



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

SPRING 2019 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	11
1.1	Changes for Spring 2019 Population Projections.....	11
2	Adult Population Projections	12
2.1	Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes on the Adult Institution Population.....	14
2.2	Adult Total Institution Population Trends and Projections	15
2.3	Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections by Gender.....	17
2.4	Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections.....	20
2.4.1	Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender	21
3	Court Commitments.....	22
3.1	Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender	24
3.2	Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections	25
4	Male Inmate Placement Needs	26
4.1	Estimated Effects of Post-Projection Policy Changes on Male Inmate Placement Needs.....	27
5	Parole Population.....	28
5.1	Active Parole Population Trends and Projections.....	28
5.2	Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes on the Active Parole Population.....	30
5.3	Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Active Parole Population Projections	32
6	Juvenile Population Projections	33
	Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations.....	34
	Methodology and Technical Notes	34
	Limitations.....	35
	Appendix B – Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, and Policy Changes.....	36
	Adults	36
	Legislation.....	36
	Initiatives	37
	Policy Changes.....	38
	Juveniles.....	40
	Legislation.....	40

Initiatives 41

Policy Changes..... 42

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms 43

Appendix D – Population Projections Tables 9 – 20 46

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1a. Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023	12
Table 1b. Institution and Active Parole Population, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023	14
Table 2a. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections	20
Table 2b. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes	20
Table 3a. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender.....	21
Table 3b. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes	21
Table 4. Felon Court Commitments and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2022-23	22
Table 5a. Male Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2023	26
Table 5b. Male Institution Population by Housing Level, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2023	27
Table 6a. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023.....	29
Table 6b. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023.....	30
Table 7a. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Active Parole Population Projections.....	32
Table 7b. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Active Parole Population Projections, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes	32
Table 8. Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2009 through June 2020.....	33
Table 9. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2017-18	46
Table 10. Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2017-18	46
Table 11. Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2017-18	47
Table 12. Spring 2019 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23	47

Table 13. Spring 2019 Projected Male Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23 48

Table 14. Spring 2019 Projected Female Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23 48

Table 15a. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 49

Table 15b. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 49

Table 16a. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 50

Table 16b. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 50

Table 17a. Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 51

Table 17b. Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 51

Table 18a. Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023 52

Table 18b. Institution Population by Housing Level, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023 52

Table 19a. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023 53

Table 19b. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023 53

Table 20a. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 54

Table 20b. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20 54

Figures

Figure 1. Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023..... 16

Figure 2. Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023 17

Figure 3. Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023..... 18

Figure 4. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2022-23..... 23

Figure 5. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2008-09
through 2022-23 24

Figure 6. Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09
through 2022-23 25

Figure 7. Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023 31

Executive Summary

This report presents California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2019 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Similar to past population projections, these projections incorporate the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures*, Proposition 47**, and Proposition 57***.

Recent CDCR policy changes are anticipated to shorten the length of stay of certain offenders. These include: supplemental reforms to credit earning, which expanded the credits made available under Proposition 57; a parole determination process for indeterminate-sentenced non-violent offenders; and changes that increased the number of offenders recommended for recall and resentencing under Penal Code section 1170(d)****. Collectively, these changes are referred to throughout this report as Post-Projections Policy Changes, with standalone estimates presented of the impact on the population.

This report includes two sets of adult population projections: 1) institution and parole population projections based on historical trend data, and 2) adjusted institution and parole projections that incorporate the estimated impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes. CDCR notes that caution should be exercised when interpreting these early Post-Projections Policy Change estimates. CDCR will continue to refine the estimates as additional data become available.

* Population reduction measures include: prospective credit-earning changes for certain offenders; parole determination process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders; parole processes for medically incapacitated inmates and inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration. Many of these court-ordered measures were subsequently enacted with the implementation of Proposition 57. Additional information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-Apr-2019.pdf>

** 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.

*** Proposition 57 was passed by voter initiative in November 2016. More information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/proposition57/>

**** More information on Post-Projections Policy Changes is available in Appendix B.

Adult Institution Projections

Absent the effect of Post-Projections Policy Changes, CDCR predicts the adult institution population will decrease steadily each year throughout the projections cycle, due to the continuing impact of Proposition 57. The institution population of 129,417 inmates on June 30, 2018 is expected to decrease to 127,129 inmates on June 30, 2019, and further decrease to 123,142 inmates by June 30, 2023, a net five-year reduction of 4.8 percent or 6,275 inmates.

The impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes on the institution population is expected to result in an institution population of 126,990 inmates on June 30, 2019. By June 30, 2023, the institution population is expected to be 121,443 inmates, a net five-year decrease of 6.2 percent or 7,974 inmates.

The differences between the Spring 2019 and Fall 2018 projections range from 0.0 to 0.5 percent each year and are driven by lower court commitments in 2018 than projected in Fall 2018, and slight differences in long term trends for female and reception center populations.

When adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes, the institution population ranges from 0.6 percent to 1.1 percent lower each year compared to the Fall 2018 Projections.

CDCR observed 36,183 court commitments to state prisons in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-18. CDCR predicts court commitments will decrease 1.2 percent (423 commitments) in FY 2018-19, followed by a 2.9 percent increase (1,024 commitments) to reach 36,784 commitments in FY 2019-20. Court commitments are then projected to increase (up to 0.4 percent) each year for the remainder of the projections cycle.

Adult Parole Projections

Absent the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, CDCR expects the active parole population will increase 4.1 percent or 1,922 parolees from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (47,370 to 49,292 parolees). The parole population is projected to reach 49,868 parolees on June 30, 2023, a net five-year increase of 5.3 percent or 2,498 parolees.

The parole population adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes is expected to show a 4.3 percent increase (47,370 to 49,403 parolees) from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019. The adjusted parole population is projected to be 50,489 parolees on June 30, 2023, a net five-year increase of 6.6 percent or 3,119 parolees.

The differences between the Spring 2019 and Fall 2018 Projections is 0.5 percent or less each year.

When adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes, the parole population ranges from 0.1 percent to 2.4 percent higher each year compared to the Fall 2018 Projections.

Juvenile Projections

CDCR predicts the total juvenile average daily population will exhibit a 14.4 percent increase to reach 724 youth by June 2019 then grow another 12.6 percent to reach 815 youth by June 2020. The increase is larger than projected in the Fall 2018 Projections due to the inclusion of a recent policy change approved in FY 2018-19 Budget that raised the age of jurisdiction to 25 for certain youth committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice. This change was not included in the Fall 2018 Population Projections.

1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2019 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. The projections incorporate the effects of existing laws and regulations on the state institution and parole populations. Unless otherwise noted, the projections do not include the impact of proposed legislation, programs, propositions, or policy changes that have not been signed, affirmed, or implemented as of December 31, 2018.

1.1 Changes for Spring 2019 Population Projections

The Spring 2019 Projections includes two sets of projections: 1) institution and parole population projections that are based on historical trend data through December 31, 2018, including the effects of Proposition 57, and 2) adjusted institution and parole population projections that incorporate the estimated effects of several recent policy changes, referred to collectively as Post-Projections Policy Changes. These recent changes are anticipated to shorten the length of stay of certain offenders from prison and include: supplemental reforms to credit earning, which expanded the credits made available under Proposition 57^{*}; a parole determination process for indeterminately-sentenced non-violent offenders; and changes that increased the number of offenders recommended for recall and resentencing under Penal Code section 1170(d)^{**}. CDCR notes that caution should be exercised when interpreting these early Post-Projections Policy Change estimates. CDCR will continue to refine the estimates as additional data become available.

Another change for the Spring 2019 Projections is related to the juvenile population. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-19 Budget included a change that raised the age of jurisdiction to 25 for certain youth committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). This change was not included in the Fall 2018 Population Projections.

* Proposition 57 was passed by voter initiative in November 2016. More information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/proposition57/>

** More information on Post-Projections Policy Changes is available in Appendix B.

2 Adult Population Projections

CDCR observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between the years 2009 and 2016, with the exception of 2014 (see Table 1a). The declines were primarily due to the impacts of 2011 Realignment legislation, several court-ordered population reduction measures*, and the effects of Proposition 47**, which mainly affected non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex-registrant offenders. Those decreases were outpaced by longer-term trends that caused growth in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life prison terms, which contributed to a 2.0 percent (2,617 inmates) annual population increase from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017.

Table 1a. Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2009	11,027	156,805	167,832	N/A	111,202	N/A
2010	10,096	155,721	165,817	-1.2%	94,748	-14.8%
2011	9,565	152,804	162,369	-2.1%	90,813	-4.2%
2012	6,471	128,852	135,323	-16.7%	69,435	-23.5%
2013	5,995	127,019	133,014	-1.7%	51,300	-26.1%
2014	6,306	129,294	135,600	1.9%	44,499	-13.3%
2015	5,857	123,325	129,182	-4.7%	45,473	2.2%
2016	5,769	122,874	128,643	-0.4%	43,814	-3.6%
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%
Projected						
2019	5,843	121,286	127,129	-1.8%	49,292	4.1%
2020	5,716	120,711	126,427	-0.6%	49,803	1.0%
2021	5,604	119,954	125,558	-0.7%	49,394	-0.8%
2022	5,470	119,383	124,853	-0.6%	48,888	-1.0%
2023	5,348	117,794	123,142	-1.4%	49,868	2.0%

* Population reduction measures include: prospective credit-earning changes for certain offenders; parole determination process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders; parole processes for medically incapacitated inmates and inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years of incarceration. Many of these court-ordered measures were subsequently enacted with the implementation of Proposition 57. Additional information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/docs/3JP-Apr-2019.pdf>

** 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.

Proposition 57-related changes began to impact the adult institution and parole populations at the start of the Fall 2017 Population Projections cycle, and contributed to a 1.4 percent annual decrease (1,843 inmates) on June 30, 2018.

CDCR predicts the adult institution population will decrease steadily each year throughout the projections cycle, due to continuing impact of Proposition 57. The institution population of 129,417 inmates on June 30, 2018 is expected to decrease 1.8 percent to 127,129 inmates on June 30, 2019 (see Table 1a). Following that, annual decreases ranging from 0.6 percent to 1.4 percent are projected, which leads to an adult institution population of 123,142 inmates on June 30, 2023, a net five-year decrease of 4.8 percent or 6,275 inmates.

The Spring 2019 Projections predict the active parole population will increase 4.1 percent (1,922 parolees) from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (see Table 1a). The active parole population is projected to fluctuate within a 2.0 percent range throughout the projections cycle and reach 49,868 parolees on June 30, 2023, a net five-year increase of 5.3 percent or 2,498 parolees.

2.1 Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes on the Adult Institution Population

The Spring 2019 Population Projections presented in Table 1a do not include the estimated effects of several recent policy changes, referred to collectively as Post-Projections Policy Changes, on the adult institution population. Table 1b presents the Spring 2019 adult institution and parole population projections adjusted for the estimated effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes. Caution should be exercised when interpreting the results of these early Post-Projections Policy Change estimates. CDCR will continue to refine the estimates as additional data become available.

The impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes on the institution population is expected to result in an institution population of 126,990 inmates on June 30, 2019 (see Table 1b). By June 30, 2023, the institution population is expected to be 121,443 inmates, a net five-year decrease of 6.2 percent or 7,974 inmates.

Table 1b. Institution and Active Parole Population, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2009	11,027	156,805	167,832	N/A	111,202	N/A
2010	10,096	155,721	165,817	-1.2%	94,748	-14.8%
2011	9,565	152,804	162,369	-2.1%	90,813	-4.2%
2012	6,471	128,852	135,323	-16.7%	69,435	-23.5%
2013	5,995	127,019	133,014	-1.7%	51,300	-26.1%
2014	6,306	129,294	135,600	1.9%	44,499	-13.3%
2015	5,857	123,325	129,182	-4.7%	45,473	2.2%
2016	5,769	122,874	128,643	-0.4%	43,814	-3.6%
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%
Projected						
2019	5,833	121,157	126,990	-1.9%	49,403	4.3%
2020	5,630	119,734	125,364	-1.3%	50,569	2.4%
2021	5,501	118,710	124,211	-0.9%	50,336	-0.5%
2022	5,359	117,996	123,355	-0.7%	49,447	-1.8%
2023	5,225	116,218	121,443	-1.5%	50,489	2.1%

2.2 Adult Total Institution Population Trends and Projections

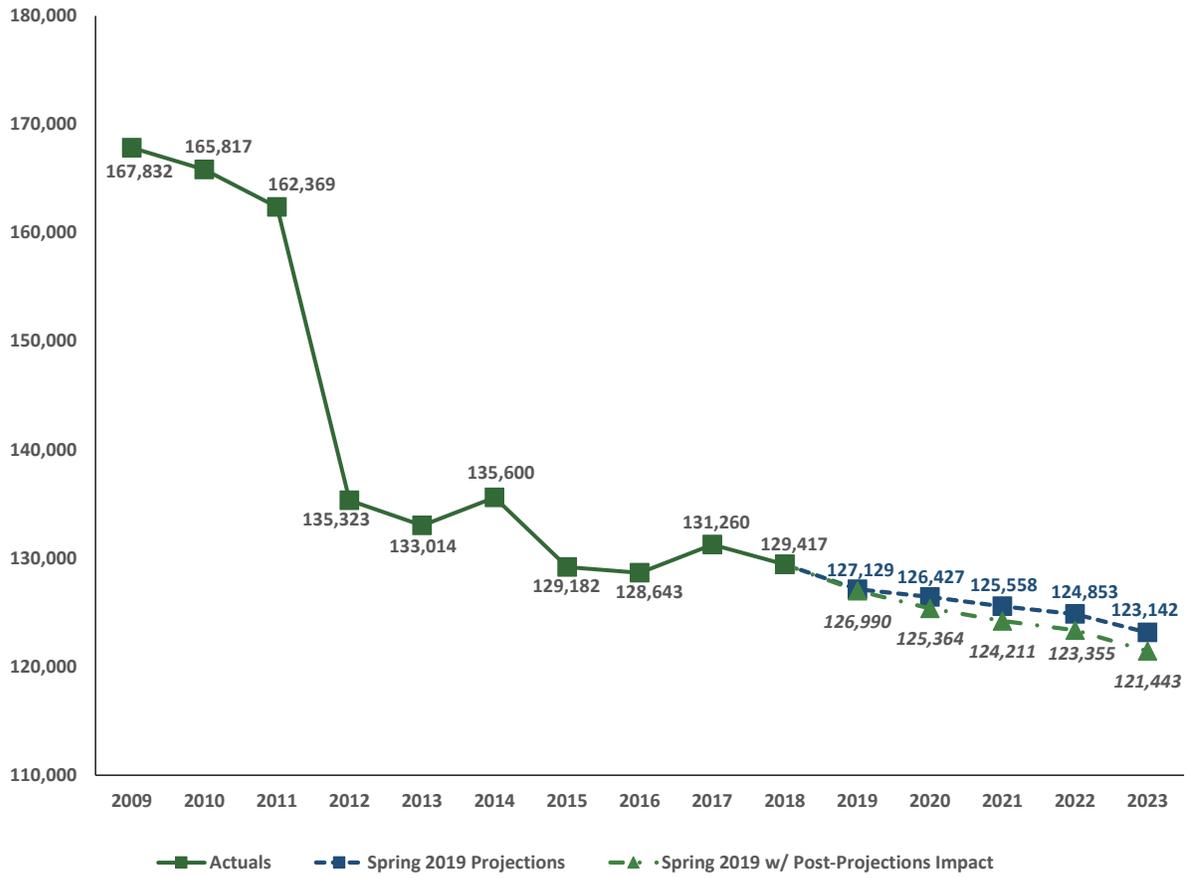
The adult total institution population decreased each year between 2009 and 2013 (see Table 1a and Figure 1). The largest single-year percent decrease occurred after the implementation of Realignment legislation in October 2011, when the adult institution population decreased 16.7 percent or 27,046 inmates from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2012 (162,369 to 135,323 inmates). The population continued to decrease in the following year, reaching 133,014 inmates on June 30, 2013. However, after several years of decline, the population of 133,014 inmates grew by 1.9 percent (2,586 inmates) to 135,600 inmates on June 30, 2014. Following that one-year of growth, the institution population decreased in the two subsequent years to 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016 (a two-year decrease of 5.1 percent or 6,957 inmates). The decrease was primarily due to the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47.

The institution population exhibited another increase of 2.0 percent (2,617 inmates) from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (128,643 to 131,260 inmates). The previously mentioned court-ordered population reduction measures and the effects of Proposition 47 mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex-registrant offenders. The associated decreases were outpaced by long-term trends in groups such as offenders convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life prison terms, who were mostly unaffected by the changes. Additionally, CDCR observed a 2.6 percent increase in court commitments between FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17, which also contributed to the increase in the adult institution population. CDCR observed a decrease in the institution population recently, primarily because of Proposition 57. 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.

Absent the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, CDCR predicts the institution population will decrease throughout the projections cycle due to the continuing impact of Proposition 57. The institution population is expected to decrease 1.8 percent to 127,129 inmates on June 30, 2019 (see Table 1a and Figure 1). Following that, annual decreases ranging from 0.6 percent to 1.4 percent are projected, leading to an adult institution population of 123,142 inmates on June 30, 2023, a net five-year decrease of 4.8 percent or 6,275 inmates.

With the estimated effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, the adult institution population is projected to decrease more rapidly. The institution population is projected to be 121,443 inmates on June 30, 2023, a net five-year decrease of 6.2 percent or 7,974 inmates (see Table 1b and Figure 1).

Figure 1. Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023

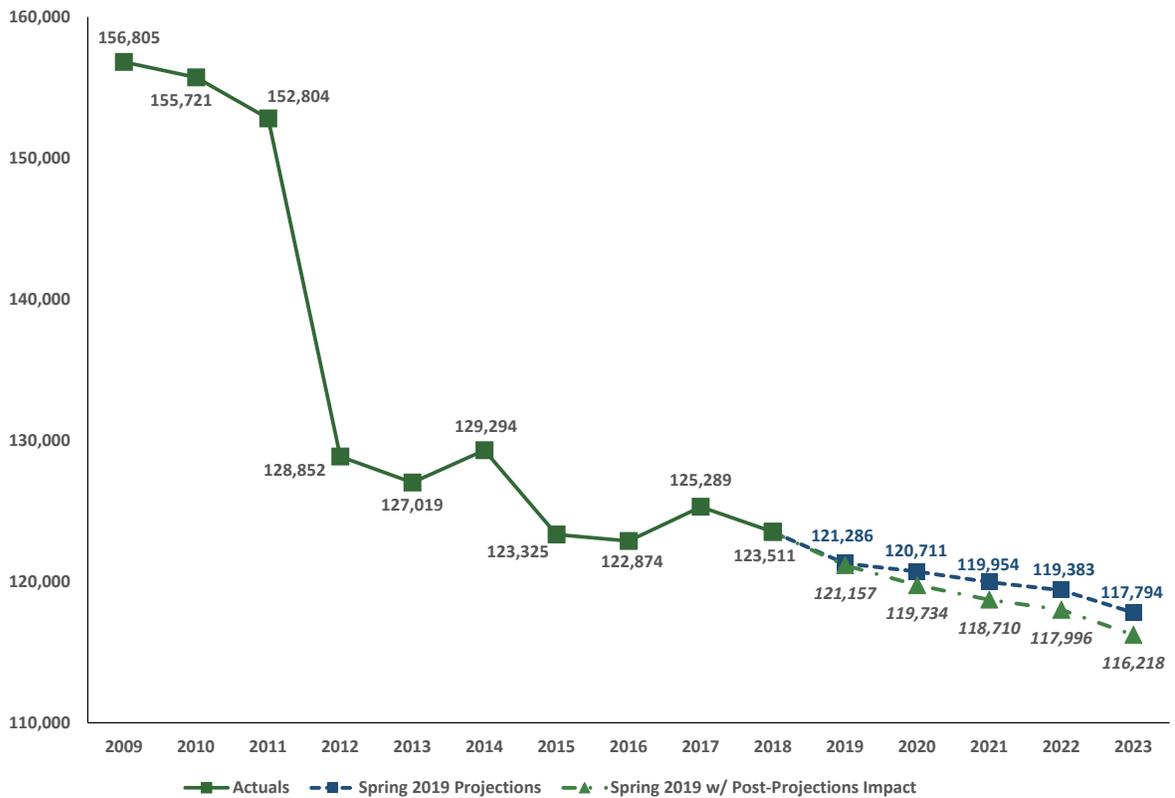


2.3 Adult Institution Population Trends and Projections by Gender

Male inmates comprise the majority of the adult institution population. As expected, male population trends were similar to the total institution population trends. Explicitly, the male population decreased by 19.0 percent (29,786 inmates) from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2013 (156,805 to 127,019 inmates; see Table 1a and Figure 2). In contrast to preceding years where decreases were observed, the male population increased by 1.8 percent in the subsequent year (127,019 to 129,294 inmates). The male population decreased in the two years immediately following the passage of Proposition 47, dropping considerably 4.6 percent (5,969 inmates) from 129,294 inmates on June 30, 2014 to 123,325 inmates on June 30, 2015 and then marginally 0.4 percent (451 inmates) to 122,874 inmates on June 30, 2016. CDCR observed a 2.0 percent increase (2,415 inmates) in the male population to 125,289 inmates on June 30, 2017 and then a 1.4 percent decrease (1,778 inmates) to 123,511 inmates on June 30, 2018. CDCR observed a 2.0 percent increase (2,415 inmates) in the male population to 125,289 inmates on June 30, 2017 and then a 1.4 percent decrease (1,778 inmates) to 123,511 inmates on June 30, 2018.

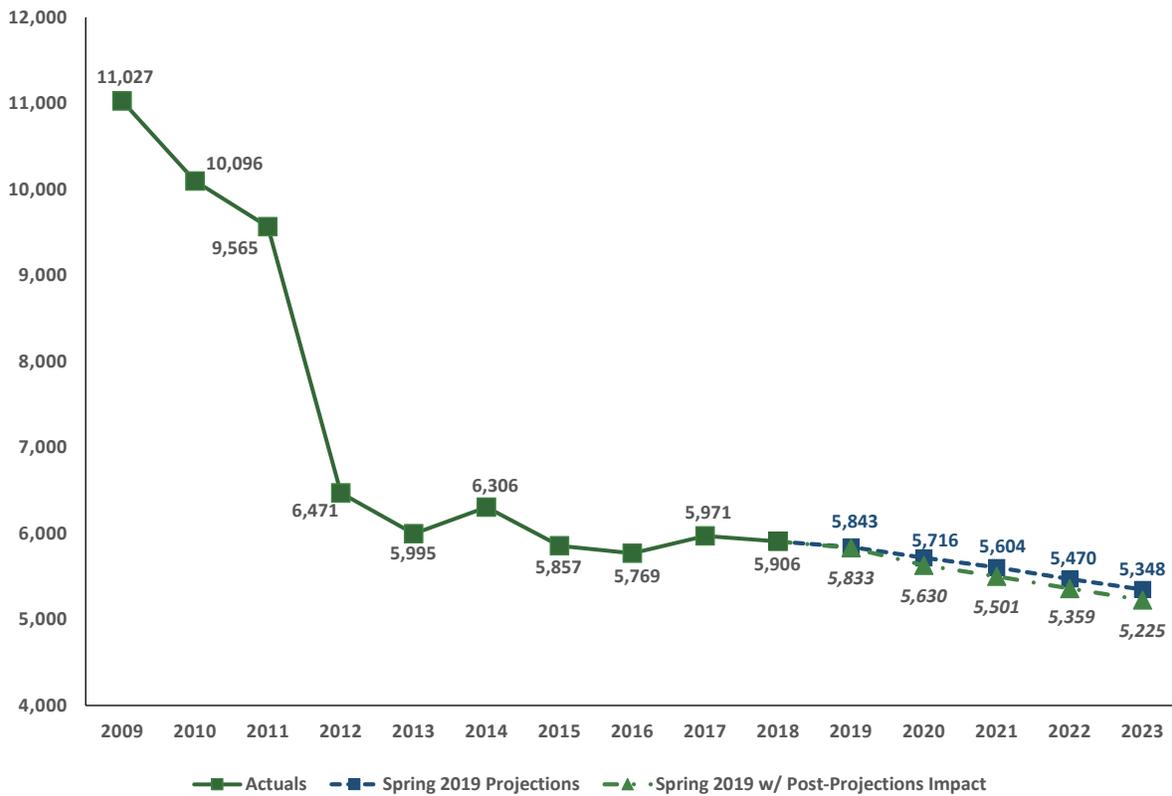
When adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes, the male institution population is expected to drop to 116,218 inmates by June 30, 2023, a net five-year decrease of 5.9 percent or 7,293 inmates (see Table 1b and Figure 2).

Figure 2. Male Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023



The female institution population decreased 45.6 percent between June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2013 (11,027 to 5,995 inmates; see Table 1a and Figure 3), which was a larger percent decrease than observed in the male population during the same time period. From June 30, 2013 to June 30, 2014, the female population increased 5.2 percent (5,995 to 6,306 inmates). Similar to the male population, this was a reversal of several years of reduction, and it was a larger percent increase than observed in the male population. The female institution population decreased in the two subsequent years immediately 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. The female population grew by 3.5 percent (202 inmates) to 5,971 inmates on June 30, 2017, followed by a 1.1 percent decrease (65 inmates) to 5,906 inmates on June 30, 2018. The female population grew by 3.5 percent (202 inmates) to 5,971 inmates on June 30, 2017, followed by a 1.1 percent decrease (65 inmates) to 5,906 inmates on June 30, 2018.

Figure 3. Female Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023



Similar to the overall decreasing trends in the total and male institution populations, absent the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, the female population is expected to decrease throughout the projections cycle, reaching 5,348 inmates on June 30, 2023, a net five-year decrease of 9.4 percent or 558 inmates (see Table 1a and Figure 3).

When adjusted for the estimated effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, the female population is projected to reach 5,225 inmates on June 30, 2023, a net five-year decrease of 11.5 percent or 681 inmates (see Table 1b and Figure 3).

Quarterly projections of the institution population by gender through June 2020 are available in Appendix D, Tables 15a, 15b, 16a, and 16b.

2.4 Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections

The Spring 2019 Projections, without the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, predict a total institution population of 127,129 inmates on June 30, 2019, which is 0.5 percent or 651 inmates lower than the Fall 2018 Projections (see Table 2a). The difference is primarily due to a lower court commitments in 2018 than projected in Fall 2018, and slight differences in long term trends for female and reception center populations. After that, the two projections show minor variations of up to 0.2 percent throughout the projections cycle.

When adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes, the institution population ranges from 0.6 percent (790 inmates) to 1.1 percent (1,403 inmates) lower each year compared to the Fall 2018 Projections (see Table 2b).

Table 2a. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2018	Spring 2019	Difference	Percent Difference
2019	127,780	127,129	-651	-0.5%
2020	126,673	126,427	-246	-0.2%
2021	125,604	125,558	-46	0.0%
2022	124,726	124,853	127	0.1%
2023	122,846	123,142	296	0.2%

Table 2b. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes

June 30	Fall 2018	Spring 2019 w/ Post-Proj. Impact	Difference	Percent Difference
2019	127,780	126,990	-790	-0.6%
2020	126,673	125,364	-1,309	-1.0%
2021	125,604	124,211	-1,393	-1.1%
2022	124,726	123,355	-1,371	-1.1%
2023	122,846	121,443	-1,403	-1.1%

2.4.1 Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender

As shown in Tables 3a and 3b, the difference in the male institution population between the Spring 2019 Projections and the Fall 2018 Projections follows the overall trend of the total institution population.

Absent the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, the female institution population in the Spring 2019 Projections is higher each year when compared to the Fall 2018 Projections, reaching a 2.3 percent difference by June 30, 2023 (see Table 3a).

When adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes, the female institution population is 1.4 percent higher than the Fall 2018 Projections on June 30, 2019, then becomes approximately level with the Fall 2018 Projections in subsequent years (see Table 3b).

Table 3a. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2018	Spring 2019	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2018	Spring 2019	Difference	Percent Difference
2019	122,028	121,286	-742	-0.6%	5,752	5,843	91	1.6%
2020	121,057	120,711	-346	-0.3%	5,616	5,716	100	1.8%
2021	120,105	119,954	-151	-0.1%	5,499	5,604	105	1.9%
2022	119,366	119,383	17	0.0%	5,360	5,470	110	2.1%
2023	117,616	117,794	178	0.2%	5,230	5,348	118	2.3%

Table 3b. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2018	Spring 2019 w/ Post-Proj. Impact	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2018	Spring 2019 w/ Post-Proj. Impact	Difference	Percent Difference
2019	122,028	121,157	-871	-0.7%	5,752	5,833	81	1.4%
2020	121,057	119,734	-1,323	-1.1%	5,616	5,630	14	0.2%
2021	120,105	118,710	-1,395	-1.2%	5,499	5,501	2	0.0%
2022	119,366	117,996	-1,370	-1.1%	5,360	5,359	-1	0.0%
2023	117,616	116,218	-1,398	-1.2%	5,230	5,225	-5	-0.1%

3 Court Commitments

The number of felon court commitments decreased 38.7 percent from FY 2008-09 to FY 2013-14 (63,375 to 38,850 commitments; see Table 4 and Figure 4). The largest single-year percent decrease of 32.5 percent occurred in FY 2011-12 (57,747 to 39,001 commitments), following the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation. After three fiscal years of decrease between FY 2009-10 and FY 2012-13, court commitments experienced a 7.9 percent reversal (2,855 commitments) in FY 2013-14 (35,995 to 38,850 commitments). Total court commitments then decreased 8.5 percent in FY 2014-15 (38,850 to 35,545 commitments), primarily due to the passage of Proposition 47.

Felon court commitments increased 0.3 percent in FY 2015-16 (35,545 to 35,635 commitments). The marginal growth was followed by a larger increase of 2.6 percent in FY 2016-17 (35,635 to 36,545 commitments). Following these two years of increase, court commitments decreased 1.0 percent in FY 2017-18 (36,545 to 36,183 commitments).

Table 4. Felon Court Commitments and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2022-23

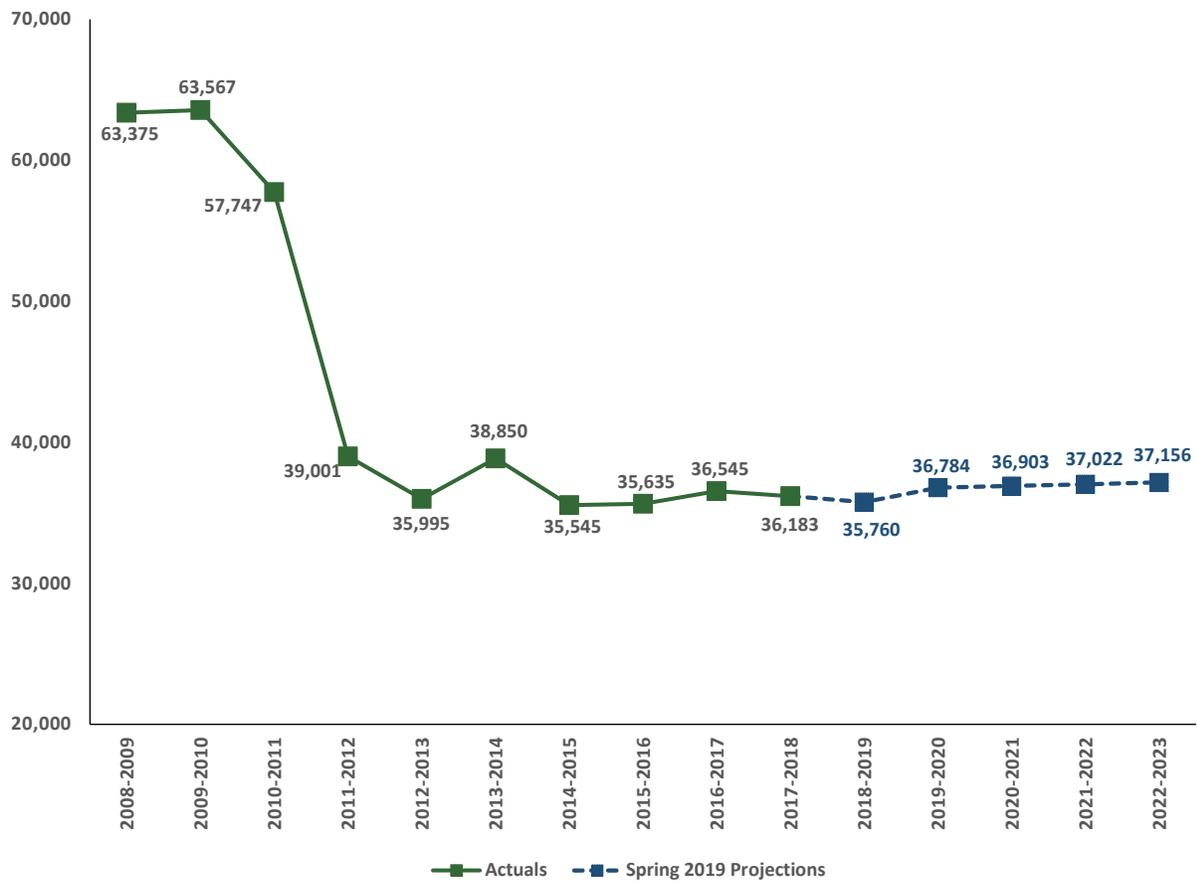
Fiscal Year	Commitments						Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change
	Male	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Fiscal Year Percent Change		
Actual								
2008-09	55,853	88.1%	N/A	7,522	11.9%	N/A	63,375	N/A
2009-10	56,631	89.1%	1.4%	6,936	10.9%	-7.8%	63,567	0.3%
2010-11	51,306	88.8%	-9.4%	6,441	11.2%	-7.1%	57,747	-9.2%
2011-12	35,855	91.9%	-30.1%	3,146	8.1%	-51.2%	39,001	-32.5%
2012-13	33,658	93.5%	-6.1%	2,337	6.5%	-25.7%	35,995	-7.7%
2013-14	36,083	92.9%	7.2%	2,767	7.1%	18.4%	38,850	7.9%
2014-15	33,079	93.1%	-8.3%	2,466	6.9%	-10.9%	35,545	-8.5%
2015-16	33,263	93.3%	0.6%	2,372	6.7%	-3.8%	35,635	0.3%
2016-17	33,948	92.9%	2.1%	2,597	7.1%	9.5%	36,545	2.6%
2017-18	33,507	92.6%	-1.3%	2,676	7.4%	3.0%	36,183	-1.0%
Projected								
2018-19	33,152	92.7%	-1.1%	2,608	7.3%	-2.5%	35,760	-1.2%
2019-20	34,061	92.6%	2.7%	2,723	7.4%	4.4%	36,784	2.9%
2020-21	34,127	92.5%	0.2%	2,776	7.5%	1.9%	36,903	0.3%
2021-22	34,195	92.4%	0.2%	2,827	7.6%	1.8%	37,022	0.3%
2022-23	34,268	92.2%	0.2%	2,888	7.8%	2.2%	37,156	0.4%

CDCR predicts total court commitments to state prisons will decrease 1.2 percent (423 commitments) in FY 2018-19, followed by a 2.9 percent increase (1,024 commitments) and reach 36,784 commitments in FY 2019-20 (see Table 4 and Figure 4). Court commitments are then predicted to grow slightly (up to 0.4 percent) each year for the remainder of the projections cycle.

During the last six months of calendar year 2018, CDCR observed a decrease in court commitments (approximately 800 commitments fewer than observed during the same period the previous year). This was identified as the main cause source of variance between the Fall 2018 Population Projections and the observed institution population. Analysis revealed some patterns that coincided with several major disasters in California, which are hypothesized to have impacted commitments indirectly. CDCR is treating the decrease as a temporary phenomenon that is not indicative of a long term trend at this time and will reassess for the next projections cycle.

Detailed tables showing actual and projected rates of court commitments are shown in Appendix D, Tables 9 through 14.

Figure 4. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2022-23

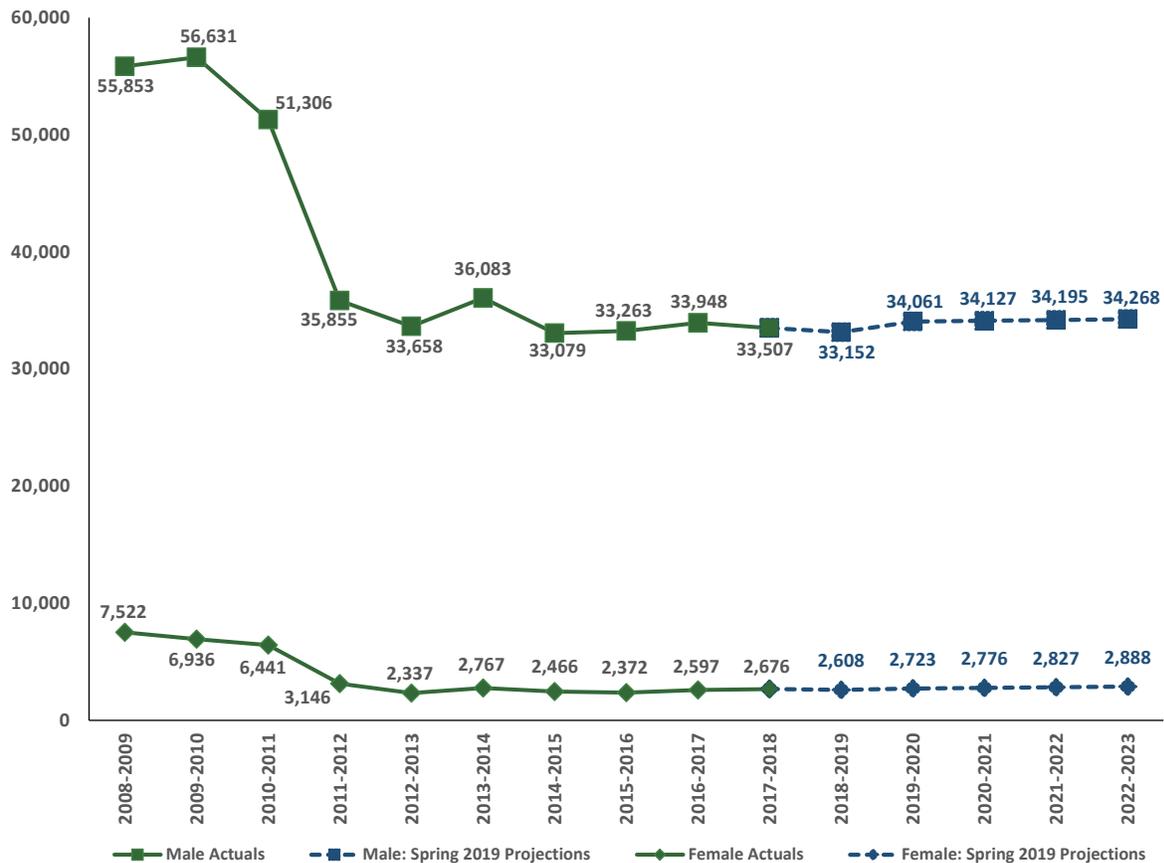


3.1 Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender

CDCR observed a 1.3 percent decrease (441 commitments) during FY 2017-18 in male felon court commitments compared to the preceding fiscal year (see Table 4 and Figure 5). Male court commitments are projected to closely follow total felon court commitments. In particular, male commitments are expected to decrease 1.1 percent in FY 2018-19, and then increase 2.7 percent in FY 2019-20. An increase of 0.2 percent each year is projected for the remainder of the projections cycle.

Female court commitments increased 3.0 percent (79 commitments) in FY 2017-18 compared to the preceding fiscal year. The Spring 2019 Projections predict female commitments will increase each year throughout the projections cycle, with the exception of FY 2018-19.

Figure 5. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2022-23

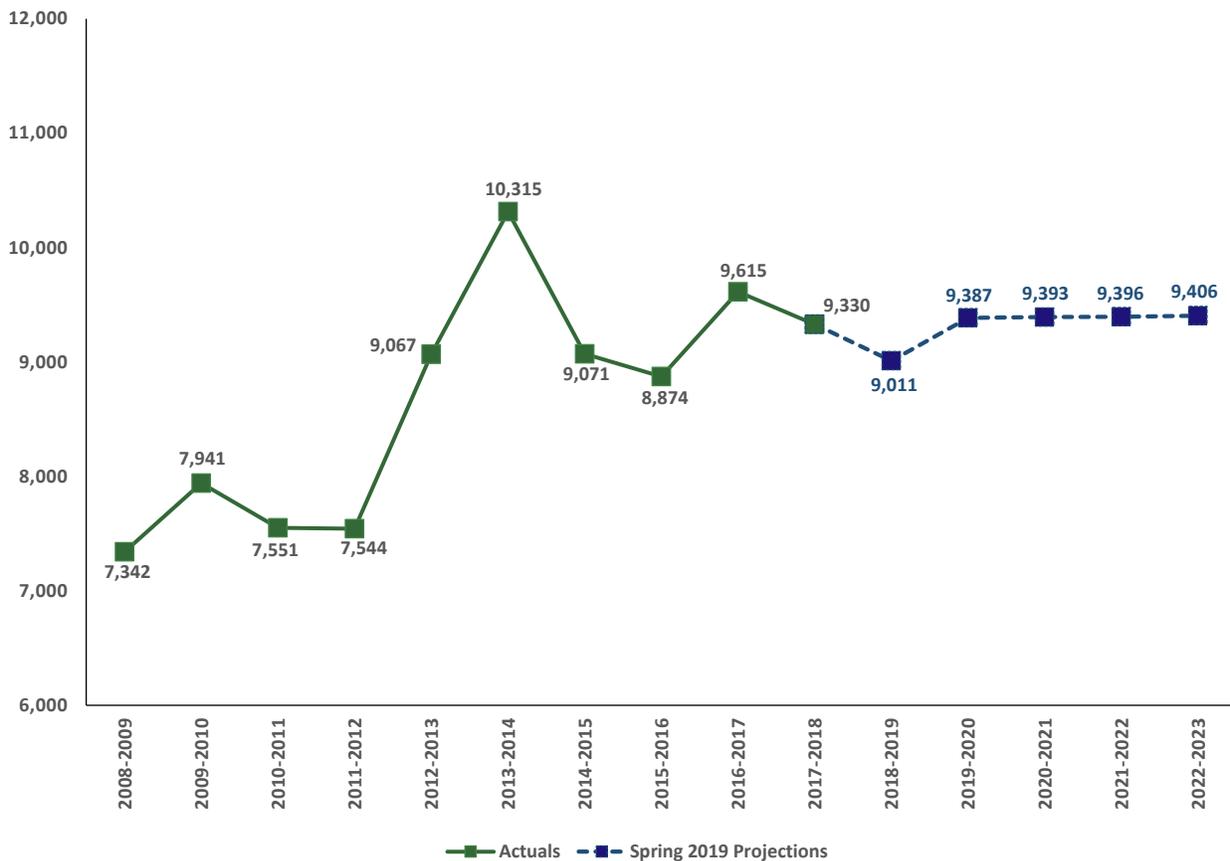


3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections

The number of felon Second Strike court commitments decreased 5.0 percent from FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12 (7,941 to 7,544 Second Strike commitments; see Figure 6). During the two years after the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation, Second Strike court commitments increased to an all-time high. However, following the passage of Proposition 47, these commitments declined. From FY 2015-16 to FY 2016-17, Second Strike commitments increased 8.4 percent (8,874 to 9,615 commitments), which was a larger percent increase than observed in total court commitments. Similar to total felon court commitments, Second Strike court commitments decreased 3.0 percent (285 commitments) from FY 2016-17 to FY 2017-18.

Following the overall trend in total felon court commitments, the Spring 2019 Projections predict a decrease followed by stable Second Strike commitments.

Figure 6. Actual and Projected Second Strike Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2022-23



4 Male Inmate Placement Needs

Table 5a presents the Spring 2019 male institution population by housing level, based on historical trend. CDCR's Reception Center population was 10,293 on June 30, 2018. CDCR predicts Reception Center needs will decrease temporarily in the subsequent year and rise back to 10,323 inmates by June 30, 2020. After that, housing needs for Reception Center are projected to slowly increase for the remainder of the projections cycle.

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

Table 5a. Male Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Security Level							Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU	
2018 (Actual)	10,293	14,174	47,160	22,453	28,435	7	989	123,511
2019	10,002	13,045	47,218	22,022	27,980	7	1,012	121,286
2020	10,323	13,208	47,253	21,390	27,523	7	1,007	120,711
2021	10,424	13,479	47,120	20,832	27,089	7	1,003	119,954
2022	10,470	13,677	47,141	20,418	26,669	7	1,001	119,383
2023	10,490	13,426	46,483	20,097	26,292	7	999	117,794

4.1 Estimated Effects of Post-Projection Policy Changes on Male Inmate Placement Needs

The Spring 2019 Population Projections presented in Table 5a does not include the estimated effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, on male inmate placement needs. Alternatively, Table 5b below presents the Spring 2019 male housing needs with the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes. Caution should be exercised when interpreting the results of these early Post-Projections Policy Change estimates. CDCR will continue to refine the estimates as additional data become available.

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2020 and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2023 are available in Appendix D, Tables 17a, 17b, 18a, and 18b.

Table 5b. Male Institution Population by Housing Level, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Security Level							Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU	
2018 (Actual)	10,293	14,174	47,160	22,453	28,435	7	989	123,511
2019	10,002	13,032	47,169	21,996	27,939	7	1,012	121,157
2020	10,323	13,077	46,819	21,204	27,297	7	1,007	119,734
2021	10,424	13,331	46,567	20,596	26,782	7	1,003	118,710
2022	10,470	13,525	46,526	20,159	26,308	7	1,001	117,996
2023	10,490	13,264	45,785	19,805	25,868	7	999	116,218

5 Parole Population

Table 6a in Section 5.1 displays CDCR Spring 2019 adult parole population projections, based on historical trend. Alternatively, Table 6b in Section 5.2 presents the Spring 2019 parole population projections, adjusted for the estimated effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes. Caution should be exercised when interpreting the results of these early Post-Projection Policy Change estimates. CDCR will continue to refine the estimates as additional data become available.

5.1 Active Parole Population Trends and Projections

The population of active parolees supervised in California decreased 60.0 percent between 2009 and 2014 (111,202 to 44,499 parolees; see Table 6a and Figure 7). The largest single-year percent decrease of 26.1 percent occurred between June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013 (69,435 to 51,300 parolees) and coincided with the implementation of 2011 Realignment legislation. After five years of decline, the parole population increased 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 prison as of the publication of this report. Most resentenced offenders subsequently served a one-year parole period*. A short-term 3.6 percent decrease (1,659 parolees) was observed between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016 (45,473 to 43,814 parolees) as Proposition 47 parolees were discharged from parole. The parole population then grew by 3.3 percent from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017 (43,814 to 45,261 parolees) and another 4.7 percent from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (45,261 parolees to 47,370 parolees).

Absent the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, CDCR expects the active parole population will increase 4.1 percent or 1,922 parolees from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (47,370 to 49,292 parolees). The parole population is projected to reach 49,868 parolees on June 30, 2023, a net five-year increase of 5.3 percent or 2,498 parolees.

* In addition to the impact of resentencing while in CDCR prison, 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 6a. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Active Parole	Percent Change
Actual		
2009	111,202	N/A
2010	94,748	-14.8%
2011	90,813	-4.2%
2012	69,435	-23.5%
2013	51,300	-26.1%
2014	44,499	-13.3%
2015	45,473	2.2%
2016	43,814	-3.6%
2017	45,261	3.3%
2018	47,370	4.7%
Projected		
2019	49,292	4.1%
2020	49,803	1.0%
2021	49,394	-0.8%
2022	48,888	-1.0%
2023	49,868	2.0%

5.2 Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes on the Active Parole Population

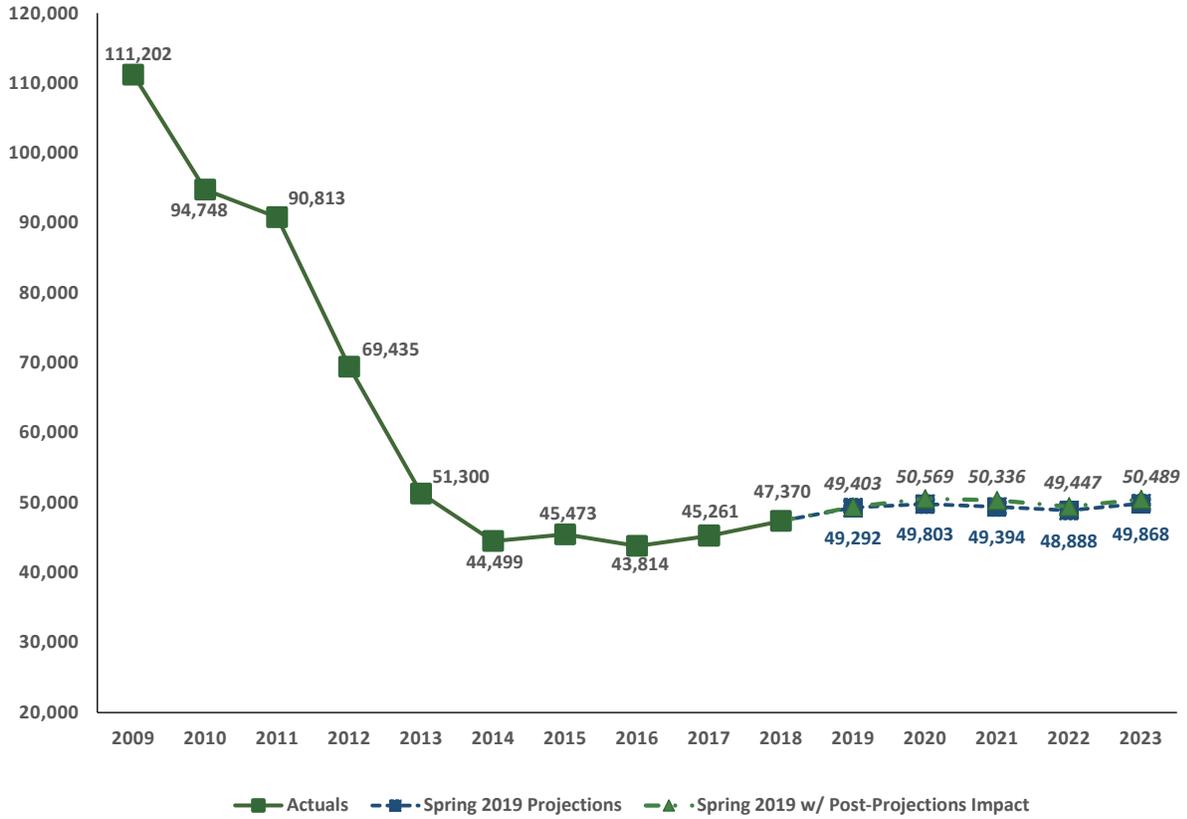
The Spring 2019 Population Projections presented in Table 6a do not include the estimated effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes on the active parole population. Alternatively, with the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, the adjusted Spring 2019 parole population is shown in Table 6b.

The parole population adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes is expected to show a 4.3 percent increase (47,370 to 49,403 parolees) June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019. The adjusted parole population is projected to be 50,489 parolees on June 30, 2023, a net five-year increase of 6.6 percent or 3,119 parolees.

Table 6b. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Active Parole	Percent Change
Actual		
2009	111,202	N/A
2010	94,748	-14.8%
2011	90,813	-4.2%
2012	69,435	-23.5%
2013	51,300	-26.1%
2014	44,499	-13.3%
2015	45,473	2.2%
2016	43,814	-3.6%
2017	45,261	3.3%
2018	47,370	4.7%
Projected		
2019	49,403	4.3%
2020	50,569	2.4%
2021	50,336	-0.5%
2022	49,447	-1.8%
2023	50,489	2.1%

Figure 7. Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2023



5.3 Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Active Parole Population Projections

Without the impact of Post-Projections Policy Changes, the Spring 2019 Population Projections for the active parole population is comparable to the Fall 2018 Projections throughout the projections cycle. The differences between the two projections are 0.5 percent or less each year (see Table 7a).

Table 7b presents the Spring 2019 active parole population adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes. When adjusted for Post-Projections Policy Changes, the parole population ranges from 0.1 percent to 2.4 percent higher each year compared to the Fall 2018 Projections.

Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2020 are available in Appendix D, Tables 19a, 19b, 20a, and 20b.

Table 7a. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Active Parole Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2018	Spring 2019	Difference	Percent Difference
2019	49,377	49,292	-85	-0.2%
2020	49,874	49,803	-71	-0.1%
2021	49,160	49,394	234	0.5%
2022	48,966	48,888	-78	-0.2%
2023	49,982	49,868	-114	-0.2%

Table 7b. Comparison of Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 Active Parole Population Projections, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes

June 30	Fall 2018	Spring 2019 w/ Post-Proj. Impact	Difference	Percent Difference
2019	49,377	49,403	26	0.1%
2020	49,874	50,569	695	1.4%
2021	49,160	50,336	1,176	2.4%
2022	48,966	49,447	481	1.0%
2023	49,982	50,489	507	1.0%

6 Juvenile Population Projections

Between June 2009 and June 2018, the total juvenile population decreased 62.5 percent, from an average daily population (ADP) of 1,690 to 633 youth (see Table 8). Similar to the total adult population, male youth consistently make up the majority of the juvenile population. Explicitly, male juvenile ADP decreased 62.3 percent from 1,612 to 608 youth from 2009 to 2018 and female juvenile ADP decreased 67.9 percent from 78 to 25 youth in the same time period.

CDCR predicts the total juvenile ADP will exhibit a 14.4 percent increase to reach 724 youth by June 2019 and grow another 12.6 percent to reach 815 youth by June 2020. The projected increases are attributable to collective impacts of three factors: 1) Proposition 57, 2) a Transition-Age Youth Pilot Program, and 3) a recent policy change approved in the FY 2018-19 Budget that raised the age of jurisdiction to 25 for certain youth committed to the DJJ. More information about these changes is included in Appendix B.

Table 8. Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2009 through June 2020

June	Male	Female	Total
Actual			
2009	1,612	78	1,690
2010	1,371	65	1,436
2011	1,196	42	1,238
2012	934	26	960
2013	709	26	735
2014	665	23	688
2015	665	25	690
2016	678	26	705
2017	613	21	634
2018	608	25	633
Projected			
2019	696	28	724
2020	785	30	815

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*. 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 and juvenile population projections were developed using historical trend data and time series forecasting techniques. Juvenile forecasts were constructed based on weekly average daily populations 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 1628**.

An updated model for adult institution and parole projections is under development that will project offender movements based on major factors that affect prison population, such as court commitments, length of stay in prison, and length of stay on parole. The model will forecast anticipated offender actions (e.g., release from the institution to parole, discharge from parole) for each stage of the CDCR process, one offender at a time. Movements and lengths of stay will be based on historical trend data that are entered into the model.

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

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

* See *Limitations* below.

** More information on Assembly Bill 1628 is available in Appendix B.

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

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

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

Limitations

Although 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 authors of this report suggest using caution when interpreting projection results beyond two years, as the full impact of recent correctional policy changes on CDCR's populations is still developing.

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

** State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Hispanics Population with Age and Gender Detail, 2000-2010, September 2012; and State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060, January 2018.

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

Adults

Legislation

Chapter 471, Statutes of 2015

[Senate Bill (SB) 261, Hancock]

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

Chapter 312, Statutes of 2013

(SB 260, Hancock)

Required BPH to conduct youth offender parole hearings to consider release of offenders who committed specified crimes prior to being 18 years of age and who were sentenced to state prison. *The impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections to the extent the impact is in trend.*

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

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

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 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 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 court finds unreasonable public safety risk.

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

Proposition 36 – Three Strikes Law.

Revised three strikes law to impose life sentence only when a new felony conviction is serious or violent. Authorized resentencing for offenders currently serving life sentences if the third strike conviction is not serious or violent and the judge determines the sentence not pose unreasonable risk to public safety. *This proposition was passed into law on November 6, 2012, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Policy Changes

Supplemental Reforms to Credit Earning

Implemented to enhance the credits made available under Proposition 57. These policy changes are expected to become operationally effective in May 2019. *The impact of Supplemental Reforms to Credit Earning was prepared as a standalone estimate for the Spring 2019 Population Projections.*

- Rehabilitative Achievement Credit: Prospectively increased credit earning from 7 days to 10 days per 52 hours of participation, up to 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 inmates 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. Due to the time consuming nature of parole review process, this policy is not expected to impact the institution population until FY 2019-20. *The impact of this policy change was prepared as a standalone estimate for the Spring 2019 Population Projections.*

Penal Code Section 1170(d) Recall and Resentencing Changes

Changed Penal Code section 1170(d) authorizing the resentencing of an inmate to a lesser sentence under certain circumstances. *These changes were made as part of the FY 2018-19 Budget, and the impact was prepared as a standalone estimate for the Spring 2019 Population Projections.*

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 April 2014.* Prospectively increased credit earning for all inmates designated Minimum Custody who were eligible to earn day-for-day (50 percent) credits to two days of credit for each day served (2-for-1). *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015.*
- Parole determination process for certain Second Strike offenders: Created a process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders to be reviewed for parole consideration by BPH once 50 percent of their sentence has been served. *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015.*

Utilization of Administrative Determinants and Increased Access to Rehabilitative Programs

The California Code of Regulations, Title 15, sections 3375 and 3375.2, allowed for the placement of inmates in facilities with higher or lower security levels than indicated by inmate placement scores. In order to expand access to rehabilitative programs for inmates 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 inmate behavior and reduced the number of offenses that may result in Security Housing Unit (SHU) terms. The projections also incorporated the effects of the *Ashker* settlement, which outlined a process for ending indeterminate SHU terms.

Juveniles

Legislation

Chapter 41, Statutes of 2012

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

Lowered the jurisdiction age for youth from 25 to 23 and ensured counties be charged an annual rate of \$24,000 per youth committed to DJJ via juvenile court. It also eliminated juvenile parole, disciplinary time additions, and new parole violator admissions after December 31, 2012. The legislation also restructured the methodology for Discharge Consideration Hearing. It required that all youth, on or before their initial projected board date, must be reviewed by the Juvenile Parole Board for release consideration regardless of behavior or program completion.

Chapter 729, Statutes of 2010

(AB 1628, Blumenfield)

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

Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007

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

Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007

[AB 191, (Committee on Budget)]

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

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996

(SB 681, Hurtt)

Required counties to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a "sliding scale fee system" based on commitment offense as an incentive to the county when they do not commit a juvenile because of the associated costs. Commitment offenses were categorized according to Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations seriousness of the primary offense: Category I (most serious) to Category VII (least serious). Counties were required to pay 50 percent of the per capita facility cost for

offense Category V juvenile court commitments, 75 percent for Category VI commitments, and 100 percent for Category VII commitments.

Chapter 195, Statutes of 1996

(AB 3369, Bordonaro)

Reduced the age limit for authorizing a transfer of a person to the California Youth Authority (CYA), now known as DJJ, by the Director of CDCR to under 18 years and required the transfer to terminate in specified situations. This was only applicable to minors convicted as an adult but housed at DJJ under WIC 1731.5(c).

Initiatives

Proposition 57 – Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016.

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

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

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

- Increased punishment for gang-related felonies; death penalty for gang-related murder; indeterminate life sentences for home-invasion robbery, carjacking, witness intimidation, and drive-by shootings; created crime of recruiting for gang activities; and authorized wiretapping for gang activities.
- Allowed for the direct filing of a felony complaint to the adult criminal court for juveniles age 14 years or older under a variety of circumstances. Eliminated informal probation for juveniles committing felonies.
- Required registration for gang related offenses.
- Designated additional crimes as violent and serious felonies, thereby making offenders subject to adult prosecution.

Policy Changes

Raising the Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

Raised the age of jurisdiction for juvenile court commitments to 25 for youth offenders facing a term of seven years or more. Raised the age of confinement for superior court commitments so youth able to complete sentence by age 25 can serve entire term at a juvenile facility rather than being transferred to adult prison. *This policy was implemented with the passage of the Fiscal Year 2018-19 Budget and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Transition-Age Youth Pilot Program

Diverted a limited number of young adults who have committed specified crimes from adult prison to a juvenile facility and initially targeting offenders committed to adult prisons between the ages of 18 and 21. *This program was implemented with the passage of the Fiscal Year 2018-19 Budget and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms*

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

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

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

DJJ 290: Juvenile sex registrants.

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

DJJ 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 prison but sent to DJJ if under 18 years of age regardless of educational status. They will transfer to adult facilities at age 18 unless they can serve their time and be eligible to be out on parole prior to reaching age 21.

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

DOF: Department of Finance.

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

DSL: Cases that fall under the Determinate Sentencing Law.

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

ICSS (Inmate Classification Score System): Security level classification system implemented on October 15, 2002.

IN FACILITY: A juvenile offender who is physically located and housed in a DJJ facility.

* Some terms may not be used in this report.

LEVEL I, II, III, IV: The security level, and therefore the facility level, assigned to inmates 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.

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

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

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

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

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 9 – 20

Table 9. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2017-18

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2008-09	63,375	17,118	370.2
2009-10	63,567	17,116	371.4
2010-11	57,747	17,133	337.1
2011-12	39,001	17,164	227.2
2012-13	35,995	17,191	209.4
2013-14	38,850	17,222	225.6
2014-15	35,545	17,247	206.1
2015-16	35,635	17,255	206.5
2016-17	36,545	17,278	211.5
2017-18	36,183	17,327	208.8

Table 10. Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2017-18

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2008-09	55,853	8,715	640.9
2009-10	56,631	8,716	649.7
2010-11	51,306	8,716	588.7
2011-12	35,855	8,738	410.4
2012-13	33,658	8,757	384.4
2013-14	36,083	8,781	410.9
2014-15	33,079	8,801	375.9
2015-16	33,263	8,809	377.6
2016-17	33,948	8,827	384.6
2017-18	33,507	8,859	378.2

Table 11. Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2017-18

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2008-09	7,522	8,402	89.5
2009-10	6,936	8,400	82.6
2010-11	6,441	8,418	76.5
2011-12	3,146	8,426	37.3
2012-13	2,337	8,434	27.7
2013-14	2,767	8,441	32.8
2014-15	2,466	8,447	29.2
2015-16	2,372	8,446	28.1
2016-17	2,597	8,451	30.7
2017-18	2,676	8,468	31.6

Table 12. Spring 2019 Projected Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2018-19	35,760	17,378	205.8
2019-20	36,784	17,406	211.3
2020-21	36,903	17,432	211.7
2021-22	37,022	17,488	211.7
2022-23	37,156	17,569	211.5

Table 13. Spring 2019 Projected Male Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2018-19	33,152	8,892	372.9
2019-20	34,061	8,912	382.2
2020-21	34,127	8,932	382.1
2021-22	34,195	8,968	381.3
2022-23	34,268	9,017	380.1

Table 14. Spring 2019 Projected Female Felon Prison Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2018-19	2,608	8,487	30.7
2019-20	2,723	8,494	32.1
2020-21	2,776	8,500	32.7
2021-22	2,827	8,520	33.2
2022-23	2,888	8,552	33.8

Table 15a. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

	Actual June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year				Fiscal Year			
		2018		2019		2019		2020	
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Male Population	123,511	122,805	121,939	121,410	121,286	120,992	120,804	121,053	120,711
Total Female Population	5,906	5,919	5,770	5,854	5,843	5,774	5,724	5,722	5,716
Total Population	129,417	128,724	127,709	127,264	127,129	126,766	126,528	126,775	126,427

*Actual Population

Table 15b. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

	Actual June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year				Fiscal Year			
		2018		2019		2019		2020	
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Male Population	123,511	122,805	121,939	121,384	121,157	120,343	120,039	120,152	119,734
Total Female Population	5,906	5,919	5,770	5,852	5,833	5,714	5,652	5,641	5,630
Total Population	129,417	128,724	127,709	127,236	126,990	126,057	125,691	125,793	125,364

*Actual Population

Table 16a. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

	Fiscal Year 2018-19					Fiscal Year 2019-20				
	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	123,258	122,457	121,453	121,394	122,140	121,144	120,977	120,867	120,914	120,976
Total Female Population	5,905	5,882	5,784	5,838	5,852	5,808	5,725	5,675	5,710	5,729
Total Population	129,163	128,339	127,237	127,233	127,993	126,952	126,703	126,542	126,624	126,705

*Actual Population

Table 16b. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

	Fiscal Year 2018-19					Fiscal Year 2019-20				
	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	123,258	122,457	121,434	121,335	122,121	120,601	120,245	120,028	119,969	120,211
Total Female Population	5,905	5,882	5,783	5,834	5,851	5,759	5,656	5,599	5,626	5,660
Total Population	129,163	128,339	127,217	127,168	127,972	126,360	125,902	125,627	125,595	125,871

*Actual Population

Table 17a. Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2018-19	*Sep 30	9,204	14,758	47,855	22,062	27,892	7	1,027	122,805	5,919	128,724
	*Dec 31	9,606	14,416	47,448	21,736	27,711	6	1,016	121,939	5,770	127,709
	Mar 31	9,905	13,089	47,194	22,144	28,058	6	1,014	121,410	5,854	127,264
	Jun 30	10,002	13,045	47,218	22,022	27,980	7	1,012	121,286	5,843	127,129
2019-20	Sep 30	10,184	13,007	47,113	21,833	27,837	7	1,011	120,992	5,774	126,766
	Dec 31	10,188	13,045	47,085	21,700	27,771	6	1,009	120,804	5,724	126,528
	Mar 31	10,327	13,174	47,350	21,549	27,639	6	1,008	121,053	5,722	126,775
	Jun 30	10,323	13,208	47,253	21,390	27,523	7	1,007	120,711	5,716	126,427

*Actual Population

Table 17b. Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2018-19	*Sep 30	9,204	14,758	47,855	22,062	27,892	7	1,027	122,805	5,919	128,724
	*Dec 31	9,606	14,416	47,448	21,736	27,711	6	1,016	121,939	5,770	127,709
	Mar 31	9,905	13,088	47,189	22,140	28,042	6	1,014	121,384	5,852	127,236
	Jun 30	10,002	13,032	47,169	21,996	27,939	7	1,012	121,157	5,833	126,990
2019-20	Sep 30	10,184	12,916	46,827	21,705	27,693	7	1,011	120,343	5,714	126,057
	Dec 31	10,188	12,936	46,746	21,555	27,599	6	1,009	120,039	5,652	125,691
	Mar 31	10,327	13,049	46,950	21,377	27,435	6	1,008	120,152	5,641	125,793
	Jun 30	10,323	13,077	46,819	21,204	27,297	7	1,007	119,734	5,630	125,364

*Actual Population

Table 18a. Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Reception		Security Level					Male	Female	Total Population
	Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2018 (Actual)	10,293	14,174	47,160	22,453	28,435	7	989	123,511	5,906	129,417
2019	10,002	13,045	47,218	22,022	27,980	7	1,012	121,286	5,843	127,129
2020	10,323	13,208	47,253	21,390	27,523	7	1,007	120,711	5,716	126,427
2021	10,424	13,479	47,120	20,832	27,089	7	1,003	119,954	5,604	125,558
2022	10,470	13,677	47,141	20,418	26,669	7	1,001	119,383	5,470	124,853
2023	10,490	13,426	46,483	20,097	26,292	7	999	117,794	5,348	123,142

Table 18b. Institution Population by Housing Level, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023

June 30	Reception		Security Level					Male	Female	Total Population
	Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2018 (Actual)	10,293	14,174	47,160	22,453	28,435	7	989	123,511	5,906	129,417
2019	10,002	13,032	47,169	21,996	27,939	7	1,012	121,157	5,833	126,990
2020	10,323	13,077	46,819	21,204	27,297	7	1,007	119,734	5,630	125,364
2021	10,424	13,331	46,567	20,596	26,782	7	1,003	118,710	5,501	124,211
2022	10,470	13,525	46,526	20,159	26,308	7	1,001	117,996	5,359	123,355
2023	10,490	13,264	45,785	19,805	25,868	7	999	116,218	5,225	121,443

Table 19a. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023

	Actual June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year				Fiscal Year			
		2018		2019		2019		2020	
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Population	47,370	48,060	48,651	49,013	49,292	49,764	50,017	50,013	49,803
*Actual Population									

Table 19b. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, June 30, 2019 through June 30, 2023

	Actual June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year				Fiscal Year			
		2018		2019		2019		2020	
		Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Population	47,370	48,060	48,651	49,040	49,403	50,269	50,614	50,716	50,569
*Actual Population									

Table 20a. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

	Fiscal Year 2018-19					Fiscal Year 2019-20				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Population	47,684	48,304	48,842	49,134	48,491	49,542	49,855	50,142	49,736	49,819
*Actual Population										

Table 20b. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, with the Estimated Effects of Post-Projections Policy Changes, Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2019-20

	Fiscal Year 2018-19					Fiscal Year 2019-20				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Population	47,684	48,304	48,858	49,189	48,508	49,969	50,423	50,792	50,473	50,414
*Actual Population										



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