

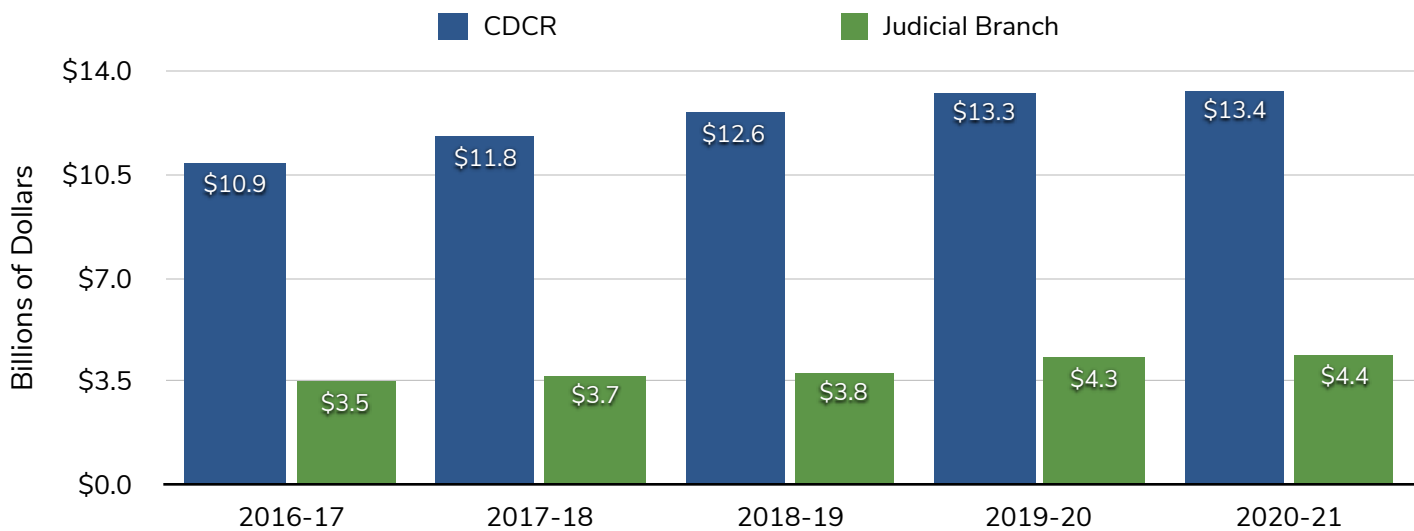


CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The criminal justice system includes the **California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation** (CDCR) and **the judicial branch**. CDCR also supervises those released on parole and provides rehabilitation programs, such as education, career training, counseling, and substance abuse treatment, to help former inmates reintegrate into the community. The judicial branch consists of the state Supreme Court, courts of appeal, trial courts, and the Judicial Council (the rule-making arm of the California court system).

The 2020-21 budget proposes **total funding of \$13.4 billion** (\$13.1 billion General Fund and \$306.5 million other funds) for CDCR, up from \$12.8 billion (+4.7%) in total funding in 2019-20. The budget also includes \$552.7 million General Fund for rehabilitative programs—nearly double the funding level of \$300 million in 2012-13. Lastly, the budget includes total funding of \$4.3 billion (\$2.2 billion General Fund and \$2.1 billion other funds) in 2020-21 for the judicial branch, of which \$2.4 billion is provided to support trial court operations.

Criminal Justice Funding



Data from the California Department of Finance

The **Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant program** was created in 2009 and provides incentives for counties to reduce the number of felony probationers sent to state prison. Counties receive a portion of state General Fund savings based on their success in reducing the number of felony probationers returning to state prison as a result of violating their terms of probation or committing new crimes. The 2020-21 budget proposes funding of \$124.8 million for the program, up from \$116.4 million (+7.2%) in 2019-20.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE KEY FACTS

- ✓ **Population Decline:** The adult inmate population across the state's 35 prisons and 42 conservation camps has been decreasing since a peak of 173,600 in 2007
 - ▶ Between June 2011-2019, the inmate population declined by 23% and the parolee population by 44%
- ✓ **Employment:** CDCR employs approximately 57,000 people, about half of whom serve as correctional officers
- ✓ **Recidivism:** The recidivism rate (rate of those released from state prison who are subsequently convicted a new crime within 3 years of release) in California is 46.5%
 - ▶ Of the 39,205 inmates released in 2014-15, 53.5% (20,970) had no convictions within 3 years of release
 - ▶ Misdemeanor drug/alcohol crimes comprised the largest majority of all post-release convictions (21.7%)
 - ▶ When offenders who had been identified as having a substance abuse treatment need and were released to parole completed in-prison Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SDUT), their 3-year conviction rate was 18.5%, compared to 50.1% for those that didn't
- ✓ **Increased Rehabilitation:** The total capacity for all in-prison rehabilitative programs is 123,000 slots as of June 2019, 13% more than in June 2017
 - ▶ Approximately 21,000 additional slots for post-release programs, roughly unchanged from June 2017
 - ▶ Most in-prison program slots are education-related, while most post-release slots are for substance abuse treatment

50,500

avg. parolee population 2020-21

123,700

adult inmate population 2020-21

NEW IN 2020-21

The proposed budget assumes that California will be able to close a state-operated prison within the next 5 years due to projected declines in the number of incarcerated adults. This timeline assumes that the state will first end the use of in-state contract facilities that house men by July 2022, and the number of incarcerated adults at the state level will drop by about 4,300 from June 2021 to June 2024. A recent state law ([AB 32](#)) requires that the state end the use of private, contract facilities by 2028.

The budget also proposes nearly **\$35 million** in new funding to help incarcerated adults boost their education and skills to better prepare for reentering society, and thereby reduce recidivism:

- ✓ \$26.9 million in 2020-21, dropping to \$18 million ongoing, to boost access to technology in order to improve academic and vocational training for inmates
- ✓ \$1.8 million in 2020-21, rising to \$5.3 million ongoing, to partner with the CSU system to establish bachelor's degree programs for incarcerated adults that already have an associate's degree

There are also smaller proposed reforms to the local correctional system, such as **\$60 million over 3 years** for increased probation services targeting individuals with misdemeanor convictions, and **\$11.5 million** in 2020-21 to expand the "MyCitations" online pilot program county courts statewide.

*Data from the Governor's proposed budget, LAO, [CDCR](#), and the [California Rehabilitation Oversight Board \(C-ROB\)](#) unless otherwise specified.