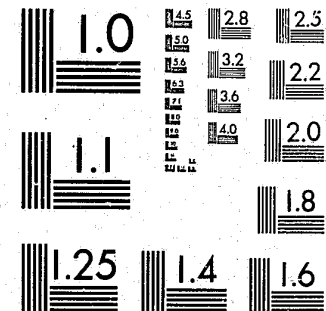


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ANNUAL REPORT

...program description
and statistical summary



69471

adult correctional agency
California

California Youth Authority

1979

State of California

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

Youth and Adult Correctional Agency

HOWARD WAY
SECRETARY



California Youth Authority



PEARL S. WEST, DIRECTOR
CHARLES A. KUHL, CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ARTHUR L. GERMAN, INFORMATION OFFICER

ANNUAL REPORT

PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
AL OWYOUNG, Acting Deputy Director

DIVISION OF RESEARCH
KEITH S. GRIFFITHS, Chief

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECTION
GEORGE F. DAVIS, Supervisor
PEGGY L. WADE, Research Analyst
HARMON L. ORSBORN, Research Analyst

PATRICIA VITT, Office Technician

LILY TSO WONG, Graphic Artist

69471

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JUL 31 1980

ACQUISITIONS

foreword

The year 1979 saw the implementation of two major administrative changes which will have a major effect on the future functioning of the Department of the Youth Authority. The passage of Assembly Bill 1421 separated the Youth Authority Board from the Department creating an administratively independent Youthful Offender Parole Board with its own chairman. Governor Brown established a new Cabinet-level Youth and Adult Correctional Services Agency to which he has assigned the Youth Authority and other Departments and Boards concerned with youth and adult corrections.

These developments, along with other major activities during the year, are described in this annual report, which also provides a statistical description of Youth Authority programs and population trends, 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 Williams-bourgh Drive, Sacramento, California 95823.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Pearl S. West".

DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION...

Section

1

ROLE OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

The year 1979 saw the coming of a number of administrative and legislative changes of great significance to the Department of the Youth Authority. At the end of the year, Governor Brown created a new cabinet-level agency—the Youth and Adult Correctional Services Agency—in which he placed the Youth Authority, the Department of Corrections, and other boards and commissions concerned with corrections in California. The change gives these correctional boards and departments more direct access to the state administration by placing them in an agency whose secretary is a member of the Governor's Cabinet.

Another important change involved the passage of Assembly Bill 90, which administratively separated the Youth Authority Board from the Department. The new Board is called the Youthful Offender Parole Board. Although it will carry on the same duties as in the past, including orders to parole, conditions of parole, recommendation of treatment programs and return of offenders to the court of commitment for redispotion, it now has its own chairman and is administratively separate from the Department of the Youth Authority. The change will give the Board a status comparable to most other paroling bodies in the U.S. and will enable it to establish its policies and independently from the Department, although both will continue working closely together. In view of the separation of the Board, this Youth Authority report will no longer include a section on its major activities, as in the past.

The Department gave major emphasis during 1979 to planning for a continuing increase in institutional populations, which neared total capacity at the end of the year. Virtually all available living units were opened, and plans were made to open a new conservation camp, Fenner Canyon in Los Angeles County, early in 1980. Continued planning is under way to identify facilities which may be opened in the future.

The year also saw an end of the decline of recent years in the number of wards on parole.

The Department's basic mission, as specified in the Youth Authority Act of 1941, 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.

Responsibilities are carried out through five operating Branches—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 or marital status. Other functions which are a part of the Director's Office are Legislative Coordination, Legal Counsel and Public Information.

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, with a sixth scheduled to open in early 1980. 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 4 percent of the total ward population, all female commitments to the Youth Authority are housed at the Ventura School, a coeducational institution. 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 conservation camps include Washington Ridge near Nevada City, Pine Grove near Jackson, Mt. Bullion near Mariposa, Ben Lomond near Santa Cruz and Oak Glen near Yucaipa. Scheduled to open in early 1980 is Fenner Canyon Camp near Valyermo in Los Angeles County. Two additional conservation camp programs are operated inside 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 foothills areas, including firefighting during the summer and fall seasons and flood control work during the rainy seasons. In 1979, wards spent more than a quarter of a million man-hours on the firelines and played an important part in controlling serious fire outbreaks in all parts of the State. The man-hour total was a record for a single year.

Program Activities: The Department's treatment and training approach is to develop 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 high school education, vocational training, college courses, job training, counseling and activities designed to provide special treatment, including drug abuse and medical-psychiatric programs.

During 1979 there was a 3.7 percent increase in institution populations, to a total of 4,915 by the end of the year. Eight institutional living units were opened during 1978, and in 1979 an additional six were opened to provide for population growth. The Department has a maximum bed capacity of 5,174, which is expected to be reached by July, 1981.

The opening of Fenner Canyon Camp will help meet the population increase, and a task force is studying other possible sites for expansion in the future. In another measure designed to help provide for the increasing population, special planned re-entry programs were established in living units in two institutions—Karl Holton and Ventura—where wards who are carefully screened on the basis of representing no threat to the community are prepared for return to parole 90 days earlier than they otherwise would be.

An important program need was met during 1978 and 1979 with the establishment of three living units, at the Preston School, Northern Clinic and Southern Clinic as intensive treatment programs. Phase II of a psychiatric services system was carried out in 1979 with the establishment of three special counseling units at Ventura, Preston and the Youth Training School. The two intensive programs provide a total of 220 beds for wards with a background of serious emotional and adjustment problems.

The Cadet Corps program started at Ben Lomond Camp in December 1978, continued throughout 1979, and reached or exceeded its objectives. The

program seeks to develop self-respect, self-discipline and pride among its participants. Some of the results observed to date include a reduction in drug/alcohol-related incidents, fewer escapes, disciplinary transfers and serious incidents requiring disciplinary action. Ward attitudes, appearance, demeanor and behavior have shown continued improvement, and the cadets have demonstrated a distinct pride in themselves and their unit.

Use of volunteers received continuing emphasis during 1979. The Department worked closely with organizations which are concerned with helping ex-offenders with skills and services offered by colleges and their students, and individuals of all ages and backgrounds. The Foster Grandparent Program, which had its 12th anniversary of Youth Authority service, was extended to a fourth institution, the DeWitt Nelson Training Center. More than 100 older citizens work with wards on a one-to-one basis in this program.

Funds were allocated and preliminary plans and working drawings completed in 1979 for improving the sound security systems at Preston, Nelles and Karl Holton Schools. Work on these projects will continue through 1980.

Crisis intervention basic training continued throughout 1979, along with refresher courses which are given within 24 months after completion of the basic course. Other courses include updating of orientation to gangs. Supervisory training also was given to assistant head group supervisors, youth counselors and group supervisors.

Projects involving special programs for assaultive and intractable wards continued at K and L Companies at the Youth Training School and Cambria Cottage at El Paso de Robles School. In these units, intensive treatment is carried out by an augmented staff. In both programs, the number of incidents serious enough to require disciplinary proceedings was reduced, compared with the wards' prior records in units with normal staffing patterns.

In another program centered at the Preston School, comparisons were made between 50- and 37-bed units regarding the number of time additions given to wards as a result of disciplinary decision-making procedure actions.

Preliminary findings showed a greater volume of time adds for wards in the larger units. The study also found that the smaller living units provided a greatly improved quality of life in human terms.

During 1979, a task force was created to study the Department's ward grievance procedure, which has done much during recent years to defuse institution-

al tensions and which has been acclaimed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as an exemplary project. The study group will look into ways of making the program achieve its objectives even more effectively. During the year, basic and advanced training programs were begun for grievance committee chairpersons.

The Department's approach in providing for wards with a history of drug abuse emphasizes placement in treatment program when they return to the community. Two major drug programs in institutions continued, however, during 1979—the Family Program and the Preston School and the Gneymy House at the Youth Training School.

Training of wards for gainful employment in the community was a major focus during 1979 of the Department's education services and of the Institution and Camps Branch as a whole. A new position of assistant to the deputy director of the branch was created to concentrate on the development of job opportunities for wards. A supervisor of vocational education position also was created in the education services unit to work toward upgrading vocational education programs.

Education services in 1979 focused on coming into compliance with Public Law 94-142 (Education for All Handicapped Children Act), as well as on improving vocational education programs and expanding library services. Special funds were received through the State Department of Education to establish two regional assessment teams to begin the identification and assessment of handicapped wards among the Department's population. Staff training was conducted to help institutions provide needed special services once the handicapped individuals have been identified.

A five-year plan for improving vocational education was developed with the first-year priority given to developing a standardized, modular and competency-based curriculum. New vocational shop equipment was purchased to bring the shops up to current industry standards.

A cooperative program among northern institutions and local public library systems was established to facilitate the exchange of library materials. Institution library collections also were upgraded and expanded.

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 supervise wards following their release from institutions. Parole staff work from 40 offices 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 crucial, 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.

The reorganization has not affected two residential programs—SPACE in Los Angeles and Park Centre in San Diego for the Gang Violence Reduction Project in East Los Angeles. Federal funding for the Gang Violence Reduction Project will end in June, 1980. At that time, it is planned to continue under joint funding by Los Angeles County and the State. The project aims to bring together a number of the gangs in East Los Angeles to reduce gang-related violence and emphasize constructive projects.

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

During the year, the parole population decline of recent years was reversed. The year began with 6,699 parolees and ended with 6,704. However, the average daily population of 6,564 reflected considerable fluctuation during the year.

Program Activities: Parole staff continued to maintain a close liaison with the Institutions and Camps 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 is operational in both Northern and Southern California to smooth communication between staff of the two branches.

The Citizen's Initiative Project involved more than 170 volunteers until December of 1979 when federal funding ended and the project was discontinued.

The program had operated in Sacramento, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties and had provided a multiplicity of direct services to parolees assigned to the project as well as raising the level of community awareness about the Youth Authority.

Volunteers still are involved with parolees through the Volunteers in Parole Program, operated by the County Bar Associations in Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, and Santa Clara Counties, which have matched approximately 400 volunteer attorneys and wards. Early in 1980, a component was added in San Francisco.

PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BRANCH

The Prevention and Community Corrections Branch works closely with county probation and other governmental and private agencies and organizations concerned with criminal justice, juvenile law enforcement, and delinquency prevention at the local level. The Branch carries out its legislative mandate through two divisions: the Division of Field Services and the Division of Support Services.

The Division of Field Services administers the \$58 million County Justice System Subvention Program as well as other funds authorized by the Legislature for prevention and correctional programs, and assists local public and private entities in maintaining effective criminal justice system programs. The Division also reviews, monitors, and evaluates funded programs, and enforces standards for juvenile halls, camps, ranches and schools, and for jails that detain minors over 24 hours.

The Division of Support Services provides technical support to the Office of the Director, Office of the Branch Deputy Director, and to the Division of Field Services. It also establishes standards for the operation of juvenile halls, camps, ranches and schools, jails and lockups, Youth Services Bureaus and delinquency prevention programs. Policies, procedures and guidelines for State and federally-funded local juvenile/criminal corrections are also developed. It

administers a proposal process for delinquency prevention projects, with the Director's State Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission selecting proponents. Liaison between the Youth Authority and other state agencies, organizations, and associations is also provided, along with training for probation and local justice personnel. During 1979, 52 courses were presented; course participants represented 457 agencies; and staff trained were 1,168.

The major task of the Branch during 1979 was the implementation and administration of the County Justice System Subvention Program. The program replaced state funding provisions for county probation departments' special supervision programs and juvenile homes, ranches and camps' maintenance operations and construction subventions. The program became effective July 1, 1978, with the enactment of Assembly Bill 90. The Youth Authority prescribes policies and procedures to be followed for administering the Program, including application certification, program monitoring and evaluation, and methods of accounting for and certifying proper use of funds. Particular attention has been focused upon providing stability to the program by increasing the amount of technical assistance offered to local jurisdictions. During 1979 a task force was commissioned to conduct an in-depth examination and review of the County Justice System Subvention Program. Several recommendations will be offered in the report to be completed in January 1980 to improve program efficiency and effectiveness and to better assist participating counties to meet the legislative mandate of the program. Several of the recommendations will result in the simplification of program policies, procedures, and guidelines.

A study of community care facilities for wards of the juvenile court was mandated by the Legislature pursuant to Senate Bill 1012. Study findings revealed information such as the following: (1) 48.4 percent of the wards were placed out of their counties of legal residence; (2) nearly one-half of all probation departments and parole offices indicated that local residential care facilities were inadequate to meet the physical, educational, and emotional needs of wards; (3) only two counties showed a high concentration of residential care facilities, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Preparation for the Statehouse Conference on Children and Youth was another major activity during 1979. The Conference, scheduled for April 16-19, 1980, will be the culmination of a process which began when Governor Brown named a private, non-profit agency—the California Council on Children

and Youth—to coordinate statewide involvement of citizens to produce action plans to substantially improve the quality of life for children and youth in California. The Prevention and Community Corrections Branch was mandated to provide staff and technical assistance to this effort.

The Branch maintained community corrections services to public and private agencies. Forty-four juvenile halls and 71 jails holding juveniles more than 24 hours were inspected. These facilities, if declared unfit by the Youth Authority, and if not restored to state standards within 60 days, may not be used for detention of minors. Twelve juvenile halls were notified of potential disapproval as a result of overcrowding. All were subsequently brought up to standard. Fifty-two county juvenile camps were inspected, and all were in compliance with standards.

Assembly Bill 958 was passed during 1979, providing that status offenders may be detained for short periods in a secure facility that does not also house adult offenders in custody. The bill appropriated \$1.5 million to the Youth Authority for allocation and disbursement to local agencies to be used for capital costs associated with the development of secure space in juvenile halls. Formal policies and procedures were developed by the Division of Support Services and adopted in the California Administrative Code.

The following delinquency prevention activities also were carried out:

- Forty-two county delinquency prevention commissions were approved to receive reimbursement for administrative expenses up to \$1,000.
- Grants totaling \$200,000 were awarded to seven delinquency prevention programs to improve the environment and quality of life in California's schools.
- Staff monitored a fourth year grant of \$620,676 shared by eight Youth Service Bureau.
- Pass-through grants totaling \$1,114,308 to the Sugar Ray and John Rossi Foundations, Indian Youth Diversion, Los Angeles Cooperative Planning for Community Based Delinquency Prevention, and the Compton Action Center for Youth Development were administered.
- Delinquency prevention technical assistance was provided to an average of 40 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 monthly to more than 50 probation, law enforcement, professional organizations, and other justice system agencies and organizations.

PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation System Unit worked on its fifth planning cycle in 1979, with publication of the Department's first five-year plan scheduled in the spring of 1980. The process is intended to provide an early warning of future problem areas.

Among the major projects involving planning staff was the development of a long-range plan to deal with expected increases in institutional population.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation System staff were involved in 19 different projects during the year, including the Youth Training School Case Management System, Prevention and Community Corrections Planning Process, Volunteer Programs at Youth Training School and Preston, Vocational Education, Human Relations Programs, Law Enforcement Communications Unit and Nelles Program Development.

The Program Review Section stepped up its activities during 1979, with 14 programs selected for review by the Department's executive team. A review of the feeding program was completed, and work was begun on a review of the parole violation process. Planned reviews of institutional medical services and the Park Centre settlement house in San Diego were in planning stages as 1979 ended.

The Program and Resources Development Division obtained external grant funds for new and experimental programs and research studies, including: training wards in professional truck driving and commercial fishing; teacher training in consumer survival education; and a study of the long-term behavior patterns of chronic offenders. Second-year funding was obtained to continue a study of the characteristics of successful parolees. Also funded was a multi-media resource center which is expanding the Department's library services to wards.

The Division of Research continued its major functions of maintaining a management information system and conducting research on prevention and correctional issues.

The Offender Based Institutional Tracking System, completed in 1978, continued to provide managers and the Youthful Offender Parole Board with current information on ward characteristics and movements.

A federally-funded one-year project began in 1979 to study the actions of the Board in the use of sentencing guidelines for setting parole consideration dates.

Studies completed during the year included the

following:

A youth services bureau evaluation projected showed that the sampled bureaus had no measurable effect on delinquent behavior, truancy or minor misbehavior of clients, although they did show evidence of diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system.

The Assembly Bill 3121 impact evaluation showed that most provisions of the bill were implemented and were having the expected effect on the juvenile justice system. The Division awarded a contract to Arthur D. Little Inc. for an independent evaluation of the county justice system subvention program established as a result of AB 3121.

A preliminary evaluation of the juvenile visitation program at San Quentin, undertaken as a result of public attention to the "Scared Straight" TV presentation, showed that youth who participated had a more positive change in their attitudes in contrast to a control group which did not participate in the program.

A survey of the institutional violence reduction project showed that reducing the number of beds in an open dormitory resulted in less violence and a considerable cost savings.

Preliminary findings from an evaluation of ward living unit/staff ratio at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center also showed favorable effects from reducing the number of wards in the dormitory.

A study of the voluntary program at the Youth Training School—in which wards can contract for the amount of program participation which he desires—found there was a reduction in length of stay through increased use of time cuts, with no apparent impact, however, on later parole outcome for these wards.

Early findings of a success on parole study indicate that economic resources available to the parolee may be the key factor in determining success or failure on parole.

An evaluation of a gang violence reduction project in East Los Angeles pointed to a decrease in gang-related homicides in the target area at the same time they were increasing in other parts of the county.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

Continuing staff services for the entire Department are provided by the Management Services Branch, which includes these units: Accounting, Administrative Analysis and Regulations; Business Services; Data Processing; Financial Analysis; Food and

Nutrition; Safety; Training; Personnel Management; and Labor Relations.

The Branch provided services during 1979 to the Department's 4,333 employees, operating under a total budget of \$225,477,016 for the 1979-80 fiscal year. This included \$135,119,296 for state support, \$87,676,825 for local assistance, \$2,069,308 for capital outlay, and \$620,587 of federal funds.

Among the programs carried out during the year: In the Training Division, operation of the training academy in Modesto, conducted jointly by the Youth Authority and the Department of Corrections since 1973, was taken over solely by the Youth Authority. Basic training is given at the academy to all newly-hired group supervisors and youth counselors in areas of custody and control, and treatment of offenders. Approximately 25 staff at a time received three weeks of intensive training to prepare them to carry out their duties with maximum effectiveness. Some 2,000 Youth Authority staff have received training at the academy since 1973.

A Labor Relations Unit was reorganized and fully-staffed as a separate entity from Personnel Management to prepare for the collective bargaining process

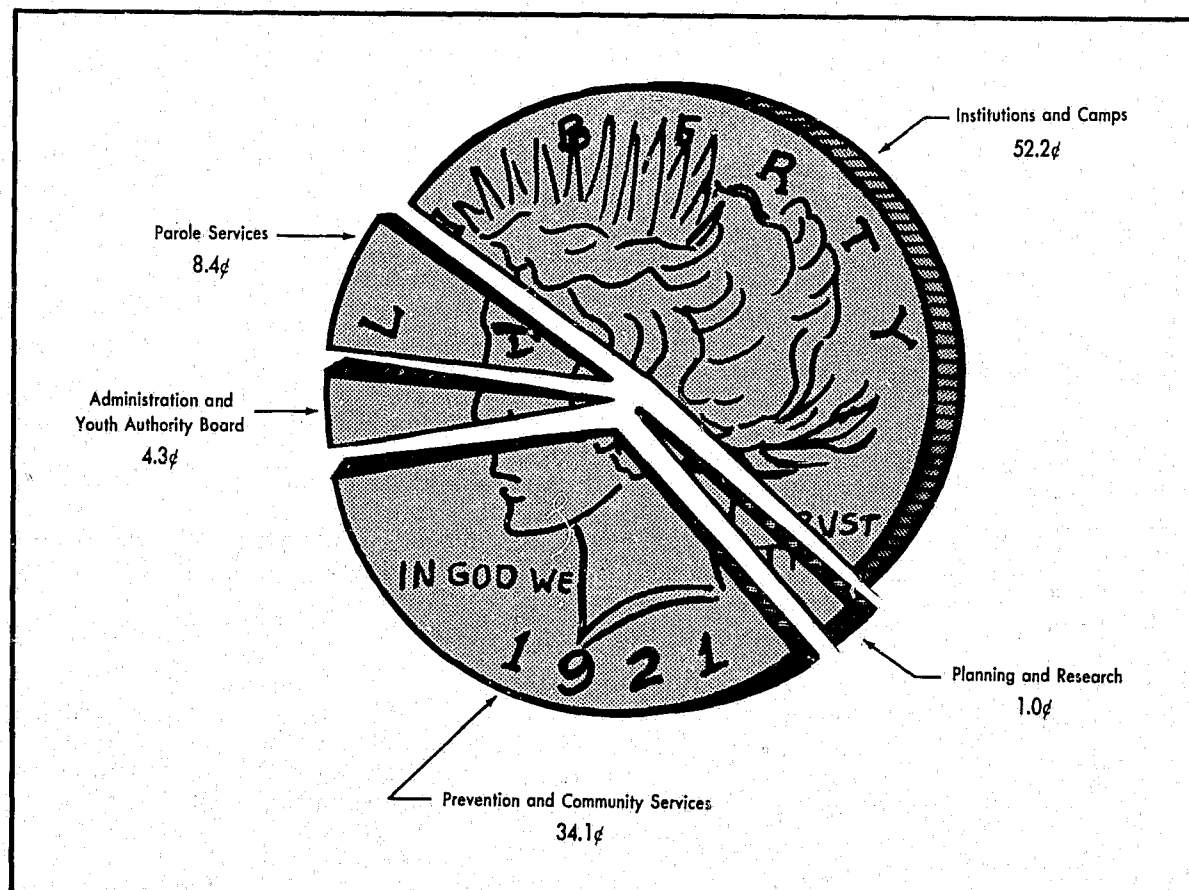
which is now mandated by law. The unit identified staff positions for designation as management, supervisory, confidential or rank and file, for collective bargaining purposes; and coordinated the Department's response to sick-outs and strikes during the year at the Youth Training School, Ventura School, El Paso de Robles School and Fred C. Nelles School.

Personnel Management placed the positions of 225 CETA employees into regular Youth Authority classifications, or in those of other state agencies and manpower programs, or in private industry. Of all state departments, the Youth Authority has the second highest transition rate for CETA employees.

The Administrative Analysis and Regulations Bureau reviewed all Departmental and Board policies and converted the appropriate portions into regulations to comply with the Administrative Procedures Act.

The Financial Analysis Bureau processed 24 active grants totaling more than \$5.8 million, and conducted internal audits for the U. S. food program, parole offices, ESEA Title I, juvenile delinquency program and youth service bureaus.

Chart 1 THE YOUTH AUTHORITY DOLLAR . . . and how it was spent in 1978-79



STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. FIRST COMMITMENTS:

There were 3,640 first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1979, a 4 percent decrease from the 3,776 for 1978. First commitments over the past four 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 a high of 3,776 in 1978.

2. AREA OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

Sixty-one percent of all first commitments to the Youth authority during 1979 were from the Southern California area, with 41 percent from Los Angeles County. The San Francisco Bay area contributed 21 percent of all first commitments, while the Sacramento Valley area contributed 6 percent, and the San Joaquin Valley area 8 percent. Numerically, the counties with the largest number of commitments to the Youth Authority were Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Diego, San Bernardino, Alameda, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Kern, 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 1979 the proportion was divided 57 percent from juvenile courts and 43 percent from criminal courts. These figures reflect a reversal of the trend towards increasing juvenile court commitments in more recent years. Between 1974 and 1978 the trend was for increasing juvenile court and decreasing criminal court commitments.

4. AGE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

The average age of all first commitments to the Youth Authority in 1979 was 17.5 years—

up slightly from the previous year. However, the age of juvenile court commitments has not changed by any appreciable degree in recent years, 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-five 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 44 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 to the point of extinction.

6. LENGTH OF STAY:

Institutional length of stay in 1979 was 12.0 months, up somewhat from the 11.3 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 1979 reached a high of 4,915 as of December 31, which was 4 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 6,704 as of December 31, 1979—almost the same as the population at the beginning of the year.

PROFILES

A California Youth Authority Male:

His Home Environment:

1. Forty-four percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 48 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 8 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-two percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency, and 36 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 7 percent lived in neighborhoods considered 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 62 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. Twenty-five percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Sixty-six 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, 16 percent were employed full time while 65 percent were unemployed.
2. Eighteen percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Twenty-one percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.

A California Youth Authority Female:

Her Home Environment:

1. Forty-six percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 47 percent came from average neighborhoods, and six percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency and 29 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 11 percent lived in neighborhoods considered nondelinquent.
3. A significant proportion (40 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income came from public assistance.

Her Family:

1. Thirty percent came from unbroken homes. One natural parent was present in an additional 63 percent of the homes.
2. Over one-half of the wards had at least one parent or one brother or sister who had a delinquent or criminal record.
3. Three percent were married at the time of commitment and 19 percent had children.

Her Delinquent Behavior:

1. Eleven percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Forty percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 42 percent was mental and emotional problems.

Her Employment/Schooling:

1. Of those in the labor force, 12 percent were employed full time while 74 percent were unemployed.
2. Thirty-three percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Twelve 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 which can 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.

Table 1 shows data in a long-term historical perspective going back to the 1960 calendar year. This

table shows 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 20-year period from 1960 through 1979. 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 of 2,728 in 1972, or a commitment rate of 66 per 100,000 youth population. Since 1972, commitments have increased to a total of 3,640 for 1979 which was a rate of 87 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 153 commitments in 1979. The commitment rate for females decreased from 55 per 100,000 youth population to 7.

AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

Table 2 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 41 percent of all commitments received by the Youth Authority while the Southern California area, which comprises 10 out of the 58 California counties, contributed 61 percent of all commitments.

As would be expected, the most populous metropolitan counties committed the greatest numbers of wards to the Youth Authority, but when these 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, and 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 278 followed by Kings County with a rate of 181. Four counties in the state, Alpine, Amador, Sierra, and Trinity did not commit any wards to the Youth Authority during 1979.

Table 1
FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1960-1979
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Year	Total						Males						Females	
	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		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	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	337	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	1,267	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
1979	3,640	87.5	2,058	68.9	1,582	134.8	3,487	166.8	1,956	128.4	1,531	270.0	153	7.4

^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, 1960-1979

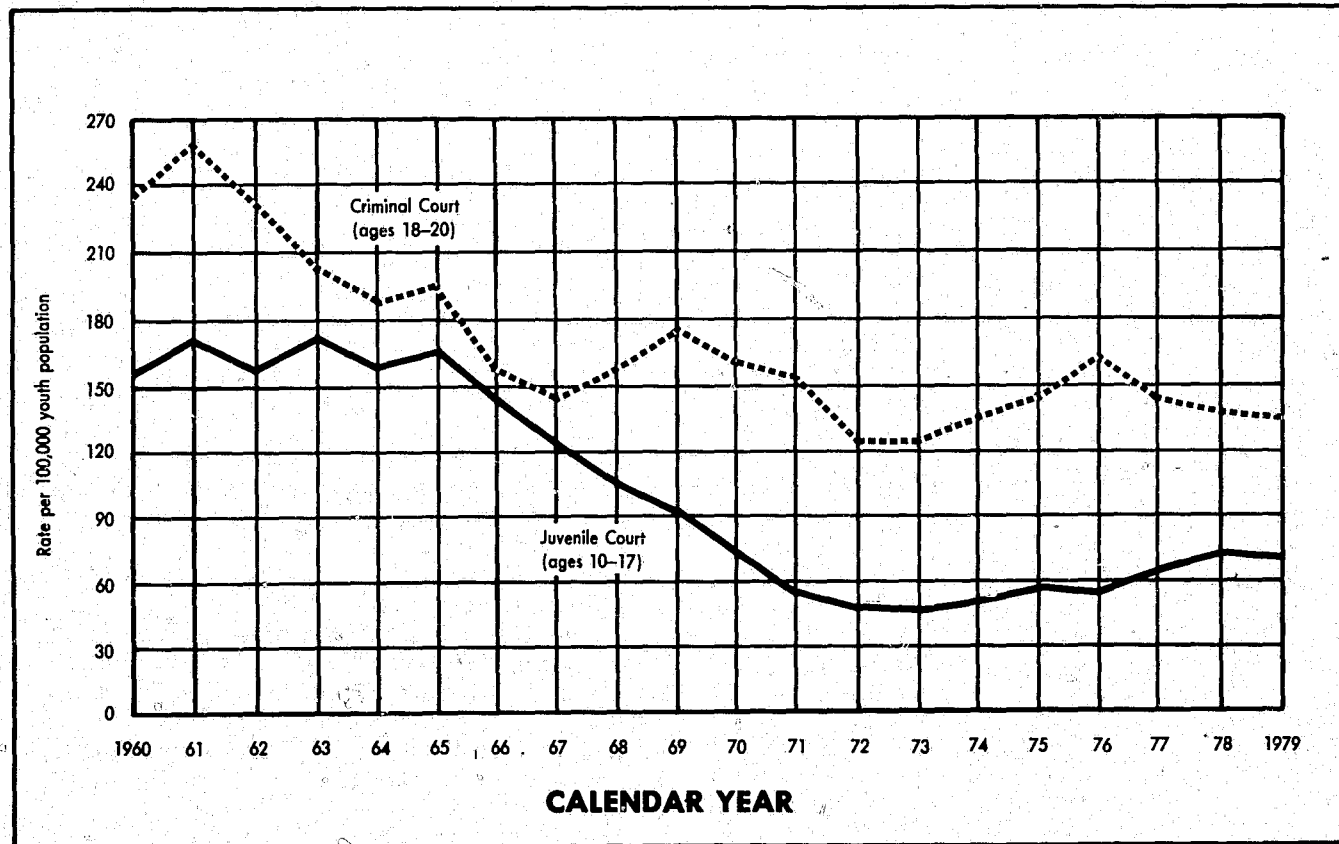


TABLE 2
AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1979
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Area and county	Youth population ^a		All first commitments			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Rate per 100,000 ^b youth population ^b		
	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-20	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court
	Total	2,985,450	1,173,480	3,640	3,487	153	2,058	1,956	102	1,582	1,531	51	88	69
Southern California	1,800,180	699,670	2,210	2,133	77	1,235	1,184	51	975	949	26	88	69	139
Los Angeles	935,360	347,900	1,502	1,462	40	854	826	28	648	636	12	117	91	186
Imperial	16,000	4,680	14	13	1	8	8	-	6	5	1	68	50	128
Kern	53,620	20,150	105	97	8	87	80	7	18	17	1	142	162	89
Orange	259,440	102,270	82	80	2	37	36	1	45	44	1	23	14	44
Riverside	79,840	30,770	64	59	5	34	30	4	30	29	1	58	43	97
San Bernardino	109,550	42,410	162	158	4	48	47	1	114	111	3	107	44	269
San Diego	215,250	94,140	181	174	7	105	101	4	76	73	3	59	49	81
San Luis Obispo	14,820	11,780	7	6	1	4	4	-	3	2	1	26	27	25
Santa Barbara	36,520	19,830	39	34	5	24	20	4	15	14	1	69	66	76
Ventura	79,780	25,740	54	50	4	34	32	2	20	18	2	51	43	78
San Francisco Bay area	652,710	253,780	764	725	39	413	386	27	351	339	12	84	63	138
Alameda	138,280	58,870	161	151	10	106	99	7	55	52	3	82	77	93
San Francisco	55,280	25,700	135	127	8	98	91	7	37	36	1	167	177	144
Contra Costa	91,430	32,040	73	66	7	27	23	4	46	43	3	59	30	144
Marin	28,480	9,310	10	10	-	2	2	-	8	8	-	26	7	86
Napa	12,650	5,890	9	9	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	49	32	85
San Mateo	74,860	24,430	67	65	2	48	46	2	19	19	-	67	64	78
Santa Clara	186,880	73,910	235	224	11	86	80	6	149	144	5	90	46	202
Solano	28,990	10,490	40	39	1	28	27	1	12	12	-	101	97	114
Sonoma	35,860	13,140	34	34	-	14	14	-	20	20	-	69	39	152
Sacramento Valley	180,670	80,600	221	208	13	145	136	9	76	72	4	85	80	94
Butte	14,720	9,760	15	14	1	2	2	-	13	12	1	61	14	133
Colusa	1,800	640	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	2,920	1,000	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	15,800	5,280	22	18	4	13	11	2	9	7	2	104	82	170
Sacramento	97,700	40,690	128	122	6	96	91	5	32	31	1	92	98	79
Shasta	14,550	5,340	21	20	1	17	16	1	4	4	-	106	117	75
Sutter	7,510	2,870	8	8	-	1	1	-	7	7	-	77	13	244
Tehama	5,150	1,950	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yolo	13,730	10,520	9	8	1	6	5	1	3	3	-	37	44	29
Yuba	6,790	2,550	14	14	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin Valley	225,320	85,440	288	273	15	175	167	8	113	106	7	93	78	132
Fresno	71,180	28,020	61	56	5	29	27	2	32	29	3	61	41	114
Kings	11,210	3,710	27	23	4	17	14	3	10	9	1	181	152	270
Madera	7,840	2,580	29	29	-	18	18	-	11	11	-	278	230	426
Merced	18,560	7,220	8	8	-	2	2	-	6	6	-	31	11	83
San Joaquin	44,450	18,290	53	53	-	42	42	-	11	11	-	84	94	60
Stanislaus	37,280	13,620	69	68	1	40	40	-	29	28	1	136	107	213
Tulare	34,800	12,000	41	36	5	27	24	3	14	12	2	88	78	117
22 other counties	126,570	53,990	157	148	9	90	83	7	67	65	2	87	71	124
Alpine	100	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	1,950	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	2,130	800	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte	2,210	780	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	10,080	4,300	8	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	56	40	93
Humboldt	13,830	7,580	7	6	1	4	3	1	3	3	-	33	29	40
Inyo	2,180	870	5	5	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lake	3,510	1,150	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	2,380	930	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	1,160	640	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	8,820	3,120	16	14	2	12	10	2	4	4	-	134	136	128
Modoc	1,050	350	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	850	410	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Monterey	34,470	13,710	44	43	1	23	23	-	21	20	1	91	67	153
Nevada	5,300	1,780	6	6	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Plumas	1,920	700	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	3,210	1,210	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	20,780	10,660	46	43	3	17	15	2	29	28	1	146	82	272
Sierra	360	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	4,790	1,850	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	1,510	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	3,980	1,480	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

^a 1979 county civilian populations were 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.

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 3 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 are divided into superior courts and lower courts, and the lower courts, in turn, are divided into municipal courts and justice courts.

Table 3 and the accompanying Chart III show that for the 1979 calendar year, 57 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority were from the juvenile courts and 43 percent were from the criminal courts. Of those committed from the criminal courts, almost all were superior court commitments, with only 30 commitments out of 1,582 generating from the lower courts. The proportion of juvenile court commitments committed during 1979 was lower than the proportion committed in 1978 (58 percent). This represents a reversal of the trend of increasing juvenile court commitments.

SEX

Only 153 females were committed to the Youth Authority during the calendar year 1979, which represented 4 percent of all commitments. In the peak years of Youth Authority intake (1965-1966), 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 in juvenile court commitments generally.

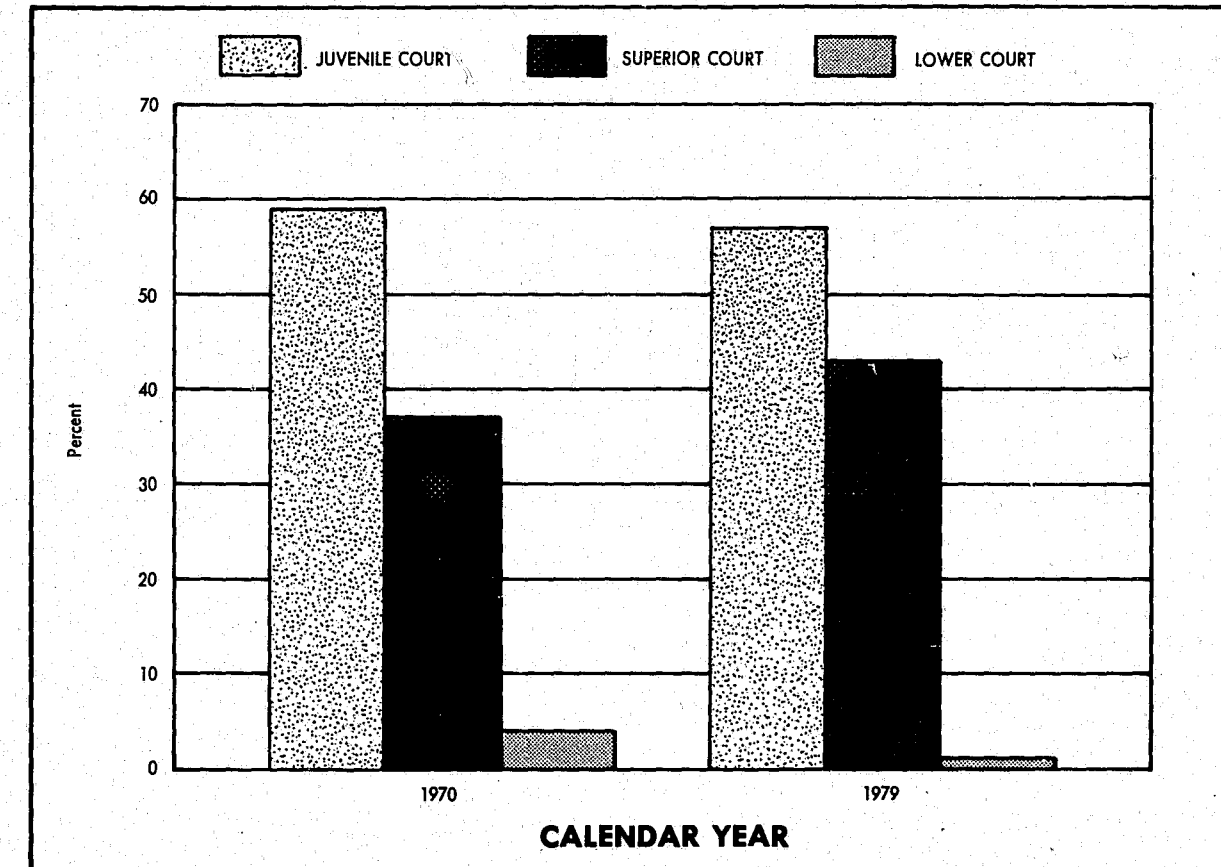
AGE

The average age of first commitments to the Youth Authority in 1979 was 17.5 years, with juvenile court commitments averaging 16.3 years, and criminal court commitments averaging 19.0 years. Males at first commitment were slightly older than females—17.5 to 17.1. These data are shown in Table 4, which gives the individual age breakdown by court of commitment. Table 5 shows the changing age of Youth Authority commitments since 1970, by court and sex.

Table 3
COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1979

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
1979	3,640	100.0	2,058	56.5	1,956	102	1,582	43.5	1,503	49	28	2

Chart III COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 AND 1979



There has been a minimal change in the age of first commitment since 1970, with possibly the greatest differential being in the age of female commitments. The age of commitment for males has averaged 17.4 years since 1970, whereas female commitments had an average age of 16.2 years in 1970, as opposed to 17.1 years in 1979. This again reflects the changing

characteristics of female commitments—from a predominant juvenile court intake to one which has considerable amount of input from the criminal court. Generally, the age range of juvenile court commitments has been about 16 years and for criminal court commitments approximately 19 years.

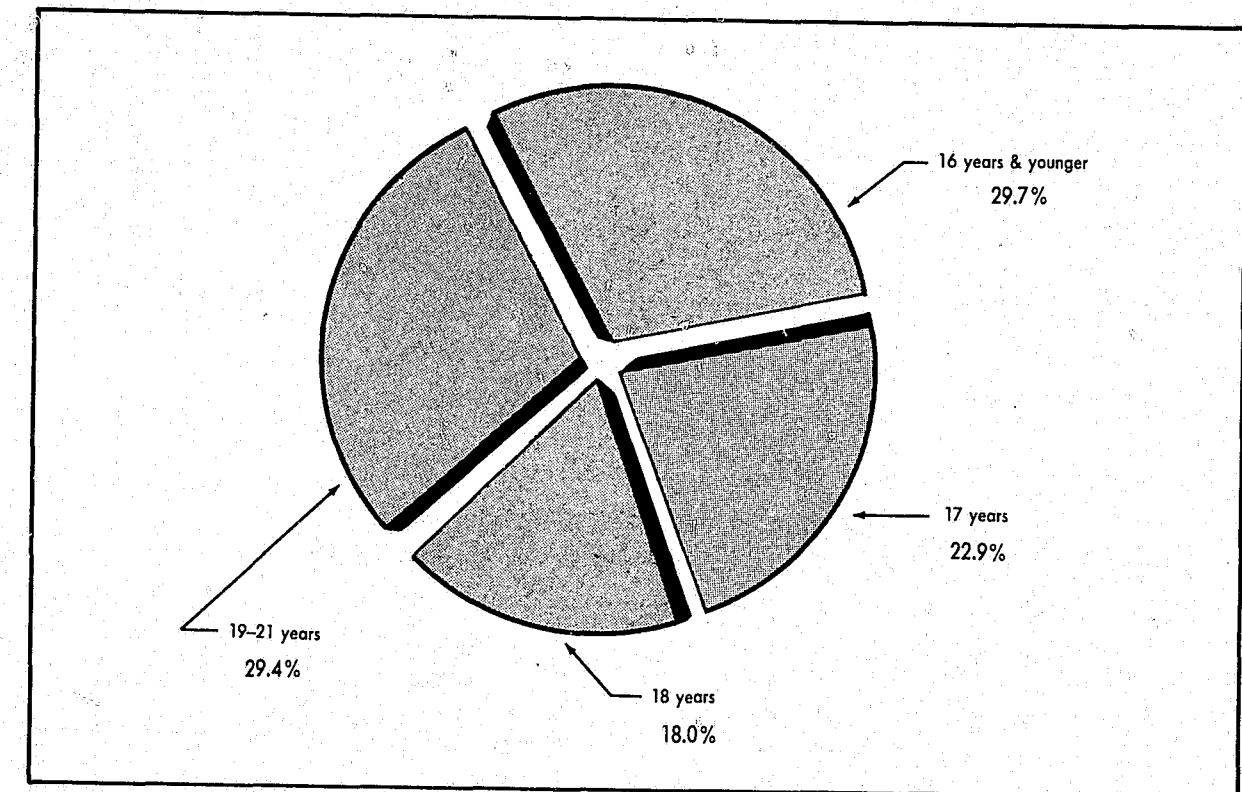
Table 4
AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1979
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Age at admission	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	3,640	100.0	2,058	100.0	1,582	100.0	3,487	100.0	1,956	100.0	1,531	100.0	153	100.0
11 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
12 years	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
13 years	24	0.7	24	1.2	-	-	21	0.6	21	1.1	-	-	3	2.0
14 years	115	3.2	115	5.6	-	-	109	3.1	109	5.5	-	-	6	3.9
15 years	332	9.1	332	16.1	-	-	308	8.9	308	15.7	-	-	24	15.7
16 years	604	16.6	590	28.7	14	0.9	573	16.4	559	28.6	14	0.9	31	20.3
17 years	834	22.9	737	35.8	97	6.1	801	23.0	706	36.1	95	6.2	33	21.6
18 years	657	18.0	254	12.4	403	25.5	641	18.4	247	12.6	394	25.8	16	10.4
19 years	583	16.0	2	0.1	581	36.7	562	16.1	2	0.1	560	36.6	21	13.7
20 years	358	9.8	1	-	357	22.6	346	9.9	1	0.1	345	22.5	12	7.8
21 years or over	130	3.6	-	-	130	8.2	123	3.5	-	-	123	8.0	7	4.6
Mean age	17.5		16.3		19.0		17.5		16.3		19.0		17.1	
Std. deviation	1.7		1.1		1.1		1.7		1.1		1.7		1.9	

Table 5
MEAN AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1979
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
1979	17.5	16.3	19.0	17.5	16.3	19.0	17.1

Chart IV AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1979



ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic composition of first commitments to the Youth Authority is shown in detail in Table 6 for the calendar year 1979, and in comparison with other years in Table 7. During 1979, minority commitments made up 65 percent of all commitments with 28 percent being Spanish speaking, 34 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 31 percent were Spanish speaking/surname, whereas only 25 percent of criminal court commitments were from this ethnic group. Also, approximately 32 percent of juvenile court commit-

ments were white as opposed to 39 percent of the criminal court commitments who were white. Female commitments were highly represented by whites (44 percent) as opposed to male commitments where only 35 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 35 percent. Conversely, ethnic minorities have increased from 45 percent to 65 percent. The Spanish speaking group has increased from 17 percent to 28 percent, and the Black ethnic group from 25 percent to 34 percent.

Table 6
ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1979
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Ethnic group							Males						Females	
	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,640	100.0	2,058	100.0	1,582	100.0	3,487	100.0	1,956	100.0	1,531	100.0	153	100.0
White	1,286	35.3	668	32.4	618	39.1	1,218	34.9	625	32.0	593	38.7	68	44.4
Spanish spkg/surname	1,032	28.4	641	31.1	391	24.7	986	28.3	605	30.9	381	24.9	46	30.1
Black	1,231	33.8	687	33.4	544	34.4	1,200	34.4	669	34.2	531	34.7	31	20.3
Asian	20	0.6	10	0.5	10	0.6	19	0.6	10	0.5	9	0.6	1	0.6
Native American	38	1.0	26	1.3	12	0.8	33	0.9	23	1.2	10	0.7	5	3.3
Filipino	10	0.3	8	0.4	2	0.1	8	0.2	6	0.3	2	0.1	2	1.3
Other	23	0.6	18	0.9	5	0.3	23	0.7	18	0.9	5	0.3	-	-

Chart V **ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 AND 1979**

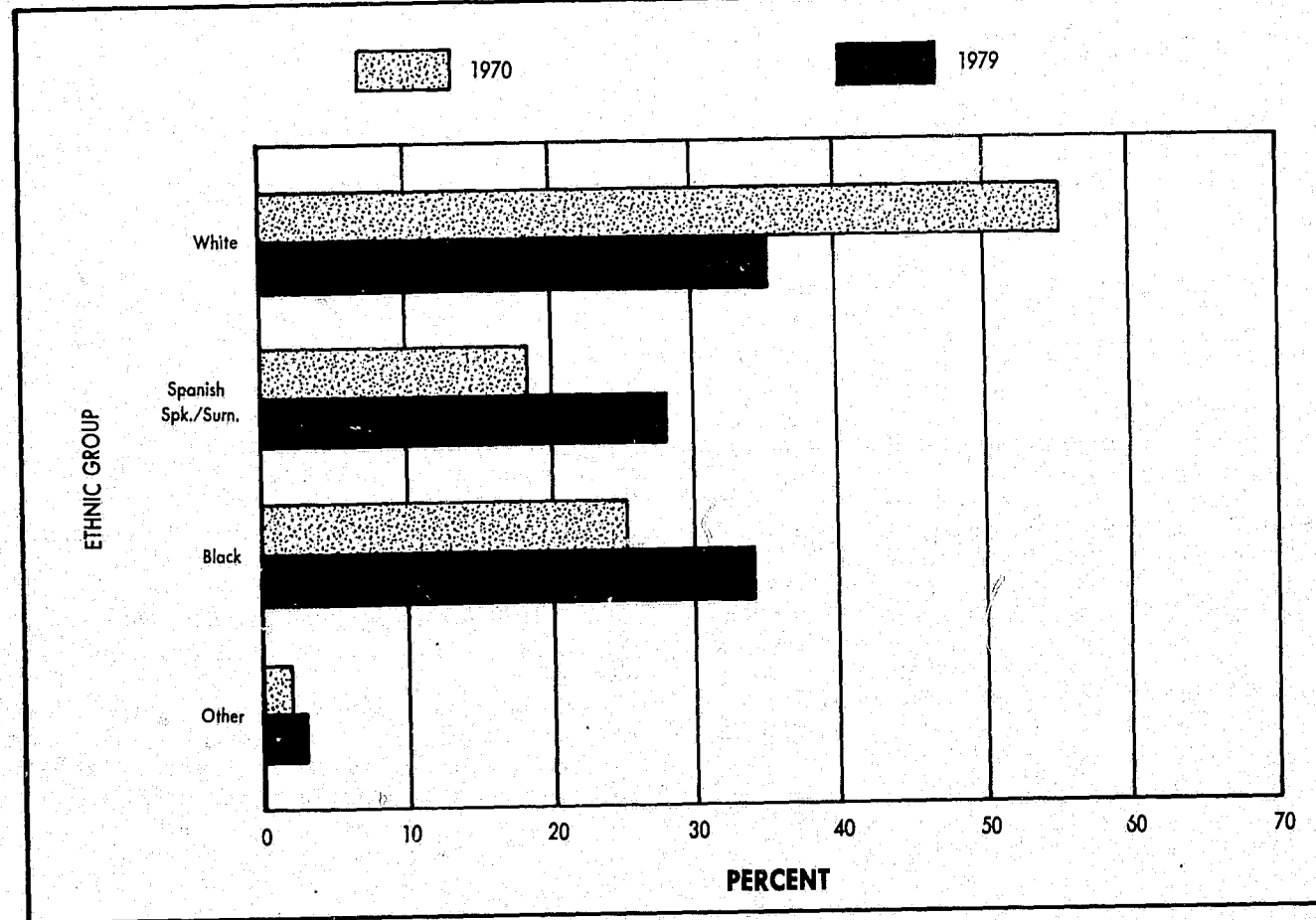


Table 7
ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1979

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
1979	3,640	100.0	1,286	35.3	1,032	28.4	1,231	33.8	91	2.5

OFFENSE

The offense at the point of commitment to the Youth Authority is shown in Table 8. The most prominent commitment offense was burglary followed closely by robbery and then assault and battery. These three offense groups contributed 64 percent of all commitments with two other offense groups adding an additional 19 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. Nineteen percent of all commitments from the juvenile court were for the offense of robbery as opposed to 33 percent from the criminal court. In contrast, 11 percent of all juvenile court offenses were for auto theft as opposed to only 6 percent from the criminal court. The predominant offenses for females were robbery, and assault and battery 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 9 and in the accompanying chart. A very similar number of

wards were received in 1970 and 1979; however, in 1970, 21 percent were committed for homicide, robbery, and assault offenses as opposed to 44 percent committed for these offenses in 1979. On the other hand, only 30 percent of the 1970 commitments were for property type offenses, whereas 45 percent were committed for these offenses in 1979. The two offenses that provided the counterbalance for this shift were narcotics and Welfare & Institutions Code offenses. These two offense groups represented close to 40 percent of all commitments in 1970 as opposed to 3 percent in 1979. The shift in sentencing patterns was due to a number 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.

Table 8
COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1979
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.....	3,640	100.0	2,058	100.0	1,582	100.0	3,487	100.0	1,956	100.0	1,531	100.0	153	100.0
Murder.....	102	2.8	67	3.3	35	2.2	92	2.7	58	2.9	34	2.2	10	6.5
Manslaughter.....	64	1.7	20	1.0	44	2.8	57	1.6	19	1.0	38	2.5	7	4.6
Robbery.....	905	24.8	389	18.9	516	32.6	869	24.9	370	18.9	499	32.6	36	23.5
Assault and battery.....	517	14.2	358	17.4	159	10.0	488	14.0	334	17.1	154	10.1	29	18.9
Burglary.....	924	24.5	527	25.6	397	25.1	909	26.1	515	26.3	394	25.7	15	9.8
Theft (except auto).....	378	10.4	215	10.4	163	10.3	355	10.2	201	10.3	154	10.1	23	15.0
Auto theft.....	319	8.8	228	11.1	91	5.8	311	8.9	220	11.2	91	5.9	8	5.2
Forgery and checks.....	22	0.6	15	0.7	7	0.4	15	0.4	11	0.6	4	0.3	7	4.6
Sex offenses.....	153	4.2	93	4.5	60	3.8	150	4.3	91	4.7	59	3.9	3	2.0
Narcotics and drugs.....	87	2.4	37	1.8	50	3.2	82	2.4	35	1.8	47	3.1	5	3.3
Arson.....	37	1.0	24	1.2	13	0.8	36	1.0	23	1.2	13	0.8	1	0.7
Escape from county facilities.....	14	0.4	11	0.5	3	0.2	14	0.4	11	0.6	3	0.2	-	-
Kidnapping.....	46	1.3	25	1.2	21	1.3	39	1.1	20	1.0	19	1.2	7	4.6
Other felony.....	51	1.4	31	1.5	20	1.3	49	1.4	30	1.5	19	1.2	2	1.3
Other misdemeanor.....	21	0.6	18	0.9	3	0.2	21	0.6	18	0.9	3	0.2	-	-

Chart VI OFFENSE GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 AND 1979

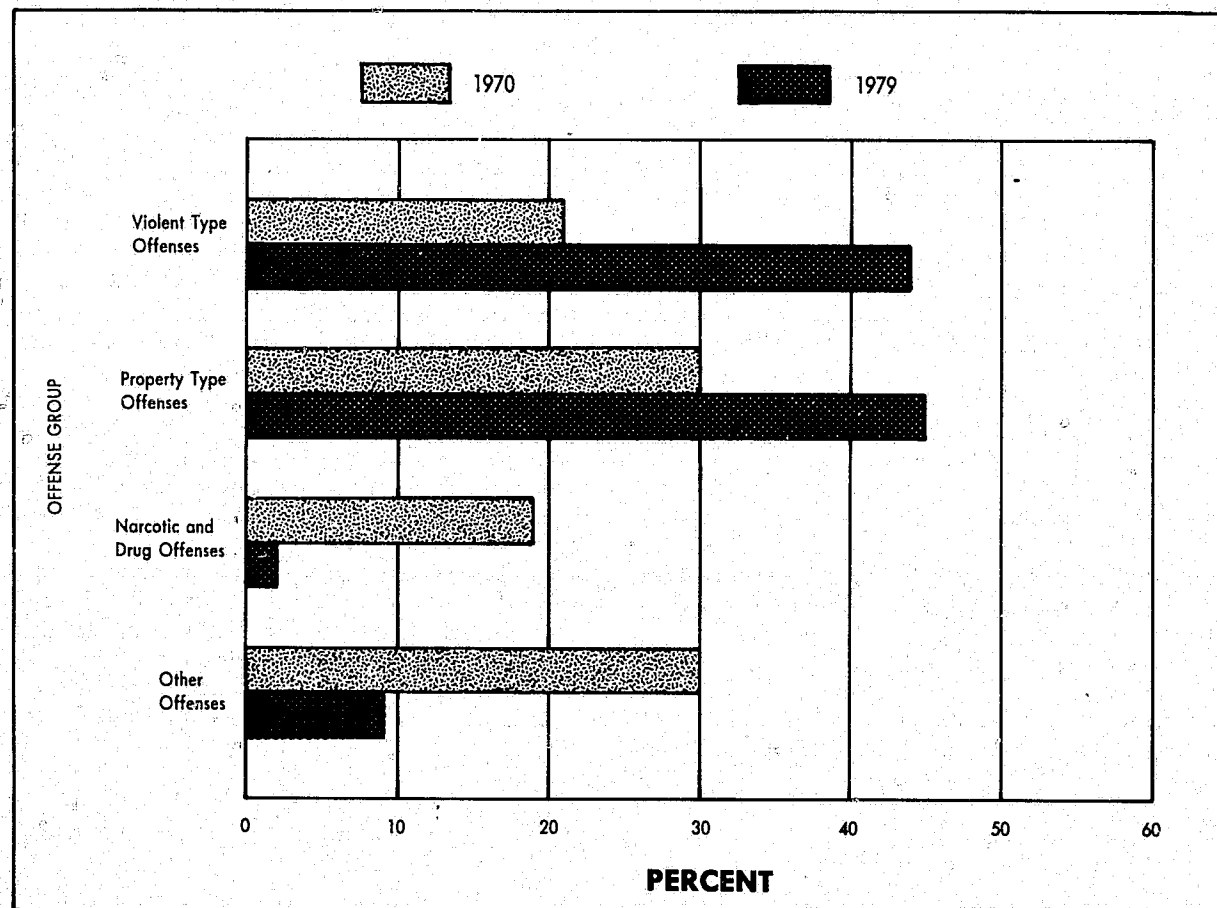


Table 9
COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 and 1979

Offense	1970		1979	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all offenses.....	3,746	100.0	3,640	100.0
Violent type offenses.....	793	21.2	1,588	43.6
Homicide.....	82	2.2	166	4.6
Robbery.....	405	10.8	905	24.8
Assault and battery.....	306	8.2	517	14.2
Property type offenses.....	1,117	29.8	1,643	45.2
Burglary.....	508	13.6	924	25.4
Theft (except auto).....	264	7.0	378	10.4
Auto theft.....	283	7.5	319	8.8
Forgery and checks.....	62	1.7	22	0.6
Sex offenses.....	107	2.8	153	4.2
Narcotics and drugs.....	723	19.3	87	2.4
W & I Code offenses.....	752	20.1	11	0.3
All other offenses.....	254	6.8	158	4.3

ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES

Each ward, newly committed to the Youth Authority, receives a battery of diagnostic tests at the reception centers and these tests help determine the program to which the wards will be assigned. One of the major test batteries, shown in Table 10, is the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). This test has four basic parts: reading vocabulary, reading comprehension, arithmetic reasoning, and arithmetic fundamentals. Approximately 94 percent of all wards entering the clinics as first admissions were tested

during 1979, and of those tested the mean grade level for reading was approximately the seventh grade. The mean age for wards tested was 17.5 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 rather than in reading; however, in both instances they tested far below normal achievement for their age group.

Table 10
ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY RECEPTION CENTERS, 1979
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.....	3,640	100.0	3,640	100.0	3,640	100.0	3,640	100.0
Not reported.....	224	6.2	228	6.3	263	7.2	250	6.9
Total, less not reported.....	3,416	100.0	3,412	100.0	3,377	100.0	3,390	100.0
Below grade 3.....	151	4.4	142	4.2	83	2.5	36	1.1
Grades 3-5.....	1,237	36.2	1,220	35.7	1,207	35.7	1,267	37.4
Grades 6-8.....	1,189	34.8	1,393	40.8	1,664	49.3	1,807	53.3
Grades 9-11.....	812	23.8	596	17.5	403	11.9	261	7.7
Grades 12 and above.....	27	0.8	61	1.8	20	0.6	19	0.5
Mean grade level.....	6.9		6.8		6.6		6.5	
Standard deviation.....	2.5		2.4		1.9		1.7	
Mean age.....	17.5		17.5		17.5		17.5	

Section

5

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT

Table 11 shows the total number of youths under commitment to the Youth Authority as of December 31, 1978 and 1979. The total Youth Authority population between these two dates increased by 191; institutional population increased by 200 and parole population increased by 5. The December 31, 1979 institutional population was 4,859 as opposed to 4,659 a year earlier, and the parole population increased to 6,704 from the 6,699 of the previous year. Approximately 41 percent of the total Youth Authority population were in institutions as of end of 1979.

PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS

During 1979, 1,081 wards were returned to Youth Authority institutions as parole violators. Forty-one percent of these were returned by the Youth Authority Board without experiencing a new court commitment, and 59 percent were returned with a new court commitment. Table 12 shows the number of parole violators returned to institutions from 1970 through 1979.

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 11
YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1978 AND 1979
BY TYPE OF CUSTODY

Type of custody	1978		1979	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,686	100.0	11,877	100.0
In institutions	4,659	39.9	4,859	40.9
CYA institutions	4,626	39.6	4,845	40.8
CDC institutions	33	0.3	14	0.1
Parole guests ^a	(81)	-	(56)	-
Off institution ^b	319	2.7	294	2.5
On parole	6,699	57.3	6,704	56.4
California supervision	6,468	55.3	6,412	54.0
California commitments	6,352	54.3	6,325	53.2
Cooperative cases	116	1.0	87	0.7
Out-of-state supervision	231	2.0	292	2.5
Off parole ^c	9	0.1	20	0.2

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

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

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

Table 12
PAROLE VIOLATOR RETURNS ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1979
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	692	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
1979	1,081	100.0	444	41.1	430	14	637	58.9	616	21

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 41 percent. This is primarily due to a Youth Authority Board policy not to intervene in court initiated proceedings prior to final disposition.

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES

Table 13 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 4,740 at the beginning of 1979 and increased to 4,915 at the end of 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 during 1979 from what it was in 1978. As shown in Table 14, the average daily population of wards in institutions grew from 4,405 in 1978 to 4,924 in 1979. 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, 688 wards were in reception centers, 3,699 male wards were in training schools, and 355 were in forestry camps. Twenty-two wards were in Department of Corrections institutions. In years previous, the Department of 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 reflected in the average daily population of girls schools, which in 1970 had an average population of 505 as contrasted to 160 in 1979.

Table 13
INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1979

Institution	Pop. start of year	Admissions						Departures						Pop. end of year
		Total	First Admissions	Returns		Transfers	Other*	Total	Parole		Transfers	Escape	Other*	
				Parole	Escape				Calif. supv.	O.S. supv.				
Total.....	4,740	16,132	3,640	1,081	99	7,742	3,570	15,957	4,145	127	7,742	293	3,650	4,915
Males.....	4,551	15,612	3,487	1,046	98	7,557	3,424	15,427	3,964	120	7,557	292	3,494	4,736
Females.....	189	520	153	35	1	185	146	530	181	7	185	1	156	179
CYA Institutions.....	4,707	16,083	3,640	1,075	99	7,701	3,568	15,889	4,126	127	7,710	293	3,633	4,901
Males.....	4,518	15,569	3,487	1,042	98	7,520	3,420	15,362	3,947	120	7,526	292	3,477	4,725
Females.....	189	514	153	33	1	181	146	527	179	7	184	1	156	176
Reception Centers.....	735	7,687	3,634	871	16	1,109	2,057	7,787	191	5	5,616	8	1,967	635
NRCC—Males.....	255	2,922	1,370	383	8	366	795	2,945	84	5	2,150	2	704	232
NRCC—Females.....	16	44	20	3	1	2	18	60	26	—	16	—	18	—
SRCC—Males.....	334	3,344	1,627	334	7	405	971	3,355	56	—	2,349	6	944	323
SRCC—Females.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VRCC—Males.....	37	530	118	48	—	304	60	543	15	—	471	—	57	24
VRCC—Females.....	31	228	133	25	—	5	65	241	10	—	160	—	71	18
YTSC—Males.....	62	619	366	78	—	27	148	643	—	—	470	—	173	38
Schools & Camps.....	3,972	8,396	6	204	83	6,592	1,511	8,102	3,935	122	2,094	285	1,666	4,266
Males.....	3,830	8,154	6	199	83	6,418	1,448	7,876	3,792	115	2,086	284	1,599	4,108
Females.....	142	242	—	5	—	174	63	226	143	7	8	1	67	158
Nelles.....	406	563	—	3	9	502	49	533	350	11	91	14	67	436
Close.....	355	592	—	5	7	499	81	604	388	19	103	12	82	343
El Paso de Robles.....	414	665	1	2	12	591	59	633	346	15	210	20	42	446
Holton.....	400	703	—	9	10	614	70	718	404	15	211	21	67	385
Nelson.....	340	622	—	15	16	507	84	640	349	11	173	39	68	322
Preston.....	411	1,027	—	11	11	841	164	943	325	5	427	8	178	495
Youth Training Sch.....	888	1,723	1	139	7	1,310	266	1,585	898	13	357	13	304	1,026
Ventura—Males.....	257	480	4	7	—	429	40	452	218	17	170	2	45	285
Ventura—Females.....	142	226	—	5	—	170	51	210	141	7	8	—	54	158
SPACE—Males.....	16	660	—	—	—	137	523	659	76	—	35	21	527	17
SPACE—Females.....	—	16	—	—	—	4	12	16	2	—	—	1	13	—
Ben Lomond.....	72	217	—	—	4	184	29	222	99	—	34	30	59	67
Mt. Bullion.....	65	208	—	1	—	165	42	202	88	3	21	15	75	71
Oak Glen.....	70	225	—	5	2	213	5	220	88	—	88	35	9	75
Pine Grove.....	69	224	—	2	5	205	12	234	75	4	115	28	12	59
Washington Ridge.....	67	216	—	—	—	193	23	216	77	2	47	26	64	67
Fenner Canyon.....	—	29	—	—	—	28	1	15	11	—	4	—	—	14
C.D.C. Institutions.....	33	49	—	6	—	41	2	68	19	—	32	—	17	14
Males.....	33	43	—	4	—	37	2	65	17	—	31	—	17	11
Females.....	—	6	—	2	—	4	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	3

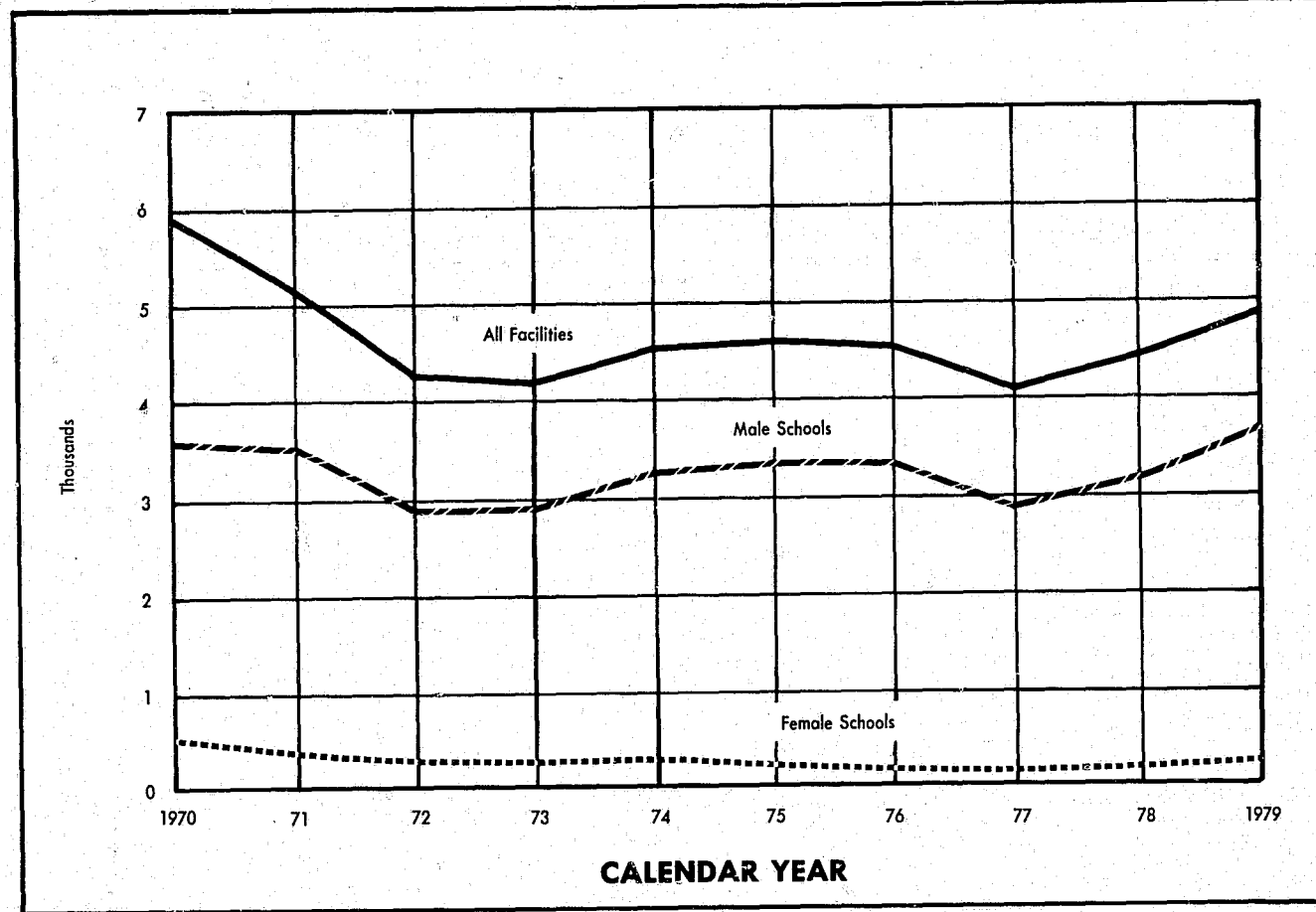
* Includes furlough, out-to-court, guest, and discharge at departure.

Table 14
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1979

Institution	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total.....	5,915	5,105	4,196	4,208	4,537	4,602	4,432	4,003	4,405	4,924
CYA Reception Centers.....	620	647	614	590	662	699	654	679	700	688
NRCC—Males.....	190	218	219	206	226	247	235	244	248	258
NRCC—Females.....	40	32	26	34	43	37	24	23	22	11
SRCC—Males.....	326	340	333	303	337	351	300	306	324	324
VRCC—Males.....	—	—	—	—	19	24	21	23	26	33
VRCC—Females.....	64	57	36	47	37	40	41	37	35	17
YTSC—Males.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	46	45	45
CYA Schools—Males.....	3,687	3,411	2,945	2,990	3,260	3,362	3,290	2,908	3,200	3,699
Fricot.....	164	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fred C. Nelles.....	486	437	393	363	388	386	349	321	374	428
O. H. Close.....	359	344	347	334	343	347	340	344	354	368
El Paso de Robles.....	363	269	29	—	138	352	387	333	409	423
Karl Holton.....	383	378	363	381	385	386	379	335	366	399
DeWitt Nelson.....	—	2	233	319	378	378	355	291	326	339
Preston.....	749	690	377	384	421	399	386	357	380	471
Youth Training School.....	1,178	1,176	995	1,041	976	892	886	726	783	967
Ventura.....	5	54	138	147	194	198	189	183	189	282
Los Guilucos.....	—	32	70	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCDC.....	—	—	—	8	21	5	—	—	—	—
SPACE.....	—	—	—	1	16	19	19	18	19	22
CYA Camps—Males.....	283	306	290	350	367	348	328	305	341	355
Ben Lomond.....	74	79	71	70	74	69	68	61	70	73
Mt. Bullion.....	70	76	67	72	75	69	65	62	69	70
Pine Grove.....	68	73	63	68	71	69	68	65	70	67
Washington Ridge.....	71	78	67	69	71	70	64	59	66	67
Oak Glen.....	—	—	22	71	76	71	63	58	66	74
Fenner Canyon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
CYA Schools—Females.....	505	379	286	224	202	165	144	101	129	160
Los Guilucos.....	177	143	92	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ventura.....	328	236	194	209	200	163	142	100	128	159
SCDC.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPACE.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	1
Department of Corrections.....	820	362	61	54	46	28	16	10	35	22

Chart VII

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1979



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 15, the length of stay during 1979 was 12.0 months—up from 11.3 months the previous year. This is still less than the length of stay in the three years prior to 1977, when wards stayed an average of 12.3 months. The Youth

Authority institution with the longest length of stay was Preston (16.4 months) and the shortest length of stay was in Youth Authority camps (9.1 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.

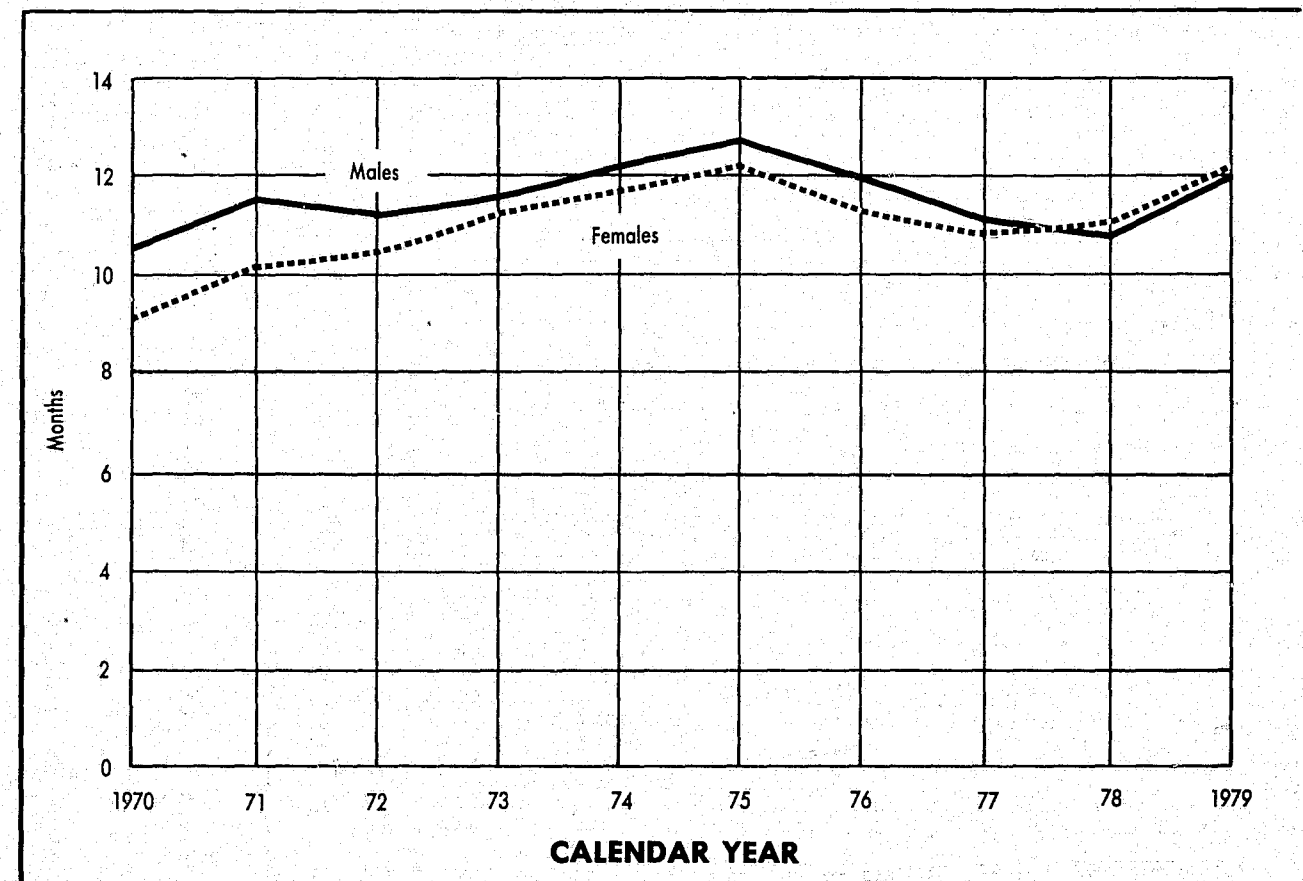
Table 15
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN YOUTH AUTHORITY AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS PRIOR TO RELEASE ON PAROLE, 1970-1979
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE
(In Months)

Institution of release ^a	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total ^b	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0
Males.....	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0
Females.....	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.8	11.8	12.1
CYA Institutions ^b	10.2	11.2	11.0	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0
Schools and Camps (Males).....	10.5	11.4	11.0	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.2	12.0
Fred C. Nelles.....	9.2	10.1	8.8	9.2	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.5
O. H. Close.....	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.7	9.9	10.5
El Paso de Robles.....	10.1	11.3	14.2	-	11.4	12.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	12.7
Karl Holton.....	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.5	11.1
DeWitt Nelson.....	-	-	9.8	11.6	12.9	13.3	11.2	10.2	11.3	12.7
Preston.....	10.9	12.4	13.4	15.4	18.0	18.1	16.0	15.3	14.9	16.4
Youth Training School.....	12.4	13.3	13.4	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.1	11.7	11.6	12.1
Ventura.....	-	12.2	11.1	12.6	11.9	13.5	13.1	11.5	12.1	11.3
Camps.....	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.1
Schools (Females).....	8.7	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2	12.0
Ventura.....	8.2	9.7	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2	12.0
CDC Institutions.....	15.5	16.1	18.2	14.8	13.1	11.6	19.4	18.8	20.7	14.4

^a Includes time in clinic.
^b Includes all institutions operating during periods shown.

Chart VIII

MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1979



Section 7

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT

Parole movements during the calendar year are summarized in Table 16. There was virtually no difference in the parole population at the beginning and end of 1979, with a fluctuation of only 5 cases. This stabilization was due to the end of the continuing decline of parole cases as a result of the Probation Subsidy program.

WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE

There were 4,349 wards removed from parole status during 1979, 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 on Table 17.

Of the 4,349 wards discharged from parole, 44 percent were nonviolators at the time of discharge, whereas 56 percent were violators and were either returned to a Youth Authority institution (25 percent) or discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction (31 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 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 under one-half were discharged without violation. Table 18 shows the pro-

Table 16
YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE MOVEMENTS, 1978 and 1979
BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

Parole Movements	1978	1979	Percent change
TOTAL PAROLES, beginning of year	7,704	6,699	-13.0
Received on parole	4,217	4,520	+7.2
Released from institutions	3,925	4,272	+8.8
Received from other states	167	137	-18.0
Reinstated and other*	125	111	-11.2
Removed from parole	5,222	4,515	-13.5
Revoked	1,151	1,105	-4.0
Discharged and other	4,071	3,410	-16.2
TOTAL PAROLES, end of year	6,699	6,704	+0.1
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, beginning of year	7,508	6,468	-13.9
Received	4,118	4,405	+7.0
New cases	4,082	4,353	+6.6
Transferred to California supervision from out-of-state supervision	36	52	+44.4
Removed	5,158	4,461	-13.5
Revoked	1,141	1,093	-4.2
Discharged and other	3,923	3,264	-16.8
Transferred to out-of-state supervision	94	104	+10.6
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, end of year	6,468	6,412	-0.9
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, beginning of year	196	231	+17.9
Received	229	271	+18.3
New cases	135	167	+23.7
Transferred from California supervision to out-of-state supervision	94	104	+10.6
Removed	194	210	+8.2
Revoked	10	12	+20.0
Discharged	148	146	-1.4
Transferred to California supervision	36	52	+44.4
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, end of year	231	292	+26.4

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

Table 17
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1979
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL AND ADMISSION STATUS

Type of removal	Total*		Admission status			
			First admission		Re-admission	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total wards removed from parole	4,349	100.0	3,244	100.0	1,105	100.0
Non-violators discharged	1,915	44.0	1,514	46.7	401	36.3
Violators	2,434	56.0	1,730	53.3	704	63.7
Revoked for return	1,105	25.4	859	26.5	246	22.3
Discharged	1,329	30.6	871	26.8	458	41.4
Males—Total	4,166	100.0	3,098	100.0	1,068	100.0
Non-violators discharged	1,793	43.0	1,415	45.7	378	35.4
Violators	2,373	57.0	1,683	54.3	690	64.6
Revoked for return	1,070	25.7	831	26.8	239	22.4
Discharged	1,303	31.3	852	27.5	451	42.2
Females—Total	183	100.0	146	100.0	37	100.0
Non-violators discharged	122	66.7	99	67.8	23	62.2
Violators	61	33.3	47	32.2	14	37.8
Revoked for return	35	19.1	28	19.2	7	18.9
Discharged	26	14.2	19	13.0	7	18.9

* Excludes cooperative supervision cases.

LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

portion of wards removed from parole by the type of removal for each year from 1970 through 1979. Generally, the proportion of wards removed from parole by violation has been decreasing—from 63 percent in 1970 to 52 percent in 1975 and 1979. 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 misdemeanor offenders, and thus resulted in a number of wards being discharged earlier than usual.

The average length of stay for wards removed from parole during 1979 was almost 19 months, which was the lowest parole length of stay since 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 18
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1979
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL

Year	Total*		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	5,535	100.0	2,496	44.7	3,039	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
1979	4,349	100.0	1,915	44.0	2,434	56.0	1,105	25.4	1,329	30.6

* Excludes cooperative supervision cases.

Table 19
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE FOR WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1979
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
1979	18.6	21.1	16.7	11.9	20.6

Chart IX **MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS ON PAROLE, 1970-1979**

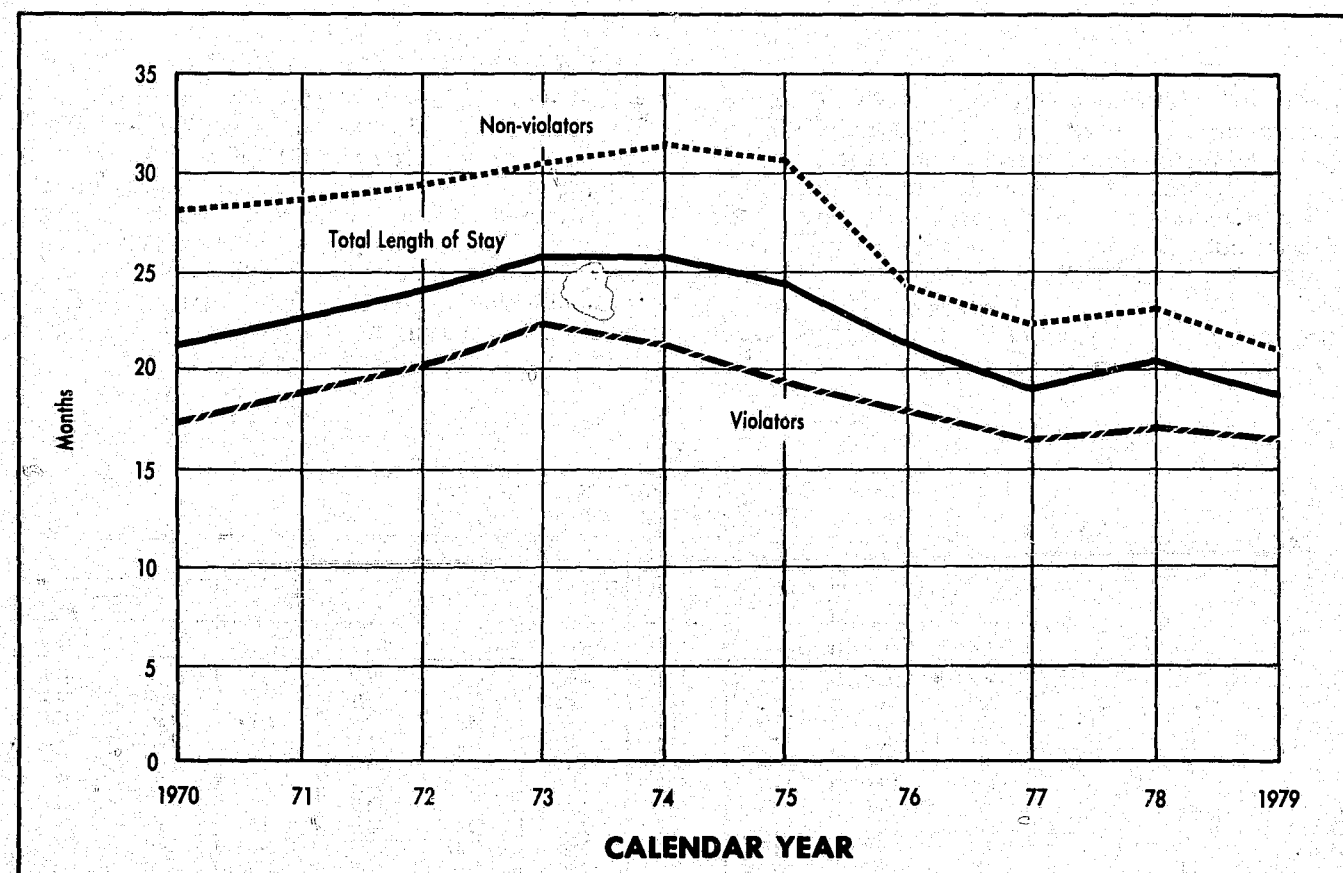


Table 20
DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS, 1979
BY TYPE OF VIOLATION

Type of violation	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,545	100.0	2,110	46.4	1,105	24.3	1,330	29.3
Technical violation (AWOL)	422	100.0	186	44.1	56	13.3	180	42.6
Technical violation (other)	195	100.0	115	59.0	73	37.4	7	3.6
Law violation—not convicted:								
Not prosecuted or not guilty	283	100.0	219	77.4	63	22.3	1	0.3
Pending trial or released to Y.A.	412	100.0	183	44.4	6	1.5	223	54.1
Law violation—convicted:								
Probation, fine, suspended sentence	595	100.0	511	85.9	58	9.7	26	4.4
Jail	612	100.0	435	71.1	116	18.9	61	10.0
Probation and jail	778	100.0	461	59.3	96	12.3	221	28.4
Prison, reformatory or CYA	1,248	100.0	-	-	637	51.0	611	49.0

DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS

As shown in Table 20, there were 4,545 wards who underwent a violation action during 1979, and of these, 46 percent were continued on parole, 24 percent were revoked and returned to an institution, and 29 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 21
PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES OF WARDS REMOVED FROM VIOLATION STATUS, 1979
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

Parole violation offense	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,545	100.0	2,110	46.4	1,105	24.3	1,330	29.3
Homicide	65	100.0	11	16.9	10	15.4	44	67.7
Robbery	407	100.0	77	18.9	99	24.3	231	56.8
Assault and battery	499	100.0	237	47.5	140	28.1	122	24.4
Burglary	766	100.0	203	26.5	260	33.9	303	39.6
Theft (except auto)	568	100.0	290	51.1	134	23.6	144	25.3
Auto theft	317	100.0	111	35.0	128	40.4	78	24.6
Forgery and checks	41	100.0	14	34.1	9	22.0	18	43.9
Sex offenses	116	100.0	36	31.0	22	19.0	58	50.0
Narcotics and drugs	268	100.0	168	62.7	42	15.7	58	21.6
Road and driving laws	321	100.0	275	85.6	23	7.2	23	7.2
Weapons	135	100.0	84	62.2	31	23.0	20	14.8
Disorderly conduct	94	100.0	75	79.8	17	18.1	2	2.1
Technical—AWOL	424	100.0	188	44.3	56	13.2	180	42.5
Technical—other	201	100.0	121	60.2	73	36.3	7	3.5
Other	323	100.0	220	68.1	61	18.9	42	13.0

PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES

Table 21 shows the parole violation offenses of the 4,545 wards removed from violation status during 1979. The type of disposition remains the same as in that shown in the previous table. The most common violation offense was burglary followed by theft and assault and battery. The type of disposition varies considerably depending upon the parole violation offense. Of those wards who were charged with robbery, only 19 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 (86 percent) with only 14 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 data in the table. For example, although slightly less 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 which was presented in the previous section; takes all wards removed from parole during a specific 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 time 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 the data can be accumulated and analyzed. The data shows in this section (Tables 22-25) are based on a two-year parole exposure period, thus, the latest parole release cohort that could be used was 1977.

Table 22
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1970-1977
(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-leased	Revoked or discharged	Percent	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged	Percent	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged	Percent	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged	Percent	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged	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
1977	4,502	2,046	45.4	4,294	2,001	46.6	2,174	1,140	52.4	2,120	861	40.6	208	45	21.6

Table 23
TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REMOVAL FOR WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1977
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Time on parole to nearest month prior to removal	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
							Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent
Less than 1/2 month	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
1 month	12	0.3	5	0.2	7	0.3	10	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3	2	1.0
2 months	40	0.9	17	0.7	23	1.1	37	0.9	16	0.7	21	1.0	3	1.4
3 months	102	2.7	55	2.4	47	2.2	95	2.2	50	2.3	45	2.1	7	3.4
4 months	189	4.2	111	4.8	78	3.6	179	4.2	103	4.7	76	3.6	10	4.8
5 months	307	6.8	185	8.0	122	5.6	296	6.9	177	8.1	119	5.6	11	5.3
6 months	443	9.8	279	12.0	164	7.5	427	9.9	268	12.3	159	7.5	16	7.7
7 months	584	13.0	364	15.7	220	10.1	566	13.2	351	16.1	215	10.1	18	8.7
8 months	736	16.3	453	19.6	283	13.0	713	16.6	436	20.1	277	13.1	23	11.1
9 months	854	19.0	521	22.5	333	15.2	824	19.2	499	23.0	325	15.3	30	14.4
10 months	968	21.5	593	25.6	375	17.2	937	21.8	570	26.2	367	17.3	31	14.9
11 months	1,090	24.2	653	28.2	437	20.0	1,058	24.6	630	29.0	428	20.2	32	15.4
12 months	1,200	26.7	714	30.8	486	22.2	1,165	27.1	689	31.7	476	22.5	35	16.8
13 months	1,284	28.5	765	33.0	519	23.8	1,248	29.1	739	34.0	509	24.0	36	17.3
14 months	1,362	30.3	803	34.7	559	25.6	1,325	30.9	777	35.7	548	25.8	37	17.8
15 months	1,445	32.1	845	36.5	600	27.5	1,408	32.8	819	37.7	589	27.8	37	17.8
16 months	1,529	34.0	892	38.5	637	29.2	1,492	34.7	866	39.8	626	29.5	37	17.8
17 months	1,617	35.9	938	40.5	679	31.1	1,577	36.7	911	41.9	666	31.4	40	19.2
18 months	1,684	37.4	975	42.1	709	32.4	1,644	38.3	948	43.6	696	32.8	40	19.2
19 months	1,761	39.1	1,021	44.1	740	33.9	1,720	40.1	993	45.7	727	34.3	41	19.7
20 months	1,818	40.4	1,051	45.4	767	35.1	1,777	41.4	1,023	47.1	754	35.6	41	19.7
21 months	1,879	41.7	1,085	46.8	794	36.3	1,837	42.8	1,056	48.6	781	36.8	42	20.2
22 months	1,945	43.2	1,121	48.4	824	37.7	1,901	44.3	1,091	50.2	810	38.2	44	21.2
23 months	1,993	44.3	1,144	49.4	849	38.9	1,949	45.4	1,114	51.2	835	39.4	44	21.2
24 months	2,046	45.4	1,170	50.5	876	40.1	2,001	46.6	1,140	52.4	861	40.6	45	21.6
Total number of wards paroled	4,502		2,317		2,185		4,294		2,174		2,120		208	

Table 22 shows the parole performance of each parole release cohort from 1970 through 1977. 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 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 22 percent for females as opposed to 47 percent for males.

Table 23 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.

Table 24 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 49 percent. However, wards released from the Fred C. Nelles School at Whittier had a 56 percent violation rate as opposed to 38 percent at the Ventura School. A large part of this violation rate discrepancy disappears when the data are controlled by court of commitment. For instance, juvenile court wards from Holton School had a 49 percent violation

Table 24
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1977
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE AND COURT OF COMMITMENT
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Institution of release	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators
Total.....	4,502	2,046	45.4	2,317	1,170	50.5	2,185	876	40.1
Males.....	4,294	2,001	46.6	2,174	1,140	52.4	2,120	861	40.6
Females.....	208	45	21.6	143	30	21.0	65	15	23.1
CYA Institutions.....	4,425	2,020	45.6	2,303	1,167	50.7	2,122	853	40.2
Reception Centers.....	328	148	45.1	173	81	46.8	155	67	43.2
NRCC—Males.....	160	74	46.3	82	46	56.1	78	28	35.9
NRCC—Females.....	43	9	20.9	36	8	22.2	7	1	14.3
SRCC—Males.....	95	52	54.7	32	17	53.1	63	35	55.6
VRCC—Males.....	6	3	50.0	5	3	6.0	1	—	—
VRCC—Females.....	24	10	41.7	18	7	38.9	6	3	50.0
Schools—Males.....	3,534	1,717	48.6	1,942	1,039	53.5	1,592	678	42.6
Nelles.....	368	207	56.3	364	204	56.0	4	3	75.0
Close.....	456	240	52.6	422	228	54.0	34	12	35.3
El Paso de Robles.....	408	202	49.5	328	171	52.1	80	31	38.8
Holton.....	400	171	42.8	233	115	49.4	167	56	33.5
DeWitt Nelson.....	328	143	43.6	94	48	51.1	234	95	40.6
Preston.....	367	194	52.9	118	71	60.2	249	123	49.4
Youth Training School.....	1,001	481	48.1	310	170	54.8	691	311	45.0
Ventura.....	206	79	38.3	73	32	43.8	133	47	35.3
Camps.....	429	130	30.3	102	32	31.4	327	98	30.0
Ben Lomond.....	97	26	26.8	25	7	28.0	72	19	26.4
Mt. Bullion.....	96	39	40.6	23	9	39.1	73	30	41.1
Oak Glen.....	86	25	29.1	17	3	17.6	69	22	31.9
Pine Grove.....	74	21	29.6	19	8	42.1	55	13	23.6
Washington Ridge.....	76	19	25.0	18	5	27.8	58	14	24.1
Ventura—Females.....	134	25	18.7	86	15	17.4	48	10	20.8
CDC Institutions.....	9	6	66.7	—	—	—	9	6	66.7
CDC Males.....	9	6	66.7	—	—	—	9	6	66.7
CDC Females.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Institutions *.....	68	20	29.4	14	3	21.4	54	17	31.5
Males.....	61	19	31.1	11	3	27.3	50	16	32.0
Females.....	7	1	14.3	3	—	—	4	1	25.0

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

rate whereas criminal court wards from Holton School had a 33 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

apparent in Table 25, 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 theft 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 X VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1977

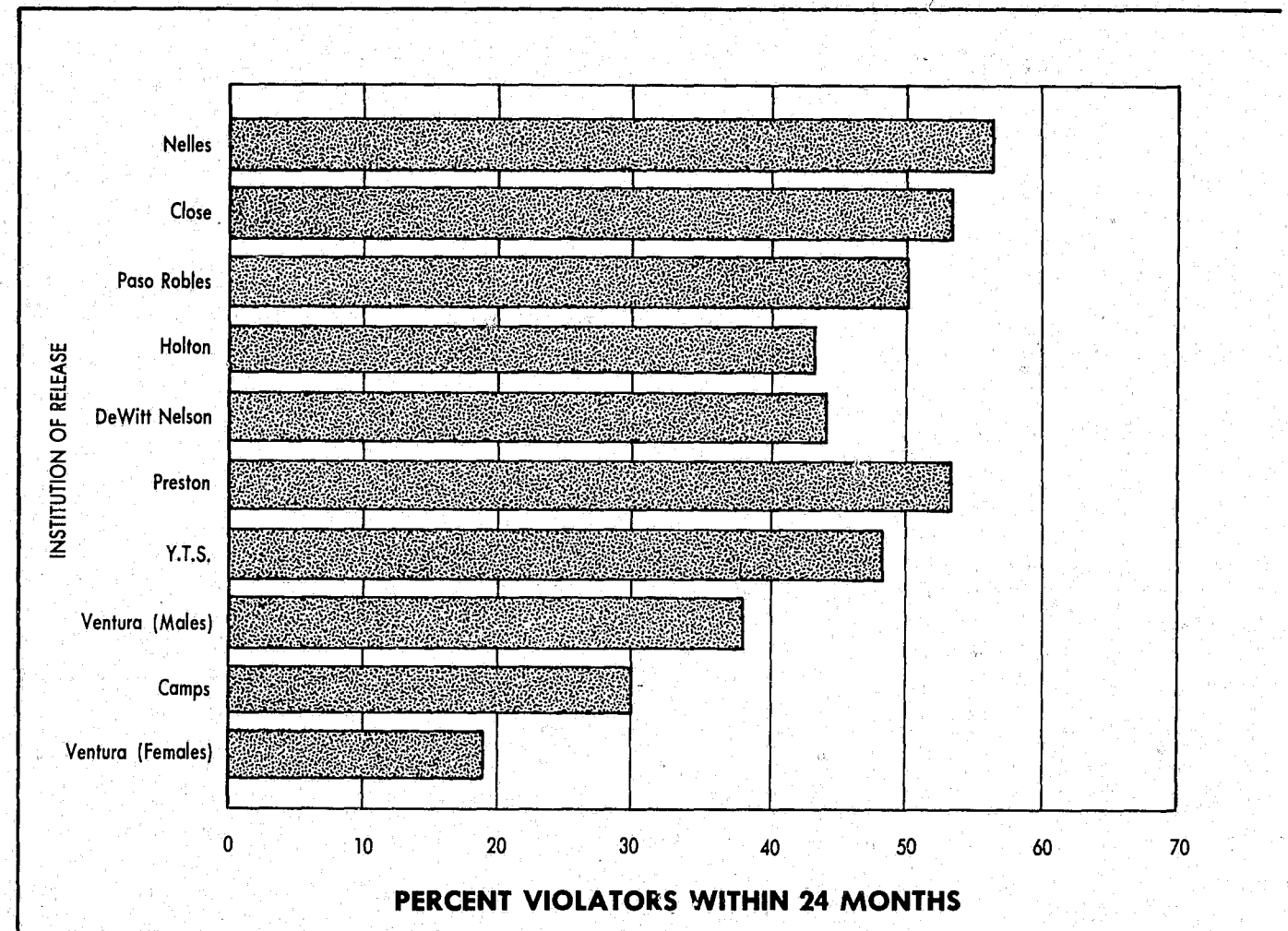


Table 25
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1977
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Offense	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators
Total.....	4,502	2,046	45.4	2,317	1,170	50.5	2,185	876	40.1
Homicide.....	137	30	21.9	80	23	28.8	57	7	12.3
Robbery.....	1,093	415	38.0	466	204	43.8	627	211	33.7
Assault.....	571	257	45.0	391	196	50.1	180	61	33.9
Burglary.....	1,213	605	49.9	514	285	55.3	699	321	45.9
Theft.....	737	388	52.6	367	206	56.1	370	182	49.2
Sex offense.....	162	63	38.9	94	39	41.5	68	24	35.3
Narcotic and drugs.....	157	65	41.4	51	24	47.1	106	41	38.7
W&I.....	241	136	56.4	241	136	56.4	—	—	—
Other.....	191	87	45.5	113	58	51.3	78	29	37.2

Section 9

LONG-TERM TRENDS

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS

The trend and movement of population in institutions housing Youth Authority wards is shown in Table 26. This table shows the period between 1970 and 1979, and reveals the generally decreasing institu-

tional population up through 1977, with an increase in 1978 and 1979. The net change in institutional population during 1979 was the 175 wards—an increase of 3.7 percent.

Table 26
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS*, 1970-1979

Movement	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Population, January 1.....	5,868	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095	4,740
Received.....	13,656	11,693	9,685	8,716	9,009	9,170	8,950	8,619	8,650	8,390
Committed by court.....	3,746	3,218	2,728	2,758	3,002	3,402	3,558	3,626	3,775	3,640
Returned from parole.....	2,821	2,224	1,929	1,698	1,615	1,415	1,111	1,111	1,142	1,081
Returned from escape.....	775	736	694	380	354	163	142	120	106	99
Parole detention.....	3,346	3,033	2,642	2,621	2,253	1,840	1,490	1,255	1,246	1,039
Other.....	2,968	2,482	1,692	1,259	1,785	2,350	2,649	2,507	2,381	2,531
Released.....	13,996	12,759	10,157	8,414	8,870	9,006	9,532	8,537	8,003	8,215
Paroled.....	6,628	6,123	4,871	3,976	4,201	4,305	4,904	4,340	3,925	4,272
To California supervision.....	6,441	5,954	4,755	3,889	4,118	4,188	4,787	4,233	3,817	4,145
To out-of-state supervision.....	187	169	116	87	83	117	117	107	108	127
Escaped.....	783	829	781	411	449	402	396	328	298	293
Disch. or otherwise released.....	3,281	2,768	1,846	1,424	1,951	2,432	2,736	2,604	2,539	2,586
Parole detention.....	3,304	3,039	2,659	2,603	2,269	1,867	1,496	1,265	1,241	1,064
Population, December 31.....	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095	4,740	4,915
Net change during year.....	-340	-1,066	-472	+302	+139	+164	-582	+82	+645	+175
Percent change from prior year.....	-5.8	-19.3	-10.6	+7.6	+3.2	+3.7	-12.7	+2.0	+15.8	+3.7

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

PAROLE TRENDS

The trend in Youth Authority parole population reflects 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 27, parole

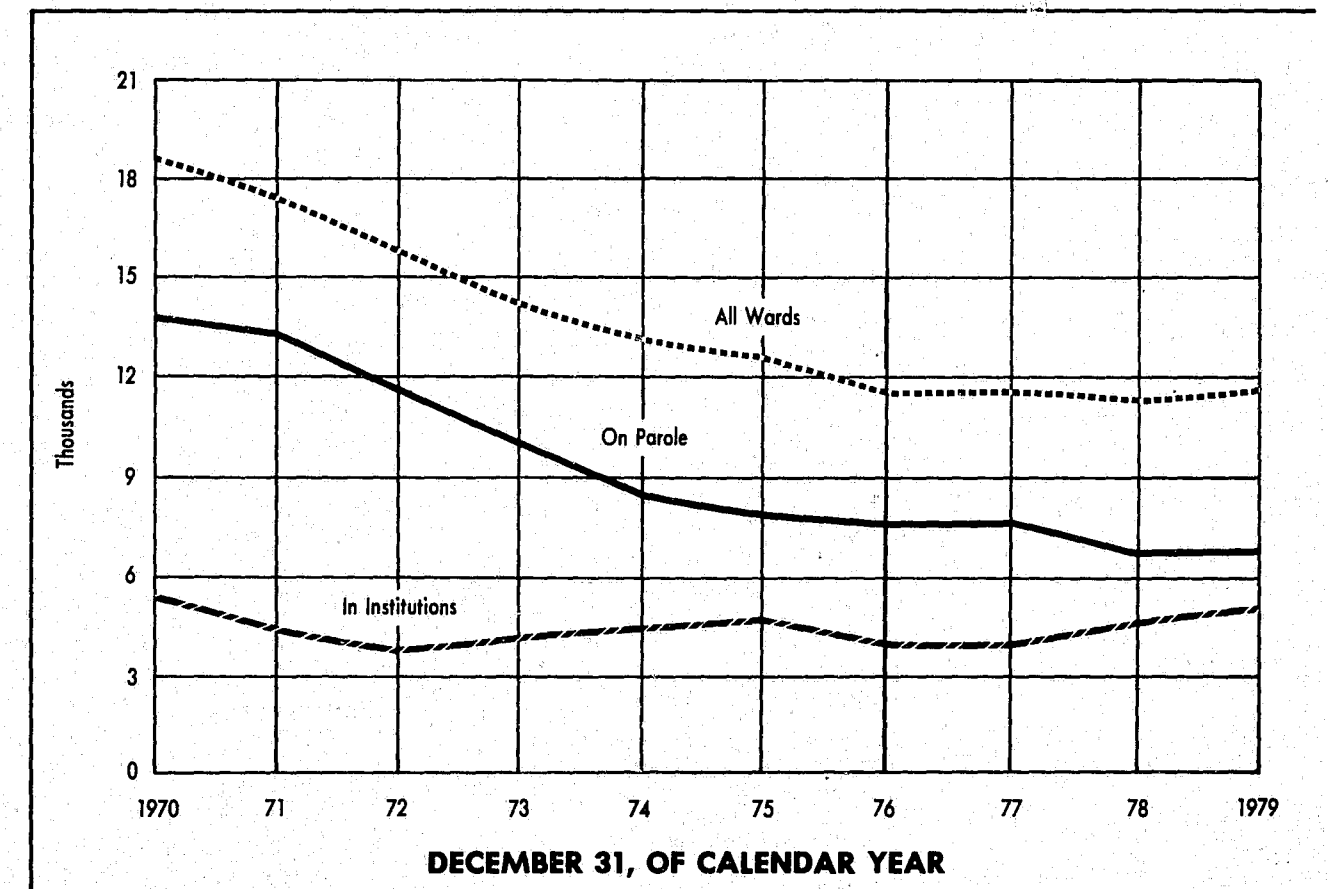
population dropped from over 14,000 down to 6,700. However, it is probable that the parole caseload has reached the full extent of the decrease in commitments brought about by the Probation Subsidy legislation of 1965.

Table 27

MOVEMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE POPULATION, 1970-1979

Movement	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
On parole, January 1.....	14,463	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,659	7,704	6,699
Received on parole.....	7,061	6,543	5,245	4,288	4,533	4,680	5,322	4,760	4,217	4,320
Removed from parole.....	7,589	7,119	6,752	6,293	5,794	5,303	5,626	4,715	5,222	4,515
Ordered returned.....	2,802	2,221	1,939	1,702	1,637	1,414	1,109	1,127	1,151	1,105
Discharged.....	4,787	4,898	4,813	4,591	4,157	3,889	4,517	3,588	4,071	3,410
Not on violation.....	2,956	3,194	3,152	2,936	2,705	2,683	3,162	2,294	2,635	2,081
On violation.....	1,831	1,704	1,661	1,655	1,452	1,206	1,355	1,294	1,436	1,329
On parole, December 31.....	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,659	7,704	6,699	6,704
Net change during year.....	-528	-576	-1,507	-2,005	-1,261	-623	-304	+45	-1,005	+5
Percent change from prior year.....	-3.7	-4.1	-11.3	-16.9	-12.8	-7.3	-3.8	+0.6	-13.0	+0.1

Chart XI
INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE POPULATION, 1970-1979



CYA institutions

RECEPTION CENTERS

- NORTHERN RECEPTION CENTER-CLINIC
Sacramento
- SOUTHERN RECEPTION CENTER-CLINIC
Norwalk
- VENTURA RECEPTION CENTER-CLINIC
Camarillo
- YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL-CLINIC
Ontario

- 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

CONSERVATION CAMPS

- BEN LOMOND
Santa Cruz
- MT. BULLION
Mariposa
- OAK GLEN
Yucaipa
- PINE GROVE
Pine Grove
- WASHINGTON RIDGE
Nevada City
- FENNER CANYON
Valyermo

INSTITUTIONS

- FRED C. NELLES SCHOOL
Whittier

CYA parole offices

REGION I

- SAN FRANCISCO
(Headquarters)
2300 Stockton, Room 360
- SAN FRANCISCO (Reentry)
2908 Fulton Street
- SAN FRANCISCO (Case Management)
1855 Folsom 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 120
- FRESNO
707 N. Fulton Street
- CHICO
585 Manzanita Avenue, Suite 10
- STOCKTON
4410 N. Pershing, Bldg. C, Suite A
- BAKERSFIELD
516 Kentucky Street

REGION III

- GLENDALE
(Headquarters)
143 S. Glendale Ave., Suite 301
- DOWNEY
11414 1/2 Old River School Road
- COVINA
309 East Rowland Street
- LONG BEACH
325 Atlantic Avenue
- SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
8737 Van Nuys Boulevard
Panorama City
- LOS ANGELES (Reentry)
2930 West Imperial Hwy., Suite 626
Inglewood
- WATTS
9110 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles

- UJIMA
1315 No. Bullis Road, Suite 6
Compton
- JEFFERSON
4319 W. Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles
- ESPERANZA
3665 E. Whittier Boulevard
Los Angeles

REGION IV

- TUSTIN (Headquarters)
250 S. El Camino Real
Suite 210
- SAN DIEGO (Reentry)
3936 Hortensia St.
San Diego
- SAN DIEGO (Case Management)
3936 Hortensia St.
San Diego
- SAN DIEGO (Park Centre)
4082 Centre Street
- RIVERSIDE
3931 Orange Street, Suite 29
- SAN BERNARDINO
808 E. Mill Street
- ORANGE COUNTY
28 Civic Center Plaza, No. 631
Santa Ana
- SANTA BARBARA
324 E. Carrillo Street, Suite C

INSTITUTION AND CAMP LOCATIONS



END