



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

FALL 2022 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

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Kathleen Allison, Secretary
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Chris Chambers, Deputy Director
Loran Sheley, Chief
Amber Lozano, Chief



Produced by:

Juan Angel Villon, Research Specialist II
Ashley Gabbard, Staff Services Manager II
Kameliya Olarte, Research Data Specialist II
Michelle Saavedra, Research Data Specialist I
Michael Keeling, Research Data Specialist I
Haneya Mustafa, Research Data Analyst I

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Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Fall 2022 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. The institution and parole projections are provided through June 2027, and juvenile projections are provided through June 2023.

Similar to past population projections, the Fall 2022 Population Projections incorporate the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures, Proposition 47 and Proposition 57.¹ The projections also include the estimated impact of recently implemented legislation, policy, and process changes.

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- to three- year time horizons are difficult to model with precision due to various limitations. The projections do not currently incorporate any assumptions about individuals awaiting trial and/or sentencing due to COVID-19 related court closures and related backlogs, which 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. The impact of COVID-19 and recent policy changes on CDCR's populations are still developing, and the authors of this report suggest using caution when interpreting these projection results.

Adult Institution Population and Court Commitment Projections

The Fall 2022 institution projections are lower compared to the Spring 2022 projections, ranging from 4.5 to 9.3 percent lower throughout the projection cycle. The differences between the projections are related to recent lower admissions to CDCR as well as a greater impact on releases associated with credit change regulations than expected in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. Moreover, the Fall 2022 Population Projections reflect an earlier estimated impact of recent legislation that removes enhancements for offenders convicted of prior offenses under certain penal codes (Senate Bill 483). The Spring 2022 projections anticipated Senate Bill 483 would begin impacting the institution population in July 2022, but releases resulting from this change were observed in February 2022.

The June 30, 2022 institution population of 97,179 inmates is expected to decrease by 2.5 percent to 94,744 inmates by June 30, 2023, and then decrease again by 3.3 percent to 91,636 inmates on June 30, 2024. The adult institution population is expected to continue to decrease the last three years of the projection cycle, reaching 85,297 inmates by June 30, 2027, a net five-year decrease of 12.2

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/>.

percent or 11,882 inmates. CDCR attributes the institution population's pattern of decline to recent policy reforms, including changes to good conduct credit earning that were implemented in 2021.²

CDCR anticipates court commitments to increase from 30,390 in fiscal year (FY) 2021-22 to 31,275 in FY 2022-23 and then increase to 33,312 in FY 2023-24. The year-to-year increase of admissions in the early years of the projection cycle is related to recovery from fewer admissions in recent years due to the pandemic. In the later years of the projection cycle, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict admissions to stabilize at lower levels than observed in the years preceding the pandemic. Total admissions of court commitments are expected to be 33,353 commitments in FY 2024-25, 33,387 commitments in FY 2025-26, and 33,417 commitments in FY 2026-27.

Adult Parole Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections estimate that the parole population will increase from 43,825 parolees on June 30, 2022, to 44,306 parolees by June 30, 2023. The following year the parole population is predicted to decrease to 43,070 parolees by June 30, 2024. The Fall 2022 projections anticipate the parole population to decline for the remainder of the projection cycle, reaching 36,473 parolees by June 30, 2027. This represents a net five-year decrease of 16.8 percent or 7,352 parolees. The overall decline over the next five years is primarily due to recent legislative and CDCR policy changes that allow for a review that may lead to accelerated discharge from parole and shortened parole terms for most offenders released to parole in July 2020 or later.

Juvenile Projections

CDCR predicts the total Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) average daily population will decrease 39.0 percent from 590 youth offenders in June 2022 to 360 youth offenders by June 2023. The reductions in the youth offender population are a result of SB 92 and SB 823 (see Appendix B). SB 92 sets a defined closure date of June 30, 2023 for all DJJ facilities.

² More information on these changes is available in Appendix B.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

FALL 2022 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Fall 2022 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 Fall 2022 Population Projections incorporate the effects of existing laws and regulations on the state institution and parole populations.

1.1 Changes for the Fall 2022 Population Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections include the estimated impact of changes to the Milestone Completion Credit (MCC) Schedule that went into effect on August 31, 2022. The revised MCC Schedule amends the programs eligible to earn MCCs and the amount of credit granted upon completion of each program. More information on these changes is available in Appendix B.

Additionally, the Fall 2022 Population Projections include updated assumptions regarding policy changes and legislation that was included in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. A new type of credit called Minimum Security Credit (MSC)¹ that was introduced in May 2021 for eligible individuals assigned to fire camps or minimum custody facilities was discontinued in December 2021 and enhanced good conduct credit earning was provided instead. The Spring 2022 Projections assumed that only violent offenders would keep the MSCs that had been earned; however, subsequently it was determined that all MSCs that had been earned could be retained. The Fall 2022 Projections have been updated to account for this change. The Spring 2022 Projections also assumed that Non-Violent Second Strikers in minimum custody would be eligible for good conduct credit earning at the same rates as other Non-Violent second Strikers. Subsequently, it was determined that they are eligible for earning at enhanced rates of 66.6 percent, and this has been included in the Fall 2022 Population Projections.

The Fall 2022 Population Projections also include an updated estimated impact of Senate Bill (SB) 483 which applies retroactively the repeal of certain sentence enhancements for prior prison or county jail felony terms and prior convictions. The Spring 2022 Population Projections assumed SB 483 releases would begin impacting the institution population in July 2022, but SB 483 releases started in February 2022.

¹ The Minimum Security Credit (30-day earned credit after every 30 days served) was established in the May 2021 and discontinued in December 2021 for eligible individuals assigned to fire camps or minimum custody facilities.

2 Adult Institution and Active Parole Populations

CDCR expects the adult institution population to decrease from 97,179 inmates as of June 30, 2022, to approximately 94,744 inmates by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1). Annual decreases are projected through June 2027, with the adult institution population reaching approximately 91,636 inmates by June 30, 2024 and 88,221 inmates by June 30, 2025. The adult institution population is expected to decrease to 85,297 inmates by June 30, 2027, which is a net five-year reduction of 12.2 percent.

The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict the active parole population will increase by 1.1 percent (481 parolees) from 43,825 parolees on June 30, 2022, to 44,306 parolees on June 30, 2023. The active parole population is predicted to decrease by 16.8 percent (7,352 parolees) from June 30, 2022 to a 36,473 parolees by June 30, 2027.

Table 1. Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2013, through June 30, 2027

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2013	5,995	127,019	133,014	N/A	51,300	N/A
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%
2021	3,910	94,562	98,472	-13.2%	50,322	-5.8%
2022	3,669	93,510	97,179	-1.3%	43,825	-12.9%
Projected						
2023	3,731	91,013	94,744	-2.5%	44,306	1.1%
2024	3,791	87,845	91,636	-3.3%	43,070	-2.8%
2025	3,712	84,509	88,221	-3.7%	41,347	-4.0%
2026	3,642	82,736	86,378	-2.1%	37,693	-8.8%
2027	3,674	81,623	85,297	-1.3%	36,473	-3.2%

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

2.1.1 Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Total Institution Population Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict a lower total institution population for each Fiscal Year (FY) included in the projection period than estimated by the Spring 2022 Population Projections. The Fall 2022 Population Projections estimate of 94,744 inmates for June 30, 2023, is 9.3 percent or 9,665 inmates fewer than what was projected by the Spring 2022 Population Projections (see Table 2). For June 30, 2024, the Fall 2022 Population Projections anticipate the total institution population to be 91,636, which is 4.5 percent (4,287 inmates) lower than what was anticipated in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. By June 30, 2025, the institution population is predicted to decrease to 88,221 inmates, which is 6.8 percent (6,418 inmates) lower than what was predicted in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. By June 30, 2026, the institution population is expected to decrease to 86,378 inmates, which is 6.5 percent (6,050 inmates) lower than what was expected in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. The Fall 2022 Population Projections anticipate the total institution population to decrease to 85,297 inmates by June 30, 2027.

The differences between the Fall 2022 and Spring 2022 projections are related to recent lower admissions to CDCR as well as a greater impact on releases associated with credit change regulations than expected in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. Moreover, the Fall 2022 Population Projections reflect an earlier estimated impact of recent legislation that removes enhancements for offenders convicted of prior offenses under certain penal codes (Senate Bill 483). The Spring 2022 Projections anticipated Senate Bill 483 would begin impacting the institution population in July 2022, but releases actually began in February 2022.

Table 2. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	102,945	*97,179	-5,766	-5.6%
2023	104,409	94,744	-9,665	-9.3%
2024	95,923	91,636	-4,287	-4.5%
2025	94,639	88,221	-6,418	-6.8%
2026	92,428	86,378	-6,050	-6.5%
2027	N/A	85,297	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

2.1.2 Total Institution Population Projections

The adult institution population is expected to decrease by 2.5 percent (2,435 inmates) from 97,179 to 94,744 inmates by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). CDCR expects to see annual decreases in the total institution population for the remainder of the projection period. The total adult institution

population is projected to decrease by 3.3 percent (3,108 inmates) to 91,636 inmates by June 30, 2024, and then decrease an additional 3.7 percent (3,415 inmates) to 88,221 inmates by June 30, 2025. The total institution population is anticipated to decrease by 2.1 percent (1,843 inmates) to 86,378 inmates on June 30, 2026, and decrease another 1.3 percent (1,081 inmates) to 85,297 inmates by June 30, 2027.

2.1.3 Historical Population Trends

The total adult institution population increased by 1.9 percent (2,586 inmates) between 2013 and 2014, reaching 135,600 inmates on June 30, 2014 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). 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). Except for 2014, CDCR has observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between the years 2012 and 2016. The declines were primarily due to the impacts of the 2011 Realignment legislation, several court-ordered population reduction measures, and the effects of Proposition 47.² Growth in inmates convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life institution terms contributed to a 2.0 percent (2,617 inmates) population increase from June 30, 2016, to June 30, 2017 (128,643 to 131,260 inmates).

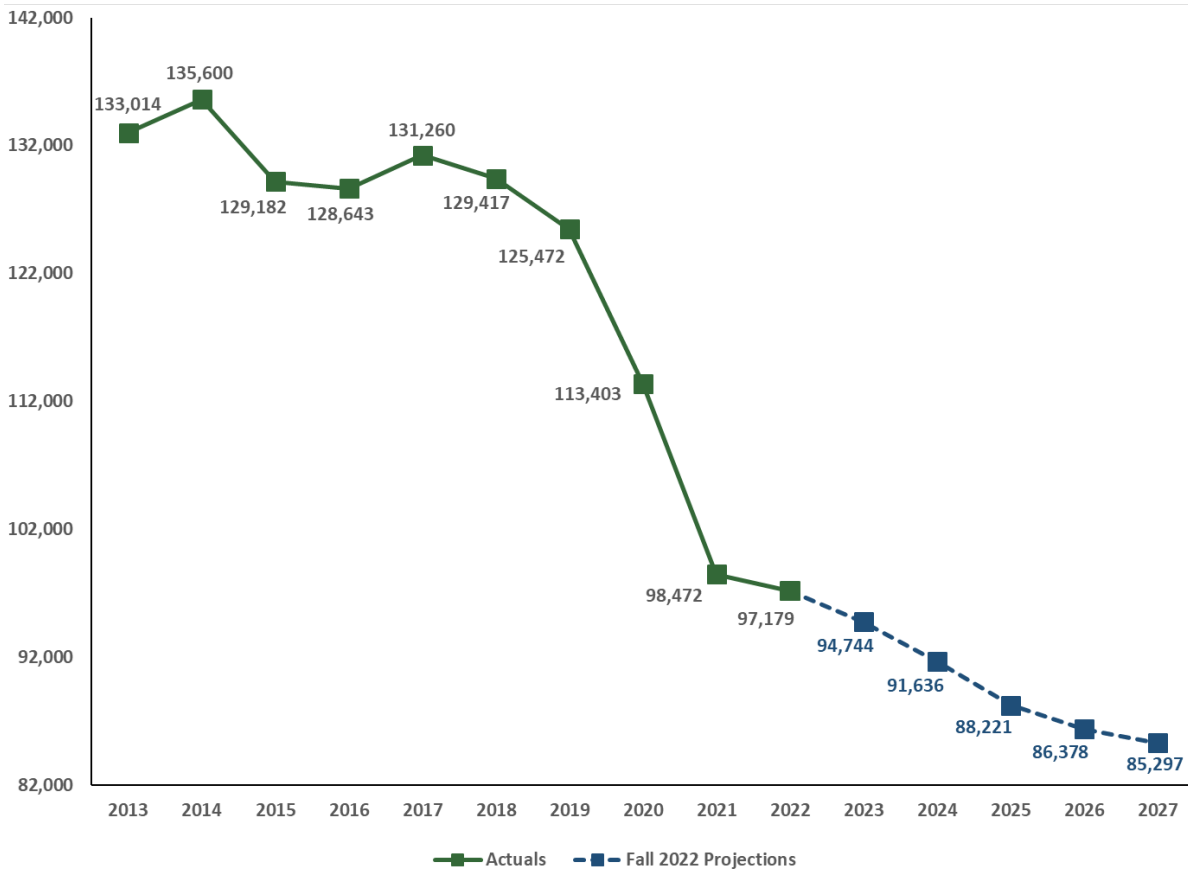
The aforementioned court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47 mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex-registrant offenders. A simultaneous increase in admissions of court commitments also contributed to the increase in the adult institution population in 2016 and 2017. More recently, CDCR has observed a decrease in the institution population, primarily because of Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes.³ 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. In 2017, Proposition 57-related changes began to impact the adult institution and parole populations which contributed to the population decline. Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes contributed to a 3.0 percent decrease (3,945 inmates) in the population from 129,417 inmates on June 30, 2018, to 125,472 inmates on June 30, 2019. The total institution population experienced larger decreases over the following two fiscal years. The adult institution population decreased by 9.6 percent (12,069 inmates) to 113,403 inmates on June 30, 2020, and then decreased an additional 13.2 percent (14,931 inmates) to 98,472 inmates on June 30, 2021. This decrease in the population is related to the impact on admissions and releases stemming from COVID-19, along with associated policy changes that resulted in more offenders being released early.⁴ The adult institution population decreased by 1.3 percent (1,293 inmates) to 97,179 inmates on June 30, 2022.

² 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.

³ 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>

⁴ More information regarding actions to reduce the institution population and maximize space in response to COVID-19 is available in Appendix B.

Figure 1. Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013, through June 30, 2027



2.2 Adult Institution Population Projections, Comparisons, and Population Trends by Gender

2.2.1 Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Institution Population Projections by Gender

By June 30, 2023, the Fall 2022 Population Projections expect the male institution population to reach 91,013 inmates, which is 9.4 percent (9,431 inmates) lower than estimated in the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 3). Throughout the five years of the projection cycle, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict the male institution population to range from 4.4 to 9.4 percent lower than the Spring 2022 Projections. The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict that the male institution population will reach 82,736 inmates by June 30, 2026, which is 6.2 percent (5,497 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Projections.

The female institution population is expected to be 3,731 inmates by June 2023, which is 5.9 percent (234 inmates) lower than what was expected in the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 3). Throughout the five years of the projections cycle, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict the female institution population to range from 5.5 to 13.2 percent lower than the Spring 2022 Projections. The Fall 2022

Population Projections predict the female institution population to reach 3,642 by June 30, 2026, which is 13.2 percent (553 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Projections.

Table 3. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	99,305	*93,510	-5,795	-5.8%	3,640	*3,669	29	0.8%
2023	100,444	91,013	-9,431	-9.4%	3,965	3,731	-234	-5.9%
2024	91,913	87,845	-4,068	-4.4%	4,010	3,791	-219	-5.5%
2025	90,462	84,509	-5,953	-6.6%	4,177	3,712	-465	-11.1%
2026	88,233	82,736	-5,497	-6.2%	4,195	3,642	-553	-13.2%
2027	N/A	81,623	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,674	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

2.2.2 Male Population Projections

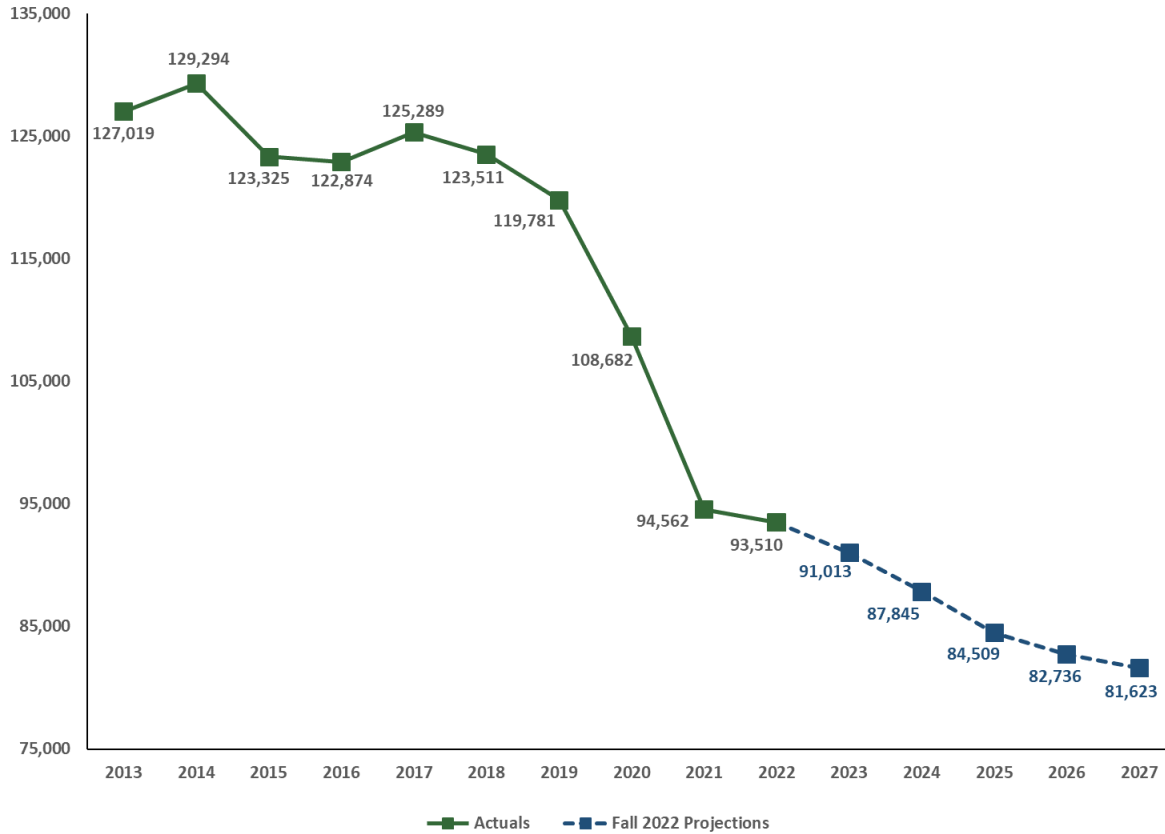
The Fall 2022 Population Projections forecast the male institution population to decrease from 93,510 inmates on June 30, 2022, to 91,013 inmates by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1 and Figure 2). The male institution population is projected to experience annual decreases for the remainder of the projection cycle. The male institution population is predicted to decrease by 3.5 percent (3,168 inmates) to 87,845 inmates by June 30, 2024, and then decrease by 3.8 percent (3,336 inmates) to 84,509 inmates by June 30, 2025. The male institution population is anticipated to decrease another 2.1 percent (1,773 inmates) to 82,736 inmates by June 30, 2026, and further decrease by 1.3 percent (1,113 inmates) to reach 81,623 inmates by June 30, 2027. The Fall 2022 Population Projections estimates a net five-year decrease of 12.7 percent or 11,887 inmates. Adult male inmates comprise the majority of the adult institution population, which leads the male population to generally follow the total institution population trends.

2.2.3 Male Historical Population Trends

The male population increased by 1.8 percent (2,275 inmates) from June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2014 (127,019 to 129,294 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2). In the two years immediately following the passage of Proposition 47, the male population dropped by 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, which was followed by decreases in subsequent years 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 an additional decrease of 3.0 percent (3,730 inmates) to 119,781 on June 30, 2019. The male population decreased by 9.3 percent (11,099 inmates) to 108,682 inmates on June 30, 2020, and further decreased

by 13.0 percent (14,120 inmates) to 94,562 on June 30, 2021. The male population decreased an additional 1.1 percent (1,052 inmates) to 93,510 inmates on June 30, 2022.

Figure 2. Male Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013, through June 30, 2027



2.2.4 Female Population Projections

The female population is expected to increase from 3,669 inmates on June 30, 2022, to 3,731 by June 30, 2023, and then increase again by 1.6 percent (60 inmates) to reach 3,791 inmates by June 30, 2024 (see Table 1 and Figure 3). Following these two years of increases, the female population is expected to decrease in the subsequent two years. The female population is anticipated to decrease by 2.1 percent (79 inmates) to 3,712 by June 30, 2025, then decrease by 1.9 percent (70 inmates) to 3,642 inmates on June 30, 2026. The female population is projected to increase slightly by 0.9 percent (32 inmates) to 3,674 by June 30, 2027.

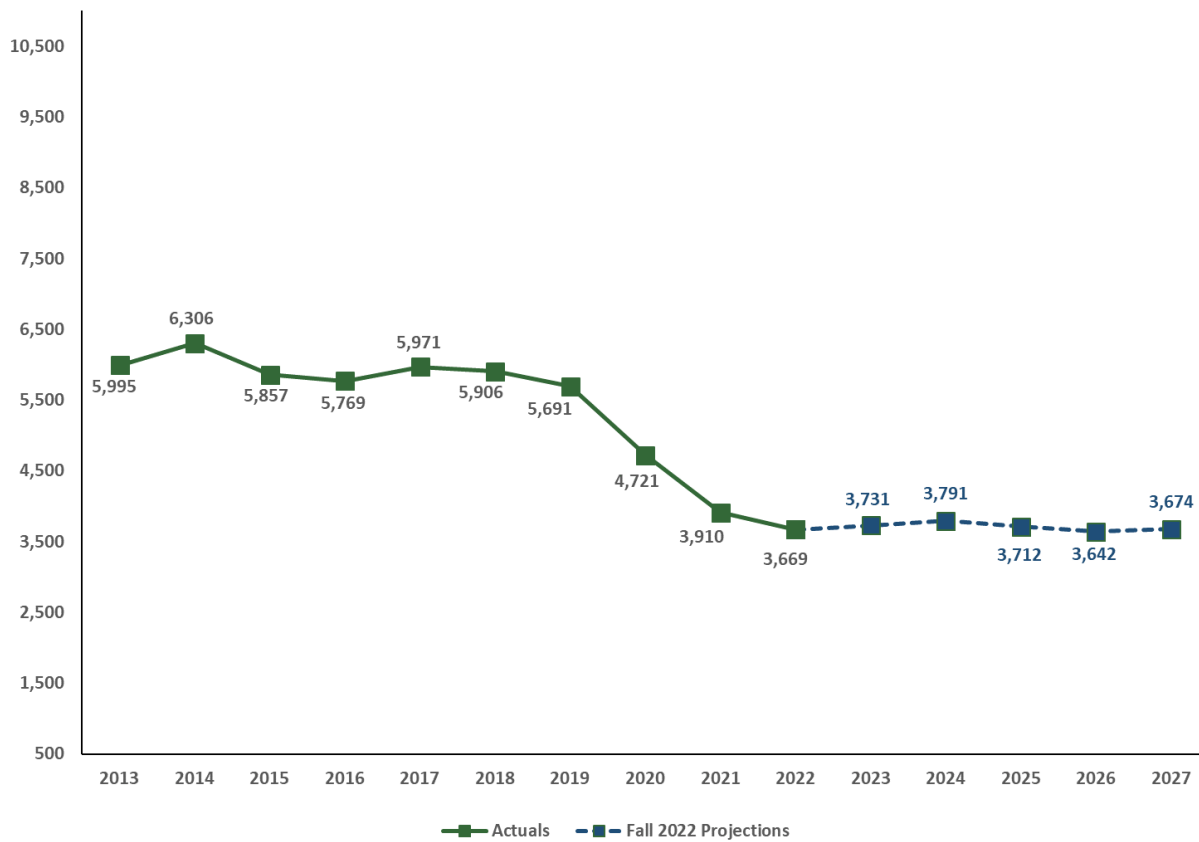
2.2.5 Female Historical Population Trends

From June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2014, the female population increased by 5.2 percent, from 5,995 to 6,306 inmates (see Table 1 and Figure 3). 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. By June 30, 2017, the female population had increased by 3.5 percent (202 inmates) to 5,971 inmates. Following the implementation 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. As of June 30, 2020, the female population had decreased by 17.0 percent (970 inmates) to 4,721 inmates from the previous year. The following year, the female population experienced an additional 17.2 percent (811 inmates) decrease to 3,910 inmates on June 30, 2021. The female population decreased another 6.2 percent (241 inmates) to reach 3,669 inmates on June 30, 2022.

Quarterly projections of the institution population by gender for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 are available in Appendix D, Tables 24 and 25.

Figure 3. Female Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013, through June 30, 2027



3 Court Commitments⁵

3.1 Total Court Commitment Projections, Comparisons, and Historical Trends

3.1.1 Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Total Court Commitment Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict 31,275 admissions of court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers in FY 2022-23, which is 3.7 percent (1,197 commitments) lower than anticipated by the Spring 2022 Population Projections for the same time period (see Table 4). For the remainder of the projection cycle, the Fall 2022 Population Projections are similar to the Spring 2022 Projections.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted admissions to CDCR throughout 2020. Due to an increase of COVID-19 cases in late 2021, CDCR again suspended county jail intake beginning in late December 2021 through mid-February 2022. Admissions resumed in mid-February 2022 and increased from March 2022 through May 2022. The backlog of individuals at county jail awaiting transfer to CDCR was resolved at the end of May 2022, and admissions began to slow in July 2022. The Fall 2022 Projections predict admissions to remain lower than pre-pandemic⁶ levels through February 2023. This assumption is based on the recent observations of a higher than the previous number of releases to supervision without being admitted to CDCR, as well as observed longer averages of pre-sentence time in jail for both those who were eventually transferred to CDCR and those who were released without being admitted. Admissions of court commitments to CDCR reception centers are expected to be lower than the Spring 2022 Projections and remain lower than pre-pandemic levels.

Table 4. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Total Court Commitment Projections

Fiscal Year	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2021-22	28,943	*30,390	1,447	5.0%
2022-23	32,472	31,275	-1,197	-3.7%
2023-24	33,942	33,312	-630	-1.9%
2024-25	33,939	33,353	-586	-1.7%
2025-26	33,962	33,387	-575	-1.7%
2026-27	N/A	33,417	N/A	N/A

*Actual Commitments

⁵ Felon court commitments are a major factor in institution population increase or decline. Higher court commitments generally lead to institution population increase, and lower court commitments generally lead to institution population decline. These general patterns may be counterbalanced by other factors, such as changes in length of stay.

⁶ Pre-pandemic levels refers to the average monthly commitments admitted to CDCR in FY 2018-19, which was approximately 2,900 commitments.

3.1.2 Total Court Commitment Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict admissions of felon court commitments to Reception Centers will have a small increase to 31,275 commitments in FY 2022-23, which is 2.9 percent (885 commitments) higher than the previous fiscal year (see Table 5 and Figure 4). This increase is expected to be followed by a larger 6.5 percent increase (2,037 commitments) in FY 2023-24 to 33,312 court commitments. For the remainder of the projection cycle, court commitments are predicted to stabilize, reaching 33,417 felon court commitments in FY 2026-27.

3.1.3 Total Court Commitment Historical Trends

The number of felon court commitments admitted to CDCR decreased by 7.9 percent (35,997 to 38,853 commitments) in FY 2013-14. 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.

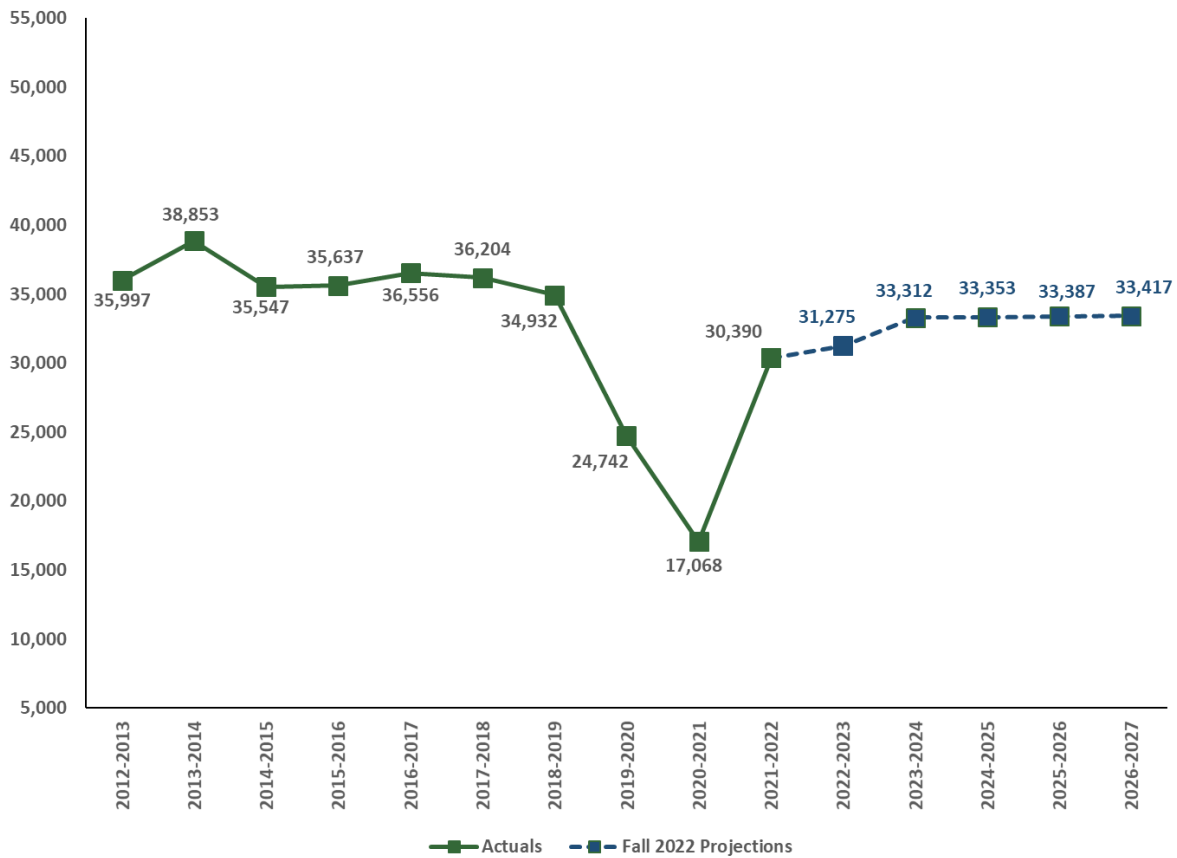
In FY 2015-16, admissions of felon court commitments increased by 0.3 percent (35,547 to 35,637 commitments), then by 2.6 percent in FY 2016-17 (35,637 to 36,556 commitments). Following these two years of increases, court commitments decreased 1.0 percent in FY 2017-18 (36,556 to 36,204 commitments) and 3.5 percent in FY 2018-19 (36,204 to 34,932 commitments). In FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, felon court commitments saw significant decreases of 29.2 percent (34,932 to 24,742 commitments) and 31.0 percent (24,742 to 17,068 commitments), respectively. This decrease was mainly due to CDCR's temporary suspension of intake of court commitments into CDCR Reception Centers in response to COVID-19. In FY 2021-22, admissions of felon court commitments experienced a sizeable increase of 78.1 percent (17,068 to 30,390 commitments).

Detailed tables showing actual and projected rates of admissions of court commitments into CDCR Reception Centers are shown in Appendix D, Tables 18 through 23.

Table 5. Felon Court Commitments and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Commitments						Total	Percent Change
	Male	Percent of Total	Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Percent Change		
Actual								
2012-13	33,660	93.5%	N/A	2,337	6.5%	N/A	35,997	N/A
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%
2020-21	15,694	91.9%	-31.3%	1,374	8.1%	-27.3%	17,068	-31.0%
2021-22	28,668	94.3%	82.7%	1,722	5.7%	25.3%	30,390	78.1%
Projected								
2022-23	29,400	94.0%	2.6%	1,875	6.0%	8.9%	31,275	2.9%
2023-24	30,926	92.8%	5.2%	2,386	7.2%	27.3%	33,312	6.5%
2024-25	30,926	92.7%	0.0%	2,427	7.3%	1.7%	33,353	0.1%
2025-26	30,925	92.6%	0.0%	2,462	7.4%	1.4%	33,387	0.1%
2026-27	30,919	92.5%	0.0%	2,498	7.5%	1.5%	33,417	0.1%

Figure 4. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27



3.2 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

3.2.1 Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

In FY 2022-23, the Fall 2022 Population Projections expect there will be 29,400 admissions of male court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers, which is 1.6 percent (482 commitments) lower than expected in the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 6). The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict there will be 30,926 admissions of male court commitments in both FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, which is 1.0 percent (314 commitments) and 1.1 percent (359 commitments) lower, respectively, than forecasted by the Spring 2022 Population Projections. For FY 2025-26, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict there will be 30,925 admissions of male court commitments, which is 1.4 percent (424 commitments) lower than forecasted by the Spring 2022 Population Projections.

In FY 2022-23, the Fall 2022 Population Projections expect there will be 1,875 admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers, which is 27.6 percent (715 commitments) lower than expected in the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 6). For FY 2023-24, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict there will be 2,386 admissions of female court commitments, which is 11.7 percent (316 commitments) lower than forecasted by the Spring 2022 Population Projections. For FY 2024-25, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict there will be 2,427 admissions of female court

commitments, which is 8.6 percent (227 commitments) lower than forecasted by the Spring 2022 Population Projections. For FY 2025-26, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict there will be 2,462 admissions of male court commitments, which is 5.8 percent (151 commitments) lower than forecasted by the Spring 2022 Population Projections.

Table 6. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

Fiscal Year	Male				Female			
	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2021-22	27,069	*28,668	1,599	5.9%	1,874	*1,722	-152	-8.1%
2022-23	29,882	29,400	-482	-1.6%	2,590	1,875	-715	-27.6%
2023-24	31,240	30,926	-314	-1.0%	2,702	2,386	-316	-11.7%
2024-25	31,285	30,926	-359	-1.1%	2,654	2,427	-227	-8.6%
2025-26	31,349	30,925	-424	-1.4%	2,613	2,462	-151	-5.8%
2026-27	N/A	30,919	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,498	N/A	N/A

*Actual Commitments

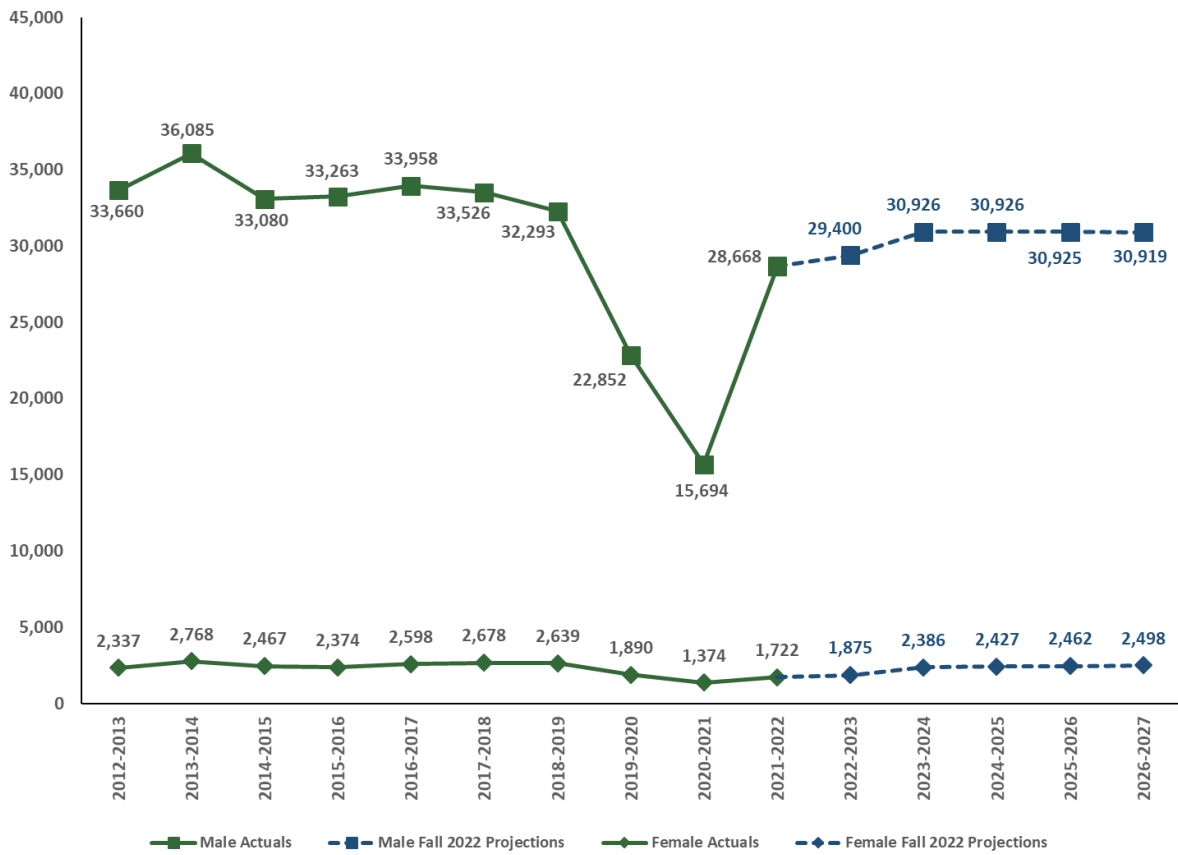
3.2.2 Male Felon Court Commitment Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict that the number of admissions of male court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers will increase 2.6 percent (732 commitments) from 28,668 court commitments admitted in FY 2021-22 to 29,400 commitments in FY 2022-23 (see Table 5 and Figure 5). Male court commitments are expected to increase by 5.2 percent (1,526 commitments) to 30,926 commitments in FY 2023-24. For the remainder of the projection cycle, male court commitments are predicted to stabilize, reaching 30,919 commitments in FY 2026-27.

3.2.3 Female Felon Court Commitment Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections anticipate the admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to increase by 8.9 percent (153 commitments) from 1,722 court commitments admitted in FY 2021-22 to 1,875 commitments in FY 2022-23 (see Table 5 and Figure 5). Female court commitments are projected to experience another sizable increase of 27.3 percent (511 commitments) to reach 2,386 commitments in FY 2023-24. For the remainder of the projection cycle, female court commitments are predicted to stabilize, reaching 2,498 commitments in FY 2026-27.

Figure 5. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27



3.3 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections and Historical Trends

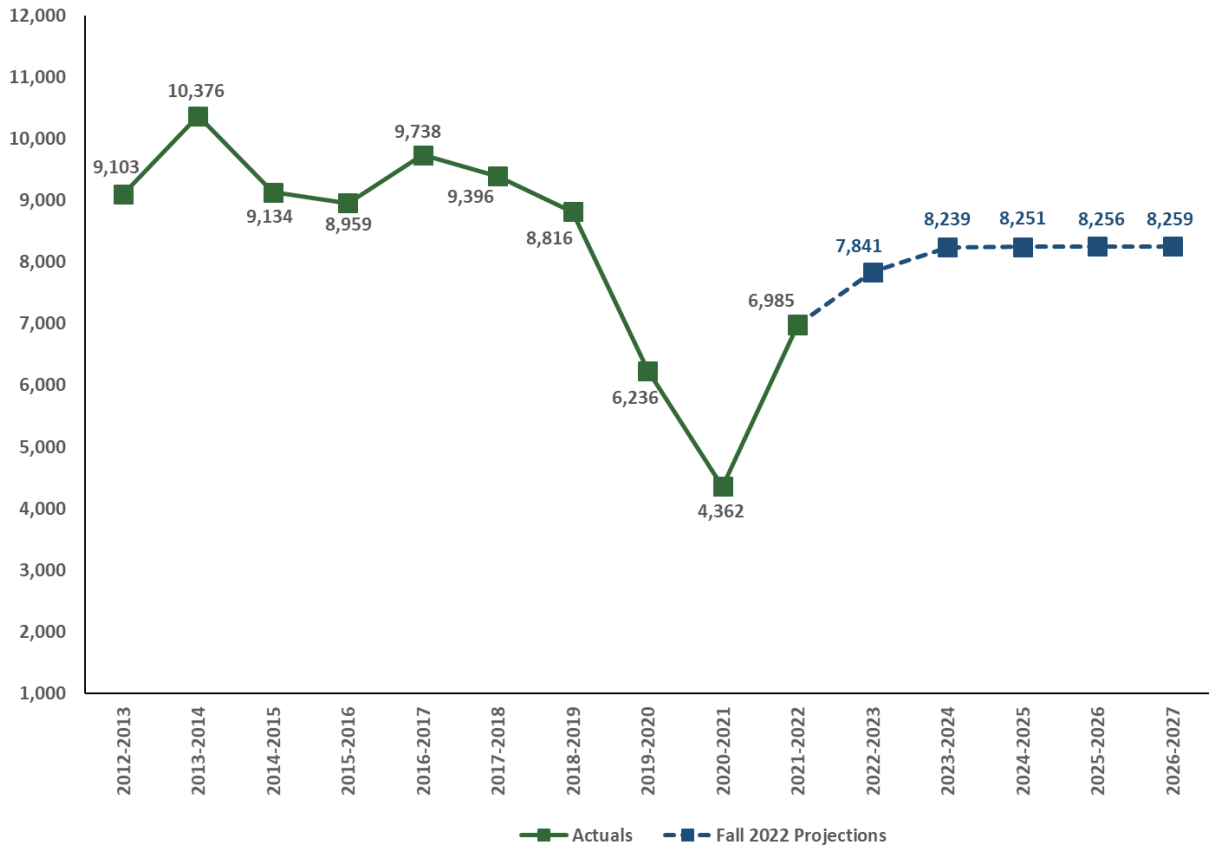
3.3.1 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections

Following the overall trend of total felon court commitments, the Fall 2022 Population Projections predict an increase in Second Strike court commitments from 6,985 commitments in FY 2021-22 to 7,841 commitments in FY 2022-23, a difference of 12.3 percent or 856 commitments (See Figure 6). An increase of 5.1 percent (398 commitments) is projected for FY 2023-24 to 8,239 commitments. For the remainder of the projection cycle, the Fall 2022 Population Projections anticipate the Second Strike court commitments to remain relatively stable, reaching 8,259 in FY 2026-27.

3.3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Historical Trends

During the two years after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment legislation, admissions of Second Strike court commitments increased to an all-time high. From FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14, the number of felon Second Strike court commitments admitted to CDCR increased 14.0 percent from 9,103 to 10,376 Second Strike commitments (see Figure 6). 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 in FY 2016-17, which was a larger percentage increase than observed in total court commitments (2.6 percent). Similar to total felon court commitments, Second Strike court commitments decreased by 3.5 percent (342 commitments) to 9,396 in FY 2017-18, and 6.2 percent (580 commitments) to 8,816 in FY 2018-19. During FY 2019-20, admissions of Second Strike court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers decreased 29.3 percent (2,580 commitments) to 6,236 commitments from the previous fiscal year, and then decreased an additional 30.1 percent (1,874 commitments) in FY 2020-21 to 4,362 commitments. The following year, Second Strike court commitments experienced a sizable increase of 60.1 percent (2,623 commitments), reaching 6,985 commitments in FY 2021-22.

Figure 6. Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27



4 Male Inmate Placement Needs Projections⁷

4.1 Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Male Inmate Placement Needs

4.1.1 Reception Center Placement Needs

The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict the Reception Center (RC) placement needs to be lower than the Spring 2022 Projections throughout the five years of the projection period (see Table 7). The Fall 2022 Population Projections expect the June 30, 2023 RC placement need to increase to 6,085 inmates, which is 19.1 percent (1,441 inmates) lower than predicted in the Spring 2022 Projections. The June 30, 2024 population is expected to increase to 6,143 inmates, which is 18.3 percent (1,378 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Projections. CDCR estimates the RC placement needs to continue to increase, reaching 6,278 inmates on June 30, 2025, which is 16.7 percent (1,258 inmates) lower than expected in the Spring 2022 Projections. The Fall 2022 Projections predict the RC placement needs will decrease to 6,196 inmates on June 30, 2026, which is 19.3 percent (1,483 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Projections. The Fall 2022 Projections anticipate the RC placement need to increase to 6,281 inmates on June 30, 2027.

Table 7. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Reception Center Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	7,442	*6,056	-1,386	-18.6%
2023	7,526	6,085	-1,441	-19.1%
2024	7,521	6,143	-1,378	-18.3%
2025	7,536	6,278	-1,258	-16.7%
2026	7,679	6,196	-1,483	-19.3%
2027	N/A	6,281	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

4.1.2 Level I Placement Needs

With the exception of June 30, 2023, the Fall 2022 Projections predict the Level I placement needs to be higher for each year of the projection cycle than what was forecasted in the Spring 2022 Population Projections (see Table 8). Level I placement needs are projected to be 8,632 inmates on June 30, 2023, which is 5.1 percent (467 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Population Projections. The Fall 2022 Projections expect the Level I placement needs to decrease to 8,522 inmates on June 30, 2024, and 8,468 inmates on June 30, 2025, this is 3.2 percent (264 inmates) and 4.4 percent (354 inmates) higher than the Spring 2022 Projections, respectively. On June 30, 2026, the Level I placement needs are

⁷ Populations in Levels I-IV reflect endorsements to these levels and take into account some of the override reasons.

predicted to increase to 8,968, which is 13.8 percent (1,088 inmates) higher than the Spring 2022 Projections.

Table 8. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Level I Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	8,995	*8,598	-397	-4.4%
2023	9,099	8,632	-467	-5.1%
2024	8,258	8,522	264	3.2%
2025	8,114	8,468	354	4.4%
2026	7,880	8,968	1,088	13.8%
2027	N/A	8,826	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

4.1.3 Level II Placement Needs

The Fall 2022 Projections predict the Level II placement needs for each fiscal year in the projection period to be lower than the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 9). The Fall 2022 Projections estimate on June 30, 2023, the Level II placement will decrease to 38,704 inmates, which is 10.4 percent (4,490 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Projections. Level II placement needs are expected to decrease to 32,363 on June 30, 2026, which is 13.5 percent (5,042 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Projections.

Table 9. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Level II Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	42,700	*41,538	-1,162	-2.7%
2023	43,194	38,704	-4,490	-10.4%
2024	39,202	36,457	-2,745	-7.0%
2025	38,516	33,941	-4,575	-11.9%
2026	37,405	32,363	-5,042	-13.5%
2027	N/A	31,858	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

4.1.4 Level III Placement Needs

The Fall 2022 Projections predict the Level III placement needs to be lower than the Spring 2022 projection for the first year of the projection cycle, and subsequently higher for each fiscal year remaining in the projection cycle (see Table 10). The Fall 2022 Projections estimate on June 30, 2023, the Level III placement will increase to 15,537 inmates, which is 6.9 percent (1,156 inmates) lower than

the Spring 2022 Projections. Level III placement needs are expected to decrease to 15,490 inmates on June 30, 2026, which is 7.2 percent (1,034 inmates) higher than predicted in the Spring 2022 Projections.

Table 10. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Level III Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	16,502	*15,361	-1,141	-6.9%
2023	16,693	15,537	-1,156	-6.9%
2024	15,150	15,491	341	2.3%
2025	14,885	15,503	618	4.2%
2026	14,456	15,490	1,034	7.2%
2027	N/A	15,245	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

4.1.5 Level IV Placement Needs

The Fall 2022 Projections predict the Level IV placement needs for each fiscal year included in the projection period to be lower than the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 11). The Fall 2022 Projections estimate on June 30, 2023, the Level IV placement need will increase slightly to 21,511 inmates, which is 7.6 percent (1,764 inmates) lower than the Spring 2022 Projections. Level IV placement needs are expected to decrease to 19,175 inmates on June 30, 2026, which is 4.9 percent (981 inmates) lower than predicted in the Spring 2022 Projections.

Table 11. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Level IV Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	23,009	*21,412	-1,597	-6.9%
2023	23,275	21,511	-1,764	-7.6%
2024	21,125	20,688	-437	-2.1%
2025	20,754	19,775	-979	-4.7%
2026	20,156	19,175	-981	-4.9%
2027	N/A	18,869	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

4.1.6 Protective Housing Unit Placement Needs

The Fall 2022 Projections predict the Protective Housing Unit (PHU) placement needs to be the same as the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 12). The PHU placement needs are projected to remain stable at seven inmates each year throughout the projection period.

Table 12. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 PHU Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	7	*7	0	0.0%
2023	7	7	0	0.0%
2024	7	7	0	0.0%
2025	7	7	0	0.0%
2026	7	7	0	0.0%
2027	N/A	7	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

4.1.7 Security Housing Unit Placement Needs

The Fall 2022 Projections predict the Security Housing Unit (SHU)⁸ placement needs will be lower than the Spring 2022 Projections (see Table 13). The SHU placement needs are predicted to decrease by one inmate from 538 inmates on June 30, 2022, to 537 inmates on June 30, 2023. The Fall 2022 Projections anticipate the SHU placement needs to remain stable at 537 inmates each year of the projection cycle, which is 17.4 percent (113 inmates) lower each year than the 650 inmates predicted in the Spring 2022 Projections.

Table 13. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 SHU Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	650	*538	-112	-17.2%
2023	650	537	-113	-17.4%
2024	650	537	-113	-17.4%
2025	650	537	-113	-17.4%
2026	650	537	-113	-17.4%
2027	N/A	537	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

4.2 Male Placement Need Projections⁹

CDCR predicts housing needs for inmates placed in Level I and Level III to remain stable throughout the projection cycle, with a net five-year increase of 2.7 percent for Level I and a net five-year decrease of 0.8 percent for Level III. Housing needs for inmates placed in Level II are anticipated to experience the largest decrease over the projection period, with a net five-year decrease of 23.3 percent. Housing needs for inmates placed in Level IV are projected to decrease by 11.9 percent by June 30, 2027.

The decrease is due to the continuing impact of Proposition 57, 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 projection cycle.

Table 14 presents the Fall 2022 male institution population projections by housing level. CDCR’s Reception Center population was 6,056 inmates on June 30, 2022, which was 20.0 percent (1,012 inmates) higher than the June 2021 Reception Center population of 5,044, but still a sizable decrease

⁸ Security Housing Unit (SHU) includes inmates who are housed in Long Term Restricted Housing (LTRH), SHU, Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU), as well as any inmates who are endorsed to one of these housing levels.

⁹ Populations in Levels I-IV reflects endorsements to these levels and takes into account some of the override codes.

from historical levels. This decrease was driven by the suspensions of the intake to CDCR Reception Centers from county jails due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CDCR predicts Reception Center needs will increase slightly to 6,085 in June 2023, and then experience annual increases in the two subsequent years, reaching 6,278 inmates in June 2025. The Reception Center need is predicted to decrease to 6,196 in June 2026, and then increase to 6,281 in June 2027.

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2024, and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2027, are available in Appendix D, Tables 26 and 27.

Table 14. Male Institution Population Projections by Housing Level, June 30, 2022, through June 30, 2027

June 30	Security Level							Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU	
2022 (Actual)	6,056	8,598	41,538	15,361	21,412	7	538	93,510
2023	6,085	8,632	38,704	15,537	21,511	7	537	91,013
2024	6,143	8,522	36,457	15,491	20,688	7	537	87,845
2025	6,278	8,468	33,941	15,503	19,775	7	537	84,509
2026	6,196	8,968	32,363	15,490	19,175	7	537	82,736
2027	6,281	8,826	31,858	15,245	18,869	7	537	81,623

5 Parole Population

5.1 Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Active Parole Population Projections

The Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Population Projections predict a higher parole population in the early part of the projection cycle and a lower parole population in the later part. The Fall 2022 Population Projections had an active parole population of 43,852 parolees on June 30, 2022, which is 0.6 percent (273 parolees) higher than projected in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. By June 30, 2023, the parole population is predicted to reach 44,306 parolees, which is 0.5 percent (220 parolees) lower than expected in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. Following this increase, the Fall 2022 Population Projections anticipate the parole population to decrease to 36,473 parolees by June 30, 2027 (See Table 15 and Figure 7).

Table 15. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Active Parole Population Projections

June 30	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	43,552	*43,825	273	0.6%
2023	44,526	44,306	-220	-0.5%
2024	43,276	43,070	-206	-0.5%
2025	41,492	41,347	-145	-0.3%
2026	37,818	37,693	-125	-0.3%
2027	N/A	36,473	N/A	N/A

*Actual Population

5.2 Active Parole Population Projections and Historical Trends

5.2.1 Active Parole Population Projections

CDCR projects that the active parole population will experience an increase of 1.1 percent (481 parolees) from June 30, 2022, to June 30, 2023 (43,825 parolees to 44,306 parolees; see Table 16). The parole population is projected to decline from June 2023 (44,306 parolees) to June 2027 (36,473 parolees). Notably, the two most significant decrease years are 2025 and 2026 (4.0 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively; see Table 16). The anticipated decrease in the parole population is related to changes to the earned discharge policy and lengths of parole terms that went into effect in July 2020. For more information about these changes, see "Changes to Length of Parole Terms and Earned Discharge Process" in the Policy Changes section of Appendix B of the report.

5.2.2 Active Parole Population Historical Trends

The population of active parolees supervised in California decreased by 35.9 percent between 2012 and 2014 (69,435 to 44,499 parolees). 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), which coincided with the implementation of the 2011 Realignment legislation. The parole population increased by 2.2 percent from June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2015 (44,499 to 45,473 parolees; see Table 16 and Figure 7). The effects of Proposition 47, which resulted in approximately 4,700 offenders being resentenced and released from the institution, drove this change. Most resentenced offenders subsequently served a one-year parole period.¹⁰ A 3.6 percent decrease was observed between June 30, 2015, and June 30, 2016 (45,473 to 43,814 parolees) as Proposition 47 parolees were discharged from parole.

Following this decrease, the active parole population experienced four consecutive years of increases. From June 30, 2016, to June 30, 2017, the population grew by 3.3 percent (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 to 47,370 parolees). The parole population experienced a 7.3 percent increase from June 30, 2018, to June 30, 2019 (47,370 to 50,822 parolees), and an additional increase of 5.1 percent from June 30, 2019, to June 30, 2020 (50,822 to 53,427 parolees). The active parole population experienced a decrease of 5.8 percent between June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2021 (53,427 to 50,322 parolees). The active parole population experienced an additional reduction of 12.9 percent from June 30, 2021, and June 30, 2022 (50,322 to 43,825 parolees).

Parole population increases observed in more recent years were 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. The decrease in the parole population observed from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021 is related to the earned discharge policy change, which expanded eligibility for certain parolees to be considered for discharge 12 months after release from prison.

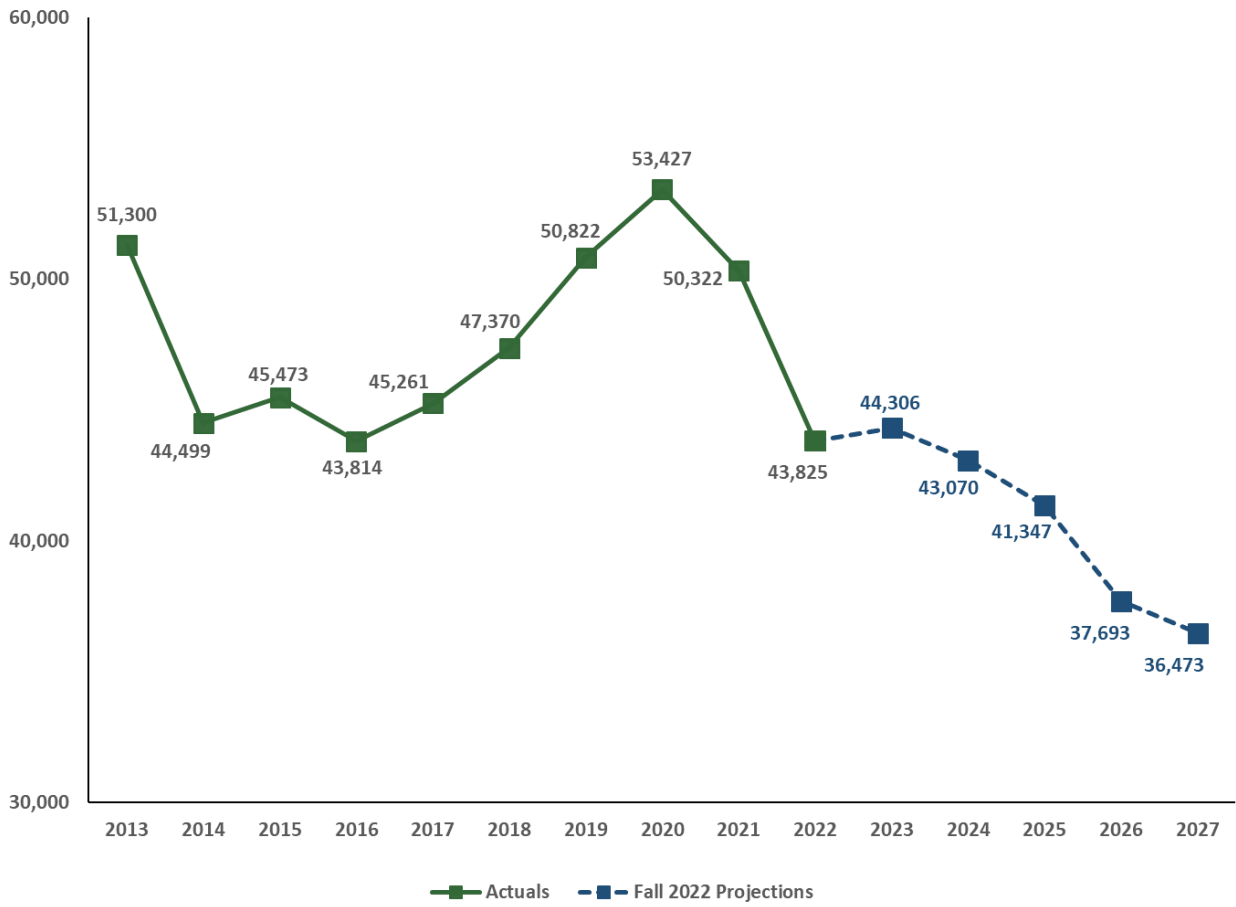
Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2024 are available in Appendix D, Tables 28 and 29.

¹⁰ In addition to the impact of resentencing while in CDCR institutions, 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).

Table 16. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2013, through June 30, 2027

June 30	Active Parole	Percent Change
Actual		
2013	51,300	N/A
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%
2021	50,322	-5.8%
2022	43,825	-12.9%
Projected		
2023	44,306	1.1%
2024	43,070	-2.8%
2025	41,347	-4.0%
2026	37,693	-8.8%
2027	36,473	-3.2%

Figure 7. Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013, through June 30, 2027



6 Juvenile Population Projections

6.1 Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Juvenile Population Projections

The Fall 2022 Population Projections predict an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 360 youth in June 2023, which is 12.5 percent (40 youth) higher than the 320 youth predicted in the Spring 2022 Population Projections. The difference between the projections is due to updated assumptions for Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) admissions and releases based on more recent data and observations.

6.2 Juvenile Population Projection

CDCR predicts the total juvenile ADP will reach 360 youth in June 2023, which is a 39.0 percent (230 youth) decrease from the June 2022 ADP of 590 youth (see Table 17). The total juvenile population is projected to be 351 youth on June 30, 2023.¹¹ The reductions in the youth offender population are a result of SB 92 and SB 823. SB 92 sets a defined closure date of June 30, 2023 for all DJJ facilities. More information about this change is included in Appendix B.

6.3 Juvenile Population Historical Trends

The male juvenile June ADP decreased by 14.2 percent from 709 to 608 youth from June 2013 to June 2018, then increased by 13.3 percent (81 youth) from June 2018 to June 2019 (see Table 17). In June 2020, the male population increased by 6.8 percent to 736 youth compared to 689 youth in June 2019. The male juvenile ADP decreased 10.1 percent to 662 youth in June 2021, then decreased an additional 14.5 percent the following year to 566 in June 2022. The female juvenile ADP decreased by 3.8 percent from 26 to 25 youth from 2013 to 2018, then increased by 12.0 percent (3 youth) from 2018 to 2019. The female population increased by 7.1 percent (2 youth) to 30 youth in 2020 and remained at 30 ADP for June 2021. In June 2022, the female juvenile ADP decreased by 20.0 percent to 24 youth.

¹¹ This number reflects the juvenile population which will be transferred to county secure youth treatment facilities once DJJ facilities close June 30, 2023.

Table 17. Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2013 through June 2023

June	Male	Female	Total
Actual			
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
2021	662	30	692
2022	566	24	590
Projected			
2023	348	12	360

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.¹² 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) 1628.¹³

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 the 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 and 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 in 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

¹² See *Limitations* below.

¹³ More information on AB 1628 is available in Appendix B.

the cut points for determining housing placements.¹⁴ As inmates were reclassified 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.¹⁵ 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 projections do not currently incorporate any assumptions about individuals awaiting trial and/or sentencing due to COVID-19 related court closures and related backlogs, which 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. The impact of COVID-19 and recent policy changes on CDCR's populations are still developing, and the authors of this report suggest using caution when interpreting these projection results.

¹⁴ A summary of the findings of the related study is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/2012/03/09/new-study-makes-recommendations-for-cdcrcs-inmate-classification-score-system>

¹⁵ The 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, July 2021.

Appendix B – Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, and Policy Changes¹⁶

Adults

Legislation

Chapter 728, Statutes of 2021, [Senate Bill (SB 483)]

The legislation applies retroactively and removes enhancements for offenders convicted of prior prison terms under PC 667.5(b) imposed prior to January 1, 2020 and HS 11370.2 imposed prior to January 1, 2018. Eligible current inmates will be resentenced by December 2023. Future admissions are also affected. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections.*

Chapter 537, Statutes of 2021, (SB 73)

Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 5, 2021. Ends mandatory jail sentences for specified crimes related to the sale of controlled substances. Allows judges to order probation and community-based services for specified crimes. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections.*

Chapter 334, Statutes of 2020, [Assembly Bill (AB) 3234]

Signed by Governor and chaptered on September 30, 2020. Modified the minimum age limitation for the elderly parole program to 50 years of age and requires the person to have served a minimum of 20 years of continuous incarceration to be eligible for elderly parole. Under the previous law, AB 1448, inmates were eligible for elderly parole review once they turned 60 and had served 25 continuous years of incarceration.

The Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) has until December 31, 2022, to complete hearings for all persons immediately eligible for a hearing under AB 3234 and it is assumed that hearings will begin in July 2022. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed implementation date of July 1, 2022.*

¹⁶ 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>.

Chapter 590, Statutes of 2019, (SB 136)

Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 8, 2019. Removed from the law is 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, (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. Existing law requires the Board of Parole Hearings to conduct a youth offender parole hearing for offenders sentenced to state prison who committed specified crimes when they were under 25 years of age. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of January 1, 2020.*

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 less: petty theft, receiving stolen property and forging/writing bad checks. Allowed felony sentences 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.

Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population include 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 Milestone Completion Credit Schedule and Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program

CDCR adopted regulations on August 31, 2022, that updated terminology, expanded rehabilitative programs and reentry services, and eliminated the Long-Term Offender Program by incorporating participants into the new Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program (ISUDT). The regulations also amended the Milestone Completion Credit (MCC) Schedule to add new programs, discontinue programs that are no longer available to inmates, amend the amount of credit earned for some programs, and reorganize the schedule.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of August 31, 2022.

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

CDCR implemented changes to good conduct credits (GCCs) with an operationally effective date of May 2021. Based on the changes, violent offenders' credit-earning rate increased from 20 percent to 33.3 percent. For all non-violent second strikers, the credit-earning rate increased from 33.3 percent to 50 percent. A substantially similar version of these regulations was readopted on December 28, 2021, on an emergency basis under Penal Code section 5058.3. The permanent regulations were adopted and enacted in August 2022.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of May 1, 2021.

Change in Credit-earning for Offenders in Fire Camps and Minimum Support Facilities

In December 2021, updated regulations were filed related to good conduct credit earning. These included rate changes for individuals assigned to a minimum support facility and fire camp. Minimum Security Credits (30-day earned credit after every 30 days served) were discontinued and enhanced GCCs were re-implemented. All Minimum Security Credits that had been earned were eligible to be retained. Individuals with non-violent offenses assigned to fire camps or minimum custody earn 66.6 percent (from 50 percent) while individuals with violent offenses assigned to fire camps earn 50 percent (from 33.3 percent). Individuals in Work Groups "C" or "D2" will revert to zero credit earning.

On December 30, 2021, a Sacramento County Superior Court judge granted a temporary restraining order (TRO) against portions of the regulations. The order was part of litigation filed by several District Attorneys challenging the regulations. The TRO included some revisions to the GCC regulations approved by the Office of Administrative Law. While the matter was considered in court, CDCR did not implement the portion of the regulations that increased GCC from 50% to 66.6% for individuals serving time for a nonviolent second strike who are assigned to Workgroup M.

On January 20, 2022, the court denied plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction, meaning CDCR will implement those portions of the regulations affecting nonviolent second-strikers assigned to Workgroup

M. About 1,500 incarcerated people in Workgroup M will earn 66.6% GCC, to be applied retroactively to the regulations' effective date of December 28, 2021.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of January 1, 2022.

Changes to the Non-Violent Offender Parole Process (NVPP)

Effective January 29, 2021, the California Supreme Court in the case of *In re Gadlin*, held that under Proposition 57, individuals required to register as a sex offender (Penal Code section 290) based on a prior conviction could no longer be categorically excluded from non-violent parole consideration. The Court also held that the Department's regulations cannot exclude inmates for a current offense unless defined by the regulations as a violent felony. This means inmates both previously and currently convicted of a registerable sex offense are now eligible for the non-violent parole process after serving the full term of their primary offense, as long as their current term is non-violent.

All persons who became eligible for parole consideration as a result of the *Gadlin* decision and who otherwise meet the eligibility requirements for parole consideration under Proposition 57 will be referred to the BPH by July 1, 2021.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of July 1, 2021.

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 Reception Center process may take up to 60 days to complete. 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 2022 calendar year.

Changes to Lengths of Parole Terms and Earned Discharge Process

A change made in the Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget process¹⁷ 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. These changes 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 operationally 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 implemented release actions in an effort to further reduce the population to maximize space for physical distancing and isolation/quarantine efforts. CDCR expedited the release of non-violent and non-sex registrant offenders with 180 days or less remaining on their sentences on a rolling basis beginning in July 2020. The last list of potentially eligible people was created in July 2021 and releases were completed in December 2021.¹⁸
- 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, 2020.¹⁹

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.

¹⁷ Reflected in statutory changes Chapter 29, Statutes of 2020, (SB 118).

¹⁸ More information about expedited releases is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-expedited-releases/>.

¹⁹ 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 GCCs 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 the 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, allows 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 18, Statutes of 2021, (SB 92)

This legislation, commencing July 1, 2021, will allow counties to establish secure youth treatment facilities for wards who are 14 years of age or older, and who have been adjudicated and found to be a ward of the court based on an offense that would have resulted in a commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice, as provided. This bill also sets a defined closure date of June 30, 2023, for all DJJ facilities. *This change is factored into the Population Projections.*

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 1, 2021. *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 aged 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 Terms²⁰

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 an 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 a 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.

²⁰ 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.

PRCS (POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION): 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 18 to 29

Tables 18 through 23 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) 2012-13 through 2021-22 and projected rates are displayed for FY 2022-23 through 2026-27.

Table 18. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2012-13	35,997	17,208	209.2
2013-14	38,853	17,220	225.6
2014-15	35,547	17,231	206.3
2015-16	35,637	17,230	206.8
2016-17	36,556	17,230	212.2
2017-18	36,204	17,226	210.2
2018-19	34,932	17,193	203.2
2019-20	24,742	17,104	144.7
2020-21	17,068	17,035	100.2
2021-22	30,390	17,033	178.4

Table 19. Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2012-13	33,660	8,778	383.5
2013-14	36,085	8,795	410.3
2014-15	33,080	8,811	375.4
2015-16	33,263	8,821	377.1
2016-17	33,958	8,832	384.5
2017-18	33,526	8,842	379.2
2018-19	32,293	8,833	365.6
2019-20	22,852	8,789	260.0
2020-21	15,694	8,756	179.2
2021-22	28,668	8,761	327.2

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

Table 20. Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2012-13	2,337	8,430	27.7
2013-14	2,768	8,425	32.9
2014-15	2,467	8,420	29.3
2015-16	2,374	8,410	28.2
2016-17	2,598	8,398	30.9
2017-18	2,678	8,384	31.9
2018-19	2,639	8,361	31.6
2019-20	1,890	8,315	22.7
2020-21	1,374	8,279	16.6
2021-22	1,722	8,272	20.8

Table 21. Fall 2022 Projected Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2022-23	31,275	17,063	183.3
2023-24	33,312	17,114	194.6
2024-25	33,353	17,178	194.2
2025-26	33,387	17,250	193.6
2026-27	33,417	17,317	193.0

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

Table 22. Fall 2022 Projected Male Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2022-23	29,400	8,783	334.7
2023-24	30,926	8,815	350.9
2024-25	30,926	8,852	349.4
2025-26	30,925	8,892	347.8
2026-27	30,919	8,928	346.3

Table 23. Fall 2022 Projected Female Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2022-23	1,875	8,280	22.6
2023-24	2,386	8,300	28.7
2024-25	2,427	8,327	29.1
2025-26	2,462	8,358	29.5
2026-27	2,498	8,389	29.8

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

Table 24. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Actual	Fiscal Year 2022-23				Fiscal Year 2023-24			
	June 30, 2022	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Male Population	93,510	93,715	92,576	91,291	91,013	90,841	89,957	88,253	87,845
Total Female Population	3,669	3,723	3,659	3,660	3,731	3,797	3,787	3,755	3,791
Total Population	97,179	97,438	96,235	94,951	94,744	94,638	93,744	92,008	91,636

Table 25. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Fiscal Year 2022-23					Fiscal Year 2023-24				
	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	93,492	93,279	91,911	91,195	92,469	90,902	90,463	89,072	88,037	89,619
Total Female Population	3,730	3,687	3,646	3,687	3,688	3,763	3,801	3,772	3,776	3,778
Total Population	97,222	96,966	95,557	94,882	96,157	94,664	94,264	92,844	91,814	93,396

Table 26. Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2022-23	Sep 30	6,013	8,412	40,891	16,110	21,746	7	536	93,715	3,723	97,438
	Dec 31	6,024	8,798	39,636	15,856	21,717	7	538	92,576	3,659	96,235
	Mar 31	5,941	8,675	38,930	15,583	21,618	7	537	91,291	3,660	94,951
	Jun 30	6,085	8,632	38,704	15,537	21,511	7	537	91,013	3,731	94,744
2023-24	Sep 30	6,246	8,825	38,246	15,554	21,426	7	537	90,841	3,797	94,638
	Dec 31	6,272	8,730	37,713	15,504	21,194	7	537	89,957	3,787	93,744
	Mar 31	6,051	8,574	36,838	15,430	20,816	7	537	88,253	3,755	92,008
	Jun 30	6,143	8,522	36,457	15,491	20,688	7	537	87,845	3,791	91,636

Table 27. Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2022, through June 30, 2027

June 30	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2022 (Actual)	6,056	8,598	41,538	15,361	21,412	7	538	93,510	3,669	97,179
2023	6,085	8,632	38,704	15,537	21,511	7	537	91,013	3,731	94,744
2024	6,143	8,522	36,457	15,491	20,688	7	537	87,845	3,791	91,636
2025	6,278	8,468	33,941	15,503	19,775	7	537	84,509	3,712	88,221
2026	6,196	8,968	32,363	15,490	19,175	7	537	82,736	3,642	86,378
2027	6,281	8,826	31,858	15,245	18,869	7	537	81,623	3,674	85,297

Table 28. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Actual	Fiscal Year 2022-23				Fiscal Year 2023-24			
	June 30, 2022	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Population	43,825	42,949	43,643	43,972	44,306	40,468	40,198	41,623	43,070

Table 29. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Fiscal Year 2022-23					Fiscal Year 2023-24				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Population	42,856	43,354	44,042	44,215	43,617	41,830	40,072	40,696	42,580	41,295



**California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
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