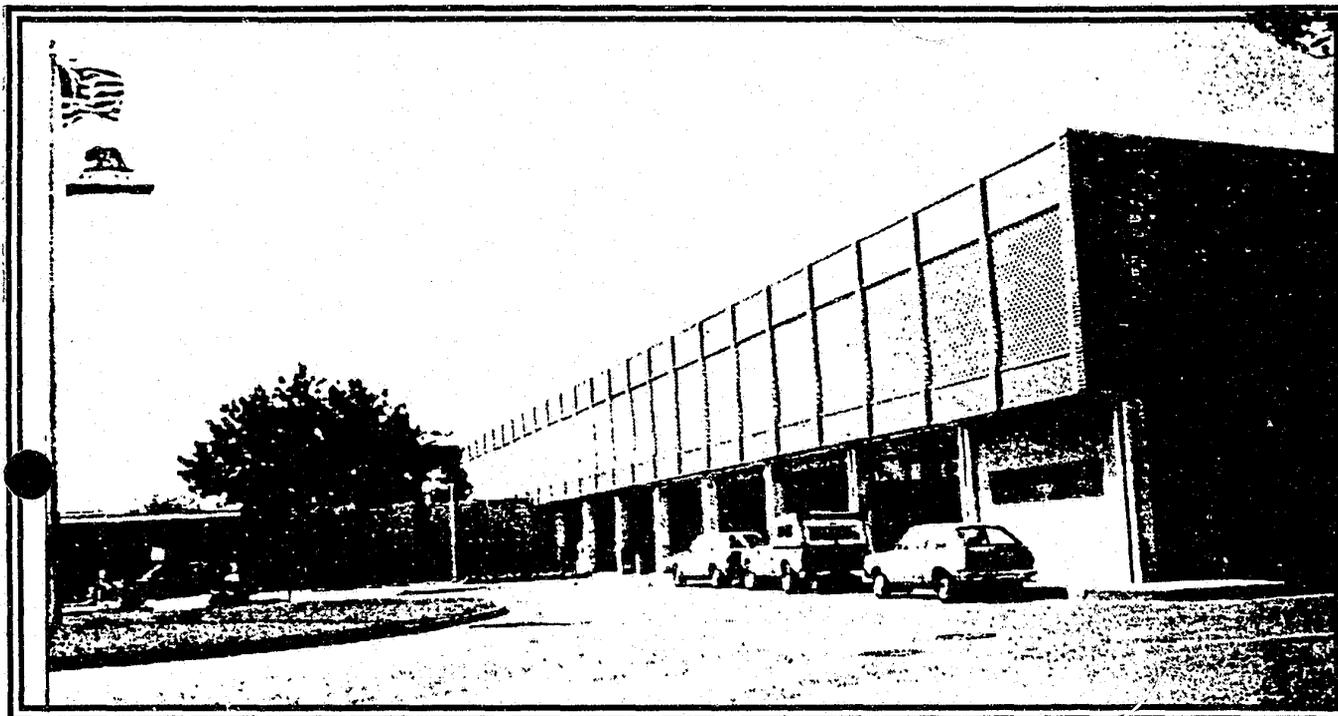


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CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION SUMMARY REPORT NO. 24



CALENDAR YEAR 1991

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
RESEARCH DIVISION**

AUGUST 1992

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary.....	v
Juvenile Hall Monitoring System.....	1
Statewide Juvenile Hall Capacity.....	2
Statewide Average Daily Population.....	2
Capacity and Population Trends.....	7
Admissions to Juvenile Halls.....	8
Detention of Status Offenders.....	11
Juvenile Hall Overcrowding.....	13
Discussion.....	21
APPENDIX A: Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls, by Month During 1991.....	27
APPENDIX B: Juvenile Halls Calendar Year Average Daily Population, 1987 to 1991.....	29
APPENDIX C: Juvenile Halls Occupancy Rates, 1987 to 1991, Average Percentage of Beds Occupied.....	31
APPENDIX D: County Juvenile Halls Monthly Population Admissions Report.....	33
APPENDIX E: Reasons for Juvenile Hall Detention, by Individual Hall, 1991.....	35
APPENDIX F: Status Offender Detention Report.....	37
APPENDIX G: Incarceration, Admission, and Population Rates, and Their Contributions to Juvenile Hall Overcrowding.....	39
Table G-1: County Rate of Juvenile Incarceration (Counties Ranked by 1991 Rate).....	41

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Table G-2: County Rate of Admissions to Juvenile Hall (Counties Ranked by 1991 Rate).....	42
Table G-3: Ratio of Population to Juvenile Hall Beds (Counties Ranked by 1991 Ratio)	43

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1:	Statewide Average Daily Juvenile Hall Population by Sex and Percent of Beds Occupied During Calendar Year 1991.....	3
TABLE 2:	Juvenile Hall 1991 Calendar Year Population Summary: Low and High Monthly ADP and Average Annual Population and Percentage of Capacity Used	4
TABLE 3:	Percentage of Capacity Used: Halls Grouped by Occupancy Rate in 1991	6
TABLE 4:	Average Daily Population, Available Beds, and Occupancy Rate in Juvenile Halls 1982 to 1991	7
TABLE 5:	Admissions to Juvenile Halls in 1991	9
TABLE 6:	Reason for Juvenile Hall Detention in 1991: Percentage of Average Daily Population in Various Detention Categories.....	10
TABLE 7:	Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1991: Reasons for Detention Under W&I Code 207(b) and Youth Characteristics	12
TABLE 8:	Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1991: Total Detentions and Detentions Over 24 Hours, by County	14
TABLE 9:	Number of Days That Juvenile Hall Total Population Exceeded Maximum Legal Facility Capacities During 1991, by Month.....	17
TABLE 10:	Number of Incidents of Juvenile Hall Overcrowding, 1982 to 1991.....	18
TABLE 11:	Juvenile Halls Exceeding 100% Occupancy Rate in One or More Years During a Five-Year Period, 1987 to 1991	19
TABLE 12:	Number of Days Maximum Legal Capacity Was Exceeded in Any Living Unit During 1991, by Month.....	22

CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION

1991 CALENDAR YEAR

Summary

- There were 130,186 youths admitted to California's 47 county juvenile halls in the year 1991.
- During the year, the 47 juvenile halls provided an average of 5,643 beds, representing an increase of 116 beds from 1990.
- The statewide average daily juvenile hall population was 5,494, a decrease of 267 or 4.6% over the 1990 ADP of 5,761. This is the first annual decrease in ADP since at least 1981.
- The bed occupancy rate averaged 97.4% during 1991, down from the 104.2% occupancy rate registered in 1990.
- There were 4,004 incidents of overcrowding during 1991, a figure down 9.4% from 1990. Beginning in 1985, overcrowding increased annually through 1989. In 1990 and 1991, overcrowding decreased. The 4,891 overcrowding incidents in 1989 represented the largest figure for any previous year for which data are available.
- Thirty of the 47 halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding. Ten halls were overcrowded more than 50% of the time.
- The overall rate of overcrowding was 23.3%. This measure is derived from 4,004 incidents out of 17,155 total possible incidents if every hall had been overcrowded every day.
- Data indicate that, on any given day, 55.6% of the youths in halls were in a predisposition status, that is, awaiting some kind of hearing.

- Of the remaining youths in halls:
 - 11.4% were commitments to the hall by the courts
 - 13.7% were waiting for private placements
 - 7.0% were waiting for placement in a probation camp
 - 3.3% were waiting for delivery to the Youth Authority
 - 1.6% were holds for other agencies (e.g., other counties, Naturalization Service)
 - 3.9% were remands to adult court
 - 3.6% were in miscellaneous other categories.

- Data collected from probation departments on detentions of status offenders are presented in the report but are not summarized here because data are missing from some counties.

**CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION
SUMMARY REPORT NO. 24
CALENDAR YEAR 1991**

This is the twenty-fourth in a series of reports on juvenile hall population, the first of which appeared 17 years ago in July 1975. These reports have presented the average number of youths in California's county juvenile halls during each calendar year and have provided the number of days when the population of individual halls exceeded maximum capacity limits. Since 1988, the report has included the number of admissions to halls, a profile of reasons for confinement, and information on status offender detentions.

The State Welfare and Institutions Code and the California Administrative Code direct the Department of the Youth Authority to establish maximum capacity limits for juvenile halls operated by local probation departments.¹ The Youth Authority is further empowered to collect such information as necessary to enable monitoring and reporting of juvenile hall populations. As a result, this report represents the only available compendium of population information on each individual hall and for all halls statewide.

Juvenile Hall Monitoring System

There are 47 juvenile halls operated by probation departments in 42 counties. Staff in each of these facilities complete several monthly monitoring forms designed and supplied by the Youth Authority. The Juvenile Hall Population Report is used to provide the daily population count for the total facility and each individual living unit. Directions for the report are to record population as of 12:01 a.m., thereby reflecting the number of youths occupying beds. Youths in a facility during regular daytime program operation but "slept" elsewhere are not counted. Likewise, youths under the jurisdiction of a hall who are out-to-court or on furlough are not

¹W&I Codes Sections 210 and 872.
California Administrative Code (Title 15) Sections 4273 and 4306.

included in this population count. Staff also submit monthly admission reports and reports on individual status offender detentions.

Statewide Juvenile Hall Capacity

As the year 1991 began, there were 5,607 beds available in the 47 juvenile halls. By the end of 1991, the number of beds had increased to 5,663. This represents a net increase of 56 beds (Table 1). Three halls increased bed capacity, while four showed a decrease in beds (see Table 2 footnotes). Over the year as a whole, there was an average of 5,643 beds.

Statewide Average Daily Population

The statewide, combined average daily population (ADP) of the 47 juvenile halls is shown in Table 1, by month, along with the total number of available beds, the number of males and females, and the average percentage of beds occupied. The ADP for the total year was 5,494, representing a small decrease of 4.6% from the ADP of 5,761 recorded in 1990. The highest ADP—5,718—occurred in May.

As may be seen in Table 1, the statewide average population exceeded the statewide hall capacity in three months of 1991, with the average occupancy rate over the year of 97.4%. Numerically, these figures would seem to indicate that few or no vacant beds were available in any juvenile hall throughout the state during most of 1991. This was not the case, however. Average occupancy rates over 100% occurred in only 10 of the 47 halls.

Table 2 presents ADP and occupancy rates for each juvenile hall. This table is read as follows: Alameda Central (for example) had a capacity of 308, and had a 1991 monthly ADP ranging from a low of 218.2 to a high of 257.0. Over the year, the ADP was 239.4, representing an occupancy rate of 77.7% for the year.

TABLE 1

Statewide Average Daily Juvenile Hall Population
by Sex and Percent of Beds Occupied
During Calendar Year 1991

Month	Beds Available ^a	Avg. Daily Population	Males	Females	Pct. Beds Occupied
Jan	5,607	5,351	4,742	609	95.4
Feb	5,607	5,536	4,938	598	98.7
Mar	5,587	5,588	4,983	605	100.0
Apr	5,603	5,496	4,883	613	98.1
May	5,663	5,718	5,096	622	101.0
Jun	5,663	5,494	4,879	615	97.0
Jul	5,663	5,322	4,750	572	94.0
Aug	5,667	5,326	4,751	575	94.0
Sep	5,667	5,330	4,732	598	94.0
Oct	5,667	5,542	4,890	652	97.8
Nov	5,667	5,700	5,031	669	100.6
Dec	5,663	5,534	4,896	638	97.7
Annual	5,643	5,494	4,880	614	97.4

^aBeds available, as shown in Table 1, are the number of beds available during each month and the average number available across the entire year (5,643).

TABLE 2

Juvenile Hall 1991 Calendar Year Population Summary:
Low and High Monthly ADP and Average Annual Population and
Percentage of Capacity Used

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	ADP			Avg. % of Capacity Used		
		Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1991	Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1991
		Low	High		Low	High	
Alameda-Central	308	218.2	257.0	239.4	70.8	83.4	77.7
Alameda-Rec. Center	52	18.2	43.3	27.5	35.0	83.3	52.9
Butte	60	39.6	55.7	48.6	66.0	92.8	81.0
Contra Costa	161	106.4	151.5	132.2	66.1	94.1	82.1
Del Norte	8	3.7	8.4	5.9	46.2	105.0	73.8
El Dorado	40	22.6	33.9	28.9	56.5	84.8	72.2
Fresno	205	137.3	162.9	154.0	67.0	79.5	75.1
Humboldt	26	16.8	24.0	21.1	64.6	92.3	81.2
Imperial	30	20.1	31.7	26.7	67.0	105.7	89.0
Kern	138	106.6	162.1	134.9	77.2	117.5	97.8
Kings	53/58 ^a	49.7	58.9	56.2	90.2	106.9	102.0
Lake	28	7.3	18.8	13.7	26.1	67.1	48.9
L.A.-Central	515	592.9	714.3	662.6	115.1	138.7	128.7
L.A.-Los Padrinos	401/431 ^b	457.5	516.9	488.3	108.7	122.8	116.0
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	393/453 ^c	446.8	558.6	495.4	103.2	129.0	114.4
Madera	30	14.2	23.9	18.6	47.3	79.7	62.0
Marin	32	15.2	22.9	18.5	47.5	71.6	57.8
Mendocino	32/31 ^d	14.9	30.2	22.6	47.2	95.6	71.5
Merced	42	33.9	39.7	36.8	80.7	94.5	87.6
Monterey	72	67.0	91.3	78.6	93.1	126.8	109.2
Napa	34	16.8	26.9	20.4	49.4	79.1	60.0
Nevada	19	8.8	18.9	11.6	46.3	99.5	61.1
Orange	314	310.4	360.9	338.6	98.9	114.9	107.8
Placer	28	16.5	26.9	22.0	58.9	96.1	78.6
Riverside-Juvenile Hall	197	155.8	188.1	174.9	79.1	95.5	88.8
Riverside-Indio	100	62.4	78.5	72.6	62.4	78.5	72.6
Sacramento	239	260.5	309.9	282.1	109.0	129.7	118.0
San Bernardino	256/236 ^e	203.8	267.1	231.5	84.6	110.8	96.1
San Diego	219	353.0	400.3	379.8	161.2	182.8	173.4
San Francisco	132	78.1	106.0	93.6	59.2	80.3	70.9
San Joaquin	196	132.3	174.4	161.4	67.5	89.0	82.3
San Luis Obispo	40	15.6	30.4	25.0	39.0	76.0	62.5
San Mateo	169	110.2	149.8	129.0	65.2	88.6	76.3
Santa Barbara-Main	56	24.8	45.9	35.5	44.3	82.0	63.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	20	14.9	18.5	16.8	74.5	92.5	84.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	ADP			Avg. % of Capacity Used		
		Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1991	Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1991
		Low	High		Low	High	
Santa Clara	343/329 ^f	230.2	285.3	258.6	69.2	85.8	77.8
Santa Cruz	42	25.0	49.4	39.2	59.5	117.6	93.3
Shasta	48	33.2	48.3	41.8	69.2	100.6	87.1
Siskiyou	18	7.7	19.3	13.7	42.8	107.2	76.1
Solano	70/66 ^g	43.4	68.5	58.5	62.3	98.3	83.9
Sonoma	118	65.2	89.8	78.6	55.3	76.1	66.6
Stanislaus	102	76.2	96.4	88.1	74.7	94.5	86.4
Tehama	20	11.7	20.9	16.6	58.5	104.5	83.0
Tulare	60	52.8	62.8	56.7	88.0	104.7	94.5
Ventura	84	67.1	97.6	84.4	79.9	116.2	100.5
Yolo	12	13.8	25.3	19.3	115.0	210.8	160.8
Yuba	45	26.1	40.1	34.5	58.0	89.1	76.7
Statewide	5,643 ^h	5,322	5,700	5,494	94.3	101.1	97.4

^aKings increased capacity from 53 to 58 in August 1991.
Average capacity = 55.1.

^bLA - Los Padrinos increased capacity from 401 to 431 in April 1991.
Average capacity = 423.5.

^cLA - San Fernando Valley increased capacity from 393 to 453 in May 1991.
Average capacity = 433.0.

^dMendocino decreased capacity from 32 to 31 in August 1991.
Average capacity = 31.6.

^eSan Bernardino decreased capacity from 256 to 236 in March 1991.
Average capacity = 241.0.

^fSanta Clara decreased capacity from 343 to 329 in April 1991.
Average capacity = 332.5.

^gSolano decreased capacity from 70 to 66 in December 1991.
Average capacity = 69.7.

^hAverage population limit for entire year.

As previously mentioned, 10 halls had average occupancy rates of over 100% in 1991.

These halls were the following:

102.0% - Kings	109.2% Monterey	173.4% - San Diego
128.7% - LA Central	107.8% Orange	100.5% - Ventura
116.0% - LA Los Padrinos	118.0% - Sacramento	160.8% - Yolo
114.4% - LA San Fernando		

Of these 10 halls with rates above 100%, six showed a decrease from their 1990 occupancy rates; three showed an increase (Sacramento, San Diego, and Yolo); and one hall (Ventura) exceeded 100% occupancy for the first time. Two halls (Kern and San Bernardino) that appeared on this list in 1990 decreased occupancy to less than 100% in 1991.

Appendix A provides ADP figures for each month of 1991 for each hall. Appendix B data indicate that from 1990 to 1991, the annual ADP increased in 20 halls and decreased in 27. Appendix C shows the average occupancy rate for each hall, 1987 to 1991.

Table 3 shows the number of halls at various levels of bed occupancy: under 70%, 70 to 79%, 80 to 89%, and 90% or more. Fourteen halls had occupancy levels of 90% or more. These 14 halls had an aggregate of 2,845 beds, or 50% of the state total. In other words, half of the state's available hall beds were occupied at a high rate. On the other hand, 9 halls with 409 beds (7% of the total) had occupancy rates under 70%. These data serve to illustrate the diversity in the rates at which halls were occupied.

TABLE 3

Percentage of Capacity Used: Halls Grouped by
Occupancy Rate in 1991

		Occupancy Rate (Percent)			
		Under 70	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 or More
Juvenile Halls	N	9	12	12	14
Pct. Statewide	%	19.1	25.5	25.5	29.8
Hall Beds	N	409	1,417	972	2,845
Pct. Statewide Beds	%	7.2	25.1	17.2	50.4

Capacity and Population Trends

As shown in Table 4, the annual average number of hall beds increased from 5,129 in 1982 to 5,643 in the current year, an increase of 514 beds or 10.0%. During that same period ADP has grown from 4,177 to 5,494, an increase of 1,317 or 31.5%. However, annual ADP decreased 4.6% from 1990 to 1991. This is the first decrease since at least 1982.

TABLE 4

Average Daily Population, Available Beds, and
Occupancy Rate in Juvenile Halls 1982 to 1991

Year	Available Beds ^a	Change From Previous Year	Annual ADP	Change in No.	Occupancy Rate
1982	5,129	+193	4,177	+171	81.4
1983	5,206	+77	4,348	+171	83.5
1984	5,328	+122	4,526	+178	85.0
1985	5,319	-9	4,817	+291	90.6
1986	5,324	+5	5,036	+219	94.6
1987	5,341	+17	5,148	+112	96.4
1988	5,276	-65	5,250	+102	99.5
1989	5,418	+142	5,696	+446	105.1
1990	5,527	+109	5,761	+65	104.2
1991	5,643	+116	5,494	-267	97.4

Note. Percentage change over time:

Available Beds	1982 to 1991	10.0%
	1990 to 1991	2.1%
Annual ADP	1982 to 1991	31.5%
	1990 to 1991	-4.6%

^aThe number of available beds shown in Table 4 is based on the average number available each year. This method of calculation is used when measuring change in available beds across years.

Increases in the number of available hall beds have seldom matched increases in ADP. This is evidenced by Table 4, which shows the annual changes in both ADP and available beds. For instance, only in 1982 and again in 1990 did the bed increase keep pace with the increase in ADP.

Admissions to Juvenile Halls

Data on average daily population have been published by the Youth Authority since 1975. However, data on the number of youths admitted to juvenile halls have been available only since 1988.

Table 5 indicates that 130,186 juveniles were admitted to the 47 juvenile halls throughout the state during 1991. Of this number, 17,502 (or 13.4%) were females. The admissions form (see Appendix D) was also designed to collect information on the reasons for juvenile hall detention. Directions for the form ask that the population on one day (preferably at the end of each month) be counted and categorized by reason for detention. An average of the numbers reported over twelve months was used to develop a percentage of hall population in each detention category. Statewide results are shown in Table 6. Data for individual halls are shown in Appendix E.

Data in Table 6 indicate that, on any given day, more than half (55.6%) of the youths detained in juvenile halls were in a pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting a detention, adjudication, or disposition hearing. The second largest category (13.7%) was "waiting for private placement or treatment program." The third largest detention category (11.4%) was "court commitment to the hall."

TABLE 5

Admissions to Juvenile Halls in 1991

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL FOR 47 HALLS	130,186	112,684	17,502
Alameda-Central	3,026	2,148	878
Alameda-Reception Center	3,687	3,687	0
Butte	818	703	115
Contra Costa	3,251	2,664	587
Del Norte	326	249	77
El Dorado	522	450	72
Fresno	4,871	4,180	691
Humboldt	526	409	117
Imperial	773	625	148
Kern	2,142	1,855	287
Kings	1,535	1,308	227
Lake	291	248	43
Los Angeles - Central	18,961	17,226	1,735
Los Angeles - Los Padrinos	11,172	10,276	896
Los Angeles- San Fernando Valley	7,355	6,741	614
Madera	637	529	108
Marin	771	595	176
Mendocino	618	436	182
Merced	1,548	1,251	297
Monterey	2,694	2,324	370
Napa	531	405	126
Nevada	234	200	34
Orange	5,725	4,984	741
Placer	699	595	104
Riverside - Juvenile Hall	3,869	3,415	454
Riverside - Indio	1,268	1,092	176
Sacramento	6,975	5,983	992
San Bernardino	4,496	4,035	461
San Diego	6,090	5,374	716
San Francisco	3,239	2,714	525
San Joaquin	3,262	2,806	456
San Luis Obispo	546	411	135
San Mateo	4,185	3,333	852
Santa Barbara - Main	776	639	137
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	1,175	980	195
Santa Clara	6,911	5,698	1,213
Santa Cruz	1,563	1,263	300

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
Shasta	686	559	127
Siskiyou	228	188	40
Solano	1,471	1,157	314
Sonoma	1,923	1,599	324
Stanislaus	3,126	2,586	540
Tehama	324	255	69
Tulare	2,058	1,677	381
Ventura	2,174	1,886	288
Yolo	604	501	103
Yuba	524	445	79

TABLE 6

Reason for Juvenile Hall Detention in 1991: Percentage of Average Daily Population in Various Detention Categories

Percent	Detention Category
100.0	<u>Total</u> : State Average Daily Population
55.6	<u>Pre-disposition</u> : Waiting for hearing or transfer to another jurisdiction
	<u>Post-disposition</u> :
13.7	Waiting for private placement or treatment program
7.0	Waiting for probation camp placement
3.3	Waiting for delivery to Youth Authority
0.4	Waiting for transfer to another county
1.2	Holds for CYA, Naturalization Service, etc.
0.9	Disciplinary transfer from camp
3.9	Remands to adult court
11.4	Court commitment to the hall
2.7	Other category not listed above

Detention of Status Offenders

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 207(b) allows for limited secure detention of status offenders under certain conditions as set forth by the Code. Section 207(b) specifies that status offenders may be held in a secure facility "other than a facility in which adults are held in secure custody." This clause, in effect, prohibits placing of status offenders in jails or lockups. In fact, Youth Authority monitoring systems indicate that no status offenders have been confined in jails or lockups since 1986, and that all such confinements occurred only in juvenile halls.

The Youth Authority has developed a system for monitoring the detention of status offenders. The system requires that the Chief Probation Officer in each county operating a juvenile hall notify the Department concerning its policies regarding the temporary detention of status offenders. If a county has a policy prohibiting secure confinement of status offenders, it shall annually file a letter with the Youth Authority confirming such a policy. Otherwise, each county is required to report monthly, whether or not a status offender was confined during the month. The required reporting form is shown in Appendix F.

Even with the system described above in effect it is uncertain whether all temporary detentions of status offenders have been reported. The reader is therefore urged to use or interpret these data with caution. On the other hand, while these data may not be complete, they are the only information available and at least provide some insights regarding status offender detentions in local juvenile halls.

During 1991, 15 counties submitted reports on the secure detention of 799 status offenders. Table 7 shows the number of such detentions as permitted under W&I Section 207(b) and some characteristics of the detained status offenders.

Of the 799 status offenders, 508 (63.6% of the total) were detained while contact was being made with parents within the same county as the juvenile hall. An additional 14.6% were detained while contact was being made with parents who were in other counties, and 9.3% were detained pending contacts with parents in other states. In the latter case, Section 207(b) allows detention for up to 72 hours.

TABLE 7

Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1991:
Reasons for Detention Under W&I Code 207(b)
and Youth Characteristics

	N	%
<u>Total Detentions</u>	799	100.0
<u>Initial Reason for Custody:</u>		
Beyond Control of Parents	309	38.7
Curfew	43	5.4
Truancy/Beyond Control at School	5	0.6
Runaway	429	53.7
Other	11	1.4
<u>Detention Reason:</u>		
Contact Parents - In County	508	63.6
Contact Parents - Other County	117	14.6
Contact Parents - Other State	74	9.3
Warrant Check Only/Other	100	12.5
Total Warrant Checks Made	692	86.7
Resulting Warrants Found (in 692 Checks)	24	3.5 ^a
<u>Characteristics of Detained Status Offenders:</u>		
Females	485	60.7
Males	311	38.9
Age 17	100	12.5
Age 16	136	17.0
Age 15	162	20.3
Age 14	183	22.9
Age 13 and less	183	22.9
Age Unknown	35	4.4
Average Age		14.6
<u>Release Disposition:</u>		
Release on His/Her Own	14	1.8
Released to Parent/Guardian	598	74.8
Transferred to Another Agency	183	22.9
Unknown	4	0.5

Note. Percentages do not always add to 100% due to missing data.

^aOf the 692 warrant checks.

Warrant checks were made on 692 or 86.7% of the youths. However, such checks resulted in locating warrants or holds in only 24 cases, or 3.5% of the warrant checks performed.

The status offenders, of whom 60.7% were females, averaged 14.6 years of age, and 53.7% were detained as runaways. There were 22.9% turned over to other agencies for disposition, while 74.8% were released to parents. Very few youths (1.8%), were released on their own.

Table 8 shows total number of status offenders detained in each detaining county, number of such detentions over 24 hours, and reasons given for detentions: that is, a court hold, delivery to parents residing in another state, or other reasons. Of all detentions, 8.5% (68 out of 799) were over 24 hours. Of the 68 detentions over 24 hours in 1991, 8 were for violation of a court order, 40 were for release to parents residing in another county or state, and 20 were in other categories. Also, of the 68 detentions over 24 hours, 34 occurred over weekends or holidays, when courts were not open for processing juvenile cases. Comparisons were not made with data for prior years because it has been determined that reports from Kern and Los Angeles counties are either missing or incomplete for 1990 and 1991.

Juvenile Hall Overcrowding

The Department's Parole Services and Community Corrections Branch (PS&CC) assigns each juvenile hall a maximum rated capacity based on state standards governing the operation of juvenile institutions; each living unit within a hall is also assigned a maximum capacity. Therefore, a hall's maximum rated capacity represents the number of available beds.

One of the functions of the Youth Authority's juvenile hall population data collection system is to allow for monitoring of overcrowding. There are two measures of overcrowding: first, when the hall population exceeds the maximum rated capacity for the facility, and, second, when any individual living unit exceeds its assigned capacity. When the population of a unit exceeds its capacity, the second measure of overcrowding is said to have occurred, even if the total facility capacity has not been exceeded.

TABLE 8

Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1991:
Total Detentions and Detentions Over 24 Hours,
by County

County	Total Detentions		Detentions Over 24 Hours				
	N	Court Holds	N	Court Holds	Parents in Other:		Other
					County	State	
Total	799	24	68	8	21	19	20
Del Norte	18	10	8	5	0	1	2
Fresno	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	10	3	4	2	1	0	1
Imperial	49	0	24	0	12	4	8
Kern	382	1	8	0	0	4	4
Kings	21	0	4	0	3	0	1
Madera	115	2	2	0	1	0	1
Marin	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Merced	86	3	5	0	1	2	2
Nevada	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego	44	1	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	36	0	2	0	2	0	0
Stanislaus	18	0	5	0	1	4	0
Ventura	4	0	4	0	0	4	0
Yolo	5	0	1	0	0	0	1

Note. These are all detentions in excess of 24 hours, including those that occurred over a weekend or holiday.

Los Angeles County reportedly confines status offenders in its juvenile hall but does not submit status offender detention reports to the Youth Authority.

Youth Authority response to overcrowding. The Department follows specific procedures for responding to chronic overcrowding in juvenile halls.² Chronic overcrowding is defined as exceeding maximum rated capacity on 15 or more days within any 30-day period.

When the monitoring system detects an instance of chronic overcrowding, Department consultants contact the probation department to determine if the hall remains a safe and healthy

²A complete description of procedures may be found in "Juvenile Facility Inspection Procedures: Juvenile Hall Overcrowding." Prepared by the Prevention and Community Corrections Branch, 1988.

place to detain minors. The determination of whether conditions are safe and healthy is based on an evaluation of conditions of life, health, and safety of minors according to standards and not solely on the number of detained minors (that is, not based solely on degree of overcrowding).

Based on the results of the evaluation, the consultant then has two options:

1. He or she may certify the hall to be "too crowded for the proper and safe detention of minors," as per W&I Code 210; or,
2. If the evaluation does not find a hall to be too crowded and that health and safety deficiencies do not exist, the consultant will assist the county in developing a corrective action plan which outlines proposed methods for reducing population.

When a corrective action plan is filed, the Department monitors the county's situation by requesting and reviewing 90-day progress reports. If the county fails to make progress in reducing the problem, the hall may be decertified for the detention of minors. Beyond this point, the Department has no further statutory responsibilities or powers.

Facility overcrowding. During 1991, 30 of the 47 halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding, for a total of 4,004 incidents. Days of overcrowding are listed in Table 9 by facility. Table 9 also shows the number of residents and the degree of overcrowding, that is, the percentage by which capacity was exceeded in each hall, measured on the day of highest population.

- There was no facility overcrowding in 17 halls: Alameda Central, Butte, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Madera, Marin, Napa, Nevada, Riverside-Indio, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, and Yuba/Sutter.
- In six halls, overcrowding occurred on 15 or fewer days.
- The degree of overcrowding ranged from 2.4% in San Mateo to 150% in Yolo.

- Ten halls experienced overcrowding at least 50% or more of the time. Also, these halls generally had the highest degrees of overcrowding.
- Seven halls—LA's three halls plus Orange, Sacramento, San Diego, and Yolo—were overcrowded every or nearly every day.

How extensive was statewide overcrowding in 1991? If every hall had been overcrowded every day, there would have been 17,155 such incidents. The 4,004 recorded incidents means that, statewide, halls were overcrowded 23.3% of the time (a decrease from 25.8% in 1990).

Trends in hall overcrowding. Table 10 enumerates the days of juvenile hall overcrowding that have occurred each year since 1980. More overcrowding occurred in 1989 than in any year for which data are available. The largest one-year increase was 30.5%, from 1984 to 1985. In 1982, crowding decreased 17.6%. In 1983, crowding again increased, then remained about the same in 1984. In 1985, crowding began climbing annually to an all-time high in 1989. Then in 1990, crowding decreased 9.6%, the first such decrease since 1984, and again decreased 9.4% in 1991.

The decrease in 1982 was at least partly the result of the addition of 193 beds. The years 1982, 1984, 1990, and 1991 are years in which overcrowding did not increase. The increase in crowding in 1989 occurred despite of the addition of 142 beds statewide.

TABLE 9

Number of Days That Juvenile Hall Total Population
Exceeded Maximum Legal Facility Capacities
During 1991, by Month

Facilities	DAYS OF TOTAL FACILITY OVERCROWDING												Cal. Year Total	Degrees of Over- crowding*	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		N	%
Alameda-Rec. Ctr.	2												2	3	5.8
Contra Costa	4	2	4	1	5								16	6	3.7
Del Norte		6	15		3	3	3		5	7	3		45	5	62.5
El Dorado		2											2	1	2.5
Imperial		11	18	19	23	7		3	10	10	8		109	9	30.0
Kern	14	19	31	30	13								107	38	27.5
Kings	29	26	17	21	31	29	30	13		13	6	6	221	15	28.3
LA-Central	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	254	49.3
LA-Los Padrinos	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	29	31	30	31	364	133	30.8
LA-San Fernando	31	28	31	30	27	29	30	31	30	31	30	31	359	148	32.7
Mendocino	1	2	3	1	2								9	3	9.4
Merced	1		4	2	2	2			2		2		15	2	4.8
Monterey	16	28	31	30	31	23	11	10	7	20	27	27	261	44	61.1
Orange	22	28	25	12	27	30	31	30	30	30	30	31	326	68	21.7
Placer				2	1	1	6	9			2	1	22	3	10.7
Riverside-Juv. Hall	3				4	2				2		3	14	6	3.0
Sacramento	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	29	363	93	38.9
San Bernardino	8	2	10	8	31	30	11	7				1	108	67	28.4
San Diego	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	207	94.5
San Mateo					2								2	4	2.4
S. Barb.-S. Maria	1	1		1	3				1	4	4	2	17	5	25.0
Santa Cruz				4	18	10	12	22	14	23	29	17	149	24	57.1
Shasta	1	13	2	5	7	7				2	3	3	43	5	10.4
Siskiyou	2		2	16	2					1	4	3	30	4	22.2
Solano	10	3		2						2	11		28	9	12.9
Stanislaus	1	1	1		9			2		3	4		21	18	17.6
Tehama		18	19	3	6	4		3			1	1	55	5	25.0
Tulare							14	5	7	24	4		54	10	16.7
Ventura	6	1		3	6	11	28	23	29	30	21	31	189	33	39.3
Yolo	19	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	20	31	343	18	150.0
Total	295	331	368	340	408	338	331	313	284	357	329	310	4,004		

* Most serious overcrowding during period: Number of residents over capacity and percentage over capacity.

TABLE 10

Number of Incidents of Juvenile Hall Overcrowding,
1982 to 1991

Year	No. of Incidents	Yearly % Change
1982	1,721	-17.6
1983	2,233	+29.8
1984	2,223	-0.4
1985	2,900	+30.5
1986	3,038	+4.8
1987	3,639	+19.8
1988	4,346	+19.4
1989	4,891	+12.5
1990	4,420	-9.6
1991	4,004	-9.4

Trends in occupancy rates. Another measure of the degree of crowding in juvenile halls is percentage of beds occupied. Appendix C shows the average occupancy rate for each of the 47 halls during the years 1987 to 1991. There were 17 halls in which occupancy rate exceeded 100% in at least one year during the five-year period. Data for these 17 halls are shown in Table 11.

- A. Five halls had occupancy rates higher than 100% in all five years: Orange, San Diego, and the three halls in LA County. Unlike LA County, Orange and San Diego have not had any beds added to their capacity during the period shown.
- B. Seven of those halls that had 100% overcrowding at some point since 1987 had no overcrowding in 1991. These were:
- Imperial - no beds added
 - Kern - no beds added
 - Riverside-Main - added 40 beds in 1989
 - Riverside-Indio - added 50 beds in 1989
 - San Bernardino - added 20 beds in 1987, 2 in 1989, and reduced 20 beds in 1991

- San Joaquin - added 60 beds in 1990
- Tulare - No beds added

In four of the seven halls listed directly above, adding beds appears to have assisted in reducing excessively high occupancy rates. On the other hand, three halls—Imperial, Kern, and Tulare—lowered their occupancy rates without an increase in beds.

TABLE 11

Juvenile Halls Exceeding 100% Occupancy Rate in
One or More Years During a Five-Year Period,
1987 to 1991

Juvenile Hall	No. of Years Over 100%	Occupancy Rate					Available Beds		
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1987	1991	Diff.
Imperial	1	102.0	92.7	86.7	86.7	89.0	30	30	0
Kern	4	120.9	103.3	108.8	105.8	97.8	138	138	0
Kings	2	89.8	94.0	98.5	108.5	102.0	53	58	+5
LA-Central	5	137.2	148.0	153.9	147.4	128.7	539	515	-24
LA-Los Padrinos	5	133.7	139.0	145.8	144.1	116.0	401	431	+30
LA-San Fernando	5	134.3	141.8	144.3	142.0	114.4	277	453	+176
Monterey	3	70.3	87.4	103.5	112.8	109.2	72	72	0
Orange	5	100.3	107.9	117.9	120.0	107.8	314	314	0
Riverside-Main	3	114.5	123.8	116.4	99.4	88.8	157	197	+40
Riverside-Indio	3	107.0	111.2	126.2	77.0	72.6	50	100	+50
Sacramento	4	95.1	100.6	109.6	113.9	118.0	225	239	+14
San Bernardino	3	94.9	102.1	104.4	106.1	96.1	254	236	-18
San Diego	5	134.9	118.8	151.9	161.7	173.4	219	219	0
San Joaquin	2	94.9	101.1	103.5	85.9	82.3	136	196	+60
Tulare	2	101.3	102.2	94.7	94.3	94.5	60	60	0
Ventura	1	82.3	88.8	96.0	96.5	100.5	84	84	0
Yolo	4	97.9	127.5	130.8	124.2	160.8	12	12	0

C. In the remaining five halls, occupancy rates tended to increase over the five-year period and have ultimately exceeded 100%:

Ventura	-	over 100% in 1991
Kings	-	over 100% since 1990
Monterey	-	over 100% since 1989
Sacramento	-	over 100% since 1988
Yolo	-	over 100% since 1988

Kings, Monterey, and Ventura have not added any beds. A few beds were added to Sacramento (14 in May 1990). Yolo County's capacity decreased by four beds in August 1987.

The net result of all the above is that high occupancy rates have remained relatively constant in five halls (listed under item A, above) and have decreased or come under control in seven others (under B, above). High occupancy appears to be a "developing problem" in five halls (under C, above). Occupancy over 100% has not been a problem in the state's other 30 halls.

Living unit overcrowding. Living units sometimes exceed capacity even though beds remain vacant in other units within the facility. This may occur, for instance, when a hall receives more male admissions than it has beds for in its male-designated units, while at the same time the female-designated units may have several unoccupied beds. In addition, a unit may become overcrowded because it contains a special program (educational, special counseling, etc.) and received more referrals than its number of beds. Also, units designed for youth requiring greater security often become overcrowded.

The facilities that experienced one or more days of living unit overcrowding are listed in Table 12, which shows the number of overcrowding incidents that occurred each month in 1991. Although more than one unit may have been overcrowded on any given day, the figures in Table 12 reflect only the number of days on which any unit in a facility was over capacity. There were 5,820 incidents of unit overcrowding during 1991.

While 30 halls had some total facility overcrowding (as shown in Table 9), 41 halls (all but 6) went over capacity in one of more living units. Twenty-seven of the facilities had unit crowding more than 10% of the time (that is, on 36 or more days). Six halls experienced unit overcrowding 100% of the time (365 days).

Discussion

Population. The average daily population in California's juvenile halls decreased 4.6% from 1990 to 1991, the first annual decrement since at least 1982. The 1990 ADP of 5,761—the highest figure on record—was 53.6% greater than in 1980. In 1980, there was a ratio of 16 youths in a juvenile hall for every 10,000 youths in the state population ages 12 to 17. In 1991, the ratio increased to 23 per 10,000.

Juvenile hall beds. The number of beds available statewide has not kept pace with the increasing ADP. For instance, ADP increased 31.5% since 1982, whereas beds increased 10.0% over the same period. However, from 1990 to 1991, ADP decreased by 267 youths while beds increased by 116. The occupancy rate (available beds divided by ADP) increased from 81.4% in 1982 to an unprecedented 105.1% in 1989 and 104.2% in 1990. Although the occupancy rate in 1991 was down to 97.4%, it is still higher than the 90% figure considered by many correctional practitioners to be an appropriate percentage for juvenile hall usage. The remaining 10% of the beds are then available for sudden surges in detention intake and for various program needs. The occupancy rate has been 90% or higher since 1985.

Overcrowding. The increases in ADP and occupancy rates resulted in increases in incidents of overcrowding through 1989. The highest number of incidents of facility overcrowding ever recorded—4,891—occurred in 1989, and was almost triple the figure for 1982. There was a moderate decrease in overcrowding during 1990, to 4,420 recorded incidents, and another decrease in 1991, to 4,004.

TABLE 12

Number of Days Maximum Legal Capacity
Was Exceeded in Any Living Unit
During 1991, by Month

Facilities	DAYS OF LIVING UNIT OVERCROWDING												Cal. Year Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Alameda Central	8	24	31	21		1							85
Alameda-Rec. Ctr.	2												2
Contra Costa	9	3	7	4	7								30
Del Norte		6	15		3	3	3		5	7	3		45
El Dorado		3		1									4
Fresno	30	28	29	28	31	30	31	27	23	28	30	31	346
Imperial		11	18	19	23	7		3	10	10	8		109
Kern	21	24	31	30	13	5		7	1	31	30	31	224
Kings	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	18	30	15	28	334
LA-Central	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
LA-Los Padrinos	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
LA-San Fernando	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Marin									3	4	2	11	20
Mendocino	1	2	3	1	2								9
Merced	1		4	2	2	2			2		2		15
Monterey	19	28	31	30	31	28	11	13	9	20	29	31	280
Napa	1		1					1					3
Orange	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Placer				2	1	1	6	9			2	1	22
Riverside-Juv. Hall	31	28	29	30	31	30	20	26	13	31	30	31	330
Riverside-Indio	3	3			2	4	5		13	13	10	3	56
Sacramento	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
San Bernardino	31	28	25	28	31	30	31	31	12	14	11	22	294
San Diego	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
San Francisco	14	4	7	2	9	12	3				2	11	64
San Joaquin						1							1
San Mateo	8	27	24	19	27	28				3	18	11	165
Santa Barb.-Main		1											1
Santa Barb.-S. Maria	1	1	1	1	3			1	7	5	5	3	28
Santa Clara		1			11	8	31	31	4	8	10		104
Santa Cruz			1	15	22	12	15	23	14	25	30	22	179
Shasta	1	14	2	8	10	12		1		2	3	4	57
Siskiyou	2		2	16	2					1	4	3	30
Solano	10	4	3	2		1				13	16	2	51

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Facilities	DAYS OF LIVING UNIT OVERCROWDING												Cal. Year Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Sonoma			1			2	2	5	9				19
Stanislaus	1	2	3	2	9	1		5		4	8	2	37
Tehama		18	19	3	6	4		3			1	1	55
Tulare							14	5	7	24	4		54
Ventura	15	6	4	4	10	17	30	27	30	30	28	31	232
Yolo	19	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	20	31	343
Yuba											2		2
Total	445	490	539	508	534	479	450	466	390	520	503	496	5,820

When measured statewide, overcrowding has increased annually through 1989 and remained high in 1990 and 1991. However, the problem is not universal among juvenile halls. During 1991, 23 of the 47 halls had little or no overcrowding (defined as 15 or fewer days during the year). Of the remaining halls, six were overcrowded less than 10% of the year (35 days or less). Nine other halls had moderate overcrowding (from 36 to 180 days), leaving a balance of 9 halls with what can be considered serious overcrowding (over 180 days). Seventeen halls have had annual occupancy rates in excess of 100% at least once in the last five years. Five halls have exceeded 100% in all five most recent years.

An examination was made of the relationship between overcrowding and three specified variables thought to be precursors of overcrowding. These variables were the rate of ADP in the county's juvenile population, the rate of hall admissions in the juvenile population, and the ratio of available hall beds to the juvenile population. See Appendix G for specific data by county. Only the ratio of county juvenile population to number of available hall beds appeared to have a clear relationship to overcrowding: the lower the ratio of population to beds, the less frequently overcrowding occurred. Size of ADP or the number of admissions to the halls showed no consistent relationship to overcrowding.

Admissions. Data on admissions to juvenile halls have been collected since 1988. These hard-to-obtain figures indicate that there were just over 130,000 admissions in 1991. The data monitoring system shows that on any given day, 55.6% of all youths residing in halls were in pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting a hearing. About 11% of the youths were serving a commitment to the hall, which may have lasted several weeks. Because of the great variation in time spent in the hall, valid, reliable, and uniform information on length of stay has been unobtainable. Of those youths who "sleep over" at least one night in the hall, well over half are predispositional and remain only a day or two, while youths committed to the hall may remain much longer. Recent legislation (AB 948) requires the reporting of juvenile hall length of stay data for those youths (11%) committed to the hall. The Youth Authority and county probation are working together to develop a method of obtaining these data.

APPENDIX SECTION

APPENDIX A

Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls, by Month
During 1991

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Alameda-Central	308	237.7	254.1	257.0	246.4	254.3	248.0	231.4	218.2	220.0	232.8	231.4	242.6
Alameda-Rec. Center	52	39.4	38.5	43.3	34.4	35.8	18.5	18.2	18.4	22.6	20.9	21.6	18.6
Butte	60	39.6	50.9	47.7	44.4	55.7	47.9	50.0	45.1	48.1	50.3	52.5	51.3
Contra Costa	161	151.5	146.3	143.8	146.5	149.3	116.3	106.4	114.7	122.5	126.7	131.2	131.8
Del Norte	8	3.7	6.3	8.4	4.6	6.1	5.3	5.7	6.8	7.1	5.8	6.4	4.9
El Dorado	40	31.3	33.9	30.7	27.7	23.5	26.6	28.0	27.3	22.6	28.8	33.1	33.7
Fresno	205	155.9	162.9	157.8	158.5	168.1	159.7	151.2	139.8	137.3	145.6	159.2	152.4
Humboldt	26	20.6	20.9	22.8	24.0	22.7	21.1	16.8	17.4	21.0	22.3	22.4	21.7
Imperial	30	23.5	28.6	31.4	30.5	31.7	27.1	20.1	21.5	28.2	28.4	28.5	21.6
Kern	138	137.7	140.2	160.9	162.1	134.1	106.6	124.5	123.8	129.6	134.0	129.8	135.3
Kings	53/58 ^a	57.2	56.5	54.2	56.9	58.9	57.5	57.9	56.7	49.7	57.7	54.8	56.4
Lake	28	7.3	8.5	8.7	9.8	15.1	17.7	18.8	16.6	15.5	16.2	14.0	15.9
L.A.-Central	515	592.9	622.3	640.6	623.7	672.5	642.6	660.2	672.2	693.9	711.9	714.3	701.0
L.A.-Los Padrinos	401/431 ^b	474.3	478.2	479.2	457.5	494.6	494.5	470.5	495.2	488.6	506.0	516.9	502.8
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	393/453 ^c	453.5	474.2	461.2	446.8	489.6	477.4	483.5	517.3	529.3	522.7	558.6	529.3
Madera	30	14.7	20.2	23.9	20.6	20.7	21.2	14.2	15.2	20.9	19.8	17.6	15.0
Marin	32	20.8	19.6	18.1	17.7	17.5	15.2	17.0	14.1	19.2	20.0	20.3	22.9
Mendocino	32/31 ^d	26.8	28.4	30.2	26.3	27.7	15.4	16.3	20.7	23.0	24.5	16.6	14.9
Merced	42	37.2	35.0	35.0	35.0	39.7	38.7	39.4	37.1	36.7	33.9	38.3	35.7
Monterey	72	73.9	91.3	83.6	98.3	84.3	78.9	68.8	69.1	67.0	73.9	77.8	77.3
Napa	34	21.0	18.9	17.2	17.6	19.7	19.2	16.8	19.5	20.3	22.5	26.9	25.0
Nevada	19	12.5	13.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	8.8	10.3	11.4	10.8	11.7	9.9	9.3
Orange	314	335.9	343.7	334.7	310.4	330.7	333.5	343.5	344.9	357.1	330.4	360.9	338.4
Placer	28	19.7	23.1	20.6	23.6	20.8	21.6	23.9	26.9	20.5	16.5	23.0	24.1
Riverside-Juv. Hall	197	188.1	167.8	172.5	178.6	184.5	182.1	163.2	163.0	155.8	185.3	182.8	174.6
Riverside-Indio	100	78.2	73.5	62.4	65.2	72.3	74.6	72.0	68.7	78.5	76.6	75.5	73.8
Sacramento	239	289.9	302.8	309.9	298.9	301.9	276.0	269.7	261.9	271.3	271.1	273.0	260.5
San Bernardino	256/236 ^e	247.9	241.5	235.3	230.0	264.0	267.1	233.6	226.6	205.7	203.8	212.9	210.1

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
San Diego	219	365.5	380.9	398.0	391.4	381.9	393.2	388.6	373.6	353.0	277.2	400.3	354.9
San Francisco	132	96.1	94.0	97.0	96.3	105.4	98.3	78.1	79.4	86.8	86.7	99.6	106.0
San Joaquin	196	132.3	150.9	171.5	171.4	163.4	167.6	159.2	152.6	154.5	165.4	172.9	174.4
San Luis Obispo	40	30.4	28.6	29.5	29.1	21.2	15.6	19.4	24.7	18.6	24.1	30.2	28.7
San Mateo	169	123.5	149.8	147.7	145.8	145.4	139.9	123.0	110.3	110.2	113.9	123.1	117.0
Santa Barbara-Main	56	24.8	31.4	37.2	34.3	35.8	29.9	30.9	37.6	34.1	44.6	45.9	38.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	20	15.0	16.9	17.2	16.5	18.3	14.9	15.7	16.9	17.3	18.1	18.5	16.3
Santa Clara	343/329 ^f	243.5	252.7	263.6	264.1	285.3	281.9	274.4	254.2	230.2	261.3	245.7	245.7
Santa Cruz	42	25.0	26.0	30.1	36.8	44.0	40.0	42.6	43.4	42.4	44.5	49.4	45.0
Shasta	48	41.4	48.3	41.9	45.6	46.8	46.4	35.2	33.2	37.8	39.9	40.5	44.8
Siskiyou	18	11.3	14.9	16.3	19.3	15.0	11.4	7.7	8.7	13.9	14.1	16.4	16.1
Solano	70/66 ^g	66.6	61.9	64.2	60.1	54.6	60.8	43.4	51.5	49.5	64.5	68.5	56.3
Sonoma	118	89.8	81.2	86.7	81.1	80.2	81.1	67.9	65.2	70.0	79.3	79.5	81.1
Stanislaus	102	91.8	90.6	91.0	86.9	96.0	82.3	82.2	92.9	76.2	93.0	96.4	77.4
Tehama	20	14.7	20.9	20.9	18.3	18.8	16.7	16.5	14.9	11.7	12.7	16.7	16.7
Tulare	60	55.3	54.4	52.8	55.8	56.2	57.1	58.9	58.1	58.1	62.8	57.4	53.6
Ventura	84	81.3	72.2	67.1	75.9	78.5	82.1	91.3	87.5	97.6	96.6	87.9	93.8
Yolo	12	14.0	20.5	21.3	23.8	25.3	24.1	17.3	19.6	19.1	16.4	13.8	17.3
Yuba	45	36.0	38.8	32.9	37.4	39.8	31.5	37.4	31.4	26.1	26.8	36.7	40.1

28

^aKings increased capacity from 53 to 58 in August 1991.
Average capacity = 55.1.

^cSan Bernardino decreased capacity from 256 to 236 in March 1991.
Average capacity = 241.0

^bLA - Los Padrinos increased capacity from 401 to 431 in April 1991.
Average capacity = 423.5.

^fSanta Clara decreased capacity from 343 to 329 in April 1991.
Average capacity = 332.5.

^cLA - San Fernando Valley increased capacity from 393 to 453 in May 1991.
Average capacity = 433.0.

^gSolano decreased capacity from 70 to 66 in December 1991.
Average capacity = 69.7.

^dMendocino decreased capacity from 32 to 31 in August 1991.
Average capacity = 31.6.

APPENDIX B

Juvenile Halls Calendar Year Average Daily Population, 1987 to 1991

Juvenile Hall	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Alameda-Central	284.3	293.2	272.5	267.1	239.4
Alameda-Rec. Center	33.0	37.1	32.8	35.2	27.5
Butte	44.3	47.8	46.2	45.1	48.6
Contra Costa	112.7	131.4	122.0	135.1	132.2
Del Norte	3.9	4.0	5.4	4.7	5.9
El Dorado	33.9	32.6	32.5	31.1	28.9
Fresno	169.5	162.5	165.1	165.7	154.0
Humboldt	19.4	19.9	22.6	22.4	21.1
Imperial	30.6	27.8	26.0	26.0	26.7
Kern	166.8	142.5	150.2	146.0	134.9
Kings	47.6	49.8	52.2	57.5	56.2
Lake	14.1	13.7	11.3	16.7	13.7
L.A.-Central	739.7	673.4	700.2	681.5	662.6
L.A.-Los Padrinos	563.0	557.2	584.8	577.8	488.3
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	372.1	395.6	567.2	557.9	495.4
Madera	26.2	28.6	25.4	21.8	18.6
Marin	20.3	19.5	16.9	16.2	18.5
Mendocino	25.5	23.9	22.7	21.0	22.6
Merced	29.3	33.6	38.0	36.2	36.8
Monterey	50.6	62.9	74.5	81.2	78.6
Napa	25.2	22.5	17.4	23.8	20.4
Nevada	8.4	11.1	12.3	11.9	11.6
Orange	315.0	338.9	370.1	376.8	338.6
Placer	15.0	13.4	17.9	16.6	22.0
Riverside-Juv. Hall	179.7	194.3	209.8	195.9	174.9
Riverside-Indio	53.5	55.6	63.1	77.0	72.6
Sacramento	213.9	226.3	246.7	266.9	282.1
San Bernardino	239.5	259.4	266.4	271.5	231.5
San Diego	295.4	260.1	332.7	354.2	379.8
San Francisco	107.4	119.9	123.3	108.6	93.6
San Joaquin	129.1	137.5	140.8	129.7	161.4
San Luis Obispo	24.2	25.3	29.6	29.0	25.0
San Mateo	53.5	79.5	99.8	123.7	129.0
Santa Barbara-Main	30.2	26.5	36.8	34.4	35.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	16.4	15.7	17.1	17.5	16.8
Santa Clara	215.8	227.6	246.9	250.7	258.6
Santa Cruz	30.0	28.0	29.9	35.1	39.2
Shasta	23.4	34.3	42.7	42.3	41.8
Siskiyou	10.9	12.6	14.0	13.6	13.7
Solano	69.7	69.3	57.1	61.5	58.5

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Juvenile Hall	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Sonoma	57.2	60.7	62.0	77.0	78.6
Stanislaus	82.1	80.2	89.8	92.5	88.1
Tehama	18.2	17.2	18.0	18.4	16.6
Tulare	60.8	61.3	56.8	56.6	56.7
Ventura	69.1	74.6	80.6	81.1	84.4
Yolo	14.0	15.3	15.7	14.9	19.3
Yuba	30.3	26.6	30.6	32.9	34.5
Statewide (Avg.)	5,148	5,250	5,696	5,761	5,494

APPENDIX C

Juvenile Halls Occupancy Rates, 1987 to 1991,
Average Percentage of Beds Occupied

Juvenile Hall	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Alameda-Central	86.7	89.4	81.8	83.3	77.7
Alameda-Rec. Center	63.5	71.3	63.1	67.7	52.9
Butte	73.8	79.7	77.0	75.2	81.0
Contra Costa	80.5	93.9	87.1	88.8	82.1
Del Norte	48.8	50.0	67.5	58.8	73.8
El Dorado	84.8	81.5	81.2	77.8	72.2
Fresno	82.3	79.3	80.5	79.3	75.1
Humboldt	74.6	76.5	86.9	86.2	81.2
Imperial	102.0	92.7	86.7	86.7	89.0
Kern	120.9	103.3	108.8	105.8	97.8
Kings	89.8	94.0	98.5	108.5	102.0
Lake	50.4	48.9	40.4	59.6	48.9
L.A.-Central	137.2	148.0	153.9	147.4	128.7
L.A.-Los Padrinos	133.7	139.0	145.8	144.1	116.0
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	134.3	141.8	144.3	142.0	114.4
Madera	87.3	96.3	84.7	72.7	62.0
Marin	63.4	60.9	52.8	50.6	57.8
Mendocino	79.7	74.7	70.9	65.6	71.5
Merced	69.8	80.0	90.5	86.2	87.6
Monterey	70.3	87.4	103.5	112.8	109.2
Napa	74.1	66.2	51.2	70.0	60.0
Nevada	46.7	61.7	68.3	64.3	61.1
Orange	100.3	107.9	117.9	120.0	107.8
Placer	53.6	47.9	63.9	59.3	78.6
Riverside-Juv. Hall	114.5	123.8	116.4	99.4	88.8
Riverside-Indio	107.2	111.2	126.2	77.0	72.6
Sacramento	95.1	100.6	109.6	113.9	118.0
San Bernardino	94.9	102.1	104.4	106.1	96.1
San Diego	134.9	118.8	151.9	161.7	173.4
San Francisco	77.8	86.9	89.3	78.7	70.6
San Joaquin	94.9	101.1	103.5	85.9	82.3
San Luis Obispo	60.5	63.2	74.0	72.5	62.5
San Mateo	31.7	47.0	59.1	73.2	76.3
Santa Barbara-Main	53.9	47.3	65.7	61.4	63.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	82.0	78.5	85.5	87.5	84.0
Santa Clara	65.6	69.2	77.4	76.2	77.8
Santa Cruz	71.4	66.7	71.2	83.6	93.3
Shasta	93.6	77.6	89.0	88.1	87.1
Siskiyou	60.6	70.0	77.8	75.6	76.1

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Juvenile Hall	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Soiano	74.9	74.5	61.4	66.1	83.9
Sonoma	48.5	51.4	52.5	65.3	66.6
Stanislaus	80.5	78.6	88.0	90.7	86.4
Tehama	91.0	86.0	90.0	92.0	83.0
Tulare	101.3	102.2	94.7	94.3	94.5
Ventura	82.3	88.8	96.0	96.5	100.5
Yolo	97.9	127.5	130.8	124.2	160.8
Yuba	67.3	59.1	68.0	73.1	76.7
Statewide (Avg.)	96.4	99.5	105.1	104.2	97.4

APPENDIX D

Department of the Youth Authority
 COUNTY JUVENILE HALLS
 MONTHLY POPULATION ADMISSIONS REPORT
 (3rd revision 123188)

 (1-3) Facility Code

_____/_____/_____
 (6-7) Month (8-9) Yr.

Use pen or pencil. Do not type.
 Instructions on reverse.

County and Facility

JUVENILE HALL INTAKE THIS MONTH	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	
ADMISSIONS (see instructions)	_____	_____	_____	(10-20)
RELEASES FROM YOUR FACILITY	_____	_____	_____	(21-31)

DETENTION STATUS OF POPULATION
 AT END OF MONTH 12:01 a.m.

	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	
1. TOTAL POPULATION THIS DAY	_____	_____	_____	(32-42)

PRE-DISPOSITION CASES

2. Waiting detention, adjudication, or disposition hearing	_____	_____	_____	(43-51)
3. Waiting transfer to other county	_____	_____	_____	(52-60)
Other	_____	_____	_____	(61-69)

POST-DISPOSITION CASES

5. Awaiting placement:				
a. Prvt. placement/treat. prog.	_____	_____	_____	(70-78)
b. Camp, ranch, or school	_____	_____	_____	(79-87)
c. Youth Authority commitment	_____	_____	_____	(88-96)
6. Waiting transfer to other county	_____	_____	_____	(97-105)
7. Courtesy holds (CYA, INS, etc.)	_____	_____	_____	(106-114)
8. Disciplinary transfer from camp	_____	_____	_____	(115-123)
9. Remand to adult court (W&I707)	_____	_____	_____	(124-132)
10. Commitment to hall	_____	_____	_____	(133-141)
11. All others	_____	_____	_____	(142-150)

Completer's Name (please print)

Date Completed:

Tel. (_____) _____

NOTE: In each column, numbers in items 2 to 11 should add to total in item 1.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JUVENILE HALL
MONTHLY ADMISSIONS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide accurate information on the number and type of youths admitted and detained in juvenile halls. Complete this form each month and submit by the 10th of the following month to:

Department of the Youth Authority
Program Research and Review Division
Probation Institution Data Section
4241 Williamsborough Drive
Sacramento, CA 95823

INSTRUCTIONS: JUVENILE HALL INTAKE

On a monthly basis, please provide a count of admissions to your facility. Where possible, this figure should include only new admissions, that is, those requiring booking. Try not to include, for instance, returns from temporary releases such as day passes, medical, etc.

For counties with more than one hall: do not count as an admission a youth transferred from another hall in your county. Do count transfers from halls in other counties.

When entering numbers, keep them to the right side of the boxes.

For example:

0	3	2
---	---	---

 and

0	0	4
---	---	---

 BUT NOT

3	2
---	---

INSTRUCTIONS: DETENTION STATUS

This section is to be used to describe the resident population as of 12:01 a.m. on the last day of each month. In general, the question is: "For what reason were these youths confined in your facility?" There are two major status categories:

Pre-Disposition Cases. These are youths who are awaiting a dispositional hearing (e.g., detention or adjudication hearings).

Post-Disposition Cases. Categories 5 through 10 cover most major status conditions. Category 11 is for any case that does not fit in other categories.

APPENDIX E

Reasons for Juvenile Hall Detention, by Individual Hall, 1991
(Shown in Percentages)

Juvenile Hall	Avg. Pop.	Pre-disp. Status	WAITING TRANSFER/DELIVERY				Hold CYA/INS	Disciplinary Trans.	Remand	Comm. to Hall	Other
			Pvt. Plcmt.	Prob. Camp	CYA	Other County					
Alameda-Central	239	61.0	21.2	5.7	3.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.0	5.2	0.0
Alameda-Rec. Center	28	98.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Butte	49	42.9	9.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	32.8	4.8
Contra Costa	132	41.6	31.1	16.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	2.3	4.8	1.6	0.0
Del Norte	6	72.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	14.5	2.9
El Dorado	29	37.8	0.8	4.4	1.4	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	53.0	0.0
Fresno	154	65.7	8.4	0.0	6.8	0.4	2.6	0.0	2.2	13.8	0.0
Humboldt	21	67.8	15.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0
Imperial	27	57.3	11.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	1.3	17.7	0.0
Kern	135	36.5	6.8	22.8	7.0	0.0	2.6	5.6	0.0	18.1	0.5
Kings	56	41.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	32.6	23.0
Lake	14	47.5	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.0
L.A.-Central	663	47.0	6.3	9.8	3.4	0.4	3.4	0.0	18.7	7.3	3.6
L.A.-Los Padrinos	488	73.8	9.0	9.5	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.9
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	495	49.9	27.5	14.2	6.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
Madera	19	53.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0
Marin	19	20.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	39.6
Mendocino	23	56.6	16.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0
Merced	37	55.9	3.8	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	35.2	0.9
Monterey	79	34.5	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.8
Napa	20	60.3	13.1	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	16.9	4.6
Nevada	12	42.7	2.6	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	0.0
Orange	339	43.6	4.0	14.8	4.2	1.0	1.4	7.5	8.7	14.4	0.4
Placer	22	62.1	6.8	6.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.8
Riverside-Juvenile Hall	175	50.2	24.3	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	4.6	13.5	4.9
Riverside-Indio	73	61.5	11.6	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	17.4	1.5
Sacramento	282	56.4	15.7	5.6	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.3	3.0	14.6	0.1
San Bernardino	232	62.6	22.2	4.0	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.7	2.7	0.7

APPENDIX E (Continued)

Juvenile Hall	Avg. Pop.	Pre-disp. Status	WAITING TRANSFER/DELIVERY				Hold CYA/INS	Disciplinary Trans.	Remand	Comm. to Hall	Other
			Pvt. Plcmt.	Prob. Camp	CYA	Other County					
San Diego	380	65.4	15.8	4.6	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.2	5.2
San Francisco	94	79.0	8.6	2.5	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.8	3.4
San Joaquin	161	45.4	20.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	28.9	2.7
San Luis Obispo	25	46.3	26.7	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	23.0
San Mateo	129	45.7	7.8	3.2	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	3.2	34.5	1.2
Santa Barbara-Main	36	62.0	4.7	5.0	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	24.3	0.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	17	55.0	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.0	13.5
Santa Clara	259	61.4	6.6	8.2	3.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	15.9	2.3
Santa Cruz	39	70.4	14.4	0.5	1.6	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.6
Shasta	42	54.7	7.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	3.2
Siskiyou	14	44.6	9.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	42.2	0.0
Solano	59	77.2	17.6	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0
Sonoma	79	41.1	15.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	14.4	25.4
Stanislaus	88	54.6	13.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	28.8	0.2
Tehama	17	38.3	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0
Tulare	57	82.7	8.6	0.0	4.8	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Ventura	84	59.5	14.0	0.0	4.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	9.2
Yolo	19	74.8	11.2	9.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Yuba	34	47.3	2.8	0.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	34.0	9.2
Statewide	5,494	55.6	13.7	7.0	3.3	0.4	1.2	0.9	3.9	11.4	2.7

APPENDIX F

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
STATUS OFFENDER DETENTION REPORT - for minors detained in a secure facility
 under Section 207(b) W&I Code
 YA 10.105 (Rev 6/87) (INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION ON REVERSE)

Place of Detention

A. Agency Initiating Custody:
 (1 - 5)

B. Secure Detention Facility:
 (6 - 10)

NO MINORS DETAINED PURSUANT TO SECTION 207(b) WIC

Mo Yr

I. Reason for Secure Detention: (may be more than one)

- (62) 1. Check for Warrants/Holds
- (63) 2. Return to Parents/Guardians - in county
- (64) 3. Return to Parents/Guardians - in other county
- (65) 4. Return to Parents/Guardians - in other state

J. Result of Check For Warrants/Holds:

- (66) 1 Warrant /Hold Located 2 None Located

Data Regarding Minor

C. Minor's Name:

Last (11 - 35) First M. I.

D. Age:
 (36 - 37)

E. Sex: (42) 1 Male 2 Female

Release Information

K. Time of Release:

Hour Month Day Year
 (67 - 70) (71 - 72) (73 - 74) (75 - 76)

L. Release Disposition:

- (77) 1 Minor released on his/her own
- 2 Minor released to parents /guardians
- 3 Minor transferred to other agency (identify)

Circumstances of Detention

F. Time of Detention:

Hour Month Day Year
 (43 - 46) (47 - 48) (49 - 50) (51 - 52)

G. Reason for Custody: (Check one box only.)

- (53) 1 Beyond Control of Parents
- 2 Curfew
- 3 Truancy/ Beyond Control at School
- 4 Runaway
- 5 Other-Describe

H. Was this minor detained for violation of a court order?

- (54) 1 Yes
- 2 No

Person Completing Form

M. _____
 Signature

 Print Name/Title

 Agency
 () _____
 Telephone

(over)

Section 207(e) of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) requires each county to report on a monthly basis secure detention of any status offender (Section 601 WIC). A separate form is to be completed for each status offender detained.

By the 10th of each month all forms completed on minors detained under Section 207 (b) during the preceding month are to be mailed to:

The Department of the Youth Authority
 Prevention and Community Corrections Branch
 4241 Williamsborough Drive, Suite 223
 Sacramento, California 95823

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>A. In the space provided, write in the name of the agency initiating custody (leave boxes blank for CYA coding).</p> <p>B. Write in the name and location of detention facility. Check box if relevant; include month.</p> <p>C. Print minor's name (last, first, M.I.).</p> <p>D. Enter minor's current age.</p> <p>E. Check box denoting minor's sex.</p> <p>F. Fill in time minor was first placed in detention. Use military time (24-hour clock) denoting hour.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Time Example: 10:00 a.m. = 1000 hours
 7:30 p.m. = 1930 hours</p> <p>Date Example: May 7, 1988 =</p> <div style="margin-left: 100px; margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">0</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">1</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">5</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">0</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">1</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">7</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">8</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">8</td> </tr> </table> </div> | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | <p>G. Check box describing the circumstances leading to minor's being taken into custody.</p> <p>H. Record whether minor was detained for violation of a court order.</p> <p>I. Check appropriate item(s) that match the reason(s) for detention as allowed under Section 207(b).</p> <p>J. Results of record check: record whether or not a record check resulted in locating warrant, want or hold.</p> <p>K. Date and time minor was actually released from detention. Use military time in denoting hour.</p> <p>L. Check box describing release disposition of minor. If transferred to other agency, list agency name in space provided.</p> <p>M. Person completing form should sign and print name, title, agency and phone in case it is necessary to make inquiries regarding information contained on this form.</p> |
| 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | | |

APPENDIX G

Incarceration, Admission, and Population Rates, and Their Contributions to Juvenile Hall Overcrowding

In the study of causes and solutions for juvenile hall overcrowding, a number of variables have been examined. This appendix presents data on rates or indexes based on three such variables thought to be related to overcrowding.

1. Rate of juvenile incarceration - based on hall average daily population (ADP) and county indigenous juvenile population ages 12 to 17.
2. Rate of juvenile hall admissions - based on number of annual hall admissions and juvenile population in the county.
3. Bed ratio - number of juveniles in the population per available juvenile hall beds.

The tables in this appendix contain a column enumerating days of overcrowding that occurred in each county. The numbers do not always agree with the number of overcrowded days shown in text Table 9; for instance, Riverside and Los Angeles have more than one hall with overcrowding problems. Table 9 presents data on each hall individually, while tables in this appendix present data for the combined halls in each county. Therefore, Table 9 shows 4,004 days of overcrowding when counting each hall separately, whereas Appendix G indicates 3,281 days of overcrowding when counting is combined for halls within a county.

Incarceration Rate

For every 10,000 juveniles in the state population, there were 23.5 youths in the average daily hall population in 1991. These rates are shown in Table G-1, with counties listed in order from low to high rate.

Among those counties with lower incarceration rates there were just about as many with 100 or more days of overcrowding as were found among counties with higher incarceration rates.

In general, the rate of hall incarceration among the juvenile population therefore did not seem related to overcrowding.

Admission Rates

Table G-2 presents rates based on a different concept of juvenile hall usage: the number of youths admitted to halls per 10,000 juvenile population. There was no apparent relationship between rate of hall admission and the occurrence as well as degree of overcrowding. Overcrowding seemed to occur as frequently, and in equal degrees, within counties with low admission rates and those with higher rates.

Bed Ratio

Of the three variables examined, this straightforward measure showed the clearest relationship to the frequency of overcrowding. This is a ratio of the number of juveniles in the county population to the number of available juvenile hall beds. Counties with more youths per bed (or stated another way, fewer beds for the juvenile population) tended to have a higher frequency of overcrowding.

For instance, Table G-3 has been marked to show that half the counties (21 of 42) have population-to-bed rates of 330 or lower. In these 21 counties there were 430 incidents of overcrowding, or 13% of the total overcrowding. Fifteen of these 21 counties had 9 or fewer days of overcrowding.

In the 21 counties with population-to-bed rates of 331 or greater, there were 2,851 incidents of overcrowding, or 87% of the total. Eleven of these 21 counties had over 100 days of overcrowding.

APPENDIX TABLE G-1

COUNTY RATE OF JUVENILE INCARCERATION
(COUNTIES RANKED BY 1991 RATE)

COUNTY	ADP	JUVENILE POP.	RATE PER 10,000 POP.	DAYS OF O/C
MARIN	18.5	13,515	13.7	0
VENTURA	84.4	57,610	14.7	189
PLACER	22.0	14,702	15.0	22
TULARE	56.7	32,766	17.3	54
SAN BERNARDINO	231.5	132,525	17.5	108
SAN LUIS OBISPO	25.0	14,244	17.6	0
ORANGE	338.6	184,233	18.4	326
NEVADA	11.6	6,267	18.5	0
YOLO	19.3	10,278	18.8	343
MADERA	18.6	9,597	19.4	0
SOLANO	58.5	30,014	19.5	28
IMPERIAL	26.7	13,153	20.3	109
MERCED	36.8	18,079	20.4	15
SANTA BARBARA	52.3	25,175	20.8	17
SAN DIEGO	379.8	181,625	20.9	365
CONTRA COSTA	132.2	62,603	21.1	16
HUMBOLDT	21.1	9,393	22.5	0
LOS ANGELES	1646.3	712,350	23.1	365
SANTA CLARA	258.6	109,207	23.7	0
SANTA CRUZ	39.2	16,447	23.8	149
FRESNO	154.0	64,089	24.0	0
RIVERSIDE	247.5	101,188	24.5	14
SAN FRANCISCO	93.6	37,319	25.1	0
NAPA	20.4	8,098	25.2	0
KERN	134.9	51,268	26.3	107
SONOMA	78.6	29,046	27.1	0
EL DORADO	28.9	10,564	27.4	2
MONTEREY	78.6	28,592	27.5	261
DEL NORTE	5.9	2,118	27.9	45
STANISLAUS	88.1	29,692	29.7	21
ALAMEDA	266.9	89,837	29.7	2
SAN MATEO	129.0	43,294	29.8	2
SHASTA	41.8	13,449	31.1	43
MENDOCINO	22.6	7,199	31.4	9
SACRAMENTO	282.1	82,903	34.0	363
SISKIYOU	13.7	3,895	35.2	30
LAKE	13.7	3,853	35.6	0
TEHAMA	16.6	4,576	36.3	55
BUTTE	48.6	13,114	37.1	0
SAN JOAQUIN	161.4	43,221	37.3	0
KINGS	56.2	9,277	60.6	221
YUBA	34.5	5,122	67.4	0
TOTAL STATE	5495.3	2,335,497	23.5	3281

Note. Rate is per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17. (1991 estimates) by the Youth Authority Research Division.

APPENDIX TABLE G-2

COUNTY RATE OF ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE HALL
(COUNTIES RANKED BY 1991 RATE)

COUNTY	NO. OF ADM.	JUVENILE POP.	RATE PER 10,000 POP.	DAYS OF O/C
ORANGE	5,725	184,233	311	326
SAN DIEGO	6,090	181,625	335	365
SAN BERNARDINO	4,496	132,525	339	108
NEVADA	234	6,267	373	0
VENTURA	2,174	57,610	377	189
SAN LUIS OBISPO	546	14,244	383	0
KERN	2,142	51,268	418	107
PLACER	699	14,702	475	22
SOLANO	1,471	30,014	490	28
EL DORADO	522	10,564	494	2
RIVERSIDE	5,137	101,188	508	14
SHASTA	686	13,449	510	43
CONTRA COSTA	3,251	62,603	519	16
LOS ANGELES	37,488	712,350	526	365
HUMBOLDT	526	9,393	560	0
MARIN	771	13,515	570	0
SISKIYOU	228	3,895	585	30
YOLO	604	10,278	588	343
IMPERIAL	773	13,153	588	109
BUTTE	818	13,114	624	0
TULARE	2,058	32,766	628	54
SANTA CLARA	6,911	109,207	633	0
NAPA	531	8,098	656	0
SONOMA	1,923	29,046	662	0
MADERA	637	9,597	664	0
TEHAMA	324	4,576	708	55
ALAMEDA	6,713	89,837	747	2
SAN JOAQUIN	3,262	43,221	755	0
LAKE	291	3,853	755	0
FRESNO	4,871	64,089	760	0
SANTA BARBARA	1,951	25,175	775	17
SACRAMENTO	6,975	82,903	841	363
MERCED	1,548	18,079	856	15
MENDOCINO	618	7,199	858	9
SAN FRANCISCO	3,239	37,319	868	0
MONTEREY	2,694	28,592	942	261
SANTA CRUZ	1,563	16,447	950	149
SAN MATEO	4,185	43,294	967	2
YUBA	524	5,122	1,023	0
STANISLAUS	3,126	29,692	1,053	21
DEL NORTE	326	2,118	1,539	45
KINGS	1,535	9,277	1,655	221
TOTAL STATE	130,186	2,335,497	557	3281

Note. Rate is per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17 (1991 estimates by Youth Authority Research Division).

APPENDIX TABLE G-3

RATIO OF POPULATION TO JUVENILE HALL BEDS
(COUNTIES RANKED BY 1991 RATIO)

COUNTY	NO. OF BEDS	JUVENILE POP.	RATIO: POP. TO BEDS	DAYS OF O/C	
YUBA	45	5,122	114	0	
LAKE	28	3,853	138	0	
KINGS	55	9,277	168	221	
SISKIYOU	18	3,895	216	30	
BUTTE	60	13,114	219	0	
SAN JOAQUIN	196	43,221	221	0	
MENDOCINO	32	7,199	228	9	
TEHAMA	20	4,576	229	55	
NAPA	34	8,098	238	0	
SONOMA	118	29,946	246	0	→ 13%
ALAMEDA	360	89,837	250	2	
SAN MATEO	169	43,294	256	2	
EL DORADO	40	10,564	264	2	
DEL NORTE	8	2,118	265	45	
SHASTA	48	13,449	280	43	
SAN FRANCISCO	132	37,319	283	0	
STANISLAUS	102	29,692	291	21	
FRESNO	205	64,089	313	0	
MADERA	30	9,597	320	0	
SANTA CLARA	333	109,207	328	0	
NEVADA	19	6,267	330	0	
SANTA BARBARA	76	25,175	331	17	
RIVERSIDE	297	101,188	341	14	
SACRAMENTO	239	82,903	347	363	
SAN LUIS OBISPO	40	14,244	356	0	
HUMBOLDT	26	9,393	361	0	
KERN	138	51,268	372	107	
CONTRA COSTA	161	62,603	389	16	
SANTA CRUZ	42	16,447	392	149	
MONTEREY	72	28,592	397	261	
MARIN	32	13,515	422	0	
MERCED	42	18,079	430	15	→ 87%
SOLANO	70	30,014	431	28	
IMPERIAL	30	13,153	438	109	
LOS ANGELES	1369	712,350	520	365	
PLACER	28	14,702	525	22	
TULARE	60	32,766	546	54	
SAN BERNARDINO	241	132,525	550	108	
ORANGE	314	184,233	587	326	
VENTURA	84	57,610	686	189	
SAN DIEGO	219	181,625	829	365	
YOLO	12	10,278	857	343	
TOTAL STATE	5643	2,335,497	410	3281	

Note. Population consists of youths ages 12 to 17 (1991 estimates by Youth Authority Research Division).