



CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION SUMMARY REPORT NO. 22

129869

129869

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
California Dept. of the Youth
Authority

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

CALENDAR YEAR 1989

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
RESEARCH DIVISION
MARCH 1991

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PETE WILSON,
GOVERNOR



YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL AGENCY

JOE G. SANDOVAL,
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

Elaine Duxbury, Chief
Research Division

Ted Palmer
Research Manager

Author:
Robert F. Wedge
Research Analyst II

* * * *

Jackie Hummel
Statistical Clerk

Karen Deering
Office Technician (Typing)

Cover:
Sacramento Co. Juvenile Hall
Art German, Photographer

B. T. Collins,
Director

Francisco J. Alarcon,
Chief Deputy Director

Clyde McDowell, Deputy Director
Institutions and Camps Branch

George McKinney, Deputy Director
Parole Services Branch

Wilbur A. Beckwith, Deputy Director
Prevention and Community Corrections Branch

Barbara Allman, Deputy Director
Administrative Services Branch

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary.....	iii
Juvenile Hall Monitoring System.....	1
Statewide Juvenile Hall Capacity.....	2
Statewide Average Daily Population.....	2
Capacity and Population Trends.....	6
Admissions to Juvenile Halls.....	7
Detention of Status Offenders.....	9
Juvenile Hall Overcrowding.....	14
Discussion	21
APPENDIX A: Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls, by Month During 1989.....	27
APPENDIX B: Average Daily Population of Juvenile Halls, 1985-1989 ..	29
APPENDIX C: Juvenile Hall Occupancy Rates, 1985 to 1989.....	31
APPENDIX D: County Juvenile Halls: Monthly Population Admissions Report.....	33
APPENDIX E: Reasons for Juvenile Hall Detention, by Individual Hall, 1989.....	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 in 1989: Counties Ranked by Rate.....	41
TABLE G-2: Juvenile Hall Admission Rates in 1989: Counties Ranked by Rate.....	42
TABLE G-3: Ratio of Population to Juvenile Hall Beds in 1989: Counties Ranked by Bed Ratio.....	43

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 1: Statewide Average Daily Juvenile Hall Population by Sex and Percent of Beds Occupied During Calendar Year 1989.....	3
TABLE 2: Juvenile Hall 1989 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 1989.....	6
TABLE 4: Average Daily Population, Available Beds, and Occupancy Rate in Juvenile Halls, 1979 to 1989.....	7
TABLE 5: Admissions to Juvenile Halls in 1989.....	8
TABLE 6: Reason for Juvenile Hall Detention in 1989: Percentage of Average Daily Population in Various Detention Categories.....	10
TABLE 7: Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1989: Reasons for Detention Under W&I Code 207(b) and Youth Characteristics.....	12
TABLE 8: Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1989: Total Detentions and Detentions Over 24 Hours, by County.....	13
TABLE 9: Number of Days That Juvenile Hall Total Population Exceeded Maximum Legal Facility Capacities During 1989, by Month.....	16
TABLE 10: Number of Incidents of Juvenile Hall Overcrowding, 1979 to 1989.....	17
TABLE 11: Juvenile Halls Exceeding 100% Occupancy Rate in Two or More Years During a Five Year Period, 1985 to 1989.....	19
TABLE 12: Number of Days Maximum Legal Capacity Was Exceeded in Any Living Unit During 1989, by Month.....	18

CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION

1989 CALENDAR YEAR

Summary.

- In 1989, the statewide average daily population in California's juvenile halls was 5,696, an increase of 446 or 8.5% over the 1988 ADP of 5,250.
- During the year, the 47 juvenile halls provided an average of 5,418 beds, representing an increase of 142 beds from 1988.
- The bed occupancy rate averaged 105.1% during 1989. This is the first time since this type of information has been available that the bed occupancy rate exceeded 100% for a calendar year.
- There were 4,891 incidents of overcrowding. This figure exceeds that of any previous year for which data are available.
- Thirty-two of the 47 halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding. Fourteen halls were overcrowded over 50% of the time.
- The overall rate of overcrowding was 28.5%. This figure is derived from 4,891 incidents out of 17,155 total possible incidents if every hall had been overcrowded every day.
- A new data reporting system indicated there were 128,189 juveniles admitted to halls during the year.
- Data further indicate that, on any given day, 53.9% of the youths in halls were in a pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting some kind of hearing.

- Of the remaining youths in halls:
 - 11.9% were commitments to the hall
 - 15.1% were waiting for private placements
 - 8.9% were waiting for probation camp placements
 - 3.1% were waiting for delivery to the Youth Authority
 - 1.1% were holds for other agencies (YA, Naturalization Service)
 - 1.8% were adult court remands
 - 4.8% were in all other categories.

- 1,130 status offenders were reported detained in 18 juvenile halls. Of these, 135 were confined for more than 24 hours, compared to 216 such confinements reported during 1988.

CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION
SUMMARY REPORT NO. 22
CALENDAR YEAR 1989

This report is the twenty-second in a series of juvenile hall population monitoring reports, the first of which appeared in July 1975. During this 15-year period, each report has presented data on the average number of youths in county juvenile halls during each calendar year and has provided information on the number of days when the population of individual halls exceeded maximum capacity limits. Beginning in 1988, the report has also included the number of admissions to halls, reasons for confinement, and 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 data as necessary to enable monitoring and reporting of juvenile hall populations.

Juvenile Hall Monitoring System

Juvenile hall staff complete and submit several monthly monitoring forms supplied by the Youth Authority. The Juvenile Hall Population Report contains the average daily population count for 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 and not necessarily the number of youths in a facility during regular daytime program operation. Youths out-to-court or on furlough are not intended to be included

¹W&I Codes 210 and 872.

California Administrative Code (Title 15) Div. 4, Chap. 2, Subchap. 3, Article 2, Section 4273 and Article 9, Section 4306.

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

Statewide Juvenile Hall Capacity

During 1989, there was an average of 5,418 beds available in the 47 juvenile halls operated by probation departments in 42 counties. This represents a net increase of 142 beds from the 5,276 available during 1988. Bed increases occurred in five halls (see Table 2 footnotes). A bed decrease occurred in Santa Clara County. As of December 31, 1989, there was a total of 5,476 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 5,696, an increase of 8.5% over the ADP of 5,250 recorded in 1988. The highest ADP of 6,048 occurred in May. For the month of December 1989, the ADP stood at 5,578.

As may be seen in Table 1, the statewide average hall population exceeded the statewide hall capacity in every month of 1989 except January. This is the first time since this type of information has been available that the bed occupancy rate exceeded 100% for a calendar year. Numerically, this would seem to indicate that no vacant beds existed in any juvenile hall in the state from February to December 1989. This was not the case, however. Average occupancy rates over 100% occurred in only 13 of the 47 halls. The fact that some of these rates were as high as 150% caused the aggregate, statewide rate to be over 100%.

TABLE 1

Statewide Average Daily Juvenile Hall Population
by Sex and Percent of Beds Occupied
During Calendar Year 1989

Month	Beds Available	Avg. Daily Population	Males	Females	Pct. Beds Occupied
Jan	5,394	5,259	4,618	641	97.5
Feb	5,394	5,535	4,884	651	102.6
Mar	5,394	5,797	5,116	681	107.5
Apr	5,394	5,886	5,193	693	109.1
May	5,394	6,048	5,353	695	112.1
Jun	5,436	6,026	5,315	711	110.9
Jul	5,426	5,683	5,010	673	104.7
Aug	5,426	5,629	4,984	645	103.7
Sep	5,426	5,433	4,779	654	100.1
Oct	5,426	5,686	5,026	660	104.8
Nov	5,426	5,791	5,130	661	106.7
Dec	5,476	5,578	4,929	649	101.9
Annual	5,418	5,696	5,028	668	105.1

Table 2 presents ADP and occupancy rates for each juvenile hall. The table is read as follows: Butte County Hall (for example), with a capacity of 60 beds, had a 1989 ADP ranging from a low of 33.9 to a high of 54.8. Over the year, the ADP was 46.2, representing an occupancy rate of 77.0%.

TABLE 2

Juvenile Hall 1989 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 Low	Monthly High	Cal. Yr. 1989	Monthly Low	Monthly High	Cal. Yr. 1989
Alameda - Central	328/338 ^a	233.4	305.5	272.5	69.1	93.1	81.8
Alameda - Rec. Center	52	22.5	39.0	32.8	43.3	75.0	63.1
Butte	60	33.9	54.8	46.2	56.5	91.3	77.0
Contra Costa	140	104.7	136.3	122.0	74.8	97.4	87.1
Del Norte	8	2.1	9.3	5.4	26.2	116.2	67.5
El Dorado	40	22.1	39.8	32.5	55.2	99.5	81.2
Fresno	205	135.9	181.1	165.1	66.3	88.3	80.5
Humboldt	26	20.4	24.1	22.6	78.5	92.7	86.9
Imperial	30	17.8	31.7	26.0	59.3	105.7	86.7
Kern	138	130.4	173.7	150.2	94.5	125.9	108.8
Kings	53	38.2	58.0	52.2	72.1	109.4	98.5
Lake	28	7.4	17.0	11.3	26.4	60.7	40.4
L.A.-Central	455	661.6	749.0	700.2	145.4	164.6	153.9
L.A.-Los Padrinos	401	553.6	630.7	584.8	138.1	157.3	145.8
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	393 ^b	536.9	604.2	567.2	136.6	153.7	144.3
Madera	30	19.4	31.3	25.4	64.7	104.3	84.7
Marin	32	13.9	20.5	16.9	43.4	64.1	52.8
Mendocino	32	16.0	26.4	22.7	50.0	82.5	70.9
Merced	42	30.1	40.8	38.0	71.7	97.1	90.5
Monterey	72	67.4	83.6	74.5	93.6	116.1	103.5
Napa	34	11.8	21.0	17.4	34.7	61.7	51.2
Nevada	18	5.8	16.3	12.3	32.2	90.6	68.3
Orange	314	316.6	410.0	370.1	100.8	130.6	117.9
Placer	28	10.2	22.1	17.9	36.4	78.9	63.9
Riverside-Juv. Hall	157/197 ^c	186.9	233.7	209.8	94.9	118.6	116.4
Riverside-Indio	50/100 ^d	54.8	67.2	63.1	109.6	134.4	126.2
Sacramento	225	224.8	262.6	246.7	99.9	116.7	109.6
San Bernardino	254/256 ^e	233.4	287.1	266.4	91.9	112.1	104.4
San Diego	219	256.6	381.0	332.7	117.2	174.0	151.9
San Francisco	138	109.0	137.9	123.3	79.0	99.9	89.3
San Joaquin	136	126.5	152.0	140.8	93.0	111.8	103.5
San Luis Obispo	40	27.2	33.6	29.6	68.0	84.0	74.0
San Mateo	169	89.2	110.9	99.8	52.8	65.6	59.1
Santa Barbara-La Posada	56	27.1	46.5	36.8	48.4	83.0	65.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	20	16.0	18.6	17.1	80.0	93.0	85.5
Santa Clara	329/309 ^f	208.9	281.3	246.9	67.6	85.5	77.4
Santa Cruz	42	24.1	35.9	29.9	57.4	85.5	71.2
Shasta	48	39.0	47.6	42.7	81.2	99.2	89.0
Siskiyou	18	10.1	17.4	14.0	56.1	96.7	77.8
Solano	93	49.5	69.8	57.1	53.2	75.1	61.4
Sonoma	118	45.9	72.9	62.0	38.9	61.8	52.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	ADP			Avg. % of Capacity Used		
		Monthly Low	Monthly High	Cal. Yr. 1989	Monthly Low	Monthly High	Cal. Yr. 1989
Stanislaus	102	75.6	102.5	89.8	74.1	100.5	88.0
Tehama	20	13.6	19.6	18.0	68.0	98.0	90.0
Tulare	60	53.7	59.0	56.8	89.5	98.3	94.7
Ventura	84	64.1	93.7	80.6	76.3	111.5	96.0
Yolo	12	12.4	18.1	15.7	103.3	150.8	130.8
Yuba	45	22.7	37.8	30.6	50.4	84.0	68.0
Statewide	5,418 ^g	5,259	6,048	5,696	97.1	111.6	105.1

^aAlameda increased capacity from 328 to 338 in July 1989. Alameda also has 64 stand-by beds not included in the total capacity. Average capacity = 333.0

^bLos Angeles - San Fernando Valley increased capacity January 1, 1989.

^cRiverside Juvenile Hall increased capacity in June 1989. Average capacity = 180.3

^dRiverside - Indio increased capacity December 15, 1989. Average capacity = 54.2

^eSan Bernardino increased capacity in June 1989. Average capacity = 255.2

^fSanta Clara decreased capacity in July 1989. Average capacity = 319.0

^gAverage population limit for entire year.

The 13 halls with occupancy rates of over 100% in 1989 were as follows:

108.8% - Kern	116.4% - Riverside
153.9% - LA Central	126.2% - Riverside - Indio
145.8% - LA Los Padrinos	109.6% - Sacramento
144.3% - LA San Fernando	104.4% - San Bernardino
103.5% - Monterey	151.9% - San Diego
117.9% - Orange	103.5% - San Joaquin
	130.8% - Yolo

Appendix A provides ADP figures for each month of 1989 for each hall. Appendix B contains annual ADP for each hall for the period 1985 to 1989. These data indicate that from 1988 to 1989, the annual ADP increased in 34 halls and decreased in 13. Appendix C shows the average occupancy rate for each hall, 1985 to 1989.

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. There were 18 halls with occupancy levels of 90% or more. These 18 halls had an aggregate of 3,114 beds, or 57% of the state total. In other words, more than half of the state's available hall beds were occupied at a high rate. On the other hand, 12 halls with 681 beds (13% 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 1989

		Occupancy Rate (Percent)			
		Under 70	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 or More
Juvenile Halls	N	12	6	11	18
Pct. Statewide	%	26%	13%	23%	38%
Hall Beds	N	681	511	1,112	3,114
Pct. Statewide Beds	%	13%	9%	21%	57%

Capacity and Population Trends

As shown in Table 4, the annual average number of hall beds has increased from 4,955 in 1979 to 5,418 in the current year, an increase of 463 beds or 9.3%. The ADP has grown from 3,649 to 5,696, an increase of 2,047 or 56.1%. The bed occupancy rate has risen from 73.6% to 105.1%.

Over the period 1979 to 1989, increases in the number of hall beds have seldom kept pace with 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 did the bed increase match the increase in ADP.

TABLE 4
Average Daily Population, Available Beds, and
Occupancy Rate in Juvenile Halls,
1979 to 1989

Year	Available Beds	Change From Previous Year	Annual ADP	Change in No.	Occupancy Rate
1979	4,955	+9	3,649	+79	73.6
1980	4,920	-35	3,750	+101	76.2
1981	4,936	+16	4,006	+256	81.2
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

Note. Percentage change over time:

Available Beds	1979 to 1989	+9.3%
	1988 to 1989	+2.7%
Annual ADP	1979 to 1989	+56.1%
	1988 to 1989	+8.5%

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 only been available since 1988.

Table 5 indicates that 128,189 juveniles were admitted to the 47 juvenile halls throughout the state. Of this number, 18,109 (or 14.1%) 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 asked that the population on one day (at the end of each month) be categorized and counted 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 1989

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
Total for 47 Halls	128,189	110,092	18,109
Alameda - Central	3,120	2,234	886
Alameda - Reception Center	4,089	4,089	0
Butte	502	426	76
Contra Costa	3,253	2,684	569
Del Norte	212	172	40
El Dorado	577	474	103
Fresno	5,212	4,363	849
Humboldt	525	414	111
Imperial	862	647	215
Kern	2,162	1,809	353
Kings	1,104	911	193
Lake	198	159	39
Los Angeles - Central	16,122	14,533	1,589
Los Angeles - Los Padrinos	11,569	10,735	834
Los Angeles - San Fernando Valley	7,603	6,661	942
Madera	966	811	155
Marin	738	584	154
Mendocino	579	418	161
Merced	1,379	1,174	205
Monterey	2,271	1,969	302
Napa	461	357	104
Nevada	246	198	48
Orange	7,495	6,506	989
Placer	757	633	124

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
Riverside - Juvenile Hall	3,948	3,355	593
Riverside - Indio	1,112	945	167
Sacramento	5,901	4,958	943
San Bernardino	4,874	4,160	714
San Diego	6,026	5,293	733
San Francisco	3,511	3,053	458
San Joaquin	3,664	3,102	562
San Luis Obispo	571	442	129
San Mateo	3,779	3,190	589
Santa Barbara - La Posada	785	636	149
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	1,063	865	198
Santa Clara	6,240	5,064	1,176
Santa Cruz	1,455	1,156	299
Shasta	744	588	156
Siskiyou	206	171	35
Solano	1,500	1,206	294
Sonoma	1,576	1,269	307
Stanislaus	3,391	2,840	551
Tehama	344	254	90
Tulare	1,925	1,548	377
Ventura	2,460	2,114	346
Yolo	509	410	99
Yuba	603	512	91

Data in Table 6 indicate that, on any given day, more than half (53.9%) of the youth detained in juvenile halls were in a pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting a detention, adjudication, or disposition hearing. The second largest category (15.1%) was "waiting for private placement." The third largest detention category (11.9%) was "commitment to the hall."

Detention of Status Offenders

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 207(b) allows the 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 were confined in jails or lockups during 1987, 1988, or 1989, and that all such confinements occurred only in juvenile halls.

TABLE 6

Reason for Juvenile Hall Detention in 1989: Percentage of Average Daily Population in Various Detention Categories

Percent	Detention Category
100.0	Total: Statewide Average Daily Population
53.9	<u>Pre-disposition</u> : Waiting for hearing or transfer to another jurisdiction
	<u>Post-disposition</u> :
15.1	Waiting for private placement or treatment program
8.9	Waiting for probation camp placement
3.1	Waiting delivery to Youth Authority
0.4	Waiting transfer to another county
1.1	Holds for CYA, Naturalization Service, etc.
1.0	Disciplinary transfer from camp
1.8	Remand to adult court
11.9	Commitment to the hall
2.5	Other category not listed above

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 stating 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 data available and at least provide some insights regarding status offender detentions in local juvenile halls.

During 1989, 18 counties submitted reports on the secure detention of 1,130 status offenders. Table 7 shows the number of such detentions, the reasons for the detentions as permitted under Section 207(b), and some characteristics of detained status offenders.

There were 465 status offenders (41.2% of the total) detained while contact was being made with parents residing within the county. Of the remainder, 18.9% had parents residing in other counties and 12.4% residing in other states. In the latter case, Section 207(b) allows detention for up to 72 hours.

Warrant checks were made on most (88.8%) of the youths. However, such checks resulted in locating warrants or holds in only 70 cases, or 7.0% of the warrant checks performed.

The status offenders, of whom 59.0% were females, were an average of 14.8 years old; 56.7% were detained as runaways. There were 28.2% turned over to another agency, while 67.3% were released to parents and 3.2% were released on their own.

TABLE 7

Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1989:
Reasons for Detention Under W&I Code 207(b)
and Youth Characteristics

	N	%
Total Detentions	1,130	100.0
<u>Initial Reason for Custody:</u>		
Beyond Control of Parents	374	33.1
Curfew	62	5.5
Truancy/Beyond Control at School	20	1.8
Runaway	641	56.7
Other	33	2.9
<u>Detention Reason:</u>		
Contact Parents - In County	465	41.2
Contact Parents - Other County	214	18.9
Contact Parents - Other State	140	12.4
Warrant Check Only/Other	309	27.3
Total Warrant Checks Made	1,003	88.8
Resulting Warrants Found in 1,003 Checks	70	7.0
<u>Characteristics of Detained Status Offenders:</u>		
Females	664	59.0
Males	466	41.0
Age 17	157	13.9
Age 16	233	20.6
Age 15	258	22.8
Age 14	235	20.8
Age 13 and less	211	18.7
Age Unknown	36	3.2
Average Age		14.8
<u>Release Disposition</u>		
Release on His/Her Own	36	3.2
Released to Parent/Guardian	760	67.3
Transferred to Another Agency	319	28.2
Unknown	15	1.3

Table 8 shows the total number of status offender detentions, by county, the 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, 11.9% (135 out of 1,130) were over 24 hours. This represents a decrease from 1988, when 17.3% (n=216) of the detentions were over 24 hours. Of these 135 detentions over 24 hours in 1989, 27 were for violation of a court order, 44 were for release to parents residing out of state, and 64 were in other categories. Also, of the 135 detentions over 24 hours, 36 occurred over weekends or holidays.

TABLE 8

Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1989:
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 State	Other
Total	1,130	55	135	27	44	64
Del Norte	33	12	27	11	1	15
Fresno	63	26	21	9	5	7
Humboldt	1	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial	26	0	8	0	1	7
Kern	458	4	14	0	5	9
Kings	14	0	3	0	1	2
Los Angeles	5	5	5	5	0	0
Madera	78	0	12	0	4	8
Marin	4	0	2	0	1	1
Merced	73	0	3	0	2	1
Nevada	7	0	2	0	2	0
Placer	13	3	2	1	1	0
Sacramento	30	1	7	0	4	3
San Diego	189	1	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	13	0	7	0	6	1
San Luis Obispo	48	2	7	1	1	5
Santa Cruz	50	1	6	0	3	3
Stanislaus	25	0	9	0	7	2

Juvenile Hall Overcrowding

The Department's Prevention and Community Corrections Branch (P&CC) assigns each juvenile hall a maximum rated capacity according to 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 YA's 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, this second measure of overcrowding is said to have occurred, even if the total facility capacity has not been exceeded.

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 is a safe and healthy place to detain minors. The determination of whether conditions are safe and proper 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:

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

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.
2. However, if the evaluation does not find a hall to be too crowded and that health and safety deficiencies do not exist, YA consultants 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 1989, 32 halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding, for a total of 4,891 incidents. Days of overcrowding are listed in Table 9 by facility. Table 9 also shows the number of residents and the percentage by which capacity was exceeded in each hall, measured on the day of highest population.

- There was no facility overcrowding in 15 halls: Alameda Central, Butte, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Napa, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Tulare, and Yuba/Sutter.
- In five halls, overcrowding occurred on 10 or fewer days.
- The degree of overcrowding ranged from 5.6% in Nevada to 108.3% in Yolo.
- Fourteen halls experienced overcrowding at least 50% or more of the time. Also, these halls generally had the highest degree of overcrowding.

TABLE 9

Number of Days That Juvenile Hall Total Population
Exceeded Maximum Legal Facility Capacities
During 1989, by Month

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	%
Alameda - Rec. Ctr.		1			2							3	6	4	7.7
Contra Costa	8	1	4	7	6		8						34	13	9.3
Del Norte	1	18	27	7			1				1	1	56	3	37.5
El Dorado					2	3				15	2	6	28	5	12.5
Imperial	7	4	1	10			7	1		9	21	5	65	10	33.3
Kern	31	28	31	30	31	30	17	9	4	3	25	31	270	46	33.3
Kings		7	8		18	29	25	10	24	31	30	31	213	12	22.6
LA-Central	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	343	75.4
LA-Los Padrinos	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	254	63.3
LA-San Fernando	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	255	64.9
Madera		5	14	13	10	17	2			1	3	1	66	16	53.3
Mendocino			1										1	2	6.2
Merced			1	2	9	2	4	1	2	5	6	3	35	3	7.1
Monterey	14	7	20	25	16	30	9	31	15	23	8	26	224	23	31.9
Nevada			1										1	1	5.6
Orange	14	28	27	28	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	342	123	39.2
Placer										1	2	1	4	3	10.7
Riverside-Juv. Hall	31	28	31	30	31	30	25	27	2	23	30	11	299	89	56.7
Riverside-Indio	27	27	31	30	31	30	31	31	26	29	30	14	337	26	52.0
Sacramento	20	28	31	30	31	29	31	28	28	31	29	20	336	53	23.6
San Bernardino	2	12	22	27	27	27	8	31	30	31	30	8	255	68	26.6
San Diego	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	192	87.7
San Francisco	5		9	5	15	3							37	22	15.9
San Joaquin	8	18	30	25	29	30	27	27		1			195	32	23.5
Santa Barb.-S. Maria		1	2	1	1	2				3	3	2	15	2	10.0
Santa Cruz												2	2	6	14.3
Shasta	1			3	13					3		12	32	7	10.4
Siskiyou		2	8								1	7	18	4	22.2
Stanislaus		7							1	12	12	19	51	16	15.7
Tehama			2	6	9	6	5	7	1	2	8	6	52	4	20.0
Ventura	1	11	10	10	24	26		15	6	21	20	4	148	31	36.9
Yolo	26	13	13	29	31	28	27	21	30	31	30	30	309	13	108.3
Total	320	358	448	438	491	472	382	394	319	439	441	398	4,891		

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

- Seven halls (LA's 3 halls plus Orange, Riverside-Indio, Sacramento, and San Diego) were overcrowded every or nearly every day.

How extensive was statewide overcrowding in 1989? If every hall had been overcrowded every day, there would have been 17,155 such incidents. The 4,891 recorded incidents means that, statewide, halls were overcrowded 28.5% of the time (an increase from 25.3% in 1988).

Trends in hall overcrowding. Table 10 enumerates the days of juvenile hall overcrowding that have occurred each year since 1979. More overcrowding occurred during 1989 than in any previous year for which data are available. From 1979 to 1981, the number of incidents increased annually. In 1982, overcrowding decreased 17.6%. In 1983, overcrowding again increased, then remained about the same in 1984. In 1985, ADP began climbing annually to an all-time high in 1989. In 1982, 193 beds were added to halls; in 1984, 122 beds were added. These are the only years in which overcrowding did not increase. Even though 142 beds were added in 1989, overcrowding nevertheless increased.

TABLE 10
Number of Incidents of Juvenile Hall Overcrowding,
1979 to 1989

Year	No. of Incidents	Yearly % Change
1979	1,244	+18.0
1980	1,494	+20.1
1981	2,089	+39.8
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

Trends in occupancy rates. Another measure of the degree of crowding in juvenile halls—percentage of beds occupied—appears in Appendix C. Shown is the average occupancy rate for each hall during the years 1985 to 1989. There were 12 halls in which occupancy rate exceeded 100% during 1989 and in at least one additional year since 1985. Data for these 12 halls are shown in Table 11. As can be seen, five halls had occupancy rates higher than 100% in all five years: Riverside Main, San Diego, and the three halls in Los Angeles County—Central, Los Padrinos, and San Fernando Valley. Three counties had these high rates in four of the five years: Kern, Orange, and Riverside Indio. Several counties have added beds in an attempt to reduce their occupancy rates and incidents of overcrowding:

- Kern - added 10 beds
- Los Angeles - added 116 beds to San Fernando in 1989
- Riverside - Main Hall added 40 beds; Indio added 50 beds
- Sacramento - added 14 beds
- San Joaquin - added 60 beds.

In addition, Los Angeles County has opened several new camps, which should reduce the number of youths in halls awaiting placement in camp.

Living unit overcrowding. Living units sometime 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 unit may have several unoccupied beds. A unit may become overcrowded because the unit contains a special program (educational, special counseling, etc.) and received more referrals than it has beds for. 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 1989. Although more than one unit may

TABLE 11

Juvenile Halls Exceeding 100% Occupancy Rate in
Two or More Years During a Five-Year Period,
1985 to 1989

Juvenile Hall	No. of Years Over 100%	Occupancy Rate					Maximum Capacity		
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1985	1989	Diff.
Kern	4	92.7	105.0	120.9	103.3	108.8	138	138	+116
LA-Central	5	127.9	136.0	137.2	148.0	153.9	539	455	-84
LA-Los Padrinos	5	121.3	130.9	133.7	139.0	145.8	401	401	0
LA-San Fernando	5	116.2	129.3	134.3	141.8	144.3	277	393	+116
Orange	4	93.0	102.3	100.3	107.9	117.9	314	314	0
Riverside-Main	5	107.1	107.8	114.5	123.8	116.4	157	157	0
Riverside-Indio	4	95.4	109.2	107.0	111.2	126.2	50	50	0
Sacramento	2	86.4	87.0	95.1	100.6	109.6	225	225	0
San Bernardino	2	68.7	86.2	94.9	102.1	104.4	294	254	-40
San Diego	5	132.1	132.8	134.9	118.8	151.9	219	219	0
San Joaquin	2	89.0	87.9	94.9	101.1	103.5	136	136	0
Yolo	2	85.6	90.8	97.4	127.5	130.8	16	12	-4

have been overcrowded on a 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 6,217 incidents of unit overcrowding during 1989.

While 32 halls had total facility overcrowding (as shown in Table 9), an additional eight facilities experienced some living unit crowding, meaning that these eight facilities went over capacity in one or more living units, but did not exceed facility capacity. Twenty-six of the facilities had unit crowding more than 10% of the time (that is, on 36 or more days). Several halls experienced overcrowding 100% of the time.

TABLE 12

Number of Days Maximum Legal Capacity
Was Exceeded in Any Living Unit
During 1989, 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	27	11	27	30	31	30	18	20	8	1	5	12	220
Alameda-Rec. Ctr.		1			2							3	6
Contra Costa	9	4	8	10	13	1	11	1					57
Del Norte	1	18	27	7			1				1	1	56
El Dorado					2	3				16	3	6	30
Fresno			5	2	15	11	24	6	14	2	29	19	127
Imperial	7	4	1	10			7	1		9	21	5	65
Kern	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	29	30	31	361
Kings	1	14	28	7	27	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	291
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
Madera		5	14	13	10	17	2			1	3	1	66
Marin					1	2							3
Mendocino			1										1
Merced			1	2	9	2	4	1	2	5	6	3	35
Monterey	14	7	20	25	18	30	9	31	15	23	8	29	229
Nevada			1										1
Orange	26	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	360
Placer										1	2	1	4
Riverside-Juv. Hall	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Riverside-Indio	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	30	30	24	357
Sacramento	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
San Bernardino	11	17	23	30	30	30	28	31	30	31	30	21	312
San Diego	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
San Francisco	30	28	31	30	31	18	8	5	10	5	4	8	208
San Joaquin	8	18	30	26	30	30	29	29		1			201
San Luis Obispo			1										1
San Mateo		4	1	6	15	11	1	5		10	4	3	60
Santa Barb.-La Posada					1					2			3
Santa Barb.-S. Maria		1	2	1	1	2				3	3	2	15
Santa Clara				1									1
Santa Cruz	1							2	1	3	5	5	17
Shasta	1	1	1	3	19	1			1	3		16	46
Siskiyou		2	8								1	7	18
Solano	2	5	4	13	3	5	25	31	10	20	26	28	172
Stanislaus	4	16	3	3		2	1	12	5	21	24	27	118
Tehama			2	6	9	6	5	7	1	2	8	6	52
Ventura	3	15	18	15	29	30	3	24	15	22	27	24	225
Yolo	26	13	13	29	31	28	27	21	30	31	30	30	309
Total	419	436	549	539	606	559	513	537	440	519	540	560	6,217

Discussion

Population. The average daily population in California's juvenile halls has increased 2% to 7% each year since at least 1979. The 1989 ADP of 5,696—the highest figure in recorded history—was 56.1% greater than in 1979, and 8.5% greater than in the previous year 1988. In 1979, 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 1989, the ratio increased to 27 per 10,000.

Juvenile hall beds. The number of beds available statewide has not kept pace with the increasing ADP. For instance, ADP increased 56.1% since 1979; beds have increased by only 9.3% over the same period. Even the figures for the current year show considerable disparity: ADP increased by 446 youths while beds increased by only 142. The occupancy rate (available beds divided by ADP) increased from 73.6% in 1979 to an unprecedented 105.1% in 1989. Many correctional practitioners consider 90% occupancy to be an optimum figure for facility usage. The remaining 10% of the beds are then available for sudden surges in detention intake. The occupancy rate has been 90% or higher since 1985 and exceeded 100% (statewide average) in 1989.

Overcrowding. The increases in ADP and occupancy rates have resulted in increases in incidents of overcrowding. The highest number of incidents of facility overcrowding ever recorded—4,891—occurred in 1989. This was a 12.5% increase from 1988 and nearly quadruple the figure for 1979. And yet, while overcrowding has increased when measured statewide, it is not a universal problem.

During 1989, 19 of the 47 halls had little or no overcrowding (defined as 5 or fewer days during the year). Seven halls were overcrowded less than 10% of the year (35 days or less). Seven other halls had moderate overcrowding (from 36 to 180 days), leaving a balance of 14 halls with what can be

considered serious overcrowding (over 180 days). Looking back 10 years, seven of these 14 halls had absolutely no overcrowding in 1979 and of the other seven, only Kern, San Joaquin, and Yolo had appreciable overcrowding in 1979.

Causes of overcrowding. There is widespread concern regarding institutional crowding, which has brought about efforts to identify and rectify the causes of increasing juvenile hall populations. Increases in the juvenile population at-large and juvenile arrests are factors often looked to as logical contributors to hall population increases. See Appendix G for additional discussion of these factors.

The state's overall juvenile population has generally decreased each year during the 1980s and thus it is unlikely to be a direct cause of crowding. However, the population of juveniles is projected to begin registering increases during the 1990s, according to the Population Research Unit of the State Department of Finance. Results of the 1990 census may show larger than expected growth in the juvenile population.

Juvenile arrests decreased 15.7% from 1980 to 1989, according to the report "Crime and Delinquency, 1980-1989" published by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. From 1988 to 1989, arrests of juveniles increased 3.9%. However, this modest increase would not appear to have caused the 12.5% increase in the incidents of hall overcrowding.

Two previous studies each identified nearly the same set of factors as possible contributors to increasing hall ADP.^{3,4} Among these were applied police actions (such as "sweeps"); court actions, such as remands to adult court (W&I Code 707(b) cases), the Ricardo M decision and commitments to

³Lewis, R. and Wedge, R. "An evaluation of overcrowding in California juvenile halls." Department of the Youth Authority, January 1979.

⁴"External Fact Finding Committee: Findings and recommendations on juvenile hall overcrowding and related issues." Department of the Youth Authority, July 1982.

halls; increases in court continuances; and increases in time required to complete out-of-home placements.

More recent factors that may have contributed to higher ADP are the implementation of procedures for temporarily confining status offenders in juvenile halls under W&I Code Section 207(b) and legislation prohibiting the secure confinement of minors in jails and lockups (except under very specific circumstances). Many minors who were previously confined, processed, and released directly from law enforcement agencies are now being immediately transferred to juvenile halls, thereby adding to the daily population of those facilities.

APPENDIX A

Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls,
By Month During 1989

APPENDIX A

Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls by Month
During 1989

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Alameda - Central	328/338 ^a	273.8	254.1	277.0	293.5	305.5	305.2	267.0	262.7	233.4	259.9	269.0	267.1
Alameda - Rec. Center	52	22.5	28.3	26.2	31.8	39.0	38.0	34.8	35.6	32.6	32.5	38.9	33.8
Butte	60	52.4	54.8	54.3	53.1	51.9	44.5	44.1	44.7	37.9	43.4	40.2	33.9
Contra Costa	140	127.2	118.5	130.7	131.6	136.3	125.4	134.3	117.4	104.7	113.6	108.5	115.0
Del Norte	8	5.8	9.1	9.3	7.7	2.1	4.2	5.7	5.0	2.4	2.6	5.6	5.9
El Dorado	40	22.1	27.0	24.3	27.5	36.0	37.3	37.3	31.6	32.3	39.8	37.1	37.6
Fresno	205	135.9	137.1	161.6	165.3	178.1	174.7	178.0	166.4	166.2	159.2	181.1	175.3
Humboldt	26	23.7	24.1	23.8	23.4	23.5	20.6	20.9	20.4	20.7	23.7	23.3	23.4
Imperial	30	28.6	25.6	23.5	28.8	24.4	25.3	28.4	25.4	17.8	27.9	31.7	24.4
Kern	138	156.2	159.0	159.8	173.7	166.8	154.5	139.5	133.5	130.6	130.4	145.8	153.5
Kings	53	38.2	48.6	51.8	41.1	53.2	58.0	55.5	52.1	57.0	57.1	56.2	57.1
Lake	28	7.5	9.0	14.6	17.0	16.1	11.4	7.8	7.4	9.0	11.5	14.0	10.1
L.A. - Central	455	661.6	696.2	719.5	718.8	726.8	749.0	710.8	731.6	661.8	674.8	680.4	670.6
L.A. - Los Padriños	401	553.6	580.1	607.4	604.0	611.1	630.7	588.1	560.7	561.0	570.4	584.2	567.3
L.A. - S. F. Valley	393 ^b	538.2	566.7	587.5	584.0	588.2	604.2	574.5	536.9	541.8	560.2	571.1	554.5
Madera	30	22.5	28.0	31.3	31.3	28.8	30.3	22.4	22.9	19.5	21.5	26.7	19.4
Marin	32	17.8	20.5	18.7	18.1	19.1	19.2	13.9	15.6	12.6	14.8	16.6	15.7
Mendocino	32	26.1	25.2	26.4	24.5	21.9	22.4	22.7	16.0	18.7	20.0	24.3	24.7
Merced	42	30.1	32.4	38.4	38.8	40.4	38.9	39.9	36.6	40.9	40.5	40.8	37.7
Monterey	72	72.1	68.6	74.4	77.5	73.6	83.6	69.7	78.2	72.4	77.7	67.4	77.9
Napa	34	20.0	18.4	17.6	20.7	15.2	17.1	16.8	16.2	14.0	11.8	20.2	21.0
Nevada	18	13.2	13.8	16.3	14.8	12.5	11.1	13.9	15.2	10.2	12.9	7.8	5.8
Orange	314	316.6	365.5	351.4	327.1	388.3	394.8	361.4	375.2	387.1	410.0	395.7	368.7
Placer	28	13.0	10.2	10.5	16.1	17.2	21.8	20.8	20.5	20.6	22.1	22.0	19.7
Riverside - Juv. Hall	157/197 ^c	196.6	202.3	207.9	207.7	228.6	233.7	215.1	214.3	186.9	212.2	224.6	187.4
Riverside - Indio	50/100 ^d	54.8	59.5	62.2	67.2	63.8	67.2	66.3	61.7	55.1	58.9	66.1	73.6
Sacramento	225	237.7	249.2	262.6	257.5	257.5	245.3	243.6	239.1	242.7	260.7	239.2	224.8
San Bernardino	254/256 ^e	233.4	251.4	263.9	270.4	271.8	286.7	252.7	274.6	285.9	287.1	276.7	242.3
San Diego	219	256.6	305.0	330.7	357.8	381.0	340.6	327.2	317.3	321.6	329.4	375.4	349.1
San Francisco	138	126.1	122.0	134.6	131.1	137.9	128.9	120.9	118.8	125.5	115.5	109.0	109.5
San Joaquin	136	134.9	140.6	152.0	147.2	151.7	150.0	148.3	149.4	129.6	130.9	128.7	126.5
San Luis Obispo	40	29.5	28.1	33.6	33.5	30.0	28.5	29.5	27.2	27.8	28.5	30.5	28.5
San Mateo	169	102.4	94.0	100.9	103.6	110.9	105.9	90.0	92.0	89.2	100.1	102.6	106.2
S. Barb. - La Posada	56	27.1	27.8	35.5	39.0	42.3	36.5	36.9	41.8	39.8	46.5	35.2	33.1
S. Barb. - Santa Maria	20	16.1	16.4	17.3	17.7	17.1	18.3	17.0	17.1	16.0	18.6	17.4	16.5
Santa Clara	329/309 ^f	226.2	242.9	262.2	280.3	281.3	261.0	258.2	257.5	208.9	221.5	233.7	228.1

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Santa Cruz	42	30.9	24.1	25.3	38.0	26.7	26.7	29.1	32.5	31.7	31.7	35.9	35.6
Shasta	48	39.4	41.9	44.5	41.7	47.6	41.4	39.0	43.6	40.2	43.8	41.8	47.1
Siskiyou	18	12.8	15.7	17.1	15.4	11.3	15.5	10.1	13.4	13.1	12.2	14.4	17.4
Solano	93	51.6	56.6	57.3	58.8	57.2	56.3	49.5	49.9	55.4	59.8	63.4	69.8
Sonoma	118	45.9	48.6	54.9	65.4	56.9	69.3	64.4	61.2	72.9	71.5	67.6	64.9
Stanislaus	102	81.3	97.1	85.7	85.5	80.6	75.6	84.3	90.2	93.0	100.9	101.3	102.5
Tehama	20	17.5	13.6	17.5	19.2	18.8	18.6	19.6	18.6	17.6	17.6	18.3	18.5
Tulare	60	57.9	58.1	56.9	56.0	59.0	57.0	55.9	57.4	56.2	57.7	55.5	53.7
Ventura	84	64.1	80.4	78.7	81.2	88.8	93.7	70.6	82.9	73.3	88.7	90.0	75.4
Yolo	12	14.8	13.3	12.4	17.3	16.5	15.5	16.3	15.1	18.1	17.1	16.5	15.5
Yuba	45	22.7	25.3	27.3	34.0	35.1	31.9	30.5	25.8	27.4	36.1	37.8	32.5

^aAlameda increased capacity from 328 to 338 July 1989. Alameda also has 64 stand-by beds not included in the total capacity.

Average capacity = 333.0

^bLos Angeles - San Fernando Valley increased capacity January 1, 1989.

^cRiverside Juvenile Hall increased capacity in June 1989.

Average capacity = 180.3

^dRiverside - Indio increased capacity December 15, 1989.

Average capacity = 54.2

^eSan Bernardino increased capacity in June 1989.

Average capacity = 255.2

^fSanta Clara decreased capacity in July 1989.

Average capacity = 319.0

APPENDIX B

Average Daily Population of Juvenile Halls, 1985 to 1989

Juvenile Hall	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Alameda - Central	251.9	272.6	284.3	293.2	272.5
Alameda - Rec. Center	28.5	29.3	33.0	37.1	32.8
Butte	38.9	39.6	44.3	47.8	46.2
Contra Costa	94.3	101.9	112.7	131.4	122.0
Del Norte	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	5.4
El Dorado	32.2	29.7	33.9	32.6	32.5
Fresno	162.0	173.3	169.5	162.5	165.1
Humboldt	20.8	20.5	19.4	19.9	22.6
Imperial	30.2	26.5	30.6	27.8	26.0
Kern	127.9	144.9	166.8	142.5	150.2
Kings	38.7	42.8	47.6	49.8	52.2
Lake	12.2	10.9	14.1	13.7	11.3
L.A. - Central	689.5	733.1	739.7	673.4	700.2
L.A. - Los Padrinos	486.5	525.1	563.0	557.2	584.8
L.A. - San Fernando Valley	322.0	358.1	372.1	395.6	567.2
Madera	30.2	30.0	26.2	28.6	25.4
Marin	21.6	15.9	20.3	19.5	16.9
Mendocino	20.0	27.4	25.5	23.9	22.7
Merced	27.0	31.0	29.3	33.6	38.0
Monterey	55.3	55.6	50.6	62.9	74.5
Napa	25.2	24.2	25.2	22.5	17.4
Nevada	8.1	12.5	8.4	11.1	12.3
Orange	268.8	321.2	315.0	338.9	370.1
Placer	17.7	14.9	15.0	13.4	17.9
Riverside - Juv. Hall	168.2	169.3	179.7	194.3	209.8
Riverside - Indio	47.7	54.6	53.5	55.6	63.1
Sacramento	194.4	195.7	213.9	226.3	246.7
San Bernardino	202.2	201.6	239.5	259.4	266.4
San Diego	289.3	290.9	295.4	260.1	332.7
San Francisco	111.6	95.3	107.4	119.9	123.3
San Joaquin	120.6	119.5	129.1	137.5	140.8
San Luis Obispo	21.8	22.1	24.2	25.3	29.6
San Mateo	61.5	56.0	53.5	79.5	99.8
Santa Barbara - La Posada	36.5	32.6	30.2	26.5	36.8
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	16.8	16.0	16.4	15.7	17.1
Santa Clara	288.4	264.8	215.8	227.6	246.9
Santa Cruz	29.5	26.9	30.0	28.0	29.9
Shasta	24.2	25.1	23.4	34.3	42.7
Siskiyou	9.8	11.0	10.9	12.6	14.0
Solano	66.5	60.5	69.7	69.3	57.1
Sonoma	60.9	60.6	57.2	60.7	62.0
Stanislaus	83.8	84.9	82.1	80.2	89.8
Tehama	15.5	16.3	18.2	17.2	18.0
Tulare	59.4	55.1	60.8	61.3	56.8
Ventura	49.3	69.8	69.1	74.6	80.6
Yolo	13.7	14.4	14.0	15.3	15.7
Yuba	25.4	26.4	30.3	26.6	30.6
Statewide (Avg.)	4,817	5,036	5,148	5,250	5,696

APPENDIX C

Juvenile Hall Occupancy Rates, 1985 to 1989
Average Percentage of Beds Occupied

Juvenile Hall	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Alameda - Central	81.3	83.1	86.7	89.4	81.8
Alameda - Rec. Center	54.8	56.3	63.5	71.3	63.1
Butte	64.8	66.0	73.8	79.7	77.0
Contra Costa	67.4	72.8	80.5	93.9	87.1
Del Norte	36.2	46.2	48.8	50.0	67.5
El Dorado	80.5	74.2	84.8	81.5	81.2
Fresno	78.6	84.1	82.3	79.3	80.5
Humboldt	80.0	78.8	74.6	76.5	86.9
Imperial	100.7	88.3	102.0	92.7	86.7
Kern	92.7	105.0	120.9	103.3	108.8
Kings	73.0	80.8	89.8	94.0	98.5
Lake	43.6	38.9	50.4	48.9	40.4
L.A. - Central	127.9	136.0	137.2	148.0	153.9
L.A. - Los Padrinos	121.3	130.9	133.7	139.0	145.8
L.A. - San Fernando Valley	116.2	129.3	134.3	141.8	144.3
Madera	100.7	100.0	87.3	96.3	84.7
Marin	67.5	49.7	63.4	60.9	52.8
Mendocino	62.5	85.6	79.7	74.7	70.9
Merced	64.3	73.8	69.8	80.0	90.5
Monterey	76.8	77.2	70.3	87.4	103.5
Napa	74.1	71.2	74.1	66.2	51.2
Nevada	45.0	69.4	46.7	61.7	68.3
Orange	93.0	102.3	100.3	107.9	117.9
Placer	63.2	53.2	53.6	47.9	63.9
Riverside - Juv. Hall	107.1	107.8	114.5	123.8	116.4
Riverside - Indio	95.4	109.2	107.2	111.2	126.2
Sacramento	86.4	87.0	95.1	100.6	109.6
San Bernardino	68.7	86.2	94.9	102.1	104.4
San Diego	132.1	132.8	134.9	118.8	151.9
San Francisco	80.8	69.1	77.8	86.9	89.3
San Joaquin	89.0	87.9	94.9	101.1	103.5
San Luis Obispo	54.5	55.2	60.5	63.2	74.0
San Mateo	36.4	33.1	31.7	47.0	59.1
Santa Barbara - Main	65.2	58.2	53.9	47.3	65.7
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	84.0	80.0	82.0	78.5	85.5
Santa Clara	87.7	80.5	65.6	69.2	77.4
Santa Cruz	70.2	64.0	71.4	66.7	71.2
Shasta	96.8	100.4	93.6	77.6	89.0
Siskiyou	54.4	61.1	60.6	70.0	77.8
Solano	92.7	65.1	74.9	74.5	61.4
Sonoma	51.6	51.4	48.5	51.4	52.5
Stanislaus	82.2	83.2	80.5	78.6	88.0
Tehama	77.5	81.5	91.0	86.0	90.0
Tulare	99.0	91.8	101.3	102.2	94.7
Ventura	58.7	83.1	82.3	88.8	96.0
Yolo	85.6	90.0	97.9	127.5	130.8
Yuba	60.5	58.7	67.3	59.1	68.0

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, 1989
(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	272	59.9	20.6	9.5	2.6	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	3.2	0.1
Alameda - Rec. Center	33	96.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0
Butte	46	40.2	6.4	0.0	4.0	0.2	7.3	0.2	0.4	18.4	23.0
Contra Costa	122	44.7	30.6	19.9	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.1
Del Norte	5	41.0	12.8	0.0	1.3	5.1	2.6	1.3	0.0	19.2	16.7
El Dorado	32	37.8	2.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	0.2
Fresno	165	51.4	4.6	0.0	4.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	2.7	34.3	0.0
Humboldt	23	64.6	18.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0
Imperial	26	50.5	8.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.3	26.7	0.0
Kern	150	28.8	6.0	24.6	6.7	0.2	3.4	2.8	0.0	26.9	0.6
Kings	52	37.1	0.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4
Lake	11	45.4	6.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	39.7	0.0
L.A. - Central	700	61.6	6.0	9.7	4.0	0.3	3.0	3.1	8.7	3.0	0.4
L.A. - Los Padrinos	585	76.7	5.3	8.3	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.9
L.A. - S. F. Valley	567	29.5	35.5	31.1	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3
Madera	25	54.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.0
Marin	17	26.5	15.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.0	39.7
Mendocino	23	57.6	14.9	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	23.9	0.0
Merced	38	47.6	2.9	2.1	2.9	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	37.0	5.0
Monterey	74	46.2	16.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0
Napa	17	48.8	19.5	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0
Nevada	12	27.5	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	0.0
Orange	370	40.6	5.0	3.3	2.6	1.2	0.6	4.5	0.2	42.0	0.1
Placer	18	70.6	2.6	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.4
Riverside - Juv. Hall	210	46.6	33.2	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	12.5	4.3
Riverside - Indio	63	49.3	22.9	9.6	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.7	0.7
Sacramento	247	59.4	12.4	10.8	3.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.7	8.3	1.6
San Bernardino	266	56.4	26.1	7.7	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.3	1.8
San Diego	333	56.6	24.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	3.3	4.9
San Francisco	123	82.8	9.0	3.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.8
San Joaquin	141	51.0	26.4	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0
San Luis Obispo	30	55.6	17.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	24.6
San Mateo	100	53.9	12.4	4.0	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.8	0.9	22.1	0.2

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					
Santa Barbara - La Posada	37	51.2	5.2	4.3	3.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	29.9	4.5
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	17	58.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	22.1	16.8
Santa Clara	247	62.3	8.7	12.8	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.8	0.0
Santa Cruz	30	61.6	17.5	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6
Shasta	43	63.9	5.0	0.8	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0
Siskiyou	14	40.4	15.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	36.3	4.7
Solano	57	76.1	16.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.1
Sonoma	62	46.0	15.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	16.9	19.3
Stanislaus	90	40.1	15.1	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	33.0	7.8
Tehama	18	26.8	25.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.4
Tulare	57	84.1	5.4	0.0	6.8	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ventura	81	53.8	14.3	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	7.9
Yolo	16	63.3	17.4	0.5	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.5
Yuba	31	41.8	5.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	50.9	0.0
36 Statewide	5,696	54.3	15.0	8.9	3.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.8	11.9	2.5

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)

Status Offender Detention Report

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

- A. In the space provided, write in the name of the agency initiating custody (leave boxes blank for CYA coding).
- B. Write in the name and location of detention facility. Check box if relevant; include month.
- C. Print minor's name (last, first, M.I.).
- D. Enter minor's current age.
- E. Check box denoting minor's sex.
- F. Fill in time minor was first placed in detention. Use military time (24-hour clock) denoting hour.
Time Example: 10:00 a.m. = 1000 hours
7:30 p.m. = 1930 hours
Date Example: May 7, 1988 =

0	15	0	7	8	8
---	----	---	---	---	---
- G. Check box describing the circumstances leading to minor's being taken into custody.
- H. Record whether minor was detained for violation of a court order.
- I. Check appropriate item(s) that match the reason(s) for detention as allowed under Section 207(b).
- J. Results of record check: record whether or not a record check resulted in locating warrant, want or hold.
- K. Date and time minor was actually released from detention. Use military time in denoting hour.
- L. Check box describing release disposition of minor. If transferred to other agency, list agency name in space provided.
- 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.

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 three rates or indexes:

1. Rate of juvenile incarceration - based on hall average daily population 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. 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 4,891 days of overcrowding when counting each hall separately, whereas tables in this appendix show 3,862 days of overcrowding when counting is combined for halls within a county.

Incarceration Rate

Statewide there are 26.8 youths in the average daily hall population per 10,000 juveniles in the state population. These rates are shown in Table F-1, with counties listed in order from low to high rate. This is a general measure of the number of youths in a hall's ADP, relative to the total juvenile population and the number of days of overcrowding.

Of the 10 counties with the lowest rates, 4 had some overcrowding while 6 had little or no overcrowding. In general, the rate of hall ADP in the population did not seem related to overcrowding.

Admission Rates

Table F-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 correlation between rate of hall admission and overcrowding. Overcrowding seemed to occur as frequently and with equal degrees of severity in counties with low admission rates as in those with higher rates.

Bed Ratio

Even this straightforward measure did not show a clear relationship to the frequency of overcrowding. This is a ratio of the number of juveniles in the population per available juvenile hall bed. Counties that had more youths per bed (or, stated another way, fewer beds for the juvenile population) showed a slight tendency to have a higher frequency of overcrowding.

For instance, Table F-3 has been marked to show that the 20 counties with rates of under 300 youths-per-bed had a lower overcrowding rate: only 15% of all overcrowding incidents occurred in these 20 counties.

Thirteen counties had medium ratios—from 304 to 394 youths-per-bed (y.p.b.). These halls accounted for 38% of the total overcrowding.

The 9 counties with the highest ratios (from 402 to 765 y.p.b.) had 47% of the overcrowding incidents. Those 5 counties with ratios over 500 y.p.b. had 42% of the overcrowding.

APPENDIX TABLE G-1

County Rate of Juvenile Incarceration in 1989:
Counties Ranked By Rate

County	ADP	Juvenile Pop.	Rate Per 10,000 Pop.	Days of Overcr.
MARIN	16.9	12,122	13.9	0
VENTURA	80.6	55,281	14.6	148
PLACER	17.9	11,880	15.1	4
YOLO	15.7	9,163	17.1	309
SANTA CRUZ	29.9	15,917	17.4	2
TULARE	56.8	29,302	19.4	0
SAN DIEGO	332.7	167,479	19.9	365
SAN LUIS OBISPO	29.6	14,517	20.4	0
CONTRA COSTA	122.0	56,283	21.7	34
NAPA	17.4	7,853	22.2	0
SANTA BARBARA	53.9	24,205	22.3	15
ORANGE	370.1	164,423	22.5	342
MERCED	38.0	16,559	22.9	35
IMPERIAL	26.0	11,109	23.4	65
SANTA CLARA	246.9	105,384	23.4	0
SONOMA	62.0	26,325	23.6	0
SOLANO	57.1	24,135	23.7	0
NEVADA	12.3	5,052	24.3	1
SAN BERNARDINO	266.4	108,093	24.6	255
SAN MATEO	99.8	39,074	25.5	0
HUMBOLDT	22.6	8,298	27.2	0
MONTEREY	74.5	27,220	27.4	224
LOS ANGELES	1,852.2	672,854	27.5	365
MADERA	25.4	8,173	31.1	66
FRESNO	165.1	52,928	31.2	0
STANISLAUS	89.8	28,152	31.9	51
KERN	150.2	46,179	32.5	270
SAN JOAQUIN	140.8	41,335	34.1	195
LAKE	11.3	3,316	34.1	0
SACRAMENTO	246.7	72,144	34.2	336
ALAMEDA	305.3	89,272	34.2	6
SAN FRANCISCO	123.3	35,719	34.5	37
MENDOCINO	22.7	6,287	36.1	1
RIVERSIDE	272.9	75,299	36.2	337
DEL NORTE	5.4	1,484	36.4	56
SHASTA	42.7	11,688	36.5	32
BUTTE	46.2	12,355	37.4	0
EL DORADO	32.5	8,553	38.0	28
SISKIYOU	14.0	3,491	40.1	18
TEHAMA	18.0	3,849	46.8	52
KINGS	52.2	7,815	66.8	213
YUBA	30.6	4,550	67.3	0
STATE TOTAL	5696	2,125,117	26.8	3862

APPENDIX TABLE G-2

Juvenile Hall Admission Rates in 1989:
Counties Ranked by Rate

County	No. of Adm.	Juvenile Pop.	Rate Per 10,000 Pop.	Days of Overcr.
SAN DIEGO	6,026	167,479	359.8	365
SAN LUIS OBISPO	571	14,517	393.3	0
BUTTE	502	12,355	406.3	0
VENTURA	2,460	55,281	445.0	148
SAN BERNARDINO	4,874	108,093	450.9	255
ORANGE	7,495	164,423	455.8	342
KERN	2,162	46,179	468.2	270
NEVADA	246	5,052	486.9	1
LOS ANGELES	35,294	672,854	524.5	365
YOLO	509	9,163	555.5	309
CONTRA COSTA	3,253	56,283	578.0	34
NAPA	461	7,853	587.0	0
SISKIYOU	206	3,491	590.1	18
SANTA CLARA	6,240	105,384	592.1	0
LAKE	198	3,316	597.1	0
SONOMA	1,576	26,325	598.7	0
MARIN	738	12,122	608.8	0
SOLANO	1,500	24,135	621.5	0
HUMBOLDT	525	8,298	632.7	0
SHASTA	744	11,688	636.6	32
PLACER	757	11,880	637.2	4
TULARE	1,925	29,302	657.0	0
RIVERSIDE	5,060	75,299	672.0	337
EL DORADO	577	8,553	674.6	28
SANTA BARBARA	1,848	24,205	763.5	15
IMPERIAL	862	11,109	775.9	65
ALAMEDA	7,209	89,272	807.5	6
SACRAMENTO	5,901	72,144	817.9	336
MERCED	1,379	16,559	832.8	35
MONTEREY	2,271	27,220	834.3	224
SAN JOAQUIN	3,664	41,335	886.4	195
TEHAMA	344	3,849	893.7	52
SANTA CRUZ	1,455	15,917	914.1	2
MENDOCINO	579	6,287	920.9	1
SAN MATEO	3,779	39,074	967.1	0
SAN FRANCISCO	3,511	35,719	983.0	37
FRESNO	5,212	52,928	984.7	0
MADERA	966	8,173	1181.9	66
STANISLAUS	3,391	28,152	1204.5	51
YUBA	603	4,550	1325.3	0
KINGS	1,104	7,815	1412.7	213
DEL NORTE	212	1,484	1428.6	56
STATE TOTAL	128,189	2,125,117	603.2	3862

APPENDIX TABLE G-3

Ratio of Population to Juvenile Hall Beds in 1989:
Counties Ranked by Bed Ratio

County	No. of Beds	Juvenile Pop.	Ratio: Pop to Beds	Days of Overcr.		
YUBA	45	4,550	101	0		
LAKE	28	3,316	118	0		
KINGS	53	7,815	147	213		
DEL NORTE	8	1,484	186	56		
TEHAMA	20	3,849	192	52		
SISKIYOU	18	3,491	194	18		
MENDOCINO	32	6,287	196	1		
BUTTE	60	12,355	206	0		
EL DORADO	40	8,553	214	28		
SONOMA	118	26,325	223	0	} 15%	
NAPA	34	7,853	231	0		
SAN MATEO	169	39,074	231	0		
ALAMEDA	385	89,272	232	6		
SHASTA	48	11,688	244	32		
FRESNO	205	52,928	258	0		
SAN FRANCISCO	138	35,719	259	37		
SOLANO	93	24,135	260	0		
MADERA	30	8,173	272	66		
STANISLAUS	102	28,152	276	51		
NEVADA	18	5,052	281	1		
SAN JOAQUIN	136	41,335	304	195		} 38%
SANTA BARBARA	76	24,205	318	15		
HUMBOLDT	26	8,298	319	0		
RIVERSIDE	235	75,299	320	337		
SACRAMENTO	225	72,144	321	336		
SANTA CLARA	319	105,384	330	0		
KERN	138	46,179	335	270		
SAN LUIS OBISPO	40	14,517	363	0		
IMPERIAL	30	11,109	370	65		
MONTEREY	72	27,220	378	224		
MARIN	32	12,122	379	0		
SANTA CRUZ	42	15,917	379	2		
MERCED	42	16,559	394	35		
CONTRA COSTA	140	56,283	402	34	} 47%	
PLACER	28	11,880	424	4		
SAN BERNARDINO	255	108,093	424	255		
TULARE	60	29,302	488	0		
ORANGE	314	164,423	524	342		
LOS ANGELES	1249	672,854	539	365		
VENTURA	84	55,281	658	148		
YOLO	12	9,163	764	309		
SAN DIEGO	219	167,479	765	365		
STATE TOTAL	5,418	2,125,117	392	3862		