Building your Redistricting Database:

Reallocating Inmate Data

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NCSL Redistricting Seminar - 7/15/21
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California Law on Inmate Reallocation Today:

• Election Code Section 21003: After April 1 and no later than July 1 in the year ending with 0, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) provides single database with info about every incarcerated person in a facility under CDCR’s control to the Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC) and the Legislature.

• Under subdivision (b) of Section 8253 of the Government Code, it is the Legislature’s responsibility to provide a complete and accurate computerized database for redistricting

• That responsibility is fulfilled by the Statewide Database (SWDB)

• The 2010 CRC voted in 2019 to make the Statewide Database the recipient of the file transmitted by the CDCR

• The Legislature also designated the Statewide Database as the recipient of the file transmitted by the CDCR
Inmate Data Reallocation: CA Legislative history

• 2011 – AB 420 (Davis)
  • Original bill; outlines legislative intent

• 2012 – AB 1986 (Davis)
  • Makes some changes to the original bill to make it more efficient for implementation

• 2018 – AB 2172 (Weber)
  • Updates the bill, makes modifications to ensure that original bill can be implemented consistent with legislative intent
Overview of AB2172 Clarifications/Changes

• Information provided from CDCR to the CRC will also be provided to the Legislature regarding each inmate incarcerated in a state correctional facility.

• Requires the information submitted to be in the form of a single electronic file for each database maintained by CDCR.

• Requires the information provided to reflect the inmates that are in facilities under the control of CDCR on April 1, 2020 and on every decennial Census Day beginning in 2030.
Clarifications/Changes cont.

- Defines “state correctional facility” as a facility under the control of CDCR.
- Deletes provisions of law pertaining to State Offender Management System (SOMS) not being operational before April 1, 2020. SOMS is currently operational.
- Information from CDCR must include the residential address or addresses at which the inmate was domiciled before the inmate’s most current term of incarceration, including information about the date on which each address was added to records.
Clarifications/Changes cont.

• Provides that if CDCR does not have any residential address information for an inmate, then the information provided by CDCR states that fact.

• Requires CDCR to provide information about the ethnicity, as identified by the inmate, and any information about the race of the inmate to the extent such information is maintained by CDCR.

• Requires CDCR to provide the address of the correctional facility where an inmate is incarcerated on the decennial census day.
Clarifications/Changes cont.

• Requires the Legislature, in coordination with the CRC, to ensure that the information provided by CDCR is included in the computerized database that is used for redistricting.

• “Last known place of residence” means the most recent residential address of an inmate before the inmate’s most current term of incarceration that is sufficiently specific to be assigned to a census block. If the inmate’s residential address is not sufficiently specific to be assigned to a census block, the “last known place of residence” means a randomly-determined census block located within the smallest geographical area that can be identified based on the residential address information provided by CDCR.

• Updates terminology to more accurately describe those inmates who are in facilities under the control of CDCR
Transmitted Data

• On May 11, 2020, the CDCR transmitted a single file to the SWDB containing the following information (if available) for each incarcerated person in a facility under the control of the CDCR:
  • Unique identifier
  • Residential address(es) at which the person was domiciled prior to incarceration
  • Persons’ ethnicity and race
  • Location of facility of incarceration

• The CDCR transmitted 122,730 unique IDs to SWDB
• The first geocode resulted in 66,706 matches
• The remaining records are being manually processed
Election Code Section 21003

- Legislature, in coordination with CRC, shall ensure that the CDCR dataset is incorporated into the SWDB.
- SWDB will adjust total population, race and ethnicity based on the CDCR dataset by removing data on incarcerated persons from the geographies where they were enumerated and reallocating them to geographies of their last residence if possible.
- If specific previous residential address is not available then the smallest geographic unit possible will be used for geographic reallocation.
- Legislature requested and CRC agreed to deem each incarcerated person as residing at their last residential address rather than place of incarceration.
Inmates in Federal Prisons

- The Legislature, in Section 21003(d)(1) of the Elections Code, requests the CRC to deem each inmate in *federal custody* to reside at an unknown geographical location in the state, and exclude the inmate from the population count for any district, ward, or precinct.

- Based on information that the Statewide Database received from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, on April 1, 2020, there were 14,494 inmates incarcerated in the 13 federal correctional facilities located in California.
Census delays – new timelines

• **Old timeline:**
  • By April 1 in the year ending with 1, PL94-171 data are released to the states.
  • 30 days after receipt of the PL94-171, the CA SWDB releases the official redistricting database for the State of California

• **New timeline:**
  • By August 16: Census releases PL 94-171 block level data in legacy format ("Legacy Data")
  • By August 23: One week later CA SWDB releases a user-friendly version of the PL 94-171 data.
  • By Sept 23: 30 DAYS later CA SWDB releases the official 2021 redistricting database (reflecting adjusted inmate populations)
.... And wishing you all:

A Happy Redistricting!