



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

# SPRING 2022 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

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## Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2022 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. The institution and parole projections are provided through June 2026, and juvenile projections are provided through June 2023.

Similar to past population projections, the Spring 2022 Population Projections incorporate the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures, Proposition 47 and Proposition 57.<sup>1</sup> The projections also include the estimated impact of recently implemented legislation, policy, and process changes.

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 2022 projections, the authors of this report suggest using caution when interpreting these projection results.

### Adult Institution Population and Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2022 institution projections are lower compared to the Fall 2021 projections, ranging from 3.7 to 9.2 percent lower throughout the projection cycle. The differences between the projections are related to fewer admissions expected to CDCR Reception Centers than assumed in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. This is partly attributed to a COVID-19 related temporary suspension in intake from county jails in late December 2021 through mid-February 2022. Additionally, the Spring 2022 Population Projections include the estimated impacts of recent legislation that removes enhancements for offenders convicted of prior offenses under certain penal codes (Senate Bill 483), as well as legislation that makes some crimes relating to controlled substances eligible for probation instead of state prison (Senate Bill 73). More information about these changes is available in Appendix B of the report.

The June 30, 2021 institution population of 98,472 inmates is expected to increase 4.5 percent to 102,945 inmates by June 30, 2022, and then increase again by 1.4 percent, reaching 104,409 inmates on June 30, 2023. The adult institution population is expected to decrease in the last three years of the projection cycle, reaching 92,428 inmates by June 30, 2026, a net five-year decrease of 6.1 percent or 6,044 inmates. The Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate that institution populations will begin to increase in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-22 as admissions to CDCR Reception Centers increase, though not to the level it had been pre-COVID-19. After reaching 104,409 inmates on June 30, 2023, CDCR anticipates

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<sup>1</sup> 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/>.

the population to return to its pattern of decline related to recent policy reforms, including increases to credit earning that were implemented in 2021.<sup>2</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted admissions to CDCR. The Spring 2022 Population Projections assume that admissions resume in mid-February 2022 and increase from March 2022 through May 2022 while individuals who have been awaiting transfer are admitted.<sup>3</sup> CDCR anticipates court commitments to increase from 28,943 in FY 2021-22 to 32,472 in FY 2022-23 and then increase to 33,942 in FY 2023-24. The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict admissions to remain fairly stable throughout the rest of the projection cycle, with 33,939 commitments in FY 2023-24 to 33,962 commitments in FY 2025-26.

### Adult Parole Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections estimate that the parole population will decrease from 50,322 parolees on June 30, 2021 to 43,552 parolees by June 30, 2022. The following year the parole population is predicted to increase slightly to 44,526 parolees by June 30, 2023. For the remainder of the projection cycle, it is anticipated that the parole population will gradually decline to reach 37,818 parolees by June 30, 2026. This represents a net five-year decrease of 24.8 percent or 12,504 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 shorten 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 19.1 percent from 692 youth offenders in June 2021 to 560 youth offenders by June 2022. The youth offender population is expected to continue its decline by an estimated 42.9 percent to 320 youth by June 2023. The reductions in the youth offender population are a result of SB 92 and SB 823 (see Appendix B, page 32). SB 92 sets a defined closure date of June 30, 2023 for all DJJ facilities and allows counties to establish secure youth treatment facilities as an alternative to DJJ. While SB 823 specified new youth commitments to DJJ would end July 1, 2021, due to the DJJ delivery process and COVID-related precautions that staggered intake of youth, the Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate that intake of youth offenders will continue through March 2022. This is later than the Fall 2021 Population Projections assumed date of December 2021.

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<sup>2</sup> More information on these changes is available in Appendix B.

<sup>3</sup> During the COVID-19 pandemic, intake of court commitments into Reception Centers was suspended throughout 2020. Due to an increase of COVID-19 cases in late 2021, CDCR suspended intake from county jails in late December 2021 through mid-February 2022. These suspensions of intake created temporary backlogs of individuals in county jail who had CDCR court commitments and were awaiting transfer to state prisons.



# CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

## SPRING 2022 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

### 1 Introduction

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

#### 1.1 Changes for the Spring 2022 Population Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections include the impact of changes to Good Conduct Credit (GCC) earning for offenders that became effective in December 2021. While some of the changes were included in the Fall 2021 Population Projections<sup>1</sup>, the December changes discontinued a Minimum Security Credit (30-day earned credit after every 30 days served) that was established in the May 2021 regulations for eligible individuals assigned to fire camps or minimum custody facilities and enhanced GCC earning is provided instead.<sup>2</sup>

Moreover, the Spring 2022 projections include the estimated impact of Senate Bill (SB) 483 and SB 73. SB 483 applies retroactively the repeal of sentence enhancements for prior prison or county jail felony terms and prior convictions. SB 73 ends mandatory jail sentences for specified crimes related to the sale of controlled substances and allows judges to order probation and community-based services for specified crimes. More information about these changes is available in Appendix B of the report.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on regulations effective May 1, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Specifically, 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).

## 2 Adult Institution and Active Parole Populations

CDCR expects the adult institution population to increase from 98,472 inmates as of June 30, 2021, to approximately 102,945 inmates by June 30, 2022, and then increase to approximately 104,409 inmates by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1). Following these two years of increases, annual decreases are projected through June 2026. The adult institution population is expected to decrease to 92,428 inmates by June 30, 2026, which is a net five-year reduction of 6.1 percent.

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict the active parole population will decrease 13.5 percent (6,770 parolees) from 50,322 parolees on June 30, 2021, to 43,552 parolees on June 30, 2022. The active parole population is predicted to decrease 24.8 percent (12,504 parolees) from June 2022 to a total of 37,818 parolees by June 2026.

*Table 1. Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2026*

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
<b>Actual</b>						
2012	6,471	128,852	135,323	N/A	69,435	N/A
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%
2021	3,910	94,562	98,472	-13.2%	50,322	-5.8%
<b>Projected</b>						
2022	3,640	99,305	102,945	4.5%	43,552	-13.5%
2023	3,965	100,444	104,409	1.4%	44,526	2.2%
2024	4,010	91,913	95,923	-8.1%	43,276	-2.8%
2025	4,177	90,462	94,639	-1.3%	41,492	-4.1%
2026	4,195	88,233	92,428	-2.3%	37,818	-8.9%

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

2.1.1 Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Total Institution Population Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict a lower total institution population for each Fiscal Year (FY) included in the projection period than estimated by the Fall 2021 Population Projections. The Spring 2022 Population Projections estimate of 102,945 inmates for June 30, 2022, is 7.4 percent or 8,248 inmates less than what was projected by the Fall 2021 Population Projections (see Table 2). For June 30, 2023, the Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate the total institution population to be 104,409, which is 9.2 percent (10,559 inmates) lower than what was anticipated in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. By June 30, 2024, the institution population is predicted to decrease to 95,923 inmates, which is 7.8 percent (8,127 inmates) lower than what was predicted in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. By June 30, 2025, the institution population is expected to decrease to 94,639 inmates, which is 3.7 percent (3,685 inmates) lower than what was expected in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. The Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate the total institution population to decrease to 92,428 inmates by June 30, 2026, which is 4.1 percent (3,950 inmates) lower than the Fall 2021 Population Projections.

The differences between the Spring 2022 and Fall 2021 projections are related to fewer admissions expected to CDCR than assumed in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. Moreover, the Spring 2022 Population Projections include the estimated impact of recent legislation that removes enhancements for offenders convicted of prior offenses under certain penal codes (Senate Bill 483), as well as legislation that makes some crimes relating to controlled substances eligible for probation instead of state prison (Senate Bill 73), that were previously not included in the Fall 2021 projections.<sup>3</sup> Impacts for both of these changes are anticipated to occur beginning FY 2022-23 and result in a decrease of the institution population.

*Table 2. Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Total Institution Population Projections*

<b>June 30</b>	<b>Fall 2021</b>	<b>Spring 2022</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent Difference</b>
<b>2022</b>	111,193	102,945	-8,248	-7.4%
<b>2023</b>	114,968	104,409	-10,559	-9.2%
<b>2024</b>	104,050	95,923	-8,127	-7.8%
<b>2025</b>	98,324	94,639	-3,685	-3.7%
<b>2026</b>	96,378	92,428	-3,950	-4.1%

<sup>3</sup> More information on SB 483 and SB 73 is available in Appendix B.

### 2.1.2 Total Institution Population Projections

The Adult Institution population is expected to increase 4.5 percent (4,473 inmates) from 98,472 to 102,945 inmates by June 30, 2022, and then increase an additional 1.4 percent (1,464 inmates) to 104,409 by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). After these increases, CDCR expects to see annual decreases in the total institution population during FY 2023-24, FY 2024-25, and FY 2025-26. By the end of FY 2023-24, CDCR expects the institution population to decrease by 8.1 percent (8,486 inmates) to 95,923 inmates. The institution population is anticipated to decrease by 1.3 percent (1,284 inmates) to 94,639 inmates on June 30, 2025, and decrease another 2.3 percent (2,211 inmates) to 92,428 inmates by June 2026. After reaching 104,409 inmates on June 30, 2023, CDCR anticipates the population to return to its pattern of decline related to recent policy reforms, including increases to credit earning that were implemented in 2021.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.1.3 Historical Population Trends

The total adult institution population decreased 1.7 percent (2,309 inmates) between 2012 and 2013, reaching 133,014 inmates on June 30, 2013 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). The population increased 1.9 percent (2,586 inmates) the following year, reaching 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). This decrease was primarily due to the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47. Except for 2014, CDCR has observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between the years of 2012 and 2016. The declines were primarily due to the impacts of 2011 Realignment legislation, several court-ordered population reduction measures, and the effects of Proposition 47.<sup>5</sup> 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 aforementioned 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 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.<sup>6</sup> The adult institution population declined 1.4 percent (1,843 inmates) from 131,260 inmates on June 30, 2017, to 129,417

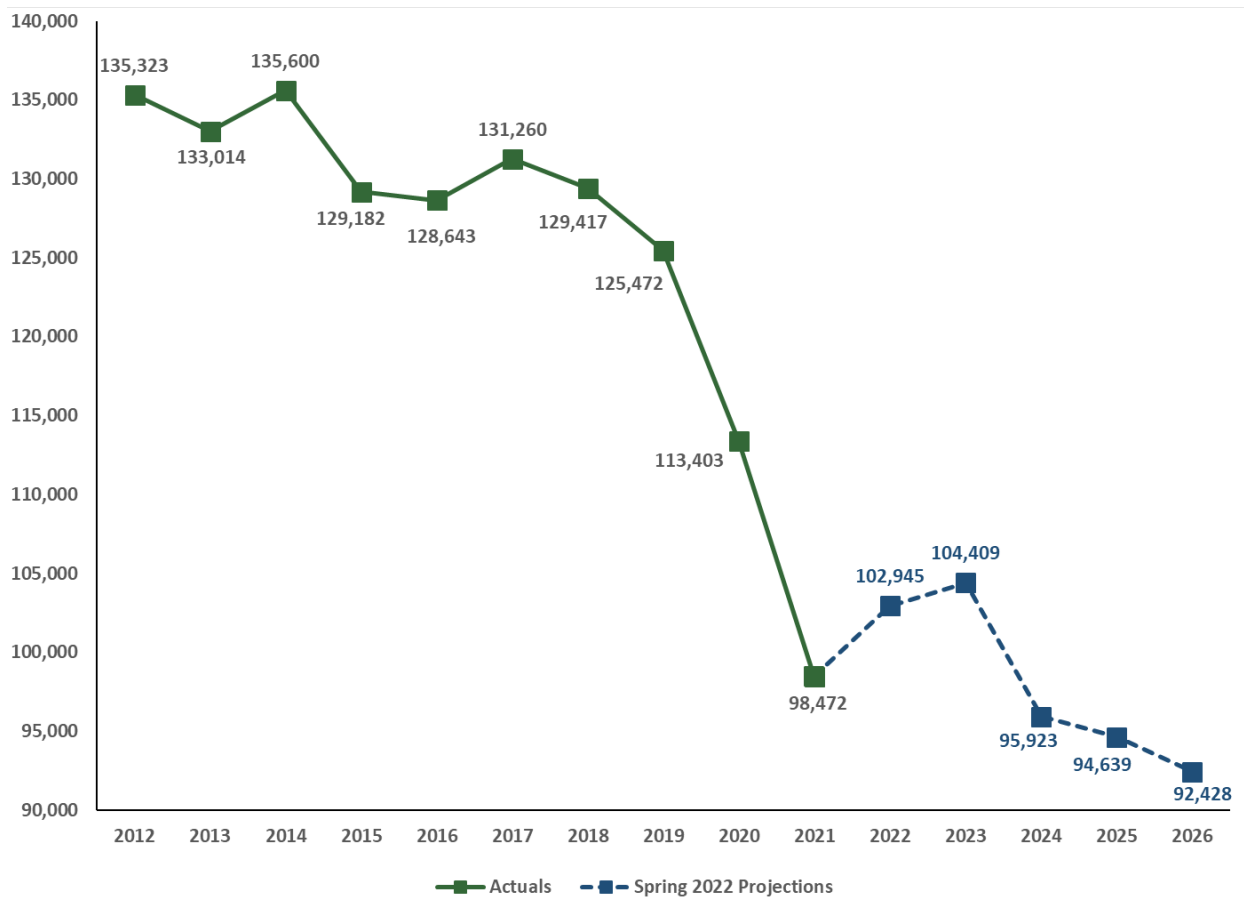
<sup>4</sup> More information on these changes is available in Appendix B.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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>

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 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 related policy changes that resulted in more offenders being released early.<sup>7</sup>

Figure 1. Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2026



<sup>7</sup> More information regarding actions to reduce the institution population and maximize space in response to COVID-19 is available in Appendix B.

## 2.2 Adult Institution Population Projections and Population Trends by Gender

### 2.2.1 Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Institution Population Projections by Gender

By June 2022, the Spring 2022 Population Projections expect the male institution population to reach 99,305 inmates, which is 6.9 percent (7,378 inmates) lower than estimated in the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 3). Throughout the five years of the projection cycle, the Spring 2022 Population Projections predicts the male institution population to range 3.7 to 8.8 percent lower than the populations predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections. The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict that the male institution population will reach 88,233 inmates by June 30, 2026, which is 4.1 percent (3,766 inmates) lower than what was forecast by the Fall 2021 Projections.

The female institution population is expected to be 3,640 inmates by June 2022, which is 19.3 percent (870 inmates) lower than what was expected in the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 3). Throughout the five years of the projections cycle, the Spring 2022 Population Projections predict the female institution population to range 4.2 to 19.3 percent lower than the populations predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections. The Spring 2022 Population Projections predicts the female institution population to reach 4,195 by June 30, 2026, which is 4.2 percent (184 inmates) lower than what was projected in Fall 2021 Projections.

*Table 3. Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender*

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	106,683	99,305	-7,378	-6.9%	4,510	3,640	-870	-19.3%
2023	110,082	100,444	-9,638	-8.8%	4,886	3,965	-921	-18.8%
2024	99,665	91,913	-7,752	-7.8%	4,385	4,010	-375	-8.6%
2025	93,963	90,462	-3,501	-3.7%	4,361	4,177	-184	-4.2%
2026	91,999	88,233	-3,766	-4.1%	4,379	4,195	-184	-4.2%

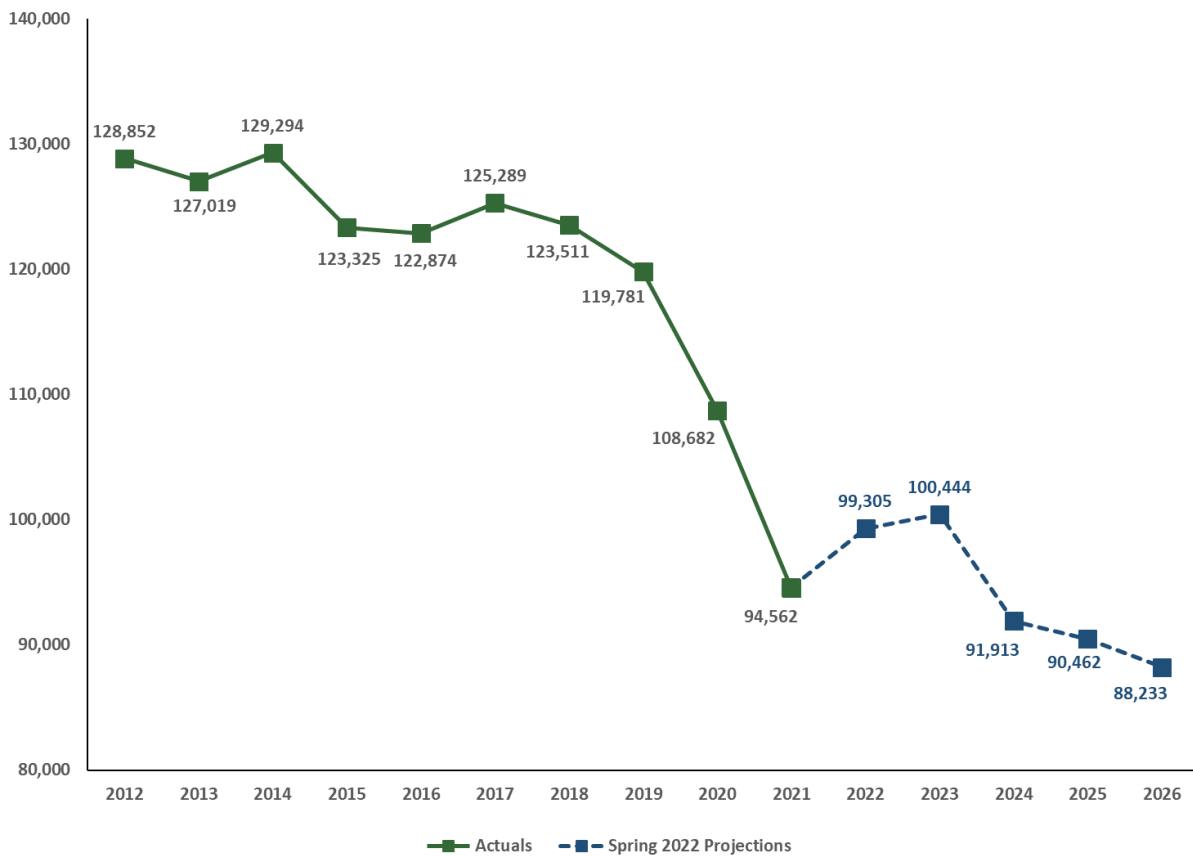
### 2.2.2 Male Population Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections forecast the male institution population to increase from 94,562 inmates on June 30, 2021, to 99,305 by June 30, 2022, and then further increase to 100,444 by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1 and Figure 2). Following these increases, the male institution population is projected to experience annual decreases for the remainder of the projection cycle. The male institution population is anticipated to decrease to 91,913 by June 30, 2024, and further to 90,462 by June 30, 2025, and 88,233 by June 30, 2026. The Spring 2022 Population Projections estimates a net five-year decrease of 6.7 percent or 6,329 inmates. 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 1.4 percent (1,833 inmates) from June 30, 2012, to June 30, 2013 (128,852 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 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 a decrease 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 decreased an additional 13.0 percent (14,120 inmates) to 94,562 on June 30, 2021. The male population

Figure 2. Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2026



#### 2.2.4 Female Population Projections

The female population is expected to decrease from 3,910 inmates on June 30, 2021, to 3,640 by June 30, 2022, and then experience annual increases for the remainder of the projection cycle (see Table 1 and Figure 3). The female population is expected to increase 8.9 percent (325 inmates) to 3,965 by June 30, 2023. This is anticipated to be followed by an increase of 1.1 percent (45 inmates) to 4,010 by June 30, 2024, and an additional increase of 4.2 percent (167 inmates) to 4,177 by June 30, 2025. The female population is projected to increase slightly by 0.4 percent (18 inmates) to 4,195 by June 30, 2026.

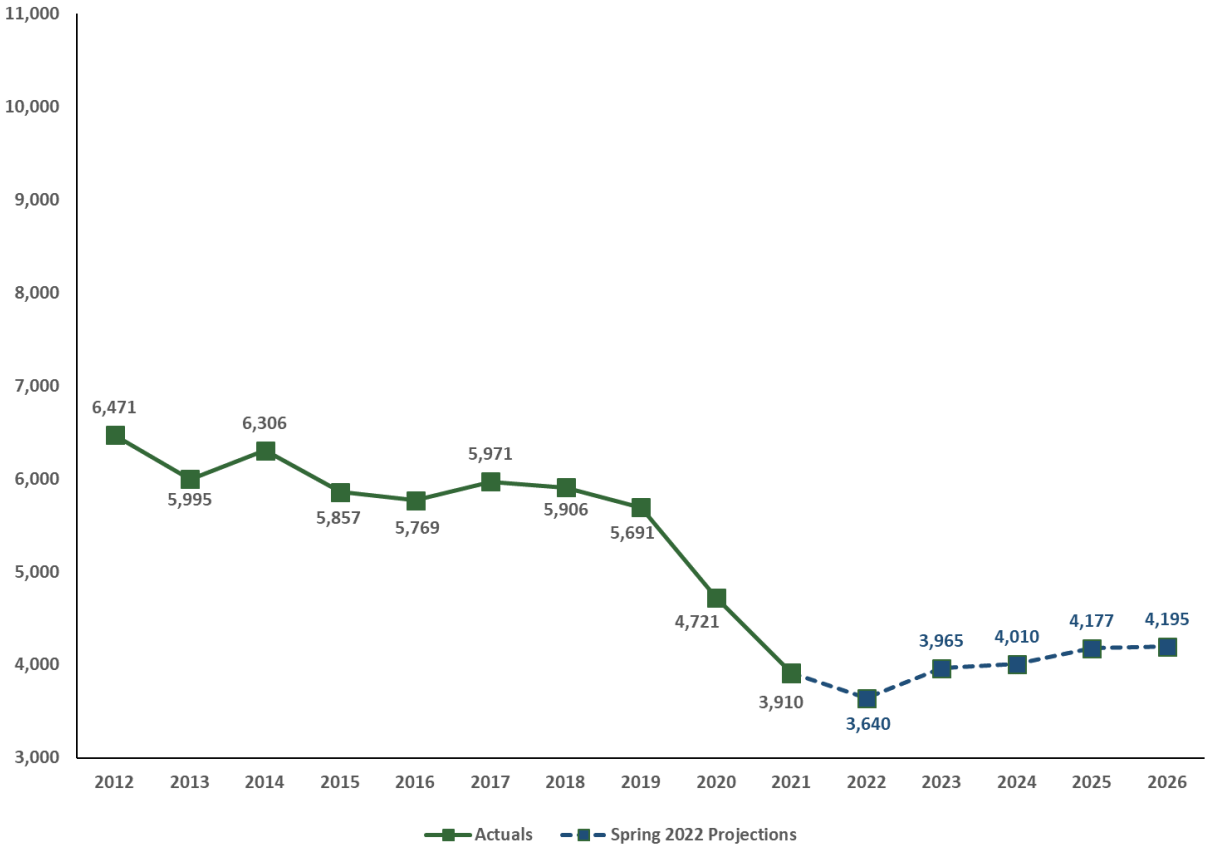
#### 2.2.5 Female Historical Population Trends

Between June 30, 2012, and June 30, 2013, the female institution population decreased 7.4 percent from 6,471 to 5,995 inmates, which was a larger percentage decrease observed than 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. 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 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) decline, reaching 3,910 inmates on June 30, 2021.

Quarterly projections of the institution population by gender for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 are available in Appendix D, Tables 24 and 25.



Figure 3. Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2026



### 3 Court Commitments<sup>8</sup>

#### 3.1 Total Court Commitments, Comparisons, and Historical Trends

##### 3.1.1 Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Total Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict 28,943 admissions of court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers in FY 2021-22, which is 17.5 percent (6,157 commitments) lower than anticipated by the Fall 2021 Population Projections for the same time period (see Table 4). This difference is due to a lower number of commitments admitted in July 2021 through December 2021 than the Fall 2021 report projected. The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict admissions of court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to be 32,472 in FY 2022-23 which is 4.3 percent (1,453 commitments) lower than what was predicted in Fall 2021. For the remainder of the projection cycle, the Spring 2022 Population Projections are very similar to the Fall 2021 projections. The Spring 2022 Population Projections expect total court commitments to be 33,942 in FY 2023-24, 33,939 in FY 2024-25 and 33,962 in FY 2025-26, which is 0.0 percent or 8 commitments lower each fiscal year than the Fall 2021 projections predicted.

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. The Spring 2022 Population Projections assume that admissions resume in mid-February 2022. Court commitments are predicted to be elevated from March 2022 through May 2022 as intake to CDCR reception centers reopens. Once county jail backlog is resolved, admissions are projected to decrease beginning June 2022 and remain lower than pre-pandemic levels<sup>9</sup> through December 2022. This assumption is based on recent observations of higher than previous number of releases to supervision without being admitted to CDCR and 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 increase to pre-pandemic levels beginning in 2023.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Pre-pandemic levels refers to the average monthly commitments admitted to CDCR in FY 2018-19, which was approximately 2,900 commitments.

Table 4. Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Total Court Commitment Projections

Fiscal Year	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2021-22	35,100	28,943	-6,157	-17.5%
2022-23	33,925	32,472	-1,453	-4.3%
2023-24	33,950	33,942	-8	0.0%
2024-25	33,947	33,939	-8	0.0%
2025-26	33,970	33,962	-8	0.0%

### 3.1.2 Total Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict admissions of felon court commitments to Reception Centers will increase to 28,943 commitments in FY 2021-22, which is 69.6 percent (11,875 commitments) higher than the previous fiscal year (see Table 5 and Figure 4). The sizeable increase projected for FY 2021-22 compared to FY 2020-21 is an anomaly resulting from COVID-19 related intake suspensions. This increase is expected to be followed by a smaller 12.2 percent increase (3,529 commitments) in FY 2022-23 to 32,472 court commitments, and an increase of 4.5 percent (1,470 commitments) in FY 2023-24 to 33,942 commitments. For the remainder of the projection cycle, court commitments are predicted to stabilize, reaching 33,962 felon court commitments in FY 2025-26.

### 3.1.3 Total Court Commitment – Historical Trends

The number of felon court commitments admitted to CDCR decreased by 7.7 percent (39,001 to 35,997 commitments) in FY 2012-13, followed by an increase of 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.

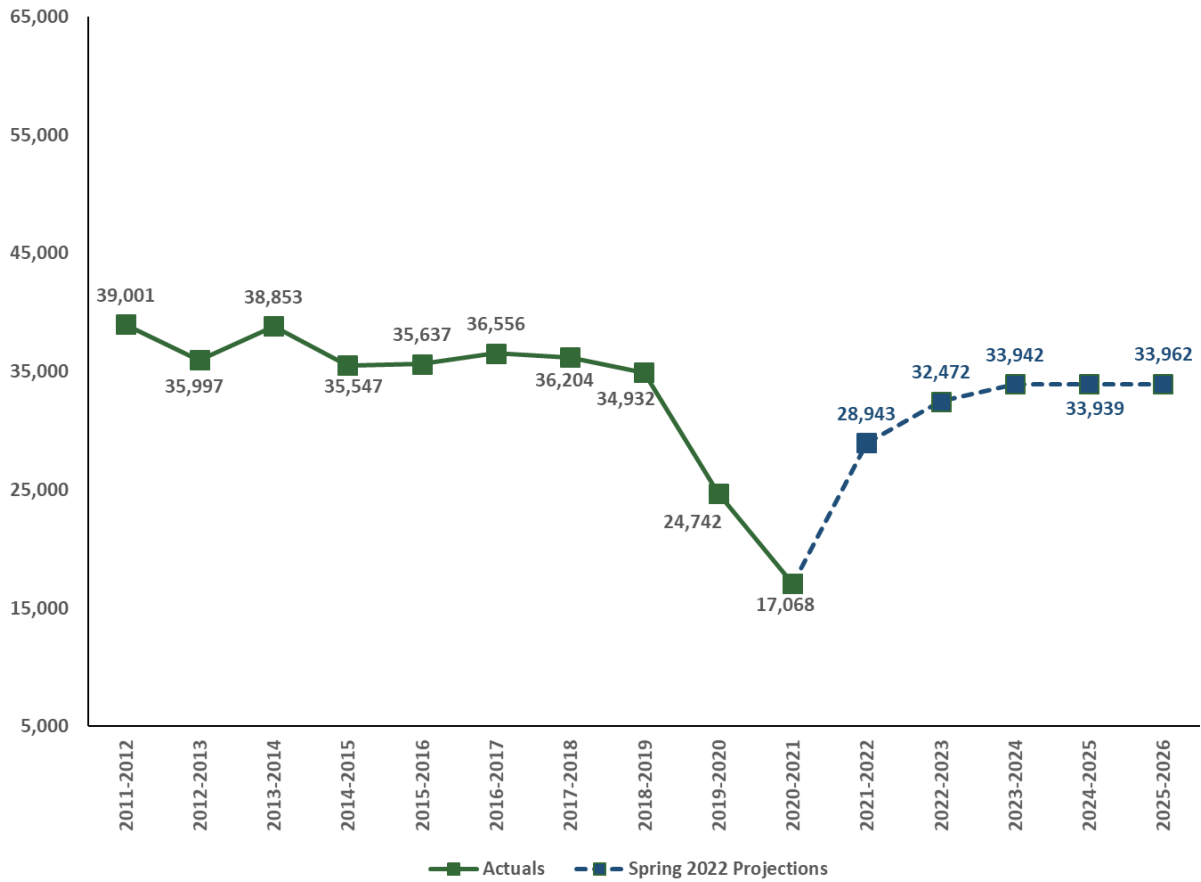
In FY 2015-16, admissions of felon court commitments increased by 0.3 percent (35,547 to 35,637 commitments), then by 2.6 percent in FY 2016-17 (35,637 to 36,556 commitments). Following these two years of increases, court commitments decreased 1.0 percent in FY 2017-18 (36,556 to 36,204 commitments) 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, which has not happened since FY 2011-12 when there was a 32.5 percent decrease related to the passing of Realignment legislation. This decrease was mainly due to CDCR's temporary suspension of intake of court commitments into CDCR Reception Centers in response to COVID-19.

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 2011-12 through 2025-26

Fiscal Year	Commitments						Total	Percent Change
	Male	Percent of Total	Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Percent Change		
<b>Actual</b>								
2011-12	35,855	91.9%	N/A	3,146	8.1%	N/A	39,001	N/A
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%
2020-21	15,694	91.9%	-31.3%	1,374	8.1%	-27.3%	17,068	-31.0%
<b>Projected</b>								
2021-22	27,069	93.5%	72.5%	1,874	6.5%	36.4%	28,943	69.6%
2022-23	29,882	92.0%	10.4%	2,590	8.0%	38.2%	32,472	12.2%
2023-24	31,240	92.0%	4.5%	2,702	8.0%	4.3%	33,942	4.5%
2024-25	31,285	92.2%	0.1%	2,654	7.8%	-1.8%	33,939	0.0%
2025-26	31,349	92.3%	0.2%	2,613	7.7%	-1.5%	33,962	0.1%

Figure 4. Felon Court Commitments and Projections, Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2025-26



### 3.2 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

#### 3.2.1 Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

In FY 2021-22, the Spring 2022 Population Projections expect there will be 27,069 admissions of male court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers, which is 16.2 percent (5,245 commitments) lower than expected in the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 6). For FY 2022-23, the Spring 2022 Population Projections predict there will be 29,882 admissions of male court commitments, which is 4.2 percent (1,297 commitments) lower than forecasted by the Fall 2021 Population Projections. For the remaining three fiscal years of the projection cycle (FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26), the Spring 2022 Population Projections estimates there will be 8 (0.0 percent) less admissions of male court commitments each fiscal year than what was estimated in the Fall 2021 Population Projections.

The Spring 2022 Population Projections expect there will be 1,874 admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers by FY 2021-22, which is 32.7 percent (912 commitments) lower than what was expected in the Fall 2021 Population Projections (see Table 6). By FY 2022-23, the Spring 2022 Population Projections predict there will be 2,590 admissions of female court commitments, which is 5.7 percent (156 commitments) lower than what was predicted in the Fall 2021 Population

Projections. For the last three fiscal years of the projection cycle (FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26), the Spring 2022 Population Projection estimate for admissions of female court commitments is the same as the Fall 2021 Population Projections.

*Table 6. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Court Commitment Projections by Gender*

Fiscal Year	Male				Female			
	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2021-22	32,314	27,069	-5,245	-16.2%	2,786	1,874	-912	-32.7%
2022-23	31,179	29,882	-1,297	-4.2%	2,746	2,590	-156	-5.7%
2023-24	31,248	31,240	-8	0.0%	2,702	2,702	0	0.0%
2024-25	31,293	31,285	-8	0.0%	2,654	2,654	0	0.0%
2025-26	31,357	31,349	-8	0.0%	2,613	2,613	0	0.0%

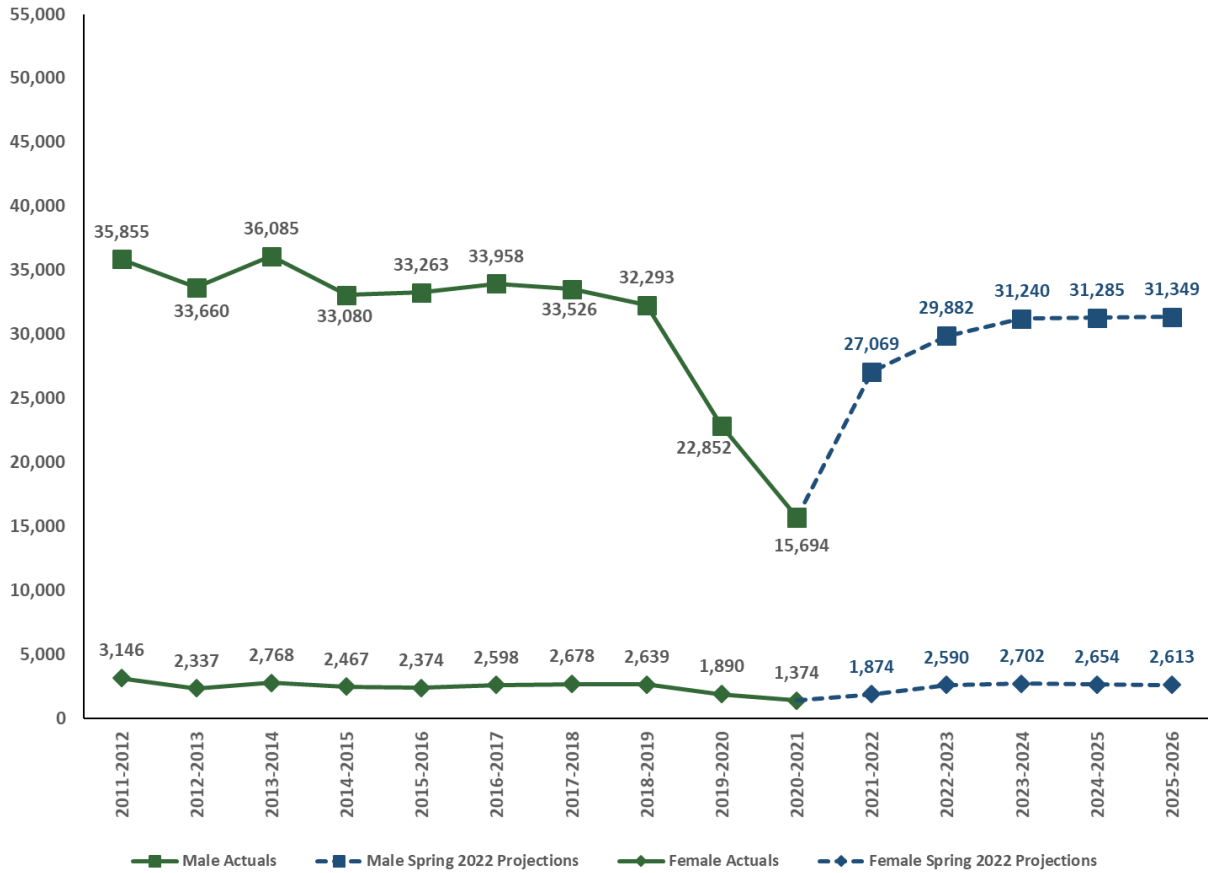
### 3.2.2 Male Felon Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict that the number of admissions of male court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers will increase 72.5 percent (11,375 commitments) from 15,694 court commitments admitted in FY 2020-21 to 27,069 in FY 2021-22 (see Table 5 and Figure 5). The substantial increase projected in FY 2021-22 is an anomaly resulting from COVID-19 related intake suspension. Following this sizable increase, male court commitments are expected to increase 10.4 percent (2,813 commitments) in FY 2022-23 and increase an additional 4.5 percent (1,358 commitments) in FY 2023-24. For the remainder of the projection cycle, male court commitments are predicted to stabilize, reaching 31,349 commitments in FY 2025-26.

### 3.2.3 Female Felon Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate the admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to increase 36.4 percent (500 commitments) from 1,374 court commitments admitted in FY 2020-21 to 1,874 in FY 2021-22 (see Table 5 and Figure 5). Female court commitments are projected to experience another sizeable increase of 38.2 percent (716 commitments) the following year to reach 2,590 commitments in FY 2022-23. The Spring 2022 Population Projections estimate female court commitments to decrease 4.3 percent (112 commitments) reaching 2,702 in FY 2023-24. For the remainder of the projection cycle, CDCR expects the admissions of female felon court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to decrease by 1.8 percent (48 commitments) in FY 2024-25 and by 1.5 percent (41 commitments) in FY 2025-26.

Figure 5. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2025-26



### 3.3 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections and Historical Trends

#### 3.3.1 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections

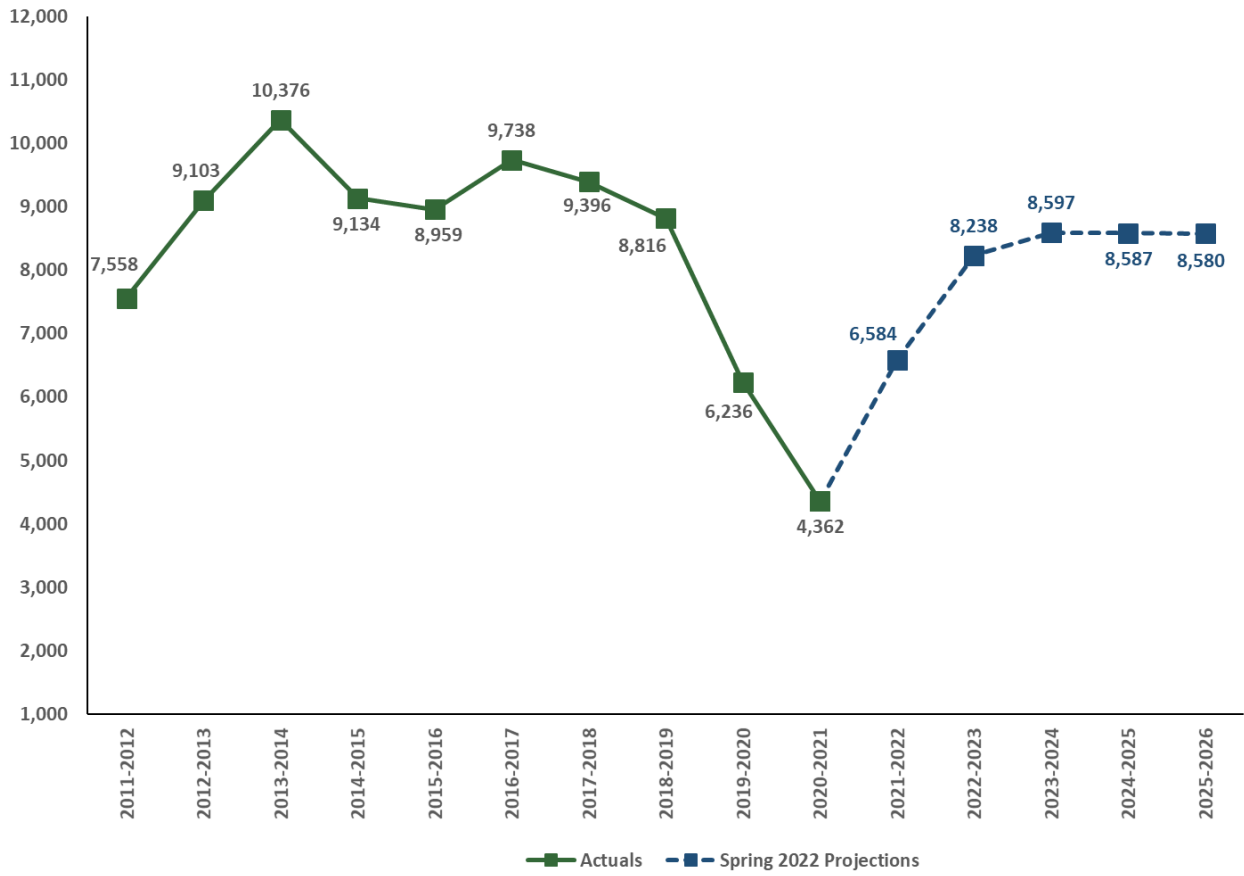
Following the overall trend of total felon court commitments, the Spring 2022 Population Projections predict an increase in second strike court commitments from 4,362 commitments in FY 2020-21 to 6,584 commitments in FY 2021-22, a difference of 50.9 percent or 2,222 commitments (See Figure 6). An additional sizeable increase of 25.1 percent (1,654 commitments) is projected for FY 2022-23 to 8,238 commitments. For the remainder of the projection cycle, the Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate the second strike court commitments to remain relatively stable, reaching 8,580 in FY 2025-26.

#### 3.3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Historical Trends

From FY 2011-12 to FY 2012-13, the number of felon Second Strike court commitments admitted to CDCR increased 20.4 percent from 7,558 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 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. Second-strike court commitments continued to decrease in FY 2020-2021, declining 30.1 percent (1,874 commitments) to 4,362 commitments.



Figure 6. Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2025-26



## 4 Male Inmate Placement Needs Projections

### 4.1 Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Male Inmate Placement Needs

#### 4.1.1 Reception Center Placement Needs

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict the Reception Center placement need to be the same as the Fall 2021 Projections throughout the five years of the projection period (see Table 7).

*Table 7. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Reception Center Placement Needs Projections*

<b>June 30</b>	<b>Fall 2021</b>	<b>Spring 2022</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent Difference</b>
<b>2022</b>	7,442	7,442	0	0.0%
<b>2023</b>	7,526	7,526	0	0.0%
<b>2024</b>	7,521	7,521	0	0.0%
<b>2025</b>	7,536	7,536	0	0.0%
<b>2026</b>	7,679	7,679	0	0.0%

#### 4.1.2 Level I Placement Needs

With exception of June 2023, the Spring 2022 Projections predict the Level I placement needs to be slightly higher for each year of the projection cycle than what was forecasted in the Fall 2021 Population Projections (see Table 8). Level I placement needs are projected to reach 9,099 by June 2023, which is 0.7 percent (61 inmates) lower than the 9,160 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. The Spring 2022 Projections expect the Level I placement needs to steadily decrease to 7,880 by June 2026, which is 4.8 percent (361 inmates) higher than the 7,519 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections.

*Table 8. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Level I Placement Needs Projections*

<b>June 30</b>	<b>Fall 2021</b>	<b>Spring 2022</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent Difference</b>
<b>2022</b>	8,861	8,995	134	1.5%
<b>2023</b>	9,160	9,099	-61	-0.7%
<b>2024</b>	8,223	8,258	35	0.4%
<b>2025</b>	7,708	8,114	406	5.3%
<b>2026</b>	7,519	7,880	361	4.8%

## 4.1.3 Level II Placement Needs

The Spring 2022 Projections predict the Level II placement needs for each fiscal year included in the projection period to be lower than the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 9). The Spring 2022 Projections estimate by June 2023 the Level II placement will increase to 43,194, which is 8.7 percent (4,104 inmates) lower than the 47,298 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections. Level II placement needs are expected to decrease to 37,405 in June 2026, which is 3.7 percent (1,418 inmates) lower than the 38,823 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections.

*Table 9. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Level II Placement Needs Projections*

<b>June 30</b>	<b>Fall 2021</b>	<b>Spring 2022</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent Difference</b>
<b>2022</b>	45,758	42,700	-3,058	-6.7%
<b>2023</b>	47,298	43,194	-4,104	-8.7%
<b>2024</b>	42,459	39,202	-3,257	-7.7%
<b>2025</b>	39,803	38,516	-1,287	-3.2%
<b>2026</b>	38,823	37,405	-1,418	-3.7%

## 4.1.4 Level III Placement Needs

The Spring 2022 Projections predict the Level III placement needs for each fiscal year included in the projection period to be lower than the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 10). The Spring 2022 Projections estimate by June 2023 the Level III placement will increase to 16,693, which is 9.6 percent (1,769 inmates) lower than the 18,462 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections. Level III placement needs are expected to decrease to 14,456 by June 2026, which is 4.6 percent (698 inmates) lower than the 15,154 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections.

*Table 10. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Level III Placement Needs Projections*

<b>June 30</b>	<b>Fall 2021</b>	<b>Spring 2022</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent Difference</b>
<b>2022</b>	17,861	16,502	-1,359	-7.6%
<b>2023</b>	18,462	16,693	-1,769	-9.6%
<b>2024</b>	16,573	15,150	-1,423	-8.6%
<b>2025</b>	15,536	14,885	-651	-4.2%
<b>2026</b>	15,154	14,456	-698	-4.6%

4.1.5 Level IV Placement Needs

The Spring 2022 Projections predict the Level IV placement needs for each fiscal year included in the projection period to be lower than the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 11). The Spring 2022 Projections estimate by June 2023 the Level IV placement need will increase to 23,275, which is 13.3 percent (3,580 inmates) lower than the 26,855 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections. Level IV placement needs are expected to decrease to 20,156 by June 2026, which is 8.6 percent (1,887 inmates) lower than the 22,043 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections.

Table 11. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Level IV Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	25,980	23,009	-2,971	-11.4%
2023	26,855	23,275	-3,580	-13.3%
2024	24,108	21,125	-2,983	-12.4%
2025	22,599	20,754	-1,845	-8.2%
2026	22,043	20,156	-1,887	-8.6%

4.1.6 PHU Placement Needs

The Spring 2022 Projections predict the Protective Housing Unit (PHU) placement need will be higher than the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 12). The PHU placement needs are predicted to remain stable at seven inmates each year, which is 16.7 percent (one inmate) higher each year than the six inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections.

Table 12. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Level PHU Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	6	7	1	16.7%
2023	6	7	1	16.7%
2024	6	7	1	16.7%
2025	6	7	1	16.7%
2026	6	7	1	16.7%

#### 4.1.7 SHU Placement Needs

The Spring 2022 Projections predict the Segregated Housing Unit (SHU) placement need will be lower than the Fall 2021 Projections (see Table 13). The SHU placement needs are predicted to remain stable at 650 inmates each year, which is 16.1 percent (125 inmates) lower each year than the 775 inmates predicted in the Fall 2021 Projections.

*Table 13. Comparison of Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 Level SHU Placement Needs Projections*

<b>June 30</b>	<b>Fall 2021</b>	<b>Spring 2022</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Percent Difference</b>
<b>2022</b>	775	650	-125	-16.1%
<b>2023</b>	775	650	-125	-16.1%
<b>2024</b>	775	650	-125	-16.1%
<b>2025</b>	775	650	-125	-16.1%
<b>2026</b>	775	650	-125	-16.1%

#### 4.2 Male Placement Need Projections

CDCR predicts a decrease in housing needs for inmates placed in Levels I-IV for each fiscal year included in the projection period compared to historical levels. The decrease is due to the continuing impact of Proposition 57, newly implemented legislation, 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 14 presents the Spring 2022 male institution population by housing level, based on historical trends. CDCR's Reception Center population was 5,044 inmates on June 30, 2021, which was 18.7 percent (794 inmates) higher than the June 2020 Reception Center population of 4,250, but still a sizable decrease from historical levels. This decrease was driven by the suspensions of the intake to CDCR Reception Centers from county jails. CDCR predicts Reception Center needs will increase to 7,442 in June 2022 and then increase to 7,526 in June 2023. The Reception Center population is predicted to remain relatively stable in subsequent years, increasing to 7,679 inmates by June 30, 2026, which is lower than historical levels and reflects the change implemented in September 2020 that may reduce the time spent in Reception Centers.<sup>10</sup>

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2023, and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2026, are available in Appendix D, Tables 26 and 27.

<sup>10</sup> More information on this change is available in Appendix B.

Table 14. Male Institution Population Projections by Housing Level, June 30, 2021, through June 30, 2026

June 30	Security Level						PHU	SHU	Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV				
2021 (Actual)	5,044	8,383	41,317	15,910	23,348	7	553	94,562	
2022	7,442	8,995	42,700	16,502	23,009	7	650	99,305	
2023	7,526	9,099	43,194	16,693	23,275	7	650	100,444	
2024	7,521	8,258	39,202	15,150	21,125	7	650	91,913	
2025	7,536	8,114	38,516	14,885	20,754	7	650	90,462	
2026	7,679	7,880	37,405	14,456	20,156	7	650	88,233	

## 5 Parole Population

### 5.1 Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Active Parole Population Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict a higher parole population for the early part of the projection cycle and a lower parole population in the later part compared to the Fall 2021 Population Projections. The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict an active parole population of 43,552 parolees for June 30, 2022, which is 0.3 percent (112 parolees) higher than projected for the same time period in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. By June 30, 2023, the parole population is predicted to reach 44,526 parolees, which is 2.1 percent (927 parolees) higher than what was expected in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. Following this increase, the Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate the parole population to decrease to 43,276 parolees by June 30, 2024, which is 1.1 percent (480 parolees) higher than what was anticipated in the Fall 2021 Population Projections. The Spring 2022 Population Projection predicts the parole population to decrease to 41,492 parolees by June 30, 2025, and then decrease to 37,818 parolees by June 2026, which is 2.5 percent (1,078 parolees) and 1.2 percent (466 parolees) lower than the Fall 2021 Population Projections, respectively (See Table 15 and Figure 7).

The differences between the Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Population Projections are related to two primary factors. First, the Spring 2022 Population Projections incorporate an impact estimate for SB 483, which removes enhancements for offenders convicted of prior offenses under certain penal codes. This impact was not included in the Fall 2021 projections. Second, in the later part of the projection cycle, differences are related to the Spring 2022 Population Projections predicting fewer admissions to prison than projected in the Fall 2021 report. This is anticipated to result in a lower number of offenders being released to parole beginning in late calendar year 2023, compared to the Fall 2021 projections.

Table 15. Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Active Parole Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Difference	Percent Difference
2022	43,440	43,552	112	0.3%
2023	43,599	44,526	927	2.1%
2024	42,796	43,276	480	1.1%
2025	42,570	41,492	-1,078	-2.5%
2026	38,284	37,818	-466	-1.2%

## 5.2 Active Parole Population Projections and Historical Trends

### 5.2.1 Active Parole Population Projections

CDCR projects the active parole population will experience a decrease of 13.5 percent (6,770 parolees) from June 30, 2021, to June 30, 2022 (50,322 parolees to 43,552 parolees; see Table 16). The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict an increase of 2.2 percent (974 parolees) to 44,526 parolees by June 30, 2023. The parole population is expected to decline by 2.8 percent (1,250 parolees) to 43,276 parolees by June 30, 2024, and will further decrease by 4.1 percent (1,784 parolees) to 41,492 parolees by June 2025. CDCR predicts the parole population will continue to decline, decreasing by 8.9 percent (3,674 parolees) to reach 37,818 parolees on June 30, 2026. 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; see Table 16 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) which coincided with the implementation of the 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.<sup>11</sup> A short-term 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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).

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 from June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2021 (53,427 to 50,322 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.

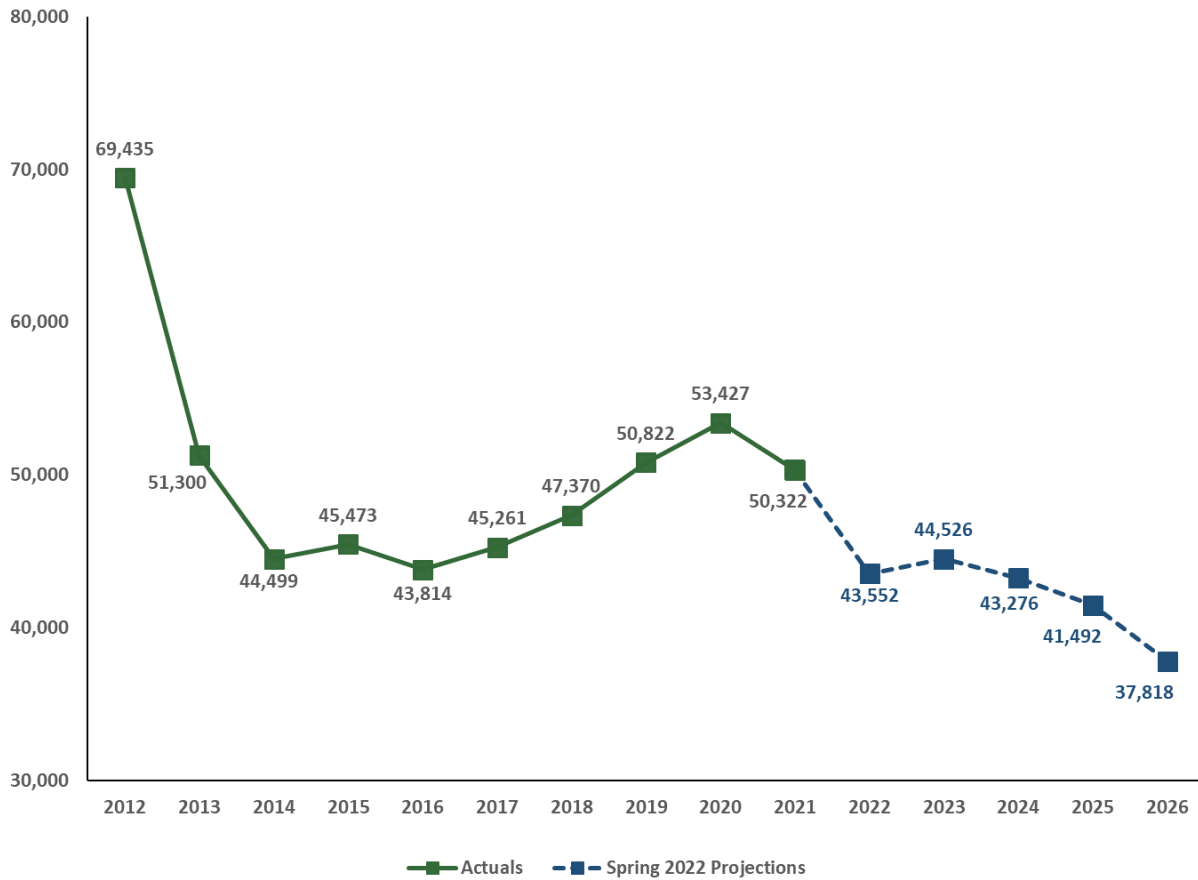
Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2023 are available in Appendix D, Tables 28 and 29.

*Table 16. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2026*

<b>June 30</b>	<b>Active Parole</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>Actual</b>		
<b>2012</b>	69,435	N/A
<b>2013</b>	51,300	-26.1%
<b>2014</b>	44,499	-13.3%
<b>2015</b>	45,473	2.2%
<b>2016</b>	43,814	-3.6%
<b>2017</b>	45,261	3.3%
<b>2018</b>	47,370	4.7%
<b>2019</b>	50,822	7.3%
<b>2020</b>	53,427	5.1%
<b>2021</b>	50,322	-5.8%
<b>Projected</b>		
<b>2022</b>	43,552	-13.5%
<b>2023</b>	44,526	2.2%
<b>2024</b>	43,276	-2.8%
<b>2025</b>	41,492	-4.1%
<b>2026</b>	37,818	-8.9%



Figure 7. Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2026



## 6 Juvenile Population Projections

### 6.1 Comparison of Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 Juvenile Population Projections

The Spring 2022 Population Projections predict an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 560 youth in June 2022, which is 9.4 percent (58 youth) lower than the 618 youth predicted in the Fall 2021 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 560 youth in June 2022, which is a 19.1 percent (132 youth) decrease from June 2021 (see Table 17). The juvenile ADP is projected to decrease an additional 42.9 percent (240 youth) to reach 320 ADP in June 2023. 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 and allows counties to establish secure youth treatment facilities as an alternative to DJJ. While SB 823 specified new youth commitments to DJJ would end July 1, 2021, due to the DJJ delivery process

and COVID-related precautions that staggered intake of youth, the Spring 2022 Population Projections anticipate that intake of youth offenders will continue through March 2022. This is later than the Fall 2021 Population Projections assumed date of December 2021. More information about this change is included in Appendix B.

### 6.3 Juvenile Population Historical Trends

The male juvenile June ADP decreased 34.9 percent from 934 to 608 youth from June 2012 to June 2018, then increased by 13.3 percent (81 youth) from June 2018 to June 2019 (see Table 9). In June 2020, the male population increased by 6.8 percent to 736 youth compared to 689 in June 2019. The following year the male juvenile ADP decreased 10.1 percent to 662 in June 2021. The female juvenile ADP decreased 3.8 percent from 26 to 25 youth from 2012 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.

*Table 17. Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2012 through June 2023*

<b>June</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Actual</b>			
<b>2012</b>	934	26	960
<b>2013</b>	709	26	735
<b>2014</b>	665	23	688
<b>2015</b>	665	25	690
<b>2016</b>	678	26	705
<b>2017</b>	613	21	634
<b>2018</b>	608	25	633
<b>2019</b>	689	28	717
<b>2020</b>	736	30	766
<b>2021</b>	662	30	692
<b>Projected</b>			
<b>2022</b>	538	22	560
<b>2023</b>	310	10	320

## 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.<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup>

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 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 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

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<sup>12</sup> See *Limitations* below.

<sup>13</sup> More information on AB 1628 is available in Appendix B.

the cut points for determining housing placements.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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.

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<sup>14</sup> 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-cdcrcs-inmate-classification-score-system>

<sup>15</sup> 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 Changes<sup>16</sup>

### 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 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.*

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<sup>16</sup> 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. *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 subsequently 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 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.

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 Credit-earning for Violent Offenders and All Non-Violent Second Strikers***

CDCR implemented changes to good conduct credits with an operationally effective date of May 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. A substantially similar version of these regulations was readopted on December 28, 2021, under Penal Code section 5058.3.

*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. 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.

*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 2021 calendar year.*

### ***Changes to Lengths of Parole Terms and Earned Discharge Process***

A change made in the Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget process<sup>17</sup> 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

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



sentences on a rolling basis beginning in July 2020. The last list of potentially eligible people was created in July 2021 and releases completed in December 2021.<sup>18</sup>

- 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.<sup>19</sup>

*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.
- 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.*

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

<sup>19</sup> More information about Positive Programming Credits is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/memo-positive-programming-credits/>.

### ***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 terms<sup>1</sup>, 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 Terms<sup>20</sup>

**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.

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<sup>20</sup> 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 18 to 29

Tables 18 through 29 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) 2011-12 through 2020-21 and projected rates are displayed for FY 2021-22 through 2025-26.

*Table 18. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2020-21*

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Felon Court Commitments</b>	<b>State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*</b>	<b>Commitment Rate</b>
2011-12	39,001	17,187	226.9
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

*Table 19. Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2020-21*

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Felon Court Commitments</b>	<b>State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*</b>	<b>Commitment Rate</b>
2011-12	35,855	8,759	409.4
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

*\*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 2011-12 through 2020-21

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Felon Court Commitments</b>	<b>State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*</b>	<b>Commitment Rate</b>
2011-12	3,146	8,428	37.3
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

Table 21. Fall 2021 Projected Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2025-26

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Felon Court Commitments</b>	<b>State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*</b>	<b>Commitment Rate</b>
2021-22	28,943	17,033	169.9
2022-23	32,472	17,063	190.3
2023-24	33,942	17,114	198.3
2024-25	33,939	17,178	197.6
2025-26	33,962	17,250	196.9

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

Table 22. Fall 2021 Projected Male Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2025-26

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Felon Court Commitments</b>	<b>State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*</b>	<b>Commitment Rate</b>
2021-22	27,069	8,761	309.0
2022-23	29,882	8,783	340.2
2023-24	31,240	8,815	354.4
2024-25	31,285	8,852	353.4
2025-26	31,349	8,892	352.6

Table 23. Fall 2021 Projected Female Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2025-26

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Felon Court Commitments</b>	<b>State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*</b>	<b>Commitment Rate</b>
2021-22	1,874	8,272	22.7
2022-23	2,590	8,280	31.3
2023-24	2,702	8,300	32.6
2024-25	2,654	8,327	31.9
2025-26	2,613	8,358	31.3

\*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 2022-22 through 2022-23

	Actual June 30, 2021	Fiscal Year 2021-22				Fiscal Year 2022-23			
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
<b>Total Male Population</b>	94,562	95,241	95,890	96,500	99,305	98,184	100,296	98,970	100,444
<b>Total Female Population</b>	3,910	3,834	3,839	3,640	3,640	3,633	3,613	3,675	3,965
<b>Total Population</b>	98,472	99,075	99,729	100,140	102,945	101,817	103,909	102,645	104,409

\*Actual Population

Table 25. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2022-23

	Fiscal Year 2021-22					Fiscal Year 2022-23				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
<b>Total Male Population</b>	95,144	95,594	94,694	97,904	95,834	98,656	99,719	99,423	99,153	99,238
<b>Total Female Population</b>	3,885	3,819	3,681	3,640	3,756	3,645	3,621	3,669	3,844	3,695
<b>Total Population</b>	99,029	99,413	98,376	101,544	99,590	102,301	103,340	103,092	102,997	102,932

\*Actual Population

Table 26. Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2022-23

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Security Level							Male	Female	Total Population
		Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2021-22	*Sep 30	5,609	8,730	41,675	15,969	22,704	7	547	95,241	3,834	99,075
	*Dec 31	6,051	8,793	41,743	16,201	22,560	7	535	95,890	3,839	99,729
	Mar 31	6,738	8,788	41,716	16,122	22,479	7	650	96,500	3,640	100,140
	Jun 30	7,442	8,995	42,700	16,502	23,009	7	650	99,305	3,640	102,945
2022-23	Sep 30	7,775	8,852	42,019	16,239	22,642	7	650	98,184	3,633	101,817
	Dec 31	7,321	9,105	43,220	16,703	23,290	7	650	100,296	3,613	103,909
	Mar 31	6,679	9,037	42,900	16,579	23,118	7	650	98,970	3,675	102,645
	Jun 30	7,526	9,099	43,194	16,693	23,275	7	650	100,444	3,965	104,409

\*Actual Population

Table 27. Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2021 through June 30, 2026

June 30	Security Level							Male	Female	Total Population
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2021 (Actual)	5,044	8,383	41,317	15,910	23,348	7	553	94,562	3,910	98,472
2022	7,442	8,995	42,700	16,502	23,009	7	650	99,305	3,640	102,945
2023	7,526	9,099	43,194	16,693	23,275	7	650	100,444	3,965	104,409
2024	7,521	8,258	39,202	15,150	21,125	7	650	91,913	4,010	95,923
2025	7,536	8,114	38,516	14,885	20,754	7	650	90,462	4,177	94,639
2026	7,679	7,880	37,405	14,456	20,156	7	650	88,233	4,195	92,428

Table 28. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2022-23

	Actual	Fiscal Year 2021-22				Fiscal Year 2022-23			
	June 30, 2021	Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
<b>Total Population</b>	50,322	47,473	46,150	45,888	43,552	42,634	43,508	44,735	44,526

\*Actual Population

Table 29. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2022-23

	Fiscal Year 2021-22					Fiscal Year 2022-23				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
<b>Total Population</b>	48,661	46,883	46,367	44,474	46,596	42,883	43,181	44,064	43,981	43,527

\*Actual Population



**California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight  
Office of Research**