

# THE 1985 JAIL REPORT:

## Minors Detained in California Jails and Lockups in 1985

115334

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State of California

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

DIVISION OF PROGRAM RESEARCH AND REVIEW

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### Note to Revised Report

The October 1986 revision of the Annual Jail Report contains some minor changes in numbers. For instance, the total number of detentions in excess of 6 hours has been corrected from 9,995 to 9,990 and the number of 24-hour confinements from 331 to 315. These changes were required after one county agency discovered that the data they had been routinely reporting to the Youth Authority was in error. The agency carefully examined its jail files and submitted corrected reports for all of 1985.

This error should have been discovered earlier. The reporting system requires that a person in a supervisory or executive capacity sign each report, presumably after verifying the data. In addition, prior to preparing the annual report, each agency was contacted and informed of the data that was going to appear in the report for the agency. Verification of the data was requested. However, no monitoring system is foolproof--errors will occasionally occur. The Department apologizes for any inconvenience caused by the circumstances of a revised report.

## The 1985 Minors in Jails Report

### Summary

The Department of the Youth Authority collects data from local law enforcement agencies on the number of minors confined over six hours in adult jails, lockups, and holding facilities. In 1984, the Department implemented a revised system of collecting these data. The revised system is believed to provide more accurate figures than the previous system on the number of juvenile confinements. Below are the results of the 1985 data collection.

- In 1985, there were 9,990 minors confined for periods in excess of six hours in adult jails, lockups, and holding facilities. This is a decrease of 11.2% from the 11,249 minors held in 1984.
- These confinements occurred in 75 facilities in 21 counties: 40 county jails and sheriffs' stations, 28 city jails, and 7 police holding facilities.
- 6,051 (60.6%) of the confinements were in sheriffs' facilities; 3,939 (39.4%) in police facilities.
- Of the total confinements 570 (5.8%) were W&I 601 status offenders.
- 89% of the confinements occurred in Los Angeles County.
- 9,850 of the confinements occurred in 12 counties with juvenile halls; 145 occurred in 9 counties without juvenile halls.
- 315 minors were confined in excess of 24 hours during 1985. This is a decrease of 35.1% from the 485 confinements in 1984.
- Those confined over 24 hours included 3 status offenders (1.0%), 33 youths 14-years-or-younger (10.5%), and 41 females (13.0%).

- In addition, 113 of the 315 24-hour confinements were remands to adult court.
- Jails in 7 counties without juvenile halls confined 79 or 25.1% of those minors confined over 24 hours.
- The number of minors confined over 24 hours has decreased 84.6% since 1978, from 2,051 to 315.

## The 1985 Minors in Jails Report

This report presents information on the number of minors 17-years or younger securely confined in California's adult jails and holding facilities during calendar year 1985. Authorization for collecting these data from law enforcement agencies is found in several sections of the State Welfare and Institutions Code: 207(f), 209, 828, and 1752.7. In addition, the rules and regulations of the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) require each state to provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails and detention facilities and that the results of such monitoring be reported to OJJDP. In compliance with these requirements, appropriate data are collected by the Youth Authority and provided to the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP), which in turn prepares and submits annual reports to OJJDP.

There are further reasons for the collection of jail monitoring data. The W&I Code mandates that the Youth Authority shall inspect those facilities that detain minors for periods in excess of 24 hours to ascertain that certain confinement standards have been met. The jail data monitoring system is the instrument by which such facilities are identified.

Furthermore, these data collected by the Youth Authority represent the only information available on the number of minors confined in law enforcement facilities. The Department publishes annual reports as a service to the criminal justice community. Lastly, it is hoped that the information contained in these reports will be useful to local law enforcement agencies in budget planning and assessing detention needs for juveniles within local jurisdictions.

### Background of the Data Collection System

In 1976, the Youth Authority began collecting information on the number of minors confined in local jails and lockups. Each year since then, the Department has distributed annual surveys to all law enforcement agencies in the state. The annual surveys (1) asked how many minors were detained for any length of time during the previous year and (2) identified those facilities in which one or more minors were detained in excess of 24 hours. In 1976, the first annual survey results indicated that 166,224 minors had been temporarily detained in jails.<sup>1</sup> Successive annual surveys produced detention figures ranging from 144,000 in 1977 to 99,709 in 1982. These figures were frequently cited by newspapers and youth advocacy groups to demonstrate the size of the "problem" represented by the detention of minors in California's jails.

In 1979, however, doubts began to arise about the meaning and accuracy of the annual survey data. For instance, in 1979 the number of detentions reported by each agency was compared to the number of juvenile arrests reported to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics. In the majority of cases it was found that the number of reported detentions nearly equaled--and sometimes exceeded--the total number of arrests.

The Youth Authority began efforts to correct this apparent misinformation by contacting law enforcement agencies, discussing the problem, and attempting to assist local staff in following proper reporting procedures. During the course of these contacts with law enforcement, it became clear that there was considerable misunderstanding about the information required

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<sup>1</sup>The term "jails" is meant to include lockups and holding facilities as well.

by the annual survey. In particular, the terms "detention" and "jail" represented areas of confusion and disagreement.

By 1983, efforts to increase the accuracy of reported juvenile detentions had shown only minimal results. Although the number of reported detentions dropped below 100,000 in 1982 and 1983, the figures were still thought to be erroneously high.

#### Revision of the Data Collection System

In September 1983, the Youth Authority received an OCJP grant for a project with the goal of developing a method of collecting data from law enforcement that would obtain more accurate figures. OCJP was concerned about the accuracy of the information since it used the data contained in the Youth Authority's annual report to complete its own report to OJJDP. To assist the project, an advisory group was formed, comprised primarily of members of local law enforcement.

The advisory group agreed that the data previously collected on minors in jails was probably highly inaccurate. Only a few of the larger agencies were known to maintain any kind of internal data system that would allow them to count minors placed in their confinement facilities. The majority of agencies kept no special records and were either unable to provide a count of confinements, or had to make laborious counts by manually searching through records and files dating back one year. The task, then, was to develop a reporting procedure that would not be rejected by local agencies as being too difficult or impossible to use. The project and the advisory staff made the following system revisions:

1. Definitions of jails, lockups, and holding facilities and of secure confinement were developed, keeping in mind the nature of the information

required by the various state and federal agencies. (See Appendix A for further discussion of the definition of jails.)

2. The term "confinement" was chosen to replace the term "detention," which had proven to be too ambiguous. What is meant by secure detention has been subject to several variations and interpretations since the first survey in 1976. Law enforcement officials have interpreted it in various ways, from encompassing every juvenile arrested, to a more narrow definition that would include only youths sentenced or remanded to a jail by a judge.

The definition adopted by the Youth Authority falls somewhere between those two extremes. It is recognized that, in the normal course of police work, when a minor is arrested he or she is usually taken into custody. This is not considered to be secure confinement. Furthermore, many if not most arrested minors are taken to the stationhouse for investigation and/or booking. This act, in itself, is not secure confinement. Many minors taken to the station may be held from 15 minutes to several hours while investigation/booking is completed or while awaiting transfer to a juvenile hall or release to parents. Depending on where the minor is physically placed during this period, this may or may not constitute secure confinement. If the minor is held in a room or enclosure, and if the door or entrance is locked, he is considered securely confined. This may occur in a regular jail cell, a holding cell, a holding room, a tank, a cage, or whatever. Another conceptualization of secure confinement has been formulated as follows: "An agency has secure confinement capability if the physical setting used to hold persons is a cell or a room with a lockable door designed (or converted) for the sole purpose of securely maintaining the persons in custody." This would clearly include temporary holding facilities. The definition ultimately used by the Youth

Authority in its revised data collection system was as follows: "Secure confinement is defined as confinement in a locked cell, holding cell, or other locked room within a jail or lockup."

3. The annual format for reporting confinements was replaced by a monthly format. It was believed that reporting confinements on a monthly schedule would be less burdensome to law enforcement and result in more accurate information than that obtained when agencies were required to provide figures dating back over a 12-month period.

4. Agencies would henceforth be required to report only those confinements that exceeded six hours.

Six-hour confinement minimum. The decision to require reporting only those confinements exceeding six hours was one of major importance, and was considered to be a key element in the new system's potential success in collecting more accurate information.

One of the primary complaints made by law enforcement about the old reporting system involved the difficulty of keeping track of juvenile confinements. The consensus of the advisory group was that it would be impractical--if not impossible--to collect accurate data on every minor held briefly for processing.

The six-hour minimum confinement period was selected for two reasons. First, the advisory group believed that six hours was adequate time for an agency to complete routine processing and that any juvenile held beyond that period should be considered to be in secure confinement. Second, the OJJDP report guidelines contained a six-hour cut-off related to the request for the number of minors securely confined in jails. Since one intent of the Youth Authority's reporting system was to provide accurate data for the report to OJJDP, it was considered appropriate to adopt the same requirement.

Under the old system, in which the definition included every confinement of any length of time, the result was large numbers (over 100,000) which we now know included many minors who never saw the inside of a police or sheriff station and many who remained in custody for only a short time (15 minutes, an hour or two, etc.) while arrangements for release or transfer were being made. During the first year the new system was used (1984), data indicated that 11,249 minors were securely confined for more than six hours. The new system has resulted in smaller numbers, but includes only those juveniles clearly placed in secure confinement and for a period of time longer than generally considered adequate for routine or normal processing.

New annual survey. With the considerations discussed above, the annual survey used since 1976 was replaced with a new reporting form in 1984, the Annual Report on the Secure Confinement of Minors in Jails, Lockups, or Holding Facilities (YA 10.400, rev. 6/84). This form is shown in Appendix B.

The form contains two sections. In Section I, an agency is asked "Does your facility have the capability to securely confine any person?" The purpose of this question is to identify those agencies that have a secure confinement capability, whether or not minors were held. This question was necessary because part of the information needed for OCJP's annual report is the number of jails and lockups in the state. Agencies that answered no to this first question had no further responsibilities in the data reporting system.

Agencies that answered yes were asked to complete Section II regarding the secure confinement of minors during the preceding year. An agency was asked to select from four options:

- (1) Minors were not securely confined.
- (2) Minors were securely confined, but none for more than 6 hours.

- (3) One or more minors were securely confined for more than 6 hours, but not in excess of 24 hours.
- (4) One or more minors were securely confined for more than 24 hours.

Agencies that marked options 1 or 2 indicated that they had not confined any minors or that minors were not confined over six hours, so were not required to participate in the data reporting system. Those agencies that marked options 3 or 4, that is, those that held one or more minors over six hours, were identified as those that would be required to submit monthly monitoring reports. In addition, those that indicated they held minors for more than 24 hours were scheduled to be inspected for meeting standards by consultants of the Department's Prevention and Community Corrections Branch.

New monthly report form. A form was developed for monthly reporting (see Appendix C). Part I asks for the total number of minors confined for more than six hours. It also asks how many of the confined minors were W&I 602s and 601s. Part II of the form requests information only for those minors held over 24 hours. Information requested in this section includes offender type (W&I 602 or 601), age, sex, and court jurisdiction.

The court jurisdiction item is intended to make a distinction between minors who were juvenile court wards or non-wards and those minors who were confined after being remanded to the adult court. Offenders 16- and 17-years-old who have been found unfit for the juvenile court and remanded to adult court may, by statute, be confined in adult facilities.

#### The Annual Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies

The annual survey is distributed in January of each year and pertains to the preceding year. The Youth Authority maintains a roster of law

enforcement agencies and facilities which serves as a basic list for the annual survey. The roster is intended to include all agencies and facilities that have secure confinement capability.<sup>2</sup> The roster is periodically revised as follows:

- (1) Agencies that indicate that they do not have secure confinement capability are removed and placed on an inactive roster. They will be included in an annual survey only once every three years (to cover the event that a secure confinement facility was added during the interim period).
- (2) Minimum security and work-furlough-type facilities operated by sheriffs' departments are not included because they do not meet the definition of a jail or lockup with secure confinement capability.
- (3) As they come to the Department's attention, newly-created agencies or agencies not previously surveyed are added to the roster.

In January 1985, the revised survey (discussed earlier) was sent to 521 agencies contained in the roster. Based on survey responses, the roster was reduced to 411 agencies by removing a number of minimum security facilities and agencies reporting the absence of secure confinement capability.

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<sup>2</sup>See pages 4-5 for definition of secure confinement. Basically, if an agency has any type of secure holding area (cell or room), they are considered to have secure confinement capability (whether they use it for juveniles or not).

## The 1985 Annual Survey

In January 1986, the annual survey for 1985 was mailed to 411 law enforcement agencies and facilities.<sup>3</sup> Table 1 shows the results of the survey. Eight of the 411 surveyed agencies were newly identified as having no secure confinement. Of the 403 remaining agencies, juvenile confinement policies and practices were reported as follows:

- 101 agencies held no minors at all;
- 222 agencies held minors, but never in excess of 6 hours;
- 54 agencies held one or more minors for more than 6 hours, but never in excess of 24 hours;
- 26 agencies held one or more minors for more than 24 hours.

Table 1 also shows that most temporary holding facilities either did not hold minors at all, or released them in less than six hours. Of the 115 Type I jails (based on Board of Corrections classification), as many reported releasing minors in under six hours as reported holding up to 24 hours. Only 11 Type I jails held over 24 hours.<sup>4</sup> Of the 85 Type II jails, 61 did not hold minors and 15 confined minors for more than 24 hours. It should be noted that 6 of these latter agencies were county jails in counties that do not have juvenile halls. In addition, 5 of these agencies reported that they confined minors in excess of 24 hours only on a court order (remand).

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<sup>3</sup>The 411 included 271 city police departments and 140 county jails and stations operated by sheriffs' departments.

<sup>4</sup>See Appendix A for a definition of Type I and Type II jails.

TABLE 1

Results of the 1985 Annual Survey of Jails,  
Lockups, and Holding Facilities

Survey Response	Type of Facility				
	Total	No Confinement Capability	Temporary Holding Facility	Type I Jail	Type II Jail
No Confinement Capability	8	8	-	-	-
Did Not Hold Minors	101	-	30	10	61
Held Minors Less Than 6 Hours	222	-	164	50	8
Held Minors Over 6 But Less Than 24 Hours	54	-	9	44	1
Held Minors Over 24 Hours	26	-	0	11	15
Total	411	8	203	115	85

Number of Agencies Submitting Monthly Reports

Table 1 indicates that 54 facilities held one or more minors over 6 but less than 24 hours and 26 facilities held one or more minors over 24 hours. Of these 80 agencies, 75 submitted monthly reports on juvenile confinements during 1985. For these 75 facilities, reporting is 100% complete (that is, each facility submitted all required monthly reports). The balance of 5 facilities did not submit monthly reports during 1985, but indicated on the annual survey that they had confined one or more minors over six hours in 1985. These 5 facilities began submitting monthly reports in January 1986.

Number of Confinements

Table 2 shows the number of minors confined for periods of more than six hours during 1985. The data are based on monthly reports submitted by

75 law enforcement agencies in 21 counties. There were 9,990 minors confined for more than six hours during 1985 (including minors held over 24 hours-- these will be discussed in a later section). Of the total confinements, 9,220 (94.2%) were held as W&I 602s and 570 (5.8%) as W&I 601 status offenders. The W&I classification was unreported for 200 minors.

Change from 1984. Total confinements in excess of six hours decreased 11.2%, from 11,249 in 1984 to 9,990 in 1985. The number of minors held as W&I 601s decreased 41.5%, from 974 to 570. However, these figures might be somewhat different if the W&I classifications were known for the 200 cases with missing data.

TABLE 2

Number of Minors Confined Over 6 Hours  
in Jails and Holding Facilities During 1985

Type of Agency	No. of Agencies		Total Confinements		W&I 602		W&I 601		Unk.
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total Agencies	75	100.0	9,990	100.0	9,220	100.0	570	100.0	200
Sheriff Facilities <sup>a</sup>	40	53.3	6,051	60.6	5,984	64.9	63	11.1	4
Police Facilities	35	46.7	3,939	39.4	3,236	35.1	507	88.9	196
Type I	28	37.3	3,792	37.9	3,097	33.6	499	87.5	196
Holding Facility	7	9.3	147	1.5	139	1.5	8	1.4	0

<sup>a</sup>County jails and sheriff's stations--all Type I and Type II facilities.

Places of Confinement

Sheriffs' facilities accounted for 60.6% of the total confinements, while 39.4% were held in the facilities of police departments. All sheriffs' facilities are Type I or Type II jails. Of those minors held in police

facilities, 3,792 (37.9%) were in Type I city jails and 147 (1.5%) were in temporary holding facilities. The number of minors held by individual facilities is shown in Appendix D.

Change from 1984. The proportion of confinements in police facilities increased from 33.9% to 39.4%, while it decreased in sheriffs' facilities, 66.1% to 60.6%.

#### Status Offender Confinements

There were 570 known status offender confinements.<sup>5</sup> Sheriffs' facilities held 63 (11.1%); 499 were held in Type I city jails (87.5%), and 8 (1.4%) were in police holding facilities.

#### Number of Confinements, by County

Table 3 shows the number of minors confined by agencies in some of the larger counties. Confinements in Los Angeles County accounted for 89% of the total number. Three other counties--Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino--held 7% of the minors. The remaining 17 counties (that held minors) accounted for 4% of the confinements.

#### Counties Without Juvenile Halls

Table 4 shows that 140 minors were confined in jails in nine counties that do not have juvenile halls. In the nine counties without juvenile halls, the rate of confinements was 129.0 per 10,000 youths ages 12 to 17. As would be expected, this is a higher rate of confinement than that found in the 12 counties with juvenile halls (71.7 per 10,000).

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<sup>5</sup>Some of the 200 confinements reported without W&I classifications may have been W&I 601s.

Change from 1984. In counties without halls, the rate of confinement decreased from 231.7 per 10,000 to 129.0. The rate in counties with halls also decreased, but to a lesser degree: 84.0 to 71.7.

TABLE 3  
1985 Confinements of Minors  
by County Location

Location	Total Confinements	W&I* 602	W&I 601
Total State	9,990	9,220	570
Los Angeles County	8,948	8,256	542
Sheriff	5,583	5,574	55
City Police	3,365	2,682	487
Orange County	251	250	1
Sheriff	22	22	0
City Police	229	228	1
Riverside County	263	260	3
Sheriff	180	179	1
City Police	83	81	2
San Bernardino County	148	137	9
Sheriff	103	97	4
City Police	45	40	5
17 Other Counties	380	317	15
Sheriff	163	112	3
City Police	217	205	12

\*Number of 602s and 601s do not add to total in all cases because of some missing data.

TABLE 4

Minors Confined in Counties With and Without Juvenile Halls in 1985

	Counties With Juvenile Halls	Counties Without Juvenile Halls
No. of Counties	12	9
No. of Agencies	65	10
No. of Confinements <sup>a</sup>	9,850	140
W&I 602	8,953	136
W&I 601	566	4
Confinement Rate <sup>b</sup>	71.7	129.0

<sup>a</sup>Number of 602s and 601s do not add to total due to missing data.

<sup>b</sup>Per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17.

Confinements in Excess of 24 Hours

Those agencies that reported confining one or more minors in excess of 24 hours were asked to provide additional information on the monthly reports. These data are shown in Table 5.

There were 315 minors reported as being held over 24 hours by 26 agencies. These included 3 status offenders (1.0%), 33 youths 14-years-or-younger (10.5%), and 41 females (13.0%). Of the 26 agencies reporting, 14 agencies held less than 5 minors in excess of 24 hours during the year. Appendix E contains data on 24-hour confinements by individual agency.

Remands to adult court. Under W&I Code 707, a minor of age 16 or 17 may be found unfit for juvenile court and be remanded for prosecution in the adult court. Once a minor has been found unfit for juvenile court, he may be housed in an adult facility. However, all restrictions placed on the confinement of a minor (e.g., segregation) still apply.

TABLE 5  
 Minors Confined in Excess of 24 Hours  
 During 1985

	Number	Percent
Total Confinements	315 <sup>a</sup>	100.0
Reason for Confinement <sup>b</sup>		
W&I 602	311	98.7
W&I 601	3	1.0
Minors Age		
14 and Younger	33	10.5
15 and Older	280	88.9
Sex		
Males	266	84.4
Females	41	13.0
Court Jurisdiction		
Juv. Court/Nonward	201	63.8
Adult Court Remand	113	35.9
Unknown	1	0.3

<sup>a</sup>113 minors were confined as adult court remands.

<sup>b</sup>Number of 602s and 601s do not add to total due to missing data.

Of the 315 persons under age 18 reported held for more than 24 hours in adult jails, 201 were either nonwards or under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and 113 (34.1%) were remands to the adult court. Five agencies confined only minors who were adult court remands--namely, Contra Costa County Jail, Azusa City Jail, Riverside Sheriff's Banning Station, Santa Barbara County Jail, and the Hall of Justice in Los Angeles County.

Counties without juvenile halls. In Table 6, it can be seen that seven agencies (in each instance, a county jail) in counties without juvenile halls held 79 minors over 24 hours. The rate of confinement in these counties was 85.4 per 10,000 youths ages 12 to 17 (down from 114.1 per 10,000 in 1984). The confinement rate was 1.7 in the six counties with juvenile halls. The rate would be even lower if remands were excluded from the number of confinements (113 of the 236 confinements were remands in counties with halls).

TABLE 6

Minors Confined in Excess of 24 Hours  
in Counties Without Juvenile Halls

	Counties With Juvenile Halls	Counties Without Juvenile Halls
No. of Counties	6	7
No. of Agencies	19	7
No. of Confinements <sup>a</sup>	236 <sup>c</sup>	79 <sup>d</sup>
W&I 602	234	77
W&I 601	1	2
Confinement Rate <sup>b</sup>	1.7	85.4

<sup>a</sup>Number of 602s and 601s do not add to total due to missing data.

<sup>b</sup>Per 10,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 113 remands.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 1 remand.

Trends in 24-Hour Confinements

Table 7 shows the number of minors confined over 24 hours during each year from 1978 through 1985. Statewide since 1978, 24-hour detentions have decreased 84.6%, from 2,051 to 315. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's

Office (LASO) accounted for 42.2% of the 24-hour confinements. These confinements decreased 38.1% in LASO (since 1978) and 90.1% in all other agencies.

TABLE 7  
Minors Confined in Excess of 24 Hours  
1978 to 1985

Year	No. of Facilities	Statewide Detentions	LASO	State Less LASO
1978	40	2,051	215	1,836
1979	46	1,978	395	1,583
1980	41	1,503	461	1,042
1981	39	1,369	496	873
1982	37	761	268	493
1983	23	511	161	350
1984	29	486 <sup>a</sup>	196 <sup>b</sup>	290 <sup>c</sup>
1985	27	315 <sup>d</sup>	133 <sup>e</sup>	182 <sup>f</sup>

Note. LASO is the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 198 remands.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 178 remands.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 19 remands.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 114 remands.

<sup>e</sup>Includes 106 remands.

<sup>f</sup>Includes 7 remands.

APPENDIX A

Definition of a Jail or Lockup

The Youth Authority has, for the most part, based its current definition of a jail on the definitions established by the State Board of Corrections.

These are as follows:<sup>1</sup>

Temporary holding facilities are those which hold persons for nine hours or less pending release or transfer to another facility or appearance in court. Only those constructed after January 1, 1978 are subject to Board inspection.

The typical temporary holding facility is the portion of a court where persons are brought and held while they are awaiting court disposition. City police departments also have such facilities. The main distinction between this type of facility and all others is that they are not required to have sleeping accommodations.

Short-term confinement facilities are those which hold persons for 24 hours or less pending release, transfer to another facility, or appearance in court. Only those constructed after January 1, 1978 are subject to Board inspection.

Short-term confinement facilities are typically city jails. The jail regulations require somewhat more of these facilities than they do of temporary holding and somewhat less than Type I facilities.

Type I facilities hold persons for up to 48 hours excluding weekends and holidays, usually pending arraignment. Such facilities can hold certain sentenced prisoners for longer terms if special conditions are met. Most city jails and sheriff's substation jails are Type I facilities.

Type II facilities may hold both pretrial and sentenced prisoners for as long as the process or the sentence requires. Most county jails fall into this category.

Type III facilities hold only sentenced prisoners for as long as their sentence may be. Minimum security facilities such as rehabilitation centers and camps fall into this category.

Type IV facilities are those devoted to housing inmates in work and education furlough programs and/or other programs involving inmate access to the community.

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<sup>1</sup>From: "Report to the Legislature." Board of Corrections, June 1982.

The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has also published definitions which were considered by the CYA in formulating its definition.<sup>2</sup>

Secure: As used to define a detention or correctional facility this term includes residential facilities which have fixtures designated to physically restrict the movements and activities of persons in custody such as locked rooms and building, fences, or other physical structures.

Facility: A place, an institution, a building or part thereof, set of buildings or an area whether or not enclosing a building or set of buildings which is used for the lawful custody and treatment of juveniles and may be owned and/or operated by public and private agencies.

Adult Jail: A locked facility, administered by state, county, or local law enforcement and correctional agencies, the purpose of which is to detain adults charged with violating criminal law, pending trial. Also considered as adult jails are those facilities used to hold convicted adult criminal offenders sentenced for less than one year.

Adult Lockup: Similar to an adult jail except that an adult lockup is generally a municipal or police facility of a temporary nature which does not hold persons after they have been formally charged.

Using the above information, the CYA prepared its own paraphrasing of the definitions and included them on its most recent annual survey form, as shown below:

Jail: Is a locked facility, the purpose of which is to confine persons charged with violating the law, pending trial. Also, those facilities used to hold convicted offenders sentenced for less than one year. This includes minimum security facilities classified as Type III or IV facilities by the State Board of Corrections.

Lockup: Is similar to a jail except that a lockup is not required to have sleeping accommodations. A lockup generally holds persons for 24 hours or less, pending release, and does not hold persons after they have been formally charged.

Holding Facility: Is any physical setting other than a jail or lockup in which persons are temporarily confined behind a locked door while investigation and processing occurs.

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<sup>2</sup>From: Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 251. Rules and Regulations. December 31, 1981.

State of California  
Department of the Youth Authority

APPENDIX B

AGENCY NAME (OR ADDRESS LABEL)

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SECURE CONFINEMENT OF MINORS  
IN JAILS, LOCKUPS, OR HOLDING FACILITIES  
YA 10.400 (8/85)  
1985 CALENDAR YEAR

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

A. DOES YOUR FACILITY HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO SECURELY CONFINED ANY PERSON?

*For the purpose of this report, secure confinement is defined as confinement in a locked cell, holding cell, or other locked room.*

YES - answer item 'B' below

NO - you need not complete any further items or forms. Sign below and return this form in the enclosed envelope.

B. CHECK THE STATEMENT BELOW THAT DESCRIBES THE PROCEDURES USED IN YOUR FACILITY DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1985.

(1) MINORS WERE NOT SECURELY CONFINED. Sign below and return this form in the enclosed envelope. Do not complete yellow form.

(2) MINORS WERE SECURELY CONFINED, BUT NONE FOR MORE THAN SIX HOURS. Return this form. Do not complete yellow form.

(3) ONE OR MORE MINORS WERE SECURELY CONFINED FOR MORE THAN SIX HOURS, BUT NOT IN EXCESS OF 24 HOURS. Please complete Section I of the yellow form at the end of each month.

(4) ONE OR MORE MINORS WERE SECURELY CONFINED FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS. Check the appropriate box below and complete both Sections I and II of the yellow form at the end of each month.

(a)  ONLY REMANDS TO ADULT COURT (i.e., found to be unfit for Juvenile Court per W&I Section 707).

(b)  REMANDS TO ADULT COURT AS WELL AS OTHER MINORS.

COMMENTS

Signature of Reporting Person

Title

Print or Type Name

Telephone Number

Date

Signature of Department Head

Title

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SECURE CONFINEMENT OF MINORS  
IN JAILS, LOCKUPS, OR HOLDING FACILITIES

The Department of the Youth Authority is required by the State Welfare and Institutions Code to obtain data from local agencies that securely confine minors. In addition, the Department is required to gather certain information in order to comply with the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. This report meets these requirements.

DEFINITIONS (for the purpose of this report)

Secure confinement is confinement in a locked cell, holding cell, or other locked room. An agency is considered to have secure confinement capability if the physical setting includes a cell or room with a lockable door designed (or converted) for the sole purpose of securely holding persons--regardless of length of confinement.

Jail is a locked facility, the purpose of which is to confine persons charged with violating the law, pending trial. Also, those facilities used to hold convicted offenders sentenced for less than one year. This includes minimum security facilities classified as Type III or IV facilities by the State Board of Corrections.

Lockup is similar to a jail except that a lockup is not required to have sleeping accommodations. A lockup generally holds persons for 24 hours or less, pending release, and does not hold persons after they have been formally charged.

Holding Facility is any physical setting other than a jail or lockup in which persons are temporarily confined behind a locked door while investigation and processing occurs.

INSTRUCTIONS

This report (blue form) is to be completed once each year by all law enforcement agencies. When the Department of the Youth Authority receives a report indicating that a local agency has confined one or more minors for more than six hours, the Department requests that the local agency supply additional information on the monthly report (yellow form).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The yellow report (YA 10.402) is designed to record information on minors confined for more than six hours. If your agency has confined one or more minors for more than six hours during the previous calendar year, you are requested to complete a yellow report each month of the current year and submit it by the 10th of the following month.

Please return this blue form (and the yellow form, if required) by the 10th of February. Those agencies that report having confined minors for more than six hours will be sent a supply of yellow monthly reports. If you need assistance, call the CYA's Jail Data Section at (916) 427-4832.

Return forms to: California Youth Authority  
Research Division - Jail Data Section  
4241 Williamsborough Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95823

APPENDIX C

State of California  
Department of the Youth Authority

AGENCY NAME (OR ADDRESS LABEL)

MONTHLY REPORT ON THE SECURE CONFINEMENT OF MINORS  
IN JAILS, LOCKUPS, OR HOLDING FACILITIES  
VA 10.402 (6/84)

Report for (month and year) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (1-4)

Agency Code (From label) [ ][ ][ ][ ] (5-9)

INSTRUCTIONS: In Section I, list the total number of minors confined for more than six hours. If any minors were confined in excess of 24 hours, record this information in Section II. Complete this form monthly even when no minors were confined during the month. For assistance, contact the CYA's Jail Data Section at (916) 427-4832.

DEFINITION OF SECURE CONFINEMENT:

for purposes of this report, secure confinement is defined as confinement in a locked cell, holding cell, or other locked room.

I. TOTAL NUMBER OF MINORS PLACED IN SECURE CONFINEMENT DURING THIS MONTH FOR MORE THAN 6 HOURS. (If none, enter zero in box (a) only)

(a) [ ][ ][ ] Total Minors (10-12)

(b) [ ][ ][ ] Number of 602 Offenders (includes holds, warrants, etc.) (13-15)

(c) [ ][ ][ ] Number of 601 Offenders (W&I Code Section 207c) (16-18)

II. OF THOSE LISTED IN SECTION I, NUMBER OF MINORS PLACED IN SECURE CONFINEMENT DURING THIS MONTH IN EXCESS OF 24 HOURS. Do not include minors currently in confinement who were reported during the previous month. (if none, enter zero in box (a) only)

(a) [ ][ ][ ] Total new admissions confined during this month more than 24 hours. (19-21)

Totals in each of the following 4 items (b,c,d,e) should be the same as the total new admissions in Item II (a).

(b) Offender Type  
[ ][ ][ ] W&I 602 (22-24)

[ ][ ][ ] W&I 601 (25-27)

(c) Age  
[ ][ ][ ] 14 years and younger (28-30)

[ ][ ][ ] 15-17 years old (31-33)

(d) Court Jurisdiction  
[ ][ ][ ] Juvenile Court or Non-ward (34-36)

[ ][ ][ ] Remanded to Adult Court (37-39)

(e) Sex  
[ ][ ][ ] Males (40-42)

[ ][ ][ ] Females (43-45)

Signature of Reporting Person	Title	
Print or Type Name	Telephone Number	Date
Signature of Department Head	Title	

Upon completion, please return to the address on the reverse side by the 10th of the month.

APPENDIX D

List of Agencies That Held One or More Minors  
Over 6 Hours During 1985

<u>County/Agency</u>	<u>Total Confinements</u>	<u>W&amp;I 602</u>	<u>W&amp;I 601</u>
<u>Alameda County</u>			
Oakland Youth Services Div.	15	15	0
<u>Colusa Co. Jail</u>	1	1	0
<u>Contra Costa County</u>			
County Jail	1	1	0
Richmond PD	43	43	0
<u>El Dorado Co. Sheriff Lake Tahoe Division</u>	42	42	0
<u>Fresno County</u>			
Coalinga PD	17	14	3
Mendota PD	61	56	5
Reedley PD	5	5	0
<u>Inyo County</u>			
County Jail	10	10	0
Bishop PD	11	11	0
<u>Kern County</u>			
Delano PD	11	8	3
Ridgecrest PD	16	16	0
<u>Lassen Co. Jail</u>	44	43	1
<u>Los Angeles County</u>			
LASO - Total	5,583*	5,526	55
Antelope Valley	306	291	15
Lakewood	1,142	1,129	13
Lennox	450	450	0
Norwalk	477	477	0
San Dimas	65	64	1
Sybil Brand Inst.	24*	23	0
Altadena	149	149	0
Lynwood	445	445	0

APPENDIX D (Continued)

<u>County/Agency</u>	<u>Total Confinements</u>	<u>W&amp;I 602</u>	<u>W&amp;I 601</u>
Carson	1,136	1,136	0
Hall of Justice	98	98	0
City of Industry	361	361	0
Crescenta Valley	17*	16	0
East Los Angeles	85	80	5
Firestone	149	149	0
Lomita	153	143	10
Malibu	49	48	1
Pico Rivera	174	174	0
Temple City	216	216	0
West Hollywood	76	70	6
Avalon	11	7	4
<u>LA Co. Police Depts. - Total</u>	<u>3,365*</u>	<u>2,682</u>	<u>487</u>
Covina	82	68	14
Culver City	3	3	0
El Segundo	28	24	4
Long Beach	2,180	1,727	453
Monrovia	16*	10	0
San Gabriel	18	15	3
Santa Monica	16*	4	5
Torrance	504	504	0
Arcadia	2	2	0
Azusa	30	30	0
Gardena	115	113	2
Glendora	1	1	0
Hermosa Beach	9	8	1
Inglewood	115	114	1
Palos Verdes Estates	1	1	0
South Gate	183*	-	-
Whittier	62	58	4
<u>Mariposa Co. Jail</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Modoc Co. Jail</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Mono Co. Jail</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Monterey County</u>			
Monterey PD	26	26	0
Pacific Grove PD	3	3	0
<u>Orange County</u>			
County Jail	22	22	0
Fullerton PD	24	24	0

APPENDIX D (Continued)

<u>County/Agency</u>	<u>Total Confinements</u>	<u>W&amp;I 602</u>	<u>W&amp;I 601</u>
Huntington Beach PD	140	140	0
La Habra PD	51	50	1
San Clemente	14	14	0
<u>Plumas Co. Jail</u>	10	9	1
<u>Riverside County</u>			
Sheriff-Blythe	123	123	0
Sheriff-Banning	47	47	0
Palm Springs PD	41	41	0
Hemet PD	42	40	2
<u>San Bernardino County</u>			
Sheriff-Needles	29	29	0
Sheriff-Barstow	8	8	0
Sheriff-Big Bear Lake	21	21	0
Sheriff-Morongo Basin	21*	18	1
Sheriff-Victorville	24	21	3
Ontario PD	45	40	5
<u>Santa Barbara Co. Jail</u>	1	1	0
<u>Sierra Co. Jail</u>	4	4	0
<u>Trinity Co. Jail</u>	1	1	0
<u>Tulare County</u>			
Dinuba PD	9	8	1

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\*W&I classifications were not reported for all minors.

APPENDIX E

List of Agencies That Held One or More Minors  
In Excess of 24 Hours During 1985

Agency	Total	W&I 602	W&I 601	14 Yrs. or Younger	15 Yrs. or Older	Male	Female	Juvenile Court Nonward	Adult Court Remand
Contra Costa Co. Jail <sup>a</sup>	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
El Dorado SO-Tahoe	1	1	0	0	1	-	-	1	0
Inyo Co. Jail	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	0
Lassen Co. Jail	25	25	0	1	24	24	1	25	0
LASO-Lakewood	16	15	1	3	13	14	2	16	0
LASO-San Dimas	3	3	0	1	2	3	0	3	0
LASO-Sybil Brand	15	15	0	1	14	0	15	7	8
LASO-HOJ <sup>a</sup>	98	98	0	0	98	94	0	0	98
LASO-Lomita	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Long Beach PD	6	6	0	2	4	6	0	6	0
Monrovia PD	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Torrance PD	17	17	0	6	11	15	2	17	0
Azusa PD <sup>a</sup>	1	-	-	0	1	-	-	0	1
Gardena PD	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
Glendora PD	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Mariposa Co. Jail	13	13	0	7	6	10	2	12	1
Modoc Co. Jail	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Mono Co. Jail	34	32	2	6	28	31	3	34	0
Orange Co. Jail	20	20	0	0	20	18	2	18	2
Plumas Co. Jail	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Riverside SO-Blythe	41	41	0	5	36	29	12	41	0
Riverside SO-Banning <sup>a</sup>	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
San Bern. SO-Morongo	4	4	0	1	3	3	1	4	0
Santa Barbara Co. Jail <sup>a</sup>	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Trinity Co. Jail	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

Note. Due to missing data, numbers do not always add to total.

<sup>a</sup>Housed only minors as adult court remands.