

**Fall 2007**

**Juvenile Population Projections**

**Institution and Parole**  
**Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2011-12**

Prepared by:  
Sue Pannell  
Research Program Specialist  
Office of Research  
Juvenile Justice Branch  
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
State of California

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report includes the current 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, referred to as the Governor's population shift proposal in the Spring 2007 Juvenile Population Projections (Spring 2007 Projections), has been included.

The institution population is projected to be 1,974 on June 30, 2008, 366 lower than projected in Spring 2007. The institution population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 1,382 by June 30, 2012.

The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2008, is projected to be 2,115, 270 lower than projected in Spring 2007. The parole population is also projected to decrease throughout the projection period, down to 1,415 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 significantly lower than those in the Spring 2007 Projections due to Senate Bill 81. 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 lower than Spring 2007 institution population projections due primarily to fewer juvenile court first admissions. The current parole population projections are lower than Spring 2007 parole population projections due to fewer juvenile court first admission releases to parole.

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

	Spring 2007 <u>Projection</u>	Current <u>Projection</u>
<u>Institution</u>		
June 30, 2007	2,450	2,516 (actual)
June 30, 2008	2,340	1,974
June 30, 2009	2,260	1,703
<u>Parole</u>		
June 30, 2007	2,765	2,701 (actual)
June 30, 2008	2,385	2,115
June 30, 2009	2,175	1,755

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

**PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS**

- The Fall 2007 Juvenile Population Projections (Fall 2007 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, which restricts 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 **378** for fiscal year (FY) 2007-08 down to **317** admissions by FY 2011-12 (significantly lower than the Spring 2007 assumption of 640 down to 605 due to SB 81). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the FY 2006-07 rate for violent cases of **10.0** (lower than the Spring 2007 assumption of 18.6, which included all cases).
- Criminal court first admissions will level at **5**, annually, beginning in FY 2007-08 (no change from the Spring 2007 Projections).
- "M" case admissions (criminal court commitments housed in juvenile institutions) will stabilize at **75** annually (no change from the Spring 2007 Projections).
- Annual parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **375** down to **155** during the next five years (lower than the Spring 2007 projection of 520 down to 270 admissions).
- Institution length of stay for future first parole releases will be higher due to SB 81 since admissions committed for violent offenses receive longer parole consideration dates. By FY 2011-12, institution length of stay for first parole releases is estimated to average **37.0** months for males and **34.5** months for females.
- The total male institution population on June 30, 2008, is projected to be **1,890**, 329 lower than the Spring 2007 projection of 2,219. The male institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 1,640 by June 30, 2009 (Table 1, page 12).
- The male institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **1,335** by June 30, 2012, 619 lower than the Spring 2007 projection for June 30, 2012, of 1,954. The Fall 2007 institution population projection is lower than the Spring 2007 projection due primarily to the enactment of SB 81 (fewer juvenile court admissions).
- The male in-state parole population on June 30, 2008, is projected to be **1,965**, 230 lower than the Spring 2007 projection of 2,195. The male in-state parole population

is projected to decrease during the following year approaching 1,630 by June 30, 2009 (Table 2, page 13).

- The male in-state parole population will continue to decrease gradually after June 30, 2009, reaching **1,350** by June 30, 2012, 335 lower than the Spring 2007 projection of 1,685. The Fall 2007 parole population projection is lower than the Spring 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 84 down to 47 by June 30, 2012 (Table 3, page 14). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 150 down to 65 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)*

Effective September 1, 2007, juvenile court commitments will be restricted to cases committed for specified (violent) offenses listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the W&I Code, 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 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 June 30, 2007, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of June 30, 2007, there were 311 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. Juvenile court first commitments dropped significantly after the enactment of this legislation.

**First Admissions**

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1990 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 641 for calendar year (CY) 2006 down to 579 for FY 2006-07, might have been due in part to the expected 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 drop in the admission rate slowed during the last three years; the juvenile court first admission rate for FY 2004-05 was 22.7 compared to 20.8 for FY 2005-06 and 16.3 for FY 2006-07. The admission rate for FY 1995-96, prior to the “Sliding Scale” legislation, was 104.2. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1990-91 are shown in Table A:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1990-91	2,398	99.7
1991-92	2,635	105.9
1992-93	2,609	101.2
1993-94	2,422	91.5
1994-95	2,771	102.4
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	641	18.6
2006-07	579	16.3

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning in FY 1989-90 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.

The level of annual Los Angeles County admissions and admission rates dropped again beginning in FY 1996-97, from 723 admissions for FY 1995-96 down to 628, 445, 503, 514, 438, and 370 for FY 1996-97 through 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 to 132 for FY 2006-07. The Los Angeles County admission rate for FY 2006-07 was only 12.9 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 29 by FY 2006-07.

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

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 FY 2006-07 rate for SB 81 case admissions of 10.0. The Spring 2007 Projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 18.6 admissions per 100,000 State population of youth, based on admissions for CY 2006, which included all non-707(b) cases.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease due to decreases expected for the future population of youth in the State, from 378 down to 317 admissions. The Fall 2007 juvenile court admission projections are significantly lower than Spring 2007 projections due to SB 81:

Table C

<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Spring 2007</u>	<u>Fall 2007</u>
2006-07	640	559 (actual)
2007-08	640	378
2008-09	630	335
2009-10	620	330
2010-11	605	325
2011-12	595	317

The percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, has been increasing. The Fall 2007 Projections assume that 96 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on FY 2006-07 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 &amp; Sex</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1994-95	52.6	32.6	8.5	6.3
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	65.8	22.0	3.6	8.6
2006-07	71.2	17.8	3.1	7.9
2006-07 (SB 81)	95.9	3.8	0.3	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 2005-06 and FY 2006-07 totaled 1 and 9, respectively, compared to a range of 4 to 9 admissions (annually) for FY 2001-02 through FY 2004-05. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 5 admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2007-08 (no change from the Spring 2007 Projections).

Projections of “M” case and “E” case admissions (criminal court commitments to adult prisons 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 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>
1991-92	912	104	808
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	-

“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 75, annually, beginning in FY 2007-08, no change from the Spring 2007 Projections. 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 114 for January-June 2007. The Fall 2007 Projections assume that the number of “E” cases in juvenile institutions will stabilize at 115, higher than the Spring 2007 assumption of 90.

**Parole Violator Admissions**

The number of parole violator admissions (including recommitments) during FY 2006-07 totaled 579, compared to 646 parole violator admissions for CY 2006, 775 admissions for FY 2005-06, 906 for FY 2004-05, and 795 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 1990-91:

Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1990-91	1,284	4,673	27.5
1991-92	1,324	4,530	29.2
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	646	3,067	21.1
2006-07	579	2,841	20.4

As in the Spring 2007 Projections, Fall 2007 Projections assume that 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 370 during FY 2007-08 to 155 by FY 2011-12, an average of 31 per month down to 13. The Spring 2007 Projections assumed a smaller drop, down to 230 by 2012.

**Institution Length of Stay for Juvenile Cases**

Length of stay (LOS) for juvenile cases consists of the anticipated length of stay 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 length of stay 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 length of stay were driven by increases in PCD's and time adds. (Prior to FY 1994-95 there were decreases in institution length of stay 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	33.3	23.2	11.6	-1.5
2006-07	33.0	22.6	11.9	-1.5

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 **37.0** months for males and **34.5** months for females. For all releases, institution length of stay is estimated to average around **29** months by FY 2011-12. PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the FY 2006-07 level for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The Spring 2007 Projections assumed institution length of stay would average 30.8 months for males and 32.9 for females (25 months for all releases) based on CY 2006 decisions.

Overall PCD's for future first admissions, based on FY 2006-07 decisions for SB 81 cases, will average **26.5** months; the Spring 2007 assumption of 21.9 months was based on CY 2006 decisions and included all non-707(b) cases. PCD's for future parole violator admissions is estimated to average 5.6 months, the same as the Spring 2007 assumption. The net of time adds and cuts for first admissions is expected to average around **4.0** months per ward per year; the average assumed in the Spring 2007 Projections was 4.3 months (all non-707(b) cases included). For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds and cuts is assumed to be higher, averaging around 5.0 months per ward per year, compared to the 4.6 month average assumed in the Spring 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 length of stay 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 length of stay for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to be at a lower level, approaching an average of around 15 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 length of stay for all "M" case releases/transfers is projected to average 14.5 months for males and 14.9 months for females.

## Parole Length of Stay

The average length of stay on parole for juveniles increased gradually during the last several years, from 16.1 months for FY 1990-91 parole departures to 21.2 for FY 2001-02. The average parole length of stay for both FY 2002-03 and FY 2003-04 dropped to 19.8 months, while the averages for FY 2004-05, FY 2005-06, CY 2006, and FY 2006-07 increased to 20.4, 21.1, 22.3, and 23.8 months, respectively:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average LOS</u>
1990-91	3,441	16.1
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	1,888	22.3
2006-07	1,793	23.8

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 almost entirely of cases with jurisdiction to age 25 (due to SB 81), average parole time is expected to increase dramatically. Length of stay on parole for future male parolees is projected to increase from an average 23.3 months for FY 2006-07 parole departures, to an average of 33.5 months by FY 2011-12. For future female parolees, length of stay on parole is projected to increase from 28.5 months for FY 2006-07 parole departures, to an average of 45.0 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 138 on June 30, 2007.

The total female institution population is projected to continue to decrease throughout the projection period due to SB 81 (fewer admissions), from 84 on June 30, 2008, to 47 by 2012 (Table 3, page 14). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 150 on June 30, 2008, down to 65 by June 30, 2012 (Table 4, page 15). The Fall 2007 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2012, are lower than the Spring 2007 Projections of around 100 and 140, 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	1,650	1,435	1,260	1,195
"M" Cases.....	65	63	76	79	95	90	85	90	90	85
Total.....	5,577	4,644	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,735	1,525	1,350	1,280
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	1,158	1,007	738	674	550	365	325	320	315	310
Criminal Court.....	8	4	7	1	9	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	878	736	871	736	548	355	280	195	160	150
"M" Cases.....	66	58	59	84	72	72	72	72	72	72
Total.....	2,110	1,805	1,675	1,495	1,179	797	682	592	552	537
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	2,368	2,216	1,915	1,400	1,189	790	535	535	455	450
Other.....	607	497	429	353	332	416	290	160	90	75
"M" Cases.....	68	45	56	68	77	77	67	72	77	72
Total.....	3,043	2,758	2,400	1,821	1,598	1,283	892	767	622	597
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	4,581	3,615	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,650	1,435	1,260	1,195	1,135
"M" Cases.....	63	76	79	95	90	85	90	90	85	85
Total.....	4,644	3,691	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,735	1,525	1,350	1,280	1,220
"E" Cases*.....			92	92	131	115	115	115	115	115
Total with "E" Cases.....			3,058	2,732	2,352	1,850	1,640	1,465	1,395	1,335
Contract Cases**.....	40	44	27	26	26	40				
Total Population	4,684	3,735	3,085	2,758	2,378	1,890	1,640	1,465	1,395	1,335
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	27.7	26.6	24.0	22.9	22.1	26.9	21.2	25.8	28.3	29.2
First Parole Releases	35.9	34.2	33.1	34.8	32.9	39.4	35.8	36.0	37.8	37.0
"M" Cases										
All Releases	15.5	15.0	16.9	13.9	15.6	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.5

\*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	2,015	1,675	1,555	1,425
Received on Parole.....	2,403	2,275	1,962	1,459	1,269	790	535	535	455	450
Departures from Parole.....	2,504	2,337	2,337	1,922	1,678	1,377	875	655	585	490
Parole Revocations.....	898	762	900	795	600	355	280	195	160	150
Discharges.....	1,606	1,575	1,437	1,127	1,078	1,022	595	460	425	340
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year.....	3,791	3,729	3,366	2,921	2,527	1,965	1,630	1,515	1,390	1,350
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	2,015	1,675	1,555	1,425	1,385
Length of Stay										
All Departures.....	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.7	23.3	25.8	25.8	29.9	32.9	33.5

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	77	54	46	43
"M" Cases.....	7	1	7	3	1	3	5	7	6	8
Total.....	270	235	197	146	127	136	82	61	52	51
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	78	68	31	37	29	13	10	10	10	7
Criminal Court.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	48	59	35	39	31	15	13	10	7	5
"M" Cases.....	0	7	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	126	134	68	79	64	31	26	23	20	15
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	150	155	112	83	45	53	30	20	17	14
Other.....	5	16	2	10	8	31	16	8	3	4
"M" Cases.....	6	1	5	5	2	1	1	4	1	3
Total.....	161	172	119	98	55	85	47	32	21	21
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	234	190	143	126	133	77	54	46	43	37
"M" Cases.....	1	7	3	1	3	5	7	6	8	8
Total.....	235	197	146	127	136	82	61	52	51	45
"E" Cases*.....			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total with "E" Cases.....			147	129	138	84	63	54	53	47
Contract Cases**.....										
Total Population	235	197	147	129	138	84	63	54	53	47
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Parole Releases	22.3	21.8	21.0	21.1	22.5	28.5	21.7	22.0	25.8	28.6
First Parole Releases	28.9	28.5	29.2	35.0	34.2	40.4	31.6	30.7	36.4	34.5
"M" Cases										
All Releases	21.5	22.7	10.4	14.1	9.5	10.6	11.7	12.7	13.8	14.9

\*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	155	130	110	90
Received on Parole.....	161	164	115	84	47	53	30	20	17	14
Departures from Parole.....	138	156	145	118	115	78	55	40	37	34
Parole Revocations.....	49	60	36	40	34	15	13	10	7	5
Discharges.....	89	96	109	78	81	63	42	30	30	29
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	298	308	277	241	174	150	125	105	85	65
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	155	130	110	90	70
Length of Stay All Departures.....	22.7	20.7	27.6	27.2	28.5	32.8	32.9	35.8	45.3	45.0