

# ANNUAL REPORT

...PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY



Health and Welfare Agency

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF THE  
**YOUTH AUTHORITY**

49743

State of California

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GOVERNOR



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# foreword

NCJRS

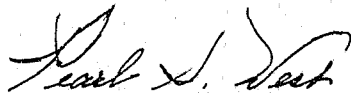
AUG 14 1978

ACQUISITIONS

In 1977, the Department of the Youth Authority was concerned with several significant developments and issues, including extensive case studies to meet the requirements of new case law and legislation, an acceleration of delinquency prevention initiatives and actions to provide for a ward population that has become more sophisticated and delinquency-oriented.

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

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



**DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY**

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# Program Description...

## // section I

### *ROLE OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY*

The year 1977 represented the first full year of Department of the Youth Authority administration under the leadership of Pearl S. West as Director. Mrs. West, who was appointed Director and Chairman of the Youth Authority Board by Governor Brown in October 1976, is the Department's fourth Director since its establishment in 1941.

During 1977, the Departmental reorganization designed to improve its overall administration and responsiveness to needs and problems was implemented. An Executive Team concept was put into effect, with the Director working closely with Deputy Directors representing each of the Department's administrative branches.

The reorganization also saw the separation of the institution and parole functions into separate branches, a change designed to reduce the span of control over functions which had become too complex and diversified for effective single administration. Under the team administrative approach, however, the Deputy Directors of both branches work closely together with other members of the Executive Team.

Early in 1977 the Department's headquarters was moved from 714 P Street, to 4241 Williamsborough Drive on the south side of Sacramento. A major accomplishment during 1977 was the adoption of a new mission and goals statement, designed to emphasize the services provided to assist in the rehabilitation of wards and thereby protect society, and to stress the importance of delinquency prevention as a vital need to turn back the tide of criminal behavior.

The statutory mandate to replace retributive punishment with individualized rehabilitative treatment, as provided by the Youth Authority Act of 1941, continued to be the basic legal guide for the Department in 1977. The concept of rehabilitation, however, has been brought into public and political question in the context of these two basic considerations: (1) There has been a growing realization that incarceration in a Youth Authority institution, or any penal facility for that matter, represents punishment. (2) There also has been increasing concern about whether rehabilitation can be effectively applied to the potentially dangerous and violent offenders who constitute a small percentage of the Department's ward population.

To deal with these considerations, the Department is seeking to have the Governor appoint a blue-ribbon commission of experts to study the applicability of the

Youth Authority Act to current conditions. The Department also has begun an analysis of especially sophisticated and potentially dangerous cases for possible transfer to the Department of Corrections, so that a safe and normal environment can be maintained for the vast majority of wards who are interested in improving themselves through the Department's programs. During the first two months of 1978, approximately 50 cases were reassigned to the Department of Corrections.

The year 1977 also was a significant one from the standpoint of new legislation and case law which placed specific limits on commitment times for certain offenses. These have included Senate Bill 42 (determinate sentencing), Assembly Bills 3121 and 476, and the *Olivas* Decision. A tremendous amount of staff work was needed to study thousands of case files to make certain that none were retained beyond the designated limits, or that Board hearings were held for those whose offenses permitted time enhancements.

Assembly Bill 3121 was significant in another area as it went into effect on January 1, 1977. By prohibiting the detention of status offenders in juvenile halls and correctional institutions, it encouraged community responsibility to establish innovative programs to prevent these young people from penetrating further into the criminal justice system.

The Department carries out its responsibilities through five operating Branches and the Youth Authority Board. In addition to Institutions and Camps and Parole Services, the remaining branches administer these services: Prevention and Community Corrections; Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development; and Management Services.

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

#### **THE YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD**

The Youth Authority Board was established with the formation of the Department in 1941. By statute,

it is responsible for granting parole, setting conditions of parole, determining violations and revocations of parole, returning persons to the court of commitment for redispotion by the court, and discharging wards from Youth Authority jurisdiction.

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

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

Members of the Board at the end of 1977 were:

Pearl S. West, Chairman

Ida E. Casillas

David L. Chambers

Maurine B. Crosby

Leon S. Kaplan

Paul A. Meaney

James E. Stratten

James J. Ware, Jr.

During 1977, the Board established criteria for the serious offender hearings required by the Determinate Sentencing Act of 1976 (Senate Bill 42, and by Assembly Bill 476) which became operational in July 1977. These measures spell out the conditions for enhancing confinement time under certain conditions. These include if the offender was armed with a firearm, used a deadly weapon, inflicted great bodily harm during the commission of the offense, or committed a crime of extraordinary violence. After an intensive screening of wards, the Board conducted hearings which resulted in enhancements for approximately 50 cases.

The parole violation process was completely reviewed by the Board and new rules were approved which were designed to streamline the procedure and provide greater protection for due process rights of wards.

During the year, the Board also conducted a review of its appeals procedure, resulting in adoption of recommendations to strengthen this process.

Board policy has continually been reviewed by the Board to maintain the balance between the interests of wards and those of society.

## // section 2

### *THE YEAR'S TRENDS*

#### *INSTITUTIONS AND CAMPS BRANCH*

Joint administration of institution and parole services in a single branch ended at the beginning of 1977. The branch which administers the Department's institutional services was renamed the Institutions and Camps Branch. Facilities administered by this branch include ten institutions and five separate conservation camps, which are operated in conjunction with the Division of Forestry.

The institutions include two principal reception center-clinics, the Northern Clinic in Sacramento and the Southern Clinic in Norwalk. In addition, a reception center for young women is a part of the Ventura School, near Camarillo, and the Youth Training School at Chino contains a reception center unit for adult court cases from Southern California.

The Ventura School is a coeducational institution. There also is a coeducational living unit at the Northern Reception Center-Clinic.

Other institutions, which have all-male ward populations, are the Youth Training School at Chino, the Fred C. Nelles School at Whittier, the El Paso de

Robles School at Paso Robles, the Preston School at Ione and three institutions which are a part of the Northern California Youth Center near Stockton, the O. H. Close and Karl Holton Schools, and the DeWitt Nelson Training Center.

The five separate conservation camps are Washington Ridge near Nevada City, Pine Grove near Jackson, Mt. Bullion near Mariposa, Ben Lomond near Santa Cruz, and Oak Glen near Beaumont. There are two conservation camp units located within institutions, at DeWitt Nelson Training Center and El Paso de Robles School. The DeWitt Nelson unit was established in 1977, following a program reorganization at the training center, which previously had provided several weeks of basic training for young men assigned to all of the Department's conservation camps.

The camps provide work experience through vitally needed conservation projects in mountain and foothills areas, including firefighting during the summer and fall seasons. In 1977, wards spent approximately 100,000 man-hours fighting fires throughout the state, a record for a single year.

**Program Activities:** The Department's treatment and training approach is to design program services for wards on an individual case basis designated to meet their needs so they will have the best possible opportunity to return to the community as law-abiding and productive citizens. Programs offered include remedial and vocational education, a high school and college curriculum, job training, counseling and activities designed to provide special treatment, including drug abuse and medical-psychiatric.

Through 1977, the Department did not separate wards committed from juvenile and adult courts in its institutions. In early 1978, however, the Department worked to develop a plan to separate wards by court of commitment to meet the requirements of the U.S. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act for states which seek federal funding for locally operated delinquency prevention projects.

Recent legislation and court decisions which set limits on commitment times for specific offenses resulted in a major workload for Branch staff. In early 1977, more than 4,000 cases in institutions were reviewed in relation to Assembly Bill 3121 and Senate Bill 42, and extension of the Supreme Court's *Olivas* decision to adult felony cases. Later, 3,000 cases were reviewed in connection with Assembly Bill 476, which modified enhancement provisions of Senate Bill 42. (See Section on Youth Authority Board).

In late 1977, the *Aaron N.* decision, which required court consent for use of past records to determine confinement time for juvenile court cases, required the review of 800 more cases, a process which continued into early 1978.

Case Services staff appeared as expert witnesses in 202 fitness and disposition hearings during the year.

There was heavy emphasis during the year on plans for improvement of security, along with training staff in ways to deal with crisis situations before they become major incidents. Security planning became a matter of the highest priority as several serious incidents involving wards occurred in institutions during the year.

Installation of improved institutional security devices and assignment of personal alarm devices to staff was completed during 1977 and security committees were organized in all institutions. Security systems are scheduled for installation in all camps during 1978.

During the year, some 1,257 staff were trained in crisis intervention. A 40-hour training course designed to give staff skills and information to prevent the escalation of minor incidents has been lauded as one of the finest training programs ever given by the Department.

Several living unit projects, designed specifically for wards identified as potentially intractable, were under way during the year. The Violence Reduction Project at Preston, involving a 40-bed unit with 5-post staff coverage and 50-bed unit with 6-post coverage, began in 1976 and is due to be completed late in 1978,

after which the results will be evaluated. Other projects involving assaultive and intractable wards are under way at K and L Companies at Youth Training School, Cambria Cottage at El Paso de Robles School, Oak Lodge at Preston School and Sonora Lodge at Karl Holton School. In all of these units, intensive treatment is carried out by an augmented staff.

The Department also maintains 60 beds at Atascadero State Hospital and 20 beds at Patton State Hospital for disturbed wards who require state hospital services. Only adult court commitments may be placed in these facilities.

The Department has needed for some time to expand its services for wards with a background of neuro-psychiatric problems. During 1978, it is expected that state funding will be approved for full-fledged medical-psychiatric programs at Southern Reception Center-Clinic, Northern Reception Center-Clinic and at Preston School, accommodating a total of 115 wards.

Total bed space in Youth Authority institutions reflects the periodic rise and fall of ward populations. Early in 1977, eight institution living units were closed as populations declined late in 1976 and early in 1977. By January 1, 1978, three of the living units were reopened as populations began increasing again.

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

Job development continued to receive strong emphasis. A training program sponsored by Rockwell International Corporation for wards at the Nelles School completed its seventh year of successful operation. In addition, there are work furlough programs at DeWitt Nelson Training Center and Youth Training School, and a program sponsored by the Operating Engineers Union to help Preston wards compete in examinations to enter the union training programs. At the beginning of 1978, a joint committee representing the Employment Development Department and the Youth Authority was exploring ways to improve job opportunities for wards.

During the year, the Department continued to stress the maintenance of safe and normal conditions in institutions. Use of the ward grievance procedure, which has been designated by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as an exemplary project, continued at a high level during 1977. In the first 11 months of the year, 5,715 grievances were filed by wards for independent and impartial review.

**Education Programs:** Education is a major part of the total treatment program and is designed to help wards return successfully to the community. Survival skills are an important component for wards who have had little experience with family life education, con-



sumer economics, legal aid, health education and employment skills.

A number of important education program activities were initiated during 1977.

For the first time, the Youth Authority became eligible in 1977 to receive Vocational Education funds from the U.S. Office of Education. The first year's activity will include a comprehensive needs assessment and evaluation of the relevancy of existing programs.

A Library Services Coordinator was appointed to upgrade library services in all institutions and camps. Funds for this position have been made available by the U.S. Library Services and Construction Act.

An innovative education program—Management of New Teaching Alternatives (MONTA)—had been established at the El Paso de Robles School. Under this program, an entire semester of work in a single course is completed in three weeks of intensive study. Results show that students are learning more and that disciplinary actions have been reduced by one-third.

The Department has been designated a Right To Read Academy by a federally funded project. All Northern California institutions and camps are providing tutorial services, using wards with advanced reading skills and volunteers from the community, for wards diagnosed as functionally illiterate.

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

### **PAROLE SERVICES BRANCH**

The Parole Services Branch began 1977 as a separate administrative entity, having previously been joined with institutions in a single branch. Despite the administrative separation of the two services, both branches worked closely together during the year to provide jointly planned services for wards as they moved from the institution to the community.

The Branch maintains four parole regions for administrative purposes, based in San Francisco, Sacramento, Glendale and Tustin. Somewhat less than 8,000 parolees throughout the state are served through 24 regular parole units and a number of special projects.

Before and during 1977, the Department's parole services were carefully scrutinized by the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst. In March 1977, the Department established a task force which reviewed parole services and recommended a new approach based on workload rather than numerical caseload—which has been at a ratio of 50 parolees for each case-carrying parole agent in the regular parole units.

**Program Activities:** The new approach, being implemented in 1978, emphasizes strengthened parole supervision, particularly during the first months after release to parole, considered the critical period in a

young offender's adjustment to the community. It is planned to implement the program by using existing branch resources, with the exception of grant funded programs and two special units, the *Social, Personal and Community Experience* (SPACE) project in Los Angeles, and *Park Centre* in San Diego. These have residential components where wards are received directly from institutions.

Similar services are provided by the *Tri-County Reentry Project*, which unlike SPACE and Park Centre, is supported by federal funds. The Tri-County project is centered in San Jose, with residential components in San Mateo and Monterey counties. It serves wards up to 90 days prior to their formal release from an institution, providing suitable training, job placement and preparation for living independently from the institution.

Two other major grant funded projects were among those operated by the Parole Services branch during 1977.

*The Gang Violence Reduction Project*, centered in the East Los Angeles "barrio", worked to bring various gangs in the community together in a forum to reduce violence and provide constructive projects.

*The Drug Abuse Services Program* places eligible parolees in residential drug treatment programs or out-patient counseling, helping them to receive medical services and assistance in preparing for vocational or academic goals.

In addition to the regular parole offices throughout the state, the Department during 1977 operated several special parole projects, including the San Francisco Project and five community parole centers.

*The San Francisco Project* consists of three different program components (Intake, Treatment and Case Management under a unified administration) to which parolees are assigned, based on an evaluation of their needs.

The five community parole centers are located in the midst of high-delinquency areas, four in Los Angeles County and one in Stockton. Agents in these centers work with smaller caseloads than in the regular parole units, providing intensive services for wards through contacts with their families, appropriate community agencies and by carrying out a variety of recreation and counseling programs.

Parole Services also stressed programs for job development and use of volunteers during 1977.

A new *Reentry Program* involving close cooperation between staff of the Youth Training School and the Riverside, La Mesa, San Bernardino and Esperanza parole units stresses the placement of parolees in the job market when they return to the community. The Youth Authority and Department of Forestry concluded an agreement during 1977 for 100 jobs for qualified parolees who will receive training to prepare them for civil service employment within the forestry system. The U.S. Department of Labor funded an experimental program with the Employment Develop-

ment Department for counselors to train Youth Authority staff and wards in improved job development and employment performance. In Oakland, a *JOBS* parole unit continued its job development program among public and private agencies on behalf of parolees in ghetto neighborhoods of the San Francisco Bay Area.

Two programs stressed use of volunteers. *Volunteers In Parole*, sponsored by barrister groups in San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Clara and Sacramento counties, continued to provide attorney volunteers to work with parolees on a one-to-one basis. *The Citizens Initiative Project* recruited volunteers to work directly with 600 parolees in Sacramento, San Joaquin and Alameda counties.

**Parole Effectiveness:** A research study completed in 1977 showed that the proportion of wards who succeeded over a two-year period without a parole violation leading to revocation or discharge increased from 49 to 60 percent between 1968 and 1975. This improved success rate occurred during a time when the Department received an increasing proportion of commitments for serious crimes, including crimes of violence.

#### **PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BRANCH**

The Prevention and Community Corrections Branch works with county probation and other governmental and private agencies and organizations concerned with corrections, juvenile law enforcement and delinquency prevention on the local level. During 1977, the branch was organized into three divisions—Standards and Local Assistance, Technical Assistance and Consultation, and Program Development.

A major effort began late in 1976 and continued in 1977 to work with all counties where detention policies have been strongly affected by the passage of Assembly Bill 3121, which prohibits secured detention of status offenders. Guidelines were developed for programs in such areas as non-secure detention, crisis resolution and sheltered care, counseling, educational services, and home supervision. Staff surveyed California counties to determine how the legislation was being implemented in the early stages, identifying issues, programs and implementation methodologies. The information was then shared with the Department, counties, and other interested groups.

By division, following are other major activities for 1977:

*Division of Standards and Local Assistance*, administered juvenile homes, ranches and camps subsidy programs located in 25 counties, involving 74 treatment programs with a capacity of 3,835. Each facility is inspected at least once a year. In 1976-77, counties spent over \$37,365,500 for their institutional programs. The investment of the State amounted to approximately \$3,389,110 for maintenance and operations subsidy.

Also inspected during the 12-month period were 45 juvenile halls operated by 40 counties and 67 jails that detain minors for more than 24 hours. Although the state does not provide a subsidy for either juvenile halls or jails, these facilities may not be used for the detention of minors if declared unfit for such use by the Youth Authority, unless they are restored to state standards within 60 days. The standards include space and staffing requirements.

In 1977, ten juvenile halls were disapproved for detention of minors. All subsequently were brought up to state standards and were cleared for use.

The division also administered and reviewed probation subsidy funds for 75 special supervision programs in 44 counties, providing services during 1977 to more than 7,480 adult and 6,805 juvenile probationers at a cost of approximately \$17 million. Funds provided to participating counties in return for reducing commitments must be used for intensive supervision in compliance with state standards. Since 1966, when the Probation Subsidy program first began, expected commitments to state institutions have been reduced by almost 43,000.

The division also oversees the funding of some of the administrative costs of delinquency prevention commissions—approximately \$33,000—and has conducted a total of 226 annual inspections to review standards in such areas as institutional construction, operation and maintenance of camps, ranches, schools, juvenile halls, jails and probation subsidy units.

Staff are continuing to monitor and provide technical assistance for the second year of funding for eight community-operated youth service bureaus, which share a \$548,000 grant.

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

The Department continued to support the Del Paso Heights Youth Development Project in Sacramento. During 1977 staff focused on strengthening the community board and local staff to prepare for the withdrawal of the Youth Authority and the assumption of local control and operation. The community board became a non-profit corporation, received third-year funding, and on July 1, 1977, assumed management of the program.

Staff also provide technical assistance and support to the Interdepartmental Council on Delinquency Prevention, a group headed by Mario Obledo, Secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency, and represent-

ing all departments in the Agency concerned with the problems of children and youth. Also represented are the Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Staff participation includes a review of funding for programs related to children and youth, developing recommendations for better utilization of the State Clearinghouse located in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, and fulfillment of the requirements of Assembly Concurrent Resolution 156, which calls for an inventory and description of delinquency prevention funds available in the state.

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

After 19 months, the ACTION Volunteer Project completed operation in July 1977. The program placed 73 volunteers statewide in 56 delinquency prevention and delinquency related sites throughout the state.

The Sugar Ray Youth Foundation, founded by Sugar Ray Robinson, received \$362,000 in fifth-year funding to carry out an intensive sports and school activity program for thousands of youngsters in the Los Angeles inner-city area.

Four delinquency prevention projects were funded by the Youth Authority through an annual \$200,000 appropriation from the Legislature. Those selected are: Constitutional Rights Foundation, Los Angeles, for a law-related youth education program; Pomona Valley Juvenile Diversion Project, Pomona, for a student intern training program; Long Beach Police Department for a diversion evaluation; and a cooperative grant with Foundation of CSUS and Sacramento Unified School District for a replication of the Philadelphia Cohort Study to trace delinquency and non-delinquency careers by studying school achievement scores and police contacts.

At the end of 1977, a task force was formed to reorganize the Prevention and Community Corrections Branch concentrating efforts on increased services to communities statewide. The reorganization took effect on January 1, 1978.

### **MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH**

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

Among programs carried out during the year:

—The Training Office participated in a depart-

mentwide training study. In December 1977, as a result of the study, a training division was created, responsible for developing an implementation plan for the recommendations of the study.

—Data Processing continued their work on the installation of the Offender Based Institutional Tracking System (See Section on Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development Branch.)

—Food and Nutrition Services developed consulting nutritionist services to help institutions and camps meet the requirements of the federally funded school breakfast and lunch programs.

—Management Systems Bureau completed a paper-work reproduction study, expected to result in savings of \$32,000 a year.

—Facilities Planning administered a \$1.7 million public works grant which was used to hire unemployed construction workers for a deferred maintenance program at all institutions and camps.

—Facilities Planning received a \$5.7 million Title I, Public Works Act of 1977 grant. This grant provides funding for approximately 85 construction projects for nine CYA institutions and five camps.

### **PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH**

Significant progress was made in establishing a departmental planning, budgeting and evaluation system that integrates these functions in an annual cycle. The third annual planning cycle culminated in the publication in December 1977, of the Annual Plan document, which identifies the short- and long-range plans of the Department. The program plans developed for the Annual Plan were used as a framework which identified eight major problems for formal program analysis—a system to identify and compare the costs and benefits of all alternatives for dealing with each major problem. Results of these analyses provide the basis for more rational management decisions as well as justification for proposed program changes.

Forecasting activities began on a partial basis in 1977. Trend information was developed on youth population and crime and on legal developments. Trends in prevention, diversion and community corrections were also identified. Five year projections were developed for institutional and parole populations and movement as well as for selected ward characteristics.

Additional progress was made in 1977 to implement the Department's Program Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES). Eight new monitoring and evaluation plans were implemented including: DDMS, Pupil Personnel, and Remedial Education. Seven program plans were refined for PMES use including reentry planning, affirmative action, discrimination complaint, women's program, ward and staff relations accounting and personnel transactions.

Extensive work was accomplished in the pilot project for case management by objectives at YTS. Numerous other program plan refinements and monitoring and evaluation plans are at various stages of completion.

The Program and Resources Development Division increased its functions to include the monitoring of all the Department's externally funded programs. New grant programs were obtained in security renovations and institutional maintenance, improved library services to wards, gang violence reduction, residential reentry services to parolees, drug abuse services for parolees, research efforts to define job survival skills for parolees, improved citizen volunteer involvement in reentry services for parolees, tutoring remedial reading for wards, a study of the Department's needs and existing programs for separation of adult and juvenile court commitments, a study of the impact of implementation of AB 3121, computer-assisted education for wards and youth development services in the City of Compton.

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

Evaluation of the Department's ward grievance procedure was completed, together with two other programs in the area of ward rights—the participatory management system at O. H. Close School and law libraries in institutions. Other studies completed during the year were the Community Centered Drug Program Evaluation and evaluation of seven selected probation subsidy programs. The Department com-

pleted its contract with the U. S. Office of Youth Development to develop standards and evaluation procedures for runaway youths (The Runaway Youth Project) throughout the United States.

A number of ongoing research projects continued during the year. These were the Preston Violence Reduction Project; the medical psychiatric treatment program at WINTU Lodge at the Northern Reception Center-Clinic; the Youth Training School Voluntary Program; the Gang Violence Reduction Project Evaluation in East Los Angeles; the California Youth Service Bureaus Evaluation; the Grant School District Delinquency Prevention Study by the Rosenberg Foundation, and the Job Survival Skills Project by the U. S. Office of Education. Data systems were continued on wards' academic achievement, medical/psychiatric programs, and violent offender programs.

Projects initiated during the year were the Bay Area Discharge Study, the Reduced Living Unit Size Evaluation, Assembly Bill 3121, Impact Evaluation, the Sacramento Cohort Study, the Long Beach Diversion Project, and the Evaluation of Drug Abuse Services for Parolees.

Work continued on the Offender Based Institutional Tracking System (OBITS), to be fully completed in 1978. This system will improve the Department's ability to make accurate population projections, and provide more rapid feedback of information to managers and board members so that better and more rapid decisions can be made. The system will provide for immediate projection of centralized data to terminals in all institutions and parole offices.

# Statistical Highlights

## **1. FIRST COMMITMENTS:**

First commitments to the Youth Authority for 1977 totaled 3,626 of which 95 percent were male and 5 percent were female. The 3,626 commitments in 1977 represent a 2 percent increase over the 3,559 commitments in 1976, and a 7 percent increase over the 3,404 commitments in 1975. The trend of first commitments to the Youth Authority over the past 11 years had been one of steadily decreasing numbers until the year 1972, and then steadily increasing numbers since that time.

## **2. AREA OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:**

Fifty-seven percent of all first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1977 were from the Southern California area, with 35 percent from Los Angeles County alone. The San Francisco Bay Area contributed 24 percent of all first commitments while the Sacramento Valley area contributed 6 percent and the San Joaquin Valley area 9 percent. Numerically, the counties with the largest number of commitments to the Youth Authority were Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Diego, Alameda, San Francisco, Kern, San Bernardino, Sacramento and Riverside in that order.

## **3. COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:**

Commitments to the Youth Authority can originate from the juvenile or the adult courts, and for 1977 the proportion of commitments was divided 56 percent from the juvenile courts and 44 percent from the adult courts. This was a major change from the proportions received in earlier years when three-fourths of all first commitments were from the juvenile courts. The reason for this is that the Probation Subsidy program has had its greatest effect in curtailing juvenile court commitments while having only limited impact in the adult court area.

## **4. AGE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:**

The average age of first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1977 was 17.5 years, down slightly from 17.7 years in 1976. Since 1966, the age of juvenile court commitments has increased from an average of 15.5 years to 16.3 years, whereas the average age of criminal court commitments has remained at 19.0 years. So, the changing age of Youth Authority commitments is due solely to the increase in the age of wards committed from the juvenile courts.

## **5. FIRST COMMITMENT OFFENSES:**

The most common reason for commitment to the Youth Authority was for burglary followed closely by robbery. One-half of all new commitments to the Youth Authority were for these two offenses. Since 1966, the proportion of wards committed for violent type offenses (homicide, robbery, and assault) has increased from 15 percent to 41 percent. In contrast, narcotic and drug offenses and Welfare and Institutions Code offenses have decreased dramatically.

## **6. LENGTH OF STAY:**

The average length of stay in Youth Authority institutions increased from 10.2 months in 1970 to 12.7 months in 1975, and then dropped to 12.0 months in 1976. A further decline brought the length of stay to 10.9 months in 1977.

## **7. LONG TERM TRENDS:**

The population in Youth Authority institutions as of December 31, 1977 was approximately 4,100—down nearly one-third from the 5,900 in 1970. Youth Authority parole population has also been decreasing over this period. In 1970, it totaled almost 14,500, and now is down to 7,700 or almost one-half of what it was eight years ago.

# Profiles

## A California Youth Authority Male:

### *His Home Environment:*

1. Forty-three percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 50 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 6 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-three percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency, and 39 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 6 percent lived in neighborhoods considered non-delinquent.
3. A significant proportion (39 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income came from public assistance.

### *His Family:*

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

### *His Delinquent Behavior:*

1. Sixty-three percent had five or more delinquent contacts prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Sixty-three percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 43 percent was undesirable peer influences.

### *His Employment/Schooling:*

1. Of those in the labor force, 15 percent were employed full time while 69 percent were unemployed.
2. Sixteen percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Twenty-two percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from High School.

## A California Youth Authority Female:

### *Her Home Environment:*

1. Forty-six percent came from neighborhoods which were below average economically, 46 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 7 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-two percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency and 39 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 12 percent lived in neighborhoods considered non-delinquent.
3. A significant proportion (49 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income came from public assistance.

### *Her Family:*

1. Nineteen percent came from unbroken homes. One natural parent was present in an additional 59 percent of the homes.
2. Over one-half of the wards had at least one parent or one brother or sister who had a delinquent or criminal record.
3. Three percent were married at the time of commitment and 22 percent had children.

### *Her Delinquent Behavior:*

1. Forty-seven percent had five or more delinquent contacts prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Forty-four percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 39 percent was undesirable peer influences.

### *Her Employment/Schooling:*

1. Of those in the labor force, 9 percent were employed full time while 85 percent were unemployed.
2. Twenty-eight percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Nineteen percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.

# Statistical Summary...

The preceding two pages contain highlights of this report's statistical information and profiles of the average Youth Authority male and female commitment. The following pages contain a detailed statistical summary of the department's activities for the calendar year 1977.

Many of the tables and charts contain data for a period covering 1966 through 1977. Other tables will only show data for the 1977 calendar year, or for 1970 through 1977. The long-term comparison from 1966

through 1977 was done for the purpose of showing the effect of probation subsidy legislation which was enacted in 1965 and became effective July 1, 1966. This legislation had a major effect upon commitments to the Department of the Youth Authority which will be evident in the tables that follow. For the most part, these tables will show a story of decreasing commitments to the Youth Authority up to the year 1972, decreasing institutional populations through that same year, and decreasing parole populations up to the present time.

## // section 3

### COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

#### **FIRST COMMITMENTS**

Table 1 shows the number of commitments to the Youth Authority from 1966 through 1977 and the commitment rate per 100,000 youth population. The Youth population used in this instance was the 10 to 20 year age group. Both the table and the accompanying chart show the effect of the Probation Subsidy program on commitments to the Youth Authority. In 1966, there were 5,470 commitments for a rate of 148 per 100,000 youth population, and this dropped to a low of 2,728 commitments in 1972 for a rate of 65 per 100,000 youth population. Since 1972, commitments have increased and in 1977 totaled 3,626 for a rate of 86 per 100,000 youth population.

It is easy to see that juvenile court commitments felt the greatest impact of the subsidy legislation, with commitments in 1977 (2,013) being less than one-half of what they were in 1966 (4,130). Criminal court commitments, on the other hand, have actually increased over this period—from 1,340 in 1966 to 1,613 in 1977; however, the commitment rate per 100,000 youth population has not changed to any great degree. Another major impact of the subsidy legislation was

its effect upon female commitments. There were 887 females committed to the Youth Authority in 1966 as compared to only 169 in 1977. The commitment rate for females decreased from 48 per 100,000 youth population to 8 per 100,000 youth population.

#### **REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS**

Table 2 shows the impact of the probation subsidy legislation in terms of how it affected commitments to the Youth Authority in those counties participating in the program. The formula for the earnings that counties can acquire through the subsidy program is contained in Section 1825 of the Welfare & Institutions code. Briefly, this section defines a "base commitment rate" for each county, which is calculated from the actual commitments during the base period of 1959-63. Commitments during subsequent years are compared to the "base rate" years with each county being reimbursed to the extent their commitments to state institutions (both adult and juvenile) are lower than "expected."

In order to show the effect of probation subsidy legislation on California only, the original "base rate" formula was split into two parts—one for the Youth



**Table 1**  
**FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-1977**  
**BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION**

Year	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
							Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	First commitments	Rate <sup>a</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>b</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>c</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>a</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>b</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>c</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>a</sup>
1966	5,470	148.0	4,130	146.2	1,340	153.7	4,583	249.3	3,305	230.8	1,278	314.8	887	47.7
1967	4,998	129.4	3,571	122.9	1,427	149.3	4,127	219.5	2,850	193.4	1,367	305.8	781	40.2
1968	4,690	119.1	3,164	106.3	1,526	158.5	3,973	202.6	2,530	167.5	1,443	320.0	717	36.2
1969	4,494	112.2	2,779	91.4	1,715	177.9	3,860	193.7	2,242	145.4	1,618	358.8	634	31.5
1970	3,746	92.2	2,204	71.7	1,542	155.9	3,319	163.8	1,855	118.7	1,464	316.2	427	21.0
1971	3,218	77.6	1,651	53.3	1,567	149.7	2,880	139.5	1,397	88.8	1,483	302.7	338	16.2
1972	2,728	64.9	1,462	46.9	1,266	116.5	2,476	118.1	1,267	80.0	1,209	236.1	252	12.0
1973	2,757	64.8	1,464	46.7	1,293	115.4	2,534	119.3	1,296	81.3	1,238	233.6	223	10.5
1974	3,002	70.2	1,527	48.6	1,475	129.7	2,790	130.7	1,367	85.7	1,423	264.0	212	9.9
1975	3,404	79.6	1,829	58.7	1,575	136.1	3,224	151.1	1,714	108.1	1,510	275.5	180	8.4
1976	3,559	83.9	1,754	57.2	1,805	153.8	3,377	159.5	1,633	104.7	1,744	313.4	182	8.6
1977	3,626	85.9	2,013	65.2	1,613	142.0	3,457	162.5	1,904	120.9	1,553	281.6	169	8.1

<sup>a</sup> 10-20 year age group

<sup>b</sup> 10-17 year age group

<sup>c</sup> 18-20 year age group

Authority and the other for the Department of Corrections. Table 2 shows the expected commitments to the Youth Authority for each fiscal year from 1966-67 to 1976-77 and the commitments that were actually received during those years. The difference between

these two figures is the difference in commitments that could conceivably be attributed to the Probation Subsidy program.

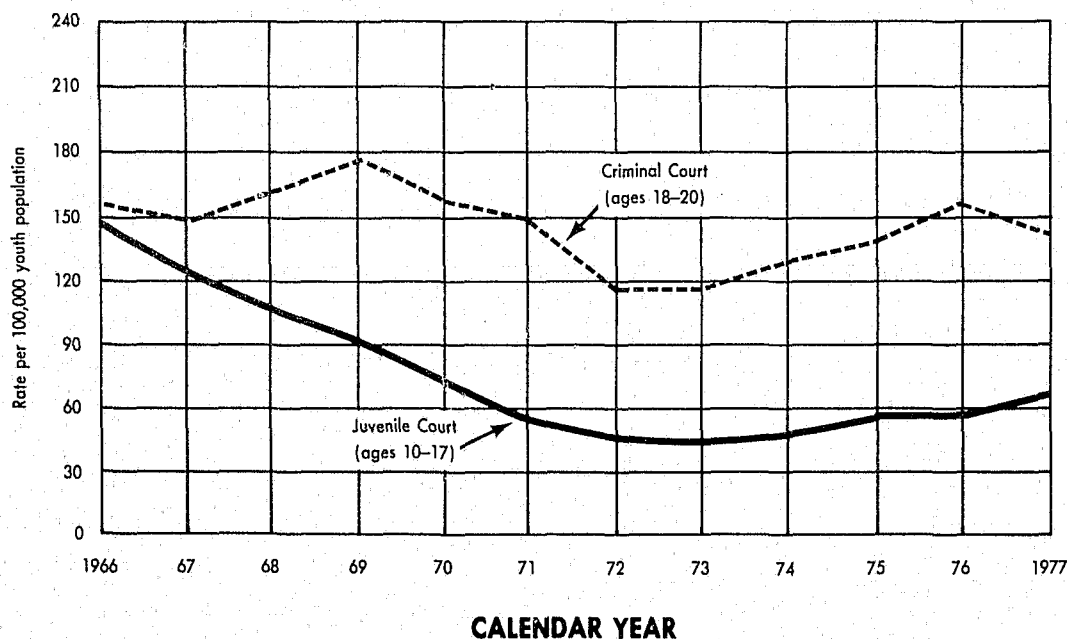
The number of participating counties out of the total of 58 California counties started at 31, increased

## chart 1

### FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-1977

By Committing Court

(Shown as Rates per 100,000 Youth Population)





**Table 2**  
**REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966-67 THROUGH 1976-77**  
**BY COUNTIES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM**

Year	Number of participating counties	Expected commitments <sup>a</sup>	Actual commitments	Commitment reduction number	Commitment reduction percent
1966-67	31	4,332	3,872	460	10.6
1967-68	36	4,793	3,599	1,194	24.9
1968-69	41	5,594	4,162	1,432	25.6
1969-70	46	5,884	4,091	1,793	30.5
1970-71	44	5,715	3,173	2,542	44.4
1971-72	47	5,978	2,775	3,203	53.5
1972-73	47	6,072	2,641	3,431	56.6
1973-74	47	6,133	2,831	3,302	54.0
1974-75	47	6,187	2,952	3,235	52.3
1975-76	45	6,180	3,376	2,804	45.5
1976-77	44	6,277	3,379	2,898	46.2

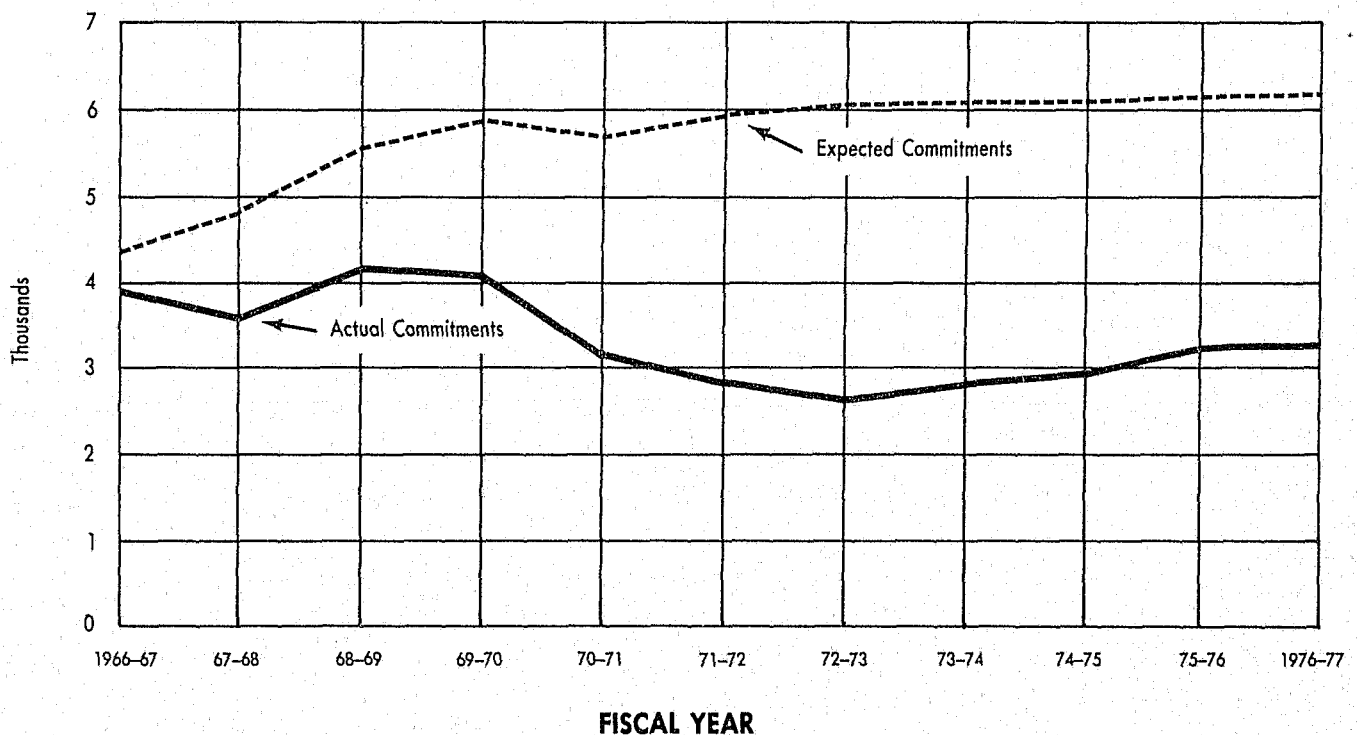
<sup>a</sup> Based on formula (See Section 1825 W & I Code) with modification to apply to CYA only.

to a high of 47 and has since dropped back to 44. During the fiscal year 1976-77, the number of commitments that would be expected to be sent to the Youth Authority based upon the original "base rate" in 1959-63 was 6,277. The actual number of commitments received from these participating counties was 3,379—a

commitment reduction number of 2,898. This calculates out to a commitment reduction of 46.2 percent. This reduction number earned the counties over 13 million dollars. This money was generally used for intensive supervision programs for county probationers.

## chart II

**REDUCTION IN COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY,**  
**1966-67 THROUGH 1976-77**  
 By Counties Participating in the Probation Subsidy Program



**Table 3**  
**AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED**  
**UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1977**  
**BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION**

Area and county	Youth population <sup>a</sup>		All first commitments			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Rate per 100,00 youth population <sup>b</sup>		
	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-20	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court
Total .....	3,087,570	1,135,970	3,626	3,457	169	2,013	1,904	109	1,613	1,553	60	85.9	65.2	142.0
Southern California .....	1,858,430	681,080	2,079	1,999	80	1,132	1,080	52	947	919	28	81.9	60.9	139.0
Los Angeles .....	971,300	344,770	1,251	1,219	32	657	637	20	594	582	12	95.1	67.6	172.3
Imperial .....	15,950	4,540	24	19	5	16	13	3	8	6	2	117.1	100.3	176.2
Kern .....	56,290	19,560	134	123	11	115	106	9	19	17	2	176.7	204.3	97.1
Orange .....	265,600	98,690	86	85	1	26	25	1	60	60	-	23.6	9.8	60.8
Riverside .....	80,430	28,390	102	98	4	64	62	2	38	36	2	93.7	79.6	133.8
San Bernardino .....	112,790	40,680	125	118	7	44	42	2	81	76	5	81.4	39.0	199.1
San Diego .....	220,890	88,640	225	212	13	138	128	10	87	84	3	72.7	62.5	98.1
San Luis Obispo .....	15,210	11,360	19	19	-	13	13	-	6	6	-	71.5	85.5	52.8
Santa Barbara .....	59,070	20,120	44	41	3	28	26	2	16	15	1	74.3	71.7	79.5
Ventura .....	80,880	24,320	69	65	4	31	28	3	38	37	1	65.6	38.3	156.2
San Francisco Bay area .....	681,150	242,470	857	808	49	467	437	30	390	371	19	92.8	68.6	160.8
Alameda .....	146,080	57,510	200	190	10	112	105	7	88	85	3	98.2	76.7	153.0
San Francisco .....	60,000	26,660	183	168	15	128	118	10	55	50	5	211.2	213.3	206.3
Contra Costa .....	95,690	30,730	73	68	5	31	27	4	42	41	1	57.7	32.4	136.7
Marin .....	29,910	8,830	11	11	-	6	6	-	5	5	-	28.4	20.1	56.6
Napa .....	12,990	5,400	9	7	2	4	3	1	5	4	1	48.9	30.8	92.6
San Mateo .....	78,250	23,800	61	58	3	45	43	2	16	15	1	59.8	57.5	67.2
Santa Clara .....	192,980	67,400	269	258	11	106	103	3	163	155	8	103.3	54.9	241.8
Solano .....	28,990	9,850	22	21	1	19	18	1	3	3	-	56.6	65.5	30.5
Sonoma .....	36,250	12,280	29	27	2	16	14	2	13	13	-	59.8	44.1	105.9
Sacramento Valley .....	189,570	78,660	218	210	8	131	126	5	87	84	3	81.3	69.1	110.6
Butte .....	15,300	9,620	13	11	2	4	3	1	9	8	1	52.2	26.1	91.6
Colusa .....	1,880	620	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn .....	3,030	1,000	6	6	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Placer .....	15,530	5,090	11	11	-	6	6	-	5	5	-	53.3	38.6	98.2
Sacramento .....	104,340	40,360	121	116	5	80	77	3	41	39	2	83.6	76.7	101.6
Shasta .....	14,630	4,980	20	20	-	11	11	-	9	9	-	102.0	75.2	180.7
Sutter .....	7,910	2,660	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	47.3	25.3	112.8
Tehama .....	5,460	1,740	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yolo .....	14,430	10,120	13	13	-	3	3	-	10	10	-	53.0	20.8	98.8
Yuba .....	7,060	2,470	26	25	1	20	19	1	6	6	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin Valley .....	229,790	82,280	313	294	19	190	176	14	123	118	5	100.3	82.7	149.5
Fresno .....	73,170	27,820	89	85	4	53	51	2	36	34	2	88.1	72.4	129.4
Kings .....	11,580	3,630	20	19	1	15	14	1	5	5	-	131.5	129.5	137.7
Madera .....	7,780	2,360	31	27	4	12	9	3	19	18	1	305.7	154.2	805.1
Merced .....	19,410	7,140	17	17	-	15	15	-	2	2	-	64.0	77.3	28.0
San Joaquin .....	46,160	17,060	45	41	4	36	33	3	9	8	1	71.2	78.0	52.8
Stanislaus .....	36,950	12,550	70	65	5	35	31	4	35	34	1	141.4	94.7	278.9
Tulare .....	34,740	11,720	41	40	1	24	23	1	17	17	-	88.2	69.1	145.1
22 other counties .....	128,630	51,480	159	146	13	93	85	8	66	61	5	88.3	72.3	128.2
Alpine .....	110	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador .....	1,870	940	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras .....	2,150	680	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Del Norte .....	2,300	710	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado .....	9,760	3,650	7	7	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	52.2	41.0	82.2
Humboldt .....	15,010	7,530	13	12	1	10	9	1	3	3	-	57.7	66.6	39.8
Inyo .....	2,350	830	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lake .....	3,440	960	5	4	1	1	1	-	-	4	3	1	-	-
Lassen .....	2,510	890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa .....	1,190	570	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mendocino .....	8,920	2,840	17	16	1	11	10	1	6	6	-	144.6	123.3	211.3
Modoc .....	1,060	370	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mono .....	840	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey .....	35,410	14,020	44	41	3	26	23	3	18	18	-	89.0	73.4	128.4
Nevada .....	5,190	1,500	6	6	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Plumas .....	2,050	620	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito .....	3,290	1,130	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz .....	20,370	10,070	34	30	4	11	11	-	23	19	4	111.7	54.0	228.4
Sierra .....	350	160	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou .....	5,160	1,720	8	8	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Trinity .....	1,450	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne .....	3,850	1,390	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> 1977 county populations were estimated from information provided by Department of Finance.

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

## AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

Table 3 shows the number of wards committed to the Youth Authority by each individual county and the rate of commitment per county per 100,000 youth population. The county committing the largest number of wards to the Youth Authority was Los Angeles County with 1,251 which accounted for 35 percent of all commitments statewide. The Southern California area committed 57 percent of all commitments, while the San Francisco Bay Area committed 24 percent, the Sacramento Valley area 6 percent, and the San Joaquin Valley area 9 percent.

Numerically, the counties with the largest number of commitments were Los Angeles (1,251), Santa Clara (269), San Diego (225), Alameda (200), San Francisco (183), Kern (134), San Bernardino (125), Sacramento (121), and Riverside (102). Four counties did not commit any wards to the Youth Authority and these were Alpine, Lassen, Mono, and Trinity. The highest commitment rate per capita was 306 commitments per 100,000 youth population in Madera county. Other counties with high commitment rates were San Francisco (211), Kern (177), Mendocino (145), and Stanislaus (141).

## // section 4

## CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS

### COMMITTING COURT

Commitments to the Youth Authority can originate from any court (juvenile, superior, municipal, or justice), and Table 4 shows the proportions of commitments by type of court. The two major court divisions are the juvenile and criminal, and the criminal courts are in turn divided into superior courts and lower courts. As is apparent from the table and from the accompanying chart, the proportion of commitments from the juvenile courts has been declining steadily through 1976 with a slight upswing occurring in 1977. In 1966, approximately 76 percent of all commitments were from the juvenile courts and this dropped to about 50 percent in the early 1970's and has since

increased to 56 percent. Although there has been a decline in the number of criminal court commitments to the Youth Authority in the past year, the total commitments are still above what they were in 1966.

### SEX

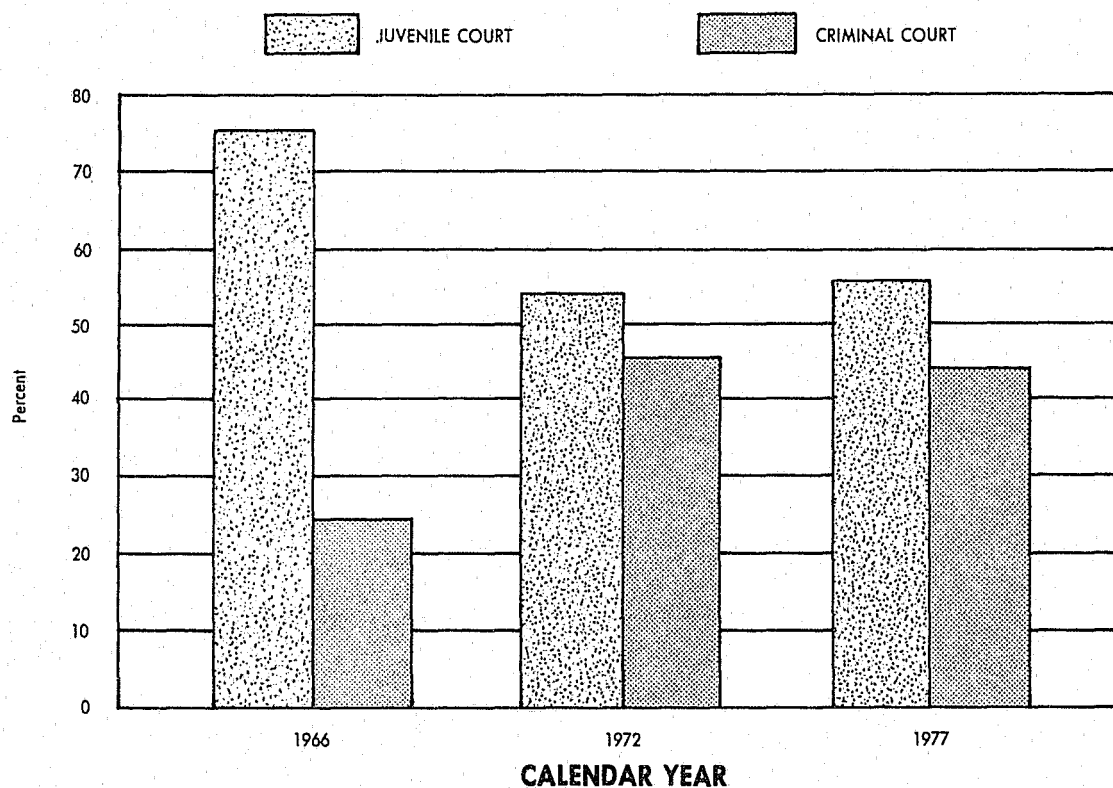
Female commitments to the Youth Authority have declined considerably since 1966. Whereas 16 percent of Youth Authority commitments were female in 1966, this has dropped to under 5 percent in 1977. Since the majority of female commitments come from the juvenile courts, the decline of female commitments is consistent with the decline of juvenile court commitments, generally.

Table 4  
COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966-1977

Year	Total		Juvenile court				Criminal court					
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Superior courts		Lower courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Males	Females	Males	Females
1966	5,470	100.0	4,130	75.5	3,305	825	1,340	24.5	1,135	46	143	16
1967	4,998	100.0	3,571	71.4	2,850	721	1,427	28.6	1,226	41	141	19
1968	4,690	100.0	3,164	67.5	2,530	634	1,526	32.5	1,314	55	129	26
1969	4,494	100.0	2,779	61.8	2,242	537	1,715	38.2	1,479	77	139	20
1970	3,746	100.0	2,204	58.8	1,855	349	1,542	41.2	1,319	57	145	21
1971	3,218	100.0	1,651	51.3	1,397	254	1,567	48.7	1,383	64	100	20
1972	2,728	100.0	1,462	53.6	1,267	195	1,266	46.4	1,100	38	109	19
1973	2,757	100.0	1,464	53.1	1,296	168	1,293	46.9	1,162	40	76	15
1974	3,002	100.0	1,527	50.9	1,367	160	1,475	49.1	1,319	43	104	9
1975	3,404	100.0	1,829	53.7	1,714	115	1,575	46.3	1,393	56	117	9
1976	3,559	100.0	1,754	49.3	1,633	121	1,805	50.7	1,655	55	89	6
1977	3,626	100.0	2,013	55.5	1,904	109	1,613	44.5	1,489	55	64	5

# chart III

## COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966, 1972 AND 1977



**Table 5**  
AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1977  
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Age at admission	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
							Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal court	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	3,626	100.0	2,013	100.0	1,613	100.0	3,457	100.0	1,904	100.0	1,553	100.0	169	100.0
12 years.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
13 years.....	20	0.5	20	1.0	-	-	19	0.5	19	1.0	-	-	1	0.6
14 years.....	100	2.8	100	5.0	-	-	89	2.6	89	4.7	-	-	11	6.5
15 years.....	312	8.6	312	15.5	-	-	286	8.3	286	15.0	-	-	26	15.4
16 years.....	635	17.5	622	30.9	13	0.8	608	17.6	596	31.3	12	0.8	27	16.0
17 years.....	803	22.1	724	36.0	79	4.9	760	22.0	684	35.9	76	4.9	43	25.4
18 years.....	682	18.8	228	11.3	454	28.2	663	19.2	223	11.7	440	28.3	19	11.2
19 years.....	583	16.1	5	0.2	578	35.8	556	16.1	5	0.3	551	35.5	27	16.0
20 years.....	379	10.5	-	-	379	23.5	368	10.6	-	-	368	23.7	11	6.5
21 years or over .....	110	3.0	-	-	110	6.8	106	3.0	-	-	106	6.8	4	2.4
Mean age .....	17.5		16.3		19.0		17.5		16.3		19.0		17.0	
Standard deviation .....	1.7		1.1		1.0		1.7		1.1		1.0		1.8	

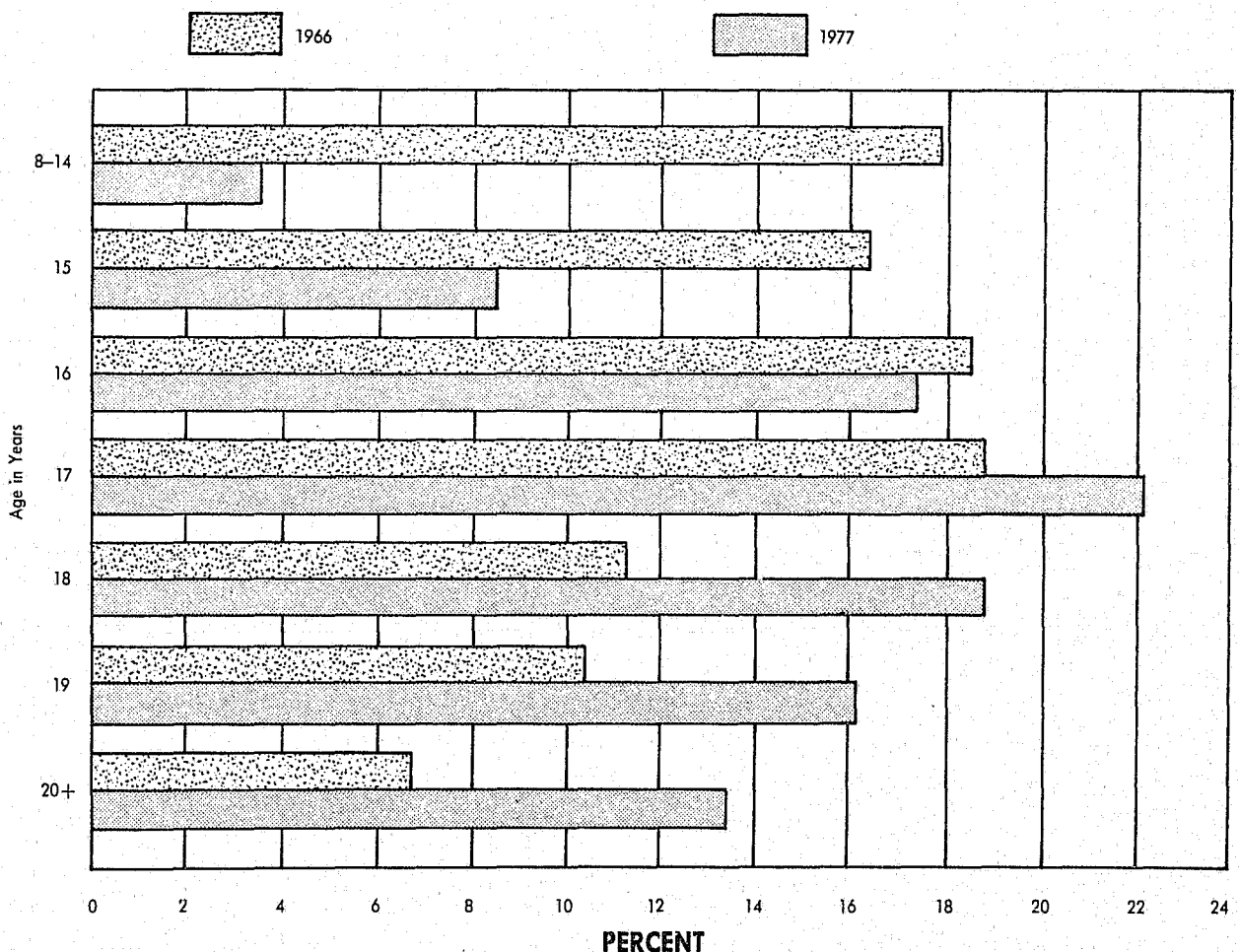
## AGE

The average age at first commitment to the Youth Authority was 17.5 years, which was a composite of an average of 16.3 years for juvenile court commitments and 19.0 years for criminal court commitments. These data are shown in Table 5 which gives the individual age breakdown by court of commitment. Table 6 and the accompanying chart illustrate the changing age of Youth Authority commitments since 1966. In that year, the average age at commitment was 16.3 years and it has since increased to 17.5. What is most inter-

esting is that all of the increase in age is in the juvenile court commitments—there has been no increase in the average age of criminal court commitments. Also, as the chart reveals, there are currently relatively few commitments in the younger age ranges, in terms of what was previously the case, and considerably more commitments in the older age ranges. During 1977, the Youth Authority received the bulk of its commitments in the 16 to 19 year age range (75 percent). In earlier years this age range contributed only 59 percent of all commitments.

### chart IV

#### AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966 AND 1977



**Table 6**  
**MEAN AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966-1977**  
**BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT**  
(In Years)

Year	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Males			Females
				Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Juvenile and criminal courts
1966	16.3	15.5	19.0	16.5	15.5	19.0	15.6
1967	16.6	15.7	19.0	16.8	15.7	19.0	15.8
1968	16.8	15.7	19.0	16.9	15.7	19.1	15.9
1969	17.1	15.9	19.1	17.3	15.9	19.1	16.2
1970	17.2	15.9	19.0	17.3	16.0	19.1	16.2
1971	17.5	16.0	19.0	17.6	16.0	19.0	16.5
1972	17.4	16.0	19.1	17.5	16.1	19.1	16.4
1973	17.5	16.1	19.1	17.6	16.2	19.1	16.6
1974	17.6	16.1	19.1	17.7	16.1	19.1	16.6
1975	17.5	16.2	19.0	17.5	16.2	19.0	16.9
1976	17.7	16.3	19.0	17.7	16.3	19.0	17.1
1977	17.5	16.3	19.0	17.5	16.3	19.0	17.0

### ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic composition of Youth Authority first commitments is shown in detail in Table 7 for the calendar year 1977, and in comparison with other years in Table 8. During 1977, minority commitments made up 61 percent of all wards committed: 26 percent were Spanish-speaking, 32 percent were Black, and approximately 3 percent were other ethnic minorities.

The ethnic composition of Youth Authority commitments has changed quite drastically since 1972. Up to that time, the proportion of whites committed to the Youth Authority varied between 52 and 57 percent. Since 1972, the proportion of whites has fallen to 39 percent and may go lower in the years to come. The Spanish-speaking minority group has increased from approximately 17 percent to 26 percent. The Black ethnic group has risen from 27 percent to 32 percent.

### OFFENSE

Table 9 shows the reasons for commitment to the Youth Authority in detail for 1977 and in comparison with other years in Table 10. The accompanying chart also shows the change in the pattern of commitment offense over the long-term period. For 1977, the most common reason for commitment was burglary followed by robbery and assault. These three offense groups made up 65 percent of all commitments.

There is some sex differential in commitment offense patterns, although not as much as in previous years. Whereas the three offenses just mentioned were the most common offenses committed by males, only two of the three (robbery and assault) show up as being predominate reasons for commitment for females. Burglary commitments, which made up 28 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority

**Table 7**  
**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1977**  
**BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT**

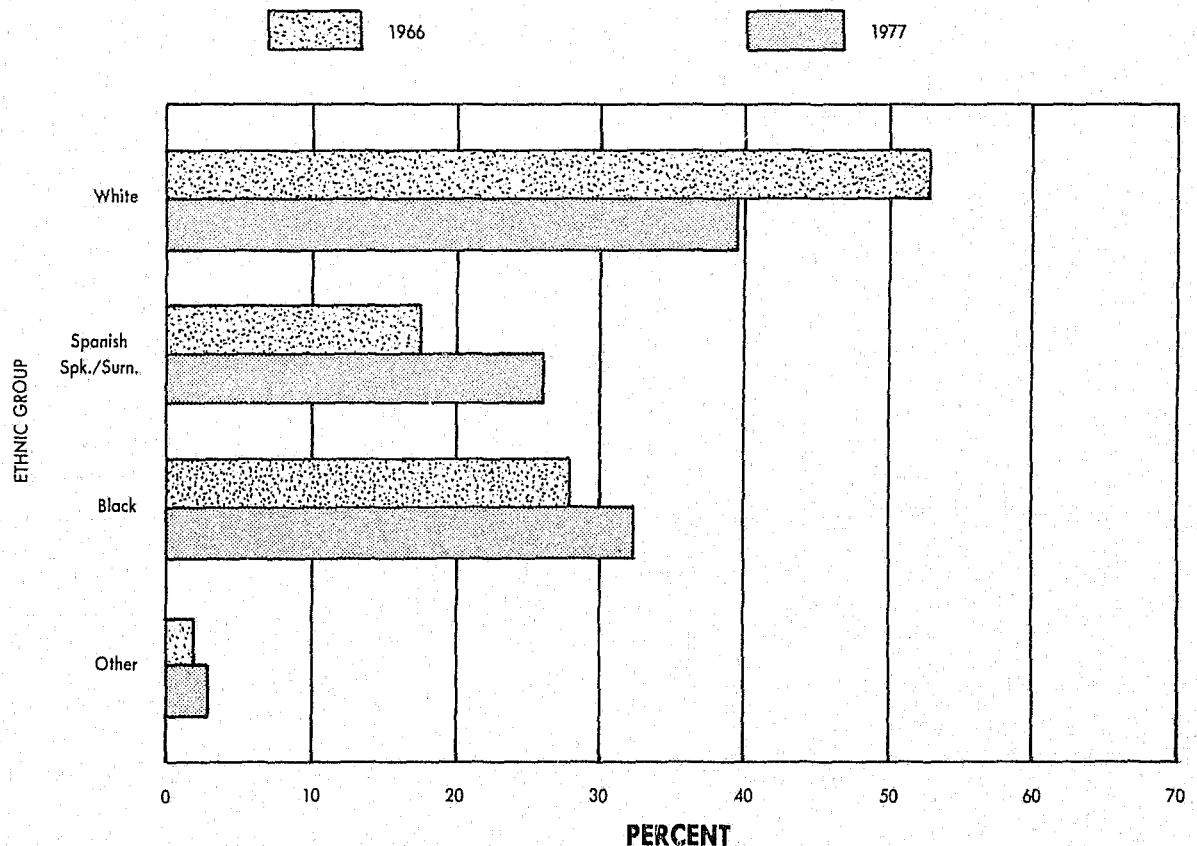
Ethnic group	Total		Males						Females	
			Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,626	100.0	3,457	100.0	1,904	100.0	1,553	100.0	169	100.0
White	1,427	39.3	1,366	39.5	698	36.7	668	43.0	61	36.1
Spanish Speaking/Surname	927	25.6	884	25.6	535	28.1	349	22.5	43	25.5
Black	1,161	32.0	1,103	31.9	615	32.3	488	31.4	58	34.3
Asian	33	0.9	33	1.0	21	1.1	12	0.8	-	-
Native American	46	1.3	39	1.1	20	1.0	19	1.2	7	4.1
Filipino	18	0.5	18	0.5	9	0.5	9	0.6	-	-
Other	14	0.4	14	0.4	6	0.3	8	0.5	-	-

**Table 8**  
**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966-1977**

Year	Total		White		Spanish Speaking Surname		Black		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1966.....	5,470	100.0	2,855	52.8	970	17.7	1,509	27.6	106	1.9
1967.....	4,998	100.0	2,738	54.8	854	17.1	1,299	26.0	107	2.1
1968.....	4,690	100.0	2,670	56.9	736	15.7	1,208	25.8	76	1.6
1969.....	4,494	100.0	2,409	53.6	750	16.7	1,253	27.9	82	1.8
1970.....	3,746	100.0	2,077	55.4	657	17.5	927	24.8	85	2.3
1971.....	3,218	100.0	1,673	52.0	612	19.0	832	25.9	101	3.1
1972.....	2,728	100.0	1,326	48.6	534	19.6	800	29.3	68	2.5
1973.....	2,757	100.0	1,228	44.5	520	18.9	934	33.9	75	2.7
1974.....	3,002	100.0	1,420	47.3	593	19.8	904	30.1	85	2.8
1975.....	3,404	100.0	1,385	40.7	728	21.4	1,171	34.4	120	3.5
1976.....	3,559	100.0	1,442	40.5	825	23.2	1,200	33.7	92	2.6
1977.....	3,626	100.0	1,427	39.3	927	25.6	1,161	32.0	111	3.1

**chart U**

**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966 AND 1977**



**Table 9**  
**OFFENSE OR REASON FOR COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER**  
**YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1977**  
**BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT**

Offense or reason for commitment	Total		Males						Females	
			Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	3,626	100.0	3,457	100.0	1,904	100.0	1,553	100.0	169	100.0
Murder .....	93	2.6	91	2.6	61	3.2	30	1.9	2	1.2
Manslaughter .....	45	1.2	39	1.1	11	0.6	28	1.8	6	3.5
Robbery .....	836	23.0	793	22.9	364	19.1	429	27.6	43	25.4
Assault and battery .....	518	14.3	486	14.1	352	18.5	134	8.6	32	18.9
Burglary .....	994	27.4	978	28.3	465	24.4	513	33.1	16	9.5
Theft (except auto) .....	300	8.3	285	8.2	157	8.2	128	8.3	15	8.9
Auto theft .....	271	7.5	260	7.5	156	8.2	104	6.7	11	6.5
Forgery and checks .....	42	1.2	33	1.0	14	0.7	19	1.2	9	5.3
Sex offenses .....	141	3.9	137	4.0	79	4.1	58	3.7	4	2.4
Narcotics and drugs .....	92	2.5	79	2.3	26	1.4	53	3.4	13	7.7
Arson .....	37	1.0	34	1.0	17	0.9	17	1.1	3	1.8
Escape from county facilities .....	116	3.2	111	3.2	100	5.3	11	0.7	5	3.0
Kidnapping .....	39	1.1	37	1.1	27	1.4	10	0.7	2	1.2
Other felony .....	44	1.2	43	1.2	24	1.3	19	1.2	1	0.6
Other misdemeanor .....	58	1.6	51	1.5	51	2.7	-	-	7	4.1

for males, was represented by only 10 percent of female commitments.

Offense patterns over the years have changed considerably as is shown in Table 10. During 1966, 15 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority were committed for homicide, robbery, or assault. During 1977, 41 percent of all commitments were for these three offenses. In contrast, there has been a considerable decrease in the proportion of commitments

for narcotics and drug offenses, and a large decrease in commitments for what are commonly called "status" offenses. One of the more common commitment offense groups during 1966 was incorrigible, truancy, and runaway. During that year, almost 25 percent of all commitments were for this offense group. Since January 1, 1977, the Welfare and Institutions code prohibits commitments to the Youth Authority for "status" offenses.

**Table 10**  
**OFFENSE OR REASON FOR COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER**  
**YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966 AND 1977**

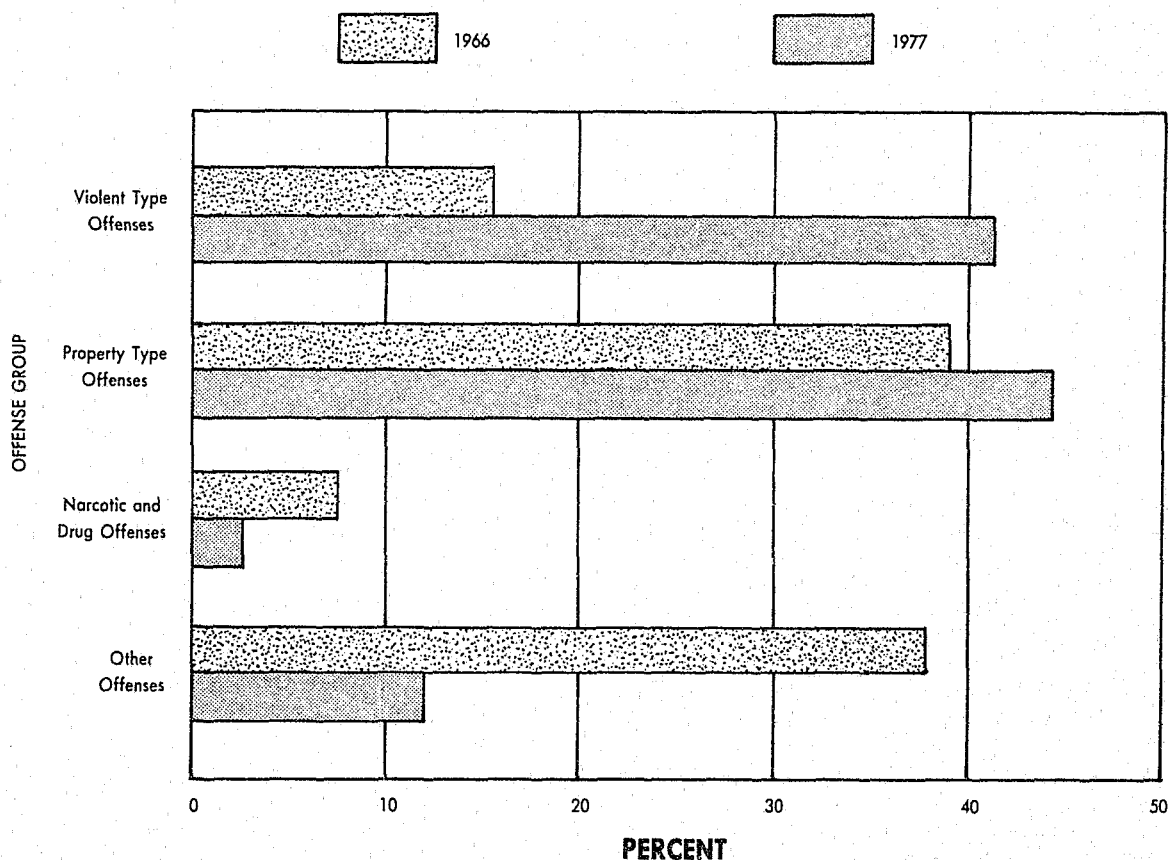
Offense or reason for commitment	1966		1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all offenses .....	5,470	100.0	3,626	100.0
Violent type offenses .....	844	15.4	1,492	41.2
Homicide .....	32	0.6	138	3.8
Robbery .....	346	6.3	836	23.1
Assault and battery .....	466	8.5	518	14.3
Property type offenses .....	2,140	39.1	1,607	44.3
Burglary .....	860	15.7	994	27.4
Theft (except auto) .....	568	10.4	342	9.4
Auto theft .....	712	13.0	271	7.5
Sex offenses .....	232	4.2	141	3.9
Narcotic and drug offenses .....	417	7.6	92	2.5
All other offenses .....	1,837	33.6	294	8.1

NOTE: Percentages may not add due to independent rounding.



# chart VI

## OFFENSE GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1966 AND 1977



### PRIOR RECORD

According to the data shown in Table 11 there has been an increase in the seriousness of the prior record, as revealed by the proportion of those who had two or

more prior commitments either to a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, or county jail. The proportion of wards falling into this category rose from 15 percent in 1966 to 30 percent in 1977.

**Table 11**  
**PRIOR RECORD OF FIRST COMMITMENTS PLACED UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY CUSTODY, 1966 and 1977**

Prior record	1966		1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	5,470	100.0	3,626	100.0
None or unknown .....	198	3.6	288	8.0
Delinquent contacts without commitments .....	2,467	45.1	1,114	30.7
One prior commitment .....	1,997	36.5	1,124	31.0
Two or more prior commitments .....	808	14.8	1,100	30.3

**Table 12**  
**ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY RECEPTION CENTERS, 1977**  
**BY TYPE OF TEST**

Achievement test grade	TABE Reading Vocabulary		TABE Reading Comprehension		TABE Arithmetic Reasoning		TABE Arithmetic Fundamentals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3,626	100.0	3,626	100.0	3,626	100.0	3,626	100.0
Not reported .....	299	8.2	306	8.4	307	8.5	298	8.2
Total, less not reported .....	3,327	100.0	3,320	100.0	3,319	100.0	3,328	100.0
Below grade 3 .....	98	2.9	93	2.8	58	1.8	31	0.9
Grades 3-5 .....	1,157	34.8	1,140	34.3	1,154	34.8	1,280	38.5
Grades 6-8 .....	1,169	35.1	1,377	41.5	1,637	49.9	1,707	51.3
Grades 9-11 .....	857	25.8	623	18.8	429	12.9	288	8.6
Grade 12 and above .....	46	1.4	87	2.6	21	0.6	22	0.7
Mean grade level.....	7.1		7.0		6.6		6.5	
Standard deviation .....	2.5		2.4		1.9		1.8	
Mean age.....	17.5		17.5		17.5		17.5	

### **ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES**

Each ward, newly committed to the Youth Authority, receives a battery of diagnostic tests at the Reception Center-Clinic and these tests form the basis for determining the program to which the ward should be assigned. One of the major test batteries, shown in Table 12, is the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) which tests ward achievement in reading and arithmetic. Approximately 92 percent of all wards

were tested and, of those tested, the mean grade level for reading was approximately the seventh grade whereas the mean grade level for arithmetic skills was between the sixth and the seventh grade. These scores were approximately the same as those recorded in previous years, and when considered in conjunction with the mean age of wards entering the Youth Authority indicates the degree to which Youth Authority wards are educationally handicapped.

## **section 5**

### **THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION**

#### **YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT**

Table 13 shows the total number of youths under commitment to the Youth Authority as of December 31, 1976 and 1977. There was very little difference in numbers of wards in institutions and on parole on these two dates, revealing the rather stable nature of the institutional and parole populations during the last two years. Of the total number of Youth Authority wards under jurisdiction at the end of 1977, one-third were in institutions and two-thirds were on parole or on institutional leave status.

#### **PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS**

There were 1,111 wards returned to institutions as parole violators during the calendar year 1977. This is exactly the same number as were returned in 1976. These data plus figures for previous years going back to 1966 are shown in Table 14.

The highest number of parole violators returned to institutions was 4,246 in 1967, and the current number is only about one-quarter of that. The decrease in the number of parole returns reflects not only the decrease in Youth Authority parole population over

**Table 13**  
**YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1976 and 1977**  
**BY TYPE OF CUSTODY**

Type of custody	1976		1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	11,902	100.0	12,020	100.0
In institutions .....	3,927	33.0	4,016	33.4
CYA institutions .....	3,901	32.8	4,006	33.3
CDC institutions .....	26	0.2	10	0.1
Parole guests <sup>a</sup> .....	(86)	-	(76)	-
Off institution <sup>b</sup> .....	309	2.6	286	2.4
On parole .....	7,659	64.3	7,704	64.1
California supervision .....	7,452	62.6	7,508	62.5
California commitments .....	7,318	61.5	7,347	61.1
Courtesy cases .....	134	1.1	161	1.4
Out-of-state supervision .....	207	1.7	196	1.6
Off parole <sup>c</sup> .....	7	0.1	14	0.1

<sup>a</sup> Parole guests in institutions are not counted in institutional or grand totals as they appear in parole total.

<sup>b</sup> Includes escape, furlough, out-to-court, county jail and DOH.

<sup>c</sup> Parole revoked—awaiting discharge or return to institution.

these years, but it is also a reflection of the policy of the Youth Authority Board to emphasize due process considerations in parole violation hearings. As a result, the type of parole return has been changing over the years. In earlier years, approximately 70 percent of all parole returns were initiated by the Youth Authority Board without there being a recommitment by a local court. In more recent years, Youth Authority policy has been not to intervene in court-initiated proceedings prior to final disposition, and as a result the number of parole returns initiated solely by the Youth Authority Board has dropped to a little more than one-third with the balance of almost two-thirds being recommitments by court order.

### **INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES**

Admissions and departures from Youth Authority institutions for the calendar year 1977 are shown in Table 15. As noted earlier, there was a minimum population fluctuation over this period, with a beginning population of 4,013 and an ending population of 4,092. Approximately 16,000 wards entered and departed the institutions during the year. In contrast to previous years, almost all of the institutional population was held in Youth Authority facilities, rather than having large numbers in the Department of Corrections facilities as was previously the case.

**Table 14**  
**PAROLE VIOLATOR RETURNS ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, 1966-1977**  
**BY TYPE OF RETURN**

Year	Total		Parole return without new commitment				Parole return with new commitment			
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
1966 .....	4,197	100.0	2,913	69.4	2,425	488	1,284	30.6	1,238	46
1967 .....	4,246	100.0	3,020	71.1	2,510	510	1,226	28.9	1,174	52
1968 .....	3,881	100.0	2,652	68.3	2,228	424	1,229	31.7	1,178	51
1969 .....	3,534	100.0	2,425	68.6	2,035	390	1,109	31.4	1,051	58
1970 .....	2,826	100.0	1,937	68.5	1,654	283	889	31.5	842	47
1971 .....	2,226	100.0	1,397	62.8	1,212	185	829	37.2	783	46
1972 .....	1,929	100.0	1,163	60.3	1,049	114	766	39.7	738	28
1973 .....	1,698	100.0	1,096	64.5	991	105	602	35.5	578	24
1974 .....	1,615	100.0	1,046	64.8	959	87	569	35.2	552	17
1975 .....	1,415	100.0	856	60.5	806	60	559	39.5	545	14
1976 .....	1,111	100.0	496	44.6	461	35	615	55.4	592	23
1977 .....	1,111	100.0	396	35.6	373	23	715	64.4	697	18

**Table 15**  
**INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1977**

Institution	Pop. start of year	Admissions						Departures						Pop. end of year
		Total	First Admissions	Returns		Transfers	Other *	Total	Parole		Transfers	Escape	Other *	
				Parole	Es-cape				Calif. supv.	O.S. supv.				
Total.....	4,013	16,017	3,626	1,111	120	7,401	3,759	15,938	4,233	107	7,401	328	3,869	4,092
Males .....	3,832	15,454	3,457	1,070	119	7,221	3,587	15,367	4,043	97	7,221	326	3,680	3,919
Females .....	181	563	169	41	1	180	172	571	190	10	180	2	189	173
CYA Institutions.....	3,987	15,986	3,626	1,109	120	7,381	3,750	15,891	4,225	106	7,379	328	3,853	4,082
Males .....	3,806	15,424	3,457	1,068	119	7,202	3,578	15,321	4,035	96	7,200	326	3,664	3,909
Females .....	181	562	169	41	1	179	172	570	190	10	179	2	189	173
Reception Centers.....	660	7,773	3,624	959	26	878	2,286	7,731	261	9	5,163	23	2,275	702
NRCC—Males .....	224	3,152	1,451	370	11	417	903	3,139	130	5	2,162	13	829	237
NRCC—Females .....	17	104	38	11	—	16	39	95	40	1	11	—	43	26
SRCC—Males .....	323	3,326	1,452	401	13	404	1,056	3,329	64	1	2,143	8	1,113	320
SRCC—Females .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
VRCC—Males .....	12	300	166	50	1	5	78	287	5	—	211	1	70	25
VRCC—Females .....	41	248	130	26	1	12	79	256	22	2	146	1	85	33
YTSC—Males.....	43	642	387	101	—	23	131	624	—	—	489	—	135	61
Schools & Camps.....	3,327	8,213	2	150	94	6,503	1,464	8,16	3,964	97	2,216	305	1,578	3,380
Males .....	3,204	8,004	1	146	94	6,353	1,410	7,942	3,836	90	2,195	304	1,517	3,266
Females .....	123	209	1	4	—	150	54	218	128	7	21	1	61	114
Nelles.....	288	540	—	—	5	490	45	483	352	11	50	12	58	345
Close.....	343	654	—	6	6	539	103	674	434	9	96	9	126	323
El Paso de Robles .....	324	649	—	4	3	572	70	617	388	15	151	6	57	356
Holton .....	326	625	—	11	9	523	82	605	374	17	115	23	76	346
Nelson .....	337	968	—	32	15	776	145	1,031	309	6	581	25	110	274
Preston.....	372	1,001	1	20	19	751	210	997	351	4	423	15	204	376
Youth Training School .....	774	1,663	—	48	26	1,281	308	1,683	967	13	343	49	311	754
Ventura—Males .....	193	306	—	10	1	266	29	309	192	8	69	3	37	190
Ventura—Females .....	121	178	1	4	—	143	30	186	123	7	20	—	36	113
SPACE—Males .....	12	447	—	1	—	119	327	449	56	—	54	9	330	10
SPACE—Females .....	2	31	—	—	—	7	24	32	5	—	1	1	25	1
Ben Lomond.....	43	275	—	2	7	242	24	261	97	—	61	41	62	57
Mt. Bullion.....	48	213	—	1	—	184	28	200	90	3	29	16	62	61
Oak Glen.....	50	219	—	8	—	202	9	203	85	1	63	46	8	66
Pine Grove .....	50	234	—	1	2	217	14	229	71	2	118	22	16	55
Washington Ridge.....	44	210	—	2	1	191	16	201	70	1	42	28	60	53
C.D.C. Institutions .....	26	31	—	2	—	20	9	47	8	1	22	—	16	10
Reception Centers.....	16	9	—	—	—	6	3	25	—	—	15	—	10	—
Facilities .....	10	22	—	2	—	14	6	22	8	1	7	—	6	10
Deuel Voc. Inst. ....	8	12	—	—	—	10	2	12	4	1	5	—	2	3
Other CDC—Males .....	2	9	—	2	—	3	4	9	4	—	1	—	4	2
CDC—Females.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

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

## AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS

Table 16 shows the average daily population of Youth Authority institutions from 1970 through 1977. The average daily population for 1977 (4,003) was the lowest of all of the years shown and quite a bit lower than the 6,500 in the mid 1960's which was the high point in the Youth Authority institutional population. Of the approximately 4,000 held in institutions during 1977, 3,000 males and females were held in schools,

approximately 300 males were in forestry camps, and approximately 700 males and females were undergoing a reception-diagnostic process at a Youth Authority reception center.

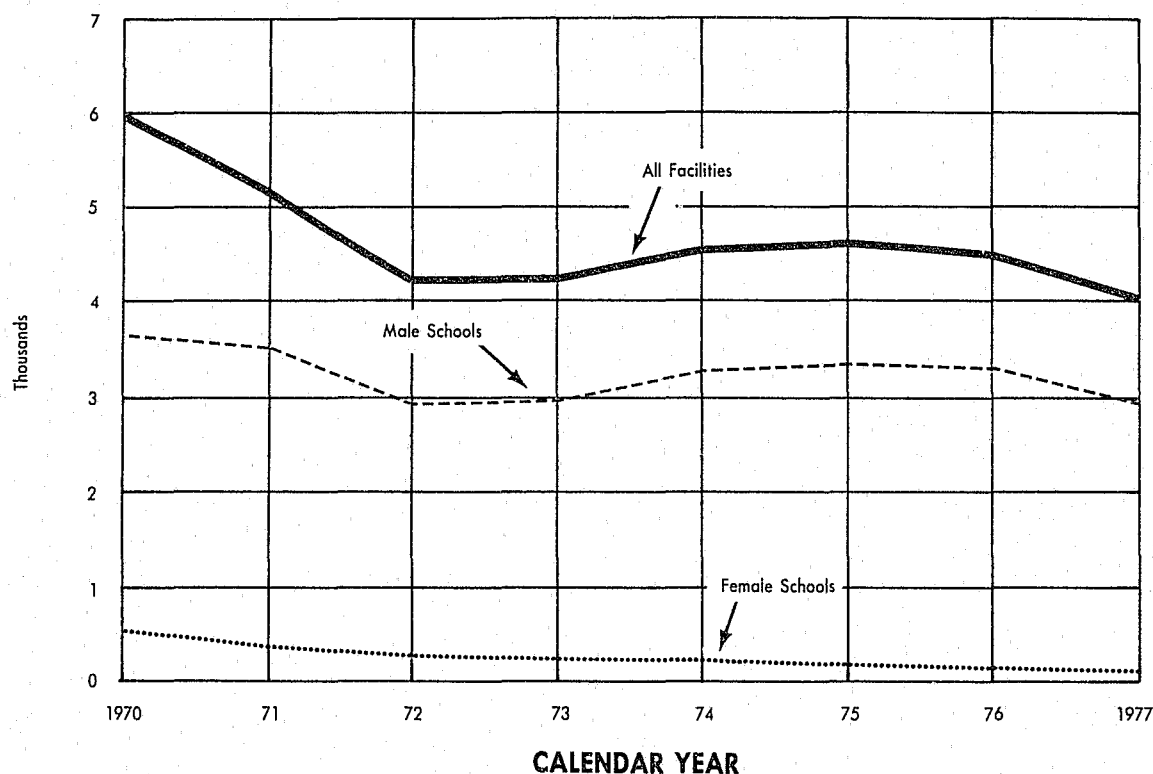
One rather dramatic change which affected schools for girls was the drop in female average daily population from approximately 500 down to approximately 100. This reflects the decreasing role of female commitments to the Youth Authority since the beginning of the Probation Subsidy program.

Table 16  
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1977

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

## chart III

### AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970 THROUGH 1977



## section 6

### THE LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONAL STAY

#### SCHOOLS AND CAMPS

There are three major determiners of institutional population and one of the most critical of these is institutional length of stay. Table 17 shows the length of stay in Youth Authority institutions from 1970 through 1977 and reveals that this was a period of both increasing and decreasing lengths of stay. In 1970 the length of stay was 10.2 months and it is currently 10.9 months, having seen a high of 12.7 during calendar year 1975. Males in Youth Authority schools and camps averaged approximately 10.9 months while females in Youth Authority schools average 10.4

months. The stay for male wards in camps averaged 8.4 months.

Institutional length of stay is affected by such factors as changes in Youth Authority Board policy, changes in the characteristics of the wards, institutional population pressures, etc. All of these factors have played a part in the changing length of stay at Youth Authority facilities. However, the recent decrease in length of stay was a direct result of changes in Youth Authority Board policy, rather than to any changes in the characteristics of the wards. These policy changes affected the method of setting continuance times and parole release dates.

**Table 17**  
**MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN YOUTH AUTHORITY AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS**  
**PRIOR TO RELEASE ON PAROLE, 1970-1977**  
**BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE**  
(In Months)

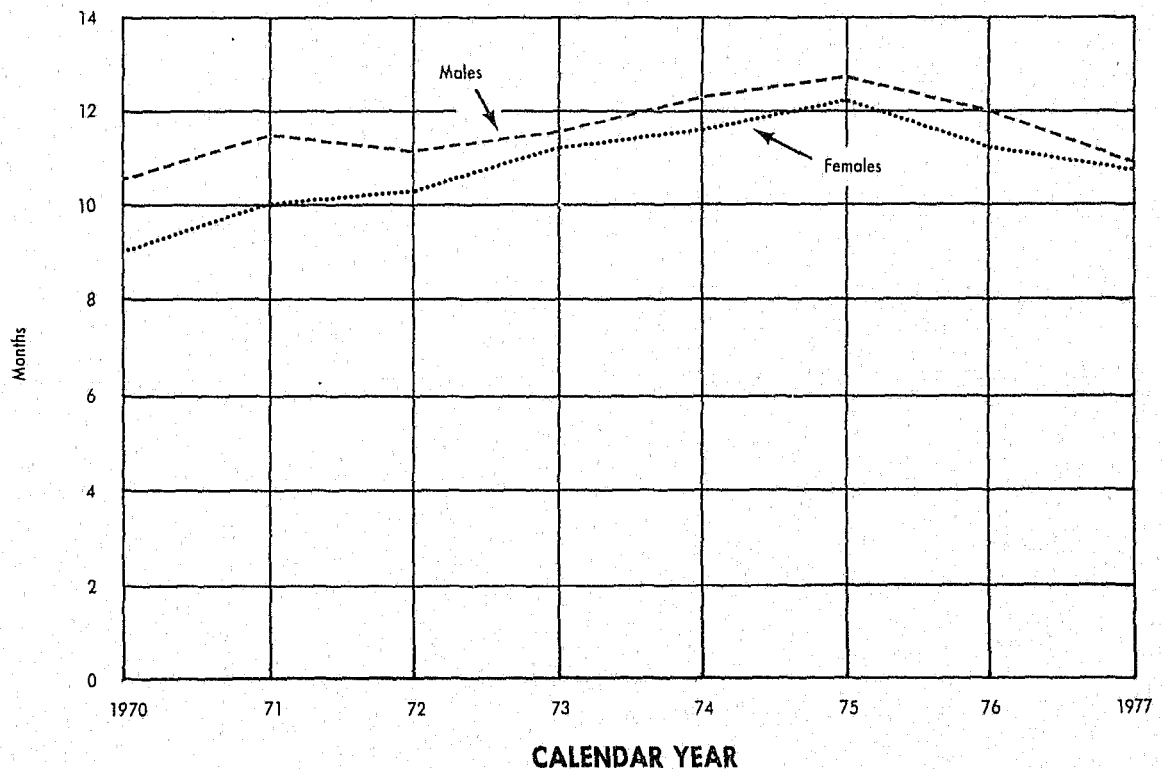
Institution of release <sup>1</sup>	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total <sup>2</sup>	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9
Males	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9
Females	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.8
CYA Institutions <sup>1</sup>	10.2	11.2	11.0	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9
Schools and Camps (Males)	10.5	11.4	11.0	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9
Fricot	11.3	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fred C. Nelles	9.2	10.1	8.8	9.2	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.1
O. H. Close	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.7
El Paso de Robles	10.1	11.3	14.2	-	11.4	12.5	11.0	11.0
Karl Holton	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.3	10.3
DeWitt Nelson	-	-	9.8	11.6	12.9	13.3	11.2	10.2
Preston	10.9	12.4	13.4	15.4	18.0	18.1	16.0	15.3
Youth Training School	12.4	13.3	13.4	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.1	11.7
Ventura	-	12.2	11.1	12.6	11.9	13.5	13.1	11.5
Los Guilucos	-	8.8	10.3	8.9	-	-	-	-
Camps	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.4
Schools (Females)	8.7	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4
Los Guilucos	9.9	10.3	10.2	8.6	-	-	-	-
Ventura	8.2	9.7	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4
CDC Institutions	15.5	16.1	18.2	14.8	13.1	11.6	19.4	18.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes time in clinic.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all institutions operating during periods shown.

## chart VIII

### MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970 THROUGH 1977



# **section 7**

## **PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE**

### **PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT**

Parole movements during the calendar year are summarized in Table 18. There was very little difference in the parole population at the beginning and end of 1977, with a fluctuation of less than 50 cases. However, there was a 4 percent decline in the parole population from the beginning to the end of 1976. This was due to the continuation of the decline in parole caseloads as a result of decreasing commitments to the Youth Authority because of the Probation Subsidy program.

### **WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE**

During 1977, 4,536 wards were removed from parole supervision status with approximately 47 percent being removed by non-violation discharge, and the balance of 53 percent being removed for violational reasons—25 percent because of a revocation action, and 28 percent because of a commitment to an adult correctional facility or because of expiration of jurisdiction while on missing status.

Of those wards who were on their first parole status, almost one-half were discharged without viola-

**Table 18**  
**YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE MOVEMENTS, 1976 and 1977**  
**BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION**

Parole movements	1976	1977	Percent change
TOTAL PAROLES, beginning of year .....	7,963	7,659	-3.8
Received on parole .....	5,322	4,760	-10.6
Released from institutions .....	4,904	4,340	-11.5
Received from other states .....	191	206	+7.9
Reinstated and other <sup>1</sup> .....	227	214	-5.7
Removed from parole .....	5,626	4,715	-16.2
Revoked .....	1,109	1,127	+1.6
Discharged and other .....	4,517	3,588	-20.6
TOTAL PAROLES, end of year .....	7,659	7,704	+0.6
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, beginning of year .....	7,691	7,452	-3.1
Received .....	5,253	4,665	-11.2
New cases .....	5,195	4,629	-10.9
Transferred to California supervision from out-of-state supervision .....	58	36	-37.9
Removed .....	5,492	4,609	-16.1
Revoked .....	1,100	1,121	+11.0
Discharged and other .....	4,291	3,407	-20.6
Transferred to out-of-state supervision .....	101	81	-19.8
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, end of year .....	7,452	7,508	+0.8
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, beginning of year .....	272	207	-23.9
Received .....	228	212	-7.0
New cases .....	127	131	+3.1
Transferred from California supervision to out-of-state supervision .....	101	81	-19.8
Removed .....	293	223	-23.9
Revoked .....	9	6	-33.3
Discharged .....	226	181	-19.9
Transferred to California supervision .....	58	36	-37.9
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, end of year .....	207	196	-5.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes releases to parole from furlough, out-to-court, DOH, Co. Jail or escape status.



**Table 19**  
**WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1977**  
**BY TYPE OF REMOVAL, AND ADMISSION STATUS**

Type of removal	Total		Admission status			
			First admission		Re-admission	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total wards removed from parole .....	4,536	100.0	3,195	100.0	1,341	100.0
Non-violators discharged .....	2,115	46.6	1,545	48.4	570	42.5
Violators .....	2,421	53.4	1,650	51.6	771	57.5
Revoked for return .....	1,127	24.9	873	27.3	254	18.9
Discharged .....	1,294	28.5	777	24.3	517	38.6
Males—Total .....	4,262	100.0	3,012	100.0	1,250	100.0
Non-violators discharged .....	1,944	45.6	1,427	47.4	517	41.4
Violators .....	2,318	54.4	1,585	52.6	733	58.6
Revoked for return .....	1,085	25.5	841	27.9	244	19.5
Discharged .....	1,233	28.9	744	24.7	489	39.1
Females—Total .....	274	100.0	183	100.0	91	100.0
Non-violators discharged .....	171	62.4	118	64.5	53	58.2
Violators .....	103	37.6	65	35.5	38	41.8
Revoked for return .....	42	15.3	32	17.5	10	11.0
Discharged .....	61	22.3	33	18.0	28	30.8

tion. The others were either returned to a Youth Authority institution or discharged because of a commitment to some other jurisdiction or while on missing status. Of those wards who were on their second or more parole status, only 42 percent discharged successfully with the other 58 percent being revoked or discharged under violational conditions.

Table 20 shows the proportion of wards removed from parole by the type of removal over the past eight-year period. Generally, the proportion of violational removals has been decreasing. It was at a high of 63

percent in 1970 and decreased to a low of 45 percent in 1976 and then back up to 53 percent in 1977. The calendar year 1976 was atypical of the pattern in that during that year there was a surge of "administrative discharges" which were non-violational due to the effects of the *Olivas* decision which required that the Youth Authority discharge misdemeanor offenders whose length of Youth Authority jurisdiction exceeded the amount of time they could have spent in a county facility. This swelled the number of non-violational discharges beyond what they normally would have been and thus affected that year's percentages.

**Table 20**  
**WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1977**  
**BY TYPE OF REMOVAL**

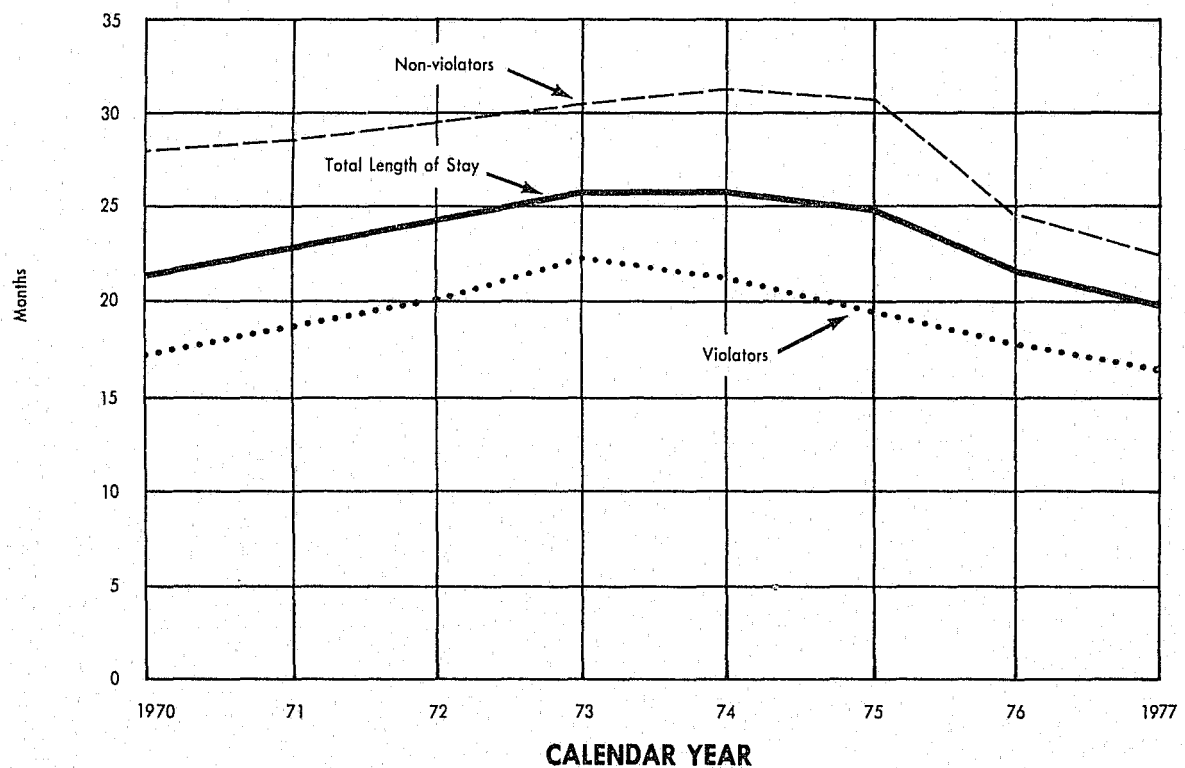
Year	Total		Non-violators		Violators					
					Total		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1970 .....	7,409	100.0	2,748	37.1	4,661	62.9	2,830	38.2	1,831	24.7
1971 .....	6,920	100.0	2,995	43.3	3,925	56.7	2,221	32.1	1,704	24.6
1972 .....	6,478	100.0	2,878	44.4	3,600	55.6	1,939	29.9	1,661	25.7
1973 .....	6,088	100.0	2,731	44.9	3,357	55.1	1,702	27.9	1,655	27.2
1974 .....	5,585	100.0	2,496	44.7	3,089	55.3	1,637	29.3	1,452	26.0
1975 .....	5,071	100.0	2,451	48.3	2,620	51.7	1,414	27.9	1,206	23.8
1976 .....	5,442	100.0	2,978	54.7	2,464	45.3	1,109	20.4	1,355	24.9
1977 .....	4,536	100.0	2,115	46.6	2,421	53.4	1,127	24.9	1,294	28.5

Table 21  
**MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE BY TYPE OF REMOVAL**  
**WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1977**  
 (in Months)

Year	Total	Type of removal			
		Non-violators removed from parole	Violators removed from parole		
			Total	Revoked	Discharged
1970.....	21.2	27.9	17.2	12.2	24.9
1971.....	22.9	28.4	18.7	12.7	26.5
1972.....	24.2	29.4	20.0	13.9	27.1
1973.....	25.9	30.5	22.2	15.2	29.4
1974.....	25.8	31.4	21.2	14.5	28.8
1975.....	24.9	30.7	19.4	13.9	25.9
1976.....	21.5	24.4	17.9	12.0	22.8
1977.....	19.2	22.4	16.5	11.4	20.9

**chart IX**

**MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE, 1970 THROUGH 1977**  
 By Type of Removal from Parole



### LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

Parole length of stay fluctuated considerably over the past eight-year period, increasing from approximately 21 months up to 26 months, and then back down to approximately 19 months. The average length of stay for a non-violator removed from parole was 22 months as contrasted to 11 months for a violator whose parole was revoked and 21 months for a violator who was discharged from parole.

### PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES

There were 4,974 wards who were taken off violation status during 1977 and Table 22 shows the violation offense and the disposition of the violation action. Of the total wards taken off violation during the year, slightly over one-half were continued on parole with the balance being distributed somewhat evenly between those who were revoked and those who were discharged.

The most common violation offense was burglary (which was also the most common commitment offense) followed by theft, assault, and robbery. Of those charged with burglary offenses, only one-third were continued on parole with the balance being revoked or discharged. Of those charged with violation of road and driving laws, 85 percent were continued on parole with only 15 percent revoked or discharged. Generally, wards with less serious parole violation offenses were returned to parole status while wards with more serious offenses were either returned to Youth Authority institutions or discharged to adult facilities. However, the degree of seriousness of the offense is not always apparent simply by the category name. Although a considerable proportion of the wards charged with assault offenses were continued on parole, it is often the case that many of these offenses turn out to be quite minor in nature.

Table 22  
PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES OF WARDS REMOVED FROM VIOLATION STATUS, 1977  
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

Parole violation offense	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked		Discharged after violation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	4,974	100.0	2,553	51.3	1,127	22.7	1,294	26.0
Homicide .....	68	100.0	12	17.6	8	11.8	48	70.6
Robbery .....	485	100.0	96	19.8	138	28.5	251	51.7
Assault and battery .....	542	100.0	288	53.1	151	27.9	103	19.0
Burglary .....	812	100.0	266	32.8	294	36.2	252	31.0
Theft (except auto) .....	692	100.0	420	60.7	155	22.4	117	16.9
Auto theft .....	346	100.0	169	48.8	119	34.4	58	16.8
Forgery and checks .....	97	100.0	39	40.2	19	19.6	39	40.2
Sex offenses .....	113	100.0	41	36.3	18	15.9	54	47.8
Narcotics and drugs .....	358	100.0	248	69.3	40	11.2	70	19.5
Road and driving laws .....	374	100.0	318	85.0	23	6.2	33	8.8
Weapons .....	112	100.0	72	64.2	20	17.9	20	17.9
Disorderly conduct .....	103	100.0	90	87.4	10	9.7	3	2.9
Technical—AWOL .....	350	100.0	126	36.0	30	8.6	194	55.4
Technical—other .....	129	100.0	80	62.0	43	33.3	6	4.7
Other offenses .....	393	100.0	288	73.3	59	15.0	46	11.7

# section 8

## PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Parole performance can be measured in a number of ways; however, the two most common approaches are the cross-sectional and the longitudinal. The cross-sectional approach was presented in the previous section, and this method takes all wards removed from parole during a previous calendar year period and distributes them according to the method of removal. This approach does not take into account any changes that may have occurred in the past that would affect the total number being removed during that period, nor does it equalize the exposure period on parole. The major advantage of the cross-sectional approach is that it can be calculated on a current basis.

The longitudinal approach to parole violation takes a release cohort and follows these for a predetermined period of time. This results in a lapse of time before data can be accumulated and analyzed. The data shown in this section (Tables 23-26) are based on a two-year parole exposure period. Thus, the latest parole release cohort that could be used was 1975.

Table 23 shows the parole performance of each parole release cohort from 1970 through 1975. The violation rates for each year are quite similar, changing from a low of 40.1 percent violators to a high of 44.7 percent violators. The definition of a violator is either a revocation or a violational discharge by the Youth Authority Board. Custody in a local facility is not considered a violation unless the Youth Authority Board takes action to revoke parole or to discharge the ward because of that violation.

The violation rate for juvenile court males was 49 percent as contrasted to a violation rate of 34 percent for criminal court males. It is typically the case that juvenile court wards have a higher violation rate than do criminal court, and this is due to the direct relationship between violation rate and age with the younger aged wards violating at a higher rate than the older aged. The violation rate for females is lower than either of the above—26 percent after two years of parole exposure.

**Table 23**  
**VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1970-1975**  
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Year of release	Total			Males									Females		
				Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Juvenile and criminal courts		
	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1970 ....	6,737	2,817	41.8	5,854	2,568	43.9	3,727	1,905	51.1	2,127	663	31.2	883	249	28.2
1971 ....	6,251	2,505	40.1	5,629	2,351	41.8	3,262	1,592	48.8	2,367	759	32.1	622	154	24.8
1972 ....	4,960	2,121	42.8	4,478	1,988	44.4	2,357	1,254	53.2	2,121	734	34.6	482	133	27.6
1973 ....	4,055	1,813	44.7	3,697	1,717	46.4	1,870	1,044	55.8	1,827	673	36.8	358	96	26.8
1974 ....	4,300	1,853	43.1	3,934	1,752	44.5	2,042	1,072	52.5	1,892	680	35.9	366	101	27.6
1975 ....	4,458	1,801	40.4	4,182	1,730	41.4	2,067	1,019	49.3	2,115	711	33.6	276	71	25.7

**Table 24**  
**TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REMOVAL FOR WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1975**  
*(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)*

Time on parole to nearest month prior to removal	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
							Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent
Less than ½ month .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 month .....	14	0.3	8	0.4	6	0.3	14	0.3	8	0.4	6	0.3	-	-
2 months .....	57	1.3	38	1.7	19	0.9	54	1.3	35	1.7	19	0.9	3	1.1
3 months .....	123	2.8	90	4.0	33	1.5	116	2.8	83	4.0	33	1.6	7	2.5
4 months .....	215	4.8	155	6.8	60	2.7	203	4.9	144	7.0	59	2.8	12	4.3
5 months .....	315	7.1	227	10.0	88	4.0	301	7.2	214	10.4	87	4.1	14	5.1
6 months .....	419	9.4	294	12.9	125	5.7	402	9.6	278	13.4	124	5.9	17	6.2
7 months .....	524	11.8	366	16.1	158	7.2	503	12.0	346	16.7	157	7.4	21	7.6
8 months .....	648	14.5	443	19.5	205	9.4	624	14.9	420	20.3	204	9.6	24	8.7
9 months .....	754	16.9	504	22.2	250	11.5	729	17.4	480	23.2	249	11.8	25	9.1
10 months .....	870	19.5	568	25.0	302	13.8	844	20.2	543	26.3	301	14.2	26	9.4
11 months .....	957	21.5	616	27.1	341	15.6	925	22.1	587	28.4	338	16.0	32	11.6
12 months .....	1,054	23.6	665	29.2	389	17.8	1,017	24.3	632	30.6	385	18.2	37	13.4
13 months .....	1,151	25.8	720	31.6	431	19.7	1,110	26.5	684	33.1	426	20.1	41	14.9
14 months .....	1,248	28.0	773	34.0	475	21.8	1,202	28.7	733	35.5	469	22.2	46	16.7
15 months .....	1,338	30.0	814	35.7	524	24.0	1,288	30.8	771	37.3	517	24.4	50	18.1
16 months .....	1,408	31.6	854	37.5	554	25.4	1,358	32.5	811	39.2	547	25.9	50	18.1
17 months .....	1,478	33.2	892	39.2	586	26.8	1,423	34.0	847	41.0	576	27.2	55	19.9
18 months .....	1,542	34.6	933	41.0	609	27.9	1,480	35.4	882	42.7	598	28.3	62	22.5
19 months .....	1,608	36.1	962	42.3	646	29.6	1,543	36.9	909	44.0	634	30.0	65	23.6
20 months .....	1,638	36.7	982	43.2	656	30.1	1,572	37.6	928	44.9	644	30.4	66	23.9
21 months .....	1,679	37.7	1,006	44.2	673	30.8	1,612	38.5	952	46.1	660	31.2	67	24.3
22 months .....	1,721	38.6	1,032	45.4	689	31.6	1,650	39.5	976	47.2	674	31.9	71	25.7
23 months .....	1,753	39.3	1,054	46.3	699	32.0	1,682	40.2	998	48.3	684	32.3	71	25.7
24 months .....	1,801	40.4	1,075	47.3	726	33.3	1,730	41.4	1,019	49.3	711	33.6	71	25.7
Total number of wards paroled	4,458		2,275		2,183		4,182		2,067		2,115		276	

Table 24 shows the length of stay on parole prior to violation by one-month intervals from one to twenty-four. Of all the wards violating within the 24-month period, one-half violated within the first 10 months. One-fourth violated within the first six months. This points up the fact that the first year on parole is the more critical period as far as the violation rate is concerned.

Table 25 shows the violation rate by institution of release. Wards released from certain institutions have higher violation rates than wards released from other institutions. The two schools with the highest violation rates were Fred C. Nelles and O. H. Close (approximately 52 percent each). These two schools handle juvenile court cases almost exclusively and since they have younger-aged wards, they are bound to have a more limited success rate. It has been traditionally the case that the forestry camps experience the more favorable violation rate, and this is due main-

ly to the selection factor of those who go to camp, with the primary factor being age. Forestry camp wards are, for the most part, 18 years of age or older.

Another factor that tends to predict success/failure on parole is the commitment offense. Wards committed to the Youth Authority for offenses against persons tend to do better on parole than do wards committed for property-type offenses. This is apparent in Table 26 where violation status is shown by the major offense categories. Wards committed for the offense of homicide have the best parole performance record after 24-months parole exposure (24 percent). Other rather low violation rates were for narcotic and drug, robbery, and sex offenders. Those with higher than average violational experiences were wards committed for theft and "status" offenses. Wards committed for status offenses are generally among the youngest of all those committed, and thus confirm the correlation between age and violational risk.

**Table 25**  
**VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1975**  
*BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE AND COURT OF COMMITMENT*  
*(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)*

Institution of release	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators
Total.....	4,458	1,801	40.4	2,275	1,075	47.3	2,183	726	33.3
Males .....	4,182	1,730	41.4	2,067	1,019	49.3	2,115	711	33.6
Females .....	276	71	25.7	208	56	26.9	68	15	22.1
CYA Institutions.....	4,237	1,715	40.5	2,190	1,032	47.1	2,047	683	33.4
Reception Centers.....	655	292	44.6	405	203	50.1	250	89	35.6
NRCC—Males.....	133	64	48.1	74	41	55.4	59	23	39.0
NRCC—Females.....	58	19	32.8	52	16	30.8	6	3	50.0
SRCC—Males.....	424	198	46.7	250	138	55.2	174	60	34.5
VRCC—Males.....	9	2	22.2	6	1	16.7	3	1	33.3
VRCC—Females.....	31	9	29.0	23	7	30.4	8	2	25.0
Schools—Males .....	2,876	1,237	43.0	1,547	761	49.2	1,329	476	35.8
Nelles.....	242	125	51.7	237	123	51.9	5	2	40.0
Close.....	424	222	52.4	383	208	54.3	41	14	34.1
El Paso de Robles .....	209	97	46.4	142	71	50.0	67	26	38.8
Holton.....	414	164	39.6	265	120	45.3	149	44	29.5
DeWitt Nelson.....	293	109	37.2	77	29	37.7	216	80	37.0
Preston.....	385	174	45.2	135	66	48.9	250	108	43.2
Youth Training School .....	726	293	40.4	246	118	48.0	480	175	36.5
Ventura.....	183	53	29.0	62	26	41.9	121	27	22.3
Camps .....	531	148	27.9	113	39	34.5	418	109	26.1
Ben Lomond.....	123	32	26.0	27	11	40.7	96	21	21.9
Mt. Bullion.....	94	30	31.9	23	12	52.2	71	18	25.4
Oak Glen.....	103	25	24.3	13	2	15.4	90	23	25.6
Pine Grove.....	96	29	30.2	23	6	26.1	73	23	31.5
Washington Ridge.....	115	32	27.8	27	8	29.6	88	24	27.3
Ventura—Females.....	175	38	21.7	125	29	23.2	50	9	18.0
CDC Institutions.....	18	6	33.3	1	1	100.0	17	5	29.4
CDC Males.....	17	6	35.3	1	1	100.0	16	5	31.2
CDC Females.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Institutions <sup>a</sup> .....	203	80	39.4	84	42	50.0	119	38	31.9
Males .....	192	75	39.1	76	38	50.0	116	37	31.9
Females .....	11	5	45.5	8	4	50.0	3	1	33.3

<sup>a</sup> Includes releases from county jails, DOH, awaiting delivery status and YA institutions not individually mentioned.

# chart X

## VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1975

By Institution of Release

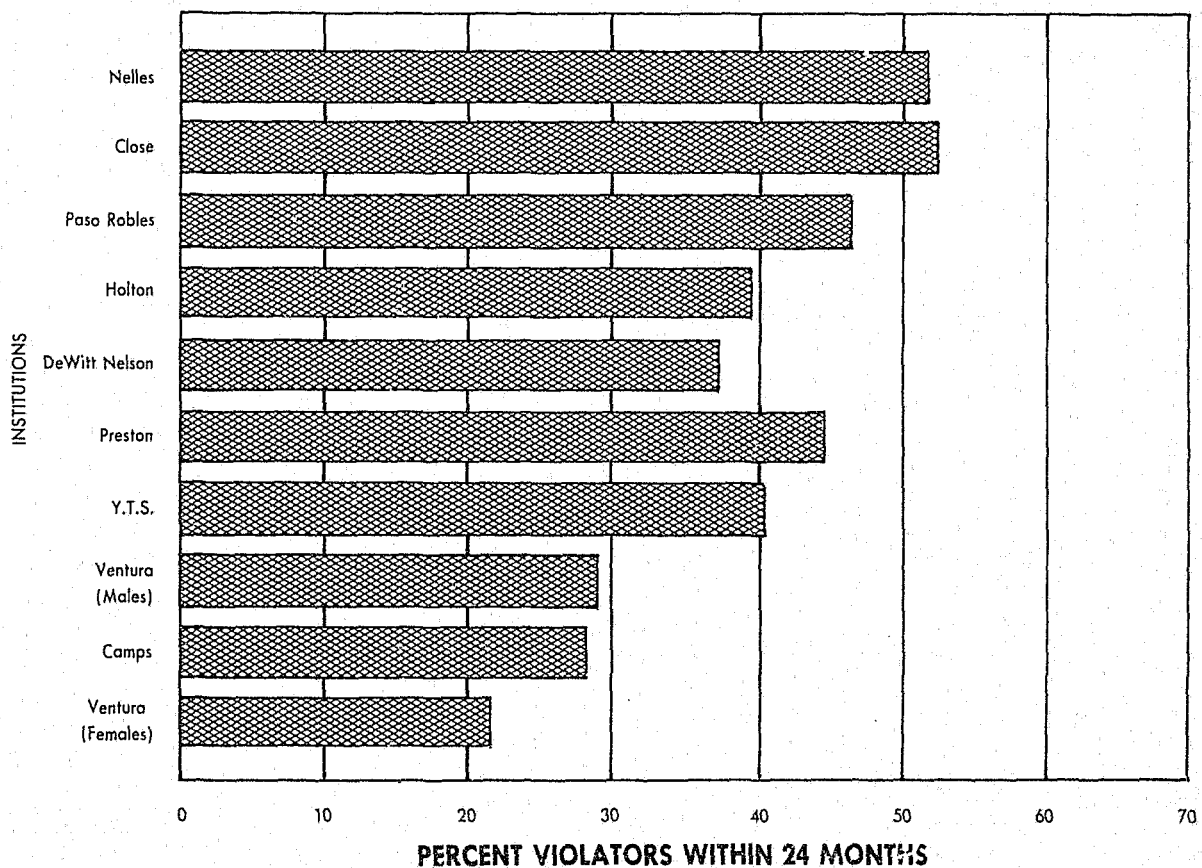


Table 26

### VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1975 BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE

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

Offense	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors	Number re-leased	Number viola-tors	Percent viola-tors
Total .....	4,458	1,801	40.4	2,275	1,075	47.3	2,183	726	33.3
Homicide .....	95	23	24.2	58	17	29.3	37	6	16.2
Robbery .....	884	283	32.0	372	143	38.4	512	140	27.3
Assault .....	462	195	42.2	291	135	46.4	171	60	35.1
Burglary .....	995	442	44.4	372	209	56.2	623	233	37.4
Theft .....	855	400	46.8	402	221	55.0	453	179	39.5
Sex offense .....	154	54	35.1	101	43	42.6	53	11	20.8
Narcotic and drug .....	326	97	29.8	97	38	39.2	229	59	25.8
W&I .....	442	205	46.4	442	205	46.4	-	-	-
Other .....	245	102	41.6	140	64	45.7	105	38	36.2

# section 9

## LONG TERM TRENDS

### INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS

The trend and the movement of population in institutions housing Youth Authority wards is shown in Table 27. This table shows the period between 1970 and 1977 and reveals the generally decreasing institutional population over this eight-year period. At the beginning of 1970, institutional population was 5,868.

As intake into the Youth Authority lessened, population continued to fall to a low of 3,990, at which point it recovered somewhat (due to increasing institutional length of stay), but has since dropped back to about the 4,000 mark. The net change in institutional population during 1977 was the least recorded variation since 1966.

Table 27  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS<sup>a</sup>, 1970-1977

Movement	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Population, January 1.....	5,868	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013
Received .....	13,656	11,693	9,685	8,716	9,009	9,170	8,950	8,616
Committed by court.....	3,746	3,218	2,728	2,758	3,002	3,402	3,558	3,626
Returned from parole.....	2,821	2,224	1,929	1,698	1,615	1,415	1,111	1,111
Returned from escape .....	775	736	694	380	354	163	142	120
Parole detention .....	3,346	3,033	2,642	2,621	2,253	1,840	1,490	1,255
Other .....	2,968	2,482	1,692	1,259	1,785	2,350	2,649	2,504
Released.....	13,996	12,759	10,157	8,414	8,870	9,006	9,532	8,537
Paroled.....	6,628	6,123	4,871	3,976	4,201	4,305	4,904	4,340
To California supervision .....	6,441	5,954	4,755	3,889	4,118	4,188	4,787	4,233
To out-of-state supervision .....	187	169	116	87	83	117	117	107
Escaped .....	783	829	781	411	449	402	396	328
Dischd. or otherwise released.....	3,281	2,768	1,846	1,424	1,951	2,432	2,736	2,604
Parole detention .....	3,304	3,039	2,659	2,603	2,269	1,867	1,496	1,265
Population, December 31 .....	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,092
Net change during year.....	-340	-1,066	-472	+302	+139	+164	-582	+79
Percent change from prior year .....	-5.8	-19.3	-10.6	+7.6	+3.2	+3.7	-12.7	+2.0

<sup>a</sup> Includes wards in Youth Authority and Dept. of Corrections institutions, excluding wards in other state or local facilities.

### PAROLE TRENDS

The trends in the Youth Authority parole population reflect a situation similar to that of the institutional population, except that it has taken longer for the full effect of the Probation Subsidy program to be felt in the parole area. At the beginning of the 1970 year, parole population stood at 14,463 and it has since

dropped to approximately 7,700 at the end of 1977. As was the case for the institutional population, parole population seems to have stabilized and the net change during the calendar year was the least variation recorded since 1966. It is probable that the parole caseload has felt the full extent of the decrease in commitments brought about by the probation subsidy legislation of 1965.

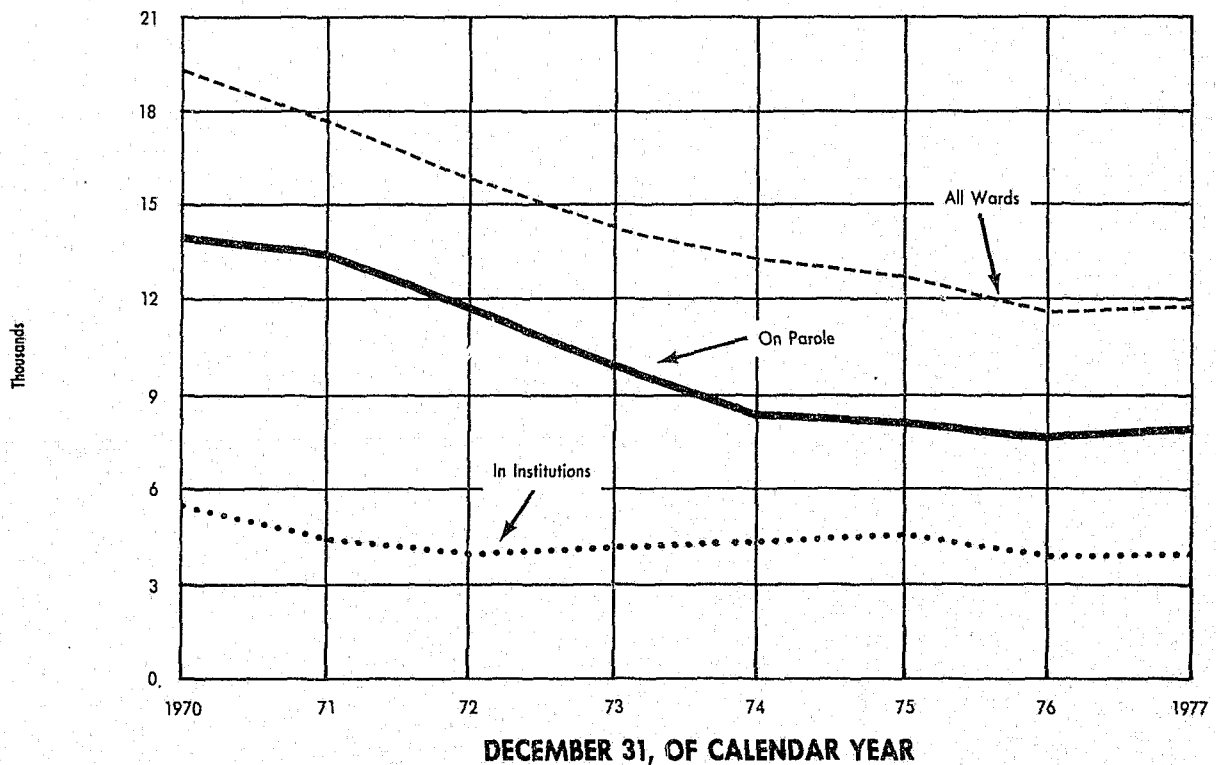


**Table 28**  
**MOVEMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE POPULATION, 1970-1977**

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

## chart XI

### INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE POPULATION December 31, 1970 through 1977



# CYA institutions

## RECEPTION CENTERS

NORTHERN RECEPTION  
CENTER-CLINIC  
Sacramento

SOUTHERN RECEPTION  
CENTER-CLINIC  
Norwalk

VENTURA RECEPTION  
CENTER-CLINIC  
Camarillo

YOUTH TRAINING  
SCHOOL-CLINIC  
Ontario

## INSTITUTIONS

FRED C. NELLES SCHOOL  
Whittier

O. H. CLOSE SCHOOL  
Stockton

EL PASO DE ROBLES SCHOOL  
Paso Robles

KARL HOLTON SCHOOL  
Stockton

DeWITT NELSON TRAINING  
CENTER  
Stockton

PRESTON SCHOOL  
Ione

YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL  
Ontario

VENTURA SCHOOL  
Camarillo

SOCIAL, PERSONAL,  
AND COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE  
PROJECT  
Los Angeles

## CONSERVATION CAMPS

BEN LOMOND  
Santa Cruz

MT. BULLION  
Mariposa

OAK GLEN  
Yucaipa

PINE GROVE  
Pine Grove

WASHINGTON RIDGE  
Nevada City

# CYA parole offices

## REGION I

SAN FRANCISCO  
(HEADQUARTERS)  
2300 Stockton, Room 360

SAN FRANCISCO  
1855 Folsom Street  
865 Page Street

HAYWARD  
22628 Foothill Boulevard

OAKLAND  
103 East 14th Street

SAN JOSE  
1661 West San Carlos, Room 205

REDWOOD CITY  
555 Warren Street

SANTA ROSA  
800 College Avenue

## REGION II

SACRAMENTO  
(HEADQUARTERS)  
4343 Williamsborough Dr., Suite 240

SACRAMENTO  
2729 I Street

NORTH VALLEY  
5777 Madison Avenue, Suite 120

FRESNO  
707 North Fulton

STOCKTON  
1325 No. Center St., Suite 1

STOCKTON PAROLE CENTER  
609 So. San Joaquin Street

BAKERSFIELD  
516 Kentucky Street

## REGION III

GLENDALE  
(HEADQUARTERS)  
512 East Wilson Avenue, Room 201

DOWNEY  
11414 1/2 Old River School Road

EL MONTE  
3225 Tyler Avenue, Room 201

LONG BEACH  
228 E. Fourth Street

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY  
8737 Van Nuys Boulevard  
Panorama City

LOS ANGELES SOUTH  
251 West 85th Place

LOS ANGELES NORTH  
2440 South Main Street

WATTS PAROLE CENTER  
9110 South Central Avenue  
Los Angeles

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

JEFFERSON PAROLE CENTER  
4319 W. Jefferson Boulevard  
Los Angeles

ESPERANZA PAROLE CENTER  
3665 E. Whittier Boulevard  
Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (SOCORRO)  
5110 Huntington Drive

## REGION IV

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

LA MESA  
8265 Commercial Street, No. 11

RIVERSIDE  
3931 Orange Street, Suite 29

SAN BERNARDINO  
808 E. Mill Street

SAN DIEGO  
1350 Front Street, Room 5022

SAN DIEGO (PARK CENTRE)  
4082 Centre Street

SANTA ANA  
28 Civic Center Plaza, No. 631

SANTA BARBARA  
924 Laguna Street

# INSTITUTION AND CAMP LOCATIONS





**END**