

Annual Report

*...program description
and statistical summary*

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*Department of the
youth authority*



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health and welfare agency

State of California

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR



Health and Welfare Agency

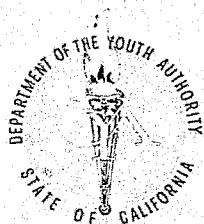
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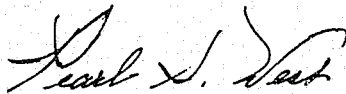
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ACQUISITIONS

In 1978, the Department of the Youth Authority was concerned with several significant program developments, including the need to provide for a substantial increase in institution populations, implementation of a new County Justice System Subvention program, and implementing intensive treatment programs for emotionally disturbed delinquents.

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 Descriptions...

Section I *ROLE OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY*

The Department's leadership role in working with the counties in programs to prevent delinquency entered a new dimension with the passage of Assembly Bill 90, creating a new County Justice System subvention program. Funding has been provided for broad-based local programs designed to prevent delinquency and divert young people from the criminal justice system. The legislation assigned the Youth Authority responsibility for administering the program statewide.

The year also saw the start of a reorganization of parole services to standardize these services statewide and intensify them during the critical first weeks when a ward returns to the community. Urgently needed intensive services for wards with serious psychiatric problems were established in three institutions.

During the year, there was a continuation of a trend of recent years of increasing numbers of minorities among the ward population. At the end of the year, 65 percent of the ward population in institutions represented minorities, compared with 49 percent in 1970. The reasons for this trend were being explored in 1979 by a Health & Welfare task force.

During 1978, there was a marked reversal in the trend of declining institutional populations which had been prevalent during most of the past decade. Eight institutional living units were opened during the year to make way for a 16 percent population increase, with the trend expected to continue during the first months of 1979.

There was marked concern during 1978 over gang activities among young people, both in institutions and in the community, and over the increasing proportion of young offenders committed for crimes of violence. The Board revised its policy to establish longer periods of incarceration and treatment for wards committed for the most serious offenses.

The Department's basic mission, as specified in the Youth Authority Act, is to protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment methods of training and treatment directed toward

the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses.

The Department is a part of the Health and Welfare Agency, one of four cabinet level agencies which report directly to the Governor.

Responsibilities of the Department are carried out through five operating Branches and the Youth Authority Board. The five Branches are: Institutions and Camps; Parole Services; Prevention and Community Corrections; Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development; and Management Services.

Several other functions are a part of the Director's Office. Among them is a Human Relations/Affirmative Action section, which administers a comprehensive service delivery system to insure and increase the likelihood of fair and equitable treatment for all employees, job applicants and wards, regardless of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, disability, age, marital status or creed. Other functions which are part of the Director's office are Legislative Coordination, Legal Counsel and Public Information.

YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD

The Youth Authority Board was established with the formation of the Department in 1941. By statute, it is responsible for return of persons to the court of commitment for redispotion, discharge of commitment, orders to parole, conditions of parole, recommendation of treatment programs, determination of the date of next Board appearance, and return of non-resident persons to the jurisdiction of the state of legal residence.

The Director of the Youth Authority also serves as Chairman of the Board, filling the functions of administrative head of both the Department and the Board. The entire Board en banc meets monthly to consider sensitive case issues and to discuss and establish Board policy.

The eight Board members are appointed to terms of up to four years by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate. The Members are assisted in making case decisions by ten Hearing Representatives. During 1977, the Board made approximately 40,000 case decisions.

Members of the Board as of February, 1979, were:

Pearl S. West, Chairman
James J. Ware, Jr., Vice Chairman
Rudy Ahumada
Tony Amador
Ida E. Casillas
David L. Chambers
Leon S. Kaplan
Richard Woolstrum

During 1978, the Youth Authority Board reviewed and made major modifications in its policy regarding the setting of parole consideration dates. With the new policy, young offenders committed for relatively serious offenses will be subject to longer periods of incarceration than in the past for treatment and training. The new policy reflects increasing public concern with serious crime and the need for longer periods of treatment to more fully protect society before serious offenders can return to the community.

During the year, the Board also completed the processes for bringing its policy manual into compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act. As in the past, Board policy was continuously reviewed during the year to maintain the balance between the interests of wards with those of society.

Section 2 *THE YEAR'S TRENDS*

INSTITUTIONS AND CAMPS BRANCH

The Institutions and Camps Branch administers the Department's institutional services in ten institutions and five conservation camps. The institutions include two principal reception center-clinics, the Northern Clinic in Sacramento and the Southern Clinic in Norwalk. In addition, a coeducational reception center is a part of the Ventura School, near Camarillo, and the Youth Training School at Chino includes a reception center unit for adult court cases from nearby counties in Southern California.

With women constituting less than five percent of the total ward population, all female commitments to the Youth Authority are housed either at the Ventura School, which is a coeducational institution, or at the Northern Clinic, where there is a small coed living unit.

Other institutions, which have all male ward populations, are the Youth Training School at Chino, the Fred C. Nelles School at Whittier, the El Paso de Robles School at Paso Robles, the Preston School at Ione and three institutions which are a part of the Northern California Youth Center near Stockton—the O. H. Close and Karl Holton Schools and the DeWitt Nelson Training Center.

The five conservation camps are at Washington Ridge near Nevada City, Pine Grove near Jackson, Mt. Bullion near Mariposa, Ben Lomond near Santa

Cruz and Oak Glen near Yucaipa. Two additional conservation camp programs are operated with institutions—at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center and the El Paso de Robles School.

The camps provide work experience through vitally needed conservation projects in mountain and foothill areas, including firefighting during the summer and fall seasons. In 1978, wards spent approximately 125,000 man-hours on the fire lines and played an important part in helping to control a serious fire outbreak in Southern California, for which they received a resolution of appreciation from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Program Activities: The Department's treatment and training approach is to design program services for wards on an individual case basis so that they can have the best possible chance of returning to the community as law-abiding and productive citizens. Programs offered include remedial and vocational education, high school and college courses, job training, counseling and activities designed to provide special treatment, including drug abuse and medical-psychiatric.

During 1978, there was a 15.9 percent increase in institution populations, to a total of 4,741 by the end of the year. Eight institutional living units were

opened during the year to provide for the population growth, and the opening of another eight is planned during 1979. By mid-year, populations are expected to reach 5,000, the Department's capacity.

An important program need was met during 1978 and early 1979 when the Department opened three living units, one each at the Preston School, Southern Clinic and Northern Clinic, as full-fledged medical-psychiatric programs. These units are providing intensive services for 115 wards who have serious emotional problems.

The Department also utilized as many as 40 beds at Atascadero State Hospital and 20 beds at Patton State Hospital for disturbed wards who require State hospital services. Only adult court commitments may be placed in these facilities.

A Cadet Corps program was established in December, 1978, at the Ben Lomond camp. In addition to carrying out their normal conservation and firefighting responsibilities, the 75 wards at the camp are receiving several hours of drill instruction and specialized training each day, designed to emphasize teamwork, cooperation and leadership. The program is modeled after Cadet Corps programs that are in operation in dozens of high schools throughout the State.

Use of volunteers received increasing emphasis during 1978. The Department worked closely with organizations which are concerned with helping ex-offenders, with colleges and their students, and with individuals offering their skills and services. One program which completed its tenth year in 1978 was the Foster Grandparent Program, in which about 100 older citizens work with wards on a one-to-one basis at the Fred C. Nelles, O. H. Close and Karl Holton Schools.

Heavy emphasis continued during 1978 on the improvement of security, along with the training of staff to deal with potentially serious situations. Security systems were installed in all camps during 1978, continuing a process that was implemented earlier in the major institutions.

More than 850 staff were trained during the year in 40-hour institutional crisis intervention courses. More advanced training in related areas is planned during 1979.

The Department also transferred more acting-out and potentially dangerous wards to Department of Corrections institutions as a result of a policy that was designed to secure a safer environment for the vast majority of young men and women who wanted to participate in Departmental treatment programs. By the end of 1978, 34 wards were in CDC institutions, compared to 10 a year earlier.

Several living unit projects, designed specifically for intractable wards, continued during the year. The Violence Reduction Project at the Preston School, involving a 40-bed unit with five-post coverage and a 50-bed unit with six-post coverage, began in 1976 and was completed in 1978, with the results still to be evaluated. Other projects involving special staff and programs for assaultive and intractable wards are under way at K and L Companies at the Youth Training School, Cambria Cottage at the El Paso de Robles School, Oak Lodge at the Preston School and Sonora Lodge at the Karl Holton School. In all of these units, intensive treatment is carried out by an augmented staff.

An experiment with smaller living units also was started at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center. The population of these units is maintained at the 37-bed level for comparison with 50-bed units.

The Youth Authority's approach in providing for wards with a history of drug abuse emphasizes placement in treatment programs when they return to the community. Two major drug programs were in operation in institutions, however—the Family Program at the Preston School and the Gnomy House substance abuse unit at the Youth Training School.

Job development continued to receive strong emphasis. A training program sponsored by Rockwell International Corporation for wards at the Nelles School completed its eighth year of successful operation. In addition, there are work-furlough programs at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center and the Youth Training School.

Departmental use of the ward grievance procedure, which has been designated by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as an exemplary project, continued at a high level during 1978. Almost all grievances filed were settled in a mutually satisfactory manner.

The Department's education programs are designed to help prepare wards for successful readjustment in the community. Survival skills education is an important part of the program. In 1978, a federal grant was obtained to train teachers in survival education techniques, covering family life education, consumer economics, legal aid, health education and employment skills.

Emphasis also was placed during 1978 on developing additional vocational education programs in all institutions through the proposed use of Federal Vocational Education Act funds.

Another important projected support by U.S. funds which continued during 1978 was the Right-To-Read Program, which trains citizens from the community and wards with advanced reading skills to tutor wards.

diagnosed as functionally illiterate. The program is underway in all Northern California institutions and camps.

College programs for wards who are ready to begin their higher education continued during the year. Approximately 400 attended community college classes either off grounds or at one of the institutions.

PAROLE SERVICES BRANCH

Staff of the Parole Services Branch supervises wards following their release from institutions. Regular parole staff work from approximately 40 offices located throughout the state. For administrative purposes, parole services are divided into four regions, two in Southern California and two in the north.

A total reorganization of parole services began in 1978 and will continue to be phased in through June, 1980, when the reorganization will be completed. The new approach calls for a statewide standardization of parole services, with intensive service and supervision provided during each parolee's first 90 days back in the community. During the first 30 days, when the impact of leaving the institution is most critical, the ward will receive maximum assistance and supervision.

In implementing the new organization, three major service areas for wards have been identified—ward program services, public protection services and interstate services. The ward program services component consists of community assessment, re-entry services and case management. Units specializing in re-entry services were established in San Francisco, Oakland/East Bay, a portion of Los Angeles and San Diego. Wards paroled to these areas are handled for their first 90 days by a re-entry unit and are then reassigned to a case management unit. In the remainder of Los Angeles County and in other areas of the state, re-entry and case management functions are provided by single parole units.

Interstate parole services are handled by a unit based in Sacramento, as in the past.

The reorganization has affected the assignments of several special parole units. A number of projects were closed, including the San Francisco Project, the Oakland JOBS program and the federally-funded Tri-County program, based in San Jose. Most community parole centers, which had been in operation in various parts of the state for several years, were phased into case management units in their existing locations, although one, the Stockton Community Parole Center, was closed. A new parole unit was also opened, in Chico, to provide more centralized geographical coverage for the inland northern part of the state. In general, staff were successfully relocated in new assignments.

The reorganization has not affected two residential programs—SPACE in Los Angeles and Park Centre in San Diego nor the Gang Violence Reduction Project in East Los Angeles, which is federally funded and is continuing its program of bringing gangs together in a forum to reduce violence and provide constructive projects.

The reorganization has resulted in several administrative changes within the Parole Services Branch: An area administrator for parole services in San Diego County was established, as well as an administrator for the re-entry/case management services performed by specialized units in the Los Angeles area.

The reorganization plan includes the formulation of performance standards and a monitoring system which will evaluate the program's effectiveness.

Program Activities: Parole staff continued to maintain a close liaison with the Institutions Branch to encourage an unbroken treatment strategy through the ward's entire period of commitment to the Youth Authority, while in institutions and on parole. A parole and institutions committee has been established in both Northern and Southern California to smooth communication between staff of the two branches. Parole staff participated in the vocational assessment survey performed by Carvell Associates to evaluate the effectiveness of institutional vocational programs. Parole staff also helped process institutional cases identified as past or potential drug abusers by making appropriate referrals to community programs upon their release to parole.

Volunteers continued to be involved in parole programs through the Citizens Initiative Project which enlisted more than 200 volunteers in the two areas where the project is centered—Sacramento County and Alameda-Contra Costa Counties. The Volunteers in Parole Program, operated by Barrister groups in Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento and Santa Clara Counties has matched more than 400 volunteer attorneys and wards.

Interagency contracts have been developed with the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to help wards who have been started as trade apprentices while institutionalized. Preliminary discussions have also been held with the State Department of Education to develop special vocational programs for parolees.

A major review of the Branch's out-of-home placement policies was made by a task force which completed its analysis and published its report at the end of 1978.

During the year, parole populations dropped from 7,704 to 6,700, primarily as a result of determinate sentencing legislation which limited time on parole. This decline is expected to be reversed during 1979 as our institutional bed capacity is reached and additional youths are placed on parole.

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 at the local level. The Branch is organized in two divisions: the Division of Field Services and the Division of Support Services.

Field Services encourages the improvement of local prevention and correctional services through financial, technical, and program assistance. The Division administers funds authorized by the California State Legislature for prevention and correctional programs and reviews, monitors, and evaluates funded programs. The Division enforces standards for certain local correctional programs.

Support Services provides technical support to the Office of the Director, Office of the Deputy Director of the Branch, and to the Division of Field Services. The Division develops standards, policies, and procedures for local juvenile corrections and state funded local juvenile correctional programs. It serves as liaison between the Youth Authority and other state agencies, organizations, and associations. It also provides training for local juvenile justice agencies.

The major task of the Branch during 1978 was the implementation of the County Justice System Subvention program which replaced Probation Subsidy and state subsidy of juvenile homes, camps, ranches, and schools. Signed in mid-July by Governor Brown, the new law was effective for Fiscal Year 1978-79. As local programs formerly receiving state funds under Probation Subsidy and state subsidy of juvenile homes, camps, ranches, and schools were in operation, speedy implementation of the new program was paramount. Policies and procedures, the application mechanism, and training material for both Branch staff and local officials were developed and ready shortly after the bill's signing. County officials were briefed in a series of 17 regional meetings. From July through October, Branch staff made more than 1,000 contacts with 250 county public and private agencies and groups. Consultants provided information, interpretation of the law, explanation of procedures and guidelines, consultation on needs assessment, as well as technical assistance in program development, proposal writing, and proposal review. By December, 52 counties had submitted applications requesting some \$52 million in state subvention.

In addition to the considerable task presented by the County Justice System Subvention program, the Division of Field Services maintained services to public

and private agencies involved in correctional and prevention concerns.

Forty-four juvenile halls and 69 jails holding juveniles more than 24 hours were inspected. These facilities, if declared unfit by the Youth Authority and if not brought up to state standards within 60 days, may not be used for the detention of minors. Seven juvenile halls were disapproved. All subsequently were brought up to standard. Sixty-nine county juvenile camps were inspected, and all were in compliance with standards.

The last fiscal year of the 13-year-old Probation Subsidy was administered, with county earnings certified at \$9,985,923. Staff monitored 39 programs on site.

A variety of activities was carried out in meeting the Branch's delinquency prevention responsibility. Sixty meetings of county juvenile justice/delinquency prevention commissions were attended. Forty-two delinquency prevention commissions were approved to receive reimbursement for administrative expenses up to \$1,000. Grants totaling \$400,000 were awarded to 12 delinquency prevention programs. Staff monitored a third-year grant of \$548,200 shared by eight youth service bureaus. Pass-through grants to the Sugar Ray and Rossi Foundations, Indian Youth Diversion, and Compton Action Center for Youth Development were administered. Delinquency prevention technical assistance was provided to an average of ten programs and organizations each month above and beyond that routinely provided to funded programs and pass-through grants.

Technical assistance, consultation and general liaison were provided to probation, law enforcement, professional organizations, and other justice system agencies and organizations.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

Continuing staff services for the entire Department are provided by the Management Services Branch, which includes these units: Accounting, Budget Services, Business Services, Data Processing, Facilities Planning, Financial Analysis, Food Services, Management Systems, Personnel Services, Policy Documentation and Regulations, Safety, and Training.

The Branch provided services during 1978 to the Department's 4,145.1 employees operating under a total budget of \$152,671,141 for the 1978-79 fiscal year. This included \$110,681,701 for State support, \$37,754,840 for local assistance, and \$4,234,600 for capital outlay.

Among programs carried out during the year:

- Management Systems completed a review of Departmental procedures and policies to comply with the Information Practices Act, and began training a cadre of staff to serve as coordinators to ensure continued compliance statewide.

- The Training Office conducted Departmental training in employer-employee relations and has implemented a comprehensive supervisors' training program. An on-site college program was established at the Central Office. A task force, organized to implement the training study of 1977, is looking into ways to best use the Modesto Training Academy, which serves both the Youth Authority and the Department of Corrections.

- Personnel Services worked toward obtaining Departmental compliance with the Employee-Employer Relations Act of 1977, including the classification of all staff for bargaining purposes.

- Facilities Planning completed Phase II of Title II of the Public Works Act through a \$3.2 million grant which upgrade maintenance levels at all institutions. The unit also completed more than 100 construction projects at nine institutions and five camps, funded by a \$5.7 million Title I grant received the year before.

PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Continued progress was made in 1978 in establishing a departmental planning, budgeting and evaluation system (PBES). The fourth annual planning cycle culminated in the publication of the Annual Plan in April, 1978. The Plan document consists of summaries of the Department's programs and analyses of major problems and trends facing the Department in the future. The Plan was distributed to probation, law enforcement and the judiciary in the state.

During this planning cycle, the forecasting function was more fully developed and implemented. Trend information was gathered and analyzed in the areas of youth population, legal, legislative, prevention and community corrections, ward population and characteristics, etc.

A number of program and policy analyses were completed during the year. These documents provided information to top management on major problems and issues facing the Department, such as the structure and placement of the Youth Authority within state government; the separation of adults and juveniles in institutions; subpoena powers of the Youth Authority Board; and the provision of medical/psychiatric services for CYA wards.

Through the assistance of planning staff, program plans were developed for an affirmative action program for the disabled (identified as a "model program" by the State Personnel Board), and career

development and upward mobility. Training on PBES was provided to line managers and staff in all institutions.

Additional progress was made in 1978 in implementing the Department's Program Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES). Thirteen new monitoring and evaluation plans were completed, including five in vocational education, Cheyenne living unit, long-range planning, discrimination complaint, affirmative action, ward and staff relations, business services, and program development. Consultation and technical assistance were provided to 26 different PMES pilot projects. Extensive consultation was provided a PMES-sponsored case management system at Youth Training School.

In the Program Review area, the review of the intake function resulted in a significant clarification of the Department's intake policy and acceptance criteria. A much needed court and probation liaison function was established as a result of the program review recommendation. Also, the out-of-home placement program was reviewed during the year. Recommendations from this review include adopting standards and a certification process; improved methods for budgeting and accounting for out-of-home placements; and establishing methods for determining program effectiveness and efficiency. The Parole Services Branch is currently considering these recommendations. The study of Departmental training, completed in 1977, resulted in a major reorganization of the training function.

The Program and Resources Development Division, which completed its first full year of monitoring all Department grant-funded projects, continued to develop new programs and approaches to preventive and correctional issues. New grant programs were obtained to provide for prevention and diversion services to Indian youth in five northern counties; study of "life events" which distinguish success on parole; experiential training in commercial fishing; teacher training in consumer survival education for youthful offenders; and work experience for parolees lacking in marketable skills.

Installation of the Offender Based Institutional Tracking System (OBITS) was completed in 1978. This computerized system provides Youth Authority managers and Board members with up-to-date information concerning ward movements and characteristics. Such information can now be assessed through on-site terminals by institutional and parole managers who may now enter information directly into the system and retrieve it immediately as required for program decision-making purposes.

Staff completed the final report on the Probation Subsidy Program, which was supplanted by the new

County Justice System Subvention Program on July 1, 1978. The new subvention program will be evaluated by an independent evaluator, Arthur P. Little, Inc., selected through a competitive bidding process, with the CYA Research Division monitoring their evaluation. Other studies completed were the Job Survival Skills Project, the Drug Abuse Services Program, the Tri-County Re-Entry Project, the Long Beach Diversion Project, the Sacramento Cohort Study, and the Evaluation of Juvenile Diversion programs.

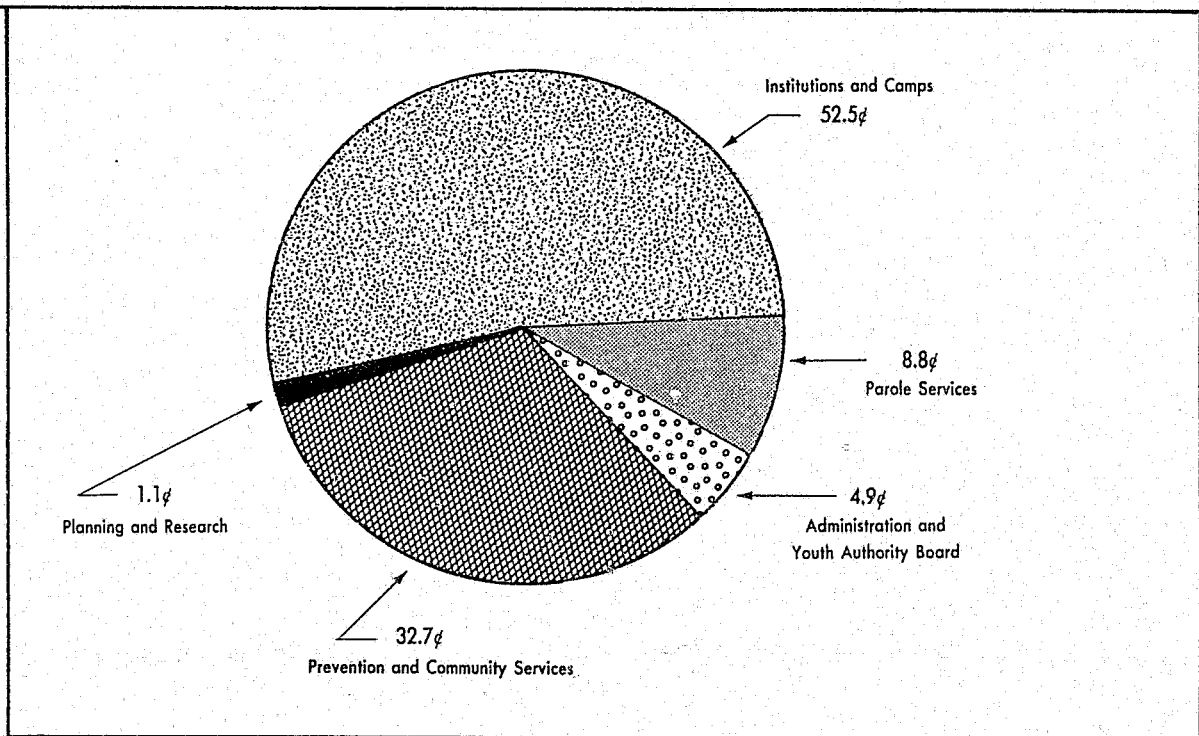
A number of ongoing research projects continued during the year. These were the California Youth Service Bureaus Evaluation, the Study of Delinquency in a Seventh-Grade Cohort, the Assembly Bill 3121 Impact Evaluation, the Preston Violence Reduction Project, the Intensive Treatment Program at WINTU Lodge at the Northern Reception Center-Clinic, the Youth Training School Voluntary Program, the Social, Personal, and Community Experience (SPACE) Program in Los Angeles, the Bay Area Parole Study, and the Gang Violence Reduction Project in East Los Angeles.

Previously operating data systems were continued and new systems initiated in a number of areas. These include wards' academic achievement, psychiatric and intensive treatment programs, violent offender programs, medical-dental program, status offender detention, juvenile hall monitoring, minors in jails, and youth service bureaus monitoring.

The Ward Living Unit/Staff Ratio Evaluation, to determine the impact of operating four 50-bed living units at 37-ward capacity, was initiated at the DeWitt Nelson School. Also, a special study of juvenile hall populations to determine reasons for overcrowding was undertaken. A needs assessment of psychiatric and intensive treatment programs was made. An expansion of the psychiatric and intensive treatment evaluation got underway which will encompass the new programs at the Northern Clinic, Preston, and the Southern Clinic. Finally, the National Institute of Corrections awarded a two-year grant to the Success on Parole Study. This study is looking at the factors that characterize wards who successfully complete their Youth Authority commitment.

chart I

YOUTH AUTHORITY DOLLAR . . . and how it is spent



Statistical Highlights

1. FIRST COMMITMENTS:

There were 3,776 first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1978, a 4 percent increase over the 3,626 for 1977. First commitments over the past three calendar years have remained relatively stable in contrast to rather wide commitment fluctuations in previous years. The early 1960's saw commitments to the Youth Authority increase from approximately 4,600 in 1960 to 6,200 in 1965. Then, as a result of the Probation Subsidy legislation that went into effect in 1966, commitments began to decline and reached a low of 2,728 in 1972. Since then, there has been a gradual increase to the present total of 3,776.

2. AREA OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

Fifty-nine percent of all first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1978 were from the Southern California area, with 36 percent from Los Angeles County. The San Francisco Bay area contributed 22 percent of all first commitments, while the Sacramento Valley area contributed 6 percent, and the San Joaquin Valley area 9 percent. Numerically, the counties with the largest number of commitments to the Youth Authority were Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Diego, Alameda, San Francisco, Kern, Sacramento, and San Bernardino in that order.

3. COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

Commitments to the Youth Authority can originate from either the juvenile or the adult courts, and for 1978 the proportion was divided 58 percent from juvenile courts and 42 percent from criminal courts. These figures reflect a continuing trend towards increasing juvenile court commitments in more recent years. Between 1970 and 1974 the trend was reversed—decreasing juvenile court and increasing criminal court commitments.

4. AGE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

The average age of all first commitments to

the Youth Authority in 1978 was 17.4 years—down slightly from previous years. However, the age of juvenile court commitments has not changed by any appreciable degree since 1975, and neither has there been an appreciable change in the age of criminal court commitments. The shift in the age of the overall group is a reflection of the differential proportions of juvenile court and criminal court cases that are being received.

5. FIRST COMMITMENT OFFENSES:

The most common reason for commitment to the Youth Authority was for the offense of burglary. Twenty-seven percent of all commitments were for this offense. The next two most common offenses were robbery, and assault and battery. Violent type offenses (homicide, robbery and assault and battery) made up 42 percent of all Youth Authority commitments, which is double the proportion that were committed for these offenses in 1970. In contrast, the proportion of cases received from the juvenile courts for so-called "status" offenses have declined, almost to the point of extinction.

6. LENGTH OF STAY:

Institutional length of stay in 1978 was 11.3 months, up somewhat from the 10.9 months in the previous year. Since 1970, institutional length of stay has varied from a low of 10.6 months in 1970 up to a high of 12.7 months in 1975, with the average being around 11.5 months.

7. LONG TERM TRENDS:

Youth Authority institutional population in 1978 reached a high of 4,741 as of December 31, which was 16 percent higher than the population at the beginning of the year. Parole population, on the other hand, has been decreasing over the past decade with a low of 6,700 as of December 31, 1978—13 percent under the population at the beginning of the year.

Profiles

A California Youth Authority Male:

His Home Environment:

1. Forty-two percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 52 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 6 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-two percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency, and 38 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 6 percent lived in neighborhoods considered nondelinquent.
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-seven percent came from unbroken homes. One natural parent was present in an additional 61 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. Only two percent were married at the time of commitment, and seven percent had children.

His Delinquent Behavior:

1. Thirty-two percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Sixty-three 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, 15 percent were employed full time while 67 percent were unemployed.
2. Eighteen percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Twenty percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.

A California Youth Authority Female:

Her Home Environment:

1. Fifty-one percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 48 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 1 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-nine percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency and 28 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 9 percent lived in neighborhoods considered nondelinquent.
3. A significant proportion (42 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 59 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. Four percent were married at the time of commitment and 15 percent had children.

Her Delinquent Behavior:

1. Sixteen percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Forty-three percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 45 percent was mental and emotional problems.

Her Employment/Schooling:

1. Of those in the labor force, 4 percent were employed full time while 88 percent were unemployed.
2. Thirty-seven percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Seventeen percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.

Statistical Summary...

The preceding two pages have summarized the statistical highlights of the data that will be found in more detail in the subsequent tables and charts. Also presented was a statistical profile of the average Youth Authority male and female commitment. The profile reported on four areas of ward adjustment: home, family, delinquent behavior, and employment/schooling.

Tables 1 and 2 show data in a long-term historical perspective going back to 1960 calendar year and to 1966-67 fiscal year, respectively. These two tables

show the impact of the Probation Subsidy legislation upon the Youth Authority beginning with 1966 and continuing through the final year of the program, 1978. A new subvention program became operative on July 1, 1978, which was based upon commitment patterns for four fiscal years beginning with 1973-74 and ending with 1976-77. To reflect this time period, the balance of the tables in this report will generally cover a current year period, or a period from 1970 through 1978.

Section 3

COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

FIRST COMMITMENTS

Table 1 and Chart II present an historical perspective of commitments to the Youth Authority over the past 19-year period from 1960 through 1978. For 1960, commitments to the Youth Authority totaled 4,602 for a commitment rate of 175 per 100,000 youth population. Commitments continued to increase through 1965, at which point 6,190 wards were committed. With the onset of the Probation Subsidy program in 1966, commitments began to decline, and eventually reached a low point in 1972 of 2,728, or a commitment rate per 100,000 youth population of 66. Since 1972, commitments have increased to a total of 3,776 for 1978 which was a rate of 90 per 100,000 population.

It is apparent by looking at Table 1, that the decrease brought about by the Probation Subsidy program was primarily in the juvenile court area, and there is little indication that the Subsidy program affected the Youth Authority's criminal court commitments to any appreciable degree. However, a major impact of the Subsidy legislation was its effect on female commitments. For calendar year 1965, there were 980 female commitments to the Youth Authority and this dropped to 162 commitments in 1978. The commitment rate for females decreased from 55 per 100,000 youth population to 8.

REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS

Table 2 and Chart III, show the effect of the Probation Subsidy legislation in terms of commitments to the Youth Authority during the life of the program. The Probation Subsidy program ran from fiscal year 1966-67 through 1977-78 when it was replaced by a subvention program which, although similar in prin-

ciple, will be quite different in actual operation. The basis for the old Subsidy program was the establishment of a "Base Commitment Rate" for each county which was calculated over a period from 1959 through 1963. Subsequent commitments were compared to the "base rate" years with each county being reimbursed to the extent that their commitments to State institutions (both adult and juvenile) were lower than what would be expected by the "base rate". The number of expected commitments during any one year was the result of the "base rate" number adjusted by current county population.

In order to show the effect of Probation Subsidy legislation on the California Youth Authority 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 from 1966-67 through 1977-78 and the actual commitments that were received during those years. The difference between these two figures is the difference in commitments that could conceivably be attributed to the Probation Subsidy program.

The total number of participating counties started at 31 and increased to a high of 47, and then declined to 39 in the last year of its operation. During its final year, the number of commitments that would be expected to be sent to the Youth Authority was 5,723 which was based upon the original "base rate" plus an adjustment for population during the 1977-78 Fiscal Year. The actual number of commitments received during 1977-78 from the participating counties was

Table 1
FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1960-1978
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
1960	4,602	174.7	3,350	158.6	1,252	239.8	3,929	301.8	2,705	253.3	1,224	523.1	673	50.5
1961	5,337	190.6	3,852	172.8	1,485	260.2	4,625	334.2	3,177	281.6	1,448	565.6	712	50.3
1962	5,194	174.0	3,739	158.5	1,455	232.4	4,431	299.8	3,028	253.6	1,403	494.0	763	50.6
1963	5,733	179.5	4,371	173.7	1,362	201.2	4,889	308.6	3,575	280.6	1,314	423.9	844	52.4
1964	5,488	162.9	4,171	156.2	1,317	189.0	4,651	278.2	3,393	251.0	1,258	393.1	837	49.4
1965	6,190	174.8	4,648	168.6	1,542	196.7	5,210	296.2	3,750	268.6	1,460	402.2	980	55.0
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	92.3	2,204	71.5	1,542	157.7	3,319	162.9	1,855	118.5	1,464	320.8	427	21.0
1971	3,218	78.2	1,651	53.2	1,567	155.0	2,880	140.2	1,397	88.4	1,483	312.9	338	16.4
1972	2,728	65.7	1,462	47.2	1,266	120.5	2,476	119.2	1,267	80.3	1,209	241.3	252	12.1
1973	2,757	66.0	1,464	47.1	1,293	120.3	2,534	121.0	1,296	81.9	1,238	242.3	223	10.7
1974	3,002	71.6	1,527	49.0	1,475	137.2	2,790	132.4	1,367	86.1	1,423	274.2	212	10.2
1975	3,404	80.9	1,829	58.5	1,575	145.4	3,224	152.1	1,714	107.5	1,510	287.1	180	8.6
1976	3,559	84.3	1,754	56.3	1,805	163.3	3,377	158.7	1,633	102.7	1,744	324.2	182	8.7
1977	3,626	85.9	2,013	65.2	1,613	142.0	3,457	162.5	1,904	120.9	1,553	281.3	169	8.1
1978	3,776	90.0	2,196	72.2	1,580	136.7	3,614	171.1	2,082	134.1	1,532	273.6	162	7.8

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

chart II

FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1960-1978

By Committing Court
 (Shown as Rates per 100,000 Youth Population)

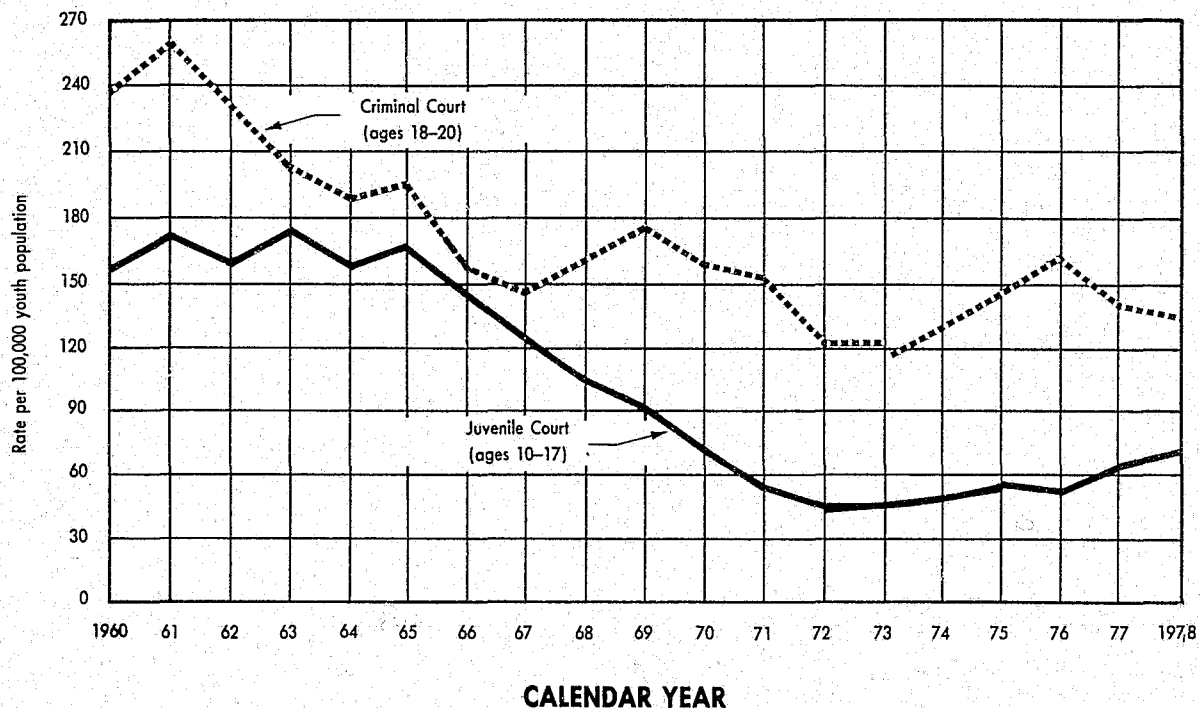


Table 2
REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-67 THROUGH 1977-78
BY COUNTIES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM

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
1976-77	44	6,277	3,379	2,898	46.2
1977-78	39	5,723	2,981	2,742	47.9

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

2,981 for a commitment reduction number of 2,742. This calculates to a commitment reduction of 47.9 percent which earned the participating counties

slightly under ten million dollars. This money was generally used for intensive supervision programs for county probationers.

chart III

REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY,
1966-67 THROUGH 1977-78
 By Counties Participating in the Probation Subsidy Program

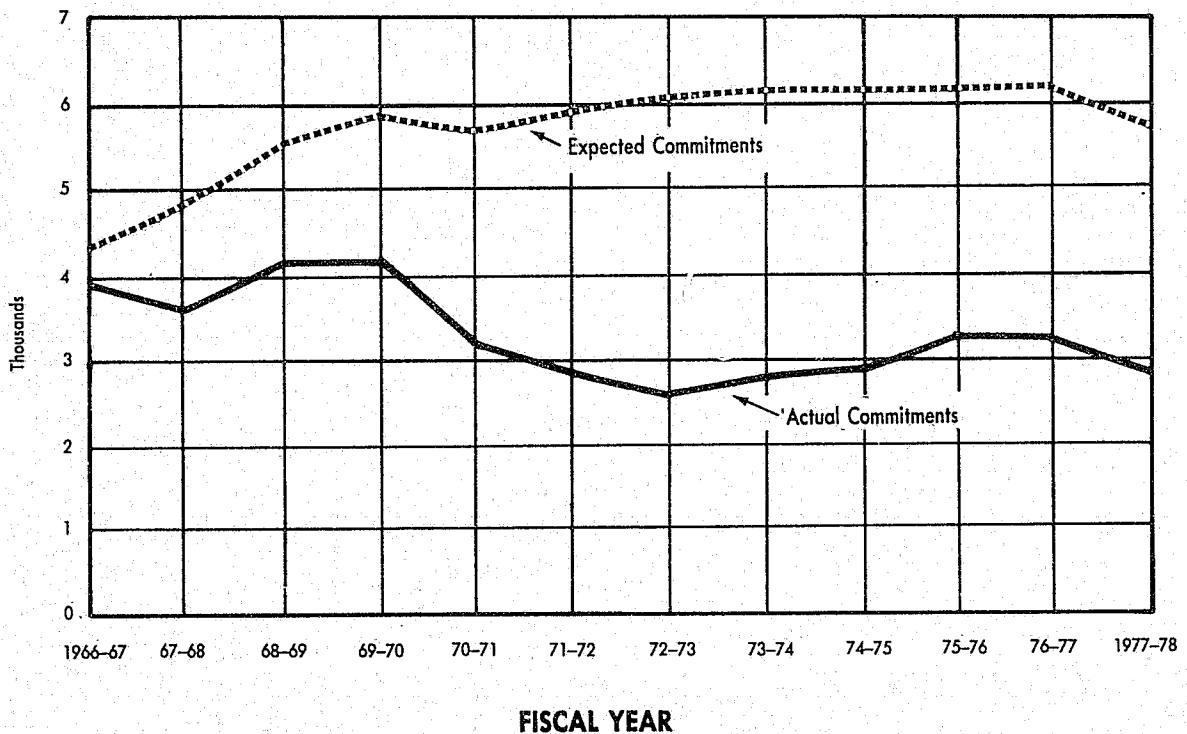


Table 3
AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1978
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

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.....	3,041,810	1,155,760	3,776	3,614	162	2,196	2,082	114	1,580	1,532	48	90	72	137
Southern California	1,832,900	690,120	2,211	2,128	83	1,237	1,182	55	974	946	28	88	67	141
Los Angeles	955,860	346,460	1,376	1,337	39	752	729	23	624	608	16	106	79	180
Imperial	16,110	4,570	19	18	1	13	12	1	6	6	-	92	81	131
Kern	55,100	19,850	153	136	17	121	104	17	32	32	-	204	220	161
Orange	262,840	99,360	95	90	5	50	47	3	45	43	2	26	19	45
Riverside	80,540	29,500	87	83	4	42	40	2	45	43	2	79	52	153
San Bernardino	111,260	41,980	126	121	5	33	32	1	93	89	4	82	30	222
San Diego	217,470	91,820	217	213	4	144	142	2	73	71	2	70	66	80
San Luis Obispo	15,060	11,520	16	16	-	13	13	-	3	3	-	60	86	26
Santa Barbara	37,760	20,050	42	39	3	28	26	2	14	13	1	73	74	70
Ventura	80,900	25,010	80	75	5	41	37	4	39	38	1	76	51	156
San Francisco Bay area	667,990	249,600	843	795	48	503	470	33	340	325	15	92	75	136
Alameda	142,070	58,260	224	213	11	144	137	7	80	76	4	112	101	137
San Francisco	57,610	26,150	156	145	11	116	107	9	40	38	2	186	201	153
Contra Costa	93,890	31,310	65	63	2	29	27	2	36	36	-	52	31	115
Marin	29,300	9,110	13	13	-	5	5	-	8	8	-	34	17	88
Napa	12,870	5,640	10	10	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	54	51	106
San Mateo	76,880	24,080	59	54	5	47	44	3	12	10	2	58	61	50
Santa Clara	190,190	72,220	236	224	12	112	106	6	124	118	6	90	59	172
Solano	29,020	10,220	43	41	2	22	20	2	21	21	-	110	76	205
Sonoma	36,160	12,610	37	32	5	24	20	4	13	12	1	76	66	103
Sacramento Valley	185,560	79,480	227	219	8	140	133	7	87	86	1	86	75	109
Butte	15,140	9,610	23	21	2	12	10	2	11	11	-	93	79	114
Colusa	1,860	630	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Glenn	2,980	990	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Placer	15,720	5,110	4	3	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	19	13	39
Sacramento	101,260	40,490	129	126	3	81	78	3	48	48	-	91	80	119
Shasta	14,520	5,180	20	19	1	13	12	1	7	7	-	102	90	135
Sutter	7,720	2,750	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	19	26	-
Tehama	5,340	1,840	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	14,160	10,300	16	16	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	65	56	78
Yuba	6,860	2,580	20	20	-	12	12	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin Valley	227,650	83,860	341	327	14	226	213	13	115	114	1	109	99	137
Fresno	72,500	27,670	94	91	3	56	54	2	38	37	1	94	77	137
Kings	11,410	3,680	19	15	4	14	10	4	5	5	-	126	123	136
Madera	7,850	2,440	37	36	1	22	21	1	15	15	-	360	280	615
Merced	19,000	7,170	24	24	-	13	13	-	11	11	-	92	68	153
San Joaquin	45,110	17,930	47	45	2	41	39	2	6	6	-	75	91	33
Stamislus	37,010	13,220	59	57	2	38	36	2	21	21	-	117	103	159
Tulare	34,770	11,750	61	59	2	42	40	2	19	19	-	131	121	162
22 other counties	127,710	52,700	154	145	9	90	84	6	64	61	3	85	70	121
Alpine	110	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	1,910	950	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	2,150	740	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte	2,270	730	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	9,930	4,000	9	9	-	3	3	-	6	6	-	65	30	150
Humboldt	14,460	7,560	17	16	1	10	9	1	7	7	-	77	69	93
Inyo	2,260	860	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lake	3,480	1,060	5	5	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Lassen	2,460	900	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	1,180	600	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	8,910	2,980	20	19	-	9	8	1	11	11	-	168	101	369
Modoc	1,070	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	840	420	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	34,880	13,780	34	31	3	18	17	1	16	14	2	70	52	116
Nevada	5,240	1,640	6	6	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Plumas	1,990	660	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
San Benito	3,240	1,180	8	7	1	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	20,600	10,420	25	23	2	14	13	1	11	10	1	81	68	106
Sierra	360	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	4,960	1,810	7	7	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Trinity	1,480	480	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	3,930	1,420	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a 1978 county populations were estimated from information provided by Department of Finance.

^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 shows the number of wards committed to the Youth Authority by each individual county and the rate of commitment per 100,000 youth population. The youth population is the 10-20 year age group for total commitments; 10-17 for juvenile court commitments; and 18-20 for criminal court commitments. Los Angeles County committed over one-third of all commitments received by the Youth Authority while the Southern California area, which comprises 10 out of the 58 California counties, contributed 59 percent of all commitments.

As would be expected, the most populous metropolitan counties committed the greatest number of wards

to the Youth Authority, but when the gross numbers are translated into rates per 100,000 youth population, a somewhat different picture emerges. Although many of the numerically larger counties still maintain a high rate of commitment, (i.e., Los Angeles, Alameda, San Francisco) there are many rural counties which produce higher rates per capita. For instance, the county with the highest rate of commitment per 100,000 youth population was Madera with a rate of 360 followed by Kern County with a rate of 204, and Mendocino County with a rate of 168. Three counties in the state, Alpine, Modoc, and Sierra did not commit any wards to the Youth Authority during 1978.

Section 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS

COMMITTING COURT

Commitments to the Youth Authority can originate from any court (juvenile, superior, municipal, or justice), and Table 4 shows the proportions of commitments by the type of court. The two major court divisions are the juvenile court and the criminal court. The criminal courts, in turn, are divided into superior courts and lower courts. The lower courts are, in turn, divided into municipal courts and justice courts.

Table 4 and the accompanying Chart IV show that for the 1978 calendar year, 58 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority were from the juvenile courts and 42 percent were from the criminal courts. Of those committed from the criminal courts, almost all were superior court commitments, with only 47 commitments out of 1,580 generating from the lower courts. The proportion of juvenile court commit-

ments committed during 1978 was almost identical to the proportion committed in 1970 (58 percent); between these two periods the proportion of juvenile court cases dropped to less than 50 percent and then increased back to its former level.

SEX

Only 162 females were committed to the Youth Authority during the calendar year 1978, which represented 4.3 percent of all commitments. In the peak years of Youth Authority intake (1965-66), approximately 16 percent of all commitments were females. Since the majority of female commitments come from the juvenile courts, the decline in the number of females committed is consistent with the decline of juvenile court commitments generally.

Table 4
COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1978

Year	Total		Juvenile court				Criminal court					
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Superior courts		Lower courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1977.....	3,626	100.0	2,013	55.5	1,904	109	1,613	44.5	1,489	55	64	5
1978.....	3,776	100.0	2,196	58.2	2,082	114	1,580	41.8	1,490	43	42	5

chart IV

COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1978

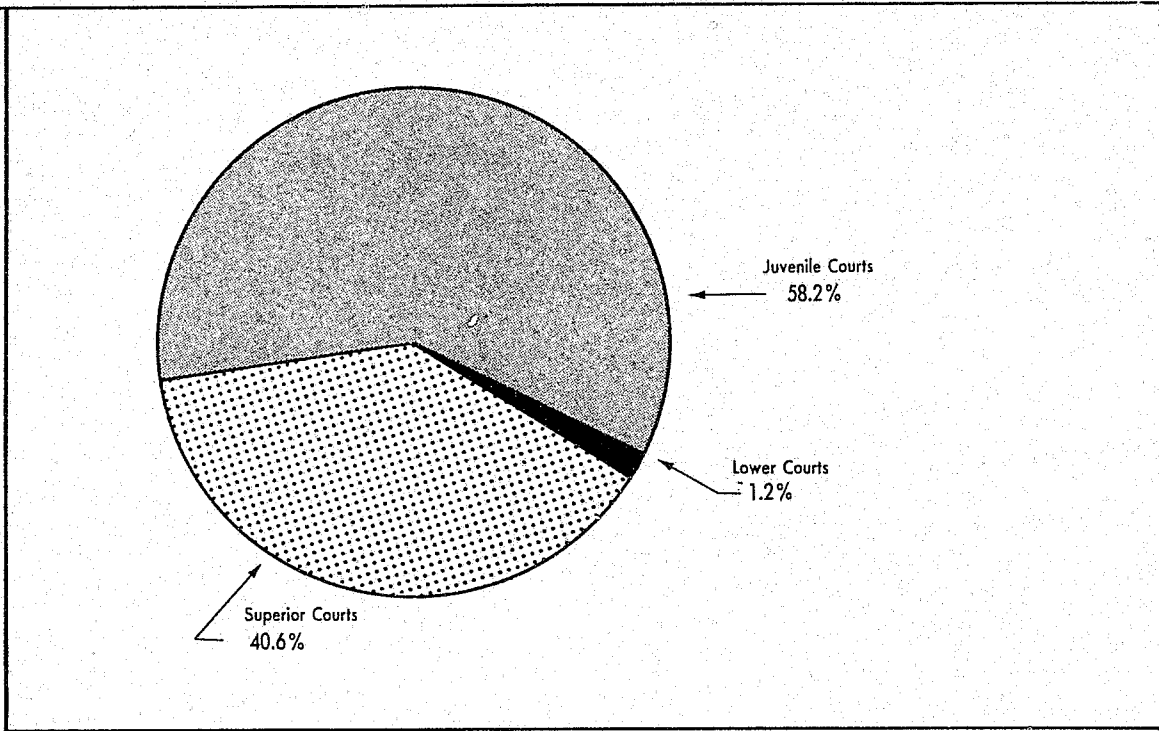


Table 5
AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1978
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

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	3,776	100.0	2,196	100.0	1,580	100.0	3,614	100.0	2,082	100.0	1,532	100.0	162	100.0
12 years	7	0.2	7	0.3	-	-	7	0.2	7	0.3	-	-	-	-
13 years	24	0.6	24	1.1	-	-	23	0.6	23	1.1	-	-	1	0.6
14 years	129	3.4	129	5.9	-	-	120	3.3	120	5.8	-	-	9	5.6
15 years	334	8.9	334	15.2	-	-	310	8.6	310	14.9	-	-	24	14.8
16 years	670	17.7	651	29.6	19	1.2	635	17.6	617	29.6	18	1.2	35	21.6
17 years	930	24.6	840	38.3	90	5.7	888	24.6	801	38.5	87	5.7	42	26.0
18 years	682	18.1	210	9.6	472	29.9	665	18.4	203	9.8	462	30.1	17	10.5
19 years	528	14.0	-	-	528	33.4	514	14.2	-	-	514	33.5	14	8.6
20 years	356	9.4	1	-	355	22.5	342	9.5	1	-	341	22.3	14	8.6
21 years or over	116	3.1	-	-	116	7.3	110	3.0	-	-	110	7.2	6	3.7
Mean age	17.4		16.3		18.9		17.4		16.3		18.9		17.0	
Standard deviation	1.7		1.1		1.1		1.7		1.2		1.1		1.8	

AGE

The average age of first commitments to the Youth Authority in 1978 was 17.4 years, with juvenile court commitments averaging 16.3 years, and criminal court commitments averaging 18.9 years. Males at first commitment were slightly older than females—17.4 to 17.0. These data are shown in Table 5, which gives the individual age breakdown by court of commitment. Table 6 shows the changing age of Youth Authority commitments since 1970, by court and sex.

There has been a minimal change in the age of first commitment since 1970, with possibly the greatest dif-

ferential being in the age of female commitments. The age of commitment for males averaged 17.4 years since 1970, whereas female commitments had an average age of 16.2 years in 1970, as opposed to 17.0 years in 1978. This again reflects the changing characteristics of female commitments—from a predominately juvenile court intake to one which has considerable amount of input from the criminal court. Generally, the age range for juvenile court commitments has been about 16 years and for criminal court commitments approximately 19 years.

chart V

AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1978

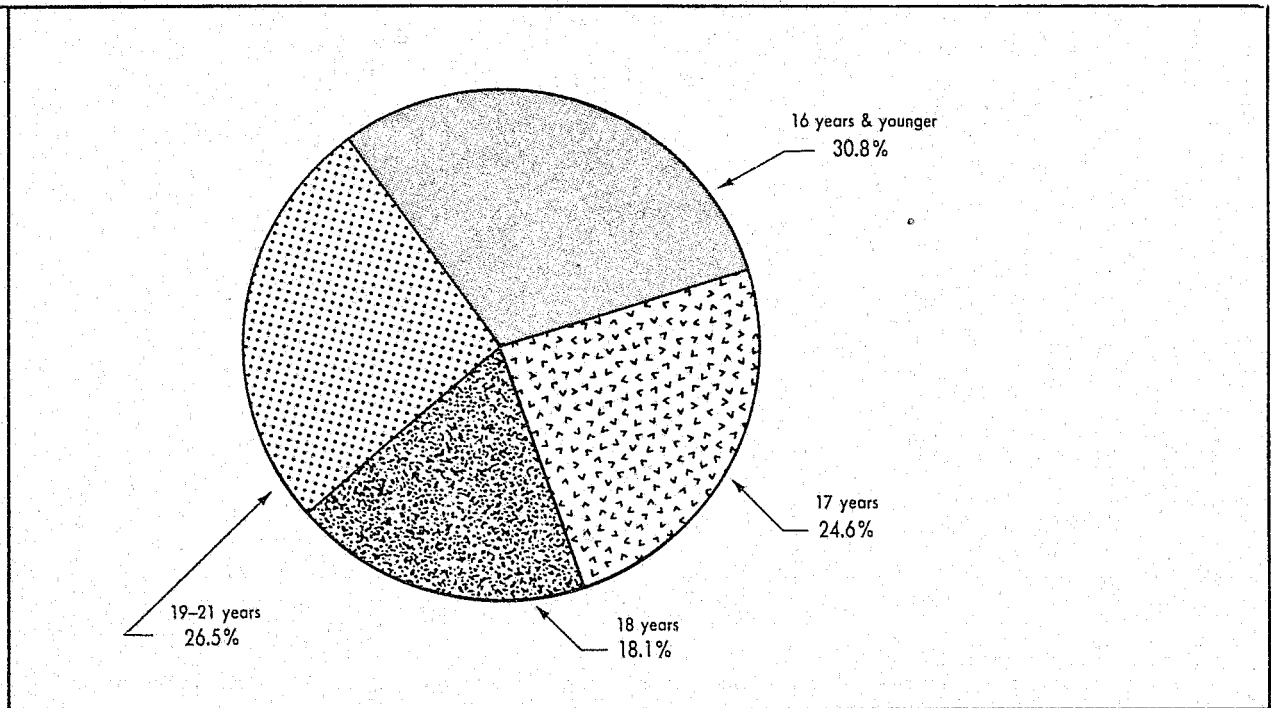


Table 6
MEAN AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1978
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT
(In Years)

Year	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Males			Females
				Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Juvenile and criminal courts
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
1977	17.5	16.3	19.0	17.5	16.3	19.0	17.0
1978	17.4	16.3	18.9	17.4	16.3	18.9	17.0

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic composition of first commitments to the Youth Authority is shown in detail in Table 7 for the calendar year 1978, and in comparison with other years in Table 8. During 1978, minority commitments made up 61 percent of all commitments with 27 percent being Spanish speaking, 32 percent Black, and the balance from other ethnic groups such as Asian, Native American, Filipino, etc. There are some interesting differences between ethnic groups by court of commitment. Within juvenile court commitments, approximately 30 percent were Spanish speaking/surname, whereas only 23 percent of criminal court commitments were from this ethnic group. Also, approximately 29 percent of juvenile court commitments were Black as opposed to 35 percent of the criminal court commitments being black. Female commitments were highly represented by whites (49

percent) as opposed to male commitments where only 39 percent were categorized as white.

Since 1970, the proportion of whites committed to the Youth Authority has decreased from a high of 55 percent to the current figure of 39 percent. Conversely, ethnic minorities have increased from 45 percent to 61 percent. The Spanish speaking group has increased from 17 percent to 26 percent, and the Black ethnic group from 25 percent to 32 percent.

OFFENSE

The offense at the point of commitment to the Youth Authority is shown in Table 9. The most prominent commitment offense was burglary followed closely by robbery and then assault and battery.

Table 7
ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1978
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Ethnic group	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	3,776	100.0	2,196	100.0	1,580	100.0	3,614	100.0	2,082	100.0	1,532	100.0	162	100.0
White	1,483	39.3	833	37.9	650	41.1	1,403	38.8	773	37.1	630	41.1	80	49.4
Spanish speaking/surname	1,008	26.7	650	29.6	358	22.7	976	27.0	626	30.1	350	22.8	32	19.7
Black	1,196	31.7	648	29.5	548	34.7	1,150	31.8	622	29.9	528	34.5	46	28.4
Asian	28	0.7	22	1.0	6	0.4	28	0.8	22	1.0	6	0.4	-	-
Native American	28	0.7	18	0.8	10	0.6	24	0.7	14	0.7	10	0.6	4	2.5
Filipino	18	0.5	11	0.5	7	0.4	18	0.5	11	0.5	7	0.5	-	-
Other	15	0.4	14	0.7	1	0.1	15	0.4	14	0.7	1	0.1	-	-

Table 8
ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1978

Year	Total		White		Spanish Speaking Surname		Black		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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
1977	3,626	100.0	1,427	39.3	927	25.6	1,161	32.0	111	3.1
1978	3,776	100.0	1,483	39.3	1,008	26.7	1,196	31.7	89	2.3

These three offense groups contributed 65 percent of all commitments with two other offense groups adding an additional 18 percent (theft and auto theft) for a grand total of 84 percent. As would be expected, there were differences in the offense group patterns between the juvenile courts and the criminal courts—

with one major difference being in the robbery group. Twenty percent of all commitments from the juvenile court were for the offense of robbery as opposed to 31 percent from the criminal court. In contrast, 12 percent of all juvenile court offenses were for auto theft as opposed to only 5 percent from the criminal court.

chart VI

ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1978

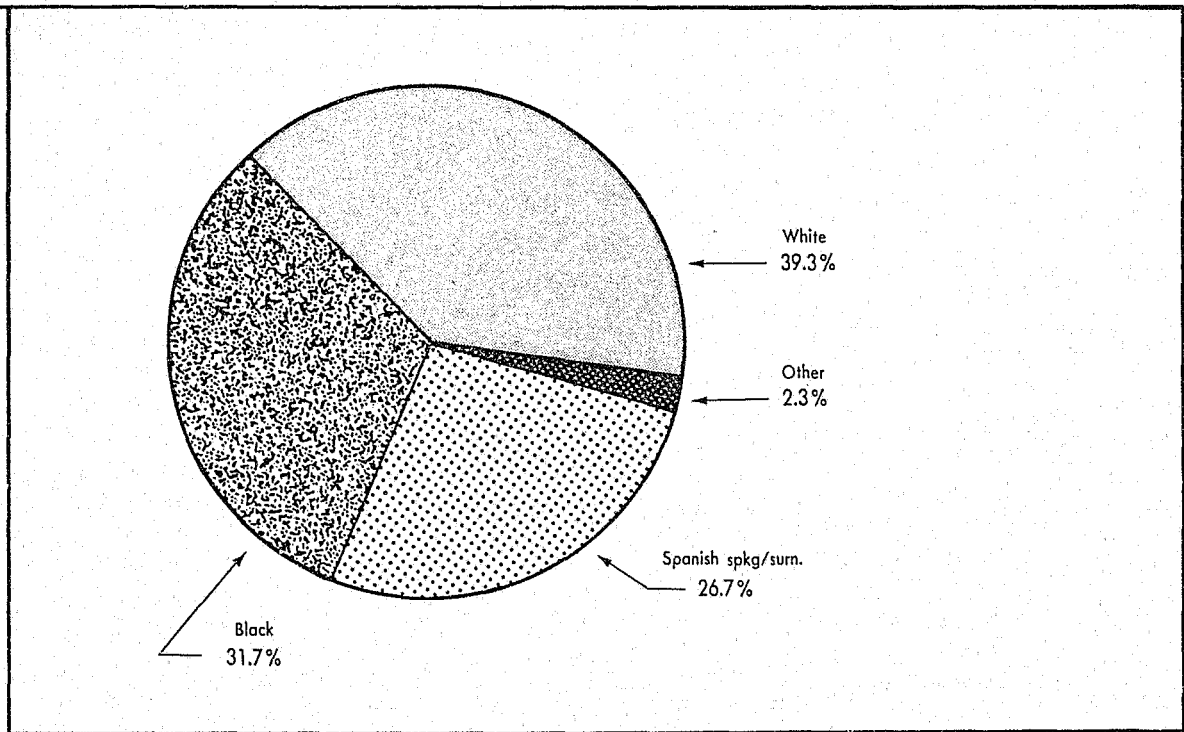


Table 9
COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1978
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Offense	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3,776	100.0	2,196	100.0	1,580	100.0	3,614	100.0	2,082	100.0	1,532	100.0	162	100.0
Murder.....	92	2.4	57	2.6	35	2.2	84	2.3	51	2.5	33	2.1	8	4.9
Manslaughter.....	36	1.0	13	0.6	23	1.5	35	1.0	13	0.6	22	1.4	1	0.6
Robbery.....	928	24.6	441	20.1	487	30.8	892	24.7	419	20.1	473	30.9	36	22.2
Assault and battery.....	535	14.2	350	15.9	185	11.7	496	13.7	320	15.4	176	11.5	39	24.1
Burglary.....	1,010	26.7	594	27.1	416	26.3	989	27.4	576	27.7	413	27.0	21	13.0
Theft.....	345	9.1	201	9.2	144	9.1	327	9.0	188	9.0	139	9.1	18	11.1
Auto theft.....	341	9.0	258	11.8	83	5.3	332	9.2	252	12.1	80	5.2	9	5.5
Forgery and checks.....	42	1.1	16	0.7	26	1.6	32	0.9	12	0.6	20	1.3	10	6.2
Sex offenses.....	153	4.1	90	4.1	63	4.0	153	4.2	90	4.3	63	4.1	-	-
Narcotics and drugs.....	91	2.4	34	1.5	57	3.6	86	2.4	30	1.4	56	3.7	5	3.1
Arson.....	37	1.0	23	1.0	14	0.9	35	1.0	21	1.0	14	0.9	2	1.2
Escape from county facilities.....	33	0.9	24	1.1	9	0.6	30	0.8	21	1.0	9	0.6	3	1.9
Kidnapping.....	58	1.5	42	1.9	16	1.0	53	1.5	39	1.9	14	0.9	5	3.1
Other felony.....	54	1.4	34	1.5	20	1.3	52	1.4	33	1.6	19	1.2	2	1.2
Other misdemeanor.....	21	0.6	19	0.9	2	0.1	18	0.5	17	0.8	1	0.1	3	1.9

The predominant offense for females was assault and battery followed by robbery, which is quite a different pattern from that shown in earlier years.

The differences in commitment offense over the past nine-year period is quite apparent in Table 10 and in the accompanying chart. Almost an identical number of wards were received in 1970 and 1978; however, in 1970, 21 percent were committed for homicide, robbery, and assault offenses as opposed to 42 percent

committed for these offenses in 1978. On the other hand, only 30 percent of the 1970 commitments were for property type offenses, whereas 46 percent were committed for these offenses in 1978. The two offenses that provided the counterbalance for this shift were narcotics and W. & I. Code offenses. These two offense groups represented close to 40 percent of all commitments in 1970 as opposed to 3 percent in 1978. The shift in sentencing patterns was due to a number

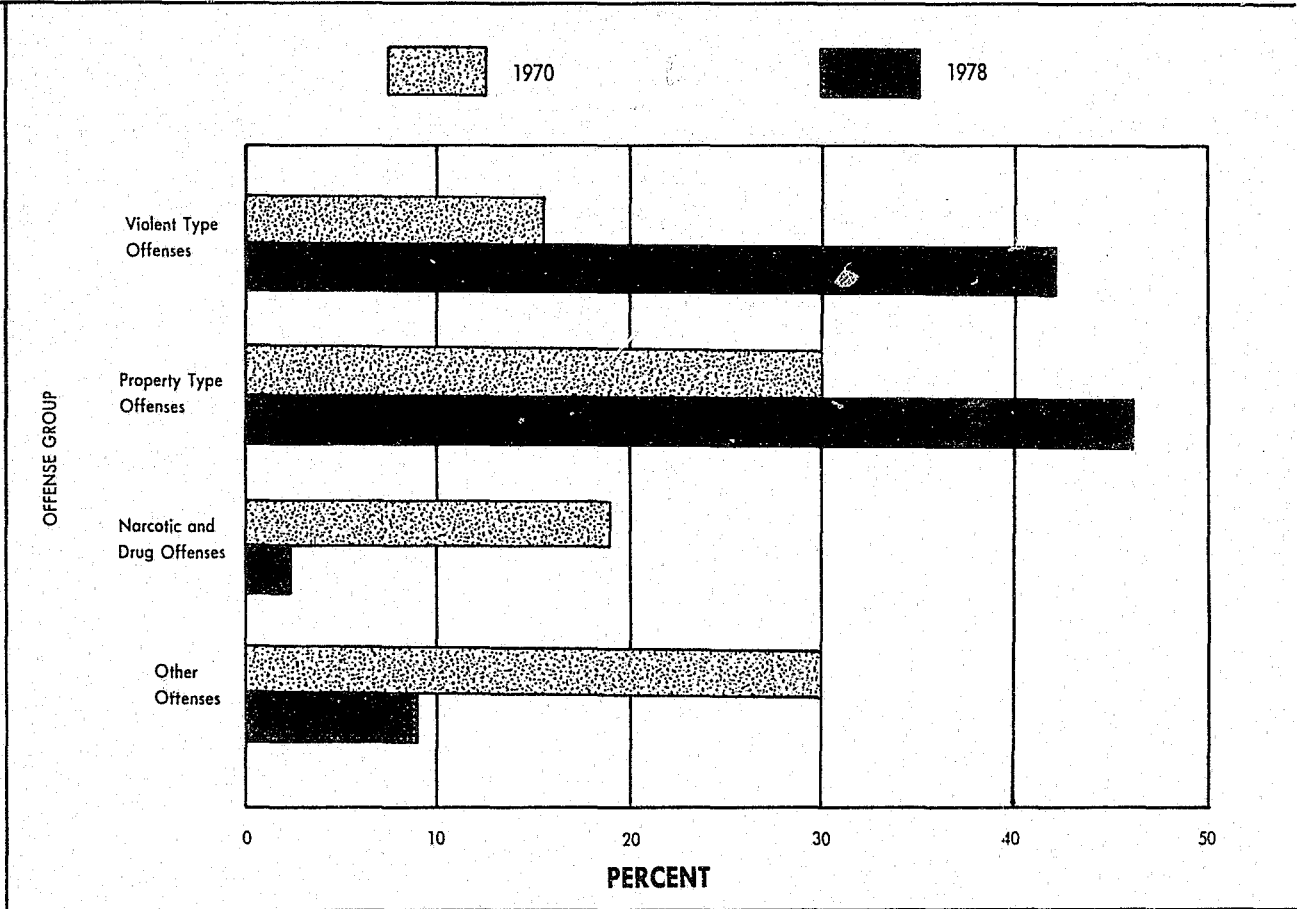
Table 10
COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 and 1978

Offense	1970		1978	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all offenses.....	3,746	100.0	3,776	100.0
Violent type offenses.....	793	21.2	1,591	42.1
Homicide.....	82	2.2	128	3.4
Robbery.....	405	10.8	928	24.6
Assault and battery.....	306	8.2	535	14.2
Property type offenses.....	1,117	29.8	1,738	46.0
Burglary.....	508	13.6	1,010	26.8
Theft (except auto).....	264	7.0	345	9.1
Auto theft.....	283	7.5	341	9.0
Forgery and checks.....	62	1.7	42	1.1
Sex offenses.....	107	2.8	153	4.1
Narcotics and drugs.....	723	19.3	91	2.4
W & I Code offenses.....	752	20.1	24	0.6
All other offenses.....	254	6.8	179	4.7

NOTE: Percentages may not add due to independent rounding.

chart VII

OFFENSE GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 AND 1978



of different situations which were occurring during this time period. One was the Probation Subsidy legislation, which was continuing to have an effect on the Youth Authority. Another was the general decline in the commitment of serious offenders to State institutions, and the third was the emphasis on keeping "status" offenders out of secure detention facilities. Since January 1, 1977, the Welfare and Institutions Code prohibits commitments to the Youth Authority for "status" offenses.

ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES

Each ward, newly committed to the Youth Authority, receives a battery of diagnostic tests at the reception center-clinic and these tests help in determining

the program to which the wards are assigned. One of the major test batteries, shown in Table 11, is the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). This test has four basic parts: reading vocabulary, reading comprehension, arithmetic reasoning, and arithmetic fundamentals. Approximately 92 percent of all wards entering the clinics as first admissions were tested during 1978, and of those tested the mean grade level for reading was approximately the seventh grade. The mean age for wards tested was 17.4 years. For arithmetic reasoning and fundamentals, the mean grade level was slightly under the seventh grade. Thus, wards were generally more retarded, in terms of their grade level, in arithmetic skills than they were in reading; however, in both instances they tested far below normal achievement for their age group.

Table 11
ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY RECEPTION CENTERS, 1978
BY TYPE OF TEST

Achievement test grade	TABE Reading Vocabulary		TABE Reading Comprehension		TABE Arithmetic Reasoning		TABE Arithmetic Fundamentals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3,776	100.0	3,776	100.0	3,776	100.0	3,776	100.0
Not reported	283	7.5	286	7.6	295	7.8	297	7.9
Total, less not reported	3,493	100.0	3,490	100.0	3,481	100.0	3,479	100.0
Below grade 3	84	2.4	74	2.1	44	1.3	42	1.2
Grades 3-5	1,251	35.8	1,230	35.3	1,198	34.4	1,289	37.1
Grades 6-8	1,220	34.9	1,453	41.6	1,752	50.3	1,852	53.2
Grades 9-11	898	25.7	653	18.7	468	13.5	272	7.8
Grades 12 and above	40	1.2	80	2.3	19	0.5	24	0.7
Mean grade level.....	7.1		7.0		6.7		6.6	
Standard deviation	7.5		7.3		6.9		6.7	
Mean age.....	17.4		17.4		17.5		17.4	

Section 5

THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT

Table 12 shows the total number of youths under commitment to the Youth Authority as of December 31, 1977 and 1978. The total Youth Authority population between these two dates declined by over 300; but this obscures the fact that there was a sizeable increase in institutional population during the year (641), which in turn was more than matched by a decrease in parole population (1,004). The December 31, 1978 institutional population was 4,665 as opposed to 4,019 a year earlier, and the parole population dropped to 6,700 from the 7,704 of the previous year. Approximately 40 percent of the total Youth Authority population were in institutions as of end of 1978.

PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS

During 1978, 1,142 wards were returned to Youth

Authority institutions as parole violators. Forty percent of these were returned by the Youth Authority Board without experiencing a new court commitment, and 60 percent were returned with a new court commitment. Table 13 shows the number of parole violators returned to institutions from 1970 through 1978.

Generally, the number of parole violators has been declining each year although there has been some stability since 1976. One interesting aspect of this table is the decline in the proportion of violators returned by the Youth Authority Board without a new court commitment. In 1970, slightly over two-thirds of all parole violators were returned by this manner, and that has since dropped to 40 percent. This is primarily due to a Youth Authority Board policy not to intervene in court initiated proceedings prior to final disposition.

Table 12
YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1977 AND 1978
BY TYPE OF CUSTODY

Type of custody	1977		1978	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,020	100.0	11,686	100.0
In institutions	4,019	33.4	4,660	39.9
CYA institutions	4,009	33.3	4,627	39.6
CDC institutions	10	0.1	33	0.3
Parole guests ^a	(76)	-	(81)	-
Off institution ^b	283	2.4	317	2.7
On parole	7,704	64.1	6,700	57.3
California supervision	7,508	62.5	6,469	55.3
California commitments	7,347	61.1	6,353	54.3
Cooperative cases	161	1.4	116	1.0
Out-of-state supervision	196	1.6	231	2.0
Off parole ^c	14	0.1	9	0.1

^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.

**INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS
AND DEPARTURES**

Table 14 shows the beginning and ending year population of Youth Authority institutions with detail as to the types of admissions and departures during the year. Ward population, both in Youth Authority and Department of Corrections institutions, was 4,095 at the beginning of 1978 and increased to 4,741 at the end of the year. Approximately 16,000 wards entered and departed the institutions during the year. One major result of the increase in population was that many of the training schools approached

or reached their budgeted capacity and it was necessary to open additional living units to handle the increased population.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

As mentioned earlier, the population in Youth Authority institutions increased dramatically during 1978 from what it was in 1977. As shown in Table 15, the average daily population of Youth Authority insti-

Table 13
PAROLE VIOLATOR RETURNS ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1978
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		
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
1977	1,111	100.0	396	35.6	373	23	715	64.4	697	18
1978	1,142	100.0	458	40.1	443	15	684	59.9	663	21

tutions grew from 4,003 in 1977 to 4,405 in 1978. This was by no means the high point in Youth Authority population, there were 5,915 wards in institutions in 1970, with even greater numbers in years previous to that.

Of the total population in institutions, 700 wards were in reception centers, 3,200 male wards were in training schools, and 341 were in forestry camps. Thirty-five wards were in Department of Corrections institutions. In years previous, the Department of

Table 14
INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1978

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.				
Total.....	4,095	16,425	3,775	1,142	106	7,775	3,627	15,779	3,818	108	7,775	298	3,780	4,741
Males.....	3,921	15,905	3,613	1,106	106	7,581	3,499	15,274	3,654	100	7,581	296	3,643	4,552
Females.....	174	520	162	36	-	194	128	505	164	8	194	2	137	189
CYA Institutions.....	4,085	16,304	3,775	1,140	106	7,663	3,620	15,682	3,795	107	7,736	298	3,746	4,707
Males.....	3,911	15,785	3,613	1,104	106	7,470	3,492	15,178	3,632	99	7,542	296	3,609	4,518
Females.....	174	519	162	36	-	193	128	504	163	8	194	2	137	189
Reception Centers.....	703	7,804	3,774	983	29	806	2,212	7,772	229	10	5,323	19	2,191	735
NRCC—Males.....	237	3,032	1,482	357	11	379	803	3,014	91	5	2,184	6	728	255
NRCC—Females.....	26	51	18	5	-	21	61	29	3	12	-	-	17	16
SRCC—Males.....	321	3,484	1,600	438	18	366	1,062	3,471	78	-	2,284	13	1,096	334
SRCC—Females.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VRCC—Males.....	25	330	184	54	-	18	74	318	1	-	237	-	80	37
VRCC—Females.....	33	253	144	26	-	18	65	255	29	2	155	-	69	31
YTSC—Males.....	61	654	346	103	-	18	187	653	1	-	451	-	201	62
Schools & Camps.....	3,382	8,500	1	157	77	6,857	1,408	7,910	3,566	97	2,413	279	1,555	3,972
Males.....	3,267	8,285	1	152	77	6,689	1,366	7,722	3,461	94	2,386	277	1,504	3,830
Females.....	115	215	-	5	-	168	42	188	105	3	27	2	51	142
Nelles.....	345	534	-	-	2	467	65	473	300	6	77	5	8	406
Close.....	323	634	-	4	2	551	77	602	401	10	108	5	78	355
El Paso de Robles.....	356	681	-	2	5	590	84	623	374	13	172	10	54	414
Holton.....	346	687	-	16	4	581	86	633	352	13	163	22	83	400
Nelson.....	274	673	-	21	16	535	101	607	289	12	191	28	87	340
Preston.....	377	1,383	-	12	18	1,147	206	1,349	299	7	836	24	183	411
Youth Training School.....	754	1,612	1	72	17	1,324	198	1,478	811	15	405	20	227	888
Ventura—Males.....	190	372	-	2	5	29	36	305	158	10	79	10	48	257
Ventura—Females.....	114	195	-	5	-	159	31	167	102	3	23	-	39	142
SPACE—Males.....	10	543	-	1	2	129	411	537	56	-	47	23	411	16
SPACE—Females.....	1	18	-	-	-	7	11	19	3	-	2	2	12	-
Ben Lomond.....	57	252	-	7	-	221	24	237	92	2	37	29	77	72
Mt. Bullion.....	61	220	-	3	-	180	37	216	79	-	36	21	80	65
Oak Glen.....	66	219	-	7	4	198	10	215	82	-	89	33	11	70
Pine Grove.....	55	245	-	4	2	227	12	231	88	3	104	22	14	69
Washington Ridge.....	53	230	-	1	-	210	19	216	80	3	42	25	66	67
C.D.C. Institutions.....	10	121	-	2	-	112	7	97	23	1	39	-	34	34
Deuel Voc. Inst.....	8	46	-	-	-	46	-	39	9	1	12	-	17	15
Other CDC—Males.....	2	73	-	2	-	64	7	57	13	-	27	-	17	18
CDC—Females.....	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

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

Corrections held a large number of Youth Authority wards in their institutions, but this practice has been largely curtailed. The decrease in the number of female commitments to the Youth Authority is re-

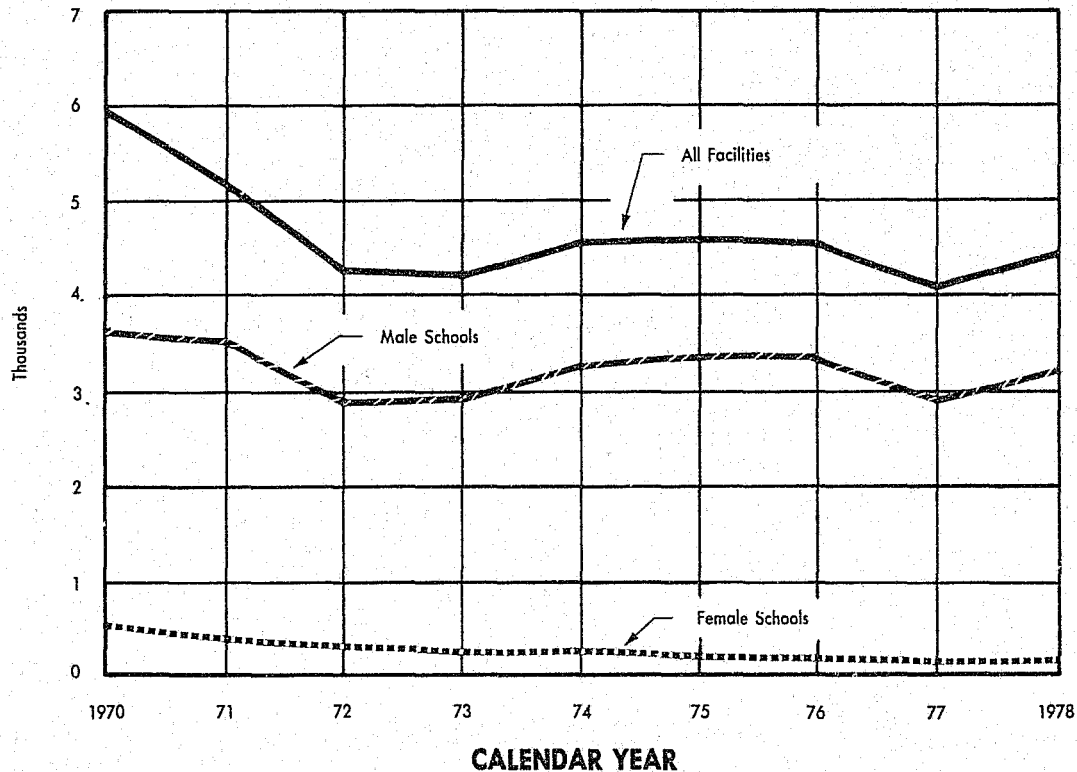
flected in the average daily population of girls schools, which in 1970 had an average population of 505 as contrasted to 129 in 1978.

Table 15
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1978

Institution	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total	5,915	5,105	4,196	4,208	4,537	4,602	4,432	4,003	4,405
CYA Reception Centers	620	647	614	590	662	699	654	679	700
NRCC—Males	190	218	219	206	226	247	235	244	248
NRCC—Females	40	32	26	34	43	37	24	23	22
SRCC—Males	326	340	333	303	337	351	300	306	324
VRCC—Males	-	-	-	-	19	24	21	23	26
VRCC—Females	64	57	36	47	37	40	41	37	35
YTSC—Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	46	45
CYA Schools—Males	3,687	3,411	2,945	2,990	3,260	3,362	3,290	2,908	3,200
Fricot	164	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fred C. Nelles	486	437	393	363	388	386	349	321	374
O. H. Close	359	344	347	334	343	347	340	344	354
El Paso de Robles	363	269	29	-	138	352	387	333	409
Karl Holton	383	378	363	381	385	386	379	335	366
DeWitt Nelson	-	2	233	319	378	378	355	291	326
Preston	749	690	377	384	421	399	386	357	380
Youth Training School	1,178	1,176	995	1,041	976	892	886	726	783
Ventura	5	54	138	147	194	198	189	183	189
Los Guilucos	-	32	70	12	-	-	-	-	-
SCDC	-	-	-	8	21	5	-	-	-
SPACE	-	-	-	1	16	19	19	18	19
CYA Camps—Males	283	306	290	350	367	348	328	305	341
Ben Lomond	74	79	71	70	74	69	68	61	70
Mt. Bullion	70	76	67	72	75	69	65	62	69
Pine Grove	68	73	63	68	71	69	68	65	70
Washington Ridge	71	78	67	69	71	70	64	59	66
Oak Glen	-	-	22	71	76	71	63	58	66
CYA Schools—Females	505	379	286	224	202	165	144	101	129
Los Guilucos	177	143	92	14	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	328	236	194	209	200	163	142	100	128
SCDC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SPACE	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1
Department of Corrections	820	362	61	54	46	28	16	10	35

chart VIII

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970 THROUGH 1978



Section 6

THE LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONAL STAY

SCHOOLS AND CAMPS

One of the major determiners of institutional population is how long wards stay in institutions. The institutional length of stay has been increasing in the last year and as a result institutional population has also increased. As shown in Table 16, the length of stay during 1978 was 11.3 months—up from 10.9 months the previous year. This is still considerably less than the length of stay in the three years prior to 1977, when wards stayed an average of 12 to 13 months. The Youth Authority institution with the longest length of

stay was Preston (14.9 months) and the shortest length of stay was in Youth Authority camps (8.6 months).

Institutional length of stay is affected by such factors as the changing characteristics of Youth Authority wards and the changes in Youth Authority Board policy. The recent increase in length of stay was a direct result of changes in Youth Authority Board policy rather than to changes in the characteristics of the wards. These policy changes have affected the method of setting parole release dates.

Table 16
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN YOUTH AUTHORITY AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INSTITUTIONS PRIOR TO RELEASE ON PAROLE, 1970-1978
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE
(In Months)

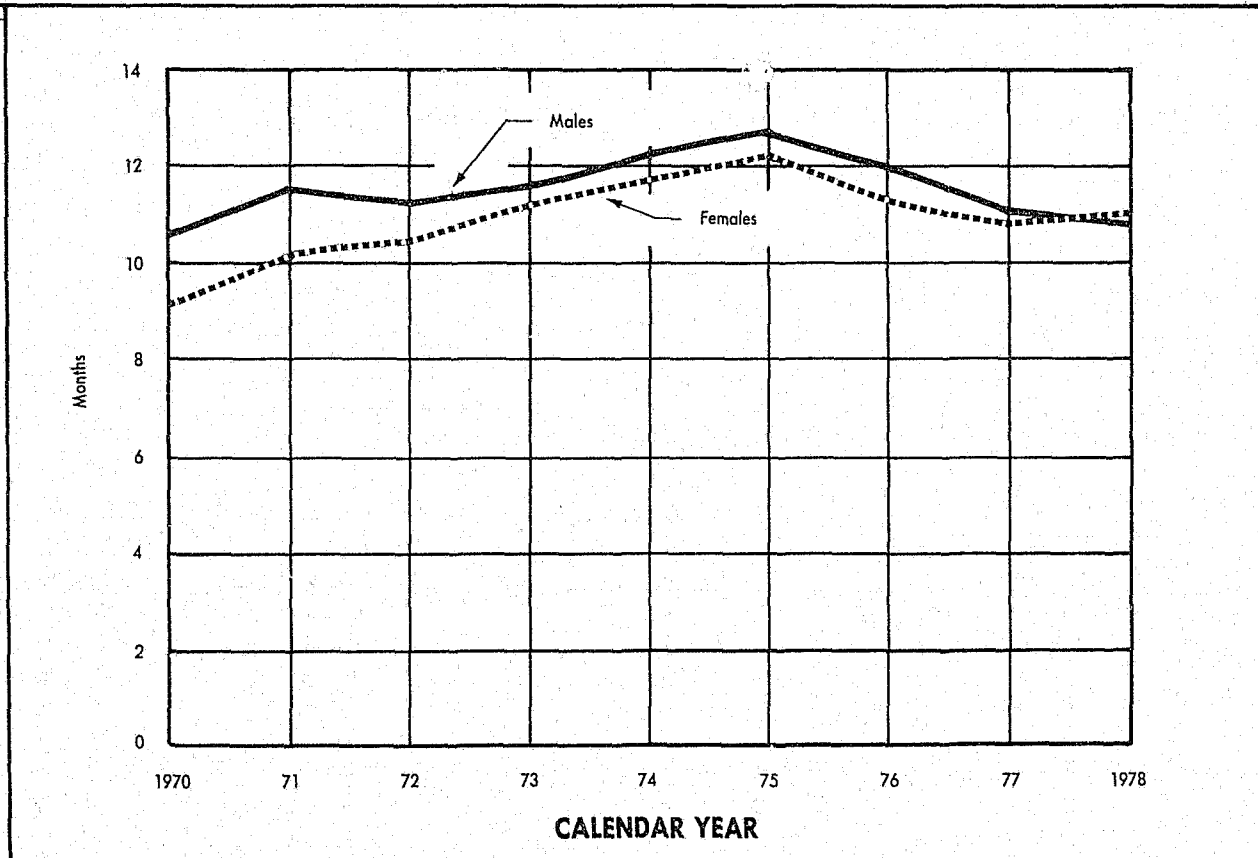
Institution of release ^a	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total ^b	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3
Males.....	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3
Females.....	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.8	11.8
CYA Institutions ^b	10.2	11.2	11.0	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3
Schools and Camps (Males).....	10.5	11.4	11.0	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.2
Fricot.....	11.3	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fred C. Nelles.....	9.2	10.1	8.8	9.2	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.9
O. H. Close.....	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.7	9.9
El Paso de Robles.....	10.1	11.3	14.2	-	11.4	12.5	11.9	11.0	11.4
Karl Holton.....	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.5
DeWitt Nelson.....	-	-	9.8	11.6	12.9	13.3	11.2	10.2	11.3
Preston.....	10.9	12.4	13.4	15.4	18.0	18.1	16.0	15.3	14.9
Youth Training School.....	12.4	13.3	13.4	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.1	11.7	11.6
Ventura.....	-	12.2	11.1	12.6	11.9	13.5	13.1	11.5	12.1
Los Guilucos.....	-	8.8	10.3	8.9	-	-	-	-	-
Camps.....	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.6
Schools (Females).....	8.7	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2
Los Guilucos.....	9.9	10.3	10.2	8.6	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura.....	8.2	9.7	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2
CDC Institutions.....	15.5	16.1	18.2	14.8	13.1	11.6	19.4	18.8	20.7

^a Includes time in clinic.

^b Includes all institutions operating during periods shown.

chart IX

MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS,
1970 THROUGH 1978



Section 7

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT

Parole movements during the calendar year are summarized in Table 17. There was considerable difference in the parole population at the beginning and end of 1978, with a fluctuation of slightly over 1,000 cases—a decrease of 13 percent in the parole caseload. The decrease was due to a combination of factors, one of which was the continuing decline of parole cases as a result of the Probation Subsidy program, and the other was the recent legislation which affected the amount of time that a ward could be under the jurisdiction of the Youth Authority.

WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE

There were 5,010 wards removed from parole status

during 1978, some of which were removed by discharge and others by return to an institution for further incarceration. The type of removal from parole and whether the ward was on a first admission or readmission status is shown in Table 18.

Of the 5,010 wards discharged from parole, 48 percent were nonviolators at the time of discharge, whereas 52 percent were violators and were either returned to a Youth Authority institution (23 percent) or discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction (29 percent). Of the violators who were discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction, a large proportion were either committed to the Department of Corrections or to a local correctional facility, or were missing at the time of discharge. Because there

Table 17
YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE MOVEMENTS, 1977 and 1978
BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

Parole movements	1977	1978	Percent change
TOTAL PAROLES, beginning of year	7,659	7,704	+0.6
Received on parole	4,760	4,218	-11.4
Released from institutions.....	4,340	3,926	-9.5
Received from other states	206	167	-18.9
Reinstated and other ^a	214	125	-41.6
Removed from parole.....	4,715	5,222	+10.8
Revoked.....	1,127	1,151	+2.1
Discharged and other.....	3,588	4,071	+13.5
TOTAL PAROLES, end of year	7,704	6,700	-13.0
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, beginning of year	7,452	7,508	+0.8
Received	4,665	4,119	-11.7
New cases.....	4,629	4,083	-11.8
Transferred to California supervision from out-of-state supervision	36	36	-
Removed	4,609	5,158	+11.9
Revoked.....	1,121	1,141	+1.8
Discharged and other.....	3,407	3,923	+15.1
Transferred to out-of-state supervision	81	94	+16.0
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, end of year	7,508	6,469	-13.8
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, beginning of year.....	207	196	-5.3
Received	212	229	+8.0
New cases.....	131	135	+3.1
Transferred from California supervision to out-of-state supervision	81	94	+16.0
Removed	223	194	-13.0
Revoked.....	6	10	+66.7
Discharged	181	148	-18.2
Transferred to California supervision	36	36	-
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, end of year	196	231	+17.9

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

Table 18
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1978
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL AND ADMISSION STATUS

Type of removal	Total ^a		Admission status			
			First admission		Readmission	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total wards removed from parole	5,010	100.0	3,789	100.0	1,221	100.0
Non-violators discharged	2,423	48.4	1,940	51.2	483	39.6
Violators.....	2,587	51.6	1,849	48.8	738	60.4
Revoked for return.....	1,151	23.0	914	24.1	237	19.4
Discharged.....	1,436	28.6	935	24.7	501	41.0
Males—Total.....	4,741	100.0	3,578	100.0	1,163	100.0
Non-violators discharged	2,242	47.3	1,793	50.1	449	38.6
Violators.....	2,499	52.7	1,785	49.9	714	61.4
Revoked for return.....	1,115	23.5	885	24.7	230	19.8
Discharged.....	1,384	29.2	900	25.2	484	41.6
Females—Total.....	269	100.0	211	100.0	58	100.0
Non-violators discharged	181	67.3	147	69.7	34	58.6
Violators.....	88	32.7	64	30.3	24	41.4
Revoked for return.....	36	13.4	29	13.7	7	12.1
Discharged.....	52	19.3	35	16.6	17	29.3

^a Excludes cooperative supervision cases.

are age limitations as to how long the Youth Authority may retain jurisdiction over a ward, it is necessary to discharge wards even though they are on missing status. Of those wards who were on their first parole experience, slightly over one-half were discharged without violation.

Table 19 shows the proportion of wards removed from parole by the type of removal for each year back to 1970. Generally, the proportion of wards removed from parole by violation has been decreasing—from 63 percent in 1970 to 52 percent in 1978. The statistics for 1976 are out of line with those of other years, and this was due to a court decision which affected the length of Youth Authority jurisdiction over misde-

meanor offenders, and thus resulted in a number of wards being discharged earlier than usual.

LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

The average length of stay for wards removed from parole during 1978 was slightly over 20 months, which was not too different from what it was in 1970. Between these two periods however, parole length of stay increased to almost 26 months before starting to decline. For nonviolators who were removed from parole, the average length of stay was slightly under two years, whereas for those who were revoked and returned to institutions, the average stay prior to return was approximately one year.

Table 19
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1978
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL

Year	Total ^a		Non-violators		Violators					
					Total		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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.....	5,442	100.0	2,978	54.7	2,464	45.3	1,109	20.4	1,355	24.9
1977.....	4,536	100.0	2,115	46.6	2,421	53.4	1,127	24.9	1,294	28.5
1978.....	5,010	100.0	2,423	48.4	2,587	51.6	1,151	23.0	1,436	28.6

^a Excludes cooperative supervision cases.

Table 20
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE FOR WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1978
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL
(In Months)

Year	Total	Type of removal			
		Non-violators removed from parole	Violators removed from parole		
			Total	Revoked	Discharged
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
1977.....	19.2	22.4	16.5	11.4	20.9
1978.....	20.2	23.4	17.2	11.8	21.5

chart X

MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS ON PAROLE, 1970 THROUGH 1978
By Type of Removal from Parole

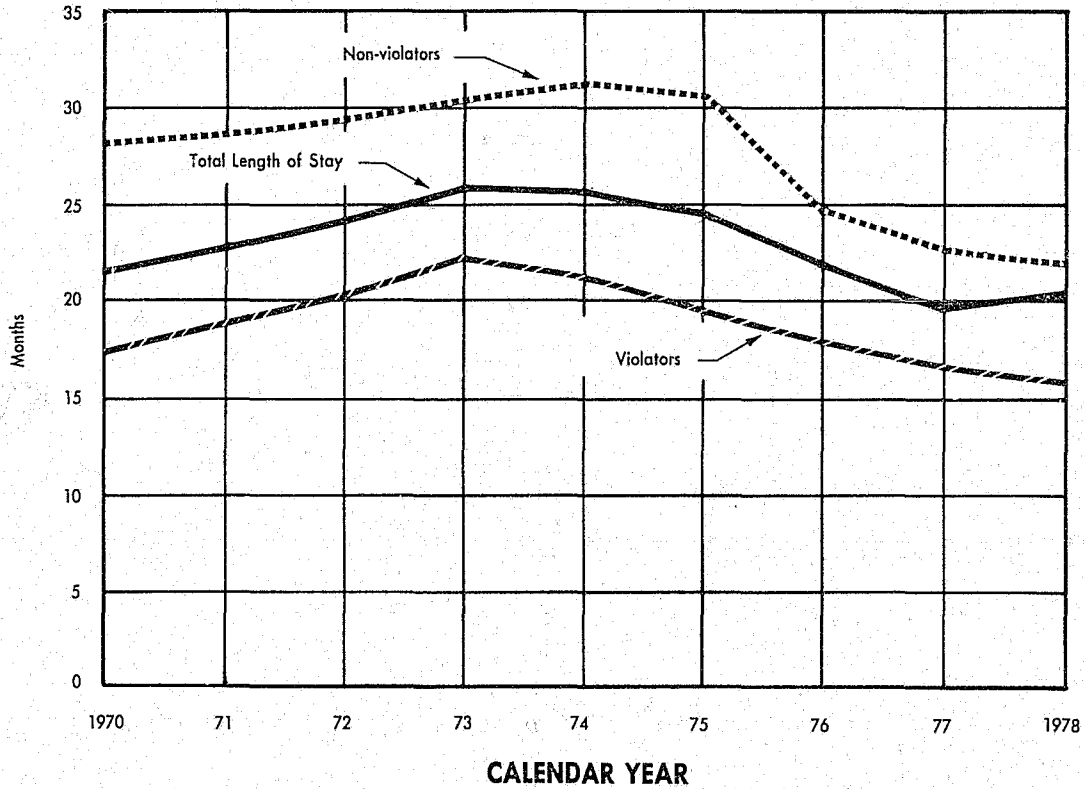


Table 21
DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS, 1978
BY TYPE OF VIOLATION

Type of violation	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked		Discharged after violation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,811	100.0	2,224	46.2	1,151	23.9	1,436	29.9
Technical violation (AWOL)	368	100.0	144	39.1	35	9.5	189	51.4
Technical violation (other)	182	100.0	118	64.8	60	33.0	4	2.2
Law violation—not convicted:								
Not prosecuted or not guilty	317	100.0	250	78.9	61	19.2	6	1.9
Trial pending or released to Y.A.	363	100.0	49	13.5	8	2.2	306	84.3
Law violation—convicted:								
Probation, fine, suspended sentence	620	100.0	540	87.1	54	8.7	26	4.2
Jail	798	100.0	579	72.5	137	17.2	82	10.3
Probation and jail	855	100.0	544	63.6	112	13.1	199	23.3
Prison, reformatory or CYA	1,308	100.0	-	-	684	52.3	624	47.7

DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS

As shown in Table 21, there were 4,811 wards who underwent a violation action during 1978, and of these, 46 percent were continued on parole, 24 percent were revoked and returned to an institution, and 30 percent were discharged as a result of a violation. The types of violation are also shown in this table and these

range from purely technical violations down to commitments to State prison. The largest proportion of violation actions involved new offenses for which the wards were convicted and given local sentences, or returned to the Youth Authority or to an adult penal institution.

Table 22
PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES OF WARDS REMOVED FROM VIOLATION STATUS, 1978
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

Parole violation offense	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked		Discharged after violation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,811	100.0	2,224	46.2	1,151	23.9	1,436	29.9
Homicide	58	100.0	9	15.5	5	8.6	44	75.9
Robbery	486	100.0	67	13.8	119	24.5	300	61.7
Assault and battery	577	100.0	290	50.3	173	30.0	114	19.7
Burglary	789	100.0	249	31.6	254	32.2	286	36.2
Theft (except auto)	581	100.0	315	54.2	140	24.1	126	21.7
Auto theft	399	100.0	149	37.3	149	37.4	101	25.3
Forgery and checks	69	100.0	29	42.0	13	18.9	27	39.1
Sex offenses	120	100.0	43	35.8	17	14.2	60	50.0
Narcotics and drugs	302	100.0	173	57.3	59	19.5	70	23.2
Road and driving laws	316	100.0	262	82.9	26	8.2	28	8.9
Weapons	117	100.0	78	66.7	20	17.1	19	16.2
Disorderly conduct	97	100.0	76	78.4	17	17.5	4	4.1
Technical—AWOL	368	100.0	144	39.1	35	9.5	189	51.4
Technical—other	182	100.0	118	64.8	60	33.0	4	2.2
Other	350	100.0	222	63.4	64	18.3	64	18.3

PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES

Table 22 shows the parole violation offenses of the 4,811 wards removed from violation status during 1978. The type of disposition remains the same as that shown in the previous table. The most common violation offense was burglary followed by assault and battery; and these were also the two most common commitment offenses. The type of disposition varies considerably depending upon the parole violation offense. Of those wards who were charged with robbery, only 14 percent were eventually continued on parole with the balance returned to a Youth Authority institution or discharged to another type of custody. In contrast, a large majority of those charged with road and driving law violations were continued on

parole (83 percent) with only 17 percent being revoked or discharged.

Generally, wards with less serious parole violation offenses are returned to parole status while those with more serious offenses are either recommitted to the Youth Authority, returned by the Youth Authority Board or discharged to an adult facility. However, the degree of seriousness of an offense is not always apparent by the label. For example, although slightly more than half of the wards charged with assault offenses were continued on parole, it is often the case that many of these offenses turn out to be quite minor in nature. In some cases, the charges may have been dropped or the ward may have been found not guilty.

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 this method takes all wards removed from parole during a calendar year period and distributes them according to the method of removal. This approach does not take into account any changes that may have occurred in the past that would affect the total number being removed during that period, nor does it equalize the exposure period on parole. The major advantage of the cross-sectional approach is that it can be calculated on a current basis.

The longitudinal approach to parole violation takes a release cohort and follows this cohort for a predetermined period of time. The major disadvantage with

this approach is that it requires a lapse of time before data can be accumulated and analyzed. The data shown in this section (tables 23-26) are based on a two-year parole exposure period, thus, the latest parole release cohort that could be used was 1976.

Table 23 shows the parole performance of each parole release cohort from 1970 through 1976. The violation rates for each year are shown together with a breakdown by court and sex. The lowest violation rate during the years shown was in 1971, when 40 percent of the cohort were removed by violation within the 24-month period. The highest violation rate was achieved in 1976, when 46 percent were removed by violation. The definition of a violator is either a revocation or a violational discharge by the Youth Authority Board. Custody in a local facility is not considered

Table 23
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1970-1976
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Year of release	Males												Females					
	Total			Total						Juvenile court			Criminal court			Juvenile and criminal courts		
	Number re-released	Revoked or discharged		Number re-released	Revoked or discharged		Number re-released	Revoked or discharged		Number re-released	Revoked or discharged		Number re-released	Revoked or discharged				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
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			
1975	4,458	1,801	40.4	4,182	1,730	41.4	2,067	1,019	49.3	2,115	711	33.6	276	71	25.7			
1976	5,080	2,316	45.6	4,819	2,240	46.5	2,382	1,249	52.4	2,437	991	40.7	261	76	29.1			

Table 24
TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REMOVAL FOR WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1976
(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	
							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	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent
Less than 1/2 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 month	11	0.2	5	0.2	6	0.2	9	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.2	2	0.8
2 months	52	1.0	28	1.1	24	1.0	49	1.0	26	1.1	23	0.9	3	1.1
3 months	130	2.6	80	3.1	50	2.0	124	2.6	75	3.1	49	2.0	6	2.3
4 months	227	4.5	153	6.0	74	2.9	219	4.5	146	6.1	73	3.0	8	3.1
5 months	350	6.9	231	9.0	119	4.7	337	7.0	220	9.2	117	4.8	13	5.0
6 months	495	9.7	323	12.6	172	6.8	474	9.8	306	12.8	168	6.9	21	8.0
7 months	614	12.1	406	15.9	208	8.2	589	12.2	386	16.2	203	8.3	25	9.6
8 months	750	14.8	489	19.1	261	10.3	721	15.0	467	19.6	254	10.4	29	11.1
9 months	891	17.5	573	22.4	318	12.6	859	17.8	549	23.0	310	12.7	32	12.3
10 months	995	19.6	633	24.8	362	14.3	956	19.8	603	25.3	353	14.5	39	14.9
11 months	1,121	22.1	707	27.7	414	16.4	1,077	22.3	672	28.2	405	16.6	44	16.9
12 months	1,271	25.0	780	30.5	491	19.5	1,226	25.4	744	31.2	482	19.8	45	17.2
13 months	1,401	27.6	843	33.0	558	22.1	1,356	28.1	807	33.9	549	22.5	45	17.2
14 months	1,512	29.8	909	35.6	603	23.9	1,461	30.3	868	36.4	593	24.3	51	19.5
15 months	1,617	31.8	971	38.0	646	25.6	1,562	32.4	926	38.9	636	26.1	55	21.1
16 months	1,722	33.9	1,024	40.1	698	27.7	1,663	34.5	976	41.0	687	28.2	59	22.6
17 months	1,800	35.4	1,058	41.4	742	29.4	1,740	36.1	1,009	42.4	731	30.0	60	23.0
18 months	1,889	37.2	1,105	43.2	784	31.1	1,829	38.0	1,056	44.3	773	31.7	60	23.0
19 months	1,977	38.9	1,144	44.8	833	33.0	1,915	39.7	1,094	45.9	821	33.7	62	23.8
20 months	2,057	40.5	1,176	46.0	881	34.9	1,992	41.3	1,125	47.2	867	35.6	65	24.9
21 months	2,124	41.8	1,212	47.4	912	36.1	2,057	42.7	1,160	48.7	897	36.8	67	25.7
22 months	2,197	43.2	1,247	48.8	950	37.6	2,127	44.1	1,193	50.1	934	38.3	70	26.8
23 months	2,269	44.7	1,284	50.2	985	39.0	2,194	45.5	1,227	51.5	967	39.7	75	28.7
24 months	2,316	45.6	1,306	51.1	1,010	40.0	2,240	46.5	1,249	52.4	991	40.7	76	29.1
Total number of wards paroled	5,080		2,556		2,524		4,819		2,382		2,437		261	

a violation unless the Youth Authority Board takes action to revoke parole or to discharge the ward because of that violation.

It is generally the case that younger aged wards have a higher violation rate than older aged. This is borne out by the fact that the juvenile court violation rate is consistently higher than the violation rate for wards from the criminal court. It is also the case that the violation rate for females is always lower than the violation rate for males—in this instance 29 percent for females as opposed to 46 percent for males.

Table 24 shows the length of stay on parole prior to violation by one-month intervals from 1 to 24. Of all the wards violating within the 24-month period, approximately one-half violated within 11 months and just about one-fourth violated within six months. This

points up the fact that the first year or so 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. As can be seen from this table, wards released from certain institutions have higher violation rates than wards released from other institutions. For instance, the overall violation rate for all male wards released from training schools was approximately 48 percent. However, wards released from the Fred C. Nelles School at Whittier had a 56 percent violation rate as opposed to 35 percent at the Ventura School. A large part of this violation rate discrepancy disappears when the data are controlled by court of commitment. In the instance just cited, juvenile court wards from Nelles School had a 57 percent violation

Table 25
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1976
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 viola-tors	Percent viola-tors	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors
Total.....	5,080	2,316	45.6	2,556	1,306	51.1	2,524	1,010	40.0
Males.....	4,819	2,240	46.5	2,382	1,249	52.4	2,437	991	40.7
Females.....	261	76	29.1	174	57	32.8	87	19	21.8
CYA Institutions.....	4,989	2,281	45.7	2,531	1,297	51.2	2,458	984	40.0
Reception Centers.....	677	318	47.0	366	197	53.8	311	121	38.9
NRCC—Males.....	216	99	45.8	107	55	51.4	109	44	40.4
NRCC—Females.....	45	15	33.3	30	9	30.0	15	6	40.0
SRCC—Males.....	372	180	48.4	197	113	57.4	175	67	38.3
VRCC—Males.....	10	7	70.0	6	5	83.3	4	2	50.0
VRCC—Females.....	33	16	48.5	26	15	57.7	7	1	14.3
YTSC—Males.....	1	1	100.0	—	—	—	1	1	100.0
Schools—Males.....	3,576	1,713	47.9	1,940	1,025	52.8	1,636	688	42.1
Nelsons.....	348	196	56.3	343	194	56.6	5	2	40.0
Close.....	442	230	52.0	409	218	53.3	33	12	36.4
El Paso de Robles.....	403	185	45.9	286	138	48.3	117	47	40.2
Holton.....	450	204	45.3	274	134	48.9	176	70	39.8
DeWitt Nelson.....	366	167	45.6	104	47	45.2	262	120	45.8
Preston.....	368	195	53.0	111	68	61.3	257	127	49.4
Youth Training School.....	992	463	46.7	355	197	55.5	637	266	41.8
Ventura.....	207	73	35.3	58	29	50.0	149	44	29.5
Camps.....	561	206	36.7	113	43	38.1	448	163	36.4
Ben Lomond.....	112	48	42.9	28	8	28.6	84	40	47.6
Mt. Bullion.....	118	42	35.6	25	9	36.0	93	33	35.5
Oak Glen.....	121	40	33.1	18	8	44.4	103	32	31.1
Pine Grove.....	91	29	31.9	16	6	37.5	75	23	30.7
Washington Ridge.....	119	47	39.5	26	12	46.2	93	35	37.6
Ventura—Females.....	175	44	25.1	112	32	28.6	63	12	19.0
CDC Institutions.....	11	7	63.6	1	1	100.0	10	6	60.0
CDC Males.....	10	6	60.0	—	—	—	10	6	60.0
CDC Females.....	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
Other Institutions ^a	80	28	35.0	24	8	33.3	56	20	35.7
Males.....	73	28	38.4	19	8	42.1	54	20	37.0
Females.....	7	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—

^a Includes releases from awaiting delivery status and YA institutions not individually mentioned.

rate whereas juvenile court wards from Ventura School had a 50 percent violation rate. Thus, the violation rate differentials between schools is due, in large part, to the age range that the schools handle. Schools handling the younger aged wards traditionally have the higher violation rates.

Another factor that tends to predict success/failure on parole is the commitment offense. Wards committed to the Youth Authority for offenses against persons tend to do better on parole than do wards committed for property type offenses. This is appar-

ent in Table 26, where violation status is shown by the major offense categories. In this table, it is apparent that the more favorable violation rate experience belongs to those committed to the Youth Authority for homicide and sex offenses. This is in contrast to the less favorable violation rate for those committed for burglarly and Welfare and Institutions Code violations. Wards committed for Welfare and Institutions Code offenses are generally among the youngest of all those committed and thus confirm the correlation between age and violation risk.

chart XI

VIOLETION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1976

By Institution of Release

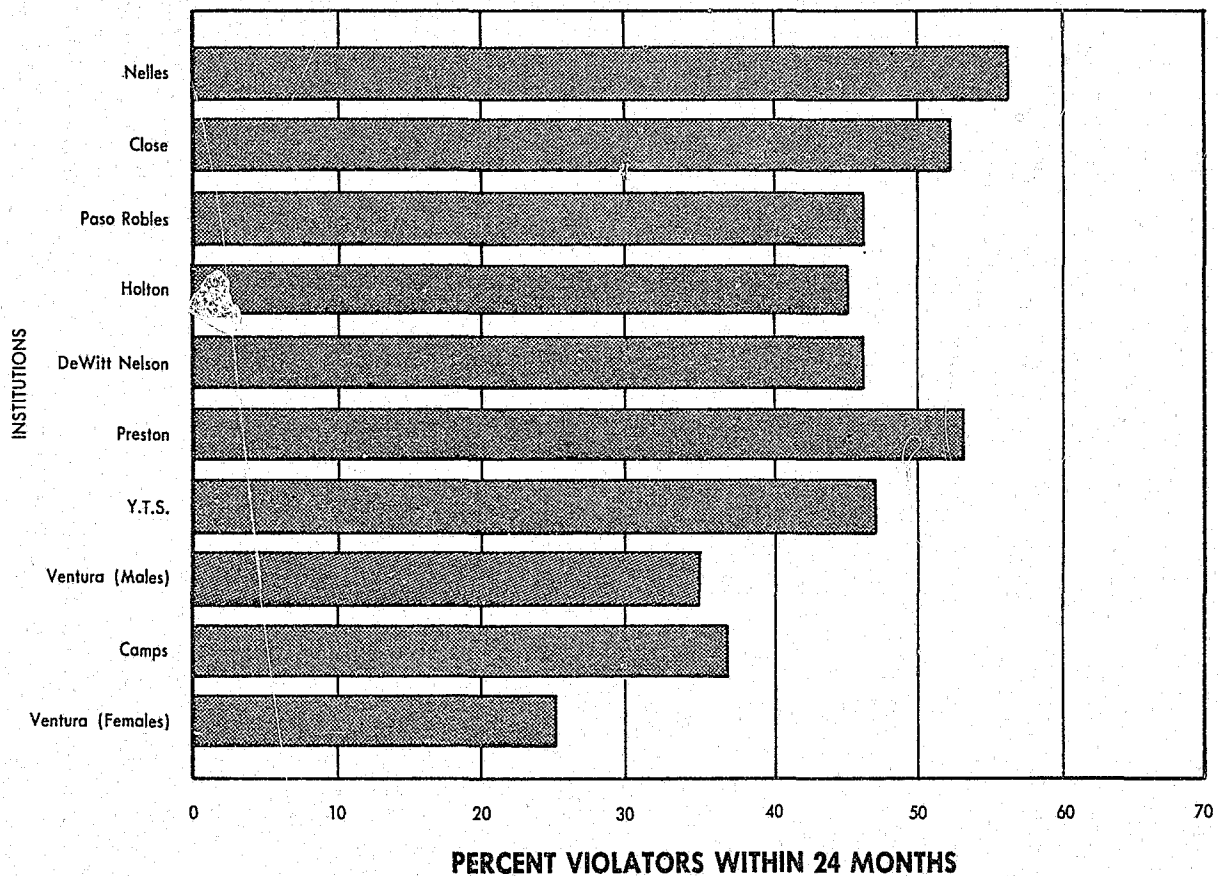


Table 26
VIOLETION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1976
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Offense	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators
Total	5,080	2,316	45.6	2,556	1,306	51.1	2,524	1,010	40.0
Homicide	142	51	35.9	95	34	35.8	47	17	36.2
Robbery	1,150	459	39.9	450	208	46.2	700	251	35.9
Assault	593	257	43.3	393	189	48.1	200	68	34.0
Burglary	1,230	617	50.2	478	264	55.2	752	353	46.9
Theft	939	447	47.6	447	234	52.3	492	213	43.3
Sex offense	177	65	36.7	100	43	43.0	77	22	28.6
Narcotic and drug	237	93	39.2	79	38	48.1	158	55	34.8
W&I	354	211	59.6	354	211	59.6	-	-	-
Other	258	116	45.0	160	85	53.1	98	31	31.6

Section 9

LONG TERM TRENDS

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS

The trend and movement of population in institutions housing Youth Authority wards is shown in Table 27. This table shows the period between 1970 and 1978, and reveals the generally decreasing institution-

al population up through 1977, with an increase in 1978. The net change in institutional population during 1978 was the highest recorded variation since 1971 and the largest increase since 1966.

Table 27
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS*, 1970-1978

Movement	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Population, January 1	5,868	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095
Received	13,656	11,693	9,685	8,716	9,009	9,170	8,950	8,619	8,650
Committed by court.....	3,746	3,218	2,728	2,758	3,002	3,402	3,558	3,626	3,775
Returned from parole	2,821	2,224	1,929	1,698	1,615	1,415	1,111	1,111	1,142
Returned from escape	775	736	694	380	354	163	142	120	106
Parole detention	3,346	3,033	2,642	2,621	2,253	1,840	1,490	1,255	1,246
Other.....	2,968	2,482	1,692	1,259	1,785	2,350	2,649	2,507	2,381
Released	13,996	12,759	10,157	8,414	8,870	9,006	9,532	8,537	8,004
Paroled	6,628	6,123	4,871	3,976	4,201	4,305	4,904	4,340	3,926
To California supervision.....	6,441	5,954	4,755	3,889	4,118	4,188	4,787	4,233	3,818
To out-of-state supervision.....	187	169	116	87	83	117	117	107	108
Escaped	783	829	781	411	449	402	396	328	298
Disch. or otherwise released	3,281	2,768	1,846	1,424	1,951	2,432	2,736	2,604	2,539
Parole detention	3,304	3,039	2,659	2,603	2,269	1,867	1,496	1,265	1,241
Population, December 31	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095	4,741
Net change during year	-340	-1,066	-472	+302	+139	+164	-582	+82	+646
Percent change from prior year	-5.8	-19.3	-10.6	+7.6	+3.2	+3.7	-12.7	+2.0	+15.8

* Includes wards in Youth Authority and Dept. of Corrections institutions, excluding wards in other state or local facilities.

PAROLE TRENDS

The trends in the Youth Authority parole population reflect a similar situation to that of institutional population, except there was no upswing in the parole population as there was in the institutional population. During the period shown in Table 28, parole population dropped from over 14,000 down to 6,700.

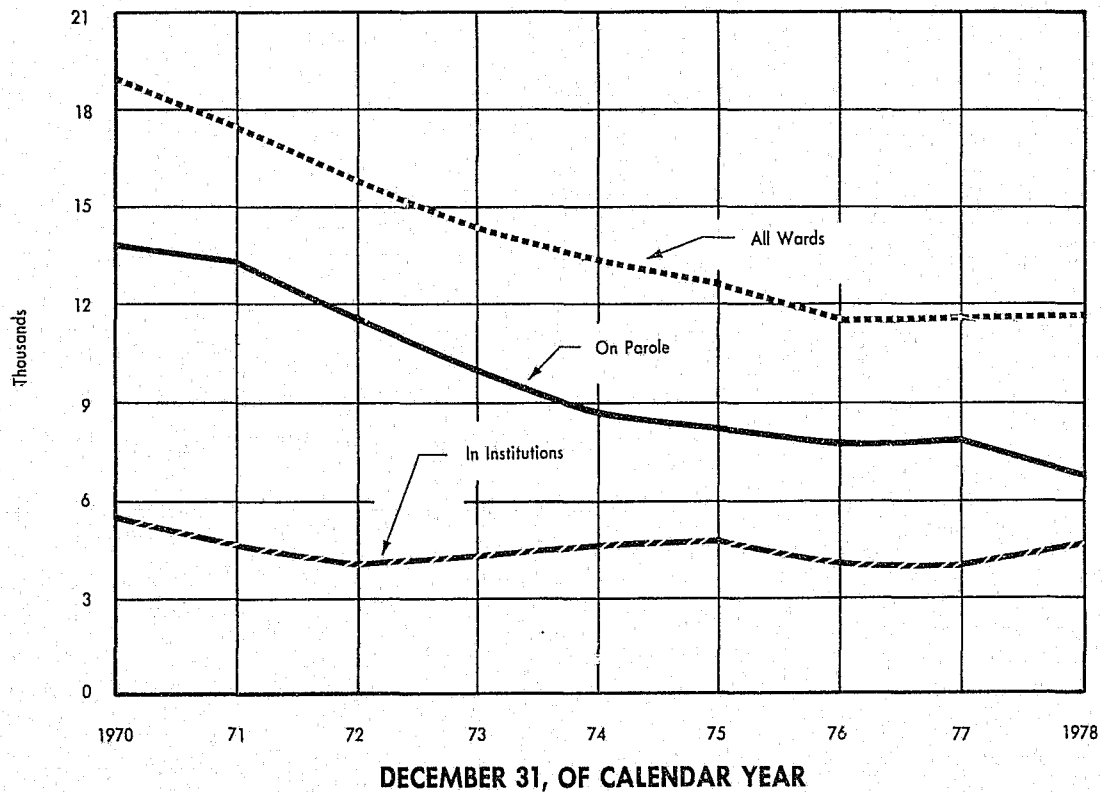
However, it is probable that the parole caseload has reached the full extent of the decrease in commitments brought about by the Probation Subsidy legislation of 1965. Any further decrease will be due to other factors.

Table 28
MOVEMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE POPULATION, 1970-1978

Movement	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
On parole, January 1	14,463	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,659	7,704
Received on parole	7,061	6,543	5,245	4,288	4,533	4,680	5,322	4,760	4,218
Removed from parole	7,589	7,119	6,752	6,293	5,794	5,303	5,626	4,715	5,222
Ordered returned	2,802	2,221	1,939	1,702	1,637	1,414	1,109	1,127	1,151
Discharged	4,787	4,898	4,813	4,591	4,157	3,889	4,517	3,588	4,071
Not on violation	2,956	3,194	3,152	2,936	2,705	2,683	3,162	2,294	2,635
On violation	1,831	1,704	1,661	1,655	1,452	1,206	1,355	1,294	1,436
On parole, December 31	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,639	7,704	6,700
Net change during year	-528	-576	-1,507	-2,005	-1,261	-623	-304	+45	-1,004
Percent change from prior year	-3.7	-4.1	-11.3	-16.9	-12.8	-7.3	-3.8	+0.6	-13.0

chart XII

INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE POPULATION
December 31, 1970 through 1978



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
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

EAST BAY CASE MANAGEMENT
103 East 14th Street
Oakland

EAST BAY REENTRY
55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 250
Oakland

SANTA CLARA VALLEY
700 Gale Drive, Room 212
Campbell

REDWOOD CITY
28 Wilson Street

SANTA ROSA
800 College Avenue

REGION II

SACRAMENTO
(Headquarters)
7171 Bowling Drive, Suite 1120

SACRAMENTO
1608 T Street, Suite A

FOOTHILL
5777 Madison Avenue, Suite 210

FRESNO
707 No. Fulton Street

CHICO
585 Manzanita Ave., Suite 10

STOCKTON
1325 No. Center St., Suite 1

BAKERSFIELD
516 Kentucky Street

REGION III

GLENDALE
(Headquarters)
143 So. Glendale Ave.

DOWNEY
11414½ Old River School Road

COVINA
309 East Rowland Street

LONG BEACH
228 East Fourth Street

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
8737 Van Nuys Boulevard
Panorama City

LOS ANGELES SOUTH
251 West 85th Place

LOS ANGELES NORTH
2440 So. Main Street

WATTS
9110 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles

UJIMA
1315 No. Bullis Road, Suite 6
Compton

JEFFERSON
4319 West Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles

ESPERANZA
3665 East Whittier Boulevard
Los Angeles

REGION IV

TUSTIN (Headquarters)
18002 Irvine Boulevard
Suite B-3

LA MESA
8265 Commercial Street, No. 11

RIVERSIDE
3931 Orange Street, Suite 29

SAN BERNARDINO
808 E. Mill Street

SAN DIEGO
110 West C, Rm. 1503

SAN DIEGO (Park Centre)
4082 Centre Street

SANTA ANA
28 Civic Center Plaza, No. 631

SANTA BARBARA
324 E. Carrillo St., Suite C

INSTITUTION AND CAMP LOCATIONS



END