



**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

Fall 2017 Population Projections

**Office of Research
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Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Fall 2017 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Similar to the past population projections, these projections incorporate the impacts of a number of court-ordered population reduction measures^a, Proposition 47^b, and Proposition 57^c.

Unlike CDCR's Spring 2017 Population Projections, which presented baseline projections that were developed using historical trend data as well as a second set of projections that incorporated the estimated effects of Proposition 57, the Fall 2017 Population Projections contain a single set of projections with the estimated effects of Proposition 57. In places where comparisons are made between Fall 2017 and Spring 2017 Projections, the Spring 2017 Projections referenced are those including the estimated effects of Proposition 57.

Proposition 57-related changes began to impact the adult institution and parole populations at the start of the Fall 2017 Population Projections cycle; therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting these early projections. CDCR will continue to refine its projections as additional data become available.

Adult Institution Projections

CDCR predicts the adult institution population will decrease from 131,260 inmates on June 30, 2017 to 128,264 inmates on June 30, 2018 (2,996 inmates or 2.3 percent). The decline is predicted to continue through the projections cycle, driven by the expected impacts of Proposition 57. The adult institution population is expected to reach 124,433 inmates on June 30, 2022, a net five-year decrease of 5.2 percent (6,827 inmates). CDCR observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between 2009 and 2016, with the exception of 2014. The declines were primarily due to the impacts of 2011 Realignment legislation, court-ordered population reduction measures, and the effects of Proposition 47. These changes

^a Court-ordered measures include: prospective credit-earning changes for specific Second Strike and day-for day offenders; parole determination process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders; parole processes for medically incapacitated inmates and inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration. Additional information is available at: <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-Apr-2017.pdf>.

^b Proposition 47 was passed by voter initiative in November 2014 and reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor instead of a felony sentence for certain crimes.

^c Proposition 57 was passed by voter initiative in November 2016. More information is available here: <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/proposition57/>.

mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders, and the associated reductions were outpaced by longer-term trends that caused growth in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life prison terms, which contributed to an annual population increase of 2.0 percent (2,617 inmates) in 2017.

An increase in court commitments to prison has also contributed to the growth in the institution population. Specifically, CDCR observed a 2.6 percent increase in court commitments between Fiscal Years 2015-16 and 2016-17 (35,635 to 36,545 commitments). Court commitments increased slightly by 0.3 percent during Fiscal Year 2015-16 (35,545 to 35,635 commitments). Prior to this slight increase, court commitments decreased by 8.5 percent in Fiscal Year 2014-15 (38,850 to 35,545 commitments), which was primarily due to the impact of Proposition 47. CDCR predicts a continued increase in court commitments for Fiscal Year 2017-18 of 3.2 percent (36,545 to 37,703 commitments), which is expected to be followed by smaller increases of 0.4 percent each year for the remainder of the projections cycle.

During the two years after the implementation of 2011 Public Realignment legislation, Second Strike court commitments increased to an all-time high. However, following the passage of Proposition 47, these commitments declined. During Fiscal Year 2016-17 Second Strike commitments increased by 8.4 percent, a larger increase than was observed in total court commitments (741 Second Strike commitments). The Fall 2017 Projections anticipate a 5.0 percent increase (480 Second Strike commitments) in Fiscal Year 2017-18, resulting in projected Second Strike commitments that approach previous all-time high levels. After the first year of the projections cycle, Second Strike commitments are anticipated to remain stable through the remaining years.

The actual total institution population on June 30, 2017 was 1.1 percent higher (1,388 inmates) than expected in the Spring 2017 Projections. This difference is primarily due to more court commitments than anticipated. The increased court commitments assumed in the Fall 2017 Projections account for most of the difference between the Fall 2017 and Spring 2017 Projections. The two projections differ by approximately 1.9 to 3.3 percent (2,387 to 4,011 inmates) during the projections cycle.

Adult Parole Projections

CDCR predicts the parole population will increase from 45,261 parolees on June 30, 2017 to 48,797 parolees on June 30, 2018 (3,536 parolees or 7.8 percent). The Fall 2017 Projections predict the active parole population to increase during the following two years of the projections cycle, then decrease the next two years. The initial three years of increases are due to the anticipated impacts of Proposition 57. Unlike the sustained impact projected for the institution population, the parole population is anticipated to be more temporarily impacted. While some offenders are expected to earn credit and release to parole earlier, they would

have been in the parole population regardless of Proposition 57's effects, and their length of time on parole will not be affected.

The actual parole population on June 30, 2017 was 0.5 percent lower (240 parolees) than expected in the Spring 2017 Projections. The Fall 2017 and Spring 2017 projections differ by 0.2 percent or less during the first three years of the projections cycle. However, the projections differ by 3.3 percent on June 30, 2021, and the difference is attributable to a combination of a higher projected institution population, which results in a higher parole population in later years, and some differences in the assumed effects of Proposition 57 compared to the Spring 2017 Projections.

Juvenile Projections

CDCR predicts the total juvenile average daily population will decrease from 634 youth in June 2017 to 620 youth in June 2018 (a decrease of 14 youth or 2.2 percent). This is expected to be followed by an increase to an average daily population of 667 youth by June 2019 (47 youth or 7.6 percent). This expected increase is attributable to the impact of Proposition 57, which provided juvenile court judges the authority to decide whether juveniles aged 14 and older should be sentenced as adults for specified offenses.

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1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation’s (CDCR) Fall 2017 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. The projections incorporate the effects of existing laws and regulations on the state institution 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, 2017, unless otherwise noted.

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- to three-year time horizons are difficult to model with precision.¹ Due to the need to prepare longer-term projections for planning purposes, this report presents up to five years of projections for some populations. Caution should be exercised when interpreting projection results beyond two years, as the full impact of recent correctional policy changes on CDCR’s populations is still developing.

1.1 Changes for Fall 2017

The Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016 (Proposition 57) was passed by voter initiative in November 2016.² The initiative: 1) increased the number of non-violent inmates eligible for parole consideration and allows parole consideration after serving the full term of the sentence for their primary offense; 2) authorized CDCR to award sentence credits for rehabilitation, good behavior, or educational achievements; and 3) provided juvenile court judges authority to decide whether juveniles aged 14 and older should be sentenced as adults for specified offenses.

Unlike CDCR’s Spring 2017 Population Projections, which presented baseline projections that were developed using historical trend data as well as a second set of projections that incorporated the estimated effects of Proposition 57, the Fall 2017 Population Projections contain a single set of projections with the estimated effects of Proposition 57. In places where comparisons are made between Fall 2017 and Spring 2017 Projections, the Spring 2017 Projections referenced are those including the estimated effects of Proposition 57. Proposition 57-related changes began to impact the adult institution and parole populations at the start of the Fall 2017 Population Projections cycle; therefore, caution should be exercised when interpreting these early projections. CDCR will continue to refine its projections as additional data become available.

¹ See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

² More information about Proposition 57 is available here: <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/proposition57/>.

2 Adult Population Projections

Table 1: Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2008 through June 30, 2022

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2008	11,392	159,581	170,973		125,097	
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	152,804	162,369	-2.1%	90,813	-4.2%
2012	6,471	128,852	135,323	-16.7%	69,435	-23.5%
2013	5,995	127,019	133,014	-1.7%	51,300	-26.1%
2014	6,306	129,294	135,600	1.9%	44,499	-13.3%
2015	5,857	123,325	129,182	-4.7%	45,473	2.2%
2016	5,769	122,874	128,643	-0.4%	43,814	-3.6%
2017	5,971	125,289	131,260	2.0%	45,261	3.3%
Projected						
2018	5,690	122,574	128,264	-2.3%	48,797	7.8%
2019	5,481	121,589	127,070	-0.9%	50,586	3.7%
2020	5,358	120,595	125,953	-0.9%	51,325	1.5%
2021	5,167	119,952	125,119	-0.7%	50,184	-2.2%
2022	5,036	119,397	124,433	-0.5%	49,942	-0.5%

CDCR observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between 2009 and 2016, with the exception of 2014. The declines were primarily due to the impacts of 2011 Realignment legislation, several court-ordered population reduction measures¹, and the effects of Proposition 47, which mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders. Those decreases were outpaced by longer-term trends that caused growth in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life prison terms, which contributed to an annual population increase of 2.0 percent (2,617 inmates) in 2017.

CDCR predicts the adult institution population will decrease from 131,260 inmates on June 30, 2017 to 128,264 inmates on June 30, 2018 (2,996 inmates or 2.3 percent). The decline is predicted to continue through the projections cycle, driven by the expected impacts of

¹ Court-ordered measures include: prospective credit-earning changes for specific Second Strike and day-for-day offenders; parole determination process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders; parole processes for medically incapacitated inmates and inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration. Additional information is available here: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-Dec-2017.pdf>.

Proposition 57. The adult institution population is expected to reach 124,433 inmates on June 30, 2022, a net five-year decrease of 5.2 percent (6,827 inmates; see Table 1).

CDCR predicts the parole population will increase from 45,261 parolees on June 30, 2017 to 48,797 parolees on June 30, 2018 (3,536 parolees or 7.8 percent). The Fall 2017 Projections predict the active parole population to increase during the following two years of the projections cycle, then decrease the next two years. The initial three years of increases are due to the anticipated impacts of Proposition 57. Unlike the sustained impact projected for the institution population, the parole population is anticipated to be more temporarily impacted. While some offenders are expected to earn credit and release to parole earlier, they would have been in the parole population regardless of Proposition 57's effects, and their length of time on parole will not be affected.

The parole population is projected to reach 49,942 parolees on June 30, 2022 for a net five-year increase of 10.3 percent (4,681 parolees; see Table 1).

2.1 Adult Total Institution Population Trends and Projections

The total institution population decreased each year between June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2013 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). The largest single-year decrease occurred after the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, when the adult institution population decreased from 162,369 inmates on June 30, 2011 to 135,323 inmates on June 30, 2012 (27,046 inmates or 16.7 percent). The population continued to decrease the following year, reaching 133,014 inmates on June 30, 2013 (2,309 inmates or 1.7 percent). However, after several years of decline, the population grew to 135,600 inmates on June 30, 2014 (2,586 inmates or 1.9 percent). Following the one-year increase, the institution population declined two years in a row, reaching 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016, a two-year decrease of 6,957 inmates (5.1 percent). The decrease was primarily due to the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47.²

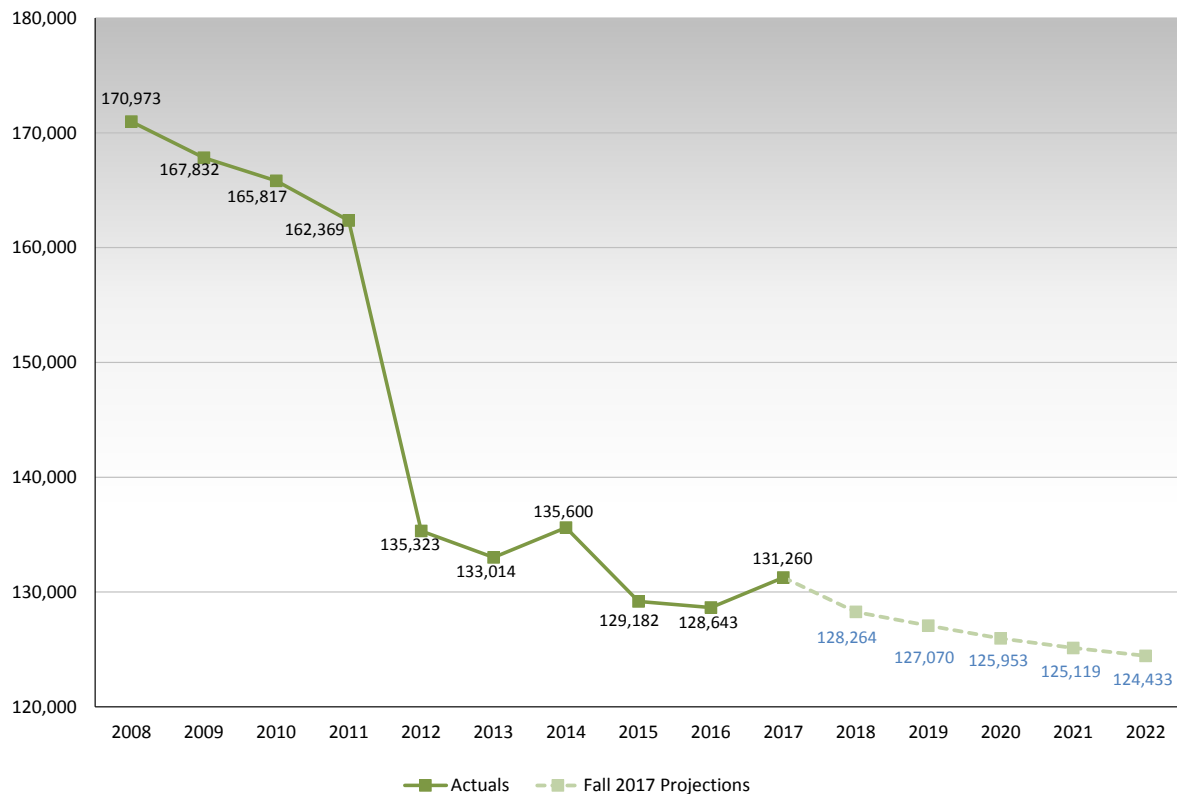
Following two years of decline, the institution population increased from 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016 to 131,260 inmates on June 30, 2017 (2.0 percent or 2,617 inmates). The previously mentioned court-ordered population reduction measures and the effects of Proposition 47 mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex registrant offenders. The associated decreases were outpaced by long-term trends in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life prison terms, who were mostly unaffected by the changes. In addition, an increase in court commitments to prison has also contributed to the

² More information about Proposition 47 is available in Appendix B.

growth in the institution population. Specifically, CDCR observed a 2.6 percent increase in court commitments between Fiscal Years (FY) 2015-16 and 2016-17 (refer to Table 4 in Section 3).

Due to the expected impact of Proposition 57, CDCR anticipates the institution population to decline throughout the projections cycle.

Figure 1: Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2008 through June 30, 2022

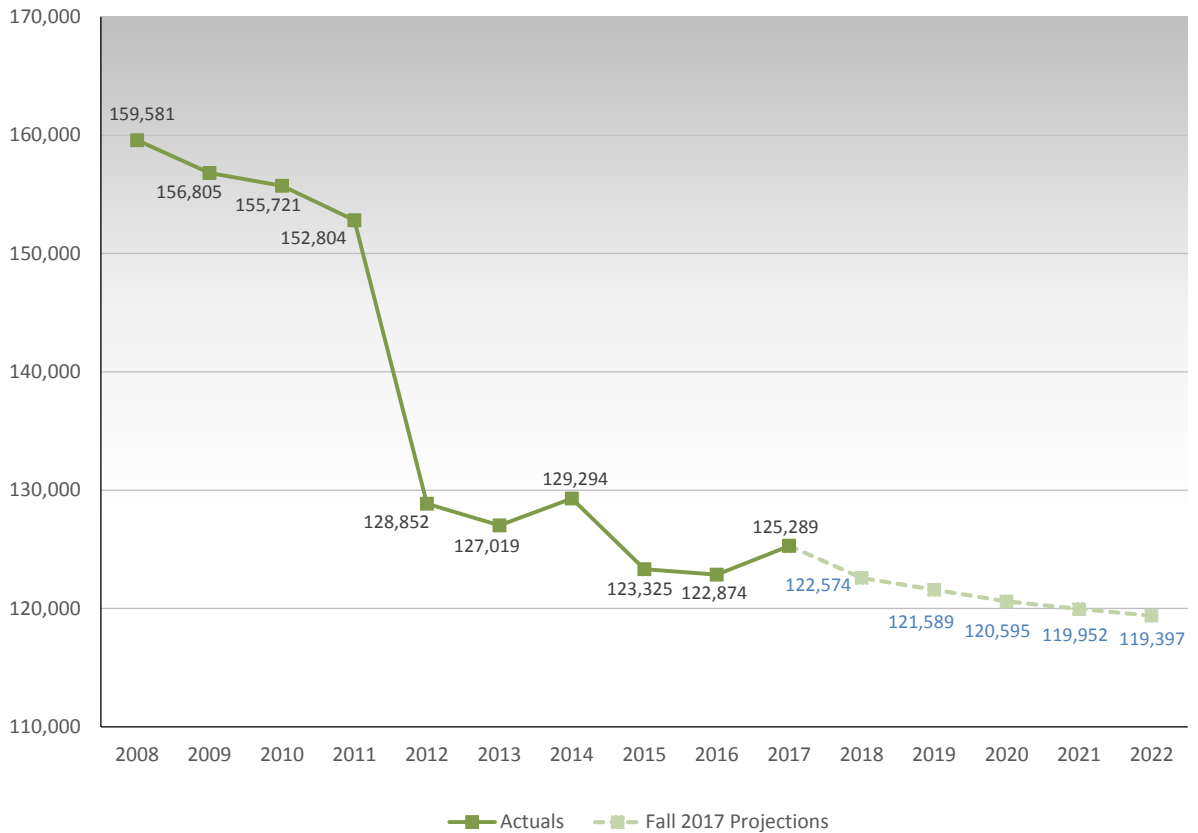


2.2 Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections, by Gender

As expected, male population trends were similar to total population trends with the population decreasing 20.4 percent from June 30, 2008 to June 30, 2013 (159,581 to 127,019 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2). In contrast to the preceding years where decreases were observed, the male inmate population increased from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014 (127,019 to 129,294 inmates or 1.8 percent). The male population, like the total population, decreased in the two years immediately following the passage of Proposition 47, declining to 123,325 inmates by June 30, 2015 (5,969 inmates or 4.6 percent) and to 122,874 inmates on June 30, 2016 (451 inmates or 0.4 percent) and then increased on June 30, 2017 to 125,289 inmates (2,415 or 2.0 percent; see Table 1).

Similar to the total population, the male institution population is anticipated to decrease throughout the projections cycle. Specifically, the male institution population is expected to reach 119,397 inmates on June 30, 2022, a net five-year decrease of 4.7 percent (5,892 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2).

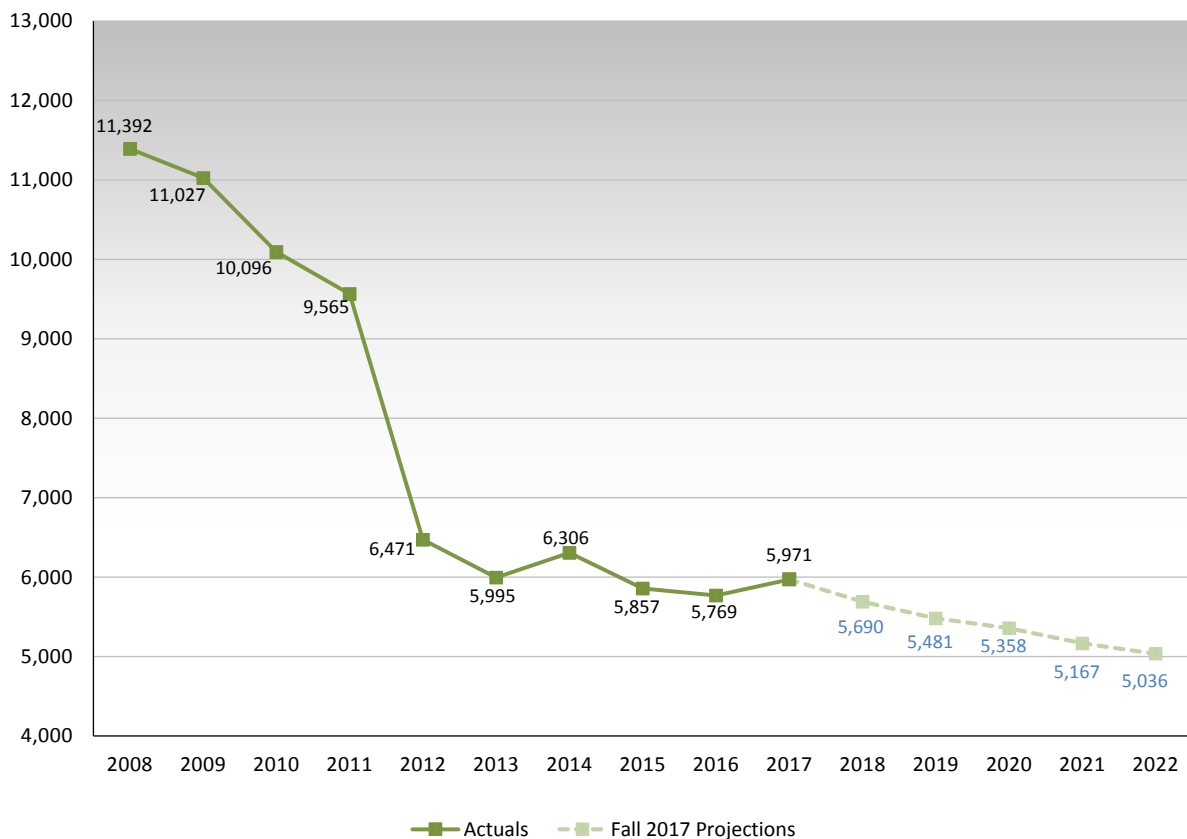
Figure 2: Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2008 through June 30, 2022



The female institution population decreased 47.4 percent between June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2013 (11,392 to 5,995 inmates), which was a much larger percent decrease than observed in the male population during the same time period. From June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the female population increased by 5.2 percent (5,995 to 6,306 inmates). Similar to the male population, this was a reversal of several years of decline, but it was a larger percent increase than was observed in the male population. The female institution population declined immediately following the implementation of Proposition 47 to a June 30, 2015 population of 5,857 inmates (449 inmates or 7.1 percent), and a June 30, 2016 population of 5,769 inmates (88 inmates or 1.5 percent; see Table 1 and Figure 3). Like the male population, the female population increased 3.5 percent (202 inmates) on June 30, 2017 to a total of 5,971 inmates.

Also similar to the male population, the female population is expected to decrease during the projection cycle, reaching 5,036 inmates on June 30, 2022, a net five-year decrease of 15.7 percent (935 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 3).

Figure 3: Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2008 through June 30, 2022



2.3 Comparison of Spring 2017 and Fall 2017 Total Institution Population Projections

The actual total institution population on June 30, 2017 was 1.1 percent higher (1,388 inmates) than expected in the Spring 2017 Projections. This difference is primarily due to more court commitments than anticipated. The Fall 2017 Projections assume increased levels of court commitments will continue, which accounts for most of the difference between the Spring 2017 and Fall 2017 Projections. The differences between the two projections range from 1.9 to 3.3 percent (2,387 to 4,011 inmates) during the projections cycle (see Table 2).

Table 2: Comparison of Spring 2017 and Fall 2017 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Spring 2017	Fall 2017	Difference	Percent Change
2017	129,872	*131,260	1,388	1.1%
2018	125,322	128,264	2,942	2.3%
2019	123,165	127,070	3,905	3.2%
2020	121,942	125,953	4,011	3.3%
2021	122,732	125,119	2,387	1.9%
2022	N/A	124,433	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

Table 3: Comparison of Spring 2017 and Fall 2017 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Spring 2017	Fall 2017	Difference	Percent Change	Spring 2017	Fall 2017	Difference	Percent Change
2017	123,948	*125,289	1,341	1.1%	5,924	*5,971	47	0.8%
2018	119,713	122,574	2,861	2.4%	5,609	5,690	81	1.4%
2019	117,742	121,589	3,847	3.3%	5,423	5,481	58	1.1%
2020	116,649	120,595	3,946	3.4%	5,293	5,358	65	1.2%
2021	117,444	119,952	2,508	2.1%	5,288	5,167	-121	-2.3%
2022	N/A	119,397	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,036	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

The actual male institution population on June 30, 2017 was 1.1 percent higher (1,341 inmates) than expected in the Spring 2017 Projections. For comparison, the actual female institution population on June 30, 2017 was 0.8 percent higher (47 inmates) than expected in the Spring 2017 Projections (see Table 3). These differences were primarily due to more court commitments than anticipated. The Fall 2017 Projections assume increased levels of court commitments to continue, which accounts for most of the difference between the Fall 2017 and Spring 2017 Projections.

3 Court Commitments

The number of felon court commitments decreased by 42.4 percent from FY 2007-08 to FY 2013-14 (67,397 to 38,850 commitments; see Table 4 and Figure 4). The largest single-year percent decrease in commitments occurred between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12, following the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation (a decrease from 57,747 to 39,001 commitments or 32.5 percent). After two fiscal years of decline following 2011 Realignment legislation, court commitments increased in FY 2013-14 by 2,855 commitments (an increase from 35,995 to 38,850 commitments or 7.9 percent). Total court commitments decreased by 8.5 percent in FY 2014-15 (38,850 to 35,545 commitments), primarily due to the passage of Proposition 47.

Felon court commitments increased by 0.3 percent during FY 2015-16 (35,545 to 35,635 commitments). The slight increase was followed by a larger 2.6 percent increase in FY 2016-17 (35,635 to 36,545 commitments; see Table 4 and Figure 4).

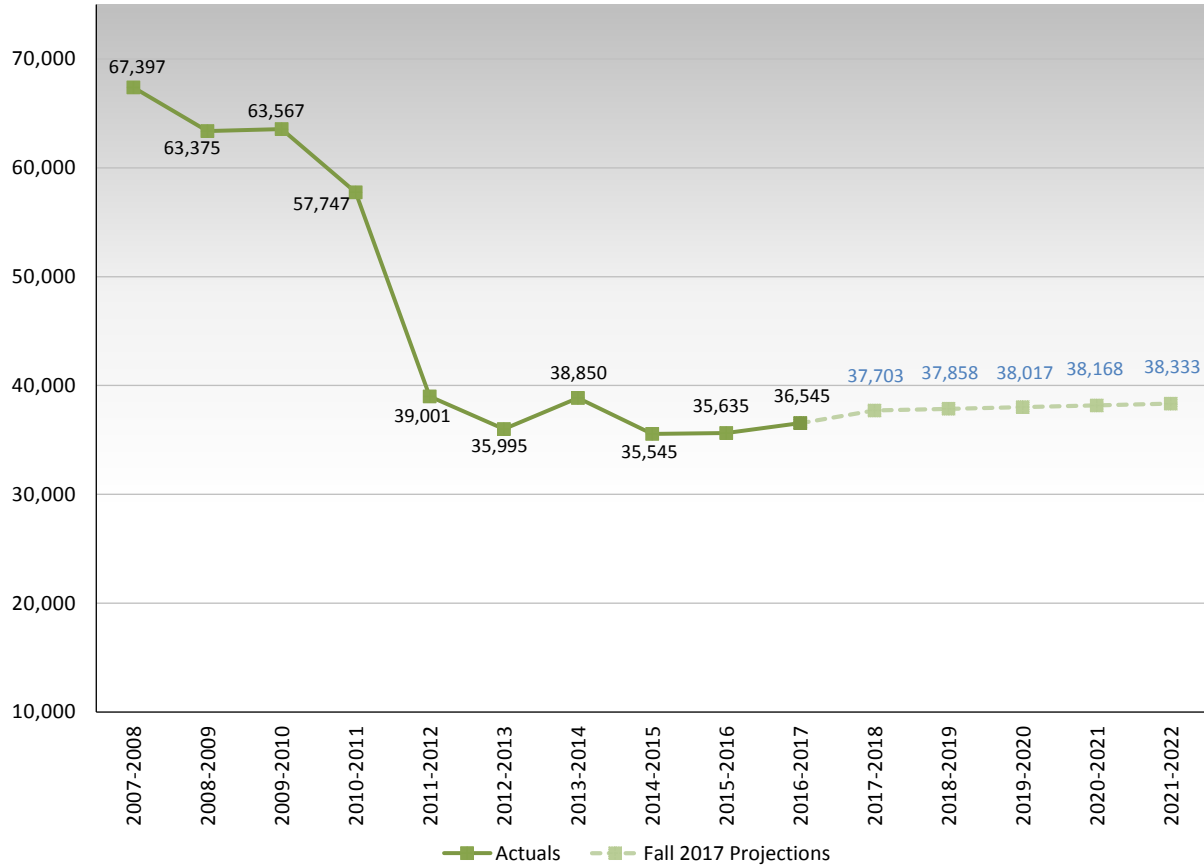
Table 4: Felon Court Commitments and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Commitments							
	Male	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change	Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change
Actual								
2007-08	59,679	88.5%	N/A	7,718	11.5%	N/A	67,397	N/A
2008-09	55,853	88.1%	-6.4%	7,522	11.9%	-2.5%	63,375	-6.0%
2009-10	56,631	89.1%	1.4%	6,936	10.9%	-7.8%	63,567	0.3%
2010-11	51,306	88.8%	-9.4%	6,441	11.2%	-7.1%	57,747	-9.2%
2011-12	35,855	91.9%	-30.1%	3,146	8.1%	-51.2%	39,001	-32.5%
2012-13	33,658	93.5%	-6.1%	2,337	6.5%	-25.7%	35,995	-7.7%
2013-14	36,083	92.9%	7.2%	2,767	7.1%	18.4%	38,850	7.9%
2014-15	33,079	93.1%	-8.3%	2,466	6.9%	-10.9%	35,545	-8.5%
2015-16	33,263	93.3%	0.6%	2,372	6.7%	-3.8%	35,635	0.3%
2016-17	33,948	92.9%	2.1%	2,597	7.1%	9.5%	36,545	2.6%
Projected								
2017-18	35,072	93.0%	3.3%	2,631	7.0%	1.3%	37,703	3.2%
2018-19	35,167	92.9%	0.3%	2,691	7.1%	2.3%	37,858	0.4%
2019-20	35,265	92.8%	0.3%	2,752	7.2%	2.3%	38,017	0.4%
2020-21	35,357	92.6%	0.3%	2,811	7.4%	2.1%	38,168	0.4%
2021-22	35,457	92.5%	0.3%	2,876	7.5%	2.3%	38,333	0.4%

CDCR predicts a continued increase in total court commitments for FY 2017-18 of 3.2 percent (36,545 to 37,703 commitments). This is expected to be followed by smaller increases of 0.4 percent each year for the remainder of the projections cycle (see Table 4 and Figure 4).

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

Figure 4: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2021-22



3.1 Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender

CDCR observed an increase in male felon court commitments of 2.1 percent during FY 2016-17 (685 commitments). The Fall 2017 Projections expect male felon court commitments to increase by 3.3 percent (1,124 commitments) during FY 2017-18, followed by smaller increases of 0.3 percent each year during the projections cycle (see Table 4 and Figure 5).

Female court commitments increased by 9.5 percent in FY 2016-17 (225 commitments). The Fall 2017 Projections predict female commitments to experience increases ranging from 1.3 to 2.3 percent each year during the projections cycle (see Table 4 and Figure 5).

Figure 5: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2021-22

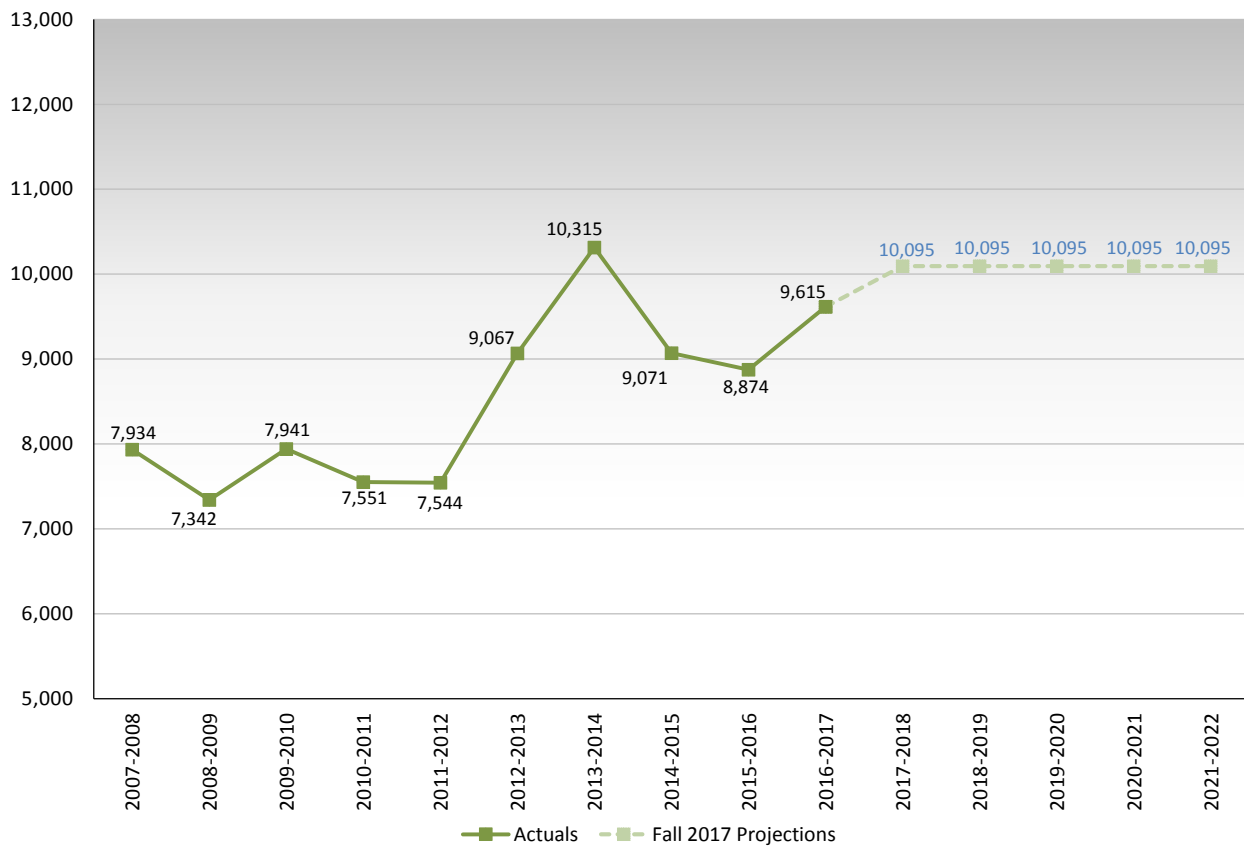


3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections

The number of felon Second Strike court commitments decreased 5.0 percent from FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12 (7,941 to 7,544 Second Strike commitments; see Figure 6). During the two years after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment legislation, Second Strike commitments increased to an all-time high. There was a 20.2 percent increase (1,523 Second Strike commitments) during FY 2012-13 compared to FY 2011-12, which was followed by another 13.8 percent increase (1,248 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2013-14. Following the passage of Proposition 47, Second Strike commitments dropped by 12.1 percent during FY 2014-15 (1,244 Second Strike commitments), which was followed by a 2.2 percent decrease in FY 2015-16 (197 Second Strike commitments; see Figure 6).

During FY 2016-17 Second Strike commitments increased by 8.4 percent (741 Second Strike commitments). The Fall 2017 Projections anticipate a 5.0 percent increase (480 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2017-18, approaching previous all-time high levels. Second Strike commitments are anticipated to remain stable through the remainder of the projections cycle.

Figure 6: Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2021-22



4 Male Inmate Placement Need Projections

CDCR projects Reception Center housing needs to increase by 3.6 percent over the projections cycle (11,318 to 11,722 inmates), and the need for housing across security levels to generally decrease over the projections cycle. Of inmates requiring housing in Security Levels I through IV, CDCR projects Level II inmates to encompass the largest proportion of the male population, while Level I inmates are predicted to represent the smallest proportion of the male inmate population throughout the projection cycle (see Table 5).

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2019 and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2022 are available in Appendix D.

Table 5: Male Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2022

June 30	Security Level							Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU	
2017 (Actual)	11,318	12,400	46,354	25,615	28,501	7	1,094	125,289
2018	11,479	12,055	45,509	24,867	27,616	6	1,042	122,574
2019	11,534	11,954	45,227	24,763	27,069	6	1,036	121,589
2020	11,598	11,985	44,960	24,549	26,462	6	1,035	120,595
2021	11,660	11,944	44,766	24,578	25,963	6	1,035	119,952
2022	11,722	11,848	44,596	24,686	25,504	6	1,035	119,397

5 Parole Population

5.1 Active Parole Population Trends and Projections

The population of active parolees supervised in California decreased 64.4 percent from June 30, 2008 to June 30, 2014 (125,097 to 44,499 parolees; see Table 6). The largest single-year percent decrease occurred between June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013 (69,435 to 51,300 parolees or 26.1 percent) and coincided with the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation. After six years of decline, the parole population increased by 2.2 percent from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (44,499 to 45,473 parolees), driven by the effects of Proposition 47, which resulted in approximately 4,700 offenders being resentenced and released from prison as of the publication of this report. Most resentenced offenders subsequently served a one-year parole period.³ The short-term increase was followed by a 3.6 percent decrease between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 (45,473 to 43,814 parolees) as Proposition 47 parolees were discharged from parole. The parole population then increased by 3.3 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (43,814 to 45,261 parolees).

CDCR projects the parole population to increase from 45,261 parolees on June 30, 2017 to 48,797 parolees on June 30, 2018 (3,536 parolees or 7.8 percent), continue to increase during the following two years of the projections cycle, then decrease for two years (see Table 6 and Figure 7).

The initial three years of increases are due to the anticipated impacts of Proposition 57. Unlike the sustained impact projected for the institution population, the parole population is anticipated to experience a more temporary impact. While some offenders are expected to earn credit and release to parole earlier, they would have been in the parole population regardless of Proposition 57's effects, and their length of time on parole will not be affected.

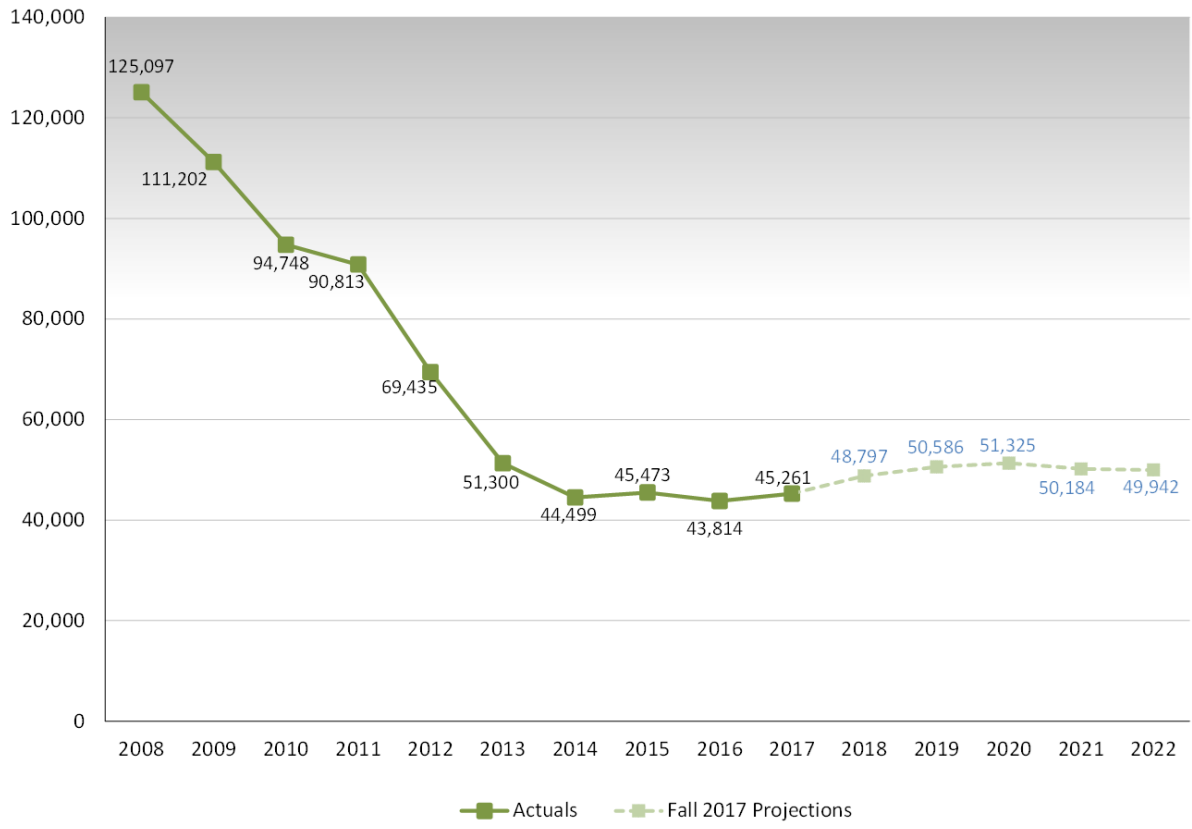
Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2019 are available in Appendix D.

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 placed on state parole supervision under Proposition 47 (court walkovers).

Table 6: Active Parole Populaton Supervised in California, June 30, 2008 through June 30, 2022

June 30	Active Parole	Percent Change
Actual		
2008	125,097	
2009	111,202	-11.1%
2010	94,748	-14.8%
2011	90,813	-4.2%
2012	69,435	-23.5%
2013	51,300	-26.1%
2014	44,499	-13.3%
2015	45,473	2.2%
2016	43,814	-3.6%
2017	45,261	3.3%
Projected		
2018	48,797	7.8%
2019	50,586	3.7%
2020	51,325	1.5%
2021	50,184	-2.2%
2022	49,942	-0.5%

Figure 7: Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2008 through June 30, 2022



5.2 Comparison of Spring 2017 and Fall 2017 Active Parole Population Projections

The actual parole population on June 30, 2017 was 0.5 percent lower (240 parolees) than expected in the Spring 2017 Projections. The Spring 2017 and Fall 2017 Projections are similar for the first three years of the projections cycle. However, the projections differ by 3.3 percent on June 30, 2021 (see Table 7). This difference is attributable to a combination of a higher projected institution population, which results in a higher parole population in later years, and some differences in the assumed effects of Proposition 57 compared to the Spring 2017 Projections.

Table 7: Comparison of Spring 2017 and Fall 2017 Active Parole Population

June 30	Spring 2017	Fall 2017	Difference	Percent Change
2017	45,501	*45,261	-240	-0.5%
2018	48,828	48,797	-31	-0.1%
2019	50,693	50,586	-107	-0.2%
2020	51,333	51,325	-8	0.0%
2021	48,597	50,184	1,587	3.3%
2022	N/A	49,942	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

6 Juvenile Population Projections

Between 2008 and 2017, the total juvenile population decreased from an average daily population of 1,992 to 634 youth, a decrease of 68.2 percent. During the same period, the male juvenile average daily population decreased 67.7 percent from 1,900 to 613 youth, and the female juvenile average daily population decreased 77.2 percent from 92 to 21 youth (see Table 8).

CDCR predicts the total juvenile average daily population will decrease from 634 youth in June 2017 to 620 youth in June 2018 (a decrease of 14 youth or 2.3 percent). This is expected to be followed by an increase to an average daily population of 667 youth by June 2019 (47 youth or 7.6 percent). This expected increase is attributable to the impact of Proposition 57, which provided juvenile court judges the authority to decide whether juveniles aged 14 and older should be sentenced as adults for specified offenses.

Table 8: Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2008 through June 2019

June	Male	Female	Total
Actual			
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
2016	678	26	705
2017	613	21	634
Projected			
2018	598	22	620
2019	644	23	667

Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations

Methodology and Technical Notes

CDCR's Office of Research uses the most current data available to produce its population projections. Routine database updates may cause some reported values to differ from previously reported values. The Fall 2017 adult and juvenile population projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Juvenile forecasts were constructed based on weekly average daily populations.

An updated model for adult institution and parole projections is under development that will project offender movements based on major factors that affect prison population, such as court commitments, length of stay in prison, and length of stay on parole. The model will forecast anticipated offender actions (e.g., release from the institution to parole, discharge from parole), for each stage of the CDCR process, one offender at a time. Movements and lengths of stay will be based on historical trend data that are entered into the model.

Beginning with the Spring 2014 Population Projections, the active parole population excludes parolees on non-revocable parole. Parole population values reported in earlier reports included parolees on non-revocable parole.

Beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, CDCR adopted a new court commitment forecasting procedure that relies solely on data observed after the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation (October 2011) for determinately sentenced offenders. This approach was employed because sufficient data became available at that point 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 the implementation period are more accurate than predictions using both pre-and post-Realignment commitment data.

Also beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, CDCR utilized inmate classification data collected in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS). 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.⁴ 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.

⁴ 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>.

Beginning with the Spring 2016 Projections, the adult institution population includes inmates in alternative custody and community re-entry programs, as well as inmates on medical parole. CDCR made this change to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving a prison term. The authors of this report recommend exercising caution when comparing projections published in past reports.

The California population data used to calculate the commitment rates to prison are based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.⁵ 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 CDCR's population projections are designed to be as accurate as possible, it is difficult to model projections beyond a two- to three-year time horizon with precision. Nevertheless, this report provides up to five years of projections for some populations. The authors of this report suggest using caution when interpreting projection results beyond two years, as the full impact of recent correctional policy changes on CDCR's populations is still developing.

⁵ 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, February 2017.

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

Adults

Legislation

Chapter 471, Statutes of 2015

(SB 261, 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. The impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.

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.

The following Realignment legislation was chaptered in 2011 and continues to have a significant impact on the state prison system.⁶

- 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)]

⁶ More detailed information on Realignment legislation is available at: <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/realignment/>.

Initiatives

Proposition 57 – Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016.

The proposition 1) increases the number of non-violent inmates eligible for parole consideration and allows parole consideration after serving the full term of the sentence for their primary offense; 2) authorizes CDCR to award sentence credits for rehabilitation, good behavior, or educational achievements; and 3) provides juvenile court judges authority to decide whether juveniles aged 14 and older should be sentenced as adults for specified offenses. *This proposition was passed into law on November 8, 2016, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

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

Requires misdemeanor instead of felony sentence for certain drug possession offenses. Requires misdemeanor instead of felony sentence 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 a registered sex offender. Requires resentencing for persons serving felony sentences for these offenses unless court finds unreasonable public safety risk.

The proposition resulted in fewer commitments to state prison from court. At the time of the publication of this report, approximately 4,700 inmates had been resentenced and released from prison as a result of Proposition 47. The Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population include the effect of inmates who were released from prison based on resentencing and inmates whose convictions were deemed to be no longer prison-eligible following the passage of Proposition 47 (avoided court commitments). The impact of Proposition 47-related avoided court commitments is assumed to continue indefinitely. *This proposition was passed into law on November 4, 2014, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Proposition 36 – Three Strikes Law.

Revised three strikes law to impose life sentence only when a new felony conviction is serious or violent. Authorized resentencing 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.*

Policy Changes

Utilization of Administrative Determinants and Increased Access to Rehabilitative Programs

The California Code of Regulations, Title 15, sections 3375 and 3375.2, allow for the placement of inmates in facilities with higher or lower security levels than indicated by inmate placement scores. In order to expand access to rehabilitative programs for inmates who have demonstrated positive programming, CDCR clarified its application of these regulations in July 2016. *This change is factored into the Population Projections and is expected to result in an overall decreased need for male Level IV housing and a corresponding net increased need for male Level II and III housing.*

Segregated Housing

The Spring 2017 Projections incorporate the estimated impact of changes to segregated housing regulations, which became effective in June 2015, and, among other points, provide for shorter Segregated Housing Unit (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.

Other Policies Impacting Population

In response to ongoing population concerns, CDCR has implemented several policies and programs that impact the institution population.⁷

- Prospective credit-earning change for specific Second Strike offenders

Prospectively increases credit earning for non-violent, non-sex registrant Second Strike offenders from 20 percent to 33.3 percent, and allows these offenders to earn milestone credits for rehabilitative programs. *This policy was made effective by court order on February 10, 2014 and became operationally effective in April of 2014, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

- 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

⁷ The following additional programs are incorporated into the Population Projections: parole processes for medically incapacitated inmates and inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration. Additional information about these programs is available at:

<https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-Dec-2017.pdf>

of their sentence is served. *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

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

Prospectively increases credit earning 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 Population Projections.*

Juveniles

Legislation

Chapter 41, Statutes of 2012

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

Lowers the jurisdiction age for youth from 25 to 23 and ensures counties be charged an annual rate of \$24,000 per youth committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) 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, 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 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-WIC 707(b) sex offender registrants (Penal Code section 290.008). Non-WIC 707(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 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), now known as the DJJ, by the Director of 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 DJJ under WIC 1731.5(c).

Initiatives

Proposition 57 – Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016.

Provides juvenile court judges authority to decide whether juveniles aged 14 and older should be sentenced as adults for specified offenses. *This proposition was passed into law on November 8, 2016, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

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; creates crime of recruiting for gang activities; and authorizes wiretapping for gang activities.
- Allows for the direct filing of a felony complaint to the adult criminal court for juveniles aged 14 years or older under a variety of circumstances.
- 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 Terms⁸

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

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

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 AB 1628: Youth who leave DJJ but are not put on parole, rather they are released back to communities for probation supervision.

DJJ Contract Cases (P): 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: 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: 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 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.

⁸ Some terms may not be used in current report.

LEVEL I, II, III, IV: The security level, and therefore the facility level, assigned to inmates based on their classification 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 by CDCR, as defined in Penal Code section 3000.08.

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.

POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS): Felons released from confinement in state prison who do not meet the criteria for state parole supervision are released to PRCS for community supervision at the local level.

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.

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

SHU: Security Housing Unit.

SOMS: Strategic Offender Management System.

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 DJJ is responsible. This includes all off facility, AB 1628, parole detainees, and youth responsible to DJJ but housed in adult institutions.

Appendix D – Population Projection Tables 9-20

Table 9: Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2016-17

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2007-08	67,397	17,111	393.9
2008-09	63,375	17,118	370.2
2009-10	63,567	17,116	371.4
2010-11	57,747	17,191	335.9
2011-12	39,001	17,221	226.5
2012-13	35,995	17,248	208.7
2013-14	38,850	17,279	224.8
2014-15	35,545	17,304	205.4
2015-16	35,635	17,323	205.7
2016-17	36,545	17,367	210.4

Table 10: Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2016-17

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2007-08	59,679	8,706	685.5
2008-09	55,853	8,715	640.9
2009-10	56,631	8,716	649.7
2010-11	51,306	8,747	586.6
2011-12	35,855	8,768	408.9
2012-13	33,658	8,787	383.0
2013-14	36,083	8,811	409.5
2014-15	33,079	8,831	374.6
2015-16	33,263	8,845	376.1
2016-17	33,948	8,874	382.6

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

Table 11: Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2016-17

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2007-08	7,718	8,405	91.8
2008-09	7,522	8,402	89.5
2009-10	6,936	8,400	82.6
2010-11	6,441	8,444	76.3
2011-12	3,146	8,453	37.2
2012-13	2,337	8,461	27.6
2013-14	2,767	8,468	32.7
2014-15	2,466	8,474	29.1
2015-16	2,372	8,478	28.0
2016-17	2,597	8,494	30.6

Table 12: Fall 2017 Projected Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2017-18	37,703	17,425	216.4
2018-19	37,858	17,476	216.6
2019-20	38,017	17,503	217.2
2020-21	38,168	17,529	217.7
2021-22	38,333	17,585	218.0

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

Table 13: Fall 2017 Projected Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2017-18	35,072	8,910	393.6
2018-19	35,167	8,943	393.3
2019-20	35,265	8,963	393.5
2020-21	35,357	8,983	393.6
2021-22	35,457	9,019	393.2

Table 14: Fall 2017 Projected Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2017-18	2,631	8,515	30.9
2018-19	2,691	8,534	31.5
2019-20	2,752	8,541	32.2
2020-21	2,811	8,546	32.9
2021-22	2,876	8,566	33.6

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

Table 15: Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2018-19

	Actual June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year 2017				Fiscal Year 2018				Fiscal Year 2019			
		Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
		Total Male Population	125,289	125,393	124,993	123,689	122,574	122,266	121,895	121,629	121,589		
Total Female Population	5,971	5,942	5,915	5,756	5,690	5,637	5,541	5,524	5,481				
Total Population	131,260	131,335	130,908	129,445	128,264	127,903	127,436	127,153	127,070				

Table 16: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2018-19

	Fiscal Year 2017-18					Fiscal Year 2018-19				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Male Population	125,194	125,158	124,569	122,896	124,454	122,275	121,988	121,607	121,466	121,834
Total Female Population	5,953	5,931	5,856	5,714	5,863	5,662	5,588	5,551	5,513	5,578
Total Population	131,147	131,089	130,425	128,609	130,317	127,936	127,576	127,158	126,979	127,412

Table 17: Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2017-18 and 2018-19

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2017-18	Sep 30	11,403	12,557	46,319	25,498	28,528	6	1,082	125,393	5,942	131,335
	Dec 31	11,395	12,429	46,308	25,355	28,440	6	1,060	124,993	5,915	130,908
	Mar 31	11,444	12,145	45,931	25,083	28,032	6	1,048	123,689	5,756	129,445
	Jun 30	11,479	12,055	45,509	24,867	27,616	6	1,042	122,574	5,690	128,264
2018-19	Sep 30	11,461	11,984	45,472	24,850	27,451	6	1,042	122,266	5,637	127,903
	Dec 31	11,455	11,890	45,365	24,828	27,311	6	1,040	121,895	5,541	127,436
	Mar 31	11,510	11,829	45,297	24,750	27,200	6	1,037	121,629	5,524	127,153
	Jun 30	11,534	11,954	45,227	24,763	27,069	6	1,036	121,589	5,481	127,070

Table 18: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2022

June 30	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2017 (Actual)	11,318	12,400	46,354	25,615	28,501	7	1,094	125,289	5,971	131,260
2018	11,479	12,055	45,509	24,867	27,616	6	1,042	122,574	5,690	128,264
2019	11,534	11,954	45,227	24,763	27,069	6	1,036	121,589	5,481	127,070
2020	11,598	11,985	44,960	24,549	26,462	6	1,035	120,595	5,358	125,953
2021	11,660	11,944	44,766	24,578	25,963	6	1,035	119,952	5,167	125,119
2022	11,722	11,848	44,596	24,686	25,504	6	1,035	119,397	5,036	124,433

Table 19: California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2018-19

	Actual June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year				Fiscal Year			
		2017		2018		2018		2019	
		Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Population	45,261	46,005	46,687	48,067	48,797	49,346	49,846	50,205	50,586

Table 20: California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2018-19

	Fiscal Year 2017-18					Fiscal Year 2018-19				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Population	45,647	46,385	47,272	48,471	46,944	49,056	49,584	50,027	50,401	49,767