



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Division of Juvenile Justice

**Spring 2010
Juvenile Population Projections
Juvenile Facility and Parole
Fiscal Years 2009-10 through 2013-14**

Prepared by the Office of Research

Juvenile Research Branch

March 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Spring 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) 2009-10 through 2013-14. The projections are based on current data, incorporate existing laws and regulations, and include only legislation, programs, propositions, and policy changes signed prior to December 31, 2009 (the start date for the projection process).

The juvenile facility population is projected to be 1,437 (1,380 males and 57 females) on June 30, 2010, 208 fewer than projected in the Fall 2009 Juvenile Population Projections (Fall Projections). The facility population is projected to decrease during the following year, and is expected to continue decreasing to 1,329 (1,288 males and 41 females) by June 30, 2014 with no discernable trend.

The parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) on June 30, 2010, is projected to be 1,626 (1,518 males and 108 females), 88 greater than projected in the Fall Projections. The parole population is projected to decrease during the following year, and is expected to continue decreasing to 1,367 (1,286 males and 81 females) by June 30, 2014.

The three major drivers of these populations include first admissions, returns to custody and length of stay (LOS). These projections are based upon a fixed rate (9.4 admissions per 100,000 California population between 12 and 17 years of age) of annual juvenile court first admissions. The rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions are lower than reported in the Fall Projections. Juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease throughout the forecast period, from 325 for FY 2009-10 to 315 by FY 2013-14 (lower than the assumption of 370 to 345 in the Fall Projections). Future first admissions are projected to decrease due to a decline in the general population of youth in the State.

Beginning in FY 2009-10, first admissions from adult criminal court are projected to stabilize at five each year. The number of juveniles sentenced to adult prison and court-ordered to DJJ (M Cases) is projected to stabilize at 171 each year. The number of juveniles who are under 18 years of age sentenced to adult prison but administratively placed at DJJ (E Cases) is projected to stabilize at 135 by June 30, 2011. Parole violation admissions (returns to custody) are projected to decrease from 290 in FY 2009-10 to 132 in FY 2013-14 compared to the Fall Projections of 279 to 114. This change is partly due to a reduction in parole revocations and/or a decline in the parole population.

The LOS in facilities for first releases to parole is projected to be lower due to fewer time adds. By FY 2013-14, males and females are expected to average 35.7 and 27.1 months, respectively.

Facility and parole population projections through June 30, 2011:

	<u>Fall 2009 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>
Facility Population:		
June 30, 2010	1,645	1,437
June 30, 2011	1,650	1,375
Parole Population:		
June 30, 2010	1,538	1,626
June 30, 2011	1,291	1,464

Current facility population projections differ from the Fall Projections due to fewer first admissions and LOS. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2014. Current parole population projections differ from the Fall Projections due to more releases to parole. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2014.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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 Spring 2010 Population Projections (Spring 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) with the aid of a computer the activity of a system. 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 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 Department of Finance 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 for projecting future juvenile facility and parole populations. For the Spring Projections, calendar year (CY) 2009 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 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 (return to their county of commitment). Non-707(b) cases who were on parole on September 1, 2008 (excluding sex offenders) will discharge once they have completed their parole time.

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act. Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the juvenile facility population. However, since these projections incorporate facility population and movement trends through June 30, 2009, initiative impact is now included. As of December 31, 2009, there were 286 first admission cases in the facility population

identified as Proposition 21 cases (i.e., cases committed for gang-related offenses for which counties are not billed).

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt). Effective January 1, 1997, counties are required to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. 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 \$213 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 Department of Finance'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). 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
CY 2009	330	9.4

Also shown in Table 1, the juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12 to 17 years also dropped beginning in FY 1996-97. The actual admission rate for FY 1995-96 (prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation) was 104.2, compared to 81.5 for FY 1996-97, and 66.6 for FY 1997-98. The juvenile court admission rate continued to drop to 9.4 during CY 2009.

Due to the enactment of SB 81, effective September 1, 2007, admissions were restricted to cases with W&IC 707(b) offenses and non-707(b) sex offenses (PC 290). Table 2 below displays male and female juvenile court admissions for W&IC 707(b) and non-707(b) offenses, and admission rates (per 100,000) for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290) cases:

Table 2: Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Male			Female			W&IC 707(b)/Sex Off.	
	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	Other	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	Other	Total	Rate
1998-99	627	81	1,215	35	0	68	743	25.5
1999-00	544	110	1,158	38	0	57	692	23.4
2000-01	513	94	972	25	1	71	633	20.9
2001-02	516	97	691	25	0	60	638	20.5
2002-03	434	90	634	30	1	47	555	17.2
2003-04	455	84	468	33	1	34	573	17.3
2004-05	362	47	329	15	0	16	424	12.5
2005-06	326	45	303	21	0	16	392	11.5
2006-07	296	39	215	10	0	19	345	10.0
2007-08	303	26	37	14	1	5	344	9.7
2008-09	353	0	0	18	0	0	371	10.5
CY2009	315	0	0	15	0	0	330	9.4

Juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 9.4, the CY 2009 rate for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290) admissions as shown above in Table 2. The Fall Projections assumed admissions would stabilize at 10.5 admissions per 100,000 State population of youth, based on admissions during FY 2008-09.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease due to a decline expected for the general population of youth in the State, from 325 down to 315 admissions as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Fall 2009	Spring 2010
2009-10	370	325
2010-11	360	320
2011-12	355	315
2012-13	350	310
2013-14	345	315

During 2009 the percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping increased. The Spring Projections assumes 97.3 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on CY 2009 commitment offense trends for W&IC 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290) admissions, as shown in Table 4 below:

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
CY 2009	97.3	2.4	0.0	0.3

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. 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 CY 2009. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at five admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2009-10 (no change from the Fall Projections).

“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 legislation effective July 22, 1996, (AB 3369), limited "M" case admissions to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of “M” case admissions under age 18 had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown below in Table 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
CY 2009	171	0	171

“M” and “E” Case Admissions

“M” case and “E” case admissions over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. Since “M” and “E” case admissions are no longer the responsibility of the Division of Juvenile Justice once they are eligible for parole, or reach age 18 if their eligibility is not prior to their 21st birthday, all admissions are transferred to the Division of Adult Institutions after completion of their term of confinement.

Future “M” case admissions are projected to stabilize at 171, annually, by FY 2013-14, 33 higher than the 138 admissions assumed in the Fall Projections. The number of “E” cases in juvenile facilities, after dropping from an average of 97 during FY 2004-05 down to 86 for FY 2005-06, increased to 102 for FY 2006-07, to 148 for FY 2008-09 and to 140 in CY 2009. The number of “E” cases in juvenile facilities is projected to stabilize at 135, 5 percent lower than 142 assumed in the Fall Projections.

Parole Violator Admissions

The number of parole violator admissions (including recommitments) during CY 2009 was 377 compared to 344 for FY 2008-09, 349 admissions for FY 2007-08, and 579 for FY 2006-07. Table 6 below 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	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			
2006-07	398	2,141	18.6
2007-08	310	1,951	15.9
2008-09	344	1,842	18.7
CY 2009	377	1,715	22.0

The change in annual parole revocations for periods FY 1999-00 through CY 2009 is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Parolees Removed From Violation Status

Fiscal Year	Revoked	Discharged	Continued	Total Removals	% Revoked
1999-00	1,096	817	2,043	3,956	27.7
2000-01	1,036	711	1,745	3,492	30.0
2001-02	922	681	1,754	3,357	27.5
2002-03	958	709	1,883	3,550	27.0
2003-04	828	716	2,196	3,740	22.1
2004-05	944	671	2,451	4,066	23.2
2005-06	839	574	1,787	3,200	26.2
2006-07	639	486	1,474	2,599	24.6
2007-08	381	423	1,165	1,969	19.3
2008-09	469	299	984	1,752	26.7
CY 2009	528	237	658	1,423	37.1

As in the Fall Projections, the Spring Projections assume that the most recent rate of return for facility parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. Although the rate of return is projected to be constant, the number of parole violator admissions is projected to decline, annually, due to fewer facility first admissions and releases to parole. Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 290 during FY 2009-10 to 132 by FY 2013-14. The Fall Projections also assumed a drop, from 279 down to 114 for the same time period.

Facility Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases

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

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. (Prior to FY 1995-96 there were decreases in facility LOS driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts.)

Table 8: Average Facility Length of Stay 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
CY 2009	25.1	13.5	-2.1	36.5

For future releases to parole, average LOS is estimated to be lower due to fewer time adds. Facility LOS for first parole releases by FY 2013-14 is estimated to average 35.7 months for males, 27.1 months for females, and 35.3 months for both (lower than the CY 2009 average of 36.5 shown in Table 8). For all releases, facility LOS by FY 2013-14 is estimated to average 27.9 months for males and 22.6 months for females (27.7 months for both). PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the CY 2009 level for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The Fall Projections assumed facility LOS would average 45.3 months for male and 37.5 female first releases to parole based on FY 2008-09 decisions by FY 2013-14.

Overall PCDs for future first admissions based on CY 2009 decisions will average 29.5 months; the Fall Projections assumed 30.0 months and was based on FY 2008-09 decisions. PCDs for future parole violator admissions is estimated to average 6.8 months, the same as projected in the Fall Projections. The net of time adds/cuts for a first admission is expected to average around 1.9 months per youth per year; the average assumed in the Fall Projections was 3.1 months. For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds and cuts dropped from the average of 2.7 months assumed in the Fall Projections down to zero for the Spring Projections.

Facility Length of Stay for "M" Cases

For the last 12 years, facility LOS for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 16.4 months:

Table 9: Average Facility Length of Stay 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
CY 2009	12.0

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

Parole Length of Stay

The average LOS on parole for juveniles has increased gradually from 16.5 months for FY 1991-92 to 21.2 months for FY 2001-02 parole departures. The average parole LOS for both FY 2002-03 and FY 2003-04 dropped to 19.8 months, while the averages for FY 2004-05, FY 2005-06, and FY 2006-07 increased to 20.4, 21.1, and 23.8 months, respectively. For FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09 parole departures, the

average LOS dropped to 22 months due to non-707(b) cases being released to parole for only 15 days, as shown below in Table 10:

Table 10: Average Parole Length of Stay

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
CY 2009	1,247	23.4

The increases in parole LOS beginning in FY 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse 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. LOS on parole for future male parolees is projected to increase from an average of 27.2 months for FY 2009-10 parole departures to an average of 34.6 months by FY 2013-14. For future female parolees, LOS on parole is projected to increase from 32.4 months for FY 2009-10 parole departures, to an average of 41.0 months by FY 2013-14. For both male and female departures LOS is expected to reach 34.9 months by FY 2013-14.

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 populations were 8,387, 8,695, 9,598 and 9,732, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions (of which violent offenses represented the majority). 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 facility's population decline continued and reached 1,583 on June 30, 2009.

The total male facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2009-10, down to 1,380 by June 30, 2010. This population will gradually decrease after June 30, 2010 to 1,288 by June 30, 2014 (Table 1, page 14), lower than the 1,665 projected in the Fall Projections, due to fewer first admissions and lower facility LOS.

The male in-State parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period from 1,518 on June 30, 2010 to 1,286 by June 30, 2014 (Table 2, page 15). The parole population projections are higher than the Fall Projections because of an increase in first releases to parole.

FEMALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prior to FY 1996-97, the female facility population increased for several years. From June 30, 1993 to June 30, 1996; it increased by 286, 294, 333, and 382, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions (of which violent offenses represented the majority). The female facility population during FY 1996-97 decreased by 72 down to 310 by June 30, 1997; juvenile cases in the population dropped by 33 while the number of "M" cases dropped by 39. This decrease appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and the "M" case legislation (AB 3369).

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

The total female facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2009-10, down to 57 by June 30, 2010. This population will gradually decrease after June 30, 2010 down to 41 by June 30, 2014 (Table 3, page 16), lower than the 65 projected in the Fall Projections due to lower facility LOS.

The female in-State parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period from 108 on June 30, 2010, down to 81 by June 30, 2014 (Table 4, page 17). The parole population projections are higher than the Fall Projections because of an increase in first parole releases.

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

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	3,615	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,057	1,019	1,015	996
"M" Cases.....	76	79	95	90	108	153	193	171	170	169
Total.....	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,250	1,190	1,185	1,165
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	738	674	550	366	353	310	305	300	300	300
Criminal Court.....	7	1	9	5	1	4	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	871	736	548	336	331	277	192	146	132	128
"M" Cases.....	59	84	72	104	137	169	169	169	169	169
Total.....	1,675	1,495	1,179	811	822	760	671	620	606	602
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	1,915	1,400	1,189	1,016	748	688	476	411	423	419
Other.....	429	353	332	314	189	102	64	44	33	26
"M" Cases.....	56	68	77	86	92	129	191	170	170	168
Total.....	2,400	1,821	1,598	1,416	1,029	919	731	625	626	613
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,057	1,019	1,015	996	984
"M" Cases*.....	79	95	90	108	153	193	171	170	169	170
Total.....	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,250	1,190	1,185	1,165	1,154
"E" Cases*.....	92	92	131	171	144	130	134	134	134	134
Total with "E" Cases....	3,058	2,732	2,352	1,787	1,553	1,380	1,324	1,319	1,299	1,288
Contract Cases**.....	27	26	26	21	30					
Total Population	3,085	2,758	2,378	1,808	1,583	1,380	1,324	1,319	1,299	1,288
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	24.0	22.9	22.1	22.9	25.8	24.9	25.2	26.6	27.7	27.9
First Parole Releases	33.1	34.8	32.9	33.1	37.2	39.3	35.8	35.5	35.0	35.7
"M" Cases										
All Releases	16.9	13.9	15.6	13.8	13.2	12.2	12.9	12.0	11.8	11.9

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

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

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year....	3,849	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,518	1,370	1,294	1,262
Received on Parole.....	1,962	1,459	1,269	1,108	834	688	476	411	423	419
Departures from Parole.....	2,337	1,922	1,678	1,537	1,283	894	624	487	455	395
Parole Revocations.....	900	795	600	369	452	277	192	146	132	128
Discharges.....	1,437	1,127	1,078	1,168	831	617	432	341	323	267
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	3,366	2,921	2,527	2,124	1,678	1,479	1,338	1,264	1,234	1,257
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	108	90	75	49	46	39	32	30	28	29
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,518	1,370	1,294	1,262	1,286
Length of Stay All Departures.....	20.0	20.7	23.3	21.7	22.5	27.2	28.7	28.7	32.5	34.6

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

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	190	143	126	133	84	64	50	46	41	37
"M" Cases.....	7	3	1	3	3	10	6	4	4	4
Total.....	197	146	127	136	87	74	56	50	45	41
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	31	37	29	20	18	15	15	15	15	15
Criminal Court.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	35	39	31	13	13	13	5	5	5	4
"M" Cases.....	1	3	4	1	9	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	68	79	64	34	40	30	22	22	22	21
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	112	83	45	64	42	37	23	22	21	18
Other.....	2	10	8	18	9	5	1	3	3	2
"M" Cases.....	5	5	2	1	2	6	4	2	2	2
Total.....	119	98	55	83	53	48	28	27	26	22
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	143	126	133	84	64	50	46	41	37	36
"M" Cases*.....	3	1	3	3	10	6	4	4	4	4
Total.....	146	127	136	87	74	56	50	45	41	40
"E" Cases*.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total with "E" Cases.....	147	129	138	89	76	57	51	46	42	41
Contract Cases**.....										
Total Population	147	129	138	89	76	57	51	46	42	41
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	21.0	21.1	22.5	28.8	29.5	21.9	23.5	29.8	28.7	22.6
First Parole Releases	29.2	35.0	34.2	35.9	39.4	34.1	29.5	35.3	33.3	27.1
"M" Cases										
All Releases	10.4	14.1	9.5	10.6	9.7	17.9	19.3	19.7	16.4	17.1

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

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

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year....	312	282	248	180	158	127	108	94	82	80
Received on Parole.....	115	84	47	65	45	37	23	22	21	18
Departures from Parole.....	145	118	115	87	76	56	37	34	23	17
Parole Revocations.....	36	40	34	12	14	13	5	5	5	4
Discharges.....	109	78	81	75	62	43	32	29	18	13
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	277	241	174	156	127	108	94	82	80	81
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	5	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	282	248	180	158	127	108	94	82	80	81
Length of Stay All Departures.....	27.6	27.2	28.5	27.6	29.2	32.4	44.7	41.2	45.4	41.0