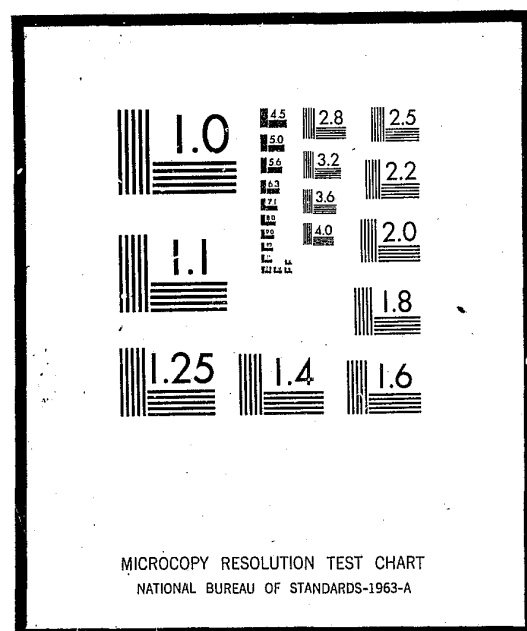


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Date filmed 8/26/75

annual report

...program description
and statistical summary

014208

WELFARE AGENCY
CALIFORNIA

WELFARE AGENCY
CALIFORNIA

department of the
youth authority

1973

State of California

RONALD REAGAN

GOVERNOR

Health and Welfare Agency

JAMES E. JENKINS

SECRETARY



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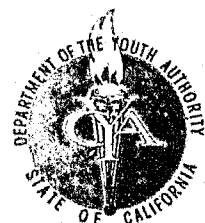
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foreword

This annual report for 1973 provides a narrative and statistical description of Youth Authority programs and trends during the year. It was a year marked by a leveling off of the trend of declining commitments which began in 1966, with continuing emphasis on community-based programs and implementation of procedures to assure wards' due process rights.

Although there was a slight increase in commitments during the year, the total Youth Authority ward population continued to decline, due primarily to a sharp decrease in parole caseloads. The Los Guilucos School was closed in mid-1973, the third institution-closing in three years.

The Department maintained its commitment to a statewide leadership role in youth development and delinquency prevention. A second unit of a youth development and delinquency prevention project opened in Ventura County and a third is being planned in Sacramento.

During 1973, the Department established a badly needed project, in conjunction with Los Angeles County, to provide treatment for wards with a history of mental disturbance. Another significant program was the Social, Personal and Community Experience Project, a pre-release center located in a residential area of Los Angeles.

The contents of this report include detailed statistics on trends and programs during the year, a profile of the young people committed to the Department and a summary of other statistical highlights.

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, 714 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION...

section

1

ROLE OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

The Department of the Youth Authority's basic mission is the protection of society. Its four basic goals and objectives are youth development, delinquency prevention, rehabilitation, and research.

Originally created by the Legislature in 1941 with a statutory mandate to replace retributive punishment with individualized treatment, the Department has undergone a substantial refinement in its responsibilities during recent years.

The Department is now deeply involved in preventing delinquency through a comprehensive program of community services and in youth development projects in delinquency-prone areas, as well as providing residential and parole services for youthful offenders committed from the counties by either the juvenile or criminal courts.

Organizationally, the Department is a part of the Health and Welfare Agency, one of four agencies in state government. Each agency is headed by a Secretary.

At the end of 1973 the Department was operating nine institutions, five conservation camps, and 45 parole field offices in its program of rehabilitation services. The Department has a total staff of over 3,500.

The Division of Rehabilitation Services* is by far the largest of the Department's five divisions. It is organized to exercise unified administrative control over both the Department's residential and parole services.

The other four divisions are Community Services, Research and Development, Administrative Services, and Personnel Management.*

Community Services is staffed by consultants who work with local agencies through three regional offices in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Oakland. The division administers a number of programs of financial and technical assistance to counties, cities, and other local agencies. Through the division, the Department provides statewide leadership to local, public, and private agencies involved in delinquency prevention activities and administers financial assistance for a variety of locally operated projects.

The Division of Research and Development engages in research projects to help evaluate the effectiveness of the Department's programs. One unit of the division carries out program planning on a long-range basis.

The Divisions of Personnel Management and Administrative Services provide for the internal needs of the Department in matters of budgeting, personnel transactions, management analysis, accounting, and staff training.

* The Youth Authority's Divisions were reorganized as Branches in April, 1974, with Personnel Management included in the Administrative Services Branch.

THE YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD

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

The Director, who is also Chairman of the Board, has delegated to the Board his responsibility for assigning wards to institution and parole programs. The Chairman is the administrative head of the Board. The full Board meets eleven times a year to discuss and establish policy. A significant policy developed over recent years requires all Youth Authority wards in institutions to have an appearance before the Board on at least an annual basis. Also, all actions that would significantly affect the status of a Youth Authority ward require an appearance before the Board.

The eight Board Members are appointed by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate for four-year terms. They are assisted in making case decisions by eight Hearing Representatives. During 1973, the Board made approximately 36,000 case decisions.

YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD MEMBERS

ALLEN F. BREED, *Chairman*
JULIO GONZALES, *Vice Chairman*
ED BOWE
RICHARD W. CALVIN, JR.
PAUL MEANEY
WILLIAM L. RICHEY
GLADYS L. SANDERSON
JAMES E. STRATTEN

Judicial decisions on the issue of inmate and parolee rights have had a substantial effect on procedures in recent years. In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Morrissey v. Brewer*, held that a parolee, before his parole can be revoked, must be allowed an appearance at a hearing, to call volunteer witnesses to testify on his behalf, to request the presence of and to cross-examine adverse witnesses, and to receive notice of the allegations and evidence against him prior to the hearing.

In May, 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court decided in *Gagnon v. Scarpelli* that a parolee who lacks the skills to adequately represent himself at a revocation hearing must be granted the assistance of legal counsel at the hearing. If the parolee is indigent, the attorney must be provided at state expense.

These new legal requirements have greatly increased the Board's workload. Many hearings are now scheduled in local jails and juvenile halls instead of only at Youth Authority institutions and regional parole offices so that findings of parole violation can be determined in the community near where the alleged violation occurred.

The Board has established the policy that if a parolee

section

2

THE YEAR'S TRENDS

REHABILITATION SERVICES

First commitments to the Youth Authority, which had been declining since 1965, leveled off in 1973, showing a nominal increase of 1.1 percent. Ending year institutional population was approximately 8 percent higher than ending year 1972. A major factor involved in this gain was an increase in the average length of stay among wards in Youth Authority institutions.

Institution Capacity. Early in 1973, as a result of the decline in population over the previous seven years, the Department closed the Los Guilucos School, a co-educational institution near Santa Rosa. This was the third institution to be closed in three years.

By mid-year, as the decline in commitment levels halted and populations began to grow as a result of increasing length of stay, the Department began opening living units in operating institutions which had not been at full capacity. Living units were opened at the Preston School, Youth Training School, and Ventura School, and an additional unit is scheduled for opening at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center in early 1974.

New Programs. Among the innovative rehabilitation programs launched by the Department in 1973 were a specialized medical-psychiatric project for Los Angeles County wards and a community corrections center in East Hollywood.

The medical-psychiatric project, known as the Intensive Treatment Program, was opened at the Southern Reception Center-Clinic at Norwalk, accommodating 30 male wards from Los Angeles County who have been diagnosed as mentally disturbed and requiring special treatment. This program represents a partnership between the Youth Authority and the Los Angeles County Mental Health Department and marks the first time

commits a new offense and is sentenced by the court to a county jail, the Board will conduct a hearing at the location of incarceration within 30 days after sentencing, if the Board is considering revocation of parole. This process allows the Board to base its decision on fresh information obtained near the location of the alleged parole violation.

Other court decisions, along with the Department's emphasis on fairness in dealing with wards, have prompted a substantial revision of institutional disciplinary procedures. The Board is now made aware of certain serious incidents shortly after the offense rather than months later at a time of regular progress reporting.

that county mental health services have funded specialized treatment staff and services for wards prior to release on parole. The Department also operates a 20-bed program at the Ventura School for disturbed female wards and hopes to extend badly needed services to disturbed offenders in other parts of the state.

The community correctional program in East Hollywood is known as the Social, Personal, and Community Experience Project (SPACE) and is designed as a pre-release center for 25 male and female wards. The project, which seeks to ease the return of youthful offenders to the community, is located in a residential area, near public transportation, higher educational facilities, and potential places for employment.

Parole Revocation Decline. The number of parole revocations continued to decline in 1973, dropping from 1,929 to 1,088 in a one-year period. The parole violation rate, which peaked at 46 percent in 1967, dropped to 32.7 percent as of September, 1973.

The decline has been attributed in large part to the Increased Parole Effectiveness Program, which began in April, 1971, and terminated in April, 1973. Changes resulting from the program are now firmly installed in the departmental administration of parole. The average caseload per parole agent has been reduced from 72 to 50 and a more effective and flexible supervision program has been established. The decision-making process also has been improved through the development of a new case planning and review procedure.

Due Process. Recent court decisions in respect to civil rights and due process have resulted in major changes in operational practices in institutions and for wards on parole.

In January, 1973, the Department introduced a Disciplinary Decision Making System for wards in institutions. The system seeks to emphasize experience, accuracy, and logic in disciplinary decision making. It is a quasi-legal process which involves staff with ward representatives and requires them to carry out a formal and professional procedure when functioning as investigator, fact finder, and disposition maker. A formalized procedure for wards and staff to adjudicate grievances was started at the Karl Holton School. It will be extended to other institutions in 1974.

Two recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions (*Morrissey v. Brewer*, 1972, and *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 1973) have resulted in major changes in the nature of the parole revocation process (see section on Youth Authority Board). Parole staff have been retrained in the new requirements and additional parole agents have been assigned to meet the increased workload caused by these court mandated changes.

Use of Volunteers. During 1973, the Department continued to increase its use of volunteers from the community to work with offenders, both in institutions and on parole. Participation in the National Parole Aide Program, involving attorney volunteers who act as friends of parolees, continued during the year. Attorneys have helped parolees find jobs, advance in school, and share in recreational and entertainment activities.

The Youth Authority also became involved in volunteer programs during 1973 with two other groups—the M-2 "man-to-man" program and the National Alliance of Businessmen. The M-2 project recruits interested citizens to visit and befriend institutionalized wards. The National Alliance of Businessmen is helping to open up areas of employment which previously were closed to offenders.

In addition to these groups, approximately 1,000 volunteers worked in Youth Authority programs during 1973 in institutions and parole offices.

Drug Programs. With a large proportion of its wards involved in the use of drugs and narcotics, the Department continued its Community Centered Drug Project in 1973. This project, funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP), formerly California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ), is a part of the Governor's statewide comprehensive drug program. It provides educational, motivational, and direct treatment services for all drug-abusing Youth Authority wards and includes a residential component at the Metropolitan State Hospital at Norwalk. The program emphasizes the use of community-based drug treatment facilities by wards when they go on parole.

In addition to the Community Centered Drug Project, the Department continued to provide direct treatment services to drug-abusers at Preston, Nelles and Ventura Schools and maintained a residential treatment center, Zenith House, in Ventura County.

The Department has developed and implemented a statewide drug program management plan in which heavy emphasis is placed on the evaluation of all drug programs. The aim is to coordinate programs that are funded by both the state and federal governments and to

provide unified statewide direction based on program performance.

Education Programs. During 1973, the Department initiated Individual Manpower Training Systems at four institutions—Ventura School, Youth Training School, DeWitt Nelson Training Center, and Southern Reception Center-Clinic. This educational system diagnoses learning deficiencies and programs instruction on an individual basis. The system is particularly useful for the large proportion of Youth Authority wards who failed in the public school system because they were not individually motivated to succeed.

A new U.S. history course was implemented at all institutions in 1973 to emphasize the roles and contributions of all ethnic minority groups throughout the nation's development. The curriculum revision was undertaken because of the large proportion of wards who represent ethnic minorities.

Vocational education programs continued to be developed during the year with an increasing number of wards becoming involved in work furlough—during which they work at designated jobs in the community in the daytime and return to the institution at night and on weekends. Most wards in this program continue at their work furlough jobs when they are paroled.

A vocational rehabilitation program involving a cooperative agreement between the Youth Authority and the Department of Rehabilitation entered its third year in 1973. This program, located at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center, is for wards with severe physical and emotional disabilities which make it difficult for them to find and hold jobs. The Department of Rehabilitation helps in retraining wards, supplies them with tools and helps them to find work.

Contracts with Non-State Agencies. The Youth Authority in 1973 approved contracts with Los Angeles County and the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house wards under their jurisdiction.

Under the agreement with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, a maximum of 50 youthful federal offenders will be received in programs in Youth Authority institutions near their homes.

The contracts with the Los Angeles County Probation Department are designed to help alleviate overcrowded conditions at the Los Angeles County Juvenile Hall, which suffered severe earthquake damage in 1971, and provide short-term programs for these wards as they await court disposition. During 1973, separate contracts provided for a maximum of 50 male wards housed at the Youth Training School, and 24 female wards at Ventura School. This program was expanded by up to 200 male wards at the Older Boys Reception Center, an institution operated by the Department of Corrections near Chino where space was temporarily available during the early months of 1974. Costs of these programs are borne by the two contracting agencies.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Department's Community Services program is designed to help California cities, counties, and private organizations with their own locally based projects to

prevent delinquency and to improve local correctional programs. The goal is to keep as many young people as possible out of the criminal justice system. During 1973, the Department expanded its youth development program and continued to provide leadership through consultation and technical assistance to public and private agencies, training programs, standard setting and inspection, and financial assistance.

Technical Assistance. During 1973, the Department's evaluation of youth service bureaus in California was completed. The study found that youth service bureaus can be an effective weapon in combating delinquency. As a result of this study, the Division of Community Services* is encouraging communities to establish youth service bureaus.

The Department's Model Volunteer Program began its second year in 1973. The program provides a variety of training services, and periodically surveys existing county and community volunteer programs to determine their growth and effectiveness in the correctional field. Also provided are a statewide information service and technical assistance to correctional administrators and volunteer program managers. Some 535 correctional and law enforcement agencies have been surveyed and over 160 were identified with active volunteer programs. An in-depth survey of over half of the active programs has been completed. Departmental staff, in addition to providing consultation and technical assistance, completed 4,000 hours of training for approximately 700 participants in volunteer programs. In 1974, a statewide volunteer conference will be devoted to enhancing cooperation between volunteers and the various components of the criminal justice system and improving the delivery of quality correctional services at the community level.

A law enforcement assistance program which first began in 1971 was continued in 1973 as an ongoing component of the Youth Authority. The program was funded over its first two years by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Several police officers, all at the command level, are assigned under the program to identify, assess, plan and stimulate needed prevention and correctional programs as they affect law enforcement agencies.

Under a contractual arrangement with the LEAA and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Department has undertaken to sub-contract two delinquency prevention and community development model programs. The first program, Social Advocates for Youth (SAY), is an effort to develop a statewide network of volunteer-based, community-run youth service centers. Under the program, 7 to 10 centers are to be established for the prevention of delinquency, diversion of youth from the traditional juvenile justice system, and for the rehabilitation of youth already involved in the juvenile justice process. The second program, entitled "Community Crime Abatement: An Experimental and Demonstration Project," is primarily concerned with reducing crime in high crime areas through the involvement of an aroused community and by cooperating intensively with law enforcement officials and the community. A major purpose is to implement crime abatement programs which are compatible with local community resources. The project operated during 1973 in Seaside, Monterey County.

In early 1973, the Department conducted a study under contract with OCJP to determine the training needs, prior education, and related work experience of probation and Youth Authority staff. The information produced by this survey is intended to facilitate the planning, development, and administration of comprehensive, correctional training models.

Training. The Department continued its program of offering training courses to local probation and juvenile law enforcement agencies. Such courses help local departments, which have little training capacity of their own, to keep personnel abreast of new developments and techniques in the correctional field. Courses relating to law enforcement have been accredited by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

A statewide conference for delinquency prevention and juvenile justice commissioners was conducted in May, 1973. A total of 115 commissioners representing 41 of the state's 58 counties attended. The Department sponsored the conference to generate interest in the establishment of local programs on delinquency prevention and juvenile justice.

Financial Assistance. The Probation Subsidy program, enacted by the State Legislature in 1965, continued to result in a substantial drop in commitments to state institutions, for both adults and youths. Earnings under the program are used by the counties to pay the costs of intensive probation supervision programs.

In the 1972-73 Fiscal Year, 47 counties participated and earned a total of \$22,068,210 by reducing their expected commitments by 5,449. The program has produced major savings for the state in terms of the number of offenders to be provided for and in ending the need to build new institutions. At the same time, it has provided the counties with funds to set up more effective intensive probation supervision programs for treatment of offenders in their home communities.

An additional \$2 million was appropriated by the Legislature as a supplement to the Probation Subsidy program to fund projects being carried out in conjunction with law enforcement. These projects are being carried out in communities throughout the state and include crisis intervention, jail counseling, early intervention, and staff exchange for orientation.

Funds were provided during the year to subsidize the administrative expenses of 34 county delinquency prevention commissions.

Youth Development. The Department expanded its program of youth development by opening a program in La Colonia, a predominantly Mexican-American area of Oxnard, Ventura County. The first youth development project was opened the previous year at the Toliver Community Center in Oakland. A third project is planned during the coming year in the Del Paso Heights section of Sacramento. The programs, collectively called the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Project, are funded through the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration and the OCJP. They are designed to help an entire community and to encourage communities to help themselves by providing recreational, tutoring, crisis intervention, counseling, and

* Reorganized as the Prevention and Community Corrections Branch in April, 1974.

other services not only to young people, but to their families and neighbors as well. To represent the objectives of the local communities and the state, a joint powers agreement has been signed by the Youth Authority and the Delinquency Prevention Commissions of Alameda and Ventura Counties. All are represented by a single Joint Delinquency Prevention Board which sets program policies and is responsible for sub-funding of projects.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

One of the four major goals of the California Youth Authority is to "systematically develop knowledge about crime prevention, youth development, and offender rehabilitation." The Division of Research and Development* is responsible for the ongoing long-range planning effort for the Department, for the development and maintenance of a departmental information system, and for the evaluation of departmental programs and special projects.

In November, 1973, a Long-Range Planning Council was organized, composed of all divisional planners in the Department as well as members of the planning section. This council aims to integrate the various divisional planning activities and to develop broader-based staff participation in long-range planning. The outcome of the planning council's work will be a long-range departmental plan for program development which takes into account national and state trends involving all components of the criminal justice system.

During the past year, there has been increased outside funding to develop and research new programs. The Office of Criminal Justice Planning has contracted with the Youth Authority to carry out a three-year project to evaluate juvenile diversion projects across the state. In the first year, 40 to 50 juvenile diversion projects will be surveyed and 15 or more projects will be selected for evaluation. This project, involving a staff of 10 with an annual budget of \$260,000, is among the largest research projects ever undertaken by the Youth Authority.

A number of additional OCJP and LEAA funded programs also are being evaluated. The Community Crime Abatement Project is demonstrating a model for the involvement of minority community members in combating crime in their local communities. The Man-to-Man Job Therapy Program uses volunteer citizen sponsors who are matched on a one-to-one basis with Youth Authority offenders. The Evaluation of Volunteer Programs is determining the effectiveness of 15 selected volunteer projects across the state.

Another research study involves a Ward Grievance Procedure which began in 1973 at the Karl Holton School. The aim of the evaluation is to determine to what extent ward grievances are given full hearing, consideration, and resolution.

Ongoing research was conducted on a regular basis during the year into the effectiveness of numerous institution and parole treatment projects carried on by the Department. The Division of Research and Development also continued to develop statistics concerning populations and long-term trends.

Staffing Policies

A survey completed in late 1973 showed that the Youth Authority had increased the proportion of staff representing ethnic minorities from 20.4 to 30 percent over a three-year period. A continuing effort to recruit and provide promotional opportunities for both women and minorities staff is receiving top departmental priority.

A major effort in the Department's program of providing employment opportunities for the disadvantaged involved the placement of 1,250 youths on summer jobs between June and September of 1973. Positions were secured in the Youth Authority and among a myriad of community agencies. Salaries of those hired were paid through the U.S. Public Employment Project.

A major personnel effort during the year involved the relocation of staff from the Los Guilucos School, which was closed early in 1973. All staff were offered positions in state service and 92 of the 148 staff members remained with the Youth Authority. Only 19 of the original staff resigned from state service rather than accept transfer.

Later in 1973, the Department imposed a freeze on the hiring of parole agents and social workers. The action was taken because projections showed a continuing decline in the number of parole cases, necessitating a concurrent reduction in the number of case-carrying parole agents. As a result of the freeze, the Department expects to be able to reduce parole staff as needed by attrition, with no layoffs.

The Department began a manager assessment program in 1973 to strengthen the job performance of staff in various managerial levels. Financed by a discretionary grant through the LEAA, the manager assessment development program will set performance standards for managers, establish an assessment center program, and take some 250 staff members through the assessment process during the first year.

The Youth Authority, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, opened a training academy in April, 1973, at the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center in Modesto to provide intensive training for newly hired custodial personnel in Youth Authority institutions and state prisons. During the first year, approximately 660 new employees received two weeks of training to help them supervise offenders effectively.

How the Youth Authority is Funded

The Department's budget is divided into three basic segments—for general support of its operations, capital outlay, and subventions which are allocated to local levels of government. A breakdown of these expenditure categories for 1973-74, showing the comparison with previous years, is presented in Chart I.

Chart II shows how the Youth Authority dollar is divided among its several services.

chart I YOUTH AUTHORITY BUDGET

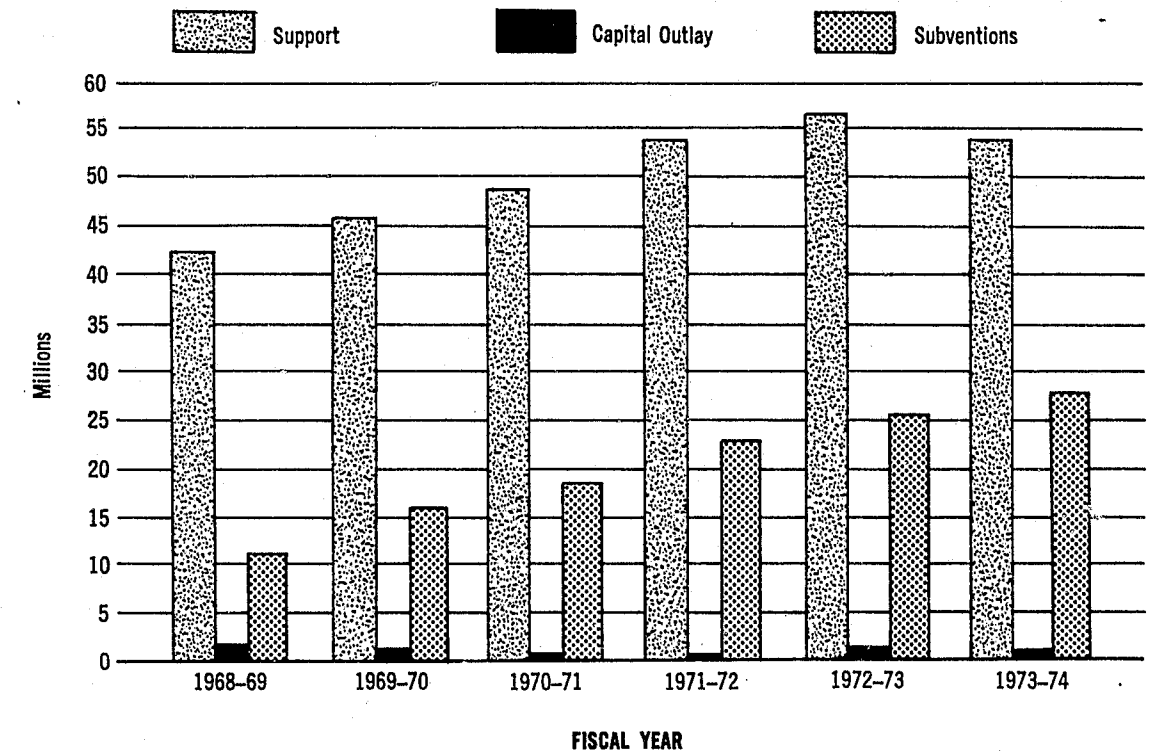
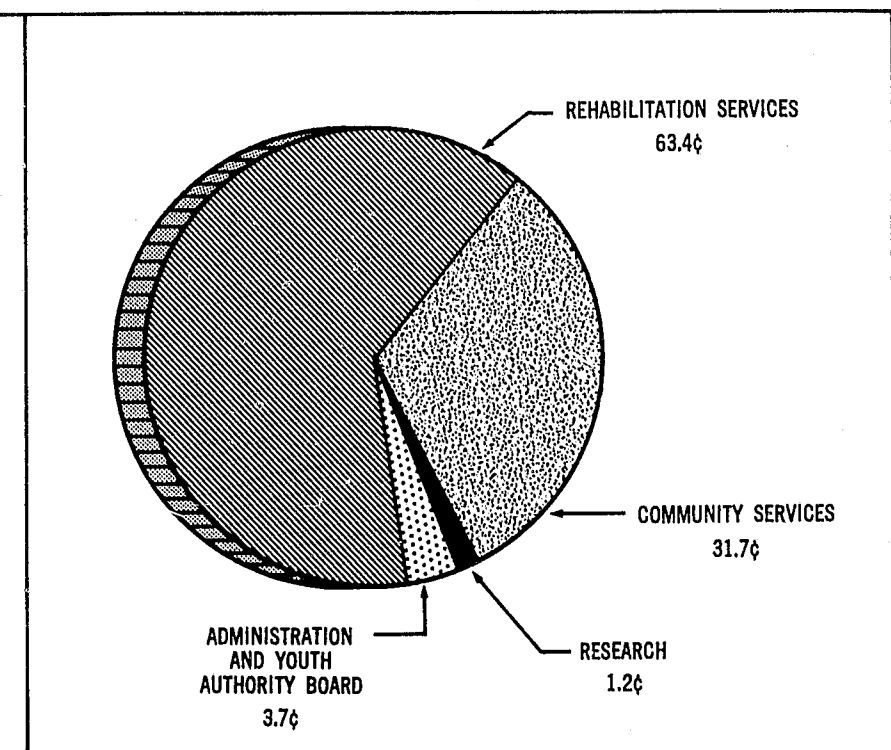


chart II YOUTH AUTHORITY DOLLAR ... and how it is spent



* Reorganized as the Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development Branch in April, 1974.

statistical highlights

1. First Commitments:

During 1973 there were 2,758 first commitments to the Youth Authority, 1,464 from the juvenile courts and 1,294 from the adult courts. This is the first year since 1965 that the total of first commitments was higher than that of the previous year. In 1965, the Youth Authority received 6,190 first commitments, the highest in its history, and the total decreased each year until 1972, when only 2,728 first commitments were received.

2. Area of First Commitments:

Sixty percent of all first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1973 were from the Southern California area, with 20 percent from the San Francisco Bay area, and 20 percent from the remaining counties. Los Angeles County supplied approximately 36 percent of all commitments while San Diego County was second highest with 7 percent.

3. Court of First Commitments:

During 1973, 53 percent of all commitments were from the juvenile courts and 47 percent from the adult courts. This is in contrast to the 75 percent committed by the juvenile courts and 25 percent by the adult courts in 1965. The Probation Subsidy program has had its greatest effect in curtailing juvenile court commitments as is shown by the shift in the proportions of juvenile court/criminal court cases committed over the past several years.

4. Age of First Commitments:

The mean age of first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1973 was 17.5 years, with a mean of 16.1 for juvenile court cases and 19.1 for adult court cases. The mean age of the juvenile court commitments has increased by about half a year since 1965. The mean age of the adult court commitments has remained relatively stable during this same period.

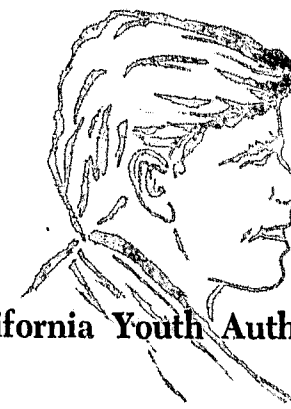
5. First Commitment Offenses:

As in the past, burglary was the most common cause for commitment to the Youth Authority. Robbery and assault and battery ranked second and third. In 1965, the three most common offenses were burglary, auto theft and incorrigibility. Of all commitments to the Youth Authority in 1973, one-third were for homicide, robbery, and assault and battery. In 1965, the proportion committed for these three offense groups was only 15 percent.

6. Long Term Trends:

Over the past 15 years, institutional population in the Youth Authority increased from approximately 4,000 on January 1, 1959 to a high of approximately 6,700 on January 1, 1964. It then decreased to about 4,100 on December 31, 1972, but rose again to 4,400 by the end of 1973. Parole population over the same period increased from approximately 9,300 in 1959 to a high of 15,300 in 1967 and then dropped to about 9,800 on December 31, 1973. Youth Authority institutional population is expected to continue increasing in direct relation to the increase in the length of stay. On the other hand, the parole population will continue to decrease for the next several years as a direct reflection of the past decline in first commitments.

profiles



A California Youth Authority Male:

His Home Environment:

1. Fifty-six percent came from a below average socioeconomic environment, with 36 percent from an environment judged to be average and 8 percent above average.
2. A significant number (38 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income was from public assistance, but the majority (62 percent) came from homes which were economically self-supporting.

His Family:

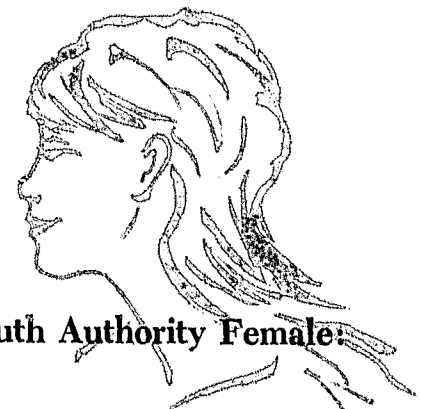
1. Sixty-five percent had parents who were not married to each other at the time of commitment due to divorce, separation, or death.
2. Forty percent had one or both parents who had completed high school. For 23 percent, neither parent had gone beyond the eighth grade.
3. Four percent of the wards were married at time of commitment and 7 percent had children.

His Schooling:

1. Attitude toward school was judged to be indifferent or negative for 70 percent of the males, with the remaining 30 percent having a positive attitude.
2. Fifty-five percent had been involved in serious school misbehavior on more than an occasional basis. Only 11 percent had no record of serious school misbehavior.

His Delinquent Behavior:

1. Eighty-eight percent had three or more delinquent contacts prior to commitment to the Youth Authority and 34 percent had eight or more.
2. Eighty-two percent had friends who tended towards a delinquent orientation.



A California Youth Authority Female:

Her Home Environment:

1. Fifty-one percent came from a below average socioeconomic environment with 40 percent from an environment judged to be average and 9 percent above average.
2. A significant number (36 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income was from public assistance, but the majority (64 percent) came from homes which were economically self-supporting.

Her Family:

1. Sixty-eight percent had parents who were not married to each other at the time of commitment due to divorce, separation, or death.
2. Forty-six percent had one or both parents who had completed high school. For 19 percent, neither parent had gone beyond the eighth grade.
3. Five percent of the wards were married at time of commitment and 18 percent had children.

Her Schooling:

1. Attitude towards school was judged to be positive for only 24 percent of the wards while for the remaining 76 percent it was judged to be indifferent or negative.
2. Seventy-one percent had been involved in serious school misbehavior on more than an occasional basis. Only 4 percent had no record of serious school misbehavior.

Her Delinquent Behavior:

1. Eighty-five percent had three or more delinquent contacts prior to commitment to the Youth Authority and 35 percent had eight or more.
2. Eighty-nine percent had friends who tended towards a delinquent orientation.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY...

This section of the Annual Report is a statistical summary of the Department's activities for the calendar year 1973. Pages 10 and 11 contain the highlights of this report's statistical information and profiles of the average Youth Authority male and female ward.

There has been a major change in California corrections during the past decade due to the enactment in 1965 of Probation Subsidy legislation which became ef-

fective July 1, 1966. In order to show the effect of this legislation on the Youth Authority, the 1973 data will be compared with a pre-subsidy year—1965—the last full year before the program began. It was also the year during which the maximum number of commitments were received by the Youth Authority. Data which follows shows how the program has reduced commitments to state institutions.

section 3 COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

FIRST COMMITMENTS

Table 1 and Chart III show the number of first commitments to the Youth Authority and the commitment rate per 100,000 youth population for the calendar years 1960 through 1973. This table demonstrates the relatively high commitment practices in the years preceding the implementation of the Probation Subsidy program. The highest commitment rate per 100,000 youth population (191) occurred in 1961, and the highest commitment rate in terms of the acutal number of commitments (6,190) occurred in 1965. The commitment rate per 100,000 youth population remained relatively stable between 1961 and 1965 and then, starting in 1966, the rate decreased substantially and in 1973 was only 37 percent of what it was in 1965. The rate of commitment for males decreased to approximately 41 percent of what it was in 1965 while the rate of commitment of females was only 18 percent of what it was in 1965.

The major conclusion to be reached from these data

is that the Probation Subsidy program has had the greatest impact upon commitments in the juvenile court age range and particularly in the commitment of females. In terms of the court of commitment, the Youth Authority received only 1,464 juvenile court commitments in 1973 compared to 4,648 in the highest commitment year, 1965. This is a 69 percent decrease. On the other hand, the Youth Authority received 1,294 criminal court commitments in 1973 compared to 1,542 in 1965, a 16 percent decrease. Actually, criminal court commitments reached their highest point in 1969, when the Youth Authority received 1,715. However, this was within the period of the Probation Subsidy program and further reinforces the fact that the Subsidy program has had the greater effect in the juvenile court age range.

The year of maximum commitment of females to the Youth Authority was 1965, when 980 were committed. In 1973 the total decreased 77 percent, to 223.

Table 1
FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1960-1973
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Table with 15 columns: Year, Total (First commitments, Rate), Juvenile court (First commitments, Rate), Criminal court (First commitments, Rate), Males (Total, Juvenile court, Criminal court), Females (Juvenile and criminal courts). Rows for years 1960-1973.

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

chart III

FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1960-1973
By Committing Court
(Shown as Rates per 100,000 Youth Population)

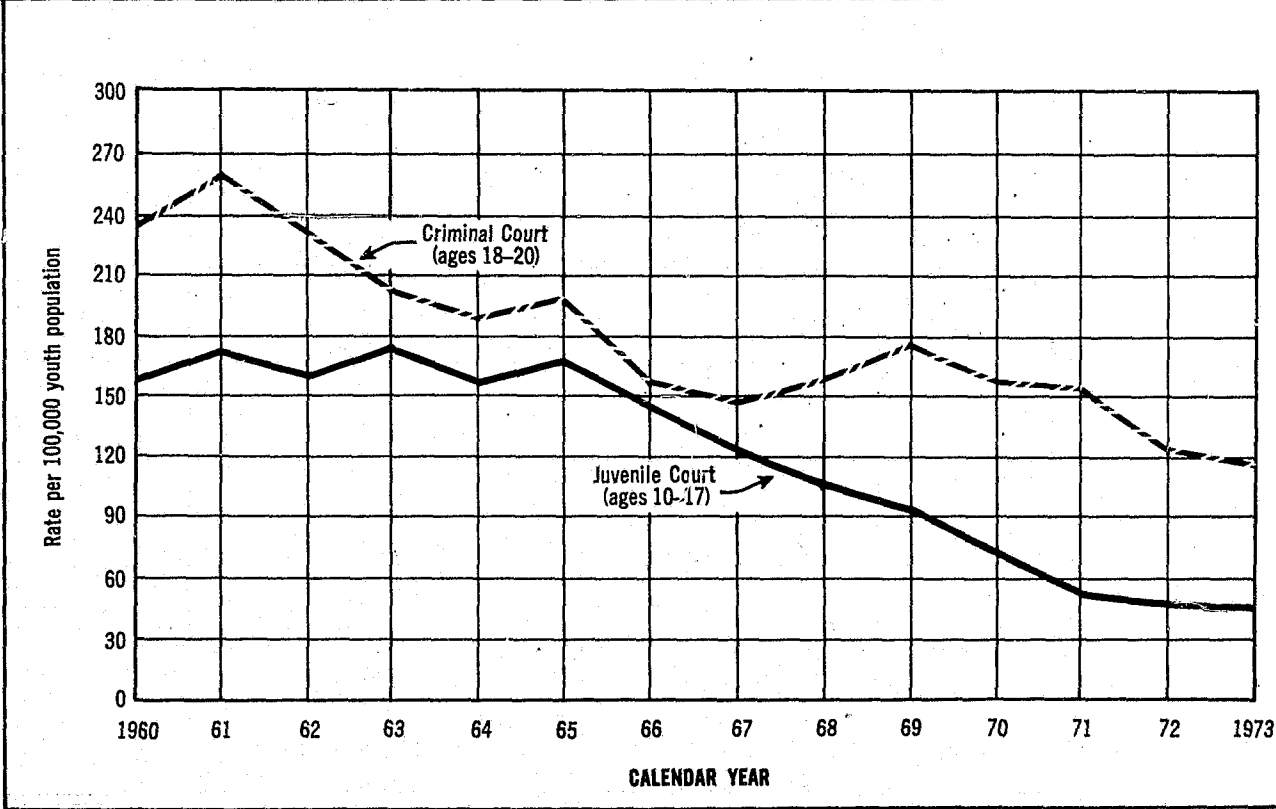


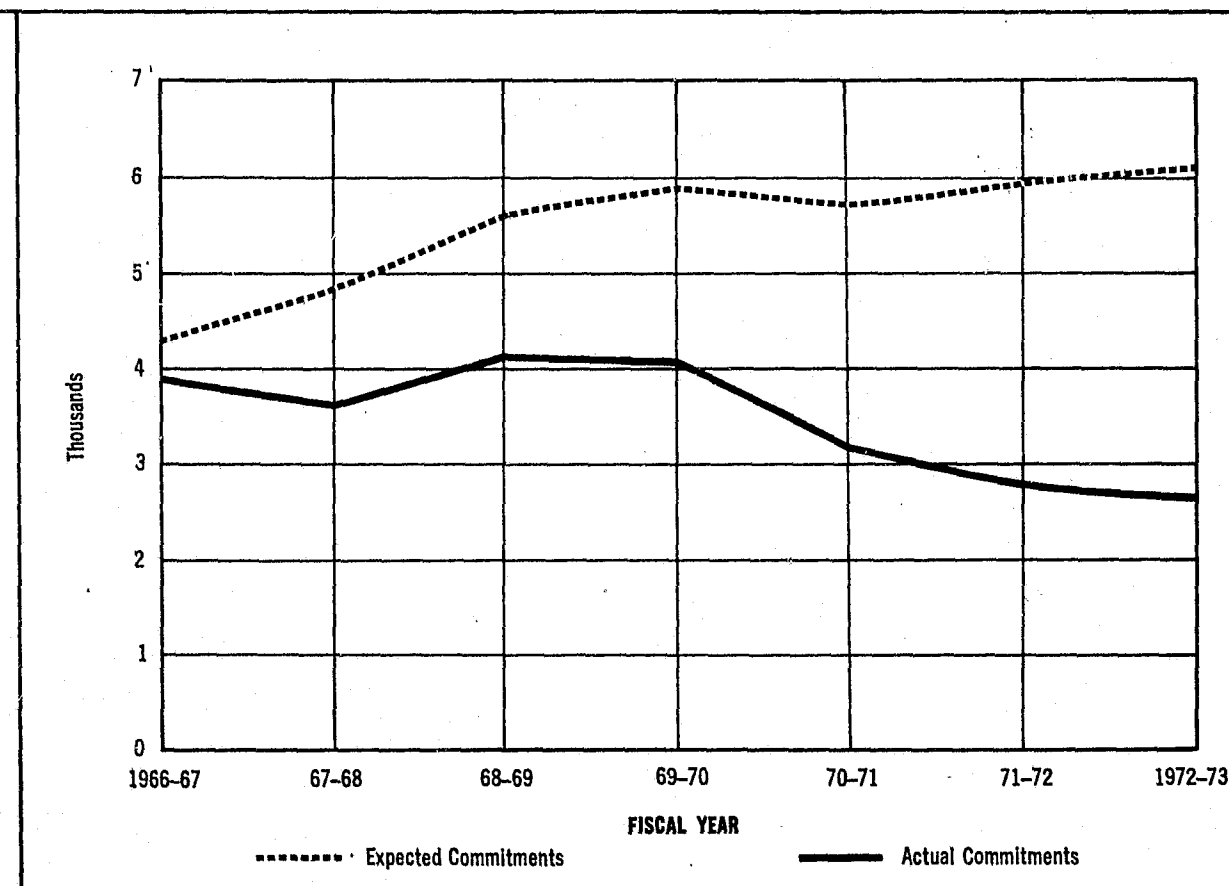
Table 2
REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-67 THROUGH 1972-73
BY COUNTIES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Year	Number of participating counties	Expected commitments ^a	Actual commitments	Commitment reduction number	Commitment reduction percent
1966-67	31	4,332	3,872	460	10.6
1967-68	36	4,793	3,599	1,194	24.9
1968-69	41	5,594	4,162	1,432	25.6
1969-70	46	5,884	4,091	1,793	30.5
1970-71	44	5,715	3,173	2,542	44.4
1971-72	47	5,978	2,775	3,203	53.5
1972-73	47	6,072	2,641	3,431	56.6

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

chart IV

REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-67 THROUGH 1972-73
By Counties Participating in the Probation Subsidy Program



REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS

Table 2 and Chart IV show the impact of the Subsidy program in terms of the reduction in commitments to the Youth Authority by those counties participating in the Subsidy program. The formula for the earnings that counties can acquire through the Subsidy program is contained in Section 1825 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Briefly, this section defines a "base commitment rate" for each county which is calculated from the actual commitments during the 1959-1963 period. Commitments in subsequent years are compared to the "base rate" years with each county being reimbursed to the extent their commitments to state correctional institutions are lower than "expected."

In order to show the effect of Probation Subsidy on California Youth Authority commitments only, the original "base rate" formula was split into two parts—one for California Youth Authority and one for California Department of Corrections. The table and chart show the expected commitments to the Youth Authority for each fiscal year since 1966-67 and the commitments that were actually achieved during those years. The difference between these two figures is the difference in commitments attributable to the Probation Subsidy program. This assumption is based on the premise that commitments would not have increased beyond that attributable to an increase in population, and that they would not have decreased for reasons other than that attributable to the Probation Subsidy program.

For the fiscal year 1972-73, there were 47 counties participating in the Subsidy program, and the number of expected commitments to the Youth Authority for that year would have been 6,072 (if the 1959-1963 commit-

ment practices remained unchanged). The actual number of commitments received during that fiscal year was 2,641; thus resulting in a commitment reduction number of 3,431 or a percentage reduction of 56.6 percent. This commitment reduction number added to the reduction in commitments to the Department of Corrections earned the counties in excess of \$22 million, which could be used only for intensive supervision programs for county probationers.

AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

Table 3 presents the distribution of commitments to the Youth Authority by county of commitment and court. Los Angeles County committed the largest number of cases to the Youth Authority during 1973-985—of which 431 were from the juvenile court and 554 were from the criminal court. The county with the next largest number of commitments was San Diego with 200, followed by 162 from Alameda, 154 from San Bernardino, 127 from San Francisco, 113 from Santa Clara, and 104 from Sacramento. Colusa, Alpine, Lassen, and Mono Counties had no commitments to the Youth Authority during the calendar year.

The Probation Subsidy program has changed the commitment rate practices in many of the counties. For instance, commitments to the Youth Authority from Los Angeles County during 1965 totaled 2,863 compared to 985 in 1973—a decrease of 66 percent. Thus, for every ward now committed to the Youth Authority from Los Angeles County, former practices would have committed three wards.

section

4

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS

COMMITTING COURT

Since the initiation of the Probation Subsidy program, the Youth Authority has been handling increasing proportions of adult court cases. In 1965, 75 percent of all commitments were from the juvenile court and 25 percent from the adult courts. In 1973, 53 percent of the commitments were from the juvenile court and 47 percent from the adult courts. (See Table 4.) It would appear that the proportions will average about 50/50 in the years to come.

Within the adult courts, the largest proportion of cases are from the superior court, with the smaller number coming from the municipal and justice courts. In 1965,

13 percent of the commitments to the Youth Authority from the adult courts originated in the lower courts. In 1973, only seven percent did so.

SEX

The male/female components of Youth Authority commitments show a trend toward a larger proportion of males. In 1965, approximately 84 percent of all commitments were males. By 1973 this had increased to 92 percent, and this trend is expected to continue, although at a much slower rate.

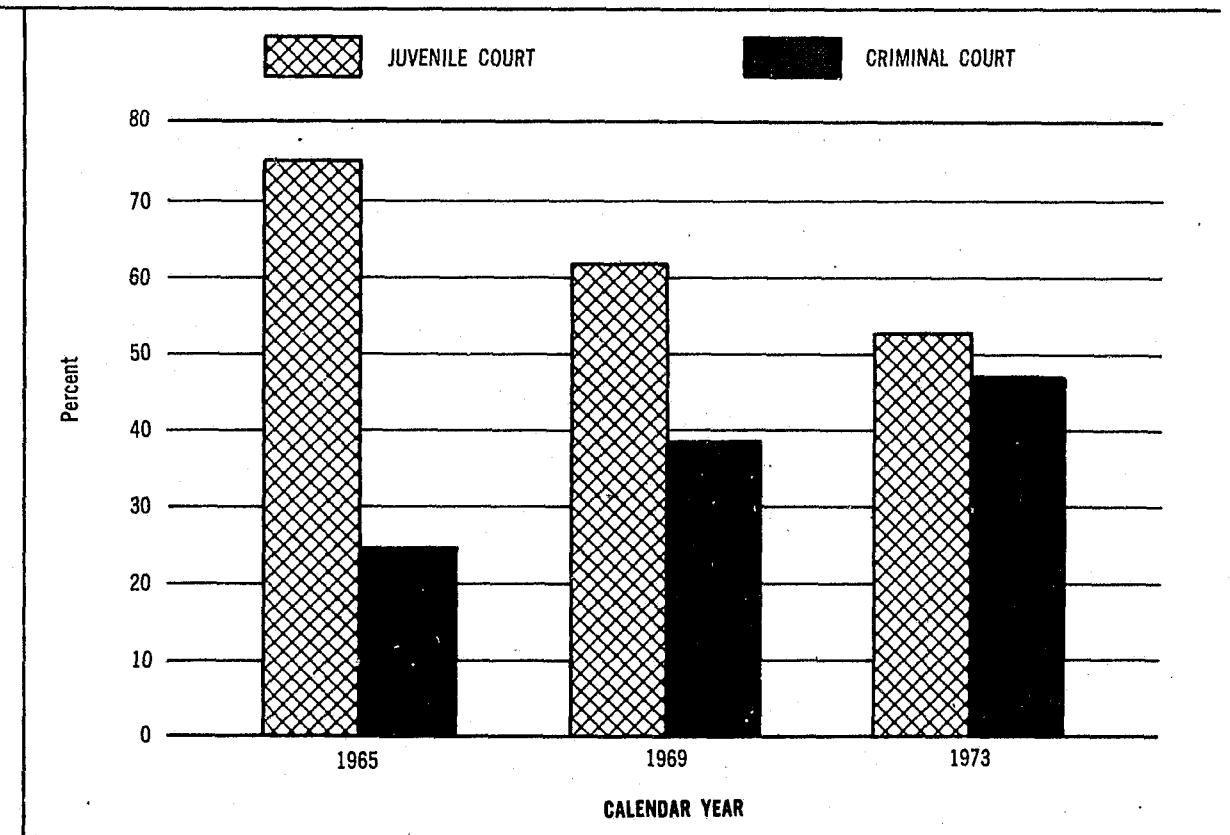
Table 3
AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH
AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1973
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Area and county	All first commitments			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	2,758	2,535	223	1,464	1,296	168	1,294	1,239	55
Southern California.....	1,653	1,514	139	844	746	98	809	768	41
Los Angeles.....	985	922	63	431	390	41	554	532	22
Imperial.....	26	19	7	23	16	7	3	3	--
Kern.....	74	67	7	48	41	7	26	26	--
Orange.....	64	58	6	41	36	5	23	22	1
Riverside.....	63	60	3	34	32	2	29	28	1
San Bernardino.....	154	142	12	83	75	8	71	67	4
San Diego.....	200	178	22	132	116	16	68	62	6
San Luis Obispo.....	3	3	--	3	3	--	--	--	--
Santa Barbara.....	19	15	4	14	10	4	5	5	--
Ventura.....	65	50	15	35	27	8	30	23	7
San Francisco Bay area.....	566	518	48	319	280	39	247	238	9
Alameda.....	162	150	12	84	76	8	78	74	4
San Francisco.....	127	118	9	75	66	9	52	52	--
Contra Costa.....	55	46	9	31	25	6	24	21	3
Marin.....	12	12	--	9	9	--	3	3	--
Napa.....	8	8	--	2	2	--	6	6	--
San Mateo.....	56	49	7	44	39	5	12	10	2
Santa Clara.....	113	105	8	54	46	8	59	59	--
Solano.....	18	17	1	10	9	1	8	8	--
Sonoma.....	15	13	2	10	8	2	5	5	--
Sacramento Valley.....	200	188	12	100	91	9	100	97	3
Butte.....	22	20	2	5	4	1	17	16	1
Colusa.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glenn.....	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Placer.....	32	29	3	15	13	2	17	16	1
Sacramento.....	104	101	3	60	57	3	44	44	--
Shasta.....	17	17	--	5	5	--	12	12	--
Sutter.....	8	6	2	6	4	2	2	2	--
Tehama.....	3	3	--	3	3	--	--	--	--
Yolo.....	8	8	--	4	4	--	4	4	--
Yuba.....	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
San Joaquin Valley.....	203	188	15	123	109	14	80	79	1
Fresno.....	55	53	2	26	24	2	29	29	--
Kings.....	22	20	2	20	18	2	2	2	--
Madera.....	6	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	--
Merced.....	16	15	1	8	7	1	8	8	--
San Joaquin.....	48	41	7	31	25	6	17	16	1
Stanislaus.....	26	25	1	15	14	1	11	11	--
Tulare.....	30	29	1	19	18	1	11	11	--
22 other counties.....	136	127	9	78	70	8	58	57	1
Alpine.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador.....	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Calaveras.....	2	2	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Del Norte.....	3	3	--	1	1	--	2	2	--
El Dorado.....	10	10	--	6	6	--	4	4	--
Humboldt.....	8	7	1	4	3	1	4	4	--
Inyo.....	3	1	2	3	1	2	--	--	--
Lake.....	7	7	--	6	6	--	1	1	--
Lassen.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mariposa.....	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--
Mendocino.....	7	7	--	3	3	--	4	4	--
Modoc.....	5	5	--	5	5	--	--	--	--
Mono.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monterey.....	36	35	1	14	13	1	22	22	--
Nevada.....	3	3	--	3	3	--	--	--	--
Plumas.....	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
San Benito.....	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Santa Cruz.....	34	30	4	22	19	3	12	11	1
Sierra.....	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Siskiyou.....	7	7	--	3	3	--	4	4	--
Trinity.....	3	3	--	2	2	--	1	1	--
Tuolumne.....	3	3	--	1	1	--	2	2	--

Table 4
COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1965-1973

Year	Total		Juvenile court				Criminal court					
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Superior courts		Lower courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Males	Females	Males	Females
1965.....	6,190	100.0	4,648	75.1	3,750	898	1,542	24.9	1,294	46	166	36
1966.....	5,470	100.0	4,130	75.5	3,305	825	1,340	24.5	1,135	46	143	16
1967.....	4,998	100.0	3,571	71.4	2,850	721	1,427	28.6	1,226	41	141	19
1968.....	4,690	100.0	3,164	67.5	2,530	634	1,526	32.5	1,314	57	129	26
1969.....	4,494	100.0	2,779	61.8	2,242	537	1,715	38.2	1,479	77	139	20
1970.....	3,746	100.0	2,204	58.8	1,855	349	1,542	41.2	1,319	57	145	21
1971.....	3,218	100.0	1,651	51.3	1,397	254	1,567	48.7	1,383	64	100	20
1972.....	2,728	100.0	1,462	53.6	1,267	195	1,266	46.4	1,100	38	109	19
1973.....	2,758	100.0	1,464	53.1	1,296	168	1,294	46.9	1,163	40	76	15

chart V COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE
YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1965, 1969 AND 1973



AGE

Table 5 shows the detailed characteristics of age and court of commitment for commitments during 1973. Table 6 and Chart VI show the comparative statistics on the changing age of commitment since the beginning of the Subsidy program.

The average age at commitment during 1973 for a juvenile court ward was 16.1; for the adult court ward, 19.1. The average age of all males at commitment was 17.6; the average age of females, 16.6. Generally, two-thirds of all commitments to the Youth Authority were within an age range of 15.7 to 19.3 years. The mean age of all commitments to the Youth Authority has increased from 16.4 in 1965 to 17.5 in 1973. Two factors have contributed to the overall increase in mean age: 1) the mean age of juvenile court commitments has in-

creased from 15.5 years to 16.1 years; and 2) the overall proportion of juvenile court cases has decreased and the proportion of adult court cases has increased. Thus, although the mean age of adult court commitments has not increased over the past eight years, the overall mean age has increased by one year.

Chart VI shows the specific ages at commitment and the differences between 1965 and 1973 in the percentage of all commitments represented by each of the age groups. In summary, the Youth Authority currently has fewer commitments in the 17 and under age range than was the case in 1965 and more commitments in the 18 and over age range. This corresponds with the changes occurring in court of commitment.

Table 6

MEAN AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1965-1973
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT
(In Years)

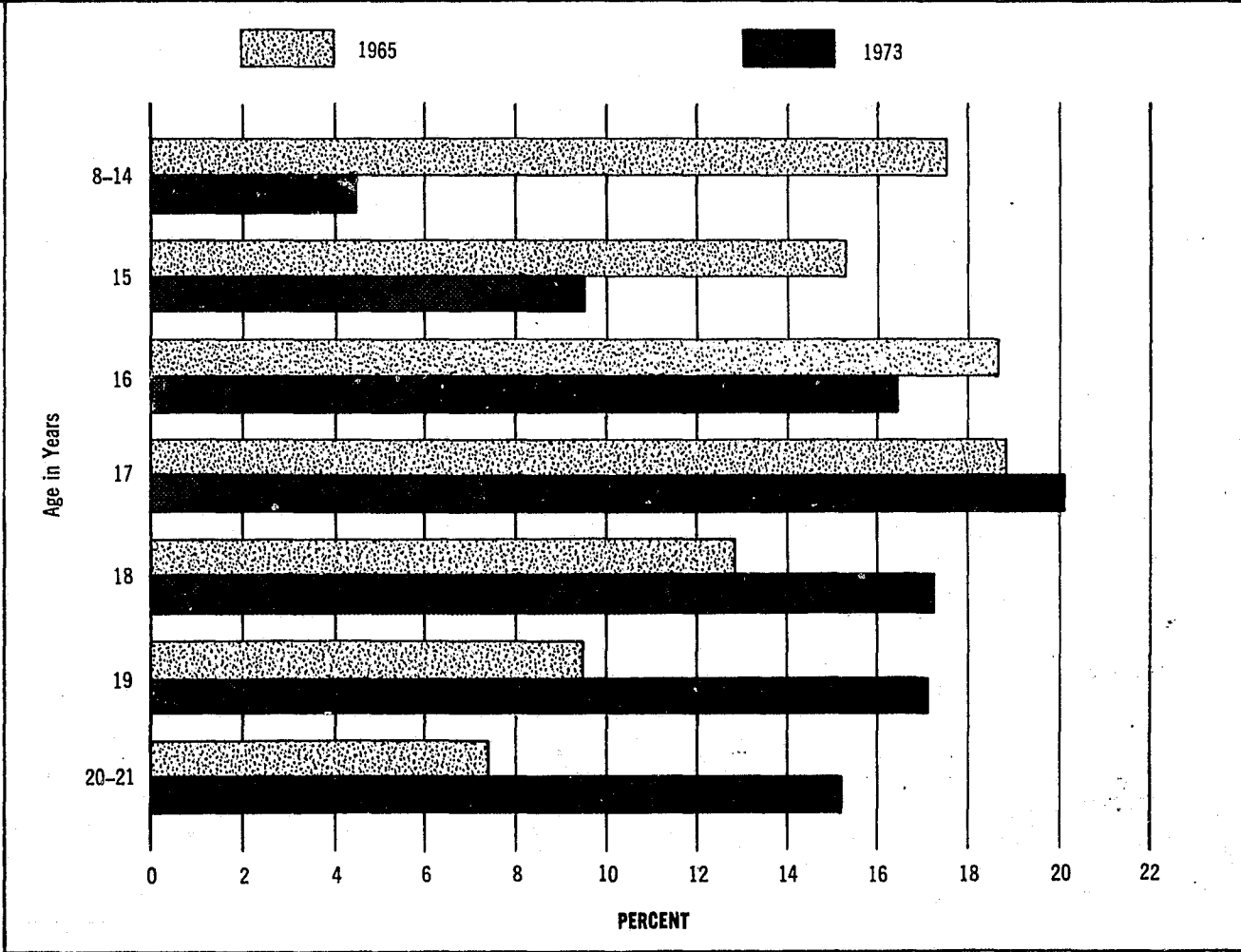
Year	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Males			Females
				Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Juvenile and criminal courts
1965	16.4	15.5	19.0	16.5	15.5	19.0	15.7
1966	16.3	15.5	19.0	16.5	15.5	19.0	15.6
1967	16.6	15.7	19.0	16.8	15.7	19.0	15.8
1968	16.8	15.7	19.0	16.9	15.7	19.1	15.9
1969	17.1	15.9	19.1	17.3	15.9	19.1	16.2
1970	17.2	15.9	19.0	17.3	16.0	19.1	16.2
1971	17.5	16.0	19.0	17.6	16.0	19.0	16.5
1972	17.4	16.0	19.1	17.5	16.1	19.1	16.4
1973	17.5	16.1	19.1	17.6	16.2	19.1	16.6

Table 5
AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1973
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Age at admission	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
							Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,758	100.0	1,454	100.0	1,294	100.0	2,535	100.0	1,296	100.0	1,239	100.0	223	100.0
12 years	2	0.1	2	0.1	--	--	2	0.1	2	0.2	--	--	--	--
13 years	26	0.9	26	1.8	--	--	20	0.8	20	1.5	--	--	6	2.7
14 years	97	3.5	97	6.6	--	--	76	3.0	76	5.9	--	--	21	9.4
15 years	261	9.5	261	17.8	--	--	223	8.8	223	17.2	--	--	38	17.0
16 years	453	16.4	452	30.8	1	0.1	399	15.7	398	30.6	1	0.1	54	24.2
17 years	553	20.1	527	36.0	26	2.0	508	20.1	488	37.7	20	1.6	45	20.2
18 years	475	17.2	96	6.6	379	29.3	452	17.8	86	6.6	366	29.6	23	10.3
19 years	471	17.1	3	0.3	468	36.1	451	17.8	3	0.3	448	36.1	20	9.0
20 years	307	11.1	--	--	307	23.8	297	11.7	--	--	297	24.0	10	4.5
21 years or over	113	4.1	--	--	113	8.7	107	4.2	--	--	107	8.6	6	2.7
Mean age	17.5		16.1		19.1		17.6		16.2		19.1		16.6	
Standard deviation	1.8		1.1		1.0		1.8		1.1		1.0		1.9	

chart VI

AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1965 AND 1973



ETHNIC GROUP

Tables 7 and 8 and Chart VII present data on the fluctuating ethnic group composition of Youth Authority commitments. In 1973, 45 percent of all commitments were white, 19 percent were Mexican-American, and 34 percent were Negro. In 1965, 51 percent were white, 19 percent Mexican-American, and 28 percent Negro. Between these two dates there have been some shifts. The

proportion of whites committed to the Youth Authority increased from 51 percent in 1965 to 57 percent in 1968, then decreased to 45 percent in 1973. The proportion of Negro commitments was highest in the last two years of the period shown. Negro commitments to the Youth Authority were appreciably higher in 1973 than in any of the other years in the period.

Table 7

**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1973
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT**

Ethnic group	Total		Males						Females	
			Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	2,758	100.0	2,535	100.0	1,296	100.0	1,239	100.0	223	100.0
White.....	1,229	44.6	1,120	44.2	557	43.0	563	45.4	109	48.9
Mexican-American.....	520	18.8	486	19.2	262	20.2	224	18.1	34	15.2
Negro.....	934	33.9	864	34.1	441	34.0	423	34.2	70	31.4
Other.....	75	2.7	65	2.5	36	2.8	29	2.3	10	4.5

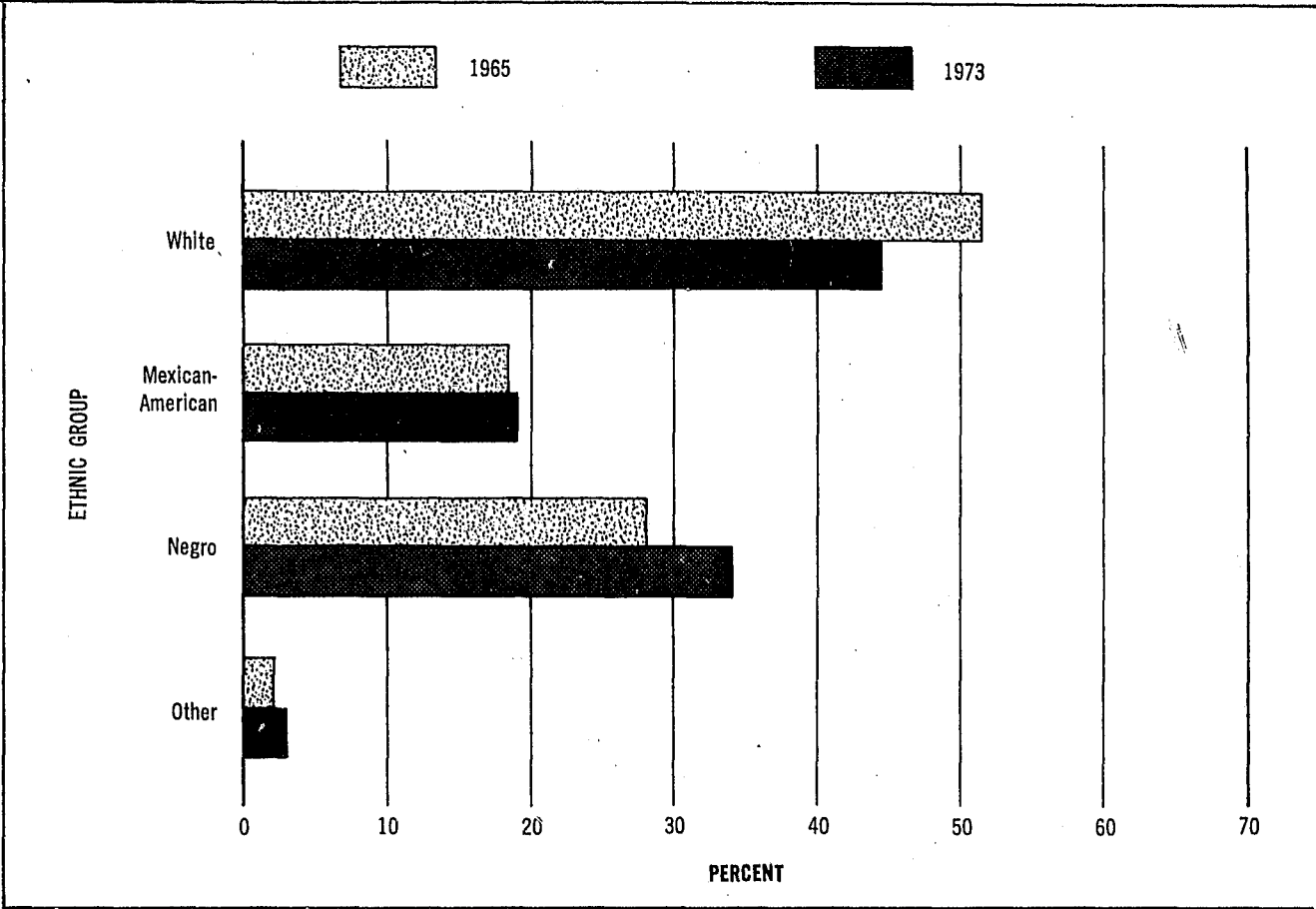
Table 8

ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1965-1973

Year	Total		White		Mexican-American		Negro		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1965.....	6,190	100.0	3,188	51.5	1,153	18.6	1,728	27.9	121	2.0
1966.....	5,470	100.0	2,855	52.8	970	17.7	1,509	27.6	106	1.9
1967.....	4,998	100.0	2,738	54.8	854	17.1	1,299	26.0	107	2.1
1968.....	4,690	100.0	2,670	56.9	736	15.7	1,208	25.8	76	1.6
1969.....	4,494	100.0	2,409	53.6	750	16.7	1,253	27.9	82	1.8
1970.....	3,746	100.0	2,077	55.4	657	17.5	927	24.8	85	2.3
1971.....	3,218	100.0	1,673	52.0	612	19.0	832	25.9	101	3.1
1972.....	2,728	100.0	1,326	48.6	534	19.6	800	29.3	68	2.5
1973.....	2,758	100.0	1,229	44.6	520	18.8	934	33.9	75	2.7

chart VII

ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1965 AND 1973



OFFENSE

Tables 9 and 10 and Chart VIII summarize the changes in commitment offense patterns since 1965. These trends show that since 1965 the proportion of commitments to the Youth Authority for violent type offenses has more than doubled—from 15 percent in 1965 to 34 percent in 1973. Welfare and Institutions Code offenses continue to decline. The proportion of

offenses against property, which had declined steadily from 40 percent in 1965 to 30 percent in 1970, has risen to 36 percent. The proportion of commitments for narcotics and drug offenses, which had more than tripled between 1965 and 1969, dropped to the lowest level since 1965.

Table 9
OFFENSE OR REASON FOR COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED
UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1973
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Offense or reason for commitment	Total		Males						Females	
			Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	2,758	100.0	2,535	100.0	1,296	100.0	1,239	100.0	223	100.0
Homicide.....	111	4.0	103	4.1	67	5.2	36	2.9	8	3.6
Robbery.....	524	19.0	508	20.0	239	18.4	269	21.7	16	7.2
Assault and battery.....	292	10.6	260	10.3	168	13.0	92	7.4	32	14.4
Burglary.....	534	19.4	529	20.9	196	15.1	333	26.9	5	2.2
Theft (except auto).....	225	8.2	209	8.2	76	5.9	133	10.7	16	7.2
Auto theft.....	212	7.7	205	8.1	111	8.6	94	7.6	7	3.1
Forgery and checks.....	34	1.2	23	0.9	3	0.2	20	1.6	11	4.9
Sex offenses.....	111	4.0	107	4.2	73	5.6	34	2.8	4	1.8
Narcotics and drugs.....	258	9.4	229	9.0	64	4.9	165	13.3	29	13.0
Road and driving laws.....	18	0.6	17	0.7	10	0.8	7	0.6	1	0.4
Escape from county facilities.....	136	4.9	123	4.9	108	8.3	15	1.2	13	5.8
County camp failure.....	25	0.9	23	0.9	23	1.8	--	--	2	0.9
Incorrigible and runaway.....	66	2.4	31	1.2	31	2.4	--	--	35	15.7
Poster home failure.....	77	2.8	53	2.1	53	4.1	--	--	24	10.8
Other.....	135	4.9	115	4.5	74	5.7	41	3.3	20	9.0

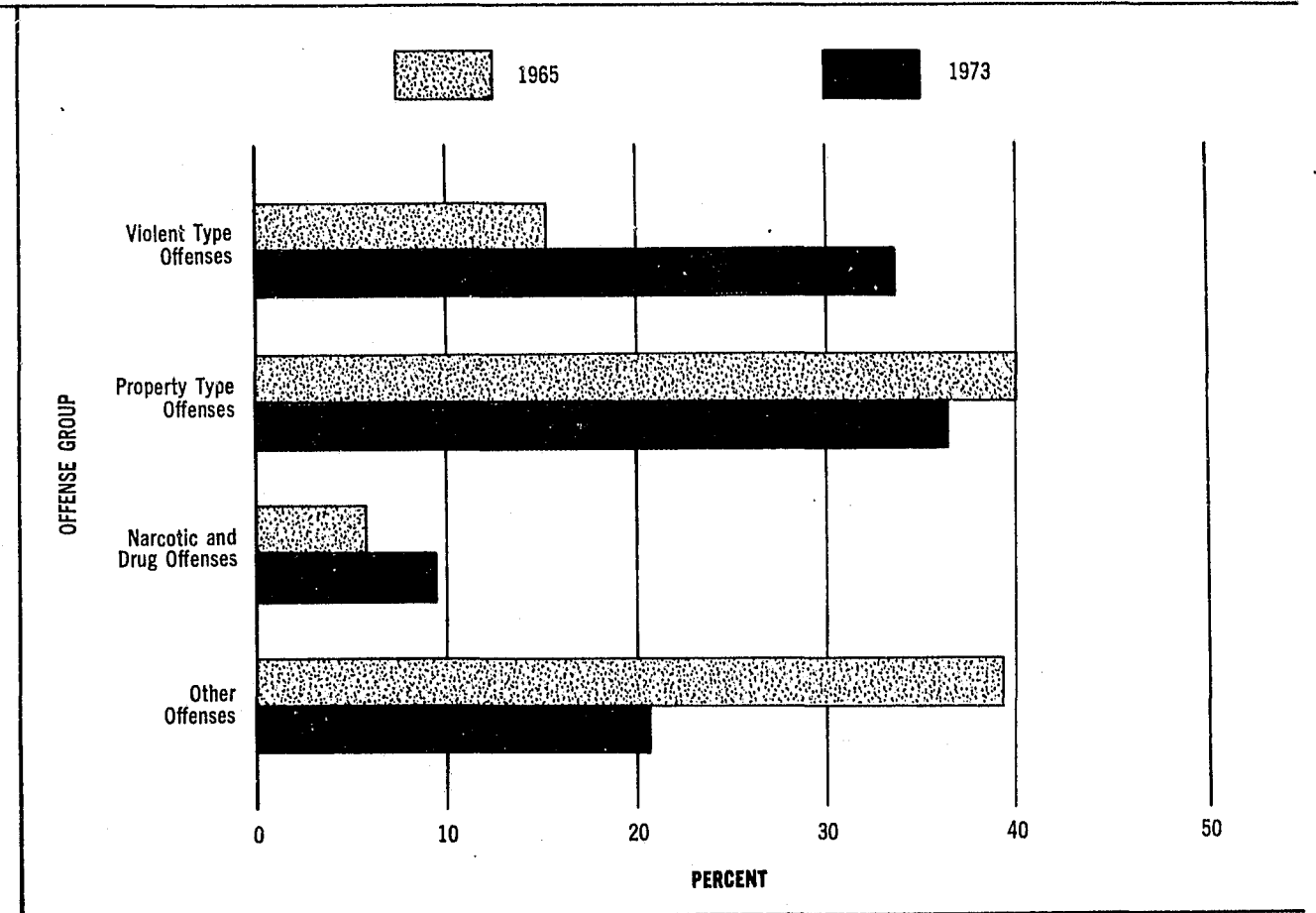
Table 10
OFFENSE OR REASON FOR COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED
UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, ALTERNATE YEARS, 1965-1973

Offense or reason for commitment	1965		1967		1969		1971		1973	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all offenses.....	6,190	100.0	4,998	100.0	4,494	100.0	3,218	100.0	2,758	100.0
Violent type offenses.....	942	15.2	764	15.3	860	19.1	774	24.1	927	33.6
Homicide.....	54	0.9	48	1.0	69	1.5	73	2.3	111	4.0
Robbery.....	445	7.2	372	7.4	457	10.2	427	13.3	524	19.0
Assault and battery.....	443	7.2	344	6.9	334	7.4	274	8.5	292	10.6
Property type offenses.....	2,476	40.0	1,837	36.8	1,360	30.3	1,098	34.1	1,005	36.4
Burglary.....	1,004	16.2	793	15.9	589	13.1	533	16.6	534	19.4
Theft (except auto).....	507	8.2	367	7.3	285	6.3	252	7.8	225	8.2
Auto theft.....	809	13.1	567	11.4	389	8.6	247	7.7	212	7.7
Forgery and checks.....	156	2.5	110	2.2	97	2.2	66	2.0	34	1.2
Narcotic and drug offenses.....	352	5.7	660	13.2	844	18.8	605	18.8	258	9.4
W & I Code offenses.....	1,703	27.5	1,245	24.9	974	21.7	449	13.9	288	10.4
All other offenses.....	717	11.6	492	9.8	456	10.1	292	9.1	280	10.2

Note: Percentages may not add due to independent rounding.

chart VIII

OFFENSE GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1965 AND 1973



PRIOR RECORD

The extent of prior delinquent conduct on the part of wards committed to the Youth Authority is shown in Table 11. The definition of prior delinquent conduct is any police contact or any delinquent or criminal commitment to a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or county jail. In 1965 the proportion of wards committed to the Youth Authority with no history of prior delinquency was 3.9 percent and the proportion with two or more prior commitments was 15.1 percent. In 1973 the proportion of wards with no record was 4.8 percent, and the proportion with two or more prior commitments increased to 21 percent.

ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES

Table 12 shows the achievement test grades for wards tested on their first admission to Youth Authority reception centers. The standard tests employed are the Gates-MacGinitie Reading Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension and the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills—Arithmetic.

The mean grade level on all of these tests appeared to drop somewhat between 1972 and 1973, but none of these drops are statistically significant.

Table 11
PRIOR RECORD OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY
CUSTODY, ALTERNATE YEARS, 1965-1973

Prior record	1965		1967		1969		1971		1973	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	6,190	100.0	4,998	100.0	4,494	100.0	3,218	100.0	2,758	100.0
None or unknown.....	242	3.9	190	3.8	161	3.6	116	3.6	133	4.8
Delinquent contacts without commitments.....	2,731	44.1	2,367	47.4	2,163	48.1	1,297	40.3	1,203	43.6
One prior commitment.....	2,281	36.9	1,805	36.1	1,485	33.1	1,058	32.9	843	30.6
Two or more prior commitments.....	936	15.1	636	12.7	685	15.2	747	23.2	579	21.0

Table 12
ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY
RECEPTION CENTERS, 1972 AND 1973
BY TYPE OF TEST

Achievement test grade	Gates-MacGinitie Reading Vocabulary				Gates-MacGinitie Reading Comprehension				Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills—Arithmetic			
	1972		1973		1972		1973		1972		1973	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	2,728	100.0	2,758	100.0	2,728	100.0	2,758	100.0	2,728	100.0	2,758	100.0
Not reported.....	242	8.9	243	8.8	282	10.3	255	9.2	180	6.6	242	8.8
Total, less not reported.....	2,486	100.0	2,515	100.0	2,446	100.0	2,503	100.0	2,548	100.0	2,516	100.0
Below Grade 3.....	136	5.5	149	5.9	143	5.9	162	6.5	105	4.1	186	7.4
Grades 3-5.....	740	29.8	781	31.1	660	27.0	652	26.0	1,236	48.5	1,241	49.3
Grades 6-8.....	815	32.8	804	32.0	681	27.8	662	26.4	900	35.3	770	30.6
Grades 9-11.....	470	18.9	454	18.0	607	24.8	700	28.0	230	9.1	245	9.7
Grade 12 and above.....	325	13.0	327	13.0	355	14.5	327	13.1	77	3.0	74	3.0
Mean grade level.....	7.7		7.5		8.8		8.0		6.2		5.9	
Standard deviation.....	3.5		3.3		3.6		3.5		2.4		2.5	
Mean age.....	17.4		17.5		17.4		17.5		17.4		17.5	

section

5

THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT

Table 13 shows the total number of youths under commitment as of December 31, 1965 and 1973. On December 31, 1965 the Youth Authority had 21,641 wards under commitment. At the end of 1973 there were only

14,389 wards under commitment, a decrease of 33.5 percent. The decrease for wards in institutions was 32 percent; for wards on parole, 34 percent.

Table 13
YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1965 AND 1973
BY TYPE OF CUSTODY

Type of custody	1965		1973		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	21,641	100.0	14,389	100.0	-7,252	-33.5
In institutions.....	6,369	29.4	4,306	29.9	-2,063	-32.4
CYA institutions.....	4,964	22.9	4,117	28.6	-847	-17.1
CDC institutions.....	1,297	6.0	44	0.3	-1,253	-96.6
DOH and county jail.....	108	0.5	145	1.0	37	34.3
Parole guests ^a	(8)	--	(131)	--	--	--
Off institution ^b	68	0.3	219	1.5	151	222.1
On parole.....	14,996	69.3	9,847	68.5	-5,149	-34.3
California supervision.....	14,407	66.6	9,519	66.2	-4,888	-33.9
California commitments.....	14,185	65.6	9,320	64.8	-4,865	-34.3
Courtesy cases.....	222	1.0	199	1.4	-23	-10.4
Out-of-state supervision.....	589	2.7	328	2.3	-261	-44.3
Off parole ^c	208	1.0	17	0.1	-191	-91.8

^a Parole guests in institutions are not counted in institutional or grand totals as they appear in parole total.
^b Includes escape, furlough, and out-to-court.
^c Parole revoked—awaiting discharge or return to institution.

PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS

The number of parole violators returned to institutions between 1965 and 1973 is shown in Table 14. The decrease in parole violators returned to institutions, from about 4,000 in 1965 to about 1,700 in 1973, reflects declines in first admissions and parole violation rates. The decreasing parole violation rates are due to procedural changes and to strengthened parole services in the community.

There has been an increase in the percent of wards returned to institutions from parole with new court commitments, from 28 percent in 1965 to 35 percent in 1973. Thus, in recent years a larger proportion of parole violators are being returned to Youth Authority institutions with new court commitments rather than by the Youth Authority Board.

Table 14
PAROLE VIOLATOR RETURNS ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, 1965-1973
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		
1965.....	3,957	100.0	2,858	72.2	2,427	431	1,099	27.8	1,066	33
1966.....	4,197	100.0	2,913	69.4	2,425	488	1,284	30.6	1,238	46
1967.....	4,246	100.0	3,020	71.1	2,510	510	1,226	28.9	1,174	52
1968.....	3,881	100.0	2,652	68.3	2,228	424	1,229	31.7	1,178	51
1969.....	3,534	100.0	2,425	68.6	2,035	390	1,109	31.4	1,051	58
1970.....	2,826	100.0	1,937	68.5	1,654	283	889	31.5	842	47
1971.....	2,226	100.0	1,397	62.8	1,212	185	829	37.2	783	46
1972.....	1,929	100.0	1,163	60.3	1,049	114	766	39.7	738	28
1973.....	1,698	100.0	1,096	64.5	991	105	602	35.5	578	24

Table 15
INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1973

Institution	Pop. start of year	Admissions						Departures						Pop. end of year
		Total	First admis- sions	Returns		Trans- fers	Other*	Total	Parole		Trans- fers	Es- cape	Other*	
				Parole	Es- cape				Calif. supv.	O.S. supv.				
Total.....	4,105	16,884	2,758	1,698	531	7,984	3,913	16,552	3,916	88	7,984	493	4,071	4,437
Males.....	3,784	15,742	2,535	1,569	500	7,639	3,499	15,395	3,585	77	7,639	471	3,623	4,131
Females.....	321	1,142	223	129	31	345	414	1,157	331	11	345	22	448	306
C.Y.A. Institutions.....	3,941	16,260	2,757	1,695	380	7,538	3,890	15,953	3,867	86	7,587	411	4,002	4,248
Males.....	3,625	15,136	2,534	1,566	355	7,205	3,476	14,813	3,537	76	7,251	393	3,556	3,948
Females.....	316	1,124	223	129	25	333	414	1,140	330	10	336	18	446	300
Reception Centers.....	602	8,375	2,757	1,554	161	1,003	2,900	8,381	387	13	5,013	67	2,901	596
NRCC—Males.....	249	2,988	1,017	469	60	429	1,013	3,024	88	4	1,918	29	985	213
NRCC—Females.....	28	314	81	46	11	21	155	307	38	--	96	3	170	35
SRCC—Males.....	280	4,632	1,517	956	89	531	1,539	4,604	217	7	2,801	35	1,544	308
VRCC—Females.....	45	432	142	81	1	21	187	437	44	2	195	--	196	40
SRCC—Females.....	0	9	--	2	--	1	6	9	--	--	3	--	6	0
Schools & Camps—Males.....	3,096	7,516	--	141	206	6,245	924	7,185	3,232	65	2,532	329	1,027	3,427
Nelles.....	310	662	--	5	11	532	114	601	374	6	96	8	117	371
Close.....	312	618	--	3	15	486	114	592	335	12	100	15	130	338
Holton.....	337	663	--	11	29	557	66	619	341	9	147	37	85	381
Nelson.....	272	1,402	--	25	53	1,266	58	1,361	220	3	1,009	67	62	313
Preston.....	362	802	--	4	54	642	102	736	264	8	283	58	123	428
Youth Training School.....	976	1,614	--	80	36	1,237	261	1,540	741	20	462	27	290	1,050
Ventura.....	145	261	--	7	1	231	22	223	134	2	53	12	22	183
So. Drug Center.....	11	309	--	1	1	261	46	307	224	--	31	7	45	13
SPACE.....	0	14	--	--	--	11	3	6	1	--	2	--	3	8
Los Guilucos.....	62	12	--	--	--	3	9	74	40	--	24	--	10	0
Ben Lomond.....	60	239	--	2	--	212	25	227	111	1	64	25	26	72
Mt. Bullion.....	65	237	--	--	--	190	47	235	110	--	59	17	49	67
Oak Glen.....	61	239	--	3	6	211	19	230	118	2	72	19	19	70
Pine Grove.....	62	239	--	--	--	223	16	230	107	1	77	21	24	71
Washington Ridge.....	61	205	--	--	--	183	22	204	112	1	53	16	22	62
Schools—Females.....	243	369	--	--	13	290	66	387	248	8	42	15	74	225
Ventura.....	175	329	--	--	9	276	44	280	191	5	26	10	48	224
SCDC.....	0	20	--	--	--	9	11	20	7	--	1	1	11	0
SPACE.....	0	5	--	--	--	1	4	4	--	--	--	--	4	1
Los Guilucos.....	68	15	--	--	4	4	7	83	50	3	15	4	11	0
C.D.C. Institutions.....	49	150	1	3	--	128	18	155	22	1	107	--	25	44
Reception Centers.....	1	14	1	--	--	13	--	15	--	--	14	--	1	0
Facilities.....	48	136	--	3	--	115	18	140	22	1	93	--	24	44
Deuel Voc. Inst.....	21	63	--	--	--	52	11	64	3	--	48	--	13	20
Other CDC—Males.....	26	70	--	3	--	60	7	75	19	--	45	--	11	21
CDC—Females.....	1	3	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	3
Other Institutions.....	115	474	--	--	151	318	5	444	27	1	290	82	44	145
Dept. of Health.....	81	256	--	--	22	230	4	227	20	--	119	76	12	110
Males.....	77	246	--	--	21	221	4	214	19	--	112	72	11	109
Females.....	4	10	--	--	1	9	--	13	1	--	7	4	1	1
County Jail.....	34	218	--	--	129	88	1	217	7	1	171	6	32	35
Males.....	34	213	--	--	124	88	1	214	7	1	169	6	31	33
Females.....	0	5	--	--	5	--	--	3	--	--	2	--	1	2

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

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES

Table 15 details the admissions to and departures from Youth Authority institutions for the calendar year 1973. Each Youth Authority institution is shown, as are the institutions of the Department of Corrections where Youth Authority wards are housed.

The ward population in all institutions was 4,105 at the beginning of the year and increased to 4,437 by the end of the year. In institutions operated by the Department of Corrections the number of Youth Authority wards was less than 50.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

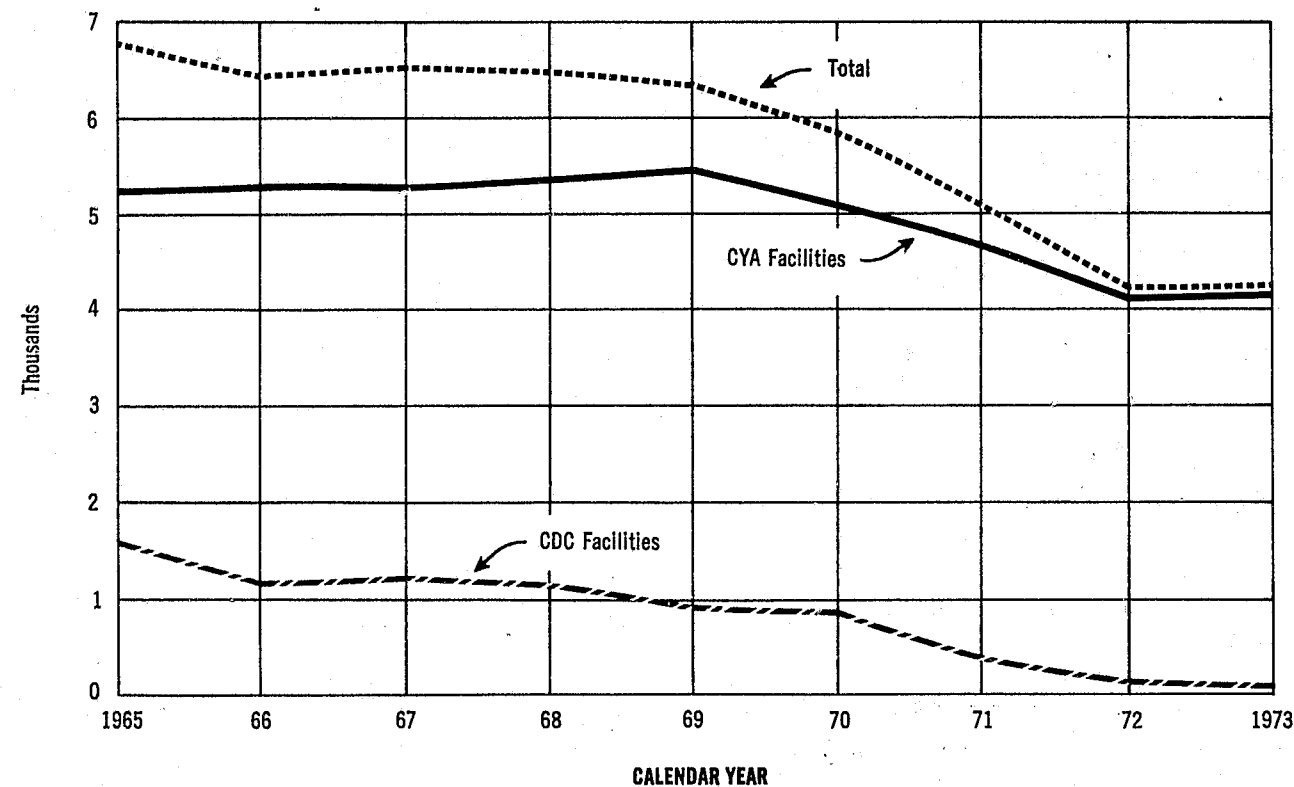
Table 16 and Chart IX show the average daily population of Youth Authority wards in institutions over the past nine years. Most of the institutions show overall reductions in the average daily population over the years. The exceptions are the Department of Health and county jails, which had a record average population of 135 wards in 1973 (103 in DOH and 32 in county jails). This was due primarily to a specialized program for Youth Authority wards set up at Atascadero State Hospital during 1973. The greatest change in average daily population is the decrease in the number of wards housed in facilities operated by the Department of Corrections, from 1,536 in 1965 to 54 in 1973.

Table 16
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1965-1973

Institution	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total.....	6,893	6,544	6,600	6,577	6,372	5,961	5,185	4,291	4,343
CYA Reception Centers.....	779	746	697	704	706	620	647	614	590
Northern Reception Center—Males.....	264	254	236	239	234	190	218	219	206
Northern Reception Center—Females.....	59	61	63	61	51	40	32	26	34
Southern Reception Center—Males.....	382	354	321	335	348	326	340	333	303
Ventura Reception Center—Females.....	74	77	77	69	73	64	57	36	47
CYA Schools—Males.....	3,504	3,612	3,699	3,786	3,886	3,687	3,411	2,945	2,990
Fricot (closed 6-71).....	216	219	187	164	169	164	29	--	--
Fred C. Nelles.....	611	636	546	566	588	486	437	393	363
O. H. Close (opened 7-66).....	--	83	369	363	369	359	344	347	334
Paso Robles (closed 6-72).....	511	524	443	433	404	363	269	29	--
Karl Holton (opened 7-67).....	--	--	74	205	344	383	378	363	381
DeWitt Nelson (opened 12-71).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	233	319
Preston.....	918	935	876	848	822	749	690	377	384
Youth Training School.....	1,248	1,215	1,204	1,207	1,190	1,178	1,176	995	1,041
Ventura (Co-ed 10-70).....	--	--	--	--	--	5	54	138	147
Los Guilucos (Co-ed 2-71) (Closed 6-73).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	70	12
SCDC (opened 11-72).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
SPACE (opened 11-73).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
CYA Camps—Males.....	353	323	275	251	280	283	306	290	350
Ben Lomond.....	73	63	58	59	71	74	79	71	70
Mt. Bullion.....	119	113	83	77	76	70	76	67	72
Pine Grove.....	66	60	56	41	59	68	73	63	68
Washington Ridge.....	95	87	78	74	74	71	78	67	69
Oak Glen (opened 9-72).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	71
CYA Schools—Females.....	606	613	607	592	599	505	379	286	224
Los Guilucos (closed 6-73).....	230	244	241	225	205	177	143	92	14
Ventura.....	376	369	366	367	394	328	236	194	209
SCDC (opened 11-72).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
SPACE (opened 11-73).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Department of Corrections.....	1,536	1,153	1,224	1,157	852	820	362	61	54
DOH and county jail.....	115	97	98	87	49	46	80	95	135

chart IX

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS
IN INSTITUTIONS, 1965 THROUGH 1973



section

6

THE LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONAL STAY

SCHOOLS AND CAMPS

Table 17 and Chart X show the changes in average length of institutional stay between 1965 and 1973. This length of stay includes time spent in the clinics for diagnosis. The general trend has been toward longer periods of confinement. The length of stay for all wards in all types of institutions rose from 9.4 months in 1965 to 11.6 months in 1973. For males, the length of stay increased from 9.6 months in 1965 to 11.6 months in 1973; for

females, from 7.9 months to 11.2 months.

Institutional length of stay is affected by such factors as changes in Youth Authority Board policy, changes in characteristics of the wards, institutional population pressures, and changing emphases in programming. All of these factors have probably played a part in the increasing length of stay at Youth Authority facilities.

Table 17
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN YOUTH AUTHORITY AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INSTITUTIONS PRIOR TO RELEASE ON PAROLE, 1965-1973
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE
(In Months)

Institution of release ^a	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total ^b	9.4	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.6
Males	9.6	9.5	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.6
Females	7.9	8.5	8.6	9.1	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.2
CYA Institutions ^c	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.8	9.7	10.2	11.2	11.0	11.6
Schools and Camps (Males)	8.8	8.6	9.4	10.0	9.9	10.5	11.4	11.0	11.6
Fricot (closed 6-71)	12.4	10.5	12.6	14.9	13.7	11.3	11.1	--	--
Fred C. Nelles	8.1	8.6	10.6	10.4	9.1	9.2	10.1	8.8	9.2
O. H. Close (opened 7-66)	--	--	9.0	11.1	9.3	10.2	10.5	9.7	1.02
Paso Robles (closed 6-72)	7.8	7.3	8.3	8.3	9.3	10.1	11.3	14.2	--
Karl Holton (opened 7-67)	--	--	--	9.1	8.9	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.5
DeWitt Nelson (opened 12-71)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	11.6
Preston	9.0	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.1	10.9	12.4	13.4	15.4
Youth Training School	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.3	13.4	14.6
Ventura (Co-ed 10-70)	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2	11.1	12.6
Los Guilucos (Co-ed 2-71) (closed 6-73)	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	10.3	8.9
Camps	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3
Schools (Females)	7.8	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.9	10.3	11.1
Los Guilucos (closed 6-73)	9.1	9.8	10.4	11.4	10.6	9.9	10.3	10.2	8.6
Ventura	7.2	7.8	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.2	9.7	10.4	11.8
CDC Institutions	13.7	14.2	12.1	12.7	15.1	15.5	16.1	18.2	14.8

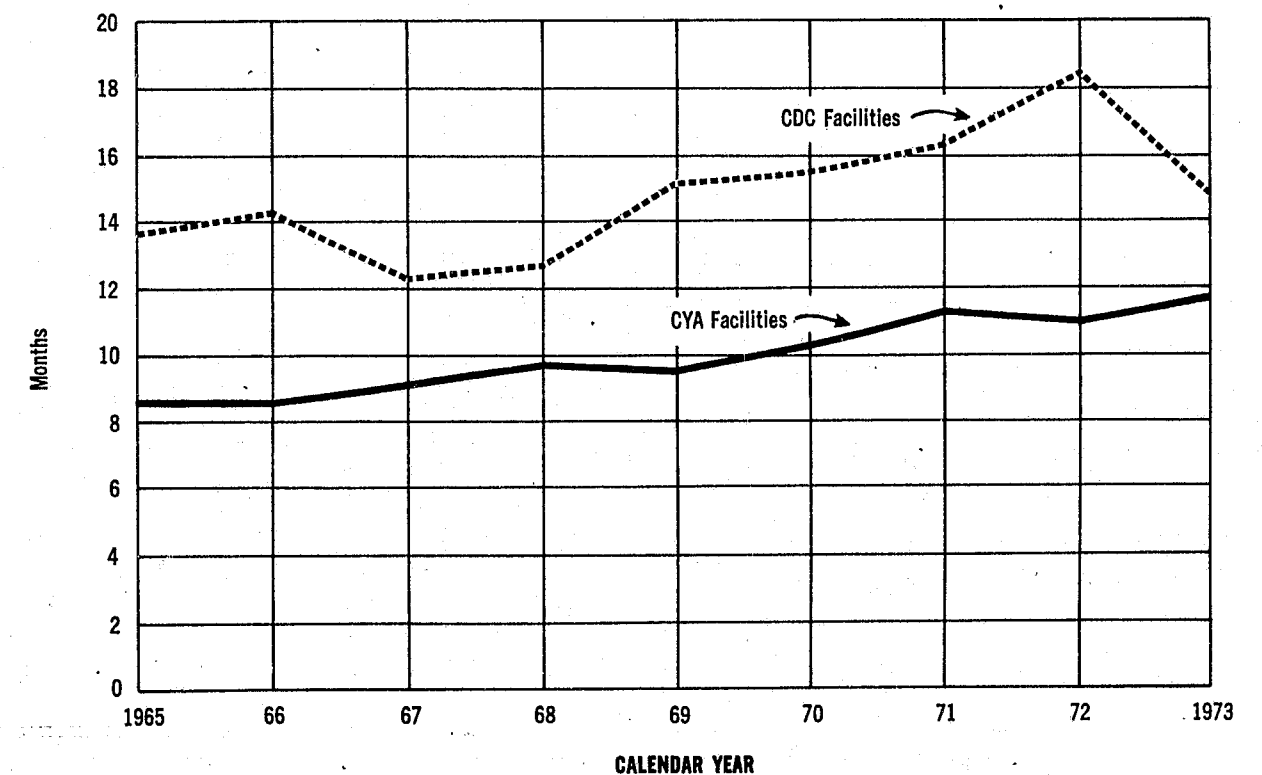
^a Includes time in clinic.

^b Includes all institutions operating during periods shown.

^c Excludes SCDC and SPACE programs in the detail. Included in total.

chart X

MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN
INSTITUTIONS, 1965 THROUGH 1973



PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT

Table 18 is a summary of the parole movements for the calendar years 1972 and 1973. In line with the decline in commitments, the number released to parole declined by 18 percent from 1972 to 1973. The number removed from parole decreased by about 7 percent and the number revoked by about 12 percent.

WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE

Table 19 shows that a total of 6,088 wards were removed from parole, 45 percent for non-violational reasons, and the remainder for violational reasons. Of the violators, 28 percent were returned and 27 percent were

discharged from violation status, mostly to other jurisdictions.

Adult court (older) males had a lower violation rate (51 percent) than did juvenile court (younger) males (62 percent). Females had the lowest violation rate of all—40 percent. The violation rate for first admissions was somewhat lower than that for re-admissions, 53 percent and 58 percent respectively.

Table 20 is a summary of violation rates from 1965 through 1973, showing a consistent decline from 66 percent in 1968 to 55 percent in 1973.

Table 18
YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE MOVEMENTS, 1972 AND 1973
BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

Parole movements	1972	1973	Percent change
Total paroles, beginning of year.....	13,359	11,852	-11.3
Received on parole.....	5,245	4,288	-18.2
Released from institutions.....	4,890	4,004	-18.1
Received from other states.....	230	207	-10.0
Reinstated and other*.....	125	77	-38.4
Removed from parole.....	6,752	6,293	-6.8
Revoked.....	1,939	1,702	-12.2
Discharged and other.....	4,813	4,591	-4.6
Total paroles, end of year.....	11,852	9,847	-16.9
California supervision, beginning of year.....	12,967	11,495	-11.4
Received.....	5,215	4,265	-18.2
New cases.....	5,125	4,198	-18.1
Transferred to California supervision from out-of-state supervision.....	90	67	-25.6
Removed.....	6,687	6,241	-6.7
Revoked.....	1,929	1,693	-12.2
Discharged and other.....	4,604	4,380	-4.9
Transferred to out-of-state supervision.....	154	168	+9.1
California supervision, end of year.....	11,495	9,519	-17.2
Out-of-state supervision, beginning of year.....	392	357	-8.9
Received.....	274	258	-5.8
New cases.....	120	90	-25.0
Transferred from California supervision to out-of-state supervision.....	154	168	+9.1
Removed.....	309	287	-7.1
Revoked.....	10	9	-10.0
Discharged.....	209	211	+1.0
Transferred to California supervision.....	90	67	-25.6
Out-of-state supervision, end of year.....	357	328	-8.1

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

Table 19
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1973
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL, COURT AND SEX, AND ADMISSION STATUS

Type of removal	Total		Admission status			
			First admission		Re-admission	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total wards removed from parole.....	6,088	100.0	3,476	100.0	2,612	100.0
Non-violators discharged.....	2,731	44.9	1,643	47.3	1,088	41.7
Violators.....	3,357	55.1	1,833	52.7	1,524	58.3
Revoked for return.....	1,702	27.9	983	28.3	719	27.5
Discharged.....	1,655	27.2	850	24.4	805	30.8
Males—Juvenile court.....	3,063	100.0	1,648	100.0	1,415	100.0
Non-violators discharged.....	1,179	38.5	641	38.9	538	38.0
Violators.....	1,884	61.5	1,007	61.1	877	62.0
Revoked for return.....	1,165	38.0	661	40.1	504	35.6
Discharged.....	719	23.5	346	21.0	373	26.4
Males—Criminal court.....	2,313	100.0	1,406	100.0	907	100.0
Non-violators discharged.....	1,125	48.6	747	53.1	378	41.7
Violators.....	1,188	51.4	659	46.9	529	58.3
Revoked for return.....	405	17.5	233	16.6	172	19.0
Discharged.....	783	33.9	426	30.3	357	39.3
Females—Total.....	712	100.0	422	100.0	290	100.0
Non-violators discharged.....	427	60.0	255	60.4	172	59.3
Violators.....	285	40.0	167	39.6	118	40.7
Revoked for return.....	132	18.5	89	21.1	43	14.8
Discharged.....	153	21.5	78	18.5	75	25.9

Table 20
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1965-1973
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL

Year	Total		Non-violators		Violators					
					Total		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1965.....	9,005	100.0	3,228	35.8	5,777	64.2	4,133	45.9	1,644	18.3
1966.....	9,336	100.0	3,469	37.2	5,867	62.8	4,327	46.3	1,540	16.5
1967.....	9,642	100.0	3,473	36.0	6,169	64.0	4,396	45.6	1,773	18.4
1968.....	8,975	100.0	3,028	33.7	5,947	66.3	4,064	45.3	1,883	21.0
1969.....	8,585	100.0	3,041	35.4	5,544	64.6	3,571	41.6	1,973	23.0
1970.....	7,409	100.0	2,748	37.1	4,661	62.9	2,830	38.2	1,831	24.7
1971.....	6,920	100.0	2,995	43.3	3,925	56.7	2,221	32.1	1,704	24.6
1972.....	6,478	100.0	2,878	44.4	3,600	55.6	1,939	29.9	1,661	25.7
1973.....	6,088	100.0	2,731	44.9	3,357	55.1	1,702	27.9	1,655	28.2

LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

Table 21 and Chart XI show the mean length of stay on parole and how it has increased consistently since 1965; from 17.1 months in 1965 to 25.9 months in 1973. For non-violators, the increase was from 25 months to 31 months; for violators, from 13 to 22 months.

Several factors contribute to the increase in length of stay on parole, and these are somewhat different for each of the three groups shown. The use of temporary detention has reduced the urgency for parole revocation for wards in stressful situations. Smaller caseloads and increased caseload services have facilitated maintaining marginally functioning youths on parole. The longer time on parole before a violational discharge may also reflect time spent in local custody, for which parole is no longer routinely revoked.

PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES

Table 22 shows the type of offenses lodged against parole violators and the dispositions of the parole violations. Of the total placed on violation during 1973, 60 percent were returned to parole and 40 percent were removed from parole. Generally, wards with less serious types of parole violation offenses are returned to parole, whereas wards with the more serious or assaultive type offenses are removed. However, when charges for a serious offense are dismissed, a ward may also be returned to parole.

chart XI

MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE, 1965 THROUGH 1973
By Type of Removal from Parole

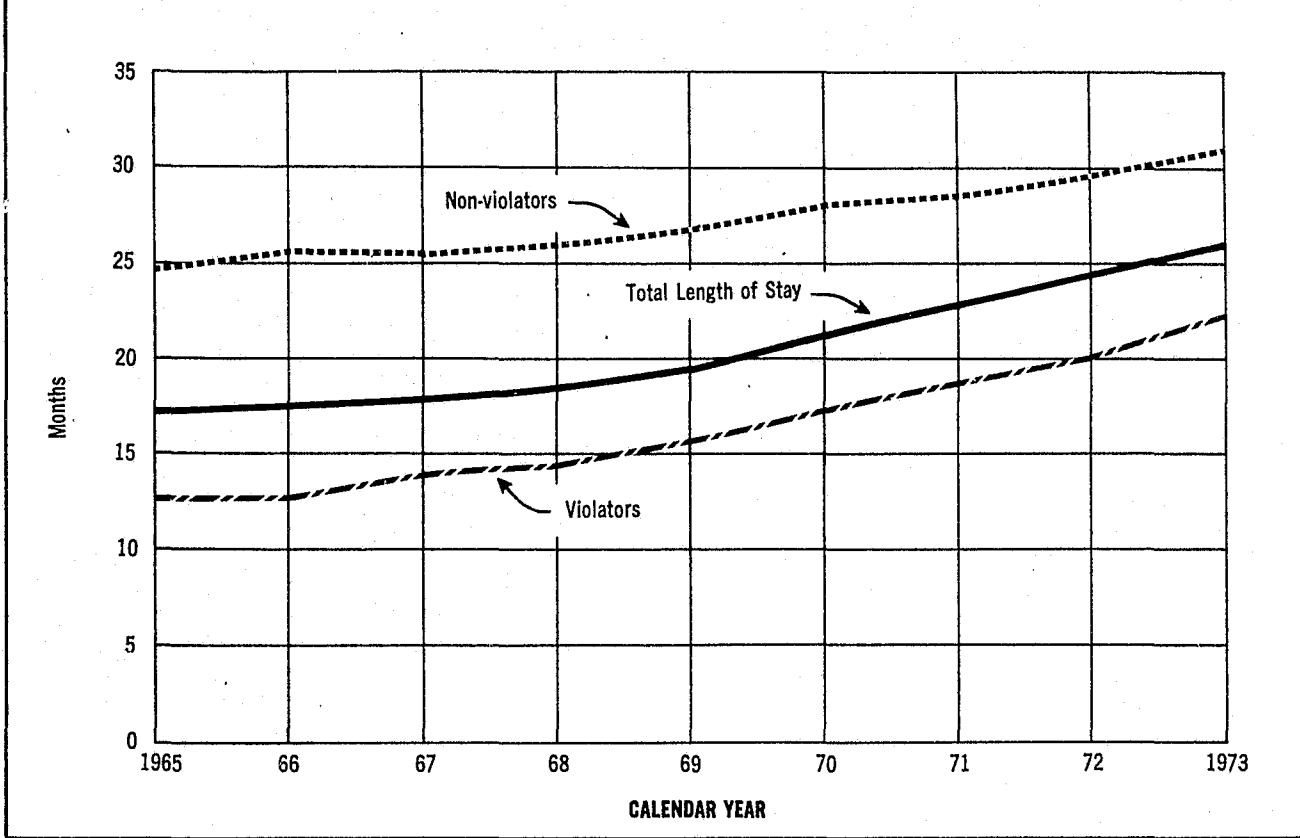


Table 21
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE FOR WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1965-1973
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL AND SEX
(In Months)

Year	Total	Type of removal			
		Non-violators removed from parole	Violators removed from parole		
			Total	Revoked	Discharged
Total					
1965	17.1	24.9	12.8	10.1	19.7
1966	17.5	25.4	12.8	10.4	19.6
1967	17.9	25.1	13.9	11.3	20.3
1968	18.3	25.9	14.4	11.1	21.4
1969	19.4	26.5	15.6	11.5	22.9
1970	21.2	27.9	17.2	12.2	24.9
1971	22.9	28.4	18.7	12.7	26.5
1972	24.2	29.4	20.0	13.9	27.1
1973	25.9	30.5	22.2	15.2	29.4
Males					
1965	16.4	23.9	12.6	10.1	18.7
1966	16.7	24.3	12.6	10.4	18.5
1967	17.3	24.3	13.7	11.3	19.3
1968	17.7	25.2	14.3	11.2	20.8
1969	18.8	25.8	15.4	11.5	22.0
1970	20.1	26.7	16.7	12.1	23.7
1971	21.9	27.4	18.1	12.5	25.5
1972	23.1	28.3	19.3	13.7	25.9
1973	25.0	29.6	21.6	15.0	28.5
Females					
1965	22.0	29.2	14.7	10.1	32.4
1966	22.2	29.9	14.4	10.3	32.5
1967	21.7	28.4	15.1	11.0	31.7
1968	21.7	28.9	15.1	10.9	28.5
1969	23.2	29.2	17.2	11.9	32.2
1970	27.0	32.7	21.0	12.8	34.5
1971	28.6	32.2	23.5	14.0	35.9
1972	32.0	34.6	27.9	16.2	38.5
1973	32.7	35.4	28.8	17.0	38.9

Table 22
PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES OF WARDS REMOVED FROM VIOLATION STATUS, 1973
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL

Parole violation offense	Total		Continued on parole		Removed from parole					
					Total		Revoked		Discharged after violation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,359	100.0	5,002	59.8	3,357	40.2	1,702	20.4	1,655	19.8
Homicide	79	100.0	16	20.3	63	79.7	13	16.4	50	63.3
Robbery	506	100.0	137	27.1	369	72.9	146	28.8	223	44.1
Assault and battery	692	100.0	401	57.9	291	42.1	197	28.5	94	13.6
Burglary	1,023	100.0	493	48.2	530	51.8	290	28.3	240	23.5
Theft (except auto)	936	100.0	614	65.6	322	34.4	201	21.5	121	12.9
Auto theft	477	100.0	267	56.0	210	44.0	142	29.8	68	14.2
Forgery and checks	177	100.0	103	58.2	74	41.8	24	13.6	50	28.2
Sex offenses	206	100.0	117	56.8	89	43.2	37	18.0	52	25.2
Narcotics and drugs	1,108	100.0	724	65.3	384	34.7	161	14.6	223	20.1
Road and driving laws	774	100.0	681	88.0	93	12.0	48	6.2	45	5.8
Weapons	173	100.0	90	52.0	83	48.0	68	39.3	15	8.7
Disorderly conduct	578	100.0	489	84.6	89	15.4	61	10.6	28	4.8
Trespass and mal. mischief	163	100.0	129	79.1	34	20.9	21	12.9	13	8.0
Technical violations	1,079	100.0	443	41.1	636	58.9	243	22.5	393	36.4
Other	388	100.0	298	76.8	90	23.2	50	12.9	40	10.3

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 to parole performance was presented in the previous section. In that method, all of the wards removed from parole during a calendar year are categorized by reasons for removal. The total number removed represents 100 percent and the reasons for removal always add to 100 percent. That approach to parole performance does not take into account any changes in the characteristics of caseloads over time and does not equalize the exposure time on parole.

The longitudinal approach to parole violation, which is discussed in this section, is one in which a release cohort of parolees is selected and followed for a predetermined period. Table 23 shows a long-term cohort approach and tables 24, 25, and 26 show a short-term cohort approach.

LONG-TERM COHORT

This longitudinal parole performance measure is constructed by taking all of the parole releases for a yearly

period and following these throughout their parole period. This approach approximates a "true" violation rate as a result of determining the ultimate success/failure of each case. As a rule, this takes more than five years to achieve and thus is not a good method to employ when the need for timely recidivism data is acute.

In constructing the present long-term cohort, the calendar years 1968 and 1969 were used, and the violation status was calculated as of December 31, 1973. As shown in Table 23, of the total number of cases released to parole in 1968 and 1969, 404 were still on active parole as of December 31, 1973, and 5,167 had been discharged as non-violators. The remaining 9,183 or 62.3 percent were violators, since they had either been returned to a Youth Authority institution or had been discharged under a violational status. The violation rate was highest for juvenile court males and lowest for criminal court females.

Table 23
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO CALIFORNIA PAROLE SUPERVISION IN 1968 AND 1969*
BY COURT AND SEX

Court and sex	Total		Violation status as of December 31, 1973									
			Non-violators				Violators					
			Active		Discharged		Total		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total wards.....	14,754	100.0	404	2.7	5,167	35.0	9,183	62.3	5,767	39.1	3,416	23.2
Males.....	12,722	100.0	298	2.3	4,267	33.5	8,157	64.2	5,022	39.5	3,135	24.7
Juvenile court.....	8,369	100.0	184	2.2	2,365	28.3	5,820	69.5	4,316	51.6	1,504	17.9
Criminal court.....	4,353	100.0	114	2.6	1,902	43.7	2,337	53.7	706	16.2	1,631	37.5
Females.....	2,032	100.0	106	5.2	900	44.3	1,026	50.5	745	36.7	281	13.8
Juvenile court.....	1,812	100.0	103	5.7	772	42.6	937	51.7	709	39.1	228	12.6
Criminal court.....	220	100.0	3	1.4	128	58.2	89	40.4	36	16.3	53	24.1

* Only the first release to parole was counted for wards with more than one release to parole in the two-year time period shown.

Table 24
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO CALIFORNIA PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1960-1972
(Showing percent revoked or discharged for a violation committed within 15 months of parole exposure)

Year of release	Total			Males									Females		
				Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Juvenile and criminal courts		
	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged	
		Number	Per-cent		Number	Per-cent		Number	Per-cent		Number	Per-cent		Number	Per-cent
1960-----	5,934	2,646	44.6	5,132	2,430	47.3	3,518	1,784	50.7	1,614	646	40.0	802	216	26.9
1961-----	6,679	3,035	45.4	5,873	2,784	47.4	4,116	2,126	51.7	1,757	658	37.5	806	251	31.1
1962-----	7,402	3,462	46.8	6,462	3,133	48.5	4,479	2,361	52.7	1,983	772	38.9	940	329	35.0
1963-----	8,004	3,703	46.3	6,926	3,341	48.2	4,949	2,651	53.6	1,977	690	34.9	1,078	362	33.6
1964-----	8,709	4,041	46.4	7,459	3,603	48.3	5,438	2,867	52.7	2,021	736	36.4	1,250	438	35.0
1965-----	9,720	4,339	44.6	8,378	3,908	46.6	6,218	3,212	51.7	2,160	696	32.2	1,342	431	32.1
1966-----	9,098	4,148	45.6	7,831	3,708	47.4	5,766	3,016	52.3	2,065	692	33.5	1,267	440	34.7
1967-----	8,615	3,974	46.1	7,357	3,538	48.1	5,331	2,820	52.9	2,026	718	35.4	1,258	436	34.7
1968-----	8,377	3,795	45.3	7,177	3,376	47.0	5,014	2,634	52.5	2,163	742	34.3	1,200	419	34.9
1969-----	7,980	3,199	40.1	6,901	2,850	41.3	4,406	2,143	48.6	2,495	707	28.3	1,079	349	32.3
1970-----	6,549	2,331	35.6	5,689	2,123	37.3	3,640	1,621	44.5	2,049	502	24.5	860	208	24.2
1971-----	6,078	1,992	32.8	5,474	1,867	34.1	3,184	1,301	40.7	2,290	566	24.7	604	125	20.7
1972-----	5,461	1,784	32.7	4,928	1,684	34.2	2,671	1,124	42.1	2,257	560	24.8	533	100	18.8

* Wards released to parole in the 12-month period between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972.

Table 25
TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO VIOLATION FOR WARDS RELEASED TO CALIFORNIA PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1971-72*
(Showing percent revoked or discharged for a violation committed within 15 months of parole exposure)

Time on parole to nearest month prior to violation	Total revoked or discharged			Males									Females		
				Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Juvenile and criminal courts		
	Number	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Number	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Number	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Number	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Number	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent
Less than ½ month----	20	20	0.4	18	18	0.4	15	15	0.6	3	3	0.1	2	2	0.4
1 month-----	127	147	2.7	116	134	2.7	84	99	3.7	32	35	1.6	11	13	2.4
2 months-----	172	319	5.8	161	295	6.0	121	220	8.2	40	75	3.3	11	24	4.5
3 months-----	193	512	9.4	187	482	9.8	115	335	12.5	72	147	6.5	6	30	5.6
4 months-----	178	690	12.6	169	651	13.2	111	446	16.7	58	205	9.1	9	39	7.3
5 months-----	176	866	15.9	167	818	16.6	121	567	21.2	46	251	11.1	9	48	9.0
6 months-----	135	1,001	18.3	127	945	19.2	81	648	24.3	46	297	13.2	8	56	10.5
7 months-----	140	1,141	20.9	131	1,076	21.8	80	728	27.3	51	348	15.4	9	65	12.2
8 months-----	119	1,260	23.1	112	1,188	24.1	75	803	30.1	37	385	17.1	7	72	13.5
9 months-----	101	1,361	24.9	97	1,285	26.1	64	867	32.5	33	418	18.5	4	76	14.3
10 months-----	95	1,456	26.7	90	1,375	27.9	63	930	34.8	27	445	19.7	5	81	15.2
11 months-----	60	1,516	27.8	54	1,429	29.0	32	962	36.0	22	467	20.7	6	87	16.3
12 months-----	87	1,603	29.4	82	1,511	30.7	53	1,015	38.0	29	496	22.0	5	92	17.3
13 months-----	53	1,656	30.3	49	1,560	31.7	33	1,048	39.2	16	512	22.7	4	96	18.0
14 months-----	68	1,724	31.6	67	1,627	33.0	44	1,092	40.9	23	535	23.7	1	97	18.2
15 months-----	60	1,784	32.7	57	1,684	34.2	32	1,124	42.1	25	560	24.8	3	100	18.8
Total number of wards paroled-----	5,461			4,928			2,671			2,257			533		

* Wards released to parole in the 12-month period between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972.

SHORT-TERM COHORT

The short-term approach to parole performance is similar in methodology to the long-term, but the parole exposure period is shortened to 15 months. Using the 15 month exposure period results in a lower violation rate than if a longer period of time were used, but this approach does have the advantage of arriving at a violation figure without waiting years for all parole cases to reach a point of termination.

Table 24 shows the parole follow-up on a 15 months exposure basis for each calendar year from 1960 through 1972. Between the years 1960 and 1968, the 15 months parole violation rate remained very stable at about 45 percent. Since then, the rate has decreased and the latest period shows a 32.7 percent violation rate. The lower rate in the more recent years is apparent for both males and females and for both juvenile and criminal court.

Table 26

VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO CALIFORNIA PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1971-72^a
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE AND COURT OF COMMITMENT
(Showing percent revoked or discharged for a violation committed within 15 months of parole exposure)

Institution of release	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number released	Number of violators	Percent violators	Number released	Number of violators	Percent violators	Number released	Number of violators	Percent violators
Total.....	5,461	1,784	32.7	3,087	1,207	39.1	2,374	577	24.3
Males.....	4,928	1,684	34.2	2,671	1,124	42.1	2,257	560	24.8
Females.....	533	100	18.8	416	83	20.0	117	17	14.5
CYA Institutions.....	5,286	1,720	32.5	3,067	1,202	39.2	2,219	518	23.3
Reception Centers.....	639	223	34.9	394	163	41.4	245	60	24.5
Northern Reception Center—Males	180	70	38.9	115	53	46.1	65	17	26.2
Northern Reception Center—Females	51	14	27.5	40	13	32.5	11	1	9.1
Southern Reception Center—Males	350	126	36.0	200	88	44.0	150	38	25.3
Ventura Reception Center—Females	58	13	22.4	39	9	23.1	19	4	21.1
Schools—Males.....	3,673	1,286	35.0	2,221	951	42.8	1,452	335	23.1
Fred C. Nelles School.....	558	274	49.1	532	266	50.0	26	8	30.8
O. H. Close School.....	437	192	43.9	403	190	47.1	34	2	5.9
Paso Robles School.....	250	113	45.2	234	108	46.2	16	5	31.3
Karl Holton School.....	438	123	28.1	333	106	31.8	105	17	16.2
DeWitt Nelson School.....	40	5	12.5	15	3	20.0	25	2	8.0
Preston School of Industry.....	724	227	31.4	262	116	44.3	462	111	24.0
Youth Training School.....	1,127	328	29.1	392	148	37.8	735	180	24.5
Ventura School.....	55	15	27.3	28	7	25.0	27	8	29.6
Los Guilucos School.....	44	9	20.5	22	7	31.8	22	2	9.1
Camps.....	555	138	24.9	117	27	23.1	438	111	25.3
Ben Lomond.....	135	30	22.2	30	5	16.7	105	25	23.8
Mt. Bullion.....	146	49	33.6	34	11	32.4	112	38	33.9
Pine Grove.....	126	26	20.6	20	3	15.0	106	23	21.7
Washington Ridge.....	148	33	22.3	33	8	24.2	115	25	21.7
Schools—Females.....	419	73	17.4	335	61	18.2	84	12	14.3
Los Guilucos School.....	189	31	16.4	161	25	15.5	28	6	21.4
Ventura School.....	230	42	18.3	174	36	20.7	56	6	10.7
CDC Institutions.....	151	58	38.4	6	2	33.3	145	56	38.6
Males.....	146	58	39.7	4	2	50.0	142	56	39.4
Females.....	5	--	--	2	--	--	3	--	--
Other Institutions ^b	24	6	25.0	14	3	21.4	10	3	30.0
Males.....	24	6	25.0	14	3	21.4	10	3	30.0
Females.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

^a Wards released to parole between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972.
^b Includes releases from county jails, DOI, and awaiting delivery status.

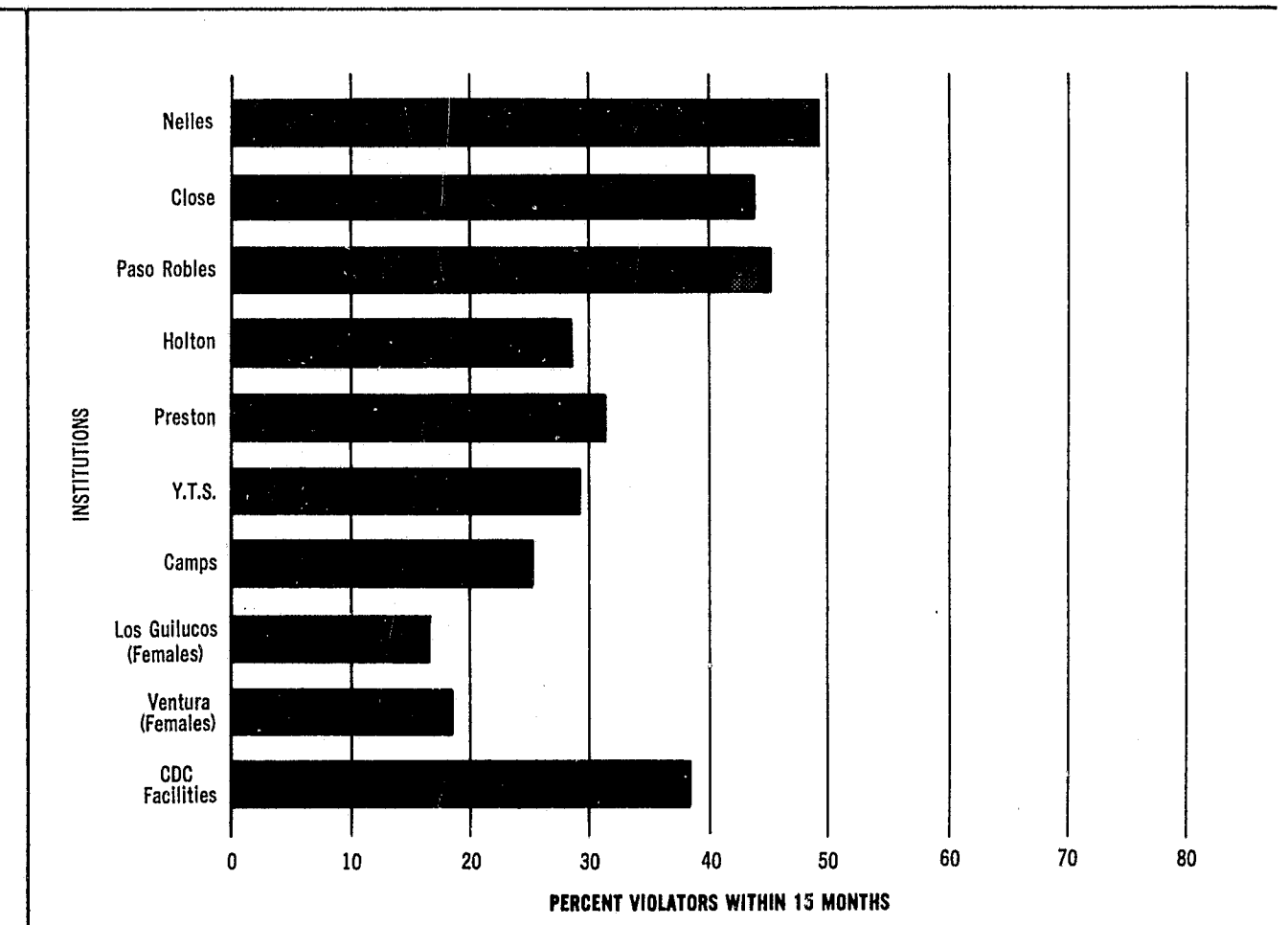
Table 25 shows the length of stay on parole prior to violation for those undergoing a 15 month exposure period. This table indicates that the critical parole period is in the early months of the parole experience.

Table 26 and Chart XII show the violation status of the wards paroled between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972 by institution of release. The chart shows that the violation rates for the various schools range from a high of 49 percent at Nelles to a low of 16 percent at Los

Guilucos. Because of the fact that there are selection factors that determine which wards are sent to which schools, it is unfair to compare violation rates simply on the basis of the school without taking into consideration the population which they handle. Schools handling younger males will have higher violation rates than those handling older males, and schools for females will outperform schools for males in terms of the violation rates.

chart XII

VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO CALIFORNIA PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1971-72^a
By Institution of Release



^a July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS

The trends in the movement of population in institutions housing Youth Authority wards are shown in Table 27. On January 1, 1959, there were 4,015 wards in institutions. This increased to a maximum of 6,656 in 1964 and then declined to 4,105 in 1973. At first the decrease was gradual, then it accelerated, with institutional population declining by about 200 in 1968, 400 in 1969, and, finally, by over 1,000 in 1971. During 1972 the institutional population declined by about 450. In 1973, however, the institutional population increased by over 300. Further increases are anticipated as the average length of institutional stay becomes longer.

PAROLE TRENDS

Table 28 shows the trends in the movement of the Youth Authority parole population between 1959 and 1973. On January 1, 1959, there were 9,255 wards on parole. This increased to a maximum of 15,320 in 1967 and then decreased to 11,852 at the beginning of 1973. By December 31, 1973, the parole population had decreased to 9,847 wards. Further decreases are anticipated as the effect of declining commitments reaches the parole population.

Table 28
MOVEMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE POPULATION, 1959-1973

Movement	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
On parole, January 1..	9,255	10,057	10,645	11,491	12,221	12,834	13,660	14,996	15,320	14,778	14,646	14,463	13,935	13,359	11,852
Received on parole....	6,111	6,567	7,420	8,137	8,862	9,568	10,633	9,919	9,370	9,103	8,671	7,061	6,543	5,245	4,288
Removed from parole..	5,309	5,979	6,574	7,407	8,249	8,742	9,297	9,595	9,912	9,235	8,854	7,589	7,119	6,752	6,293
Ordered returned....	2,256	2,412	2,874	3,191	3,595	3,882	4,133	4,327	4,396	4,064	3,601	2,802	2,221	1,939	1,702
Discharged.....	3,053	3,567	3,700	4,216	4,654	4,860	5,164	5,268	5,516	5,171	5,253	4,787	4,898	4,813	4,591
Not on violation...	1,968	2,397	2,448	2,720	3,110	3,351	3,520	3,728	3,743	3,288	3,280	2,956	3,194	3,152	2,936
On violation.....	1,085	1,170	1,252	1,496	1,544	1,509	1,644	1,540	1,773	1,883	1,973	1,831	1,704	1,661	1,655
On parole, December 31	10,057	10,645	11,491	12,221	12,834	13,660	14,996	15,320	14,778	14,646	14,463	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847
Net change during year	802	58	846	730	613	826	1,336	324	-542	-132	-183	-528	-576	-1,507	-2,005
Percent change from prior year.....	8.7	5.8	7.9	6.4	5.0	6.4	9.8	2.2	-3.5	-0.9	-1.2	-3.7	-4.1	-11.3	-16.9

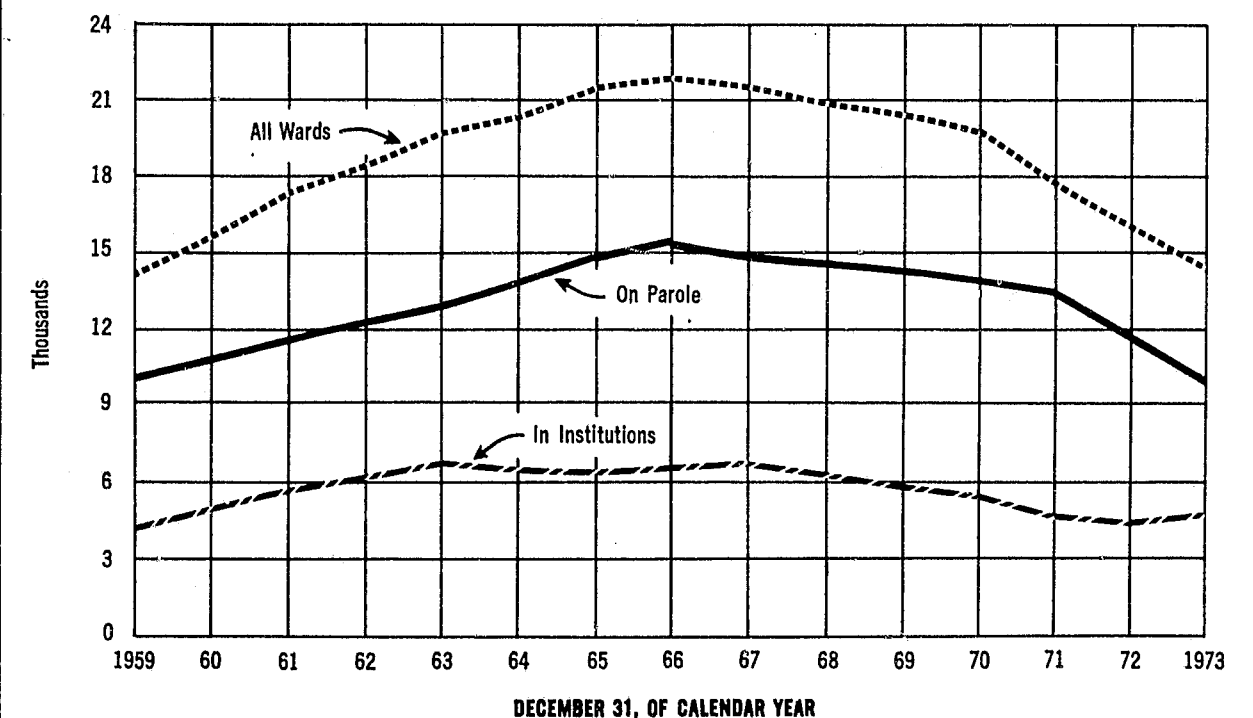
Table 27
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS^a, 1959-1973

Movement	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Population, January 1..	4,015	4,245	4,853	5,767	6,040	6,656	6,536	6,377	6,421	6,542	6,317	5,908	5,580	4,552	4,105
Received.....	6,465	7,290	8,544	9,575	10,586	10,647	12,437	12,147	12,506	13,076	13,405	13,624	11,920	9,639	8,668
Committed by court	4,031	4,562	5,319	5,198	5,719	5,474	6,174	5,458	4,994	4,689	4,493	3,746	3,218	2,728	2,758
Returned from parole	2,109	2,308	2,706	2,991	3,464	3,706	3,957	4,197	4,246	3,881	3,535	2,826	2,226	1,929	1,698
Returned from furlough ^b	179	257	269	847	772	726	954	929	1,227	1,578	2,014	2,040	1,822	882	433
Returned from escape	179	257	269	262	209	206	210	327	612	452	871	833	840	502	502
Parole detention ^c	146	163	250	277	422	535	580	664	767	1,627	1,757	3,201	2,902	2,642	2,621
Other.....	146	163	250	277	422	535	562	572	660	849	919	940	919	618	656
Released.....	6,235	6,682	7,625	9,302	9,970	10,767	12,596	12,103	12,385	13,301	13,814	13,952	12,948	10,086	8,336
Paroled.....	5,812	6,186	6,980	7,761	8,448	9,131	10,152	9,455	8,940	8,621	8,149	6,640	6,138	4,890	4,004
To California supervision.....	5,471	5,852	6,625	7,365	8,041	8,746	9,815	9,128	8,661	8,372	7,905	6,453	5,969	4,773	3,916
To out-of-state supervision.....	341	334	355	396	407	385	337	327	279	249	244	187	169	117	88
Furloughed ^b	202	275	286	883	796	769	983	981	1,317	1,720	2,245	2,280	2,098	993	524
Escaped.....	202	275	286	288	217	222	208	333	610	428	669	826	891	857	493
Discharged or otherwise released	221	221	359	370	509	645	667	674	771	952	1,010	1,046	913	687	712
Parole detention ^c	--	--	--	--	--	--	586	660	747	1,580	1,741	3,160	2,908	2,659	2,603
Population, December 31.....	4,245	4,853	5,772	6,040	6,656	6,536	6,377	6,421	6,542	6,317	5,908	5,580	4,552	4,105	4,437
Net change during year	230	608	919	273	616	-120	-159	44	121	-225	-409	-328	-1,028	-447	332
Percent change from prior year.....	5.7	14.3	18.9	4.7	10.2	-1.8	-2.4	0.7	1.9	-3.4	-6.5	-5.6	-18.4	-9.8	8.1

^a Includes all wards placed by Youth Authority in state and local institutions.
^b From 1957 through 1961, wards on furlough were considered part of the resident population; movements to and from furlough during these years are therefore not shown as population movements. Beginning in 1962, wards on furlough were changed from an institution to an off-institution status. Affected were five wards on furlough at the end of 1961.
^c Parole detention cases in institutions were included in "other" figures prior to 1965. Excludes parole guest transfers.

XIII

INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE POPULATION December 31, 1959 through 1973



CYA institutions

RECEPTION CENTERS

NORTHERN RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Sacramento

SOUTHERN RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Norwalk

VENTURA RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Camarillo

INSTITUTIONS

FRED C. NELLES SCHOOL
Whittier

O. H. CLOSE SCHOOL
Stockton

PASO ROBLES SCHOOL
Paso Robles

KARL HOLTON SCHOOL
Stockton

DeWITT NELSON TRAINING
CENTER
Stockton

PRESTON SCHOOL OF
INDUSTRY
Ione

YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
Ontario

VENTURA SCHOOL
Camarillo

SOUTHERN COMMUNITY
DRUG CENTER
Norwalk

SOCIAL, PERSONAL, AND
COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE
PROJECT
Los Angeles

CONSERVATION CAMPS

BEN LOMOND
Santa Cruz

MT. BULLION
Mariposa

OAK GLEN
Yucaipa

PINE GROVE
Pine Grove

WASHINGTON RIDGE
Nevada City

CYA parole offices

REGION I

SAN FRANCISCO
(HEADQUARTERS)
2300 Stockton, Room 360

SAN FRANCISCO
333 Randolph Street, Room 200

SAN FRANCISCO GGI
855 Page Street

SAN FRANCISCO
COMMUNITY CENTER
865 Page Street

SAN JOSE
1661 West San Carlos, Room 205

SANTA CRUZ
55 River Street, Room 201

SANTA ROSA
800 College Avenue

OAKLAND
235 Twelfth Street, Room 1008

HAYWARD
22628 Foothill Boulevard

RICHMOND
12730 San Pablo

REGION II

SACRAMENTO
(HEADQUARTERS)
2955 Ramona Avenue

FRESNO
2550 Mariposa Street, Room 2014

SACRAMENTO
3600 Fifth Avenue

SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY
TREATMENT PROJECT
3610 Fifth Avenue

STOCKTON
1325 No. Center St., Suite 1

STOCKTON COMMUNITY
CENTER
609 So. San Joaquin Street

WEST SACRAMENTO
1700 South River Road

REGION III

GLENDAL (HEADQUARTERS)
512 E. Wilson Avenue, Room 201

COVINA
309 East Rowland Street

CULVER CITY
11261 W. Washington Boulevard

EL MONTE
3225 N. Tyler Avenue, Room 201

ESPERANZA COMMUNITY
CENTER
3665 E. Whittier Boulevard
Los Angeles

JEFFERSON COMMUNITY
CENTER
4319 W. Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (SOCORRO)
5106 Huntington Drive

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
8737 Van Nuys Boulevard
Panorama City

COMPTON
2007 E. Compton Boulevard

LONG BEACH
230 E. Fourth Street, Room 213

LOS ANGELES SOUTH
251 West 85th Place

UJIMA COMMUNITY CENTER
10323 S. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles

WATTS COMMUNITY CENTER
9110 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles

REGION IV

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

BAKERSFIELD
516 Kentucky Street

LA MESA
8265 Commercial Street, No. 11

RIVERSIDE
3931 Orange Street, Suite 29

SAN BERNARDINO
303 W. Third Street, Room 30

SAN DIEGO
2139 Fifth Avenue

SAN DIEGO (PARK CENTRE)
4082 Centre

ORANGE COUNTY
28 Civic Center Plaza
No. 631 and 825
Santa Ana

SANTA BARBARA
928 Carpinteria Street, Suite 1

California Youth Authority Facilities



END