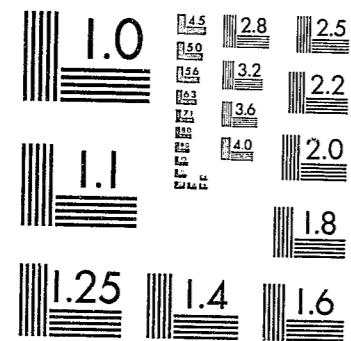


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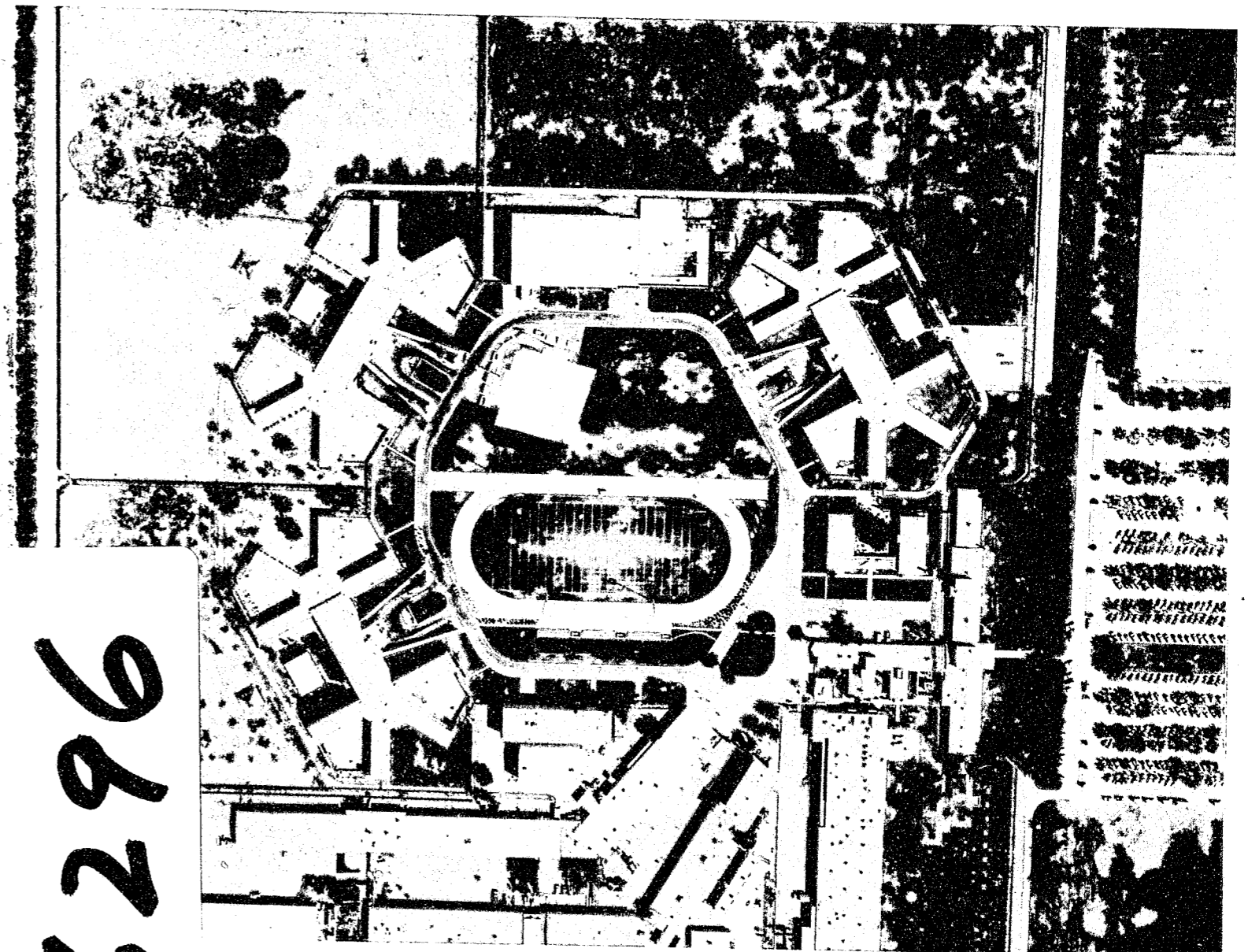
National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

3/1/83

# annual report

...program description and statistical summary

## 1981



86296

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL AGENCY

Department of the youth authority

State of California  
EDMUND G. BROWN JR.  
GOVERNOR

Youth and Adult Correctional Agency  
HOWARD WAY  
SECRETARY



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# annual report

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ACQUISITIONS

## foreword



As the year 1981 was drawing to a close, I was appointed Director of the California Youth Authority, a Department which is the largest state juvenile and young adult correctional agency in the nation. The year was marked by a number of major trends and issues, among them the continuing polarization of public and legislative concern over violent crime and a spiraling increase in ward populations which have overcrowded our institutions.

Addressing these and other major concerns will be a major focus of attention on the part of the Department during 1982. The Youth Authority has long been known as a leader and pioneer of effective correctional programs, and its primary concern in the 1980's will be to provide maximum public protection while carrying out programs for the increasingly difficult and serious offenders who are committed to the Department's care and custody.

This annual report combines a narrative description of major events of 1981 with a statistical summary of ward characteristics and population trends. The information is designed to be helpful to students of corrections, to professionals and to others with a substantial interest in the youth correctional field. Please feel free to contact the Department's information officer if additional facts are needed on the subjects covered.

*Antonio C. Amador*

Antonio C. Amador

DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

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## Section 1 THE ORGANIZATION

The Department of the Youth Authority came under new leadership in December 1981, with the appointment of Director Antonio C. Amador, who had been Chairman of the Youthful Offender Parole Board. He had held that post since January 1980, when it was set up as a separate entity from the Department.

Pressures from high populations continued to be a problem for the Department. Institution and camp population began the year with a total of 5,318 youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of the Department. While figures varied monthly, the population at the end of the year was 5,930.

Overcrowding will continue to press the Department, making the execution of its responsibilities more difficult. Consistent with statutory requirements, strategies have been developed to enable the Department to protect society from the consequences of criminal activity and to treat and train the youthful offenders toward their rehabilitation and correction.

Responsibilities for this mission are carried out through the combined efforts of five operating branches, under the supervision and direction of the Office of the Director. These branches are: Institutions and Camps; Parole Services; Prevention and Community Corrections; Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development; and Management

Services.

Several other functions of the Department operate from the Office of the Director. Among them is the Human Relations/Affirmative Action Section. The Section is responsible to the Director for the Department's compliance with Federal and State laws, State Personnel Board and departmental policies which require that the Department make an active effort to correct the effects of past discrimination by recruiting, employing and promoting qualified minorities and women who have been excluded by past personnel practices. Affirmative action is an active means toward the end result—equal employment opportunity.

The departmental programs for which the section has responsibility are: affirmative action, affirmative action for the disabled, women, career development/upward mobility, human relations and discrimination complaints. These programs are designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all employees, those persons seeking employment with the Department and all wards referred to the Department by the courts.

Other functions originating from the Office of the Director are Legislative Coordination, Legal Counsel, the Law Enforcement Communications Team, Labor-Management Relations and Public Information.

### BRANCHES

#### *Institutions and Camps*

The Institutions and Camps Branch administers services to offenders who must, for the protection of society, be removed from their communities and placed in a secure setting. The Department has ten institutions and six conservation camps. These include two principal reception centers where wards are received from the committing counties and processed into the system. The Northern Reception Center-Clinic, in Sacramento, services 38 counties, extending from the California-Oregon border to Kern County. The Southern Reception Center-Clinic, in Norwalk, serves the remaining counties. In addition, the Youth Training School, in Chino, furnishes a reception center for adult court cases primarily from Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial counties. Female commitments are housed at the Ventura School, in Camarillo, which provides a coeducational program for the Department. Other institutions are the Fred C. Nelles School in Whittier, the El Paso de Robles School in Paso Robles, the Preston School in Ione, the O. H. Close and Karl Holton Schools, and the DeWitt Nelson Training Center, all part of the Northern California Youth Center near Stockton. The conservation camps are 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 Palm-dale. Two additional camp programs are operated within the institutions at DeWitt Nelson Training Center and El Paso de Robles School.

#### *Parole Services*

The Parole Services Branch provides supervision for wards following their release from the institutions and camps. The branch operates 32 unit offices and 18 suboffices in all parts of the State. For administrative purposes, parole services are divided into four regions, two in Southern California and two in the north. Included in the Parole Services Branch is a unit which administers the supervision of wards from other states that are placed in California, as well as California wards who are placed out of state. The branch operates two community residential facilities: the Social, Personal and Community Experience (S.P.A.C.E.) Program in Los Angeles and the Park Centre Program in San Diego. The Gang Violence Reduction Project continues to work with various East Los Angeles gangs in a forum to reduce gang violence and provide constructive projects for gangs to work on in their communities.

#### *Prevention and Community Corrections*

The Prevention and Community Corrections Branch works closely with county probation, other governmental or private agencies, and organizations concerned with criminal justice, juvenile law enforcement, and delinquency prevention. It has two divisions: The Division of Field Services and the Division of Support Services. The Division of Field Services is responsible for administering the County Justice System Subvention Program and other funds authorized by the legislature. The division also reviews, monitors, and evaluates funded programs and enforces standards for juvenile halls, camps, ranches, schools and jails that detain minors over 24 hours. A law enforcement consultant serves as liaison with other law enforcement agencies. The Division of Support Services provides technical support to the Office of the Director, Office of the Branch Deputy Director, and the Division of Field Services. This division is responsible for establishing the standards for operation which the Division of Field Services must enforce.

#### *Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development Branch*

The Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development Branch administers the Department's efforts toward upgrading functions, programs, and information studies. It consists of four divisions: The Planning and Program Evaluation Division, the Program Review Division, the Division of Research and the Program Resources Development Division. The Planning and Program Evaluation Division is further divided into two sections: Planning Section and the Program Monitoring and Evaluation System Section. Due to their broad scope of activities, the Division of Research is subdivided into three sections: Information Systems Section, Parole and Institutions Research Section, and the Prevention and Community Corrections Research Section.

#### *Management Services*

The Management Services Branch, which provides ongoing staff services for the entire Department, is comprised of four divisions: Administrative Services, Personnel Management, Fiscal Services, and Training. The branch also includes the Departmental Safety Office. In 1981, an organizational realignment created the Fiscal Services Division, combining budget services, financial analysis and accounting services. This branch administers the total budget of the Department.

## Section 2 THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The Department of the Youth Authority observed its 40th anniversary during 1981, a year of increasing ward populations. By the end of 1981, institution populations had climbed to 5,930, an increase of about 10 percent during the year. The Department's existing facilities were designed to provide for 5,340 wards. All institution living units have been put into use, with additional beds added where feasible.

Increasing lengths of stay and intake were contributing factors to population pressures. While the average length of stay on parole decreased slightly, to 18.1 months in 1981, the institutional length of stay continued its upward movement, from 12.9 to 13.1 months. A significant legal action regarding length of stay, which was resolved in 1981, was *PEOPLE vs. AUSTIN 30 CAL 3d 155*, which sought to require the Department to provide the equivalent of State prison "good" time and program participation time credits for Youth Authority wards committed by adult courts. In a 5-2 opinion, the California Supreme Court held that refusal to apply the time credits does not offend equal protection when considering the more flexible guidelines for release used by the Department.

### ACTIVITIES

#### New Intake Policy

At mid-year, the Department instituted a new intake policy designed to stem the increasing flow of newly committed cases. This policy provides for a review of offenders referred to the Department who were over 18 years of age at the time of the offense. The process allows the Department to screen out the most criminally sophisticated cases and return them to the courts for alternative sentencing. Factors such as prior record, commitment behavior, criminal experience, and availability of facilities are the basis for evaluation and possible rejection. The Youth Authority is required by the Welfare and Institutions Code to accept persons committed by the courts "... if it believes that the person can be materially benefitted by its reformatory and educational discipline and if it has adequate facilities to provide such care." In developing the new policy, the Department's basic consideration was to give preference to the juvenile court commitments that are usually placed with the Department as a last resort with few, if any, disposition alternatives.

During the last half of 1981, 929 criminal court cases were referred to the Department. Of these, 392 or 42 percent were rejected and returned to the committing courts. A total of 289 were rejected due to lack of facilities, 79 on the basis of lack of material benefit and 24 for other reasons.

A new Population Management Section was created to make the most effective use of limited program resources and to standardize the case reporting system. This section, which became operational in 1981, oversees the classification of wards and manages ward population. The program designation system collects data essential for identifying wards' needs and designates three or more programs best suited to meet these needs. The population management system then places wards in programs that best meet their needs while making the most use of institutional space available in the Department.

#### Camp Programs

The need to maintain camp populations at capacity levels resulted in the establishment of two pre-camp programs. The first was started early in the year at the Youth Training School. This program was aimed at wards from the Southern California institutions and reception centers who possess camp program potential. Wards assigned to this program undergo four weeks of intensive training and orientation. Then they are assigned to camps, primarily in Southern California. A similar program was established later in the year at the Preston School for wards and camps in the north. Each of these programs is designed for 50 wards. These programs also allow camp personnel to return camp wards to the pre-camp programs for brief periods of retraining when necessary to reduce camp program failures.

The State of California benefitted tremendously from the Department's camp programs. During the year, Youth Authority wards spent over 155,313 man-hours on the fire lines and played an important part in controlling fires in all parts of the State. These figures do not include the time spent on nonfire conservation projects.

In 1981, the Youth Authority entered into a reciprocal agreement with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, providing for placement of a limited number of the Department's wards in federal facilities in exchange for federal juveniles placed within the Youth Authority.

### Parole

Parole populations increased slightly in 1981, from 6,971 to 6,998. A new classification system was implemented to make maximum use of each parole agent's time. This system calls for determining the degree of supervision, based upon the parolee's risk to society and need for services. Intensive service and supervision is provided for all parolees during the crucial first 30 days back in the community. This period is believed to be the most crucial, following release from the institution. Some urban areas—San Francisco, Oakland/East Bay, and central Los Angeles—have specialized re-entry services available which provide this intensive supervision for the first 90 days of parole. At the end of this period, the case is reassigned to a regular case management unit.

In 1981, the Parole Services Branch began a survey of community health services with the objective of making them more available to parolees who need such help when they are returned to the community. These services have been difficult to obtain in the past because of their frequent reluctance to accept parolees as clients.

Several parole units changed their names to more accurately reflect the geographical areas they serve. Ujima, located in Compton, became the Compton unit. San Diego Re-Entry and San Diego Management were renamed San Diego County and San Diego Metropolitan respectively, as both gave up their specialized functions.

The Interstate Services Unit, while arranging for the interstate placement of offenders, worked on a total of 9,132 active adult cases and 878 juveniles during 1981. It is the parole unit for approximately 300 Youth Authority wards paroled to other states. During the year, this unit coordinated the return to California of 82 Youth Authority escapees and absconders and an additional 473 juvenile runaways to the appropriate jurisdiction.

Last year, certain of the Department's parole agents filed suit attempting to compel the Department to permit parole agents to be armed while on duty. The Department's motion for summary judgment was granted. In rendering his decision, the judge said it would be improper for him to have a complete trial on the issue and thereby substitute his judgment for that of the Department. The matter is currently before the Third District Court of Appeal.

#### Departmental Studies

The Planning, Research, Evaluation and Development Branch was involved in various evaluating and monitoring projects. Eighteen specific projects were designed to clarify employee performance and expectations, among them: ward grievance procedure monitoring system; duty statements for staff positions; performance standards for the Northern and Southern Center-Clinics, Preston School treatment,

O. H. Close School treatment, Preston School educational reorganization plan and the Youth Training School drug program evaluation.

The *Sacramento Cohort Study* provided information on 4,208 males and 4,275 females who were born in 1959 and had lived in Sacramento County since 1970. Study results showed nearly 25% of the males and 10 percent of the females were arrested at least once before reaching their 18th birthday. More than half were not arrested a second time, but 721 youths arrested more than once were responsible for 72.6 percent of all arrests made. Other findings were that males recidivated at almost twice the rate of females, delinquency occurred more often among youths who were not attending regular school, and that there was a higher rate of delinquency among those born outside of Sacramento County.

The *Squires of San Quentin: An Evaluation of a Juvenile Awareness Program* compared behavioral results between two groups of young offenders. One group participated in a "scared straight" program at San Quentin Prison, involving confrontations by juveniles from two counties with adult inmates. Results indicated that the "scare" tactics used in the San Quentin program did not prevent further delinquency among already delinquent youth.

A longitudinal study of factors related to success on parole found that employment on parole, parolees' attitudes, early identification of delinquency, and alcohol/drug problems all significantly relate to parole success or failure. A case study was begun to determine the feasibility of attempting to predict violence among parolees.

Research staff completed the DeWitt Nelson Reduced Ward/Staff Ratio evaluation during 1981. While the evaluation showed that reducing dormitory living units from 50 to 37 beds reduced violent behavior, assaults on staff, disciplinary transfers, and escapes, there was a net loss of bed space during the two-year study, which may be incompatible with future needs.

A survey conducted at the Karl Holton School found that 80 percent of the wards preferred to be assigned to a living unit with both men and women on the staff. The Department believes that male/female staffing assignments on living units normalize and enhance the unit's atmosphere and efficiency.

#### Special Programs

The Department is continuing to upgrade its academic and vocational programs to come into full compliance with federal and state mandates. A priority was given to the education of handicapped students. Many wards need special assistance to overcome learning disabilities caused by physical, mental and/or emotional problems.

Attention also is being given to vocational education programs to make them more compatible with the current 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 and many have been extensively modified to reflect current industry practices and standards. A job survival skills curriculum, with emphasis on job-seeking and job-keeping skills, has been developed and will become the standard for all Youth Authority vocational education programs. The Department's emphasis on job development programs received added impetus in 1981 by the award of a \$640,000 CETA grant to develop employment and training resources for wards in Los Angeles County and the San Francisco Bay area. Eight members of parole staff have been assigned exclusively to work with the public and private sector as employment and training resource coordinators.

College programs for wards who are ready to begin their higher education continued during the year. Approximately 400 wards attended community college classes at four of the institutions. Most attend classes provided within the institutions, but selected wards are allowed to attend classes at local college campuses.

The Department is continuing intensive treatment services for wards with psychiatric problems. Three such full service programs are now in existence. They are located at the Northern and Southern Reception Center-Clinics and the Preston School. Collectively, they accommodate a total of 115 wards. Less intensive specialized counseling services are provided at the Ventura School, the Preston School and the Youth Training School.

#### **Volunteer Services**

Volunteer services for the Department is a vital part of the Youth Authority program. Efforts by volunteers have created, augmented and enhanced services paramount to the rehabilitation and correction of youthful offenders. Several thousand volunteers from the community are used in the various institution and camp programs to help with tutoring and one-to-one relationships which help the wards adjust to their eventual return to the community.

The Foster Grandparent Program, in its 14th year, is staffed by 120 dedicated older citizens. It offers wards the companionship, guidance and warm interaction with the grandparents, who meet with their assigned wards on a daily basis. The Foster Grandparent Program is carried out in four institutions: O. H. Close School, Fred C. Nelles School, Karl Holton School and the DeWitt Nelson Training Center.

The largest and most comprehensive YA volunteer program is located in the Ventura School, where almost 500 community residents regularly work in five different groups—the Citizen Advisory Committee, Ventura Volunteer Visitors, Community Volunteers, Activities Volunteers, and the Merry Christmas Committee. In addition to these groups, Ventura has one of the largest M-2 Sponsors programs involving approximately 60 individuals. The National Association of Volunteers in Criminal Justice awarded Ventura School a special service award for having one of the best volunteer programs in the country.

Volunteers in Parole, a program of volunteer attorneys who are matched with parolees, has been very successful in assisting young offenders to adjust to life in the community. This program is operated by the County Bar Associations in Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, San Francisco and Santa Clara counties and has matched approximately 400 attorneys and wards. During fiscal year 1980-81, there was a cumulative total of 139 matches with a monthly average of 141 ongoing matches recorded. This involved 15,081 volunteer hours, 54 group outings, 100 community presentations and 118 hours of street law taught.

#### **At the Local Level**

Through the Prevention and Community Corrections Branch, the Department works closely with local law enforcement agencies and public groups on various justice system programs. The County Justice System Subvention Program, continued in 1981, provides over \$63 million in funding to counties, on a per capita basis, to help them combat delinquency by improving local justice systems, providing local sentencing alternatives to Youth Authority commitment, and by reimbursing them for costs incurred resulting from state-mandated programs for status offenders.

Forty county delinquency prevention commissions received reimbursement for administrative expenses up to a maximum of \$1,000 each. 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. The Department monitored \$697,600 shared by eight youth services bureaus. Grants totaling \$600,000 to the Sugar Ray and John Rossi Foundations were administered. Through an interagency agreement with the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Department provided statewide planning, program development, technical assistance and monitoring of federal juvenile justice programs. Funds totaling over \$6 million were allocated by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

In addition to financial assistance, the Department provided technical assistance, consultation and general liaison to more than 60 probation departments, 482 law enforcement agencies, 250 adult and juvenile

courts, numerous State and local commissions, advisory groups, private agencies and community-based organizations and schools.

The Department sets and enforces standards to assure that at least a minimum level of care exists in local facilities that hold juveniles. During the year, 45 juvenile halls and 40 jails were inspected. Seventeen juvenile halls were notified of potential disapproval as a result of overcrowding. Thirteen were subsequently brought up to standard and four were still pending at the end of the year. Fifty-seven county juvenile camps were inspected and found to be in compliance with the established standards. If found to be in violation of the standards, and if the violations have not been corrected within 60 days, the facilities may not be used for the detention of minors until the standards have been met.

#### **TRAINING AND SAFETY**

Extensive training of the Department's employees continued during 1981. The Youth Authority Training Academy, located in Modesto, graduated 300 staff members during the year. The Academy's intensive three-week course trains new employees in procedures and policies necessary to keep institutions and camps operating as effectively and safely as possible. Upon completion of this course, employees return to their assignments better equipped to fulfill the Department's objectives.

Crisis Intervention basic training continued throughout the year, along with refresher courses being given within 24 months of completion of the basic course. Command operations and supervisory training were also given priority.

As a result of a task force study completed in 1981, basic and advanced training programs began for grievance committee chairpersons. This is part of an overall upgrading of the Ward Grievance Procedure which has contributed greatly in recent years to defuse tensions and solve problems in institutions and camps. Parole staff are also extensively involved in the Ward Grievance Procedure and the subsequent upgrading.

The Parole Services Branch also provided safety training for its employees at the Academy in Modesto. All parole agents received 32 hours of training in arrest, search, seizure and transportation of wards. Every other year, staff who are actively carrying caseloads will receive training in the court process, legal issues, child abuse, substance abuse, gang information and refresher training in crisis intervention and arrest, search, seizure, and transportation. Parole clerical staff were trained in office safety, management of assaultive behavior, crisis intervention/defusing tactics and self-defense. Other areas of training included tear gas, case conference, rape prevention, preventing sexual harassment and CPR.

Training programs were also provided for local agency personnel as part of the Department's delinquency prevention and community corrections training responsibility. Persons trained included deputy probation officers and supervisors, juvenile institutional personnel and administrators and juvenile law enforcement officers. During 1981, 55 courses were presented, with 1,650 staff representing 487 agencies receiving training.

Along with training, the Department also embarked on a program of upgrading its safety and security equipment within the institutions. Sound security systems are being upgraded across the State in an effort to provide an institution environment for staff and wards that is as safe as possible.

#### **SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS**

Departmental personnel staff continued the coordination and implementation of five special employment programs. These include the U.S. Department of Labor Work Experience program for persons between 16-21 years of age, the Older Workers program for those 45 years and older, the Work Furlough program for adult prison inmates, the Women Ex-Offender program and the Work Incentive-Career Opportunity Development (WIN-COD) program, which is designed to move welfare recipients into productive employment through on-the-job training. Of the 20 WIN-COD participants in 1981, 14 have been placed into permanent, non-subsidized positions.

#### **SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION**

*SB 193, Presley*, repealed the previous statement of purpose of the California Youth Authority and provided, instead, a new statement emphasizing the protection of society. The mission of training and treatment remained intact, however.

*AB 13, Moorhead, and AB 1401, Baker*, requires the Youthful Offender Parole Board to notify certain local officials, judges and victims who so request, at least 30 days in advance of any meeting to review or consider parole for offenders who were committed to the Department for committing offenses listed in Section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

*SB 39, Marks*, requires the same notification for offenders committed to the Department for murder or rape.

#### **THE BUDGET**

The Management Services Branch administers the total Youth Authority budget. The 1981-82 Fiscal Year allotted the Department a total budget of \$249,788,000 for its operations. This included \$172,563,000 for State supported programs, \$74,164,000 for local assistance, \$2,570,000 for capital outlay and \$491,000 for federal funds.

Among the items in the capital outlay budget are \$336,000 for a 16-bed modular adjustment unit at the Fred C. Nelles School and \$324,840 for a 16-bed confinement unit at the DeWitt Nelson Training Center. An additional \$341,236 is earmarked for improvement of access for the handicapped to institution administration and visiting areas.

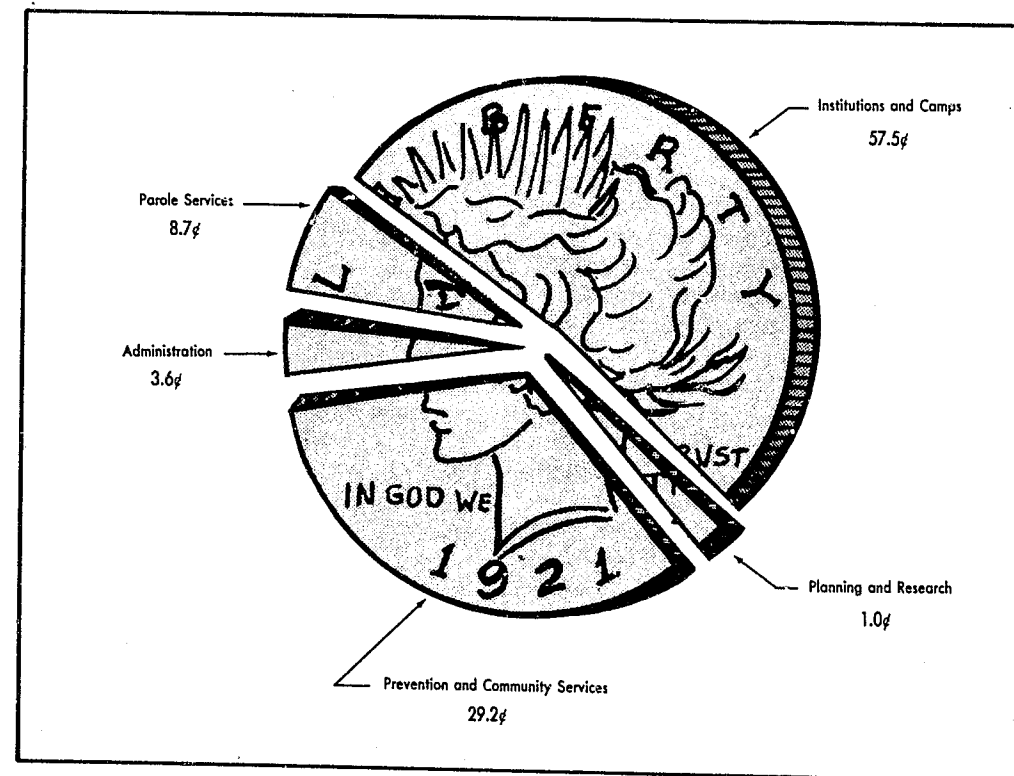
**FUTURE TRENDS**

The Youth Authority will be looking toward the remainder of 1982 and the years beyond that as a major participant in a larger criminal justice system, which also includes law enforcement, the courts, district attorneys and probation. The Department occupies a role at the very end of the system, as the recipient of the most serious juvenile and young adult offenders who are committed by the courts of all California counties. All parts of the system have a common objective, to protect society by carrying out its various responsibilities and the Youth Authority will give its highest priority in its decision-making

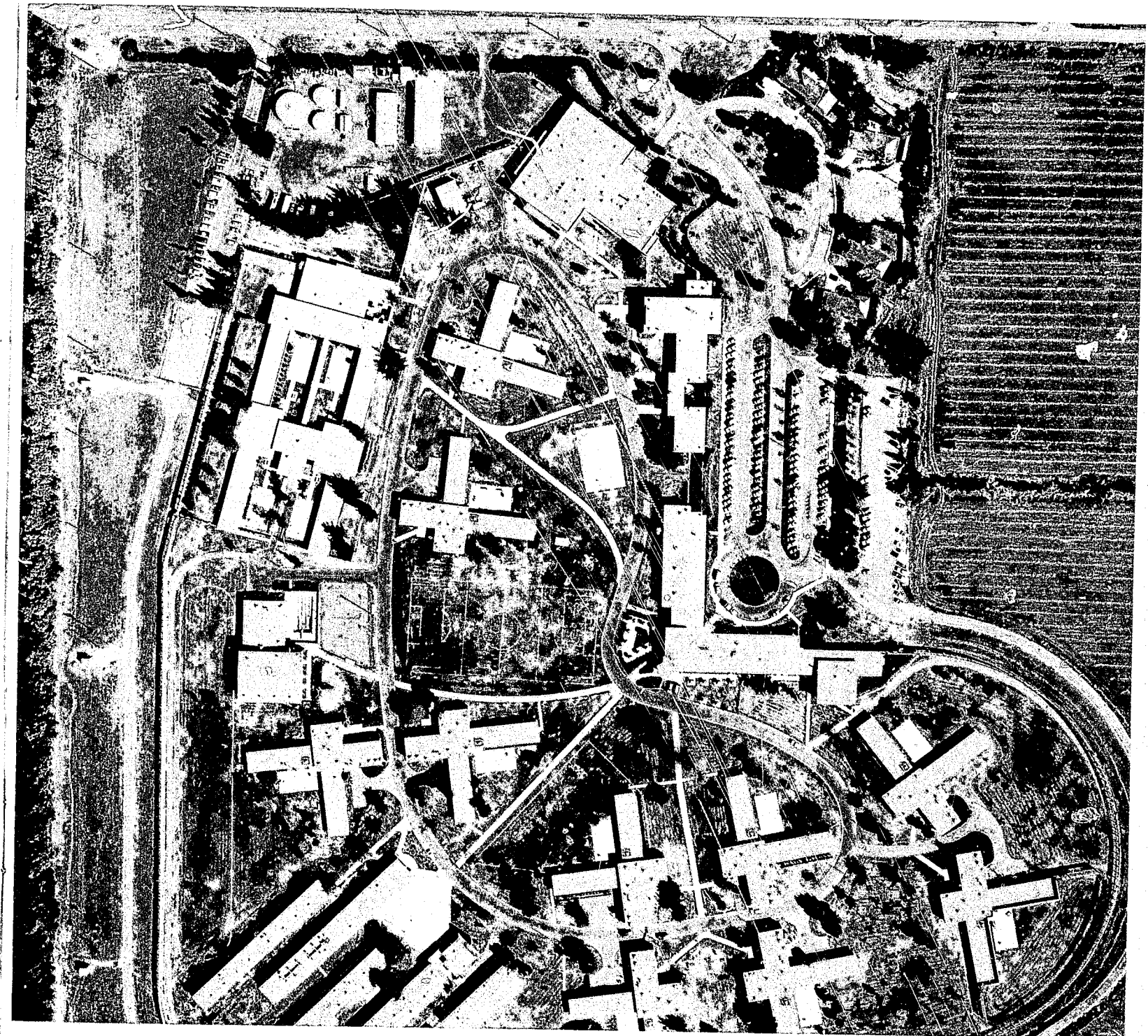
and programming strategy to meet this responsibility. It also intends to work together closely with other parts of the system.

The Department's role in the criminal justice system often is misunderstood by the public and political decision makers. It is separate from the adult Department of Corrections and it serves a different clientele—juveniles and young adults who are deemed by the courts and by the Youth Authority itself as amenable to the intensive counseling and educational programs which the Department provides. It is guided by laws which specify that the length of incarceration is indeterminate, but that the Department's jurisdiction must end by specified age limits—21 for most juvenile offenders and 25 for young adults. Within this framework, the Department's policy will be to instill accountability among its wards, so that they come to understand why their past offenses led to incarceration and what they must do to live within society's norms in the future.

**Chart I THE YOUTH AUTHORITY DOLLAR . . . and how it was spent in 1980-81**



# offender population description...



**Aerial Photo - Ventura School, Camarillo**

# statistical highlights

## 1. FIRST COMMITMENTS:

There were 4,083 first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1981, a three percent increase from the 3,968 for 1980. 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 1981 intake was the largest since the 1960's. The early 1960's saw commitments to the Youth Authority increase from approximately 5,300 in 1960 to about 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-two percent of all first commitments to the Youth Authority during 1981 were from the Southern California area, with 43 percent from Los Angeles County. The San Francisco Bay area contributed 20 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, Alameda, San Diego, San Francisco, Kern, Sacramento, Riverside, Orange, 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 1981 the distribution was 53 percent from juvenile courts and 47 percent from criminal courts.

## 4. AGE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS:

The average age of all first commitments to the Youth Authority in 1981 was 17.5 years, unchanged from the previous year. The average 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 burglary. Twenty-eight percent of all commitments were for this offense. The next two most common offenses were robbery, and assault and battery. Violent type offenses (homicide, robbery, assault and battery, violent rape, and kidnapping) made up 49 percent of all Youth Authority commitments, which is almost twice the proportion that was committed for these offenses in 1971. 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 1981 was 13.1 months, up slightly from the 12.9 months in previous year. Since 1971, institutional length of stay has varied from a low of 10.9 months in 1979 to the high of 13.1 months in 1981. This represents the longest length of stay in the Youth Authority history and reflects changing commitment offense patterns and law changes, and changes in Youthful Offender Parole Board time setting policy.

## 7. LONG TERM TRENDS:

Youth Authority institution population in 1981 reached a high of 5,930 as of December 31, which was almost 12 percent higher than the population at the beginning the year. Parole population, on the other hand, decreased over the past decade to a low of 6,699 at the end of 1978. Beginning in 1979, it increased minutely each year to 6,998 at the end of 1981.

# profiles

## A California Youth Authority Male:

### HIS HOME ENVIRONMENT:

1. Forty-six percent came from neighborhoods that were below average economically, 48 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 6 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 (35 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 two percent were married at the time of commitment, and seven percent had children.

### HIS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR:

1. Twenty percent had no convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment while 19 percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Fifty-six percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 44 percent was undesirable peer influences.

### HIS EMPLOYMENT/SCHOOLING:

1. Of those in the labor force, 13 percent were employed full time while 67 percent were unemployed.
2. Twenty-one percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Nineteen percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.

## A California Youth Authority Female:

### HER HOME ENVIRONMENT:

1. Forty-one percent came from neighborhoods that were below average economically, 49 percent came from average neighborhoods, and 10 percent from above average neighborhoods.
2. Thirty-three percent lived in neighborhoods with a high level of delinquency, and 33 percent in moderately delinquent neighborhoods. Only 9 percent lived in neighborhoods considered nondelinquent.
3. A significant proportion (40 percent) came from homes where all or part of the family income came from public assistance.

### HER FAMILY:

1. Twenty-four percent came from unbroken homes. One natural parent was present in an additional 59 percent of the homes.
2. Over one-half of the wards had at least one parent or one brother or sister who had a delinquent or criminal record.
3. Three percent were married at the time of commitment, and 14 percent had children.

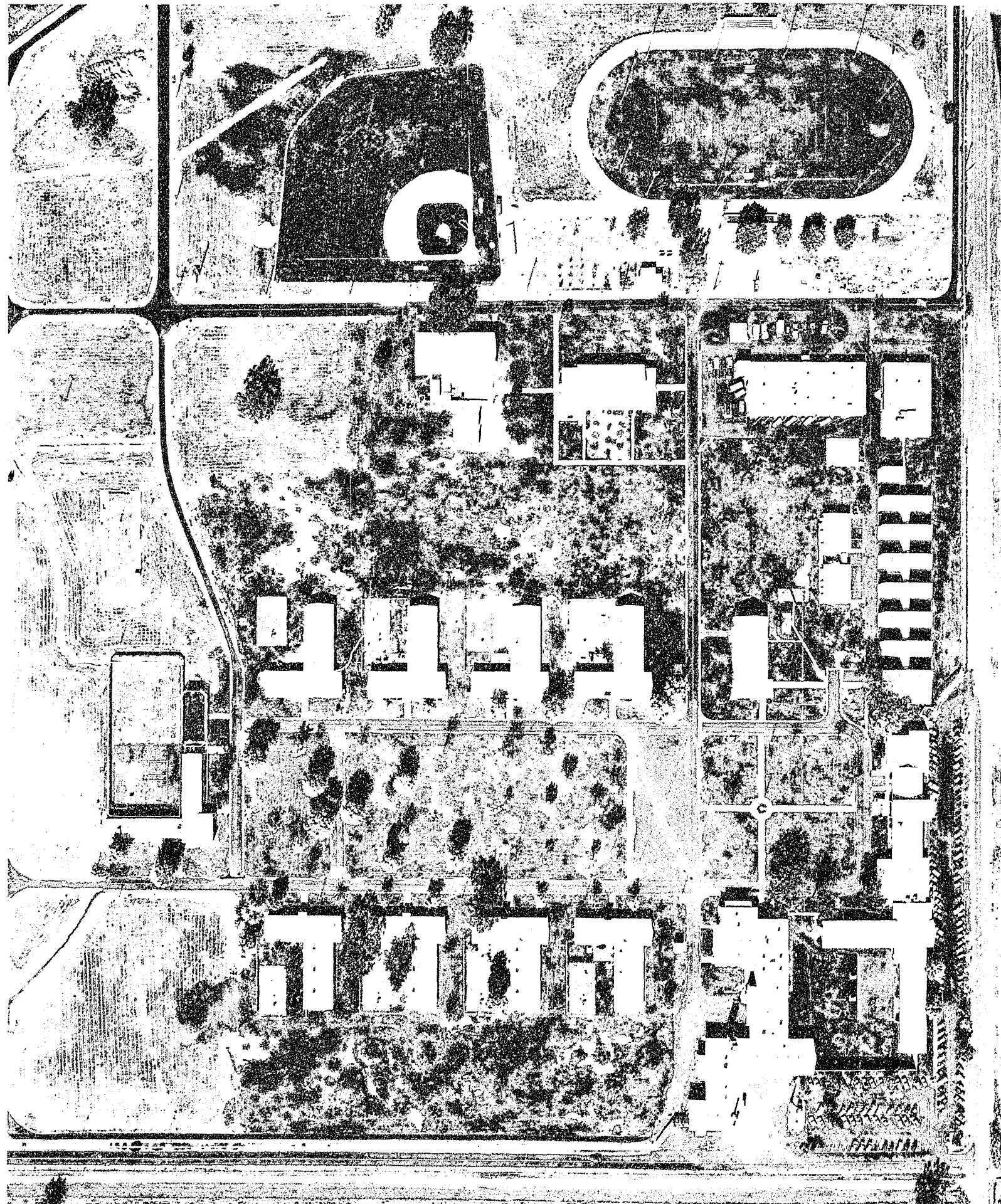
### HER DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR:

1. Twenty percent had no convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment while 13 percent had five or more convictions or sustained petitions prior to commitment to the Youth Authority. Forty-four percent had been previously committed to a local or state facility.
2. The major problem area for 37 percent was mental and emotional problems.

### HER EMPLOYMENT/SCHOOLING:

1. Of those in the labor force, 11 percent were employed full time while 79 percent were unemployed.
2. Thirty-two percent were last enrolled in the ninth grade or below. Eighteen percent had reached the twelfth grade or had graduated from high school.





Aerial Photo - El Paso De Robles School, Paso Robles

### Section 3

### COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

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 1961 calendar year. This

table shows the impact of the Probation Subsidy legislation on 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 1971 through 1981.

Table 1  
FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1961-1981  
BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION

Year	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
	First commitments	Rate <sup>a</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>b</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
							First commitments	Rate <sup>a</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>b</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>c</sup>	First commitments	Rate <sup>a</sup>
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	1,209	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	273.0	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
1981	4,083	100.7	2,170	75.6	1,913	161.6	3,914	192.2	2,055	140.5	1,859	324.4	169	8.4

<sup>a</sup> 10-20 year age group  
<sup>b</sup> 10-17 year age group  
<sup>c</sup> 18-20 year age group

**FIRST COMMITMENTS:**

Table 1 presents rates of first commitments to the Youth Authority during the 21-year period of 1961 through 1981. Chart II presents this historical perspective in graphic form. Numerically, commitments increased from 1961 through 1965, and then declined to their lowest point in 1972. The decline was due to the Probation Subsidy Program inaugurated in 1966. Since 1972, commitments have increased once again to numbers comparable to pre-1970 years.

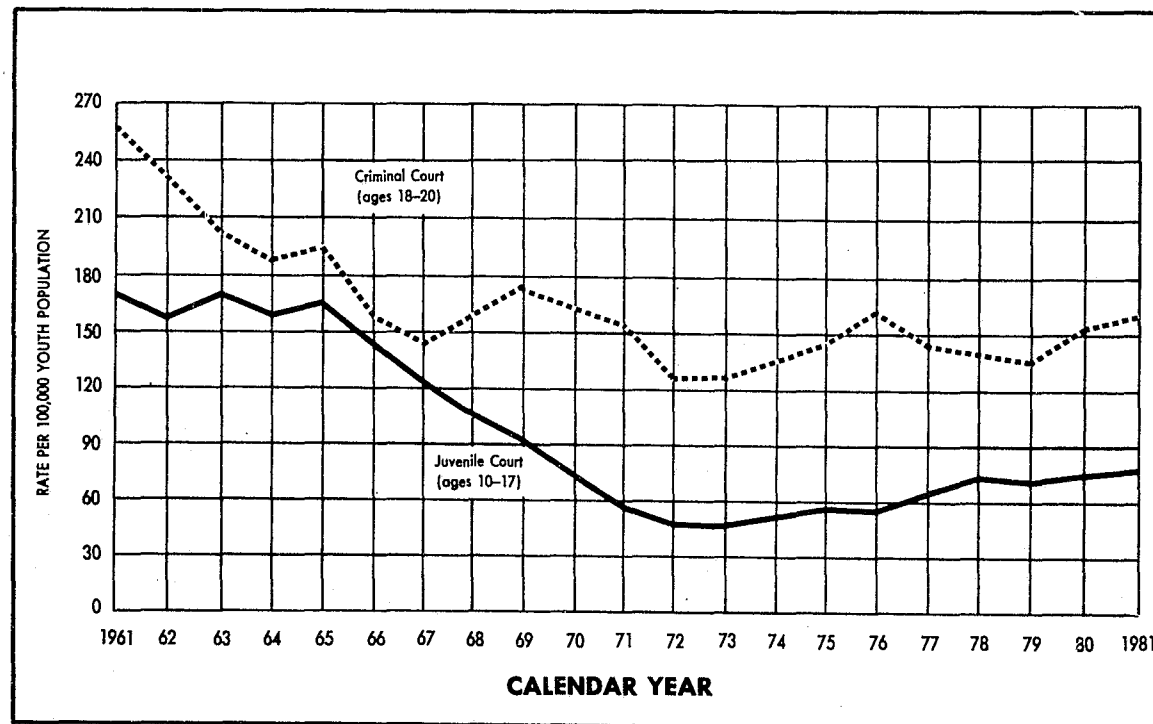
A review of Table 1 reveals two major impacts resulting from the Probation Subsidy Program. First, court commitments from juvenile court exhibited a much larger reduction than was the case for criminal court. Secondly, the number of female first commitments was diametrically affected. There was a substantial decrease in female commitments from 1965

through 1980, with a slight increase in 1981.

**AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:**

Table 2 shows the number of wards first committed to the Youth Authority by each 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 43 percent of all wards received by the Youth Authority. The Southern California area, which comprises 10 of the 58 California counties, contributed 62 percent of all commitments.

**Chart II FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1961-1981**



**Table 2 AREA AND COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1981 BY SEX, COMMITTING COURT, AND RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH POPULATION**

Area and county	Youth population <sup>a</sup>		All first commitments			Juvenile court			Criminal court			Rate per 100,000 youth population <sup>b</sup>		
	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-20	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court
Total	2,869,590	1,184,120	4,083	3,914	169	2,170	2,055	115	1,913	1,859	54	100.7	75.6	161.6
Southern California	1,729,190	705,580	2,525	2,439	86	1,249	1,199	50	1,276	1,240	36	103.7	72.2	180.8
Los Angeles	884,280	346,930	1,768	1,715	53	833	804	29	935	911	24	143.6	94.2	269.5
Imperial	15,750	5,130	22	22	-	9	9	-	13	13	-	105.4	57.1	253.4
Kern	50,520	19,970	131	122	9	109	109	9	22	22	-	185.8	215.8	110.2
Orange	251,160	104,320	105	100	5	52	50	2	53	50	3	29.5	20.7	50.8
Riverside	79,290	31,850	125	119	6	87	83	4	38	36	2	112.25	109.7	119.3
San Bernardino	107,640	42,650	101	100	1	27	27	-	74	73	1	67.2	25.1	175.5
San Diego	213,660	95,400	149	144	5	69	68	1	80	76	4	48.2	32.3	83.9
San Luis Obispo	14,490	12,100	11	9	2	9	7	2	2	2	-	41.4	62.1	16.5
Santa Barbara	34,390	19,420	36	34	2	18	16	2	18	18	-	66.9	52.3	92.7
Ventura	78,010	27,810	77	74	3	36	35	1	41	39	2	72.8	46.1	147.4
San Francisco Bay area	624,500	255,760	832	780	52	498	458	40	334	322	12	94.5	79.7	130.6
Alameda	133,740	58,370	206	196	10	144	137	7	62	59	3	107.2	107.7	106.2
San Francisco	51,600	24,900	148	131	17	101	86	15	47	45	2	193.5	195.7	188.8
Contra Costa	87,530	32,020	78	71	7	30	26	4	48	45	3	65.2	34.3	149.9
Marin	26,430	9,370	7	7	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	19.6	11.4	42.7
Napa	12,250	6,040	7	7	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	38.3	32.7	49.7
San Mateo	69,320	24,900	67	65	2	54	52	2	13	13	-	71.1	77.9	52.2
Santa Clara	179,740	75,570	248	239	9	115	108	7	133	131	2	97.1	64.0	176.0
Solano	28,920	10,800	47	41	6	33	28	5	14	13	1	118.3	114.1	129.6
Sonoma	34,970	13,790	24	23	1	14	14	-	10	9	1	49.2	40.0	72.5
Sacramento Valley	171,510	80,920	240	229	11	154	146	8	86	83	3	95.1	89.8	106.3
Butte	14,300	9,960	27	25	2	13	12	1	14	13	1	111.3	90.9	140.6
Colusa	1,710	640	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	2,820	1,020	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	15,630	5,760	22	22	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	102.9	70.4	191.0
Sacramento	90,800	39,900	127	122	5	87	83	4	40	39	1	97.2	95.8	100.3
Shasta	14,520	5,520	17	15	2	14	12	2	3	3	-	84.8	96.4	54.3
Sutter	7,110	3,050	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9.8	14.1	-
Tehama	4,830	2,020	6	5	1	4	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Yolo	13,130	10,520	18	18	-	12	12	-	6	6	-	76.1	91.4	57.0
Yuba	6,660	2,530	19	18	1	9	8	1	10	10	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin Valley	220,540	87,140	311	297	14	175	164	11	136	133	3	101.1	79.4	156.1
Fresno	68,280	28,750	77	74	3	32	29	3	45	45	-	79.4	46.9	156.5
Kings	10,900	3,770	18	18	-	10	10	-	8	8	-	122.7	91.7	212.2
Madera	7,980	2,740	26	23	3	17	15	2	9	8	1	244.6	215.5	328.5
Merced	17,970	7,190	20	19	1	12	11	1	8	8	-	79.5	66.8	111.3
San Joaquin	43,800	18,190	80	77	3	53	52	1	27	25	2	129.1	121.0	148.4
Stanislaus	36,880	14,150	57	55	2	35	33	2	22	22	-	111.7	94.9	155.5
Tulare	34,730	12,350	33	31	2	16	14	2	17	17	-	70.1	46.1	137.7
22 other counties	123,850	54,720	175	169	6	94	88	6	81	81	-	98.0	75.9	148.0
Alpine	110	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	2,030	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	2,120	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte	2,150	810	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	10,230	4,660	15	14	1	7	6	1	8	8	-	100.7	68.4	171.7
Humboldt	13,050	7,420	12	12	-	5	5	-	7	7	-	58.6	38.3	94.3
Inyo	2,090	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	3,570	1,210	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	2,200	1,000	6	6	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	1,110	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	8,790	3,230	15	14	1	8	7	1	7	7	-	124.8	91.0	216.7
Modoc	1,000	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	870	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	32,880	13,430	71	69	2	34	32	2	37	37	-	153.3	103.4	275.5
Nevada	5,280	1,930	11	11	-	4	4	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
Plumas	1,830	700	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	3,180	1,150	8	8	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	20,880	10,920	23	22	1	14	13	1	9	9	-	72.3	67.0	82.4
Sierra	380	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	4,540	1,770	5	5	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Trinity	1,610	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	3,950	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> County populations are estimates provided by Department of Finance.

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

## 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 court is divided into superior courts and lower courts. The lower courts, in turn, are divided into municipal courts and justice courts. Table 3 and the accompanying Chart III show that for the 1981 calendar year, 53.1 percent of all commitments to the Youth Authority were from the juvenile courts and 46.3 percent were from the criminal courts. Of those committed from the criminal courts, almost all were superior court commitments, with

only 26 commitments out of 1,913 being committed from the lower courts. The proportion of juvenile court commitments has fluctuated over the 12 years shown in Table 3. It has declined over the last three years.

#### SEX:

Only 169 females were committed to the Youth Authority during the calendar year 1981, which represented 4.1 percent of all commitments. Back in the peak years of Youth Authority intake (1965-66), approximately 16 percent of all commitments were females.

Chart III COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1971 AND 1981

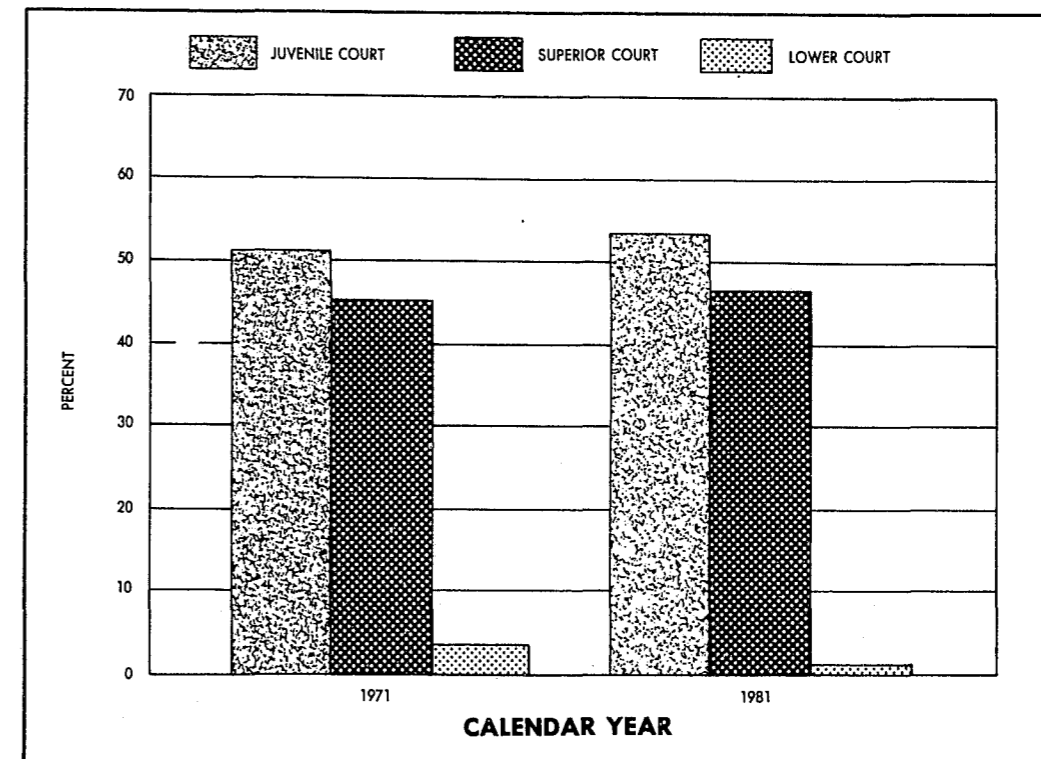


Table 3

COMMITTING COURT OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1971-1981

Year	Total		Juvenile court				Criminal court					
			Total		Males	Females	Total		Superior courts		Lower courts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Males	Females	Males	Females
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	3,539	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
1981	4,083	100.0	2,170	53.1	2,055	115	1,913	46.9	1,834	53	25	1

#### AGE:

Table 4 distributes age at admission according to court of commitment. These data show little, if any, change from the 1980 distributions of first commitments.

Mean age at admission for Youth Authority commitments since 1971 is shown in Table 5 according to court and sex. There has been a minimal change in

the mean age at first commitment since 1971 with the greater differential being in the age of female commitments. This differential of 0.6 years in mean age of female commitments since 1971 reflects a shift in intake from predominantly juvenile court to a larger input from criminal court.

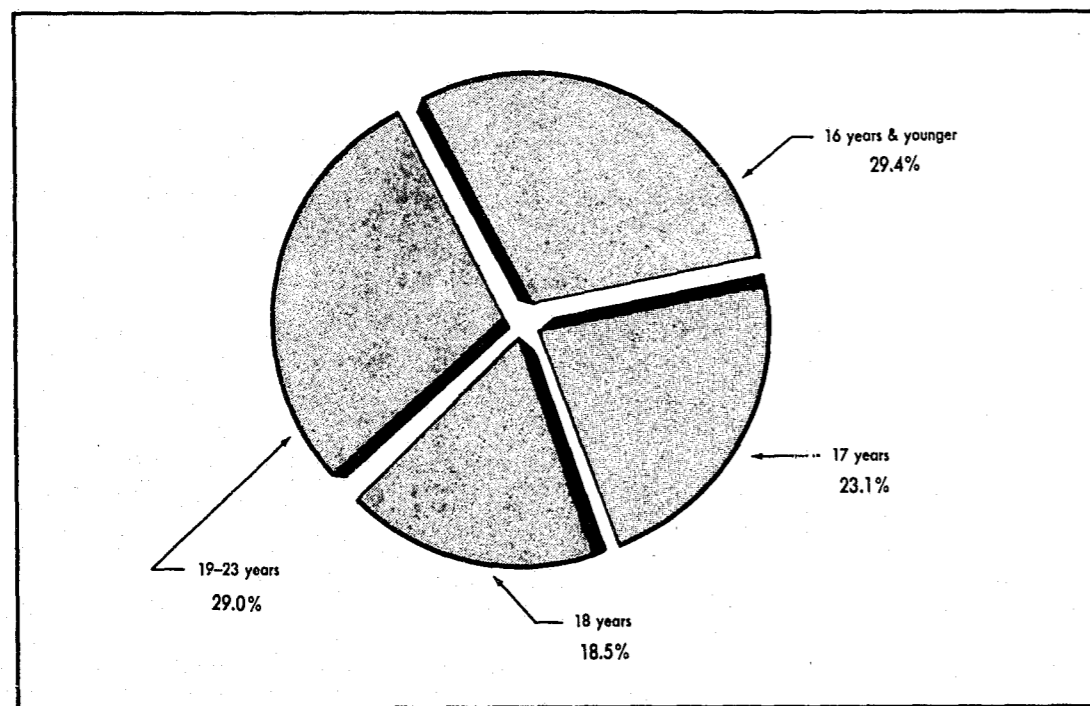
Table 4 AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1981 BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT

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	4,083	100.0	2,170	100.0	1,913	100.0	3,914	100.0	2,055	100.0	1,859	100.0	169	100.0
11 years	2	-	2	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
12 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13 years	22	0.5	22	1.0	-	-	18	0.5	18	0.9	-	-	4	2.4
14 years	138	3.4	138	6.4	-	-	130	3.3	130	6.3	-	-	8	4.7
15 years	376	9.2	376	17.3	-	-	365	9.3	365	17.8	-	-	11	6.5
16 years	666	16.3	616	28.4	50	2.6	626	16.0	576	28.0	50	2.7	40	23.7
17 years	942	23.1	772	35.6	170	8.9	899	23.0	732	35.6	167	9.0	43	25.4
18 years	754	18.5	240	11.1	514	26.9	730	18.7	228	11.1	502	27.0	24	14.2
19 years	634	15.5	3	0.1	631	33.0	610	15.6	3	0.1	607	32.7	24	14.2
20 years	416	10.2	-	-	416	21.7	406	10.4	-	-	406	21.8	10	5.9
21 years or over	132	3.2	-	-	132	6.9	127	3.2	-	-	127	6.8	5	3.0
Mean age	17.5		16.2		18.8		17.5		16.2		18.8		17.1	
Standard deviation	1.7		1.1		1.2		1.7		1.1		1.2		1.7	

**Table 5**  
**MEAN AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1971-1981**  
*BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT*  
(In Years)

Year	Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Males			Females
				Total	Juvenile court	Criminal court	Juvenile and criminal courts
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
1981	17.5	16.2	18.8	17.5	16.2	18.8	17.1

**Chart IV** AGE AT ADMISSION OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1981



**ETHNIC GROUP:**

The ethnic composition of first commitments to the Youth Authority is shown in detail in Table 6 for the calendar year 1981, and in comparison with other years starting from 1971 in Table 7.

Since 1971, the proportion of Whites committed to

the Youth Authority has shown an overall decrease. During the same period, ethnic minorities experienced an overall increase to the current level of over two-thirds of all first commitments.

**Table 6**  
**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1981**  
*BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT*

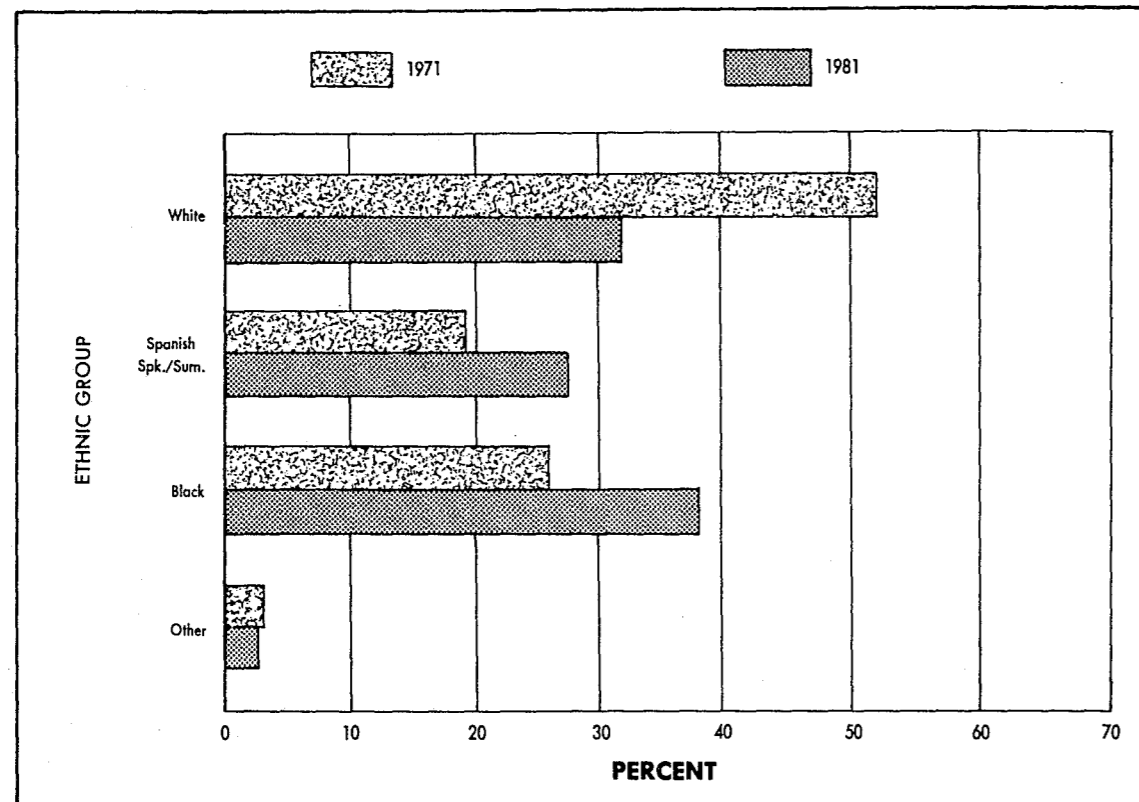
Ethnic group	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal courts	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,083	100.0	2,170	100.0	1,913	100.0	3,914	100.0	2,055	100.0	1,859	100.0	169	100.0
White	1,301	31.9	672	31.0	629	32.9	1,236	31.6	634	30.9	602	32.4	65	38.4
Spanish speaking/surname	1,122	27.5	593	27.3	529	27.7	1,086	27.7	566	27.5	520	28.0	36	21.3
Black	1,553	38.0	838	38.6	715	37.4	1,490	38.1	793	38.6	697	37.5	63	37.3
Asian	24	0.6	11	0.5	13	0.7	24	0.6	11	0.5	13	0.7	-	-
Native American	39	0.9	26	1.2	13	0.7	37	0.9	24	1.2	13	0.7	2	1.2
Filipino	11	0.3	8	0.4	3	0.1	11	0.3	8	0.4	3	0.7	-	-
Other	33	0.8	22	1.0	11	0.5	30	0.8	19	0.9	11	0.6	3	1.8

**Table 7**  
**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1971-1981**

Year	Total		White		Spanish Speaking Surname		Black		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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
1981	4,083	100.0	1,301	31.9	1,122	27.5	1,553	38.0	107	2.6

**Chart V**

**ETHNIC GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1971 AND 1981**



**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 followed by assault and battery. These three offense groups contributed over two-thirds of all commitments. When two other offense groups (theft and auto theft) are included, the five combined offense groups represent a total of 82 percent of all commitments. As would be expected, there were differences in the offense group patterns between the

juvenile court commitments and the criminal court commitments. The criminal court commitments were over one and one-half times as likely to be committed for robbery as juvenile court commitments. Conversely, juvenile court commitments were more likely to be committed for the offenses of assault and battery, theft, and auto theft. Robbery, burglary, theft, and assault and battery were the most common offenses for female first commitments.

**Table 8**  
**COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1981**  
**BY SEX AND COMMITTING COURT**

Offense	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.....	4,083	100.0	2,170	100.0	1,913	100.0	3,914	100.0	2,055	100.0	1,859	100.0	169	100.0
Murder.....	137	3.4	80	3.7	57	3.0	134	3.4	78	3.8	56	3.0	3	1.8
Manslaughter.....	73	1.8	27	1.3	46	2.4	69	1.8	25	1.2	44	2.4	4	2.4
Robbery.....	1,008	24.7	413	19.0	595	31.1	973	24.8	397	19.3	576	31.0	35	20.7
Assault and battery.....	603	14.8	374	17.2	229	12.0	571	14.6	345	16.8	226	12.1	32	18.9
Burglary.....	1,134	27.8	558	25.7	576	30.1	1,101	28.1	538	26.2	563	30.3	33	19.5
Theft (except auto).....	371	9.1	260	12.0	111	5.8	339	8.7	233	11.3	106	5.7	32	18.9
Auto theft.....	259	6.3	196	9.0	63	3.3	254	6.5	192	9.3	62	3.3	5	3.0
Forgery and checks.....	25	0.6	13	0.6	12	0.6	21	0.5	12	0.6	9	0.5	4	2.4
Rape (violent).....	140	3.4	57	2.6	83	4.3	140	3.6	57	2.8	83	4.5	—	—
Narcotics and drugs.....	86	2.1	30	1.4	56	2.9	79	2.0	25	1.2	54	2.9	7	4.1
Arson.....	44	1.1	25	1.2	19	1.0	42	1.1	24	1.2	18	1.0	2	1.2
Escape from county facilities.....	8	0.2	7	0.3	1	0.1	8	0.2	7	0.3	1	—	—	—
Kidnapping.....	43	1.0	21	1.0	22	1.2	42	1.1	20	1.0	22	1.2	1	0.6
Other felony.....	122	3.0	83	3.8	39	2.0	114	2.9	79	3.9	35	1.7	8	4.7
Other misdemeanor.....	30	0.7	26	1.2	4	0.2	27	0.7	23	1.1	4	0.2	3	1.8

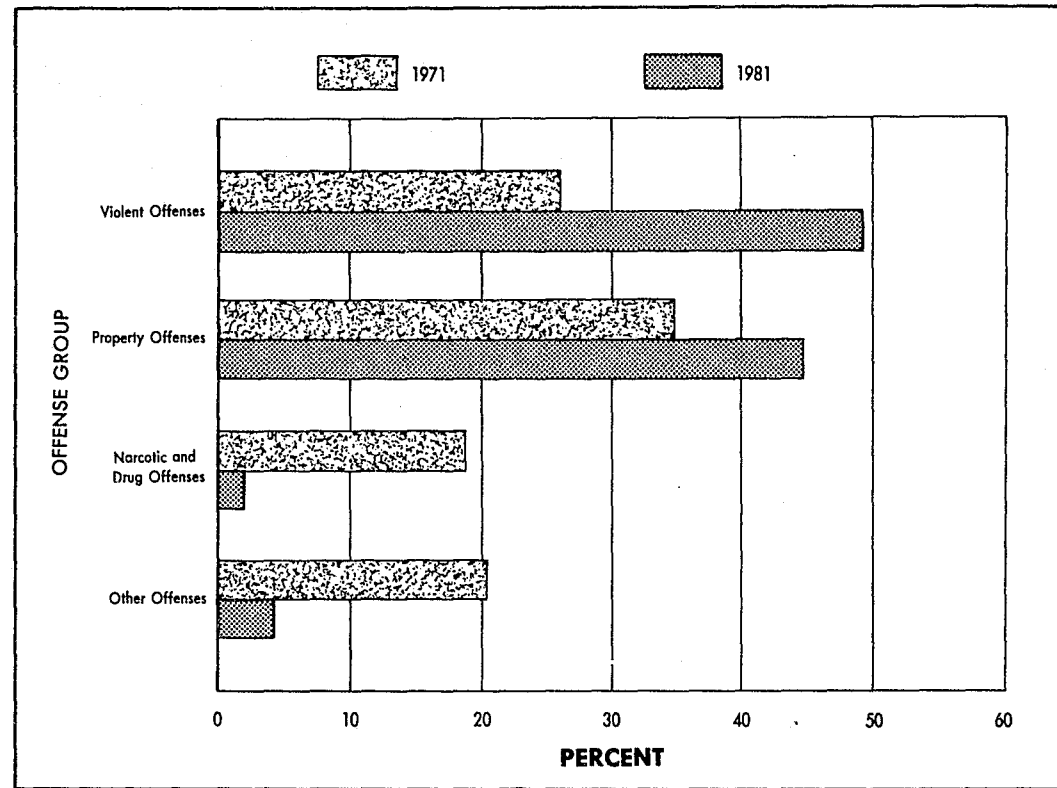
The differences in commitment offense over the decade between 1971 and 1981 appear in Table 9 and Chart VI. (Notes: The offense groups have been changed somewhat and caution is urged if compared to prior years' reports.) During the decade, the proportion of youths committed for offenses against persons doubled. Commitments for property-type offenses rose by almost a third during the same period. The remaining two offense groups dropped dramatically for the period. The shift in sentencing

patterns for the decade is due to several factors. 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 secure detention facilities. The Welfare and Institutions Code was revised effective January 1, 1977, to prohibit commitments to the Youth Authority for "status offenses."

**Table 9**  
**COMMITMENT OFFENSE OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1971, 1976, and 1981**

Offense	1971		1976		1981	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all offenses.....	3,218	100.0	3,359	100.0	4,083	100.0
Offenses against persons.....	839	26.1	1,577	44.3	2,004	49.1
Homicide.....	73	2.3	158	4.4	210	5.1
Robbery.....	427	13.3	876	24.6	1,008	24.7
Assault and battery.....	274	8.5	442	12.4	603	14.8
Rape (violent).....	51	1.6	83	2.4	140	3.4
Kidnapping.....	14	0.4	18	0.5	43	1.1
Offenses against property.....	1,122	34.9	1,503	42.2	1,833	44.9
Burglary.....	533	16.6	912	25.6	1,134	27.8
Theft (except auto).....	252	7.8	295	8.3	371	9.1
Auto theft.....	247	7.7	231	6.5	259	6.3
Forgery and checks.....	66	2.1	36	1.0	25	0.6
Arson.....	24	0.7	29	0.8	44	1.1
Narcotics and drugs.....	605	18.8	125	3.5	86	2.1
All other offenses.....	652	20.2	354	10.0	160	3.9

**Chart VI OFFENSE GROUP OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1971 AND 1981**



**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 tests batteries shown

in Table 10 is the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). Wards were generally further behind in terms of their mean grade level for arithmetic skills than for reading.

**Table 10 ACHIEVEMENT TEST GRADES OF FIRST COMMITMENTS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1981 BY TYPE OF TEST**

Achievement test grade	TABE Reading Vocabulary		TABE Reading Comprehension		TABE Arithmetic Reasoning		Fundamentals Arithmetic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	4,083	100.0	4,083	100.0	4,083	100.0	4,083	100.0
Not reported .....	567	13.9	569	13.9	569	13.9	576	14.1
Total reported .....	3,516	100.0	3,514	100.0	3,514	100.0	3,507	100.0
Below grade 3 .....	290	8.3	272	7.7	87	2.5	269	7.7
Grades 3-5 .....	1,093	31.1	1,187	33.8	1,526	43.4	1,458	41.6
Grades 6-8 .....	1,319	37.5	1,240	35.3	1,451	41.3	1,387	39.5
Grades 9-11 .....	619	17.6	593	16.9	327	9.3	285	8.1
Grades 12 and above .....	195	5.5	222	6.3	123	3.5	108	3.1
Mean grade level .....	7.0		6.9		6.4		6.2	
Standard deviation .....	2.9		2.9		2.3		2.5	
Mean age .....	17.5		17.5		17.5		17.5	

**Section 5 MOVEMENT OF POPULATION**

**YOUTHS UNDER COMMITMENT:**

Table 11 shows the total number of youths under commitment to the Youth Authority as of December 31, 1980 and 1981. The total Youth Authority population between these two dates increased by almost 650; there was an 11 percent increase in institutional population during the year. There was almost no increase in the parole population.

**PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS:**

During 1981, over 1,000 wards were returned to Youth Authority institutions as parole violators. Table 12 shows the numbers of parole violators returned to institutions from 1971 through 1981. Generally, the number of parole violators declined each year until 1976 when the number began to stabilize.

**Table 11 YOUTH UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1980 AND 1981 BY TYPE OF CUSTODY**

Offense	1980		1981	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	12,586	100.0	13,232	100.0
In institutions.....	5,269	41.9	5,872	44.4
CYA institutions.....	5,246	41.7	5,818	44.0
CDC and Federal institutions.....	23	0.2	54	0.4
Parole guests <sup>a</sup> .....	(49)	..	(58)	..
Off institution <sup>b</sup> .....	319	2.5	327	2.5
On parole.....	6,972	55.4	6,998	52.9
California supervision.....	6,647	52.8	6,690	50.6
California commitments.....	6,541	52.0	6,598	49.9
Cooperative cases.....	106	0.8	92	0.7
Out-of-state supervision.....	325	2.6	308	2.3
Off parole <sup>c</sup> .....	26	0.2	35	0.2

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

**Table 12 PAROLE VIOLATOR RETURNS ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, 1971-1981 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		
1971.....	2,226	100.0	1,397	62.8	1,212	185	829	37.2	783	46
1972.....	1,929	100.0	1,163	60.3	1,049	114	766	39.7	738	28
1973.....	1,698	100.0	1,096	64.5	991	105	602	35.5	578	24
1974.....	1,615	100.0	1,046	64.8	959	87	569	35.2	552	17
1975.....	1,415	100.0	856	60.5	806	60	559	39.5	545	14
1976.....	1,111	100.0	496	44.6	461	35	615	55.4	592	23
1977.....	1,111	100.0	396	35.6	373	23	715	64.4	697	18
1978.....	1,142	100.0	458	40.1	443	15	684	59.9	663	21
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
1981.....	1,016	100.0	629	61.9	602	27	387	38.1	372	15

**INSTITUTION ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES:**

Table 13 shows the beginning and ending year populations of Youth Authority institutions with detail on types of admissions and departures during the year. Ward population both in Youth Authority institutions and Department of Corrections increased by

over 600 during 1981. The increase in population during the year has resulted in the utilization of all living unit space available and the operation of all institutions at above budgeted maximum capacities.

**Table 13**  
**INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, 1981**

Institution	Pop. start of year	Admissions						Departures					Pop. end of year	
		Total	First Admissions	Returns			Total	Parole						
				Parole	Es-cape	Trans-fers		Other *	Calif. supv.	O.S. supv.	Trans-fers	Es-cape		Other *
<b>Total.....</b>	5,318	15,894	4,083	1,002	76	7,540	3,193	15,282	4,114	107	7,540	290	3,231	5,930
Males.....	5,127	15,512	3,914	960	76	7,511	3,051	14,946	3,971	95	7,511	284	3,085	5,693
Females.....	191	382	169	42	-	29	142	336	143	12	29	6	146	237
<b>CYA Institutions.....</b>	5,295	15,809	4,083	1,002	76	7,457	3,191	15,228	4,094	106	7,520	290	3,218	5,876
Males.....	5,106	15,440	3,914	960	76	7,441	3,049	14,898	3,954	94	7,494	284	3,072	5,648
Females.....	189	369	169	42	-	16	142	330	140	12	26	6	146	228
<b>Reception Ctrs.....</b>	687	7,106	3,915	635	10	773	1,773	6,916	92	8	5,188	6	1,622	877
NRCC—Males.....	301	3,269	1,597	331	6	536	799	3,184	41	5	2,499	5	634	386
NRCC—Females.....	-	16	2	1	-	1	12	16	-	1	4	-	11	-
SRCC—Males.....	341	3,265	1,977	258	4	140	886	3,159	47	2	2,212	1	897	447
YTSC—Males.....	45	556	339	45	-	96	76	557	4	-	473	-	80	44
<b>Schools and Camps.....</b>	4,608	8,703	168	367	66	6,684	1,418	8,312	4,002	98	2,332	284	1,596	4,999
Males.....	4,419	8,350	1	326	66	6,669	1,288	7,998	3,862	87	2,310	278	1,461	4,771
Females.....	189	353	167	41	-	15	130	314	140	11	22	6	135	228
Nelles.....	441	733	-	4	7	666	56	632	314	4	214	25	75	542
Close.....	389	588	-	2	-	532	54	577	373	16	134	2	52	400
Paso Robles.....	444	537	-	7	4	482	44	517	274	8	183	8	44	464
Holton.....	398	690	-	12	2	623	53	660	411	8	192	5	4	428
Nelson.....	352	673	-	13	20	555	85	618	334	9	155	56	64	407
Preston.....	540	971	-	27	4	746	194	967	436	12	295	7	217	544
Youth Trg Sch.....	1,077	1,799	-	235	10	1,339	215	1,735	878	10	597	12	238	1,141
Ventura—Males.....	328	473	1	13	2	407	50	446	276	9	98	11	52	355
Ventura—Females.....	188	310	167	41	-	7	95	273	136	11	21	6	99	225
SPACE—Males.....	21	552	-	1	3	125	423	547	72	-	17	22	436	26
SPACE—Females.....	1	43	-	-	-	8	35	41	4	-	1	-	36	3
Ben Lomond.....	73	231	-	4	5	187	35	228	89	4	40	29	66	76
Mt. Bullion.....	67	201	-	2	-	163	36	203	92	-	20	10	81	65
Oak Glen.....	77	141	-	2	-	134	5	166	62	-	89	9	6	52
Pine Grove.....	73	211	-	2	7	190	12	201	70	2	99	19	11	83
Wash. Ridge.....	70	236	-	1	-	211	24	227	107	3	22	23	72	79
Fenner Canyon.....	69	314	-	1	2	309	2	274	74	2	155	40	3	109
<b>C.D.C. Inst.....</b>	23	55	-	-	-	53	2	47	16	1	17	-	13	31
Males.....	21	50	-	-	-	48	2	43	14	1	15	-	13	28
Females.....	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	3
<b>Federal Inst.....</b>	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	7	4	-	3	-	-	23
Males.....	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	5	3	-	2	-	-	17
Females.....	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	6

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

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION:**

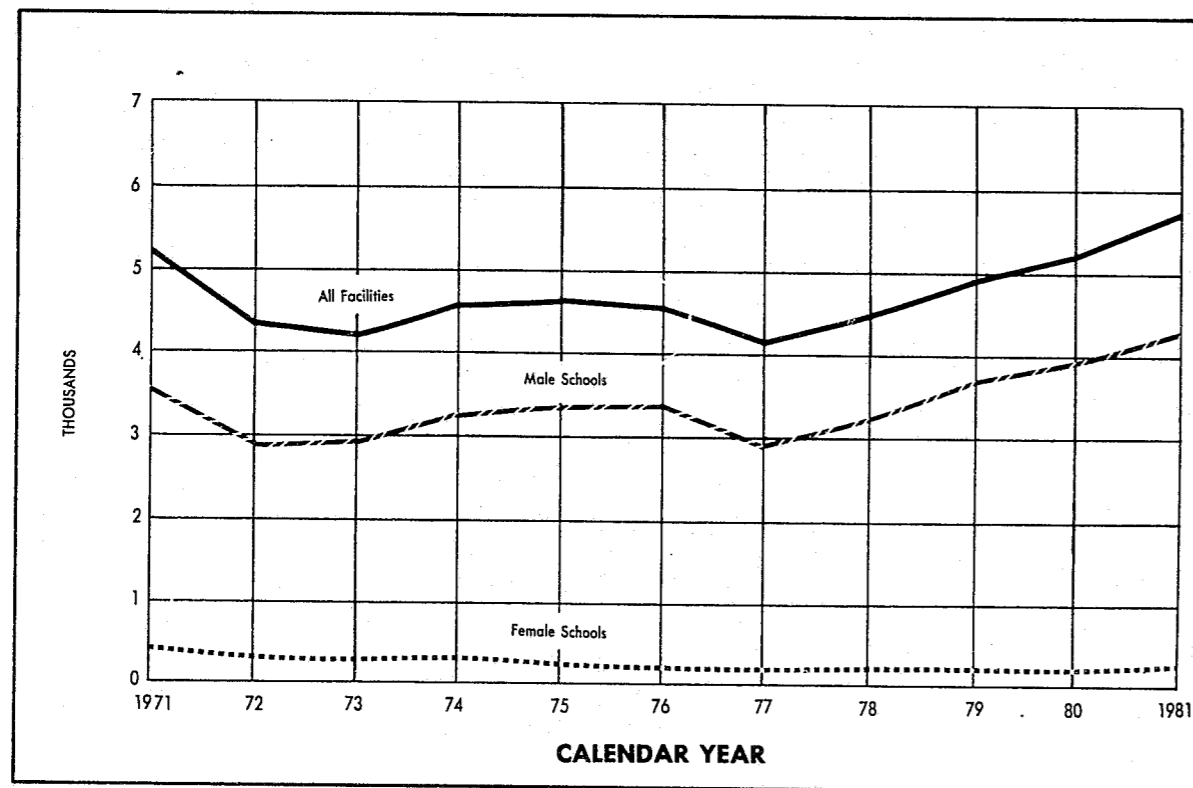
As mentioned above, the population in Youth Authority institutions increased dramatically from 1980 to 1981. As shown in Table 14, the average daily population of Youth Authority institutions increased by over 500 (almost 10 percent) from 1980 to 1981. The average daily population of 5,690 in 1981 approaches

the pre-1970 years when populations routinely averaged over 6,000 youths. At that time, large numbers of Youth Authority wards were held in Department of Corrections institutions. The female average population for 1981 was at its highest level since 1973.

**Table 14**  
**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1971-1981**

Institution	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Total.....</b>	5,105	4,196	4,208	4,537	4,602	4,432	4,003	4,405	4,924	5,179	5,690
CYA Reception Centers.....	647	614	590	662	699	654	679	700	688	677	771
NRCC—Males.....	218	219	206	226	247	235	244	248	258	275	333
NRCC—Females.....	32	26	34	43	37	24	23	22	11	1	-
SRCC—Males.....	340	333	303	337	351	300	306	324	324	340	392
VRCC—Males.....	-	-	-	19	24	21	23	26	33	13	-
VRCC—Females.....	57	36	47	37	40	41	37	35	17	6	-
YTSC—Males.....	-	-	-	-	-	33	46	45	45	43	47
CYA Schools—Males.....	3,411	2,945	2,990	3,260	3,362	3,290	2,908	3,200	3,699	3,900	4,227
Fricot.....	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fred C. Nelles.....	437	393	363	388	386	349	321	374	428	450	512
O. H. Close.....	344	347	334	343	347	340	344	354	368	369	397
El Paso de Robles.....	269	29	-	138	352	387	333	409	423	449	461
Karl Holton.....	378	363	381	385	386	379	335	366	399	399	417
DeWitt Nelson.....	2	233	319	378	378	355	291	326	339	344	382
Preston.....	690	377	384	421	399	386	357	380	471	514	559
Youth Training School.....	1,176	995	1,041	976	892	886	726	783	967	1,044	1,124
Ventura.....	54	138	147	194	198	189	183	189	282	309	352
Los Guilucos.....	32	70	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCDC.....	-	-	8	21	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPACE.....	-	-	1	16	19	19	18	19	22	22	23
CYA Camps—Males.....	306	290	350	367	348	328	305	341	355	405	454
Ben Lomond.....	79	71	70	74	69	68	61	70	73	70	76
Mt. Bullion.....	76	67	72	75	69	65	62	69	70	71	75
Pine Grove.....	73	63	68	71	69	68	65	70	67	75	76
Washington Ridge.....	78	67	69	71	70	64	59	66	67	67	76
Oak Glen.....	-	22	71	76	71	63	58	66	74	68	59
Fenner Canyon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	54	92
CYA Schools—Females.....	379	286	224	202	165	144	101	129	160	186	210
Los Guilucos.....	143	92	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura.....	236	194	209	200	163	142	100	128	159	185	209
SCDC.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPACE.....	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Department of Corrections.....	362	61	54	46	28	16	10	35	22	11	29
Federal Inst.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

**Chart VII** AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1971-1981



**Section 6** LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONAL STAY

**SCHOOLS AND CAMPS:**

One of the major determiners of institutional population is the length of time that wards stay in institutions. The institutional length of stay has gradually increased during the last four years and as a result institutional population has also increased. As shown in Table 15, the length of stay during 1981 was up again from the previous year. This is the highest length of stay in the 11-year period 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 Pres-

ton and the shortest length of stay was in Youth Authority camps.

Institutional length of stay is affected by many factors, some of which are due to changing characteristics in Youth Authority wards. Other factors include changes in Youthful Parole Board policy which affect the amount of time that is being set at initial appearance hearings. Still other factors are recent legislation which mandates increased lengths of stay for specific types of offenses.

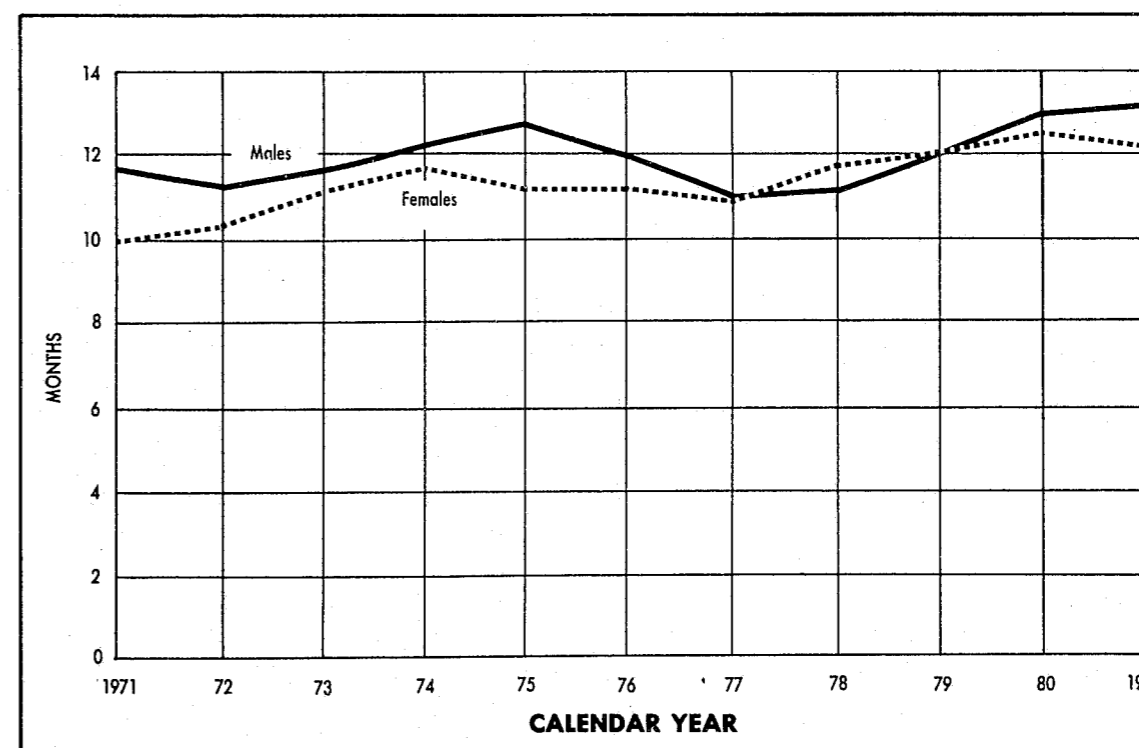
**Table 15**  
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN YOUTH AUTHORITY AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS PRIOR TO RELEASE ON PAROLE, 1971-1981  
BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE  
(In Months)

Institution of release <sup>a</sup>	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total <sup>b</sup> .....	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0	12.9	13.1
Males.....	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0	13.0	13.1
Females.....	10.0	10.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.8	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.1
CYA Institutions <sup>b</sup> .....	11.2	11.0	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.3	12.0	12.9	13.1
Schools and Camps (Males).....	11.4	11.0	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	11.2	12.0	12.9	13.1
Fred C. Nelles.....	10.1	8.8	9.2	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.5	14.0	13.2
O. H. Close.....	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.7	9.9	10.5	11.6	11.2
El Paso de Robles.....	11.3	14.2	-	11.4	12.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	12.7	13.2	14.6
Karl Holton.....	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.2
DeWitt Nelson.....	-	9.8	11.6	12.9	13.3	11.2	10.2	11.3	12.7	12.7	14.0
Preston.....	12.4	13.4	15.4	18.0	18.1	16.0	15.3	14.9	16.4	16.8	16.8
Youth Training School.....	13.3	13.4	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.1	11.7	11.6	12.1	13.7	13.7
Ventura.....	12.2	11.1	12.6	11.9	13.5	13.1	11.5	12.1	11.3	12.0	12.3
Camps.....	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	10.9	10.3
Schools (Females).....	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2	12.0	12.5	11.9
Ventura.....	9.7	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.9	11.0	10.4	11.2	12.0	12.5	11.9
CDC Institutions.....	16.1	18.2	14.8	13.1	11.6	19.4	18.8	20.7	14.4	14.2	20.7

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

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

**Chart VIII** MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1971-1981





# Section 7

## PAROLE MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE

### PAROLE MOVEMENT:

Parole movements during the calendar year are summarized in Table 16. Over the year the parole caseload increased by 26 cases. This marks the third year there was an increase in the parole caseload, reversing the downward trend that existed in the 1970's. The decrease throughout the 1970's 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.

**Table 16**  
YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE MOVEMENTS, 1980 and 1981  
BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

	1980	1981	Percent change
<b>I. TOTAL PAROLES, beginning of year</b> .....	6,705	6,972	+4.0
Received on parole .....	4,645	4,461	-4.0
Released from institutions .....	4,355	4,221	-3.1
Received from other states .....	161	125	-22.4
Reinstated and other* .....	129	115	-10.9
Removed from parole .....	4,378	4,435	+1.3
Revoked .....	1,110	1,025	-7.7
Discharged and other .....	3,268	3,410	+4.3
<b>TOTAL PAROLES, end of year</b> .....	6,972	6,998	+0.4
<b>II. CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, beginning of year</b> .....	6,413	6,647	+3.6
Received .....	4,495	4,363	-2.9
New cases .....	4,442	4,304	-3.1
Transferred to California supervision from out-of-state supervision .....	53	59	+11.3
Removed .....	4,261	4,320	+1.4
Revoked .....	1,086	1,007	-7.3
Discharged and other .....	3,084	3,217	+4.3
Transferred to out-of-state supervision .....	91	96	+5.5
<b>CALIFORNIA SUPERVISION, end of year</b> .....	6,647	6,690	+0.6
<b>III. OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, beginning of year</b> .....	292	325	+11.3
Received .....	294	253	-13.9
New cases .....	203	157	-22.7
Transferred from California supervision to out-of-state supervision .....	91	96	+5.5
Removed .....	261	270	+3.4
Revoked .....	24	18	-25.0
Discharged .....	184	193	+4.9
Transferred to California supervision .....	53	59	+11.3
<b>OUT-OF-STATE SUPERVISION, end of year</b> .....	325	308	-5.2

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

### WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE:

There was a total of 4,296 wards removed from parole status during 1981—60 more than during 1980. Table 17 presents the information on type of removal from parole by whether a ward was a first admission or a readmission. First paroles (first admissions) were more likely to be discharged as nonviolators than readmissions (wards who had previously been revoked). Parole violators are either returned to Youth Authority institutions or discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction. Those violators discharged from Youth Authority jurisdiction were most often committed to the Department of Correc-

tions, committed to local correctional facilities, or were missing at time of discharge. It is necessary to discharge wards on missing status at the time of termination of Youth Authority jurisdiction due to age limitations.

Table 18 shows the proportion of wards removed from parole by the type of removal for each year since 1971. The total proportion of violators removed in 1981 is the highest since 1971. Of the total number of 2,580 violators removed in 1981, 60 percent were removed by discharge.

**Table 17**  
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1981  
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL, COURT AND SEX, AND ADMISSION STATUS

Type of removal	Total		Admission status Prior to Latest Parole			
	Number	Percent	First admission		Re-admission	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total wards removed from parole .....	4,296	100.0	3,236	100.0	1,060	100.0
Non-violators discharged .....	1,716	40.0	1,337	41.3	379	35.8
Violators .....	2,580	60.0	1,899	58.7	681	64.2
Revoked for return .....	1,025	23.8	841	26.0	184	17.3
Discharged .....	1,555	36.2	1,058	32.7	497	46.9
<b>Males—Total</b> .....	4,101	100.0	3,080	100.0	1,021	100.0
Non-violators discharged .....	1,599	39.0	1,240	40.3	359	35.2
Violators .....	2,502	61.0	1,840	59.7	662	64.8
Revoked for return .....	982	23.9	806	26.1	176	17.2
Discharged .....	1,520	37.1	1,034	33.6	486	47.6
<b>Females—Total</b> .....	195	100.0	156	100.0	39	100.0
Non-violators discharged .....	117	60.0	97	62.2	20	51.3
Violators .....	78	40.0	59	37.8	19	48.7
Revoked for return .....	43	22.1	35	22.4	8	20.5
Discharged .....	35	17.9	24	15.4	11	28.2

**Table 18**  
WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1971-1981  
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL

Year	Total*		Non-violators		Violators					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Revoked		Discharged	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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
1981 .....	4,296	100.0	1,716	40.0	2,580	60.0	1,025	23.8	1,555	36.2

\* Excludes cooperative supervision cases.

**LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE:**

The average length of stay for wards removed from parole since 1971 is presented in Table 19. Parole length of stay increased from 1971 to 1974, but has declined steadily starting in 1975.

**DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS:**

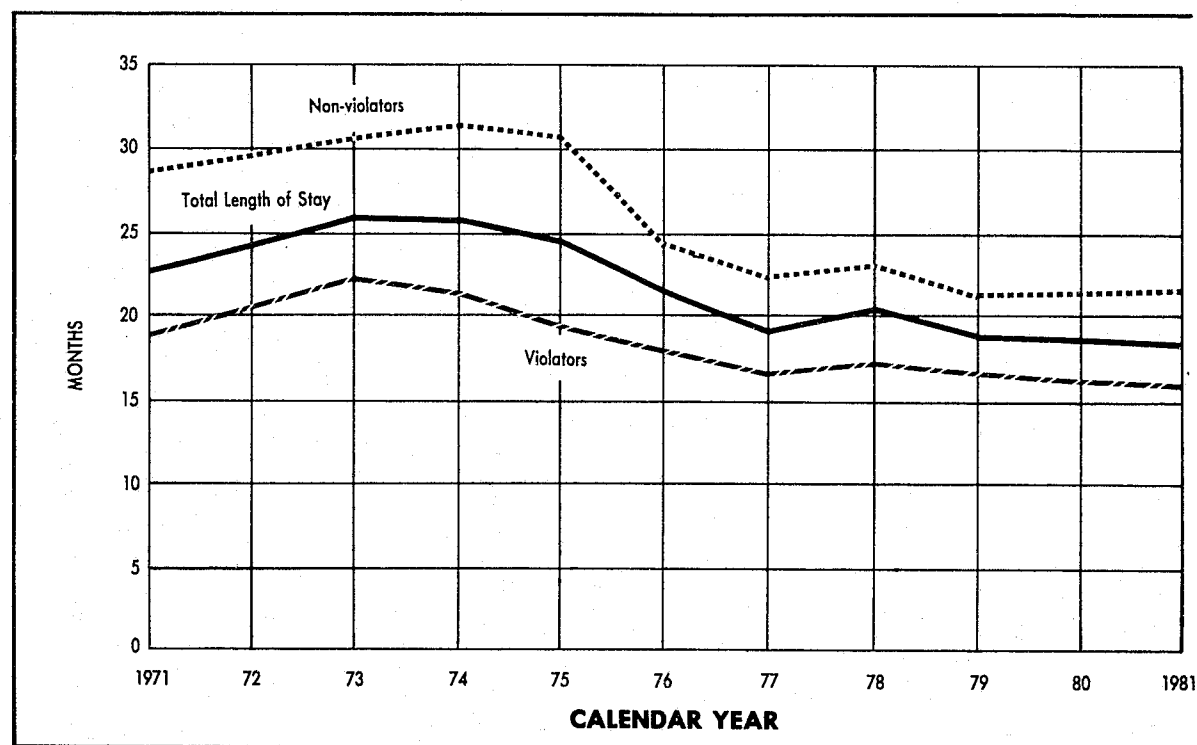
The disposition of violation actions by type of violation and conviction status appear in Table 20. The

type of violation shown in this table ranges from purely technical violations to law violations resulting in a commitment 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 19**  
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE FOR WARDS REMOVED FROM PAROLE, 1971-1981  
BY TYPE OF REMOVAL  
(In Months)

Year	Total	Type of removal			
		Non-violators removed from parole	Violators removed from parole		
			Total	Revoked	Discharged
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
1981	18.1	21.4	16.0	11.4	19.0

**Chart IX** MEAN LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS ON PAROLE, 1971-1981



**Table 20**  
DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION ACTIONS, 1981  
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

Type of violation	Total		Continued on parole		Removed from parole					
					Total		Revoked or recommitted		Discharged after violation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,214	100.0	2,634	50.5	2,580	49.5	1,025	19.7	1,555	29.8
Technical violation (AWOL)	353	100.0	163	46.2	190	53.8	59	16.7	131	37.1
Technical violation (other)	565	100.0	414	73.3	151	26.7	149	26.4	2	0.3
Law violation:										
Not prosecuted or not guilty	350	100.0	295	84.3	55	15.7	55	15.7	-	-
Pending trial or released to Y.A.	371	100.0	214	57.7	157	42.3	3	0.8	154	41.5
Law violation—convicted:										
Probation, fine, suspended sentence	602	100.0	528	87.7	74	12.3	51	8.5	23	3.8
Jail	829	100.0	562	67.8	267	32.2	188	22.7	79	9.5
Probation and jail	841	100.0	458	54.5	383	45.5	133	15.8	250	29.7
Prison, reformatory or CYA	1,303	100.0	-	-	1,303	100.0	387	29.7	916	70.3

**PAROLE VIOLATION CHARGES:**

Table 21 shows the parole violation charges of the wards removed from violation status during 1981 by type of disposition. The table shows that, generally, wards with less serious parole violation charges are returned to parole status while those with more serious offenses are returned to the institutions by the Youthful Offender Parole Board or discharged to an adult facility as a result of court action. The degree

of seriousness of an offense is not always apparent, however, from the table. For example, although slightly less 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 may have been dropped or the ward may have been found not guilty.

**Table 21**  
PAROLE VIOLATION CHARGES OF WARDS REMOVED FROM VIOLATION STATUS, 1981  
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

Parole violation charges	Total		Continued on parole		Removed from Parole					
					Total		Revoked or recommitted		Discharged after violation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,214	100.0	2,634	50.5	2,580	49.5	1,025	19.7	1,555	29.8
Murder	56	100.0	12	21.4	44	78.6	2	3.6	42	75.0
Manslaughter	31	100.0	3	9.7	28	90.3	2	6.4	26	83.9
Robbery	498	100.0	72	14.5	426	85.5	69	13.8	357	71.7
Assault and battery	533	100.0	257	48.2	276	51.8	118	22.1	158	29.7
Burglary	784	100.0	253	32.3	531	67.7	166	21.2	365	46.5
Theft (except auto)	653	100.0	369	56.5	284	43.5	128	19.6	156	23.9
Auto theft	253	100.0	109	43.0	144	57.0	72	28.5	72	28.5
Forgery and checks	63	100.0	33	52.4	30	47.6	9	14.3	21	33.3
Sex offenses	108	100.0	34	31.5	74	68.5	14	13.0	60	55.5
Narcotics and drugs	253	100.0	152	60.1	101	39.9	51	20.2	50	19.8
Road and driving laws	363	100.0	296	81.5	67	18.5	39	10.8	28	7.7
Weapons	138	100.0	83	60.1	55	39.9	27	19.6	28	20.3
Disorderly conduct	158	100.0	134	84.8	24	15.2	23	14.6	1	0.6
Technical—AWOL	357	100.0	163	45.7	194	54.3	59	16.5	135	37.8
Technical—other	565	100.0	414	73.3	151	26.7	149	26.4	2	0.3
Other	401	100.0	250	62.3	151	37.7	97	24.2	54	13.5

# 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 1979. Table 22 shows the parole performance of each parole release cohort from 1970 through 1979. The violation rates for each year are shown together with the court breakdown. The definition of a violator 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 in 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.

**Table 22**  
VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1970-1979  
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Year of release	Males														Females	
	Total			Juvenile court						Criminal court					Juvenile and criminal court	
	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	2,752	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	
1979	4,348	1,977	45.5	4,161	1,931	46.4	2,345	1,197	51.0	1,816	734	40.4	187	46	24.6	

**Table 23**

TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO REMOVAL FOR WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1979  
(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)

Time on parole to nearest month prior to removal	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Males						Females	
	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Total		Juvenile court		Criminal court		Juvenile and criminal court	
							Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent	Cumulative number	Cumulative percent
Less than 1/2 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 month	11	0.3	8	0.3	3	0.2	10	0.2	7	0.3	3	0.2	1	0.5
2 months	39	0.9	22	0.9	17	0.9	37	0.9	20	0.9	17	0.9	2	1.1
3 months	97	2.2	65	2.6	32	1.7	95	2.3	63	2.7	32	1.8	2	1.1
4 months	181	4.2	130	5.2	51	2.7	173	4.2	123	5.2	50	2.8	8	4.3
5 months	268	6.2	204	8.2	64	3.4	259	6.2	196	8.4	63	3.5	9	4.8
6 months	375	8.6	283	11.4	92	4.9	366	8.8	275	11.7	91	5.0	9	4.8
7 months	487	11.2	355	14.3	132	7.1	476	11.4	345	14.7	131	7.2	11	5.9
8 months	613	14.1	439	17.7	174	9.3	599	14.4	427	18.2	172	9.5	14	7.5
9 months	737	17.0	515	20.8	222	11.9	719	17.3	499	21.3	220	12.1	18	9.6
10 months	852	19.6	592	23.9	260	13.9	832	20.0	574	24.5	258	14.2	20	10.7
11 months	968	22.3	660	26.6	308	16.5	947	22.8	642	27.4	305	16.8	21	11.2
12 months	1,072	24.7	723	29.2	349	18.7	1,049	25.2	703	30.0	346	19.1	23	12.3
13 months	1,164	26.8	766	30.9	398	21.3	1,140	27.4	745	31.8	395	21.8	24	12.8
14 months	1,282	29.5	840	33.9	442	23.7	1,254	30.1	816	34.8	438	24.1	28	15.0
15 months	1,380	31.7	891	35.9	489	26.2	1,351	32.5	866	36.9	485	26.7	29	15.0
16 months	1,485	34.2	956	38.5	529	28.3	1,456	35.0	931	39.7	525	28.9	29	15.5
17 months	1,568	36.1	1,004	40.5	564	30.2	1,536	36.9	977	41.7	559	30.8	32	17.1
18 months	1,640	37.7	1,050	42.3	590	31.6	1,605	38.6	1,021	43.5	584	32.2	35	18.7
19 months	1,703	39.2	1,080	43.5	623	33.4	1,667	40.1	1,050	44.8	617	34.0	36	19.3
20 months	1,759	40.5	1,115	45.0	644	34.5	1,721	41.4	1,084	46.2	637	35.1	38	20.3
21 months	1,819	41.8	1,139	45.9	680	36.4	1,780	42.8	1,107	47.2	673	37.1	39	20.9
22 months	1,873	43.1	1,167	47.1	706	37.8	1,831	44.0	1,132	48.3	699	38.5	42	22.5
23 months	1,926	44.1	1,204	48.5	722	38.7	1,881	45.2	1,167	49.8	714	39.3	45	24.1
24 months	1,977	45.5	1,235	49.8	742	39.7	1,931	46.4	1,197	51.0	734	40.4	46	24.6
Total number of wards paroled	4,348		2,480		1,868		4,161		2,345		1,816		187	

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 on parole is a most 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 viola-

tion rates than wards released from other institutions. A large portion of the violation rate differentials between schools is due to the age range handled and program selectivity at each school. Schools handling the younger age wards, traditionally have the higher violation rate experience as opposed to those handling the older age wards. Forestry camps, which handle older wards selected for a low security camp setting, generally tend to experience lower violation rates.

**Table 24**  
**VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1979**  
*BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE AND COURT OF COMMITMENT*  
*(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)*

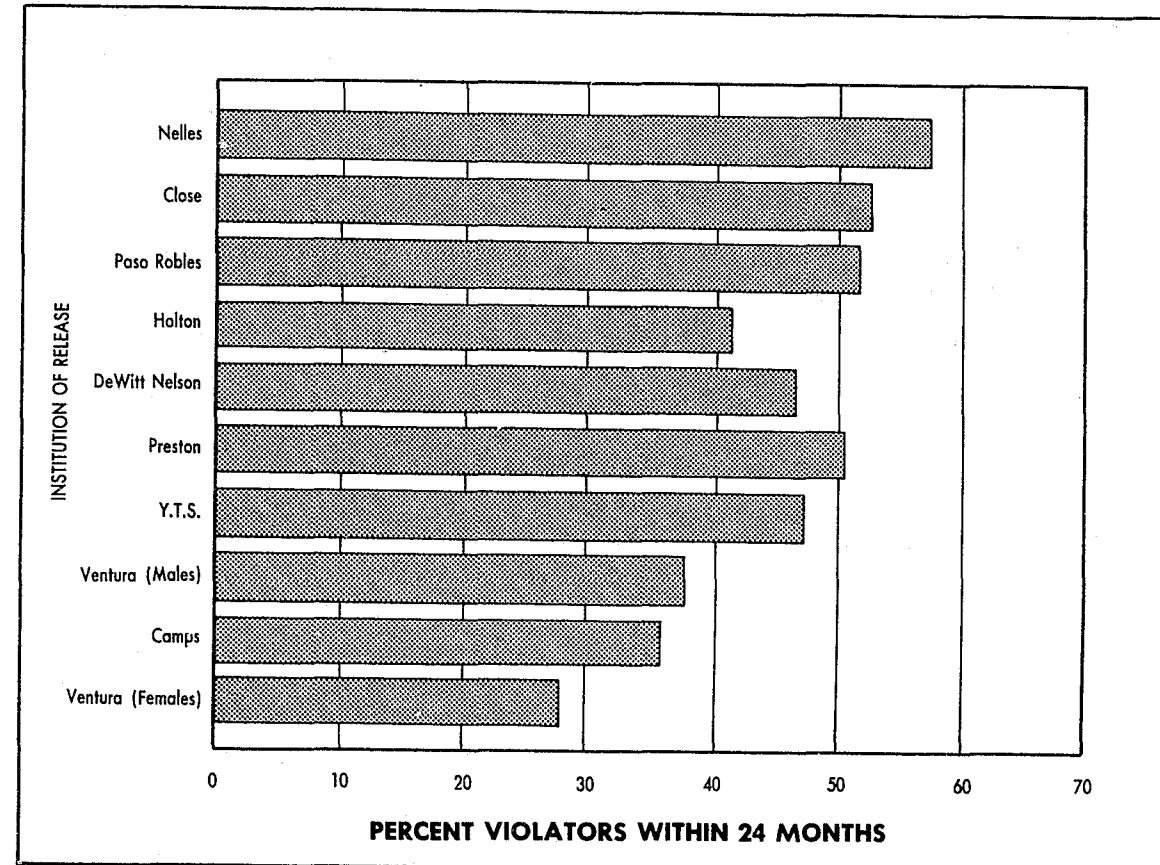
Institution of release	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators
Total.....	4,348	1,977	45.5	2,480	1,235	49.8	1,868	742	39.7
Males.....	4,161	1,931	46.4	2,345	1,197	51.0	1,816	734	40.4
Females.....	187	46	24.6	135	38	28.1	52	8	15.4
CYA Institutions.....	4,230	1,931	45.7	2,450	1,226	50.0	1,780	705	39.6
Reception Centers.....	219	87	39.7	141	52	36.9	78	35	44.9
NRCC—Males.....	96	42	43.8	67	25	40.3	34	17	50.0
NRCC—Females.....	26	3	11.5	25	3	12.0	1	—	—
SRCC—Males.....	66	29	43.9	36	16	44.4	30	13	43.3
VRCC—Males.....	15	9	60.0	10	6	60.0	5	3	60.0
VRCC—Females.....	10	2	20.0	8	2	25.0	2	—	—
YTSC—Males.....	6	2	33.3	—	—	—	6	2	33.3
Schools—Males.....	3,426	1,648	48.1	2,062	1,082	52.5	1,364	566	41.5
Nelles.....	371	212	57.1	367	210	57.2	4	2	50.0
Close.....	403	212	52.6	390	208	53.3	13	4	30.8
El Paso de Robles.....	366	188	51.4	297	163	54.9	69	25	36.2
Holton.....	420	172	41.0	294	132	44.9	126	40	31.7
DeWitt Nelson.....	363	168	46.3	143	71	49.7	220	97	44.1
Preston.....	338	170	50.3	139	76	54.7	199	94	47.2
Youth Training School.....	929	438	47.1	332	176	53.0	597	262	43.9
Ventura.....	236	88	37.3	100	46	46.0	136	42	30.9
Camps.....	438	155	35.4	145	59	40.7	293	96	32.8
Ben Lomond.....	101	35	34.7	36	10	27.8	65	25	38.5
Mt. Bullion.....	91	41	45.1	37	21	56.8	54	20	37.0
Oak Glen.....	88	35	39.8	29	12	41.4	59	23	39.0
Pine Grove.....	79	19	24.1	18	8	44.4	61	11	18.0
Washington Ridge.....	79	25	31.6	25	8	32.0	54	17	31.5
Ventura—Females.....	147	41	27.9	102	33	32.4	45	8	17.8
CDC Institutions.....	19	11	57.9	1	—	—	18	11	61.1
CDC Males.....	17	11	64.7	1	—	—	16	11	68.8
CDC Females.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Institutions <sup>a</sup> .....	99	35	35.4	29	9	31.0	70	26	37.1
Males.....	97	35	36.1	29	9	31.0	68	26	38.2
Females.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

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

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 shown in Table 25 where violation status is shown by the major offense categories. In this table, the more favorable violation rates belong to those committed

to Youth Authority for homicide and sex offenses. This is in contrast to the less favorable violation rates for those committed for theft, 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, 1979**



**Table 25**  
**VIOLATION STATUS OF WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION, 1979**  
*BY COMMITMENT OFFENSE*  
*(Showing percent removed for violation within 24 months of parole exposure)*

Offense	Total			Juvenile court			Criminal court		
	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators	Number re-released	Number violators	Percent violators
Total.....	4,348	1,977	45.5	2,480	1,235	49.8	1,868	742	39.7
Homicide.....	139	31	22.3	76	16	21.1	63	15	23.8
Robbery.....	986	383	38.8	454	203	44.7	532	180	33.8
Assault.....	588	227	38.6	392	170	43.4	196	57	29.1
Burglary.....	1,260	664	52.7	726	407	56.1	534	257	48.1
Theft.....	928	491	52.9	566	323	57.1	362	168	46.4
Sex offense.....	133	52	39.1	78	32	41.0	55	20	36.4
Narcotic and drug.....	108	39	36.1	42	21	50.0	66	18	27.3
W & I.....	24	12	50.0	23	12	52.2	1	—	—
Other.....	182	78	42.9	123	51	41.5	59	27	45.8

## Section 9 LONG-TERM TRENDS

### INSTITUTIONAL TRENDS:

The trend and movement of population in institutions housing Youth Authority wards is shown in Table 26. This shows the period between 1971 and 1981, and reveals the generally decreasing institutional

population until 1977. Beginning in 1978, the population rose sharply then continued the upswing through 1981. The 1981 increase was the largest since 1978.

Table 26  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS\*, 1971-1981

Movement	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Population, January 1	5,528	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095	4,740	4,915	5,318
Received	11,693	9,685	8,716	9,009	9,170	8,950	8,619	8,650	8,390	8,655	8,354
Committed by court	3,218	2,728	2,758	3,002	3,402	3,558	3,626	3,775	3,640	3,968	4,083
Returned from parole	2,224	1,929	1,698	1,615	1,415	1,111	1,111	1,142	1,081	1,094	1,002
Returned from escape	736	694	380	354	163	142	120	106	99	96	76
Parole detention	3,033	2,642	2,621	2,253	1,840	1,490	1,255	1,246	1,039	1,063	779
Other	2,482	1,692	1,259	1,785	2,350	2,649	2,507	2,381	2,531	2,434	2,414
Released	17,759	10,157	8,414	8,870	9,006	9,532	8,537	8,003	8,215	8,252	7,742
Paroled	6,123	4,871	3,976	4,201	4,305	4,904	4,340	3,925	4,272	4,355	4,221
To California supervision	5,954	4,755	3,889	4,118	4,188	4,787	4,233	3,817	4,145	4,221	4,114
To out-of-state supervision	169	116	87	83	117	117	107	108	127	133	107
Escaped	829	781	411	449	402	396	328	298	293	332	290
Disch. or otherwise released	2,768	1,846	1,424	1,951	2,432	2,736	2,604	2,539	2,586	2,497	2,461
Parole detention	3,039	2,659	2,603	2,269	1,867	1,496	1,265	1,241	1,064	1,069	770
Population, December 31	4,462	3,990	4,292	4,431	4,595	4,013	4,095	4,740	4,915	5,318	5,930
Net change during year	-1,066	-472	+302	+139	+164	-582	+82	+645	+175	+403	+612
Percent change from prior year	-19.3	-10.6	+7.6	+3.2	+3.7	-12.7	+2.0	+15.8	+3.7	+8.2	+11.5

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

### PAROLE TRENDS:

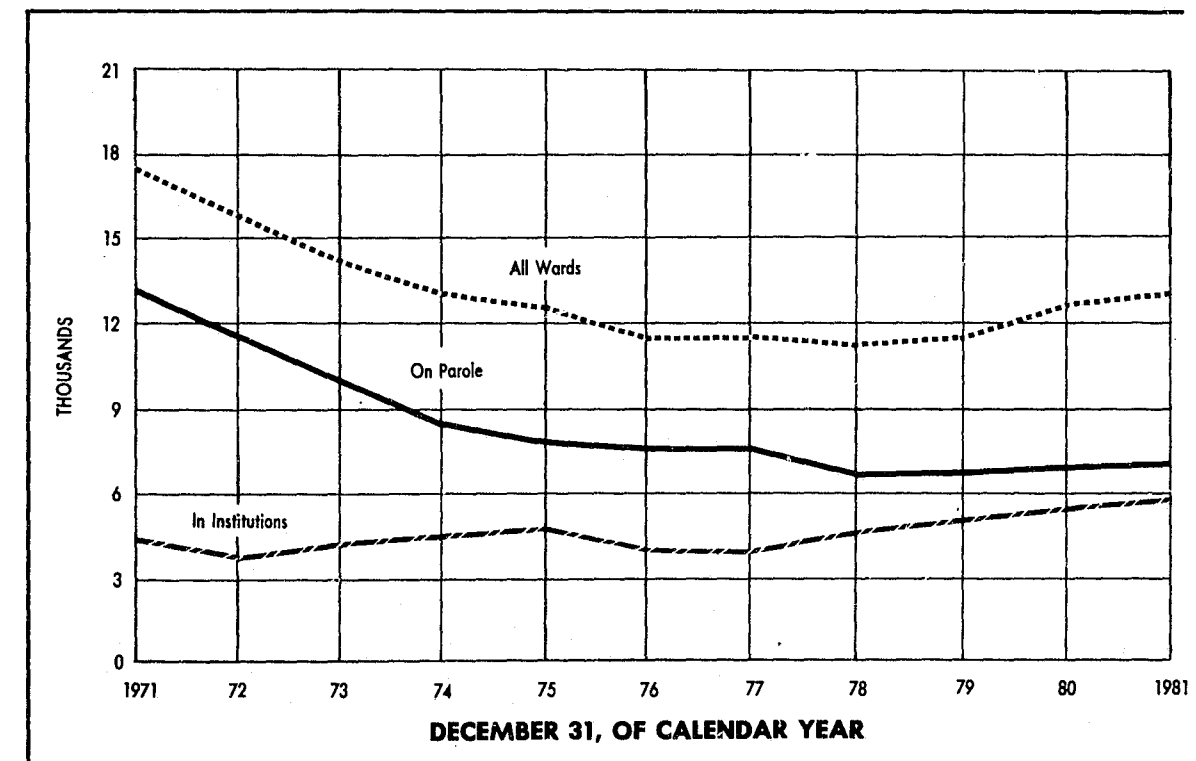
The trends in the Youth Authority parole population reflect a similar situation to that of institutional population but did not reflect turnaround until 1980 (4 percent increase) after remaining stable in 1979.

During the period shown in Table 27, parole population dropped steadily from 1971 to 1977 when it leveled out and is now beginning to rise again.

Table 27  
MOVEMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE POPULATION, 1971-1981

Movement	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
On parole, January 1	13,935	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,659	7,704	6,699	6,705	6,972
Received on parole	6,543	5,245	4,288	4,533	4,680	5,322	4,760	4,217	4,520	4,645	4,461
Removed from parole	7,119	6,752	6,291	5,794	5,303	5,626	4,715	5,222	4,514	4,378	4,435
Ordered returned	2,221	1,939	1,702	1,637	1,414	1,109	1,127	1,151	1,104	1,110	1,025
Discharged	4,898	4,813	4,591	4,157	3,889	4,517	3,588	4,071	3,410	3,268	3,410
Not on violation	3,194	3,152	2,936	2,705	2,683	3,162	2,294	2,635	2,081	1,947	1,855
On violation	1,704	1,661	1,655	1,452	1,206	1,355	1,294	1,436	1,329	1,321	1,555
On parole, December 31	13,359	11,852	9,847	8,586	7,963	7,659	7,704	6,699	6,705	6,972	6,998
Net change during year	-576	-1,507	-2,005	-1,261	-623	-304	+45	-1,005	+6	+267	+26
Percent change from prior year	-4.1	-11.3	-16.9	-12.8	-7.3	-3.8	+0.6	-13.0	+0.1	+4.0	+0.4

Chart XI  
INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE POPULATION, 1971-1981



# 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 RE-ENTRY  
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 RE-ENTRY  
2908 Fulton Street

SANTA CLARA VALLEY  
700 Gale Drive, Room 212  
Campbell

SANTA ROSA  
1994 Armory Drive

## 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, Suite 105

SACRAMENTO  
1608 T Street, Suite A

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

## REGION III

GLENDALE  
(HEADQUARTERS)  
143 South Glendale Avenue, Suite 301

COMPTON  
1315 North Bullis Road, Suite 6

COVINA  
309 East Rowland Street

DOWNNEY  
11414 1/2 Old River School Road

EAST LOS ANGELES AREA  
2126 West Beverly Boulevard  
Montebello

GANG VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROJECT  
4629 East Brooklyn Avenue  
Los Angeles

JEFFERSON  
4319 West Jefferson Boulevard  
Los Angeles

LONG BEACH  
325 Atlantic Avenue

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

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY  
8737 Van Nuys Boulevard  
Panorama City

SOCIAL, PERSONAL, AND COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE PROJECT  
1151 North Madison Avenue  
Los Angeles

WATTS  
9110 South Central Avenue  
Los Angeles

## REGION IV

TUSTIN  
(HEADQUARTERS)  
250 South El Camino Real, Suite 210

NETWORK PROGRAM  
4082 Centre Street  
San Diego

ORANGE COUNTY  
8311 Westminster Avenue, Suite 210  
Westminster

RIVERSIDE  
3576 Arlington Avenue, Suite 211

SAN BERNARDINO  
808 East Mill Street, Suite 150

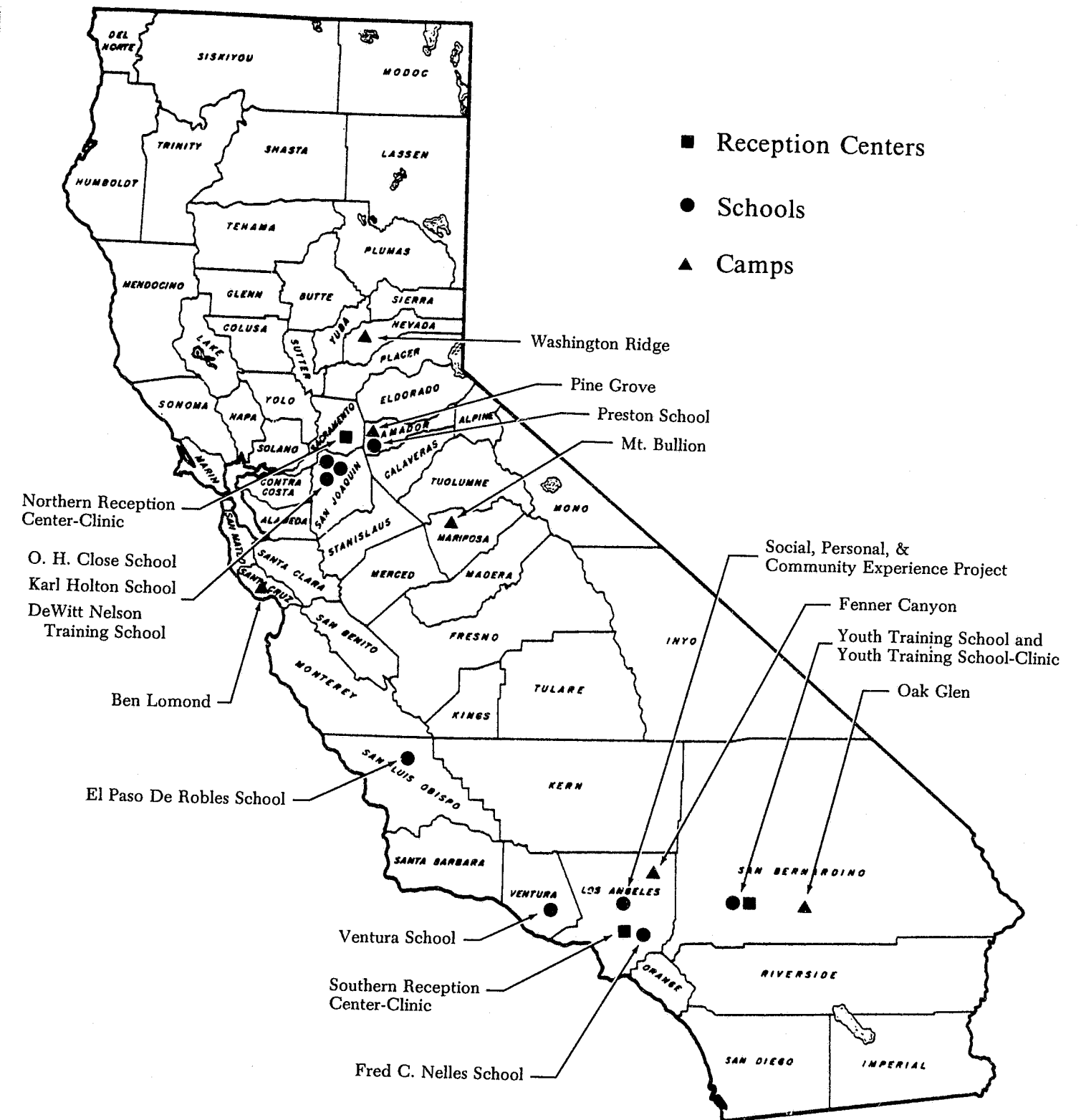
SAN DIEGO ADMINISTRATION  
110 West C Street, Suite 804

SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
3936 Hortensia Street

SAN DIEGO METROPOLITAN  
3936 Hortensia Street

SANTA BARBARA  
324-C East Carrillo Street, Suite C

## INSTITUTION AND CAMP LOCATIONS



**END**