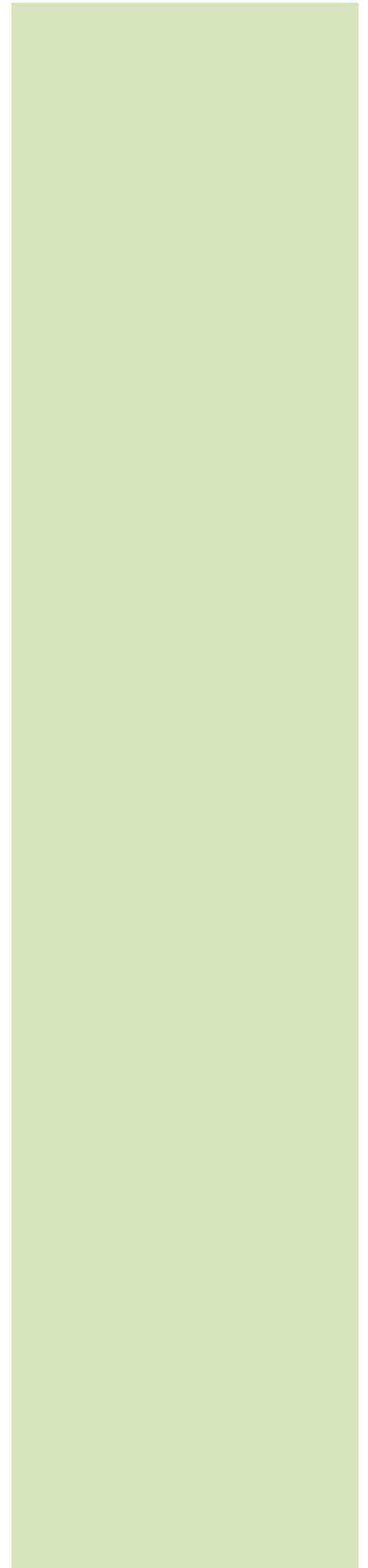




**California Department of Corrections
And Rehabilitation**

Spring 2015 Population Projections

**Office of Research
May 2015**



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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Changes for Spring 2015	2
Adult Population Projections	3
Adult Institution Total Population Trends and Projections	6
Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections, by Gender	8
Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Total Institution Population Projections.....	11
Court Commitments	13
Felon Court Commitments, Actual and Projected	13
Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, by Gender	15
Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections	18
Placement Need Projections.....	21
Parole Population.....	23
Active Parole Population Trends and Projections.....	23
Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Active Parole Population Projections	25
Juvenile Population Projections.....	26
Juvenile Population Trends and Projections	26
Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations.....	28
Methodology and Technical Notes	28
Limitations.....	29
Appendix B - Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, Propositions and Policy Changes	30
Adults	30
Legislation	30
Initiatives.....	30
Policy Changes.....	31
Juveniles.....	32
Legislation	32
Initiatives.....	33
Appendix C – Glossary of Terms	34
Appendix D – Population Projection Tables 17 - 24	37

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1: Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2005 - 2019.....	3
Table 2: Monthly Total Institution and Active Parole Population, November 2014- March 2015	5
Table 3: Actual Institution Population by Gender, June 30, 2005 – 2014	9
Table 4: Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Total Institution Population Projections.....	11
Table 5: Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Institution Population Projections by Gender	12
Table 6: Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2013-14.....	13
Table 7: Spring 2015 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2018-19	14
Table 8: Felon Court Commitments by Gender (Actual and Spring 2015 Projections), Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2015-16	16
Table 9: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Reception Center Housing, June 30, 2014-2016.....	21
Table 10: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Housing Security Level, June 30, 2014-2016.....	21
Table 11: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Special Housing, June 30, 2014-2016	22
Table 12: Actual Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2005-2014.....	23
Table 13: Spring 2015 Projected Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2015-2016	23
Table 14: Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Active Parole Population	25
Table 15: Juvenile Average Daily Population, June 2005 –2014	26
Table 16: Projected Juvenile Average Daily Population, June 2015 – 2016*	27

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 17: Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16	37
Table 18: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16	37
Table 19: Projected Institution Placement Needs Population by Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Housing, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16	38
Table 20: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level - June 30, 2014- 2019.....	38
Table 21: California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16	39
Table 22: Average Daily California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16	39
Table 23: Projected Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2014-2019	39
Table 24: Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2005 - 2016*	40

Figures

Figure 1: Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005 – 2019	7
Figure 2: Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005 – 2019	9
Figure 3: Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005 – 2019.....	10
Figure 4: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2018-19	14
Figure 5: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2004-05 to 2015-16	17
Figure 6: Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2004–05 through 2015-16	19
Figure 7: Actual and Projected Felon Second Strike Commitment Annual Percent Change, Fiscal Years 2005-06 to 2015-16.....	20
Figure 8: Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005-2016.....	24

Executive Summary

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

Notably, these projections incorporate the impact of Proposition 47, which was passed by voter initiative in November 2014 and allows only a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony sentence for certain drug and property offenses, and also allows for resentencing of persons serving felony sentences for those offenses. This new law has substantially impacted the adult institution and parole populations.

Adult Institution Projections

On June 30, 2015, the institution population is projected to be 130,380, a 3.8 percent decrease (5,104 inmates) from the actual population on June 30, 2014. The population is projected to continue to decrease gradually through June 30, 2016, when it is anticipated to reach 129,812 (a year-over-year decrease of 0.4 percent).^{i ii} However, because a longer-term increase is expected in commitments from court, the projected population is anticipated to increase in each of the next three years to 132,467 on June 30, 2019. This increase could, however, be slowed by recent changes, such as two court-ordered population reduction measures including a new parole determination process for eligible non-violent second strike offenders and prospective credit-earning changes for certain minimum custody offenders. Given the magnitude of recent changes ordered by the federal court and implemented by the Department, and the potential for unknown future changes to the correctional system, projections beyond a two-year horizon should be interpreted with caution.

The Spring 2015 projected population is 5,931 inmates lower (4.4 percent) than the number projected last Fall for June 30, 2015 and 7,711 inmates lower (5.6 percent) for June 30, 2016. The difference between these projections is largely driven by the impact of Proposition 47, which is factored into the Spring 2015 Population Projections, but was not in the Fall. The Proposition 47-related impact on the institution population is the result of a combination of two factors: 1) inmates who released from prison based on their resentencing, and 2) inmates whose convictions were no longer deemed prison-eligible following the passage of Proposition 47 (avoided court commitments). While most of the impact of resentencing is expected to be complete by roughly June 2016, the impact of avoided court commitments is assumed to continue indefinitely. Another difference between the Spring and Fall projections can be

Spring 2015 Population Projections

attributed to the court-ordered change in credit earning for certain non-violent second strikers (change from 20 percent to 33.3 percent). Although the initial impact of this change was factored into the Fall projections, the Spring 2015 projections incorporate more trend data, which has resulted in a larger projected impact.

Felon commitments to prison for Proposition 47-related offenses have started to decline since the initiative's passage in November 2014 and, for projections purposes, this decline is assumed to continue indefinitely. However, only 13 weeks of Proposition 47 data were available at the time these projections were produced, and given the volatility of admissions since its passage, and the potential for changes to charging behavior by prosecutors, the long-term impact of avoided court commitments is not certain at this juncture.

Furthermore, it appears that Proposition 47 may also be impacting second-strike court commitments, which had been increasing following the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, and are now projected to decrease 12.5 percent (a decrease of 1,300 second strike commitments) from fiscal year (FY) 2013-14 to FY 2014-15, and to decrease 5.4 percent from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 (a decrease of 486 second strike commitments). The increase in second-strike court commitments that occurred after the passage of Realignment had included a high proportion of offenders with current non-serious, non-violent offenses. Therefore, it is possible that Proposition 47 is reducing second-strike commitments by converting felonies that had previously been sentenced as second-strike offenses into misdemeanor offenses. It is important to highlight that projected second strike commitments for FYs 2014-15 and 2015-16—although decreasing and lower than expected in Fall 2014—remain higher than pre-Realignment levels.

Additionally, the impact of Proposition 47 on the institution population may be lessened by other court-ordered measures that potentially affect the same target population, such as the aforementioned parole determination process for non-violent second strike offenders.ⁱⁱⁱ Additional analysis is needed to determine the effects of such intersections. Moreover, CDCR researchers will carefully monitor observed court commitment reductions to determine if they are sustained over time as well as look for emerging trends such as offsets in commitments in other categories.

Adult Parole Projections

The active parole population is projected to be 46,046 on June 30, 2015, a 1,547 parolee (3.4 percent) increase from the actual parole population on June 30, 2014. This population is expected to decrease 8.6 percent from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016, when it is projected to be 42,078. The Spring 2015 Population Projections for active parole are higher than the Fall 2014 Projections for the June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 points in time. The increase in the

Spring 2015 Population Projections

active parole population during FY 14-15 is due to the effect Proposition 47, which includes a provision for most resentenced offenders to serve a one-year parole period. This group is comprised of: 1) CDCR inmates resentenced while in prison, and 2) offenders resentenced while serving time in county jail or under other county-level supervision (court walk overs).

Juvenile Projections

The total juvenile population is projected to gradually decrease during FY 2014-15, down from an average daily population in June 2014 of 688 youth to 678 youth by June 2015 and then further decreasing to 674 youth by June 2016.

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

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

The following programs were not implemented as of December 31, 2014 and are not included in the Spring 2015 Population Projections: new parole determination process whereby certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant second-strike offenders may be eligible for parole consideration once having served 50 percent of their sentence; and prospective 2-for-1 credit earnings for all inmates designated Minimum Custody who are currently eligible to earn day-for-day (50%) credits.

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

ⁱⁱⁱ Refer to note ii.

Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2015 adult institution and parole population projections and the juvenile institution projections. The Spring 2015 projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. As with the past two projections cycles, the Spring 2015 Population Projections were prepared in partnership with the University of California, Irvine (UCI). The CDCR is currently undertaking an effort to modernize its population projections methodology. The CDCR and UCI are developing and testing a new simulation model for adult projections. Additional information about this model is available in Appendix A.

The projections incorporate short and longer-term effects of existing laws and regulations on the state prison and parole populations. The projections do not include the impact of proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed, affirmed, or implemented as of December 31, 2014. The projections methodology is described in Appendix A. Information about specific legislation that has been included in these projections is available in Appendix B, and a glossary of terms used in the projections is included in Appendix C. Detailed tables of the projections may be found in Appendix D.

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

¹ See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Changes for Spring 2015

The Spring 2015 Population Projections incorporate the impact of Proposition 47.² This law was passed by voter initiative in November 2014 and allows only a misdemeanor sentence instead of a felony sentence for certain drug and property offenses and also allows for resentencing of persons serving felony sentences for those offenses. The new law has substantially impacted the adult institution and parole populations. Because the impact of Proposition 47 was not factored in to the Fall 2014 Projections, this change is the primary source of much of the difference between the current and previous projections in the first two fiscal years of the projection. Another difference between the Spring and Fall projections can be attributed to the court-ordered change in credit earning for certain non-violent second strikers (change from 20 percent to 33.3 percent). Although the initial impact of this change was factored into the Fall projections, the Spring 2015 projections incorporate more trend data, which has resulted in a larger projected impact.

Methodological changes were implemented in Spring 2015 that affected the calculation of juvenile population populations. Specifically, two subgroups of juvenile offenders are excluded from the population count: youth under the purview of the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) but housed at adult institutions and youth released to counties as a result of Assembly Bill (AB) 1628. Average Daily Populations for the years 2005 through 2014 have been recalculated to reflect these changes and are lower than were reflected in the Fall 2014 population projections publication (see Table 14).

² See Appendix B for a description of Proposition 47.

Adult Population Projections

Table 1: Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2005 - 2019

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2005	10,856	153,323	164,179		115,371	
2006	11,749	160,812	172,561	5.1%	116,563	1.0%
2007	11,888	161,424	173,312	0.4%	126,330	8.4%
2008	11,392	159,581	170,973	-1.3%	125,097	-1.0%
2009	11,027	156,805	167,832	-1.8%	111,202	-11.1%
2010	10,096	155,721	165,817	-1.2%	94,748	-14.8%
2011	9,565	152,803	162,368	-2.1%	90,813	-4.2%
2012	6,409	128,829	135,238	-16.7%	69,435	-23.5%
2013	5,919	126,992	132,911	-1.7%	51,300	-26.1%
2014	6,216	129,268	135,484	1.9%	44,499	-13.3%
Projected						
2015	5,771	124,609	130,380	-3.8%	46,046	3.5%
2016	5,819	123,993	129,812	-0.4%	42,078	-8.6%
2017	6,003	124,976	130,979	0.9%	41,901	-0.4%
2018	6,091	125,720	131,811	0.6%	41,840	-0.1%
2019	6,126	126,341	132,467	0.5%	41,819	-0.1%

The institution population³ is predicted to decrease through fiscal year (FY) 2015-16, primarily due to the continued effect of Proposition 47, which was passed by voter initiative in November 2014.⁴ Specifically, from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015, the institution population is predicted to decrease by 3.8 percent (5,104 inmates) followed by a decline of 0.4 percent (568 inmates) from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016. However, because a longer-term increase is expected in commitments from court, the projected population is anticipated to increase in each of the next three years to 132,467 on June 30, 2019 (see Table 1).

The Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population are the result of a combination of inmates who released from prison based on their resentencing and inmates whose convictions were no longer deemed prison-eligible following the passage of Proposition

³ For the purposes of this report, adult institution population includes inmates in fire camps and contract facilities (in-state and out-of-state), as well as inmates in the 34 CDCR institutions.

⁴ The institution population decreased by 5,389, or 4.0 percent, between November 2014 and March 2015 (see Table 2).

Spring 2015 Population Projections

47 (avoided court commitments). Most of the impact of resentencing is expected to be complete by roughly June 2016, while the impact of avoided court commitments is assumed to continue indefinitely.⁵ It is important to note that only 13 weeks of Proposition 47 data were available at the time these projections were prepared. These data were factored into the projections to the extent possible; however, it is possible that additional data will reveal changes in trends over time that were not observed immediately after implementation. For example, the impact of Proposition 47 on the institution population may be affected by other programs being implemented that potentially affect the same target population, such as eligibility for release once 50 percent of a sentence is served for some non-violent second strikers.⁶ Additional analysis needs to be conducted to determine the effects of such intersections. Moreover, CDCR researchers will carefully monitor observed court commitment reductions to determine if they are sustained over time as well as look for emerging trends such as offsets in commitments in other categories.

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two to three year time horizons are difficult to model.⁷ Because of the need to prepare longer-term projections for planning purposes, this report presents up to five fiscal years of projections data for some populations. Please note that the authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when using any results beyond two years due to the instability of CDCR admissions resulting from Realignment, Proposition 47, and other court-ordered initiatives impacting CDCR populations.

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

⁶ Described under *Policy Changes* in Appendix B.

⁷ See *Limitations* in Appendix A.

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 2: Monthly Total Institution and Active Parole Population, November 2014- March 2015

Month	Institution		Active Parole	
	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
Nov 2014	135,803		42,352	
Dec 2014	134,433	-1.0%	42,664	0.7%
Jan 2015	132,249	-1.6%	43,963	3.0%
Feb 2015	131,269	-0.7%	44,662	1.6%
Mar 2015	130,414	-0.7%	45,104	1.0%

The institution population is expected to decrease consistently through FY 2015-16, but the active parole population will see a short-term increase in FY 2014-15 from 44,999 on June 30, 2014 to 46,046 (3.5 percent, or 1,547 parolees) on June 30, 2015 and then is projected to decline to 42,078 (8.6 percent, or 3,968 parolees) by June 30, 2016. The increase in the active parole population during FY 14-15 is due Proposition 47, which includes a provision for most resentenced inmates to serve a one-year parole period. Between November 2014 and March 2015, the active parole population increased by 2,752 parolees, or 6.5 percent (see Table 2). After the decline in FY 2015-16, the parole population is projected to remain relatively stable over each of the following three years, decreasing less than one-half of one percent each year and reaching 41,819 on June 30, 2019 (see Table 1).

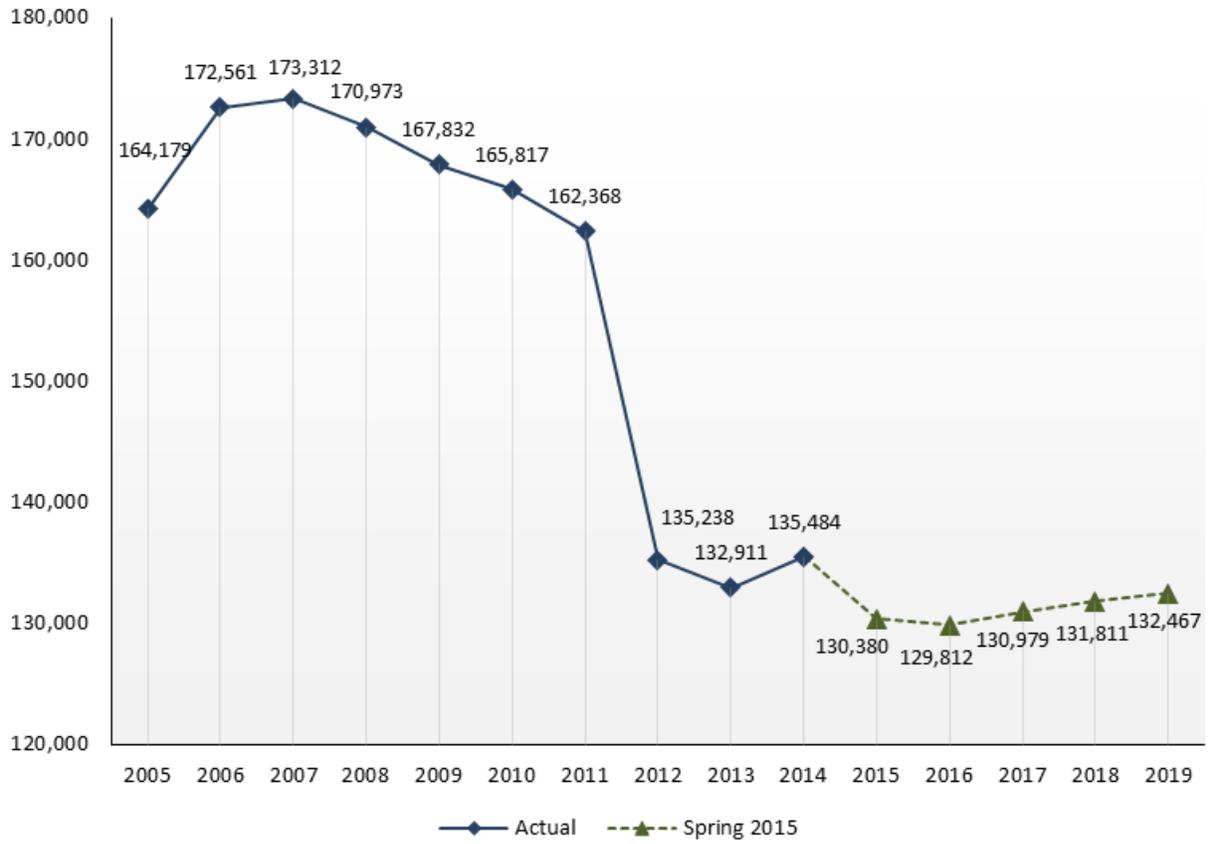
Adult Institution Total Population Trends and Projections

The total adult institution population increased 5.6 percent from June 30, 2005 to June 30, 2007 (164,179 to 173,312 inmates), which was followed by six-years of decline from June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2013 (173,312 to 132,911 inmates, or 23.3 percent; see Table 1 and Figure 1). The largest decrease occurred after the implementation of Realignment in October 2011, when the adult institution population decreased from 162,368 on June 30, 2011 to 135,238 on June 30, 2012, or a reduction of 27,130 inmates (16.7 percent). The population continued to decrease through FY 2012-13 by an additional 2,327 inmates (1.7 percent) to 132,911 on June 30, 2013. However, after several years of decline, during FY 2013-14 the population increased by 2,573 inmates (1.9 percent) to 135,484 on June 30, 2014.

Most recently, due to the impact of Proposition 47, the institution population began to decrease in November 2014, and this downward trend is projected to continue through June 2016, at which time the institution population is projected to reach 129,812 inmates (see Table 1, Table 2, and Figure 1). While the impact of Proposition 47 is the primary reason for the population decrease through June 2016, a downward trend in court commitments through FY 2015-16 (see Table 7) is also a factor in the decline. Most of the projected drop in court commitments can be explained by convictions that will no longer be deemed prison-eligible following the passage of Proposition 47; however, some decreases have been observed in offense groups unrelated to Proposition 47, and these decreases are also impacting the downward trend in court commitments over the next two fiscal years and thus the institution population. Beginning in FY 2016-17 and through FY 2018-19, court commitments are expected to begin to increase slightly. This, in turn, will cause the institution population to grow slightly in each of the next three years to 132,467 on June 30, 2019 (see Table 1; Figure 1).

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Figure 1: Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005 – 2019



Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections, by Gender

Male population trends resembled the total population trends with a 5.3 percent increase from June 30, 2005 to June 30, 2007 (153,323 to 161,424 inmates, respectively), followed by a 21.3 percent decrease from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2013 (161,424 to 126,992 inmates, respectively; see Table 3; Figure 2). In contrast to the previous several years of decline, from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the male inmate population increased 1.8 percent (126,992 to 129,268 inmates, respectively). The male population, like the total population, has decreased since the implementation of Proposition 47, and this population is projected to decline by 3.6 percent (4,659 inmates) during FY 2014-15, to a June 30, 2015 population of 124, 609. The downward trend is projected to continue through June 2016 at which time the population is expected to reach 123,993. As is the case with the total population, the male institution population is anticipated to increase in each of the next three years to 126,341 on June 30, 2019 (see Table1; Figure 2).

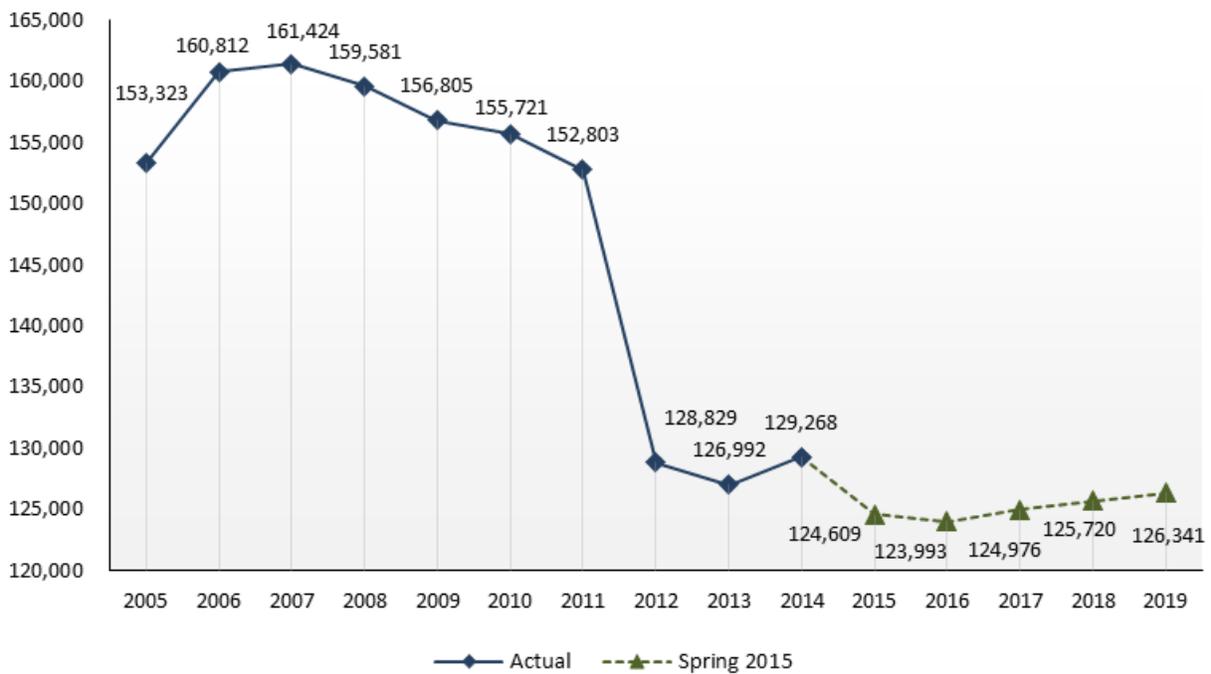
The female inmate population increased 9.5 percent from June 30, 2005 to June 30, 2007 (10,856 to 11,888 inmates respectively), and then decreased 50.2 percent from June 30, 2007 to 2013 (11,888 to 5,919 inmates, respectively), a much larger percent decrease than was observed in the male population over the same time period. Reversing several years of decline, from June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the female population increased by 5 percent (5,919 to 6,216 inmates, respectively), which was a larger percent increase than observed in the male population. Like in the male population, a decline in the female population is projected over FY 2014-15 to a June 30, 2015 population of 5,771 (a decrease of 7.2 percent, or 445 inmates; see Table 1 and; Figure 3). However, unlike in the male population, the female population is expected to grow slightly during FY 2015-16, reaching 5,819 by June 30, 2016 (a projected increase of 48 inmates, or 0.8 percent). The population is then expected to continue to increase slightly in each of the next three years to 6,126 on June 30, 2019 (see Table 1 and Figure 3).

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 3: Actual Institution Population by Gender, June 30, 2005 – 2014

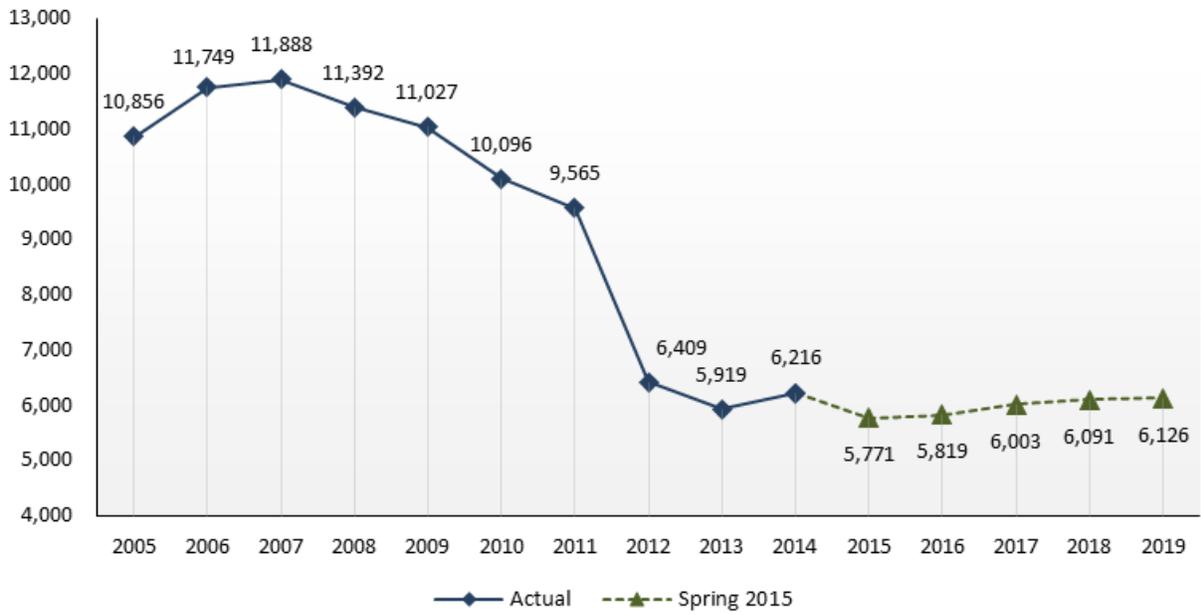
June 30	Total	Male	Percent of Total	Female	Percent of Total
2005	164,179	153,323	93.4%	10,856	6.6%
2006	172,561	160,812	93.2%	11,749	6.8%
2007	173,312	161,424	93.1%	11,888	6.9%
2008	170,973	159,581	93.3%	11,392	6.7%
2009	167,832	156,805	93.4%	11,027	6.6%
2010	165,817	155,721	93.9%	10,096	6.1%
2011	162,368	152,803	94.1%	9,565	5.9%
2012	135,238	128,829	95.3%	6,409	4.7%
2013	132,911	126,992	95.5%	5,919	4.5%
2014	135,484	129,268	95.4%	6,216	4.6%

Figure 2: Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005 – 2019



Spring 2015 Population Projections

Figure 3: Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005 – 2019



Spring 2015 Population Projections

Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Total Institution Population Projections

In Fall 2014, the institution population was projected to increase 0.6 percent from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (135,484 to 136,311 inmates, respectively) and 1.5 percent in the two-year span June 30, 2014 to 2016 (135,484 to 137,523 inmates, respectively). The Spring 2015 projections predict a decrease of 3.8 percent from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (135,484 to 130,380 inmates, respectively) and 4.2 percent during the two-year span from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2016 (135,484 to 129,812 inmates, respectively).

The Spring 2015 Projections are 5,931 inmates lower (4.4 percent) than the Fall 2014 Projections for June 30, 2015 and 7,711 inmates lower (5.6 percent) for June 30, 2016 (see Table 4). This difference is largely driven by the impact of Proposition 47, which became effective in November 2014 and is included in the Spring 2015 Population Projections, but was not included in the Fall 2014 projections. Another difference between the Spring and Fall projections can be attributed to the court-ordered change in credit earning for certain non-violent second strikers (change from 20 percent to 33.3 percent). Although the initial impact of this change was factored into the Fall projections, the Spring 2015 projections incorporate more trend data, which has resulted in a larger projected impact.

Table 4: Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2014	Spring 2015	Difference	Percent Change
2015	136,311	130,380	-5,931	-4.4%
2016	137,523	129,812	-7,711	-5.6%

Spring 2015 Population Projections

There is a 4.2 percent difference between the Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 projections of male institution populations for June 30, 2015, a decrease of 5,522 inmates. For this same point in time, there is a 6.6 percent difference in projections for the female population, a decrease of 409 inmates (see Table 5). The Spring 2015 Projections of male and female populations are also lower for June 30, 2016 than expected in Fall 2014 (7,386 inmates, or 5.6 percent and 325 inmates, or 5.3 percent, respectively).

Table 5: Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2014	Spring 2015	Difference	Percent Change	Fall 2014	Spring 2015	Difference	Percent Change
2015	130,131	124,609	-5,522	-4.2%	6,180	5,771	-409	-6.6%
2016	131,379	123,993	-7,386	-5.6%	6,144	5,819	-325	-5.3%

Court Commitments

Felon Court Commitments, Actual and Projected

The rate of California felon court commitments per 100,000 adults aged 18-49 in the California state population increased during the period from FY 2004-05 to FY 2005-06 from 387.9 per 100,000 to 412.8 per 100,000, a 6.4 percent increase. The rate declined each subsequent year, with the exception of FY 2009-10, resulting in a 49.5 percent decline from FY 2005-06 to 2012-13 (rates of 412.8 to 208.6 per 100,000, respectively; see Table 6). However, in FY 2013-14 compared to FY 2012-13 the commitment rate increased to 224.1 per 100,000, a 7.4 percent increase.

The number of felon court commitments decreased 48.9 percent from FY 2005-06 to FY 2012-13 (70,267 to 35,875 commitments, respectively; see Table 6; Figure 4). The largest single-year percent decrease in commitments occurred between FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12, during and just after Realignment (a decrease from 57,387 to 38,801, or 32.4 percent). The number of court commitments to state prison increased during FY 2013-14 compared to FY 2012-13 by 2,751 commitments, or 7.7 percent (35,875 to 38,626 commitments, respectively).

Table 6: Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2013-14

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)	Commitment Rate
2004-05	65,975	17,008.6	387.9
2005-06	70,267	17,021.8	412.8
2006-07	68,350	17,057.1	400.7
2007-08	66,927	17,111.2	391.1
2008-09	62,909	17,117.6	367.5
2009-10	63,100	17,160.1	367.7
2010-11	57,387	17,147.4	334.7
2011-12	38,801	17,171.1	226.0
2012-13	35,875	17,201.6	208.6
2013-14	38,626	17,237.6	224.1

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Figure 4: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2018-19

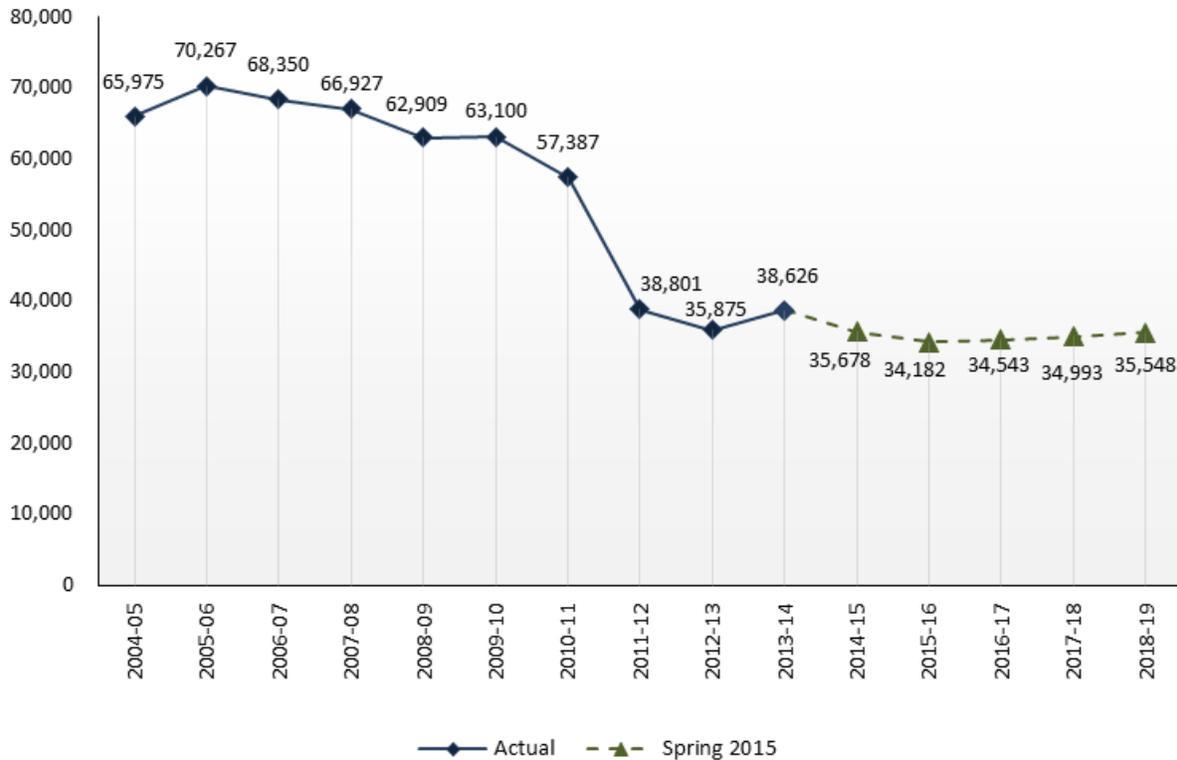


Table 7: Spring 2015 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2018-19

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)	Commitment Rate	Projected Rate Change from Previous Fiscal Year
2014-15	35,678	17,275.4	206.5	-7.8%
2015-16	34,182	17,322.4	197.3	-4.5%
2016-17	34,543	17,379.8	198.8	0.7%
2017-18	34,993	17,436.0	200.7	1.0%
2018-19	35,548	17,481.1	203.4	1.3%

With the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, which requires misdemeanor sentences for some crimes⁸, felon commitments to prison for Proposition 47-related offenses have started

⁸ See Appendix B for a more detailed description of Proposition 47.

Spring 2015 Population Projections

to decline, and this is assumed to continue indefinitely. The commitment rate is projected to decline by 7.8 percent from FY 2013-14 to FY 2014-15 (rates of 224.1 to 206.5 per 100,000, respectively) and another 4.5 percent from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 (rates of 206.5 to 197.3 per 100,000, respectively). Over this two-year period, felon court commitments are projected to decrease 11.5 percent from 38,626 to 34,182 (2013-14 to 2015-16, respectively). Beginning in FY 2016-17 and through FY 2018-19, court commitments are expected to begin to increase slightly reaching 35,548 in FY 2018-19 (see Table 7; Figure 4).

Most of the projected drop in court commitments can be explained by convictions that will no longer be deemed prison-eligible following the passage of Proposition 47; however, some decreases have been observed in offense groups unrelated to Proposition 47. As stated earlier in this report, it is important to note that only 13 weeks of Proposition 47 data were available at the time these projections were prepared. These data were factored into the projections to the extent possible; however, it is possible that additional data will reveal changes in trends over time that were not observed immediately after implementation. The CDCR researchers will carefully monitor observed court commitment reductions and watch for emerging trends in the future.

Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, by Gender

Of the total felon court commitments from FY 2005-06 to FY 2010-11, the percent of male commitments to prison ranged from 88.1 to 89 percent of total commitments, and female commitments ranged from 11 to 11.9 percent of the total (see Table 8). After Realignment, the percent of male felon court commitments increased to a high of 93.5 percent, while the percent of females hovered between 7.1 and 8.2 percent.

As is the case with total felon commitments, the number of felon commitments for both genders is expected to decrease during the next two fiscal years (see Table 8 and Figure 5). The expected decreases are largely the result of Proposition 47.

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 8: Felon Court Commitments by Gender (Actual and Spring 2015 Projections),
Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2015-16

Fiscal Year	Commitments						Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change
	Male	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change		
2004-05	58,606	88.8%		7,369	11.2%		65,975	
2005-06	62,241	88.6%	6.2%	8,026	11.4%	8.9%	70,267	6.5%
2006-07	60,356	88.3%	-3.0%	7,994	11.7%	-0.4%	68,350	-2.7%
2007-08	59,234	88.5%	-1.9%	7,693	11.5%	-3.8%	66,927	-2.1%
2008-09	55,420	88.1%	-6.4%	7,489	11.9%	-2.7%	62,909	-6.0%
2009-10	56,186	89.0%	1.4%	6,914	11.0%	-7.7%	63,100	0.3%
2010-11	50,943	88.8%	-9.3%	6,444	11.2%	-6.8%	57,387	-9.1%
2011-12	35,632	91.8%	-30.1%	3,169	8.2%	-50.8%	38,801	-32.4%
2012-13	33,540	93.5%	-5.9%	2,335	6.5%	-26.3%	35,875	-7.5%
2013-14	35,866	92.9%	6.9%	2,760	7.1%	18.2%	38,626	7.7%
	Projections							
2014-15	33,267	93.2%	-7.2%	2,411	6.8%	-12.6%	35,678	-7.6%
2015-16	31,969	93.5%	-3.9%	2,213	6.5%	-8.2%	34,182	-4.2%

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Figure 5: Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2004-05 to 2015-16



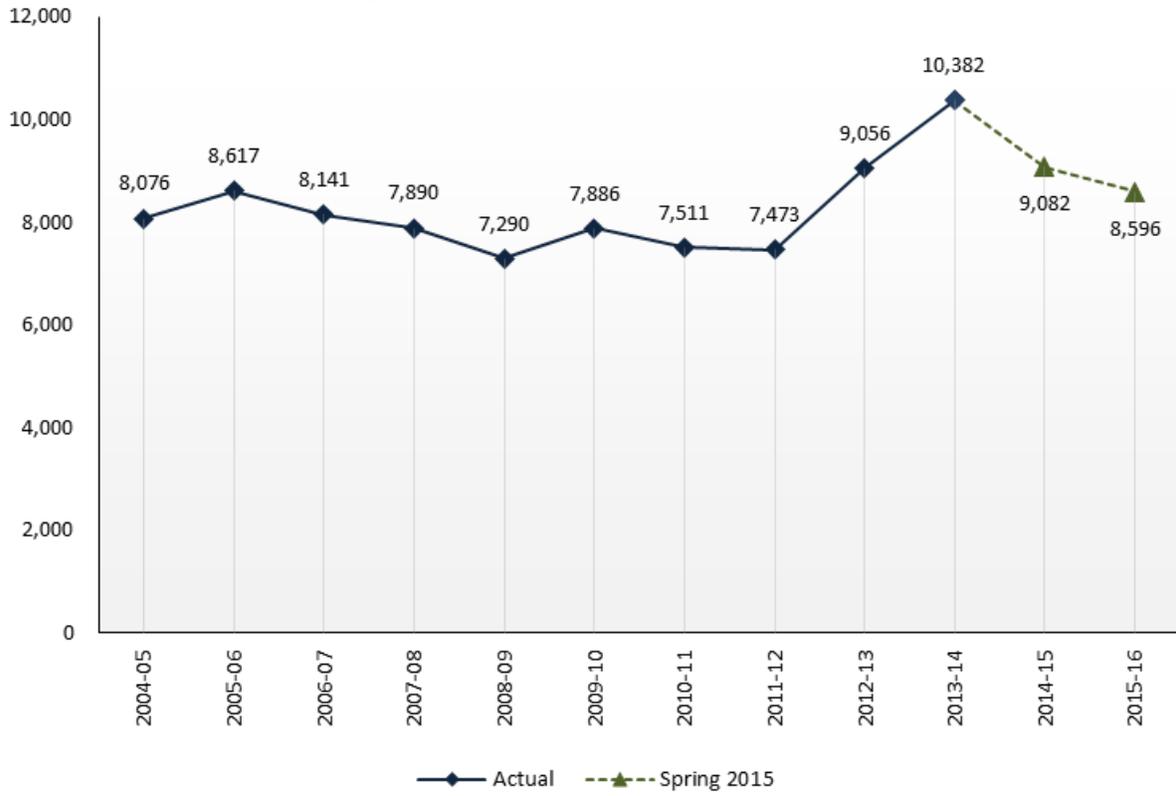
Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections

The number of felon second strike court commitments decreased 7.0 percent from FY 2004-05 to FY 2010-11 (8,076 to 7,511 commitments, respectively). This trend reversed in the years following Realignment's implementation. So, although the decrease continued through FY 2011-12 (0.5 percent, 38 commitments), it was followed by a 21.2 percent increase in FY 2012-13 (1,583 second strike court commitments) and an additional 14.6 percent increase in FY 2013-14 (1,326 second strike court commitments; see Figures 6 and 7).

The Fall 2014 projections expected second strike court commitments to continue increasing over the next two years. However, since the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, a decrease in these commitments has been observed and is expected to continue. The increase in second-strike court commitments that occurred after the passage of Realignment had included a high proportion of offenders with current non-serious, non-violent offenses. Therefore, it is possible that Proposition 47 is reducing second -strike commitments by converting felonies that had previously been sentenced as second-strike offenses into misdemeanor offenses. The Spring 2015 Projections show a 12.5 percent decrease from FY 2013-14 to FY 2014-15 (1,300 commitments), followed by a 5.4 percent decrease from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16 (486 commitments). The Spring 2015 projections predict there will be 8,596 second strike commitments during FY 2015-16, a 17.2 percent decrease compared to the highest year examined in FY 2013-14 during which there were 10,382 second strike commitments. It should be noted that expected second strike commitments for FYs 2014-15 and 2015-16, although decreasing and lower than expected in Fall 2014, remain higher than pre-Realignment levels.

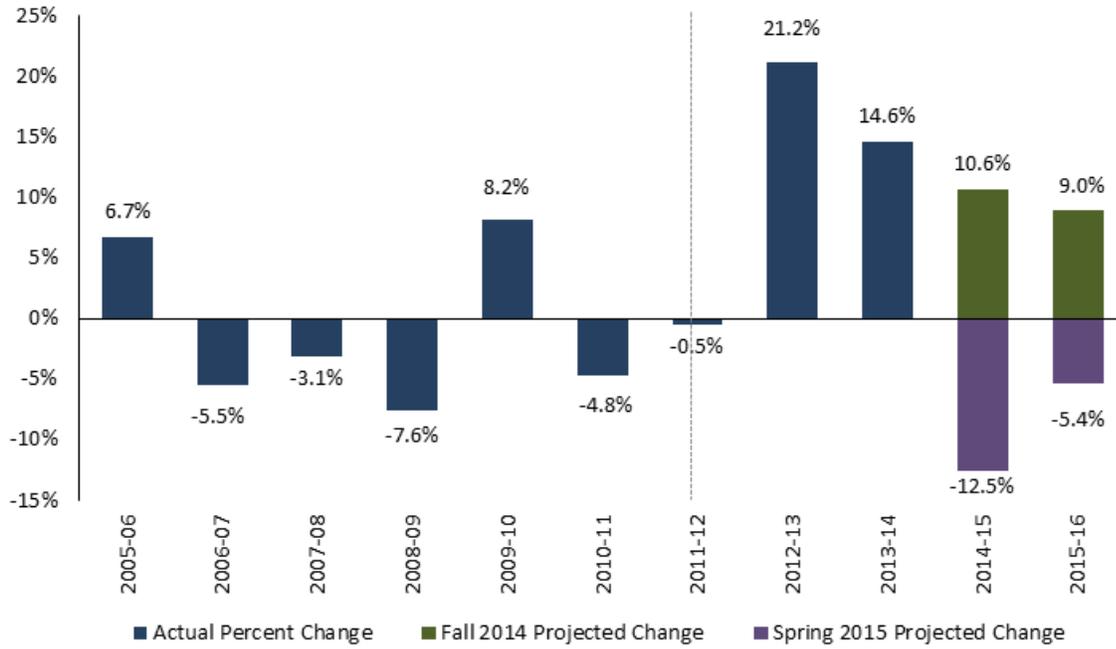
Spring 2015 Population Projections

Figure 6: Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2015-16



Spring 2015 Population Projections

Figure 7: Actual and Projected Felon Second Strike Commitment Annual Percent Change, Fiscal Years 2005-06 to 2015-16



Placement Need Projections

Placement need projections for the male institution population vary based on the specific housing type. Reception Center needs are projected to decrease slightly (5.6 percent) from June 30, 2014 to 2016 (11,861 to 11,192, respectively, see Table 9). The Spring 2015 projections predict that the proportion of individuals requiring reception center housing will remain at approximately 9.1 percent (11,317 of 124,609 for FY 2014-15) and 9.0 percent (11,192 of 123,993 for FY 2015-16) of the total male population.

Table 9: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Reception Center Housing, June 30, 2014-2016

June 30	Reception Center	Total Male Population
2014 (Actual)	11,861	129,268
2015	11,317	124,609
2016	11,192	123,993

Table 10: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Housing Security Level, June 30, 2014-2016

June 30	Security Level				Total Male Population
	I	II	III	IV	
2014 (Actual)	15,108	41,387	31,105	24,457	129,268
2015	11,953	39,542	31,644	24,832	124,609
2016	11,200	39,469	31,941	24,931	123,993

Spring 2015 Population Projections

From June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2016, male offender placement in Security Level I and II Housing is projected to decrease by 25.9 percent (from 15,108 to 11,200 inmates, respectively) and 4.6 percent (from 41,387 to 39,469 inmates, respectively), while placement in Security Level III and IV Housing is projected to increase by 2.7 percent (from 31,105 to 31,941 inmates, respectively) and 1.9 percent (from 24,457 to 24,931 inmates, respectively; see Table 10). By June 30, 2016, Level II inmates are projected to make up the largest proportion of the male population (31.8 percent or 39,469 inmates), while Level I inmates will be the smallest proportion of the male population (9.0 percent or 11,200 inmates).

Placement needs for male inmates in special housing is expected to decrease by 1.7 percent (from 5,350 to 5,260, respectively) between June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2016 (see Table 11). Projected placement needs for the Protective Housing Units (PHU) is expected to remain stable at 14 inmates while the need for Security Housing Unit (SHU) placement need is projected to decrease by 1.7 percent, (from 5,336 to 5,246, respectively). Overall, the proportion of male inmates requiring special housing is projected to be 4.3 percent of the male institution population by June 30, 2015 and 4.2 percent by June 30, 2016 (5,321 of 124,609 inmates for 2015 and 5,260 of 123,993 inmates for 2016).

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2016 and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2019 are available in Appendix D.

Table 11: Projected Placement Needs for Male Institution Population by Special Housing, June 30, 2014-2016

June 30	Special Housing			Total Male Population
	PHU	SHU	Total	
2014 (Actual)	14	5,336	5,350	129,268
2015	14	5,307	5,321	124,609
2016	14	5,246	5,260	123,993

Parole Population

Active Parole Population Trends and Projections

The population of active parolees supervised in California increased 9.5 percent from June 30, 2005 to 2007 (115,371 to 126,330 parolees, respectively, see Table 12). From June 30, 2007 to 2011, the population decreased by 28.1 percent (126,330 to 90,813 parolees, respectively). Then, from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2014, during and after the implementation of Realignment, the active parolee population decreased an additional 51.0 percent (90,813 to 44,499 parolees, respectively). Beginning with the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, the active parole population began to increase (see Table 2), and is expected to continue to increase through FY 2014-15. Specifically, a 3.5 percent increase is expected from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (44,499 to 46,046 parolees, respectively). The parole population is expected to begin to decrease during FY 2015-16 and a projected 8.6 percent decrease from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016 is expected (46,046 to 42,078 parolees, respectively; see Tables 12 and 13; Figure 8).

Annual active parole population projections through June 30, 2019 are available in Appendix D.

Table 12: Actual Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2005-2014

June 30	Total Active Parole*
2005	115,371
2006	116,563
2007	126,330
2008	125,097
2009	111,202
2010	94,748
2011	90,813
2012	69,435
2013	51,300
2014	44,499

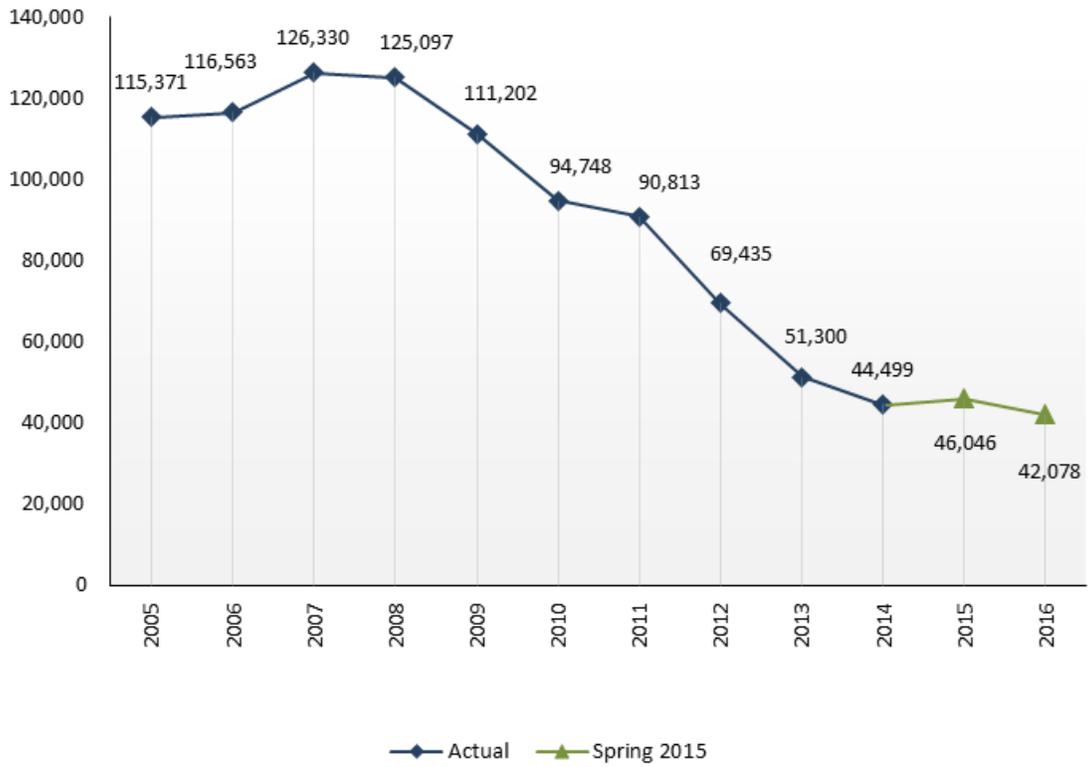
**Active parole population excludes non-revocable parole population.
Additional information is available in Appendix A.*

Table 13: Spring 2015 Projected Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2015-2016

June 30	Spring 2015 Projected Parole
2015	46,046
2016	42,078

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Figure 8: Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2005-2016



Spring 2015 Population Projections

Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Active Parole Population Projections

In the Fall 2014 Projections, the active parole population was expected to decrease 7.4 percent between June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2015 (44,499 to 41,189 parolees, respectively) and 13.3 percent in the two year period from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2016 (44,499 to 38,590 parolees, respectively). In the Spring 2015 projections, an increase rather than a decrease in the active parole population is predicted (see Tables 12 and 13). This is primarily because the impact of Proposition 47 is included in the Spring 2015 Projections while it was not in the Fall 2014 Projections.

The Spring 2015 Population Projections are higher than the Fall 2014 Projections for the June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 points in time (see Table 14). Specifically, the Spring 2015 Projections are 11.8 percent (4,857 parolees) higher than the Fall 2014 projections on June 30, 2014. and 9.0 percent higher (3,488 parolees) on June 30, 2016 (see Table 14).

Table 14: Comparison of Fall 2014 and Spring 2015 Active Parole Population

June 30	Fall 2014	Spring 2015	Difference	Percent Change
2015	41,189	46,046	4,857	11.8%
2016	38,590	42,078	3,488	9.0%

Juvenile Population Projections

Juvenile Population Trends and Projections

The Spring 2015 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 December 31, 2014. A description laws and policies impacting the juvenile population is included in Appendix B. According to DJJ executives, there have been no changes to legislation, policy, programing, or other operating procedures that may have impacted the juvenile population since the publication of the Fall 2014 Juvenile Population Projections.

Between 2005 and 2014, the total juvenile population decreased from an Average Daily Population of 3,383 to 688 a decrease of 79.7 percent.⁹ During this same period, the male juvenile population decreased from an average daily population of 3,229 to 665 (a decrease of 79.4 percent) and the female juvenile population decreased by 85.1 percent (from 154 to 23 youth).

Table 15: Juvenile Average Daily Population, June 2005 –2014

June	Males	Females	Total
2005	3,229	154	3,383
2006	2,879	129	3,008
2007	2,510	143	2,653
2008	1,900	92	1,992
2009	1,612	78	1,690
2010	1,371	65	1,436
2011	1,196	42	1,238
2012	934	26	960
2013	709	26	735
2014	665	23	688

The total juvenile population is projected to remain relatively stable during FY 2015-16, decreasing slightly from 688 in June 2014 to 678 in June 2015 and then decreasing to 674 in June 2016 (see Tables 15 and 16).

⁹ The decrease is largely a result of the implementation of ‘Juvenile Realignment’ (SB 81 and AB 191) and subsequent legislation designed to reduce the juvenile population and ‘realign’ the responsibility of juvenile offenders to the counties.

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 16: Projected Juvenile Average Daily Population, June 2015 – 2016*

June	Juvenile Population Projection*
2015	678
2016	674

**Due to a change in methodology, projections of male and female subpopulations are not available for Spring 2015. More information is available in Appendix A.*

Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations

Methodology and Technical Notes

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

External experts are periodically employed to review the methodologies as a means of continual improvement. Beginning in early 2014, the CDCR entered into a partnership with experts at UCI to modernize the population projections methodology.

The CDCR and UCI are currently testing 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. 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. In addition, the CDCR and UCI are currently exploring new projection methodologies for juvenile projections that will be better suited for forecasting smaller populations.

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

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.¹⁰ This report provides up to five years fiscal years of projected populations. The authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when using any results beyond two years due to the instability of CDCR admissions resulting from Realignment, Proposition 47, and other court ordered-initiatives impacting CDCR populations.

Time series forecasting methodology is well suited to provide projections for large populations. The juvenile population is small, which presents difficulties when attempting to produce forecasts for subpopulations (for example, population by gender). Because of this, projections for June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 are limited to the total juvenile population.

The California population data used to calculate the commitment rates to prison are based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.¹¹ These population data are provided for calendar year midpoints (July 1). For the purposes of this report, data for two points in time were averaged to afford a closer fit to the state fiscal year.

¹⁰ See, for example, Public Safety, *Public Spending: Forecasting America's Prison Population, 2007-2011 and Public Safety Performance*, The Pew Charitable Trusts, February 2007 (Available at <http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org>). Also see, Butts, J., and Adams, W. (2001, March). *Anticipating space needs in juvenile detention and correctional facilities*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

¹¹ State of California, Department of Finance, *Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail, 2000–2010*. (2012, September), and State of California, Department of Finance, *Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060*. (2013, January).

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

Adults

Legislation

The following Realignment legislation was chaptered in 2011 and continues to have a significant impact on the state prison system.¹²

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

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

Initiatives

Proposition 36 – Three Strikes Law

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

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

Requires misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for certain drug possession offenses. Requires misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for the following crimes when amount involved is \$950 or less: petty theft, receiving stolen property, and forging/writing bad checks. Allows felony sentence for these offenses if person has previous conviction for crimes such as rape, murder, or child molestation or is registered sex offender. Requires resentencing for persons serving felony sentences for these offenses unless court finds unreasonable public

¹² 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.

Spring 2015 Population Projections

safety risk. *This proposition was passed into law on November 4, 2014, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Policy Changes

- Prospective credit-earning change for specific second strike offenders

Prospectively increases credit good-time credit for non-violent, non-sex registrant second strike offenders from 20 percent to 33.3 percent and allows these offenders to earn milestone credits for rehabilitative programs. This policy was made effective by court order on February 10, 2014 and became operationally effective in April of 2014. *The effect has been incorporated into the Spring 2015 Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.*

In response to ongoing population concerns, the CDCR is implementing and evaluating additional policies and programs that impact the prison population.¹³

¹³ The following programs are incorporated into the Spring 2015 Population Projections and projected impacts are reflected in the trend: prospective credit-earning change for specific second strike offenders; youth offender parole process (SB 260); parole process for medically incapacitated inmates; and parole process for inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration.

The following programs were not implemented as of December 31, 2014 and are not included in the Spring 2015 Population Projections: new parole determination process whereby certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant second-strike offenders may be eligible for parole consideration once having served 50 percent of their sentence; and prospective 2-for-1 credit earnings for all inmates designated Minimum Custody who are currently eligible to earn day-for-day (50%) credits.

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

Juveniles

Legislation

Chapter 41, Statutes of 2012

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

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

Chapter 729, Statutes of 2010

(AB 1628, Blumenfield)

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

Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007

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

Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007

(AB 191, Committee on Budget)

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

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996

(SB 681, Hurtt)

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Requires that counties are to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a “sliding scale fee system” based on commitment offense as an incentive to the county when they do not commit a juvenile because of the associated costs. Commitment offenses are categorized according to Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) seriousness of the primary offense: Category I, most serious to Category VII, least serious. Counties pay 50 percent of the per capita facility cost for offense Category V juvenile court commitments, 75 percent for Category VI commitments, and 100 percent for Category VII commitments.

Chapter 195, Statutes of 1996

(AB 3369, Bordonaro)

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

Initiatives

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

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

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

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms

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

CCC: Community Correctional Center

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

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

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

DJJ 290: Juvenile sex registrants.

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

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

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

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

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

DOF: Department of Finance

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

DSL: Cases that fall under the Determinate Sentencing Law.

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

Spring 2015 Population Projections

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.

MEAN: The sum of individual values divided by the number of cases; an average of all values.

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

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

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

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

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

PHU: Protective Housing Unit.

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

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

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

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

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

SHU: Security Housing Unit.

Spring 2015 Population Projections

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 17 - 24

Table 17: Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16

	Actual June 30, 2014	Fiscal Year 2014				Fiscal Year 2015				Fiscal Year 2016			
		2014		2015		2015		2016					
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30				
Total Male Population	129,268	129,784	128,303	125,289	124,609	123,947	123,584	123,548	123,993				
Total Female Population	6,216	6,258	6,130	5,858	5,771	5,710	5,710	5,748	5,819				
Total Population	135,484	136,042	134,433	131,147	130,380	129,657	129,294	129,296	129,812				

* Actual Population

Table 18: Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16

	Fiscal Year 2014-15					Fiscal Year 2015-16				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average
Total Male Population	129,449	129,477	126,153	124,902	127,495	124,298	123,764	123,553	123,751	123,841
Total Female Population	6,260	6,231	5,950	5,809	6,062	5,742	5,707	5,726	5,784	5,740
Total Population	135,709	135,708	132,103	130,711	133,558	130,040	129,471	129,279	129,534	129,581

* ADP's derived from Actual Population

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 19: Projected Institution Placement Needs Population by Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Housing, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Quarter	Reception Center	Security Level				PHU	SHU	Total Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV					
2014-15	September 30*	11,858	15,201	41,410	31,204	24,687	15	5,409	129,784	6,258	136,042
	December 31*	11,433	14,452	40,530	31,631	24,884	16	5,357	128,303	6,130	134,433
	March 31	11,363	12,637	39,581	31,542	24,833	14	5,319	125,289	5,858	131,147
	June 30	11,317	11,953	39,542	31,644	24,832	14	5,307	124,609	5,771	130,380
2015-16	September 30	11,273	11,264	39,490	31,754	24,857	14	5,295	123,947	5,710	129,657
	December 31	11,181	10,957	39,420	31,847	24,880	14	5,285	123,584	5,710	129,294
	March 31	11,105	11,031	39,352	31,898	24,888	14	5,260	123,548	5,748	129,296
	June 30	11,192	11,200	39,469	31,941	24,931	14	5,246	123,993	5,819	129,812

Table 20: Projected Institution Population by Housing Level - June 30, 2014- 2019

June 30	Reception Center	Security Level				PHU	SHU	Total Male	Female	Total Population
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV					
2014 (Actual)	11,861	15,108	41,387	31,105	24,457	14	5,336	129,268	6,216	135,484
2015	11,317	11,953	39,542	31,644	24,832	14	5,307	124,609	5,771	130,380
2016	11,192	11,200	39,469	31,941	24,931	14	5,246	123,993	5,819	129,812
2017	11,162	11,945	39,528	32,053	25,066	14	5,208	124,976	6,003	130,979
2018	11,165	12,448	39,639	32,086	25,184	14	5,184	125,720	6,091	131,811
2019	11,197	12,793	39,805	32,082	25,281	14	5,169	126,341	6,126	132,467

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 21: California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16

	Actual June 30, 2014*	Fiscal Year 2014				Fiscal Year 2015				
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	
Total Population	44,499	42,826	42,664	45,187	46,046	46,055	45,072	43,158	42,078	

Table 22: Average Daily California Supervised Parole and Outpatient Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2014-15 through 2015-16

	Fiscal Year 2014-15					Fiscal Year 2015-16				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	FY Average
Total Population	43,859	42,484	44,184	45,766	44,073	46,048	45,840	43,910	42,481	44,570

* ADP's derived from Actual Population

Table 23: Projected Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2014-2019

June 30	Total Projected Active Parole
2014 (Actual)	44,499
2015	46,046
2016	42,078
2017	41,901
2018	41,840
2019	41,819

Spring 2015 Population Projections

Table 24: Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2005 - 2016*

June	Males	Females	Total
2005	3,229	154	3,383
2006	2,879	129	3,008
2007	2,510	143	2,653
2008	1,900	92	1,992
2009	1,612	78	1,690
2010	1,371	65	1,436
2011	1,196	42	1,238
2012	934	26	960
2013	709	26	735
2014	665	23	688
Juvenile Population Projection*			
2015			678
2016			674

**Due to a change in methodology, projections of male and female subpopulations are not available for Spring 2015. More information is available in Appendix A.*