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**CALIFORNIA
JUVENILE HALL POPULATION
SUMMARY REPORT NO. 25**

CALENDAR YEAR 1992

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CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION

1992 CALENDAR YEAR

Summary

- There were 124,297 youths admitted to the 49 county juvenile halls in California during the year 1992.
- During the year, the 49 juvenile halls provided an average of 5,770 beds, representing an increase of 127 beds from 1991.
- The statewide average daily juvenile hall population was 5,565, an increase of 71 or 1.3% over the 1991 ADP of 5,494.
- The bed occupancy rate averaged 96.4% during 1992, one percentage point lower than the 97.4% occupancy rate registered in 1991.
- The incarceration rate was 23 youths in the juvenile hall ADP for every 10,000 youths in the state population. In 1980, the rate was 16 per 10,000.
- On any given day, 55.1% of the youths in halls were in a predisposition status, that is, awaiting some kind of hearing. The remaining 44.9% were comprised of the following:
 - 12.4% were commitments to the hall by the courts
 - 12.5% were waiting for private placements
 - 6.8% were waiting for placement in a probation camp
 - 3.9% were waiting for delivery to the Youth Authority
 - 1.9% were holds for other agencies (e.g., other counties, Immigration and Naturalization Service)
 - 4.6% were remands to adult court
 - 2.8% were in miscellaneous other categories.

- There were 4,126 incidents of overcrowding during 1992, a slight (3.0%) increase over 1991. From 1985 to 1989, overcrowding increased each year. In 1990 and 1991, overcrowding decreased, 9.6% and 9.4%, respectively. The 4,891 overcrowding incidents in 1989 represented the largest annual figure for any year 1983-1992.
- Thirty-seven halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding. Ten halls were overcrowded more than 50% of the time.
- The overall rate of overcrowding was 24.1%. This measure is derived from 4,126 actual incidents out of 17,155 total possible incidents if every hall had been overcrowded every day.
- Data submitted by 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. 25
CALENDAR YEAR 1992**

This is the twenty-fifth in a series of reports on the capacity and population of county juvenile halls, the first report appearing 18 years ago in July 1975. These reports present annual information on the average number of youths in juvenile halls, the number of available juvenile hall beds, the number of admissions to halls, a profile of reasons for confinement, information on status offender detentions, and the number of days on which the population of individual halls exceeded maximum rated capacity limits.

The State Welfare and Institutions Code and the California Administrative Code direct the Department of the Youth Authority to establish a set of standards for the operation of juvenile halls. These standards include maximum capacity limits for juvenile halls.¹ With the cooperation of local probation departments, the Youth Authority collects 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

Juvenile hall staff are asked to complete several monthly monitoring forms for submission to the Youth Authority. One of these forms—the Juvenile Hall Population Report—is used to provide the daily population count for the total facility and each individual living unit. Instructions 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 who are out-to-court or on furlough are not included in this population count. The count of hall population is intended to reflect the

¹W&I Codes Sections 290(d), 210, and 872.
California Administrative Code (Title 15) Sections 4273 and 4306.

number of youths actually within the hall's confines. Staff also submit monthly admission reports and reports on individual status offender detentions.

Statewide Juvenile Hall Capacity

In 1992, the year began with 5,648 available beds in 47 halls. During the year, two halls were opened, one hall was closed, and the number of beds increased in several other halls. By the end of 1992, there were 5,819 beds available in 48 halls, for a net increase of 171 beds. With the opening of a new hall in San Benito County, the number of counties with halls increased to 43. Over the year as a whole, there was an average of 5,770 beds.

Note concerning capacity figures. In all previous reports on juvenile halls, the hall capacity was defined as the "maximum legal rated" capacity, based on an inspection of standards by the Youth Authority. Legal rated capacity is sometimes referred to as "design" capacity. This year an additional definition of capacity has been introduced. Several halls have reported "operational" capacities. For example, a hall with a legal rated capacity of 100 may temporarily "close" or "shut down" 20 beds due to budget shortfalls, resulting in an "operational" capacity of 80, while their legal rated capacity remains at 100. As another example, a hall may have a legal rated capacity of 120 beds; however, the court has placed a population cap of 100 on the hall. In either case, the capacities cited in this report are the legal rated capacities. In order for a hall's capacity to decrease, beds would have to be permanently removed, such as by converting a wing with 20 beds into a supply room, etc. Operational capacities, if known, are listed in the footnotes to Table 2.

Statewide Average Daily Population

The statewide, combined average daily population (ADP) in 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 5,565, representing a small increase of 1.3% from the ADP of 5,494 recorded in 1991. The highest ADP—5,817—occurred in March.

As may be seen in Table 1, the statewide average population exceeded the statewide hall capacity in three months of 1992. The average occupancy rate over the year was 96.4%. Numerically, these figures would seem to indicate that few vacant beds were available in juvenile

halls throughout the state during most of 1992. This was not the case, however. Average occupancy rates over 100% occurred in only 10 of the 48 halls.

Table 2 presents ADP and occupancy rates for each juvenile hall. Table 2 is read as follows: Imperial County Juvenile Hall (for example) had a capacity of 30, and had a 1992 monthly ADP ranging from a low of 17.8 to a high of 36.8. Calculated over the entire year, the ADP was 28.0, representing an occupancy rate of 93.3% for the year.

TABLE 1

Statewide Average Daily Juvenile Hall Population
by Sex and Percent of Beds Occupied
During Calendar Year 1992

Month	Beds Available ^a	Avg. Daily Population	Males	Females	Pct. Beds Occupied
Jan	5,648	5,509	4,876	633	97.5
Feb	5,670	5,735	5,091	644	101.1
Mar	5,685	5,817	5,159	658	102.3
Apr	5,752	5,798	5,105	693	100.8
May	5,813	5,620	4,946	674	96.7
Jun	5,813	5,627	4,979	648	96.8
Jul	5,833	5,406	4,791	615	92.7
Aug	5,783	5,243	4,648	595	90.7
Sep	5,783	5,293	4,705	588	91.5
Oct	5,819	5,542	4,884	658	95.2
Nov	5,819	5,685	5,024	661	97.7
Dec	5,819	5,520	4,906	614	94.9
Annual	5,770	5,565	4,925	640	96.4

^aBeds available are the number of beds available during each month. The annual figure represents the average of the 12 monthly counts.

TABLE 2

Juvenile Hall 1992 Calendar Year Population Summary:
Low and High Monthly ADP and Average Annual Population and
Percentage of Capacity Used

Facilities	Maximum Rated Capacity	ADP			Avg. % of Capacity Used		
		Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1992	Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1992
		Low	High		Low	High	
Alameda-Central ^a	*308	220.0	272.5	245.2	71.4	88.5	79.6
Alameda-Rec. Center ^b	50	14.7	26.5	20.9	29.4	53.0	41.8
Butte	60	30.9	53.7	45.3	51.5	89.5	75.5
Contra Costa ^c	140	99.9	148.7	126.3	71.4	106.2	90.2
Del Norte	8	4.8	9.9	7.6	60.0	123.8	95.0
El Dorado	40	23.3	37.2	33.5	58.2	93.0	83.8
Fresno ^d	*205/197	129.7	170.4	147.6	65.6	86.2	74.7
Humboldt	26	19.0	23.5	21.1	73.1	90.4	81.2
Imperial	30	17.8	36.8	28.0	59.3	122.7	93.3
Kern	138	117.6	134.0	129.2	85.2	97.1	93.6
Kern Co. Female ^e	16	8.5	15.9	12.6	53.1	99.4	78.8
Kings ^f	58/59	41.2	59.0	52.8	70.2	100.5	89.9
Lake	28	15.9	24.1	20.1	56.8	86.1	71.8
L.A.-Central ^g	515/580	634.8	719.1	675.8	112.6	127.5	119.9
L.A.-Los Padrinos	431	462.4	526.9	498.3	107.3	122.3	115.6
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	453	496.0	563.7	529.8	109.5	124.4	117.0
Madera	30	15.5	29.6	24.1	51.7	98.7	80.3
Marin	32	12.4	24.1	19.1	38.8	75.3	59.7
Mendocino	31	16.8	26.5	20.7	54.2	85.5	66.8
Merced	42	35.3	40.8	38.8	84.0	97.1	92.4
Monterey ^h	*72	69.7	82.5	75.3	96.8	114.6	104.6
Napa	34	22.0	31.3	26.4	64.7	92.1	77.6
Nevada	19	9.4	16.5	12.7	49.5	86.8	66.8
Orange ⁱ	314/374	330.9	357.0	344.6	93.3	100.6	97.2
Placer	28	14.7	26.2	20.0	52.5	93.6	71.4
Riverside-Juvenile Hall ^j	*197	153.0	179.8	166.7	77.7	91.3	84.6
Riverside-Indio ^k	*100	71.9	78.3	75.1	71.9	78.3	75.1
Sacramento ^l	239/254	268.4	331.1	299.8	106.3	131.1	118.7
San Benito ^m	20	12.3	17.2	15.9	61.5	86.0	79.5
San Bernardino	236	199.1	231.3	216.5	84.4	98.0	91.7
San Diego ⁿ	279/331	308.8	398.7	342.5	97.1	125.4	107.7
San Francisco	132	80.9	109.3	96.6	61.3	82.8	73.2
San Joaquin	196	137.9	173.3	158.5	70.4	88.4	80.9
San Luis Obispo	40	22.7	36.1	30.6	56.8	90.2	76.5
San Mateo ^o	*163	101.4	149.5	125.2	62.2	91.7	76.8

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Facilities	Maximum Rated Capacity	ADP			Avg. % of Capacity Used		
		Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1992	Monthly		Cal. Yr. 1992
		Low	High		Low	High	
Santa Barbara-Main	56	38.5	50.7	45.4	68.8	90.5	81.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	20	17.0	20.0	18.2	85.0	100.0	91.0
Santa Clara	329	241.4	280.6	265.1	73.4	85.3	80.6
Santa Cruz	42	28.7	42.2	36.3	68.3	100.5	86.4
Shasta	48	48.1	55.1	51.8	100.2	114.8	107.9
Siskiyou	18	11.5	20.6	15.6	63.9	114.4	86.7
Solano ^P	70	57.3	74.1	68.3	81.9	105.9	97.6
Sonoma	118	70.7	92.6	81.5	59.9	78.5	69.1
Stanislaus	102	76.9	100.1	88.0	75.4	98.1	86.3
Tehama	20	15.2	20.2	18.3	76.0	101.0	91.5
Tulare	60	57.0	69.9	65.4	95.0	116.5	109.0
Ventura	84	67.4	102.1	85.3	80.2	121.5	101.5
Yolo	12	8.6	17.8	13.9	71.7	148.3	115.8
Yuba	45	35.2	43.0	39.7	78.2	95.6	88.2
Statewide	5,770	5,243	5,817	5,565	90.9	100.8	96.4

*Facility reported an operational capacity different than its rated capacity. See footnotes.

^a Alameda Central JH: Maximum capacity = 308; operational capacity = 302. There is a 44-bed unit used to house serious, aggressive youths. Policy is to maintain this unit's population at 38 or fewer. Count of 38 residents was not exceeded during 1992.

^b Alameda Reception Center (50 beds) closed 7/31/92.

^c Contra Costa: Maximum capacity = 140. Two former residential units were used during 1992 to house spillover population: the Girls' Treatment Center (20 beds) and Boys' Treatment Center (21 beds). During various periods the hall was using up to 181 beds. However, neither of these units housed hall population after July 1992.

^d Fresno: Maximum capacity = 205 in January. After reinspection, the capacity was reduced to 197 on 2/1/92. However, during all of 1992, a 24-bed unit was closed "due to a lack of funding resources." This resulted in the Fresno JH having an operational capacity of 173. Avg. annual capacity of 197.7 was used in calculating percent of capacity used.

^e Kern County initiated a 16-bed juvenile hall program for females on 10/5/92.

^f Kings County added one bed as of 4/21/92. Average annual capacity of 58.7 was used in calculating percent of capacity used.

^g Los Angeles Central JH: On 3/28/92, 65 beds of the former Lathrop Hall Program were returned to Central JH, increasing the maximum capacity to 580. Average annual capacity of 563.8 was used in calculating percent of capacity used.

Table 2 Notes (Continued)

- ^h Monterey County: Maximum rated capacity = 72. On 11/21/91, the operational capacity was increased to 80 as part of population control procedures. The operational capacity remained at 80 for all of 1992.
- ⁱ Orange County JH: Maximum capacity increased by 60 beds as of 4/28/92. Average annual figure of 354.7 was used in calculating percent of capacity used.
- ^j Riverside County: - Main JH: Maximum capacity of 197. However, the Court imposed a population "cap" resulting in an operational capacity of 173. Balance of 24 beds are in stand-by status.
- ^k Riverside County - Indio JH: Maximum capacity of 100. However, the Court imposed a population "cap" resulting in an operational capacity of 80. The other 20 beds are available but not budgeted.
- ^l Sacramento County JH: Maximum capacity increased from 239 to 254 on 2/15/92. Capacity does not include 4 medical beds. Average annual figure of 252.5 was used in calculating percent of capacity used.
- ^m San Benito County opened a 20-bed hall on 10/12/92.
- ⁿ San Diego County JH underwent extensive remodeling during 1992, increasing from 219 beds in 1991 to 331 beds as of July 1992. Average annual figure of 318 was used in calculating percent of capacity used.
- ^o San Mateo County JH: Maximum capacity = 163. Does not include 6 disciplinary rooms. A budget "cap" was imposed 7/1/92, resulting in an operational capacity of 125.
- ^p Solano County JH: Maximum capacity of 70 includes 4 receiving beds.

As previously mentioned, there were 10 halls with average occupancy rates of over 100% in 1992. These halls were the following:

119.9% - LA Central	118.7% - Sacramento	109.0% - Tulare
115.6% - LA Los Padrinos	107.7% - San Diego	101.5% - Ventura
117.0% - LA San Fernando	107.9% - Shasta	115.8% - Yolo
104.6% - Monterey		

Two of the halls (Shasta and Tulare) are new to the list of 10 most crowded halls. Two halls (Kings and Orange) that appeared on this list in 1991 decreased occupancy to less than 100% in 1992.

Appendix A provides ADP figures for each month of 1992 for each hall. Data in Appendix B indicate that, in the 47 halls open in both 1991 and 1992, the annual ADP increased in 29 halls and decreased or remained the same in 18. Appendix C shows the average occupancy rate for each hall, from 1988 to 1992.

Table 3 shows the number of halls at various levels of bed occupancy: under 75%, 75 to 84%, 85 to 94%, and 95% or more. Thirteen halls had occupancy levels of 95% or more. These 13 halls had an aggregate of 2,727 beds, or 47% of the state end-of-year total. In other words, almost half of the state's available hall beds were occupied at a high rate of 95% or more. On the other hand, 8 halls with 586 beds (10.1% of the total) had occupancy rates under 75%. These data serve to illustrate the diversity in the rates at which halls were occupied.

TABLE 3

Percentage of Capacity Used: Halls Grouped by Average Occupancy Rate in 1992

		Avg. Occupancy Rate (Percent)			
		Under 75	75 to 84	85 to 94	95 or More
Juvenile Halls	N	8	15	12	13
Pct. Statewide	%	16.7	31.2	25.0	27.1
Hall Beds	N	585	1,615	882	2,727
Pct. Statewide Beds	%	10.1	27.8	15.2	46.9

Alameda Reception Center, which closed in July 1992, is not included in Table 3. Halls are grouped by average occupancy rate for the year. For those halls that changed capacity during the year, the count of hall beds is the average number of beds available.

Capacity and Population Trends

As shown in Table 4, the annual average number of hall beds increased from 5,206 in 1983 to 5,770 in the current year, an increase of 564 beds or 10.8%. During that same period ADP grew from 4,348 to 5,565, an increase of 1,217 or 28.0%. The growth in ADP (28.0%) is more than double the growth in beds (10.8%).

Prior to 1990, increases in the number of available hall beds did not match concurrent increases in ADP. This is evidenced by Table 4, which shows the annual changes in both ADP and available beds. For example, in 1989 available beds increased by 142, while ADP increased

446. Beginning in 1990, and each year since then, the bed increase has kept pace with the increase in ADP. The ADP decreased by 267 in 1991, primarily due to decreases in the three Los Angeles County halls.

TABLE 4

Average Daily Population, Available Beds, and
Occupancy Rate in Juvenile Halls, 1983 to 1992

Year	Available Beds ^a	Change From Previous Year	Annual ADP	Change in No.	Occupancy Rate
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
1992	5,770	+127	5,565	+71	96.4

Note. Percentage change over time:

Available Beds	1983 to 1992	+10.8%
	1991 to 1992	+2.3%
Annual ADP	1983 to 1992	+28.0%
	1991 to 1992	+1.3%

^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.

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 124,297 juveniles were admitted to the 49 juvenile halls throughout the state during 1992. Of this number, 18,192, or 14.6%, were females. The admissions form (see Appendix D) was also designed to collect information on the reasons for juvenile hall detention. Instructions on 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.

TABLE 5

Admissions to Juvenile Halls in 1992

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL FOR 47 HALLS	124,297	106,105	18,192
Alameda-Central	4,533	3,591	942
Alameda-Reception Center	1,768	1,768	0
Butte	834	669	165
Contra Costa	2,685	2,220	465
Del Norte	370	312	58
El Dorado	551	474	77
Fresno	4,683	3,900	783
Humboldt	604	459	145
Imperial	926	806	120
Kern	1,994	1,740	254
Kern Co. Female	17	0	17
Kings	1,530	1,275	255
Lake	327	295	32
Los Angeles - Central	13,963	12,424	1,539
Los Angeles - Los Padrinos	11,547	10,446	1,101

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
Los Angeles- San Fernando Valley	7,690	7,005	685
Madera	726	580	146
Marin	771	597	174
Mendocino	621	428	193
Merced	1,810	1,519	291
Monterey	1,891	1,546	345
Napa	703	524	179
Nevada	265	198	67
Orange	5,646	4,910	736
Placer	581	500	81
Riverside - Juvenile Hall	3,651	3,192	459
Riverside - Indio	1,275	1,074	201
Sacramento	6,837	5,802	1,035
San Benito	88	72	16
San Bernardino	4,253	3,754	499
San Diego	5,297	4,613	684
San Francisco	3,193	2,695	498
San Joaquin	3,361	2,749	612
San Luis Obispo	575	459	116
San Mateo	4,009	3,252	757
Santa Barbara - Main	731	589	142
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	1,110	913	197
Santa Clara	6,838	5,660	1,178
Santa Cruz	1,488	1,218	270
Shasta	2,266	1,750	516
Siskiyou	242	202	40
Solano	1,748	1,419	329
Sonoma	1,758	1,394	364
Stanislaus	3,019	2,515	504
Tehama	316	250	66
Tulare	1,939	1,584	355
Ventura	2,180	1,858	322
Yolo	601	511	90
Yuba	486	394	92

Data in Table 6 indicate that, on any given day, more than half (55.1%) of the youths detained in juvenile halls were in a pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting a detention,

adjudication, or disposition hearing. (All remaining youths—44.9%—were in a post-disposition status.) The second largest category (12.5%) was "waiting for private placement or treatment program." The third largest detention category (12.4%) was "court commitment to the hall."

TABLE 6

Reason for Juvenile Hall Detention in 1992: Percentage of Average Daily Population in Various Detention Categories

Percent	Detention Category
100.0	<u>Total</u> : State Average Daily Population
55.1	<u>Pre-disposition</u> : Waiting for hearing or transfer to another jurisdiction
	<u>Post-disposition</u> :
12.5	Waiting for private placement or treatment program
6.8	Waiting for probation camp placement
3.9	Waiting for delivery to Youth Authority
0.5	Waiting for transfer to another county
1.4	Holds for CYA, Naturalization Service, etc.
0.7	Disciplinary transfer from camp
4.6	Remands to adult court
12.4	Court commitment to the hall
2.1	Other category not listed above

Detention of Status Offenders

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 207(b) allows for limited secure detention of W&I Code Section 601 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 the Chief Probation Officer in each county operating a juvenile hall to 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, on a monthly basis, whether or not a status offender was confined during the given 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 1992, 14 of California's 58 counties submitted reports on the secure detention of 790 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 790 status offenders, 429 (54.3% of the total) were detained while contact was being made with parents within the same county as the juvenile hall. An additional 16.2% were detained while contact was being made with parents who were in other counties, and 8.1% were detained pending contacts with parents in other states. In the latter case, Section 207(b) allows detention for up to 72 hours.

Warrant checks were made on 691 or 87.5% of the youths. However, such checks resulted in locating warrants or holds in only 13 cases, or 1.9% of the warrant checks performed.

The status offenders, of whom 58.7% were females, averaged 14.6 years of age, and 50.6% had been detained as runaways. There were 19.9% turned over to other agencies for disposition, while 77.1% were released to parents. Very few youths (1.3%), were released on their own recognizance.

TABLE 7

Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1992:
Reasons for Detention Under W&I Code 207(b)
and Youth Characteristics

	N	%
<u>Total Detentions</u>	790	100.0
<u>Initial Reason for Custody:</u>		
Beyond Control of Parents	277	35.1
Curfew	82	10.3
Truancy/Beyond Control at School	8	1.0
Runaway	400	50.6
Other	23	2.9
<u>Detention Reason:</u>		
Contact Parents - In County	429	54.3
Contact Parents - Other County	128	16.2
Contact Parents - Other State	64	8.1
Warrant Check Only/Other	169	21.4
Total Warrant Checks Made	691	87.5
Resulting Warrants Found, in 691 Checks	13 ^a	1.9 ^a
<u>Characteristics of Detained Status Offenders:</u>		
Females	464	58.7
Males	326	41.3
Age 17	83	10.5
Age 16	174	22.0
Age 15	179	22.7
Age 14	159	20.1
Age 13 and less	181	22.9
Age Unknown	14	1.8
Average Age	14.6	
<u>Release Disposition:</u>		
Release on His/Her Own Recognizance	10	1.3
Released to Parent/Guardian	609	77.1
Transferred to Another Agency	157	19.9
Unknown	14	1.8

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

^aOf the 691 warrant checks.

Table 8 shows the total number of status offenders detained in each reporting county, the number of such detentions over 24 hours, and reasons given for detentions: that is, a court hold, a delivery to parents residing in another county or another state, or other reasons. Of all detentions, 6.2% (48 out of 790) were over 24 hours (the figure was 8.5% in 1991). Of the 48 detentions over 24 hours in 1992, two were for court holds, 26 were for release to parents residing in another county or state, and 20 were in other categories. Also, of the 48 detentions over 24 hours, 15 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 one or more of the years 1990, 1991, or 1992. Data from other counties may also be missing.

TABLE 8
Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1992:
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	790	7	48	2	13	13	20
Del Norte	9	0	3	0	0	2	1
Humboldt	13	0	6	0	2	0	4
Imperial	12	0	9	0	2	5	2
Kern	383	1	3	0	0	1	2
Kings	15	1	8	1	5	2	0
Madera	102	0	6	0	1	1	4
Marin	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Merced	120	4	4	0	1	0	3
Nevada	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego	75	0	2	0	0	2	0
Santa Cruz	24	0	2	0	0	0	2
Stanislaus	25	0	2	0	1	0	1
Ventura	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
Yolo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note. Of the 48 detentions over 24 hours, 15 occurred over a weekend or a holiday

Juvenile Hall Overcrowding

Each juvenile hall has been assigned a maximum rated capacity. This capacity is based on state standards governing the operation of juvenile institutions. One of the functions of the Youth Authority's juvenile hall population data collection system is to allow for measurement of overcrowding, such as by counting the number of days when the hall population exceeds the capacity for the facility.

During 1992, 37 halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding, for a total of 4,126 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 12 halls: Alameda Central and Reception Center, Butte, Fresno, Humboldt, Kern Juvenile Hall and Girl's Program, Riverside-Indio, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Sonoma.
- In 14 halls, overcrowding occurred on 15 or fewer days.
- In 23 halls, overcrowding occurred on more than 15 days.
- The degree of overcrowding ranged from 3.0% in Riverside to 87.5% in Del Norte.
- Ten halls experienced overcrowding 50% or more of the time. Also, these same halls generally had the highest degrees of overcrowding.
- Five halls—LA's three halls, plus Sacramento and San Diego—were overcrowded every or nearly every day.

How extensive was statewide overcrowding in 1992? If every hall had been overcrowded every day, there would have been 17,155 such incidents. The 4,126 recorded incidents means that, statewide, halls were overcrowded 24.1% of the time (a slight increase from 23.3% in 1991).

TABLE 9

Number of Days That Juvenile Hall Total Population
Exceeded Maximum Legal Facility Capacities
During 1992, 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	%
Contra Costa	11	24	28	21	11	4							99	24	17.1
Del Norte	1	1	1	11	19	12	11	19	11	17	13	22	138	7	87.5
El Dorado	2		2	2			2				1		9	2	5.0
Imperial		2	10	6	19	17	2	1	2	22	30	23	134	17	56.7
Kings	9	10	13	2	2	10	10	6					62	4	6.8
Lake					2		1						3	2	7.1
LA-Central	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	366	199	34.2
LA-Los Padrinos	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	31	30	31	365	144	33.4
LA-San Fernando	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	31	30	31	365	139	30.7
Madera			12	11	3		1		5		1		33	6	20.0
Marin				2									2	1	3.1
Mendocino		3	1										4	2	6.5
Merced		1	4	1	2	3	2						13	3	7.1
Monterey ^a	26	20	11	10	16	23	24	31	22	29	30	17	259	17	23.6
Napa											2		2	3	8.8
Nevada			5										5	2	10.5
Orange	31	29	31	27								5	123	14	3.7
Placer	1	5								2			8	5	17.9
Riverside-Juv. Hall	1												1	6	3.0
Sacramento	31	29	31	30	31	30	29	29	25	31	30	30	356	92	35.6
San Benito										2		2	4	2	10.0
San Bernardino				11	5	2				1	5	9	33	16	6.8
San Diego	31	26	31	29	30	30	26	22	29	31	30	17	332	94	28.4
San Luis Obispo	4			2									6	3	7.5
San Mateo			2	2	3								7	12	7.4
Santa Barb.-Main		2									1		3	4	7.4
Santa Barb.-S. Maria	4	3	4		4	6	1	2	6	3	11	9	53	7	35.0
Santa Cruz	14	5		7	14						12		52	10	23.8
Shasta	16	29	31	23	22	20	15	20	30	30	21	22	279	15	31.3
Siskiyou	8	14	11	18	15	24							90	7	38.9
Solano	10	9	21	25	8		3	17	8	15	17	18	151	13	18.6
Stanislaus		2	11							2	2		17	16	15.7
Tehama	13	6		3	2	3		4	4		1	5	41	6	30.0
Tulare	2	27	24	25	31	21	28	17	19	29	30	29	282	18	30.0

TABLE 9 (Continued)

Facilities	DAYS OF TOTAL FACILITY OVERCROWDING												Cal. Year Total	Degrees of Overcrowding*	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		N	%
Ventura	31	28	15	16		1	7	7	25	26	21	15	192	30	35.7
Yolo	25	22	28	19	19	30	12	19	11	20	2	21	228	12	50.0
Yuba						1				2	1	5	9	3	6.7
Total	364	384	420	393	351	327	267	285	287	355	351	342	4,126		

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

*Monterey County: at maximum rated capacity, the hall has 259 days of overcrowding. When capacity was operationally increased to 80, overcrowding incidents decreased to 73.

Trends in hall overcrowding. Table 10 enumerates the days of juvenile hall overcrowding that have occurred each year since 1983. 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 1983, crowding increased 29.8%, 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 it again decreased (9.4% in 1991). It increased slightly (3.0%) in 1992.

TABLE 10

Number of Incidents of Juvenile Hall Overcrowding,
1983 to 1992

Year	No. of Incidents	Yearly % Change
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
1992	4,126	+3.0

Trends in occupancy rates. Another measure of the degree of crowding in juvenile halls is the percentage of beds occupied. 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. Appendix C shows the average occupancy rate for every hall during the years 1988 to 1992.

TABLE 11

Juvenile Halls Exceeding 100% Occupancy Rate in
One or More Years During a Five-Year Period,
1988 to 1992

Juvenile Hall	No. of Years Over 100%	Occupancy Rate					Available Beds		
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1992	Diff.
Kern	3	103.3	108.8	105.8	97.8	93.6	138	138	0
Kings	2	94.0	98.5	108.5	102.0	89.9	53	59	+6
LA-Central	5	148.0	153.9	147.4	128.7	119.9	455	580	+125
LA-Los Padrinos	5	139.0	145.8	144.1	116.0	115.6	401	431	+30
LA-San Fernando	5	141.8	144.3	142.0	114.4	117.0	279	453	+174
Monterey	4	87.4	103.5	112.8	109.2	104.6	72	72	0
Orange	4	107.9	117.9	120.0	107.8	97.2	314	374	+60
Riverside-Main	2	123.8	116.4	99.4	88.8	84.6	157	197	+40
Riverside-Indio	2	111.2	126.2	77.0	72.6	75.1	50	100	+50
Sacramento	5	100.6	109.6	113.9	118.0	118.7	225	365	+140
San Bernardino	3	102.1	104.4	106.1	96.1	91.7	254	236	-18
San Diego	5	118.8	151.9	161.7	173.4	107.7	219	331	+112
San Joaquin	2	101.1	103.5	85.9	82.3	80.9	136	196	+60
Shasta	1	77.6	89.0	88.1	87.1	107.9	48	48	0
Tulare	2	102.2	94.7	94.3	94.5	109.0	60	60	0
Ventura	2	88.8	96.0	96.5	100.5	101.5	84	84	0
Yolo	5	127.5	130.8	124.2	160.8	115.8	12	12	0

- A. Six halls had occupancy rates higher than 100% in all five years: Sacramento, San Diego, Yolo, and the three halls in LA County. Of these, all but Yolo County have had beds added to their capacity during the period shown.
- B. Seven halls that had 100% overcrowding at some point since 1987 had no overcrowding in 1992. These are shown below, along with any physical or operational capacity changes:

Kern	-	added 1 bed during 1992
Kings	-	added a 16-bed girls' unit
Orange	-	added 60 beds during 1992
Riverside-Main	-	court imposed a population cap in 1992
Riverside-Indio	-	court imposed a population cap in 1992
San Bernardino	-	reduced 20 beds in 1991; no change in capacity during 1992
San Joaquin	-	no change in capacity during 1992.

In three of the seven halls listed directly above, adding beds appears to have assisted in reducing high occupancy rates. On the other hand, in the two Riverside halls, a court-imposed population cap reduced overcrowding. Two other halls—San Bernardino and San Joaquin—lowered their occupancy rates without an increase in beds.

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

Ventura	-	over 100% since 1991
Shasta	-	over 100% in 1992
Monterey	-	over 100% since 1989
Tulare	-	over 100% in 1988 and 1992

There were no capacity changes in Shasta, Tulare, or Ventura. Monterey temporarily increased capacity by 8 beds in November 1991.

The net result of the above findings is that high occupancy rates have remained relatively constant in six 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 four

halls (under C, above). Occupancy over 100% has not been a problem in the state's other 31 halls.

Discussion

Population. The average daily population in California's juvenile halls increased 1.3% from 1991 to 1992. 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 1992, 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 has increased 28.0% since 1983, whereas beds increased 10.8% over the same period. However, from 1991 to 1992, ADP increased by 71 youths while beds increased by 127. The occupancy rate (available beds divided by ADP) increased from 83.5% in 1983 to an unprecedented 105.1% in 1989 and 104.2% in 1990. Although the occupancy rate in 1992 was down to 96.4%, it is still higher than the 90% figure considered by many correctional practitioners to be an appropriate percentage for juvenile hall usage. Operating at 90% capacity allows the remaining 10% of the beds to be 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 were associated with increases in incidents of overcrowding through 1989. The highest number of incidents of facility overcrowding ever recorded—4,891—occurred in 1989. There was a moderate decrease in overcrowding during 1990, to 4,420 recorded incidents, and another decrease in 1991, to 4,004.

When measured statewide, overcrowding has increased annually from 2,233 incidents in 1983 to a high of 4,891 in 1989. Since then, it has been measured in excess of 4,000 incidents each year. However, the problem is not universal among juvenile halls. During 1992, 25 halls had little or no overcrowding (defined as 15 or fewer days during the year). Of the remaining 23 halls, 14 had moderate overcrowding (from 16 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. Six 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. Specific data by county are included in Appendix G. Only the ratio of county juvenile population to number of available hall beds appeared to have any relationship to overcrowding: generally, 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. See Appendix G for further discussion.

Admissions. Data on admissions to juvenile halls have been collected since 1988. These hard-to-obtain figures indicate that there were slightly over 124,000 admissions in 1992. This is a slight decrease from the 130,000 admissions tallied in 1991. The data monitoring system shows that on any given day, 55.1% of all youths residing in halls were in pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting a hearing. About 12% 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 (12%) committed to the hall. The Youth Authority and county probation are working together to obtain these data.

APPENDIX SECTION

APPENDIX A

Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls, by Month
During 1992

Facilities	Maximum Rated Capacity	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Alameda-Central ^a	*308	252.9	254.1	256.7	244.3	242.7	221.5	225.1	220.0	232.6	272.5	264.0	255.7
Alameda-Rec. Center ^b	50	26.5	23.6	23.3	22.3	18.0	18.1	14.7					
Butte	60	50.5	48.8	53.7	53.2	50.6	52.8	41.6	45.5	40.9	30.9	36.6	39.0
Contra Costa ^c	140	137.5	147.7	148.7	145.1	137.5	132.4	125.0	111.5	99.9	111.3	108.9	110.8
Del Norte	8	5.4	4.8	6.2	8.2	8.9	8.1	7.5	8.7	7.5	8.4	8.0	9.9
El Dorado	40	35.4	32.4	34.6	37.2	36.2	34.7	35.8	33.1	23.3	27.6	35.1	36.3
Fresno ^d	*205/197	157.2	159.8	150.9	141.9	138.2	133.7	137.1	130.5	129.7	152.6	170.4	169.7
Humboldt	26	22.2	22.8	20.4	19.2	19.0	21.4	20.6	19.1	20.3	22.8	23.5	22.0
Imperial	30	17.8	23.8	28.8	26.5	31.9	32.0	25.7	22.6	24.8	32.1	36.8	32.7
Kern	138	127.9	129.6	134.0	130.5	130.1	130.2	132.1	117.6	127.6	132.6	128.6	129.3
Kern Co. Female ^e	16										8.5	12.9	15.9
Kings ^f	58/59	57.4	57.3	57.6	55.5	54.7	58.2	59.0	56.7	42.0	41.2	44.5	48.8
Lake	28	15.9	20.9	16.5	22.8	23.2	22.6	24.1	18.9	18.1	17.2	20.5	20.2
L.A.-Central ^g	515/580	655.0	706.0	716.8	719.1	661.4	693.0	689.0	634.8	656.4	673.7	657.0	649.8
L.A.-Los Padrinos	431	479.7	519.0	520.9	526.9	494.1	505.6	495.5	462.4	488.8	491.8	494.9	502.3
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	453	511.9	559.8	549.1	563.7	532.2	532.7	514.9	496.0	520.9	519.9	522.8	536.2
Madera	30	15.5	17.0	29.6	28.3	26.3	24.8	26.2	22.3	27.3	25.1	24.7	21.9
Marin	32	24.1	21.1	23.5	23.1	20.9	18.2	20.2	18.5	12.4	15.2	17.1	14.5
Mendocino	31	18.0	26.5	24.2	23.5	22.8	16.9	20.2	23.6	16.8	18.0	19.6	18.4
Merced	42	39.1	40.1	40.8	39.6	39.8	40.6	40.0	38.5	37.9	37.9	35.7	35.3
Monterey ^h	72	76.7	75.9	72.1	69.7	72.4	75.0	75.2	79.0	74.9	78.5	82.5	72.0
Napa	34	24.0	22.3	27.0	22.0	30.5	28.4	25.8	28.2	25.0	27.6	31.3	23.9
Nevada	19	11.5	14.4	15.8	16.5	13.8	12.5	10.7	13.5	9.6	9.4	12.1	12.5
Orange ⁱ	314/374	348.2	355.1	350.3	356.4	330.9	350.4	332.5	330.9	334.3	340.8	349.2	357.0
Placer	28	23.1	23.4	18.8	14.7	15.7	17.8	20.2	19.8	16.8	26.2	24.6	18.8
Riverside-Juv. Hall ^j	*197	177.7	168.6	164.1	163.5	166.8	170.2	156.7	166.4	153.0	162.6	179.8	171.3
Riverside-Indio ^k	*100	76.5	75.2	73.8	75.6	74.9	75.8	74.6	74.6	71.9	74.4	78.3	75.3
Sacramento ^l	239/258	303.9	295.0	324.7	331.1	326.1	328.9	279.0	271.0	268.4	284.8	303.5	282.2

APPENDIX A (Continued)
Average Daily Population, by Month During 1992

Facilities	Maximum Rated Capacity	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
San Benito ^m	20										12.3	17.2	16.9
San Bernardino	236	199.1	207.9	218.0	230.0	227.9	214.9	205.7	210.5	204.3	222.0	225.7	231.3
San Diego ⁿ	279/331	308.9	321.8	344.0	327.6	329.3	348.4	348.0	337.7	349.9	363.5	398.7	333.0
San Francisco	132	106.5	102.5	109.3	98.0	99.6	94.1	87.8	80.9	91.0	94.5	103.7	92.0
San Joaquin	196	161.9	152.4	167.4	173.1	173.3	157.6	164.7	162.6	156.0	148.0	146.6	137.9
San Luis Obispo	40	35.1	36.1	33.8	35.9	33.8	27.4	22.7	29.7	30.4	27.6	30.1	24.8
San Mateo ^o	*163	131.1	138.8	138.6	149.5	147.6	133.3	109.1	103.2	101.4	113.5	117.5	120.2
Santa Barbara-Main	56	43.3	49.7	47.1	43.8	41.8	50.2	38.5	43.2	44.0	45.1	50.7	47.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	20	17.1	18.0	17.8	17.0	18.1	18.6	17.3	17.6	18.6	18.3	20.0	19.4
Santa Clara	329	253.9	277.4	273.9	267.2	260.7	272.4	255.7	263.6	270.2	280.6	265.2	241.4
Santa Cruz	42	41.8	39.5	33.4	38.9	42.2	34.9	32.6	31.9	28.7	32.4	41.5	37.4
Shasta	48	48.9	53.4	54.5	51.9	51.0	52.1	48.1	49.1	53.6	55.1	50.9	53.3
Siskiyou	18	17.3	18.8	18.1	18.0	18.9	20.6	13.1	11.5	13.9	12.0	11.9	13.6
Solano ^p	70	67.7	67.4	71.9	74.1	67.0	57.3	61.6	71.3	68.7	70.2	70.9	71.5
Sonoma	118	75.5	78.8	79.8	82.4	89.2	85.0	70.7	75.5	78.2	85.0	92.6	85.8
Stanislaus	102	82.3	87.1	100.1	84.6	92.4	91.2	87.5	80.6	76.9	92.6	93.9	87.0
Tehama	20	20.2	20.0	17.7	18.4	18.6	18.8	17.6	18.7	17.9	15.2	16.8	19.2
Tulare	60	57.0	65.6	65.2	66.0	69.3	64.1	68.6	60.5	65.9	67.6	69.9	65.2
Ventura	84	99.9	102.1	84.3	85.0	67.4	72.4	77.8	79.7	90.9	95.9	86.5	82.8
Yolo	12	15.9	13.9	17.8	13.7	13.3	17.6	12.2	13.5	12.0	12.6	8.6	15.8
Yuba	45	35.2	39.4	40.8	42.7	39.2	39.3	37.5	38.3	39.7	38.7	43.0	42.6

*Facility operated with a different operational capacity. See footnotes.

^a Alameda Central JH: Maximum capacity = 308; operational capacity = 302. There is a 44-bed unit used to house serious, aggressive youths. Policy is to maintain this unit's population at 38 or fewer. Count of 38 residents not exceeded during 1992.

^b Alameda Reception Center (50 beds) closed 7/31/92.

^c Contra Costa: Maximum capacity = 140. Two former residential units were used during 1992 to house spillover population: the Girls' Treatment Center (20 beds) and Boys' Treatment Center (21 beds). During various periods the hall was using up to 181 beds. However, neither of these units housed hall population after July 1992.

APPENDIX A Footnotes (Continued)
Average Daily Population, by Month During 1992

^d Fresno: Maximum capacity = 205 in January. After reinspection, the capacity was reduced to 197 on 2/1/92. However, during all of 1992, a 24-bed unit was closed "due to a lack of funding resources." This resulted in the Fresno JH having an operational capacity of 173. Avg. max. capacity of 197.7 used to calculate percent of capacity used.

^e Kern County initiated a 16-bed juvenile hall program for females on 10/5/92.

^f Kings County added one bed as of 4/21/92. Average figure of 58.7 used to calculate percent of capacity used.

^g Los Angeles Central JH: On 3/28/92, 65 beds of the former Lathrop Hall Program were returned to Central JH, increasing the maximum capacity to 580. Average capacity of 563.8 used to calculate percent of capacity used.

^h Monterey County: Maximum rated capacity = 72. On 11/21/91, the operational capacity was increased to 80 as part of population control procedures. The operational capacity remained at 80 for all of 1992.

ⁱ Orange County JH: Maximum capacity increased by 60 beds as of 4/28/92. Average figure of 354.7 was used to calculate percent of capacity used.

^j Riverside County: - Main JH: Maximum capacity of 197. However, the Court imposed a population "cap" resulting in an operational capacity of 173.
27 Balance of 24 beds are in stand-by status.

^k Riverside County - Indio JH: Maximum capacity + 100. However, the Court imposed a population "cap" resulting in an operational capacity of 80. The other 20 beds are available but not budgeted.

^l Sacramento County JH: Maximum capacity increased from 239 to 254 on 2/15/92. Capacity does not include 4 medical beds. Average figure of 252.5 used to calculate percent of capacity used.

^m San Benito County opened a 20-bed hall on 10/12/92.

ⁿ San Diego County JH underwent extensive remodeling during 1992, increasing from 219 beds in 1991 to 331 beds as of July 1992. Average figure of 318 used to calculate percent of capacity used.

^o San Mateo County JH: Maximum capacity = 163. Does not include 6 disciplinary rooms. A budget "cap" was imposed 7/1/92, resulting in an operational capacity of 125.

^p Solano County JH: Maximum capacity of 70 includes 4 receiving beds.

APPENDIX B

Juvenile Halls Calendar Year Average Daily Population, 1988 to 1992

Juvenile Hall	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alameda-Central	293.2	272.5	267.1	239.4	245.2
Alameda-Rec. Center	37.1	32.8	35.2	27.5	20.9
Butte	47.8	46.2	45.1	48.6	45.3
Contra Costa	131.4	122.0	135.1	132.2	126.3
Del Norte	4.0	5.4	4.7	5.9	7.6
El Dorado	32.6	32.5	31.1	28.9	33.5
Fresno	162.5	165.1	165.7	154.0	147.6
Humboldt	19.9	22.6	22.4	21.1	21.1
Imperial	27.8	26.0	26.0	26.7	28.0
Kern	142.5	150.2	146.0	134.9	129.2
Kern Co. Female					12.6
Kings	49.8	52.2	57.5	56.2	52.8
Lake	13.7	11.3	16.7	13.7	20.1
L.A.-Central	673.4	700.2	681.5	662.6	675.8
L.A.-Los Padrinos	557.2	584.8	577.8	488.3	498.3
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	395.6	567.2	557.9	495.4	529.8
Madera	28.6	25.4	21.8	18.6	24.1
Marin	19.5	16.9	16.2	18.5	19.1
Mendocino	23.9	22.7	21.0	22.6	20.7
Merced	33.6	38.0	36.2	36.8	38.8
Monterey	62.9	74.5	81.2	78.6	75.3
Napa	22.5	17.4	23.8	20.4	26.4
Nevada	11.1	12.3	11.9	11.6	12.7
Orange	338.9	370.1	376.8	338.6	344.6
Placer	13.4	17.9	16.6	22.0	20.0
Riverside-Juv. Hall	194.3	209.8	195.9	174.9	166.7
Riverside-Indio	55.6	63.1	77.0	72.6	75.1
Sacramento	226.3	246.7	266.9	282.1	299.8
San Benito					15.9
San Bernardino	259.4	266.4	271.5	231.5	216.5
San Diego	260.1	332.7	354.2	379.8	342.5
San Francisco	119.9	123.3	108.6	93.6	96.6
San Joaquin	137.5	140.8	129.7	161.4	158.5
San Luis Obispo	25.3	29.6	29.0	25.0	30.6
San Mateo	79.5	99.8	123.7	129.0	125.2
Santa Barbara-Main	26.5	36.8	34.4	35.0	45.2
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	15.7	17.1	17.5	16.8	18.2
Santa Clara	227.6	246.9	250.7	258.6	265.1
Santa Cruz	28.0	29.9	35.1	39.2	36.3
Shasta	34.3	42.7	42.3	41.8	51.8

APPENDIX B (Continued)
Average Daily Population, 1988 to 1992

Juvenile Hall	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Siskiyou	12.6	14.0	13.6	13.7	15.6
Solano	69.3	57.1	61.5	58.5	68.3
Sonoma	60.7	62.0	77.0	78.6	81.5
Stanislaus	80.2	89.8	92.5	88.1	88.0
Tehama	17.2	18.0	18.4	16.6	18.3
Tulare	61.3	56.8	56.6	56.7	65.4
Ventura	74.6	80.6	81.1	84.4	85.3
Yolo	15.3	15.7	14.9	19.3	13.9
Yuba	26.6	30.6	32.9	34.5	39.7
Statewide (Avg.)	5,250	5,696	5,761	5,494	5,565

APPENDIX C

Juvenile Halls Occupancy Rates, 1988 to 1992,
Average Percentage of Beds Occupied

Juvenile Hall	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alameda-Central	89.4	81.8	83.3	77.7	79.6
Alameda-Rec. Center	71.3	63.1	67.7	52.9	41.8
Butte	79.7	77.0	75.2	81.0	75.5
Contra Costa	93.9	87.1	88.8	82.1	90.2
Del Norte	50.0	67.5	58.8	73.8	95.0
El Dorado	81.5	81.2	77.8	72.2	83.8
Fresno	79.3	80.5	79.3	75.1	74.7
Humboldt	76.5	86.9	86.2	81.2	81.2
Imperial	92.7	86.7	86.7	89.0	93.3
Kern	103.3	108.8	105.8	97.8	93.6
Kern Co. Female					78.8
Kings	94.0	98.5	108.5	102.0	89.9
Lake	48.9	40.4	59.6	48.9	71.8
L.A.-Central	148.0	153.9	147.4	128.7	119.9
L.A.-Los Padrinos	139.0	145.8	144.1	116.0	115.6
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	141.8	144.3	142.0	114.4	117.0
Madera	96.3	84.7	72.7	62.0	80.3
Marin	60.9	52.8	50.6	57.8	59.7
Mendocino	74.7	70.9	65.6	71.5	66.8
Merced	80.0	90.5	86.2	87.6	92.4
Monterey	87.4	103.5	112.8	109.2	104.6
Napa	66.2	51.2	70.0	60.0	77.6
Nevada	61.7	68.3	64.3	61.1	66.8
Orange	107.9	117.9	120.0	107.8	97.2
Placer	47.9	63.9	59.3	78.6	71.4
Riverside-Juv. Hall	123.8	116.4	99.4	88.8	84.6
Riverside-Indio	111.2	126.2	77.0	72.6	75.1
Sacramento	100.6	109.6	113.9	118.0	118.7
San Benito					79.5
San Bernardino	102.1	104.4	106.1	96.1	91.7
San Diego	118.8	151.9	161.7	173.4	107.7
San Francisco	86.9	89.3	78.7	70.6	73.2
San Joaquin	101.1	103.5	85.9	82.3	80.9
San Luis Obispo	63.2	74.0	72.5	62.5	76.5
San Mateo	47.0	59.1	73.2	76.3	76.8
Santa Barbara-Main	47.3	65.7	61.4	63.4	81.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	78.5	85.5	87.5	84.0	91.0
Santa Clara	69.2	77.4	76.2	77.8	80.6
Santa Cruz	66.7	71.2	83.6	93.3	86.4

APPENDIX C (Continued)
 Juvenile Halls Occupancy Rates, 1988 to 1992

Juvenile Hall	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Shasta	77.6	89.0	88.1	87.1	107.9
Siskiyou	70.0	77.8	75.6	76.1	86.7
Solano	74.5	61.4	66.1	83.9	97.6
Sonoma	51.4	52.5	65.3	66.6	69.1
Stanislaus	78.6	88.0	90.7	86.4	86.3
Tehama	86.0	90.0	92.0	83.0	91.5
Tulare	102.2	94.7	94.3	94.5	109.0
Ventura	88.8	96.0	96.5	100.5	101.5
Yolo	127.5	130.8	124.2	160.8	115.8
Yuba	59.1	68.0	73.1	76.7	88.2
Statewide (Avg.)	99.5	105.1	104.2	97.4	96.4

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)
4. 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.

APPENDIX D (Continued)

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, 1992
(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	245	59.2	21.2	3.8	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.8	4.4	0.1
Alameda-Rec. Center	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Butte	45	49.6	4.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.2
Contra Costa	126	44.6	27.6	14.4	4.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	5.6	1.2	0.0
Del Norte	8	75.0	3.1	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
El Dorado	34	29.9	1.2	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	0.0
Fresno	148	65.5	6.6	0.0	6.1	0.2	2.0	0.0	4.4	14.4	0.7
Humboldt	21	59.8	8.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.4	0.0
Imperial	28	66.8	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.9	18.8	1.8
Kern	129	39.2	10.0	10.4	7.6	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.0	27.3	0.1
Kern County-Female	13	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.5	0.0
Kings	53	39.8	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	5.2	50.9	0.0
Lake	20	46.6	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.8	3.0	0.0	2.1	44.5	0.8
L.A.-Central	676	44.5	6.2	9.6	5.2	0.7	4.3	0.0	18.8	8.7	1.8
L.A.-Los Padrinos	498	71.7	8.4	10.0	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.8	1.4
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	530	53.6	22.1	13.6	8.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.4
Madera	24	60.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.1	29.7	0.0
Marin	19	45.8	20.8	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	22.9
Mendocino	21	72.1	7.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	18.3	0.0
Merced	39	59.4	4.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	30.3	1.3
Monterey	75	37.9	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	4.0
Napa	26	52.8	17.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	23.1	1.9
Nevada	13	46.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Orange	345	39.8	3.3	15.2	4.2	1.2	1.9	7.7	13.3	13.4	0.1
Placer	20	58.9	4.8	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	6.0
Riverside-Juvenile Hall	167	48.2	27.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	4.2	12.8	5.7
Riverside-Indio	75	59.5	5.9	9.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.2	0.2
Sacramento	300	57.6	14.6	6.4	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	3.5	12.8	0.1

APPENDIX E (Continued)
Reasons for Juvenile Hall Detention, 1992

Juvenile Hall	Avg. Pop.	Pre-disp. Status	WAITING TRANSFER/DELIVERY				Hold CYA/ INS	Disci- plinary Trans.	Remand	Comm. to Hall	Other
			Pvt. Plcmt.	Prob. Camp	CYA	Other County					
San Benito	16	63.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0
San Bernardino	216	58.9	28.3	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	5.3	2.8	0.9
San Diego	342	66.9	15.1	5.9	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.5	0.2	5.3
San Francisco	97	78.4	8.4	3.2	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	1.1	4.8
San Joaquin	158	44.7	13.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.0
San Luis Obispo	31	56.1	24.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	16.9
San Mateo	125	51.4	8.6	7.1	3.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	24.4	1.4
Santa Barbara-Main	45	47.7	3.8	8.4	2.6	0.6	3.5	1.5	0.9	31.0	0.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	18	63.2	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	25.9	6.6
Santa Clara	265	59.1	5.8	9.8	3.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	17.0	2.4
Santa Cruz	36	76.1	17.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Shasta	52	57.2	8.5	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0
Siskiyou	16	55.1	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	37.1	0.0
Solano	68	69.3	17.2	4.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.2
Sonoma	82	40.8	9.5	3.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.5	13.8	27.7
Stanislaus	88	57.8	7.9	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	31.1	0.4
Tehama	18	31.8	15.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	25.4	0.5
Tulare	65	84.5	8.5	0.0	5.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ventura	85	56.4	20.9	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.6	1.0
Yolo	14	84.3	2.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Yuba	40	44.2	2.1	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	1.3
Statewide	5,565	55.1	12.5	6.8	3.9	0.5	1.4	0.7	4.6	12.4	1.9

36

Note. To obtain the actual average number in any category, multiply the Avg. Pop. by the percentage figure. For instance, in Yuba Hall, 44.2% of the average population were in predisposition status. Multiply the Avg. Pop. by the percent, as follows: $44.2\% \times 40 = 17.7$, the average number of youth awaiting disposition.

(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;">1</td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;">8</td> </tr> </table> </div> | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 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 | 1 | 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, numerous 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 4,126 days of overcrowding when counting each hall separately, whereas Appendix G indicates 3,393 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 youths in the average daily hall population in 1992. 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 actually more with 100 or more days of overcrowding than were found among counties with higher incarceration rates. The

10 counties with the lowest incarceration rates experienced 1,304 days of overcrowding, compared to 982 days for the 10 counties with the highest 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 approximately equal degrees, within counties with low admission rates and those with higher rates. Ten counties with lowest rates had 802 overcrowding incidents. Ten counties with highest rates had 574 days of overcrowding.

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 shows that the 10 counties with the lowest ratio had 215 days of overcrowding. Compare this to 1,814 days of overcrowding in the 10 counties with the highest ratios of juvenile population to hall beds.

APPENDIX TABLE G-1

County Rate of Juvenile Incarceration
(Counties Ranked by 1992 Rate)

County	ADP	Juvenile Pop.	Rate Per 10,000 Pop.	Days Of O/C
Placer	20.0	16,211	12.3	8
Yolo	13.9	10,691	13.0	228
Marin	19.1	13,604	14.0	2
Ventura	85.3	58,648	14.5	192
San Bernardino	216.5	139,088	15.6	33
Nevada	12.7	6,968	18.2	5
San Diego	342.5	187,143	18.3	332
Tulare	65.4	34,780	18.8	282
Orange	344.6	179,987	19.1	123
Contra Costa	126.3	65,874	19.2	99
San Luis Obispo	30.6	15,437	19.8	6
Merced	38.8	18,954	20.5	13
Solano	68.3	33,159	20.6	151
Imperial	28.0	13,494	20.7	134
Humboldt	21.1	9,936	21.2	0
Santa Cruz	36.3	16,708	21.7	52
Fresno	147.6	67,747	21.8	0
Riverside	241.8	109,919	22.0	1
Stanislaus	88.0	37,384	23.5	17
Madera	24.1	10,178	23.7	33
Los Angeles	1703.9	701,778	24.3	366
Santa Clara	265.1	109,098	24.3	0
Santa Barbara	63.6	26,077	24.4	53
San Francisco	96.6	38,240	25.3	0
Monterey	75.3	29,587	25.5	259
Kern	141.8	55,035	25.8	0
Sonoma	81.5	30,996	26.3	0
Mendocino	20.7	7,470	27.7	4
San Mateo	125.2	44,456	28.2	7
Alameda	266.1	94,151	28.3	0
El Dorado	33.5	11,649	28.8	9
Napa	26.4	8,566	30.8	2
Butte	45.3	14,357	31.6	0
Del Norte	7.6	2,273	33.4	138
Yuba	39.7	11,680	34.0	9
Sacramento	299.8	86,970	34.5	356
San Joaquin	158.5	45,640	34.7	0
Shasta	51.8	14,150	36.6	279
Siskiyou	15.6	4,179	37.3	90
Tehama	18.3	4,888	37.4	41
San Benito	15.9	3,835	41.5	4
Lake	20.1	4,311	46.6	3
Kings	52.8	9,697	54.4	62
Total State	5596.0	2,404,993	23.3	3,393

Note. Rate is per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17. Population estimates from Dept. of Finance, Population Research Bureau.

APPENDIX TABLE G-2

County Rate of Admissions to Juvenile Hall
(Counties Ranked by 1992 Rate)

County	No. of ADM	Juvenile Pop.	Rate Per 10,000 Pop.	Days Of O/C
San Benito	88	3,835	229	4
San Diego	5,297	187,143	283	332
San Bernardino	4,253	139,088	306	33
Orange	5,646	179,987	314	123
Placer	581	16,211	358	8
Kern	2,011	55,035	365	0
Ventura	2,180	58,648	372	192
San Luis Obispo	575	15,437	372	6
Nevada	265	6,968	380	5
Contra Costa	2,685	65,874	408	99
Yuba	486	11,680	416	9
Riverside	4,926	109,919	448	1
El Dorado	551	11,649	473	9
Los Angeles	33,200	701,778	473	366
Solano	1,748	33,159	527	151
Tulare	1,939	34,780	558	282
Yolo	601	10,691	562	228
Marin	771	13,604	567	2
Sonoma	1,758	30,996	567	0
Siskiyou	242	4,179	579	90
Butte	834	14,357	581	0
Humboldt	604	9,936	608	0
Santa Clara	6,838	109,098	627	0
Monterey	1,891	29,587	639	259
Tehama	316	4,888	646	41
Alameda	6,301	94,151	669	0
Imperial	926	13,494	686	134
Fresno	4,683	67,747	691	0
Santa Barbara	1,841	26,077	706	53
Madera	726	10,178	713	33
San Joaquin	3,361	45,640	736	0
Lake	327	4,311	759	3
Sacramento	6,837	86,970	786	356
Stanislaus	3,019	37,384	808	17
Napa	703	8,566	821	2
Mendocino	621	7,470	831	4
San Francisco	3,193	38,240	835	0
Santa Cruz	1,488	16,708	891	52
San Mateo	4,009	44,456	902	7
Merced	1,810	18,954	955	13
Kings	1,530	9,697	1,578	62
Shasta	2,266	14,150	1,601	279
Del Norte	370	2,273	1,628	138
Total State	124,297	2,404,993	516	3,393

Note. Rate is per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17. Official population estimates from Dept. of Finance, Population Research Bureau.

APPENDIX TABLE G-3

Ratio Of Population To Juvenile Hall Beds
(Counties Ranked by 1992 Ratio)

County	No. of Beds	Juvenile Pop.	Ratio: Pop. to Beds	Days Of O/C
Lake	28	4,311	154	3
Kings	59	9,697	164	62
San Benito	20	3,835	192	4
Siskiyou	18	4,179	232	90
San Joaquin	196	45,640	233	0
Butte	60	14,357	239	0
Mendocino	31	7,470	241	4
Tehama	20	4,888	244	41
Napa	34	8,566	252	2
Yuba	45	11,680	260	9
Sonoma	118	30,996	263	0
San Mateo	163	44,456	273	7
Del Norte	8	2,273	284	138
San Francisco	132	38,240	290	0
El Dorado	40	11,649	291	9
Shasta	48	14,150	295	279
Alameda	308	94,151	306	0
Santa Clara	329	109,098	332	0
Madera	30	10,178	339	33
Sacramento	254	86,970	342	356
Santa Barbara	76	26,077	343	53
Fresno	197	67,747	344	0
Kern	154	55,035	357	0
Stanislaus	102	37,384	367	17
Nevada	19	6,968	367	5
Riverside	297	109,919	370	1
Humboldt	26	9,936	382	0
San Luis Obispo	40	15,437	386	6
Santa Cruz	42	16,708	398	52
Monterey	72	29,587	411	259
Marin	32	13,604	425	2
Imperial	30	13,494	450	134
Merced	42	18,954	451	13
Contra Costa	141	65,874	467	99
Solano	70	33,159	474	151
Los Angeles	1,464	701,778	479	366
Orange	374	179,987	481	123
San Diego	331	187,143	565	332
Placer	28	16,211	579	8
Tulare	60	34,780	580	282
San Bernardino	236	139,088	589	33
Ventura	84	58,648	698	192
Yolo	12	10,691	891	228
Total State	5,870	2,404,993	410	3,393

Note. Population consists of youths ages 12 to 17. Population estimates from Dept. of Finance, Population Research Bureau.