



Juvenile Justice Realignment Series

Closing California's Division of Juvenile Facilities: An Analysis of County Institutional Capacity 2009-2010

The Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) released *Closing California's Division of Juvenile Facilities: An Analysis of County Institutional Capacity* in May 2009 supporting the closure of the State's youth correctional system. CJCJ's report was in response to California's current fiscal crisis and sought to recommend a more modernized, coordinated, and effective juvenile justice system. CJCJ's analysis determined California counties have sufficient institutional capacity to absorb the existing population of youth in the state's youth correctional system, the Division of Juvenile Facilities (DJF).¹

CJCJ's report found that county probation departments have expanded their institutional capacity over the past decade resulting in more modern high security facilities. Further, these facilities have sufficient bed space to absorb the current population at DJF, which has been in decline since 1996. CJCJ's analysis found significant county-by-county disparities in youth commitments to the DJF. In October 2010, CJCJ released a report update analyzing more recent data from June 2008 and highlighting a California county that serves this high-need population within their existing facilities.

In light of Governor Jerry Brown's proposal to eliminate the DJF by June 30, 2014, this two-page release follows CJCJ's two previous reports with the most recent available County juvenile detention data in 2009 gathered from the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) and the most recent DJF population data including December 2009 and 2010 gathered from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Office of Research, Juvenile Research Branch. The table demonstrates county juvenile detention capacity (beds) available if all DJF wards were returned to county custody in 2009 and 2010.

Since 2007, counties have increased their capacity to absorb the state's dwindling youth correctional facility population. In 2007, the counties had the capacity to absorb the entire DJF population with a 588-bed surplus. In 2008, this capacity had increased resulting in an 854-bed surplus. By 2009, this capacity had increased again, resulting in a 2,488-bed surplus.

To read *Closing California's Division of Juvenile Facilities: An Analysis of County Institutional Capacity* (May 2009) please visit: http://www.cjcj.org/files/closing_californias_DJF.pdf.

To read *AN UPDATE Closing California's Division of Juvenile Facilities: An Analysis of County Institutional Capacity* (October 2010) please visit:
http://www.cjcj.org/files/An_Update_Closing_Californias_Division_of_Juvenile_Facilities.pdf

¹ The 2005 reorganization of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agencies into the CDCR created the Division of Juvenile Facilities (DJF). The DJF is commonly referred to as the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). This report uses the Division of Juvenile Facilities, except when quoting sources that use "DJJ."

County	County Juvenile Detention 2009			DJF Population		County Space with wards returned	
	Rated Capacity	Detention Population	Space Available	Dec. 2009	Dec. 2010	2009	2010
Alameda	463	276	187	66	65	121	122
Alpine	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	60	44.6	15.4	5	11	10.4	4.4
Calaveras	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	60	48.3	11.7	0	0	11.7	11.7
Contra Costa	290	264	26	45	51	-19	-25
Del Norte	62	30.6	31.4	0	0	31.4	31.4
El Dorado	80	62	18	2	2	16	16
Fresno	450	382	68	97	85	-29	-17
Glenn	22	15.6	6.4	3	1	3.4	5.4
Humboldt	44	39.7	4.3	4	3	0.3	1.3
Imperial	72	24.5	47.5	2	0	45.5	47.5
Inyo	14	10	4	0	0	4	4
Kern	473	361.4	111.6	125	100	-13.4	11.6
Kings	95	70.6	24.4	23	20	1.4	4.4
Lake	40	18	22	5	4	17	18
Lassen	40	8.7	31.3	1	0	30.3	31.3
Los Angeles	4,144	2,906.30	1237.7	445	370	792.7	867.7
Madera	119	57	62	8	6	54	56
Marin	40	19	21	1	2	20	19
Mariposa	4	0.3	3.7	1	0	2.7	3.7
Mendocino	43	25.1	17.9	2	3	15.9	14.9
Merced	120	101.3	18.7	37	29	-18.3	-10.3
Modoc	n/a	n/a	0	1	1	-1	-1
Mono	4	0	4	0	1	4	3
Monterey	193	154.3	38.7	40	43	-1.3	-4.3
Napa	50	41.9	8.1	10	2	-1.9	6.1
Nevada	30	18	12	1	0	11	12
Orange	797	617.4	179.6	80	60	99.6	119.6
Placer	55	36.9	18.1	8	3	10.1	15.1
Plumer	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	584	372.2	211.8	66	51	145.8	160.8
Sacramento	386	331.5	54.5	64	57	-9.5	-2.5
San Benito	20	18.3	1.7	2	4	-0.3	-2.3
San Bernardino	620	377.8	242.2	80	50	162.2	192.2
San Diego	1,105	809	296	101	84	195	212
San Francisco	234	103.6	130.4	6	7	124.4	123.4
San Joaquin	224	168	56	31	25	25	31
San Luis Obispo	45	42	3	4	6	-1	-3
San Mateo	274	205.6	68.4	31	21	37.4	47.4
Santa Barbara	272	188.9	83.1	22	18	61.1	65.1
Santa Clara	550	394.5	155.5	27	22	128.5	133.5
Santa Cruz	42	20.7	21.3	8	7	13.3	14.3
Shasta	56	31.7	24.3	8	5	16.3	19.3
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	20	9	11	1	1	10	10
Solano	148	110.1	37.9	14	12	23.9	25.9
Sonoma	148	108.1	39.9	6	14	33.9	25.9
Stanislaus	158	149.7	8.3	23	24	-14.7	-15.7
Sutter	n/a	n/a	0	7	8	-7	-8
Tehama	40	21.7	18.3	2	1	16.3	17.3
Trinity	28	8.3	19.7	0	0	19.7	19.7
Tulare	345	156.4	188.6	51	38	137.6	150.6
Tuolumne	0	0	0	2	0	-2	0
Ventura	280	179.3	100.7	27	9	73.7	91.7
Yolo	90	76.1	13.9	4	5	9.9	8.9
Yuba	120	47.3	72.7	3	1	69.7	71.7
TOTAL	13,653	9,563.3	4,089.7	1,602	1,332	2,487.7	2,757.7

The Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that offers policy analysis, program development, and technical assistance in the criminal justice field.