



**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

Fall 2016 Population Projections

**Office of Research
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Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Fall 2016 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. The CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Similar to the past several population projections, these projections incorporate the impacts of a number of court-ordered population reduction measures^a 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 resentencing 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 4,600 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.

In November 2016, Proposition 57 (The Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act) was passed by voter initiative. The proposition: 1) creates a parole consideration process for non-violent offenders who have served the full term for their primary criminal offense in state prison; 2) authorizes the CDCR to award credits earned for good behavior and approved rehabilitative or educational achievements; and 3) requires judges to determine whether juveniles charged with certain crimes should be tried in juvenile or adult court. This proposition will have an impact on the CDCR adult and juvenile institution and adult parole populations. However, its impact has not been incorporated into the Fall 2016 Population Projections since the projections do not include the impact of proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed, affirmed, or implemented as of June 30, 2016.

The Fall 2016 Population Projections include a definition change to the adult institution population that was initiated in the Spring 2016 Projections. Earlier population projections reports defined the adult institution population as: inmates in fire camps, contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), and CDCR adult institutions. Beginning with the Spring 2016 Projections, the adult institution population also includes inmates in alternative custody and community re-

^a 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-Oct-2016.pdf>

entry programs, as well as inmates on medical parole. The CDCR made this change to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving a prison term. The authors of this report recommend exercising caution when comparing projections published in past reports.

Adult Institution Projections

The CDCR predicts the adult institution population will increase from 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016 to 129,613 on June 30, 2017 (970 inmates, or 0.8 percent). Annual growth is projected to continue at a similar rate during each of the subsequent four fiscal years. With the exception of 2014, the CDCR observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between 2008 and 2016. These declines were due primarily to the impacts of Realignment, several court-ordered population reduction measures, and Proposition 47, which mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, non-sex registrant offenders. The decreases are now being outpaced by long-term trends in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life prison terms, who have been mostly unaffected by Realignment and the other aforementioned changes.

Increases in court commitments, which are projected to grow slightly and remain above current levels throughout the next five fiscal years, are also contributing to growth in the institution population. The institution population is expected to reach 133,551 inmates on June 30, 2021, a net five-year increase of 3.8 percent (4,908 inmates).

The Fall 2016 Projections are 224 inmates higher (0.2 percent) than the Spring 2016 Projections for June 30, 2017, and 92 inmates higher (0.1 percent) for June 30, 2018. The two projections differ by less than 0.4 percent through June 30, 2020.

Total court commitments decreased by 8.3 percent between fiscal year (FY) 2013-14 and FY 2015-16 (38,840 to 35,624 commitments), which was primarily due to the impact of Proposition 47. Most of the decreases in court commitments since Proposition 47's passage have been in a few drug and property crime categories, which was expected since misdemeanor instead of felony sentences are now required for certain crimes. Specifically, in the one-year period between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, there were 2,800 (82.7 percent) fewer commitments for controlled substance possession compared to the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 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 771 (47.9 percent), and commitments for petty theft with a prior dropped by 689 (95.4 percent). The Fall 2016 court commitment projection predicts small increases during the next five fiscal years. During FY 2016-17, the CDCR projects total court commitments to increase by 2 percent (35,624 to 36,349 commitments), followed by smaller increases of 0.4 percent during each of

the subsequent four fiscal years. While court commitments are predicted to be higher than current levels during the projections cycle, the CDCR expects that annual levels of total court commitments will remain lower than the period immediately preceding Proposition 47.

During the two years after Realignment's implementation, Second Strike court commitments increased to all-time high levels. However, following the passage of Proposition 47, these commitments declined. The Fall 2016 Projections predict Second Strike commitments to increase by 3.5 percent in FY 2016-17, then remain stable through FY 2020-21. The initial increase is due to an observed increase in Second Strike commitments during the first six months of 2016 compared to the same period during 2015.

Adult Parole Projections

While the CDCR projects the adult institution population to increase through June 2021, the Fall 2016 Projections predict the active parole population will decrease slightly through the next fiscal year. Specifically, the parole population is projected to decline from 43,814 on June 30, 2016 to 43,683 on June 30, 2017 (131 parolees, or 0.3 percent), primarily due to the anticipated discharge of offenders on parole as a result of Proposition 47. After the initial decrease, the parole population is then expected to remain relatively stable for the next four fiscal years. The parole population is projected to reach 43,729 on June 30, 2021 for a net five-year decrease of 0.2 percent (85 parolees).

The Fall 2016 parole projections are higher than the Spring 2016 parole projections. Specifically, the Fall 2016 parole projection is 2.8 percent (1,184 parolees) higher than Spring 2016 on June 30, 2017 and 3.2 percent higher (1,362 parolees) on June 30, 2018. The differences between the Spring 2016 and Fall 2016 parole projections can be attributed to a combination of several factors including: 1) parolees resentenced under Proposition 47 staying on parole longer because of additional felony commitments that require a parole period of longer than one year; 2) a higher institution population than projected in Spring 2016, which increases releases to parole and the parole population; and 3) an increased number of long-term parolees (such as lifer parolees), which is better captured in the Fall 2016 Projections than the Spring 2016 Projections.

Juvenile Projections

The CDCR predicts the total juvenile population will remain relatively stable over the next two fiscal years. Specifically, a slight decrease is forecasted from an average daily population of 705 youth in June 2016 to 704 youth in June 2017 (a decrease of 1 youth, or 0.1 percent). This is expected to be followed by a small increase to an average daily population of 706 youth by June 2018 (an increase of 2 youth, or 0.3 percent).

1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Fall 2016 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. The 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 June 30, 2016, unless otherwise noted. 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 model with precision.¹ Due to the need to prepare longer-term projections for planning purposes, this report presents up to five years of projections for some populations. The authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when interpreting results beyond two years because of 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 Fall 2016

The Fall 2016 Population Projections include a definition change to the adult institution population that was initiated in the Spring 2016 Projections. Prior population projections reports defined the adult institution population as: inmates in fire camps, contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), and CDCR adult institutions. Beginning with the Spring 2016 Projections, the adult institution population also includes inmates in alternative custody and community re-entry programs, as well as inmates on medical parole. The CDCR made this change to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving a prison term. The authors of this report recommend exercising caution when comparing projections published in past reports.

¹ See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

2 Adult Population Projections

Table 1: Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2021

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2007	11,888	161,424	173,312		126,330	
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%
2016	5,769	122,874	128,643	-0.4%	43,814	-3.6%
Projected						
2017	5,817	123,796	129,613	0.8%	43,683	-0.3%
2018	5,830	124,741	130,571	0.7%	43,705	0.1%
2019	5,832	125,741	131,573	0.8%	43,718	0.0%
2020	5,833	126,722	132,555	0.7%	43,726	0.0%
2021	5,833	127,718	133,551	0.8%	43,729	0.0%

The CDCR predicts the adult institution population will increase from 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016 to 129,613 on June 30, 2017 (970 inmates, or 0.8 percent). Annual growth is projected to continue at a similar rate during each of the subsequent four fiscal years. With the exception of 2014, the CDCR observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between 2008 and 2016. These declines were due primarily to the impacts of Realignment, several court-ordered population reduction measures, and the effects of Proposition 47, which mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, non-sex registrant offenders. The decreases are now being outpaced by long-term trends in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life prison terms, who have been mostly unaffected by Realignment and the other aforementioned changes. Increases in court commitments, which are projected to grow slightly and remain above current levels throughout the next five fiscal years, are also contributing to growth in the institution population.

The adult institution population is expected to reach 133,551 inmates on June 30, 2021, a net five-year increase of 3.8 percent (4,908 inmates; see Table 1).

While the CDCR projects the adult institution population to increase through June 2021, the Fall 2016 Projections predict the active parole population will decrease slightly through the next fiscal year. Specifically, the parole population is projected to decline from 43,814 parolees on June 30, 2016 to 43,683 on June 30, 2017 (131 parolees, or 0.3 percent), primarily due to anticipated discharges of offenders on parole as a result of Proposition 47. After the initial decrease, the parole population is then expected to remain relatively stable for the next four fiscal years.

The parole population is projected to reach 43,729 parolees on June 30, 2021 for a net five-year decrease of 0.2 percent (85 parolees; see Table 1).

2.1 Adult Institution Total Population Trends and Projections

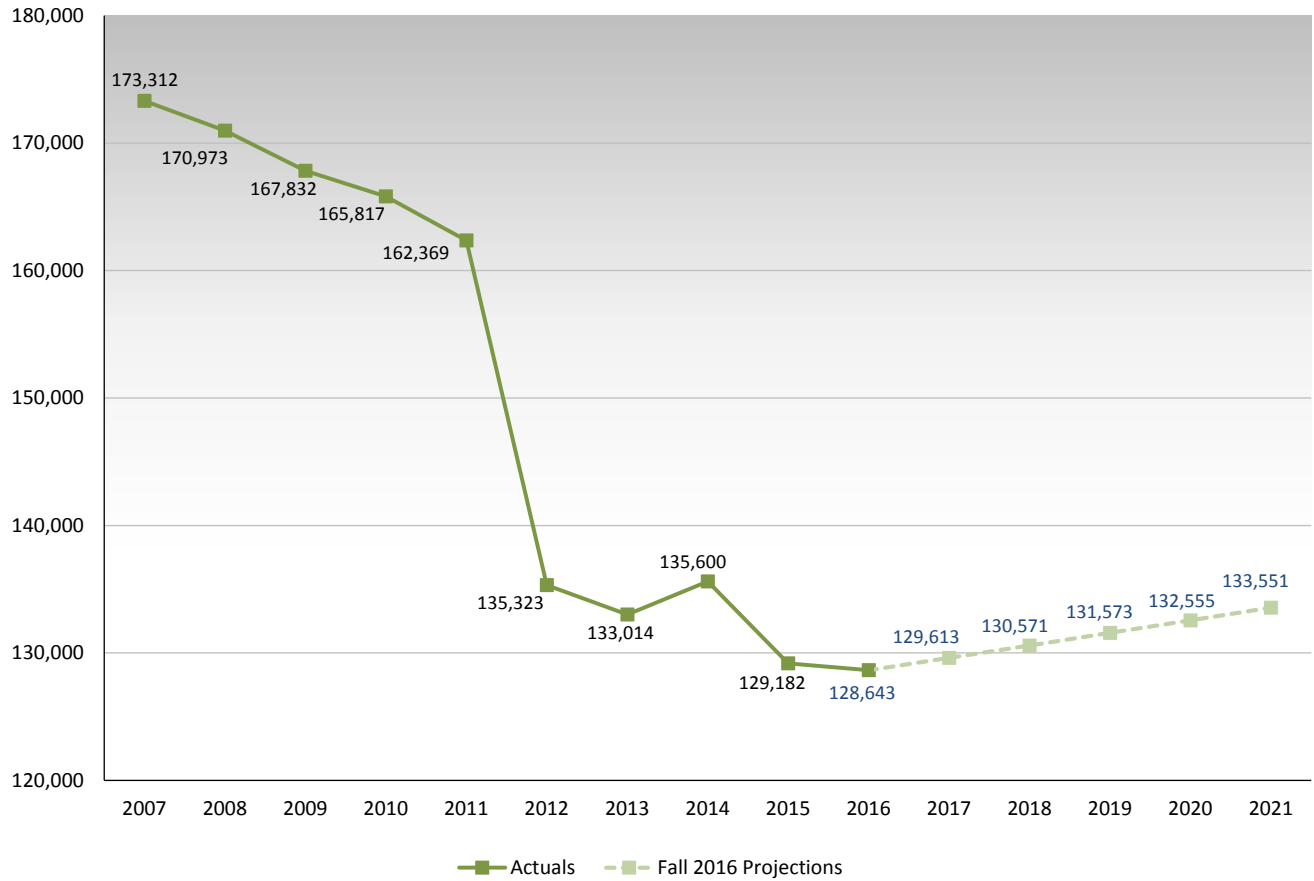
The total adult institution population decreased each year from June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2013 (173,312 to 133,014 inmates, or 23.3 percent; see Table 1 and Figure 1). The largest single-year decrease occurred after the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, when the adult institution population decreased from 162,369 inmates on June 30, 2011 to 135,323 inmates on June 30, 2012 (27,046 inmates, or 16.7 percent). The population continued to decrease the following year, reaching 133,014 inmates on June 30, 2013 (2,309 inmates, or 1.7 percent). However, after several years of decline, the population grew to 135,600 inmates on June 30, 2014 (2,586 inmates, or 1.9 percent).

Following the one-year increase, the institution population declined two years in a row, reaching 129,182 inmates on June 30, 2015 (6,418 inmates, or 4.7 percent), and 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016 (539 inmates, or 0.4 percent). The most recent decreases were primarily due to the impact of court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47, which was passed by voter initiative in November 2014.² 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. Proposition 47 also permits resentencing 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 4,600 inmates had been resentenced and released from prison as a result of Proposition 47. The Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population included both the effect of inmates who were released from prison based on 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 has begun to wane and is expected to be nearly complete by 2017. Alternatively, the impact of Proposition 47-related avoided court

² More information about the impact of Proposition 47 is located in the Court Commitments section later in the report.

commitments—commitments that would have resulted in state prison sentences before Proposition 47, but now are eligible for misdemeanor sentences—is assumed to continue indefinitely.

Figure 1: Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2021



2.2 Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections, by Gender

As expected, male population trends were similar to total population trends with the population decreasing 21.3 percent 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 where decreases were observed, the male inmate population increased from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, (127,019 to 129,294 inmates, or 1.8 percent). The male population, like the total population, decreased immediately following the passage of Proposition 47, declining to 123,325 inmates by June 30, 2015 (5,969 inmates, or 4.6 percent), and reaching a population of 122,874 inmates on June 30, 2016 (451 inmates, or 0.4 percent). Similar to the total population, the male institution population is anticipated to increase in each of the next five fiscal years. The male institution population is expected to reach 127,718 inmates on June 30, 2021, a net five-year increase of 3.9 percent (4,844 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2).

The female inmate population decreased 49.6 percent between June 30, 2007 and 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 immediately following the implementation of Proposition 47, to a June 30, 2015 population of 5,857 inmates (449 inmates, or 7.1 percent), and a June 30, 2016 population of 5,769 inmates (88 inmates, or 1.5 percent; see Table 1 and Figure 3). Similar to the male population, the female population is expected to increase slightly during the projection cycle, rising to 5,817 inmates by June 30, 2017 (a projected increase of 48 inmates, or 0.8 percent). The female institution population is expected to reach 5,833 inmates on June 30, 2021, a net five-year increase of 1.1 percent (64 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 3).

Figure 2: Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2021

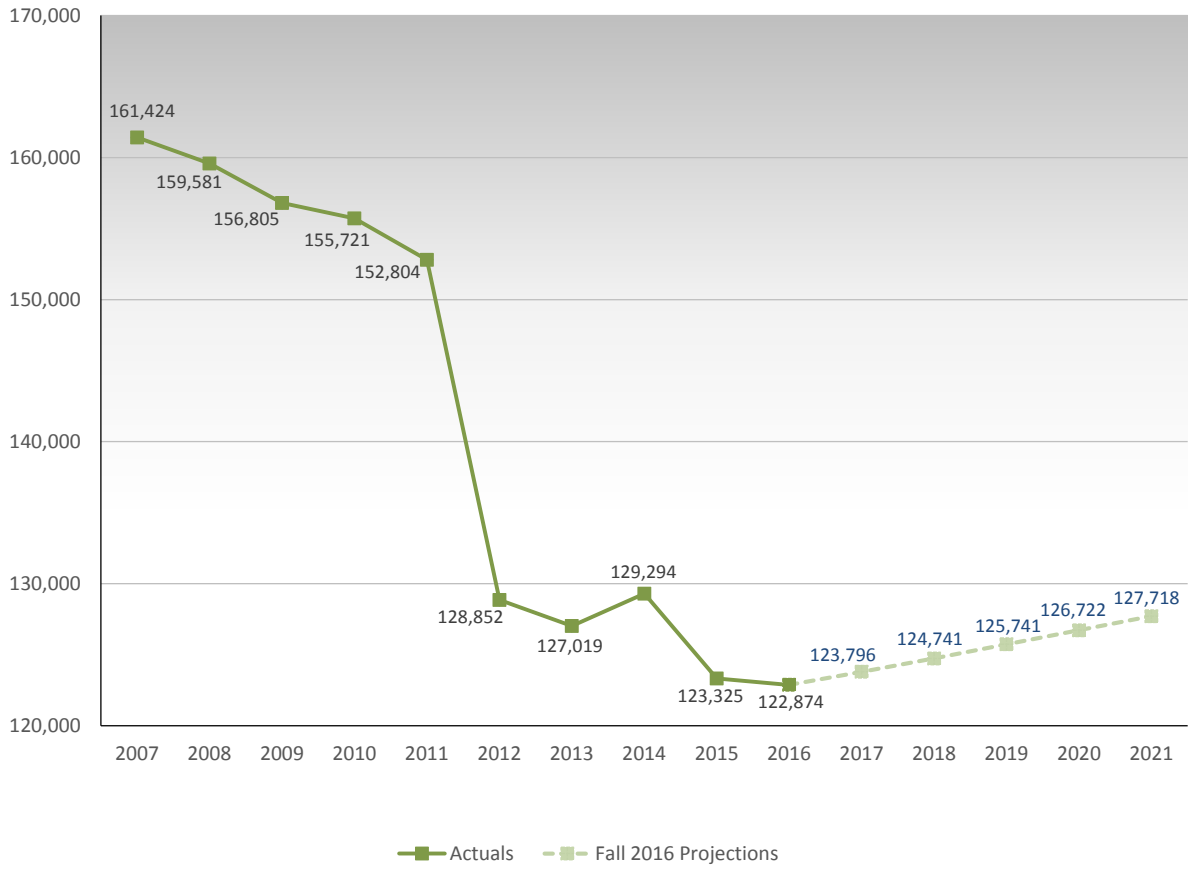
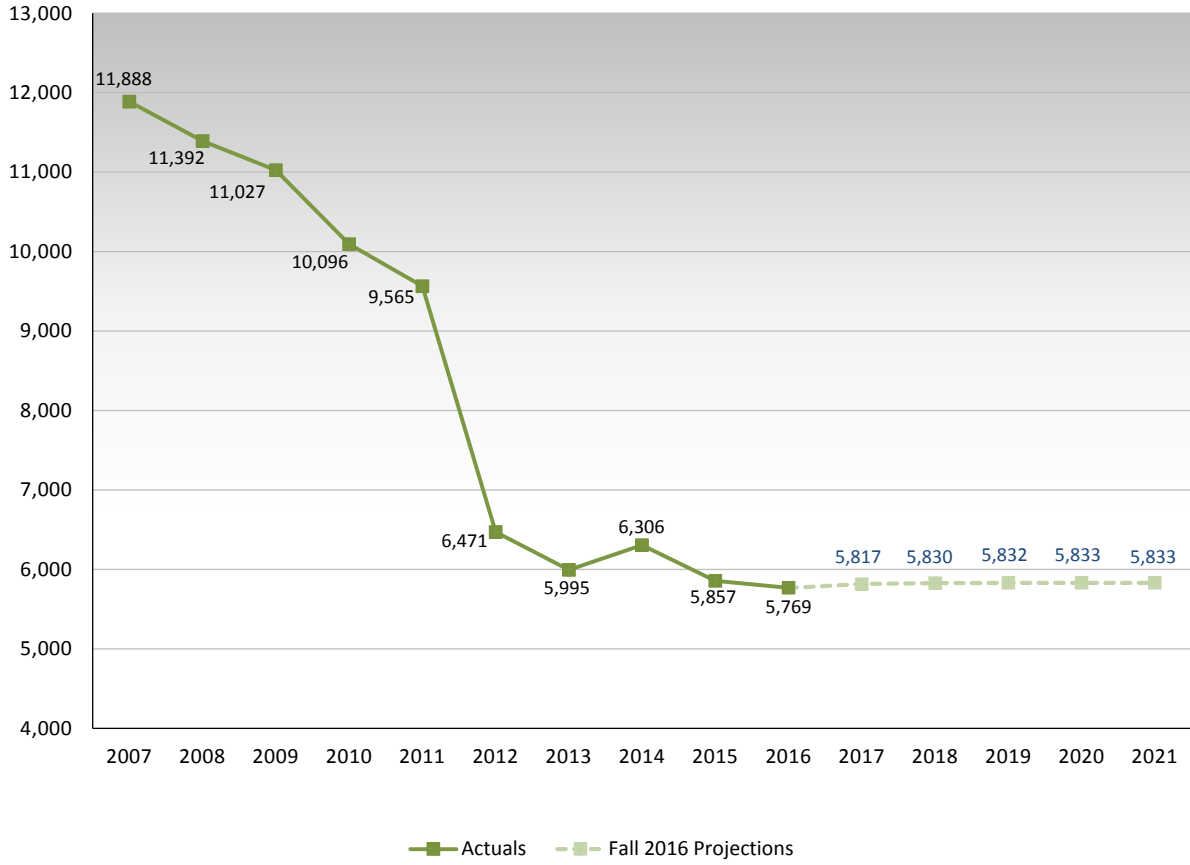


Figure 3: Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2021



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

The Fall 2016 Population Projections include a definition change to the adult institution population that was initiated in the Spring 2016 Projections. Prior population projections reports defined the adult institution population as: inmates in fire camps, contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), and CDCR adult institutions. Beginning with the Spring 2016 Projections, the adult institution population also includes inmates in alternative custody and community re-entry programs, as well as inmates on medical parole. The CDCR made this change to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving a prison term. The authors of this report recommend exercising caution when comparing projections published in past reports.

In Spring 2016, the CDCR expected the adult institution population to increase 1 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (128,144 to 129,389 inmates) and increase 1.8 percent during the two-year span from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2018 (128,144 to 130,479 inmates). The Fall 2016 Projections predict an increase of 0.8 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (128,643 to 129,613 inmates) and an increase of 1.5 percent during the two-year span from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2018 (128,643 to 130,571 inmates, respectively). The Fall 2016 Projections are 224 inmates higher (0.2 percent) than the Spring 2016 Projections for June 30, 2017 and 92 inmates higher (0.1 percent) for June 30, 2018. The two projections differ by less than 0.4 percent through June 30, 2020 (see Table 2).

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

June 30	Spring 2016	Fall 2016	Difference	Percent Change
2016	128,144	*128,643	499	0.4%
2017	129,389	129,613	224	0.2%
2018	130,479	130,571	92	0.1%
2019	131,310	131,573	263	0.2%
2020	132,070	132,555	485	0.4%
2021	N/A	133,551	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

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

June 30	Male				Female			
	Spring 2016	Fall 2016	Difference	Percent Change	Spring 2016	Fall 2016	Difference	Percent Change
2016	122,463	*122,874	411	0.3%	5,681	*5,769	88	1.5%
2017	123,715	123,796	81	0.1%	5,674	5,817	143	2.5%
2018	124,806	124,741	-65	-0.1%	5,673	5,830	157	2.8%
2019	125,636	125,741	105	0.1%	5,674	5,832	158	2.8%
2020	126,395	126,722	327	0.3%	5,675	5,833	158	2.8%
2021	N/A	127,718	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,833	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

The Fall 2016 Projections for the male institution population are 0.1 percent higher (81 inmates) than the Spring 2016 Projections for June 30, 2017. For the same point in time, the female population projections are 2.5 percent higher (143 inmates). The Fall 2016 Projections for the male institution population vary by less than 0.3 percent (327 inmates) annually compared to the Spring 2016 Projections, and the annual female institution population projections are within 2.8 percent (158 inmates) annually of the Spring 2016 Projections through 2020 (see Table 3).

3 Court Commitments

The number of felon court commitments decreased by 47.6 percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2006-07 to FY 2012-13 (68,732 to 35,995 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 57,743 to 38,997 commitments, or 32.5 percent). After two fiscal years of decline following Realignment, court commitments increased in FY 2013-14 by 2,845 commitments (an increase from 35,995 to 38,840 commitments, or 7.9 percent).

Total court commitments decreased by 8.5 percent in FY 2014-15 (38,840 to 35,541 commitments), primarily due to the passage of Proposition 47, which was followed by a 0.2 percent increase in FY 2015-16 (35,541 to 35,624 commitments; see Table 4 and Figure 4). Most of the decreases in court commitments since Proposition 47's passage have been in a few drug and property crime categories and were expected since misdemeanor instead of felony sentences are now required for certain crimes. Specifically, in the one-year period between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, there were 2,800 (82.7 percent) fewer commitments for controlled substance possession compared to the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 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 771 (47.9 percent), and commitments for petty theft with a prior dropped by 689 (95.4 percent).

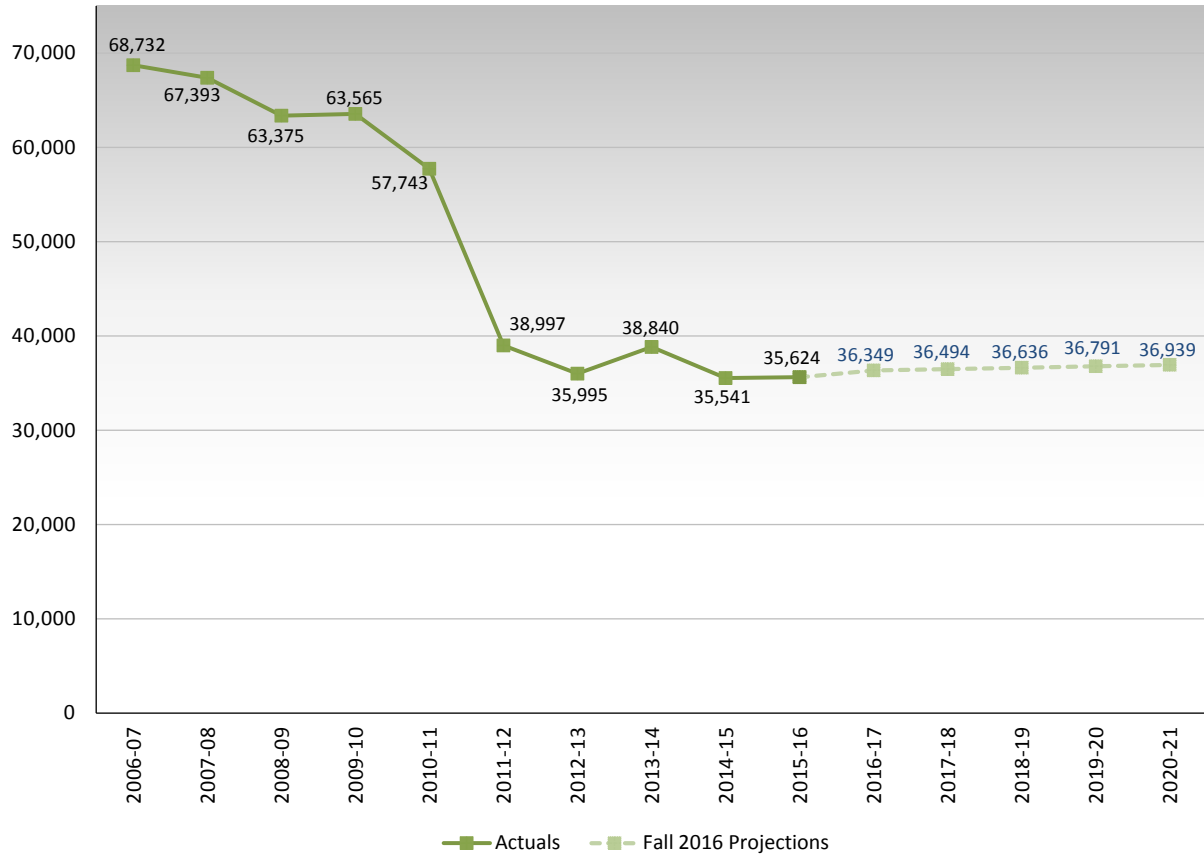
The Fall 2016 court commitment projection predicts small increases during the next five fiscal years. During FY 2016-17, the CDCR projects total court commitments to increase by 2 percent (35,624 to 36,349 commitments). Smaller annual increases of 0.4 percent are projected during the subsequent four fiscal years (see Table 4 and Figure 4). While court commitments are predicted to be higher than current levels during the projections cycle, the CDCR expects annual levels of total court commitments will remain lower than the period immediately preceding Proposition 47.

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 Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2020-21

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								
2006-07	60,713	88.3%	N/A	8,019	11.7%	N/A	68,732	N/A
2007-08	59,676	88.5%	-1.7%	7,717	11.5%	-3.8%	67,393	-1.9%
2008-09	55,853	88.1%	-6.4%	7,522	11.9%	-2.5%	63,375	-6.0%
2009-10	56,629	89.1%	1.4%	6,936	10.9%	-7.8%	63,565	0.3%
2010-11	51,302	88.8%	-9.4%	6,441	11.2%	-7.1%	57,743	-9.2%
2011-12	35,852	91.9%	-30.1%	3,145	8.1%	-51.2%	38,997	-32.5%
2012-13	33,658	93.5%	-6.1%	2,337	6.5%	-25.7%	35,995	-7.7%
2013-14	36,074	92.9%	7.2%	2,766	7.1%	18.4%	38,840	7.9%
2014-15	33,074	93.1%	-8.3%	2,467	6.9%	-10.8%	35,541	-8.5%
2015-16	33,252	93.3%	0.5%	2,372	6.7%	-3.9%	35,624	0.2%
Projected								
2016-17	33,874	93.2%	1.9%	2,475	6.8%	4.3%	36,349	2.0%
2017-18	33,961	93.1%	0.3%	2,533	6.9%	2.3%	36,494	0.4%
2018-19	34,046	92.9%	0.3%	2,590	7.1%	2.3%	36,636	0.4%
2019-20	34,136	92.8%	0.3%	2,655	7.2%	2.5%	36,791	0.4%
2020-21	34,223	92.6%	0.3%	2,716	7.4%	2.3%	36,939	0.4%

Figure 4: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2020-21



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 proportion of male commitments to prison ranged from 88.1 to 89.1 percent of the total commitments, and female commitments ranged from 11.9 to 10.9 percent of the total commitments (see Table 4). After Realignment, the proportion 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 of the total commitments.

Similar to total commitments, the CDCR expects male felon commitments to increase 1.9 percent (622 commitments) in FY 2016-17, followed by a small increase in each of the next four fiscal years. The Fall 2016 Projections predict female felon commitments to increase by 4.3 percent (103 commitments) in FY 2016-17, followed by smaller increases in the following four fiscal years (see Table 4 and Figure 5).

Figure 5: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2020-21

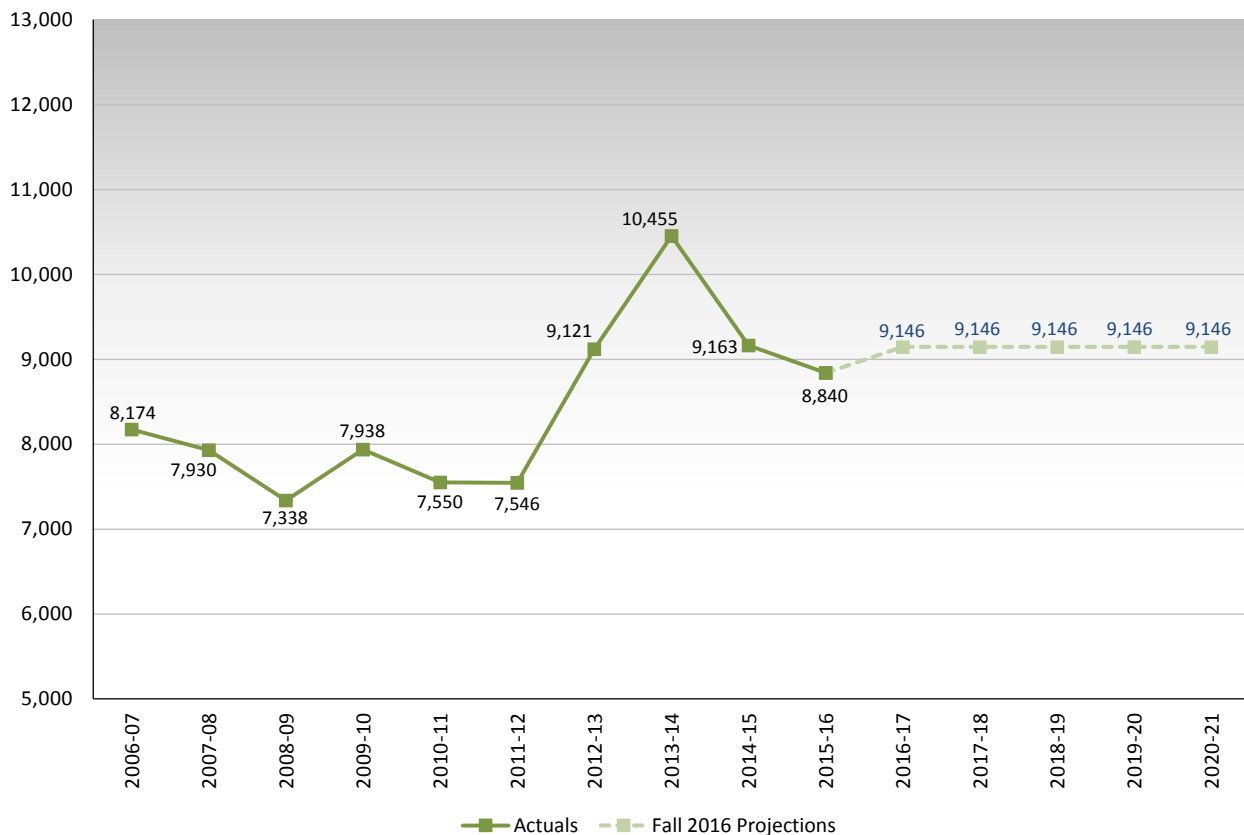


3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections

The number of felon Second Strike court commitments decreased 4.9 percent from FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12 (7,938 to 7,546 Second Strike commitments; see Figure 6). During the two years after Realignment’s implementation, the CDCR observed a reversal in this trend, and Second Strike court commitments increased to an all-time high. There was a 20.9 percent increase (1,575 Second Strike commitments) during FY 2012-13 compared to FY 2011-12, which was followed by another 14.6 percent increase (1,334 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2013-14. However, following the passage of Proposition 47, Second Strike commitments dropped by 12.4 percent during FY 2014-15 (1,292 Second Strike commitments). This was followed by a 3.5 percent decrease in FY 2015-16 (323 Second Strike commitments; see Figure 6).

There has, however, been an increase in Second Strike commitments during the first six months of 2016 compared to the same months during 2015. Therefore, the CDCR’s Fall 2016 Projections predict Second Strike commitments to increase by 3.5 percent (306 Second Strike commitments) in FY 2016-17, then remain stable through FY 2020-21.

Figure 6: Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2020-21



4 Male Inmate Placement Need Projections

As with the Spring 2016 Projections, the Fall 2016 Projections include the impact of segregated housing regulation changes and the *Ashker* settlement, which influence Security Housing Unit (SHU) and Level IV placement needs. See Appendix B for more information on these changes.

The CDCR projects Reception Center housing needs to decrease 1.8 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (11,157 to 10,961 inmates), then increase slightly over the following four fiscal years. The need for Security Level I, II, III, and IV housing is predicted to increase from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017. On the other hand, the need for SHU placement is predicted to decrease by 21.4 percent between June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 (from 1,854 to 1,458 inmates; see Table 5). The large percent decrease in SHU placement needs is attributable to impact of the *Ashker* settlement and segregated housing regulation changes.

Of inmates requiring housing in Security Levels I through IV, the CDCR projects Level II inmates to encompass the largest proportion of the male population, while Level I inmates are predicted to represent the smallest proportion of the male inmate population throughout the projection cycle.

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2018 and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2021 are available in Appendix D.

Table 5: Male Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2016 through June 30, 2021

June 30	Security Level							Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU	
2016 (Actual)	11,157	11,299	44,754	24,985	28,819	6	1,854	122,874
2017	10,961	11,542	45,097	25,292	29,440	6	1,458	123,796
2018	11,133	11,692	45,540	25,507	29,405	6	1,458	124,741
2019	11,308	11,843	45,983	25,722	29,421	6	1,458	125,741
2020	11,485	11,996	46,426	25,937	29,414	6	1,458	126,722
2021	11,666	12,151	46,868	26,152	29,417	6	1,458	127,718

5 Parole Population

5.1 Active Parole Population Trends and Projections

The population of active parolees supervised in California decreased 64.8 percent from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2014 (126,330 to 44,499 parolees; see Table 6). The largest single-year percent decrease occurred between June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012 (90,813 to 69,435 parolees, 23.5 percent), which coincided 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), driven by the effects of Proposition 47, which resulted in over 4,600 offenders being resentenced and released from prison as of the publication of this report, with most resentenced offenders subsequently serving up to a one-year parole period.³ The one-year increase was followed by a 3.6 percent decrease from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016 (45,473 to 43,814 parolees).

The Proposition 47-related increase in the parole population is temporary and has begun to wane. The CDCR projects the active parolee population will continue to decrease slightly through June 30, 2017, primarily due to the anticipated discharge of Proposition 47 parolees. The parole population is predicted to decrease 0.3 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (43,814 to 43,683), then remain relatively stable for the next four fiscal years. The parole population is projected to reach 43,729 on June 30, 2021, for a net five-year decrease of 0.2 percent (see Table 6 and Figure 7).

Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2018 are available in Appendix D.

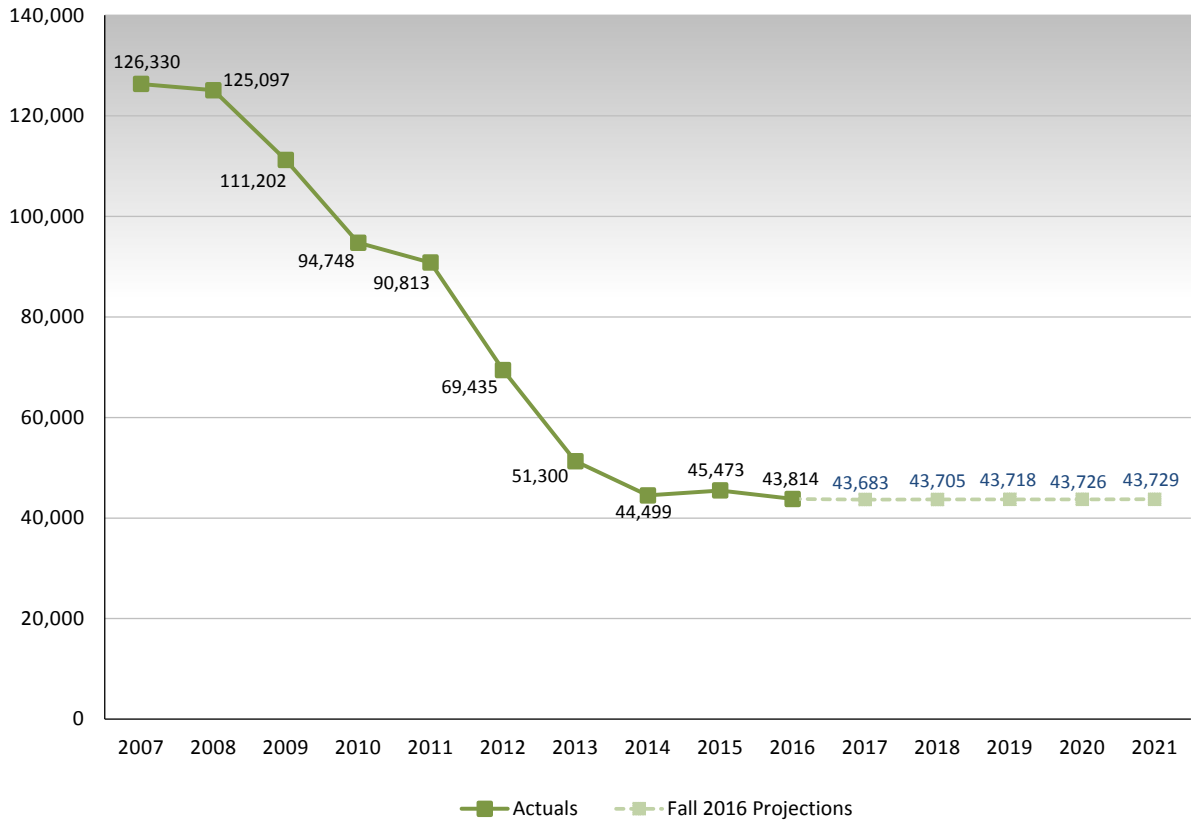
³ In addition to the impact of CDCR inmates resentenced while in prison, offenders may also be resentenced while serving time in county jail or under other county-level supervision and subsequently be placed on state parole supervision under Proposition 47 (court walkovers).

Table 6: Active Parole Populaton Supervised in California, June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2021

June 30	Active Parole*
Actual	
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
2016	43,814
Projected	
2017	43,683
2018	43,705
2019	43,718
2020	43,726
2021	43,729

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

Figure 7: Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2021



5.2 Comparison of Spring 2016 and Fall 2016 Active Parole Population Projections

In the Spring 2016 Projections, the active parole population was expected to decrease by 1.8 percent between June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 (43,273 to 42,499 parolees) and 2.1 percent in the two-year period from June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2018 (43,273 to 42,343 parolees). In contrast, the Fall 2016 Projections predict a 0.3 percent decrease in the active parole population between June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 (43,814 to 43,683 parolees) but a 0.1 percent increase from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (43,683 to 43,705 parolees) for a 0.2 percent decrease during the two-year period from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2018 (see Table 7).

While the Spring 2016 parole population projections predicted decreases each year through 2020, the Fall 2016 parole population projections predict an initial decrease in the first year, followed by slight increases during the subsequent four years. As a result, the Fall 2016 parole projections are higher than the Spring 2016 parole projections. Specifically, the Fall 2016 parole projection is 2.8 percent (1,184 parolees) higher than Spring 2016 parole projection on June 30, 2017 and 3.2 percent higher (1,362 parolees) on June 30, 2018 (see Table 7). The differences between the Spring 2016 and Fall 2016 parole projections can be attributed to a combination of several factors including: 1) parolees resentenced under Proposition 47 staying on parole longer because of additional felony commitments that require a parole period of longer than one year; 2) a higher institution population than projected in Spring 2016, which increased releases to parole and the parole population; and 3) a greater number of long-term parolees on parole (such as lifer parolees), which is better captured in the Fall 2016 Projections than the Spring 2016 Projections.

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

June 30	Spring 2016	Fall 2016	Difference	Percent Change
2016	43,273	*43,814	541	1.3%
2017	42,499	43,683	1,184	2.8%
2018	42,343	43,705	1,362	3.2%
2019	42,248	43,718	1,470	3.5%
2020	42,072	43,726	1,654	3.9%
2021	N/A	43,729	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

6 Juvenile Population Projections

The Fall 2016 Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Population Projections are based on the most current data available and incorporate existing laws and policies in place as of June 30, 2016. A description of laws and policies impacting the juvenile population is included in Appendix B.

Between 2007 and 2016, the total juvenile population decreased from an average daily population of 2,653 to 705 youth, a decrease of 73.4 percent. During the same period, the male juvenile population decreased from an average daily population of 2,510 to 678 youth (a decrease of 73 percent) and the female juvenile population decreased from 143 to 26 youth (81.8 percent). The CDCR predicts the total juvenile population will remain relatively stable over the next two fiscal years. Specifically, a slight decrease is forecasted from an average daily population of 705 youth in June 2016 to 704 youth in June 2017 (a decrease of 1 youth, or 0.1 percent). This is expected to be followed by a small increase to an average daily population of 706 youth by June 2018 (an increase of 2 youth, or 0.3 percent; see Table 8).

Table 8: Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2007 through June 2018

June	Male	Female	Total
Actual			
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
2016	678	26	705
Projected			
2017	678	26	704
2018	680	26	706

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 Fall 2016 adult and juvenile population projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Juvenile forecasts were constructed based on weekly average daily populations.

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.

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

Beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, the CDCR adopted a new court commitment forecasting procedure that relies solely on data observed after the implementation of Realignment (October 2011) for determinately sentenced offenders. This approach was employed because there are now 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.

Beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, the CDCR utilized inmate classification data collected in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS). This change resulted in shifts of projected housing placement needs compared to past projections, primarily in housing Levels II and III. The deployment of SOMS in 2013 coincided with a revised classification scoring structure that changed the cut points for determining housing placements.⁴ As inmates were rescored under the new classification structure, there was a data entry lag for some inmate information into the legacy Inmate Classification Scoring System. The SOMS data provide a more complete and accurate account of current inmate placement needs.

⁴ A report on the related study is available at:
<http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports/docs/2010-2011-Classification-Study-Final-Report-01-10-12.pdf>.

The California population data used to calculate the commitment rates to prison are based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.⁵ These population data are provided for calendar year midpoints (July 1). For the purposes of this report, data for two points in time were averaged to afford a closer fit to the state fiscal year.

Limitations

Although 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 with precision. 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.

⁵ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail, 2000–2010, September 2012; and State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060, 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. *The impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.*

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

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

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

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 Fall 2016 Projections incorporate the estimated impact of changes to segregated housing regulations⁷, 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.

⁷ 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.⁸

- Prospective credit-earning change for specific Second Strike offenders

Prospectively increases credit earning for non-violent, non-sex registrant Second Strike offenders from 20 percent to 33.3 percent, and allows these offenders to earn milestone credits for rehabilitative programs. *This policy was made effective by court order on February 10, 2014 and became operationally effective in April of 2014, and is factored into the Fall 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. *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015, and is factored into the Fall 2016 Projections.*

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

Prospectively increases credit earning for all inmates designated Minimum Custody who are currently eligible to earn day-for-day (50 percent) credits to two days of credit for each day served (2-for-1). *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015, and is factored into the Fall 2016 Projections.*

⁸ The following additional programs are incorporated into the Fall 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-Oct-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 (DJJ) via juvenile court. It also eliminates juvenile parole, disciplinary time additions, and new parole violator admissions after December 31, 2012. The legislation also restructures the methodology for Discharge Consideration Hearing. It requires that all youth, on or before their initial Projected Board Date (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 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), now known as the DJJ, 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 DJJ 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; creates crime of recruiting for gang activities; and authorizes wiretapping for gang activities.
- Allows for the direct filing of a felony complaint to the adult criminal court for juveniles aged 14 years or older under a variety of circumstances.
- Eliminates informal probation for juveniles committing felonies.
- Requires registration for gang related offenses.
- Designates additional crimes as violent and serious felonies, thereby making offenders subject to adult prosecution.

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms⁹

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.

⁹ Not all terms may be used in current report.

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 the 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 the 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.

SOMS: Strategic Offender Management System.

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

TOTAL RESPONSIBLE POPULATION: All individuals in the juvenile population regardless of status or place of residence, for whom the 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 2006-07 through 2015-16

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2006-07	68,732	17,057	403.0
2007-08	67,393	17,111	393.9
2008-09	63,375	17,118	370.2
2009-10	63,565	17,116	371.4
2010-11	57,743	17,147	336.7
2011-12	38,997	17,171	227.1
2012-13	35,995	17,202	209.3
2013-14	38,840	17,238	225.3
2014-15	35,541	17,275	205.7
2015-16	35,624	17,322	205.7

Table 10: Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2015-16

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2006-07	60,713	8,677	699.7
2007-08	59,676	8,706	685.5
2008-09	55,853	8,715	640.9
2009-10	56,629	8,716	649.7
2010-11	51,302	8,732	587.5
2011-12	35,852	8,751	409.7
2012-13	33,658	8,770	383.8
2013-14	36,074	8,791	410.4
2014-15	33,074	8,810	375.4
2015-16	33,252	8,833	376.5

**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 2006-07 through 2015-16

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2006-07	8,019	8,380	95.7
2007-08	7,717	8,405	91.8
2008-09	7,522	8,402	89.5
2009-10	6,936	8,400	82.6
2010-11	6,441	8,415	76.5
2011-12	3,145	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
2015-16	2,372	8,490	27.9

Table 12: Spring 2016 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2020-21

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2016-17	36,349	17,380	209.1
2017-18	36,494	17,436	209.3
2018-19	36,636	17,481	209.6
2019-20	36,791	17,499	210.2
2020-21	36,939	17,514	210.9

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

Table 13: Fall 2016 Projected Male Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2020-21

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2016-17	33,874	8,861	382.3
2017-18	33,961	8,890	382.0
2018-19	34,046	8,914	381.9
2019-20	34,136	8,923	382.5
2020-21	34,223	8,931	383.2

Table 14: Fall 2016 Projected Female Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2020-21

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2016-17	2,475	8,518	29.1
2017-18	2,533	8,546	29.6
2018-19	2,590	8,567	30.2
2019-20	2,655	8,576	31.0
2020-21	2,716	8,582	31.6

*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 2016-17 through 2017-18

	Actual June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year 2016				Fiscal Year 2017				Fiscal Year 2018			
		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	122,874	122,926	123,197	123,495	123,796	124,071	124,302	124,521	124,741				
Total Female Population	5,769	5,783	5,798	5,809	5,817	5,822	5,825	5,828	5,830				
Total Population	128,643	128,709	128,995	129,304	129,613	129,893	130,127	130,349	130,571				

Table 16: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2017-18

	Fiscal Year 2016-17					Fiscal Year 2017-18				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Male Population	122,852	123,047	123,341	123,641	123,220	123,934	124,194	124,414	124,633	124,294
Total Female Population	5,772	5,791	5,804	5,813	5,795	5,820	5,824	5,827	5,829	5,825
Total Population	128,624	128,838	129,145	129,454	129,015	129,754	130,017	130,240	130,462	130,118

Table 17: Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2017-18

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2016-17	Sep 30	10,834	11,431	44,765	25,131	29,301	6	1,458	122,926	5,783	128,709
	Dec 31	10,876	11,468	44,876	25,184	29,329	6	1,458	123,197	5,798	128,995
	Mar 31	10,919	11,505	44,986	25,238	29,383	6	1,458	123,495	5,809	129,304
	Jun 30	10,961	11,542	45,097	25,292	29,440	6	1,458	123,796	5,817	129,613
2017-18	Sep 30	11,004	11,579	45,208	25,346	29,470	6	1,458	124,071	5,822	129,893
	Dec 31	11,047	11,617	45,318	25,399	29,457	6	1,458	124,302	5,825	130,127
	Mar 31	11,090	11,654	45,429	25,453	29,431	6	1,458	124,521	5,828	130,349
	Jun 30	11,133	11,692	45,540	25,507	29,405	6	1,458	124,741	5,830	130,571

Table 18: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2016 through June 30, 2021

June 30	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2016 (Actual)	11,157	11,299	44,754	24,985	28,819	6	1,854	122,874	5,769	128,643
2017	10,961	11,542	45,097	25,292	29,440	6	1,458	123,796	5,817	129,613
2018	11,133	11,692	45,540	25,507	29,405	6	1,458	124,741	5,830	130,571
2019	11,308	11,843	45,983	25,722	29,421	6	1,458	125,741	5,832	131,573
2020	11,485	11,996	46,426	25,937	29,414	6	1,458	126,722	5,833	132,555
2021	11,666	12,151	46,868	26,152	29,417	6	1,458	127,718	5,833	133,551

Table 19: California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2017-18

	Actual June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year					Fiscal Year			
		2016		2017			2017		2018	
		Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	
Total Population	43,814	43,625	43,646	43,673	43,683	43,693	43,696	43,700	43,705	

Table 20: California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2017-18

	Fiscal Year 2016-17					Fiscal Year 2017-18				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Population	43,673	43,634	43,652	43,679	43,659	43,693	43,698	43,686	43,705	43,696