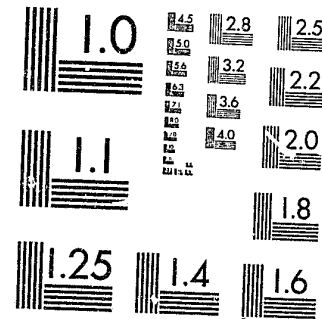


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annual report

program description and statistical summary

1980

81794

State of California
EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR
Youth and Adult Correctional Agency
HOWARD WAY
SECRETARY



department of the youth authority



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

annual report

PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
KEITH S. GRIFFITHS, Acting Deputy Director

DIVISION OF RESEARCH
KEITH S. GRIFFITHS, Chief

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECTION
MAX ZEIGLER, Manager
PEGGY L. WADE, Research Analyst
HARMON L. ORSBORN, Research Analyst
PATRICIA VITT, Office Technician
LILY TSO WONG, Senior Graphic Artist

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foreword

The Department of the Youth Authority entered 1980 with two major administrative changes in effect. The Youth Authority Board was legislatively separated from the Department, creating an administratively independent Youthful Offender Parole Board with its own chairman. Governor Brown established a new Cabinet-level Youth and Adult Correctional Agency to which he assigned the Youth Authority and other Boards and Departments concerned with youth and adult corrections.

The Youth Authority, along with the Department of Corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, co-hosted the 110th Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association last August in San Diego.

These developments, along with other major activities during the year, are described in this annual report, which also provides a statistical description of Youth Authority programs and population trends, and a profile of the young people committed to this Department.

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

DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

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section 1

ROLE OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

The Department's basic mission, as specified in the Youth Authority Act of 1941, is to protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment methods of training and treatment directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses.

Responsibilities are carried out through five operating Branches—Institutions and Camps; Parole Services; Prevention and Community Corrections; Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development; and Management Services.

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

The year 1980 began with a major administrative and legislative change impacting the Department of the Youth Authority. Governor Brown created a new cabinet-level agency—the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency—in which he placed the Youth Authority, the Department of Corrections, and other boards and commissions concerned with corrections in California. The change gave these correctional boards and departments more direct access to the state administration by placing them in an agency whose secretary, former Board of Prison Terms Charman and State Senator Howard Way, is a member of the Governor's Cabinet.

The beginning of 1980 also saw the establishment of the Youthful Offender Parole Board as an administrative unit separate from the Department of the

Youth Authority, replacing the former Youth Authority Board.

The Department gave major emphasis during 1980 to planning for a continuing increase in institutional populations, which surpassed total capacity at the end of the year by approximately 150 beds. Virtually all available living units were opened, including a new conservation camp, Fenner Canyon in Los Angeles County, in April 1980.

The population trend is expected to continue to climb for at least the next two years. There are no funds available to build or acquire additional institutional space, nor is there reason to believe it would be advantageous to do so. Research studies have shown repeatedly that longer lengths of stay do not result in better performance on parole. It should be noted, too, that the average length of stay in California Youth Authority institutions is among the highest in the nation for youthful and juvenile offenders and has increased from less than 10 months to approximately 13 months since 1977.

The year also saw a significant increase in the number of wards on parole.

At 1980's close, there were three major court matters pending which concerned the Department: (1) *People v. Austin* (1980) 111 Cal App3d 148, would require that criminal court commitments receive the equivalent of state prison "good" time and program participation time; (2) the Youth Authority is appealing a court order requiring the removal of female staff from assignments that would allow the observation of male wards in states of undress at the Karl Holton School in Stockton; and (3) litigation ensued between the Department and CSEA concerning the right of parole agents to be armed while on duty. The Youth Authority, after extensive public hearings on the issue, decided to maintain its no-firearms stance.

section 2

THE YEAR'S TRENDS

INSTITUTIONS AND CAMPS BRANCH

The Institutions and Camps Branch administers the Department's institutional services in ten institutions and six conservation camps. The institutions include two principal reception center-clinics: The Northern Reception Center-Clinic in Sacramento and the Southern Reception Center-Clinic in Norwalk. In addition, the Youth Training School in Chino includes a reception center unit for adult court cases from nearby counties in Southern California.

With women constituting less than four percent of the total ward population, all female commitments to the Youth Authority are housed at the Ventura School, a coeducational institution. Other institutions, which have all-male ward populations, are the Youth Training School in Chino, the Fred C. Nelles School in Whittier, the El Paso de Robles School in Paso Robles, the Preston School in Ione and three institutions which are a part of the Northern California Youth Center near Stockton—the O.H. Close and Karl Holton Schools and the DeWitt Nelson Training Center.

The conservation camps include Washington Ridge near Nevada City, Pine Grove near Jackson, Mt. Bullion near Mariposa, Ben Lomond near Santa Cruz, Oak Glen near Yucaipa, and Fenner Canyon near Palmdale in Los Angeles County, which opened in March 1980. Two additional conservation camp programs are operated as part of institutions—at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center and El Paso de Robles School.

The camps provide work experience for more than 575 wards, who perform vitally needed conservation projects in mountain and foothill areas, including fire fighting and flood control. In 1980, camp wards spent over 250,000 man-hours on the fire lines and played an important part in controlling serious fire outbreaks in all parts of the State. The man-hour total was a record for the second year in a row.

Program Activities: The Department's treatment and training approach is to develop program services for wards on an individual case basis so that they have the best possible chance of returning to the community as law-abiding and productive citizens. Pro-

grams offered include remedial and high school education, vocational training, college courses, job training, counseling and activities designed to meet special treatment needs, including drug abuse and medical-psychiatric programs.

Institutional populations of the Youth Authority increased rapidly during 1980, with the ward population in institutions and camps reaching 5,320 at the year's end.

A new population Management Section was created in the Case Services Division to effectively meet population needs. The section will utilize a new system to classify, place and manage the flow of wards into various programs. Scheduled to go into effect during 1981, this system is designed to make the best use of program resources in facilities that are becoming increasingly crowded. Two parallel systems will be used to improve deployment and programming of the ward population. The program designation system will collect data essential for identifying wards' needs and designate three or more alternative programs which best meet the needs of any given ward. The population management system will systematically place all wards in available programs that best meet their needs.

The Ben Lomond Cadet Corps Program, established two years ago, has been successful in reaching its objectives of instilling good citizenship, teamwork and leadership in the participants.

Special parole re-entry programs (PREP) were established in living units at two institutions—Karl Holton and Ventura—where wards who are carefully screened on the basis of readiness to return to the community are prepared for return to parole 90 days earlier than they otherwise would be. A third parole re-entry program became operational at the Fred C. Nelles School in January 1981.

The Department is modifying and augmenting its education programs to come into full compliance with federal and state mandates concerning the education of handicapped students. Nearly half of the ward population is in need of special assistance to overcome learning deficiencies caused by physical, mental or emotional handicaps.

Special attention is being given to vocational education programs to make them more compatible with the needs of industry. A statewide Vocational Education Advisory Committee was appointed to help the Department upgrade its job training programs for youthful offenders. The 18-member committee is composed of private business persons and state, county and federal officials.

Some vocational programs have been dropped, many have been extensively modified, and in all cases curricula have been revised to reflect current industry practices and standards. A job survival skills curriculum, with emphasis on job-seeking and keeping skills, has been developed and will become the standard for all Youth Authority education programs.

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

The Department is continuing intensive treatment services for wards with backgrounds of psychiatric problems. Three such full-service programs are now in existence—at the Northern and Southern Reception Center-Clinics and the Preston School. They accommodate a total of 115 wards. A less intensive degree of special counseling services also is offered in other special programs at three institutions—the Ventura, Preston and Youth Training Schools.

Crisis Intervention basic training continued throughout 1980, along with refresher courses which are given within 24 months after completion of the basic course. Other courses include updating of Command Operations and Supervisory training.

During 1980, a task force began to study the Department's Ward Grievance Procedure, which has done much during recent years to defuse institutional tensions and which has been acclaimed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as an exemplary project. The study group is looking into ways of helping the program achieve its objectives even more effectively. During the year, basic and advanced training programs were begun for grievance committee chairpersons.

PAROLE SERVICES BRANCH

Staff of the Parole Services Branch supervise wards following their release from institutions. Parole staff work from 32 unit offices and 19 suboffices throughout the State. For administrative purposes, parole services are divided into four regions, two in Southern California and two in the North.

Following the Youthful Offender Parole Board's approval of a ward's performance in an institutional program, parole staff prepare a re-entry plan which usually provides for the ward to return to his home community, attend school, obtain employment or

participate in an appropriate treatment program which may include drug abuse or psychiatric placement services. Youth Authority parole agents supervise the wards' activities, helping them toward achieving constructive citizenship upon parole. Violations of parole conditions or new alleged law violations may result in the ward's case being considered by the Youthful Offender Parole Board. Parole staff make recommendations to the Board which, following a formal hearing, may order a ward's parole revoked, return to the institution, parole plans modified, or parole continued unchanged.

The Parole Services Branch was reorganized in late 1979, with updating taking place throughout 1980. Intensive service and supervision are provided during each parolee's first 90 days back in the community. During the first 30 days, when the impact of leaving the institution is most crucial, the ward receives maximum assistance and supervision.

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

In addition, a special interstate unit arranged for the mutual supervision of cases being paroled among the various states.

Parole program resources include two community residential facilities operated by the Department. These are the Social, Personal and Community Experience (S.P.A.C.E.) Program in Los Angeles and the Park Centre Program in San Diego. The S.P.A.C.E. Program provides an opportunity for wards about to be paroled to Los Angeles County to be placed in a local supervised residential setting, receive intensive pre-release job counseling, educational guidance and work experience in the local community prior to their release. Once paroled, the wards assigned to the S.P.A.C.E. Program continue to receive supervision from that program's parole agents.

The Park Centre Program provides residential services and intensive staff supervision for wards being paroled in the San Diego area. Parole staff also contract with private residential or treatment programs throughout the state, provide supervision and report to the Youthful Offender Parole Board on the wards' progress in their programs and arrange for their transition back into the community, under strict supervision, when it is deemed appropriate.

The Gang Violence Reduction Project brings various East Los Angeles gangs together in a forum to reduce gang violence and provide constructive projects for gangs to work on in their communities. Gang members and staff have the responsibility of developing resolutions and solutions to reduce gang conflict. Gang members are encouraged to take part in projects designed to benefit the community and allow gang members the opportunity to offer constructive service to their communities. The project staff assists gang members in achieving educational and vocational goals through education and training facilities within the community.

Parole population, like institution population, increased during 1980. The year began with 6,705 parolees and ended with 6,972. The average daily parole caseload was 6,769, up from 6,564 in 1979. The mean length of stay on parole was 18.4 months.

Program Activities

Parole staff continued to maintain a close liaison with the Institutions and Camps Branch to encourage an unbroken treatment strategy through the ward's entire period of commitment to the Youth Authority, while in institutions and on parole. A parole and institutions committee is operational in both Northern and Southern California to smooth communications between staff of the two branches.

Safety training was a high priority for the Branch during the year. A "Survey of Parole Staff and Parolees" was conducted by Opinion Research Corporation. With the survey results and the report of a Parole Safety Task Force, some 272 parole agents received training at the Youth Authority Academy at Modesto in Methods of Arrest, Search, Seizure and Transportation. In addition, 100 clerical personnel were trained in such areas as Office Safety, Management of Assaultive Behavior, Crisis Intervention/Defusing Tactics and Self-Defense. Also during the year, parole agents and clerical personnel were trained and certified in the Use of Aerosol Tear Gas. Other training includes Crisis Intervention, Violation Intervention Training and Substance Abuse Training.

Volunteer attorneys are involved with parolees through the Volunteers in Parole Program, operated by the County Bar Associations in Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, San Francisco and Santa Clara Counties, which have matched approximately 400 volunteer attorneys and wards. During fiscal year 1979-80 there was a cumulative total of 166 matches with 101 ongoing matches recorded. This involved 7,194 volunteer hours, 18 group outings, 52 community presentations, and 82.5 hours of street law taught.

PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BRANCH

The Prevention and Community Corrections Branch works closely with county probation and

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

The Division of Field Services administers the \$63 million County Justice System Subvention Program as well as other funds authorized by the Legislature for prevention and correctional programs, and assists local public and private entities in maintaining effective criminal justice system programs. The Division also reviews, monitors, and evaluates funded programs, and enforces standards for juvenile halls, camps, ranches, and schools, and for jails that detain minors over 24 hours.

The Division of Support Services provides technical support to the Office of the Director, Office of the Branch Deputy Director, and to the Division of Field Services. It also establishes standards for the operation of juvenile halls, camps, ranches and schools, jails and lockups, Youth Services Bureaus and delinquency prevention programs. Policies, procedures and guidelines for State and Federal funded local juvenile/criminal corrections are also developed. It administers a proposal process for delinquency prevention projects, with the Director's State Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission selecting proponents. Liaison between the Youth Authority and other state agencies, organizations, and associations is also provided, along with training for probation and local justice personnel.

The major task of the Branch during 1980 was the administration of the County Justice System Subvention Program. The program replaced state funding provisions for county probation departments' special supervision programs and juvenile homes, ranches and camps; maintenance operations and construction subventions. The program became effective July 1, 1978, with the enactment of Assembly Bills 90 and 2091. The Youth Authority prescribes policies and procedures to be followed for administering the Program, including application certification, program monitoring and evaluation, and methods of accounting for and certifying proper use of funds. Particular attention has been focused upon providing stability to the program by increasing the amount of technical assistance offered to local jurisdictions.

A staff task force and External Advisory Committee of state and local associations and departments was formed to conduct an in-depth examination and review of the County Justice System Subvention Program. This effort led to streamlining the program's policies and procedures contained in the California Administrative Code and simplifying the program's application guidelines. The report also contributed heavily to the provisions of SB 685 (Presley—Chapter 1114, Statutes of 1980) which provided (a) an optional alternative base commitment rate for those counties with commitment rates to state correctional

institutions of 30.0 juvenile and adult offenders or less per 100,000 population; (b) amendments to assist the Youth Authority in more accurately determining county funding entitlements; (c) carryover of unused program funds one additional year beyond the appropriation year; and (d) cost-of-living adjustments should other programs receive a discretionary increase.

A Statehouse Conference on Children and Youth was held April 16-19, 1980. Over 1500 county delegates, both youth and adults, participated in this effort. The conference was the culmination of a process which began when Governor Brown named a private, non-profit agency—the California Council on Children and Youth—to coordinate statewide involvement of citizens which produced over 150 action plans to substantially improve the quality of life for children and youth in California during this decade.

Preliminary work began on a study on the Detention of Minors in California's Jails, Lockups, and Holding Facilities. The study is scheduled for completion in summer, 1981, and is intended to provide an up-to-date picture of minors detained in California's jails. A 15-member study advisory committee consisting of key professional associations, organizations and departments concerned with the detention of minors provides advice, input, analysis of study data and recommendations.

The Branch maintained community corrections services to public and private agencies. Forty-four juvenile halls and 51 jails holding juveniles more than 24 hours were inspected. These facilities, if declared unfit by the Youth Authority, and if not restored to state standards within 30 days, may not be used for detention of minors. Fifteen juvenile halls were notified of potential disapproval as a result of overcrowding. Thirteen were subsequently brought up to standard; two were pending at the close of 1980. Sixty-two county juvenile camps were inspected, and all were in compliance with standards.

The following delinquency prevention activities also were carried out:

- Forty-two county delinquency prevention commissions were approved to receive reimbursement for administrative expenses up to \$1,000.
- Grants totaling \$200,000 were awarded to several delinquency prevention programs to encourage a statewide commitment to young people as a valued resource and asset to society.
- Staff monitored \$697,588 shared by eight Youth Service Bureaus.
- Pass-through grants totaling \$600,000 to the Sugar Ray and John Rossi Foundations were administered.

Delinquency prevention technical assistance was provided to an average of 40 programs and organizations each month above and beyond that routinely provided to funded programs and pass-through grants.

Technical assistance, consultation, and general liaison were provided monthly to more than 50 probation, law enforcement, professional organizations, and other justice system agencies and organizations.

PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Planning Section participated in the Department's sixth planning cycle in 1980, the results of which are included in the Department's plan scheduled for publication in the spring. Section staff coordinated the Department's program analysis process, with five analyses conducted. This process resulted in the development of projects to establish an intensive treatment unit, three specialized counseling units and a system for preventive maintenance of all Youth Authority facilities. Staff also assisted or conducted several major policy analyses and assisted in the development of two new program plans.

The Program Monitoring and Evaluation System staff were involved in 17 projects in 1980. Some of these included: a Departmental study of security and treatment; Nelles School program development; food service program plans at Preston and Ventura Schools; vocational education at Preston School; performance standards for supervising parole agents; training at Karl Holton School; P&CC Branch planning process; and Juniper Lodge at Preston.

The Program Review Section completed the review of three programs: Park Centre (a residential treatment parole program); medical services; and the parole violation process. Each of the studies resulted in numerous recommendations intended to improve these programs, many of which have already been implemented.

The Program and Resources Development Division has assisted the Department in obtaining over \$47 million in external funding for new projects since 1974.

During 1980, the following programs were funded: Vocational Reading Power ESEA IVC; Foster Grandparents; Chicano Resource Center; Methods of Analysis for Evaluating Data (Alternatives to ANCOVA); Success on Parole, Supplement I; Library Services Construction Act; Educational Assessment for Handicapped Students in YA Institutions (2nd year); Vocational Education, Title II; Indian Youth Diversion; Facilities Acquisition and Construction; YA Truck Driver Training; and Foster Grandparents (Nelles School and DeWitt Nelson Training Center).

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

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

Studies completed during the year included the following: A one-year federally-funded study of the Board's use of time-setting guidelines was completed. As a result, the Board now routinely receives information which allows them to monitor their time-setting decisions. The Division awarded a contract for an independent evaluation of the county justice subvention program. Preliminary results indicated that subvention funds were mainly being used for juvenile rather than adult services, and to offset the impact of Proposition 13 and inflation.

The success on parole study, funded by the National Institute of Corrections, found that economic resources on parole was the most important factor in predicting success, followed by attitudes toward one's parole agent and parole program as well as school involvement, attitudes, and achievements.

Under contract, Opinion Research Corporation conducted a survey of parole staff and parolees. Job satisfaction, supervision, and other issues were included. The vast majority of parole agents agreed that Youth Authority parole has a dual objective: to protect the community by providing services to parolees.

Information for policy and program planning was also developed from a survey of institutional staff to determine what proportion of wards they judged to be in need of intensive psychiatric treatment (8%), special counseling (24%), or a program for intractable wards (6%).

Evaluative research studies provided information on the impact of several policies and programs. Reducing the number of beds in an open dormitory at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center resulted in fewer violent incidents and escapes. Preliminary information on the Planned Reentry Program showed that reducing the length of institutional stay for selected wards resulted in bed savings without adversely affecting public safety.

A data system was developed to count the number of wards in need of special education because of handicapping conditions. Educational progress for wards was monitored for math, reading, and language achievement.

The Gang Violence Reduction Project evaluation showed that there was a continued reduction of homicides between gangs participating in this East Los Angeles Project but that the project was not able to impact rivalries between project and non-project gangs.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH

Ongoing staff services for the entire Department are provided by the Management Services Branch, which is comprised of three divisions—Administrative Services, Personnel Management, and Training—and the departmental Budget and Safety Offices. Bureaus within the Administrative Services Division include financial Services, Nutrition Services, Man-

agement Analysis, Business Services, Facilities Planning, and Data Processing.

The Branch provided services during 1980 to the Department's 4,386 employees, operating under a total budget of \$230,115,681 for the 1980-81 fiscal year. This included \$155,043,198 for state support, \$74,362,715 for local assistance, \$2,029,926 for capital outlay and \$679,842 of Federal funds.

The Training Division continued the operation of the Department's Training Academy. Newly-hired group supervisors and youth counselors receive three weeks of intensive training at the Modesto facility in the techniques required to maintain discipline in an institutional setting, stressing a humanistic approach in providing treatment for the youthful offender. In addition, the new staffers are provided training required by Section 832 of the Penal Code. Approximately 275 employees completed the curriculum during 1980. Added to the Academy's program during 1980 was a one-week class in Parole Agent Safety Training, during which field parole agents received instruction in techniques for arrest, search, seizure and transportation of parolees.

A centralized, computerized Training Information System was implemented in July 1980, which has the capability of providing control agencies, departmental management and staff with comprehensive training data.

The Division of Personnel Management has continued, through the Manpower Coordination Program, the successful transition of CETA employees into nonsubsidized positions. As of the end of 1980, the Department had transitioned a total of 254 participants, and had the highest CETA transition rate within State government. However, at the same time, the future of CETA programming became clouded due to funding uncertainties.

On behalf of the Department, personnel staff have worked with the Attorney General's Office in negotiating a partial settlement of a law suit filed against the Department by the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. A partial consent decree, filed in U.S. District Court in October, eliminated the upper age requirement for entry in the Group Supervisor, Youth Counselor and Parole Agent I classes. As a result, physical ability evaluation will become part of the medical examination process.

On July 1, 1980, the Safety Office began a pilot workers' compensation program at the Northern California Youth Center aimed at benefiting employees and reducing the cost of occupational injuries. The new program provides temporary modified duty for employees unable to return to their usual work after an occupational injury. Medical control (designation of authorized treating doctors) has also been implemented, and the new system also includes improved follow-up procedures on workers' compensation claims and a more visible safety program. The project was later expanded to the Ventura School.

The Safety Office also began planning a back care program for all departmental staff. Occupational back injuries represent 20 to 25 percent of all injuries and cost the Department about \$1,000,000 annually. The program was developed by the State Compensation Insurance Fund and has resulted in decreases in occupational back injuries from 35 to 70 percent where used.

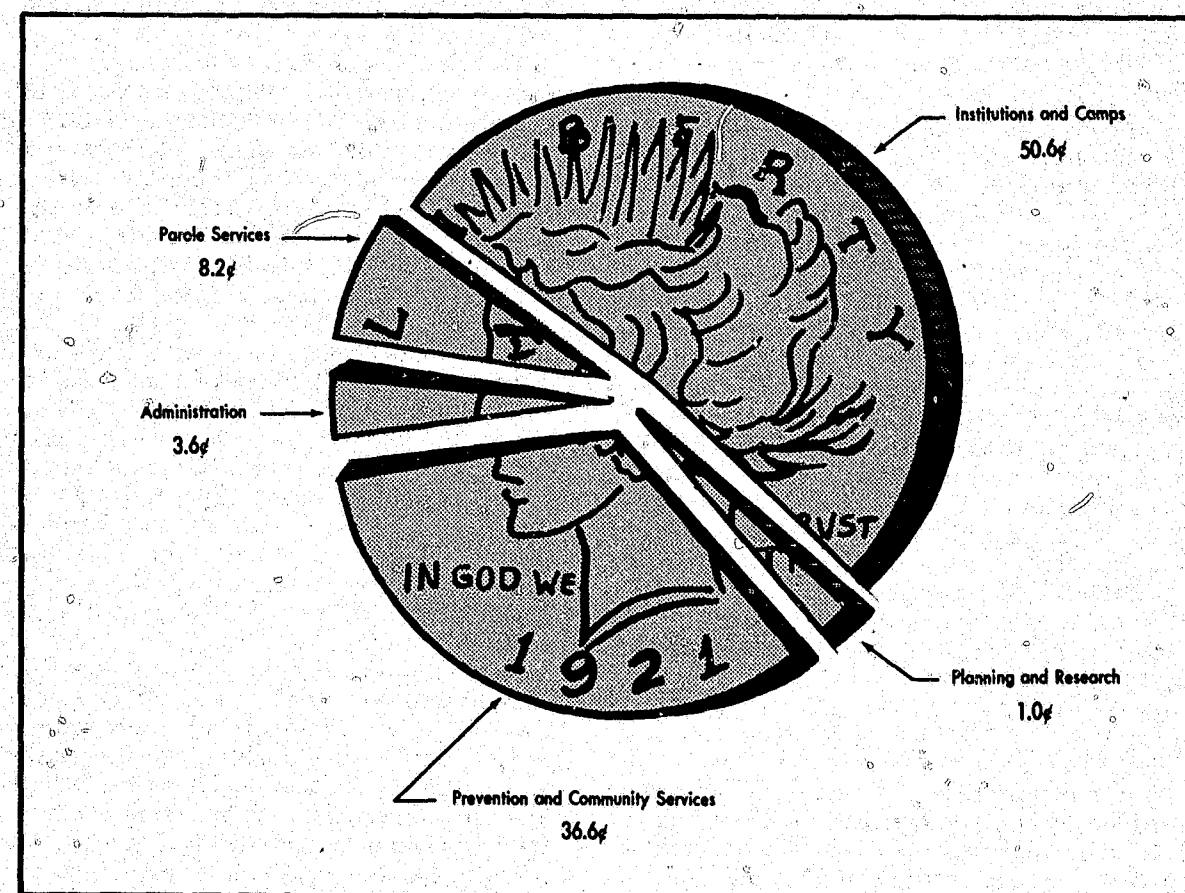
Among the accomplishments of the Facilities Planning Bureau during the year was the establishment of an energy conservation program, the goal of which is to promote conservation by installing more efficient equipment, closely monitoring energy consumption, auditing the Department's physical

facilities, and increasing staff awareness of energy conservation methods.

The Management Analysis Bureau undertook the overall revision of the Youth Authority Administrative Manual early in 1980, and the year ended with the issuance of the new YAM in December.

The Financial Analysis Bureau processed 16 active grants totalling in excess of \$4.7 million. These included education (E.S.E.A.), U.S. Food Program, delinquency diversion, youth service bureaus, and research. Accounting and financial analysis services were also provided for the County Justice System Subvention Program which involved more than \$63 million for the current fiscal year.

chart 1 THE YOUTH AUTHORITY DOLLAR . . . and how it was spent in 1979-80



statistical highlights

1. FIRST COMMITMENTS:

There were 3,968 first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1980, a 9 percent increase from the 3,640 for 1979. First commitments since the low in 1972 have been increasing each year with the exception of 1979, which decreased slightly. The years 1975 and 1980 recorded the two largest increases. The 1980 intake was the largest since the 1960s. The early 1960's saw commitments to the Youth Authority increase from approximately 4,600 in 1960 to 6,200 in 1965; then, as a result of the Probation Subsidy legislation that went into effect in 1966, commitments began to decline and reached a low of 2,728 in 1972.

2. AREA OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

Sixty-three percent of all first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1980 were from the Southern California area, with 42 percent from Los Angeles County. The San Francisco Bay area contributed 19 percent of all first commitments, while the Sacramento Valley area contributed 6 percent, and the San Joaquin Valley area 8 percent. Numerically in order, the counties with the largest number of commitments to the Youth Authority were Los Angeles; Santa Clara; San Diego; Alameda; Orange; Sacramento; San Francisco; Kern; and San Bernardino.

3. COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

Commitments to the Youth authority can originate from either the juvenile or the adult courts, and for 1980 the proportion was divided 55 percent from juvenile courts and 45 percent from criminal courts. These figures reflect a reversal of the trend towards increasing juvenile court commitments in more recent years. Between 1976 and 1978 the trend was for increasing juvenile court and decreasing criminal court commitments.

4. AGE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

The average age of all first commitments to the Youth Authority in 1980 was 17 1/2 years, unchanged from the previous year. The age

of juvenile court commitments has not changed by any appreciable degree in recent years, and neither has there been an appreciable change in the age of criminal court commitments.

5. FIRST COMMITMENT OFFENSES:

The most common reason for commitment to the Youth Authority was for the offense of robbery. Twenty-six percent of all commitments were for this offense. The next two most common offenses were burglary, and assault and battery. Violent type offenses (homicide, robbery, assault and battery, violent rape, and kidnapping) made up 50 percent of all Youth Authority commitments, which is more than double the proportion that was committed for these offenses in 1970. The offsetting factors are the cases received from the juvenile courts for W&I Code violations (status offenses) that are no longer committed to the Youth Authority, and the decline in drug offense commitments.

6. LENGTH OF STAY:

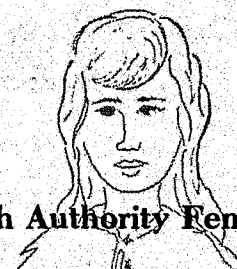
Institutional length of stay in 1980 was 12.9 months, up somewhat from the 12.0 months in the previous year. Since 1970, institutional length of stay has varied from a low of 10.6 months in 1970 up to a high of 12.9 months in 1980. This represents the longest length of stay in Youth Authority history and reflects changing commitment offense patterns and law changes.

7. LONG TERM TRENDS:

Youth Authority institutional population in 1980 reached a high of 5,320 as of December 31, which was 8 percent higher than the population at the beginning of the year. Parole population, on the other hand, has been decreasing over the past decade with a low of 6,699 at the end of 1978. It increased minutely by the end of 1979 (6,705) and then rose to 6,972 at the end of 1980.



profiles



A California Youth Authority Male:

HIS HOME ENVIRONMENT:

1. Forty-four percent came from neighborhoods that were below average economically, 49 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 7 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-five percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency, and 35 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 7 percent lived in neighborhoods considered nondelinquent.
3. A significant proportion (37 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income came from public assistance.

HIS FAMILY:

1. Twenty-nine percent came from unbroken homes. One natural parent was present in an additional 62 percent of the homes.
2. Over one-half of the wards had at least one parent or one brother or sister who had a delinquent or criminal record.
3. Only three percent were married at the time of commitment, and eight percent had children.

HIS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR:

1. Twenty-four percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Sixty-two percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 40 percent was undesirable peer influences.

HIS EMPLOYMENT/SCHOOLING:

1. Of those in the labor force, 19 percent were employed full time while 68 percent were unemployed.
2. Nineteen percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Twenty percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.

A California Youth Authority Female:

HER HOME ENVIRONMENT:

1. Forty-seven percent came from neighborhoods that were below average economically, 47 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 5 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-six percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency, and 32 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 6 percent lived in neighborhoods considered nondelinquent.
3. A significant proportion (52 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 70 percent of the homes.
2. Over one-half of the wards had at least one parent or one brother or sister who had a delinquent or criminal record.
3. Four percent were married at the time of commitment, and 20 percent had children.

HER DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR:

1. Nineteen percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Forty-two percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 36 percent was mental and emotional problems.

HER EMPLOYMENT/SCHOOLING:

1. Of those in the labor force, ten percent were employed full time while 83 percent were unemployed.
2. Thirty-one percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Thirteen percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.

statistical summary...

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

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

table shows the impact of the Probation Subsidy legislation upon the Youth Authority beginning with 1966 and continuing through the final year of the program, 1978. A new subvention program became operative on July 1, 1978, which was based upon commitment patterns for four fiscal years beginning with 1973-74 and ending with 1976-77. To reflect this time period, the balance of the tables in this report will generally cover the current year period, or a period from 1970 through 1980.

section

8

COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

FIRST COMMITMENTS:

Table 1 and Chart II present an historical perspective of commitments to the Youth Authority over the past two decades from 1960 through 1980. For 1960, commitments to the Youth Authority totaled 4,602 for a commitment rate per 100,000 youth population of 174.7. Commitments continued to increase through 1965, at which point 6,190 wards were committed which resulted in a commitment rate very similar to the rate in 1960. This was due to the constant increase in youth population during that period. With the onset of the Probation Subsidy program in 1966, commitments began to decline and eventually reached a low point in 1972 of 2,728, or a commitment rate per 100,000 youth population of 65.7. Since 1972, commitments have increased once again to a total of 3,968 for 1980 which was a rate of 97.0 per 100,000 population.

It is apparent by looking at Table 1, that the decrease brought about by the Probation Subsidy program was primarily in the juvenile court area, and there is no indication that the Subsidy program affected the Youth Authority's criminal court commitments to any appreciable degree.

A major impact of the Subsidy legislation was its effect on female commitments. For calendar year 1965, there were 980 female commitments to the Youth Authority and this dropped to 154 commitments in 1980. The commitment rate for females de-

creased from 55.0 per 100,000 youth population to 8.0.

AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:

Table 2 shows the number of wards committed to the Youth Authority by each individual county and the rate of commitment per 100,000 youth population. The youth population is the 10-20 year age group for total commitments; 10-17 for juvenile court commitments; and 18-20 for criminal court commitments. Los Angeles County committed over forty-two percent of all commitments received by the Youth Authority while the Southern California area, which comprises 10 out of the 58 California counties, contributed 63 percent of all commitments. As would be expected, the larger metropolitan counties committed the greatest number of wards to the Youth Authority, but when these gross numbers are translated into rates per 100,000 youth population, a somewhat different picture emerges. Although many of the numerically larger counties still maintain a high rate of commitment, (i.e., Los Angeles, (133) San Francisco, (168)) there are rural counties which produce higher rates per capita. For instance, the county with the highest rate of commitment per 100,000 youth population was Madera with a rate of 256 followed by Kings County with a rate of 197. Four counties in the state, Alpine, Glenn, Mono and Trinity, did not commit any wards to the Youth Authority during 1980.

Table 1
FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1960-1980
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Year							Males						Females	
	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	First commitments	Rate ^a	First commitments	Rate ^b	First commitments	Rate ^c	First commitments	Rate ^a	First commitments	Rate ^b	First commitments	Rate ^c	First commitments	Rate ^a
1960	4,602	174.7	3,350	158.6	1,252	239.8	3,929	301.8	2,705	253.3	1,224	523.1	673	50.5
1961	5,337	190.6	3,852	172.8	1,485	260.2	4,625	334.2	3,177	281.6	1,448	565.6	712	50.3
1962	5,194	174.0	3,739	158.5	1,455	232.4	4,431	299.8	3,028	253.6	1,403	494.0	763	50.6
1963	5,733	179.5	4,371	173.7	1,362	201.2	4,889	308.6	3,575	280.6	1,314	423.9	844	52.4
1964	5,488	162.9	4,171	156.2	1,317	189.0	4,651	278.2	3,393	251.0	1,258	393.1	837	49.4
1965	6,190	174.8	4,648	168.6	1,542	196.7	5,210	296.2	3,750	268.6	1,460	402.2	980	55.0
1966	5,470	148.0	4,130	146.2	1,340	153.7	4,583	249.3	3,305	230.8	1,278	314.8	887	47.7
1967	4,998	129.4	3,571	122.9	1,427	149.3	4,127	219.5	2,850	193.4	1,367	305.8	781	40.2
1968	4,690	119.1	3,164	106.3	1,526	158.5	3,973	202.6	2,530	167.5	1,443	320.0	717	36.2
1969	4,494	112.2	2,779	91.4	1,715	177.9	3,860	193.7	2,242	145.4	1,618	358.8	634	31.5
1970	3,746	92.3	2,204	71.5	1,542	157.7	3,319	162.9	1,855	118.5	1,464	320.8	427	21.0
1971	3,218	78.2	1,651	53.2	1,567	155.0	2,880	140.2	1,397	88.4	1,483	312.9	338	16.4
1972	2,728	65.7	1,462	47.2	1,266	120.5	2,476	119.2	1,267	80.3	1,209	241.3	252	12.1
1973	2,757	66.0	1,464	47.1	1,293	120.3	2,534	121.0	1,296	81.9	1,238	242.3	223	10.7
1974	3,002	71.6	1,527	49.0	1,475	137.2	2,790	132.4	1,367	86.1	1,423	274.2	212	10.2
1975	3,404	80.9	1,829	58.5	1,575	145.4	3,224	152.1	1,714	107.5	1,510	287.1	180	8.6
1976	3,559	84.3	1,754	56.3	1,805	163.3	3,377	158.7	1,633	102.7	1,744	324.2	182	8.7
1977	3,626	85.9	2,013	65.2	1,613	142.0	3,457	162.5	1,904	120.9	1,553	281.3	169	8.1
1978	3,776	90.0	2,196	72.2	1,580	136.7	3,614	171.1	2,082	134.1	1,532	273.6	162	7.8
1979	3,640	87.5	2,058	68.9	1,582	134.8	3,487	166.8	1,956	128.4	1,531	270.0	153	7.4
1980	3,968	96.6	2,189	74.7	1,779	150.9	3,814	184.8	2,088	139.7	1,726	303.3	154	7.5

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

chart II FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1960-1980

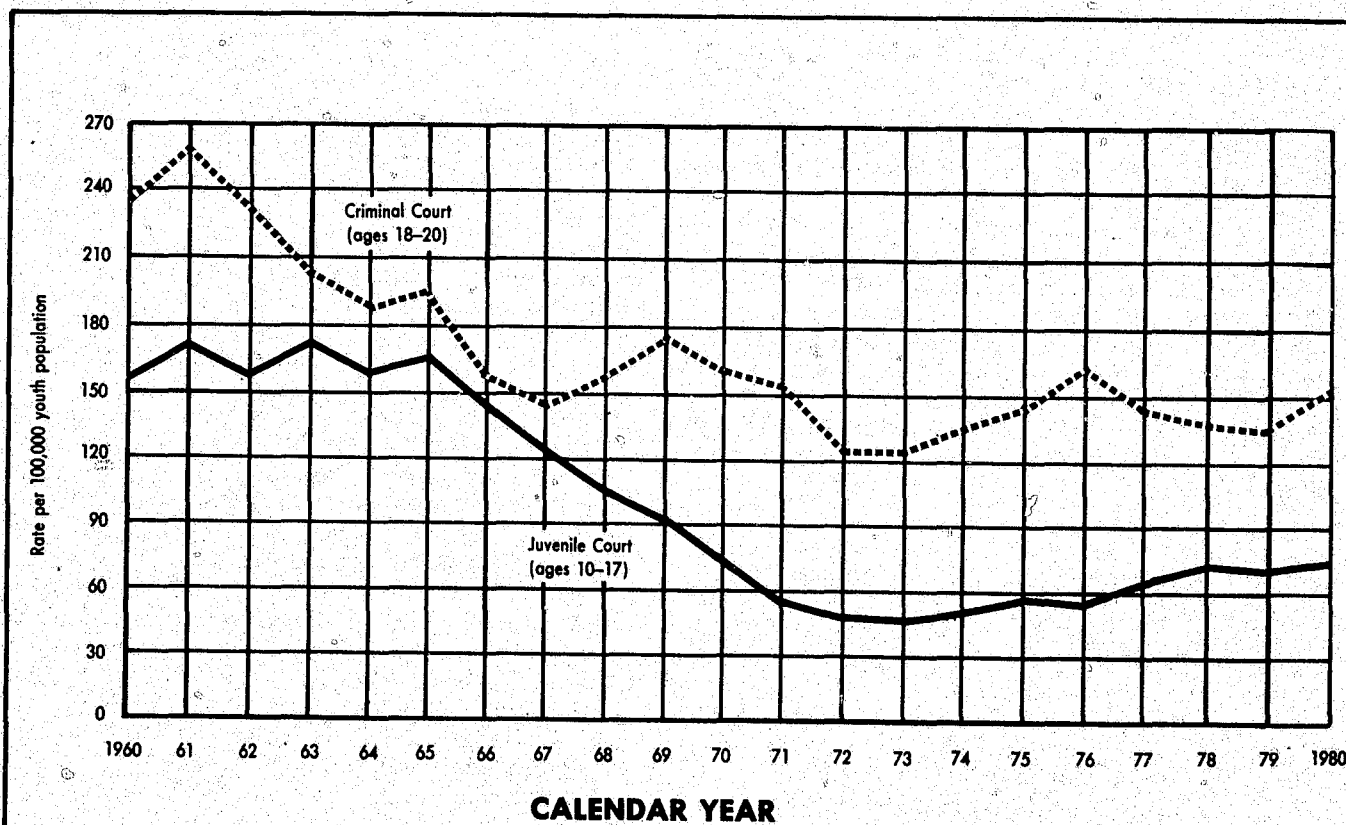


Table 2
AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Area and county	Youth population ^a		All first commitments			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Rate per 100,000 youth population ^b		
	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-20	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court
Total	2,929,510	1,179,130	3,968	3,814	154	2,189	2,088	101	1,779	1,726	53	96.6	74.7	150.9
Southern California	1,767,790	702,170	2,490	2,401	89	1,356	1,295	61	1,134	1,106	28	100.8	76.7	161.5
Los Angeles	911,290	347,930	1,675	1,614	61	888	847	41	787	767	20	133.0	97.4	226.2
Imperial	15,890	4,880	15	15	-	6	6	-	9	9	-	72.2	37.8	184.4
Kern	52,090	20,190	114	106	8	98	91	7	16	15	1	157.7	188.1	79.2
Orange	256,740	102,490	147	142	5	90	85	5	57	57	-	40.9	35.1	55.6
Riverside	79,260	31,540	108	103	5	68	63	5	40	40	-	97.5	85.8	126.8
San Bernardino	108,510	42,730	112	109	3	28	27	1	84	82	2	74.1	25.8	196.6
San Diego	215,470	94,040	200	197	3	124	124	-	76	73	3	64.6	57.5	80.8
San Luis Obispo	14,620	11,920	5	5	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	18.8	27.4	8.4
Santa Barbara	35,400	19,680	39	35	4	20	18	2	19	17	2	70.8	56.5	96.5
Ventura	78,520	26,770	75	75	-	30	30	-	45	45	-	71.2	38.2	168.1
San Francisco Bay area	638,000	255,730	756	729	27	385	367	18	371	362	9	84.6	60.3	145.1
Alameda	135,690	58,840	164	158	6	104	98	6	60	60	-	84.3	76.6	102.0
San Francisco	53,290	25,280	132	126	6	76	71	5	56	55	1	168.0	142.6	221.5
Contra Costa	89,400	32,070	81	78	3	25	25	-	56	53	3	66.7	28.0	174.6
Marin	27,460	9,390	5	5	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	13.6	3.6	42.6
Napa	12,450	6,020	15	14	1	9	9	-	6	5	1	81.2	72.3	99.7
San Mateo	72,300	24,690	59	57	2	44	43	1	15	14	1	60.8	60.9	60.8
Santa Clara	183,140	75,400	214	208	6	85	82	3	129	126	3	82.8	46.4	171.1
Solano	28,800	10,640	50	49	1	23	22	1	27	27	-	126.8	79.9	253.8
Sonoma	35,470	13,400	36	34	2	18	16	2	18	18	-	73.7	50.7	134.3
Sacramento Valley	175,550	80,550	236	231	5	157	153	4	79	78	1	92.2	89.4	98.1
Butte	14,550	9,820	22	21	1	11	10	1	11	11	-	90.3	75.6	112.0
Colusa	1,770	640	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	2,870	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	15,710	5,510	15	15	-	9	9	-	6	6	-	70.7	57.3	108.9
Sacramento	93,710	40,150	144	141	3	104	101	3	40	40	-	107.6	111.0	99.6
Shasta	14,650	5,400	11	11	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	54.9	47.8	74.1
Sutter	7,370	2,960	7	7	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	67.8	67.8	67.6
Tehama	4,850	2,010	5	5	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Yolo	13,390	10,520	12	12	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	50.2	59.7	38.0
Yuba	6,680	2,540	19	18	1	9	9	-	10	9	1	-	-	-
San Joaquin Valley	222,550	86,320	316	294	22	183	170	13	133	124	9	102.3	82.2	154.1
Fresno	69,560	28,110	66	66	3	38	36	2	31	30	1	70.6	54.6	110.3
Kings	10,990	3,720	29	26	3	19	17	2	10	9	1	197.1	172.9	268.8
Madera	7,870	2,680	27	24	3	9	9	-	18	15	3	255.9	114.4	671.6
Merced	18,150	7,230	16	16	-	6	6	-	10	10	-	63.0	33.1	138.3
San Joaquin	43,970	18,480	68	64	4	48	46	2	20	18	2	108.9	109.2	108.2
Stanislaus	37,240	13,960	57	53	4	34	31	3	23	22	1	111.3	91.3	164.8
Tulare	34,770	12,140	50	45	5	29	25	4	21	20	1	106.6	83.4	173.0
22 other counties	125,620	54,360	170	159	11	108	103	5	62	56	6	94.5	86.0	114.1
Alpine	110	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	1,990	970	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	2,120	820	7	6	1	6	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Del Norte	2,170	790	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	10,140	4,530	9	9	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	61.3	39.4	110.4
Humboldt	13,340	7,540	5	5	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	23.9	22.5	26.5
Inyo	2,120	850	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lake	3,550	1,210	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	2,280	980	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	1,130	660	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	8,730	3,210	18	18	-	14	14	-	4	4	-	150.8	160.4	124.6
Modoc	1,030	360	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mono	860	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	34,130	13,500	64	58	6	38	38	-	26	20	6	234.4	111.3	192.6
Nevada	5,420	1,820	6	6	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Plumas	1,850	710	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	3,190	1,200	9	8	1	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	20,910	10,690	24	21	3	14	11	3	10	10	-	75.9	67.0	93.5
Sierra	360	170	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	4,660	1,840	5	5	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Trinity	1,550	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	3,980	1,530	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-

section 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS

COMMITTING COURT:

Commitments to the Youth Authority can originate from any court (juvenile, superior, municipal, or justice) and Table 3 shows the proportions of commitments by the type of court. The two major court divisions are the juvenile court and the criminal court. The criminal courts, in turn, are divided into superior courts and lower courts. The lower courts are, in turn, divided into municipal courts and justice courts. Table 3 and the accompanying Chart III show that for the 1980 calendar year, 55.2 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority were from the juvenile courts and 44.8 percent were from the criminal courts. Of those committed from the criminal courts, almost all were superior court commitments, with only 21 commitments out of 1,779 being committed from the lower courts. The proportion of juvenile court commitments has fluctuated over the decade falling to less than 50 percent in 1976. It rose to 58 percent in 1978 and over the last two years has again declined to 55 percent.

SEX:

Only 154 females were committed to the Youth Authority during the calendar year 1980, which represented 3.9 percent of all commitments. Back in the peak years of Youth Authority intake (1965-66), approximately 16 percent of all commitments were females. But since the majority of female commitments come from the juvenile courts, the decline in the number of females committed is consistent with the decline of juvenile court commitments generally.

AGE:

The average age of the first commitment to the Youth Authority was 17.5 years, with juvenile court commitments averaging 16.3 years, and criminal court commitments 18.9 years. Males at first commitment were slightly older than females—17.5 to 16.9. These data are shown in Table 4, which gives the individual age breakdown by court of commitment.

Table 3
COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1980

Year	Total		Juvenile court				Criminal court					
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Superior courts		Lower courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	3,746	100.0	2,204	58.8	1,855	349	1,542	41.2	1,319	57	145	21
1971	3,218	100.0	1,651	51.3	1,397	254	1,567	48.7	1,383	64	100	20
1972	2,728	100.0	1,462	53.6	1,267	195	1,266	46.4	1,100	38	109	19
1973	2,757	100.0	1,464	53.1	1,296	168	1,293	46.9	1,162	40	76	15
1974	3,002	100.0	1,527	50.9	1,367	160	1,475	49.1	1,319	43	104	9
1975	3,404	100.0	1,829	53.7	1,714	115	1,575	46.3	1,393	56	117	9
1976	3,559	100.0	1,754	49.3	1,633	121	1,805	50.7	1,655	55	89	6
1977	3,626	100.0	2,013	55.5	1,904	109	1,613	44.5	1,489	55	64	5
1978	3,776	100.0	2,196	58.2	2,082	114	1,580	41.8	1,490	43	42	5
1979	3,640	100.0	2,058	56.5	1,956	102	1,582	43.5	1,503	49	28	2
1980	3,968	100.0	2,189	55.2	2,088	101	1,779	44.8	1,707	51	19	2

chart III COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 AND 1980

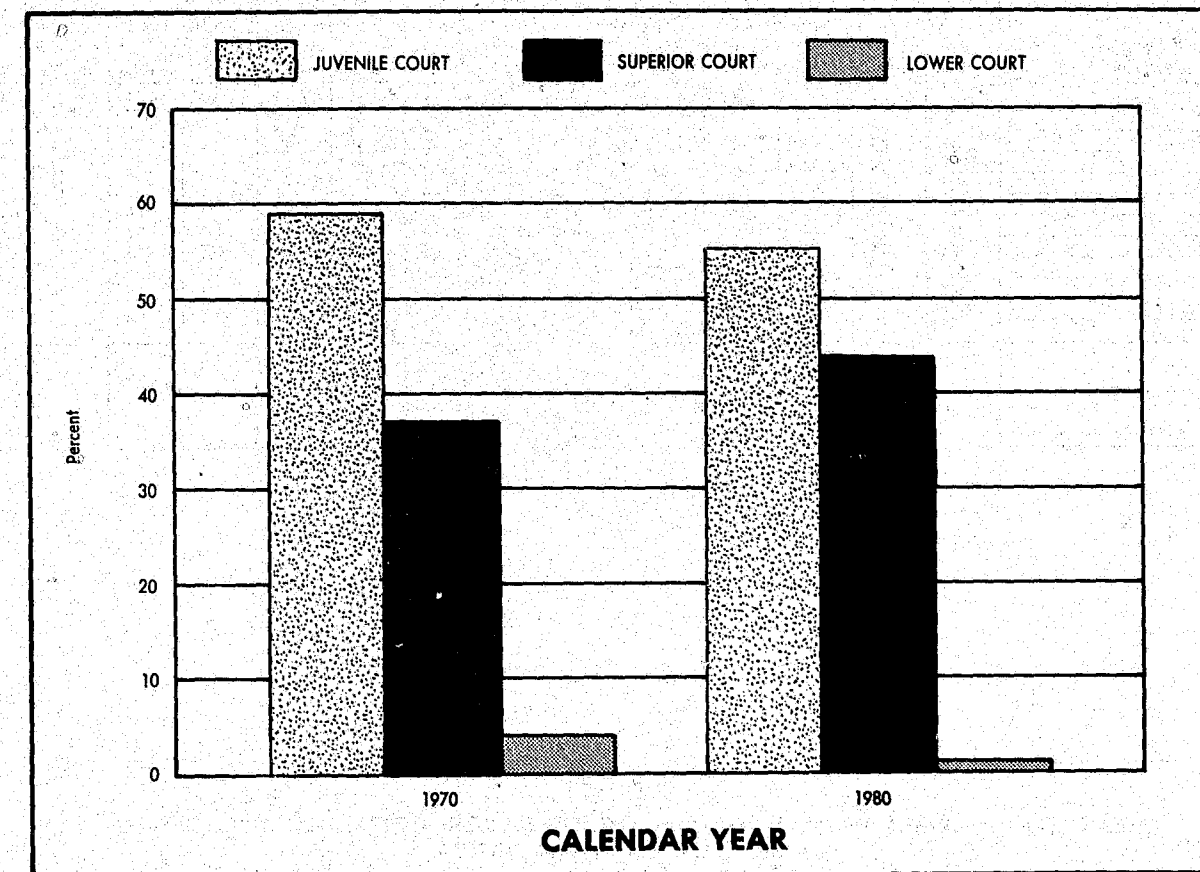


Table 5 shows the changing age of Youth Authority commitments since 1970, by court and sex. There has been a minimal change in the age of first commitment since 1970, with possibly the greatest differential being in the age of female commitments. The average age of commitment for males has fluctuated between 17.3 and 17.7 since 1970, whereas female commitments had an average age of 16.9 years in

1980, as opposed to 16.2 years in 1970. This again reflects the changing characteristics of female wards from a predominately juvenile court intake to one that has a larger proportion of input from the criminal court. Generally, the age range for juvenile court commitments has been about 16.3 years and for criminal court commitments approximately 19.0 years.

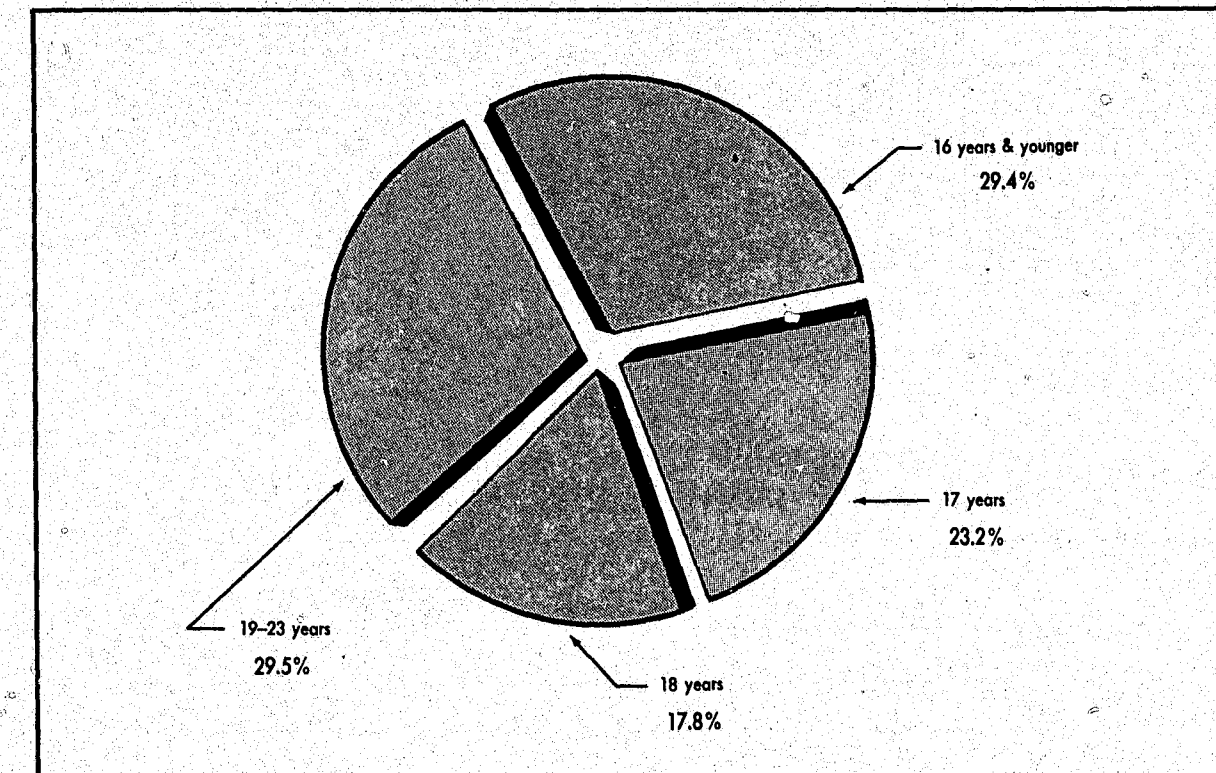
Table 4
AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Age at admission	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
							Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,968	100.0	2,189	100.0	1,779	100.0	3,814	100.0	2,088	100.0	1,726	100.0	154	100.0
12 years	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	-	-
13 years	19	0.5	19	0.9	-	-	15	0.5	15	0.7	-	-	4	2.6
14 years	136	3.4	136	6.2	-	-	121	3.2	121	5.8	-	-	15	9.7
15 years	353	8.9	353	16.1	-	-	338	8.8	338	16.2	-	-	15	9.7
16 years	657	16.5	624	28.5	33	1.8	622	16.3	591	28.3	31	1.8	35	22.7
17 years	920	23.2	813	37.1	107	6.0	890	23.3	784	37.5	106	6.2	30	19.5
18 years	708	17.8	232	10.6	476	26.8	690	18.1	227	10.9	463	26.8	18	11.7
19 years	643	16.2	8	0.4	635	35.7	623	16.3	8	0.4	615	35.6	20	13.0
20 years	407	10.3	-	-	407	22.9	393	10.3	-	-	393	22.8	14	9.1
21 years or over	122	3.1	1	0.1	121	6.8	119	3.1	1	0.1	118	6.8	3	2.0
Mean age	17.5		16.3		18.9		17.5		16.3		18.9		16.9	
Standard deviation	1.7		1.1		1.1		1.7		1.1		1.1		1.9	

Table 5
MEAN AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1980
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT
(In Years)

Year	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males			Females	
							Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Juvenile and criminal courts	
1970	17.2		15.9		19.0		17.3	16.0	19.1	16.2	
1971	17.5		16.0		19.0		17.6	16.0	19.0	16.5	
1972	17.4		16.0		19.1		17.5	16.1	19.1	16.4	
1973	17.5		16.1		19.1		17.6	16.2	19.1	16.6	
1974	17.6		16.1		19.1		17.7	16.1	19.1	16.6	
1975	17.5		16.2		19.0		17.5	16.2	19.0	16.9	
1976	17.7		16.3		19.0		17.7	16.3	19.0	17.1	
1977	17.5		16.3		19.0		17.5	16.3	19.0	17.0	
1978	17.4		16.3		18.9		17.4	16.3	18.9	17.0	
1979	17.5		16.3		19.0		17.5	16.3	19.0	17.1	
1980	17.5		16.3		18.9		17.5	16.3	18.9	16.9	

chart IV AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980



ETHNIC GROUP:

The ethnic composition of first commitments to the Youth Authority is shown in detail in Table 6 for the calendar year 1980, and in comparison with other years starting from 1970 in Table 7. During 1980, minority commitments made up almost two-thirds of all commitments with 29 percent being Spanish speaking/surnamed, 35 percent Black, and the balance from other ethnic groups such as Asian, Native American, Filipino, etc. White female commitments were 39 percent of the female commitments whereas

White male commitments were only 33 percent of the male commitments.

Since 1970, the proportion of Whites committed to the Youth Authority has decreased from a high of 55 percent to the current low of 34 percent. Conversely, ethnic minorities have increased from 45 percent to 66 percent. The Spanish speaking/surnamed group has gone from 17 percent to 29 percent, whereas the Black ethnic group has increased from 25 percent to 35 percent.

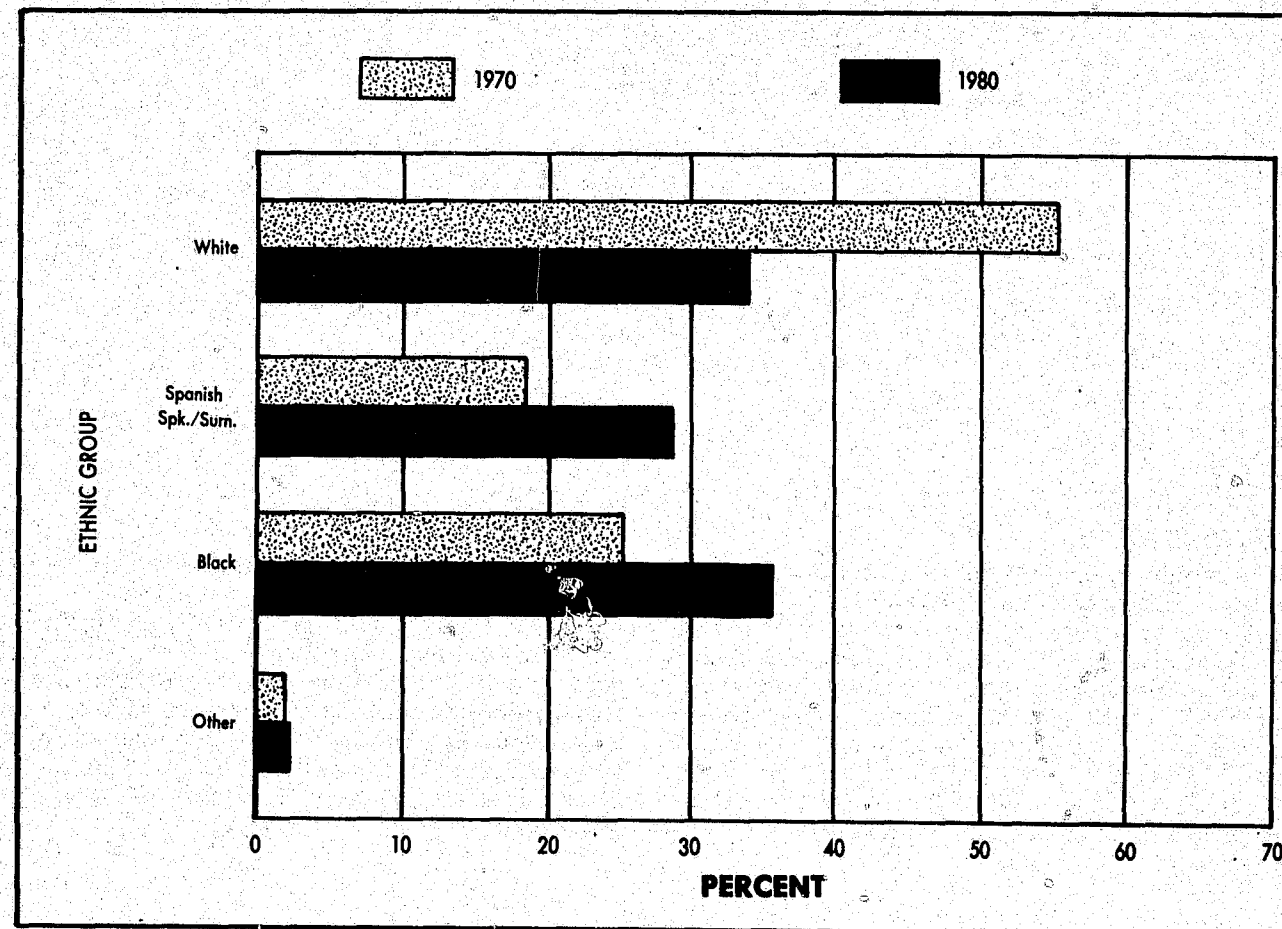
Table 6
ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Ethnic group	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
							Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,968	100.0	2,189	100.0	1,779	100.0	3,814	100.0	2,088	100.0	1,726	100.0	154	100.0
White	1,336	33.7	727	33.2	609	34.2	1,276	33.5	684	32.8	592	34.3	60	38.9
Spanish speaking/surname	1,137	28.6	641	29.3	496	27.9	1,091	28.6	613	29.4	478	27.7	46	29.9
Black	1,406	35.4	771	35.2	635	35.7	1,364	35.8	744	35.6	620	35.9	42	27.3
Asian	25	0.6	11	0.5	14	0.8	25	0.6	11	0.5	14	0.8	-	-
Native American	30	0.8	20	0.9	10	0.6	26	0.7	17	0.8	9	0.5	4	2.6
Filipino	7	0.2	6	0.3	1	-	7	0.2	6	0.3	1	0.1	-	-
Other	27	0.7	13	0.6	14	0.8	25	0.6	13	0.6	12	0.7	2	1.3

Table 7
ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970-1980

Year	Total		White		Spanish Speaking Surname		Black		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1970	3,746	100.0	2,077	55.4	657	17.5	927	24.8	85	2.3
1971	3,218	100.0	1,673	52.0	612	19.0	832	25.9	101	3.1
1972	2,728	100.0	1,326	48.6	534	19.6	800	29.3	68	2.5
1973	2,757	100.0	1,228	44.5	520	18.9	934	33.9	75	2.7
1974	3,002	100.0	1,420	47.3	593	19.8	904	30.1	85	2.8
1975	3,404	100.0	1,385	40.7	728	21.4	1,171	34.4	120	3.5
1976	3,559	100.0	1,442	40.5	825	23.2	1,200	33.7	92	2.6
1977	3,626	100.0	1,427	39.3	927	25.6	1,161	32.0	111	3.1
1978	3,776	100.0	1,483	39.3	1,008	26.7	1,196	31.7	89	2.3
1979	3,640	100.0	1,286	35.3	1,032	28.4	1,231	33.8	91	2.5
1980	3,968	100.0	1,336	33.7	1,137	28.6	1,406	35.4	89	2.3

chart V **ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 AND 1980**



OFFENSE:

The offense at the time of commitment to the Youth Authority is shown in Table 8. The most prominent commitment offenses were burglary and robbery (26 percent each) followed by assault and battery (15 percent). These three offense groups contributed 66 percent of all commitments. When two other offense groups (theft and auto theft) are added for an additional 16 percent, thus representing five distinctive offense groups, the grand total is 82 percent. As would be expected there were differences in the offense group patterns between the juvenile court commitments and the criminal court commitments with one major difference being in the robbery offense category. Nineteen percent of all commitments from the juvenile court were for the offense of robbery as opposed to 35 percent from the criminal court. Conversely, ten percent of all juvenile court offenses were for auto theft as opposed to only four percent from the criminal court. The predominant offense for females was assault and battery followed by robbery. This is quite a different pattern from that shown in earlier years, wherein a large percentage were Welfare and Institution Code commitments.

The differences in commitment offense over the decade appear in Table 9 and in the accompanying

Chart VI. (Note: The offense groups have been changed somewhat and caution is urged if compared to prior years' reports.) In 1970, 23 percent were committed for offenses against persons and by 1975 this percentage had increased to 45 percent; in 1980 this proportion of first commitment offenses was 50 percent. On the other hand, only 31 percent of the 1970 commitments were for property-type offenses rising to 39 percent in 1975, whereas 44 percent were committed for these offenses in 1980. The two offense groups that provided the counterbalance for this shift were narcotics and drugs and other offenses (which include W. & I. Code offenses). These two offense groups represented close to 46 percent of all commitments in 1970 but dropped to 7 percent in 1980. The shift in sentencing patterns is due to a number of situations that occurred during this time period. One was the Probation Subsidy legislation, which was continuing to have an effect on the Youth Authority. Another was the general decline in the interest of committing other offenders to State institutions, and the third was the emphasis on keeping "status offenders" out of secured detention facilities. Since January 1, 1977, the Welfare and Institutions Code prohibits commitments to the Youth Authority for "status offenses."

Table 8
COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980
BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

Offense	Total		Males				Females			
			Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,968	100.0	2,189	100.0	1,779	100.0	3,814	100.0	154	100.0
Murder	113	2.9	69	3.2	44	2.5	107	2.8	6	3.9
Manslaughter	76	1.9	21	1.0	55	3.1	73	1.9	3	1.9
Robbery	1,025	25.8	409	18.7	616	34.6	993	26.0	32	20.8
Assault and battery	589	14.8	391	17.9	198	11.1	548	14.4	41	26.6
Burglary	1,015	25.6	581	26.5	434	24.4	995	26.1	20	13.0
Theft (except auto)	359	9.0	227	10.4	132	7.4	339	8.9	20	13.0
Auto theft	278	7.0	209	9.5	69	3.9	271	7.1	7	4.6
Forgery and checks	34	0.9	15	0.7	19	1.1	26	0.7	8	5.2
Rape (violent)	129	3.3	66	3.0	63	3.5	127	3.3	2	1.3
Narcotics and drugs	93	2.3	37	1.7	56	3.1	87	2.3	6	3.9
Arson	39	1.0	23	1.0	16	0.9	38	1.0	1	0.7
Escape from county facilities	17	0.4	16	0.7	1	0.1	17	0.4	-	-
Kidnapping	48	1.2	21	1.0	27	1.5	46	1.2	2	1.3
Other felony	123	3.1	79	3.6	44	2.5	120	3.2	3	1.9
Other misdemeanor	30	0.8	25	1.1	5	0.3	27	0.7	3	1.9

chart VI **OFFENSE GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970 AND 1980**

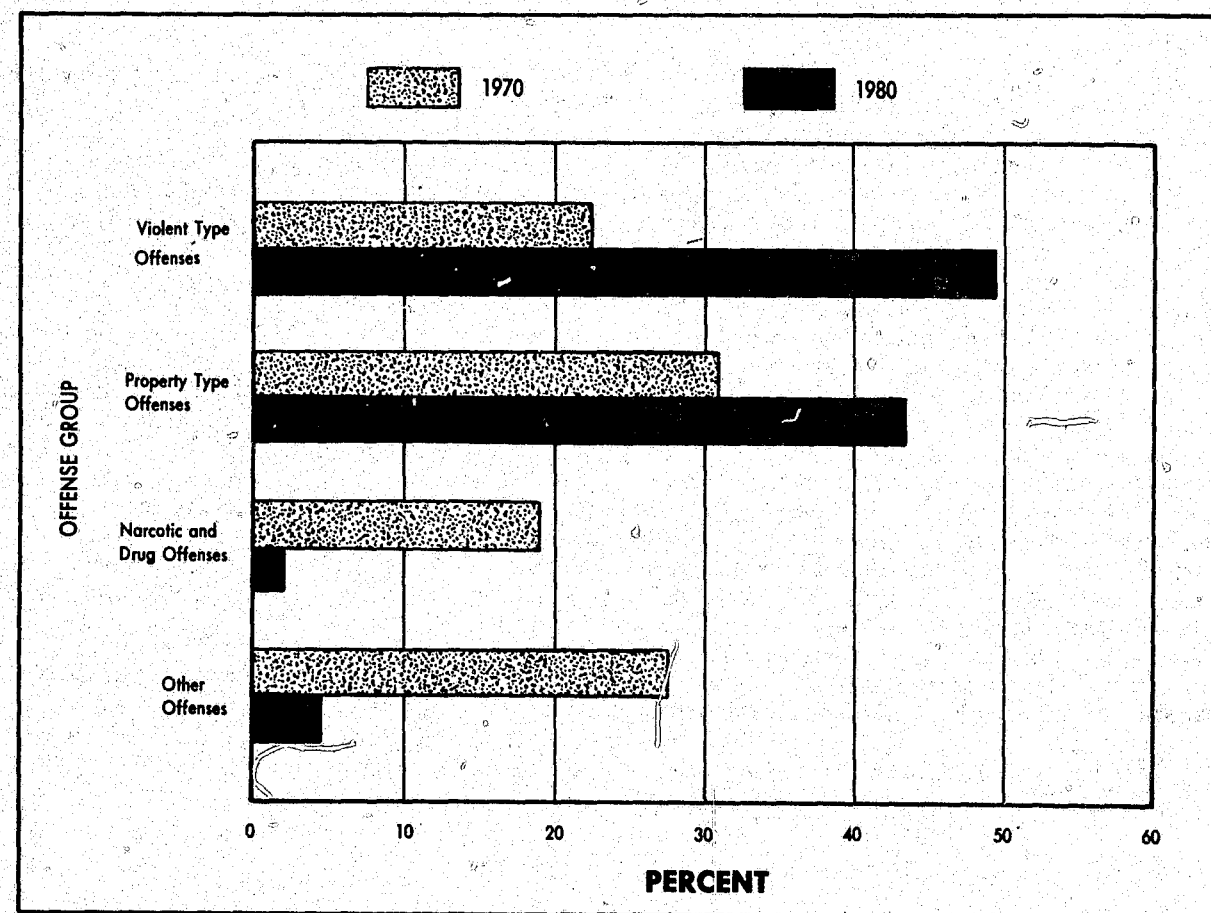


Table 9
COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1970, 1975, and 1980

Offense	1970		1975		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all offenses	3,746	100.0	3,404	100.0	3,968	100.0
Offenses against persons	860	22.9	1,526	44.8	1,980	49.9
Homicide	82	2.2	156	4.6	189	4.8
Robbery	405	10.8	857	25.2	1,025	25.8
Assault and battery	306	8.2	426	12.5	589	14.8
Rape (violent)	58	1.5	76	2.2	129	3.3
Kidnapping	9	0.2	11	0.3	48	1.2
Offenses against property	1,149	30.7	1,333	39.2	1,725	43.5
Burglary	508	13.6	741	21.8	1,015	25.6
Theft (except auto)	264	7.0	286	8.4	359	9.0
Auto theft	283	7.5	236	6.9	278	7.0
Forgery and checks	62	1.7	50	1.5	34	0.9
Arson	32	0.9	20	0.6	39	1.0
Narcotics and drugs	723	19.3	154	4.5	93	2.3
All other offenses	1,014	27.1	391	11.5	170	4.3

ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADE:

Each newly committed ward 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 10 is the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). This test has four basic parts: reading vocabulary, reading comprehension, arithmetic reasoning, and arithmetic fundamentals. Approximately 94 percent of all wards entering the clinics as first ad-

missions were tested during 1980, and of those tested the mean grade level for reading was almost at seventh grade. For arithmetic reasoning and fundamentals the mean grade level was just over the sixth grade. The mean age for wards tested was 17.5 years. Thus wards were generally further behind in terms of their grade level for arithmetic skills than they were for reading; however, in both instances they tested far below expected achievement test grades for this age group.

Table 10
ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY RECEPTION CENTERS, 1980
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	3,968	100.0	3,968	100.0	3,968	100.0	3,968	100.0
Not reported	231	5.8	235	5.9	255	6.4	258	6.5
Total reported	3,737	100.0	3,733	100.0	3,713	100.0	3,710	100.0
Below grade 3	257	6.9	243	6.5	93	2.5	166	4.5
Grades 3-5	1,209	32.3	1,299	34.8	1,466	39.5	1,497	40.3
Grades 6-8	1,370	36.7	1,412	37.8	1,675	45.1	1,713	46.2
Grades 9-11	773	20.7	628	16.8	416	11.2	272	7.3
Grades 12 and above	128	3.4	151	4.1	63	1.7	62	1.7
Mean grade level	6.9		6.8		6.5		6.3	
Standard deviation	2.8		2.7		2.1		2.1	
Mean age	17.5		17.5		17.5		17.5	

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT

Table 11 shows the total number of youths under commitment to the Youth Authority as of December 31, 1979 and 1980. The total Youth Authority population between these two dates increased by over 700; there was an eight percent increase in institutional population during the year. There was a slight increase in the parole population (four percent). The December 31, 1980 institutional population was 5,270 compared to 4,859 a year earlier and the parole population increased to 6,972 up over 200 cases from the 6,705 of the previous year. Approximately 42 percent of the total YA population were in institutions at the end of 1980.

PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS

During 1980, 1,094 wards were returned to Youth Authority institutions as parole violators. Forty-eight percent of these were returned by the Youthful Offender Parole Board without experiencing a new court commitment and the balance of 52 percent were returned with a new court commitment. Table 12 shows the numbers of parole violators returned to institutions from 1970 through 1980. Generally, the number of parole violators was declining each year through 1976 when the number began to stabilize.

Table 11
YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1979 AND 1980
BY TYPE OF CUSTODY

Type of custody	1979		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,878	100.0	12,584	100.0
In institutions	4,859	40.9	5,270	41.9
CYA institutions	4,845	40.8	5,246	41.7
CDC institutions	14	0.1	24	0.2
Parole guests ^a	(56)	-	(50)	-
Off institution ^b	294	2.5	316	2.5
On parole	6,705	56.4	6,972	55.4
California supervision	6,413	54.0	6,647	52.8
California commitments	6,326	53.2	6,541	52.0
Cooperative cases	87	0.7	106	0.8
Out-of-state supervision	292	2.5	325	2.6
Off parole ^c	20	0.2	26	0.2

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

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

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

Table 12
PAROLE VIOLATOR RETURNS ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1980
BY TYPE OF RETURN

Year	Total		Parole return without new commitment				Parole return with new commitment			
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
1970	2,826	100.0	1,937	68.5	1,654	283	889	31.5	842	47
1971	2,226	100.0	1,397	62.8	1,212	185	829	37.2	783	46
1972	1,929	100.0	1,163	60.3	1,049	114	766	39.7	738	28
1973	1,598	100.0	1,096	68.5	991	105	602	35.5	574	28
1974	1,615	100.0	1,046	64.8	959	87	569	35.2	542	27
1975	1,415	100.0	856	60.5	806	50	559	39.5	531	28
1976	1,111	100.0	496	44.6	461	35	615	55.4	572	23
1977	1,111	100.0	396	35.6	373	23	715	64.4	697	18
1978	1,142	100.0	458	40.1	443	15	684	59.9	663	21
1979	1,081	100.0	444	41.1	430	14	637	58.9	616	21
1980	1,094	100.0	531	48.5	514	17	563	51.5	542	21

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES

Table 13 shows the beginning and ending year populations of Youth Authority institutions with detail as to the types of admissions and departures during the year. Ward population both in Youth Authority institutions and Department of Corrections was 4,915 at the beginning of 1980 and increased to 5,320 at the end of 1980. Almost 17,000 wards entered the institutions during the year, while 16,500 departed. One major result of the increase in population during the year was that many of the training schools approached or reached their budgeted capacity and it was necessary to open a number of additional living units to handle the increased population.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

As mentioned earlier, the population in Youth Authority institutions increased dramatically during 1980 from what it was in 1979. As shown in Table 14,

the average daily population of Youth Authority institutions increased from 4,924 in 1979 to 5,179 in 1980. This was by no means a record in Youth Authority population, in that there were 5,915 wards in institutions in 1970, with even greater numbers in years previous to that. Of the average population of 5,179, 677 wards were in reception centers, 3,900 male wards were in training schools, and 405 were in forestry camps. Only eleven wards were in Department of Corrections institutions. In years previous the Department of Corrections held a large number of Youth Authority wards in their institutions, but in more recent years this practice has largely been curtailed. There was a decrease in the number of female commitments to the Youth Authority as reflected in the average daily population of girls schools. In 1970, these schools had an average population of 505 as contrasted to 186 in 1980. This continues for a third year the year-to-year increase after the low of 101 in 1977.

Table 13
INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1980

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.....	4,915	16,907	3,968	1,094	97	8,252	3,496	16,502	4,222	133	8,252	333	3,562	5,320
Males	4,736	16,453	3,814	1,056	96	8,172	3,315	16,060	4,056	120	8,172	331	3,381	5,129
Females	179	454	154	38	1	80	181	442	166	13	80	2	181	191
CYA Institutions.....	4,901	16,866	3,968	1,094	97	8,211	3,496	16,471	4,215	133	8,232	333	3,558	5,296
Males	4,725	16,416	3,814	1,056	96	8,135	3,315	16,034	4,051	120	8,155	331	3,377	5,107
Females	176	450	154	38	1	76	181	437	164	13	77	2	181	189
Reception Centers	635	7,761	3,855	799	20	1,086	2,001	7,708	130	6	5,639	11	1,922	688
NRCC—Males	232	3,242	1,516	403	9	454	860	3,173	72	5	2,348	5	743	301
NRCC—Females	—	23	—	4	—	1	20	25	2	—	2	—	21	—
SRCC—Males	323	3,604	1,903	308	11	436	946	3,585	51	1	2,560	6	967	342
SRCC—Females	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
VRCC—Males	24	236	33	16	—	157	30	260	2	—	225	—	33	—
VRCC—Females	18	75	41	8	—	2	24	93	3	—	64	—	26	—
YTSC—Males	38	578	362	60	—	36	120	571	—	—	440	—	131	45
Schools & Camps.....	4,266	9,105	113	295	77	7,125	1,495	8,763	4,085	127	2,593	322	1,636	4,608
Males	4,108	8,756	—	269	76	7,052	1,359	8,445	3,926	114	2,582	320	1,503	4,419
Females	158	349	113	26	1	73	136	318	159	13	11	2	133	189
Nelles.....	436	566	—	1	9	500	56	561	351	9	113	12	76	441
Close.....	343	593	—	4	4	525	60	547	311	18	137	12	69	389
El Paso de Robles.....	446	668	—	6	8	564	90	670	329	11	244	14	72	444
Holton.....	385	710	—	8	5	642	55	697	415	9	197	17	59	398
Nelson.....	322	641	—	22	15	526	78	611	306	10	182	51	62	352
Preston.....	495	1,381	—	20	11	1,169	181	1,336	420	13	683	28	192	540
Youth Training Sch.....	1,026	1,795	—	188	9	1,306	292	1,744	978	15	434	9	308	1,077
Ventura—Males	285	585	—	7	1	534	43	542	310	16	161	5	50	328
Ventura—Females.....	158	333	113	26	1	66	127	303	156	13	9	1	124	188
SPACE—Males	17	483	—	2	3	133	345	479	69	—	42	22	346	21
SPACE—Females	—	16	—	—	—	7	9	15	3	—	2	1	9	1
Ben Lomond.....	67	236	—	—	2	173	61	230	82	3	32	25	88	73
Mt. Bullion.....	71	210	—	3	—	155	52	214	73	2	28	20	91	67
Oak Glen.....	75	211	—	4	4	197	6	209	91	—	69	4	8	77
Pine Grove.....	59	213	—	1	5	192	15	199	62	4	108	17	8	73
Washington Ridge.....	67	208	—	3	—	182	23	205	81	3	26	24	71	70
Fenner Canyon.....	14	256	—	—	—	254	2	201	48	1	126	23	3	69
C.D.C. Institutions.....	14	41	—	—	—	41	—	31	7	—	20	—	4	24
Males	11	37	—	—	—	37	—	26	5	—	17	—	4	22
Females	3	4	—	—	—	4	—	5	2	—	3	—	—	2

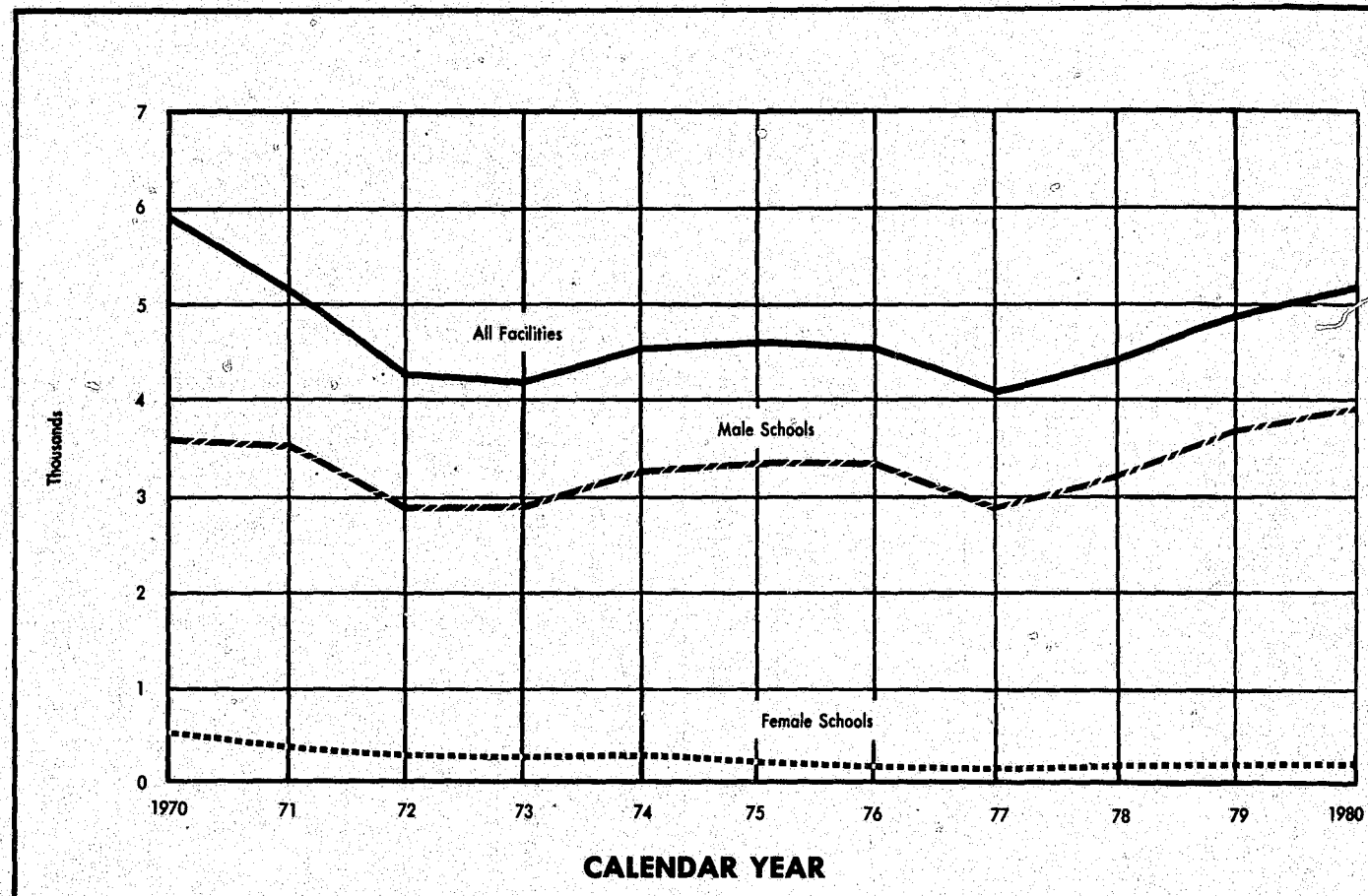
* Includes furlough, out-to-court, guest, and discharge at departure.

Table 14
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1980

Institution	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total.....	5,915	5,105	4,196	4,208	4,537	4,602	4,432	4,003	4,405	4,924	5,179
CYA Reception Centers.....	620	647	614	590	662	699	654	679	700	688	677
NRCC—Males.....	190	218	219	206	226	247	235	244	248	258	275
NRCC—Females.....	40	32	26	34	43	37	24	23	22	11	1
SRCC—Males.....	326	340	333	303	337	351	300	306	324	324	340
VRCC—Males.....	—	—	—	—	19	24	21	23	26	33	13
VRCC—Females.....	64	57	36	47	37	40	41	37	35	17	6
YTSC—Males.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	46	45	45	43
CYA Schools—Males.....	3,687	3,411	2,945	2,990	3,260	3,362	3,290	2,908	3,200	3,699	3,900
Fricot.....	164	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fred C. Nelles.....	486	437	393	363	388	386	349	321	374	428	450
O. H. Close.....	359	344	347	334	343	347	340	344	354	368	369
El Paso de Robles.....	363	269	29	—	138	352	387	333	409	423	449
Karl Holton.....	383	378	363	381	385	386	379	335	366	399	399
DeWitt Nelson.....	—	2	233	319	378	378	355	291	326	339	344
Preston.....	749	690	377	384	421	399	386	357	380	471	514
Youth Training School.....	1,178	1,176	995	1,041	976	892	886	726	783	967	1,044
Ventura.....	5	54	138	147	194	198	189	183	189	282	309
Los Guilucos.....	—	32	70	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCDC.....	—	—	—	8	21	5	—	—	—	—	—
SPACE.....	—	—	—	1	16	19	19	18	19	22	22
CYA Camps—Males.....	283	306	290	350	367	348	328	305	341	355	405
Ben Lomond.....	74	79	71	70	74	69	68	61	70	73	70
Mt. Bullion.....	70	76	67	72	75	69	65	62	69	70	71
Pine Grove.....	68	73	63	68	71	69	68	65	70	67	75
Washington Ridge.....	71	78	67	69	71	70	64	59	66	67	67
Oak Glen.....	—	—	22	71	76	71	63	58	66	74	68
Fenner Canyon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	54
CYA Schools—Females.....	505	379	286	224	202	165	144	101	129	160	186
Los Guilucos.....	177	143	92	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ventura.....	328	236	194	209	200	163	142	100	128	159	185
SCDC.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPACE.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Department of Corrections.....	820	362	61	54	46	28	16	10	35	22	11

chart VII

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF WARDS
IN INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1980**



section

6

THE LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONAL STAY

SCHOOLS AND CAMPS:

One of the major determiners of institutional population is how long wards stay in institutions. The institutional length of stay has been gradually increasing during the last three years and as a result institutional population has also increased. As shown in Table 15, the length of stay during 1980 was 12.9 months up from 12.0 months the previous year. This is the highest length of stay in the decade shown in the table; in fact, it is the highest length of stay in the history of the Youth Authority. The Youth Authority institution with the longest length of stay was Preston (16.8 months) and the shortest length of stay was

in Youth Authority camps (10.9 months).

Institutional length of stay is affected by many factors, some of which are due to changing characteristics of Youth Authority wards. Other factors include changes in Youthful Offender Parole Board policy, which affect the amount of time that is being set at initial appearance hearings. The recent increase in length of stay was a direct result of changes in Youthful Offender Parole Board policy rather than changes in the characteristics of the wards. These policy changes have affected the method of setting parole release dates.

Table 15
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN YOUTH AUTHORITY AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INSTITUTIONS PRIOR TO RELEASE ON PAROLE, 1970-1980
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE
(In Months)

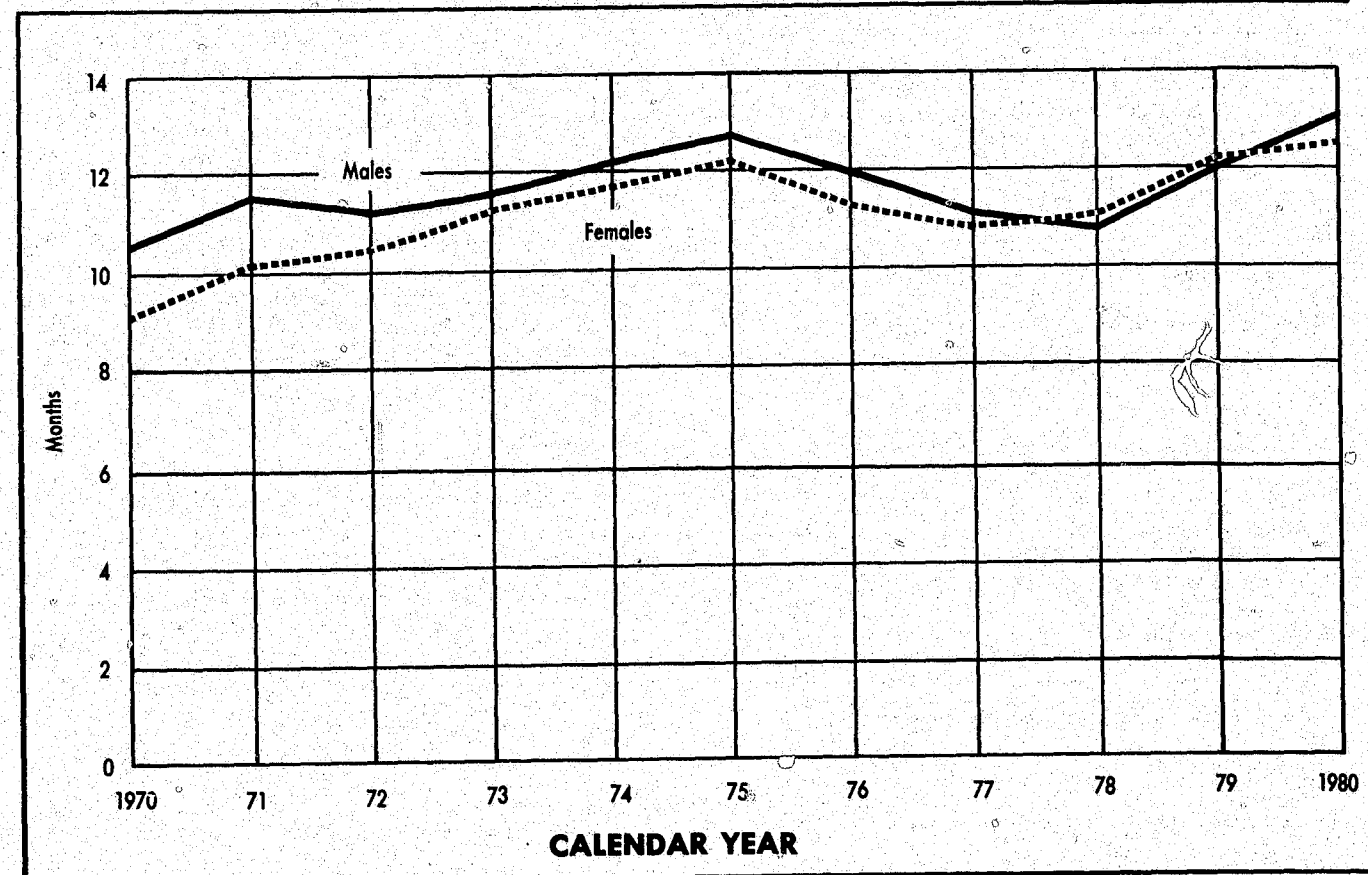
Institution of release ^a	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total ^b	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0	12.9
Males	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0	13.0
Females	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.8	11.8	12.1	12.5
CYA Institutions ^b	10.2	11.2	11.0	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0	12.9
Schools and Camps (Males)	10.5	11.4	11.0	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.2	12.0	12.9
Fred C. Nelles	9.2	10.1	8.8	9.2	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.5	14.0
O. H. Close	10.2	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.7	9.9	10.5	11.6
El Paso de Robles	10.1	11.3	14.2	-	11.4	12.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	12.7	13.2
Karl Holton	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.3
DeWitt Nelson	-	-	9.8	11.6	12.9	13.3	11.2	10.2	11.3	12.7	12.7
Preston	10.9	12.4	13.4	15.4	18.0	18.1	16.0	15.3	14.9	16.4	16.8
Youth Training School	12.4	13.3	13.4	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.1	11.7	11.6	12.1	13.7
Ventura	-	12.2	11.1	12.6	11.9	13.5	13.1	11.5	12.1	11.3	12.0
Camps	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	10.9
Schools (Females)	8.7	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2	12.0	12.5
Ventura	8.2	9.7	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2	12.0	12.5
CDC Institutions	15.5	16.1	18.2	14.8	13.1	11.6	19.4	18.8	20.7	14.4	14.2

^a Includes time in clinic.

^b Includes all institutions operating during periods shown.

chart VIII

**MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN
INSTITUTIONS, 1970-1980**



section 7

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT:

Parole movements during the calendar year are summarized in Table 16. Over the year the parole caseload increased by 267 cases. This marks the second year where there was an increase in the parole caseload, reversing the downward trend that existed in the 1970s. The decrease throughout the 1970s was due to a combination of factors, one of which was the continuing decline of parole cases as a result of the Probation Subsidy program and the other was due to recent legislation which affected the amount of time that a ward could be under the jurisdiction of the Youth Authority.

WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE:

There were 4,236 wards removed from parole status during 1980, some of which were removed by discharge and others by return to the institution for

further incarceration. The type of removal from parole, whether the ward was on a first admission or a readmission status, is shown in Table 17. Of the 4,236 wards discharged from parole, 43 percent were non-violators at the time of discharge whereas 57 percent were violators. It is to be noted that first parolees were more successful in being discharged as nonviolators than those who had previously been revoked. The violators were either returned to a Youth Authority institution (26 percent) or discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction (31 percent). Of those violators who were discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction, a large proportion were either committed to the Department of Corrections or to a local correctional facility or were missing at the time of discharge (see also Table 20). Due to age limitations on how long the Youth Authority may retain jurisdic-

Table 16
YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE MOVEMENTS, 1979 and 1980
BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

Parole Movements	1979	1980	Percent change
TOTAL PAROLES, beginning of year	6,699	6,705	+0.1
Received on parole	4,520	4,645	+2.8
Released from institutions	4,272	4,355	+1.9
Received from other states	137	161	+17.5
Reinstated and other*	111	129	+16.2
Removed from parole	4,514	4,378	-3.0
Revoked	1,104	1,110	+0.5
Discharged and other	3,410	3,268	-4.2
TOTAL PAROLES, end of year	6,705	6,972	+4.0
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, beginning of year	6,468	6,413	-0.9
Received	4,405	4,495	+2.0
New cases	4,353	4,442	+2.0
Transferred to California supervision from out-of-state supervision	52	53	+1.9
Removed	4,460	4,261	-4.5
Revoked	1,092	1,086	-0.5
Discharged and other	3,264	3,084	-5.5
Transferred to out-of-state supervision	104	91	-12.5
CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, end of year	6,413	6,647	+3.6
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, beginning of year	231	292	+26.4
Received	271	294	+8.5
New cases	167	203	+21.6
Transferred from California supervision to out-of-state supervision	104	91	-12.5
Removed	210	261	+24.3
Revoked	12	24	+100.0
Discharged	146	184	+26.0
Transferred to California supervision	52	53	+1.9
OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, end of year	292	325	+11.3

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

Table 17
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1980
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	4,236	100.0	3,222	100.0	1,014	100.0
Non-violators discharged	1,805	42.6	1,466	45.5	339	33.4
Violators	2,431	57.4	1,756	54.5	675	66.6
Revoked for return	1,110	26.2	892	27.7	218	21.5
Discharged	1,321	31.2	864	26.8	457	45.1
Males—Total	4,034	100.0	3,054	100.0	980	100.0
Non-violators discharged	1,676	41.5	1,357	44.4	319	32.6
Violators	2,358	58.5	1,697	55.6	661	67.4
Revoked for return	1,072	26.6	862	28.2	210	21.4
Discharged	1,286	31.9	835	27.4	451	46.0
Females—Total	202	100.0	168	100.0	34	100.0
Non-violators discharged	129	63.9	109	64.9	20	58.8
Violators	73	36.1	59	35.1	14	41.2
Revoked for return	38	18.8	30	17.8	8	23.5
Discharged	35	17.3	29	17.3	6	17.7

tion over a ward, it is necessary to discharge wards even though they are on missing status.

Table 18 shows the proportion of wards removed from parole by the type of removal for each year since 1970. Generally, the proportion of wards removed from parole by violation decreased from a high of 63 percent in 1970 down to about 52 percent in 1975.

During the early part of the period, the total removed from parole also decreased reflecting a decreasing parole caseload (see Table 27). Since 1976 the total number of violators removed has remained rather constant, yet the percentages have fluctuated because of court decisions and legislative law changes affecting the Youth Authority length of juris-

diction. These actions created early parole discharges (1976 and 1978), which in turn affected the percentages of the violators vs. nonviolators.

LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE:

The average length of stay for wards removed from parole during 1980 was just slightly over 18 months (Table 19). Between 1970 and 1980, parole length of stay increased to almost 26 months before starting to decline in 1975. For nonviolators who are removed from parole the average length of stay was slightly under two years, whereas for those revoked and returned to institutions, the average stay prior to return was approximately one year.

Table 18
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1980
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL

Year	Total*		Non-violators		Violators					
					Total		Revoked		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1970	7,409	100.0	2,748	37.1	4,661	62.9	2,830	38.2	1,831	24.7
1971	6,920	100.0	2,995	43.3	3,925	56.7	2,221	32.1	1,704	24.6
1972	6,478	100.0	2,878	44.4	3,600	55.6	1,939	29.9	1,661	25.7
1973	6,088	100.0	2,731	44.9	3,357	55.1	1,702	27.9	1,655	27.2
1974	5,535	100.0	2,496	44.7	3,039	55.3	1,637	29.3	1,452	26.0
1975	5,071	100.0	2,451	48.3	2,620	51.7	1,414	27.9	1,206	23.8
1976	5,442	100.0	2,978	54.7	2,464	45.3	1,109	20.4	1,355	24.9
1977	4,536	100.0	2,115	46.6	2,421	53.4	1,127	24.9	1,294	28.5
1978	5,010	100.0	2,423	48.4	2,587	51.6	1,151	23.0	1,436	28.6
1979	4,349	100.0	1,915	44.0	2,434	56.0	1,105	25.4	1,329	30.6
1980	4,236	100.0	1,805	42.6	2,431	57.4	1,110	26.2	1,321	31.2

* Excludes cooperative supervision cases.

Table 19
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE FOR WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1970-1980
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL
(In Months)

Year	Total	Type of removal			
		Non-violators removed from parole	Violators removed from parole		
			Total	Revoked	Discharged
1970	21.2	27.9	17.2	12.2	24.9
1971	22.9	28.4	18.7	12.7	26.5
1972	24.2	29.4	20.0	13.9	27.1
1973	25.9	30.5	22.2	15.2	29.4
1974	25.8	31.4	21.2	14.5	28.8
1975	24.9	30.7	19.4	13.9	25.9
1976	21.5	24.4	17.9	12.0	22.8
1977	19.2	22.4	16.5	11.4	20.9
1978	20.2	23.4	17.2	11.8	21.5
1979	18.6	21.1	16.7	11.9	20.6
1980	18.4	21.5	16.2	11.4	20.2

chart IX MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS ON PAROLE, 1970-1980

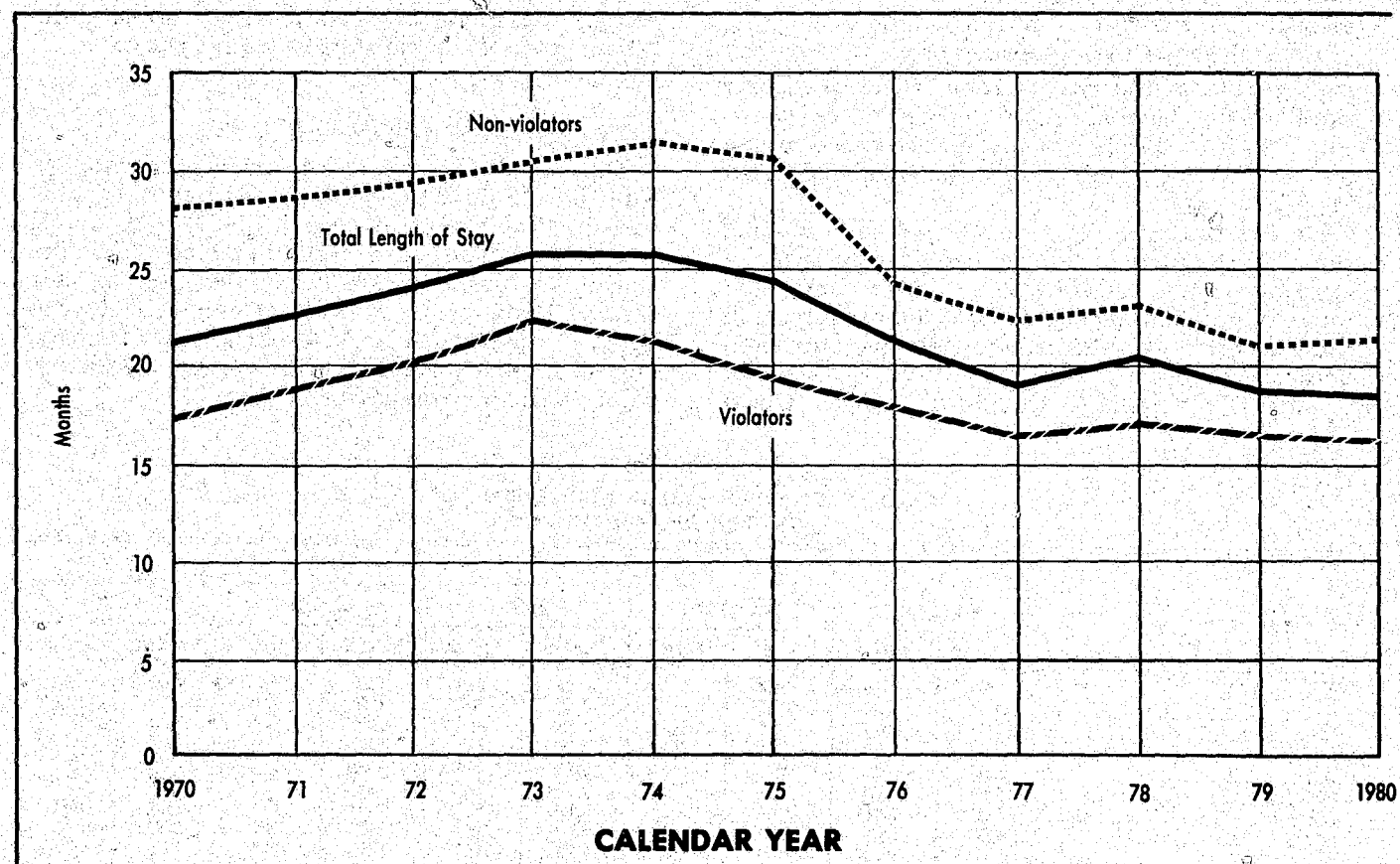


Table 20
DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS, 1980
BY TYPE OF VIOLATION

Type of violation	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked or Recommitted		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,314	100.0	2,883	54.2	1,110	20.9	1,321	24.9
Technical violation (AWOL)	489	100.0	293	59.9	52	10.6	144	29.5
Technical violation (other)	460	100.0	346	75.2	111	24.1	3	0.7
Law violation—not convicted:								
Not prosecuted or not guilty	400	100.0	343	85.8	57	14.2	—	—
Pending trial or released to Y.A.	458	100.0	253	55.2	1	0.2	204	44.6
Law violation—convicted:								
Probation, fine, suspended sentence	640	100.0	558	87.2	56	8.7	26	4.1
Jail	769	100.0	552	71.8	171	22.2	46	6.0
Probation and jail	867	100.0	558	62.1	99	11.4	230	26.5
Prison, reformatory or CYA	1,231	100.0	—	—	563	45.7	668	54.3

DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS:

As shown in Table 20, there were 5,314 wards who underwent a violation action during 1980, and of these 54 percent were continued on parole, 21 percent were revoked and returned to an institution, and 25 percent were discharged as a result of a violation. The type of violation is also shown in this table

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

Table 21
PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES OF WARDS REMOVED FROM VIOLATION STATUS, 1980
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

Parole violation offense	Total		Continued on parole		Revoked or recommitted		Discharged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,314	100.0	2,883	54.2	1,110	20.9	1,321	24.9
Murder	56	100.0	7	12.5	5	8.9	44	78.6
Manslaughter	32	100.0	3	9.4	2	6.2	27	84.4
Robbery	405	100.0	74	18.3	82	20.2	249	61.5
Assault and battery	553	100.0	307	55.6	123	22.2	123	22.2
Burglary	795	100.0	248	31.2	245	30.8	302	38.0
Theft (except auto)	647	100.0	393	60.7	134	20.7	120	18.6
Auto theft	315	100.0	124	39.4	98	31.1	93	29.5
Forgery and checks	71	100.0	30	42.3	15	21.1	26	36.6
Sex offenses	93	100.0	35	37.6	20	21.5	38	40.9
Narcotics and drugs	322	100.0	222	68.9	44	13.7	56	17.4
Road and driving laws	344	100.0	295	85.8	32	9.3	17	4.9
Weapons	131	100.0	73	55.7	39	29.8	19	14.5
Disorderly conduct	151	100.0	127	84.1	19	12.6	5	3.3
Technical—AWOL	490	100.0	293	59.8	52	10.6	145	29.6
Technical—other	461	100.0	346	75.1	112	24.3	3	0.6
Other	448	100.0	306	68.3	88	19.6	54	12.1

PAROLE VIOLATION OFFENSES:

Table 21 shows the parole violation offenses of the 5,314 wards removed from violation status during 1980. The type of disposition remains the same as that shown in the previous table. The most common violation offense was burglary and also one of the more common commitment offenses. The type of disposition varies considerably depending upon the parole violation offense. Of those wards who were charged with robbery, only 18 percent were eventually continued on parole with the balance returned to a Youth Authority institution or discharged to some other type of custody. In contrast, a large majority of these charged with road and driving law violations were continued on parole (86 percent) with only 14 percent being revoked or discharged. Generally,

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

section

8

PAROLE PERFORMANCE

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

approach is that it can be calculated at any point in time. The longitudinal approach to parole violation takes a release cohort and follows this cohort for a predetermined period of time. The major disadvantage with this approach is that it requires a lapse of time before data can be accumulated and analyzed. The data shown in this section (Tables 22-25) are based on a two-year parole exposure period with the latest parole release cohort used being 1978. Table 22 shows the parole performance of each parole release cohort from 1970 through 1978. The violation rates

Table 22
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1970-1978
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Year of release	Males												Females		
	Total			Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Juvenile and criminal courts		
	Number re-leased	Revoked or discharged		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	1,782	41.4	2,067	1,019	49.3	2,115	711	33.6	276	71	25.7
1976	5,080	2,316	45.6	4,318	2,240	46.5	2,382	1,249	52.4	2,437	991	40.7	261	76	29.1
1977	4,502	2,046	45.4	4,294	2,001	46.6	2,174	1,140	52.4	2,120	861	40.6	208	45	21.6
1978	4,005	1,783	44.5	3,829	1,737	45.4	2,026	1,019	50.3	1,803	718	39.8	176	46	26.1

Table 23
TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REMOVAL FOR WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1978
(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		Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent
Less than 1/2 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 month	8	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	8	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	-	-
2 months	35	0.9	22	1.0	13	0.7	34	0.9	21	1.0	13	0.7	1	0.6
3 months	83	2.1	56	2.6	27	1.5	82	2.1	55	2.7	27	1.5	1	0.6
4 months	154	3.8	104	4.8	50	2.7	149	3.9	99	4.9	50	2.8	5	2.8
5 months	250	6.2	170	7.9	80	4.3	243	6.3	164	8.1	79	4.4	7	4.0
6 months	355	8.9	239	11.1	116	6.2	342	8.9	227	11.2	115	6.4	13	7.4
7 months	468	11.7	310	14.5	158	8.5	452	11.8	295	14.6	157	8.7	16	9.1
8 months	591	14.8	382	17.8	209	11.2	572	14.9	364	18.0	208	11.5	19	10.8
9 months	705	17.6	458	21.4	247	13.3	683	17.8	437	21.6	246	13.6	22	12.5
10 months	833	20.8	541	25.2	292	15.7	809	21.1	519	25.6	290	16.1	24	13.6
11 months	953	23.8	609	28.4	344	18.5	928	24.2	586	28.9	342	19.0	25	14.2
12 months	1,057	26.4	665	31.0	392	21.1	1,027	26.8	638	31.5	389	21.6	30	17.0
13 months	1,144	28.6	715	33.3	429	23.1	1,111	29.0	685	33.8	426	23.6	33	18.8
14 months	1,214	30.3	748	34.9	466	25.1	1,180	30.8	717	35.4	463	25.7	34	19.3
15 months	1,288	32.2	788	36.7	500	26.9	1,252	32.7	755	37.3	497	27.6	36	20.5
16 months	1,370	34.2	839	39.1	531	28.5	1,333	34.8	805	39.7	528	29.3	37	21.0
17 months	1,443	36.0	881	41.1	562	30.2	1,403	36.6	846	41.8	557	30.9	40	22.7
18 months	1,503	37.5	917	42.8	586	31.5	1,452	38.2	881	43.5	581	32.2	41	23.3
19 months	1,539	38.4	935	43.6	604	32.5	1,498	39.1	899	44.4	599	33.2	41	23.3
20 months	1,599	39.9	962	44.8	637	34.2	1,558	40.7	926	45.7	632	35.1	41	23.3
21 months	1,653	41.3	993	46.3	660	35.5	1,612	42.1	957	47.2	655	36.3	41	23.3
22 months	1,692	42.2	1,015	47.3	677	36.4	1,650	43.1	978	48.3	672	37.3	42	23.9
23 months	1,737	43.4	1,041	48.5	696	37.4	1,692	44.2	1,002	49.5	690	38.3	45	25.6
24 months	1,783	44.5	1,058	49.3	725	39.0	1,737	45.4	1,019	50.3	718	39.8	46	26.1
Total number of wards paroled	4,005		2,145		1,860		3,829		2,026		1,803		176	

for each year are shown together with the court breakdown. The lowest violation rate during the years shown was in 1971, when 40.1 percent of the cohort were removed by violation within the 24-month period. The highest violation rate shown was in 1976, when 45.6 percent were removed by violation. The definition of a violation is either a revocation or a violational discharge by the Youthful Offender Parole Board. Custody in a local facility is not considered a violation unless the Youthful Offender Parole Board takes action to revoke parole or to discharge the ward because of that violation. It is generally the case that younger wards have a higher violation rate than older wards. This is borne out of Table 22 by the fact that the juvenile court violation rate is consistently higher than the violation rate for wards from the criminal court. It is also the case that the violation rate for females is always lower than the violation rate for males. In 1978, there were 26 percent violators for females as opposed to 45 percent violators for males.

Table 23 shows the length of stay on parole prior to violation by one-month intervals from 1 to 24. Of all the wards violating within the 24-month period, approximately one-half violated within 11 months, just about one-fourth violated within seven months. This points up the fact that the first year or so on parole is the more critical period as far as the violation rate is concerned. Table 24 shows the violation rate by institution of release. As can be seen from this table, wards released from certain institutions have higher violation rates than wards released from other institutions. For instance, the overall violation rates for all male wards released from training schools was approximately 47 percent. However, wards released from the Fred C. Nelles and O. H. Close Schools had violation rates exceeding 50 percent as opposed to violation rates in the 30 percent range at Ventura School and DeWitt Nelson. A large portion of the violation rate differentials between schools is due to the age range handled and program selectivity at

Table 24
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1978
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.....	4,005	1,783	44.5	2,145	1,058	49.3	1,860	725	39.0
Males.....	3,829	1,737	45.4	2,026	1,019	50.3	1,803	718	39.8
Females.....	176	46	26.1	119	39	32.8	57	7	12.3
CYA Institutions.....	3,909	1,739	44.5	2,118	1,046	49.4	1,791	693	38.7
Reception Centers.....	269	106	39.4	160	77	48.1	109	29	26.6
NRCC—Males.....	112	42	37.5	66	31	47.0	46	11	23.9
NRCC—Females.....	33	12	36.4	29	12	41.4	4	—	—
SRCC—Males.....	86	43	50.0	41	25	61.0	45	18	40.0
VRCC—Males.....	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
VRCC—Females.....	33	8	24.2	23	8	34.8	10	—	—
YTSC—Males.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Schools—Males.....	3,104	1,457	46.9	1,760	905	51.4	1,344	552	41.1
Nelles.....	316	182	57.6	309	180	58.3	7	2	28.6
Close.....	408	214	52.5	378	209	55.3	30	5	16.7
El Paso de Robles.....	389	174	44.7	313	139	44.4	76	35	46.1
Holton.....	368	169	45.9	205	105	51.2	163	64	39.3
DeWitt Nelson.....	302	119	39.4	109	39	35.8	193	80	41.5
Preston.....	309	144	46.6	97	54	55.7	212	90	42.5
Youth Training School.....	844	396	46.9	295	160	54.2	549	236	43.0
Ventura.....	168	59	35.1	54	19	35.2	114	40	35.1
Camps.....	431	152	35.3	132	46	34.8	299	106	35.5
Ben Lomond.....	96	31	32.3	25	9	36.0	71	22	31.0
Mt. Bullion.....	80	26	32.5	27	8	29.6	53	18	34.0
Oak Glen.....	82	30	36.6	27	8	29.6	55	22	40.0
Pine Grove.....	91	34	37.4	31	11	35.5	60	23	38.3
Washington Ridge.....	82	31	37.8	22	10	45.5	60	21	35.0
Ventura—Females.....	105	24	22.9	66	18	27.3	39	6	15.4
CDC Institutions.....	23	15	65.2	—	—	—	23	15	65.2
CDC Males.....	22	15	68.2	—	—	—	22	15	68.2
CDC Females.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Institutions*.....	73	29	39.7	27	12	44.4	46	17	37.0
Males.....	69	27	39.1	26	11	42.3	43	16	37.2
Females.....	4	2	50.0	1	1	100.0	3	1	33.3

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

each school. Schools handling the younger age wards, traditionally have the higher violation rate experience as opposed to those handling the older age wards. This is particularly true for forestry camps where wards are generally older and in addition, have been selected for camp, for reasons that tend to accompany success on parole.

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

apparent in Table 25, where violation status is shown in the major offense categories. In this table it is apparent that the more favorable violation rates experienced belong to those committed to Youth Authority for homicide and sex offenses. This is in contrast to the less favorable violation rates experienced for those committed for burglary and Welfare and Institutions Code violations. Wards committed for Welfare and Institutions Code offenses are generally among the youngest of all those committed and thus confirm the correlation between age and violation risk.

chart X **VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1978**

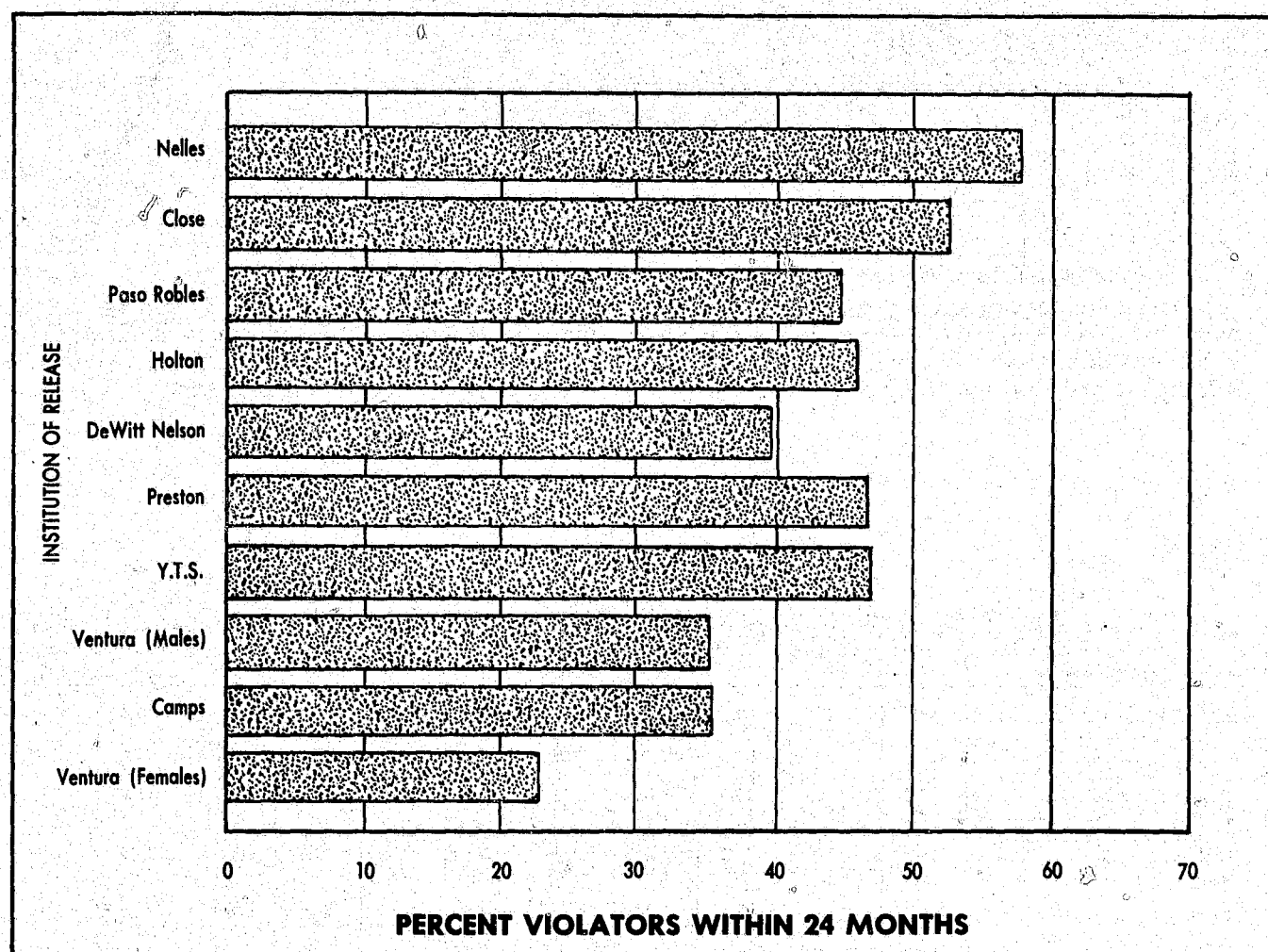


Table 25
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1978
BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Offense	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-leased	Number violators	Percent violators
Total.....	4,005	1,783	44.5	2,145	1,058	49.3	1,860	725	39.0
Homicide.....	167	43	25.7	113	29	25.7	54	14	25.9
Robbery.....	893	340	38.1	392	170	43.4	501	170	33.9
Assault.....	534	212	39.7	366	165	45.1	168	47	28.0
Burglary.....	1,159	584	50.4	531	301	56.7	628	283	45.1
Theft.....	746	398	53.4	427	239	56.0	319	159	49.8
Sex offense.....	134	50	37.3	83	34	41.0	51	16	31.4
Narcotic and drug.....	112	37	33.0	37	17	45.9	75	20	26.7
W & I.....	77	47	61.0	77	47	61.0	—	—	—
Other.....	183	72	39.3	119	56	47.1	64	16	25.0

section 9

LONG-TERM TREND

INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS:

The trend and movement of population in institutions housing Youth Authority wards is shown in Table 26. This table shows the period between 1970 and 1980, and reveals the generally decreasing institu-

tional population up until 1977. Beginning in 1978, the population rose sharply then continued the upswing through 1980 although the yearly increases were not as large in 1979 and 1980.

Table 26
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS*, 1970-1980

Movement	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Population, January 1	5,868	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095	4,740	4,915
Received	13,656	11,693	9,685	8,716	9,009	9,170	8,950	8,619	8,650	8,390	8,655
Committed by court	3,746	3,218	2,728	2,758	3,002	3,402	3,558	3,626	3,775	3,640	3,968
Returned from parole	2,821	2,224	1,929	1,698	1,615	1,415	1,111	1,111	1,142	1,081	1,094
Returned from escape	775	736	694	380	354	163	142	120	106	99	96
Parole detention	3,346	3,033	2,642	2,621	2,253	1,840	1,490	1,255	1,246	1,039	1,063
Other	2,968	2,482	1,692	1,259	1,785	2,350	2,649	2,507	2,381	2,531	2,434
Released	13,996	12,759	10,157	8,414	8,870	9,006	9,532	8,537	8,003	8,215	8,250
Paroled	6,628	6,123	4,871	3,976	4,201	4,305	4,904	4,340	3,925	4,272	4,355
To California supervision	6,441	5,954	4,755	3,889	4,118	4,188	4,787	4,233	3,817	4,145	4,222
To out-of-state supervision	187	169	116	87	83	117	117	107	108	127	133
Escaped	783	829	781	411	449	402	396	328	298	293	332
Disch. or otherwise released	3,281	2,768	1,846	1,424	1,951	2,432	2,736	2,604	2,539	2,586	2,494
Parole detention	3,304	3,039	2,639	2,603	2,269	1,867	1,496	1,265	1,241	1,064	1,069
Population, December 31	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095	4,740	4,915	5,320
Net change during year	-340	-1,066	-472	+302	+139	+164	-582	+82	+645	+175	+405
Percent change from prior year	-5.8	-19.3	-10.6	+7.6	+3.2	+3.7	-12.7	+2.0	+15.8	+3.7	+8.2

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

PAROLE TRENDS:

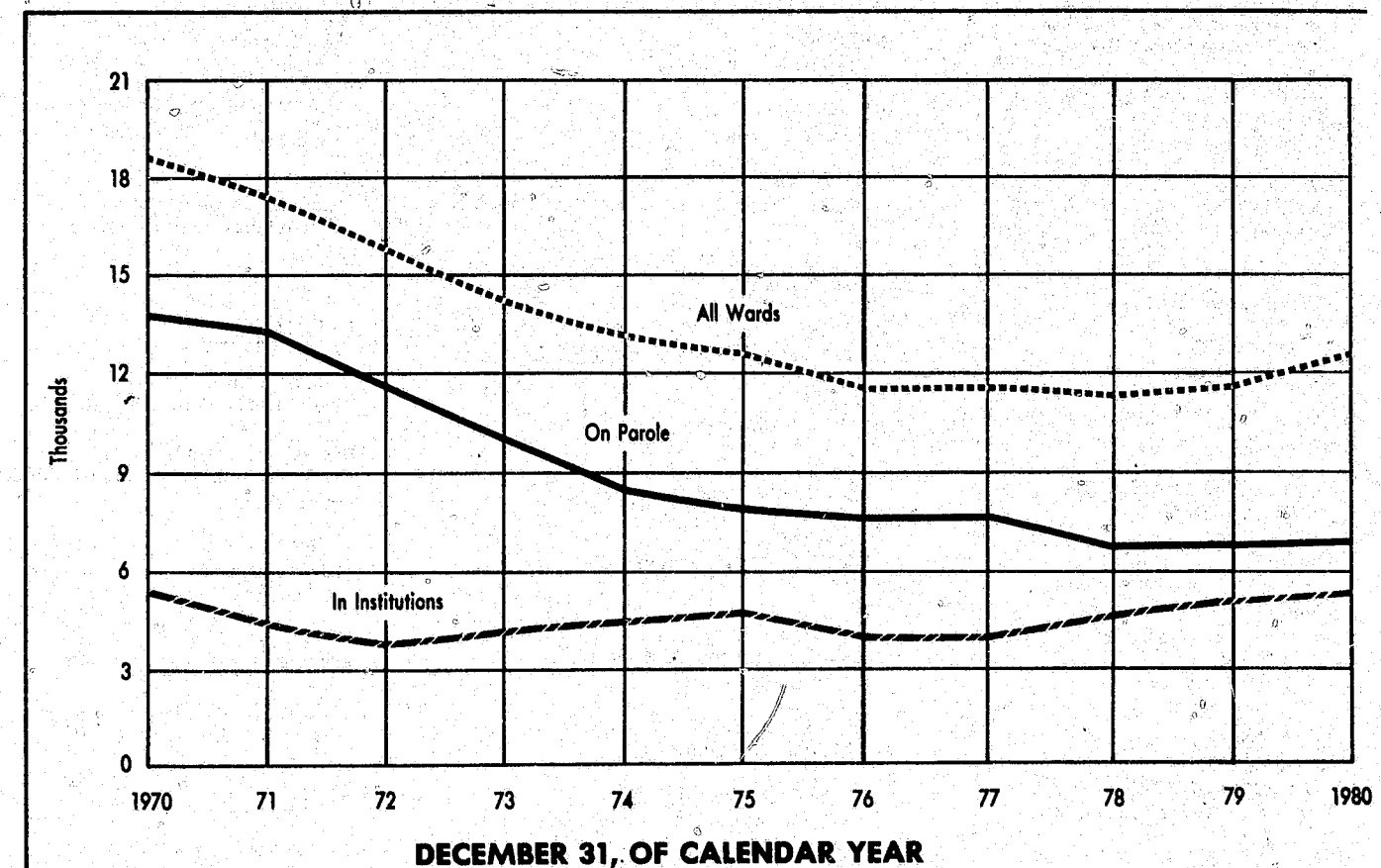
The trends in the Youth Authority parole population reflect a similar situation to that of institutional population but did not reflect turnaround until 1980 (4 percent increase) after remaining stable in 1979.

During the period shown in Table 27, parole population has dropped from 14,500 to 6,700 in 1979. However, it then rose to almost 7,000, by the end of 1980.

Table 27
MOVEMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE POPULATION, 1970-1980

Movement	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
On parole, January 1	14,463	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,659	7,704	6,699	6,705
Received on parole	7,061	6,543	5,245	4,288	4,533	4,680	5,322	4,760	4,217	4,520	4,645
Removed from parole	7,589	7,119	6,752	6,293	5,794	5,303	5,626	4,715	5,222	4,514	4,378
Ordered returned	2,802	2,221	1,939	1,702	1,637	1,414	1,109	1,127	1,151	1,104	1,110
Discharged	4,787	4,898	4,813	4,591	4,157	3,889	4,517	3,588	4,071	3,410	3,268
Not on violation	2,956	3,194	3,152	2,936	2,705	2,683	3,162	2,294	2,635	2,081	1,947
On violation	1,831	1,704	1,661	1,655	1,452	1,206	1,355	1,294	1,436	1,329	1,321
On parole, December 31	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,659	7,704	6,699	6,705	6,972
Net change during year	-528	-576	-1,507	-2,005	-1,261	-623	-304	+45	-1,005	+6	+267
Percent change from prior year	-3.7	-4.1	-11.3	-16.9	-12.8	-7.3	-3.8	+0.6	-13.0	+0.1	+4.0

chart XI INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE POPULATION, 1970-1980



CYA institutions

RECEPTION CENTERS

NORTHERN RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Sacramento

SOUTHERN RECEPTION
CENTER-CLINIC
Norwalk

YOUTH TRAINING
SCHOOL-CLINIC
Ontario

INSTITUTIONS

DeWITT NELSON TRAINING
CENTER
Stockton

EL PASO DE ROBLES SCHOOL
Paso Robles

FRED C. NELLES SCHOOL
Whittier

KARL HOLTON SCHOOL
Stockton

O. H. CLOSE SCHOOL
Stockton

PRESTON SCHOOL
Ione

VENTURA SCHOOL
Camarillo

YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
Ontario

SOCIAL, PERSONAL,
AND COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE
PROJECT
Los Angeles

CONSERVATION CAMPS

BEN LOMOND
Santa Cruz

FENNER CANYON
Valyermo

MT. BULLION
Mariposa

OAK GLEN
Yucaipa

PINE GROVE
Pine Grove

WASHINGTON RIDGE
Nevada City

CYA parole offices

REGION I

SAN FRANCISCO
(HEADQUARTERS)
2300 Stockton Street, Room 360

EAST BAY CASE MANAGEMENT
103 East 14th Street
Oakland

EAST BAY REENTRY
55 Santa Clara Avenue, Suite 250
Oakland

HAYWARD
22628 Foothill Boulevard

REDWOOD CITY
28 Wilson Street

SAN FRANCISCO CASE MANAGEMENT
1855 Folsom Street

SAN FRANCISCO REENTRY
2908 Fulton Street

SANTA CLARA VALLEY
700 Gale Drive, Room 212
Campbell

SANTA ROSA
800 College Avenue

REGION II

SACRAMENTO
(HEADQUARTERS)
7100 Bowling Drive, Suite 560

BAKERSFIELD
131 Chester Avenue, Suite 1

CHICO
585 Manzanita Avenue, Suite 10

FOOTHILL
5777 Madison Avenue, Suite 390

FRESNO
3040 N. Fresno Street

SACRAMENTO
1608 T Street, Suite A

STOCKTON
4410 N. Pershing Avenue, Bldg. C, Suite A

REGION III

GLENDALE
(HEADQUARTERS)
143 S. Glendale Avenue, Suite 301

COVINA
309 E. Rowland Street

DOWNEY
11414½ Old River School Road

ESPERANZA
3665 E. Whittier Boulevard
Los Angeles

JEFFERSON
4319 W. Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles

LONG BEACH
325 Atlantic Avenue

LOS ANGELES REENTRY
2930 W. Imperial Hwy., Suite 626
Inglewood

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
8737 Van Nuys Boulevard
Panorama City

SOCIAL, PERSONAL,
AND COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE
PROJECT
Los Angeles

UJIMA
1315 N. Bullis Road, Suite 6
Compton

WATTS
9110 S. Central Avenue
Los Angeles

REGION IV

TUSTIN
(Headquarters)
250 S. El Camino Real, Suite 210

ORANGE COUNTY
8311 Westminster Avenue, Suite 260
Westminster

PARK CENTRE
4082 Centre Street
San Diego

RIVERSIDE
3931 Orange Street, Suite 29

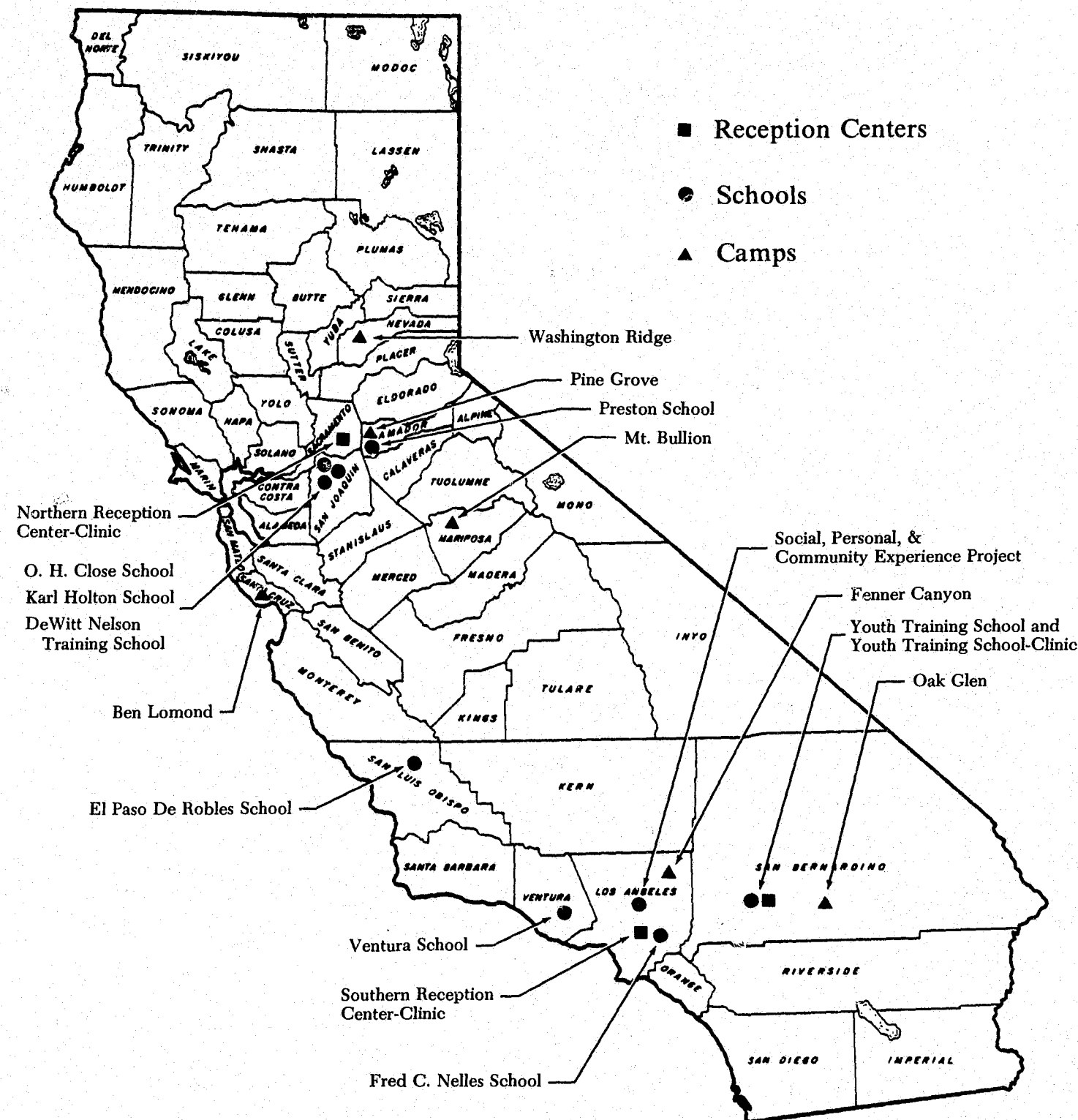
SAN BERNARDINO
808 E. Mill Street, Suite 150

SAN DIEGO CASE MANAGEMENT
3936 Hortensia Street

SAN DIEGO REENTRY
3936 Hortensia Street

SANTA BARBARA
324 E. Carrillo Street, Suite C

INSTITUTION AND CAMP LOCATIONS



END