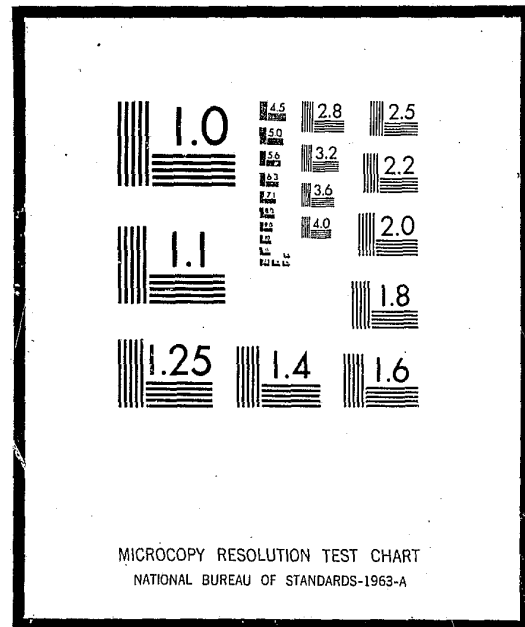


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PROJECTIONS FOR DELAWARE POPULATION
AND ANTICIPATED COMMITMENTS AND DETENTIONS
IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
1975 - 1990

Prepared for
Division of Juvenile Corrections
State of Delaware

by
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January 1974

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS	2
Population Projections	2
Commitment and Detention Projections	10
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	14
LIMITATIONS	15

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Population of Delaware, by Age and Sex: 1970 and Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990.	18
2. Population of Juveniles for Delaware: 1970 and Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990	19
3. Projected Annual Birth Rates by Age of Mother and Total Fertility Rates (TFR) for the Population of Delaware: 1970-1975 to 1985-1990. 20	20
4. Projected Survival Ratios, by Age and Sex, for the Population of Delaware: 1970-1975 to 1985-1990.	21
5. Projected Net Migration Ratios, by Age and Sex, for the Population of Delaware: 1970-1975 to 1985-1990	22
6. Number of Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Residence in Major Geographic Locations for Delaware: Average 1971-1973 and Series A Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990	23
7. Number of Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Residence in Major Geographic Locations for Delaware: Average 1971-1973 and Series B Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990. . . .	24
8. Number of Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Residence in Major Geographic Locations for Delaware: Average 1971-1973 and Series C Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990	25
9. Number of Young People Held in Detention at Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Residence in Major Geographic Locations for Delaware: Average 1971-1973 and Series A Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990.	26
10. Number of Young People Held in Detention at Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Residence in Major Geographic Locations for Delaware: Average 1971-1973 and Series B Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990.	27

LIST OF TABLES (cont.)

Table	Page
11. Number of Young People Held in Detention at Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Residence in Major Geographic Locations for Delaware: Average 1971-1973 and Series C Projections, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990.	28

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Table	Page
1. Total Number of Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions in Delaware by Area of Residence for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	31
2. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Fiscal Year in Which They Were Committed	32
3. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Sex and Color for Fiscal Years 1968-1973	33
4. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Age at First Commitment for Fiscal Years 1968-1973	34
5. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Age at Court Appearance for Fiscal Years 1968-1973	35
6. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Highest Grade Completed at Commitment for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	36
7. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Employment and School Status for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	37
8. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and Parental Marital Status for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	38
9. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and Type of Living Arrangement for Fiscal Years 1968-1973	39
10. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Number of Siblings in Family for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	40

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES (cont.)

Table	Page
11. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Total Number of Court Appearances for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	41
12. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Number of Institutional Commitments for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	42
13. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Offense Type of First Court Appearance for Fiscal Years 1968-1973	43
14. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Offense Type of First Commitment for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	44
15. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions by Area of Residence and by Initial Adjustment Problems for Fiscal Years 1968-1973.	45
16. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence in Delaware for Fiscal Years 1971-1973	47
17. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence and by Fiscal Year in Delaware	48
18. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence and by Sex and Color in Delaware for Fiscal Years 1971-1973	49
19. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence and Age at Detention in Delaware for Fiscal Years 1971-1973	50
20. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence and Number of Days in Detention in Delaware for Fiscal Years 1971-1973	51
21. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence and by Offense Type for Fiscal Years 1971-1973.	52
22. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence and Detention Facility in Delaware for Fiscal Years 1971-1973.	53

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES (Cont.)

Table	Page
23. Young People Held in Detention by Area of Residence and Method of Release in Delaware for Fiscal Years 1971-1973.	54
24. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions and Held in Detention by School Districts in Delaware-Committed, Fiscal Years 1968-1973 - Held in Detention, Fiscal Years 1971-1973.	55
25. Young People Committed to Juvenile Corrections Institutions and Held in Detention by Census Tracts in Delaware-Committed, Fiscal Years 1968-1973 - Held in Detention, Fiscal Years 1971-1973	56

INTRODUCTION

Information concerning the future course of population growth is essential to the formation of rational plans for facilities development and program planning. An increasing number of civil servants engaged in the planning function have begun to realize that responsible public programming depends upon an adequate knowledge of the demographic situation. Program planning and budgeting for public goods and services cannot be done in an effective and realistic manner without the use of demographic estimates and projections.

This report presents current estimates and projections to 1990 for Delaware population and the number of young people committed to juvenile corrections institutions as well as those held in detention. The population estimates and projections are tabulated by age and sex for the total population of the State and by single years of age for the juvenile age population. The commitment and detention projections are tabulated for Wilmington, balance of New Castle County, and for Kent and Sussex Counties. The text of the report contains an introduction, a section on methods and assumptions, and a section on limitations. The last section is followed by a series of tables containing the population projections and a forecast of the number of young people likely to be committed to juvenile corrections institutions. In addition, there is a series of tables which describes the characteristics of young people committed and held in detention by the Division of Juvenile Corrections.

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following discussions concern the methods and assumptions used to assemble the statistical information presented in this report. The first discussion focuses upon the population projections. These projections were prepared using conventional techniques of population analysis. The second discussion concerns commitment and detention projections; they were derived from the population projections to insure consistent results and continuity of methods and assumptions.

Population Projections.

An initial age distribution represents the point of departure for all population projections. The initial age distribution for the Delaware projections were derived from the 1970 Census of Population.¹ The actual census figures were not used, however, because the projections were prepared on a midyear basis. A minor adjustment was necessary to convert the reported age distributions from the original date of April 1 to the midyear date of July 1.² The estimated initial populations by age and sex are shown in the first column of table 1.

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 Detailed Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-D9 Delaware, Table 138, pp. 9-183.

²United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data (ST/SOA/Series A/42), 1967, p. 58.

Projecting future population growth involves a mechanically simple procedure.³ This procedure can be summarized in the following manner. Consider an initial population distributed by age and sex. The time interval between the date of this population and the first projection and the time interval separating all subsequent projections, is called the projection period. The length of this period will be generally either one year or five years, depending upon the age convention. Populations distributed by single years of age will produce annual projections, while populations arrayed in five-year age groups will produce quinquennial projections. The logic of this statement should be apparent to readers at all levels of sophistication.

Suppose now, that an initial population distributed by quinquennial age groups and sex is to be projected for one projection period. The first step in the projection procedure involves cohort survivorship. Survival ratios obtained from appropriate life tables are applied to the age and sex cohorts in the initial population. This determines the expected age and sex composition for the projected population above age five. The second step in the procedure is to estimate the number of births during the projection period. There are several ways in which this can be done, but the most defensible technique involves using a schedule of birth rates by age of mother. These rates are applied to the female cohorts of childbearing age in the average of the initial and projected populations to yield the quinquennial birth cohort. The sex distribution of this cohort can be estimated using an appropriate sex ratio at birth. The projected population under age five can then be determined simply

³N. Keyfitz, Introduction to the Mathematics of Population (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1968) pp. 27-37.

by applying survival ratios to the estimated female and male birth cohorts. The final step in the projection procedure involves an adjustment of the projected age distributions for net migration. This represents another step for which there are several techniques. The method chosen for this report is based upon net migration ratios. These ratios represent the proportionate change in cohort size attributable to net migration during the projection period. They are applied directly to the age and sex cohorts in the projected population to obtain the projected age distributions adjusted for net migration.

An initial age distribution combined with a mechanically simple procedure will not produce a population projection. Certain assumptions about the behavior of fertility, mortality, and migration during the projection period must be made before any projection can be assembled. These assumptions are central to a projection, because they determine the form that projection will take. Different assumptions will produce different projections, given the same initial age distribution. The credibility of a population projection depends upon the plausibility of each assumption at a given point in time. If the assumptions are not plausible at this point in time, then the projection will find difficulty gaining acceptance, even though the passage of time may show the assumptions to have been correct. The population projections presented in this report were prepared under the following set of assumptions. The first assumption concerns fertility.

The total fertility rate measures the average number of children ever born to women who survive the childbearing years.⁴ The Delaware total fertility rate for the period from 1969 to 1971 was 2.46. This means that a

⁴G. Barclay, Techniques of Population Analysis (New York: Wiley, 1958), pp. 52-53.

cohort of women exposed continuously to the fertility schedule underlying this particular total fertility rate would produce ultimately an average of 2.46 children, allowing for the effect of female mortality. The past 15 years have witnessed a considerable reduction in the level of American fertility, including the level of Delaware fertility. If the present trend continues at least for the immediate future, then the United States will converge to a replacement population. Evidence assembled by the Census Bureau concerning national birth expectations indicates that the average woman just beginning her reproductive career anticipates a completed family size of 2.30 children.⁵ Since Delaware approximates the United States in reproductive behavior the 2.30 figure was assumed to be the 1990 Delaware total fertility rate. Annual birth rates by age of mother were constructed for 1990, using the assumed total fertility rate and the age structure of Delaware fertility for the period from 1969 to 1971.⁶ Fertility schedules were then constructed by linear interpolation for each quinquennium from 1970 to 1990. These schedules and the corresponding total fertility rates are shown in table 3. This explains the fertility assumption. The next assumption concerns mortality.

⁵U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20 No. 248, "Birth Expectations and Fertility: June 1972," p. 1.

⁶The original fertility schedule was assembled for New Castle County, Delaware, using birth registration data classified by age of mother for the period from 1969 to 1971. These data were provided by the Census and Data System, Division of Urban Affairs, University of Delaware. The fertility schedule for New Castle County was converted to a Delaware schedule by assuming that both regions have the same age structure of fertility (a very plausible assumption) and then adjusting the county schedule to the estimated 1969-1971 Delaware total fertility rate.

Continuous improvements in disease control technology and preventive medicine have been responsible for more than a century of declining mortality in the United States. There is no evidence to suggest that Delaware has not been a party to these fortunate circumstances. Preliminary 1972 estimates derived from information assembled by the National Center for Health Statistics place the Delaware female expectation of life at birth at 73 years, the corresponding male figure at 70 years, and the infant mortality rate at 19 per thousand live births.⁷ The scientific community has forecasted further improvements in disease control technology and preventive medicine through the year 2000, but most experts agree that the incremental change in mortality indices will be smaller than before and more difficult to achieve. This statement suggests a small increase in the Delaware expectation of life at birth during the next 20 years and a correspondingly small decrease in the infant mortality rate. The most recent Delaware life tables were constructed for the period from 1959 to 1961.⁸ Since this period, the general conditions of mortality have not undergone a radical transformation. There have been significant improvements at each end of the age spectrum, however, and these improvements are sufficient to render useless the Delaware life tables for the period from 1959 to 1961. Current life tables for the period from 1969 to 1971 are being assembled at the National Center for Health Statistics, but these life tables have not been published.

⁷ National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1972," June 27, 1973, table 2, p. 15. The female and male expectations of life at birth were derived from the published data.

⁸ National Center for Health Statistics, Life Tables: 1959-61, "Delaware Life Tables: 1959-61," October 1967, tables 1 and 2, pp. 102-105.

Since the older life tables do not represent adequately current and projected Delaware mortality and the newer life tables are not yet available, the population projections presented in this report were prepared using standard life tables. Coale and Demeny have assembled a set of regional model life tables and stable populations to assist demographers with population research in the presence of incomplete information.⁹ The standard life tables chosen for Delaware are the West model life tables at level 23. The expectation of life at birth is 75 years in the female life table and 71 years in the male life table. The composite infant mortality rate is 18 per thousand live births. These statistics represent the type of incremental change in mortality indices which population experts have agreed will materialize during the next several decades. The expectation of life at birth is two years higher in the female life table and one year higher in the male life table and the composite infant mortality rate is one point lower, compared with preliminary 1972 estimates. Since the standard life tables chosen for Delaware are assumed to represent average mortality conditions during the next 20 years, the survival ratios were held constant for each quinquennial projection period from 1970 to 1990. These survival ratios are shown in table 4. This explains the mortality assumption. The final assumption concerns migration.

The disproportionate volume of scholarly literature concerning fertility and mortality provides sufficient evidence to support the contention that migration is the last frontier of population research. International migration

⁹ A. Coale and P. Demeny, Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966), p. 24.

received considerable attention during the early part of the present century. European movement to the United States made international migration an important and appropriate subject of inquiry among scholars and statesmen. Internal migration has never received the attention given international migration, however. Scholars and statesmen are just beginning to recognize internal migration as an increasingly important component of regional population growth. The problem associated with the study of internal migration is essentially a problem of observation. There is nothing comparable to the vital registration system for births and deaths to record the number of different migration events during a given time period.

The most commonly used technique for estimating net migration treats migration as a residual component of population growth.¹⁰ This technique involves a comparison of two consecutive population censuses. Adding the number of births during the intercensal period to the initial census figure and then subtracting the number of intercensal deaths yields the expected population at the second census on the basis of natural increase. The difference between this expected population and the enumerated population is assumed to represent net migration. This procedure produces accurate estimates of net migration for populations with complete census enumeration and vital registration. If census data and vital statistics are subject to differential completeness of coverage, then

¹⁰United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Methods of Measuring Internal Migration (ST/SOA/Series A/47), 1970, pp. 24-36. Techniques for estimating net migration as a residual component of population growth are called indirect measurement techniques. The most commonly used indirect measurement techniques are the vital statistics method and the survival ratio method. Although these two techniques differ somewhat in methodological approach, they produce essentially the same results for a given set of data.

the procedure will produce estimates containing elements of both net migration and statistical discrepancy. The extent of this bias is usually within tolerable limits, however, and does not cause a serious problem.

The migration estimates used to prepare the population projections presented in this report are shown in table 5. These estimates are called net migration ratios. They represent the proportionate change in cohort size attributable to net migration during each quinquennial projection period. The estimates presented in table 5 were derived in the following manner. The 1960 and 1970 Delaware Censuses of Population were compared using the residual estimation technique to produce a set of net migration ratios distributed by age and sex for the period from 1965 to 1970. The assumption was then made that the rate of net migration for each age and sex cohort would decline 50 percent by 1990. Net migration ratios were computed for the period from 1990 to 1995 based on this assumption. The figures shown in table 5 were obtained by linear interpolation.

The assumption that net migration will decline during the next 20 years has a certain intuitive appeal. Delaware cannot continue to sustain net migration at the present average annual rate. Future reductions in the aggregate rate of net migration are inevitable; these reductions are not inconsistent with increased population mobility. The extent to which net migration will decline during the next 20 years is appropriately a matter for speculation. An assumed reduction of 50 percent is certainly plausible.

This completes the discussion of methods and assumptions concerning the population projections. The following discussion focuses upon the commitment and detention projections, with particular emphasis again on methods and assumptions.

Commitment and Detention Projections.

The commitment and detention projections presented in this report were derived from the population projections. The derivation procedure is mechanically simple and can be summarized in the following manner. The first step involved an estimate of the juvenile age population. The juvenile age cohort for purposes of estimating the number of commitments was defined to be the population group aged 10 to 17 and for those held in detention the population group was defined as those aged 10 to 18. The age categories were determined by examining the data concerning actual commitments and those held in detention. Since the projected populations are tabulated by quinquennial age groups, it was necessary to graduate two of these age groups by single years of age. This was done using Sprague multipliers.¹¹ These multipliers were applied to the cohorts aged 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 in each projected population, producing estimates of cohort size by annual age groups. The corresponding populations of juvenile age could then be constructed by simple summation. These figures are shown in table 2.

The second step in the projection procedure requires developing estimates of the committed and detained juveniles from Delaware and out of the State for each quinquennial year from 1970 to 1990. This rate equals the number of young people committed or held in detention divided by the population of juvenile age. The average annual commitment rate for the period from 1971 to 1973 was .00175. This means that approximately 1.75 young people were committed to institutions per 1,000 young people between the ages of 10 and 17. The detention rate for the same time period was .01175. This means that approximately 11.75 young

¹¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, The Methods and Materials of Demography, prepared by H. Shryock, J. Siegal, and Associates, 1973, vol. II, pp. 687-689.

people were held in detention per 1,000 young people between the ages of 10 and 18. The question that must be answered for the commitment and detention projections concerns the future course of commitment and detainees during the next 20 years.

In that these rates can change substantially over a relatively short time period in response to changing conditions, the preparation of more than one set of projected commitment and detention figures represents an advisable course of action. There are three sets of figures presented in this report for both commitments and those held in detention; each set was prepared under a different assumption concerning the future course of the commitment and detention rates.

The first set of figures assumes a continuation of the present rate from 1970 through 1990. These figures are shown in tables 6 and 9. They are designated series A projections and are intended to represent a low variant of future commitments and those held in detention.

The second set of figures assumes what may be considered a conservative increase in the commitment rate and the detention rate. For those committed, it is assumed that the rate will increase to .002 by 1990. For those held in detention, it is assumed that the rate will increase to .01275 by 1990. These figures are shown in tables 7 and 10. They are designated series B projections and are intended to represent a medium variant of future growth.

The final set of figures are shown in tables 8 and 11. These figures assume a rather liberal increase in the commitment and detention rates. The commitment rate is assumed to increase to .00225 by 1990 and the detention rate is assumed to increase to .01375 by 1990. They are designated series C projections and are intended to represent a high variant.

Obviously, the number of young people committed to an institution or held in detention is not only a function of the number in the juvenile age categories. Many other factors will determine the actual number of commitments and those held in detention. The final numbers will depend upon what happens in the different elements of the criminal justice system. For example, if the police become more stringent in arrests and detention, the number will go up; if the judges in the family court develop a policy of committing more young people, the number in institutions will increase. On the other hand, if the Division of Juvenile Corrections develops a greater number of community-based programs, the number of commitments and those held in detention will decline. These projections are intended to provide broad parameters within which basic policy decisions can be made.

The third step in the commitment and detention procedure is to distribute this pool of young people among the major geographic sectors of the State. For purposes of this report, these areas include Wilmington, the balance of New Castle County, and Kent and Sussex Counties. The average annual distribution for the period from fiscal years 1971-1973 is shown in the first column of each table in which the projections are made. This is done to facilitate the comparison of projected and reported information. The basic assumption is that the distribution of young people among the major geographic areas will remain relatively constant over the projection period. Although this is a rather tenuous assumption, it can be justified. From other projections which have been made, it was found that the juvenile age population in the major geographic areas of the State will retain rather consistent proportions during the projection period.

Allocations among the four major geographic areas in the State were based upon the average distributions for the fiscal years of 1971-1973. For those

young people who were committed to juvenile corrections institutions during this period, the proportionate distributions by area of residence were: Wilmington--.515; balance of New Castle County--.295; Kent County--.104; Sussex County--.086; and out of State--.018. The same logic and time period were used in allocating the young people by area of residence for those held in detention. The distributions were as follows: Wilmington--.3837; balance of New Castle County--.2998; Kent County--.1927; and Sussex County--.1237. A rather substantial proportion of young people held in detention were from out of State. The average proportion for the fiscal years 1971-1973 was .263 of the state total. This multiplier was used for each of the quinquennial projection periods and added to the state totals to arrive at the total number of young people held in detention.

Use of the above allocation procedure is based on the assumption that there will be no differential growth in the rates of commitment or detention among the four major geographic areas in the State during the next 20 years. This means that the distribution of young people committed or held in detention by area of residence will be the same in 1990 as it was during the period 1971-1973. The need to use limited information provides the best defense for this basic assumption. Commitment and detention records are not sufficiently well established to permit a reliable determination of growth trends.¹² When all of these areas have continuous data for a longer period of time than is presently the case, a better estimate can be made of differential growth patterns. The best estimate under present conditions is the assumption that rates

¹²A realistic assessment of differential growth for a given set of areas requires that each area have information about it for at least 10 years and preferably longer. The commitment data was for the past six years and the information on detention was for only the past three years.

ment and detention in the major geographic areas will change in proportion at least through 1990.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

When the population projections are examined it can be seen that the juvenile age categories follow a mixed pattern. It is anticipated that there will be a slight increase in the population in these age categories between 1970 and 1975. Between 1975 and 1985 the number of young people in the juvenile age group is actually expected to decline. The period between 1985 and 1990 is expected to experience a fairly substantial increase in the number of young people in the juvenile age categories. This trend in population change is true for the number of young people in the 10-17 year age group and is essentially the same when the 18 year olds are added. This slow rate of increase (in some instances actual decreases) is due largely to reduced birth rates. These reduced birth rates have a substantial effect on the age structure, particularly those in the juvenile age categories.

If the number of young people committed or detained in juvenile correctional institutions is a function of the total population in the juvenile age categories, then the rates of commitment and detention will be relatively low in the immediate future. This suggests that pressures for new facilities will not be very great during the projection period. As a matter of fact, it might well be that present facilities can be scaled down. If this is true, it will provide the Division of Juvenile Corrections the opportunity to develop plans and programs for effective rehabilitation of these young people without the pressures of building new facilities.

LIMITATIONS

The population and commitment and detention projections presented in this report are subject to certain limitations. The reader should recognize these limitations and appreciate the restrictions they impose on interpretation. Three limitations deserve comment in the present context. The first involves the general assumption that there will be no disastrous war, widespread epidemic, major economic depression, or similar catastrophe during the period under consideration. This assumption constitutes standard procedure in demographic analysis. Although extraordinary and unusual events can have a pronounced effect on population growth and related phenomena, the forecasting problem becomes sufficiently complex to render the task of prediction impractical. The second limitation to which the projections are subject concerns the completeness of census enumeration.

The initial age distributions for 1970 were derived from official figures reported in the decennial census. The reader will recall a minor adjustment to these figures, converting them from the original date of April 1 to the mid-year date of July 1. This adjustment altered the absolute size of each age and sex cohort, but it produced no effect whatsoever on relative size. This means that the enumerated proportionate age distributions are preserved in the mid-year estimates. It also means that the July figures are subject to the same differential completeness of coverage by age and sex as the figures published in April. Preliminary 1972 estimates of net census undercount assembled by the Census Bureau indicate a significant deterioration in the completeness of

coverage at the national level between 1960 and 1970.¹³ These estimates suggest further that much of this deterioration is concentrated in the youngest age groups.

There is no reason to suspect that Delaware and the United States have even remotely similar age and sex patterns of net census undercount, but significant undercounting among the youngest Delaware age groups in 1970 remains a distinct possibility. The reason for this statement concerns the projected population aged 10 to 14 in 1980 and the 15 to 19 age category in 1985. The size of these cohorts is curiously small, compared with adjacent cohorts in the same age distribution. It definitely accounts for the interestingly small population of juvenile age in the same years. The cohorts aged 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 contain the survivors of the census population under age five in 1970, with intervening adjustments for net migration. Whether the cohort was subject to significant underenumeration in 1970, in which case the relative error would have been transmitted during the projection period, or whether the cohort was simply the product of changing reproductive behavior during the period from 1965 to 1970 is difficult to establish without lengthy deliberation and resort to something more than circumstantial evidence. The correct solution may even involve a combination of these two possibilities. This example illustrates an important consideration in the mathematical analysis of population growth. The projection procedure is very sensitive to the statistical quality of the population data base. If the original data base used to prepare a given set of projections contains certain distortions, then the projected information will also contain these distortions. This can impose serious restrictions on

¹³J. Siegal, "Estimates of Coverage of the Population by Sex, Race, and Age in the 1970 Census," Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, New Orleans, April 26, 1973, p. 4.

interpretation, depending upon the size of the geographical unit under consideration.

The final limitation to which the projections are subject concerns the assumptions. This limitation not only influences population and commitment and detention projections, but all types of projections. Assumptions are central to projections, by definition. The reader is admonished always to recognize assumptions, appreciate them for their complexity, and judge them strictly on the basis of their plausibility. The credibility of a projection depends upon the plausibility of each assumption at a given point in time. If the assumptions are not plausible at this point in time, then the projection will find difficulty gaining acceptance, even though the passage of time may show the assumptions to have been correct.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF DELAWARE, BY AGE AND SEX:
1970 AND PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985, AND 1990

Age Group	<u>Female</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
0-4	23,858	26,943	31,908	34,946	35,261
5-9	28,122	24,743	27,802	32,759	35,697
10-14	29,693	29,157	25,528	28,544	33,467
15-19	26,019	30,885	30,166	26,271	29,216
20-24	23,360	28,106	33,024	31,924	27,513
25-29	19,262	26,172	31,028	35,915	34,195
30-34	16,926	21,290	28,548	33,395	38,133
35-39	16,534	17,544	21,950	29,275	34,061
40-44	16,989	16,594	17,582	21,966	29,255
45-49	17,401	17,122	16,682	17,629	21,968
50-54	14,969	16,950	16,695	16,282	17,224
55-59	12,729	14,292	16,220	16,012	15,650
60-64	10,820	12,067	13,558	15,399	15,212
65-69	7,949	9,339	10,509	11,913	13,649
70-74	7,320	6,905	8,108	9,119	10,332
75+	10,783	11,882	12,063	13,049	14,299
Total	282,734	309,991	341,371	374,398	405,132
Age Group	<u>Male</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
0-4	25,040	28,372	33,600	36,800	37,131
5-9	29,595	25,937	29,242	34,455	37,545
10-14	30,333	30,656	26,737	29,995	35,168
15-19	26,134	31,507	31,673	27,476	30,658
20-24	20,553	28,165	33,611	33,442	28,709
25-29	18,593	22,976	31,025	36,473	35,741
30-34	16,407	20,515	25,020	33,334	38,659
35-39	16,015	16,978	21,117	25,616	33,945
40-44	16,184	16,038	16,978	21,086	25,541
45-49	16,696	16,245	16,057	16,955	21,003
50-54	14,682	16,133	15,712	15,546	16,431
55-59	11,474	13,795	15,193	14,830	14,706
60-64	9,708	10,583	12,733	14,033	13,708
65-69	6,382	8,050	8,854	10,748	11,950
70-74	4,979	5,254	6,624	7,282	8,835
75+	6,198	6,942	7,479	8,730	9,784
Total	268,973	298,146	331,655	366,801	399,514

Note: Population data are midyear figures.

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF JUVENILES FOR DELAWARE
1970 AND PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985 AND 1990*

Age	<u>Aged 10-17</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
10-14	60,026	59,813	52,265	58,539	68,635
15-17	<u>32,379</u>	<u>37,778</u>	<u>36,043</u>	<u>31,573</u>	<u>36,901</u>
TOTAL	92,405	97,591	88,308	90,112	105,536
Age	<u>Aged 10-18</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
10-14	60,026	59,813	52,265	58,539	68,635
15-18	<u>42,420</u>	<u>50,221</u>	<u>48,846</u>	<u>42,346</u>	<u>48,527</u>
TOTAL	102,446	110,034	101,111	100,885	117,162

*Used in projections for young people committed to institutions.

*Used in projections for young people held in detention.

NOTE: Population data are midyear figures.

TABLE 5

PROJECTED NET MIGRATION RATIOS, BY AGE AND SEX,
FOR THE POPULATION OF DELAWARE:
1970-1975 TO 1985-1990

Age Group	<u>Female</u>			
	<u>1970-1975</u>	<u>1975-1980</u>	<u>1980-1985</u>	<u>1985-1990</u>
0-4	1.0298	1.0258	1.0219	1.0179
5-9	1.0393	1.0341	1.0288	1.0236
10-14	1.0381	1.0330	1.0279	1.0228
15-19	1.0416	1.0361	1.0305	1.0250
20-24	1.0285	1.0715	1.0605	1.0495
25-29	1.1237	1.1072	1.0907	1.0742
30-34	1.1094	1.0948	1.0803	1.0657
35-39	1.0417	1.0362	1.0306	1.0251
40-44	1.0111	1.0096	1.0081	1.0066
45-49	1.0198	1.0172	1.0145	1.0119
50-54	0.9927	0.9937	0.9946	0.9956
55-59	0.9836	0.9858	0.9880	0.9902
60-64	0.9947	0.9954	0.9961	0.9968
65-69	0.9371	0.9455	0.9539	0.9623
70-74	1.0040	1.0035	1.0030	1.0025
75+	1.0531	1.0460	1.0389	1.0318

Age Group	<u>Male</u>			
	<u>1970-1975</u>	<u>1975-1980</u>	<u>1980-1985</u>	<u>1985-1990</u>
0-4	1.0298	1.0258	1.0219	1.0179
5-9	1.0393	1.0341	1.0288	1.0236
10-14	1.0381	1.0330	1.0279	1.0228
15-19	1.0416	1.0361	1.0305	1.0250
20-24	1.0825	1.0715	1.0605	1.0495
25-29	1.1237	1.1072	1.0907	1.0742
30-34	1.1094	1.0948	1.0803	1.0657
35-39	1.0417	1.0362	1.0306	1.0251
40-44	1.0111	1.0096	1.0081	1.0066
45-49	1.0198	1.0172	1.0145	1.0119
50-54	0.9927	0.9937	0.9946	0.9956
55-59	0.9836	0.9858	0.9880	0.9902
60-64	0.9947	0.9954	0.9961	0.9968
65-69	0.9371	0.9455	0.9539	0.9623
70-74	1.0040	1.0035	1.0030	1.0025
75+	1.0531	1.0460	1.0389	1.0318

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY RESIDENCE IN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS FOR DELAWARE:
AVERAGE 1971-1973 AND SERIES A PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985 AND 1990

Residence	Average	1975	1980	1985	1990
	FY 1971-73				
Wilmington	84	88	80	81	95
Balance of New Castle County	48	50	46	47	55
Kent County	17	18	16	16	19
Sussex County	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
TOTAL	163	171	155	158	185
Out of State	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	166	174	158	161	188

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY RESIDENCE IN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS FOR DELAWARE:
AVERAGE 1971-1973 AND SERIES B PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Average FY 1971-73</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Wilmington	84	91	87	93	109
Balance of New Castle County	48	52	50	53	62
Kent County	17	18	17	19	22
Sussex County	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>
TOTAL	163	176	168	180	211
Out of State	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	166	179	171	183	215

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY RESIDENCE IN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS FOR DELAWARE:
AVERAGE 1971-1973 AND SERIES C PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985 AND 1990

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Average FY 1971-73</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Wilmington	84	93	88	100	122
Balance of New Castle County	48	53	51	57	70
Kent County	17	19	18	20	25
Sussex County	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	163	181	172	194	237
Out of State	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	166	184	175	198	241

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION AT JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY RESIDENCE IN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS FOR DELAWARE:
AVERAGE 1971-1973 AND SERIES A PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985 AND 1990

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Average FY 1971-73</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Wilmington	462	496	456	455	528
Balance of New Castle County	361	388	356	355	414
Kent County	232	249	229	228	265
Sussex County	<u>149</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>170</u>
TOTAL	1,204	1,293	1,188	1,185	1,377
Out of State	<u>317</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>362</u>
TOTAL	1,521	1,633	1,500	1,497	1,739

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION AT JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY RESIDENCE IN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS FOR DELAWARE:
AVERAGE 1971-1973 AND SERIES B PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985 AND 1990

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Average FY 1971-73</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Wilmington	462	507	476	484	573
Balance of New Castle County	361	396	371	378	448
Kent County	232	254	239	243	288
Sussex County	<u>149</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>185</u>
TOTAL	1,204	1,320	1,239	1,261	1,494
Out of State	<u>317</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>393</u>
TOTAL	1,521	1,667	1,565	1,593	1,887

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION AT JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
 BY RESIDENCE IN MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS FOR DELAWARE:
 AVERAGE 1971-1973 AND SERIES C PROJECTIONS, 1975, 1980, 1985 AND 1990

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Average FY 1971-73</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Wilmington	462	517	496	513	618
Balance of New Castle County	361	404	386	401	483
Kent County	232	260	248	258	311
Sussex County	<u>149</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>199</u>
TOTAL	1,204	1,348	1,289	1,337	1,611
Out of State	<u>317</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>424</u>
TOTAL	1,521	1,703	1,628	1,689	2,035

APPENDIX

Background Tables for Young People
Committed to Delaware Juvenile Corrections Institutions
for the Fiscal Years 1968-1973

TABLE 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
IN DELAWARE BY AREA OF RESIDENCE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

<u>Area of Residence</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Wilmington	488	52.0
Balance of New Castle County	<u>244</u>	<u>26.0</u>
SUBTOTAL	732	78.0
Kent County	100	10.7
Sussex County	84	9.0
Out of State	<u>22</u>	<u>2.3</u>
TOTAL	938	100.0

TABLE 2

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY FISCAL YEAR IN WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED

Period Fiscal Year	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=488)	Balance of New Castle (N=244)	Kent (N=100)	Sussex (N=84)	Total (N=916)
	----- Percent -----				
1967-68	13.7	12.7	16.0	16.7	14.0
1968-69	16.2	12.7	21.0	25.0	16.6
1969-70	18.2	15.2	12.0	8.3	16.0
1970-71	21.3	21.3	21.0	10.7	20.3
1971-72	17.0	19.7	17.0	25.0	18.3
1972-73	<u>13.5</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>14.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 3

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY SEX AND COLOR FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Sex and Color	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=488)	Balance of New Castle (N=244)	Kent (N=100)	Sussex (N=84)	Total (N=916)
	----- Percent -----				
Male					
White	13.3	54.5	37.0	33.3	29.1
Black	50.2	8.6	35.0	40.5	36.4
Female					
White	7.4	33.6	13.0	10.7	15.1
Black	27.9	1.6	14.0	15.5	18.2
Other	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	64.3	63.9	73.0	73.8	66.2
White	20.7	88.1	50.0	44.0	44.2

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state

TABLE 4

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY AGE AT FIRST COMMITMENT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Age at First Commitment	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=487)	Balance of New Castle (N=242)	Kent (N=99)	Sussex (N=84)	Total (N=912)
	----- Percent -----				
Under 10	--	--	1.0	--	0.1
10	0.2	--	--	--	0.2
11	1.6	--	1.0	2.4	1.2
12	2.3	--	3.0	2.4	1.7
13	13.1	2.9	13.0	6.0	9.5
14	21.3	13.9	12.0	15.5	17.8
15	27.5	29.1	23.0	27.4	27.4
16	19.5	27.9	17.0	26.2	21.9
17	11.9	19.3	23.0	13.1	15.4
18	<u>2.5</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>4.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No information	1	2	1	0	4

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state

TABLE 5

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY AGE AT COURT APPEARANCE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Age at Court Appearance	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=464)	Balance of New Castle (N=228)	Kent (N=95)	Sussex (N=66)	Total (N=853)
	----- Percent -----				
Under 10	5.2	4.8	3.2	--	4.5
10	5.0	1.8	5.3	1.5	3.9
11	9.1	3.5	6.3	9.1	7.3
12	14.2	8.3	11.6	7.6	11.8
13	22.0	12.7	14.7	10.6	17.8
14	19.4	23.7	15.8	25.8	20.6
15	15.1	23.7	26.3	25.8	19.5
16	8.4	13.2	8.4	12.1	10.0
17	1.3	7.5	7.4	4.5	3.9
18	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No information	24	16	5	18	63

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 6

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AT COMMITMENT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Highest Grade Completed at Commitment	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=476)	Balance of New Castle (N=232)	Kent (N=97)	Sussex (N=83)	Total (N=888)
	Percent				
Less than 7th	17.0	10.8	14.4	25.3	15.7
7th	23.3	15.5	23.7	19.3	21.1
8th	28.6	31.5	25.8	25.3	28.7
9th	20.8	22.8	18.6	20.5	21.2
10th	7.6	16.8	11.3	9.6	10.5
11th	2.5	2.6	5.2	--	2.5
12th	<u>0.2</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information	12	12	3	1	28

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 7

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL STATUS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Employment and School Status	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=451)	Balance of New Castle (N=232)	Kent (N=94)	Sussex (N=79)	Total (N=856)
	Percent				
In School					
Unemployed	70.7	66.8	66.0	72.2	69.2
Employed	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.6
Part-time	7.5	5.2	5.3	7.6	6.5
Out of school					
Unemployed	16.4	15.1	12.8	6.3	14.8
Employed	3.8	7.8	13.8	10.1	6.8
Part-time	<u>1.1</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information	37	12	6	5	60

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 8

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND PARENTAL MARITAL STATUS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Parental Marital Status	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=467)	Balance of New Castle (N=237)	Kent (N=98)	Sussex (N=80)	Total (N=882)
	----- Percent -----				
Married	25.3	40.1	32.7	36.2	31.5
Separated/Divorced	34.0	34.2	37.8	22.5	33.3
Never Married	22.1	5.5	14.3	18.8	16.2
One Dead/Missing	13.9	17.3	12.2	17.5	14.9
Both Dead/Missing	<u>4.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information	21	7	2	4	34

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 9

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND TYPE OF LIVING ARRANGEMENT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Living Arrangements	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=488)	Balance of New Castle (N=244)	Kent (N=100)	Sussex (N=84)	Total (N=916)
	----- Percent -----				
Both Parents	24.4	39.3	30.0	34.5	30.0
Mother	33.6	24.6	25.0	21.4	28.9
Father	3.7	3.7	4.0	6.0	4.2
Parent and Step Parent	18.8	18.4	24.0	18.9	19.0
Relatives	10.0	5.7	7.0	11.9	8.7
Other*	<u>9.4</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>9.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Other was defined as friends, group home, institution or foster home.

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 10

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY NUMBER OF SIBLINGS IN FAMILY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Siblings	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=479)	Balance of New Castle (N=243)	Kent (N=98)	Sussex (N=84)	Total (N=904)
----- Percent -----					
Only Child	3.3	2.5	5.1	3.6	3.3
1-2	11.9	23.9	14.3	19.0	16.0
3-4	25.1	38.7	29.5	29.8	29.9
5-6	30.7	21.8	29.6	16.6	26.5
7-8	20.2	9.1	14.3	20.2	16.7
9-10	7.1	2.0	4.1	4.8	5.3
More than 10	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No information	9	1	2	--	12

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 11

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Total Number of Court Appearances	Area of Residence				
	Wilmington (N=404)	Balance of New Castle (N=221)	Kent (N=91)	Sussex (N=64)	Total (N=780)
----- Percent -----					
1	2.0	2.3	3.3	7.8	2.7
2-3	20.0	21.7	25.3	45.3	23.2
4-5	22.3	25.3	34.1	23.4	24.6
6-7	20.0	20.4	11.0	17.2	18.8
8-9	11.6	13.6	11.0	6.3	11.7
10-11	10.4	10.0	8.8	--	9.2
12-13	5.2	2.7	1.1	--	3.6
14-15	1.2	2.3	2.2	--	1.5
16 or more	<u>7.2</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No information	84	23	9	20	136

NOTE: There are 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 12

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Number of Institutional Commit- ments	<u>Area of Residence</u>				
	<u>Wilmington</u> (N=419)	<u>Balance of New Castle</u> (N=227)	<u>Kent</u> (N=94)	<u>Sussex</u> (N=76)	<u>Total</u> (N=816)
	----- Percent -----				
1	76.4	78.4	67.0	78.9	76.2
2	14.1	17.6	26.6	11.8	16.4
3	5.5	2.2	3.2	6.6	4.3
4	2.4	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.9
5 or more	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information	69	17	6	8	100

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 13

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY OFFENSE TYPE OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Offense Type First Court Appearance	<u>Area of Residence</u>				
	<u>Wilmington</u> (N=307)	<u>Balance of New Castle</u> (N=189)	<u>Kent</u> (N=74)	<u>Sussex</u> (N=52)	<u>Total</u> (N=622)
	----- Percent -----				
Juvenile Status Offense	42.0	48.1	37.8	46.2	43.2
Offense Against Property	31.9	31.2	41.9	40.4	33.6
Person	11.4	9.5	9.5	5.8	10.4
Self	1.0	1.1	2.7	--	1.3
Miscellaneous	<u>13.7</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>11.6</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No information	181	55	26	32	294

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 14

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY OFFENSE TYPE OF FIRST COMMITMENT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Offense Type First Commitment	Area of Residence				Total (N=910)
	Wilmington (N=485)	Balance of New Castle (N=241)	Kent (N=100)	Sussex (N=84)	
----- Percent -----					
Juvenile Status					
Offenses	50.7	54.4	40.0	45.2	50.0
Offense against:					
Property	28.9	27.0	41.0	41.7	30.6
Person	15.3	10.8	13.0	4.8	12.9
Self	0.8	2.5	2.0	3.6	1.7
Miscellaneous	4.3	5.4	4.0	4.8	4.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No information	3	3	0	0	0

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

TABLE 15

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY INITIAL ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973

Initial Adjustment Problems	Area of Residence				Total (N=870)
	Wilmington (N=464)	Balance of New Castle (N=230)	Kent (N=95)	Sussex (N=81)	
----- Percent -----					
Yes	48.9	40.4	31.6	33.3	43.3
No	51.1	59.6	68.4	66.7	57.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information	24	14	5	3	46

NOTE: There were 22 young people from out of state.

Background Tables for Young People
 Held in Detention in Delaware Juvenile Correctional facilities
 for the Fiscal Years 1971-1973

TABLE 16

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
 IN DELAWARE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

<u>Area of Residence</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Wilmington	1,329	30.1
Balance of New Castle County	<u>1,037</u>	<u>23.5</u>
SUBTOTAL	2,366	53.6
Kent	667	15.1
Sussex	429	9.7
Out of State	<u>952</u>	<u>21.6</u>
TOTAL	4,414	100.0
No Information	150	

TABLE 17

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND BY FISCAL YEAR IN DELAWARE

Fiscal Year	Area of Residence					Total (N=4,564)
	Wilmington (N=1,329)	Balance of New Castle (N=1,037)	Kent (N=667)	Sussex (N=429)	Out of State and No Info. (N=1,102)	
	----- Percent -----					
1970-1971	33.2	28.4	27.7	28.4	38.8	32.2
1971-1972	32.4	34.7	37.9	31.9	30.9	33.3
1972-1973	34.4	36.9	34.3	39.6	30.3	34.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 18

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND BY SEX AND COLOR IN DELAWARE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Sex and Color	Area of Residence					Total (N=4,561)
	Wilmington (N=1,329)	Balance of New Castle (N=1,037)	Kent (N=665)	Sussex (N=428)	Out of State and No Info. (N=1,102)	
	----- Percent -----					
Male						43.5
White	21.4	58.5	38.3	31.5	63.9	28.3
Black	57.0	7.3	28.4	35.5	10.6	
Female						19.1
White	6.5	31.6	22.0	17.8	21.3	8.7
Black	14.7	2.2	11.0	14.9	3.7	
Other	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information			2	1		3
Males	78.7	66.0	67.1	67.3	74.5	72.1

TABLE 19

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND AGE AT DETENTION IN DELAWARE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Age at Detention	Area of Residence					Total (N=4,521)
	Wilmington (N=1,318)	Balance of New Castle (N=1,030)	Kent (N=663)	Sussex (N=418)	Out of State and No Info. (N=1,092)	
----- Percent -----						
Under 10	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
10	1.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.1	0.5
11	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.9
12	3.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	0.8	2.1
13	7.9	4.5	3.5	5.7	4.0	5.3
14	12.9	9.5	8.9	15.8	10.6	11.3
15	19.9	20.3	20.5	19.1	20.8	20.2
16	20.2	26.3	23.4	18.2	25.3	23.1
17	21.5	23.5	25.6	24.6	23.7	23.4
18	<u>11.4</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>12.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Informa- tion on age	11	7	4	11	10	43

TABLE 20

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND NUMBER OF DAYS IN DETENTION IN DELAWARE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Days in Detention	Area of Residence					Total (N=4,540)
	Wilmington (N=1,320)	Balance of New Castle (N=1,029)	Kent (N=666)	Sussex (N=428)	Out of State and No Info. (N=1,097)	
----- Percent -----						
1	53.4	47.1	28.7	24.5	65.4	48.5
2	6.1	6.8	9.6	12.4	10.7	8.5
3 - 4	6.5	7.6	13.4	13.1	9.8	9.2
5 - 9	5.1	6.0	15.0	12.4	6.1	7.7
10 - 19	8.1	7.5	18.5	15.0	3.1	8.9
20 - 29	7.8	9.8	7.1	7.7	1.9	6.7
30 - 39	5.0	6.3	4.7	7.0	1.2	4.5
40 or more	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>6.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Infor- mation	9	8	1	1	5	24

TABLE 21

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION
BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Offense Type	Area of Residence					Total (N=4,494)
	Wilmington (N=1,315)	Balance of New Castle (N=1,033)	Kent (N=643)	Sussex (N=407)	Out of State and No Info. (N=1,096)	
	----- Percent -----					
Juvenile Offense	47.2	60.8	51.9	52.6	56.9	53.9
Offense against Property	30.9	18.3	24.9	29.5	12.3	22.5
Person	8.7	6.1	8.2	8.6	2.2	6.5
Self	5.5	8.4	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.5
Miscellaneous	7.3	5.6	8.6	3.7	21.9	10.3
Custody	0.4	0.8	0.2	--	0.3	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information	14	4	24	22	6	70

TABLE 22

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND DETENTION FACILITY IN DELAWARE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Detention Facility	Area of Residence					Total (N=4,564)
	Wilmington (N=1,329)	Balance of New Castle (N=1,037)	Kent (N=667)	Sussex (N=429)	Out of State and No Info. (N=1,102)	
	----- Percent -----					
Bridge House	97.6	94.9	1.3	1.2	73.1	67.9
Stevenson House	2.4	5.1	98.7	98.8	26.9	32.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 23

YOUNG PEOPLE HELD IN DETENTION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE
AND METHOD OF RELEASE IN DELAWARE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Method of Release	Area of Residence					Total (N=4,493)
	Wilmington (N=1,310)	Balance of New Castle (N=1,023)	Kent (N=651)	Sussex (N=423)	Out of State and No Info. (N=1,086)	
	Percent					
Family Court	62.2	63.6	39.9	38.3	27.0	48.5
Parents	21.4	22.8	24.7	24.8	39.2	26.8
Juvenile Corrections	7.1	4.0	16.6	20.6	4.9	8.5
Other Agencies	2.7	3.6	4.8	5.9	5.0	4.1
Relatives	3.1	2.2	1.4	2.6	2.9	2.5
Transportation Out of State	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.2	3.0
AWOL Escape	0.3	0.2	0.6	-	0.4	0.3
Adult Corrections	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1
Miscellaneous Release	2.9	3.3	11.7	7.6	8.6	6.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Information	19	14	16	6	16	71

TABLE 24

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
AND HELD IN DETENTION BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN DELAWARE
COMMITTED, FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973
HELD IN DETENTION, FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

School District	Committed		Held in Detention	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alexis I. duPont	5	0.6	22	0.6
Alfred I. duPont	6	0.7	51	1.5
Appoquinimink	4	0.4	24	0.7
Ceasar Rodney	17	1.9	94	2.7
Cape Henlopen	14	1.5	83	2.4
Capitol	42	4.6	374	10.8
Claymont	38	4.2	90	2.6
Conrad Area	22	2.4	162	4.7
De La Warr	39	4.3	157	4.5
Delmar	4	0.4	16	0.5
Greenwood	--	--	1	0.0
Indian River	13	1.4	91	2.6
Lake Forrest	11	1.2	88	2.5
Laurel	10	1.1	57	1.6
Marshallton-McKean	11	1.2	51	1.5
Milford	14	1.5	110	3.2
Mt. Pleasant	30	3.3	63	1.8
New Castle Vo. Tech.	7	0.8	1	0.0
New Castle-Gunning Bedford	36	4.0	164	4.7
Newark	52	5.7	220	6.4
Seaford	15	1.7	68	2.0
Smyrna	12	1.3	49	1.4
Stanton	7	0.8	30	0.9
Wilmington	488	53.7	1,329	38.3
Woodbridge	12	1.3	67	1.9
TOTAL	909	100.0	3,462	100.0
Out of State	22		952	
No Information	7		150	

TABLE 25

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
AND HELD IN DETENTION BY CENSUS TRACTS IN DELAWARE
COMMITTED, FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973
HELD IN DETENTION, FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Census Tract	Committed		Held in Detention	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	11	1.5	36	1.5
2	11	1.5	33	1.4
3	8	1.1	44	1.9
4	14	1.9	56	2.4
5	32	4.4	68	2.9
6.01	18	2.5	53	2.2
6.02	27	3.7	80	3.4
7	35	4.8	92	3.9
8	8	1.1	18	0.8
9	19	2.6	50	2.1
10	5	0.7	19	0.8
11	2	0.3	18	0.8
12	11	1.5	35	1.5
13	--	--	11	0.5
14	7	1.0	16	0.7
15	29	4.0	83	3.5
16	48	6.6	90	3.8
17	15	2.0	45	1.9
18	--	--	--	--
19	35	4.8	68	2.9
20	2	0.3	21	0.9
21	40	5.5	83	3.5
22	35	4.8	97	4.1
23	31	4.2	66	2.8
24	8	1.1	26	1.1
25	13	1.8	46	1.9
26	19	2.6	51	2.2
27	5	0.7	22	0.9
101.01	13	1.8	46	1.9
101.02			7	0.3
102	2	0.3	6	0.3
103	6	0.8	17	0.7
104	5	0.7	27	1.1
105	3	0.4	10	0.4
106	1	0.1	2	0.1
107	9	1.2	21	0.9

TABLE 25 (Cont.)

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
AND HELD IN DETENTION BY CENSUS TRACTS IN DELAWARE
COMMITTED, FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973
HELD IN DETENTION, FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Census Tract	Committed		Held in Detention	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
108	--		8	0.3
109	1	0.1	4	0.2
110	--		6	0.3
111	2	0.3	5	0.2
112.01			6	0.3
112.02			1	0.0
112.03	4	0.5	8	0.3
112.04			2	0.1
112.05			2	0.1
112.06			5	0.2
114	1	0.1	6	0.3
115	2	0.3	7	0.3
116	--	--	4	0.2
117	1	0.1	5	0.2
118	--	--	9	0.4
119	1	0.1	--	--
120	4	0.5	20	0.8
121	1	0.1	8	0.3
122	7	1.0	38	1.6
123	2	0.3	7	0.3
124	4	0.5	15	0.6
125	7	1.0	41	1.7
126	1	0.1	15	0.6
127	5	0.7	18	0.8
128	--	--	5	0.2
129	8	1.1	23	1.0
130	2	0.3	6	0.3
131	1	0.1	7	0.3
132	1	0.1	11	0.5
133	3	0.4	5	0.2
134	2	0.3	2	0.1
135.01	3	0.4	4	0.2
135.02			6	0.3
136.01			1	0.0
136.02	6	0.8	24	1.0
136.03			10	0.4
137	4	0.5	18	0.8
138	3	0.4	17	0.7
139	2	0.3	9	0.4

TABLE 25 (Cont.)

YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS
AND HELD IN DETENTION BY CENSUS TRACTS IN DELAWARE
COMMITTED, FISCAL YEARS 1968-1973
HELD IN DETENTION, FISCAL YEARS 1971-1973

Census Tracts	Committed		Held in Detention	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
140	3	0.4	14	0.6
141	4	0.5	17	0.7
142	1	0.1	2	0.1
143	1	0.1	7	0.3
144.01			26	1.1
144.02	7	1.0	9	0.4
145.01			8	0.3
145.02	5	0.7	12	0.5
146	--	--	1	0.0
147	18	2.5	47	2.0
148.01	6	0.8	10	0.4
148.02			2	0.1
149	6	0.8	34	1.4
150	7	1.0	34	1.4
151	1	0.1	8	0.3
152	7	1.0	32	1.4
153	--	--	2	0.1
154	9	1.2	42	1.8
155	14	1.9	40	1.7
156	7	1.0	28	1.2
157	2	0.3	11	0.5
158	10	1.4	41	1.7
159	4	0.5	19	0.8
160	--	--	5	0.2
161	2	0.3	13	0.5
162	2	0.3	6	0.3
163	3	0.4	5	0.2
164	2	0.3	4	0.2
165	4	0.5	6	0.3
166	--	--	10	0.4
167	--	--	5	0.2
168	2	0.3	11	0.5
169	--	--	4	0.2
TOTAL	732	100.0	2,366	100.0
Kent	100		667	
Sussex	84		429	
Out of State	22		952	
No Information	--		150	
	938		4,564	

END