



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

SPRING 2021 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Changes for the Spring 2021 Population Projections	1
1.2	COVID-19 Response	1
2	Adult Institution and Active Parole Populations.....	3
2.1	Adult Total Institution Population Projections, Comparisons, and Historical Trends	4
2.1.1	Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections	4
2.1.2	Total Adult Institution Population Projections.....	4
2.1.3	Historical Population Trends	5
2.2	Adult Institution Projections and Population Trends by Gender.....	6
2.2.1	Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender.....	6
2.2.2	Male Population Projections	7
2.2.3	Male Historical Population Trends	7
2.2.4	Female Population Projections	8
2.2.5	Female Historical Population Trends	8
3	Court Commitments	10
3.1	Total Court Commitments, Comparisons, and Historical Trends	10
3.1.1	Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Court Commitment Projections	10
3.1.2	Total Court Commitment Projections	10
3.1.3	Total Court Commitment – Historical Trends	11
3.2	Court Commitment Projections by Gender	13
3.2.1	Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Court Commitment Projections by Gender.....	13
3.2.2	Adult Male Felon Court Commitment Projections.....	14
3.2.3	Adult Female Felon Court Commitment Projections	14
3.3	Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections and Historical Trends	15
3.3.1	Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections.....	15
3.3.2	Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections.....	16

- 3.3.3 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Historical Trends..... 16
- 4 Male Inmate Placement Needs Projections 18
 - 4.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Male Inmate Placement Needs..... 18
 - 4.1.1 Reception Center Placement Needs..... 18
 - 4.1.2 Level I Placement Needs 18
 - 4.1.3 Level II Placement Needs 19
 - 4.1.4 Level III Placement Needs 20
 - 4.1.5 Level IV Placement Needs 20
 - 4.1.6 SHU Placement Needs..... 21
 - 4.2 Male Placement Need Projections..... 21
- 5 Parole Population 23
 - 5.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Active Parole Population Projections 23
 - 5.2 Active Parole Projections and Historical Trends 24
 - 5.2.1 Active Parole Projections..... 24
 - 5.2.2 Active Parole Historical Trends..... 24
- 6 Juvenile Population Projections..... 26
 - 6.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Juvenile Population Projections..... 26
 - 6.2 Juvenile Population Projection 26
 - 6.3 Juvenile Population Historical Trends..... 27
- Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations 28
 - Methodology and Technical Notes 28
 - Limitations..... 29
- Appendix B – Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, and Policy Changes 30
 - Adults 30
 - Legislation..... 30
 - Initiatives 30
 - Policy Changes..... 31
 - Juveniles 34
 - Legislation..... 34

Initiatives 34

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms 35

Appendix D – Population Projections Tables 17 to 28..... 37

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1. Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025 3

Table 2. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections 4

Table 3. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender 7

Table 4. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Court Commitment Projections 10

Table 5. Felon Court Commitments and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25 . 12

Table 6. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Court Commitment Projections by Gender 14

Table 7. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Reception Center Placement Needs Projections 18

Table 8. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level I Placement Needs Projections 19

Table 9. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level II Placement Needs Projections 19

Table 10. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level III Placement Needs Projections 20

Table 11. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level IV Placement Needs Projections..... 21

Table 12. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level SHU Placement Needs Projections 21

Table 13. Male Institution Population Projections by Housing Level, June 30, 2020 through
June 30, 2025 22

Table 14. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Active Parole Population Projections..... 23

Table 15. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025..... 25

Table 16. Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2011 through
June 2022 27

Table 17. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2019-20 37

Table 18. Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2019-20 37

Table 19. Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2019-20 38

Table 20. Spring 2021 Projected Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through
2024-25 38

Table 21. Spring 2021 Projected Male Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25 39

Table 22. Spring 2021 Projected Female Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25 39

Table 23. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22 40

Table 24. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22 40

Table 25. Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22 41

Table 26. Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2020 through June 30, 2025 41

Table 27. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22 42

Table 28. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22 42

Figures

Figure 1. Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025..... 6

Figure 2. Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025 8

Figure 3. Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025..... 9

Figure 4. Felon Court Commitments and Projections, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25 13

Figure 5. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25 15

Figure 6. Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25 17

Figure 7. Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025 26

Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2021 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. The institution and parole projections are provided through June 2025, and juvenile projections are provided through June 2022.

Similar to past population projections, the Spring 2021 Population Projections incorporate the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures, Proposition 47, Proposition 57.¹ The projections also include the impact of recent policy and process changes implemented in direct response to COVID-19.

The full impact of COVID-19 and recent policy changes on CDCR's populations are still developing, and due to the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the Spring 2021 projections, the authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when interpreting these projection results.

Adult Institution Population Projections

The Spring 2021 institution projections are 0.1 to 5.3 percent lower than the Fall 2020 projections due to lower admissions of court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers than was assumed in the Fall 2020 Population Projections as well updates to the assumptions related to planned credit-earning changes. The June 30, 2020 institution population of 113,403 inmates is expected to decrease 18.0 percent to 92,939 inmates by June 30, 2021, which is the largest percent change in a single year since the implementation of the 2011 Realignment legislation. The adult institution population is then expected to increase reaching 98,829 inmates by June 30, 2025, a net five-year decrease of 12.9 percent or 14,574 inmates. The Spring 2021 Population Projections anticipate that the institution population will begin to increase in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-22 as CDCR expects admissions to CDCR Reception Centers to begin to return to the pre-pandemic levels. As admissions to Reception Centers resume, the population will see an initial increase, though not to the level it had been pre-COVID-19. After reaching a peak in FY 2024-25, CDCR anticipates the population to return to its pattern of decline related to policy reforms (such as Proposition 57) as well as new credit-earning changes planned in 2021.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic², CDCR began a series of suspensions and subsequent re-openings of intake of court commitments into the Reception Centers in March 2020 that lasted through January 11, 2021. Court commitments that were not admitted to CDCR Reception Centers during this time period remained housed in county jail. As of the time of this publication, CDCR has

¹ Many court-ordered measures were subsequently enacted with the implementation of Proposition 57. Additional information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/3-judge-court-update>. Proposition 47 was passed by voters in November 2014 and reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor instead of a felony sentence for certain crimes. Proposition 57 was passed by voters in November 2016. More information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/proposition57/>.

² More information about transfers to CDCR from county jail during the COVID-19 pandemic is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/covid-19-response-efforts/#CJL>.

resumed intake to Reception Centers from county jails and will continue to assess and adjust the admissions of court commitments based on the continuing impacts of COVID-19. The Spring 2021 Population Projections assume that admissions to Reception Centers will remain at lower levels before increasing to approximately half of the pre-pandemic levels by June 2021 and returning to the full pre-pandemic levels by the end of calendar year 2021.³

The Spring Population Projections also account for the one-time Positive Programming Credit (PPC)⁴ of 12 weeks that was granted to offenders who were eligible as of July 9, 2020. Positive Programming Credits were applied to eligible inmates without any serious rule violations between March 1 and July 5, 2020, and were intended to accommodate for the impact on access to credit-earning programs during the COVID-19 pandemic modified programming schedule.⁵ Furthermore, the Spring 2021 Population Projections include planned increases to credit-earning for certain offenders⁶ as well as changes to Reception Center processing that began in September 2020.⁷

Adult Parole Projections

CDCR predicts the parole population will decrease over the next four years primarily due to changes made as part of the FY 2020-21 Budget⁸ that shorten the maximum length of parole for most offenders and allow for a review that may lead to possible discharge from parole after 12 months. The parole population on June 30, 2020, was 53,427 parolees. The Spring 2021 Population Projections estimate that the parole population will initially decrease to 50,793 parolees by June 30, 2021, and will continue to decrease to approximately 38,023 parolees by June 30, 2025. This represents a net five-year decrease of 28.8 percent or 15,404 parolees.

Juvenile Projections

CDCR predicts the total Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) average daily population will decrease 8.6 percent from 766 youth offenders in June 2020 to 700 youth offenders by June 2021. The youth offender population is expected to continue its decline by an estimated 25.3 percent to 523 youth by June 2022. The reductions in the youth offender population are a result of Senate Bill 823 (Chapter 337,

³ The Spring 2021 projections do not incorporate assumptions beyond what is stated about how individuals committed to CDCR who have been housed in county jail due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, or are currently unprocessed due to court closures and related backlogs. These individuals could generate a temporary increase in admissions to CDCR in the future. As additional data become available, future projections may include an adjustment to account for these groups.

⁴ More information about expedited releases is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-expedited-releases/>.

⁵ More information about Positive Programming Credits is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/memo-positive-programming-credits/>.

⁶ The Spring 2021 Population Projections assumed that these changes would be effective in April 2021, and changes or delays to this timeline will affect results.

⁷ More information about these changes are in Appendix B of this report.

⁸ More information about these changes may be found in Appendix B of this report.

Statutes of 2020)⁹ that includes the transfers the custody of youth offenders who are currently supervised by the DJJ to local counties. New commitments to DJJ are expected to end July 31, 2021. However, due to the DJJ delivery process, the Spring 2021 Population Projections anticipate that youth offenders will continue to arrive through September 2021 and will remain with DJJ through the end of their terms.

⁹ More information about this change may be found in Appendix B of this report.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

SPRING 2021 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2021 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data, time series, and simulation modeling techniques. The population projections methodology is described in Appendix A. The Spring 2021 Population Projections incorporate the effects of existing laws and regulations on the state institution and parole populations.

1.1 Changes for the Spring 2021 Population Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections include the impact of planned increases to credit earning for offenders that were also included in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The Fall 2020 Population Projections assumed the changes would be implemented on January 1, 2021. The Spring 2021 Population Projections assume the changes will be effective April 1, 2021¹ and include an increase from 33.3 percent to 50 percent for all non-violent second strikers rather than only those non-violent second strikers in minimum custody settings, which is what was assumed in the Fall 2020 Projections. Unless otherwise noted, 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, 2020.

1.2 COVID-19 Response

A full understanding of the full impact of policy changes related to COVID-19 on CDCR's populations is still developing. Due to the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the Spring 2021 Population Projections, the authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when interpreting these projection results including the following figures, and tables.

As a response to COVID-19, in March 2020, CDCR began a series of suspensions and subsequent re-openings of intake of admission into CDCR Reception Centers.² Between April and December 2020, CDCR suspended the admissions into Reception Centers for approximately 156 of the 275 days. Some individuals who had been sentenced to serve a CDCR term, but were not admitted to a CDCR Reception Center during this time, remained housed in county jail. As of January 11, 2021, CDCR resumed intake of admissions to Reception Centers from county jails and will continue to assess and adjust the admissions of on the continuing impacts of COVID-19.

¹ Changes or delays to this timeline will affect result of the impact.

² More information about transfers to CDCR from county jail during the COVID-19 pandemic is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/covid-19-response-efforts/#CJL>.

Between April and December 2020, CDCR received approximately 84.2 percent fewer admissions to Reception Centers compared to the same time frame in 2019, 4,057 in 2020 compared to 25,667 in 2019. The Spring 2021 Population Projections assume that admissions of court commitments will remain at lower levels for several months before increasing to approximately half of the pre-pandemic levels by June 2021 and returning to pre-pandemic levels near the end of calendar year 2021.³ Additional information about court commitments is included in Section 3.

In July 2020, CDCR facilitated the expedited release of low risk inmates in an effort to further decompress the population in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴ CDCR also granted a one-time 12 weeks Positive Programming Credit (PPC) credit for offenders eligible as of July 9, 2020. The PPC credit was applied to eligible inmates without serious rule violations between March 1 and July 5, 2020, and was intended to recognize the impact on access to programs and credit earning during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵

³ The Spring 2021 projections do not incorporate assumptions beyond what is stated about how individuals committed to CDCR who have been housed in county jail due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, or are currently unprocessed due to court closures and related backlogs. These individuals could generate a temporary increase in admissions to CDCR in the future. As additional data become available, future projections may include an adjustment to account for these groups.

⁴ More information about expedited releases is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-expedited-releases/>.

⁵ More information about Positive Programming Credits is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/memo-positive-programming-credits/>.

2 Adult Institution and Active Parole Populations

CDCR expects the adult institution population to decrease from 113,403 inmates as of June 30, 2020, to approximately 92,939 inmates by June 30, 2021 (see Table 1). Following this initial decrease, annual increases are projected through June 2023, followed by a projected decrease through June 2025. The adult institution population is expected to decrease to 98,829 inmates by June 30, 2025, which is a net five-year reduction of 12.9 percent.

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict the active parole population will decrease 4.9 percent (2,634 parolees) from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021. The active parole population is predicted to decrease 28.8 percent (15,404 parolees) to a total of 38,023 parolees by June 2025.

Table 1. Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2011	9,565	152,804	162,369	N/A	90,813	N/A
2012	6,471	128,852	135,323	-16.7%	69,435	-23.5%
2013	5,995	127,019	133,014	-1.7%	51,300	-26.1%
2014	6,306	129,294	135,600	1.9%	44,499	-13.3%
2015	5,857	123,325	129,182	-4.7%	45,473	2.2%
2016	5,769	122,874	128,643	-0.4%	43,814	-3.6%
2017	5,971	125,289	131,260	2.0%	45,261	3.3%
2018	5,906	123,511	129,417	-1.4%	47,370	4.7%
2019	5,691	119,781	125,472	-3.0%	50,822	7.3%
2020	4,721	108,682	113,403	-9.6%	53,427	5.1%
Projected						
2021	3,129	89,810	92,939	-18.0%	50,793	-4.9%
2022	3,643	94,218	97,861	5.3%	45,351	-10.7%
2023	4,169	97,709	101,878	4.1%	45,147	-0.4%
2024	4,360	97,028	101,388	-0.5%	38,770	-14.1%
2025	4,336	94,493	98,829	-2.5%	38,023	-1.9%

2.1 Adult Total Institution Population Projections, Comparisons, and Historical Trends

2.1.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict a lower total institution population than initially estimated by the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The updated projection of 92,939 inmates for June 30, 2021, is 0.1 percent or 52 inmates lower than what was initially projected by the Fall 2020 Population Projections. (see Table 2). For June 30, 2022, the Spring 2021 Population Projections expect the total institution population to increase to 97,861, which is 2.2 percent (2,235 inmates) higher than what was expected in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. By June 30, 2023, the institution population is predicted to peak at 101,878 inmates, which is 5.3 percent (107,579 inmates) lower than what was predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. By June 30, 2024, the institution population is expected to decrease to 101,388 inmates, which is 2.9 percent (3,061 inmates) lower than what was expected in the Fall 2020 Population Projection. In the last year of the projection cycle, the Spring 2021 Population Projections anticipates the institution population to decrease to 98,829 inmates, which is 2.0 percent (1,969 inmates) lower than what was anticipated in the Fall 2020 Population Projection.

The differences between the Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 projections are related to the credit-earning changes planned for certain offenders. In the Fall 2020 Population Projections, changes in good conduct credit earning were planned for implementation on January 1, 2021. The Spring 2021 Population Projections assume an implementation date of April 1, 2021. The Fall 2020 Population Projections assumed that these changes would only apply to non-violent second strikers in minimum custody. Alternatively, the Spring 2021 Population Projections assume that these credit-earning changes will be applied to all non-violent second strikers effective April 1, 2021. The change in implementation date and the larger group of inmates eligible to receive the credit-earning increase is the main reason for the differences between the two projections.

Table 2. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	92,991	92,939	-52	-0.1%
2022	100,096	97,861	-2,235	-2.2%
2023	107,579	101,878	-5,701	-5.3%
2024	104,449	101,388	-3,061	-2.9%
2025	100,798	98,829	-1,969	-2.0%

2.1.2 Total Adult Institution Population Projections

The Adult Institution population is expected to decrease 18.0 percent (20,464 inmates) to 92,939 inmates by June 30, 2021. (see Table 1 and Figure 1). During Fiscal Years (FY) 2021-22 and FY 2022-23, CDCR expects the institution population to increase by 4,922 inmates (5.3 percent) to 97,861 inmates

and then by an additional 4,017 inmates (4.1 percent) to 101,878 inmates, respectively. After these increases, CDCR expects to see decreases in the institution population by 0.5 percent by June 2024 and another 2.5 percent decrease by June 2025 as admissions to Reception Centers stabilize to historical levels for the remainder of the projection cycle.

2.1.3 Historical Population Trends

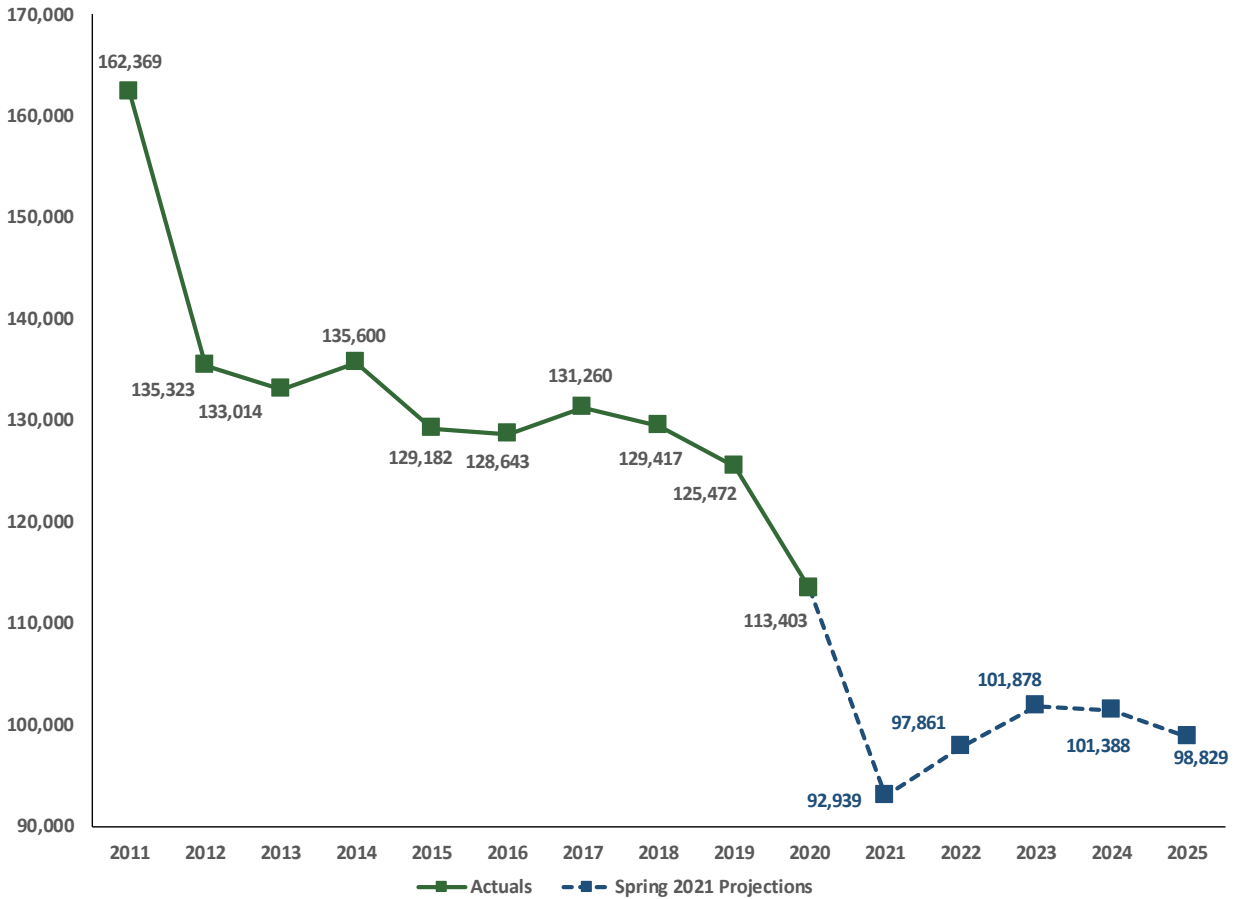
The adult total institution population decreased each year between 2011 and 2013 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). The largest single-year percent decrease occurred after the implementation of Realignment legislation in October 2011, when the institution population decreased 16.7 percent or 27,046 inmates from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2012 (162,369 to 135,323 inmates). The population continued to decrease the following year, reaching 133,014 inmates on June 30, 2013. However, after several years of decline, the population grew by 1.9 percent (2,586 inmates) to 135,600 inmates on June 30, 2014. Following that year of growth, the institution population decreased in the two subsequent years to 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016 (a two-year decrease of 5.1 percent or 6,957 inmates). The decrease was primarily due to the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47. With the exception of 2014, CDCR has observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between the years of 2011 and 2016 (see Table 1). The declines were primarily due to the impacts of 2011 Realignment legislation, several court-ordered population reduction measures, and the effects of Proposition 47.⁶ Those decreases were outpaced by longer-term trends that caused growth in groups such as inmates convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life institution terms, which contributed to a 2.0 percent (2,617 inmates) annual population increase from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (128,643 to 131,260 inmates).

The previously mentioned court-ordered population reduction measures and the effects of Proposition 47 mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex-registrant offenders. The associated decreases were outpaced by long-term trends in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses and sentenced to life institution terms, who were mostly unaffected by the changes. A simultaneous increase in admissions also contributed to the increase in the adult institution population. More recently, CDCR has observed a decrease in the institution population, primarily because of Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes. The adult institution population declined 1.4 percent (1,843 inmates) from 131,260 inmates on June 30, 2017 to 129,417 inmates on June 30, 2018. This was followed by a decrease of 3.0 percent (3,945 inmates) from 129,417 inmates on June 30, 2018 to 125,472 inmates on June 30, 2019. On June 30, 2020, the adult institution population decreased 9.6 percent to 113,403 (a decrease of 12,069 inmates from June 30, 2019). The decrease in the population is related to the impact on admissions and releases stemming from COVID-19 along with policy changes that resulted in more offenders being released early. In 2017, Proposition 57-related changes began to impact the adult institution and parole populations, which has contributed to the current population

⁶ Proposition 47 was passed by voter initiative in November 2014 and reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor instead of a felony sentence for certain crimes.

decline. Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes contributed to a 3.0 percent annual decrease (3,945 inmates) in the total institution population from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

Figure 1. Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025



2.2 Adult Institution Projections and Population Trends by Gender

2.2.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender

By June 2021, the Spring 2021 Population Projections expect the male institution population to reach 89,810 inmates, which is 0.6 percent (530 inmates) higher than reported in the Fall 2020 Projections. This slight increase is due to the postponed implementation date of the credit-earning changes. Following the slight increase in FY 2020-21, the Spring 2021 Population Projections predict the remaining four years of the projection cycle to range from 1.1 to 4.6 percent lower than the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict that the male institution population will reach 94,493 inmates by June 30, 2025, which is 1.5 percent (1,441 inmates) lower than what was forecast by the Fall 2020 Projections (see Table 3). The lower projections in the later years are

related the anticipated changes to credit-earning that are now applicable to more offenders than initially assumed and are currently planned for April 1, 2021 (See Section 2.1.1 for more information).

The female institution population is expected to be 3,129 inmates by June 2021, which is 15.7 percent (582 inmates) lower than what was expected in the Fall 2020 Projections. Throughout the five years of the projections cycle, the Spring 2021 Population Projections predict the female institution population to range 7.9 to 24.9 percent lower than the populations predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections. The Spring 2021 Population Projections predicts the female institution population to reach 4,336 by June 30, 2025, which is 10.9 percent lower (528 inmates) than what was projected in Fall 2020 Projections (see Table 3). The lower projections in the later years are related to the anticipated credit-earning changes that apply to more offenders than initially assumed and are planned to be effective April 1, 2021 (See section 2.1.1 for more information).

Table 3. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	89,280	89,810	530	0.6%	3,711	3,129	-582	-15.7%
2022	95,247	94,218	-1,029	-1.1%	4,849	3,643	-1,206	-24.9%
2023	102,466	97,709	-4,757	-4.6%	5,113	4,169	-944	-18.5%
2024	99,715	97,028	-2,687	-2.7%	4,734	4,360	-374	-7.9%
2025	95,934	94,493	-1,441	-1.5%	4,864	4,336	-528	-10.9%

2.2.2 Male Population Projections

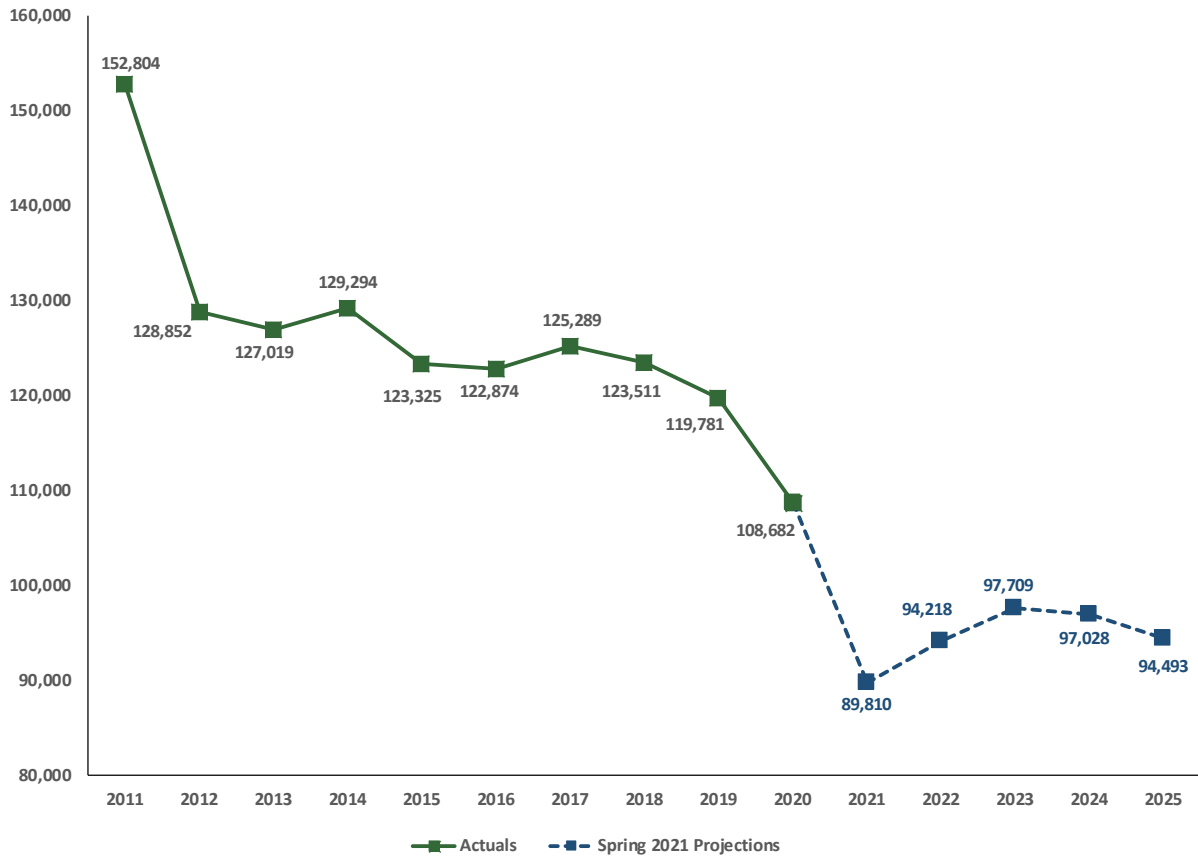
The Spring 2021 Population Projections forecast male institution population is projected to decrease to 89,810 by June 30, 2021 followed by an increase to 94,218 by June 30, 2022. This will be followed by another increase to 97,709 by June 30, 2023. that the male population will decrease to 94,493 by June 30, 2025, a net five-year decrease of 13.1 percent or 14,189 inmates (see Table 1 and Figure 2). Adult male inmates comprise the majority of the adult institution population which leads the male population trend to generally follow the total institution population trends.

2.2.3 Male Historical Population Trends

The male population decreased by 16.9 percent (25,785 inmates) from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2013 (152,804 to 127,019 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2). Following that, the male population increased by 1.8 percent in the subsequent year (127,019 to 129,294 inmates). In the two years immediately following the passage of Proposition 47, the male population dropped 4.6 percent (5,969 inmates) from 129,294 inmates on June 30, 2014 to 123,325 inmates on June 30, 2015 followed by a 0.4 percent decrease (451 inmates) to 122,874 inmates on June 30, 2016. After that decrease, CDCR observed a 2.0 percent increase (2,415 inmates) to 125,289 inmates on June 30, 2017 and then a decrease following

the implementation of Proposition 57. On June 30, 2018, the male population decreased to 123,511 inmates, a 1.4 percent decrease (1,778 inmates) and then decreased by 3.0 percent (3,730 inmates) to 119,781 on June 30, 2019. As of June 30, 2020, the male population had decreased by 9.3 percent (11,099 inmates) to 108,682 inmates from the previous year.

Figure 2. Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025



2.2.4 Female Population Projections

The female population is expected to continue to decrease to 3,129 by June 30, 2021 and then increase to 3,643 by June 30, 2022. This will be followed by an increase to 4,169 by June 30, 2023 and to 4,360 by June 30, 2024. After those increases, the population will decline slightly to 4,336 by June 30, 2025, (see Table 1 and Figure 3).

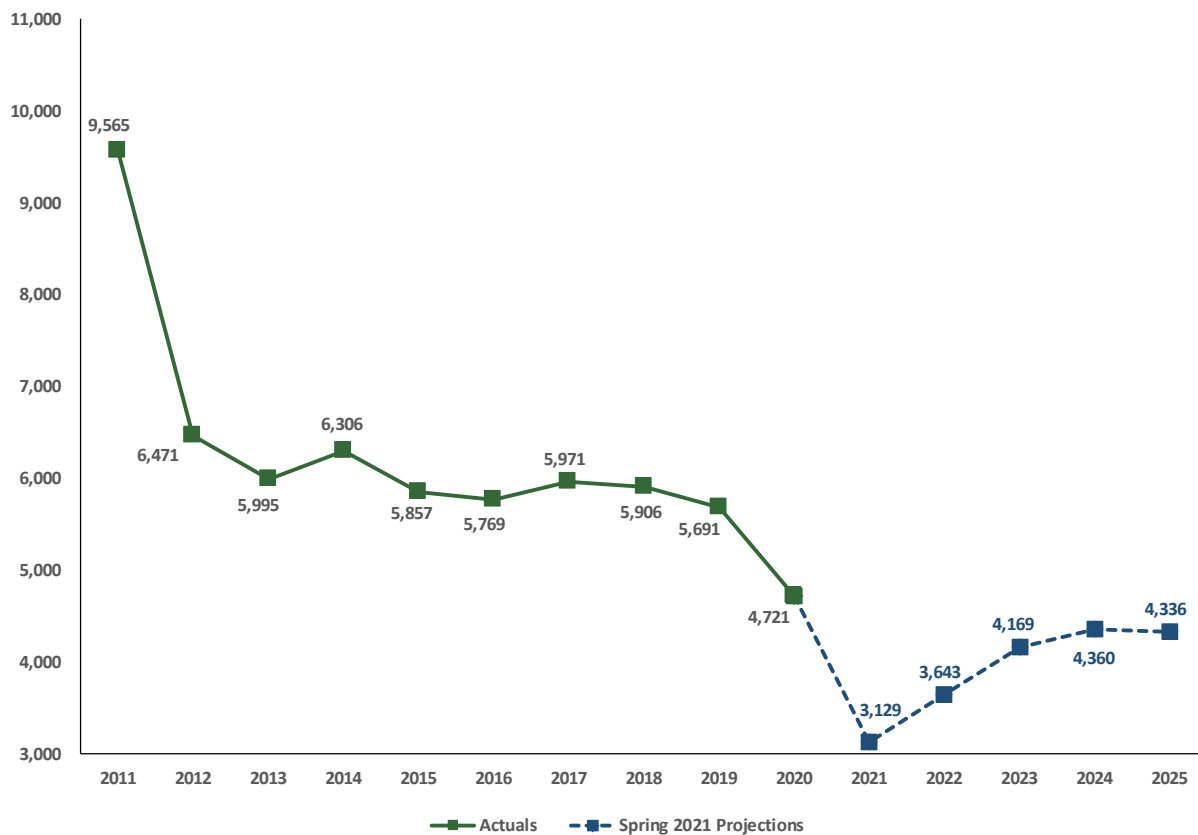
2.2.5 Female Historical Population Trends

Between June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2013, the female institution population decreased 37.3 percent from 9,565 to 5,995 inmates, which was a larger percent decrease than observed in the male population during the same time period (see Table 1 and Figure 3). From June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the female

population increased by 5.2 percent from 5,995 to 6,306 inmates respectively. Similar to the male population, this was a reversal of several years of reduction, and it was a larger percentage increase than observed in the male population. In the two subsequent years following the implementation of Proposition 47, CDCR observed a 7.1 percent decrease (449 inmates) in the female population to 5,857 inmates on June 30, 2015 and another 1.5 percent decrease (88 inmates) to 5,769 inmates on June 30, 2016. On June 30, 2017, the female population increased by 3.5 percent (202 inmates) to 5,971 inmates. Following the introduction of Proposition 57, the female population experienced a decrease of 1.1 percent (65 inmates) to 5,906 inmates on June 30, 2018, followed by a 3.6 percent decrease (215 inmates) to 5,691 inmates on June 30, 2019. On June 30, 2020, the female population had decreased by 17.0 percent (970 inmates) to 4,721 inmates from the previous year.

Quarterly projections of the institution population by gender for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 are available in Appendix D, Tables 23 and 24.

Figure 3. Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025



3 Court Commitments⁷

3.1 Total Court Commitments, Comparisons, and Historical Trends

3.1.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict 10,682 admissions of court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers in FY 2020-21, which is 15.1 percent (1,399 commitments) higher than anticipated by the Fall 2020 Population Projections. This difference is due to a higher number of commitments admitted than projected for July through December 2020 and a calculation error related to the female court commitments that was included in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. This error has been corrected in the Spring 2021 Population Projections. For FY 2021-22, the Spring 2021 Population Projections expect the total court commitment population to be 0.1 percent or 28 commitments lower than the Fall 2020 Projections. For the remaining three years of the projection cycle, the Spring 2021 Population Projections predict admissions of court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to be 0.1 percent (46 commitments) higher than the Fall 2020 Projections for each of the years. The difference between the Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Population Projections in the later years of the projections cycle is due to a calculation error that occurred in the female court commitments in the Fall 2020 Population Projections that has been corrected in the Spring 2021 Population Projections.

Table 4. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Total Court Commitment Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2020-21	9,283	10,682	1,399	15.1%
2021-22	29,734	29,706	-28	-0.1%
2022-23	34,096	34,142	46	0.1%
2023-24	34,121	34,167	46	0.1%
2024-25	34,151	34,197	46	0.1%

3.1.2 Total Court Commitment Projections

Both the Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Population Projections assume that the number of court commitments admitted to CDCR Reception Centers will remain low for several months before increasing to pre-pandemic levels near the end of calendar year 2021. Specifically, admissions of felon court commitments to Reception Centers are predicted to be 10,682 in FY 2020-21, which is a decrease of 56.8 percent (14,060 commitments) compared to the previous year. This is projected to be followed by

⁷ Felon court commitments are a major factor in population growth or decline. Increasing court commitments generally lead to population growth, and decreasing court commitments generally lead to population decline. These general patterns may be counterbalanced by other factors such as changes in length of stay.

an increase of 178.1 percent (19,024 commitments) in FY 2021-22 and of 14.9 percent (4,436 commitments) in FY 2022-2023 before stabilizing for the remainder of the projection cycle (see Table 4 and Figure 4).⁸

3.1.3 Total Court Commitments – Historical Trends

The number of felon court commitments who were admitted to CDCR decreased 32.7 percent from FY 2010-11 and FY 2013-14 (57,747 to 38,853 commitments; see Table 5 and Figure 4). The largest single-year percent decrease of 32.5 percent occurred in FY 2011-12 (57,747 to 39,001 commitments), following the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation. After two consecutive years of decrease between FY 2010-11 and FY 2012-13, court commitments experienced a 7.9 percent increase (2,856 commitments) in FY 2013-14 (35,997 to 38,853 commitments). Total court commitments then decreased 8.5 percent in FY 2014-15 (38,853 to 35,547 commitments), primarily due to the passage of Proposition 47.

In FY 2015-16, felon court commitments increased by 0.3 percent (35,547 to 35,637 commitments), then by 2.6 percent in FY 2016-17 (35,637 to 36,556 commitments). Following these two years of increases, court commitments decreased 1.0 percent in FY 2017-18 (36,556 to 36,204 commitments) and 3.5 percent in FY 2018-19 to 34,932 commitments. In FY 2019-20, felon court commitments decreased by a double-digit percentage of 29.2 (34,932 to 24,742 commitments) which has not happened since FY 2011-12 with the passing of Realignment legislation. This percent decrease was mainly due to CDCR temporarily suspending and re-opening admissions into CDCR Reception Centers in response to COVID-19.

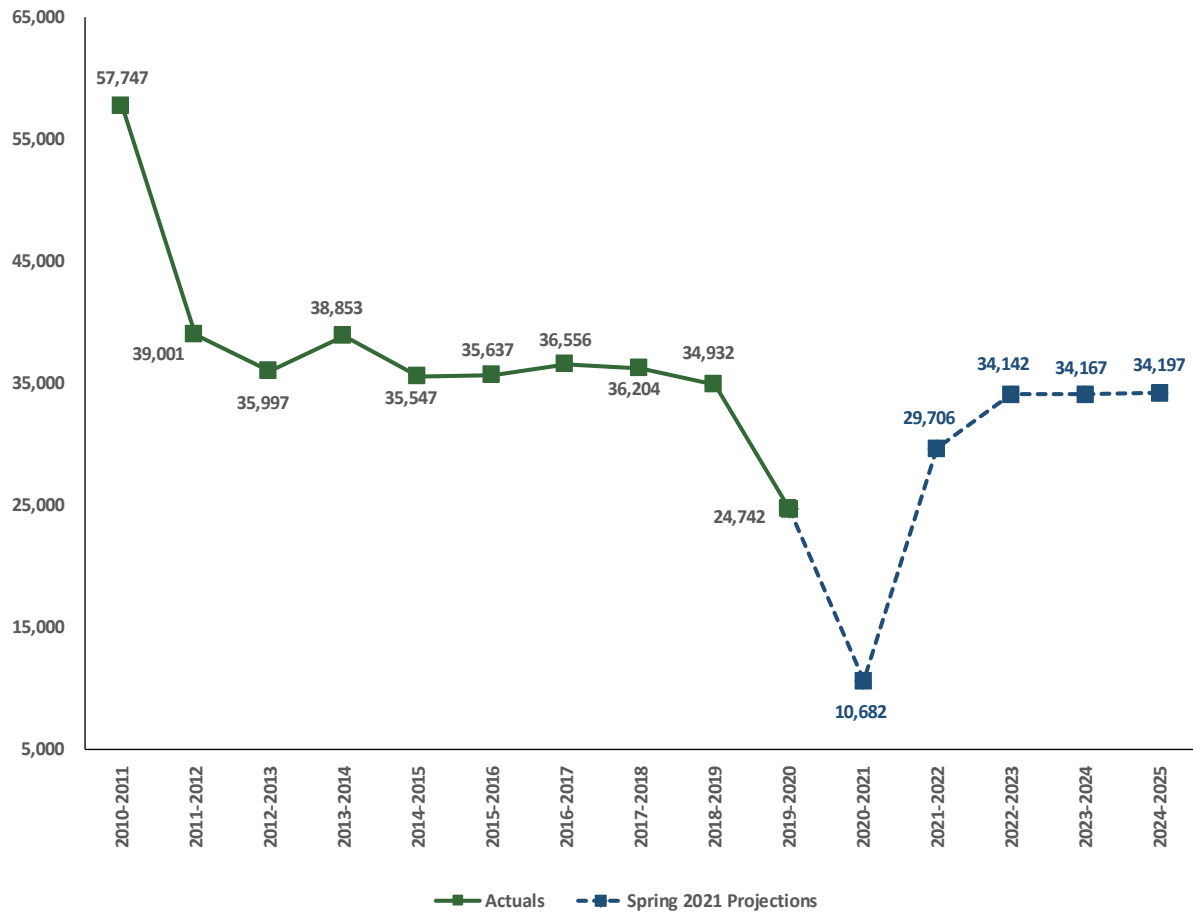
Detailed tables showing actual and projected rates of court commitments into CDCR Reception Centers are shown in Appendix D, Tables 17 through 22.

⁸ The Spring 2021 projections do not incorporate assumptions beyond what is stated about how individuals committed to CDCR who have been housed in county jail due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, or are currently unprocessed due to court closures and related backlogs. These individuals could generate a temporary increase in admissions to CDCR in the future. As additional data become available, future projections may include an adjustment to account for these groups.

Table 5. Felon Court Commitments and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25

Fiscal Year	Commitments						Total	Percent Change
	Male	Percent of Total	Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Percent Change		
Actual								
2010-11	51,306	88.8%	N/A	6,441	11.2%	N/A	57,747	N/A
2011-12	35,855	91.9%	-30.1%	3,146	8.1%	-51.2%	39,001	-32.5%
2012-13	33,660	93.5%	-6.1%	2,337	6.5%	-25.7%	35,997	-7.7%
2013-14	36,085	92.9%	7.2%	2,768	7.1%	18.4%	38,853	7.9%
2014-15	33,080	93.1%	-8.3%	2,467	6.9%	-10.9%	35,547	-8.5%
2015-16	33,263	93.3%	0.6%	2,374	6.7%	-3.8%	35,637	0.3%
2016-17	33,958	92.9%	2.1%	2,598	7.1%	9.4%	36,556	2.6%
2017-18	33,526	92.6%	-1.3%	2,678	7.4%	3.1%	36,204	-1.0%
2018-19	32,293	92.4%	-3.7%	2,639	7.6%	-1.5%	34,932	-3.5%
2019-20	22,852	92.4%	-29.2%	1,890	7.6%	-28.4%	24,742	-29.2%
Projected								
2020-21	9,957	93.2%	-56.4%	725	6.8%	-61.6%	10,682	-56.8%
2021-22	27,397	92.2%	175.2%	2,309	7.8%	218.5%	29,706	178.1%
2022-23	31,445	92.1%	14.8%	2,697	7.9%	16.8%	34,142	14.9%
2023-24	31,435	92.0%	0.0%	2,732	8.0%	1.3%	34,167	0.1%
2024-25	31,425	91.9%	0.0%	2,772	8.1%	1.5%	34,197	0.1%

Figure 4. Felon Court Commitments and Projections, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25



3.2 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

3.2.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

By FY 2020-21, the Spring 2021 Population Projections expects there will be 9,957 admissions to CDCR Reception Centers, which is 12.7 percent (1,122 commitments) higher than what was expected in the Fall 2020 Projections. For FY 2021-22, the Spring 2021 Population Projections predict there will be 27,397 male court commitments, which is 0.1 percent (18 commitments) lower than what was forecasted by the Fall 2020 Population Projections. Following this slight decrease in FY 2021-22, the Spring 2021 Population Projections estimate the remaining three fiscal years of the projection cycle (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25) will see 31,445 male court commitments admitted to CDCR Reception Centers.

The Spring 2021 Population Projections expect there will be 2,772 admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers in FY 2020-21, which is 61.8 percent (277 commitments) higher than was expected in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. In FY 2021-22, the Spring 2021 Population Projections predict there will be 2,309 admissions of female court commitments, which is 0.4

percent (10 commitments) less than predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. For the last three fiscal years of the projection cycle (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25), the Spring 2021 Population Projections estimate there will 1.7 percent (46 commitments) more than that what was estimated in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The difference between the Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Population Projections in the later years of the projections cycle is due to a calculation error that occurred in the female court commitments in the Fall 2020 Population Projections that has been corrected in the Spring 2021 Population Projections.

Table 6. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2020-21	8,835	9,957	1,122	12.7%	448	725	277	61.8%
2021-22	27,415	27,397	-18	-0.1%	2,319	2,309	-10	-0.4%
2022-23	31,445	31,445	0	0.0%	2,651	2,697	46	1.7%
2023-24	31,435	31,435	0	0.0%	2,686	2,732	46	1.7%
2024-25	31,425	31,425	0	0.0%	2,726	2,772	46	1.7%

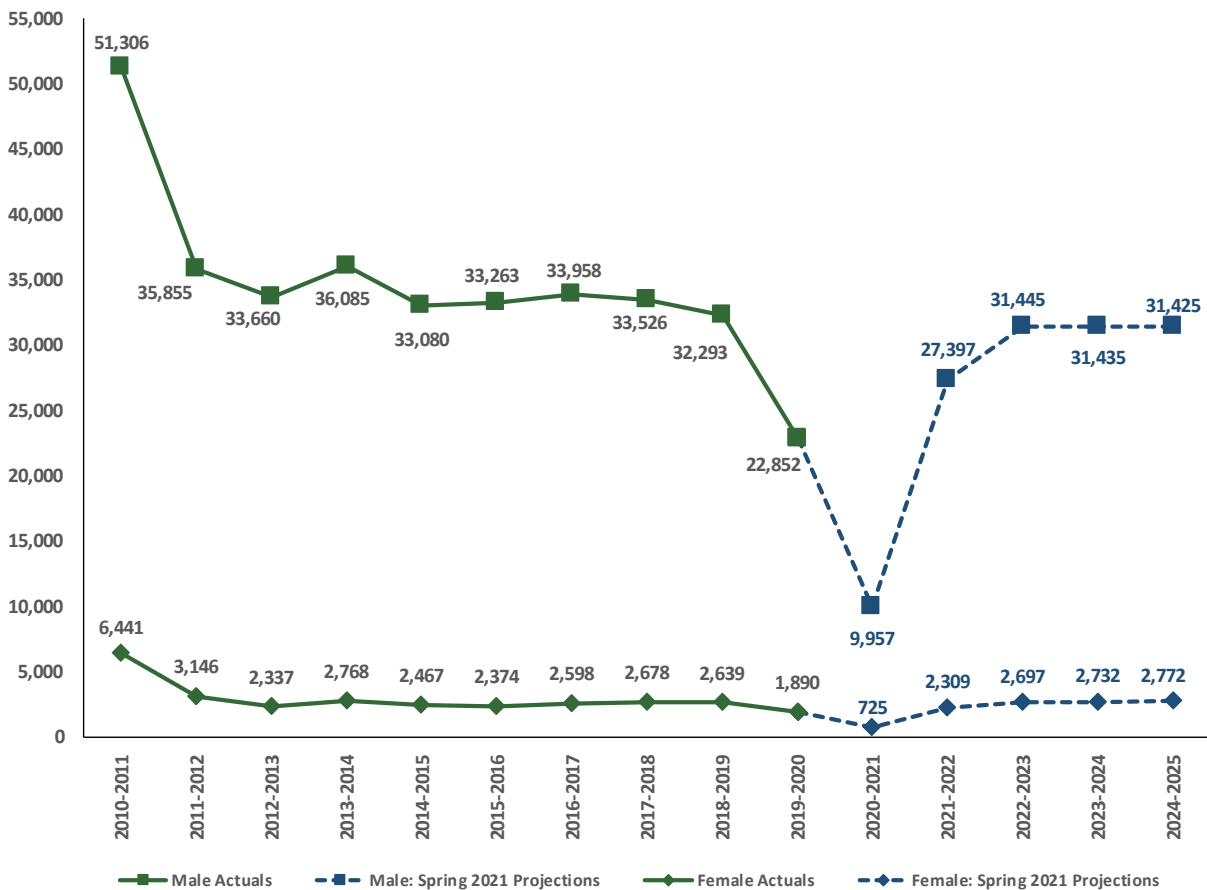
3.2.2 Adult Male Felon Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict that the number of admissions of male court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers will decrease by 56.4 percent (12,895 commitments) from 22,852 court commitments admitted in FY 2019-20 to an estimate of 9,957 by FY 2020-21. The court commitments are then expected to increase by 175.2 percent (17,440 commitments) in FY 2021-22 and by 14.8 percent (4,048 commitments) in FY 2022-23. The admissions of male felon court commitments are then expected to stabilize, decreasing by 10 commitments in FY 2023-24 and an additional 10 commitments in FY 2024-25 (see Table 5 and Figure 5).

3.2.3 Adult Female Felon Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections expect the admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to decrease 61.6 percent (1,165 commitments) from 1,890 court commitments admitted in FY 2019-20 to an estimate of 725 by FY 2020-21. After this initial decrease, female court commitments are projected to increase by 218.5 percent (1,584 commitments) in FY 2021-22 and by 16.8 percent (388 commitments) in FY 2022-23. For the remaining fiscal years in the projections cycle, the female felon court commitments are expected to stabilize. CDCR expects the admissions of female felon court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to increase by 1.3 percent (35 commitments) in FY 2023-24 and by 1.5 percent (40 commitments) in FY 2024-25 (see Table 5 and Figure 5).

Figure 5. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25



3.3 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections and Historical Trends

3.3.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict 2,681 admissions of felon second strike court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers in FY 2020-21, which is 25.9 percent or 522 inmates more than the estimate included in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. This difference is due to a higher number of court commitments admitted in July through December 2020 than had been predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict that the FY 2021-22 population will reach 7,480 commitments, which is 0.1 percent (11 inmates) lower than what was projected in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. For the remaining three fiscal years of the projection cycle, the Spring 2021 Population Projections mirror the Fall 2020 Population Projections.

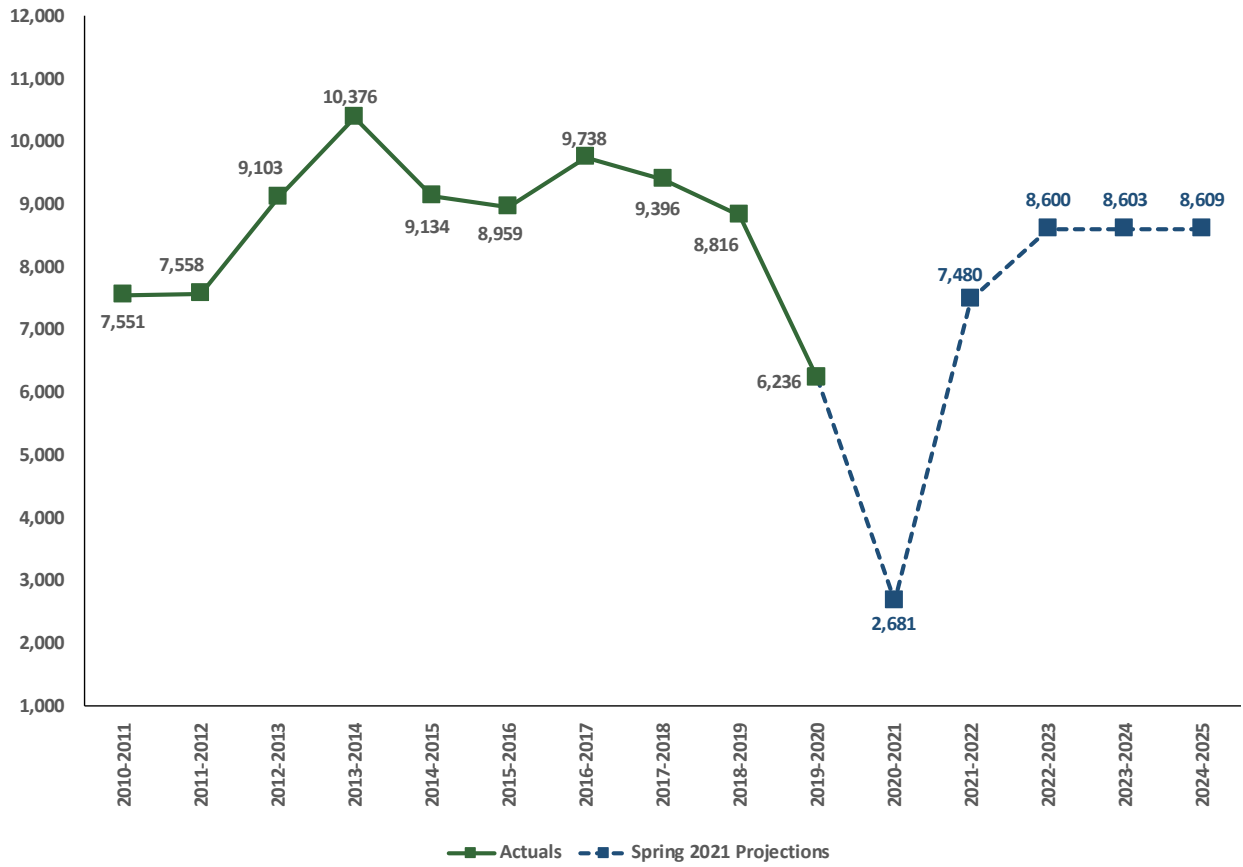
3.3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections

Following the overall trend of total felon court commitments, the Spring 2021 Population Projections predict a decrease for FY 2020-21 down to 2,681 followed by increases over the projections cycle to 8,609 in FY 2024-25 (See Figure 4 and Figure 6).

3.3.3 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Historical Trends

From FY 2010-11 to FY 2012-13, the number of felon Second Strike court commitments admitted to CDCR increased 20.6 percent from 7,551 to 9,103 Second Strike commitments; see Figure 6). During the two years after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment legislation, admissions of Second Strike court commitments increased to an all-time high, reaching 10,376 commitments in FY 2013-14. However, following the passage of Proposition 47, Second Strike commitments decreased 13.7 percent down to 8,959 commitments in FY 2015-16. After these two years of decreases, Second Strike commitments increased 8.7 percent to 9,738 commitments by FY 2016-17, which was a larger percentage increase than observed in total court commitments. Similar to total felon court commitments, Second Strike court commitments decreased 3.5 percent (342 commitments) from FY 2016-17 to FY 2017-18 and 6.2 percent (580 commitments) from FY 2017-18 to FY 2018-19. During FY 2019-20, admissions of Second Strike court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers decreased 29.3 percent to 6,236 commitments from the previous fiscal year.

Figure 6. Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2024-25



4 Male Inmate Placement Needs Projections

4.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Male Inmate Placement Needs

4.1.1 Reception Center Placement Needs

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict that the June 2021 Reception Center (RC) placement need will be 7.7 percent (301 inmates) higher than the 3,906 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The remaining years of the Spring 2021 Population Projection cycle for RC placement needs are predicted to be lower than the Fall 2020 Projection from June 2022 to June 2025. The Spring 2021 Population Projections expect the June 2022 RC placement need to increase to 7,442, which is 3.6 percent (274 inmates) lower than the 7,716 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections. In June 2023, the RC placement need is expected to continue to increase at a slower rate than initially projected in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The June 2023 population is expected to reach 7,526, which is 2.9 percent (223 inmates) lower than the 7,749 anticipated. CDCR estimates the RC placement need to continue to decrease slightly to 7,521, which is 4.4 percent (349 inmates) lower than the 7,870 inmates expected in the Fall 2020 Projections by June 2024. Finally, in the last year of the projection cycle, the Spring 2021 Projection predicts the RC placement need will increase slightly to reach 7,536, which is 3.5 percent (272 inmates) lower than the 7,808 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections.

Table 7. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Reception Center Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	3,906	4,207	301	7.7%
2022	7,716	7,442	-274	-3.6%
2023	7,749	7,526	-223	-2.9%
2024	7,870	7,521	-349	-4.4%
2025	7,808	7,536	-272	-3.5%

4.1.2 Level I Placement Needs

The Spring 2021 Projections predict the Level I placement needs for each year of the projection cycle to be lower than what was initially forecasted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The need for Level I placement is projected to decrease to 7,744 by June 2021, which is 23.7 percent (2,402 inmates) lower than the 10,146 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. By June 2022, the Spring 2021 Population Projections expect the need for Level I placement to decrease to 7,582, which is 35.0 percent (4,077 inmates) lower than the 11,659 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections. The Spring 2021 Projection anticipates the need for Level I placement to peak at 8,279 by June 2023, which is 34.0 percent (4,264 inmates) lower than the 12,543 anticipated in the Fall 2020 Projections. During the remaining two years of the projection cycle, the population will continue to decrease. The Spring

2021 Projection expects a Level I placement need of 7,994 by June 2024, which is 34.5 percent (4,206 inmates) lower than the 12,200 inmates expected in the Fall 2020 Projections. For June 2025, the Spring 2021 Projection predicts the Level I need to be 7,482, which is 36.1 percent (4,230 inmates) lower than the 11,712 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections.

Table 8. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level I Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	10,146	7,744	-2,402	-23.7%
2022	11,659	7,582	-4,077	-35.0%
2023	12,543	8,279	-4,264	-34.0%
2024	12,200	7,994	-4,206	-34.5%
2025	11,712	7,482	-4,230	-36.1%

4.1.3 Level II Placement Needs

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict the need for Level II placement by June 2021 will be 39,034, which is 2.2 percent (825 inmates) higher than the 38,209 inmates that were predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. By June 2022, the Level II placement need is expected to reach 38,655, which is 0.3 percent (115 inmates) higher than the 38,540 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The Level II placement need is expected to peak at 40,242 by June 2023, which is 3.7 percent (1,535 inmates) lower than the 41,777 initially anticipated in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The Spring 2021 Projections expects a Level II to decrease to 40,048, which is 1.1 percent (430 inmates) lower than the 40,478 inmates expected in the Fall 2020 Projections by June 2024. Lastly, in the final year of the projection cycle, the Level II placement need is expected to decrease to 39,037, which is 0.6 percent (218 inmates) higher than the 38,819 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections.

Table 9. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level II Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	38,209	39,034	825	2.2%
2022	38,540	38,655	115	0.3%
2023	41,777	40,242	-1,535	-3.7%
2024	40,478	40,048	-430	-1.1%
2025	38,819	39,037	218	0.6%

4.1.4 Level III Placement Needs

The Spring 2021 Projections predict the Level III placement needs for each year of the projection cycle will be higher than predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. By June 2021, the anticipated Level III placement need will be 6.5 percent (997 inmates) higher than the 15,267 inmates that predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The Level III placement need for June 2022, may increase to 17,126, which is 11.2 percent (1,727 inmates) higher than the 15,399 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections. The Level III placement need is expected to peak at 17,319 inmates by June 2023, which is 3.8 percent (627 inmates) higher than the 16,692 inmates initially anticipated. By June 2024, the Level III placement need is expected to decrease to 17,236, which is 6.6 percent (1,063 inmates) higher than the 16,173 inmates expected in the Fall 2020 Projections. Finally, in the last year of the projection cycle, the Level III placement need is expected to continue to decrease to 16,801, which is 8.3 percent (1,291 inmates) higher than the 15,510 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections.

Table 10. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level III Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	15,267	16,264	997	6.5%
2022	15,399	17,126	1,727	11.2%
2023	16,692	17,319	627	3.8%
2024	16,173	17,236	1,063	6.6%
2025	15,510	16,801	1,291	8.3%

4.1.5 Level IV Placement Needs

The Spring 2021 Projections predict the Level IV placement need for each year of the projection cycle to be higher than what was predicted in the Fall 2020 Projection for the same time period. The June 2021 Level I placement need is expected to be 4.4 percent (929 inmates) higher than the 20,926 inmates that were predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. By June 2022, the Level IV placement needs are projected to increase to 22,632, which is 7.2 percent (1,525 inmates) higher than the 21,107 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections. The Level IV placement need is expected to peak at 23,562 by June 2023, which is 3.0 percent (683 inmates) higher than the 22,879 initially anticipated in the Fall 2020 Projections. The June 2024, Level IV placement need is projected to decrease to 23,448 inmates, which is 5.8 percent (1,280 inmates) higher than the 22,168 inmates expected in the Fall. In the last year of the projection cycle, the Spring 2021 Projection predicts the Level IV placement need to decrease 22,856 inmates which is 7.5 percent (1,597 inmates) higher than the 21,259 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections.

Table 11. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level IV Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	20,926	21,855	929	4.4%
2022	21,107	22,632	1,525	7.2%
2023	22,879	23,562	683	3.0%
2024	22,168	23,448	1,280	5.8%
2025	21,259	22,856	1,597	7.5%

4.1.6 SHU Placement Needs

The Spring 2021 Projections predict the Segregated Housing Unit (SHU) placement need will be lower than initially anticipated by the Fall 2020 Population Projections. By June 2021 the SHU placement need will be 14.6 percent (120 inmates) lower than the 820 inmates than initially predicted. The June 2022 through June 2025, SHU placement need is expected to increase and remain stable at 775 inmates each year, which is 5.5 percent (45 inmates) lower than the 820 inmates predicted in the Fall 2020 Projections.

Table 12. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Level SHU Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	820	700	-120	-14.6%
2022	820	775	-45	-5.5%
2023	820	775	-45	-5.5%
2024	820	775	-45	-5.5%
2025	820	775	-45	-5.5%

4.2 Male Placement Need Projections

CDCR predicts a decrease in housing needs for inmates placed in Levels I-IV when compared to historical levels throughout the projection cycle. The decrease is due to the continuing impact of Proposition 57, the recent policy changes, and impacts related to COVID-19. The full impact in the later years will require further study as more information becomes available. Level II inmates are expected to encompass the largest portion of the male population, while Level I inmates are expected to represent the smallest portion throughout the projections cycle.

Table 13 presents the Spring 2021 male institution population by housing level, based on historical trends. CDCR's Reception Center population was 4,250 inmates on June 30, 2020, a decrease from historical levels, which was driven by the suspensions of the intake to CDCR Reception Centers from

county jails. CDCR predicts Reception Center needs will initially decrease in June 2021 and then increase to remain relatively stable in subsequent years, increasing to 7,536 inmates by June 30, 2025, which is also lower than historical levels and reflects the change implemented in September 2020 that may reduce the time spent in Reception Centers.⁹

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2022, and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2025, are available in Appendix D, Tables 25 and 26.

Table 13. Male Institution Population Projections by Housing Level, June 30, 2020 through June 30, 2025

June 30	Security Level						SHU	Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU		
2020 (Actual)	4,250	11,941	45,706	19,821	26,118	6	840	108,682
2021	4,207	7,744	39,034	16,264	21,855	6	700	89,810
2022	7,442	7,582	38,655	17,126	22,632	6	775	94,218
2023	7,526	8,279	40,242	17,319	23,562	6	775	97,709
2024	7,521	7,994	40,048	17,236	23,448	6	775	97,028
2025	7,536	7,482	39,037	16,801	22,856	6	775	94,493

⁹ More information on this change is available in Appendix B.

5 Parole Population

5.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Active Parole Population Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections are higher than the Fall 2020 Population Projections for the parole population. The Spring 2021 Population Projections predict an active parole population of 50,793 parolees for June 30, 2021, which is 3.7 percent (1,790 parolees) higher than what was projected for the same time period in the Fall 2020 Population Projection report. By June 30, 2022, the parole population is expected to decrease to 45,351 parolees, which is 8.2 percent (3,437 parolees) higher than what was expected in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. The Spring 2021 Population Projections expects to see the parole population peak at 45,147 parolees by June 30, 2023, which is 6.4 percent higher (2,705 more parolees) than what was expected in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. Following this peak, the Spring 2021 Population Projections anticipate the parole population to decrease to 38,770 parolees by June 30, 2024, which is 1.7 percent (640 parolees) lower than the was anticipated in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. For the last year of the projection cycle, the Spring 2021 Population Projection predicts the parole population to decrease to 38,023 parolees, which is 0.6 percent (216 parolees) lower than what was predicted in the Fall 2020 Population Projections. June 30, 2025 is the only year in the projection cycle, where the Spring 2021 Population Projections is expected to be lower than the Fall 2020 Projections.

The difference between the Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 projections is related to a higher number of releases to parole than expected by the Fall 2020 Projections. The difference between the Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Population Projections are also attributed to the updates to the planned increases to credit-earning for certain offenders that was planned to be implemented on January 1, 2021 in the Fall 2020 Population Projections but have been updated in the Spring 2021 Population Projections to assume implementation on April 1, 2021. Additionally, the Fall 2020 Population Projections accounted for these changes to apply only to non-violent second strikers in minimum custody, the updated proposal includes all non-violent second strikers. The credit-earning increase is assumed to accelerate releases to parole for eligible offenders.

Table 14. Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Active Parole Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Difference	Percent Difference
2021	49,003	50,793	1,790	3.7%
2022	41,914	45,351	3,437	8.2%
2023	42,442	45,147	2,705	6.4%
2024	38,130	38,770	640	1.7%
2025	38,239	38,023	-216	-0.6%

5.2 Active Parole Projections and Historical Trends

5.2.1 Active Parole Projections

CDCR projects the active parole population will experience a decrease of 4.9 percent (2,634 parolees) from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021 (53,427 parolees to 50,793 parolees). The decrease will accelerate as the parole population is expected to decline to 45,351 parolees by June 30, 2022 (a decrease of 10.7 percent) and will further decrease by 14.1 percent (38,770 parolees) by June 2024. CDCR predicts the parole population will stabilize and slightly decrease 1.9 percent (747 parolees) by June 2025. This anticipated decrease in the active parole population projections is related to the changes to earned discharge and parole cap application that began implementation in October 2020. The policy change allows offenders released to parole on or after July 1, 2020 to serve a maximum two-year parole period as long as they are non-sex registrant determinately sentenced parolees. The cap is three years for those with an indeterminate sentence. Additionally, the earned discharge policy change allows parolees who started their parole prior to July 1, 2020 to be eligible for possible discharge no later than 12 months after release from prison.

5.2.2 Active Parole Historical Trends

The population of active parolees supervised in California decreased by 51.0 percent between 2011 and 2014 (90,813 to 44,499 parolees; see Table 15 and Figure 7). The largest single-year percent decrease of 26.1 percent occurred between June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013 (69,435 to 51,300 parolees) and coincided with the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation. Following four years of decline, the parole population increased by 2.2 percent from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (44,499 to 45,473 parolees). This change was driven by the effects of Proposition 47, which resulted in approximately 4,700 offenders being resentenced and released from the institution. Most resentenced offenders subsequently served a one-year parole period.¹⁰ A short-term 3.6 percent decrease (1,659 parolees) was observed between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 (45,473 to 43,814 parolees) as Proposition 47 parolees were discharged from parole.

The active parole population grew by 3.3 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (43,814 to 45,261 parolees). This was followed by a 4.7 percent increase from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (45,261 parolees to 47,370 parolees), and a 7.3 percent increase from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (47,370 parolees to 50,822 parolees). From June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2020, the population increased 5.1 percent (50,822 parolees to 53,427 parolees). In more recent years, the parole population saw increases related to a growing number of parolees who served life institution terms and were consequently expected to serve long lengths of stay on parole, as well as an increased number of releases from the institutions due to the impacts of Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes.

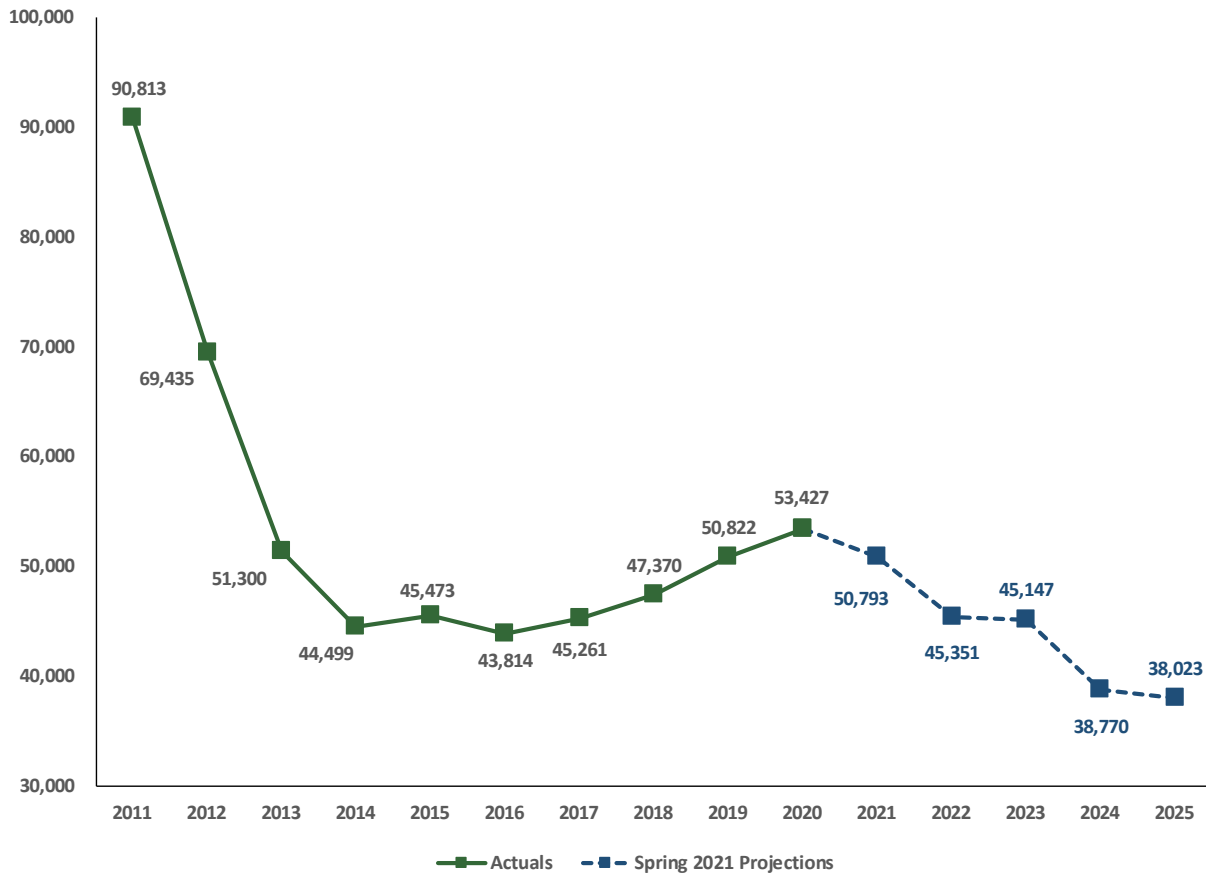
¹⁰ In addition to the impact of resentencing while in CDCR institution, offenders may also be resentenced while serving time in county jail or under other county-level supervision and subsequently placed on state parole supervision under Proposition 47 (court walkovers).

Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2022 are available in Appendix D, Tables 27 and 28.

Table 15. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025

June 30	Active Parole	Percent Change
Actual		
2011	90,813	N/A
2012	69,435	-23.5%
2013	51,300	-26.1%
2014	44,499	-13.3%
2015	45,473	2.2%
2016	43,814	-3.6%
2017	45,261	3.3%
2018	47,370	4.7%
2019	50,822	7.3%
2020	53,427	5.1%
Projected		
2021	50,793	-4.9%
2022	45,351	-10.7%
2023	45,147	-0.4%
2024	38,770	-14.1%
2025	38,023	-1.9%

Figure 7. Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2011 through June 30, 2025



6 Juvenile Population Projections

6.1 Comparison of Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 Juvenile Population Projections

The Spring 2021 Population Projections predicts an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 700 youth by June 2021 and 523 youth by June 2022, which is 16.1 percent (134 youth) and 11.2 percent (66 youth) lower than the Fall 2020 Population Projection. The differences between the projections are due to the suspension of intake during this time period which resulted in a lower intake of youth offenders than initially expected.

6.2 Juvenile Population Projection

CDCR predicts the total juvenile ADP will reach 700 youth by June 2021, and then decrease an additional 25.3 percent to reach 523 ADP by June 2022. The projected decline reflects anticipated changes as the Division of Juvenile Justice is realigned to local systems. Because of the change, commitments to DJJ will

end July 31, 2021, and youth received at DJJ through that point will remain there to finish their terms. More information about this change is included in Appendix B.

6.3 Juvenile Population Historical Trends

The male juvenile June ADP decreased 49.2 percent from 1,196 to 608 youth from 2011 to 2018 then increased by 13.3 percent (81 youth) from 2018 to 2019. In 2020, the male population increased by 6.8 percent to 736 youth compared to 689 in 2019. The female juvenile ADP decreased 40.5 percent from 42 to 25 youth from 2011 to 2018 then increased by 12.0 percent (3 youth) from 2018 to 2019. In 2020, the female population increased by 7.1 percent to 30 youth in 2020 compared to 28 youth in 2019.

Table 16. Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2011 through June 2022

June	Male	Female	Total
Actual			
2011	1,196	42	1,238
2012	934	26	960
2013	709	26	735
2014	665	23	688
2015	665	25	690
2016	678	26	705
2017	613	21	634
2018	608	25	633
2019	689	28	717
2020	736	30	766
Projected			
2021	672	28	700
2022	500	23	523

Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations

Methodology and Technical Notes

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- to three-year time horizons are difficult to model with precision.¹¹ Due to the need to prepare longer-term projections for planning purposes, this report presents up to five years of projections for some populations. CDCR's Office of Research uses the most current data available to produce its population projections. Routine database updates may cause some reported values to differ from previously reported values.

The adult population projections use historical trend data and a simulation model that projects individual offender movements for the population in custody at the start of the projections and projected future court commitments. The model forecasts anticipated changes in housing levels over the incarceration period and releases from the institution to parole or county post release community supervision. The timing of the projected actions is based on trend data entered into the model.

Juvenile population projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Juvenile forecasts were constructed based on weekly average daily populations of all juvenile facilities and juvenile offenders who are the responsibility of DJJ but not physically housed in a DJJ facility. The juvenile population, however, does not include juveniles housed in adult institutions or juveniles under county supervision in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 1628.¹²

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

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

Additionally, beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, CDCR utilized offender 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

¹¹ See *Limitations* below.

¹² More information on AB 1628 is available in Appendix B.

the cut points for determining housing placements.¹³ As inmates were rescored under the new classification structure, there was a data entry lag for some offender information into the legacy Inmate Classification Scoring System. The SOMS data provide a more complete and accurate account of current offender placement needs.

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

The California population data used to calculate the commitment rates to an institution are based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.¹⁴ These population data are provided for calendar year midpoints (July 1). For this report, data for two points in time were averaged to afford a closer fit to the state fiscal year.

Limitations

Although CDCR's population projections are designed to be as accurate as possible, it is difficult to model projections beyond a two- to three-year time horizon with precision. Nevertheless, this report provides up to five years of projections for some populations.

The full impact of COVID-19 and recent policy changes on CDCR's populations are still developing, and due to the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the Spring 2021 projections, the authors of this report suggest using extreme caution when interpreting these projection results.

¹³ A summary of the findings by the related study is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/2012/03/09/new-study-makes-recommendations-for-cdcrs-inmate-classification-score-system>

¹⁴ State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, January 2020.

Appendix B – Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, and Policy Changes¹⁵

Adults

Legislation

Chapter 590, Statutes of 2019, [Senate Bill (SB) SB 136]

Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 8, 2019. Removed from the law a one-year enhancement for prior non-violent institution terms. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of January 1, 2020.*

Chapter 577, Statutes of 2019, [Assembly Bill (AB) 965]

Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 8, 2019. Allows Educational Merit Credits to be applied to an offender's Youth Eligibility Parole Date. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of January 1, 2020.*

Chapter 471, Statutes of 2015, (SB 261)

Required the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) to conduct youth offender parole hearings to consider the release of offenders who committed specified crimes when they were under 23 years of age and who were sentenced to a state institution. *The impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.*

Initiatives

Proposition 57 – Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016.

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

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

Required misdemeanor instead of felony sentence for certain drug possession offenses. Required misdemeanor instead of felony sentence for the following crimes when the amount involved is \$950 or

¹⁵ Information about Significant Legislation, Initiatives, and Policy Changes implemented prior to 2014 may be found in earlier population projections reports available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/population-reports>.

less: petty theft, receiving stolen property, and forging/writing bad checks. Allowed felony sentence for these offenses if a person has had a previous conviction for crimes such as rape, murder, or child molestation or is a registered sex offender. Required resentencing for persons serving felony sentences for these offenses unless the court finds unreasonable public safety risk.

The proposition resulted in fewer commitments to state institutions from the court. The Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population includes the effect of resentencing avoided court commitments. The impact of avoided court commitments is assumed to continue indefinitely. *This proposition was passed into law on November 4, 2014, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Policy Changes

Change in Credit-earning for Violent Offenders and All Non-Violent Second Strikers

CDCR will implement changes to good conduct credits with a planned effective date of April 2021. Based on the changes, a violent offenders' credit-earning rate will increase from 20 percent to 33.3 percent. For all non-violent second strikers, the credit-earning rate will increase from 33.3 percent to 50 percent. These changes will advance the offender's release dates and provide greater incentives for offenders to engage in good conduct. The policy will result in a decrease in the institution population.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of April 1, 2021, any changes to implementation may affect actual results.

Reduced Time in Reception Center

Effective September 2020, CDCR implemented changes to the Reception Center process that may shorten the time in the Reception Center from historical levels of 90 to 120 days to 30 days. However, due to current transfer restrictions in place surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, the Spring 2021 Population Projections assume that the Reception Center process may take up to 60 days to complete through calendar year 2021. Shorter time in Reception Centers would result in population decreases in Reception Centers and would allow offenders to begin earning enhanced good conduct credits faster as these credits are not earned while offenders are pending classification in the Reception Center.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of September 1, 2020, and additionally incorporates an assumption that the process may take up to 60 days process through the end of the 2021 calendar year.

Changes to Lengths of Parole Terms and Earned Discharge Process

A change made in the Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget process¹⁶ allows offenders released to parole on or after July 1, 2020, to serve a maximum two-year parole period as long as they are non-sex registrant determinately sentenced parolees. A three-year cap would apply to parolees who were indeterminately sentenced. Additionally, the changes would require the Division of Adult Parole Operations to review parolees for possible discharge no later than 12 months after release from prison.

Additionally, parolees who started their parole period prior to July 1, 2020, would be reviewed for discharge under an updated discharge review policy.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of October 1, 2020.

Actions to Reduce Population and Maximize Space in response to COVID-19:

- CDCR expedited the release of incarcerated persons serving a sentence for non-violent offenses, who do not have to register as a sex offender and had 60 days or less to serve in April 2020.
- In July 2020 CDCR announced an additional series of release actions in an effort to further decompress the population to maximize space for physical distancing and isolation/quarantine efforts.¹⁷
- CDCR implemented a one-time Positive Programming Credit that provided 12 weeks of credit to eligible offenders as of July 9, 2020, who did not have any serious rule violations between March 1 and July 5, 2020.¹⁸

The impacts of these actions are factored into the Population Projections.

Supplemental Reforms to Credit-Earning

Implemented to enhance the credits made available under Proposition 57. These policy changes became operationally effective in May 2019.

- Rehabilitative Achievement Credit: Prospectively increased credit-earning from 7 days to 10 days per 52 hours of participation, up to a maximum of 40 days of credit per year.

¹⁶ Reflected in statutory changes Chapter 29, Statutes of 2020, (SB 118).

¹⁷ More information about expedited releases is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-expedited-releases/>.

¹⁸ More information about Positive Programming Credits is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/memo-positive-programming-credits/>.

- Educational Merit Credit: Increased credit-earning from 90 days to 180 days for General Equivalency Diplomas (GED), High School Diploma, or equivalent.
- Changes to 60-day release restriction for certain offenders unless otherwise required by statute.

Parole Determination Process for Indeterminately-sentenced Non-violent Offenders

Created a process for certain indeterminately-sentenced non-violent offenders to be reviewed for parole consideration by BPH after serving the full term of their primary offense effective January 2019.

Automatic Restoration of Forfeited Credits

Effective on April 3, 2019, California Code of Regulations, Title 15, section 3329.5 allows for Good Conduct Credits forfeited by Rules Violation Reports (RVR) to be automatically restored. Previously, offenders were required to apply for restoration once eligible. *This change is expected to increase restored credits and a consequent decrease in length of stay for impacted offenders. However, the impact of the change was not able to be quantified and is not included in the population projections.*

Penal Code Section 1170(d) Recall and Resentencing Changes

Changed Penal Code section 1170(d) authorizing the resentencing of an offender to a lesser sentence under certain circumstances. *These changes were made as part of the FY 2018-19 Budget.*

Court-ordered Measures Subsequently Enacted with the Implementation of Proposition 57

CDCR implemented the following policies and programs subsequently enacted with the implementation of Proposition 57. *The impact is assumed to continue indefinitely and is factored into the Population Projections.*

- Credit-earning change for specific offenders: Prospectively increased credit-earning for non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders from 20 percent to 33.3 percent, and allowed these offenders to earn milestone credits for rehabilitative programs. *This policy became operationally effective in February 2014.* Prospectively increased credit-earning for all offenders designated Minimum Custody who were 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.*
- Parole determination process for certain Second-Strike offenders: Created a process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders to be reviewed for parole consideration by BPH once 50 percent of their sentence has been served. *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015.*

Utilization of Administrative Determinants and Increased Access to Rehabilitative Programs

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

Segregated Housing

Effective in June 2015, the regulations provided for shorter segregated housing unit stays based on offender behavior and reduced the number of offenses that may result in Security Housing Unit (SHU) terms. *The projections incorporate the effects of the Ashker settlement, which outlined a process for ending indeterminate SHU terms.*

Juveniles

Legislation

Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020, (SB 823)

The legislation will realign the Division of Juvenile Justice to local systems. As a result of the changes, commitments to DJJ will end July 31, 2021; and youth received at DJJ through that point will remain there to finish their terms. *This change is factored into the Population Projections.*

Initiatives

Proposition 57 – Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016.

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

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms¹⁹

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

DJJ 290: Juvenile sex registrants.

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

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

DJJ Contract Cases (P): 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: Youth sentenced to adult institution 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: Youth committed to adult institution and court-ordered to DJJ for housing. They are housed at DJJ until they reach age 21 at which time they are transferred to adult facilities.

DOF: Department of Finance.

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

DSL: Cases that fall under the Determinate Sentencing Law.

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

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 offenders based on their classification score ranges. The higher the score, the higher the security level.

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

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

¹⁹ Some terms may not be used in this report.

PAROLE: After the institution 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 a state institution to supervision in the community by CDCR, as defined in Penal Code section 3000.08.

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

PHU: Protective Housing Unit.

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

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

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

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

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

SHU: Security Housing Unit.

SOMS: Strategic Offender Management System.

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

TOTAL RESPONSIBLE POPULATION: All individuals in the juvenile population regardless of status or place of residence, for whom the DJJ is responsible. This includes all off facility, AB 1628, parole detainees, and youth responsible to DJJ but housed in adult institutions.

Appendix D – Population Projections Tables 17 to 28

Tables 17 through 28 display actual and projected court commitments as rates relative to the California state population ages 18 to 49, for the total population and by gender. Actual rates are displayed for Fiscal Years (FY) 2010-11 through 2019-20 and projected rates are displayed for FY 2020-21 through 2024-25.

Table 17. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2010-11	57,747	17,183	336.1
2011-12	39,001	17,259	226.0
2012-13	35,997	17,322	207.8
2013-14	38,853	17,365	223.7
2014-15	35,547	17,403	204.3
2015-16	35,637	17,433	204.4
2016-17	36,556	17,478	209.2
2017-18	36,204	17,525	206.6
2018-19	34,932	17,525	199.3
2019-20	24,742	17,486	141.5

Table 18. Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2010-11	51,306	8,744	586.8
2011-12	35,855	8,790	407.9
2012-13	33,660	8,829	381.3
2013-14	36,085	8,855	407.5
2014-15	33,080	8,878	372.6
2015-16	33,263	8,892	374.1
2016-17	33,958	8,914	381.0
2017-18	33,526	8,936	375.2
2018-19	32,293	8,935	361.4
2019-20	22,852	8,916	256.3

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

Table 19. Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2010-11	6,441	8,439	76.3
2011-12	3,146	8,469	37.1
2012-13	2,337	8,493	27.5
2013-14	2,768	8,510	32.5
2014-15	2,467	8,526	28.9
2015-16	2,374	8,541	27.8
2016-17	2,598	8,565	30.3
2017-18	2,678	8,589	31.2
2018-19	2,639	8,590	30.7
2019-20	1,890	8,570	22.1

Table 20. Spring 2021 Projected Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2020-21	10,682	17,463	61.2
2021-22	29,706	17,486	169.9
2022-23	34,142	17,548	194.6
2023-24	34,167	17,639	193.7
2024-25	34,197	17,749	192.7

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

Table 21. Spring 2021 Projected Male Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2020-21	9,957	8,907	111.8
2021-22	27,397	8,921	307.1
2022-23	31,445	8,952	351.3
2023-24	31,435	8,998	349.4
2024-25	31,425	9,052	347.2

Table 22. Spring 2021 Projected Female Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2020-21	725	8,556	8.5
2021-22	2,309	8,565	27.0
2022-23	2,697	8,596	31.4
2023-24	2,732	8,642	31.6
2024-25	2,772	8,697	31.9

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

Table 23. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22

	Actual June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year 2020				Fiscal Year 2021				Fiscal Year 2022			
		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	108,682	94,653	92,003	90,026	89,810	89,325	90,736	92,546	94,218				
Total Female Population	4,721	3,491	3,429	3,265	3,129	3,158	3,238	3,416	3,643				
Total Population	113,403	98,144	95,432	93,291	92,939	92,483	93,974	95,962	97,861				

*Actual Population

Table 24. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22

	Fiscal Year 2020-21					Fiscal Year 2021-22				
	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	100,350	93,838	90,779	89,960	93,732	89,464	89,972	91,541	93,278	91,064
Total Female Population	3,953	3,494	3,357	3,152	3,489	3,150	3,195	3,317	3,520	3,296
Total Population	104,303	97,332	94,135	93,111	97,220	92,614	93,167	94,858	96,798	94,359

*Actual Population

Table 25. Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Security Level							Male	Female	Total Population
		Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2020-21	*Sep 30	2,352	7,805	41,534	17,523	24,687	6	746	94,653	3,491	98,144
	*Dec 31	3,327	6,981	40,399	16,557	24,027	6	706	92,003	3,429	95,432
	Mar 31	3,042	8,182	39,182	16,326	22,588	6	700	90,026	3,265	93,291
	Jun 30	4,207	7,744	39,034	16,264	21,855	6	700	89,810	3,129	92,939
2021-22	Sep 30	4,894	8,233	37,918	16,185	21,389	6	700	89,325	3,158	92,483
	Dec 31	5,563	7,759	38,529	16,445	21,734	6	700	90,736	3,238	93,974
	Mar 31	6,738	6,747	39,344	16,793	22,193	6	725	92,546	3,416	95,962
	Jun 30	7,442	7,582	38,655	17,126	22,632	6	775	94,218	3,643	97,861

*Actual Population

Table 26. Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2020 through June 30, 2025

June 30	Security Level							Male	Female	Total Population
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2020 (Actual)	4,250	11,941	45,706	19,821	26,118	6	840	108,682	4,721	113,403
2021	4,207	7,744	39,034	16,264	21,855	6	700	89,810	3,129	92,939
2022	7,442	7,582	38,655	17,126	22,632	6	775	94,218	3,643	97,861
2023	7,526	8,279	40,242	17,319	23,562	6	775	97,709	4,169	101,878
2024	7,521	7,994	40,048	17,236	23,448	6	775	97,028	4,360	101,388
2025	7,536	7,482	39,037	16,801	22,856	6	775	94,493	4,336	98,829

Table 27. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22

	Actual June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year 2020				Fiscal Year 2021				Fiscal Year 2022	
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30		
Total Population	53,427	57,029	55,133	51,928	50,793	50,129	48,413	46,470	45,351		

*Actual Population

Table 28. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2021-22

	Fiscal Year 2020-21					Fiscal Year 2021-22				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Population	55,174	56,077	53,960	51,452	54,166	50,446	49,200	47,457	45,728	48,208

*Actual Population



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