

ANNUAL

REPORT

...program description
and statistical summary



department of the
youth authority

1976



child welfare agency
of california

43365
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State of California

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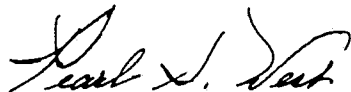


foreword

The year 1976 was an extremely important one for the Department of the Youth Authority. Major developments included the appointment of a new Director and the beginning of an administrative reorganization in the Department, and the advent of new legislation and case law. These changes are having a profound effect on Departmental programs of care and custody, and in relationships with county organizations concerned with juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

This annual report provides a narrative and statistical description of Youth Authority programs and trends during the year. The contents of this report include detailed statistics on populations and trends, descriptions of program activities and a profile of the young people committed to this Department.

The narrative section at the beginning of this report is necessarily brief. Requests for additional information are welcome. Please address your inquiry to the Information Officer, Department of the Youth Authority, 4241 Williamsborough Drive, Sacramento, California, 95823.



DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

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Program Description...

// section I

ROLE OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

On October 5, 1976, a new Director was appointed for the Department of the Youth Authority. This, and the advent of new legislation and case law, have been the year's most significant developments affecting the operation of the Department in its care and custody responsibilities and in its relationship with county and community groups concerned with delinquency prevention.

With the retirement of Allen F. Breed after eight and one-half years as Director of the Youth Authority, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. appointed Pearl S. West as the new Director. She is the fourth person to hold the position of Director since the formation of the Youth Authority as a separate Department in 1941. Before the end of the year, Ms. West appointed a new administrative team to head the Department's operating branches, separated the Parole and Institution Branch into two distinct units and emphasized a participatory management concept for the Department's operational strategy. Under this concept, the Deputy Directors who head each branch will work together as a team to carry out the Department's overall missions and goals.

The Department's basic mission is to protect society. Its goals, as spelled out in the Department's first long-range plan of 1975, are the exercise of leadership in programs to reduce crime and delinquency, the providing of care and custody to wards committed to the Department's care by the juvenile or criminal courts, and the assisting of local jurisdictions in improving detention and correctional services.

New legislation and case law will bear strongly on the way that the Department carries out its mission and goals. Assembly Bill 3121, which went into effect on January 1, 1977, following its passage by the Legislature and its signing by Governor Brown in 1976, provides long-needed improvements in the State's juvenile justice system. It prohibits the detention of status offenders in juvenile halls and correctional institutions, thereby encouraging community responsibility in establishing innovative programs to divert these minor offenders from penetrating further into the criminal justice system. It provides stricter judicial procedures for 16- and 17-year-old violent offenders. The bill seeks to provide better protection for society than now exists by implementing two basic changes—stricter judicial procedures for serious

young offenders and development of meaningful programs without incarceration for status offenders.

The Supreme Court's 1976 decision in *People v. Olivas* prohibits the Department from having control of criminal court commitments for longer than the maximum confinement elsewhere of other adults who commit the same offense. Juvenile parole periods may, however, be longer than that permitted for adults who commit the same offense. Senate Bill 42, passed by the 1976 Legislature and scheduled to take effect on July 1, 1977, likewise sets specific commitment periods for specific offenses. These developments in legislation and case law will place new limits on the period of time that the Youth Authority can maintain control of many commitments and may strongly affect judges in determining whether or not to commit certain offenders to this Department.

The Department of the Youth Authority was created by the Legislature in 1941 with a statutory mandate to replace retributive punishment with individualized treatment of offenders. In recent years, treatment programs have been continually refined to meet the needs of an offender population which is older and more experienced than in the past. Programs, both in institutions and in the community, are designed to help wards in every way possible to become law-abiding and productive citizens. Youth Authority programs for offenders are carried out in 10 institutions, six conservation camps and 40 parole field offices.

In addition to its residential and parole programs, the Department has been increasingly involved in comprehensive programs of community services and in youth development projects in high delinquency areas.

The Department's operations are administered through five operating branches, each headed by a Deputy Director who reports to the Director. The five branches are:

Institutions and Camps, which administers the Department's care and custody responsibilities in 10 institutions and 6 conservation camps, one of them based within an institution; *El Paso de Robles School*. *Parole*, which administers the Department's aftercare responsibilities through 40 field offices located in 4 parole zones.

Prevention and Community Corrections, which works with county probation and other governmental

and private agencies and organizations concerned with corrections, juvenile law enforcement and delinquency prevention on the local level. Responsibilities include standard setting, technical and financial assistance, demonstration projects and consultation.

Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development, which administers research and new project development functions, along with evaluation to determine the effectiveness of Departmental programs, and long-range Departmental planning.

Management Services, which exercises unified administrative control over support services for the entire Department, including personnel management, budgeting, business services, accounting, construction and maintenance, management analysis and staff training.

Other functions which report directly to the Director's office include the offices of Human Relations/Affirmative Action, Legislative Coordinator, Legal Counsel and Public Information.

THE YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD

The Youth Authority Board was established with the formation of the Department in 1941. By statute, it is responsible for granting parole, setting conditions of parole, determining violations and revocations of parole, returning persons to the court of commitment for redispotion by the court, and discharging wards from Youth Authority jurisdiction.

The Director, who is also Chairperson of the Board, has delegated to the Board the responsibility for recommending wards to specific institution and parole programs. The Chairman is the administrative head of the Board. The Full Board en banc meets monthly to discuss and establish policy.

Board policy requires all Youth Authority wards to have a review at least once a year. Wards may waive

making a personal appearance at such reviews.

The eight Board members are appointed to set terms of up to four by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate. The Members are assisted in making case decisions by 10 Hearing Representatives. During 1976, the Board made approximately 40,000 case decisions.

Members of the Board as of February, 1977, are:

Pearl S. West, Chairperson
David L. Chambers, Vice Chairperson
Ida E. Casillas
Maurine B. Crosby
Leon S. Kaplan, J.D.
Paul A. Meaney
James E. Stratten
James J. Ware, Jr.

During 1976, the Board revised its rules of parole, so that specific restrictions could be imposed on a case-by-case basis. The Board also began tape-recording all appearance hearings. Upon written request, a ward may review a copy of the recording. The Board has continued to review its policies in order to maintain the balance between the interests of wards and the interests of society as a whole.

The Board also began a review of Judicial decisions and case law which will have a significant impact in 1977 in the areas of equal protection and custody. The issue of ward rights, both in institutions and on parole, also continues to have a substantial impact on Board procedures. In August, 1976, the Youth Authority implemented the requirements of the California Supreme Court decision, *Valrie/La Croix*, requiring full-scale hearings to determine (1) whether there is probable cause that a parolee violated the condition of parole in which he agrees to obey the law; and (2) whether the ward should be detained pending final court action.

section 2

THE YEAR'S TRENDS

PAROLE, INSTITUTIONS AND CAMPS BRANCHES

At the end of 1976, the Department underwent an administrative change in which the Parole and Institution branches, which had been unified under a single administration, were divided into separate operating components. The change was made to provide greater identity to each function and to reduce an excessively broad span of administrative control, al-

though both will continue to work closely together.

During the year, both Parole and Institutions began to gear up to meet the requirements of the *Olivas* decision, Assembly Bill 3121 and Senate Bill 42. In the case of the *Olivas* decision, the Department researched the files of all cases which could have been affected and immediately released 45 wards whose

commitment to the Youth Authority had already exceeded the specified time limit. Remaining cases are being carefully monitored to make certain that discharge from the Youth Authority takes place within the time specified by the Supreme Court.

The process will be continued in 1977. All case files will be studied to identify wards whose commitment period is delimited by SB 42 and AB 3121.

Program Activities. The Department launched a major effort during 1976 to deal with violence and its causes, both in the community and in its institutions. An important program begun during the year was the Gang Violence Reduction Project being carried out in the East Los Angeles area under funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The program seeks to reduce gang violence through the development of an inter-gang council for conflict resolution. An institutional violence reduction project, funded in part by federal funds, continued at the Preston School. The arrangement calls for a 40-bed unit with five-post coverage and 60-bed unit with six-post coverage. The two arrangements will be studied during the remainder of 1977 and in early 1978 to see which is more effective in reducing violent, acting out behavior. The Department launched plans to develop an evaluation system and provide uniform programming for wards identified as assaultive and intractable. As envisioned at the outset, the study will include living units which house wards identified as assaultive and intractable at Karl Holton, El Paso de Robles and Preston Schools. In another approach aimed at reducing the threat of violence in all institutions, the Department began a major training program for living unit staff statewide in crisis intervention—dealing with potentially explosive conflicts before they get out of hand. This training is continuing in 1977.

The entire institutional program was reorganized during the year at the Youth Training School, the Department's largest institution and scene of a number of incidents involving violence in years past. The new program provides for voluntary participation by wards in program, with time reductions offered to wards who take part satisfactorily in program activities. A reduction in ward-staff incidents has been noted since the program started.

The Department continued to make progress in its program of improving security in institutions. Sound security systems have been installed in all institutions and staff have been furnished with personal alarms. These steps are designed to accelerate staff response to incidents and to provide a greater level of safety for both staff and wards.

Arrangements were made in 1976 to expand the capacity of state hospitals to provide for youthful offenders with severe psychiatric problems who are committed by the adult courts. A maximum of 30 additional beds are available at Atascadero State Hospital to augment the 60 which previously were used. In

addition, a maximum of 20 beds have been made available at Patton State Hospital in San Bernardino for criminal court cases from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego Counties.

Other medical-psychiatric programs, primarily for juvenile court wards, are maintained at the Northern and Southern Reception Center-Clinics. The Southern Clinic program is funded through the Los Angeles County Mental Health Program and is limited to wards from that county.

Preparation of a master plan for the use of volunteers in institutions and parole services was completed in 1976. Use of volunteers in Youth Authority programs has been expanding statewide. Several new programs involving volunteers were launched during 1976. These include the Citizens Initiative Parole Reentry Project, in which volunteers are being recruited to work directly with 600 parolees in Sacramento and Alameda Counties; and the ACTION Volunteer Project, through which 73 volunteers were placed in 59 programs involved in delinquency prevention activities. The Department continued its involvement in the Volunteers in Parole program, through which attorneys in four counties—San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and Sacramento—work on a one-to-one basis with parolees.

The Community Centered Drug program was ended after four years of operation, although contract services for wards on parole with a history of drug abuse were continued with a large number of community agencies. Direct treatment services also are provided at Preston and Ventura Schools. The program at Zenith House, a residential treatment center near Santa Barbara operated by the Department for drug-abusing wards, was terminated after an evaluation showed that it was providing services for only a limited number of parolees. Direct treatment services were maintained at Ventura and Preston Schools, the latter including a group home for wards re-entering the community.

Job development continued to be a high-priority direction for wards, both in institutions and on parole. In one program, the Youth Training School placed 10 wards in jobs with industrial firms near the institution. The wards, who return to the school after they finish their shifts each day, chalked up an outstanding work record and several are planning to remain at these jobs when they go out on parole.

A JOBS office to serve parolees in the East Bay Area was established in Oakland, with its primary task the development of employment opportunities. In another work-oriented project, Region IV parole headquarters administered a \$16,679 grant from the Orange County Manpower Commission to place 30 parolees in positions where they receive job training and experience.

The ward grievance procedure, designed to ensure a fair and equitable way to have ward grievances acted

upon, was extended during the year to all parole regions. The procedure—designated by the LEAA as an exemplary project—provides for three levels of review and appeal, with the final level being the use of an outside arbitrator.

In accordance with case law (see section on Youth Authority Board) a new and formalized procedure was implemented to hold hearings to determine whether there is probable cause that a ward violated parole when charged with a new law violation and whether the ward should be detained pending the outcome of court action.

The Department also strengthened its disciplinary decision-making system, a formalized procedure that provides a fair and impartial hearing when a ward faces sanctions as a result of rules infractions. Independent investigator positions were established and a program of training for ward representatives was instituted in all major institutions.

Education Programs. Education is a major part of the total treatment program and is designed to help wards return successfully to the community. Survival skills are an important component. These include instruction in family life education, consumer economics, legal aid, health education and employment skills.

With the average age of wards increasing, vocational education continued to receive emphasis. Most wards now released to parole are old enough to move directly into the job market. Vocational training programs are augmented by active programs of job development, both in institutions and on parole, to help wards begin their work experience, to find jobs and to hold them. The conservation camp program—the Department operates five separate camps plus a sixth camp unit located within the El Paso de Robles School—stresses the importance of following work rules and working as a team.

Academic programs have been geared especially to meet ward educational needs. Activities ranging from remedial to grade level secondary courses are offered. Intensive remedial instruction in the areas of reading and language development, mathematics and multicultural education are supported through federally-funded ESEA Title I programs for those students who are most in need.

During 1976, a system to monitor and evaluate education program effectiveness was developed and the monitoring phase was initiated.

Formal education programs are carried out in institutions, camps and in seven community parole centers throughout the state. Parole staff also assist parolees in making arrangements to attend college.

College programs, as a result of the increasing age of Youth Authority wards, are becoming more widespread. Several institutions have made arrangements for college courses for wards who have completed high school. More than 400 wards were enrolled in college programs at the end of the year.

PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BRANCH

The Prevention and Community Corrections Branch works with county probation and other governmental and private agencies and organizations concerned with corrections, juvenile law enforcement and delinquency prevention on the local level. The branch is organized into three divisions—Standards and Local Assistance, Technical Assistance and Consultation, and Program Development. Although each division has separate functions, the staff of each may be assigned to others at times, and all may work together on a project, depending upon the assignment and staff expertise needed.

A major effort began late in 1976 and is continuing in 1977 to work with all counties, where detention policies have been strongly affected by the passage of Assembly Bill 3121. Staff worked with the County Supervisors Association of California and the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning to plan a conference on the new legislation, held in November. Some 450 persons representing all counties attended the conference, at which plans were made to implement county compliance with the law's requirements. Branch staff are continuing to work with the counties in 1977 as consultants in meeting the requirements of the legislation and are developing standards for these program requirements.

Early in 1976, the Department completed a management audit of the Orange County Probation Department. The project involved 70 staff people who interviewed hundreds of individuals in the Probation Department and other agencies with which the Probation Department interacts. The audit resulted in a 347-page report which addressed itself to numerous critical issues in the area of good administration and management practices.

Later in the year, staff conducted a similar but smaller-scale study of the Sutter County Probation Department.

By division, following are other major activities for 1976:

Division of Standards and Local Assistance, administered juvenile homes, ranches and camps subsidy programs located in 24 counties, involving 75 treatment programs with a capacity of 3,700. Each facility is inspected at least once a year. In 1975-76, counties spent over \$33,500,000 for their institutional programs. The investment of the state amounted to approximately \$4,225,840 (\$400,000 for construction subsidy and \$3,825,840 for maintenance and operations subsidy).

Also inspected during the 12-month period were 44 juvenile halls operated by 40 counties as well as 80 jails that detain minors for more than 24 hours. Although the state does not provide a subsidy for either juvenile halls or jails, these facilities may not be used for the detention of minors if declared unfit for such use by the Youth Authority, unless they are brought within

state standards within 60 days. The standards include space and staffing requirements.

In 1976, 9 juvenile halls were disapproved for detention of minors. All subsequently were brought up to state standards and were cleared for use.

The division also administered and reviewed Probation Subsidy funds for 130 special supervision programs in 44 counties, providing services during 1976 to more than 7,295 adult and 8,800 juvenile probationers at a cost of more than \$17 million. Funds provided to participating counties in return for reducing commitments must be used for intensive supervision in compliance with state standards. Since 1966, when the Probation Subsidy program first began, expected commitments to state institutions have been reduced by almost 40,000.

The division has also overseen the funding of some of the administrative costs of delinquency prevention commissions—approximately \$33,000—and has conducted a total of 200 annual inspections to review standards in such areas as institutional construction, operation and maintenance of camps, ranches, schools, juvenile halls, jails and probation subsidy units.

Staff also administered the selection of eight youth service bureaus to share a \$544,000 grant.

Staff also developed standards for the establishment of youth service bureaus under the Administrative Procedures Act and selected eight youth service bureaus from a large number of applications to share a \$544,000 grant (\$499,000 federal funds with a 10-percent state match). Those selected were: Bell Gardens (Los Angeles County); Los Padrinos (San Bernardino County); Mendocino County; East Valley (San Jose); Modesto (Stanislaus County); Chinatown (San Francisco); Consortium (Los Angeles); and Helpline (Bellflower, Los Angeles County).

Divisions of Technical Assistance and Consultation, and Program Development provide technical assistance and consultation to local agencies concerned with delinquency prevention, diversion and youth development, and conceives and designs youth development projects. The staff includes law enforcement consultants who work with police departments and sheriffs' office to develop delinquency prevention and diversion programs. Two of the consultants are members of law enforcement departments who work with the Youth Authority under contract.

After three years, staff have completed their involvement with the La Colonia Youth Services Project in Oxnard. While the project suffered through many organizational and management problems, community residents learned a great deal about access to governmental agencies, the political process and the delivery of services to youth.

The Department is continuing to support the Del Paso Heights Youth Development Project in Sacramento. During 1976, the focus has been on strengthening the community board and local staff to prepare for

the withdrawal of the Youth Authority and the assumption of total local control and operation of the project by July 1, 1977. A third youth development project, and the first launched by the Youth Authority—the Toliver Center in Oakland—went under local control as planned in 1975.

These projects have provided needed services to an entire target community, reducing delinquency by helping to upgrade the total area, with the participation of young people, parents and community groups. Overall program policy is provided by a Joint Powers Board consisting of representatives of the delinquency prevention commissions and the probation departments of the three counties involved, as well as Youth Authority staff.

A major effort involving the Board during 1976 was the implementation of a training program duplicated in the three counties for the delinquency prevention commissions. Members of commissions from all parts of the state attended the programs in one of the three counties.

Staff also provide technical assistance and support to the Interdepartmental Council on Delinquency Prevention, a group headed by the secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency and representing all Departments in the Agency concerned with the problems of children and youth. Also represented were the Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Staff participation includes a review of funding for programs related to children and youth, developing recommendations for better utilization of the State Clearinghouse located in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research; and fulfillment of the requirements of Assembly Concurrent Resolution 156, which calls for an inventory and description of delinquency prevention funds available in the state.

Through a contract with the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, staff also have had a major role in implementing requirements of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. This has included vital staff activities for a newly-appointed state advisory group and working with local regional planning groups.

The ACTION Volunteer Project, started in December, 1975, completed the placement of 73 volunteers in 59 delinquency prevention and delinquency-related sites throughout the state. The project provided training for these volunteers and improved the exchange of information and linkage among the many projects involved in delinquency prevention activities. When the project ends in June, 1977, it is anticipated that many of the volunteers will become a part of permanent staff.

A major community-based project continued to receive funding through the Youth Authority in 1976. The Sugar Ray Youth Foundation, founded by Sugar Ray Robinson, received \$330,000 in fourth-year funding to carry out an intensive sports and school activity

program for thousands of youngsters in the Los Angeles inner-city area. Funding support was ended in 1976 for a second project, Harambee House, a residence center operated by a nonprofit corporation in San Diego. Technical assistance is being provided through June 30, 1977, however.

PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Following completion of the Department's long-range plan in late 1975, work continued during 1976 on the plan's second planning cycle, including development of a Departmental program structure for planning, evaluation and budgeting purposes. Program plans were developed for each program operation within the Department. These contain the goals, objectives, description of program, policies and constraints, major problem areas and proposed solutions. The major emphasis in 1977 will be to accomplish full integration of planning, evaluation and budgeting functions, to incorporate program analysis as a part of departmental planning and to implement a long-range forecasting system.

Significant progress was made during 1976 in the development and implementation of the Program Monitoring and Evaluation System. Nearly 200 managers and line staff were trained in the concepts and procedures. Two pilot monitoring projects were implemented and 14 others were identified for future development. Five programs were evaluated by the Program Evaluation Division during the year. As a result, one program—Zenith House, a residence center for drug abusers in Santa Barbara county—was terminated and modifications were made to improve the other four.

The Program and Resources Development division increased its functions to include the monitoring of all the Department's externally-funded programs. New grant programs were obtained in education and improved library services for wards, security renovation of institutions, the establishment of seven new youth service bureaus, and the involvement of citizen volunteers in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs.

Research division activities included evaluative research and operation of the Department's information system.

Evaluation of the Department's grievance procedure was completed, together with two other programs in the area of ward rights—the participatory management system at O. H. Close School and law libraries in institutions.

A number of research projects were initiated during the year, including the Preston Violence Reduction Project; the medical-psychiatric treatment program at WINTU lodge, Northern Reception Center-Clinic; the YTS Voluntary Program; the Gang Violence Reduction Project in East Los Angeles; the California

Youth Service Bureau Program; and the Grant District (Sacramento Delinquency Prevention Project). The latter two are funded externally, the Youth Service Bureau study by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the Grant study by the Rosenberg Foundation.

The following studies were completed during the year: Citizens in Corrections: An Evaluation of 13 Correctional Volunteer Programs; the M-2 Project, including a final parole follow-up of wards in the M-2 program; and a report to the Legislature on the Probation Subsidy program. The Department also continued its contract with the U. S. Office of Youth Development to develop an evaluation and standards of administration and service for runaway youth projects throughout the U. S.

Work continued on the Offender Based Institutional Tracking System, to be fully completed by July, 1977. OBITS will improve the Department's ability to make accurate population projections, and provide more rapid feedback of information to managers and Board members so that better and more rapid decisions can be made. The system will provide for immediate projection of centralized data to terminals in all institutions and parole offices.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

Continuing staff services for the entire Department are provided by the Management Services Branch, which includes these units: Facilities Planning, Management Systems, Data Processing, Food Management, Personnel Management, Fiscal Services and Business Services.

Among programs carried out during the year:

—Facilities Planning administered a \$300,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Commerce to hire the unemployed into maintenance jobs at institutions and camps, with the objective of improving safety and security.

—Management Systems headed a Departmental task force which completed a study to substantially reduce paperwork resulting in more staff time to provide services to wards.

—Data Processing participated in the installation of computer terminals in all institutions, as a part of the Offender Based Institutional Tracking System project.

—Food Management began a computer-oriented evaluation of the nutritional value of menus for Youth Authority wards, pointing the way to areas where improvements could be made.

—The Management Assessment Program, a part of Personnel Management, was redesigned to conform to the loss of funding for the program. Training staff were trained to administer Kepner-Tregoe Management Training for prospective and current managerial staff. A clerical training session also was developed and 14 two-day seminars were conducted for Departmental clerical staff.

chart I YOUTH AUTHORITY BUDGET

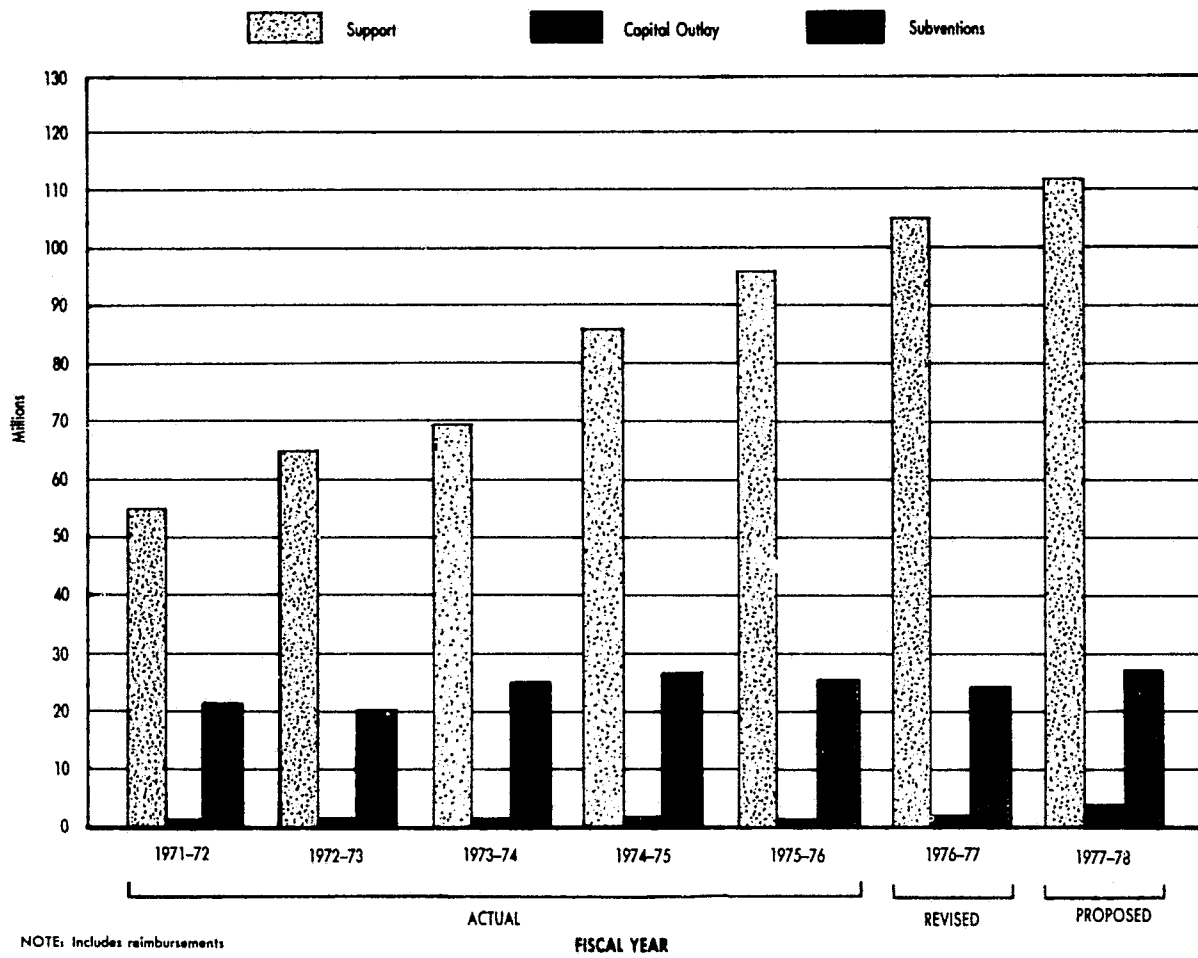
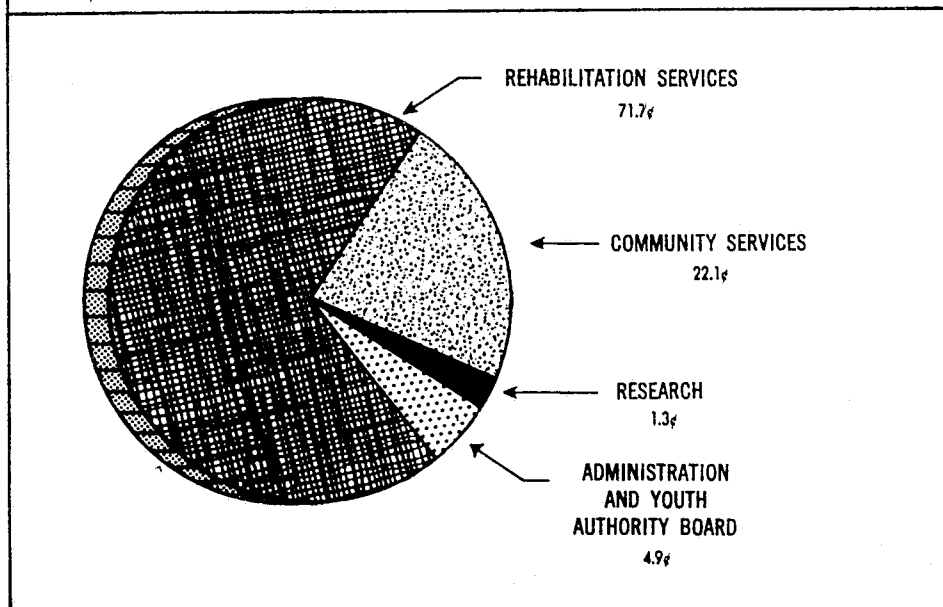


chart II YOUTH AUTHORITY DOLLAR . . . and how it is spent



Statistical Highlights

1. First Commitments:

For 1976, first commitments to the Youth Authority totaled 3,559 of which 95 percent were male and 5 percent were female. The 3,559 commitments in 1976 represent a 5 percent increase over the 3,404 commitments in 1975 and a 19 percent increase over the 3,002 commitments in 1974. The trend of first commitments to the Youth Authority over the past 11 years has been one of steadily decreasing numbers until the year 1972, and then steadily increasing numbers since that time.

2. Area of First Commitments:

Fifty-eight percent of all first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1976 were from the Southern California area, with 33 percent from Los Angeles County alone. The San Francisco Bay area contributed 23 percent of all first commitments while the Sacramento Valley area contributed 8 percent and the San Joaquin Valley area 7 percent. Numerically, the counties with the largest number of commitments to the Youth Authority were Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Diego, Alameda, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and Orange, in that order.

3. Court of First Commitments:

Commitments to the Youth Authority can originate from the juvenile or the adult courts and for 1976 the proportion of commitments was about evenly divided between these two—49 percent from the juvenile courts and 51 percent from the adult courts. This is a major change from the proportions received in earlier years when three-fourths of all first commitments were from the juvenile courts. The reason for this is the Probation Subsidy program which has had its greatest effect in curtailing juvenile court commitments while having only limited impact in the adult court area.

4. Age of First Commitments:

The average age of first commitments to the

Youth Authority during 1976 was 17.7 years, up slightly from 17.5 years in 1975. Since 1966, the age of juvenile court commitments has increased from an average of 15.5 years to 16.3 years, whereas the average age of criminal court commitments has remained at 19.0 years. So, the changing age of Youth Authority commitments is due solely to the increase in the age of wards committed from the juvenile courts.

5. First Commitment Offenses:

The most common reason for commitment to the Youth Authority is shared equally by two offenses: burglary and robbery. One-half of all new commitments to the Youth Authority are for these two offenses. Since 1966, the proportion of wards committed for violent type offenses (homicide, robbery, and assault) has increased from 15 percent to approximately 42 percent. In contrast, narcotic and drug offenses and Welfare and Institutions Code offenses made up 44 percent of all commitments in 1966 and has since dropped to 10 percent in 1976.

6. Length of Stay:

Since 1966 the average length of stay in Youth Authority institutions has been increasing—from 9.4 months in 1966 to 12.7 months in 1975. In 1976 the length of stay dropped to 12.0 months. Recent trends indicate that the length of stay will continue to decrease and possibly level off at about 11.0 months.

7. Long Term Trends:

The population in Youth Authority institutions as of December 31, 1976 was approximately 4,200—down one-third from the 6,400 in 1966. Youth Authority parole population has also been decreasing over this period. In 1966 it was at its high point of slightly over 15,000 wards, and now is down to approximately 7,700 or approximately one-half of what it was 11 years ago.

Profiles

A California Youth Authority Male:

His Home Environment:

1. Forty-three percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 50 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 7 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-two percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency, and 36 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 7 percent lived in neighborhoods considered non-delinquent.
3. A significant proportion (37 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income came from public assistance.

His Family:

1. Twenty-nine percent came from unbroken homes. One natural parent was present in an additional 60 percent of the homes.
2. Slightly less than one-half of the wards had at least one parent or one brother or sister who had a delinquent or criminal record.
3. Only four percent were married at the time of commitment, and 8 percent had children.

His Delinquent Behavior:

1. Sixty-three percent had five or more delinquent contacts prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Fifty-seven percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 42 percent was undesirable peer influences.

His Employment/Schooling:

1. Of those in the labor force, 12 percent were employed full time while 69 percent were unemployed.
2. Sixteen percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Twenty-two percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from High School.

A California Youth Authority Female:

Her Home Environment:

1. Forty-seven percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 49 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 4 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-three percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency and 36 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 9 percent lived in neighborhoods considered non-delinquent.
3. A significant proportion (44 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income came from public assistance.

Her Family:

1. Twenty-one percent came from unbroken homes. One natural parent was present in an additional 63 percent of the homes.
2. Over one-half of the wards had at least one parent or one brother or sister who had a delinquent or criminal record.
3. Five percent were married at the time of commitment and 20 percent had children.

Her Delinquent Behavior:

1. Fifty-two percent had five or more delinquent contacts prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Forty percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 39 percent was mental or emotional problems.

Her Employment/Schooling:

1. Of those in the labor force, 10 percent were employed full time while 81 percent were unemployed.
2. Twenty-two percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Twenty-three percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from High School.

Statistical Summary..

This section of the Annual Report is a statistical summary of the Department's activities for the calendar year 1976. The two preceding pages contain the highlights of this report's statistical information and profiles of the average Youth Authority male and female ward.

There has been a major change in California corrections during the past decade due to the enactment in 1965 of Probation Subsidy legislation which became effective July 1, 1966. In order to show the effect of

this legislation on the Youth Authority, many of the tables in this report will contain data from calendar year 1966 through calendar year 1976, 1966 was the first year of the Probation Subsidy program and 1976 is last year's experience. For the most part, these data will show a story of decreasing commitments to the Youth Authority up to the year 1972, decreasing institutional populations through that same year and a continuing decrease in parole populations up to the present time.

// section 3

COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

FIRST COMMITMENTS

Table 1 shows the number of first commitments to the Youth Authority and the commitment rates per 100,000 youth population for calendar years 1966 through 1976. Both the table and the accompanying chart show the effect of the Probation Subsidy program on commitments to the Youth Authority. The number of juvenile court commitments dropped from 4,130 in 1966 to 1,462 in 1972, a decrease of 65 percent. Criminal court commitments on the other hand did not react in the same fashion—the rate of commitment per capita for 1976 was the same as for 1966. There has also been a significant decrease in the number of female commitments to the Youth Authority over this same period—from 887 commitments in 1966 to 182 commitments in 1976.

REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS

Table 2 shows the impact of the Probation Subsidy program in terms of the reduction in commitments to the Youth Authority by those counties participating

in this program. The number of participating counties increased from an original 31 in 1966 up to a maximum of 47 and then down to 45. The formula for the earnings that counties can acquire through the Subsidy program is contained in Section 1825 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Briefly, this section defines a "base commitment rate" for each county which is calculated from the actual commitments during the base period 1959–1963. Commitments in subsequent years are compared to the "base rate" years with each county being reimbursed to the extent that their commitments to state correctional institutions (both CDC and CYA) are lower than "expected."

In order to show the effect of Probation Subsidy on California Youth Authority commitments only, the original "base rate" formula was split into two parts—one for the Youth Authority and the other for the Department of Corrections. Table 2 shows the expected commitments to the Youth Authority for each fiscal year since 1966–67 and the commitments that were

Table 1

FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-1976
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Year	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
	First commitments	Rate ^a	First commitments	Rate ^b	First commitments	Rate ^c	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
							First commitments	Rate ^a	First commitments	Rate ^b	First commitments	Rate ^c	First commitments	Rate ^a
1966.....	5,470	148.0	4,130	146.2	1,340	153.7	4,583	249.3	3,305	230.8	1,278	314.8	887	47.7
1967.....	4,998	129.4	3,571	122.9	1,427	149.3	4,127	219.5	2,850	193.4	1,367	305.8	781	40.2
1968.....	4,690	119.1	3,164	106.3	1,526	158.5	3,973	202.6	2,530	167.5	1,443	320.0	717	36.2
1969.....	4,494	112.2	2,779	91.4	1,715	177.9	3,860	193.7	2,242	145.4	1,618	358.8	634	31.5
1970.....	3,746	92.2	2,204	71.7	1,542	155.9	3,319	163.8	1,855	118.7	1,464	316.2	427	21.0
1971.....	3,218	77.6	1,651	53.3	1,567	149.7	2,880	139.5	1,397	88.8	1,483	302.7	338	16.2
1972.....	2,728	64.9	1,462	46.9	1,266	116.5	2,476	118.1	1,267	80.0	1,209	236.1	252	12.0
1973.....	2,757	64.8	1,464	46.7	1,293	115.4	2,534	119.3	1,296	81.3	1,238	233.6	223	10.5
1974.....	3,002	70.2	1,527	48.6	1,475	129.7	2,790	130.7	1,367	85.7	1,423	264.0	212	9.9
1975.....	3,404	79.6	1,829	58.7	1,575	136.1	3,224	151.1	1,714	108.1	1,510	275.5	180	8.4
1976.....	3,559	83.9	1,754	57.2	1,805	153.8	3,377	159.5	1,633	104.7	1,744	313.4	182	8.6

^a 10-20 year age group
^b 10-17 year age group
^c 18-20 year age group

actually achieved during those years. The difference between these two figures is the difference in commitments that could be attributable to the Probation Subsidy program.

To demonstrate how this works, during 1966-67 there were 31 counties participating in the initial year

of the subsidy program. Using the rate of commitments during the 1959-1963 years, the 31 counties would have committed 4,332 wards to the Youth Authority based upon the county population during 1966-67. In actuality, the counties committed 3,872 wards to the Youth Authority or a difference of 460 for a

chart III

FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-1976
By Committing Court
(Shown as Rates per 100,000 Youth Population)

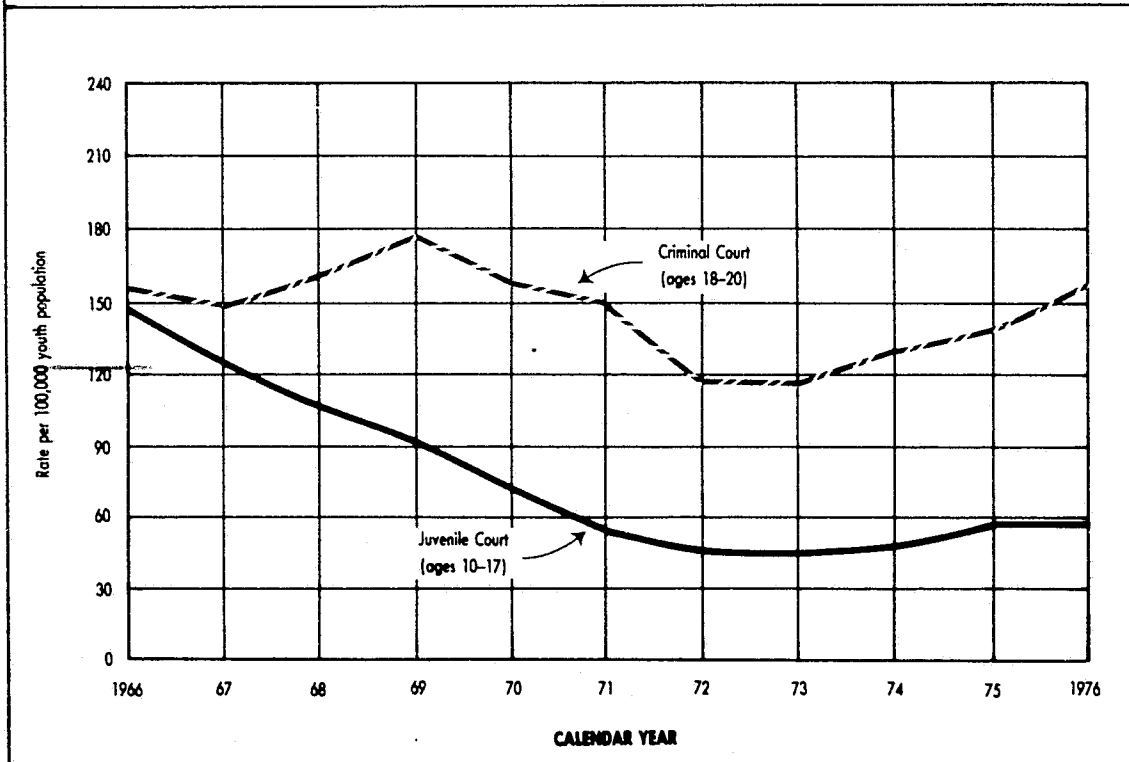


Table 2

**REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-67 THROUGH 1975-76
BY COUNTIES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM**

Year	Number of participating counties	Expected commitments ^a	Actual commitments	Commitment reduction number	Commitment reduction percent
1966-67	31	4,332	3,872	460	10.6
1967-68	36	4,793	3,599	1,194	24.9
1968-69	41	5,594	4,162	1,432	25.6
1969-70	46	5,884	4,091	1,793	30.5
1970-71	44	5,715	3,173	2,542	44.4
1971-72	47	5,978	2,775	3,203	53.5
1972-73	47	6,072	2,641	3,431	56.6
1973-74	47	6,133	2,831	3,302	54.0
1974-75	47	6,187	2,952	3,235	52.3
1975-76	45	6,180	3,376	2,804	45.5

^a Based on formula (See Section 1825 W & I Code) with modification to apply to CYA only.

commitment reduction of 10.6 percent. During the last fiscal year 1975-76, there were 45 counties participating that had an expected commitment number of 6,180 and an actual commitment number of 3,376. This generated a commitment reduction number of 2,804 or 45.5 percent under what might have been

committed if there had been no Subsidy program. This commitment reduction number, added to the reduction in commitments to the Department of Corrections, earned the counties over sixteen million dollars. This money was used for intensive supervision programs for county probationers.

chart IU

**REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-67 THROUGH 1975-76
By Counties Participating in the Probation Subsidy Program**

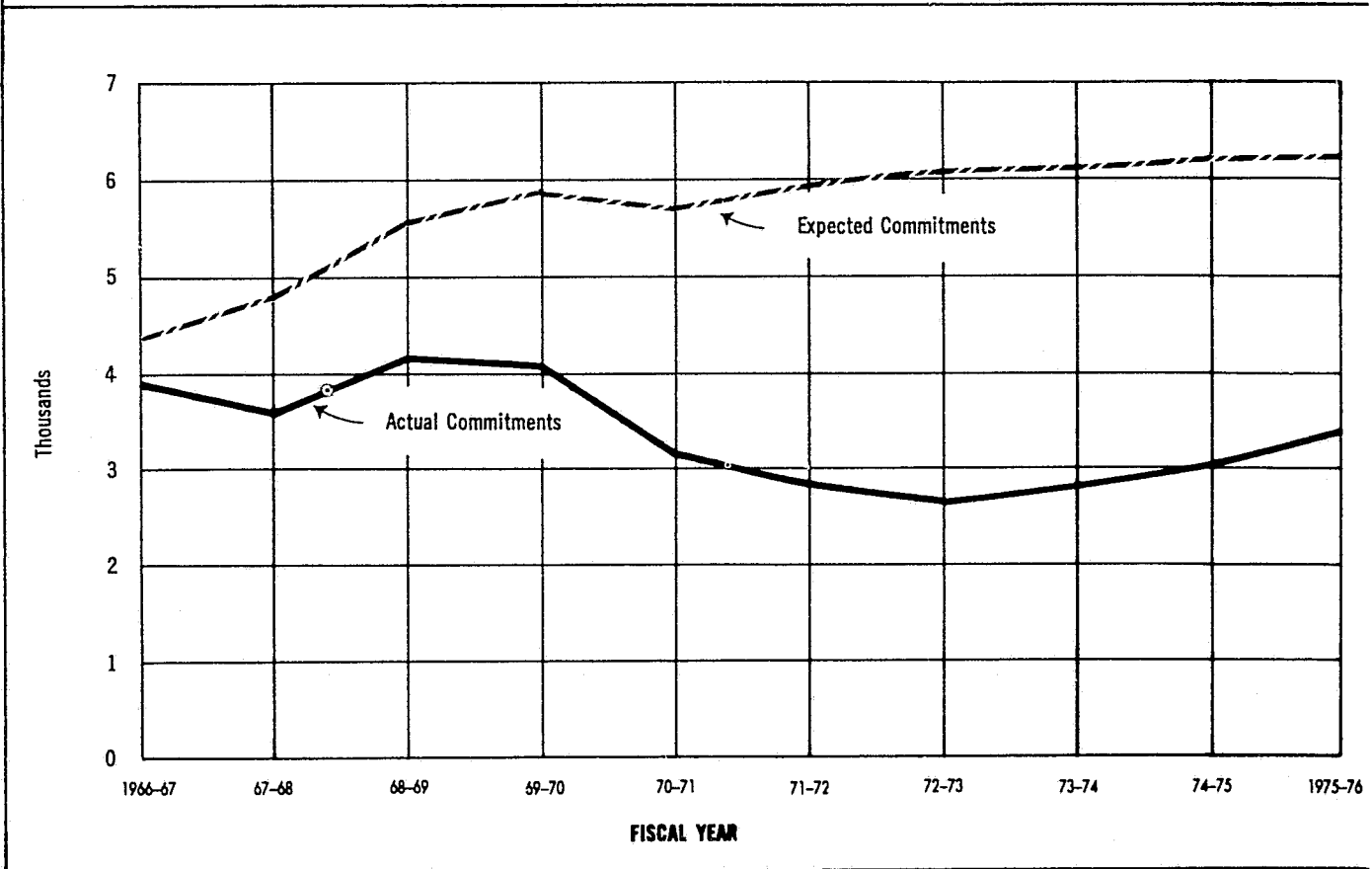


Table 3

**AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER
YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1976**
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Area and county	Youth population ^a		All first commitments			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Rate per 100,000 youth population ^b		
	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-20	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court
Total	3,068,690	1,173,730	3,559	3,377	182	1,754	1,633	121	1,805	1,744	61	84	57	154
Southern														
California	1,821,570	709,820	2,064	1,976	88	1,020	960	60	1,044	1,016	28	82	56	147
Los Angeles	937,850	372,150	1,191	1,146	45	536	509	27	655	637	18	91	57	176
Imperial	14,610	4,880	56	51	5	37	34	3	19	17	2	287	253	389
Kern	56,220	18,900	107	96	11	78	68	10	29	28	1	142	139	153
Orange	270,010	98,490	125	123	2	53	51	2	72	72	-	34	20	73
Riverside	79,220	30,120	88	85	3	53	50	3	35	35	-	80	67	116
San Bernar- dino	108,770	41,390	132	128	4	52	52	-	80	76	4	88	48	193
San Diego	219,080	87,330	226	220	6	135	129	6	91	91	-	74	62	104
San Luis Obispo	17,120	9,930	12	12	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	44	41	50
Santa Barbara	40,100	19,900	37	32	5	22	18	4	15	14	1	62	55	75
Ventura	78,670	26,780	90	83	7	47	42	5	43	41	2	85	60	161
San Francisco														
Bay Area	699,860	255,890	835	790	45	397	370	27	438	420	18	87	57	171
Alameda	151,080	61,000	178	169	9	96	90	6	82	79	3	84	64	134
San Francisco	59,050	28,520	177	164	13	114	105	9	63	59	4	202	193	221
Contra Costa	98,750	30,490	95	90	5	33	30	3	62	60	2	74	33	203
Marin	31,010	9,390	22	21	1	12	11	1	10	10	-	54	39	106
Napa	13,120	5,180	6	5	1	3	2	1	3	3	-	33	23	58
San Mateo	78,270	27,780	48	48	-	34	34	-	14	14	-	45	43	50
Santa Clara	203,770	70,150	264	249	15	88	82	6	176	167	9	96	43	251
Solano	26,320	9,290	16	16	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	45	30	86
Sonoma	38,520	14,110	29	28	1	9	8	1	20	20	-	55	23	142
Sacramento														
Valley	195,930	79,230	272	251	21	143	127	16	129	124	5	99	73	163
Butte	15,930	8,830	27	27	-	17	17	-	10	10	-	109	107	113
Colusa	1,840	550	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	2,670	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	14,620	5,220	15	13	2	11	9	2	4	4	-	76	75	77
Sacramento	112,180	42,620	136	127	9	66	61	5	70	66	4	88	59	164
Shasta	13,790	5,110	47	43	4	21	17	4	26	26	-	249	152	509
Sutter	7,240	2,480	4	4	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Tehama	5,040	1,590	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yolo	15,400	9,860	14	13	1	5	5	-	9	8	1	55	32	91
Yuba	7,230	2,210	22	19	3	16	13	3	6	6	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin														
Valley	222,250	80,740	256	239	17	135	123	12	121	116	5	84	61	150
Fresno	71,740	26,250	79	75	4	33	30	3	46	45	1	81	46	175
Kings	10,940	3,040	9	7	2	8	6	2	1	1	-	64	73	33
Madera	7,120	2,330	19	17	2	16	15	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Merced	18,830	6,820	10	10	-	9	9	-	1	1	-	39	48	15
San Joaquin	46,380	18,160	56	52	4	30	27	3	26	25	1	87	65	143
Stanislaus	33,330	11,960	57	55	2	26	25	1	31	30	1	126	78	259
Tulare	33,920	12,190	26	23	3	13	11	2	13	12	1	56	38	107
22 other counties	129,080	48,050	132	121	11	59	53	6	73	68	5	75	46	152
Alpine	110	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	2,110	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	2,070	660	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte	2,430	760	4	4	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	8,120	2,730	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	28	-	110
Humboldt	16,210	7,230	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	12	-
Inyo	2,540	700	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	2,890	850	6	6	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Lassen	2,560	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	1,030	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	8,380	2,690	22	20	2	10	8	2	12	12	-	199	119	446
Modoc	1,120	300	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mono	1,140	340	3	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Monterey	37,620	13,730	36	34	2	8	8	-	28	26	2	70	21	204
Nevada	4,460	1,580	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Plumas	2,040	630	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	3,190	1,220	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	20,580	8,490	36	32	4	24	20	4	12	12	-	124	117	141
Sierra	380	100	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Siskiyou	5,040	1,750	3	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Trinity	1,280	440	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	3,780	1,550	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-

^a 1976 county populations are estimates provided by Department of Finance. Counties may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

^b Rates are based on age groups of 10-20 for total commitments; 10-17 for juvenile court commitments; and 18-20 for criminal court commitments. Rates are omitted for counties with less than 10,000 population in the 10-20 year age group.

AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

Table 3 presents the distribution of commitments to the Youth Authority by county of commitment, court, and area of state. Nine counties committed over 100 wards to the Youth Authority during 1976: Los Angeles, 1,191; Santa Clara, 264; San Diego, 226; Alameda, 178; San Francisco, 177; Sacramento, 136; San Bernardino, 132; Orange, 125; and Kern, 107. Five counties did not commit any wards to the Youth Authority in 1976: Alpine, Amador, Glenn, Lassen, and Mariposa. The highest commitment rate per capita was 287 youths committed per 100,000 youth population in Imperial County. Other counties with high commitment rates were Shasta (249), San Francisco (202), Mendocino (199), Kern (142), Stanislaus (126), Santa Cruz (124), and Butte (109).

Approximately 58 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority came from Southern California with 23 percent from the San Francisco Bay area, 8 percent from the Sacramento Valley and 7 percent from the San Joaquin Valley. Los Angeles County alone contributed one-third of all the commitments to the Youth Authority. However, in this regard the Probation Subsidy program has changed the commitment practices of Los Angeles County to a considerable extent. In 1966 approximately 48 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority were from Los Angeles County as contrasted with 33 percent in 1976.

// section 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS

COMMITTING COURT

Commitments to the Youth Authority can be either from the juvenile courts or the adult courts and prior to the enactment of the Subsidy program at least three-fourths of all commitments to the Youth Authority were from the juvenile courts. (See Table 4.) This proportion began to decrease in 1967 and reached its lowest proportion in 1976 when only 49 percent

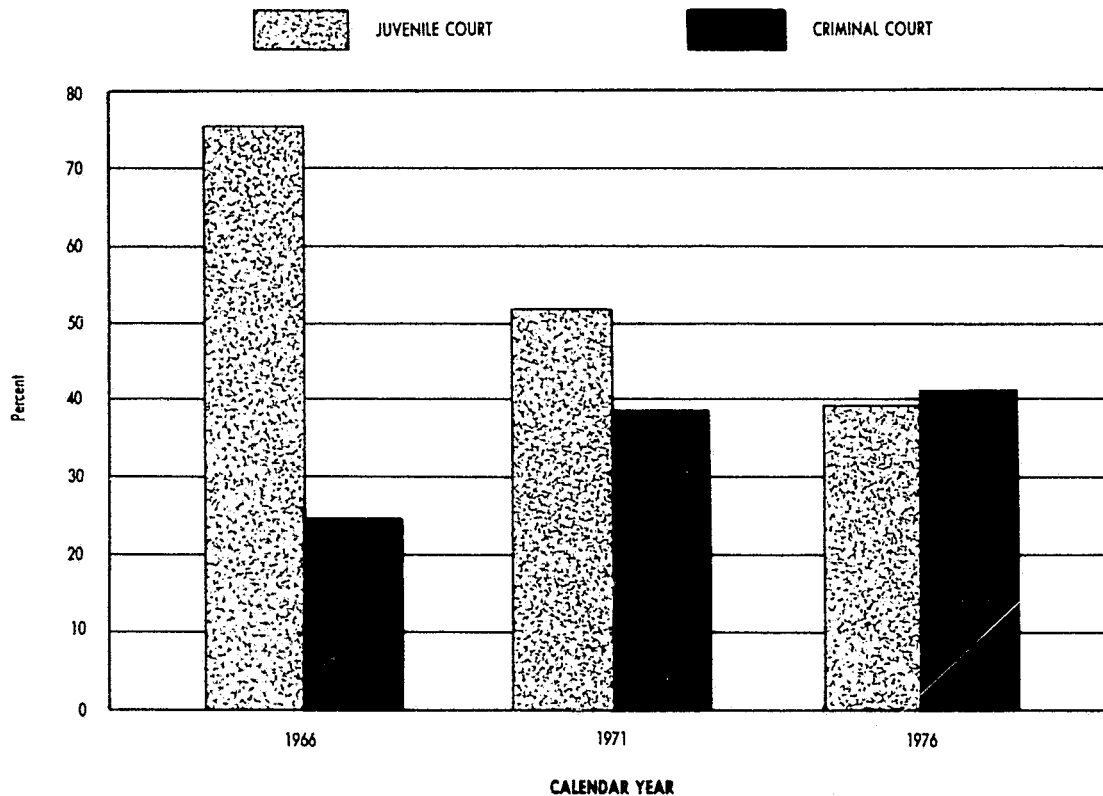
were committed from the juvenile courts. Within the criminal court, there has been a shift away from the use of the lower courts (Municipal and Justice) as a vehicle for commitment to the Youth Authority. In 1966 12 percent of all criminal court commitments were from the lower courts and this dropped to 5 percent in 1976.

Table 4
COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966-1976

Year	Total		Juvenile court				Criminal court					
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Superior courts		Lower courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Males	Females	Males	Females
1966	5,470	100.0	4,130	75.5	3,305	825	1,340	24.5	1,135	46	143	16
1967	4,998	100.0	3,571	71.4	2,850	721	1,427	28.6	1,226	41	141	19
1968	4,690	100.0	3,164	67.5	2,530	634	1,526	32.5	1,314	57	129	26
1969	4,494	100.0	2,779	61.8	2,242	537	1,715	38.2	1,479	77	139	20
1970	3,746	100.0	2,204	58.8	1,855	349	1,542	41.2	1,319	57	145	21
1971	3,218	100.0	1,651	51.3	1,397	254	1,567	48.7	1,383	64	100	20
1972	2,728	100.0	1,462	53.6	1,267	195	1,266	46.4	1,100	38	109	19
1973	2,757	100.0	1,464	53.1	1,296	168	1,293	46.9	1,162	40	76	15
1974	3,002	100.0	1,527	50.9	1,367	160	1,475	49.1	1,319	43	104	9
1975	3,404	100.0	1,829	53.7	1,714	115	1,575	46.3	1,393	56	117	9
1976	3,559	100.0	1,754	49.3	1,633	121	1,805	50.7	1,655	55	89	6

chart U

COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966, 1971 AND 1976



SEX

The male/female components of Youth Authority commitments show a continuing trend toward a smaller proportion of females. In 1966 approximately 16 percent of the total commitments to the Youth Authority were females. This has dropped to 5 percent in 1976. Since the majority of female commitments come from the juvenile courts, the decline in female commitments is consistent with the decline in juvenile court commitments, which can be attributed largely to the Subsidy program. In fact, the greatest single impact of the Subsidy program has been in the commitment of juvenile court female wards. There were 825 such commitments in 1966 as opposed to only 121 in 1976.

AGE

Table 5 shows the individual age breakdown by court of commitment for wards committed during 1976. Table 6 shows the comparative statistics on the changing age of commitments since 1966.

The average age at commitment during 1976 for a juvenile court ward was 16.3 years and for an adult court commitment it was 19.0 years. The average age for all commitments was 17.7 years. There has been a slow but steady increase in the average age of commitment to the Youth Authority from a low of 16.3 years in 1966 to a high of 17.7 years in 1976. The reason for this is the increase in the mean age of juvenile court commitments which rose from 15.5 in 1966 to 16.3 in

Table 5

AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1976
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Age at admission	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
							Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,559	100.0	1,754	100.0	1,805	100.0	3,377	100.0	1,633	100.0	1,744	100.0	182	100.0
12 years and under	1	—	1	0.1	—	—	1	—	1	0.1	—	—	—	—
13 years	12	0.3	12	0.7	—	—	10	0.3	10	0.6	—	—	2	1.1
14 years	93	2.6	93	5.3	—	—	79	2.3	79	4.9	—	—	14	7.7
15 years	275	7.7	275	15.7	—	—	251	7.4	251	15.4	—	—	24	13.2
16 years	556	15.6	553	31.5	3	0.2	526	15.6	523	32.0	3	0.2	30	16.5
17 years	698	19.6	646	36.8	52	2.9	659	19.5	608	37.2	51	2.9	39	21.4
18 years	711	20.0	172	9.8	539	29.8	684	20.3	159	9.7	525	30.1	27	14.8
19 years	657	18.5	2	0.1	655	36.3	635	18.8	2	0.1	633	36.3	22	12.1
20 years	429	12.1	—	—	429	23.8	409	12.1	—	—	409	23.4	20	11.0
21 years or over.....	127	3.6	—	—	127	7.0	123	3.7	—	—	123	7.1	4	2.2
Median age.....	18.2		16.9		19.5		18.2		16.9		19.5		17.5	
Mean age	17.7		16.3		19.0		17.7		16.3		19.0		17.1	
Standard deviation	1.7		1.1		1.0		1.7		1.0		1.0		1.9	

chart VI AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966 AND 1976

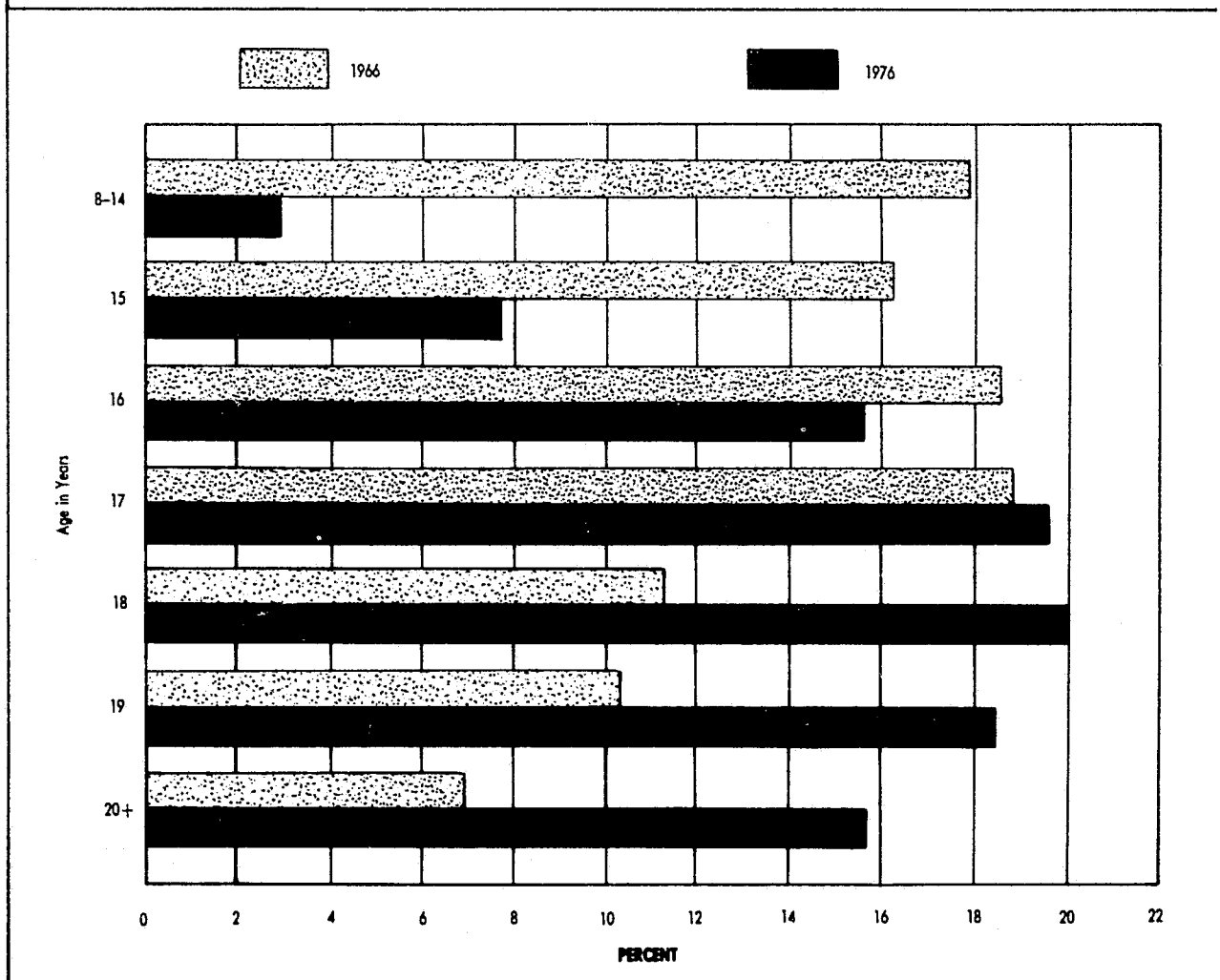


Table 6

**MEAN AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966-1976
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT
(In Years)**

Year	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Males			Females
				Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Juvenile and criminal courts
1966.....	16.3	15.5	19.0	16.5	15.5	19.0	15.6
1967.....	16.6	15.7	19.0	16.8	15.7	19.0	15.8
1968.....	16.8	15.7	19.0	16.9	15.7	19.1	15.9
1969.....	17.1	15.9	19.1	17.3	15.9	19.1	16.2
1970.....	17.2	15.9	19.0	17.3	16.0	19.1	16.2
1971.....	17.5	16.0	19.0	17.6	16.0	19.0	16.5
1972.....	17.4	16.0	19.1	17.5	16.1	19.1	16.4
1973.....	17.5	16.1	19.1	17.6	16.2	19.1	16.6
1974.....	17.6	16.1	19.1	17.7	16.1	19.1	16.6
1975.....	17.5	16.2	19.0	17.5	16.2	19.0	16.9
1976.....	17.7	16.3	19.0	17.7	16.3	19.0	17.1

1976. There has been no change in the average age of commitment for criminal court cases—this has remained at 19.0 years.

The Youth Authority received the bulk of its commitments in the age range of 16 to 19 years with 74 percent of all commitments coming from this age group. In sharp contrast to earlier years, only a small proportion come from the age range of 15 years and under—about 10 percent.

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic composition of Youth Authority commitments is shown in Tables 7 and 8. Table 7 shows the detailed statistics on ethnic group by sex and committing court for 1976, while Table 8 shows a compari-

son of commitments from major ethnic groups over the 1966-1976 time period.

For calendar year 1976, approximately 41 percent of all commitments were white, the same proportion as in 1975. The proportion of black commitments remained at approximately 34 percent, while the proportion of commitments of Spanish speaking rose from 21 percent to 23 percent. In 1966, approximately 53 percent of all commitments were white and this has since dropped to approximately 41 percent. The proportion of Spanish speaking and black shows an increase from 45 percent to 57 percent of the total. The remaining ethnic groups represent between 2 to 3 percent of all commitments. These include Asian, Native American, Filipino and other.

Table 7

**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1976
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT**

Ethnic group	Total		Males						Females	
			Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3,559	100.0	3,377	100.0	1,633	100.0	1,744	100.0	182	100.0
White.....	1,442	40.5	1,363	40.4	609	37.3	754	43.2	79	43.4
Spanish Speaking/ Surname.....	825	23.2	789	23.4	415	25.4	374	21.4	36	19.8
Black.....	1,200	33.7	1,141	33.8	567	34.7	574	32.9	59	32.4
Asian.....	25	0.7	25	0.7	10	0.6	15	0.9	-	-
Native American.....	33	0.9	27	0.8	14	0.9	13	0.8	6	3.3
Filipino.....	7	0.2	7	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.2	-	-
Other.....	27	0.8	25	0.7	15	0.9	10	0.6	2	1.1

Table 8

ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966-1976

Year	Total		White		Spanish Speaking Surname		Black		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1966.....	5,470	100.0	2,855	52.8	970	17.7	1,509	27.6	106	1.9
1967.....	4,998	100.0	2,738	54.8	854	17.1	1,299	26.0	107	2.1
1968.....	4,690	100.0	2,670	56.9	736	15.7	1,208	25.8	76	1.6
1969.....	4,494	100.0	2,409	53.6	750	16.7	1,253	27.9	82	1.8
1970.....	3,746	100.0	2,077	55.4	657	17.5	927	24.8	85	2.3
1971.....	3,218	100.0	1,673	52.0	612	19.0	832	25.9	101	3.1
1972.....	2,728	100.0	1,326	48.6	534	19.6	800	29.3	68	2.5
1973.....	2,757	100.0	1,228	44.5	520	18.9	934	33.9	75	2.7
1974.....	3,002	100.0	1,420	47.3	593	19.8	904	30.1	85	2.8
1975.....	3,404	100.0	1,385	40.7	728	21.4	1,171	34.4	120	3.5
1976.....	3,559	100.0	1,442	40.5	825	23.2	1,200	33.7	92	2.6

chart III

ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966 AND 1976

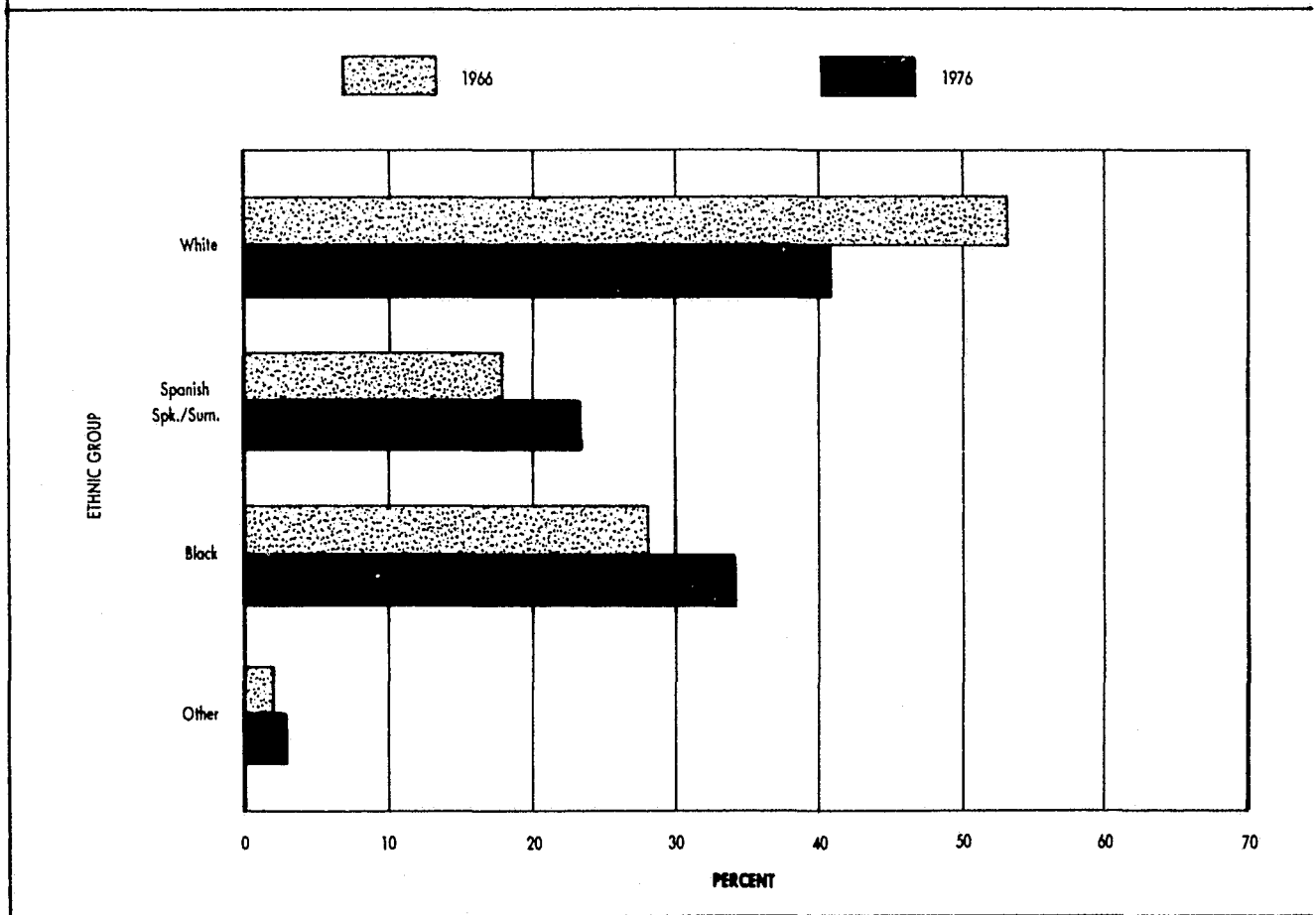


Table 9
OFFENSE OR REASON FOR COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER
YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1976
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Offense or reason for commitment	Total		Males						Females	
			Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3,559	100.0	3,377	100.0	1,633	100.0	1,744	100.0	182	100.0
Murder.....	108	3.0	102	3.0	73	4.5	29	1.7	6	3.3
Manslaughter.....	50	1.4	45	1.4	23	1.4	22	1.3	5	2.7
Robbery.....	876	24.6	838	24.8	330	20.2	508	29.1	38	20.9
Assault and battery.....	442	12.4	413	12.2	268	16.4	145	8.3	29	15.9
Burglary.....	912	25.6	896	26.6	332	20.3	564	32.3	16	8.8
Theft (except auto).....	331	9.3	298	8.8	126	7.7	172	9.9	33	18.1
Auto theft.....	231	6.5	223	6.6	114	7.0	109	6.3	8	4.4
Sex offenses.....	117	3.3	115	3.4	71	4.3	44	2.5	2	1.1
Narcotics and drugs.....	125	3.5	107	3.2	26	1.6	81	4.6	18	9.9
Escape from county facilities.....	157	4.4	153	4.5	144	8.8	9	0.5	4	2.2
Placement failure.....	77	2.2	68	2.0	68	4.2	-	-	9	5.0
All others.....	133	3.8	119	3.5	58	3.6	61	3.5	14	7.7

OFFENSE

Tables 9 and 10 show the reasons for commitment to the Youth Authority and the changes in the commitment offense patterns since 1966. Robbery and burglary shared the distinction of being the most common reason for commitment to the Youth Authority—each contributing approximately 25 percent of the total. Assault and battery was the third most common offense among those committed in 1976.

One of the most frequently asked questions is how

the average offender of today varies from the average offender of ten years ago. The most striking difference is in the commitment offense. During 1976 approximately 42 percent of all commitments were for violent type offenses, i.e., homicide, robbery and assault. In 1966 only 15 percent of commitments to the Youth Authority were for these three offense groups. In contrast, one of the more common commitment offense groups during 1966 was incorrigible, truancy, and

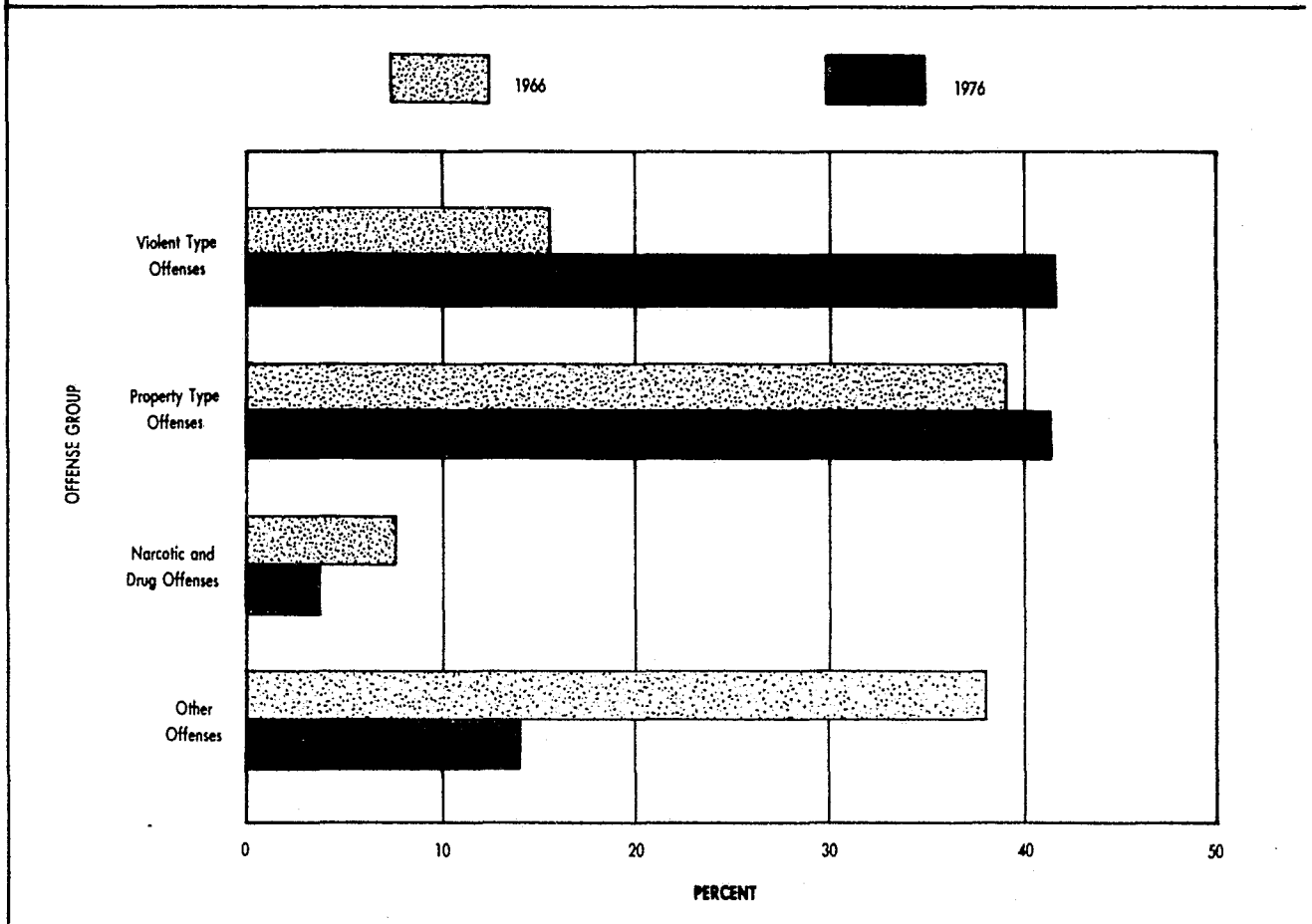
Table 10
OFFENSE OR REASON FOR COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY
1966, 1971 AND 1976

Offense or reason for commitment	1966		1971		1976	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all offenses.....	5,470	100.0	3,218	100.0	3,559	100.0
Violent type offenses.....	844	15.4	774	24.1	1,476	41.5
Homicide.....	32	0.6	73	2.3	158	4.5
Robbery.....	346	6.3	427	13.3	876	24.6
Assault and battery.....	466	8.5	274	8.5	442	12.4
Property type offenses.....	2,140	39.1	1,098	34.1	1,474	41.4
Burglary.....	860	15.7	533	16.6	912	25.6
Theft (except auto).....	568	10.4	318	9.8	331	9.3
Auto theft.....	712	13.0	247	7.7	231	6.5
Sex offenses.....	232	4.2	94	2.9	117	3.3
Narcotic and drug offenses.....	417	7.6	605	18.8	125	3.5
W & I Code offenses.....	1,444	36.5	449	14.0	224	6.3
All other offenses.....	393	7.2	198	6.2	143	4.0

Note: Percentages may not add due to independent rounding.

chart VIII

OFFENSE GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966 AND 1976



runaway. During that year, 36 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority were for these three offenses. Commitments for these offenses have since decreased to only 6 percent. Another interesting trend is that narcotic and drug offenses represented 19 percent of all commitments in 1971 and at that time they were the most common reason for commitment to the Youth Authority. Since then, commitments to the Youth Authority for narcotic and drug offenses have fallen off to only 4 percent of the total.

PRIOR RECORD

The extent of prior delinquent conduct on the part of wards committed to the Youth Authority is shown in Table 11. The definition of prior delinquent conduct is any police contact or delinquent or criminal commitment to a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or county jail. The proportion of wards with no prior record under the above definition or with prior record unknown has increased from approximately 4 percent to approximately 10 percent. This is due to a sharp increase in the unknown prior record category rather than to an increase in wards with no prior record.

Table 11

PRIOR RECORD OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

Prior record	1966		1971		1976	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5,470	100.0	3,218	100.0	3,559	100.0
None or unknown	198	3.6	116	3.6	345	9.7
Delinquent contacts without commitments	2,467	45.1	1,297	40.3	1,259	35.4
One prior commitment	1,997	36.5	1,058	32.9	1,041	29.2
Two or more prior commitments.....	808	14.8	747	23.2	914	25.7

ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES

Table 12 shows the achievement test grades for wards tested on their first admission to Youth Authority reception centers. New wards are tested for reading vocabulary and comprehension, and arithmetic reasoning and fundamentals on the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). Of those wards tested (approximately 93 percent of all first admissions) the

mean grade level for reading skills was approximately the seventh grade whereas the mean grade level for arithmetic skills was between the sixth and seventh grades. These scores were just slightly higher than those recorded for 1975, but at the same time the mean age at admission was also slightly higher.

Table 12

**ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY RECEPTION CENTERS, 1976
BY TYPE OF TEST**

Achievement test grade	TABE Reading Vocabulary		TABE Reading Comprehension		TABE Arithmetic Reasoning		TABE Arithmetic Fundamentals	
	1976		1976		1976		1976	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3,559	100.0	3,559	100.0	3,559	100.0	3,559	100.0
Not reported	264	7.4	266	7.5	277	7.8	280	7.9
Total, less not reported	3,295	100.0	3,293	100.0	3,282	100.0	3,279	100.0
Below grade 3	160	4.9	138	4.2	69	2.1	32	1.0
Grades 3-5	1,102	33.4	1,063	32.3	1,148	35.0	1,244	37.9
Grades 6-8	1,117	33.9	1,292	39.2	1,585	48.3	1,625	49.6
Grades 9-11	870	26.4	702	21.3	453	13.8	349	10.6
Grades 12 and above	46	1.4	98	3.0	27	0.8	29	0.9
Mean grade level	7.1		7.0		6.7		6.6	
Standard deviation	2.6		2.6		2.0		1.9	
Mean age.....	17.7		17.7		17.7		17.7	

// section 5

THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT

Table 13 shows the total number of youths under commitment to the Youth Authority as of December 31, 1966 and December 31, 1976. Overall, there were 21,975 wards under commitment in 1966 as opposed to

11,901 as of 1976, a decrease of approximately 46 percent. The decrease in institutional population was approximately 38 percent as opposed to the decrease of 50 percent in parole population.

Table 13
YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1966 AND 1976
BY TYPE OF CUSTODY

Type of custody	1966		1976		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,975	100.0	11,901	100.0	-10,074	-45.8
In institutions	6,317	28.7	3,927	33.0	-2,390	-37.8
CYA institutions	5,171	23.5	3,901	32.8	-1,270	-24.6
CDC institutions	1,146	5.2	26	0.2	-1,120	-97.7
Parole guests ^a	(12)	-	(86)	-	+74	-
Off institution ^b	171	0.8	309	2.6	+138	+80.7
On parole	15,320	69.7	7,658	64.3	-7,662	-50.0
California supervision	14,709	66.9	7,451	62.6	-7,258	-49.3
California commitments	14,479	65.9	7,317	61.5	-7,162	-49.5
Courtesy cases	230	1.0	134	1.1	-96	-41.7
Out-of-state supervision	611	2.8	207	1.7	-404	-66.1
Off parole ^c	167	0.8	7	0.1	-160	-95.8

^a Parole guests in institutions are not counted in institutional or grand totals as they appear in parole total.

^b Includes escape, furlough, out-to-court, county jail and DOH.

^c Parole revoked—awaiting discharge or return to institution.

Table 14
PAROLE VIOLATOR RETURNS ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, 1966-1976
BY TYPE OF RETURN

Year	Total		Parole return without new commitment				Parole return with new commitment			
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
1966	4,197	100.0	2,913	69.4	2,425	488	1,284	30.6	1,238	46
1967	4,246	100.0	3,020	71.1	2,510	510	1,226	28.9	1,174	52
1968	3,881	100.0	2,652	68.3	2,228	424	1,229	31.7	1,178	51
1969	3,534	100.0	2,425	68.6	2,035	390	1,109	31.4	1,051	58
1970	2,826	100.0	1,937	68.5	1,654	283	889	31.5	842	47
1971	2,226	100.0	1,397	62.8	1,212	185	829	37.2	783	46
1972	1,929	100.0	1,163	60.3	1,049	114	766	39.7	738	28
1973	1,698	100.0	1,096	64.5	991	105	602	35.5	578	24
1974	1,615	100.0	1,046	64.8	959	87	569	35.2	552	17
1975	1,415	100.0	856	60.5	806	60	559	39.5	545	14
1976	1,111	100.0	496	44.6	461	35	615	55.4	592	23

PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS

Table 14 shows the number of wards returned to institutions as parole violators. The overall total is broken down into wards returned without a new court commitment and those returned with a new court commitment. In 1966, 4,197 wards were returned to institutions as parole violators as compared to 1,111 returned in 1976. This decrease is mainly a reflection of the decrease in the number of wards committed to the Youth Authority over this same 11 year period. However, the proportion returned with and

without a new commitment does reflect some significant changes in Youth Authority policy. In 1966 approximately 70 percent of all parole returns were without a new commitment. This has since decreased to 45 percent returned without a new court commitment. This reflects the policy of the Youth Authority to emphasize due process considerations in parole violation hearings and not to intervene in court initiated proceedings prior to their determination.

Table 15
INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1976

Institution	Pop. start of year	Admissions						Departures						Pop. end of year	
		Total	First Admissions	Returns		Transfers	Other*	Total	Parole			Transfers	Escape		Other*
				Parole	Es-cape				Calif. supv.	O.S. supv.	Transfers				
Total	4,595	17,431	3,558	1,111	142	8,481	4,139	18,013	4,787	117	8,481	396	4,232	4,013	
Males	4,368	16,725	3,376	1,053	140	8,255	3,901	17,261	4,533	110	8,255	386	3,977	3,832	
Females	227	706	182	58	2	226	238	752	254	7	226	10	255	181	
CYA Institutions	4,579	17,336	3,558	1,105	142	8,414	4,117	17,928	4,775	117	8,432	396	4,208	3,987	
Males	4,353	16,633	3,376	1,047	140	8,191	3,879	17,180	4,522	110	8,208	386	3,954	3,806	
Females	226	703	182	58	2	223	238	748	253	7	224	10	254	181	
Reception Centers	653	8,118	3,557	923	34	1,065	2,539	8,111	603	25	5,027	38	2,418	660	
NRCC—Males	200	3,027	1,396	349	14	337	931	3,003	180	12	1,966	10	835	224	
NRCC—Females	46	123	30	16	1	14	62	152	41	1	32	2	76	17	
SRCC—Males	347	3,875	1,503	423	18	658	1,273	3,899	338	10	2,287	23	1,241	323	
SRCC—Females	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	
VRCC—Males	27	259	127	38	—	25	69	274	10	—	193	2	69	12	
VRCC—Females	33	306	151	26	1	18	110	298	33	2	153	1	109	41	
YTSC—Males	—	526	350	71	—	12	93	483	1	—	395	—	87	43	
Schools & Camps	3,926	9,218	1	182	108	7,349	1,578	9,817	4,172	92	3,405	358	1,790	3,327	
Males	3,779	8,946	—	166	108	7,159	1,513	9,521	3,993	88	3,367	351	1,722	3,204	
Females	147	272	1	16	—	190	65	296	179	4	38	7	68	123	
Nelles	386	503	—	12	4	445	42	601	344	6	196	9	46	288	
Close	349	699	—	7	12	557	123	705	429	15	98	26	137	343	
El Paso de Robles	401	742	—	9	4	673	56	819	385	10	354	9	61	324	
Holton	371	705	—	8	12	570	115	750	406	14	162	27	141	326	
Nelson	370	1,589	—	24	12	1,432	121	1,622	347	5	1,118	35	117	337	
Preston	402	809	—	20	21	588	180	839	341	3	297	15	183	372	
Youth Training School	954	1,986	—	76	29	1,462	419	2,166	933	23	685	58	467	774	
Ventura—Males	196	347	—	8	—	284	55	350	202	5	85	4	54	193	
Ventura—Females	145	242	1	16	—	177	48	266	173	4	37	3	49	121	
SPACE—Males	20	405	—	—	8	107	290	413	62	—	23	21	307	12	
SPACE—Females	2	30	—	—	—	13	17	30	6	—	1	4	19	2	
Ben Lomond	69	226	—	—	2	205	19	252	110	2	64	39	46	43	
Mt. Bullion	68	213	—	1	—	177	35	233	113	1	34	24	61	48	
Oak Glen	66	210	—	1	4	183	22	226	117	3	62	27	17	50	
Pine Grove	60	256	—	—	—	245	11	266	86	—	134	28	18	50	
Washington Ridge	67	256	—	—	—	231	25	279	118	1	55	38	67	44	
C.D.C. Institutions	16	95	—	6	—	67	22	85	12	—	49	—	24	26	
Reception Centers	—	69	—	6	—	45	18	53	—	—	37	—	16	16	
Facilities	16	26	—	—	—	22	4	32	12	—	12	—	8	10	
Deuel Voc. Inst.	7	19	—	—	—	15	4	18	3	—	8	—	7	8	
Other CDC—Males	8	4	—	—	—	4	—	10	8	—	2	—	—	2	
CDC—Females	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	2	—	1	—	

* Includes furlough, out-of-court, guest, and discharge at departure.

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES

Table 15 shows the admissions and departures from Youth Authority institutions during the calendar year 1976. The ward population at the beginning of the year in institutions was 4,595 and this decreased to 4,013 at the end of the year. Practically all of this number were housed in Youth Authority facilities, either reception centers, schools, or camps. A small number of cases were housed in Department of Corrections facilities.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS

Table 16 shows the average daily populations of Youth Authority wards in institutions over the past 11 years. As was the case with first commitments to the Youth Authority, the average daily populations showed a decreasing pattern from 1966 through 1972

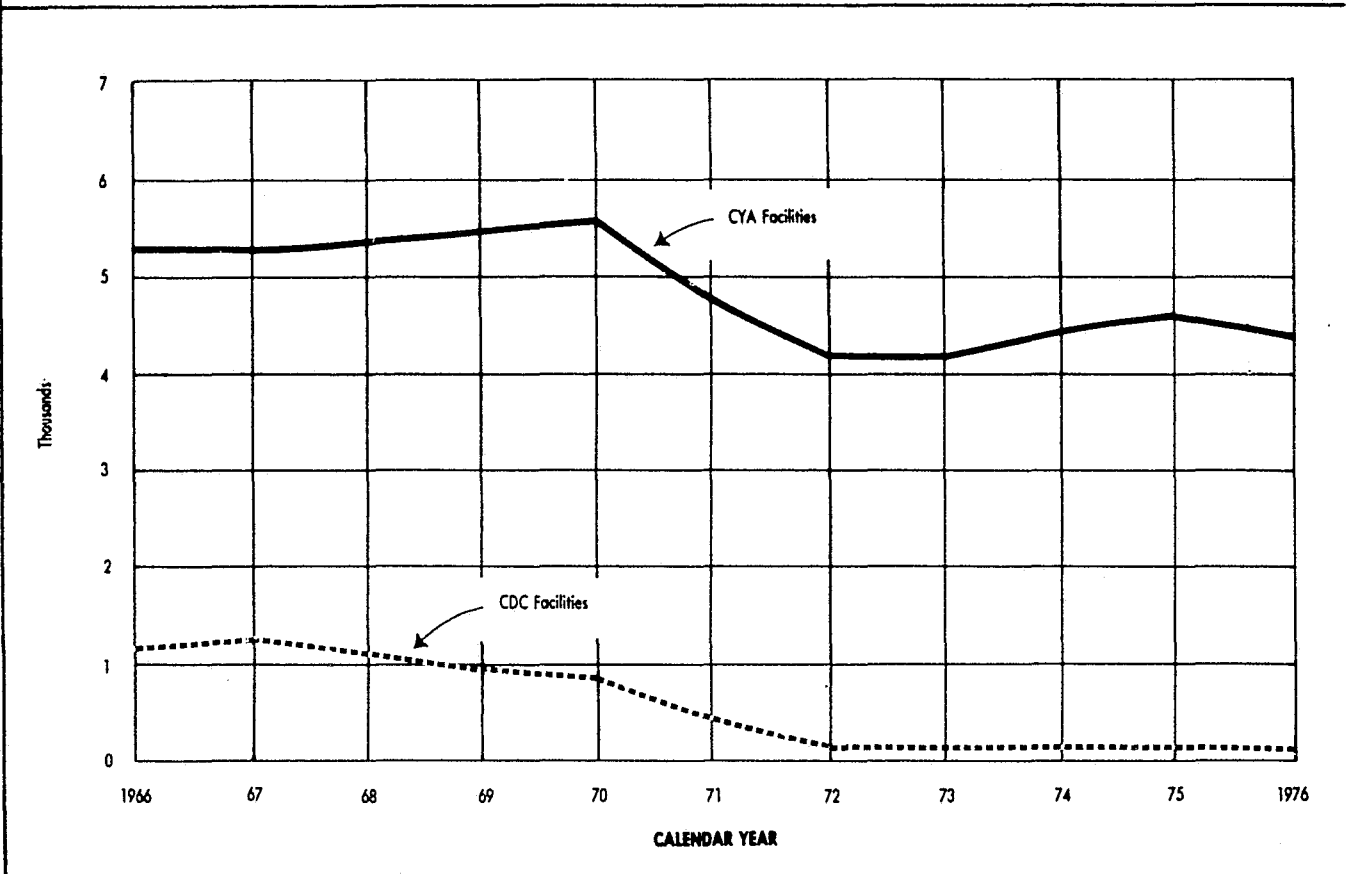
with an increasing trend in 1973, 1974, and 1975. In 1976 the average daily population decreased to 4,432, about 4 percent under the average daily population of 4,602 in 1975. Two rather spectacular changes in the average daily population over this period was in the Youth Authority girl's schools and in the Department of Corrections facilities. The average daily population for females dropped from 613 in 1966 to 144 in 1976 which was a direct result of the decreasing commitments from the Probation Subsidy program. Likewise, the number of wards held in Department of Corrections facilities dropped from an average of 1,153 in 1966 to 16 in 1976. This was a direct result of a Youth Authority policy to transfer wards from Department of Corrections facilities and to house them in Youth Authority institutions.

Table 16
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1966-1976

Institution	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total	6,447	6,502	6,490	6,323	5,915	5,105	4,196	4,208	4,537	4,602	4,432
CYA Reception Centers	746	697	704	706	620	647	614	590	662	699	654
NRCC—Males.....	254	236	239	234	190	218	219	206	226	247	235
NRCC—Females.....	61	63	61	51	40	32	26	34	43	37	24
SRCC—Males.....	354	321	335	348	326	340	333	303	337	351	300
VRCC—Males.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	21
VRCC—Females.....	77	77	69	73	64	57	36	47	37	40	41
YTSC—Males.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
CYA Schools—Males.....	3,612	3,699	3,786	3,886	3,687	3,411	2,945	2,990	3,260	3,362	3,290
Fricot.....	219	187	164	169	164	29	—	—	—	—	—
Fred C. Nelles.....	636	546	566	588	486	437	393	363	388	386	349
O. H. Close.....	83	369	363	369	359	344	347	334	343	347	340
El Paso de Robles.....	524	443	433	404	363	269	29	—	138	352	387
Karl Holton.....	—	74	205	344	383	378	363	381	385	386	379
DeWitt Nelson.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	233	319	378	378	355
Preston.....	935	876	848	822	749	690	377	384	421	399	386
Youth Training School.....	1,215	1,204	1,207	1,190	1,178	1,176	995	1,041	976	892	886
Ventura.....	—	—	—	—	5	54	138	147	194	198	189
Los Guilucos.....	—	—	—	—	—	32	70	12	—	—	—
SCDC.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	5	—
SPACE.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	19	19
CYA Camps—Males.....	323	275	251	280	283	306	290	350	367	348	328
Ben Lomond.....	63	58	59	71	74	79	71	70	74	69	68
Mt. Bullion.....	113	83	77	76	70	76	67	72	75	69	65
Pine Grove.....	60	56	41	59	68	73	63	68	71	69	68
Washington Ridge.....	87	78	74	74	71	78	67	69	71	70	64
Oak Glen.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	71	76	71	63
CYA Schools—Females.....	613	607	592	599	505	379	286	224	202	165	144
Los Guilucos.....	244	241	225	205	177	143	92	14	—	—	—
Ventura.....	369	366	367	394	328	236	194	209	200	163	142
SCDC.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
SPACE.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Department of Corrections.....	1,153	1,224	1,157	852	820	362	61	54	46	28	16

chart IX

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1966 THROUGH 1976



section 6

THE LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONAL STAY

SCHOOLS AND CAMPS

Table 17 shows the changes in the average institutional length of stay between 1966 and 1976. In 1966 the average length of stay for wards was 9.4 months and this included approximately one month spent in the clinic for diagnostic services. From that point, length of stay in Youth Authority institutions increased rather steadily up to 1975 when it averaged 12.7 months. In mid-1976, length of stay started to decrease so that the 1976 yearly average dropped to 12 months with an 11 month average for the latter half of the 1976 calendar year.

Institutional length of stay is affected by such factors as changes in Youth Authority Board policy,

changes in characteristics of the wards, institutional population pressures, etc. All of these factors have probably played a part in the increasing length of stay at Youth Authority facilities. However, the recent decrease in length of stay was the direct result of changes in Youth Authority Board policy rather than to any changes in the characteristics of the wards. One of these policy changes was to speed up the parole referral process so that the ward would be ready for release from an institution at the expiration of his continuance time. This eliminated part of the 30-day waiting period while parole plans were being prepared.

Table 17

**MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN YOUTH AUTHORITY AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
PRIOR TO RELEASE ON PAROLE, 1966-1976
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE
(In Months)**

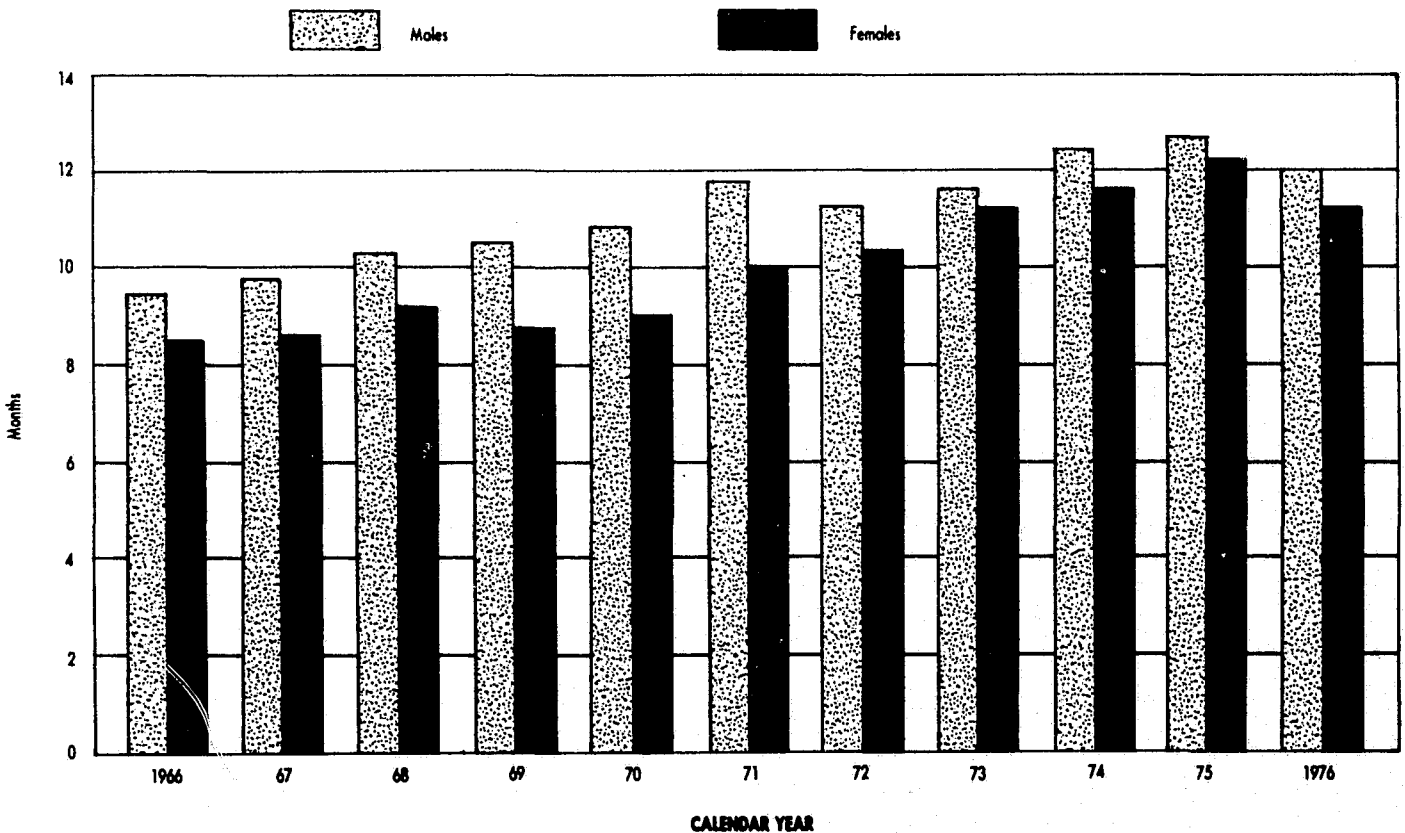
Institution of release ^a	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total ^b	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0
Males.....	9.5	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0
Females.....	8.5	8.6	9.1	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.2	11.6	12.2	11.2
CYA Institutions ^b	8.6	9.2	9.8	9.7	10.2	11.2	11.0	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0
Schools and Camps (Males).....	8.6	9.4	10.0	9.9	10.5	11.4	11.0	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0
Fricot.....	10.5	12.6	14.9	13.7	11.3	11.1	-	-	-	-	-
Fred C. Nelles.....	8.6	10.6	10.4	9.1	9.2	10.1	8.8	9.2	10.3	10.8	10.4
O. H. Close.....	-	9.0	11.1	9.3	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.9	10.1	10.3
El Paso de Robles.....	7.3	8.3	8.3	9.3	10.1	11.3	14.2	-	11.4	12.5	11.0
Karl Holton.....	-	-	9.1	8.9	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.3
DeWitt Nelson.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	11.6	12.9	13.3	11.2
Preston.....	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.1	10.9	12.4	13.4	15.4	18.0	18.1	16.0
Youth Training School	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.3	13.4	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.1
Ventura.....	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	11.1	12.6	11.9	13.5	13.1
Los Guilucos.....	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	10.3	8.9	-	-	-
Camps.....	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.0
Schools (Females).....	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.0
Los Guilucos.....	9.8	10.4	11.4	10.6	9.9	10.3	10.2	8.6	-	-	-
Ventura.....	7.8	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.2	9.7	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0
CDC Institutions.....	14.2	12.1	12.7	15.1	15.5	16.1	18.2	14.8	13.1	11.6	19.4

^a Includes time in clinic.

^b Includes all institutions operating during periods shown.

chart X

MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1966 THROUGH 1976



// section 7

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT

Table 18 is a summary of the parole movements for the calendar years 1975 and 1976. Parole caseloads continued to decrease during the two years just past with a net change of -7.3 percent. At the end of 1976 there were 7,658 wards on parole with 7,451 under California supervision and 207 under out-of-state supervision.

The decreasing length of stay for institutional populations resulted in an increase in the number of cases released from institutions, thus providing an impetus for stabilizing the parole caseload. However,

there was also a large increase in the number of cases being discharged from parole supervision thus cancelling out any benefit from the increase in parole releases. The increase in parole discharges was due to a shortening of parole length of stay, removing "status offenders" from the Youth Authority population, and to the effects of the *Olivas* decision which required that the Youth Authority discharge misdemeanant offenders whose length of Youth Authority jurisdiction exceeded the amount of time the youth could have spent in a county facility.

Table 18
YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE MOVEMENTS, 1975 AND 1976
BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

Parole movements	1975	1976	Percent change
Total paroles, beginning of year	8,586	7,963	-7.3
Received on parole.....	4,680	5,322	+13.7
Released from institutions.....	4,305	4,904	+13.9
Received from other states.....	182	191	+4.9
Reinstated and other*	193	227	+17.6
Removed from parole	5,303	5,627	+6.1
Revoked	1,414	1,109	-21.6
Discharged and other	3,889	4,518	+16.2
Total paroles, end of year	7,963	7,658	-3.8
California supervision, beginning of year	8,342	7,691	-7.8
Received	4,625	5,253	+13.6
New cases	4,558	5,195	+14.0
Transferred to California supervision from out-of-state supervision.....	67	58	-13.4
Removed.....	5,276	5,493	+4.1
Revoked	1,404	1,100	-21.7
Discharged and other	3,751	4,292	+14.4
Transferred to out-of-state supervision.....	121	101	-16.5
California supervision, end of year	7,691	7,451	-3.1
Out-of-state supervision, beginning of year	244	272	+11.5
Received	243	228	-6.2
New cases	122	127	+4.1
Transferred from California supervision to out-of-state supervision.....	121	101	-16.5
Removed.....	215	293	+36.3
Revoked	10	9	-10.0
Discharged	138	226	+63.8
Transferred to California supervision.....	67	58	-13.4
Out-of-state supervision, end of year.....	272	207	-23.9

* Includes releases to parole from furlough, out to court, DOH, Co. Jail or escape status.

Table 19
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1976
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL, SEX, AND ADMISSION STATUS

Type of removal	Total *		Admission status			
			First admission		Re-admission	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total wards removed from parole	5,443	100.0	3,580	100.0	1,863	100.0
Non-violators discharged.....	2,979	54.7	2,061	57.6	918	49.3
Violators	2,464	45.3	1,519	42.4	945	50.7
Revoked for return	1,109	20.4	772	21.6	337	18.1
Discharged	1,355	24.9	747	20.8	608	32.6
Males—Total	4,948	100.0	3,228	100.0	1,720	100.0
Non-violators discharged.....	2,631	53.2	1,809	56.0	822	47.8
Violators	2,317	46.8	1,419	44.0	898	52.2
Revoked for return	1,052	21.2	728	22.6	324	18.8
Discharged	1,265	25.6	691	21.4	574	33.4
Females—Total	495	100.0	352	100.0	143	100.0
Non-violators discharged.....	348	70.3	252	71.6	96	67.1
Violators	147	29.7	100	28.4	47	32.9
Revoked for return	57	11.5	44	12.5	13	9.1
Discharged	90	18.2	56	15.9	34	23.8

* Excludes courtesy supervision cases.

WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE

Table 19 shows that there were 5,443 wards removed from parole during calendar year 1976 with 55 percent of these removed by non-violational discharge. The balance of 45 percent were removed for violational reasons—20 percent because of a revocation action returning the wards to an institutional status, and 25 percent discharged because of a commitment to an adult correctional facility or because of expiration of jurisdiction while on missing status.

Table 20 is a summary of violation rates over the past 11 years and it shows a generally decreasing rate

of violators—from a high of 66 percent in 1968 to a low of 45 percent in 1976. It must be emphasized that this is not a "true" recidivism rate in that these figures represent only wards removed from parole during the year irrespective of the length of time that they were under jurisdiction. Subsequent tables in this report will show parole performance by a longitudinal method where certain release groups are followed for a specified period of time and outcome measured at the conclusion of that time.

Table 20
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1966-1976
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL

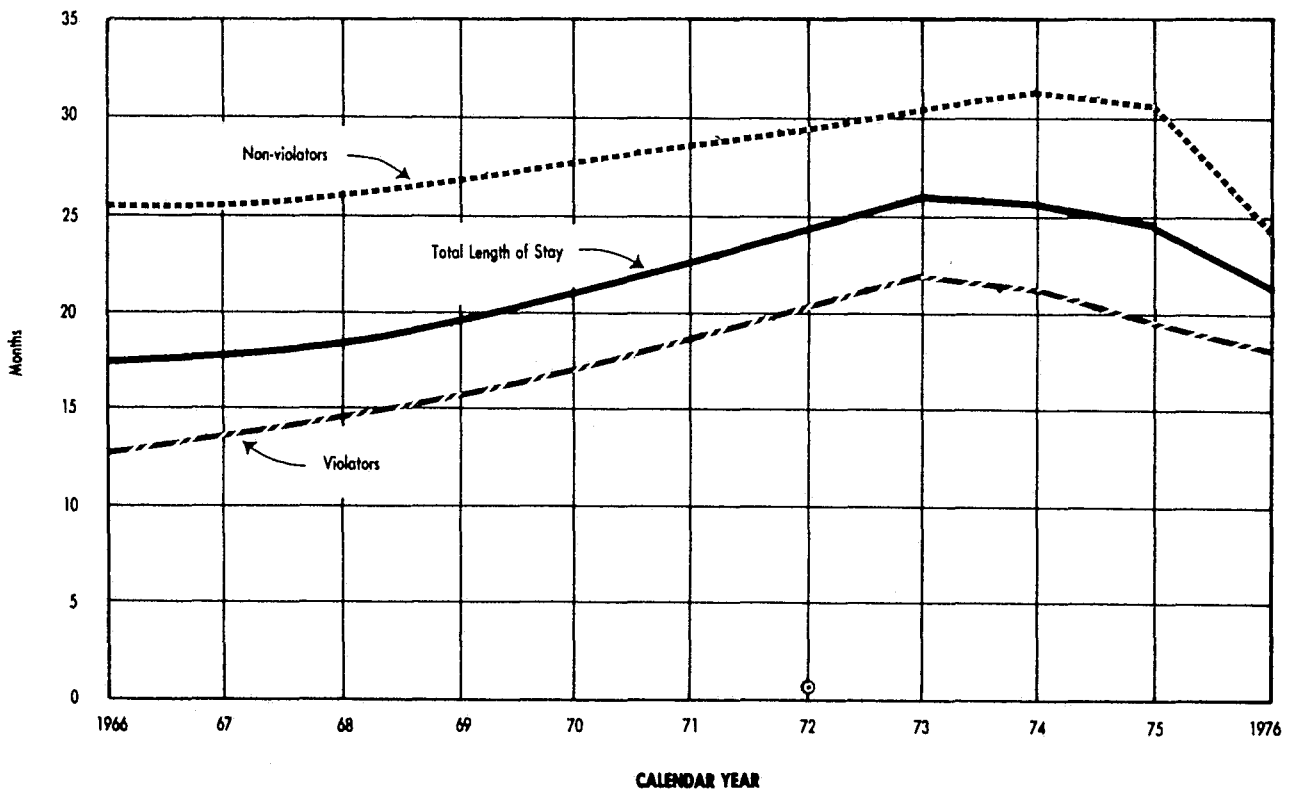
Year	Total		Non-violators		Violators					
					Total		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1966.....	9,336	100.0	3,469	37.2	5,867	62.8	4,327	46.3	1,540	16.5
1967.....	9,642	100.0	3,473	36.0	6,169	64.0	4,396	45.6	1,773	18.4
1968.....	8,975	100.0	3,028	33.7	5,947	66.3	4,064	45.3	1,883	21.0
1969.....	8,585	100.0	3,041	35.4	5,544	64.6	3,571	41.6	1,973	23.0
1970.....	7,409	100.0	2,748	37.1	4,661	62.9	2,830	38.2	1,831	24.7
1971.....	6,920	100.0	2,995	43.3	3,925	56.7	2,221	32.1	1,704	24.6
1972.....	6,478	100.0	2,878	44.4	3,600	55.6	1,939	29.9	1,661	25.7
1973.....	6,088	100.0	2,731	44.9	3,357	55.1	1,702	27.9	1,655	27.2
1974.....	5,585	100.0	2,496	44.7	3,089	55.3	1,637	29.3	1,452	26.0
1975.....	5,071	100.0	2,451	48.3	2,620	51.7	1,414	27.9	1,206	23.8
1976.....	5,443	100.0	2,979	54.7	2,464	45.3	1,109	20.4	1,355	24.9

Table 21
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE FOR WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1966-1976
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL
(In Months)

Year	Total	Type of removal			
		Non-violators removed from parole	Violators removed from parole		
			Total	Revoked	Discharged
1966.....	17.5	25.4	12.8	10.4	19.6
1967.....	17.9	25.1	13.9	11.3	20.3
1968.....	18.3	25.9	14.4	11.1	21.4
1969.....	19.4	26.5	15.6	11.5	22.9
1970.....	21.2	27.9	17.2	12.2	24.9
1971.....	22.9	28.4	18.7	12.7	26.5
1972.....	24.2	29.4	20.0	13.9	27.1
1973.....	25.9	30.5	22.2	15.2	29.4
1974.....	25.8	31.4	21.2	14.5	28.8
1975.....	24.9	30.7	19.4	13.9	25.9
1976.....	21.5	24.4	17.9	12.0	22.8

chart XI

MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE, 1966 THROUGH 1976
By Type of Removal from Parole



LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

Table 21 shows the variation in the parole length of stay over the past 11 year period. In 1966 the mean length of stay on parole was 17.5 months and this increased to a high of almost 26 months in 1973 and then declined to 21.5 months in 1976. The average length of stay for non-violators on parole is currently about two years as opposed to the two and one-half years that was the case in 1975.

PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES

Table 22 shows the type and disposition of parole violation offenses that occurred during 1976. The two most common parole violation offenses were burglary and theft (excluding auto theft) with assault and battery and narcotics and drug offenses next in order. Of

the 5,785 parole violation offenses that were recorded, the Youth Authority Board took cognizance of the violation but continued the ward on parole in 57 percent of the cases. For 19 percent they revoked parole and returned the ward to an institutional setting. For the balance of 23 percent, the wards were discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction. Generally, wards with less serious parole violation offenses were returned to parole status, while wards with the more serious or assaultive types of offenses were either returned to Youth Authority institutions or discharged to an adult correctional facility.

Table 22
PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES, 1976
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

Parole violation offense	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked		Discharged after violation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5,785	100.0	3,321	57.4	1,109	19.2	1,355	23.4
Homicide.....	66	100.0	12	18.2	8	12.1	46	69.7
Robbery.....	443	100.0	102	23.0	117	26.4	224	50.6
Assault and battery.....	571	100.0	346	60.6	130	22.8	95	16.6
Burglary.....	881	100.0	351	39.9	276	31.3	254	28.8
Theft (except auto).....	846	100.0	549	64.9	163	19.3	134	15.8
Auto theft.....	390	100.0	208	53.3	112	28.7	70	18.0
Forgery and checks.....	105	100.0	55	52.4	22	21.0	28	26.6
Sex offenses.....	131	100.0	63	48.1	24	18.3	44	33.6
Narcotics and drugs.....	560	100.0	379	67.7	67	12.0	114	20.3
Road and driving laws.....	437	100.0	374	85.6	31	7.1	32	7.3
Weapons.....	134	100.0	93	69.4	27	20.1	14	10.5
Disorderly conduct.....	129	100.0	120	93.0	6	4.7	3	2.3
Technical violation—AWOL.....	486	100.0	200	41.1	33	6.8	253	52.1
Technical violation—other.....	123	100.0	87	70.7	29	23.6	7	5.7
Other offenses.....	483	100.0	382	79.1	64	13.2	37	7.7

// section 8

PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Parole performance can be measured in a number of ways; however, the two most common approaches are the cross-sectional and the longitudinal. The cross-sectional approach was presented in the previous section and includes all of the wards removed from parole during a calendar year. This approach does not take into account any changes in the characteristics of caseloads over time and does not equalize the exposure time on parole. However, it has the advantage of being current.

The longitudinal approach to parole violation is one wherein a release cohort of parolees is selected and followed for a predetermined period of time. This, of necessity, results in a time lapse before data can be accumulated. Table 23 shows the parole performance of seven calendar year parole release cohorts in terms of a violational removal from parole within 24 months after release to parole. The definition of violational removal is either revocation or violational discharge by the Youth Authority Board. The violation rates range from 51 percent for the 1968 release cohort to 43 percent for the 1974 cohort.

For males, the recidivism rate for the 1974 cohort was 45 percent and for females it was 28 percent. The violation rate for juvenile court wards is quite a bit higher than the violation rate for criminal court wards. For instance, for the 1974 cohort, 53 percent of the juvenile court males violated parole whereas only 36 percent of the criminal court males violated. There is a direct relationship between violation rate and age with the younger aged wards violating at a higher rate than the older aged.

Table 24 shows the length of stay on parole prior to a violational removal within a 24-month period. As can be seen from this table, approximately one-half of all violators were removed within the first ten months on parole. This points up the fact that the first year on parole is the more critical period as far as the violation rate is concerned.

Table 25 shows the violation rate by institution of release. Wards released from certain institutions have higher violation rates than wards released from other institutions. For instance, the Fred C. Nelles School has the highest violation rate of all Youth Authority

Table 23
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1968-1974
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Year of release	Total			Males									Females		
				Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Juvenile and criminal courts		
	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1968	8,625	4,437	51.4	7,394	3,959	53.5	5,121	3,048	59.5	2,273	911	40.1	1,231	478	38.8
1969	8,224	3,843	46.7	7,117	3,439	48.3	4,508	2,513	55.7	2,609	926	35.5	1,107	404	36.5
1970	6,737	2,817	41.8	5,854	2,568	43.9	3,727	1,905	51.1	2,127	663	31.2	883	249	28.2
1971	6,251	2,505	40.1	5,629	2,351	41.8	3,262	1,592	48.8	2,367	759	32.1	622	154	24.8
1972	4,960	2,121	42.8	4,478	1,988	44.4	2,357	1,254	53.2	2,121	734	34.6	482	133	27.6
1973	4,055	1,813	44.7	3,697	1,717	46.4	1,870	1,044	55.8	1,827	673	36.8	358	96	26.8
1974	4,300	1,853	43.1	3,934	1,752	44.5	2,042	1,072	52.5	1,892	680	35.9	366	101	27.6

Table 24

TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REMOVAL FOR WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1974
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Time on parole to nearest month prior to removal	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
							Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent
Less than 1/2 month....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 month.....	11	0.3	6	0.3	5	0.3	11	0.3	6	0.3	5	0.3	5	-
2 months.....	65	1.5	47	2.0	18	0.9	60	1.5	43	2.1	17	0.9	5	1.4
3 months.....	153	3.6	108	4.7	45	2.3	144	3.7	100	4.9	44	2.3	9	2.5
4 months.....	268	6.2	195	8.4	73	3.7	249	6.3	181	8.9	68	3.6	19	5.2
5 months.....	395	9.2	290	12.5	105	5.3	371	9.4	271	13.3	100	5.3	24	6.6
6 months.....	509	11.8	369	15.9	140	7.1	481	12.2	347	17.0	134	7.1	28	7.7
7 months.....	633	14.7	449	19.4	184	9.3	598	15.2	420	20.6	178	9.4	35	9.6
8 months.....	757	17.6	534	23.1	223	11.2	718	18.3	501	24.5	217	11.5	39	10.7
9 months.....	861	20.0	596	25.7	265	13.4	817	20.8	559	27.4	258	13.6	44	12.0
10 months.....	971	22.6	673	29.1	298	15.0	919	23.4	629	30.8	290	15.3	52	14.2
11 months.....	1,071	24.9	728	31.4	343	17.3	1,014	25.8	680	33.3	334	17.7	57	15.6
12 months.....	1,155	26.9	772	33.3	383	19.3	1,094	27.8	721	35.3	373	19.7	61	16.7
13 months.....	1,238	28.8	818	35.3	420	21.2	1,173	29.8	764	37.4	409	21.6	65	17.8
14 months.....	1,321	30.7	870	37.6	451	22.7	1,251	31.8	811	39.7	440	23.3	70	19.1
15 months.....	1,397	32.5	910	39.3	487	24.5	1,320	33.6	844	41.3	476	25.2	77	21.0
16 months.....	1,474	34.3	949	41.0	525	26.5	1,395	35.5	881	43.1	514	27.2	79	21.6
17 months.....	1,529	35.6	976	42.1	553	27.9	1,447	36.8	906	44.4	541	28.6	82	22.4
18 months.....	1,585	36.9	1,008	43.5	577	29.1	1,502	38.2	937	45.9	565	29.9	83	22.7
19 months.....	1,636	38.0	1,038	44.8	598	30.1	1,551	39.4	967	47.4	584	30.9	85	23.2
20 months.....	1,685	39.2	1,067	46.1	618	31.1	1,599	40.6	995	48.7	604	31.9	86	23.5
21 months.....	1,730	40.2	1,089	47.0	641	32.3	1,639	41.7	1,014	49.7	625	33.0	91	24.9
22 months.....	1,770	41.2	1,110	47.9	660	33.3	1,677	42.6	1,033	50.6	644	34.0	93	25.4
23 months.....	1,814	42.2	1,132	48.9	682	34.4	1,718	43.7	1,054	51.6	664	35.1	96	26.2
24 months.....	1,853	43.1	1,152	49.7	701	35.3	1,752	44.5	1,072	52.5	680	35.9	101	27.6
Total number of wards paroled	4,300		2,316		1,984		3,934		2,042		1,892		366	

facilities whereas Oak Glen Camp has one of the lowest. However, this is not a fair comparison in that the major determinant of violation rate is the age of the ward at the time of release to parole—the younger the age the higher the violation rate potential. Schools such as Fred C. Nelles and O. H. Close have the younger aged wards while the forestry camps have the older aged. Because of this selection factor it is impossible to compare violation rates simply on the basis of the school without taking into consideration the population housed therein. It is possible to control this age factor somewhat by comparing violation rates within court of commitment. Even so, there are selection factors that interfere with such a comparison such as

offense, ethnic group, prior record, etc.

Table 26 shows the violation rate by the type of commitment offense and points up what was said previously about selection factors affecting the violation rate. Of the offenses shown in Table 26, homicide had the lowest percent of violators (30 percent) followed by narcotics and drugs (33 percent). At the other end of the spectrum, the highest violation rate was for those committed for Welfare and Institutions Code offenses (50 percent). Generally, wards committed for offenses against persons have the more favorable recidivism record as compared to those committed for status offenses or for property offenses.

Table 25
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1974
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE AND COURT OF COMMITMENT
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Institution of release	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators
Total.....	4,300	1,853	43.1	2,316	1,152	49.7	1,984	701	35.3
Males	3,934	1,752	44.5	2,042	1,072	52.5	1,892	680	35.9
Females	366	101	27.6	274	80	29.2	92	21	22.8
CYA Institutions.....	3,913	1,670	42.7	2,203	1,084	49.2	1,710	586	34.3
Reception Centers.....	625	296	47.4	394	203	51.5	231	93	40.3
NRCC—Males.....	116	51	44.0	50	29	58.0	66	22	33.3
NRCC—Females.....	79	20	25.3	73	19	26.0	6	1	16.7
SRCC—Males.....	371	198	53.4	223	132	59.2	148	66	44.6
VRCC—Males.....	7	5	71.4	5	3	60.0	2	2	100.0
VRCC—Females.....	52	22	42.3	43	20	46.5	9	2	22.2
Schools—Males	2,475	1,107	44.7	1,520	785	51.6	955	322	33.7
Nelles.....	325	181	55.7	323	179	55.4	2	2	100.0
Close.....	414	215	51.9	388	209	53.9	26	6	23.1
El Paso de Robles.....	61	24	39.3	39	20	51.3	22	4	18.2
Holton.....	363	130	35.8	241	96	39.8	122	34	27.9
DeWitt Nelson.....	258	101	39.1	97	47	48.5	161	54	33.5
Preston.....	305	136	44.6	102	59	57.8	203	77	37.9
Youth Training School.....	589	255	43.3	261	135	51.7	328	120	36.6
Ventura.....	160	65	40.6	69	40	58.0	91	25	27.5
Camps	592	210	35.5	135	56	41.5	457	154	33.7
Ben Lomond.....	117	48	41.0	21	10	47.6	96	38	39.6
Mt. Bullion.....	114	44	38.6	28	12	42.9	86	32	37.2
Oak Glen.....	129	38	29.5	28	10	35.7	101	28	27.7
Pine Grove.....	107	34	31.8	29	9	31.0	78	25	32.1
Washington Ridge.....	125	46	36.8	29	15	51.7	96	31	32.3
Ventura—Females.....	221	57	25.8	154	40	26.0	67	17	25.4
CDC Institutions.....	34	17	50.0	5	2	40.0	29	15	51.7
DVI.....	7	3	42.9	—	—	—	7	3	42.9
Other CDC Males ^a	22	13	59.1	5	2	40.0	17	11	64.7
CDC Females.....	5	1	20.0	—	—	—	5	1	20.0
Other Institutions ^b	353	166	47.0	108	66	61.1	245	100	40.8
Males	344	165	48.0	104	65	62.5	240	100	41.7
Females	9	1	11.1	4	1	25.0	5	—	—

^a Includes releases from reception centers.

^b Includes releases from county jails, DOH, and awaiting delivery status and YA institutions not individually mentioned.

chart XII

VIOLETION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1974

By Institution of Release

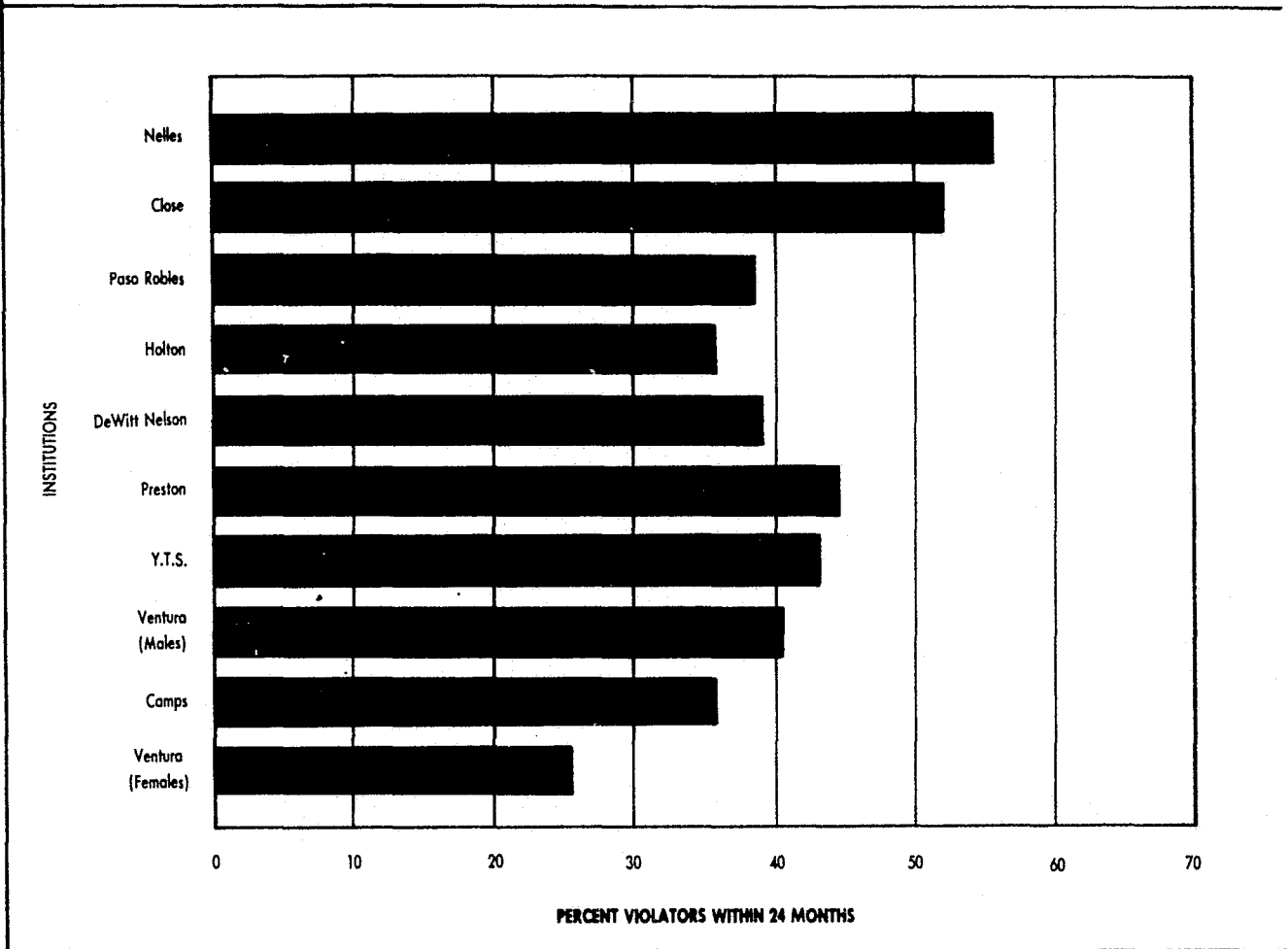


Table 26

VIOLETION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1974 BY COMMITMENT OF OFFENSE

(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Offense	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors
Total.....	4,300	1,853	43.1	2,316	1,152	49.7	1,984	701	35.3
Homicide.....	107	32	29.9	54	18	33.3	53	14	26.4
Robbery.....	626	226	36.1	249	104	41.8	377	122	32.4
Assault.....	433	169	39.0	294	125	42.5	139	44	31.7
Burglary.....	919	424	46.1	362	201	55.5	557	223	40.0
Theft.....	842	397	47.1	411	231	56.2	431	166	38.5
Sex offenses.....	134	64	47.8	85	45	52.9	49	19	38.8
Narcotic and drugs..	384	125	32.6	109	42	38.5	275	83	30.2
W & I.....	575	287	49.9	575	287	49.9	-	-	-
Other.....	280	129	46.1	177	99	55.9	103	30	29.1

// section 9

LONG TERM TRENDS

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS

The trend in the movement of population in institutions housing Youth Authority wards is shown in Table 27. Over the 11-year period shown in this table, the population of wards in institutions decreased from 6,377 in 1966 to 4,192 in 1976. The trend during this period was one of decreasing populations from 1966

through 1972, and then an increasing population through 1975. The population began to fall off in 1976 and this latter trend is directly attributable to a current movement toward a shorter length of stay and thus an increase in the number of wards released to parole.

Table 27

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS*, 1966-1976

Movement	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Population, January 1.....	6,377	6,421	6,542	6,317	5,908	5,580	4,552	4,105	4,437	4,569	4,766
Received	12,147	12,506	13,076	13,405	13,624	11,920	9,639	8,668	9,014	8,575	8,376
Committed by court.....	5,458	4,994	4,689	4,493	3,746	3,218	2,728	2,757	3,002	3,402	3,558
Returned from parole.....	4,197	4,246	3,881	3,535	2,826	2,226	1,929	1,698	1,615	1,415	1,111
Returned from escape	327	612	452	687	871	833	840	503	550	471	419
Parole detention	664	767	1,627	1,757	3,201	2,902	2,642	2,621	2,253	1,840	1,490
Other	1,501	1,887	1,427	2,933	2,980	2,741	1,500	1,089	1,594	1,447	1,798
Released.....	12,103	12,385	13,301	13,814	13,952	12,948	10,086	8,336	8,882	8,378	8,950
Paroled.....	9,455	8,940	8,621	8,149	6,640	6,138	4,890	4,004	4,230	4,344	4,947
To California supervision	9,128	8,661	8,372	7,905	6,453	5,969	4,773	3,916	4,144	4,224	4,826
To out-of-state supervision	327	279	249	244	187	169	117	88	86	120	121
Escaped	333	610	428	669	826	891	857	493	517	444	422
Dischd. or otherwise released.....	1,655	2,088	2,672	3,255	3,326	3,011	1,680	1,236	1,866	1,723	1,634
Parole detention	660	747	1,580	1,741	3,160	2,908	2,659	2,603	2,269	1,867	1,947
Population, December 31	6,421	6,542	6,317	5,908	5,580	4,552	4,105	4,437	4,569	4,766	4,192
Net change during year.....	44	121	-225	-409	-328	-1,028	-447	332	132	197	-574
Percent change from prior year	0.7	1.9	-3.4	-6.5	-5.6	-18.4	-9.8	8.1	3.0	4.3	-12.0

* Includes all wards placed by Youth Authority in state and local institutions.

PAROLE TRENDS

Table 28 shows the trend in the movement of the Youth Authority parole population between 1966 and 1976. The Youth Authority parole population was at its highest point on December 31, 1966 when there were 15,320 on parole. During the subsequent 11-year period, each year has shown a decrease from the pre-

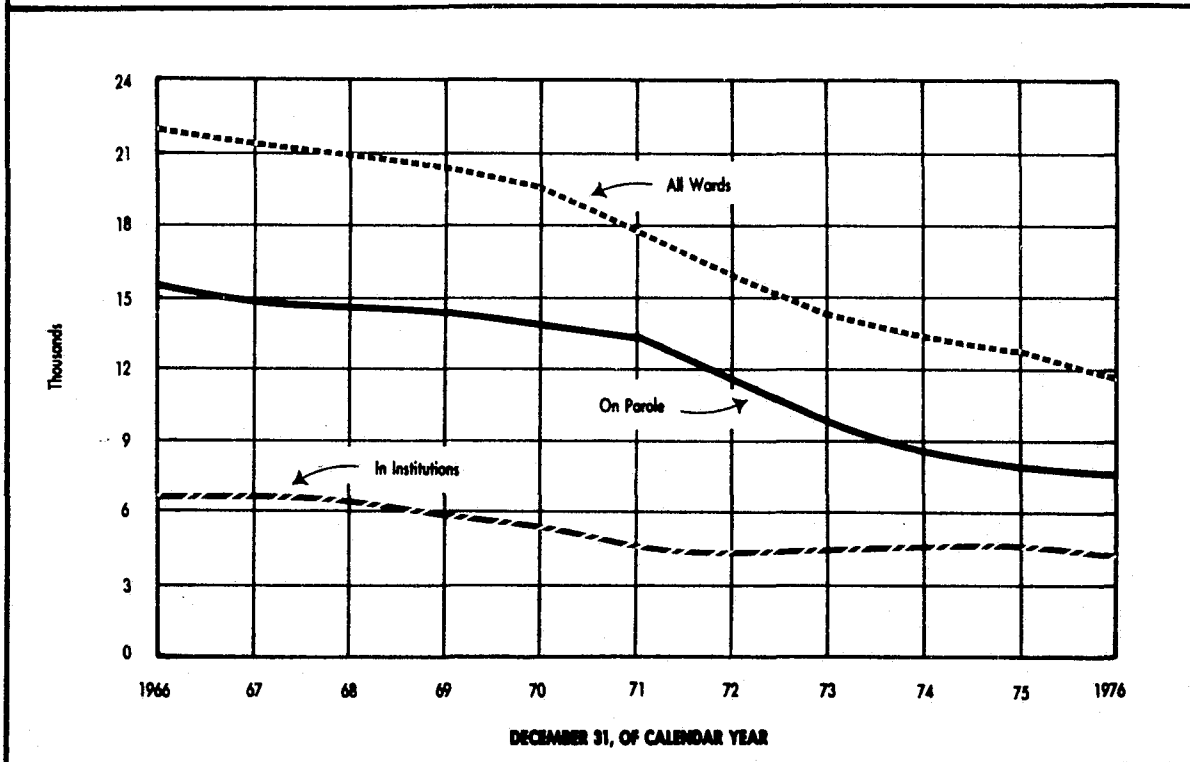
ceding year. The current caseload is one-half of what it was in 1966. It is probable that the parole caseload will stabilize within the next year having reached the full extent of the decrease brought about by the Probation Subsidy program.

Table 28
MOVEMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE POPULATION, 1966-1976

Movement	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
On parole, January 1	14,996	15,320	14,778	14,646	14,463	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963
Received on parole	9,919	9,370	9,103	8,671	7,061	6,543	5,245	4,288	4,533	4,680	5,322
Removed from parole.....	9,595	9,912	9,235	8,854	7,589	7,119	6,752	6,293	5,794	5,303	5,627
Ordered returned	4,327	4,396	4,064	3,601	2,802	2,221	1,939	1,702	1,637	1,414	1,109
Discharged	5,268	5,516	5,171	5,253	4,787	4,898	4,813	4,591	4,157	3,889	4,518
Not on violation	3,728	3,743	3,288	3,280	2,956	3,194	3,152	2,936	2,705	2,683	3,163
On violation	1,540	1,773	1,883	1,973	1,831	1,704	1,661	1,655	1,452	1,206	1,355
On parole, December 31	15,320	14,778	14,646	14,463	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,658
Net change during year.....	324	-524	-132	-183	-528	-576	-1,507	-2,005	-1,261	-623	-305
Percent change from prior year	2.2	-3.5	-0.9	-1.2	-3.7	-4.1	-11.3	-16.9	-12.8	-7.3	-3.8

chart XIII

INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE POPULATION December 31, 1966 through 1976



CYA institutions

RECEPTION CENTERS

NORTHERN RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Sacramento

SOUTHERN RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Norwalk

VENTURA RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Camarillo

YOUTH TRAINING
SCHOOL-CLINIC
Ontario

INSTITUTIONS

FRED C. NELLES SCHOOL
Whittier

O. H. CLOSE SCHOOL
Stockton

EL PASO DE ROBLES SCHOOL
Paso Robles

KARL HOLTON SCHOOL
Stockton

DeWITT NELSON TRAINING
CENTER
Stockton

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY
Ione

YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
Ontario

VENTURA SCHOOL
Camarillo

SOCIAL, PERSONAL,
AND COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE
PROJECT
Los Angeles

CONSERVATION CAMPS

BEN LOMOND
Santa Cruz

MT. BULLION
Mariposa

OAK GLEN
Yucaipa

PINE GROVE
Pine Grove

WASHINGTON RIDGE
Nevada City

CYA parole offices

REGION I

SAN FRANCISCO
(HEADQUARTERS)
2300 Stockton, Room 360

SAN FRANCISCO
1855 Folsom Street
865 Page Street

HAYWARD
22628 Foothill Boulevard

OAKLAND
103 East 14th Street

SAN JOSE
1661 West San Carlos, Room 205

REDWOOD CITY
555 Warren Street

SANTA ROSA
800 College Avenue

REGION II

SACRAMENTO
(HEADQUARTERS)
4343 Williamsborough Dr., Suite 240

SACRAMENTO
2729 I Street

NORTH VALLEY
5777 Madison Avenue, Suite 120

FRESNO
707 North Fulton

STOCKTON
1325 No. Center St., Suite 1

STOCKTON PAROLE CENTER
609 So. San Joaquin Street

REGION III

GLENDALE
(HEADQUARTERS)
512 East Wilson Avenue, Room 201

DOWNEY
11414½ Old River School Road

EL MONTE
3225 Tyler Avenue, Room 201

LONG BEACH
228 E. Fourth Street

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
8737 Van Nuys Boulevard
Panorama City

LOS ANGELES SOUTH
251 West 85th Place

LOS ANGELES NORTH
2440 South Main Street

WATTS PAROLE CENTER
9110 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles

UJIMA PAROLE CENTER
1315 No. Bullis Road, Suite 6
Compton

JEFFERSON PAROLE CENTER
4319 W. Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles

ESPERANZA PAROLE CENTER
3665 E. Whittier Boulevard
Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (SOCORRO)
5110 Huntington Drive

REGION IV

TUSTIN (HEADQUARTERS)
18002 Irvine Boulevard, Suite B-3

BAKERSFIELD
516 Kentucky Street

LA MESA
8265 Commercial Street, No. 11

RIVERSIDE
3931 Orange Street, Suite 29

SAN BERNARDINO
808 E. Mill Street

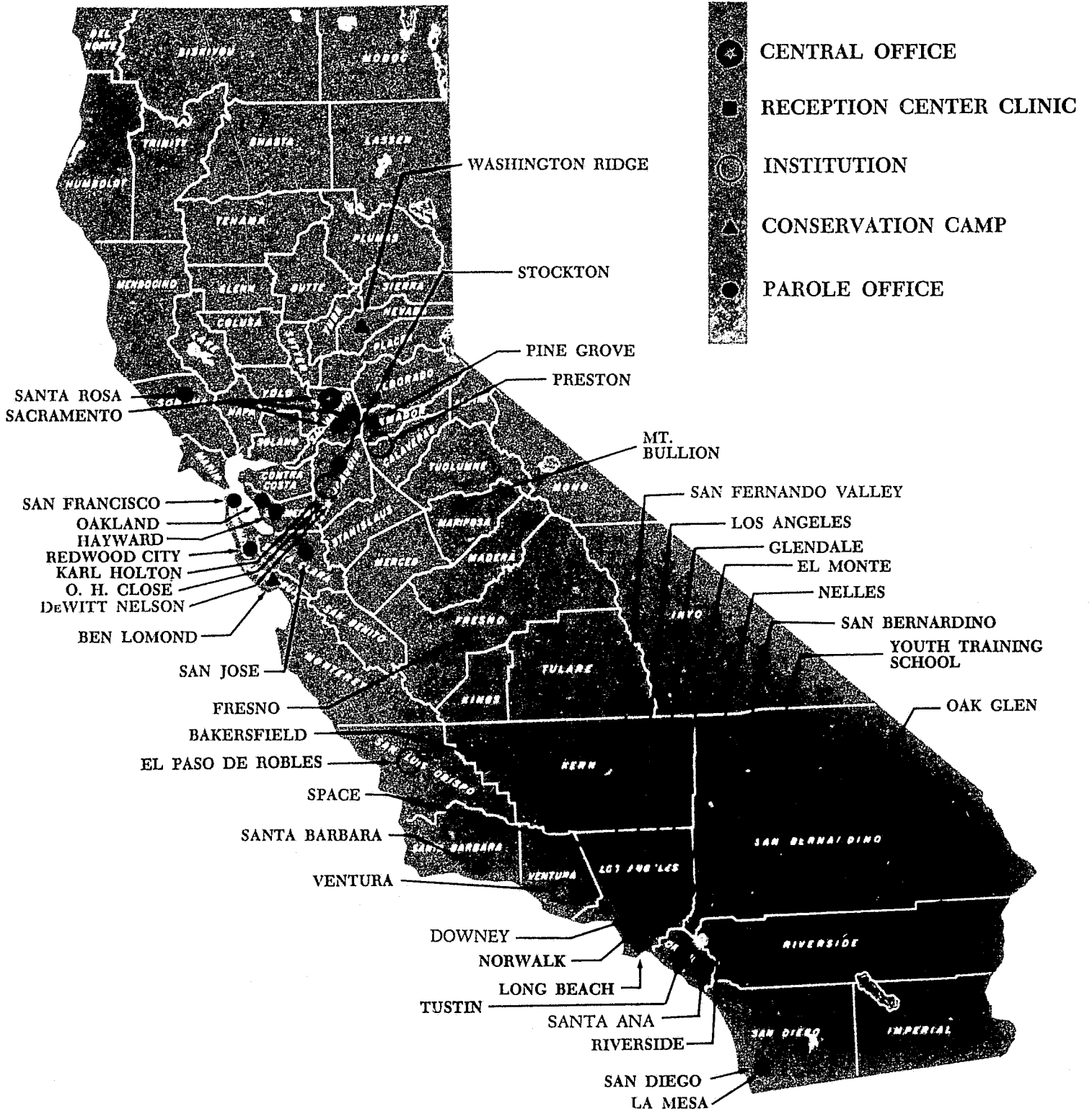
SAN DIEGO
1350 Front Street, Room 5022

SAN DIEGO (PARK CENTRE)
4082 Centre Street

SANTA ANA
28 Civic Center Plaza, No. 631

SANTA BARBARA
924 Laguna Street

California Youth Authority Facilities





END