



**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

Spring 2016 Population Projections

**Office of Research
May 2016**

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The authors would like to acknowledge Cindy Wagstaff from the Enterprise Data Management Branch for her substantial contributions in compiling adult population data for this project. The authors would also like to thank Matthew Nakao, Veronica Parker, and Francisco Vargas of the Research and Evaluation Branch for their assistance with reviewing the report.

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Changes for Spring 2016	1
2	Adult Population Projections	2
2.1	Adult Institution Total Population Trends and Projections	3
2.2	Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections, by Gender	5
2.3	Comparison of Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Total Institution Population Projections	8
3	Court Commitments	10
3.1	Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, by Gender	12
3.2	Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections	13
4	Placement Need Projections	15
5	Parole Population	17
5.1	Active Parole Population Trends and Projections	17
5.2	Comparison of Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Active Parole Population Projections	20
6	Juvenile Population Projections	21
Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations		22
	Methodology and Technical Notes	22
	Limitations	23
Appendix B - Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, Propositions and Policy Changes		24
Adults		24
	Legislation	24
	Initiatives	25
	Policy Changes	25
Juveniles		27
	Legislation	27
	Initiatives	28
Appendix C – Glossary of Terms		29
Appendix D – Population Projection Tables 9-20		31

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1: Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020.....	2
Table 2: Comparison of Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Total Institution Population Projections	9
Table 3: Comparison of Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Institution Population Projections by Gender	9
Table 4: Felon Court Commitments and Projection by Gender, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20...	11
Table 5: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level - June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2020	16
Table 6: Active Parole Populaton Supervised in California, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020	18
Table 7: Comparison of Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Active Parole Population.....	20
Table 8: Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2006 through June 2017*.....	21
Table 9. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2014-15	31
Table 10: Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2014-15	31
Table 11: Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2014-15	32
Table 12: Spring 2016 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20.....	32
Table 13: Spring 2016 Projected Male Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20.....	33
Table 14: Spring 2016 Projected Female Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20.....	33
Table 15: Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17	34
Table 16: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17.....	34
Table 17: Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2015-16 and 2016-17.....	35
Table 18: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2020	35
Table 19: California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17	36
Table 20: California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2016-17.....	36

Figures

Figure 1: Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020.....	4
Figure 2: Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020	6
Figure 3: Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020.....	7
Figure 4: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20	12
Figure 5: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20.....	13
Figure 6: Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2019-20	14
Figure 7: Actual and Projected Felon Second Strike Commitment Annual Percentage Change, Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2019-20	15
Figure 8: Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020	19

Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2016 adult institution, parole population, and juvenile institution projections. CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. As was the case with the Fall 2015 Projections, these projections incorporate the impact of several court-ordered population reduction measures¹ as well as Proposition 47, which was passed by voter initiative in November 2014. The proposition reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor instead of felony sentence for certain crimes, which resulted in fewer commitments to state prison from court.

Proposition 47 also 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 had 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.

The Spring 2016 Population Projections include a change in the definition to the adult institution population. In prior population projections reports, the adult institution population included inmates in fire camps, contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), and CDCR institutions. The Spring 2016 Projections include inmates in alternative custody and re-entry programs as well as inmates on medical parole who were not previously counted in the institution population. CDCR made this change to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving a prison term. Due to this change, institution populations published in this and future reports will be different than those published in earlier reports.

Adult Institution Projections

From June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016, CDCR predicts the institution population to decrease by 0.8 percent (1,038 inmates). However, following this initial decline, CDCR expects the institution population to experience slight growth over the succeeding four fiscal years. This is because a sizable segment of the institution population has continued to grow, even though the total institution population decreased over the last several years. This part of the population includes offenders with relatively long sentences and has been mostly unaffected by Realignment, the

¹ The court-ordered measures include: prospective credit-earning changes for specific Second Strike offenders; parole determination process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders; prospective credit earning changes for specific day-for-day offenders; 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 is available at: <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-April-2016.pdf>.

aforementioned court-ordered population reduction measures, and Proposition 47. Within the next year, CDCR anticipates the growth in this population will outpace population reductions being achieved within the lower-level offender population. CDCR expects the institution population to reach 132,070 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year increase of 2.2 percent (2,888 inmates).

Due to the institution population definition change this projection cycle, the Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Projections are not directly comparable. However, for informational purposes the Spring 2016 Projections are 329 inmates higher (0.3 percent) than the Fall 2015 Projections for June 30, 2016 and 201 inmates lower (0.2 percent) for June 30, 2017. The two projections differ by less than 1 percent on June 30 of each year through June 2020.

Total court commitments dropped by 8.5 percent between fiscal year (FY) 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 (38,839 to 35,539 commitments), which was primarily due to Proposition 47. Most of the decreases in commitments since Proposition 47's passage have been in a few drug and property crime categories. This was expected since misdemeanor instead of felony sentences are now required for certain crimes under Proposition 47. Specifically, in the one-year period between March 2015 and February 2016, there were 2,934 (82.3 percent) fewer commitments for controlled substance possession compared to FY 2013-14, the last full fiscal year prior to the implementation of Proposition 47. Additionally, during the same respective time periods, commitments for second-degree burglary decreased by 944 (51.9 percent), and petty theft with a prior commitments dropped by 688 (94.4 percent). CDCR expects total court commitments to decrease by 792 (35,539 to 34,747 commitments), or 2.2 percent, between FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16, which is the first full year following the implementation of Proposition 47. Court commitments generally follow a long-term trend that includes periods of growth and decline. The Spring 2016 court commitment projection shows two years of small increases, followed by two years of small decreases. While there will be a period of growth in commitments during the projections cycle, CDCR expects that annual levels of total court commitments will remain lower than annual pre-Proposition 47 levels.

During the two years after Realignment's implementation, CDCR observed Second Strike court commitments increase to all time high levels. However, since the passage of Proposition 47, these commitments have been declining. The growth in Second Strike commitments that occurred after the implementation of Realignment included a high proportion of offenders with current non-serious, non-violent offenses. Therefore, Proposition 47 may have reduced Second Strike commitments because some felonies previously sentenced as Second Strike offenses may have been converted into misdemeanor offenses. CDCR's Spring 2016 Projections assume Second Strike commitments will remain relatively steady at their current levels. Compared to FY 2014-15, CDCR projects Second Strike commitments to decrease 8.2 percent (749 Second Strike commitments) and an additional 0.9 percent in FY 2016-17 (74 Second Strike

commitments). Although Second Strike commitments have decreased since the passage of Proposition 47, CDCR predicts they will remain higher than pre-Realignment levels.

Adult Parole Projections

The Spring 2016 Projections predict the active parole population to decrease each fiscal year through June 2020. Specifically, CDCR anticipates the Spring 2016 parole population to decline from 45,473 on June 30, 2015 to 43,273 on June 30, 2016 (2,200 parolees, or 4.8 percent). CDCR expects the parole population to drop to 42,499 by June 30, 2017 (774 parolees, or 1.8 percent). The Proposition 47-related increase in the parole population is temporary and expected to conclude by 2017 with the anticipated discharge of most offenders on parole because of Proposition 47. After the first two years of the projection cycle, CDCR expects the parole population to experience slight decreases of less than 1 percent per year, with the parole population reaching 42,072 on June 30, 2020 for a net five-year decrease of 7.5 percent (3,401 parolees).

While the Spring 2016 parole population projections predict decreases each year through 2020, they are higher than Fall 2015 throughout the projection cycle. Specifically, the Spring 2016 Projections are 0.4 percent (184 parolees) higher than the Fall 2015 Projections on June 30, 2016 and 0.8 percent higher (324 parolees) on June 30, 2017. During the subsequent three years, the parole population is expected to be approximately 1.5 percent to 2 percent higher than projected in the Fall 2015 Projections. The increase in the Spring 2016 projected parole population relative to the Fall 2015 Projections can be attributed primarily to the availability of additional data since the implementation of some court-ordered population reduction measures, which has improved CDCR's ability to estimate their impact on the parole population.

Juvenile Projections

CDCR predicts the total juvenile population will increase from an average daily population of 690 in June 2015 to 700 in June 2016 (an increase of 10 youth, or 1.4 percent), then further increase to an average daily population of 708 by June 2017 (an increase of 8 youth, or 1.1 percent).

1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2016 adult institution, parole population, and juvenile institution 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 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 December 31, 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- to 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 continuing instability in CDCR admissions resulting from Realignment, Proposition 47, and the impact of other court-ordered initiatives on CDCR populations.

1.1 Changes for Spring 2016

The Spring 2016 Population Projections include a change in the definition to the adult institution population. In prior population projections reports, the adult institution population included inmates in fire camps, contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), and CDCR institutions. The Spring 2016 Projections include inmates in alternative custody and re-entry programs as well as inmates on medical parole who were not previously counted in the institution population. This change was made to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving a prison term. Due to this change, institution populations published in this and future reports will be different than those published in earlier reports.

¹ See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

2 Adult Population Projections

Table 1: Institution and Active Parole Population², 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	152,804	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%
Projected						
2016	5,681	122,463	128,144	-0.8%	43,273	-4.8%
2017	5,674	123,715	129,389	1.0%	42,499	-1.8%
2018	5,673	124,806	130,479	0.8%	42,343	-0.4%
2019	5,674	125,636	131,310	0.6%	42,248	-0.2%
2020	5,675	126,395	132,070	0.6%	42,072	-0.4%

CDCR predicts the institution population³ to decrease through June 30, 2016, which can be attributed to the continued effect of Proposition 47, passed by voter initiative in November 2014, as well as the impact of several court-ordered population reduction measures.⁴

The Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population include both the effect of inmates who were 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 on the institution population is

²An earlier version of this report displayed the incorrect June 30, 2018 active parole population projection in this table. It is 42,343 not 42,257, and the annual percent change is -0.4% not -0.6%.

³For the purposes of this report, adult institution population includes inmates in fire camps, contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), alternative custody and re-entry programs, medical parole, as well as inmates in CDCR institutions.

⁴ See Appendix B for a description of the court-ordered population reduction measures.

temporary; its effects have begun to wane and are expected to be substantially completed by 2017. On the other hand, the impact of Proposition 47-related avoided court commitments is assumed to continue indefinitely.⁵ The effects of the court-ordered population reduction measures are also assumed to continue indefinitely.

The Spring 2016 Projections predict the institution population to decrease by 0.8 percent (1,038 inmates) from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016. However, following this initial decline, the institution population is expected to experience slight growth over the following four fiscal years. This is because a sizable segment of the institution population has continued to grow, even though the total institution population decreased over the last several years. This part of the population includes offenders with relatively long sentences and has been mostly unaffected by Realignment, the aforementioned court-ordered population reduction measures, and Proposition 47. Within the next year, CDCR anticipates the growth in this population will outpace population reductions being achieved within the lower-level offender population. The institution population is expected to reach 132,070 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year increase of 2.2 percent (2,888 inmates; see Table 1).

While CDCR expects the institution population to decrease through June 2016, the Spring 2016 Projections predict a decrease in the active parole population each year through June 2020. Specifically, the parole population is projected to decline from 45,473 on June 30, 2015 to 43,273 on June 30, 2016 (4.8 percent, or 2,200 parolees) and is then expected to drop to 42,499 by June 30, 2017 (1.8 percent, or 774 parolees). The decreases during the first two years are primarily the result of the anticipated discharge of offenders on parole because of Proposition 47. After the first two years, the parole population is projected to experience smaller decreases, reaching 42,072 on June 30, 2020 for a net five-year decrease of 7.5 percent (3,401 parolees; see Table 1).

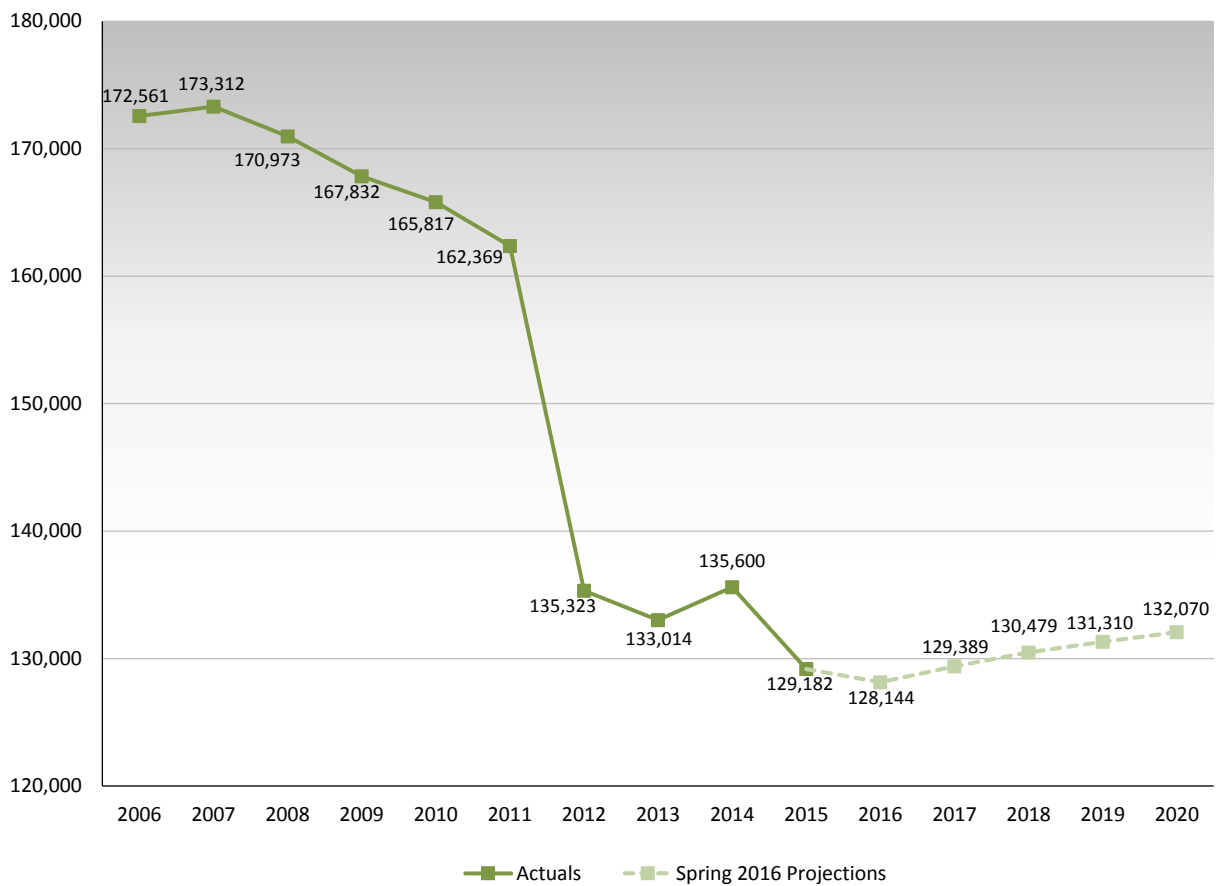
2.1 Adult Institution Total Population Trends and Projections

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 133,014 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 162,369 on June 30, 2011 to 135,323 on June 30, 2012, or a reduction of 27,046 inmates (16.7 percent). The population continued to decrease through fiscal year (FY) 2012-13 by an additional 2,309 inmates (1.7 percent) to 133,014 on June 30, 2013. However, after several years of decline, the population increased by 2,586 inmates during FY 2013-14 (1.9 percent) to 135,600 on June 30, 2014.

⁵ More information about the impact of Proposition 47 on court commitments is located in the section titled Court Commitments later in the report.

Following the one-year increase, the institution population decreased by 6,418 inmates (4.7 percent) to 129,182 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 resulted 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 had 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

As expected, male population trends were similar to total population trends with a 0.4 percent increase from June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2007 (160,812 to 161,424 inmates) followed by a 21.3 percent decrease from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2013 (161,424 to 127,019 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2). In contrast to the preceding years of decline, from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the male inmate population increased 1.8 percent (127,019 to 129,294 inmates). The male population, like the total population, has decreased since the implementation of Proposition 47, declining by 4.6 percent (5,969 inmates) during FY 2014-15 and reaching a population of 123,325 inmates on June 30, 2015. The downward trend is projected to continue through June 2016 when the population is expected to reach 122,463. As is the case with the total population, the male institution population is anticipated to increase in each of the next four fiscal years. The male institution population is expected to reach 126,395 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year increase of 2.5 percent (3,070 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2).

The female inmate population increased 1.2 percent from June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2007 (11,749 to 11,888 inmates), then decreased by 49.6 percent from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2013 (11,888 to 5,995 inmates), which was a much larger percent decrease than was 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 during FY 2014-15 to a June 30, 2015 population of 5,857 (a decrease of 7.1 percent, or 449 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 3). Similar to the male population, the female population is expected to decrease slightly during FY 2015-16, dropping to 5,681 by June 30, 2016 (a projected decrease of 176 inmates, or 3 percent). The population is then expected to decrease slightly in each of the next two fiscal years, followed by two years of small increases. The female institution population is expected to reach 5,675 on June 30, 2020, a net five-year decrease of 3.1 percent (182 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 3).

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

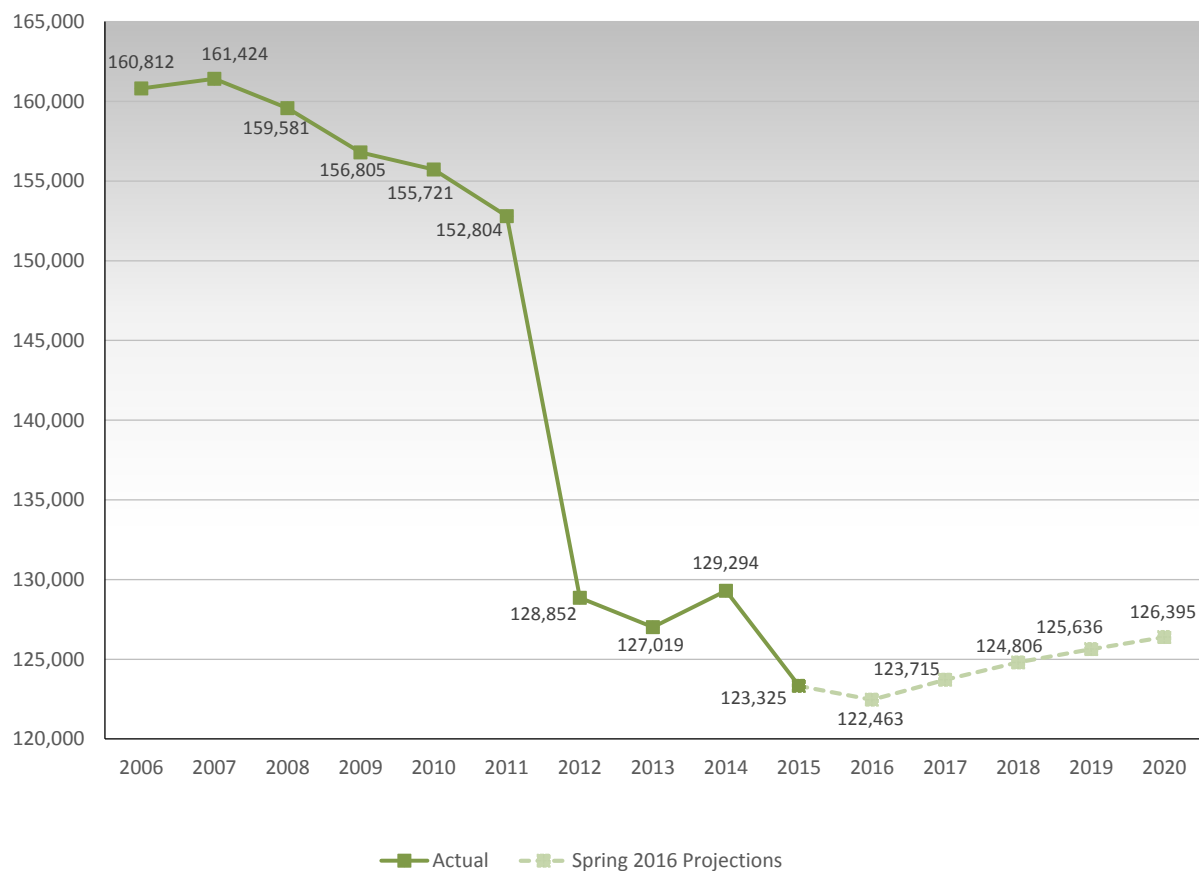
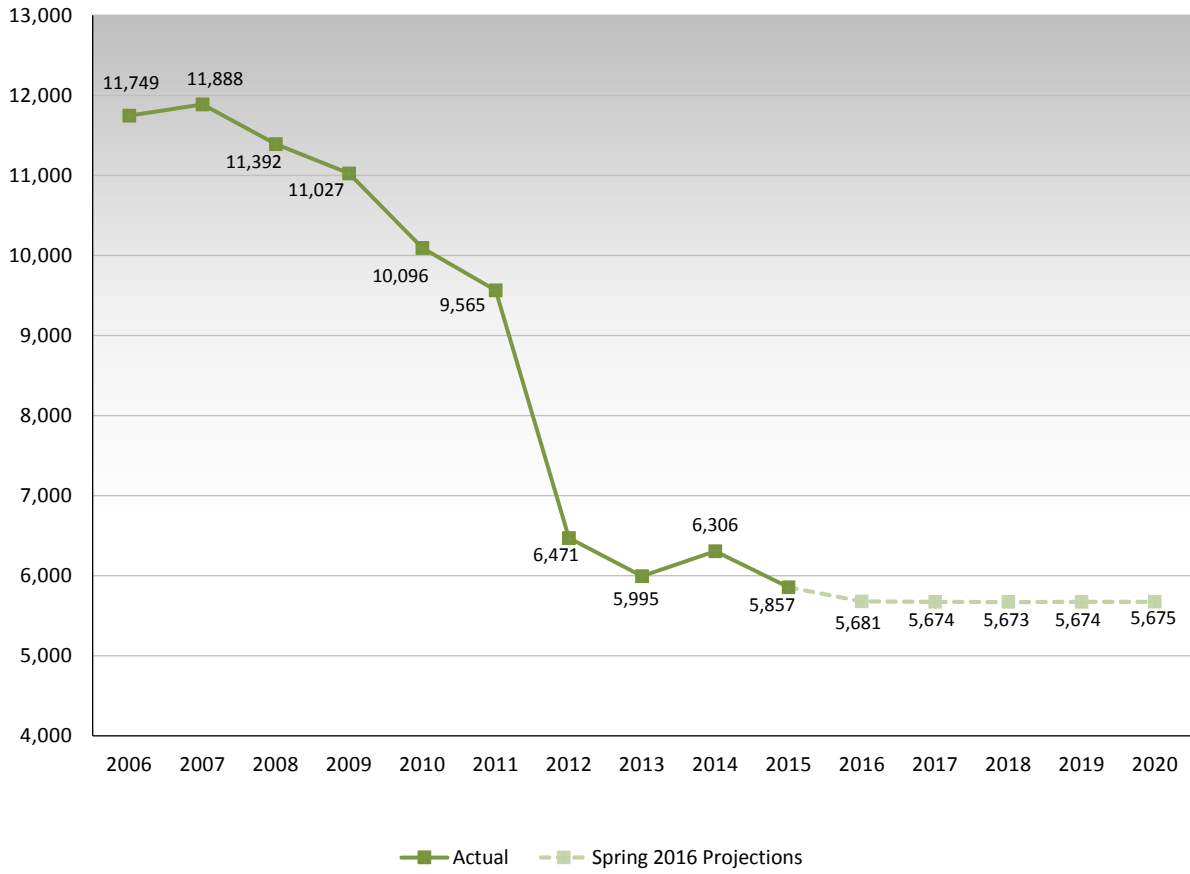


Figure 3: Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020



2.3 Comparison of Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Total Institution Population Projections

The institution population in the Spring 2016 Population Projections is defined differently than in previous projections. In prior population projections reports, the adult institution population included inmates in fire camps, contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), and CDCR institutions. The Spring 2016 Projections include inmates in alternative custody and re-entry programs as well as inmates on medical parole who were not previously counted in the institution population. This change was made to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving a prison term. Due to this change, the Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Projections are not directly comparable. However, this section is included for informational purposes.

In Fall 2015, CDCR expected the institution to decrease 0.8 percent from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016 (128,900 to 127,815 inmates) and increase 0.5 percent during the two-year span from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017 (128,900 to 129,590 inmates)⁶. The Spring 2016 Projections predict a decrease of 0.8 percent from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016 (129,182 to 128,144 inmates) and an increase of 0.2 percent during the two-year span from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017 (129,182 to 129,389 inmates, respectively). The Spring 2016 Projections are 329 inmates higher (0.3 percent) than the Fall 2015 Projections for June 30, 2016 and 201 inmates lower (0.2 percent) for June 30, 2017. The two projections differ by less than 1 percent through June 2020 (see Table 2).

⁶ See Fall 2015 Population Projections Report available at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/reports_research/offender_information_services_branch/Projections/F15Pub.pdf.

Table 2: Comparison of Fall 2015⁷ and Spring 2016 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2015	Spring 2016	Difference	Percent Change
2016	127,815	128,144	329	0.3%
2017	129,590	129,389	-201	-0.2%
2018	130,441	130,479	38	0.0%
2019	130,994	131,310	316	0.2%
2020	131,092	132,070	978	0.7%

The Spring 2016 Projections for the male institution population are higher (149 inmates, 0.1 percent) than the Fall 2015 Projections for June 30, 2016. For this same point in time, the female population projections are 3.3 percent higher (180 inmates; see Table 3). The Spring 2016 Projections of male populations are lower than the Fall 2015 Projections for June 30, 2017 (335 inmates, or 0.3 percent) while the female populations remain higher than Fall 2015 for June 30, 2017 (134 inmates, or 2.4 percent). These differences are primarily the result of the inclusion of additional inmates in the institution population in the Spring 2016 Projections.

Table 3: Comparison of Fall 2015⁸ and Spring 2016 Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2015	Spring 2016	Difference	Percent Change	Fall 2015	Spring 2016	Difference	Percent Change
2016	122,314	122,463	149	0.1%	5,501	5,681	180	3.3%
2017	124,050	123,715	-335	-0.3%	5,540	5,674	134	2.4%
2018	124,899	124,806	-93	-0.1%	5,542	5,673	131	2.4%
2019	125,460	125,636	176	0.1%	5,534	5,674	140	2.5%
2020	125,573	126,395	822	0.7%	5,519	5,675	156	2.8%

⁷ Beginning with the Spring 2016 Projections report, actual and projected populations include inmates in alternative custody and re-entry programs and on medical parole. Therefore, populations may be different than previously published reports. Fall 2015 and earlier projections do not include these additional populations.

⁸ See note 7.

3 Court Commitments

The number of felon court commitments decreased by 49.7 percent from FY 2005-06 to FY 2014-15 (70,607 to 35,539 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 Realignment (a decrease from 57,740 to 38,992, or 32.5 percent). After two fiscal years of decline following Realignment, court commitments increased in FY 2013-14 by 2,847 commitments, (an increase from 35,992 to 38,839, or 7.9 percent).

Total court commitments dropped by 8.5 percent between fiscal year (FY) 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 (38,839 to 35,539 commitments; see Table 4 and Figure 4). Most of the decrease observed since the passage of Proposition 47 has been in a few drug and property crime categories, which was expected since misdemeanor instead of felony sentences are now required for certain crimes under Proposition 47. Specifically, in the one-year period between March 2015 and February 2016, there were 2,934 (82.3 percent) fewer commitments for controlled substance possession compared to FY 2013-14, the last full fiscal year prior to the implementation of Proposition 47. Additionally, during the same respective time periods, prison commitments for second-degree burglary decreased by 944 (51.9 percent), and petty theft with a prior commitments dropped by 688 (94.4 percent).

CDCR expects total court commitments to decrease by 792 (35,539 to 34,747 commitments), or 2.2 percent, between FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16, which is the first full year following the implementation of Proposition 47. Court commitments generally follow a long-term trend that includes periods of growth and decline. The Spring 2016 court commitment projection shows two years of small increases, followed by two years of small decreases. While there will be a period of growth in commitments during the projection cycle, CDCR expects that annual levels of total court commitments will 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	62,562	88.6%		8,045	11.4%		70,607	
2006-07	60,709	88.3%	-3.0%	8,017	11.7%	-0.3%	68,726	-2.7%
2007-08	59,670	88.6%	-1.7%	7,715	11.4%	-3.8%	67,385	-2.0%
2008-09	55,852	88.1%	-6.4%	7,519	11.9%	-2.5%	63,371	-6.0%
2009-10	56,624	89.1%	1.4%	6,936	10.9%	-7.8%	63,560	0.3%
2010-11	51,299	88.8%	-9.4%	6,441	11.2%	-7.1%	57,740	-9.2%
2011-12	35,848	91.9%	-30.1%	3,144	8.1%	-51.2%	38,992	-32.5%
2012-13	33,655	93.5%	-6.1%	2,337	6.5%	-25.7%	35,992	-7.7%
2013-14	36,073	92.9%	7.2%	2,766	7.1%	18.4%	38,839	7.9%
2014-15	33,072	93.1%	-8.3%	2,467	6.9%	-10.8%	35,539	-8.5%
Projected								
2015-16	32,487	93.5%	-1.8%	2,260	6.5%	-8.4%	34,747	-2.2%
2016-17	32,760	93.4%	0.8%	2,330	6.6%	3.1%	35,090	1.0%
2017-18	32,804	93.3%	0.1%	2,340	6.7%	0.4%	35,144	0.2%
2018-19	32,681	93.3%	-0.4%	2,348	6.7%	0.3%	35,029	-0.3%
2019-20	32,556	93.2%	-0.4%	2,377	6.8%	1.2%	34,932	-0.3%

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

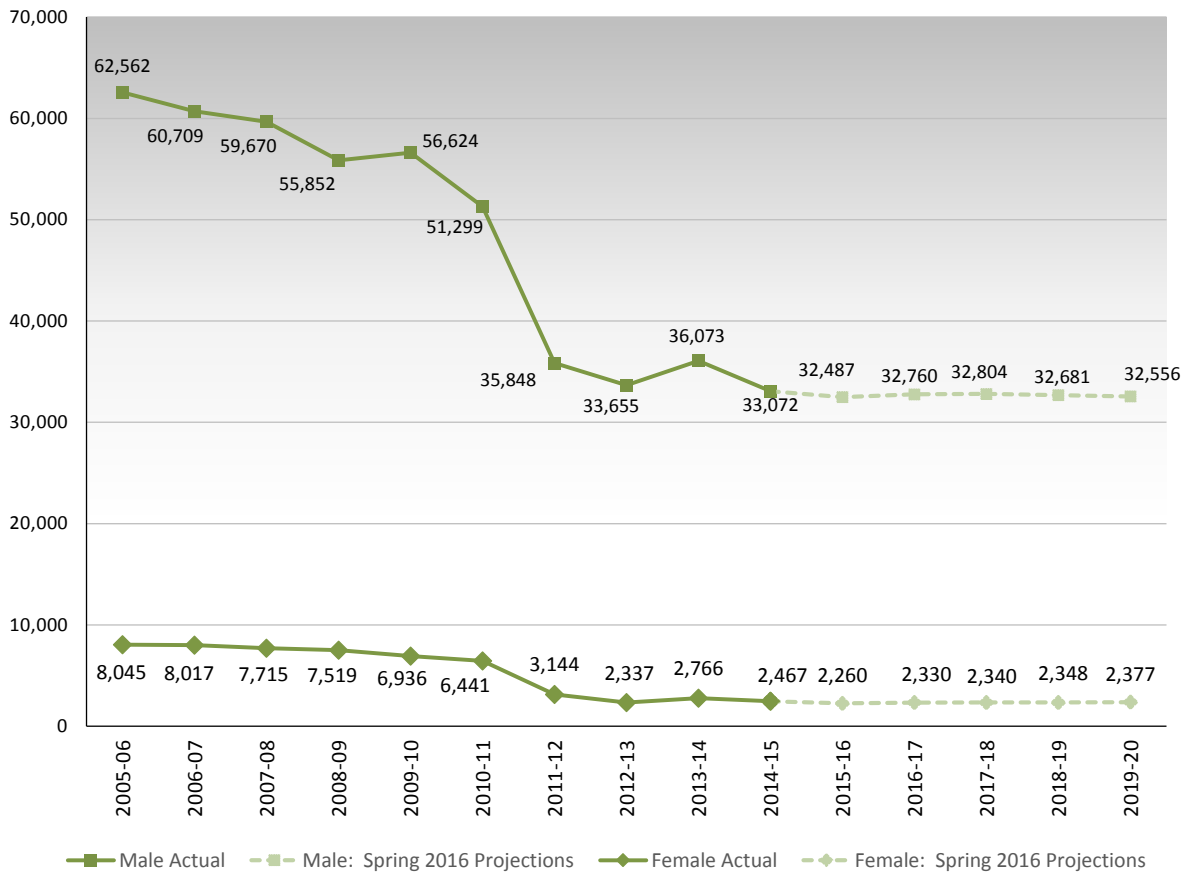


3.1 Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, by Gender

Of the total felon court commitments from FY 2008-09 to FY 2009-10, 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, and female court commitments decreased to 6.5 percent.

Similar to total commitments, CDCR expects the number of male felon commitments to decrease in FY 2015-16 before increasing the following two fiscal years, then decreasing slightly in the succeeding two fiscal years. The Spring 2016 Projections expect the number of female felon commitments to decrease in FY 2015-16 and then increase slightly each fiscal year through FY 2019-20 (see Table 4 and 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

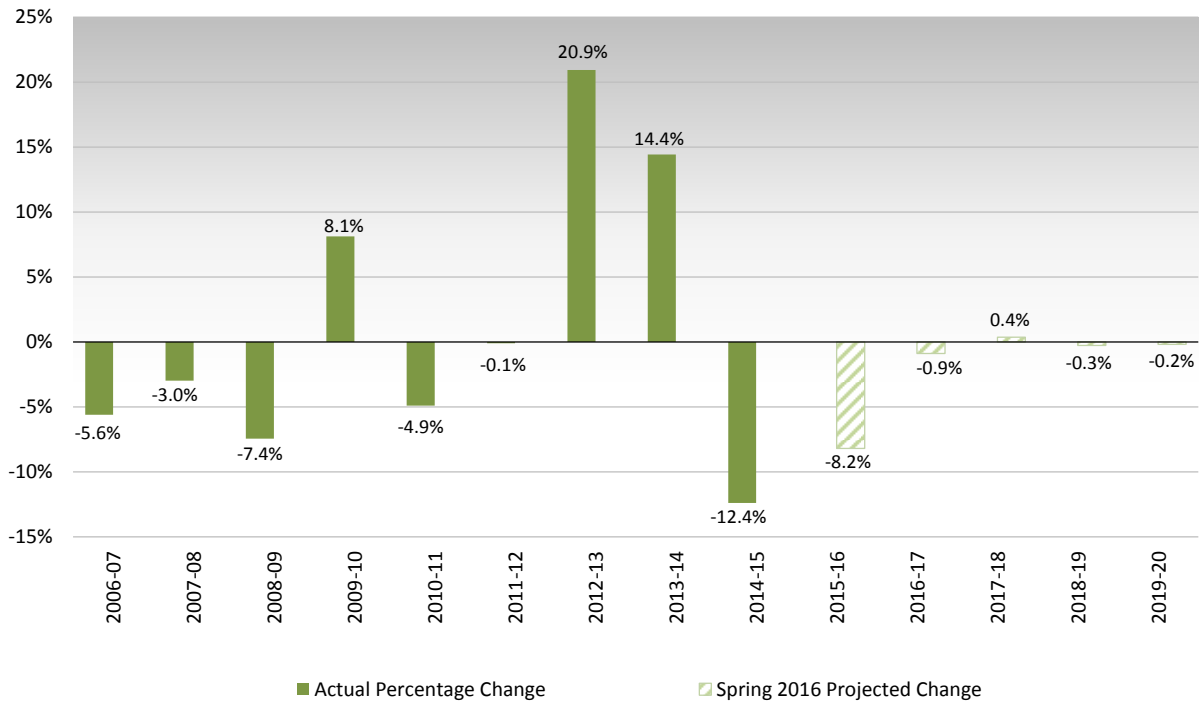
The number of felon Second Strike court commitments decreased 4.9 percent from FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12 (7,931 to 7,535 commitments, respectively; see Figure 6). During the two years after Realignment’s implementation, CDCR observed this trend reverse and Second Strike court commitments increased to all time high levels. There was a 20.9 percent increase (1,577 Second Strike commitments) during FY 2012-13 compared to FY 2011-12, which was followed by another 14.4 percent increase in FY 2013-14 (1,315 Second Strike commitments). However, following the passage of Proposition 47, there was a decrease of 12.4 percent (1,292 Second Strike commitments (see Figures 6 and 7).

The growth in Second Strike commitments that occurred after the implementation of Realignment included a high proportion of offenders with current non-serious, non-violent offenses. Therefore, Proposition 47 may have reduced Second Strike commitments because some felonies previously sentenced as Second Strike offenses may have been converted into misdemeanor offenses. CDCR’s Spring 2016 Projections assume Second Strike commitments will remain relatively steady at their current levels. Compared to FY 2014-15, CDCR projects Second Strike commitments to decrease 8.2 percent (749 Second Strike commitments) and an additional 0.9 percent in FY 2016-17 (74 Second Strike commitments). Although Second Strike commitments have decreased since the passage of Proposition 47, CDCR predicts they will 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

Beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, CDCR used inmate classification data collected in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) for population projections. More information on this change can be found in the section on *Methodology and Technical Notes* in Appendix A. As with the Fall 2015 Projections, the Spring 2016 Projections include 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	11,639	44,746	25,582	26,754	10	3,979	123,325
2016	10,487	11,359	44,308	25,471	28,726	8	2,104	122,463
2017	10,955	11,609	44,635	25,857	29,025	8	1,626	123,715
2018	11,330	11,802	44,878	26,130	29,032	8	1,626	124,806
2019	11,696	11,828	45,147	26,297	29,034	8	1,626	125,636
2020	12,066	11,801	45,461	26,398	29,035	8	1,626	126,395

CDCR projects Reception Center housing needs to increase 3.2 percent from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017 (10,615 to 10,955 inmates). From June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2017, the need for Security Level I and II housing is projected to decrease by 0.3 percent (11,639 to 11,609 inmates) and 0.2 percent (44,746 to 44,635), respectively. Conversely, the need for Security Level III and IV housing during this period is projected to increase by 1.1 percent (25,582 to 25,857 inmates) and 8.5 percent (26,754 to 29,025 inmates), respectively. The need for SHU placement is projected to decrease by 59.1 percent between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2017 (from 3,979 to 1,626 inmates; see Table 5). The large percent decrease in SHU placement need is attributable to impact of the *Ashker* settlement and segregated housing regulation changes.

Throughout the projection cycle, CDCR projects Level II inmates to encompass the largest proportion of the male inmate population, while Level I inmates will be the smallest proportion of the male population.

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 June 30, 2007 (116,563 to 126,330 parolees; see Table 6). From June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2014, the population decreased by 64.8 percent (126,330 to 44,499 parolees). The largest percentage decline was 23.5 percent between FY 2010-11 to FY 2011-12 (90,813 to 69,435 parolees), 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 June 30, 2015 (44,499 to 45,473 parolees). 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.⁹

CDCR projects the active parolee population to decrease each of the next five fiscal years to 43,273 (4.8 percent) on June 30, 2016 and 42,499 (1.8 percent) on June 30, 2017. The Proposition 47-related increase in the parole population is temporary and has begun to wane. This effect on the parole population is expected to be substantially completed by 2017 with the anticipated discharge of most offenders on parole because of Proposition 47. After the first two years of the projection cycle, CDCR expects the parole population to experience slight decreases of less than 1 percent per year, with the population reaching 42,072 on June 30, 2020 for a net five-year decrease of 7.5 percent (see Table 6).

Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2017 are available in Appendix D.

⁹ 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).

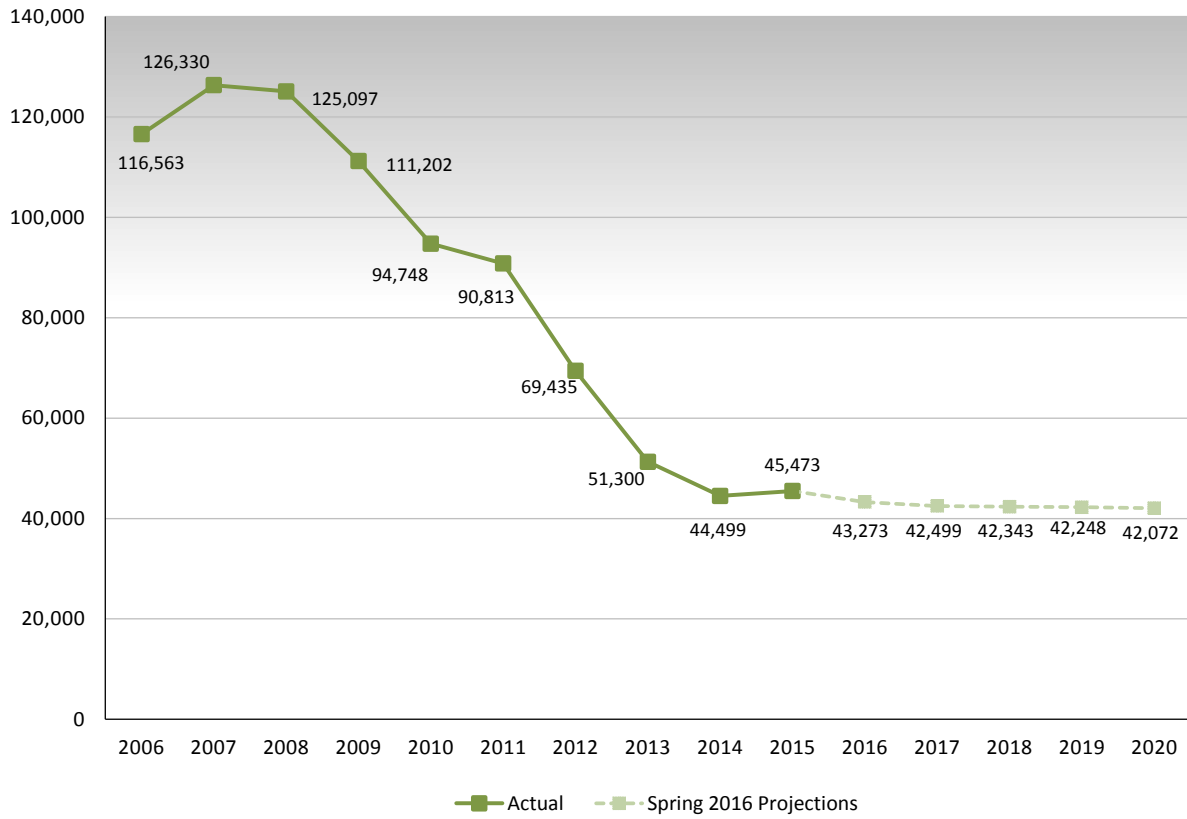
Table 6: Active Parole Populaton Supervised in California, June 30, 2006 through June 30, 2020

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	43,273
2017	42,499
2018	42,343
2019	42,248
2020	42,072

*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 Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Active Parole Population Projections

In the Fall 2015 Projections, the active parole population was expected to decrease by 5.2 percent between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 (45,473 to 43,089 parolees) and 7.3 percent in the two-year period from June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2017 (45,473 to 42,175 parolees). Similarly, the Spring 2016 Projections predict a decrease in the active parole population (see Table 7).

While the Spring 2016 parole population projections predict decreases each year through 2020, they are higher than Fall 2015 throughout the projection cycle. Specifically, the Spring 2016 Projections are 0.4 percent (184 parolees) higher than the Fall 2015 Projections on June 30, 2016 and 0.8 percent higher (324 parolees) on June 30, 2017 (see Table 7). During the subsequent three years, the parole population is expected to be approximately 1.5 percent to 2 percent higher than projected in the Fall 2015 Projections. The increase in the Spring 2016 projected parole population relative to the Fall 2015 Projections can be attributed primarily to the availability of additional data since the implementation of some court-ordered population reduction measures, which has improved CDCR's ability to estimate their impact on the parole population.

Table 7: Comparison of Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 Active Parole Population

June 30	Fall 2015	Spring 2016	Difference	Percent Change
2016	43,089	43,273	184	0.4%
2017	42,175	42,499	324	0.8%
2018	41,743	42,343	600	1.4%
2019	41,387	42,248	861	2.1%
2020	41,326	42,072	746	1.8%

6 Juvenile Population Projections

The Spring 2016 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.

Between 2006 and 2015, the total juvenile population decreased from an average daily population of 3,008 to 690 youth, 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 youth (a decrease of 76.9 percent) and the female juvenile population decreased from 129 to 25 youth (80.6 percent). CDCR projects the total juvenile population to increase from an average daily population of 690 in June 2015 to 700 in June 2016 (an increase of 10 youth, or 1.4 percent). The Spring 2016 Projections predict an additional increase to an average daily population of 708 by June 2017 (an increase of 8 youth, or 1.1 percent; 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	674	26	700
2017	681	27	708

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 Spring 2016 Adult and Juvenile Population Projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. 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.¹⁰ 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.

¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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 continuing instability in CDCR admissions resulting from Realignment and Proposition 47, and the impact of other court-ordered initiatives on CDCR populations.

¹¹ 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 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. *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.¹²

- 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 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 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 Spring 2016 Projections incorporate the estimated impact of changes to segregated housing regulations¹³, 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.

¹³ 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.¹⁴

- Prospective credit-earning change for specific second strike offenders

Prospectively increases credit good-time credit 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 Spring 2016 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 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 Spring 2016 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 Spring 2016 Projections.*

¹⁴ The following additional programs are incorporated into the Spring 2016 Population Projections: 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 about these programs is available at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-April-2016.pdf>.

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 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 9-20

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	70,607	17,022	414.8
2006-07	68,726	17,057	402.9
2007-08	67,385	17,111	393.8
2008-09	63,371	17,118	370.2
2009-10	63,560	17,116	371.3
2010-11	57,740	17,147	336.7
2011-12	38,992	17,171	227.1
2012-13	35,992	17,202	209.2
2013-14	38,839	17,238	225.3
2014-15	35,539	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	62,562	8,658	722.6
2006-07	60,709	8,677	699.7
2007-08	59,670	8,706	685.4
2008-09	55,852	8,715	640.8
2009-10	56,624	8,716	649.6
2010-11	51,299	8,732	587.5
2011-12	35,848	8,751	409.7
2012-13	33,655	8,770	383.7
2013-14	36,073	8,791	410.4
2014-15	33,072	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	6,441	8,415	76.5
2011-12	3,144	8,420	37.3
2012-13	2,337	8,431	27.7
2013-14	2,766	8,447	32.7
2014-15	2,467	8,466	29.1

Table 12: Spring 2016 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	34,747	17,322	200.6
2016-17	35,090	17,380	201.9
2017-18	35,144	17,436	201.6
2018-19	35,029	17,481	200.4
2019-20	34,932	17,499	199.6

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

*Table 13: Spring 2016 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	32,487	8,833	367.8
2016-17	32,760	8,861	369.7
2017-18	32,804	8,890	369.0
2018-19	32,681	8,914	366.6
2019-20	32,556	8,923	364.8

*Table 14: Spring 2016 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	2,260	8,490	26.6
2016-17	2,330	8,518	27.4
2017-18	2,340	8,546	27.4
2018-19	2,348	8,567	27.4
2019-20	2,377	8,576	27.7

**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 2015				Fiscal Year 2016				Fiscal Year 2017			
		2015		2016		2016		2017		2016		2017	
		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	123,325	122,813	122,540	122,149	122,463	122,758	123,193	123,378	123,715				
Total Female Population	5,857	5,789	5,729	5,679	5,681	5,674	5,675	5,664	5,674				
Total Population	129,182	128,602	128,269	127,828	128,144	128,432	128,868	129,042	129,389				

*Actual population

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	123,129	122,533	122,142	122,350	122,538	122,693	122,991	123,263	123,646	123,148
Total Female Population	5,800	5,712	5,687	5,685	5,721	5,680	5,674	5,666	5,674	5,673
Total Population	128,929	128,245	127,829	128,035	128,259	128,372	128,665	128,929	129,320	128,821

*Averages based on actual populations

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	10,101	12,012	44,596	25,228	27,503	9	3,364	122,813	5,789	128,602
	*Dec 31	10,088	11,779	44,523	25,204	28,040	8	2,898	122,540	5,729	128,269
	Mar 31	10,346	11,346	44,216	25,326	28,324	8	2,583	122,149	5,679	127,828
	Jun 30	10,487	11,359	44,308	25,471	28,726	8	2,104	122,463	5,681	128,144
2016-17	Sep 30	10,614	11,398	44,515	25,589	29,008	8	1,626	122,758	5,674	128,432
	Dec 31	10,739	11,492	44,609	25,703	29,016	8	1,626	123,193	5,675	128,868
	Mar 31	10,845	11,443	44,640	25,795	29,021	8	1,626	123,378	5,664	129,042
	Jun 30	10,955	11,609	44,635	25,857	29,025	8	1,626	123,715	5,674	129,389

*Actual population

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	11,639	44,746	25,582	26,754	10	3,979	123,325	5,857	129,182
2016	10,487	11,359	44,308	25,471	28,726	8	2,104	122,463	5,681	128,144
2017	10,955	11,609	44,635	25,857	29,025	8	1,626	123,715	5,674	129,389
2018	11,330	11,802	44,878	26,130	29,032	8	1,626	124,806	5,673	130,479
2019	11,696	11,828	45,147	26,297	29,034	8	1,626	125,636	5,674	131,310
2020	12,066	11,801	45,461	26,398	29,035	8	1,626	126,395	5,675	132,070

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			
		2015		2016		2016		2017	
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Population	45,473	44,280	43,534	43,403	43,273	42,859	42,395	42,297	42,499

*Actual population

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	44,699	44,175	43,633	43,395	43,976	43,097	42,596	42,305	42,404	42,601

*Averages based on actual populations

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