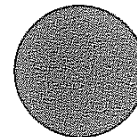


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**SOUTH CAROLINA DELINQUENT
MALES**

AN 11 YEAR FOLLOW-UP INTO

**ADULT PROBATION
AND PRISON**

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A special thank you is due to the staff of all three Departments, who, over the past fifteen years, have faithfully submitted forms and keyed information on the offenders within their charge. It is the authors' hope that those individuals will realize that the information they provide can be used to change the lives and directions of many who come before the juvenile and adult justice systems of our state, and perhaps our nation.

INTRODUCTION

In August, 1989, the South Carolina Department of Youth Services¹ produced a follow-up study of 39,250 former delinquent males to determine how many had emerged in the state's adult corrections system as inmates or probationers.² These former delinquency referrals were born between 1964 and 1971, and "graduated" to adult eligibility³ between 1981 and 1988. The 1967 birth cohort (n=4,462) was selected for special analysis because of a reasonably long follow-up period, through the 21st birthday, and the completeness of the juvenile automated record, which was problematic for the earlier groups.⁴ The original study demonstrated statistically that the 1967 cohort was sufficiently like the total population on key socio-demographic and judicial variables to enable generalization of the results.

Members of the 1967 birth cohort are now in their twenty-eighth year. This study will update their adult recidivism status through the 27th birthday. In addition to tracking the cohort into South Carolina's adult corrections system, the researchers checked all subjects incarcerated as juveniles and a random sample⁵ of the remaining unmatched subjects against the National Crime Information Center, NCIC, for records in other states.

SUCCESS

Our original study tracking 4,462 male former delinquent referrals through the age of twenty-one offered good news about their outcomes as adults. The large majority evidenced a clear record of no contact with adult prison or probation in South Carolina. The news remains good from an eleven year and nationwide retrospective. The majority of cohort members, now twenty-eight years of age, remain free of adult corrections agencies. The "success rate" of the juvenile justice system after eleven years of adult eligibility is 60%. The majority of these young males, who obviously had more adolescent problems than most as evidenced by at least one delinquency referral, have avoided adult prison and probation. That is truly good news, and is contrary to what many believe is the ultimate outcome of young delinquents.

¹The State Government Restructuring Act of 1993 changed the agency name to the Department of Juvenile Justice.

²Rivers, Jan and Trudie Trotti, South Carolina Delinquent Males: A Follow-up Into Adult Corrections. South Carolina Department of Youth Services, 1989.

³In South Carolina an individual is considered an adult for criminal prosecution upon reaching one's 17th birthday.

⁴The automated system came on line in 1978 when the oldest cohort was 14 years of age. No effort was made at that time to capture prior history, affecting time bound variables such as age at first referral and total referrals for the oldest cohorts.

⁵The sample size was sufficient to insure that the findings are at the .01 confidence level.

1967 Delinquent Males at Age 27

Non- Recidivist	Adult Recidivist	South Carolina	Other States
60%	40%	33%	7%

However, all the findings were not positive. For those males who had been institutionalized as juveniles the findings are quite discouraging. Eighty-two percent of the 394 institutionalized delinquents were found in South Carolina's or other states' prison and/or probation systems.

1967 Institutionalized Males at Age 27

Non- Recidivist	Adult Recidivist	South Carolina	Other States
18%	82%	66%	16%

THE SUCCESSES AT AGES 21 AND 27

The remaining portions of the study detail the findings that resulted in the computerized matches within South Carolina systems. Of the 40% matched, 33% of the matches occurred in South Carolina prison and probation systems, with only 7% of the matches occurring through NCIC manual checks. It is the authors' assumption that the analysis of South Carolina matches, constituting 83% of all matches, would be applicable to the entire matched population. By using South Carolina data it is possible to compare which juveniles went on to prison and probation before and after age 21.

<u>1967 Cohort</u>	<u>Non- Recidivist</u>	<u>Adult Recidivist</u>	<u>SCDC Inmate</u>	<u>Adult Probationer</u>
At Age 21	80% (3,554)	20% (908)	63% (572)	37% (336)
At Age 27	67% (3,006)	33% (1,456)	66% (956)	34% (500)

Before turning our attention to the recidivist group, it is instructive to review the successes of the juvenile justice system. What variables differentiated the former delinquents who succeeded? The key demographic, social and offender characteristics of male former delinquent referrals who avoided adult prison or probation are listed below:

	Non-Recidivist Through Age 21	Non-Recidivist Through Age 27
1967 Cohort as a Whole	80%	67%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian	82%	73%
African-American	75%	60%
<u>Living Arrangements</u>		
With both parents	82%	70%
Other	77%	65%
<u>Family Members</u>		
Not criminally involved	81%	70%
Family has criminal history	76%	58%
<u>Family Income</u>		
\$10,000 or more	82%	72%
Less than \$10,000	75%	62%
<u>Education</u>		
Enrolled in public school & in regular classroom	81%	70%
Not attending/In special ed/Other	70%	57%
<u>Family Court Referrals</u>		
One referral	87%	77%
Two or more referrals	66%	53%
<u>Adjudications</u>		
Not adjudicated	88%	77%
One or more adjudications	71%	57%
<u>Institutionalizations</u>		
Not institutionalized	83%	72%
One or more institutionalizations	44%	34%

(Refer to Tables I and II, Appendix, for more details).

The highest likelihood of success in adulthood for members of the 1967 delinquency cohort was evidenced by: non-minority youth; those having positive family attributes; those in more favorable

economic circumstances at home; those enrolled in public school in a regular classroom setting; and those whose penetration of the juvenile justice system was minimal, stopping at one referral without adjudication or institutionalization. Minority members of the cohort, those in less favorable socioeconomic and school circumstances, and especially those who penetrated the juvenile justice system to the adjudication and institutional levels were more likely to be recidivists as adults.

THE RECIDIVISTS AT AGES 21 AND 27

As noted above, 908 or 20% of the 1967 delinquency cohort had "graduated" to the South Carolina adult corrections system by the age of 21, and 33% by the age of 27. The recidivists were the mirror opposites of the successes. The probability of adult recidivism was higher for African-American former delinquents at age 21 and age 27 than for their Caucasian peers. Adult recidivism, both short-term and long-term, also was most associated with those youth not living with both parents at the time of their delinquency, those whose families and other criminal and delinquent members, and those whose families were in poverty-level income brackets:

ADULT RECIDIVISM

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>By Age 21</u>	<u>By Age 27</u>
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian	18%	27%
African-American	25%	40%
<u>Living Arrangements</u>		
With both parents	18%	29%
Other	23%	35%
<u>Family Members</u>		
Not criminally involved	19%	30%
Family has criminal history	24%	42%
<u>Family Income</u>		
\$10,000 or more	18%	28%
Less than \$10,000	25%	38%

Additionally, former delinquents not attending school or attending but enrolled in special education were more likely to surface in adult corrections and probation than those in school and able to function in regular classroom settings. This was true at age 21 and even more so in tracking through age 27.

ADULT RECIDIVISM

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>By Age 21</u>	<u>By Age 27</u>
<u>Education</u>		
Enrolled in public school/regular classroom	19%	30%
Not attending/in special ed/other	30%	43%

(Refer to Table I. Appendix. for Complete Details)

Looking at probabilities associated with judicial and processing variables clearly demonstrates that the likelihood of adult prison and probation increases as delinquent males have sustained, repetitive contacts with the juvenile justice system. At age 21, the original study determined that 13% of former delinquent referrals with one court referral had transitioned to the adult system, compared to 34% of those having two or more referrals. By age 27, 23% of former delinquents with one referral were found in adult corrections, compared to 47% of those with two or more referrals. These proportions increased with each referral, both in the short-term follow-up and the longer-term follow-up:

ADULT RECIDIVISM

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>By Age 21</u>	<u>By Age 27</u>
1 Delinquency referral	13%	23%
2 Delinquency referrals	24%	36%
3 Delinquency referrals	33%	47%
4 Delinquency referrals	41%	58%
5+ Delinquency referrals	57%	66%

Similar patterns were seen in number of delinquency adjudications, number of juvenile probation dispositions, and number of commitments for a predispositional evaluation. (See Table II, Appendix for more details.)

The most dramatic distinction of all in probability of adult prison and probation occurred when the 1967 cohort was divided into delinquents institutionalized in juvenile correctional facilities and those never institutionalized. Further, each institutionalization increased the likelihood of adult involvement:

ADULT RECIDIVISM

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>By Age 21</u>	<u>By Age 27</u>
Never Institutionalized as a Delinquent	17%	28%
Institutionalized at Least Once	56%	66%
Once	54%	64%
Twice	59%	71%
Three Times or More	68%	76%

In offense categories, adjudications for acts against person and property as a juvenile generated the highest probabilities of adult criminality, and status offenses the lowest probability:

ADULT RECIDIVISM

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>By Age 21</u>	<u>By Age 27</u>
Most Serious Adjudicated Delinquency Offense:		
Act Against Person	37%	51%
Act Against Property	33%	45%
Status Offense	17%	27%

TIMING OF THE ONSET OF ADULT RECIDIVISM

The short-term and longer-term follow-up periods in this study invite observations about the social and delinquency variables most associated with early versus later onset of adult recidivism into prison and probation. Overall, 64% of adult criminality had begun by the age of 21, when 908 of 1,416 eventual recidivists already had been identified. The remaining 508 or 36% became active as adult inmates and/or probationers between the ages of 22 and 27, placing some distance between their juvenile delinquency records and subsequent involvement with the adult corrections agencies. The socio-demographic variables most closely associated with earlier onset of adult recidivism were family history of delinquent or criminal behavior other than subject (70% by age 21) and not attending school (77% by age 21).

The highest proportions of onset by age 21, however, were reserved for those delinquency referrals having the most repetitive and serious juvenile records:

ONSET OF ADULT RECIDIVISM BY AGE 21

VARIABLE

2 or More Delinquency Referrals	72%
2 or More Delinquency Adjudications	77%
2 or More Juvenile Probation Periods	74%
1 or More Long-Term Commitment(s)	84%
Most Serious Adjudicated Offense:	
Act Against Person	71%
Act Against Property	73%

(Refer to Table III and IV, Appendix, for details)

Still another perspective on the timing and likelihood of adult recidivism emerged when the probability of later onset was calculated based on the remaining available pool of former delinquent males. The size of the available pool was 3,554 (4,462 - 908 recidivists by age 21). Fourteen percent of those still available had entered the recidivist group by age 27, despite having maintained a clear record through the age of 21. More importantly, however, the probability of having a clear record at the age of 27 increased to 86% for former delinquent males who achieved the age of 21 without exposure to adult corrections.

The probability of failure after having maintained a clear record in the first five years of eligibility was noticeably higher for African-Americans (20%) than Caucasians (11%) and also was more pronounced in former delinquents living with single parents, those in criminally involved families, those in poverty households, and those with a special education background. Former delinquents with three court contacts (28%), three adjudications (29%) and two institutionalizations (29%) evidenced the highest risk of adult criminality among those who remained available after age 21. The greater likelihood for former delinquents with moderate as opposed to high levels of involvement in the juvenile justice system reflected the vastly diminished pool of available subjects who were very serious juvenile offenders. These individuals, it will be recalled, recidivated rapidly upon attaining adult eligibility. (See Table V, Appendix, for more details.)

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

One conclusion of this study is that South Carolina could invest small amounts of monies at targeted juvenile populations, reducing the rate at which some juveniles move into the adult criminal justice systems, and save millions of tax dollars currently being spent to supervise and imprison both the criminals and society as a whole.

The average length of supervision for adult probationers in South Carolina has been two years with an average cost of \$566 per year. The rate at which probationers are revoked to prison has averaged 30% for the past five years. According to the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the average length of stay for prisoners is 14 months⁶ and the cost to house one inmate for one year is \$12,500.⁷ For over ten years the return rate of those released from prison has been 34% re-incarceration.

Given the data as to the average length of supervision and imprisonment, and the rate at which probationers and prisoners are re-incarcerated, one can compute the number of probation slots and prison beds, and their costs, that would be needed for one year by the juveniles referred to the Family Court who move into the adult offender systems. Those juveniles will require the equivalent of 1,000 probation slots and 1,965 prison beds for one year during their adult offender lifetimes. In today's costs for probation and prison, \$566 and \$12,500 per year, those juveniles will cost taxpayers a total of \$25,128,500 in prison and probation operating costs.

If a slight reductions in the number of juveniles going forth from Family Court referral to the adult systems could occur, the savings could be significant. For each one percent that this rate could be reduced, the equivalent of 28 probation slots and 58 prisons beds for one year could be saved. At the current rate for supervision and imprisonment, that one percent saving would covert to \$15,848 in probation costs and \$725,000 in prison costs. If South Carolina could achieve a 3% difference in the number of juveniles going forward into adult systems, 30% as opposed to 33% the saving would be over \$2,000,000. A major reduction, 33% to 23%, would mean major savings in probation and prison expenditures, over 7.4 million dollars for this one age group. (See Table VI, Appendix, for more details.)

Each year a new birth cohort "graduates" to adult offender eligibility. That means that as each new group of young men come into adulthood, even modest differences of 3 to 5 percent in the matriculation rate to adult probation and prison systems would save \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in operating costs per birth cohort.⁸ For 10 cohorts the same 3 to 5 percent reductions could easily equate to \$22,000,000 to \$37,000,000 savings in operating costs for adult probation and prison systems. (See Table VII, Appendix, for more details.)

However, even these large numbers are not the total savings. A 1,200 bed prison cost \$50,000,000 to construct and over \$2,000,000 a year to maintain. Further construction costs are funded through

⁶In all probability those inmates who have juvenile records would have a greater average length of stay, as the presence of a juvenile record carries a large weight in the risk instruments used both by prison and parole systems.

⁷This cost includes all federal and state appropriations. It does not include the dollar equivalent for inmate labor which provides most of the maintenance and food service within the institutions, nor does it include a dollar equivalent for the farm products which are used to feed inmates.

⁸A review of the number of males referred to Family Court within any birth cohort over the past 15 years shows similar numbers of males being referred; there is a recent tendency toward greater numbers of males being referred during the past four years.

long term bonds, meaning that the state really pays over 1 and 1/2 the times of constructi when one considers the long term interest. Similarly, there are uncalculated costs incurred by the criminal justice systems for the arrest, holding and processing of these offenders.

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

This study has reviewed the adult recidivism status of 4,462 South Carolina delinquent males born in 1967. It updates original work done in 1989 which looked at the recidivism issue through the 21st year. The 1967 cohort members are now 28 years old. Their adult recidivism has been tracked through the 27th year. The most positive finding for these young adults is that two-thirds have avoided the adult corrections system of probation and prison in South Carolina since reaching the age of majority.

The rates of success were higher for non-minority members of the cohort, those in the most favorable socioeconomic and educational circumstances, and especially for those whose penetration of the juvenile justice system was minimal. Posing a higher risk to re-offend as adults were minority members of the cohort, those in the least favorable socioeconomic circumstances, and those referred to court more than once, adjudicated delinquent, and institutionalized as delinquents. The more serious and repetitive delinquents also tended to be captured in the first recidivist group, having an onset of adult criminality by the age of 21.

The analysis of those remaining available to recidivate after age 21 clearly indicated that the longer a former delinquent stays out of trouble as a young adult, the greater the likelihood of ultimate success in surviving the higher risk years of adult criminality. In those who did recidivate between the ages of 22 and 27, the tie to juvenile delinquency was more tenuous. Rather, their delayed recidivism may have related to the lack of opportunities for marginal young men who emerged from a troubled adolescence to find that the adult world had no viable place or role for individuals with limited social, academic and vocational competencies.

These findings support the conclusion that the juvenile justice system, a favorite whipping boy of late, in fact does the job for most offenders when its long-term results are documented. Whether the system works because specific interventions are effective, or because it offers just enough supervision and oversight to maintain a young person through a difficult adolescence is a moot point. The simple fact is that eleven years into adulthood, the solid majority of former delinquents have not surfaced as adult inmates or probationers in the State Corrections system.

Specifically, the findings support minimal and non-court interventions for the first-time offender whose charges allow consideration of diversion from the juvenile justice system. The findings also tell us the second referrals to Family Court, adjudication as a delinquent and/or a disposition of probation are benchmark occurrences in the juvenile record that substantially increase the risk of adult criminality. For most of these juveniles, the key response would be an effective mid-level sanction/intervention to redirect their lives in a positive manner. When a juvenile offender

accelerates to the chronic level of multiple referrals and adjudications, a second disposition of probation, or institutionalization, the scales tip in favor of a sustained criminal lifestyle rather than rehabilitation.

The fiscal implications of delinquency prevention are obvious. South Carolina can avoid substantial construction and operational costs for prison and probation by providing effective sanctions and interventions to those delinquents who the study identifies as high risk. There are however, other, more important costs, the financial and emotional costs which can never be calculated for these offenders' families, and the victims and their families. Small changes in the rate at which juveniles move forward to adult probation and prison systems could make a real difference for South Carolina and her citizens. The same may well be true for each of the other 49 states.

APPENDIX

**Probability of Adult Criminality in Former Delinquents
Based on Sociodemographic Variables**

Table I

	Number of Delinquent Records	Percent of Total	Probability of Adult System Match	
			at Age 21	at Age 27
<u>Race</u>				
Caucasian	2,593	58%	18%	27%
African-American	1,843	42%	25%	40%
<u>Living Arrangements</u>				
Natural Parents	1,627	40%	18%	29%
Other:	2,465	60%	23%	35%
Single Parent	1,509	37%	23%	32%
Parent/Step-parent	473	12%	21%	31%
Other/Unknown	483	12%	28%	39%
<u>Family Members</u>				
Not criminally involved	900	23%	29%	42%
Family has criminal history	3,033	77%	19%	30%
<u>Family Income</u>				
Less than \$10,000	1,827	47%	25%	38%
\$10,000 or more:	2,092	53%	18%	28%
\$10,000-19,999	1,319	34%	20%	31%
\$20,000 or more	773	20%	14%	23%
<u>Education</u>				
Public school	3,231	78%	19%	30%
Other:	900	22%	30%	43%
Not attending	469	11%	35%	46%
Special Ed. program	370	9%	25%	41%
Other/Unknown	61	1%	30%	44%

**Probability of Adult Criminality in Former Delinquents
Based on Judicial Variables**

Table II

	Number of Delinquent Records	Percent of Total	Probability of Adult System Match	
			at Age 21	at Age 27
<u>Delinquency Referrals</u>				
One	2,824	63%	13%	23%
Two or more:	1,638	37%	34%	47%
Two	795	18%	24%	36%
Three	350	8%	33%	47%
Four	218	5%	41%	58%
Five +	275	6%	57%	68%
<u>Delinquency Adjudications</u>				
Not adjudicated	2,245	50%	12%	22%
One or more adjudications:	2,217	50%	29%	41%
One	1,369	31%	20%	33%
Two	467	10%	38%	50%
Three	206	5%	44%	60%
Four +	175	4%	55%	65%
<u>Probation Dispositions</u>				
None	2,501	56%	14%	23%
One or more:	1,961	44%	29%	42%
One	1,401	31%	25%	38%
Two	416	9%	38%	53%
Three +	144	3%	42%	52%
<u>Residential Evaluations</u>				
None	3,474	78%	15%	25%
One or more:	988	22%	40%	54%
One	824	18%	37%	51%
Two +	164	4%	54%	69%
<u>Institutionalizations</u>				
Not institutionalized	4,066	91%	17%	28%
One or more:	394	9%	56%	66%
One	274	6%	54%	64%
Two	86	2%	59%	71%
Three +	34	1%	68%	76%
<u>First Referral Offense</u>				
Person	348	8%	21%	36%
Property	1,683	38%	24%	35%
Public Order/Other	1,579	35%	17%	29%
Status	849	19%	18%	28%
<u>Most Serious Adjudicated Offense</u>				
Person	260	12%	37%	51%
Property	1,185	53%	33%	45%
Public Order/Other	542	25%	21%	35%
Status	227	10%	17%	27%

**Onset of Adult Recidivism in Former Delinquents
Based on Sociodemographic Variables**

Table III

	Number of Delinquent Records	Percent of Total	Onset of Adult Recidivism	
			at Age 21	at Age 27
<u>Race</u>				
Caucasian	2,593	58%	66%	34%
African-American	1,843	42%	62%	38%
<u>Living Arrangements</u>				
Natural parents	1,627	40%	62%	38%
Other:	2,465	60%	66%	34%
Single Parent	1,509	37%	64%	36%
Parent/Step-parent	473	12%	66%	34%
Other/Unknown	483	12%	73%	27%
<u>Family Members</u>				
Not criminally involved	900	23%	70%	30%
Family has criminal history	3,033	77%	63%	37%
<u>Family Income</u>				
Less than \$10,000	1,827	47%	67%	33%
\$10,000 or more:	2,092	53%	63%	37%
\$10,000-19,999	1,319	34%	64%	36%
\$20,000 or more	773	20%	56%	44%
<u>Education</u>				
Public school	3,231	78%	63%	37%
Other:	900	22%	70%	30%
Not attending	469	11%	77%	23%
Special Ed. program	370	9%	61%	39%
Other/Unknown	61	1%	67%	33%

Onset of Adult Recidivism in Former Delinquents

Based on Judicial Variables

Table IV

	Number of Delinquent Records	Percent of Total	Percent Found at at Age 21	Percent Found at at Age 27
<u>Delinquency Referrals</u>				
One	2,824	63%	55%	45%
Two or more:	1,638	37%	72%	28%
Two	795	18%	66%	34%
Three	350	8%	70%	30%
Four	218	5%	71%	29%
Five +	275	6%	84%	16%
<u>Delinquency Adjudications</u>				
Not adjudicated	2,245	50%	55%	45%
One or more adjudications:	2,217	50%	69%	31%
One	1,369	31%	61%	39%
Two	467	10%	76%	24%
Three	206	5%	73%	27%
Four +	175	4%	85%	15%
<u>Probation Dispositions</u>				
None	2,501	56%	58%	42%
One or more:	1,961	44%	69%	31%
One	1,401	31%	68%	32%
Two	416	9%	71%	29%
Three +	144	3%	81%	19%
<u>Residential Evaluations</u>				
None	3,474	78%	58%	42%
One or more:	988	22%	74%	26%
One	824	18%	73%	27%
Two +	164	4%	78%	22%
<u>Institutionalizations</u>				
Not institutionalized	4,066	91%	60%	40%
One or more:	394	9%	84%	16%
One	274	6%	84%	16%
Two	86	2%	84%	16%
Three +	34	1%	88%	12%
<u>First Referral Offense</u>				
Person	348	8%	59%	41%
Property	1,683	38%	69%	31%
Public Order/Other	1,579	35%	66%	34%
Status	849	19%	64%	36%
<u>Most Serious Adjudicated Offense</u>				
Person	260	12%	71%	29%
Property	1,185	53%	73%	27%
Public Order/Other	542	25%	61%	39%
Status	227	10%	61%	39%

**Probability of Adult Criminality in Former Delinquents
by Age 21 and Between Age 22 and 27**

Table V

	Original Number of Records	Probability by Age 21	Remaining Number of Unmatched Delinquents	Probability Between Age 22 & 27
<u>Race</u>				
Caucasian	2,593	18%	2,137	11%
African-American	1,830	25%	1,378	20%
<u>Living Arrangements</u>				
Natural Parents	1,627	18%	1,335	13%
Single Parent	1,509	23%	1,167	17%
Parent/Step-parent	473	21%	376	14%
Other/Unknown	483	28%	347	14%
<u>Family Members</u>				
Not criminally involved	3,033	19%	2,454	14%
Family has criminal history	900	29%	638	18%
<u>Family Income</u>				
Less than \$10,000	1,827	25%	1,362	17%
\$10,000-20,000	1,319	20%	1,055	14%
\$20,000 or more	773	14%	665	11%
<u>Education</u>				
Public school	3,231	19%	2,627	14%
Other:	900	58%	626	19%
Not attending	469	35%	305	16%
Special Ed. program	370	25%	278	21%
Other/Unknown	61	30%	43	21%
<u>Delinquency Referrals</u>				
One referral	2,824	13%	2,465	12%
Two or more referrals:	1,638	34%	1,089	20%
Two	795	24%	608	16%
Three	350	33%	235	21%
Four	218	41%	128	28%
Five +	275	57%	118	26%
<u>Delinquency Adjudications</u>				
Not adjudicated	2,245	12%	1,973	12%
One or more adjudications:	2,217	29%	1,581	18%
One	1,369	20%	1,098	16%
Two	467	38%	290	20%
Three	206	44%	115	29%
Four +	175	55%	78	22%

Table V (con't)

	Original Number of Records	Probability by Age 21	Remaining Number of Unmatched Delinquents	Probability Between Age 22 & 27
<u>Probation Dispositions</u>				
None	2,501	14%	2,163	11%
One or more:	1,961	29%	1,391	19%
One	1,401	25%	1,050	17%
Two	416	38%	258	25%
Three +	144	42%	83	17%
<u>Residential Evaluations</u>				
None	3,474	15%	2,960	13%
One or more:	988	40%	594	23%
One	824	37%	518	22%
Two +	164	54%	76	33%
<u>Institutionalizations</u>				
Not institutionalized	4,068	17%	3,381	14%
One or more:	394	56%	173	24%
One	274	54%	127	22%
Two	86	59%	35	29%
Three +	34	68%	11	27%
<u>First Referral Offense</u>				
Person	348	21%	274	19%
Property	1,683	24%	1,273	15%
Public Order/Other	1,508	18%	1,238	15%
Status	849	18%	695	12%
<u>Most Serious Adjudicated Offense</u>				
Person	260	37%	165	23%
Property	1,185	33%	797	18%
Public Order/Other	492	24%	376	19%
Status	227	17%	189	13%

**PROJECTION OF PRISON BEDS WHICH COULD BE AVOIDED BASED UPON
THE NUMBER OF
27 YEAR OLD MALES WHO WERE REFERRED TO COURT AS JUVENILES
AND PROGRESSED TO ADULT PRISON AND PROBATION SYSTEMS
1967 JUVENILE COHORT
(N=4,462)**

Table VI

	AT THIRTY-THREE PERCENT (33%) PROGRESSION			AT THIRTY-TWO PERCENT (32%) PROGRESSION		
	PRISON	PROBATION REVOCATIONS <small>(500 x 30%)</small>	BEDS NEEDED <small>(1 167 YRS X 972 & 150*)</small>	PRISON	PROBATION REVOCATIONS <small>(486 x 30%)</small>	BEDS NEEDED <small>(1 167 YRS x 942 & 146*)</small>
10 YEARS LATER	972	150	1,309	942	146	1,270
PRISON RECIDIVIST	330	45	438	320	44	425
PRISON RECIDIVIST	112	14	147	109	13	142
PRISON RECIDIVIST	38	4	49	37	4	48
RECIDIVIST	13	1	16	13	1	16
RECIDIVIST	4	0	5	4	0	5
RECIDIVIST	1	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL BEDS NEEDED	1,965			1,907		

ONE PERCENT (1%) SAVINGS

BEDS SAVED 58 SUPERVISION SLOTS SAVED 28

*No. of yrs. x Prison &
Probation Revocations

Table VII
PROJECTED SAVINGS
10 BIRTH COHORTS

