

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Division of Juvenile Justice



Fall 2011 Juvenile Population Projections

Juvenile Facility and Parole Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Fall 2011 Population Projections for the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is a summary of juvenile facility and parole population assumptions and projections for fiscal years (FY) 2011-12 through 2015-16. The projections are based on current data, existing laws and regulations, and include only legislation, programs, propositions, and policy changes signed prior to June 30, 2011 (the start date for the projection process).

The total facility population was 1,193 on June 30, 2011. This is 14.7 percent (206) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2010. This population total compares to a decline of 28.0 percent (466) seen from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

The total parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) was 1,195 on June 30, 2011. This is 27.1 percent (445) lower than the actual population on June 30, 2010. This population total compares to a decline of 11.4 percent (212) seen from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

Current facility population projections differ from the Spring 2011 Juvenile Population Projections (Spring Projections) due to an increase in time adds and higher facility length of stay. However, initially the current population projections are higher than in later years primarily due to the inclusion of youth responsible to a facility but not physically in the facility. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2016. The juvenile facility population is projected to be 1,188 (1,156 males and 32 females) on June 30, 2012, and it is 45 higher than projected in the Spring Projections. The facility population is projected to decrease to 1,169 (1,140 males and 29 females) during the following year and is expected to continue decreasing to 1,079 (1,051 males and 28 females) by June 30, 2016.

Current parole population projections differ from the Spring Projections due to more parole discharges. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2014. The parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) on June 30, 2012 is projected to be 800 (751 males and 49 females), 238 lower than projected in the Spring Projections. The parole population is projected to continue to decrease during the following two years to 513 (482 males and 31 females) on June 30, 2013, and to 292 (272 males and 20 females) on June 30, 2014. All parolees remaining on parole after June 30, 2014 will be discharged pursuant to Assembly Bill 1628. The current projections include parole population estimates for June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 assuming parolees are not immediately discharged.



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Juvenile Facility and Parole Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16

INTRODUCTION

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

Population projections, critical for these budgeting processes, are also used for strategic planning, program planning, the development of annual operating budgets, and the capital outlay program. Projections of CDCR's juvenile facility and parole populations are developed twice a year, in the spring and the fall. Input from major stakeholders inside and outside the Department is required in order to discuss and recommend population projection assumptions and their impact on the final projections.

The Fall 2011 Population Projections (Fall Projections) are based on the most current data available and follow only existing law and regulations. Included is the impact on the projections resulting from the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 81 and Assembly Bill (AB) 191, which restrict juvenile court admissions to cases committed for Welfare & Institutions Code (W&IC) Section 707(b) offenses or non-707 (b) sex offenses (Penal Code [PC] Section 290). The Fall Projections also include AB 1628, which sends juveniles to county probation instead of parole.

METHODOLOGY

CDCR's juvenile facility and parole population projections are developed using a computer simulation model. Generally, this type of model is used to mimic or simulate the activity of a system with the aid of a computer. In the model (often referred to as a stochastic entity simulation model) juveniles progress through the facility and parole system individually using a collection of probabilistic assumptions. Because random numbers are a critical part of computer simulation, this type of model has also been referred to as a Monte Carlo simulation model.

The juvenile simulation model requires more than 100 different input variables for each gender type and are designed to describe activity central to the critical components of the juvenile facility and parole system. Some of those variables include age, admission type, commitment type, commitment offense, court-imposed sentence, parole consideration date, facility length of stay (LOS), time adds and cuts, jail credits, offense category, parole LOS, and parole violation rates.

The juvenile projection model has two major components. One component simulates the release from a facility (and from parole) for the populations at the start of the projection period. For example, determining the release time of a juvenile case from a facility, current parole board date (PBD), probability of future time adds and cuts, and their time until jurisdiction termination are all taken into consideration.

The second component of the projection model simulates the intake and release of future juvenile facility admissions. The number of first admissions is projected independently from the model. For example, future juvenile court first admissions are projected using DOF population forecasts for the State youth population, ages 12 to 17 years. These projections are then entered into the model as an input variable and subsequent juvenile movements through the facility and parole system progress from there.

Historical data are used for determining assumptions necessary to project future juvenile facility and parole populations. For the Fall Projections, fiscal year (FY) 2010-11 decisions regarding PBDs and time adds and cuts were assumed to remain the same for future juveniles. The projection model can take into consideration future changes in law and policy any time during the projection period. However, as with any projection model, these changes and their estimated impact must be known at the start of the projection process.

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the juvenile populations - enacted laws, first admissions, "M" and "E" case admissions, parole violator admissions, facility LOS, and parole LOS - are discussed below:

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

Chapter 729, Statutes of 2010 (AB 1628, Blumenfeld). Effective January 19, 2011, AB 1628 transfers parole supervisory responsibility to county probation for new admissions and any wards remaining on parole will be discharged by July 1, 2014.

Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007 (SB 81, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) and Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007 (AB 191, Committee on Budget). Effective September 1, 2007, juvenile court commitments are restricted to cases committed for specified (violent) offenses listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the W&IC or for specified non-707(b) sex offenses (PC Section 290). The impact was and is estimated to be 240 fewer juvenile court first admissions per year. It is assumed that any remaining non-707(b) youth (excluding sex offenders) who were in a juvenile facility on September 1, 2007, will complete their facility time, be released to parole for 15 days, and then discharge (returned to their county of commitment). Non-707(b) cases who were on parole on September 1, 2007 (excluding sex offenders) will discharge once they have completed their parole time.

Proposition 21, *Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act* (effective March 7, 2000). It is unknown what impact this initiative has on the juvenile facility population. However, since these projections reflect facility population and movement trends through June 30, 2011, initiative impact is now included. As of June 30, 2011, of those we can identify, there were 266 first admission cases in the facility population which were Proposition 21 cases (i.e., cases committed for gang-related offenses for which counties are not billed).

Chapter 6, *Statutes of 1996 (SB 681, Hurtt)*. Effective January 1, 1997, counties are required to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. Commitment offenses are categorized according to seriousness: Category I, most serious to Category VII, least serious. Counties pay 50 percent of the per capita facility cost for offense Category V juvenile court commitments, 75 percent for Category VI commitments, and 100 percent for Category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the State \$212 per month for the time spent in a facility. The rate prior to the sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month.

Chapter 195, *Statutes of 1996 (AB 3369, Bordonaro)*. Effective July 22, 1996, the statute reduces the age limit for authorizing a transfer of a person to the California Youth Authority (CYA) by the Director of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) to under 18 years and requires the transfer to terminate in specified situations.

Juvenile Court First Admissions

For the projection of juvenile court first admissions, a historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1995 was examined along with rates based upon DOF's State population estimates for youth aged 12 to 17 years. Beginning in FY 1996-97, the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation). As a result actual admissions dropped from 2,878 in FY 1995-96 to 1,916 in FY 1997-98. As noted in Table I, juvenile court first admissions continued to drop well after the implementation of SB 681 potentiality due to declining juvenile felony arrests. As of FY 2007-08, the most recent decreases were primarily due to SB 81. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1995-96 are shown in Table I.

Table I: Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Admission Rate
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	81.5
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5
2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
2004-05	769	22.7
2005-06	711	20.8
2006-07	579	16.3
2007-08	386	10.9
2008-09	371	10.5
2009-10	341	9.8
2010-11	321	9.4

Also shown in Table I, the admission rate, juvenile court first admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12 to 17 years, dropped beginning in FY 1996-97 as a result of the “Sliding Scale” legislation. The actual admission rate for FY 1995-96, prior to the “Sliding Scale” legislation was 104.2, compared to 81.5 for FY 1996-97, and 66.6 for FY 1997-98. The juvenile court first admission rate for FY 2009-10 was 9.8 and it was 9.4 for FY 2010-11.

The admission rate for those cases impacted by S B 81 has been declining since FY 1998 -99 and has averaged approximately 10 since FY 2006-07, as shown in Table II.

Table II: Juvenile Court First Admissions Impacted by SB 81

Fiscal Year	Male		Female		Total	Rate
	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.	W&IC 707(b)	Non-707(b) Sex Off.		
1998-99	627	81	35	0	743	25.5
1999-00	544	110	38	0	692	23.4
2000-01	513	94	25	1	633	20.9
2001-02	516	97	25	0	638	20.5
2002-03	434	90	30	1	555	17.2
2003-04	455	84	33	1	573	17.3
2004-05	362	47	15	0	424	12.5
2005-06	326	45	21	0	392	11.5
2006-07	296	39	10	0	345	10.0
2007-08	303	26	14	1	344	9.7
2008-09	353	0	18	0	371	10.5
2009-10	328	0	13	0	341	9.8
2010-11	312	0	9	0	321	9.4

Juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the FY 2010-11 rate of 9.4 for W & IC Section 707(b)/sex of fender (PC Section 290) admissions as shown in Table II, slightly lower than projected in the Spring Projections.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to drop below the current level based on an expected decline in the State's youth population. Admissions will stabilize at 315 annually as shown in Table III below.

Table III: Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Spring 2011	Fall 2011
2010-11	330	315
2011-12	325	315
2012-13	325	315
2013-14	325	315
2014-15	330	315

During FY 2010-11 the percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping decreased by 0.8 percent compared to FY 2009-10 but increased by 1.2 percent compared to CY 2010. The Fall Projections assume 96.3 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on

FY 2010-11 commitment offenses trends for W&IC Section 707(b)/sex offender (PC Section 290) admissions, as shown in Table IV.

Table IV: Percent of Admissions by Primary Commitment Offense

Fiscal Year	Violent & Sex	Property	Drug	Other
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.8	25.1	4.4	8.7
2004-05	64.7	21.8	3.1	10.4
2005-06	64.8	21.7	4.4	9.1
2006-07	71.2	17.8	3.1	7.9
2007-08	88.9	7.2	1.3	2.6
W&IC 707(b)/Sex Offenders				
2007-08	95.0	3.8	0.3	0.9
2008-09	96.5	3.2	0.0	0.3
2009-10	97.1	2.6	0.3	0.0
2010-11	96.3	2.5	0.0	1.2

Criminal Court First Admissions

Criminal court first admissions are juveniles committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) from adult criminal court. Prior to FY 1995-96, the number of annual criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218 during FY 1986-87 through FY 1994-95. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994, prohibiting juvenile commitments from criminal court for certain types of cases, admissions dropped to 92 during FY 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since. Criminal court admissions dropped from 97 in FY 1996-97 to 4 by FY 2010-11. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at five admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2011-12, similar to the Spring Projections.

"M" and "E" Case Admissions

"M" and "E" case admissions are juveniles sentenced to the adult institution but housed in juvenile facilities. "E" case admissions are juveniles admitted to DJJ under an agreement between the juvenile and adult divisions which became effective July 1, 2004. "M" case admissions are juveniles court-ordered to DJJ. This provision has been in effect since 1984, but the enactment of AB 3369 effective July 22, 1996, limited "M" case admissions to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of "M" case admissions under age 18 had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown in Table V.

Table V: Age at Admission for “M” Case Admissions

Fiscal Year	Under Age 18	18 and Over	Total
1993-94	158	700	858
1994-95	142	719	861
1995-96	205	551	756
1996-97	203	123	326
1997-98	143	0	143
1998-99	117	0	117
1999-00	88	0	88
2000-01	76	0	76
2001-02	59	0	59
2002-03	66	0	66
2003-04	65	0	65
2004-05	60	0	60
2005-06	87	0	87
2006-07	76	0	76
2007-08	105	0	105
2008-09	146	0	146
2009-10	158	0	158
2010-11	128	0	128

“M” case and “E” case admissions over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. “M” and “E” case admissions are no longer the responsibility of the DJJ once they are eligible for parole, or reach age 18 and are not eligible for camp. All “M” case and “E” case admissions are transferred to the Division of Adult Institutions after completion of their confinement time.

Future “M” case admissions are projected to stabilize at 128, annually, by FY 2015-16, one lower than the 129 admissions assumed in the Spring Projections. The number of “E” cases in juvenile facilities is projected to stabilize at 79, 13 lower than 92 assumed in the Spring Projections.

Parole Violator Admissions

In FY 1999-00 there were 1,052 parole violator admissions (including recommitments) compared to 305 in FY 2010-11. Table VI displays changes in parole violator admissions (including W & IC Section 707(b)/sex offender (PC Section 290 cases) compared to the parole average daily population (ADP).

Table VI: Parole Violator Admissions Compared to Parole ADP

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Parole ADP	Parole Violator Admissions/ADP
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5
2004-05	906	3,739	24.2
2005-06	775	3,246	23.9
2006-07	579	2,841	20.4
2007-08	349	2,348	14.9
W&IC 707(b)/Sex Offenders (PC 290)			
2006-07	398	2,141	18.6
2007-08	310	1,951	15.9
2008-09	344	1,842	18.7
2009-10	361	1,676	21.5
2010-11	305	1,469	20.8

The Fall Projections assume parole violator admissions will be lower than the Spring Projections beginning in FY 2011-12 due to more parole discharges. Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 189 during FY 2011-12 to 7 by FY 2015-16. The Spring Projections also assumed a drop, from 205 down to 19 for the same time period as shown in Table VII.

Table VII: Projected Parole Violator Admissions

Fiscal Year	Spring 2011	Fall 2011
2011-12	205	189
2012-13	112	87
2013-14	65	36
2014-15	39	16
2015-16	19	7

Facility LOS for Juvenile Cases

Facility LOS for juvenile cases is based on the anticipated LOS as reflected in initial PBDs, the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. The DJJ staff have been assigning initial PBDs since November 2002 and making time

add and time cut decisions since January 2004; the Juvenile Parole Board continues to make decisions regarding discharge and parole revocation.

Beginning in FY 2002-03, changes in facility LOS for first releases were driven by higher time adds, as shown in Table VIII. Prior to FY 2002-03, facility LOS for first releases to parole increased steadily from an average of 27.0 in FY 1995-96 to 35.9 months in FY 2001-02. The facility LOS increases were due to increases in both PBDs and time adds.

Table VIII: Average Facility LOS for Juvenile First Releases to Parole

Fiscal Year of Release	PBD	Time Adds	Time Cuts	Length of Stay
1996-97	23.6	5.6	-2.3	26.9
1997-98	25.7	7.4	-2.0	31.1
1998-99	27.2	8.7	-1.6	34.3
1999-00	27.1	8.8	-1.7	34.2
2000-01	26.4	9.8	-1.3	34.9
2001-02	27.4	9.6	-1.1	35.9
2002-03	26.7	10.0	-1.0	35.7
2003-04	24.5	10.5	-1.0	34.0
2004-05	24.0	10.3	-1.3	33.0
2005-06	23.9	12.5	-1.5	34.9
2006-07	22.6	11.9	-1.5	33.0
2007-08	22.2	12.7	-1.4	33.3
2008-09	24.2	15.0	-1.6	37.6
2009-10	27.1	12.6	-3.1	36.6
2010-11	29.8	11.2	-3.6	37.6

Facility LOS for juvenile cases is estimated to be higher than the Spring Projections due to more time adds and higher PBDs. By FY 2015-16 facility LOS for first releases is estimated to average 32.7 months for males, 30.4 months for females, and 32.4 months for both. The LOS of 32.4 months is lower than the 37.6-month average for FY 2010-11 as shown in Table VIII. Additionally, the Spring Projections assumed facility LOS would average 29.8 months for males, 25.3 months for females, and 29.2 for both by FY 2015-16.

For all releases, facility LOS is estimated to average 29.2 months for males, 28.3 months for females, and 29.1 months for both by FY 2015-16. The Spring Projections assumed facility LOS would average 24.6 months for males, 19.8 months for females, and 23.9 for both by FY 2015-16.

PBDs and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the FY 2010-11 PBD levels for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. Overall

PBDs for future first admissions will average 30.8 months. PBDs for future parole violator admissions are estimated to average 7.6 months, less than the Spring Projections. The net of time adds/cuts for a first admission is expected to average around 0.9 months per youth per year compared to the 0.3-month average assumed in the Spring Projections. For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds/cuts is expected to average -3.5 months per youth per year compared to the -4.1-month average assumed in the Spring Projections.

Facility LOS for "M" Cases

For the last 15 years, facility LOS for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 21.1 months, as shown in Table IX.

Table IX: Average Facility LOS for "M" Case Releases

Fiscal Year of Release	Length of Stay
1996-97	21.1
1997-98	13.5
1998-99	12.0
1999-00	14.3
2000-01	16.4
2001-02	13.4
2002-03	16.0
2003-04	15.2
2004-05	16.4
2005-06	13.9
2006-07	15.5
2007-08	13.8
2008-09	13.1
2009-10	13.1
2010-11	12.5

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

Parole LOS

The average LOS on parole for juveniles has increased gradually from 17.1 months in FY 1992-93 to 25.3 months in FY 2010-11 for all parole departures. For FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09 the average LOS dropped to around 22 months due to non-707(b) cases being released to parole for only 15 days, as shown in Table X.

Table X: Average Parole LOS

Fiscal Year	Departures	LOS
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003-04	2,493	19.8
2004-05	2,482	20.4
2005-06	2,040	21.1
2006-07	1,793	23.8
2007-08	1,624	22.0
2008-09	1,359	22.5
2009-10	1,145	24.0
2010-11	1,197	25.3

The increases in parole LOS beginning in FY 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts included electronic monitoring and relapse prevention programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole LOS were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available (i.e., more cases with jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21).

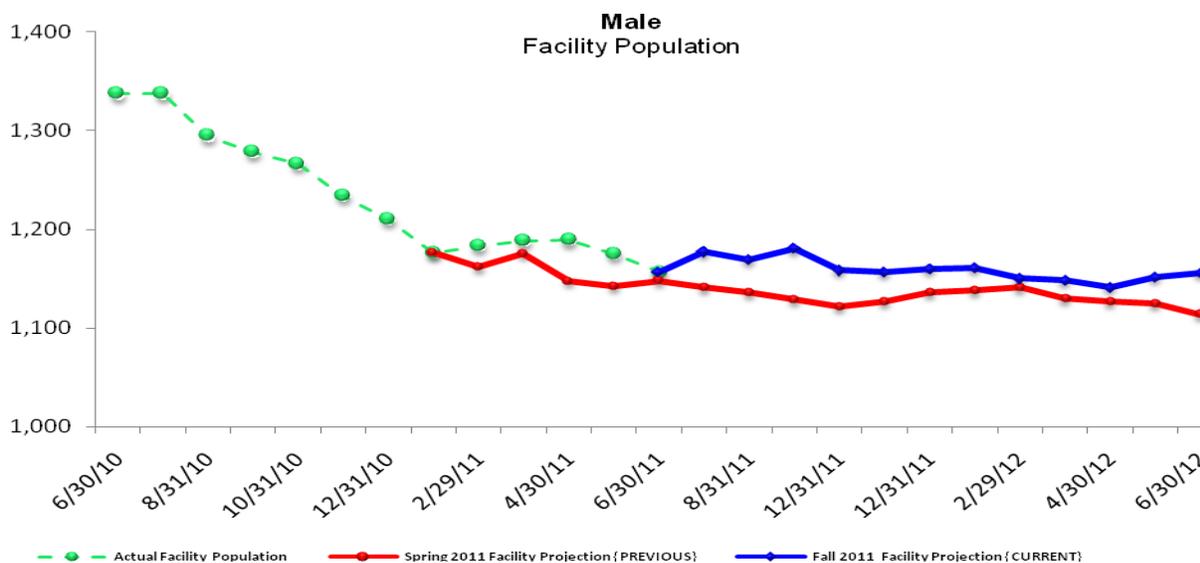
Since new institution admissions are being released to county probation instead of parole due to AB 1628, the current parole population will decline until every youth on parole completes their parole time or is discharged on July 1, 2014. LOS will consist primarily of cases that have jurisdiction to age 25 due to SB 81. The average parole time is expected to be 23.1 months for male and female FY 2011-12 departures, increasing to 31.0 months by FY 2013-14 (and to 44.4 months by FY 2015-16 if parolees are not immediately discharged).

MALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prior to FY 1996 -97, the male facility population increased for several years by an average of 3.8 percent annually. From June 30, 1993 through June 30, 1996, the population went from 8,387 up to 9,732. This increase was due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions. Juvenile cases in the population dropped during FY 1996-97 by 206 while the number of “M” cases dropped by 1,046. This decrease appears to be driven by the enactment of both the “Sliding Scale” legislation and the “M” case legislation (AB 3369). The facilities’ population decline has continued from 2,378 on June 30, 2007 to 1,157 on June 30, 2011.

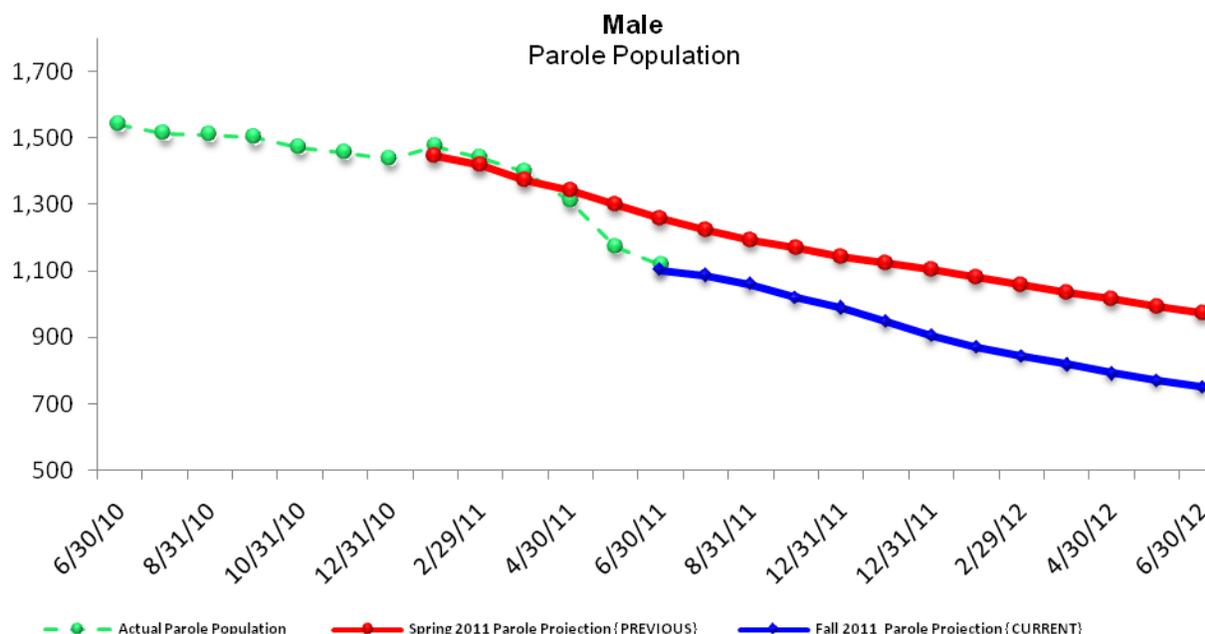
The total male facility population is projected to gradually drop during FY 2011-12, down to 1,156 by June 30, 2012. This population will continue to decrease after June 30, 2012 to 1,051 by June 30, 2016 (Table 1, page 15), higher than the 1,033 projected in the Spring Projections due to higher facility LOS.

The male facility population and population projections for Spring 2011 and Fall 2011 from June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the chart below.



The male in-state parole population is projected to decrease from 743 on June 30, 2012 to 269 by June 30, 2014, lower than the Spring Projections due to more parole discharges. If parolees are not immediately discharged on July 1, 2014 the population is estimated to be 42 on June 30, 2016 (Table 2, page 16).

The male parole population and population projections for Spring 2011 and Fall 2011 from June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the following chart.



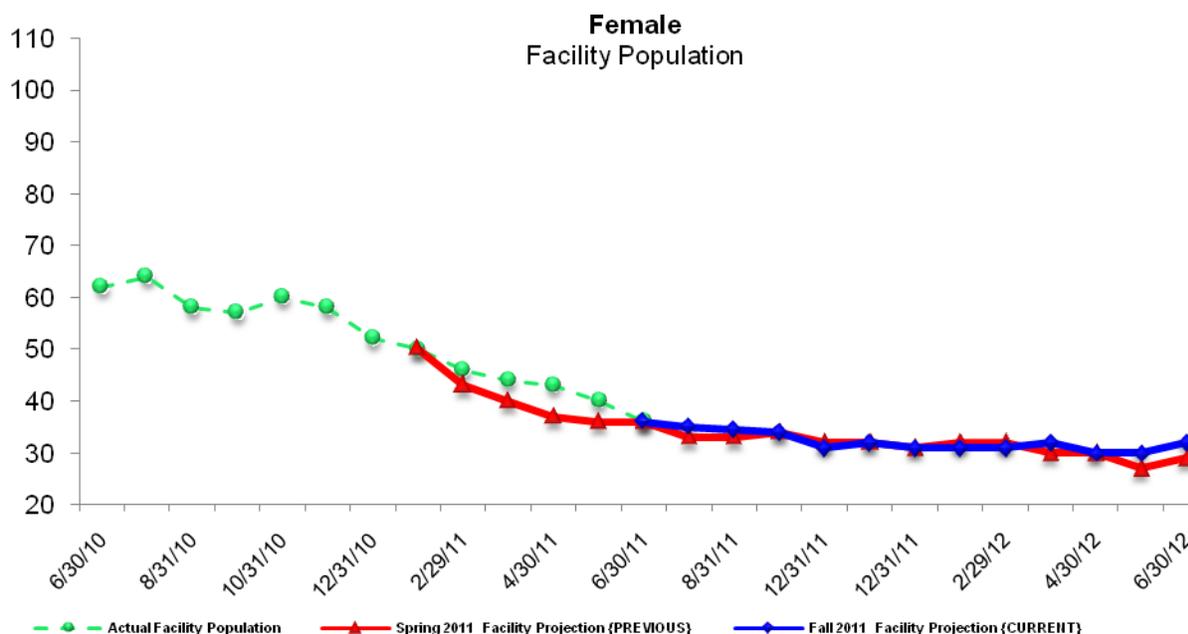
FEMALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

After June 30, 1997, the female facility population increased gradually reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During FY 2000-01, the female population remained stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 129 on December 31, 2006 and to 36 on June 30, 2011.

The total female facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2011-12, down to 32 by June 30, 2012. This population will gradually decrease after June 30, 2011 down to 28 by June 30, 2016 (Table 3, page 17), higher than the 26 projected in the Spring Projections, due to higher facility LOS.

The female facility population and population projections for Spring 2011 and Fall 2011 from June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the following chart.



The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease from 48 on June 30, 2012 to 19 by June 30, 2014, lower than the Spring Projections due to more parole discharges. If parolees are not immediately discharged on July 1, 2014 the population is estimated to be 2 on June 30, 2016 (Table 4, page 18).

The female parole population and population projections for Spring 2011 and Fall 2011 from June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the chart below.

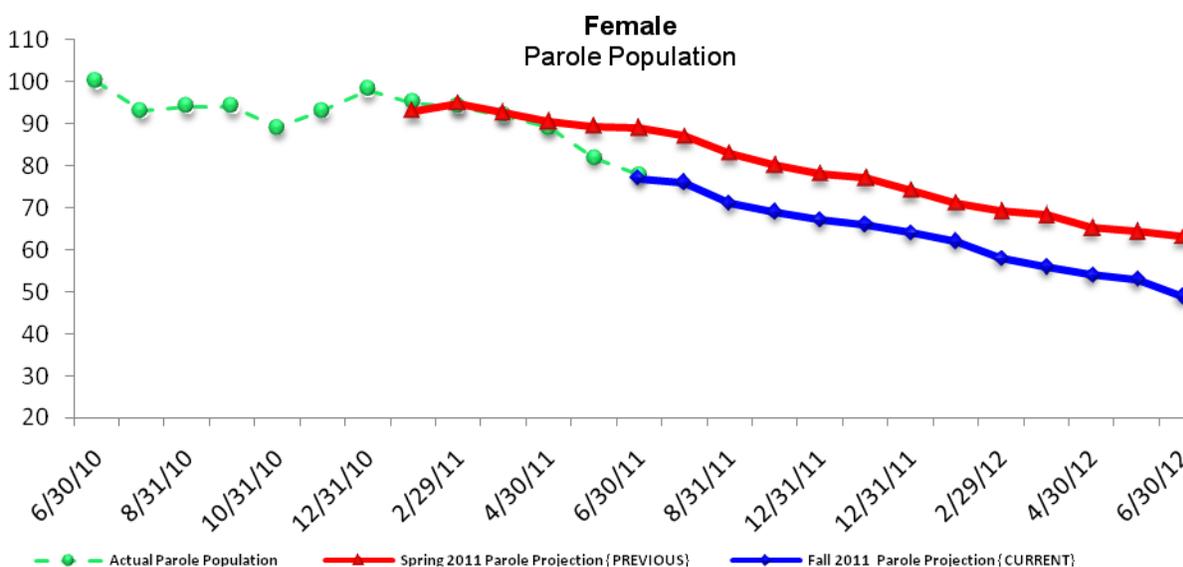


Table 1
 Projected Facility Population
 Fiscal Years 2011-12 Through 2015-16

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,060	970	956	947	905	873
"M" Cases.....	95	90	108	153	161	125	124	117	118	119
Total.....	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,221	1,095	1,080	1,064	1,023	992
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	550	366	353	328	312	305	305	305	305	305
Criminal Court.....	9	5	1	2	4	5	5	5	5	5
Parole Violators.....	548	336	331	340	288	188	86	35	16	7
"M" Cases.....	72	104	137	155	127	127	127	127	127	127
Probation returns.....	0	0	0	0	0	12	18	24	33	39
Total.....	1,179	811	822	825	731	637	541	496	486	483
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	1,189	1,016	748	774	556	241	113	44	20	8
Probation Releases.....	0	0	0	0	100	242	207	278	300	297
Probation Re-releases...	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	14	24	32
DJJ Discharges.....	332	314	189	92	38	39	91	75	47	38
"M" Cases.....	77	86	92	147	163	128	134	126	126	125
Total.....	1,598	1,416	1,029	1,013	857	652	557	537	517	500
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,060	970	956	947	905	873	854
"M" Cases*.....	90	108	153	161	125	124	117	118	119	121
Total.....	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,221	1,095	1,080	1,064	1,023	992	975
"E" Cases*.....	131	171	144	116	62	76	76	76	76	76
Total with "E" Cases.....	2,352	1,787	1,553	1,337	1,157	1,156	1,140	1,099	1,068	1,051
Contract Cases**.....	26	21	30	0	0					
Total Population	2,378	1,808	1,583	1,337	1,157	1,156	1,140	1,099	1,068	1,051
Length of Stay at Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Releases	22.1	22.9	25.8	22.3	18.3	22.7	24.4	28.8	29.2	29.2
First Releases	32.9	33.1	37.2	36.2	36.5	38.1	33.7	33.7	33.0	32.7
"M" Cases										
All Releases	15.6	13.8	13.2	12.9	12.5	13.1	12.2	11.1	11.2	11.4

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 2
 Projected Parole Population
 Fiscal Years 2011-12 Through 2015-16

Males

	Actual					Projected				
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year.....	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,117	751	482	272	122
Received on Parole.....	1,269	1,108	834	949	617	241	113	44	20	8
Departures from Parole.....	1,678	1,537	1,283	1,133	1,040	607	382	254	170	88
Parole Revocations.....	600	369	452	492	398	188	86	35	16	7
Discharges.....	1,078	1,168	831	641	642	419	296	219	154	81
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	2,527	2,124	1,678	1,500	1,101	743	477	269	121	42
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	75	49	46	40	16	8	5	3	1	0
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,117	751	482	272	122	42
Length of Stay All Departures.....	23.3	21.7	22.5	23.6	24.9	23.0	25.4	30.5	37.6	43.8

Table 3
 Projected Facility Population
 Fiscal Years 2011-12 Through 2015-16

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	126	133	84	64	54	33	28	25	26	25
"M" Cases.....	1	3	3	10	6	0	1	1	1	1
Total.....	127	136	87	74	60	33	29	26	27	26
Admissions										
First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	29	20	18	13	9	10	10	10	10	10
Criminal Court.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Violators.....	31	13	13	21	15	1	1	1	0	0
Probation returns.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
"M" Cases.....	4	1	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	64	34	40	38	25	12	13	12	12	12
Departures										
Releases to Parole.....	45	64	42	43	33	6	1	0	0	0
Probation Releases.....	0	0	0	0	9	10	9	6	9	10
Probation Re-releases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
DJJ Discharges.....	8	18	9	2	3	0	4	3	2	1
"M" Cases.....	2	1	2	7	7	0	1	1	1	1
Total.....	55	83	53	52	52	16	16	11	13	13
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
Juvenile Cases.....	133	84	64	54	33	28	25	26	25	24
"M" Cases*.....	3	3	10	6	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	136	87	74	60	33	29	26	27	26	25
"E" Cases*.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total with "E" Cases.....	138	89	76	62	36	32	29	30	29	28
Contract Cases**.....										
Total Population	138	89	76	62	36	32	29	30	29	28
Length of Stay at Release										
Juvenile Cases										
All Releases	22.5	28.8	29.5	23.6	15.0	31.6	30.9	32.3	30.0	28.3
First Releases	34.2	35.9	39.4	38.2	31.4	36.7	33.8	35.7	32.2	30.4
"M" Cases										
All Releases	9.5	10.6	9.7	17.7	13.2	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

*Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table 4
 Projected Parole Population
 Fiscal Years 2011-12 Through 2015-16

Females

	Actual					Projected				
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Total Parole Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year..	248	180	158	127	100	78	49	31	20	9
Received on Parole.....	47	65	45	48	32	6	1	0	0	0
Departures from Parole....	115	87	76	75	54	35	19	11	11	7
Parole Revocations.....	34	12	14	24	19	1	1	1	0	0
Discharges.....	81	75	62	51	35	34	18	10	11	7
In-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	174	156	127	99	77	48	30	19	9	2
Out-of-State Parole Population End of Fiscal Year.....	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total Parole Population at End of Fiscal Year.....	180	158	127	100	78	49	31	20	9	2
Length of Stay All Departures.....	28.5	27.6	29.2	30.2	32.6	24.2	34.1	42.7	45.1	52.4