



CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION SUMMARY REPORT NO. 23

133979

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

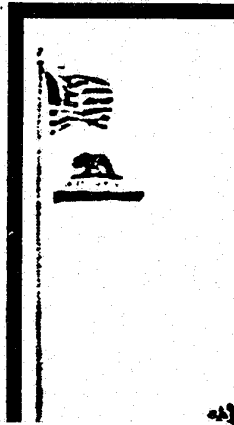
This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

California Department 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.



133979

CALENDAR YEAR 1990

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

**Wm. B. Kolender
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.....	8
Detention of Status Offenders.....	10
Juvenile Hall Overcrowding.....	13
Discussion	21
APPENDIX A: Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls, by Month During 1990.....	25
APPENDIX B: Juvenile Halls Calendar Year Average Daily Population, 1986-1990	29
APPENDIX C: Juvenile Hall Occupancy Rates, 1986 to 1990 Average Percentage of Beds Occupied.....	31
APPENDIX D: County Juvenile Halls: Monthly Population Admissions Report.....	33
APPENDIX E: Reasons for Juvenile Hall Detention, by Individual Hall, 1990.....	35
APPENDIX F: Status Offender Detention Report.....	37
APPENDIX G: Incarceration, Admission, and Population Rates, and Their Contributions to Juvenile Hall Overcrowding.....	39
TABLE G-1: County Rate of Juvenile Incarceration (Counties Ranked by 1990 Rate).....	43
TABLE G-2: County Rate of Admissions to Juvenile Hall (Counties Ranked by 1990 Rate).....	44
TABLE G-3: Ratio of Population to Juvenile Hall Beds (Counties Ranked by 1990 Rate).....	45

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 1: Statewide Average Daily Juvenile Hall Population by Sex and Percent of Beds Occupied During Calendar Year 1990.....	3
TABLE 2: Juvenile Hall 1990 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 1990.....	6
TABLE 4: Average Daily Population, Available Beds, and Occupancy Rate in Juvenile Halls, 1980 to 1990.....	7
TABLE 5: Admissions to Juvenile Halls in 1990.....	9
TABLE 6: Reason for Juvenile Hall Detention in 1990: Percentage of Average Daily Population in Various Detention Categories.....	10
TABLE 7: Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1990: Reasons for Detention Under W&I Code 207(b) and Youth Characteristics.....	12
TABLE 8: Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1990: Total Detentions and Detentions Over 24 Hours, by County.....	14
TABLE 9: Number of Days That Juvenile Hall Total Population Exceeded Maximum Legal Facility Capacities During 1990, by Month.....	17
TABLE 10: Number of Incidents of Juvenile Hall Overcrowding, 1980 to 1990.....	18
TABLE 11: Juvenile Halls Exceeding 100% Occupancy Rate in One or More Years During a Five-Year Period, 1986 to 1990.....	19
TABLE 12: Number of Days Maximum Legal Capacity Was Exceeded in Any Living Unit During 1990, by Month.....	22

CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION

1990 CALENDAR YEAR

Summary

- There were 129,941 youths admitted to California's 47 county juvenile halls in the year 1990.
- The statewide average daily juvenile hall population was 5,761, an increase of 65 or 1.1% over the 1989 ADP of 5,696. This is the smallest annual increment in ADP since at least 1980.
- During the year, the 47 juvenile halls provided an average of 5,527 beds, representing an increase of 109 beds from 1989.
- The bed occupancy rate averaged 104.2% during 1990, down slightly from the 105.1% occupancy rate registered in 1989.
- There were 4,420 incidents of overcrowding during 1990, a figure down 9.6% from 1989. This is the first decrease in overcrowding since 1984. The 1989 total of 4,891 incidents was the largest figure for any previous year for which data are available.
- Thirty-three of the 47 halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding. Eleven halls were overcrowded more than 50% of the time.
- The overall rate of overcrowding was 25.8%. This measure is derived from 4,420 incidents out of 17,155 total possible incidents if every hall had been overcrowded every day.

- Data indicate that, on any given day, 55.6% of the youths in halls were in a pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting some kind of hearing.

- Of the remaining youths in halls:
 - 11.9% were commitments to the hall by the courts
 - 15.0% were waiting for private placements
 - 8.1% were waiting for placement in a probation camp
 - 2.6% were waiting for delivery to the Youth Authority
 - 0.9% were holds for other agencies (e.g., Naturalization Service)
 - 3.2% were remands to adult court
 - 2.7% were in miscellaneous other categories.

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

**CALIFORNIA JUVENILE HALL POPULATION
SUMMARY REPORT NO. 23
CALENDAR YEAR 1990**

The report in hand is the twenty-third in a series of juvenile hall population monitoring reports, the first of which appeared 16 years ago in July 1975. These reports have presented the average number of youths in California's county juvenile halls during each calendar year and have provided the number of days when the population of individual halls exceeded maximum capacity limits. Beginning in 1988, the report has included the number of admissions to halls, a profile of reasons for confinement, and information on status offender detentions.

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

Juvenile Hall Monitoring System

There are 47 juvenile halls operated by probation departments in 42 counties. Staff in each of these facilities complete several monthly monitoring forms designed and supplied by the Youth Authority. The Juvenile Hall Population Report is used to provide the daily population count for the total facility and each individual living unit. Directions for the report are to record population as of 12:01 a.m., thereby reflecting the number of youths

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.

occupying beds. Youths in a facility during regular daytime program operation but "slept" elsewhere are not counted. Likewise, youths under the jurisdiction of a hall who are out-to-court or on furlough are not included in this population count. Staff also submit monthly admission reports and reports on individual status offender detentions.

Statewide Juvenile Hall Capacity

As the year 1990 began, there were 5,476 beds available in the 47 juvenile halls. By the end of 1990, the number of beds had increased to 5,644. This represents a net increase of 168 beds (Table 1). Seven halls increased bed capacity, while one showed a decrease in beds (see Table 2 footnotes). Over the year as a whole, there was an average of 5,527 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 5,761, representing a small increase of 1.1% over the ADP of 5,696 recorded in 1989. The highest ADP—6,179—occurred in March. For December 1990, the ADP stood at 5,378.

As may be seen in Table 1, the statewide average population exceeded the statewide hall capacity in nine months of 1990, with the occupancy rate ranging from a high of 112.8% in March to a low of 95.3% in December. Numerically, these figures would seem to indicate that few or no vacant beds were available in any juvenile hall throughout the state during most of 1990. This was not the case, however. Average occupancy rates over 100% occurred in only 11 of the 47 halls. The fact that some of these rates were almost 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 1990

Month	Beds Available ^a	Avg. Daily Population	Males	Females	Pct. Beds Occupied
Jan	5,476	5,545	4,884	661	101.2
Feb	5,480	5,954	5,247	707	108.6
Mar	5,480	6,179	5,468	711	112.8
Apr	5,480	6,098	5,405	693	111.3
May	5,494	6,099	5,432	667	111.0
Jun	5,515	6,018	5,368	650	109.1
Jul	5,524	5,607	4,986	621	101.5
Aug	5,524	5,518	4,950	568	99.9
Sep	5,524	5,353	4,771	582	96.9
Oct	5,584	5,645	4,987	658	101.1
Nov	5,644	5,760	5,121	639	102.1
Dec	5,644	5,378	4,806	572	95.3
Annual	5,527	5,761	5,117	644	104.2

^aBeds available, as shown in Table 1, are the number of beds available during each month and the average number available across the entire year (n=5,527). Table 1 also indicates that from January to December 1990 available beds increased by 168, from 5,476 to 5,644.

Table 2 presents ADP and occupancy rates for each juvenile hall. This table is read as follows: Alameda Central (for example) had a capacity of 320.5 (the average number of beds over the 12-month period), and had a 1990 ADP ranging from a low of 223.1 to a high of 304.8. Over the year, the ADP was 267.1, representing an occupancy rate of 83.3% for the year.

TABLE 2

Juvenile Hall 1990 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. 1990	Monthly Low	Monthly High	Cal. Yr. 1990
Alameda - Central	338/308 ^a	223.1	304.8	267.1	69.6	95.1	83.3
Alameda - Rec. Center	52	22.9	44.5	35.2	44.0	85.6	67.7
Butte	60	35.3	53.5	45.1	58.8	89.2	75.2
Contra Costa	140/161 ^b	124.2	146.9	135.1	81.6	96.5	88.8
Del Norte	8	2.7	7.3	4.7	33.8	91.2	58.8
El Dorado	40	24.7	36.5	31.1	61.8	91.2	77.8
Fresno	205/213 ^c	137.9	189.5	165.7	66.0	90.7	79.3
Humboldt	26	18.4	24.9	22.4	70.8	95.8	86.2
Imperial	30	20.5	31.9	26.0	68.3	106.3	86.7
Kern	138	132.8	154.6	146.0	96.2	112.0	105.8
Kings	53	55.0	59.4	57.5	103.8	112.1	108.5
Lake	28	10.4	22.8	16.7	37.1	81.4	59.6
L.A.-Central	455/515 ^d	611.0	746.1	681.5	132.1	161.3	147.4
L.A.-Los Padrinos	401	516.7	634.8	577.8	128.9	158.3	144.1
L.A.-San Fernando Valley	393	523.0	612.2	557.9	133.1	155.8	142.0
Madera	30	14.8	30.5	21.8	49.3	101.7	72.7
Marin	32	10.5	23.5	16.2	32.8	73.4	50.6
Mendocino	32	15.1	29.1	21.0	47.2	90.9	65.6
Merced	42	26.4	40.6	36.2	62.9	96.7	86.2
Monterey	72	70.4	90.0	81.2	97.8	125.0	112.8
Napa	34	17.5	27.0	23.8	51.5	79.4	70.0
Nevada	18/19 ^e	9.3	16.1	11.9	50.3	87.0	64.3
Orange	314	345.9	395.2	376.8	110.2	125.9	120.0
Placer	28	8.6	22.7	16.6	30.7	81.1	59.3
Riverside-Juv. Hall	197	177.7	215.9	195.9	90.2	109.6	99.4
Riverside-Indio	100	62.4	88.2	77.0	62.4	88.2	77.0
Sacramento	225/239 ^f	227.7	282.8	266.9	97.2	120.7	113.9
San Bernardino	256	227.6	306.7	271.5	88.9	119.8	106.1
San Diego	219	306.1	402.8	354.2	139.8	183.9	161.7
San Francisco	138	88.2	121.7	108.6	63.9	88.2	78.7
San Joaquin	136/196 ^g	118.4	139.0	129.7	78.4	92.1	85.9
San Luis Obispo	40	23.6	35.7	29.0	59.0	89.2	72.5
San Mateo	169	109.3	137.8	123.7	64.7	81.5	73.2
Santa Barbara-Main	56	21.1	48.6	34.4	37.7	86.8	61.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria	20	14.7	19.7	17.5	73.5	98.5	87.5
Santa Clara	313/343 ^h	214.5	274.6	250.7	65.2	83.4	76.2
Santa Cruz	42	26.8	41.4	35.1	63.8	98.6	83.6
Shasta	48	38.8	47.0	42.3	80.8	97.9	88.1
Siskiyou	18	8.8	18.3	13.6	48.9	101.7	75.6
Solano	93	53.2	72.7	61.5	57.2	78.2	66.1
Sonoma	118	62.4	93.4	77.0	52.9	79.2	65.3

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	ADP			Avg. % of Capacity Used		
		Monthly Low	Monthly High	Cal. Yr. 1990	Monthly Low	Monthly High	Cal. Yr. 1990
Stanislaus	102	80.1	109.4	92.5	78.5	107.3	90.7
Tehama	20	15.3	19.8	18.4	76.5	99.0	92.0
Tulare	60	53.8	59.4	56.6	89.7	99.0	94.3
Ventura	84	66.3	98.1	81.1	78.9	116.8	96.5
Yolo	12	12.4	17.3	14.9	103.3	144.2	124.2
Yuba	45	23.8	37.7	32.9	52.9	83.8	73.1
Statewide	5,527 ⁱ	5,353	6,179	5,761	96.8	111.7	104.2

^aAlameda decreased capacity from 338 to 308 in June 1990.
Average capacity = 320.5

^bAs of June 1990, Contra Costa was temporarily authorized to use 21 former camp beds for hall population overflow.
Average capacity = 152.2

^cFresno increased capacity from 205 to 213 in July 1990.
Average capacity = 209.0

^dL.A. Central increased capacity from 455 to 515 on November 17, 1990.
Average capacity = 462.2

^eNevada increased capacity from 18 to 19 in July 1990.
Average capacity = 18.5

^fSacramento increased capacity from 225 to 239 in May 1990.
Average capacity = 234.3

^gSan Joaquin increased capacity from 136 to 196 in October 1990.
Average capacity = 151.0

^hSanta Clara increased capacity from 309 to 313 on February 1, 1990. On June 15, 1990 Santa Clara increased capacity from 313 to 343.
Average capacity = 328.9

ⁱAverage population limit for entire year.

As previously mentioned eleven halls had occupancy rates of over 100% in 1990. These halls were the following:

105.8% - Kern	142.0% - LA San Fernando	106.1% - San Bernardino
108.5% - Kings	112.8% - Monterey	161.7% - San Diego
147.4% - LA Central	120.0% - Orange	124.2% - Yolo
144.1% - LA Los Padrinos	113.9% - Sacramento	

Appendix A provides ADP figures for each month of 1990 for each hall. Appendix B data indicate that from 1989 to 1990, the annual ADP increased in 22 halls and decreased or remained the same in 25. Appendix C shows the average occupancy rate for each hall, 1986 to 1990.

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. Sixteen halls had occupancy levels of 90% or more. These 16 halls had an aggregate of 3,018 beds, or 55% 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, 10 halls with 465 beds (8% 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 1990

		Occupancy Rate (Percent)			
		Under 70	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 or More
Juvenile Halls	N	10	12	9	16
Pct. Statewide	%	21.3	25.5	19.1	34.0
Hall Beds	N	465	1,212	832	3,018
Pct. Statewide Beds	%	8.4	21.9	15.1	54.6

Capacity and Population Trends

As shown in Table 4, the annual average number of hall beds increased from 4,920 in 1980 to 5,527 in the current year, an increase of 607 beds or 12.3%.

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

Admissions to Juvenile Halls

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

Table 5 indicates that 129,941 juveniles were admitted to the 47 juvenile halls throughout the state during 1990. Of this number, 17,997 (or 13.9%) were females. The admissions form (see Appendix D) was also designed to collect information on the reasons for juvenile hall detention. Directions for the form ask that the population on one day (preferably at the end of each month) be counted and categorized by reason for detention. An average of the numbers reported over twelve months was used to develop a percentage of hall population in each detention category. Statewide results are shown in Table 6. Data for individual halls are shown in Appendix E.

Data in Table 6 indicate that, on any given day, more than half (55.6%) of the youth detained in juvenile halls were in a pre-disposition status, that is, awaiting a detention, adjudication, or disposition hearing. The second largest category (15.0%) was "waiting for private placement or treatment program." The third largest detention category (11.9%) was "court commitment to the hall."

TABLE 5

Admissions to Juvenile Halls in 1990

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL FOR 47 HALLS	129,941	111,944	17,997
Alameda - Central	3,224	2,317	907
Alameda - Reception Center	4,171	4,171	0
Butte	656	528	128
Contra Costa	3,716	3,048	668
Del Norte	305	221	84
El Dorado	636	548	88
Fresno	4,949	4,210	739
Humboldt	518	417	101
Imperial	866	657	209
Kern	2,062	1,763	299
Kings	1,580	1,330	250
Lake	251	216	35
Los Angeles - Central	13,941	12,674	1,267
Los Angeles - Los Padrinos	11,679	10,722	957
Los Angeles - San Fernando Valley	7,827	6,868	959
Madera	723	625	98
Marin	788	573	215
Mendocino	620	440	180
Merced	1,495	1,245	250
Monterey	2,709	2,304	405
Napa	458	355	103
Nevada	256	208	48
Orange	7,337	6,310	1,027
Placer	616	516	100
Riverside - Juvenile Hall	4,309	3,787	522
Riverside - Indio	1,265	1,078	187
Sacramento	6,618	5,583	1,035
San Bernardino	5,152	4,521	631
San Diego	6,381	5,700	681
San Francisco	3,386	2,915	471
San Joaquin	3,295	2,840	455
San Luis Obispo	626	492	134
San Mateo	4,225	3,514	711
Santa Barbara - Main	636	494	142
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	1,129	918	211
Santa Clara	6,225	5,183	1,042
Santa Cruz	1,405	1,129	276
Shasta	724	592	132
Siskiyou	234	201	33
Solano	1,549	1,284	265
Sonoma	2,017	1,643	374
Stanislaus	3,583	2,982	601

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Juvenile Hall	Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female
Tehama	376	296	80
Tulare	2,266	1,861	405
Ventura	2,008	1,730	278
Yolo	582	463	119
Yuba	567	472	95

TABLE 6

Reason for Juvenile Hall Detention in 1990: Percentage of Average Daily Population in Various Detention Categories

Percent	Detention Category
100.0	<u>Total</u> : Statewide Average Daily Population
55.6	<u>Pre-disposition</u> : Waiting for hearing or transfer to another jurisdiction
	<u>Post-disposition</u> :
15.0	Waiting for private placement or treatment program
8.1	Waiting for probation camp placement
2.6	Waiting delivery to Youth Authority
0.4	Waiting transfer to another county
0.9	Holds for CYA, Naturalization Service, etc.
0.6	Disciplinary transfer from camp
3.2	Remands to adult court
11.9	Court commitment to the hall
1.8	Other category not listed above

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 have been confined in jails or lockups since 1986, and that all such confinements occurred only in juvenile halls.

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

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

During 1990, 19 counties submitted reports on the secure detention of 531 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 531 status offenders, 214 (40.3% of the total) were detained while contact was being made with parents within the same county as the juvenile hall. An additional 26.0% were detained while contact was being made with parents who were in other counties, and 14.7% were detained pending contacts with parents in other states. In the latter case, Section 207(b) allows detention for up to 72 hours.

TABLE 7

Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1990:
Reasons for Detention Under W&I Code 207(b)
and Youth Characteristics

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Total Detentions</u>	531	100.0
<u>Initial Reason for Custody:</u>		
Beyond Control of Parents	77	14.5
Curfew	30	5.6
Truancy/Beyond Control at School	7	1.3
Runaway	395	74.4
Other	22	4.1
<u>Detention Reason:</u>		
Contact Parents - In County	214	40.3
Contact Parents - Other County	138	26.0
Contact Parents - Other State	78	14.7
Warrant Check Only/Other	101	19.0
Total Warrant Checks Made	412	77.6
Resulting Warrants Found, in 412 Checks	29	7.0 ^a
<u>Characteristics of Detained Status Offenders:</u>		
Females	328	61.7
Males	203	38.3
Age 17	72	13.6
Age 16	117	22.0
Age 15	112	21.1
Age 14	124	23.4
Age 13 and less	95	17.9
Age Unknown	11	2.1
Average Age		14.8
<u>Release Disposition:</u>		
Release on His/Her Own	11	2.1
Released to Parent/Guardian	321	60.5
Transferred to Another Agency	192	36.2
Unknown	7	1.3

^aOf the 412 warrant checks.

Warrant checks were made on 412 or 77.6% of the youths. However, such checks resulted in locating warrants or holds in only 29 cases, or 7.0% of the warrant checks performed.

The status offenders, of whom 61.7% were females, averaged 14.8 years old; and 74.4% were detained as runaways. There were 36.2% turned over to other agencies, while 60.5% were released to parents and 2.1% were released on their own.

Table 8 shows total number of status offenders detained in each detaining county, number of such detentions over 24 hours, and reasons given for detentions: that is, a court hold, delivery to parents residing in another state, or other reasons. Of all detentions, 21.1% (112 out of 531) were over 24 hours. Of the 112 detentions over 24 hours in 1990, 25 were for violation of a court order, 31 were for release to parents residing out of state, and 56 were in other categories. Also, of the 112 detentions over 24 hours, 36 occurred over weekends or holidays. Comparisons are not made with 1989 data because it has been determined that reports from Kern and Los Angeles counties are either missing or incomplete for 1990.

Juvenile Hall Overcrowding

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

One of the functions of the Youth Authority's hall population data collection system is to allow for monitoring of overcrowding. There are two measures of overcrowding. First, when the hall population exceeds the maximum

rated capacity for the facility, and, second, when any individual living unit exceeds its assigned capacity. When the population of a unit exceeds its capacity, the second measure of overcrowding is said to have occurred, even if the total facility capacity has not been exceeded.

TABLE 8

Secure Detention of Status Offenders in 1990:
Total Detentions and Detentions Over 24 Hours,
by County

Juvenile Hall	Total Detentions		Detentions Over 24 Hours ^c			
	N	Court Holds	N	Court Holds	Parents in Other State	Other
Total	531	37	112	25	31	56
Del Norte	44	18	32	15	4	13
Fresno	21	8	13	5	2	6
Humboldt	3	1	0	0	0	0
Imperial	63	1	28	0	4	24
Kern	a					
Kings	21	0	6	0	3	3
L.A. - Los Padrinos	4 ^b	4	4	4	0	0
Madera	90	0	2	0	1	1
Marin	2	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	69	1	1	0	1	0
Nevada	22	0	4	0	3	1
Placer	10	2	1	0	1	0
Sacramento	14	0	3	0	2	1
San Diego	83	0	0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo	11	2	2	1	0	1
Santa Cruz	36	0	5	0	2	3
Stanislaus	24	0	6	0	4	2
Ventura	8	0	4	0	4	0
Yolo	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hall uncoded	4	0	1	0	0	1

^aData not available on status offender detentions during 1990.

^bData are incomplete for status offender detentions in Los Angeles County.

^cThese detentions in excess of 24 hours include those that occurred over a weekend or holiday.

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:

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

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

Facility overcrowding. During 1990, 33 of the 47 halls experienced one or more days of overcrowding, for a total of 4,420 incidents. Days of

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

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 13 halls: Butte, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Napa, Riverside-Indio, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Tulare, and Yuba/Sutter.
- In seven halls, overcrowding occurred on 10 or fewer days.
- The degree of overcrowding ranged from 2.3% in Alameda-Central to 100% in Yolo.
- Eleven halls experienced overcrowding at least 50% or more of the time (down from 14 halls in 1989). Also, these halls generally had the highest degrees of overcrowding.
- Seven halls—LA's three halls plus Kings, Orange, Sacramento, and San Diego—were overcrowded every or nearly every day.

How extensive was statewide overcrowding in 1990? If every hall had been overcrowded every day, there would have been 17,155 such incidents. The 4,420 recorded incidents means that, statewide, halls were overcrowded 25.8% of the time (a decrease from 28.5% in 1989).

Trends in hall overcrowding. Table 10 enumerates the days of juvenile hall overcrowding that have occurred each year since 1980. More overcrowding occurred during the previous year—1989—than in any year for which data are available. The largest one-year increase was 39.8%, from 1980 to 1981. In 1982, crowding decreased 17.6%. In 1983, crowding again increased, then remained about the same in 1984. In 1985, crowding began climbing annually to an all-time high in 1989. Then, in 1990, crowding decreased 9.6%, the first such decrease since 1984.

TABLE 9

Number of Days That Juvenile Hall Total Population
Exceeded Maximum Legal Facility Capacities,
During 1990, 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-Central						8							8	7	2.3
Alameda - Rec. Ctr.		1	3	2	2			3					11	8	15.4
Contra Costa	7	3	2	5	11	1				1	1	2	33	6	3.7
Del Norte	2	1		6	10		1	1					21	4	50.0
El Dorado	2									6			8	6	15.0
Imperial	3	6				5	7	1	21	24	5		72	9	30.0
Kern	30	28	31	30	29	9	31	25	5	19	20	30	287	38	27.5
Kings	29	21	31	30	31	25	31	29	23	30	30	31	341	11	20.8
LA-Central	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	350	76.9
LA-Los Padrinos	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	338	84.3
LA-San Fernando	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	259	65.9
Madera	2	13	14	9						1			39	8	26.7
Mendocino			1										1	1	3.1
Merced		3	7	8	1	5			1	1			26	3	7.1
Monterey	17	28	31	30	31	30	28	9	10	22	30	21	287	32	44.4
Nevada											1	1	2	1	5.3
Orange	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	25	359	109	34.7
Placer	2												2	2	7.1
Riverside-Juv. Hall	2	14	17	7	23	28	15	2	6	27	15	13	169	40	20.3
Sacramento	13	22	31	30	31	30	31	31	26	31	30	29	335	74	31.0
San Bernardino	3	21	31	30	31	30	30	31	18	9			234	76	29.7
San Diego	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365	196	89.5
San Joaquin	1		11	11	18	2							43	11	8.1
San Luis Obispo				1									1	1	2.5
San Mateo												3	3	4	2.4
Santa Barb.-S. Maria		1	5	9	12	4		1	1	3		1	37	15	75.0
Santa Cruz		1			1	2	1	1			10		16	10	23.8
Shasta			2			2	1		6	9		8	28	5	10.4
Siskiyou			1		4	16			1	1			23	4	22.8
Stanislaus	22	11	22	26						2	3		86	24	23.5
Tehama	4	11	6	3		10	1	8	4	7	2	3	59	4	20.0
Ventura	8	19	30	27	1	10	2		13	4	8	7	129	32	38.1
Yolo	31	23	25	30	31	22	19	24	27	25	29	14	300	12	100.0
Total	333	367	456	444	422	389	353	321	312	377	334	312	4,420		

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

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

TABLE 10
Number of Incidents of Juvenile Hall Overcrowding,
1980 to 1990

Year	No. of Incidents	Yearly % Change
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
1990	4,420	-9.6

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 of the 47 halls during the years 1986 to 1990. 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.

TABLE 11

Juvenile Halls Exceeding 100% Occupancy Rate in
One or More Years During a Five-Year Period,
1986 to 1990

Juvenile Hall	No. of Years Over 100%	Occupancy Rate					Available Beds		
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1986	1990	Diff.
Imperial	1	88.3	102.0	92.7	86.7	86.7	30	30	0
Kern	5	105.0	120.9	103.3	108.8	105.8	138	138	0
Kings	1	80.8	89.8	94.0	98.5	108.5	53	53	0
LA-Central	5	136.0	137.2	148.0	153.9	147.4	539	515	-24
LA-Los Padrinos	5	130.9	133.7	139.0	145.8	144.1	401	401	0
LA-San Fernando	5	129.3	134.3	141.8	144.3	142.0	277	393	+116
Monterey	2	77.2	70.3	87.4	103.5	112.8	72	72	0
Orange	5	102.3	100.3	107.9	117.9	120.0	314	314	0
Riverside-Main	4	107.8	114.5	123.8	116.4	99.4	157	197	+40
Riverside-Indio	4	109.2	107.0	111.2	126.2	77.0	50	100	+50
Sacramento	3	87.0	95.1	100.6	109.6	113.9	225	239	+14
San Bernardino	3	86.2	94.9	102.1	104.4	106.1	234	256	+22
San Diego	5	132.8	134.9	118.8	151.9	161.7	219	219	0
San Joaquin	2	87.9	94.9	101.1	103.5	85.9	136	196	+60
Shasta	1	100.4	93.6	77.6	89.0	88.1	25	48	+23
Tulare	2	91.8	101.3	102.2	94.7	94.3	60	60	0
Yolo	3	90.0	97.9	127.5	130.8	124.2	16	12	-4

A. Six halls had occupancy rates higher than 100% in all five years: Kern, Orange, San Diego, and the three halls in LA County. Kern, Orange, and San Diego have not had any beds added to their capacity during that period.

B. Six of those halls that had 100% overcrowding at some point since 1986 had no overcrowding in 1990. These were:

Imperial	-	no new beds
Riverside-Main	-	added 40 beds in June 1989
Riverside-Indio	-	added 50 beds in December 1989
San Joaquin	-	added 60 beds in October 1990
Shasta	-	added 23 beds in March 1988
Tulare	-	no new beds

In four of the above halls, adding beds aided in reducing excessively high occupancy rates. Two halls—Imperial and Tulare—lowered occupancy rates without an increase in beds.

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

Kings	-	over 100% in 1990
Monterey	-	over 100% since 1989
Sacramento	-	over 100% since 1988
San Bernardino	-	over 100% since 1988
Yolo	-	over 100% since 1988

Kings and Monterey have not added any beds. A few beds were added to Sacramento (14 in May 1990) and San Bernardino (20 in February 1987 and 2 in June 1989). Yolo County's capacity decreased by four beds in August 1987.

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

Living unit overcrowding. Living units sometimes exceed capacity even though beds remain vacant in other units within the facility. This may occur, for instance, when a hall receives more male admissions than it has beds for in its male-designated units, while at the same time the female-designated

units may have several unoccupied beds. A unit may become overcrowded because it 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 1990. Although more than one unit may have been overcrowded on any given day, the figures in Table 12 reflect only the number of days on which any unit in a facility was over capacity. There were 6,217 incidents of unit overcrowding during 1990; remarkably, this is the same number that occurred in 1989.

While 33 halls had some total facility overcrowding (as shown in Table 9), an additional six facilities went over capacity in one or more living units, but did not exceed facility capacity. Twenty-nine of the facilities had unit crowding more than 10% of the time (that is, on 36 or more days). Seven halls experienced unit overcrowding 100% of the time.

Discussion

Population. The average daily population in California's juvenile halls increased 1.1% from 1989 to 1990, the smallest annual increment since at least 1980. The 1990 ADP of 5,761—the highest figure in recorded history—was 53.6% greater than in 1980, and only 1.1% greater than in the previous year 1989. 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 1990, the ratio increased to 25 per 10,000.

TABLE 12
 Number of Days Maximum Legal Capacity
 Was Exceeded in Any Living Unit
 During 1990, 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	16	24	31	28	31	30	30	30	8				228
Alameda-Rec. Ctr.		1	3	2	2			3					11
Contra Costa	16	10	5	13	17	5				2	7	4	79
Del Norte	2	1		6	10		1	1					21
El Dorado	2			4						8			14
Fresno	29	5	31	30	31	30	15	11	10	6	10	13	221
Imperial	3	6				5	7	1	21	24	5		72
Kern	31	28	31	30	31	18	31	27	14	31	28	30	330
Kings	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
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	2	13	14	9						1			39
Marin		5											5
Mendocino			1										1
Merced		3	7	8	1	5			1	1			26
Monterey	19	28	31	30	31	30	31	12	12	27	30	26	307
Nevada											1	1	2
Orange	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Placer	2												2
Riverside-Juv. Hall	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	31	30	31	363
Riverside-Indio	4	24	27	28	31	30	12	17	4	7	2		186
Sacramento	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
San Bernardino	19	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	22	12	24	317
San Diego	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
San Francisco	20	27	31	30	28	25	2	7	8	23	30	30	261
San Joaquin	1		11	11	21	2		1					47
San Mateo	6	15	24	16	10	6	1	10	8	13	26	18	153
Santa Barb.-Main					1								1
Santa Barb.-S. Maria		2	7	10	13	4		1	2	3		1	43
Santa Clara						1	1	3					5
Santa Cruz	3	2	6	4	3	5	7	6	3	1	22	2	64
Shasta	4		2			3	4		7	12		11	43
Siskiyou			1		4	16			1	1	30		53
Solano	29	7	17	3	21	7							84
Sonoma						2							2
Stanislaus	29	24	31	29	3		3	3	1	5	10	4	142
Tehama	4	11	6	3		10	1	8	4	7	2	3	59
Ventura	13	27	31	30	11	12	8		18	5	14	12	181
Yolo	31	23	25	30	31	22	19	24	27	25	29	14	300
Total	533	538	652	624	610	538	452	444	415	472	498	441	6,217

Juvenile hall beds. The number of beds available statewide has not kept pace with the increasing ADP. For instance, ADP increased 53.6% since 1980, whereas beds increased 12.3% over the same period. However, from 1989 to 1990, ADP increased by 65 youths while beds increased by 109. The occupancy rate (available beds divided by ADP) increased from 76.2% in 1980 to an unprecedented 105.1% in 1989 and 104.2% in 1990. 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 it exceeded 100% (statewide average) during the last two years.

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, nearly quadruple the figure for 1979. There was a moderate decrease in overcrowding during 1990, to 4,420 recorded incidents.

When measured statewide, overcrowding has increased annually through 1989 and remained high in 1990. However, the problem is not universal among juvenile halls. During 1990, 19 of the 47 halls had little or no overcrowding (defined as 5 or fewer days during the year). Of the remaining halls, nine were overcrowded less than 10% of the year (35 days or less). Eight other halls had moderate overcrowding (from 136 to 180 days), leaving a balance of 11 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. See Appendix G for specific data by county. Only the ratio of county juvenile population to number of available hall beds appeared to have a clear relationship to overcrowding. Size of ADP or the number of admissions to the halls showed no consistent relationship to overcrowding.

Admissions. Data on admissions to juvenile halls have been collected since 1988. These hard-to-obtain figures indicate that there were just under 130,000 admissions in 1990. The data monitoring system shows that on any given day, 55.6% of all youths residing in halls were in pre-dispositional status, that is, waiting a hearing. About 12% of the youths were serving a commitment to the hall, which may have lasted several months. Because of the great variation in time spent in the hall, meaningful 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 pre-dispositional and remain only a day or two, while youths committed to the hall may remain several months. Recent legislation (AB 948) requires the reporting of juvenile hall length of stay data. The Youth Authority and county probation will need to work together to develop a method of obtaining these data.

APPENDIX A

**Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls,
By Month During 1990**

APPENDIX A

Average Daily Population in Juvenile Halls, by Month
During 1990

Facilities	Max. Pop. Limit	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Alameda - Central	338/308 ^a	267.1	281.3	289.8	304.8	304.8	301.7	263.5	253.2	223.1	229.2	246.2	242.5
Alameda - Rec. Center	52	35.4	44.5	41.6	42.4	39.9	35.1	33.0	38.1	22.9	28.3	33.7	28.1
Butte	60	35.3	50.8	53.5	51.3	48.5	44.0	38.3	35.6	40.3	52.2	49.5	43.1
Contra Costa	140/161 ^b	129.8	127.2	124.2	133.4	134.5	140.3	133.2	130.0	132.1	144.7	146.9	144.9
Del Norte	8	4.8	5.4	3.1	6.4	7.3	5.2	5.1	6.3	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.7
El Dorado	40	33.8	30.0	34.7	35.9	25.9	24.7	28.9	29.7	31.4	36.5	30.6	31.0
Fresno	205/213 ^c	189.5	164.3	169.1	178.1	178.9	173.8	171.2	159.2	137.9	153.0	158.0	154.6
Humboldt	26	24.2	23.7	23.0	23.3	24.9	24.6	19.4	23.4	22.2	22.3	18.4	19.3
Imperial	30	26.0	26.7	21.3	20.5	22.6	25.7	28.3	25.5	31.9	31.9	26.7	24.8
Kern	138	148.6	154.6	153.3	153.3	151.9	136.3	151.7	145.1	132.8	140.2	140.8	146.2
Kings	53	57.5	55.0	58.6	58.2	59.4	56.0	58.9	56.5	56.7	57.0	57.8	58.4
Lake	28	12.3	19.3	17.7	20.7	22.8	18.5	16.8	15.6	13.2	15.5	18.1	10.4
L.A. - Central	455/515 ^d	645.6	708.3	746.1	712.6	737.4	707.5	653.5	655.3	663.4	657.6	683.9	611.0
L.A. - Los Padriños	401	551.8	600.2	634.8	606.6	620.6	606.7	578.4	553.7	540.2	553.7	572.3	516.7
L.A. - S. F. Valley	393	533.2	573.5	612.2	597.6	604.9	592.6	530.8	533.0	523.0	534.0	563.5	499.3
Madera	30	19.2	30.7	30.5	28.8	17.8	22.2	18.8	17.9	14.8	24.9	21.2	15.9
Marin	32	18.3	23.5	16.1	16.9	16.4	13.4	15.7	20.8	16.2	12.2	10.5	15.0
Mendocino	32	21.3	20.4	29.1	23.1	20.1	23.2	20.1	18.9	17.5	15.1	18.7	24.8
Merced	42	36.2	39.5	40.4	40.6	33.3	40.0	35.7	26.4	32.2	39.5	37.2	33.4
Monterey	72	74.5	89.0	89.6	86.0	86.4	90.0	86.1	69.6	70.4	75.0	81.6	77.5
Napa	34	26.2	24.9	24.0	23.3	27.0	23.6	24.1	20.6	17.5	26.6	22.0	25.5
Nevada	18/19 ^e	9.3	12.0	9.3	11.9	15.2	13.7	13.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	16.1	13.2
Orange	314	360.4	393.1	395.2	366.1	360.4	378.1	374.4	390.7	384.9	392.1	382.5	345.9
Placer	28	21.6	19.8	22.7	19.2	21.9	20.0	9.9	8.6	13.7	13.7	12.9	15.9
Riverside - Juv. Hall	197	186.4	197.0	198.9	191.9	205.5	215.9	197.1	177.7	183.3	204.9	200.0	193.0
Riverside - Indio	100	70.1	80.6	77.6	82.0	88.2	84.4	73.8	69.4	62.4	80.0	79.1	76.9
Sacramento	225/239 ^f	227.7	245.9	265.0	273.9	280.5	273.8	281.8	263.2	247.7	282.8	280.5	277.6
San Bernardino	256	242.3	266.3	287.7	300.8	303.7	306.7	280.2	302.1	263.4	248.3	228.9	227.6
San Diego	219	342.6	402.8	380.5	376.2	366.8	384.0	328.3	317.1	306.0	335.3	357.7	358.2
San Francisco	138	111.2	111.5	118.8	121.7	116.8	108.5	88.2	89.5	102.8	118.2	115.6	101.3
San Joaquin	136/196 ^g	129.0	130.5	134.5	134.6	138.3	124.1	120.1	128.8	118.4	126.9	139.0	132.0
San Luis Obispo	40	24.2	23.6	26.1	33.2	35.7	31.8	30.6	34.6	24.9	28.3	29.0	25.8
San Mateo	169	109.3	127.0	137.8	129.3	114.8	125.7	115.0	118.5	112.6	121.8	136.6	136.9
S. Barb. - Main	56	36.9	38.5	44.2	48.6	46.7	37.7	25.4	28.5	27.0	29.3	28.5	21.7
S. Barb. - Santa Maria	20	17.2	17.3	18.3	19.4	19.7	18.5	16.6	16.7	17.7	17.6	16.2	14.7
Santa Clara	313/343 ^h	234.8	254.6	270.5	258.1	265.0	274.6	252.2	242.5	225.6	259.2	257.3	214.5

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	35.5	35.1	33.5	35.3	36.0	37.2	35.6	36.3	34.5	34.2	41.4	26.8
Shasta	48	40.6	38.8	41.5	39.7	40.7	44.6	41.8	42.9	44.9	47.0	41.4	43.3
Siskiyou	18	14.3	15.2	14.0	12.1	15.2	18.3	14.5	11.8	13.7	13.5	12.0	8.8
Solano	93	67.2	59.0	69.2	63.4	72.7	64.6	58.4	54.5	60.4	60.1	55.2	53.2
Sonoma	118	62.4	78.5	92.2	79.6	79.0	77.1	68.1	69.2	64.3	76.4	93.4	84.2
Stanislaus	102	107.4	100.1	106.7	109.4	90.4	80.1	84.4	81.9	81.5	91.0	94.5	83.3
Tehama	20	18.4	19.8	19.7	18.1	17.8	19.8	15.3	17.6	18.3	19.0	18.6	18.4
Tulare	60	58.5	57.6	58.1	59.4	58.7	56.5	55.5	57.0	56.7	54.2	53.9	53.8
Ventura	84	75.3	90.1	98.1	97.8	77.4	79.5	71.4	66.3	83.0	76.7	80.0	79.4
Yolo	12	15.3	14.1	15.5	16.9	17.3	14.1	13.2	13.8	16.1	14.2	16.0	12.4
Yuba	45	36.2	32.6	30.7	36.0	29.9	23.8	30.9	35.0	34.6	37.7	33.2	34.0

^dAlameda decreased capacity from 338 to 308 in June 1990.
Average capacity = 320.5.

^bAs of June 1990, Contra Costa was temporarily authorized to use 21 former camp beds for hall population overflow.
Average capacity = 152.2.

28 ^cFresno increased capacity from 205 to 213 in July 1990.
Average capacity = 209.0.

^dL.A. Central increased capacity from 455 to 515 on November 17, 1990.
Average capacity = 462.2.

^eNevada increased capacity from 18 to 19 in July 1990.
Average capacity = 18.5.

^fSacramento increased capacity from 225 to 239 in May 1990.
Average capacity = 234.3.

^gSan Joaquin increased capacity from 136 to 196 in October 1990.
Average capacity = 151.0.

^hSanta Clara increased capacity from 309 to 313 on February 1, 1990. On June 15, 1990 Santa Clara increased capacity from 313 to 343.
Average capacity = 328.9.

APPENDIX B

Juvenile Halls Calendar Year Average Daily Population, 1986 to 1990

Juvenile Hall	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Alameda - Central	272.6	284.3	293.2	272.5	267.1
Alameda - Rec. Center	29.3	33.0	37.1	32.8	35.2
Butte	39.6	44.3	47.8	46.2	45.1
Contra Costa	101.9	112.7	131.4	122.0	135.1
Del Norte	3.7	3.9	4.0	5.4	4.7
El Dorado	29.7	33.9	32.6	32.5	31.1
Fresno	173.3	169.5	162.5	165.1	165.7
Humboldt	20.5	19.4	19.9	22.6	22.4
Imperial	26.5	30.6	27.8	26.0	26.0
Kern	144.9	166.8	142.5	150.2	146.0
Kings	42.8	47.6	49.8	52.2	57.5
Lake	10.9	14.1	13.7	11.3	16.7
L.A. - Central	733.1	739.7	673.4	700.2	681.5
L.A. - Los Padrinos	525.1	563.0	557.2	584.8	577.8
L.A. - San Fernando Valley	358.1	372.1	395.6	567.2	557.9
Madera	30.0	26.2	28.6	25.4	21.8
Marin	15.9	20.3	19.5	16.9	16.2
Mendocino	27.4	25.5	23.9	22.7	21.0
Merced	31.0	29.3	33.6	38.0	36.2
Monterey	55.6	50.6	62.9	74.5	81.2
Napa	24.2	25.2	22.5	17.4	23.8
Nevada	12.5	8.4	11.1	12.3	11.9
Orange	321.2	315.0	338.9	370.1	376.8
Placer	14.9	15.0	13.4	17.9	16.6
Riverside - Juv. Hall	169.3	179.7	194.3	209.8	195.9
Riverside - Indio	54.6	53.5	55.6	63.1	77.0
Sacramento	195.7	213.9	226.3	246.7	266.9
San Bernardino	201.6	239.5	259.4	266.4	271.5
San Diego	290.9	295.4	260.1	332.7	354.2
San Francisco	95.3	107.4	119.9	123.3	108.6
San Joaquin	119.5	129.1	137.5	140.8	129.7
San Luis Obispo	22.1	24.2	25.3	29.6	29.0
San Mateo	56.0	53.5	79.5	99.8	123.7
Santa Barbara - Main	32.6	30.2	26.5	36.8	34.4
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	16.0	16.4	15.7	17.1	17.5
Santa Clara	264.8	215.8	227.6	246.9	250.7
Santa Cruz	26.9	30.0	28.0	29.9	35.1
Shasta	25.1	23.4	34.3	42.7	42.3
Siskiyou	11.0	10.9	12.6	14.0	13.6
Solano	60.5	69.7	69.3	57.1	61.5
Sonoma	60.6	57.2	60.7	62.0	77.0
Stanislaus	84.9	82.1	80.2	89.8	92.5
Tehama	16.3	18.2	17.2	18.0	18.4
Tulare	55.1	60.8	61.3	56.8	56.6
Ventura	69.8	69.1	74.6	80.6	81.1
Yolo	14.4	14.0	15.3	15.7	14.9
Yuba	26.4	30.3	26.6	30.6	32.9
Statewide (Avg.)	5,036	5,148	5,250	5,696	5,761

APPENDIX C

Juvenile Hall Occupancy Rates, 1986 to 1990
Average Percentage of Beds Occupied

Juvenile Hall	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Alameda - Central	83.1	86.7	89.4	81.8	83.3
Alameda - Rec. Center	56.3	63.5	71.3	63.1	67.7
Butte	66.0	73.8	79.7	77.0	75.2
Contra Costa	72.8	80.5	93.9	87.1	88.8
Del Norte	46.2	48.8	50.0	67.5	58.8
El Dorado	74.2	84.8	81.5	81.2	77.8
Fresno	84.1	82.3	79.3	80.5	79.3
Humboldt	78.8	74.6	76.5	86.9	86.2
Imperial	88.3	102.0	92.7	86.7	86.7
Kern	105.0	120.9	103.3	108.8	105.8
Kings	80.8	89.8	94.0	98.5	108.5
Lake	38.9	50.4	48.9	40.4	59.6
L.A. - Central	136.0	137.2	148.0	153.9	147.4
L.A. - Los Padrinos	130.9	133.7	139.0	145.8	144.1
L.A. - San Fernando Valley	129.3	134.3	141.8	144.3	142.0
Madera	100.0	87.3	96.3	84.7	72.7
Marin	49.7	63.4	60.9	52.8	50.6
Mendocino	85.6	79.7	74.7	70.9	65.6
Merced	73.8	69.8	80.0	90.5	86.2
Monterey	77.2	70.3	87.4	103.5	112.8
Napa	71.2	74.1	66.2	51.2	70.0
Nevada	69.4	46.7	61.7	68.3	64.3
Orange	102.3	100.3	107.9	117.9	120.0
Placer	53.2	53.6	47.9	63.9	59.3
Riverside - Juv. Hall	107.8	114.5	123.8	116.4	99.4
Riverside - Indio	109.2	107.2	111.2	126.2	77.0
Sacramento	87.0	95.1	100.6	109.6	113.9
San Bernardino	86.2	94.9	102.1	104.4	106.1
San Diego	132.8	134.9	118.8	151.9	161.7
San Francisco	69.1	77.8	86.9	89.3	78.7
San Joaquin	87.9	94.9	101.1	103.5	85.9
San Luis Obispo	55.2	60.5	63.2	74.0	72.5
San Mateo	33.1	31.7	47.0	59.1	73.2
Santa Barbara - Main	58.2	53.9	47.3	65.7	61.4
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	80.0	82.0	78.5	85.5	87.5
Santa Clara	80.5	65.6	69.2	77.4	76.2
Santa Cruz	64.0	71.4	66.7	71.2	83.6
Shasta	100.4	93.6	77.6	89.0	88.1
Siskiyou	61.1	60.6	70.0	77.8	75.6
Solano	65.1	74.9	74.5	61.4	66.1
Sonoma	51.4	48.5	51.4	52.5	65.3
Stanislaus	83.2	80.5	78.6	88.0	90.7
Tehama	81.5	91.0	86.0	90.0	92.0
Tulare	91.8	101.3	102.2	94.7	94.3
Ventura	83.1	82.3	88.8	96.0	96.5
Yolo	90.0	97.9	127.5	130.8	124.2
Yuba	58.7	67.3	59.1	68.0	73.1

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, 1990
(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	267	63.5	16.3	10.3	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	2.7	2.9	0.1
Alameda - Rec. Center	35	96.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.2
Butte	45	44.0	5.8	0.0	2.9	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	21.4	20.5
Contra Costa	135	48.6	34.9	11.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.0
Del Norte	5	82.0	7.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2
El Dorado	31	34.7	2.1	6.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.7	0.0
Fresno	166	48.6	6.0	0.0	4.6	0.3	2.4	0.0	6.5	31.6	0.0
Humboldt	22	60.1	17.2	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0
Imperial	26	60.1	7.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0
Kern	146	30.5	5.7	27.4	5.7	0.0	2.2	4.0	0.0	24.1	0.4
Kings	58	37.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	57.6	0.0
Lake	17	39.5	2.6	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.0
L.A. - Central	682	62.8	7.0	6.2	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.0	15.5	2.4	0.8
L.A. - Los Padrinos	578	75.0	8.1	9.8	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.6
L.A. - S. F. Valley	558	31.3	46.3	18.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.4
Madera	22	47.5	0.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0
Marin	16	24.8	15.9	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	21.5	35.0
Mendocino	21	60.6	9.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	26.2	0.0
Merced	36	53.3	2.2	1.1	3.5	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	36.6	0.4
Monterey	81	36.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	35.3	0.0
Napa	24	57.9	20.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0
Nevada	12	39.2	4.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	0.0
Orange	377	43.4	4.8	11.0	2.5	1.5	0.9	4.5	2.9	28.4	0.1
Placer	17	78.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.5
Riverside - Juv. Hall	196	49.0	26.8	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	15.1	4.9
Riverside - Indio	77	53.4	9.5	14.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.8	0.9
Sacramento	267	57.8	13.0	11.0	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.3	10.8	0.1
San Bernardino	272	61.8	16.5	10.8	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.1	4.2	1.3
San Diego	354	65.3	16.1	4.8	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.8	4.1	4.6
San Francisco	109	79.8	9.6	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	3.1
San Joaquin	130	52.6	25.4	4.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0
San Luis Obispo	29	52.8	24.7	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	16.2
San Mateo	124	46.2	6.4	3.6	3.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	2.2	33.7	1.5

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 - Main	34	50.0	4.5	3.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	33.9	4.8
Santa Barbara - Santa Maria	18	55.9	4.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	25.4	8.9
Santa Clara	251	64.0	6.2	10.7	2.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	3.2	11.7	0.1
Santa Cruz	35	59.6	13.4	0.0	4.4	0.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0
Shasta	42	57.2	5.8	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	3.2	29.0	2.0
Siskiyou	14	35.1	12.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	49.4	0.0
Solano	62	70.9	15.3	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	4.8	0.4	0.0
Sonoma	77	46.3	15.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	14.4	21.1
Stanislaus	92	51.5	13.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.3	3.3
Tehama	18	32.9	23.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.5	25.9	0.0
Tulare	57	80.0	10.2	0.0	4.5	3.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ventura	81	54.8	17.9	0.0	4.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	8.7
Yolo	15	68.6	22.5	2.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Yuba	33	47.8	3.4	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	40.2	4.4
36 Statewide	5,761	55.6	15.0	8.1	2.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	3.2	11.9	1.8

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 /quardians
- 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	5	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 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 4,420 days of overcrowding when counting each hall separately, whereas Appendix G indicates 3,682 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 25.4 youths in the average daily hall population in 1990. These rates are shown in Table G-1, with counties listed in order from low to high rate.

Among those counties with lower incarceration rates there were just about as many with 300 or more days of overcrowding as were found among counties with higher incarceration rates. In general, the rate of hall incarceration among the juvenile population did not seem related to overcrowding.

Admission Rates

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

Bed Ratio

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

For instance, Table G-3 has been marked to show that the 19 counties with rates of under 300 youths-per-bed had a lower overcrowding rate: 663 or 18% of all overcrowding incidents occurred in these 19 counties.

The 23 counties with the highest ratios—from 304 to 816 youths-per-bed—had 82% of the overcrowding incidents. Those five counties with the highest ratios had 40% of all overcrowding.

APPENDIX TABLE G-1

COUNTY RATE OF JUVENILE INCARCERATION
(COUNTIES RANKED BY 1990 RATE)

COUNTY	ADP	JUVENILE POP.	RATE PER 10,000 POP.	DAYS OF O/C
PLACER	16.6	13,887	12.0	2
MARIN	16.2	13,233	12.2	0
VENTURA	81.1	56,654	14.3	129
YOLO	14.9	9,792	15.2	300
TULARE	56.6	31,447	18.0	0
SAN DIEGO	354.2	176,250	20.1	365
NEVADA	11.9	5,921	20.1	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	29.0	14,028	20.7	1
MERCED	36.2	17,434	20.8	26
IMPERIAL	26.0	12,512	20.8	72
ORANGE	376.8	179,910	20.9	359
SANTA BARBARA	51.9	24,754	21.0	37
SANTA CRUZ	35.1	16,399	21.4	16
SOLANO	61.5	28,264	21.8	0
SAN BERNARDINO	271.5	124,476	21.8	234
CONTRA COSTA	135.1	60,834	22.2	33
SANTA CLARA	250.7	107,880	23.2	0
HUMBOLDT	22.4	9,149	24.5	0
MADERA	21.8	8,862	24.6	39
DEL NORTE	4.7	1,840	25.5	21
LOS ANGELES	1817.2	701,247	25.9	365
FRESNO	165.7	60,938	27.2	0
SONOMA	77.0	28,023	27.5	0
MONTEREY	81.2	27,937	29.1	287
SAN FRANCISCO	108.6	37,307	29.1	0
SAN MATEO	123.7	42,395	29.2	3
RIVERSIDE	272.9	93,452	29.2	169
KERN	146.2	48,652	30.1	287
MENDOCINO	21.0	6,986	30.1	1
NAPA	23.8	7,910	30.1	0
SAN JOAQUIN	129.7	41,856	31.0	43
EL DORADO	31.1	9,845	31.6	8
STANISLAUS	92.5	28,340	32.6	86
SHASTA	42.3	12,652	33.4	28
SACRAMENTO	266.9	79,338	33.6	335
ALAMEDA	302.3	88,473	34.2	11
BUTTE	45.1	12,603	35.8	0
SISKIYOU	13.6	3,793	35.9	23
TEHAMA	18.4	4,350	42.3	59
LAKE	16.7	3,646	45.8	0
KINGS	57.5	8,889	64.7	341
YUBA	32.9	4,930	66.7	0
TOTAL STATE	5760.5	2,267,088	25.4	3682

Note. Rate is per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17 (1990 census data obtained from Dept. of Finance, Population Research Unit)

APPENDIX TABLE G-2

COUNTY RATE OF ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE HALL
(COUNTIES RANKED BY 1990 RATE)

COUNTY	NO. OF ADM.	JUVENILE POP.	RATE PER 10,000 POP.	DAYS OF O/C
VENTURA	2,008	56,654	354	129
SAN DIEGO	6,381	176,250	362	365
ORANGE	7,337	179,910	408	359
SAN BERNARDINO	5,152	124,476	414	234
KERN	2,062	48,652	424	287
NEVADA	256	5,921	432	2
PLACER	616	13,887	444	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	626	14,028	446	1
LOS ANGELES	33,447	701,247	477	365
BUTTE	656	12,603	521	0
SOLANO	1,549	28,264	548	0
HUMBOLDT	518	9,149	566	0
SHASTA	724	12,652	572	28
SANTA CLARA	6,225	107,880	577	0
NAPA	458	7,910	579	0
YOLO	582	9,792	594	300
MARIN	788	13,233	595	0
RIVERSIDE	5,574	93,452	596	169
CONTRA COSTA	3,716	60,834	611	33
SISKIYOU	234	3,793	617	23
EL DORADO	636	9,845	646	8
LAKE	251	3,646	688	0
IMPERIAL	866	12,512	692	72
SANTA BARBARA	1,765	24,754	713	37
SONOMA	2,017	28,023	720	0
TULARE	2,266	31,447	721	0
SAN JOAQUIN	3,295	41,856	787	43
FRESNO	4,949	60,938	812	0
MADERA	723	8,862	816	39
SACRAMENTO	6,618	79,338	834	335
ALAMEDA	7,395	88,473	836	11
SANTA CRUZ	1,405	16,399	857	16
MERCED	1,495	17,434	858	26
TEHAMA	376	4,350	864	59
MENDOCINO	620	6,986	887	1
SAN FRANCISCO	3,386	37,307	908	0
MONTEREY	2,709	27,937	970	287
SAN MATEO	4,225	42,395	997	3
YUBA	567	4,930	1150	0
STANISLAUS	3,583	28,340	1264	86
DEL NORTE	305	1,840	1658	21
KINGS	1,580	8,889	1777	341
TOTAL STATE	129,941	2,267,088	573	3682

Note. Rate is per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17 (1990 census).

APPENDIX TABLE G-3

RATIO OF POPULATION TO JUVENILE HALL BEDS
(COUNTIES RANKED BY 1990 RATIO)

COUNTY	NO. OF BEDS	JUVENILE POP.	RATIO: POP. TO BEDS	DAYS OF O/C
YUBA	45	4,930	110	0
LAKE	28	3,646	130	0
KINGS	53	8,889	168	341
BUTTE	60	12,603	210	0
SISKIYOU	18	3,793	211	23
TEHAMA	20	4,350	218	59
MENDOCINO	32	6,986	218	1
DEL NORTE	8	1,840	230	21
NAPA	34	7,910	233	0
ALAMEDA	373	88,473	237	11
SONOMA	118	28,023	237	0
EL DORADO	40	9,845	246	8
SAN MATEO	169	42,395	251	3
SHASTA	48	12,652	264	28
SAN FRANCISCO	138	37,307	270	0
SAN JOAQUIN	151	41,856	277	43
STANISLAUS	102	28,340	278	86
FRESNO	209	60,938	292	0
MADERA	30	8,862	295	39
SOLANO	93	28,264	304	0
RIVERSIDE	297	93,452	315	169
NEVADA	19	5,921	320	2
SANTA BARBARA	76	24,754	326	37
SANTA CLARA	329	107,880	328	0
SACRAMENTO	234	79,338	340	335
SAN LUIS OBISPO	40	14,028	351	1
HUMBOLDT	26	9,149	352	0
KERN	138	48,652	353	287
MONTEREY	72	27,937	388	287
SANTA CRUZ	42	16,399	390	16
CONTRA COSTA	152	60,834	400	33
MARIN	32	13,233	414	0
MERCED	42	17,434	415	26
IMPERIAL	30	12,512	417	72
SAN BERNARDINO	256	124,476	486	234
PLACER	28	13,887	496	2
TULARE	60	31,447	524	0
LOS ANGELES	1256	701,247	558	365
ORANGE	314	179,910	573	359
VENTURA	84	56,654	674	129
SAN DIEGO	219	176,250	805	365
YOLO	12	9,792	816	300
TOTAL STATE	5527	2,267,088	410	3682

18%

82%

Note. Population consists of youths ages 12 to 17 (1990 census).