009-10	330	310
2010-11	325	305
2011-12	317	300

The percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, has been increasing. The spring 2008 projections assume that 97 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on CY 2007 commitment offense trends for cases affected by SB 81, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Percent of Admissions by Primary Commitment Offense</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Violent & Sex</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.8	25.1	4.4	8.7
2004-05	64.7	21.8	3.1	10.4
2005-06	64.8	21.7	4.4	9.1
2006-07	71.2	17.8	3.1	7.9
2007	78.1	14.1	2.6	5.2
2007(SB 81)	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0

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

Projections of “M” case and “E” case admissions (criminal court commitments to adult institutions housed in juvenile institutions) are also based on short-term admission trends. “E” case admissions are cases (minors) admitted under an agreement effective July 1, 2004, between the juvenile division and adult division. “M” case admissions are cases ordered by the court to be housed in juvenile institutions. This provision has been in effect since 1984. However, the enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996, (Assembly Bill (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 in Table E below:

Table E

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total “M” Case Admissions</u>	<u>Under 18 At Admission</u>	<u>18 Years And Older</u>
1992-93	1,010	132	878
1993-94	858	158	700
1994-95	861	142	719
1995-96	756	205	551
1996-97	326	203	123
1997-98	143	143	-
1998-99	117	117	-
1999-00	88	88	-
2000-01	76	76	-
2001-02	59	59	-
2002-03	66	66	-
2003-04	65	65	-
2004-05	60	60	-
2005-06	87	87	-
2006-07	76	76	-
2007	92	92	-

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

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

Future “M” case admissions are projected to stabilize at 92, annually, beginning in FY 2007-08, higher than the fall 2007 assumption of 75. The number of “E” cases in juvenile institutions, after dropping from an average of 97 during FY 2004-05 down to 86 for FY 2005-06, increased to 102 for FY 2006-07 and 143 for July-December 2007. The spring 2008 projections assume the number of “E” cases in juvenile institutions will stabilize at 142, higher than the fall 2007 assumption of 117.

Parole Violator Admissions

The number of parole violator admissions (including recommitments) during CY 2007 totaled 534, compared to 579 admissions for FY 2006-07, 775 for FY 2005-06, 906 for FY 2004-05, and 795 parole violator admissions for FY 2003-04. The drop in the level of annual parole violator admissions is due primarily to the decline in the parole population, which is driven by fewer institution admissions and releases to parole. The following table shows the change in the number of parole violator admissions compared to parole average daily population beginning with FY 1992-93:

Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5
2004-05	906	3,739	24.2
2005-06	775	3,246	23.9
2006-07	579	2,841	20.4
2007	534	2,586	20.6

As in the fall 2007 projections, spring 2008 projections assume the most recent rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. Although the rate of return is projected to be constant, the number of parole violator admissions is projected to drop, annually, due to further decreases expected for the parole population and the number of projected releases to parole (which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions). Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop

from 385 during FY 2007-08 to 161 by FY 2011-12, an average of 32 per month down to 13. The fall 2007 projections assumed a similar drop, from 379 down to 155 by 2012.

Institution Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases

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

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

Table G

<u>Year of Release To Parole</u>	<u>Average LOS (In Months)</u>	<u>Average PCD</u>	<u>Average Time Adds</u>	<u>Average Time Cuts</u>
1991-92	25.4	21.4	5.4	-1.4
1992-93	24.4	21.4	4.6	-1.6
1993-94	23.6	21.4	4.2	-2.0
1994-95	25.1	22.7	4.7	-2.3
1995-96	27.0	23.7	5.8	-2.5
1996-97	26.9	23.6	5.6	-2.3
1997-98	31.1	25.7	7.4	-2.0
1998-99	34.3	27.2	8.7	-1.6
1999-00	34.2	27.1	8.8	-1.7
2000-01	34.9	26.4	9.8	-1.3
2001-02	35.9	27.4	9.6	-1.1
2002-03	35.7	26.7	10.0	-1.0
2003-04	34.0	24.5	10.5	-1.0
2004-05	33.0	24.0	10.3	-1.3
2005-06	34.9	23.9	12.5	-1.5
2006-07	33.0	22.6	11.9	-1.5
2007	33.6	22.4	12.6	-1.4

For future releases to parole, average institution length of stay is estimated to be higher due to SB 81, which restricts commitments to cases with violent offenses (who receive longer PCD's). Institution length of stay for first parole releases by FY 2011-12 is

estimated to average **37.9** months for males and **46.7** months for females. For all releases, institution LOS is estimated to average around **29.5** months by FY 2011-12. PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the CY 2007 level for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The fall 2007 projections assumed institution LOS would average 37.0 months for males and 34.5 for females (29.0 months for all releases) based on FY 2006-07 decisions.

Overall PCD's for future first admissions, based on CY 2007 decisions for SB 81 cases, will average **27.2** months; the fall 2007 assumption of 26.5 months was based on FY 2006-07 decisions. PCD's for future parole violator admissions is estimated to average 5.6 months, the same as the fall 2007 assumption. The net of time adds and cuts for SB 81 first admissions is expected to average around **4.0** months per ward per year; the average assumed in the fall 2007 projections was also 4.0 months. For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds and cuts is assumed to be higher, averaging 5.2 months per ward per year, compared to the 5.0 month average assumed in the fall 2007 projections.

Institution Length of Stay for "M" Cases

For the last several years, institution length of stay for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 16.4 months. The average was 15.5 months for FY 2006-07 releases, compared to 13.9 months for FY 2005-06 releases, 16.4 months for FY 2004-05, and 15.2 for FY 2003-04. Institution LOS averaged 16.0 months for FY 2002-03 releases, compared to the averages of 13.4, 16.4, 14.3, 12.0, and 13.5 for releases during FY 2001-02, FY 2000-01, FY 1999-00, FY 1998-99, and FY 1997-98, respectively. Prior to FY 1997-98, "M" case institution length of stay increased steadily from 17.6 months for 1994-95 to an average of 21.1 months by FY 1996-97. The increases were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The drop in the level of institution length of stay for "M" cases is due to the enactment of AB 3369 restricting the maximum age of "M" case admissions to 18 years.

Institution LOS for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to be at a lower level, approaching an average of around 14 months. If "M" cases do not transfer early (to the adult division) for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer at their earliest possible release date (EPRD) if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday. By FY 2011-12, institution LOS for all "M" case releases/transfers is projected to average 13.8 months for males and 22.5 months for females.

Parole Length of Stay

The average LOS on parole for juveniles increased gradually during the last several years, from 16.5 months for FY 1991-92 parole departures to 21.2 for FY 2001-02. The average parole LOS for both FY 2002-03 and FY 2003-04 dropped to 19.8 months,

while the averages for FY 2004-05, FY 2005-06, and FY 2006-07 increased to 20.4, 21.1, 23.8 months, respectively. The average for CY 2007 parole departures was 23.0:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average 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	1,758	23.0

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

Since future releases to parole will consist primarily of cases with jurisdiction to age 25 (due to SB 81), average parole time is expected to increase dramatically. LOS on parole for future male parolees is projected to increase from an average of 24.3 months for FY 2007-08 parole departures, to an average of 31.8 months by FY 2011-12. For future female parolees, length of stay on parole is projected to increase from 31.4 months for FY 2007-08 parole departures, to an average of 42.2 months by FY 2011-12.

Female Population Projections

Prior to FY 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993; to 294 on June 30, 1994; and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995, and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions--of which violent offenses represented the majority. The female institution population during FY 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down

to 310 by June 30, 1997 (juvenile cases in the population dropped 33 while the number of "M" cases dropped 39). This drop appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and the "M" case legislation (AB 3369). The female institution population after June 30, 1997, increased gradually reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During FY 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 110 on December 31, 2007.

The total female institution population is projected to continue to decrease throughout the projection period due to SB 81 (fewer admissions), from 87 on June 30, 2008, to 62 by 2012 (Table 3, page 14). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 148 on June 30, 2008, down to 48 by June 30, 2012 (Table 4, page 15). The spring 2008 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2012, are higher than the fall 2007 projections of 47 and 65, respectively.

Table 1
 Juvenile Institution Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2007-08 Through 2011-12

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	5,512	4,581	3,615	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,630	1,410	1,245	1,185
"M" Cases.....	65	63	76	79	95	90	105	110	110	105
Total.....	5,577	4,644	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,735	1,520	1,355	1,290
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	1,158	1,007	738	674	550	345	305	300	295	290
Criminal Court.....	8	4	7	1	9	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	878	736	871	736	548	365	360	235	170	155
"M" Cases.....	66	58	59	84	72	90	90	90	90	90
Total.....	2,110	1,805	1,675	1,495	1,179	805	760	630	560	540
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	2,368	2,216	1,915	1,400	1,189	885	620	480	430	435
Other*.....	607	497	429	353	332	331	270	225	100	75
"M" Cases.....	68	45	56	68	77	75	85	90	95	95
Total.....	3,043	2,758	2,400	1,821	1,598	1,291	975	795	625	605
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	4,581	3,615	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,630	1,410	1,245	1,185	1,125
"M" Cases**.....	63	76	79	95	90	105	110	110	105	100
Total.....	4,644	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,735	1,520	1,355	1,290	1,225
"E" Cases**.....			92	92	131	140	140	140	140	140
Total with "E" Cases.....			3,058	2,732	2,352	1,875	1,660	1,495	1,430	1,365
Contract Cases***.....	40	44	27	26	26	40				
Total Population	4,684	3,735	3,085	2,758	2,378	1,915	1,660	1,495	1,430	1,365
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	27.7	26.6	24.0	22.9	22.1	26.2	25.8	24.3	27.5	29.6
First Parole Releases	35.9	34.2	33.1	34.8	32.9	38.0	36.6	38.1	37.8	37.9
"M" Cases										
All Releases	15.5	15.0	16.9	13.9	15.6	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.8

*Includes non-SB 81 cases released to parole for 15 days.

**Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

***Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 2
 Juvenile Parole Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2007-08 Through 2011-12

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	4,012	3,911	3,849	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,085	1,685	1,450	1,295
Received on Parole.....	2,403	2,275	1,962	1,459	1,269	885	620	480	430	435
Departures from Parole.....	2,504	2,337	2,337	1,922	1,678	1,402	1,020	715	585	495
Parole Revocations.....	898	762	900	795	600	365	360	235	170	155
Discharges.....	1,606	1,575	1,437	1,127	1,078	1,037	660	480	415	340
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	3,791	3,729	3,366	2,921	2,527	2,035	1,640	1,410	1,260	1,200
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	120	120	108	90	75	50	45	40	35	35
Total Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	3,911	3,849	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,085	1,685	1,450	1,295	1,235
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.7	23.3	24.3	25.9	28.5	30.7	31.8

Table 3
 Juvenile Institution Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2007-08 Through 2011-12

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Institution Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	263	234	190	143	126	133	82	65	64	60
"M" Cases.....	7	1	7	3	1	3	3	4	3	4
Total.....	270	235	197	146	127	136	85	69	67	64
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	78	68	31	37	29	15	10	10	10	10
Criminal Court.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	48	59	35	39	31	20	20	15	9	6
"M" Cases.....	0	7	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	126	134	68	79	64	37	32	27	21	18
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	150	155	112	83	45	55	32	19	18	13
Other*.....	5	16	2	10	8	31	15	7	5	7
"M" Cases.....	6	1	5	5	2	2	1	3	1	2
Total.....	161	172	119	98	55	88	48	29	24	22
Institution Population at										
End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	234	190	143	126	133	82	65	64	60	56
"M" Cases**.....	1	7	3	1	3	3	4	3	4	4
Total.....	235	197	146	127	136	85	69	67	64	60
"E" Cases**.....			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total with "E" Cases.....			147	129	138	87	71	69	66	62
Contract Cases***										
Total Population	235	197	147	129	138	87	71	69	66	62
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	22.3	21.8	21.0	21.1	22.5	25.4	25.1	20.3	31.4	26.5
First Parole Releases	28.9	28.5	29.2	35.0	34.2	34.6	35.8	43.9	45.6	46.7
"M" Cases										
All Releases	21.5	22.7	10.4	14.1	9.5	10.6	10.0	18.3	22.5	22.5

*Includes non-SB 81 cases released to parole for 15 days.

**Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

***Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 4
 Juvenile Parole Population Projections
 Fiscal Years 2007-08 Through 2011-12

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	281	304	312	282	248	180	153	123	91	69
Received on Parole.....	161	164	115	84	47	55	32	19	18	13
Departures from Parole.....	138	156	145	118	115	82	62	51	40	29
Parole Revocations.....	49	60	36	40	34	20	20	15	9	6
Discharges.....	89	96	109	78	81	62	42	36	31	23
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	298	308	277	241	174	148	118	86	64	48
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	6	4	5	7	6	5	5	5	5	5
Total Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	304	312	282	248	180	153	123	91	69	53
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	22.7	20.7	27.6	27.2	28.5	31.4	33.4	33.2	43.8	42.2