



**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

Fall 2015 Population Projections

**Office of Research
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Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Fall 2015 adult institution, parole population, and juvenile institution projections. These projections were developed in partnership with the University of California, Irvine using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques.

As was the case with the Spring 2015 Projections, these projections incorporate the impact of Proposition 47, which was passed by voter initiative in November 2014 and has considerably impacted the adult institution and parole populations. The proposition reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for certain crimes, which has and is expected to continue to result in fewer commitments to state prison from court.

Additionally, Proposition 47 permits re-sentencing for offenders currently serving a prison sentence for any of the felony offenses that the initiative reduced to a misdemeanor. At the time of the publication of this report, over 4,500 inmates have been resentenced and released from prison as a result of Proposition 47, and the majority (approximately 75 percent) were placed on state parole supervision. This caused an increase in the parole population after seven years of decline.

Besides the impact of Proposition 47, these projections include the impacts of two court-ordered initiatives that became effective on January 1, 2015, which were not included in the Spring 2015 Projections: 1) a new parole determination process whereby certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders may be eligible for parole consideration once they have served 50 percent of their sentence; and 2) prospective 2-for-1 credit earnings for all inmates designated Minimum Custody who are currently eligible to earn day-for-day (50 percent) credits.¹ Furthermore, these projections include the estimated impact of changes to segregated housing regulations and the *Askher* settlement, which primarily affect the need for Security Housing Unit (SHU) and Level IV housing. Additional information about these changes is contained in Appendices A and B of this report.

¹ The following programs were previously incorporated into the Spring 2015 Population Projections and projected impacts are also included in the Fall 2015 Population Projections: prospective credit-earning change for specific Second Strike offenders; youth offender parole process (SB 260); parole process for medically incapacitated inmates; and parole process for inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration.

Adult Institution Projections

On June 30, 2016, the institution population is projected to be 127,815, a 0.8 percent decrease (1,085 inmates) from the actual population on June 30, 2015. The decrease reflects the continued impact of the aforementioned court-ordered initiatives and Proposition 47. However, following this initial decline, the institution population is expected to experience slight growth during subsequent years for two primary reasons. First, the impact of Proposition 47 due to resentencing is temporary, and the initiative's reductive effect on the population in later years is smaller than in the first two years. Second, there is a small increase projected in total court commitments during Fiscal Years (FY) 2016-17 and 2017-18, which is driven by normal growth and decline in long-term commitment trend patterns. The institution population is expected to reach 131,092 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year increase of 1.7 percent (2,192 inmates).² Given the magnitude of recent changes in correctional policies and laws, federal court orders implemented by the Department, and the potential for future policy changes to the criminal justice system, projections beyond a two-year time horizon should be interpreted with caution.

The Fall 2015 projected population is 1,997 inmates lower (1.5 percent) than the number projected last Spring for June 30, 2016 and 1,389 inmates lower (1.1 percent) for June 30, 2017. The difference between these projections can be largely attributed to the inclusion of impacts for new court-ordered initiatives that were not included in the Spring 2015 Projections. Another factor contributing to the change is the availability of additional data since the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, which has improved CDCR's ability to estimate the impact of the proposition on the prison population.

During FY 2014-15, total court commitments decreased by 8.5 percent compared to FY 2013-14 (38,835 to 35,537 commitments, respectively). These decreases have primarily been in a few drug and property crime categories, which was expected since misdemeanor, instead of felony sentences, are required for certain crimes under Proposition 47. Specifically, in the eleven-month period between November 2014 and September 2015, there were 2,630 (80 percent) fewer commitments for controlled substance possession than during the same eleven-month period one year earlier. Furthermore, during the same time period, prison commitments for second-degree burglary decreased by 799 (50 percent), and petty theft with a prior commitments dropped by 626 (91 percent). In FY 2015-16, the first full year following the implementation of Proposition 47, total court commitments are projected to decrease by 1,815, or 5.1 percent, to 33,722 compared to FY 2014-15. Long-term commitment trend patterns contain periods of growth and decline, and in line with this, two years of projected

² For the purposes of this report, adult institution population includes inmates in fire camps and contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), as well as inmates in the 34 CDCR institutions.

commitment increases are expected, followed by two years of projected decreases. While there are expected to be periods of growth and decline in commitments over the next five fiscal years, total court commitments are expected to remain lower than pre-Proposition 47 levels.

The Fall 2015 Projections are predicting the Second Strike commitments to prison to decrease over the next two years. Since the passage of Proposition 47, a decrease in these commitments has been observed and is expected to continue. Second Strike commitments are expected to decrease 6.5 percent (596 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2015-16 and an additional 3.1 percent (266 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2016-17. It should be noted that Second Strike commitments, although decreasing, are projected to remain higher than pre-Realignment levels.

Adult Parole Projections

After seven years of decline due to a number of legislative and policy changes including Realignment, the parole population increased by 2.2 percent from June 30, 2014 to 2015 (44,499 to 45,473 parolees, respectively). This increase was due to Proposition 47, which resulted in over 4,500 offenders being resentenced and released from prison as of the publication of this report, with most resentenced offenders subsequently serving up to a one-year parole period.³

The active parole population is projected to be 43,089 on June 30, 2016, a 2,384 parolee decrease (5.2 percent) from the actual parole population on June 30, 2015. This population is expected to decrease 2.1 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017, when it is projected to be 42,175. The Fall 2015 Population Projections for the active parole population are higher than the Spring 2015 Projections for the June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 points in time. The change in the Fall 2015 parole projection when compared to the Spring 2015 projection is mainly due to the inclusion of impacts of new court-ordered initiatives that were not included in the Spring 2015 Projections. Another factor is the availability of additional data since the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, which has improved CDCR's ability to estimate the impact of the proposition on the population.

³ In addition to the impact of CDCR inmates resentenced while in prison, offenders may also be resentenced while serving time in county jail or under other county-level supervision and subsequently be placed on state parole supervision under Proposition 47 (court walk overs).

Juvenile Projections

While there have been no new legislative or policy changes affecting juveniles, there has recently been an increase observed in the juvenile population. It is possible that this increase is related to a growing awareness of Division of Juvenile Justice programs among local jurisdictions, but no direct relationship has been quantified or validated. Researchers at CDCR will continue to monitor juvenile admissions and population trends closely. The Fall 2015 Population Projections assume the juvenile population will continue to rise. The total juvenile population is projected to increase from an average daily population of 690 in June 2015 to 713 in June 2016 (3.3 percent), then remain relatively stable at an average daily population of 714 by June 2017.

1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Fall 2015 adult institution, parole population, and juvenile institution projections. The Fall 2015 projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. As with the past three projections cycles, the Fall 2015 Population Projections were prepared in partnership with University of California, Irvine (UCI). A new simulation model for adult projections is currently under development, and additional information about this model is available in Appendix A.

The projections incorporate short and longer-term effects of existing laws and regulation on the state prison and parole populations. The projections do not include the impact of proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed, affirmed or implemented as of June 30, 2015, unless otherwise specified. The projections methodology is described in Appendix A. Information about specific legislation and policies that have been included in these projections is available in Appendix B, and a glossary of terms used in the projections is included in Appendix C. Appendix D contains detailed projections tables not found in the report.

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- or three-year time horizons are difficult to model¹. Due to the need to prepare longer-term projections for planning purposes, this report presents up to five years of projections for some populations. Please note, the authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when interpreting results beyond two years due to the instability of CDCR admissions resulting from Realignment, Proposition 47, and other court-ordered initiatives impacting CDCR populations.

¹ See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

1.1 Changes for Fall 2015

The Fall 2015 Population Projections include methodological changes for the adult population. In consultation with external experts, CDCR has adopted a new court commitment forecasting procedure that relies solely on post-Realignment data. This change was made as data validation and testing revealed that pre-Realignment data is no longer predictive in forecasting future population trends for court commitments. In addition, the Fall 2015 Projections utilize inmate classification data collected in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) for the first time. More information on these two changes is available in the *Methodology and Technical Notes* section in Appendix A.

The Fall 2015 Projections include the impact of two court-ordered initiatives that became effective on January 1, 2015: 1) a new parole determination process whereby certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders may be eligible for parole consideration once they have served 50 percent of their sentence; and 2) prospective 2-for-1 credit earnings for all inmates designated Minimum Custody who are currently eligible to earn day-for-day (50 percent) credits. Furthermore, these projections include the estimated impact of changes to segregated housing regulations and the *Askher* settlement. Additional information about these changes is available in Appendix B.

2 Adult Population Projections

Table 1: Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2006	11,749	160,812	172,561		116,563	
2007	11,888	161,424	173,312	0.4%	126,330	8.4%
2008	11,392	159,581	170,973	-1.3%	125,097	-1.0%
2009	11,027	156,805	167,832	-1.8%	111,202	-11.1%
2010	10,096	155,721	165,817	-1.2%	94,748	-14.8%
2011	9,565	152,803	162,368	-2.1%	90,813	-4.2%
2012	6,409	128,829	135,238	-16.7%	69,435	-23.5%
2013	5,919	126,992	132,911	-1.7%	51,300	-26.1%
2014	6,216	129,268	135,484	1.9%	44,499	-13.3%
2015	5,632	123,268	128,900	-4.9%	45,473	2.2%
Projected						
2016	5,501	122,314	127,815	-0.8%	43,089	-5.2%
2017	5,540	124,050	129,590	1.4%	42,175	-2.1%
2018	5,542	124,899	130,441	0.7%	41,743	-1.0%
2019	5,534	125,460	130,994	0.4%	41,387	-0.9%
2020	5,519	125,573	131,092	0.1%	41,326	-0.1%

The institution population² is predicted to decrease through June 30, 2016, which can be attributed to the continued effect of Proposition 47, passed by voter initiative in November 2014, and two court-ordered initiatives that became effective in January 2015.³

The Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population are the result of a combination of inmates who released from prison based on their resentencing and inmates whose convictions were no longer deemed prison-eligible following the passage of Proposition 47 (avoided court commitments). The impact of resentencing is temporary and is largely expected to be complete in 2017, while the impact of avoided court commitments is assumed to continue indefinitely.⁴ The impact of the two court-ordered initiatives that became effective in January 2015 is also assumed to continue indefinitely.

² For the purposes of this report, adult institution population includes inmates in fire camps and contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), as well as inmates in the 34 CDCR institutions.

³ See Appendix B for more information.

⁴ More information about the impact of Proposition 47 on court commitments is located in the section titled Court Commitments later in the report.

From June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016, the institution population is predicted to decrease by 0.8 percent (1,085 inmates). However, following this initial decline, the institution population is expected to experience slight growth during subsequent years for two primary reasons. First, the impact of Proposition 47 due to resentencing is temporary, and the initiative's reductive effect on the population in later years is smaller than in the first two years. Second, there is a small increase projected in total court commitments during Fiscal Years (FY) 2016-17 and 2017-18, which is driven by normal growth and decline in long-term commitment trend patterns. The institution population is expected to reach 131,092 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year increase of 1.7 percent (2,192 inmates, see Table 1).

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- to three-year time horizons are difficult to model.⁵ Due to the need to prepare longer-term projections for planning purposes, this report presents up to five years of projections for some populations. Please note, the authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when using any results beyond two years due to the instability of CDCR court commitments resulting from Realignment, Proposition 47, and other court-ordered initiatives impacting CDCR populations.

While the institution population is expected to decrease through June 2016, the active parole population is projected to decrease each year through June 2020. The parole population will see a decrease from 45,473 on June 30, 2015 to 43,089 on June 30, 2016 (5.2 percent or 2,384 parolees) and is then expected to decline to 42,175 by June 30, 2017 (2.1 percent or 914 parolees). After the first two years, the parole population is projected to experience smaller decreases, reaching 41,326 on June 30, 2020, a five-year decrease of 9.1 percent (4,147 parolees, see Table 1).

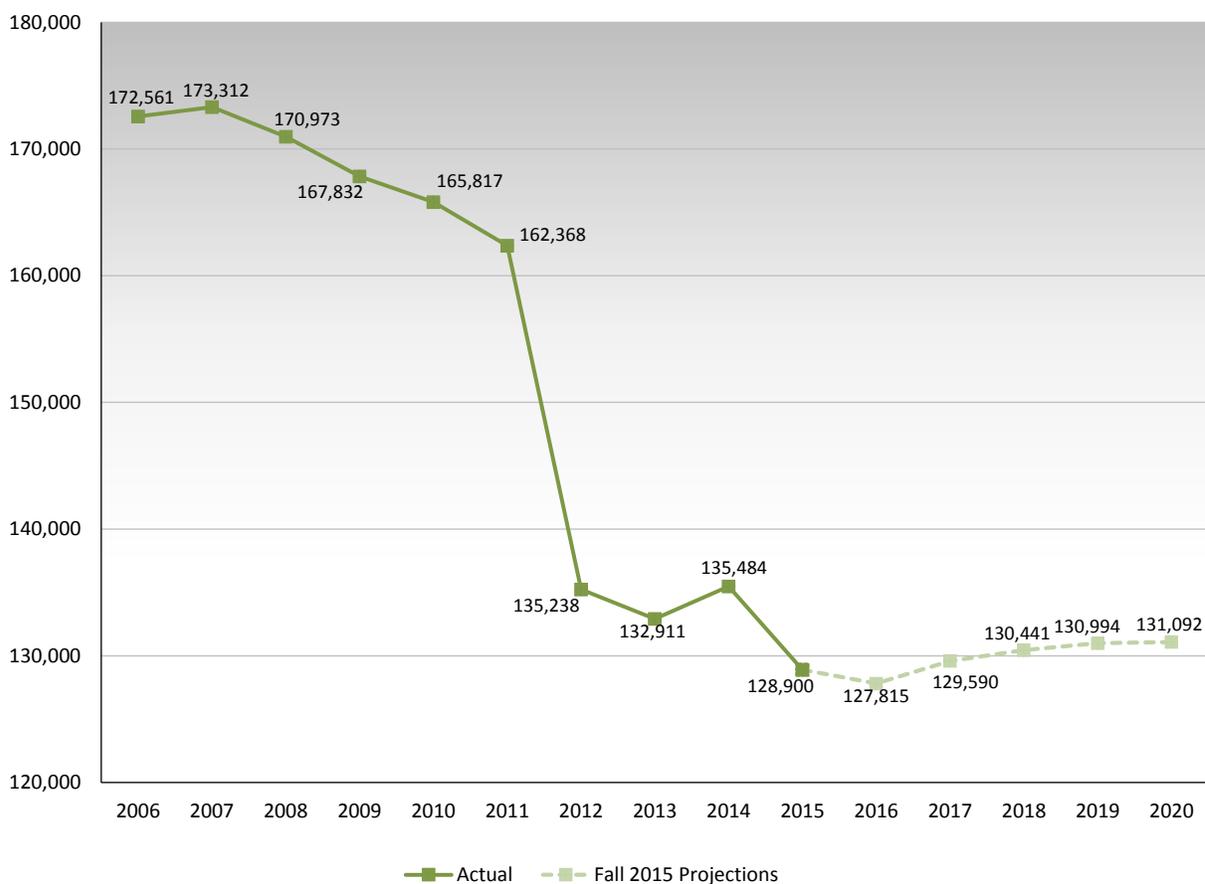
2.1 Adult Institution Total Population Trends and Projections

The total adult institution population increased 0.4 percent from June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2007 (172,561 to 173,312 inmates), which was followed by six years of decline from June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2013 (173,312 to 132,911 inmates, or 23.3 percent; see Table 1 and Figure 1). The largest decrease occurred after the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, when the adult institution population decreased from 162,368 on June 30, 2011 to 135,238 on June 30, 2012, or a reduction of 27,130 inmates (16.7 percent). The population continued to decrease through FY 2012-13 by an additional 2,327 inmates (1.7 percent) to 132,911 on June 30, 2013. However, after several years of decline, the population increased by 2,573 inmates during FY 2013-14 (1.9 percent) to 135,484 on June 30, 2014.

⁵ See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

Following the one-year increase, the population decreased by 6,584 inmates (4.9 percent) to 128,900 on June 30, 2015, primarily due to the impact of court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47. The proposition reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for certain crimes, which has and is expected to continue to result in fewer commitments to state prison from court. Additionally, Proposition 47 permits re-sentencing for offenders currently serving a prison sentence for any of the felony offenses that the initiative reduced to a misdemeanor. At the time of the publication of this report, over 4,500 inmates have been resentenced and released from prison as a result of Proposition 47.

Figure 1: Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020



2.2 Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections, by Gender

Male population trends resembled the total population trends with a 0.4 percent increase from June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2007 (160,812 to 161,424 inmates, respectively) followed by a 21.3 percent decrease from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2013 (161,424 to 126,992 inmates, respectively; see Table 1; Figure 2). In contrast to the previous several years of decline, from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the male inmate population increased 1.8 percent (126,992 to 129,268 inmates, respectively). The male population, like the total population, has decreased since the implementation of Proposition 47, and this population declined by 4.6 percent (6,000 inmates) during FY 2014-15 with a population of 123,268 on June 30, 2015. The downward trend is projected to continue through June 2016 when the population is expected to reach 122,314. As is the case with the total population, the male institution population is anticipated to increase in each of the next four fiscal years to 125,573 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year increase of 1.9 percent (2,305 inmates; see Table 1; Figure 2).

The female inmate population increased 1.2 percent from June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2007 (11,749 to 11,888 inmates respectively), and then decreased 50.2 percent from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2013 (11,888 to 5,919 inmates, respectively), a much larger percent decrease than was observed in the male population over the same time period. From June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the female population increased by 5 percent (5,919 to 6,216 inmates, respectively), which was a reversal of several years of decline and a larger percent increase than observed in the male population. Like in the male population, the female population declined over FY 2014-15 to a June 30, 2015 population of 5,632 (a decrease of 9.4 percent, or 584 inmates; see Table 1; Figure 3). Similar to the male population, the female population is expected to decrease slightly during FY 2015-16, dropping to 5,501 by June 30, 2016 (a projected decrease of 131 inmates, or 2.3 percent). The population is then expected to increase slightly in each of the next two fiscal years, followed by two years of small decreases. The female institution population is expected to reach 5,519 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year decrease of 2 percent (113 inmates, see Table 1; Figure 3).

Figure 2: Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020

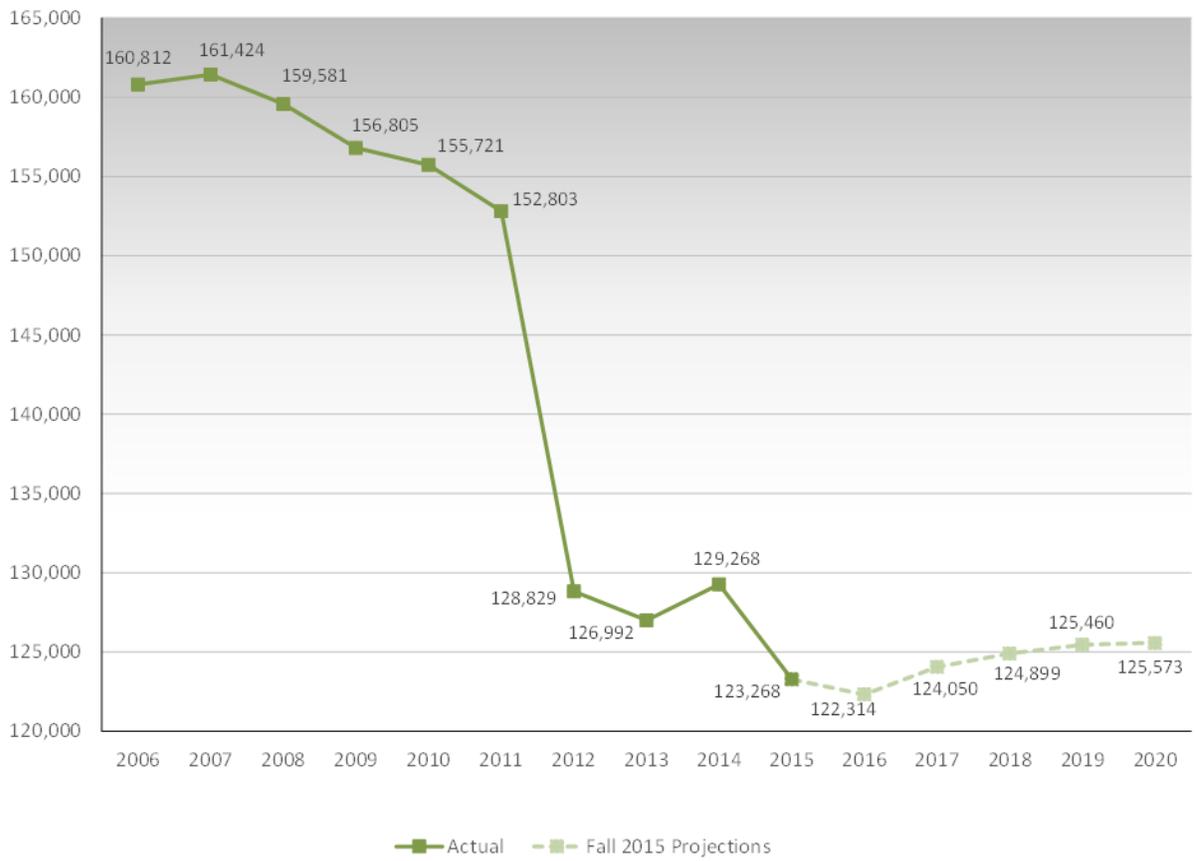
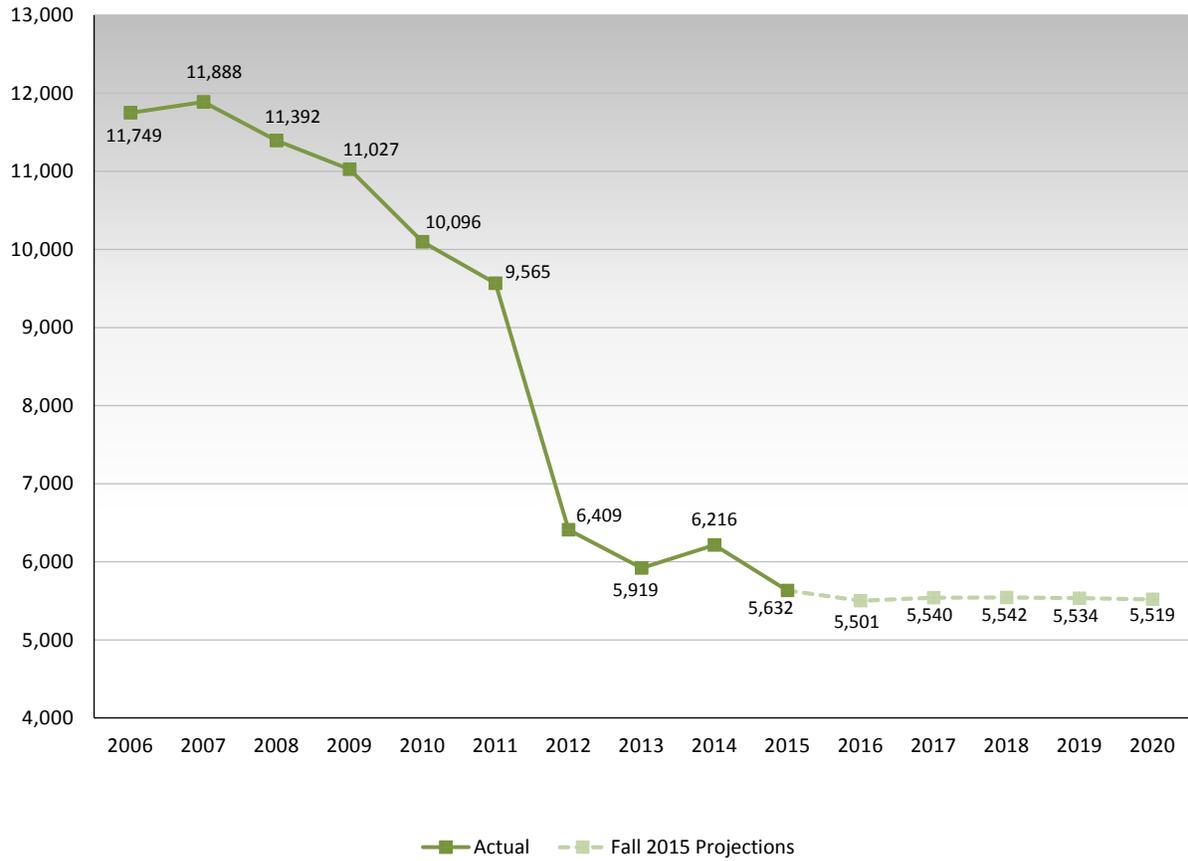


Figure 3: Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020



2.3 Comparison of Spring 2015 and Fall 2015 Total Institution Population Projections

In Spring 2015, the institution population was projected to decrease 0.4 percent from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016 (130,380 to 129,812 inmates, respectively) and increase 0.5 percent during the two-year span from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017 (130,380 to 130,979 inmates, respectively). The Fall 2015 Projections predict a slightly larger decrease of 0.8 percent from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016 (128,900 to 127,815 inmates, respectively) and a similar increase of 0.5 percent during the two-year span from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017 (128,900 to 129,590 inmates, respectively). The larger decrease during the first year of the Fall 2015 Projections can be attributed primarily to the inclusion of impacts for new court-ordered initiatives that were not included in the Spring 2015 Projections.⁶ Another factor is the availability of more data since the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, which has improved CDCR’s ability to estimate the impact of the proposition on the population.

The Fall 2015 Projections are 1,997 inmates lower (1.5 percent) than the Spring 2015 Projections for June 30, 2016 and 1,389 inmates lower (1.1 percent) for June 30, 2017. The difference between the two projections remains stable at approximately one percent through June 2019 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Comparison of Spring 2015 and Fall 2015 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Spring 2015	Fall 2015	Difference	Percent Change
2015	130,380	*128,900	-1,480	-1.1%
2016	129,812	127,815	-1,997	-1.5%
2017	130,979	129,590	-1,389	-1.1%
2018	131,811	130,441	-1,370	-1.0%
2019	132,467	130,994	-1,473	-1.1%
2020	N/A	131,092	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

⁶ See Appendix B.

The Fall 2015 Projections for the male institution population are 1.4 percent lower (1,679 inmates) than the Spring 2015 Projections for June 30, 2016. For this same point in time, the female population projections are 5.5 percent lower (318 inmates; see Table 3). The Fall 2015 Projections of male and female populations are also lower than Spring 2015 for June 30, 2017 (926 inmates, or 0.7 percent and 463, or 7.7 percent, respectively). These differences stay relatively consistent through 2019.

Table 3: Comparison of Spring 2015 and Fall 2015 Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Spring 2015	Fall 2015	Difference	Percent Change	Spring 2015	Fall 2015	Difference	Percent Change
2015	124,609	*123,268	-1,341	-1.1%	5,771	*5,632	-139	-2.4%
2016	123,993	122,314	-1,679	-1.4%	5,819	5,501	-318	-5.5%
2017	124,976	124,050	-926	-0.7%	6,003	5,540	-463	-7.7%
2018	125,720	124,899	-821	-0.7%	6,091	5,542	-549	-9.0%
2019	126,341	125,460	-881	-0.7%	6,126	5,534	-592	-9.7%
2020	N/A	125,573	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,519	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

3 Court Commitments

The number of felon court commitments decreased by 49.7 percent from FY 2005-06 to FY 2014-15 (70,611 to 35,537 commitments, respectively; see Table 5 and Figure 4). The largest single-year percent decrease in commitments occurred between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12, following the implementation of Realignment (a decrease from 57,737 to 38,981, or 32.5 percent). After three years of declines following Realignment, court commitments increased in FY 2013-14 by 2,846 commitments, (an increase from 35,989 to 38,835, or 7.9 percent).

During FY 2014-15, total court commitments decreased by 8.5 percent compared to FY 2013-14 (38,835 to 35,537 commitments, respectively; see Table 4; Figure 4). Most of the decrease observed thus far has been in a few drug and property crime categories, which was expected since misdemeanor instead of felony sentences are required for certain crimes under Proposition 47. Specifically, in the eleven-month period between November 2014 and September 2015, there were 2,630 (80 percent) fewer commitments for controlled substance possession than during the same eleven-month period one year earlier. Furthermore, during the same time period, prison commitments for second-degree burglary decreased by 799 (50 percent), and petty theft with a prior commitments dropped by 626 (91 percent).

In FY 2015-16, the first full year following the implementation of Proposition 47, total court commitments are projected to decrease by 1,815, or 5.1 percent, to 33,722 compared to FY 2014-15. Long-term commitment trend patterns contain periods of growth and decline, and in line with this, two years of projected commitment increases are expected, followed by two years of projected decreases. While there are expected to be periods of growth and decline in commitments over the next five fiscal years, total court commitments are expected to remain lower than pre-Proposition 47 levels.

Detailed tables showing actual and projected rates of court commitments to state prison are shown in Appendix D, Tables 9 through 14.

Table 4: Felon Court Commitments and Projection by Gender, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Commitments						Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change
	Male	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change		
Actual								
2005-06	62,566	88.6%		8,045	11.4%		70,611	
2006-07	60,713	88.3%	-3.0%	8,017	11.7%	-0.3%	68,730	-2.7%
2007-08	59,671	88.6%	-1.7%	7,715	11.4%	-3.8%	67,386	-2.0%
2008-09	55,853	88.1%	-6.4%	7,519	11.9%	-2.5%	63,372	-6.0%
2009-10	56,627	89.1%	1.4%	6,936	10.9%	-7.8%	63,563	0.3%
2010-11	51,299	88.8%	-9.4%	6,438	11.2%	-7.2%	57,737	-9.2%
2011-12	35,840	91.9%	-30.1%	3,141	8.1%	-51.2%	38,981	-32.5%
2012-13	33,652	93.5%	-6.1%	2,337	6.5%	-25.6%	35,989	-7.7%
2013-14	36,069	92.9%	7.2%	2,766	7.1%	18.4%	38,835	7.9%
2014-15	33,071	93.1%	-8.3%	2,466	6.9%	-10.8%	35,537	-8.5%
Projected								
2015-16	31,441	93.2%	-4.9%	2,281	6.8%	-7.5%	33,722	-5.1%
2016-17	31,785	93.4%	1.1%	2,264	6.6%	-0.7%	34,049	1.0%
2017-18	32,273	93.1%	1.5%	2,379	6.9%	5.1%	34,652	1.8%
2018-19	31,920	93.1%	-1.1%	2,359	6.9%	-0.8%	34,279	-1.1%
2019-20	30,392	93.2%	-4.8%	2,201	6.8%	-6.7%	32,593	-4.9%

Figure 4: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20

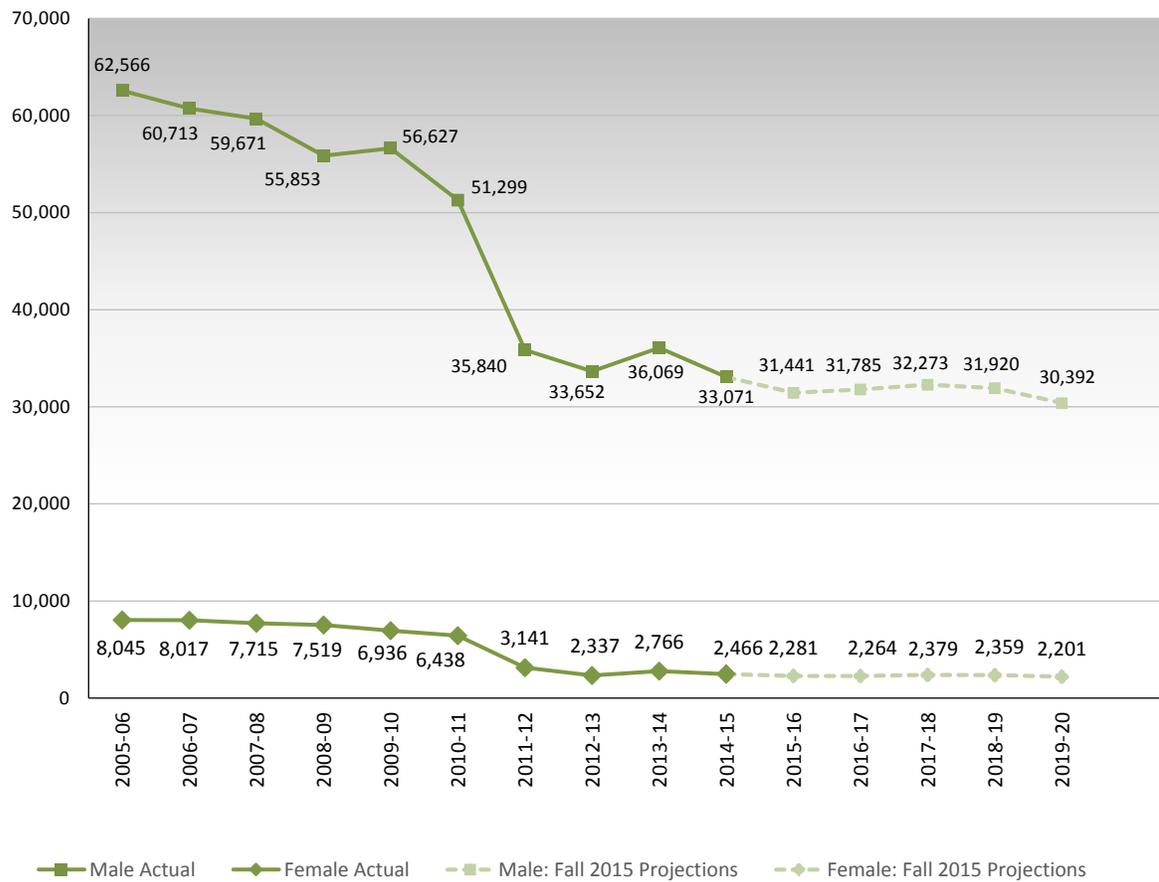


3.1 Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, by Gender

Of the total felon court commitments from FY 2005-06 to FY 2010-11, the percent of male commitments to prison ranged from 88.1 to 89.1 percent of total commitments, and female commitments ranged from 10.9 to 11.9 percent of the total (see Table 4). After Realignment, the percent of male felon court commitments increased to a high of 93.5 percent in FY 2012-13, while the percent of females ranged between 6.5 and 8.1 percent.

As is the case with total commitments, the number of male felon commitments is expected to decrease in FY 2015-16 before increasing the following two fiscal years. The number of female felon commitments is expected to decrease the next two fiscal years before increasing in FY 2017-18. Both male and female felon commitments are projected to decrease in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 (see Table 4; Figure 5).

Figure 5: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20



3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections

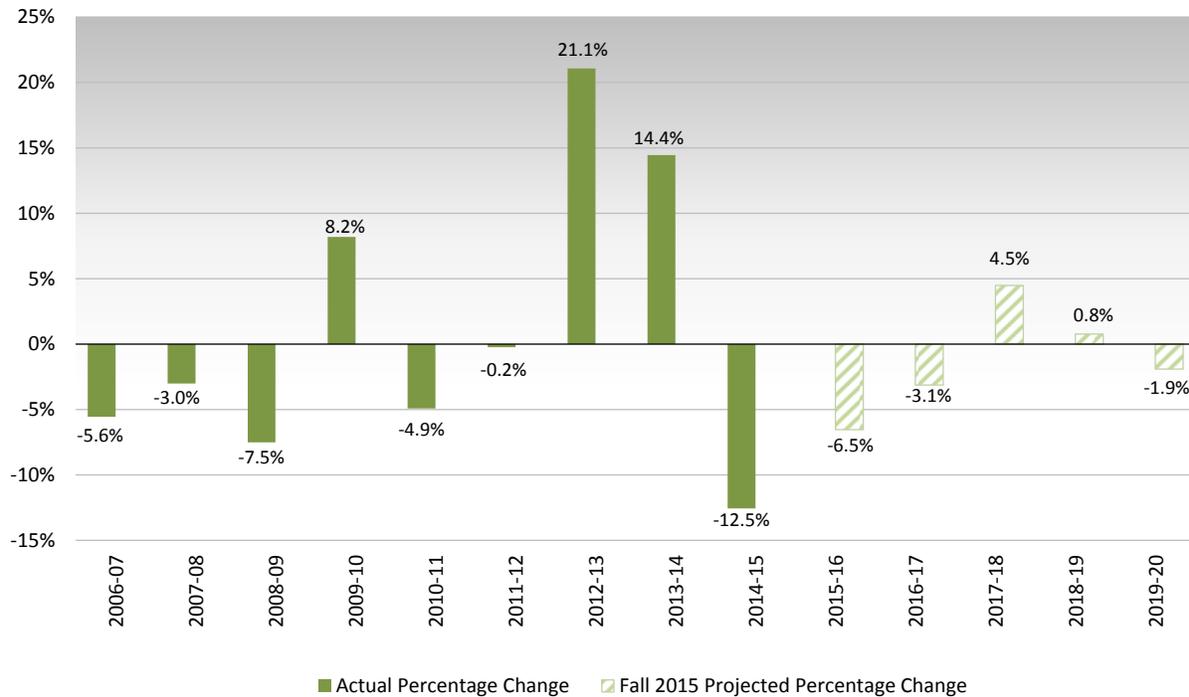
The number of felon Second Strike court commitments decreased 5.1 percent from FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12 (7,926 to 7,519 commitments, respectively; see Figure 6). This trend reversed in the years following Realignment’s implementation, and there was a 21.1 percent increase (1,584 Second Strike commitments) during FY 2012-13 compared to FY 2011-12. This was followed by another 14.4 percent increase (1,315 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2013-14. However, following the implementation of Proposition 47, there was a decrease of 12.5 percent (1,307 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2014-15 (see Figures 6 and 7).

The Fall 2015 Projections are predicting the Second Strike commitments will decrease over the next two fiscal years. Since the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, a decrease in these commitments has been observed and is expected to continue. The increase in Second Strike court commitments that occurred after the passage of Realignment included a high proportion of offenders with current non-serious, non-violent offenses. Therefore, it is possible that Proposition 47 is reducing Second Strike commitments by converting some felonies that were previously sentenced as Second Strike offenses into misdemeanor offenses. Second Strike commitments are expected to decrease 6.5 percent (596 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2015-16 and an additional 3.1 percent (266 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2016-17. It should be noted that Second Strike commitments, although decreasing, are projected to remain higher than pre-Realignment levels.

Figure 6: Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20



Figure 7: Actual and Projected Felon Second Strike Commitment Annual Percentage Change, Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2019-20



4 Placement Need Projections

The Fall 2015 Projections utilize inmate classification data collected in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) for the first time. Because of data entry lag for some inmate information into the legacy Inmate Classification Scoring System since the deployment of SOMS, the new data provide a more complete and accurate account of current inmate placement needs. The change has resulted in projected placement need shifts compared to past projections, primarily in housing Levels II and III. More information on this change can be found in the section on *Methodology and Technical Notes* in Appendix A. In addition, this projection includes the impact of segregated housing regulation changes and the *Ashker* settlement, which impact the Security Housing Unit (SHU) and Level IV placement needs. See Appendix B for more information on these changes.

Table 5: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level - June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2020

June 30	Security Level							Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU	
2015 (Actual)	10,615	11,615	44,722	25,576	26,751	10	3,979	123,268
2016	10,741	11,360	44,633	25,232	27,779	9	2,560	122,314
2017	10,895	12,250	45,186	25,429	28,623	9	1,658	124,050
2018	11,127	12,720	45,314	25,436	28,639	9	1,654	124,899
2019	11,389	12,930	45,378	25,441	28,659	9	1,654	125,460
2020	11,617	12,989	45,194	25,442	28,668	9	1,654	125,573

Reception Center housing needs are projected to increase 2.6 percent from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017 (10,615 to 10,895 inmates, respectively). From June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017, the need for Security Level I, II and IV Housing is projected to increase by 5.5 percent (11,615 to 12,250 inmates, respectively); 1.0 percent (44,722 to 45,186, respectively); and 7.0 percent (26,751 to 28,623 inmates, respectively). Conversely, the need for Security Level III housing during this period is projected to decrease slightly by 0.6 percent (25,576 to 25,429 inmates, respectively). The need for SHU placement is projected to decrease by 58.3 percent between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2017 (from 3,979 to 1,658 inmates, respectively; see Table 5). This decrease in SHU placement need is attributable to impacts of the *Ashker* settlement and segregated housing regulation changes.

By June 30, 2017, Level II inmates are projected to comprise the largest proportion of the male inmate population (36.4 percent or 45,186 inmates), while Level I inmates will be the smallest proportion of the male population (9.9 percent or 12,250 inmates).

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2017 and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2020 are available in Appendix D.

5 Parole Population

5.1 Active Parole Population Trends and Projections

The population of active parolees supervised in California increased 8.4 percent from June 30, 2006 to 2007 (116,563 to 126,330 parolees, respectively; see Table 6). From June 30, 2007 to 2014, the population decreased by 64.8 percent (126,330 to 44,499 parolees, respectively). The largest decline was between FY 2010-11 to FY 2011-12 (23.5 percent, 90,813 to 69,435 parolees, respectively), which coincides with the implementation of Realignment. After seven years of decline, the parole population increased by 2.2 percent from June 30, 2014 to 2015 (44,499 to 45,473 parolees, respectively). This increase was due to Proposition 47, which resulted in over 4,500 offenders being resentenced and released from prison as of the publication of this report, with most resentenced offenders subsequently serving up to a one-year parole period.⁷

The active parolee population is projected to decrease each of the next two fiscal years to 43,089 (5.2 percent) on June 30, 2016 and 42,175 (2.1 percent) on June 30, 2017 (see Table 6). Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2017 are available in Appendix D.

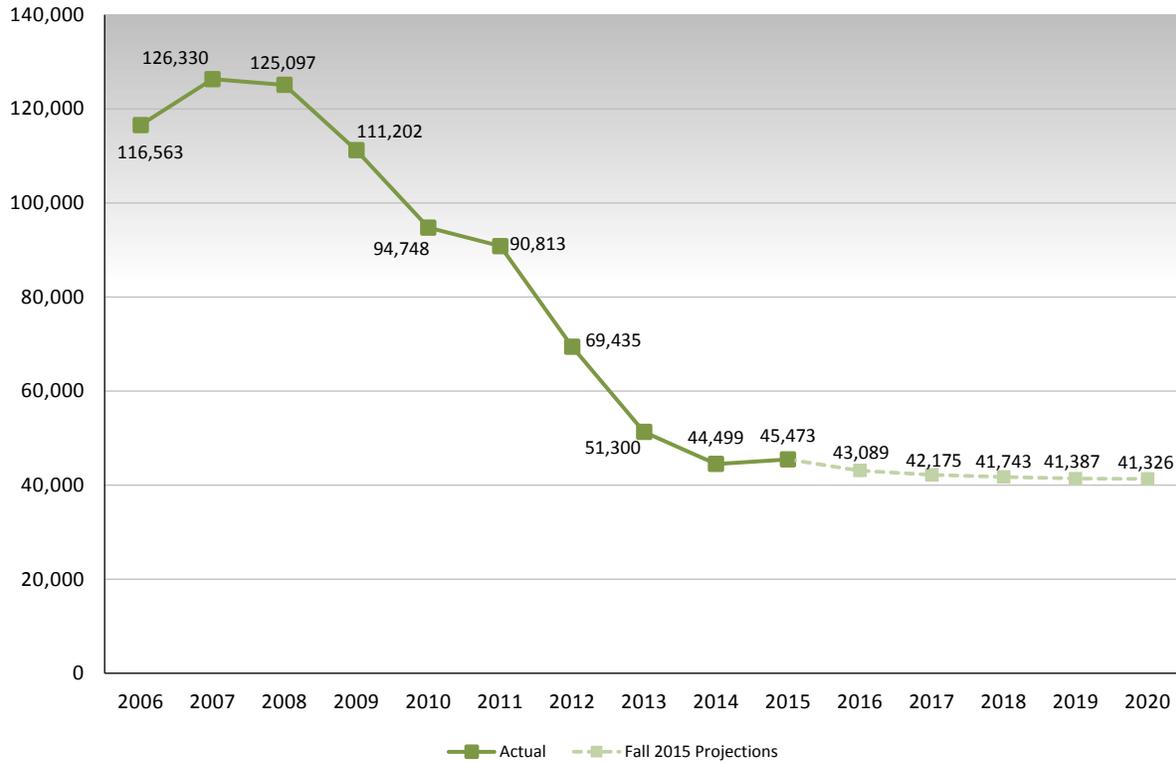
⁷ In addition to the impact of CDCR inmates resentenced while in prison, offenders may also be resentenced while serving time in county jail or under other county-level supervision and subsequently be placed on state parole supervision under Proposition 47 (court walk overs).

Table 6: Active Parole Populaton Supervised in California, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020

June 30	Active Parole*
Actual	
2006	116,563
2007	126,330
2008	125,097
2009	111,202
2010	94,748
2011	90,813
2012	69,435
2013	51,300
2014	44,499
2015	45,473
Projected	
2016	43,089
2017	42,175
2018	41,743
2019	41,387
2020	41,326

*Active parole population excludes non-revocable parole population.
 Additional information is available in Appendix A.

Figure 8: Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020



5.2 Comparison of Spring 2015 and Fall 2015 Active Parole Population Projections

In the Spring 2015 Projections, the active parole population was expected to decrease by 8.6 percent between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 (46,046 to 42,078 parolees, respectively) and 9 percent in the two-year period from June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2017 (46,046 to 41,901 parolees, respectively). Similarly, the Fall 2015 Projections is predicting a decrease in active parole population (see Table 7).

The Fall 2015 parole population projections are higher than Spring 2015 for June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 points in time (see Table 7). Specifically, the Fall 2015 Projections are 2.4 percent (1,011 parolees) higher than the Spring 2015 Projections on June 30, 2016 and 0.7 percent higher (274 parolees) on June 30, 2017 (see Table 7). The following two years, the Fall 2015 Projection is lower than Spring 2015. Specifically, the Fall 2015 Projections are 0.2 percent (97 parolees) lower than the Spring 2015 Projections on June 30, 2018 and 1.0 percent lower (432 parolees) on June 30, 2019 (see Table 7).

Table 7: Comparison of Spring 2015 and Fall 2015 Active Parole Population

June 30	Spring 2015	Fall 2015	Difference	Percent Change
2015	46,046	*45,473	-573	-1.2%
2016	42,078	43,089	1,011	2.4%
2017	41,901	42,175	274	0.7%
2018	41,840	41,743	-97	-0.2%
2019	41,819	41,387	-432	-1.0%
2020	N/A	41,326	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

6 Juvenile Population Projections

The Fall 2015 Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Population Projections are based on the most current data available and incorporate existing law and policies in place as of June 30, 2015. A description of laws and policies impacting the juvenile population is included in Appendix B. While there have been no new legislative or policy changes affecting juveniles, there has recently been an increase observed in this population. The Fall 2015 Population Projections assume this trend will continue.

Between 2006 and 2015, the total juvenile population decreased from an average daily population of 3,008 to 690, a decrease of 77.1 percent. During the same period, the male juvenile population decreased from an average daily population of 2,879 to 665 (a decrease of 76.9 percent) and the female juvenile population decreased from 129 to 25 youths (80.6 percent). The total juvenile population is projected to increase from an average daily population of 690 in June 2015 to 713 in June 2016 (3.3 percent), then remain relatively stable at an average daily population of 714 by June 2017 (see Table 8).

*Table 8: Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2006 through June 2017**

June	Males	Females	Total
Actual			
2006	2,879	129	3,008
2007	2,510	143	2,653
2008	1,900	92	1,992
2009	1,612	78	1,690
2010	1,371	65	1,436
2011	1,196	42	1,238
2012	934	26	960
2013	709	26	735
2014	665	23	688
2015	665	25	690
Projected			
2016	N/A	N/A	713
2017	N/A	N/A	714

*Due to methodological constraints, projections of male and female subpopulations are not available for Fall 2015. See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations

Methodology and Technical Notes

The CDCR Office of Research uses the most current data and prevailing methodologies to produce these population projections. Routine database updates may cause some reported values to differ from previously reported values. The active parole population values reported in earlier reports included parolees on non-revocable parole.

A new model for adult projections that will project offender movements based on major factors that affect population, such as court commitments, length of stay in prison, and length of stay on parole is currently being tested. The model will project expected movements (e.g., from institution to parole, from parole to discharge) and lengths of stay at each stage for each individual offender, one offender at a time. Movements and lengths of stay will be based on historical trend data input into the model.

The Fall 2015 Adult and Juvenile Population Projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Beginning in Fall 2014, adult time series forecasts were modeled based on data collected at weekly intervals. Previous forecasts were completed using monthly data. Juvenile forecasts were constructed based on weekly average daily populations.

Beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, CDCR adopted a new court commitment forecasting procedure that relies solely on data observed after the implementation of Realignment (October 2011). This approach was employed because there now are sufficient data available to conduct robust analyses of the predictive power of pre- compared to post-Realignment data and these analyses have revealed predictions using only data collected after Realignment are more accurate than predictions using both pre-and post-realignment commitment data.

The Fall 2015 Projections utilize inmate classification data collected in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) for the first time. This change resulted in shifts of projected housing placement needs compared to past projections, primarily in housing Levels II and III. The deployment of SOMS in 2013 coincided with a revised classification scoring structure that changed the cut points for determining housing placements.⁸ As inmates were rescored under the new classification structure, there was a data entry lag for some inmate information into the legacy Inmate Classification Scoring System. The SOMS data provide a more complete and accurate account of current inmate placement needs.

⁸ A report on the related study is available at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports/docs/2010-2011-Classification-Study-Final-Report-01-10-12.pdf>.

The California population data used to calculate the commitment rates to prison are based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.⁹ These population data are provided for calendar year midpoints (July 1). For the purposes of this report, data for two points in time were averaged to afford a closer fit to the state fiscal year.

Limitations

Although the CDCR population projections are designed to be as accurate as possible, most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- to three-year time horizons are difficult to model. This report provides up to five years of projections for some populations. The authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when using any results beyond two years due to the instability of CDCR admissions resulting from Realignment, Proposition 47, and other court ordered-initiatives impacting CDCR populations.

Time series forecasting methodology is well-suited to provide projections for large populations. The juvenile population is small, which presents difficulties when attempting to produce forecasts for subpopulations, especially during periods of instability (for example, population by gender). Because of this, juvenile projections are currently limited to the total responsible juvenile population. As the juvenile population stabilizes, CDCR will explore the feasibility of producing juvenile population forecasts by gender.

⁹ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail, 2000–2010, September 2012; and State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060, December 2014.

Appendix B - Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, Propositions and Policy Changes

Adults

Legislation

Chapter 312, Statutes of 2013

(SB 260, Hancock)

Requires the Board of Parole Hearings to conduct a youth offender parole hearing to consider release of offenders who committed specified crimes prior to being 18 years of age and who were sentenced to state prison. *The impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.*

Chapter 471, Statutes of 2015

(SB 260, Hancock)

Requires the Board of Parole Hearings to conduct a youth offender parole hearing to consider release of offenders who committed specified crimes when they were under 23 years of age and who were sentenced to state prison. *This bill was signed on October 3, 2015 and the impact is not factored into the Population Projections.*

The following Realignment legislation was chaptered in 2011 and continues to have a significant impact on the state prison system.¹⁰

- Chapter 15, Statutes of 2011
[Assembly Bill 109, (Committee on Budget; Blumenfield, Chair)]
- Chapter 39, Statutes of 2011
[Assembly Bill 117, (Committee on Budget; Blumenfield, Chair)]

Please see the Fall 2013 Population Projections Publication for more detailed information on Realignment legislation. Fall 2013 Report is available at:
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Projections/F13pub.pdf.

Initiatives

Proposition 36 – Three Strikes Law

Revised three strikes law to impose life sentence only when new felony conviction is serious or violent. Authorized re-sentencing for offenders currently serving life sentences if third strike conviction was not serious or violent and the judge determines the sentence does not pose unreasonable risk to public safety. *This proposition was passed into law on November 6, 2012, and is factored into the Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.*

Proposition 47 – Criminal Sentences. Misdemeanor Penalties. Initiative Statute.

Requires misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for certain drug possession offenses. Requires misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for the following crimes when amount involved is \$950 or less: petty theft, receiving stolen property, and forging/writing bad checks. Allows felony sentence for these offenses if person has previous conviction for crimes such as rape, murder, or child molestation or is registered sex offender. Requires resentencing for persons serving felony sentences for these offenses unless court finds unreasonable public safety risk. *This proposition was passed into law on November 4, 2014, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Policy Changes

Segregated Housing

The Fall 2015 Projections incorporate the estimated impact of changes to segregated housing regulations¹¹, which, among other points, provide for shorter SHU stays based on inmate behavior and reduce the number of offenses that may result in SHU terms, and the *Ashker* settlement, which outlines a process for ending indeterminate SHU terms. These changes are expected to have an impact on the need for Level IV Housing.

¹¹ More information on the change to segregated housing regulations is available at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Regulations/Adult_Operations/docs/NCDR/2015NCR/15-04/NCR_15-04_Notice_of_Proposed_Regulations_Segregated_Housing.pdf.

Other Policies Impacting Population

In response to ongoing population concerns, the CDCR is implementing and evaluating policies and programs that impact the prison population.¹²

- Parole determination process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders

Creates a process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders to be reviewed for parole consideration by the Board of Parole Hearings once 50 percent of their sentence is served. New review process may be eligible for parole consideration once they have served 50 percent of their sentence. *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015, and is factored into the Fall 2015 Projections.*

- Prospective credit earning for specific day-for-day offenders

Prospectively increases good time credit for all inmates designated Minimum Custody who are currently eligible to earn day-for-day (50 percent) credits to two days of credit for each day served (2-for-1). *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015, and is factored into the Fall 2015 Projections.*

¹² The following programs are incorporated into the Fall 2015 Population Projections and projected impacts are reflected in the trend: prospective credit-earning change for specific Second Strike offenders; youth offender parole process (SB 260); parole process for medically incapacitated inmates; and parole process for inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration.

Additional information on all of these programs is available at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-Sep-2015/Sep-2015-Status-Report.pdf>.

Juveniles

Legislation

Chapter 41, Statutes of 2012

[SB 1021, (Committee on Budget and Fiscal review)]

Lowers the jurisdiction age for youths from 25 to 23 and ensures counties be charged an annual rate of \$24,000 per youth committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice via juvenile court. It also eliminates juvenile parole, disciplinary time additions, and new parole violator admissions after December 31, 2012. The legislation also restructures the methodology for Discharge Consideration Hearing. It requires that all youth, on or before their initial Projected Board Date (PBD), must be reviewed by the Juvenile Parole Board for release consideration regardless of behavior or program completion.

Chapter 729, Statutes of 2010

(AB 1628, Blumenfield)

Transfers supervisory responsibility to the jurisdiction county's probation department for community supervision of youth released on or after implementation. This had no effect on DJJ youth who were released as parolees to the supervision of the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations (DJPO) prior to implementation.

Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007

[SB 81, (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)]; and

Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007

(AB 191, Committee on Budget)

Restricts juvenile court commitments to cases committed for specified (serious/violent) offenses listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institution Code (WIC) or for specified non-WIC707(b) sex offender registrants (Penal Code Section 290.008). Non-WIC707(b) (excluding sex offenders) cases who were on parole on September 1, 2007 will be discharged once they have completed their parole time.

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996

(SB 681, Hurtt)

Requires counties to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a "sliding scale fee system" based on commitment offense as an incentive to the county when they do not commit a juvenile because of the associated costs. Commitment offenses are categorized

according to Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) seriousness of the primary offense: 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.

Chapter 195, Statutes of 1996

(AB 3369, Bordonaro)

Reduces the age limit for authorizing a transfer of a person to the California Youth Authority (CYA), currently known as the Division of Juvenile Justice, by the Director of the CDCR to under 18 years and requires the transfer to terminate in specified situations. This was only applicable to minors convicted as an adult but housed at the Division of Juvenile Justice under WIC1731.5(c).

Initiatives

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act (March 7, 2000)

Made changes to the prosecution, sentencing, and incarceration of juvenile offenders:

- Increases punishment for gang-related felonies; death penalty for gang-related murder; indeterminate life sentences for home-invasion robbery, carjacking, witness intimidation and drive-by shootings; and creates crime of recruiting for gang activities; and authorizes wiretapping for gang activities.
- Lowers the age of remand to the adult criminal court for juveniles to the age of 14 and 15 years. Allows for the direct filing of felony complaint to the adult criminal court to age 16 or older.
- Eliminates informal probation for juveniles committing felonies.
- Requires registration for gang related offenses.
- Designates additional crimes as violent and serious felonies, thereby making offenders subject to adult prosecution.

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms

ADP (Average Daily Population): The average population per day for a stated population for a specified time period, usually one year.

CCC: Community Correctional Center

CO-OPS (Cooperative Cases): Cases provided parole supervision through the Interstate Compact agreement between California and other states.

COP (Continued on Parole): Parolees who are returned to CDCR custody and are returned to parole without having revocation time assessed and their parole revoked.

DIAGNOSTIC (County Diagnostic Case): An offender placed by the court in CDCR custody for a pre-sentence diagnostic evaluation (Penal Code Section 1203.03).

DJJ 290: Juvenile sex registrants.

DJJ 707(b): Serious and violent juvenile offenders.

DJJ AB1628: Youth who leave DJJ but are not put on parole, rather they are released back to communities for probation supervision.

DJJ Contract Cases (P): (P1234) (TC06) are youth held under a contract agreement for alternative county placement court-ordered by the Juvenile Court to DJJ. They have been previously housed by DJJ and have been released to the county for probation supervision under AB 1628, and are now returning to custody.

DJJ “E” Cases: (E1234) (TC06) are youth sentenced to adult prison but sent to DJJ if under 18 years of age regardless of educational status. They will transfer to adult facilities at age 18 unless they can serve their time and be eligible to be out on parole prior to reaching age 21.

DJJ “M” Cases: (M1234) (TC06) are committed to adult prison and court-ordered to DJJ for housing. They are housed at DJJ until they reach age 21 at which time they are transferred to adult facilities.

DOF: Department of Finance

DISCHARGE: When an offender is no longer under the jurisdiction of the CDCR.

DSL: Cases that fall under the Determinate Sentencing Law.

FELON: A person convicted of a felony offense and sentenced to state prison by the court.

ICSS (Inmate Classification Score System): Security level classification system implemented on October 15, 2002.

IN FACILITY: A juvenile offender who is physically located and housed in a DJJ facility.

LEVEL I, II, III, IV: The security level, and therefore the facility level, assigned to inmates based on their ICSS score ranges. The higher the score, the higher the security level.

OFF FACILITY: Any juvenile offender who is the responsibility of DJJ but is not physically in a DJJ facility. This could include juvenile offenders who are in a medical facility, out to court, or being housed in an adult facility.

PAL (Parolee-At-Large): A felon parolee who absconds (hides) from parole supervision.

PAROLE: After the prison term is served, offenders are supervised in the community by CDCR for an established period up to the statutory maximum.

PAROLEE: A felon released from confinement in state prison to supervision in the community.

PENDING REVOCATION: A parolee who has been charged with violating a condition of parole and placed in CDCR custody pending investigation to determine if revocation time will be assessed.

PHU: Protective Housing Unit.

PV-RTC (Parole Violator-Returned To Custody): A parolee who has violated the conditions of parole and has been returned to prison.

PV-WNT (Parole Violator-Returned With a New Term): A parolee who has received a court sentence for a new crime and been returned to prison.

RECEPTION CENTER: An institution designated as a center for the reception of prisoners newly committed to CDCR.

SAFEKEEPER: County prisoners housed in state prison during sentencing when the county facility does not have adequate facilities to provide for the prisoner.

SERIOUS/VIOLENT(S/V): Serious, as defined in Penal Code (PC) 1192.7(c) and 1192.8, and Violent as defined in PC 667.5(c).

SHU: Security Housing Unit.

SUSPENSION: The interruption of a parole period, usually by absconding. Time on suspension is not credited to the period of parole.

TOTAL RESPONSIBLE POPULATION: All individuals in the juvenile population regardless of status or place of residence, for whom the Division of Juvenile Justice is responsible. This includes all off facility, AB1628, parole detainees, and youth responsible to DJJ but housed in adult institutions.

Appendix D – Population Projection Tables 10-21

Table 9. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2014-15

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2005-06	70,611	17,022	414.8
2006-07	68,730	17,057	402.9
2007-08	67,386	17,111	393.8
2008-09	63,372	17,118	370.2
2009-10	63,563	17,116	371.4
2010-11	57,737	17,147	336.7
2011-12	38,981	17,171	227.0
2012-13	35,989	17,202	209.2
2013-14	38,835	17,238	225.3
2014-15	35,537	17,275	205.7

Table 10: Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2014-15

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2005-06	62,566	8,658	722.6
2006-07	60,713	8,677	699.7
2007-08	59,671	8,706	685.4
2008-09	55,853	8,715	640.9
2009-10	56,627	8,716	649.7
2010-11	51,299	8,732	587.5
2011-12	35,840	8,751	409.6
2012-13	33,652	8,770	383.7
2013-14	36,069	8,791	410.3
2014-15	33,071	8,810	375.4

*Source of state population data is California Department of Finance. See Appendix A, Methodology and Technical Notes.

Table 11: Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2014-15

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2005-06	8,045	8,363	96.2
2006-07	8,017	8,380	95.7
2007-08	7,715	8,405	91.8
2008-09	7,519	8,402	89.5
2009-10	6,936	8,400	82.6
2010-11	6,438	8,415	76.5
2011-12	3,141	8,420	37.3
2012-13	2,337	8,431	27.7
2013-14	2,766	8,447	32.7
2014-15	2,466	8,466	29.1

Table 12: Fall 2015 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2015-16	33,722	17,322	194.7
2016-17	34,049	17,380	195.9
2017-18	34,652	17,436	198.7
2018-19	34,279	17,481	196.1
2019-20	32,593	17,499	186.3

*Source of state population data is California Department of Finance.
See Appendix A, Methodology and Technical Notes.

Table 13: Fall 2015 Projected Male Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2015-16	31,441	8,833	356.0
2016-17	31,785	8,861	358.7
2017-18	32,273	8,890	363.0
2018-19	31,920	8,914	358.1
2019-20	30,392	8,923	340.6

Table 14: Fall 2015 Projected Female Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2015-16	2,281	8,490	26.9
2016-17	2,264	8,518	26.6
2017-18	2,379	8,546	27.8
2018-19	2,359	8,567	27.5
2019-20	2,201	8,576	25.7

*Source of state population data is California Department of Finance. See Appendix A, Methodology and Technical Notes.

Table 15: Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17

	Actual June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year				Fiscal Year			
		2015		2016		2016		2017	
		Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Male Population	123,268	122,326	121,517	121,906	122,314	122,837	123,434	123,768	124,050
Total Female Population	5,632	5,532	5,465	5,492	5,501	5,521	5,544	5,540	5,540
Total Population	128,900	127,858	126,982	127,398	127,815	128,358	128,978	129,308	129,590

Table 16: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17

	Fiscal Year 2015-16					Fiscal Year 2016-17				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average
Total Male Population	122,957	121,939	121,709	122,103	122,177	122,550	123,129	123,611	123,918	123,302
Total Female Population	5,552	5,490	5,478	5,497	5,504	5,510	5,533	5,543	5,540	5,532
Total Population	128,510	127,429	127,187	127,600	127,681	128,060	128,661	129,155	129,458	128,834

Table 17: Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2015-16 and 2016-17

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Reception Center	Security Level						Total Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2015-16	Sep 30	10,966	10,942	44,672	25,109	26,683	9	3,945	122,326	5,532	127,858
	Dec 31	10,781	10,890	44,359	24,902	26,912	9	3,664	121,517	5,465	126,982
	Mar 31	10,731	11,136	44,480	25,051	27,364	9	3,135	121,906	5,492	127,398
	Jun 30	10,741	11,360	44,633	25,232	27,779	9	2,560	122,314	5,501	127,815
2016-17	Sep 30	10,769	11,614	44,825	25,315	28,079	9	2,226	122,837	5,521	128,358
	Dec 31	10,813	11,885	45,019	25,389	28,357	9	1,962	123,434	5,544	128,978
	Mar 31	10,849	12,078	45,108	25,399	28,588	9	1,737	123,768	5,540	129,308
	Jun 30	10,895	12,250	45,186	25,429	28,623	9	1,658	124,050	5,540	129,590

Table 18: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2020

June 30	Reception Center	Security Level						Total Male	Female	Total Population
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2015 (Actual)	10,615	11,615	44,722	25,576	26,751	10	3,979	123,268	5,632	128,900
2016	10,741	11,360	44,633	25,232	27,779	9	2,560	122,314	5,501	127,815
2017	10,895	12,250	45,186	25,429	28,623	9	1,658	124,050	5,540	129,590
2018	11,127	12,720	45,314	25,436	28,639	9	1,654	124,899	5,542	130,441
2019	11,389	12,930	45,378	25,441	28,659	9	1,654	125,460	5,534	130,994
2020	11,617	12,989	45,194	25,442	28,668	9	1,654	125,573	5,519	131,092

Table 19: California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17

	Actual June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year 2015				Fiscal Year 2016				Fiscal Year 2017	
		Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30		
Total Population	45,473	44,485	43,900	43,445	43,089	42,786	42,540	42,339	42,175		

Table 20: California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17

	Fiscal Year 2015-16					Fiscal Year 2016-17				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average
Total Population	44,733	44,183	43,664	43,262	43,960	42,937	42,660	42,435	42,253	42,571

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