
INTRODUCTION



Purpose

This report provides a comprehensive view of Utah's juvenile justice system. Using both current and historical data, juvenile criminal activity is examined, as well as how the juvenile justice system handles the young offenders.

The Appendix of the report contains tables of data used in analyzing Utah's juvenile justice system. These tables provide an easy to use reference for those researchers interested in the juvenile justice system in Utah. This will allow further examination into important juvenile justice issues that have not been addressed within the context of this report.

The report begins with an analysis of population trends in Utah. Changes in the juvenile population can have major impacts on juvenile arrests, as well as resources within the juvenile justice system.

The Arrest section examines data specifically from the Utah Department of Public Safety regarding juvenile arrests. This provides a picture of juvenile offending patterns.

The Juvenile Court section looks at the sheer number of juvenile cases handled by the Court. Many of these cases are never formally petitioned to Juvenile Court. This section looks at the types of juvenile cases handled non-judicially and the types of cases that are ultimately petitioned to the Juvenile Court. This section also examines juveniles who are placed on probation with the Juvenile Court and the Court's collection of fines, restitution, and community service hours.

The final section focuses on the Utah Division of Youth Corrections (DYC). The characteristics of the youths placed with DYC are examined as are the trends in the use of Youth Corrections' placement types.

Data Sources and Description

Demographic information regarding juveniles was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. Population trend data was taken from "*State of Utah Economic and Demographic Projections, 1994.*" Demographic data regarding racial and ethnic

composition of Utah's juvenile population was taken from "*1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah.*" The latter document was published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Juvenile arrest data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety. State and local law enforcement agencies collect specific offense related information which is summarized and sent to the Department of Public Safety (DPS). DPS then aggregates the data for the entire state, reports the data through the *Crime in Utah* report, and submits the aggregate data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This entire system is labeled Uniform Crime Reporting.

Most of the arrest data depicted and analyzed in the Arrest section of the report came from the Uniform Crime Reporting System either through the *Crime in Utah* report or through raw data collection.

Utah is in the beginning stages of implementing a replacement to the Uniform Crime Reporting system called the National Incident Based Reporting System or NIBRS. The Incident Based System provides more detail about each criminal incident than the UCR system could. This additional detail provides useful insight into criminal and juvenile offenses. Unfortunately, only 42 out of 130 law enforcement agencies are using the NIBRS system in Utah. Additionally, most of the largest law enforcement jurisdictions in Utah are not using

INTRODUCTION

the NIBRS system. Therefore, a large proportion of juvenile arrests are not being reported using the NIBRS system.

To include some analysis of NIBRS data in Utah, we chose one urban and one rural jurisdiction which have converted to the NIBRS system and are submitting good data. The Arrest section includes analysis comparing the two jurisdictions using unique data elements from the NIBRS system.

The data for the Juvenile Court section of the report was taken from statistical reports prepared by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts. The data used to prepare these reports come out of the Juvenile Information System, which is a juvenile justice database shared by the Juvenile Court and the Division of Youth Corrections.

This first portion of the Juvenile Court (Court) section analyzes the referrals made to the Court. A referral is a unit of work for the Court. Several offenses committed by a juvenile may be contained within one referral, and one juvenile may have several referrals during a given year. Therefore, referrals cannot be considered the same as a count of juvenile offenses during a given year or an unduplicated count of juveniles handled by the Court during a given year.

The report concentrates mainly on criminal referrals. Criminal referrals include felonies, misdemeanors, infractions, and status offenses. Generally speaking, referrals, in this analysis, do not include administrative referrals or referrals for dependency, neglect, and abuse.

Not all referrals are petitioned to the Juvenile Court. Many are handled non-judicially by Court workers called Intake staff. The Juvenile Court section of the report begins by assessing referrals to the Court. The next section addresses those referrals that are petitioned to the Court. The final sections address probation and the collection of fines, restitution, and community service hours from juvenile offenders.

Data for the initial portion of the Youth Corrections section was also taken from the reports prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts using the Juvenile Information System. Here, the overall number of youths being referred to Youth Corrections is noted, average age of offenders is assessed, and average offense history is assessed. It is important to note that although these elements (average age and offense history) are addressed yearly, they actually depict the history (or several years) of each youth identified.

The Juvenile Justice Process

Offense Classification Before a juvenile is involved in the juvenile justice process, he must do something which, as a society, we have decided he should not do. These violations of societal norms and values range in degrees of seriousness. Traditionally, offenses which could result in a loss of liberty through incarceration were labeled felonies, while the less severe offenses were labeled misdemeanors.

In Utah's system, juveniles are found delinquent when they violate social norms and values. The juvenile justice system intervenes, when necessary, to correct the delinquent behavior of the juvenile.

For this analysis, the following offense types are assessed: felonies, misdemeanors, infractions and status offenses. Felonies are the most severe offenses and are, themselves, divided into levels of severity. A capital felony, such as aggravated murder, is an offense for which the offender can be sentenced to death. The remaining severity levels of felonies are first degree felonies (i.e. kidnaping, rape, robbery); second degree felonies (i.e. aggravated assault, burglary); and third degree felonies (i.e. certain arson cases and certain theft cases).

Misdemeanor offenses are also divided into the following three severity levels: Class A, Class B, and Class C. Misdemeanor offenses are, for the most part, less severe violations than felony offenses. Infractions are less severe than misdemeanors and include violations such as trespassing and disorderly conduct. Finally, status offenses are actions that are violations only due to the age of the perpetrator. Status offenses include possession of tobacco, possession of alcohol, and habitual truancy.

For any of these violations, a juvenile may find himself involved in the juvenile justice system.

Adult Certification Juveniles in Utah's system can also find themselves being tried, convicted, and punished in the adult system.

Through a process called "certification," any juvenile 14 years of age or older can be tried in the adult court system if he or she commits a felony offense. If found guilty in the adult court system, the juvenile may receive an adult sanction, including probation or prison.

During the 1995 General Legislative Session, the Serious Youth Offender Act was passed and signed into law by the governor. Through the Serious Youth Offender Act, certain classes of juveniles are transferred to the jurisdiction of the adult criminal justice system. The Act applies only to juveniles 16 years of age or older.

If a juvenile commits aggravated murder, murder, or commits a felony offense after being placed in a juvenile secure facility, he or she is automatically transferred to the jurisdiction of the adult criminal justice system. In addition, there are ten serious offenses which, if committed, will likely lead to the transfer of the juvenile into the adult system. If the youth commits one of these offenses, a preliminary hearing in Juvenile Court will automatically ensue where the juvenile must overcome a presumption of certification if he is to remain in the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

Process The juvenile justice system in Utah is complex, as are most systems. The flow chart on the following pages graphically depicts many of the decisions and directions a youth may travel

through the juvenile justice system if an offense is committed. Although the flow model does not account for every contingency in the system, it is a helpful tool for understanding the basic working of Utah's juvenile justice system.

Law Enforcement Arrest, Diversion, and Referral The system begins when a juvenile commits any type of offense, and that offense is discovered by an officer (or other individual) who can take action against the offending youth. The officer makes an initial determination of whether the offense or the juvenile's past merits a referral to Juvenile Court. If the officer decides there is little reason to refer the youth to Juvenile Court, the juvenile is released to parents or other guardians or diverted to an alternative program.

If the officer decides to refer the juvenile to Court, it is determined whether or not the juvenile needs to be detained. If detention is unwarranted, the youth is released to his parents to wait for the Court's intake action. If the officer decides the youth needs to be detained, he will be taken to a juvenile detention center. At the detention center, staff will screen the case, using guidelines, to determine if detention is required for this particular juvenile. If the detention staff determines that the youth does not need to be detained, the youth will be released from the detention center into the custody of his parents/custodian.

If the detention staff determines that the juvenile needs to be detained, he will be kept in the detention center waiting for a detention hearing before a

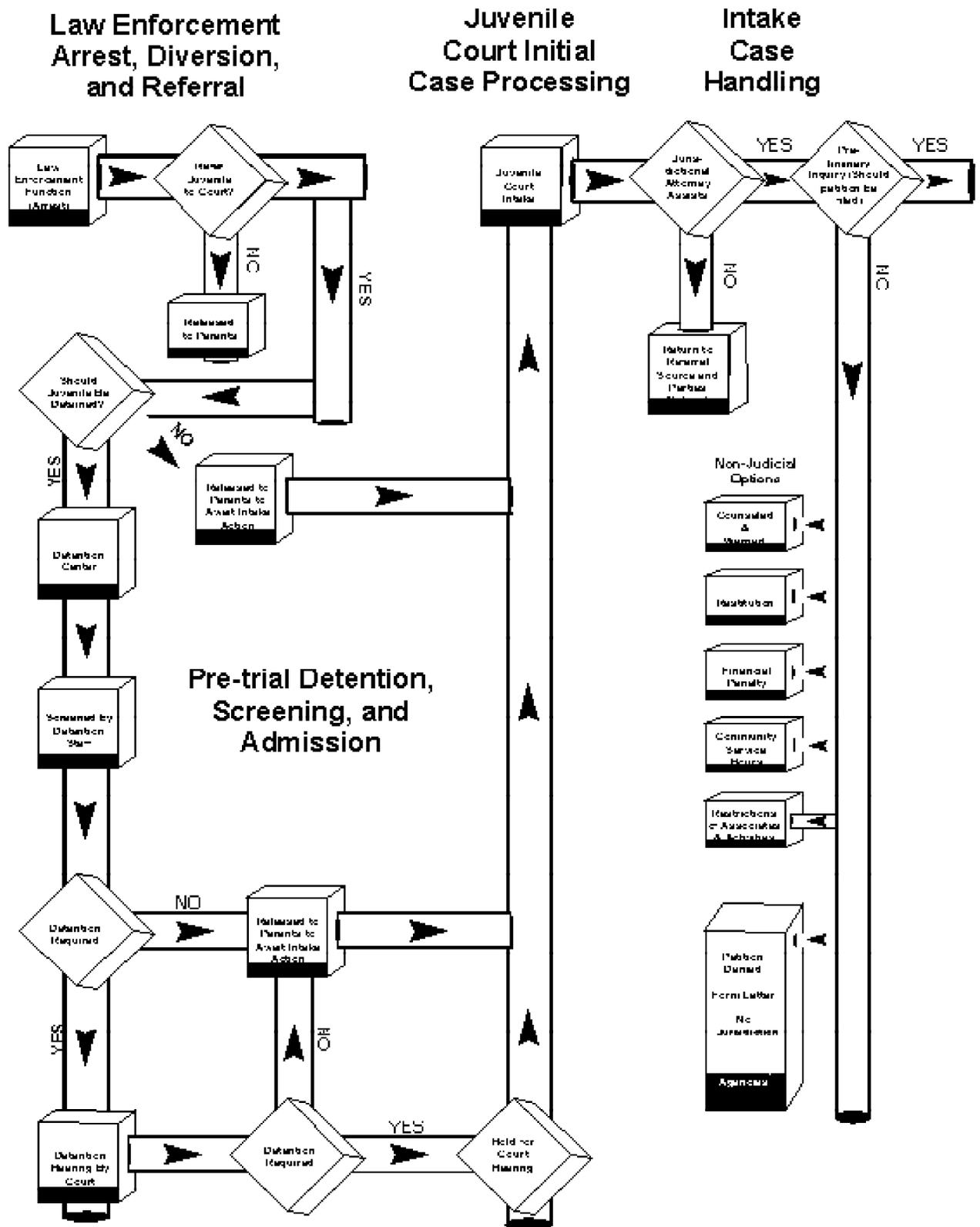
Juvenile Court Judge. At the detention hearing, the judge will make a determination of whether or not the youth needs to be detained until the hearing on the offense is conducted. If the judge does not believe the youth requires detention until the hearing is held, the youth will be released into the custody of his parents. The youth will be kept in detention until the hearing if the judge feels it is necessary.

Juvenile Court Initial Case Processing and Intake Case Handling If the case is not petitioned to Court, the intake officer has several non-judicial options at his/her disposal. The juvenile may simply be counseled and warned, or he may receive a financial penalty, community service hours, restitution payments, or other sanctions all arranged as part of a non-judicial consent agreement by the intake officer.

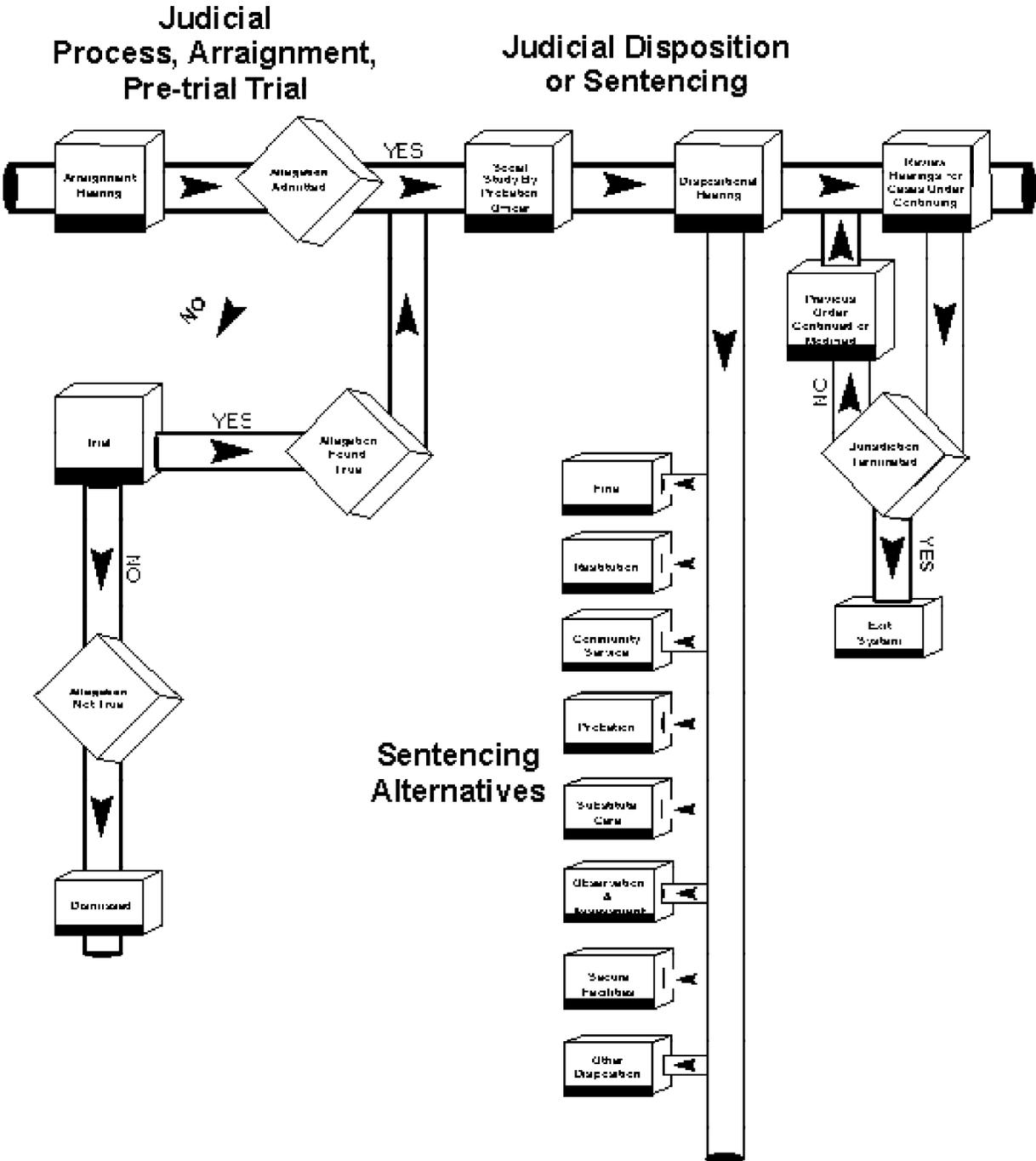
Judicial Process, Arraignment, Pre-trial Trial If the case is petitioned to the Juvenile Court, an arraignment hearing is held where the juvenile either admits to the offense or denies committing the offense. If the juvenile denies committing the offense, a trial will be held by the Juvenile Court to determine the innocence or guilt of the juvenile. If the Court finds the allegation untrue, the juvenile's case will be dismissed.

Judicial Disposition or Sentencing If the juvenile admits to committing the offense or is found guilty at trial of committing the offense, the probation or intake officer assigned will study the case in order to make sentencing recommendations to the judge.

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



This flow model of the juvenile justice system was developed by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

INTRODUCTION

Once the recommendations are prepared, a dispositional hearing is held where the judge will inform the juvenile offender of his sanction. The sanction may include one or more of the following: fine, restitution, community service, probation, substitute care, observation and assessment, secure facility placement, or a variety of other dispositions.

It is common for juvenile offenders to receive a variety of sanctions. For example, an offender may be placed on probation, as well as ordered to pay a fine and pay restitution to the victim of the offense.

In some cases, the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court continues during the juvenile offender's sanction. In these cases, the juvenile will attend review hearings to determine the youth's progress. During the course of this hearing, the juvenile's sanction may be ended, and he will exit the juvenile justice system. If the judge deems necessary, the previous order may be continued or modified, and the juvenile will remain in the juvenile justice system.

Sanctions For Juvenile Offenders

This section is dedicated to a more detailed, yet abbreviated, description of the sanctions available for use with juvenile offenders. The sanctions described vary in severity and, as stated previously, may be used together or individually.

Monetary Penalties There are three types of monetary sanctions available: fines, restitution, and community service. These sanctions can be used individually,

but are often combined with other more severe sanction types.

Fines are specific financial penalties assessed for specific types of delinquent behavior. For example, a juvenile may be fined \$25 for possession of tobacco. A fine schedule is provided to act as a guide to the Court.

Restitution is traditionally a "repayment" to the victim of an offense for the value or the cost of the offense. The amount of restitution may be the full amount of the cost of the offense or what the judge believes the offender can realistically pay. Restitution may be payment for lost or destroyed property and may include payment for medical/psychiatric bills associated with the offense.

Community service, although strictly speaking is not a monetary sanction, is a payment made in hours of unpaid work. Juvenile offenders may be sentenced to a certain number of community service hours. The hours are spent on projects that improve the community.

Detention & Probation In some cases, the sentencing judge may want the juvenile offender placed into custody for a short time. In these cases, the judge may place the juvenile into a secure detention facility. These short-term commitments are used to hold the youth until a more appropriate sanction is recommended or made available. The commitments are for up to 30 days.

The judge may also sentence a juvenile to probation. Probation is a non-custodial supervision of the juvenile offender, meaning the

juvenile is allowed to remain in the community, usually in their own home. The intensity of probation supervision varies depending on the severity of the offense, the offense history of the offender, or the recency of the probation placement.

Probation is more intensive when the probation officer makes frequent contact with the juvenile offender. As the intensity of the probation decreases, fewer and fewer contacts are made with the juvenile offender. Often, a probation sanction begins with frequent contacts between the probation officer and the juvenile offender. As the offender progresses through months of offense free probation, the frequency of contact decreases.

Division of Youth Corrections Placements The more severe sanction types are found within the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC). These sanctions often lead to a loss of liberty for the juvenile offenders. The offenders' activity is most controlled in these types of sanctions.

Although secure detention facilities are operated by DYC, they are not included in this discussion. Detention facilities are used for short-term, up to 30 days, commitments and for holding offenders prior to judicial disposition.

There are four broad categories of sanctions within DYC, including work camps, community based alternatives, observation and assessment, and secure facilities. The following descriptions of these program areas were taken from the *Division of Youth Corrections Annual Report, 1994*.

Work Camps "Work camps and work programs are becoming an integral part of the services offered by the Division of Youth Corrections. The Division currently operates one program that is exclusively a work camp and is integrating work projects into more traditional programming. Work programs provide youth with rehabilitative opportunities by helping them learn practical skills and helping them feel the pride that comes with completing a job. In addition, the programs give youth the opportunity to repay their victims and to engage in projects that benefit their communities and the public at large."

"Youth are required to attend school three hours a day and work five hours a day. Along with school and work, they also have daily chores in the facility."

Community Based Alternatives "Community based alternatives to incarceration are Youth Corrections' least restrictive placements. They provide the opportunity for delinquent youth to work on problems in structured surroundings but maintain daily contact with their communities and, in many cases, their families. Most of these services are supplied by private agencies who contract with the Division to provide both residential and nonresidential programs that compliment the activities of the Division's case managers."

"Residential Programs are located throughout the State. They provide 24-hour a day supervision and treatment options to youth in close proximity to their families and community. These programs fall along a continuum of supervision and treatment. They stress

strong community linkages with family, school, and employment. They also help youth learn and generalize appropriate behavior into a nonsecure community environment."

"Nonresidential services generally are oriented to supervision, treatment, or education. Tracker services provide intensive supervision of youth through daily contact and counseling focused on employment, education, courts, family, and life skills. Various types of therapy are provided by clinicians trained to deal with dysfunctional family dynamics and antisocial behaviors."

Observation and Assessment "The Division operates three regional observation and assessment (O&A) centers. Each provides a 90-day program that includes assessment and treatment planning in a residential setting. Youth receive psychological, behavioral, social, educational, and physical evaluation. Based on the information that is gathered, recommendations are made to the Juvenile Court for future rehabilitative treatment. Centers also provide standardized programs to meet the educational and recreational needs of the youth. Following O&A, youth typically are placed on a 'trial placement' in a community program to transition back into the community."

Secure Facilities "Long-term secure confinement of the most seriously delinquent youth is provided by Utah's (*secure facilities*). These facilities emphasize security while maintaining humane, progressive, and quality treatment programs."

"Confined youth are held accountable for their delinquent acts by confronting criminal thinking and antisocial behavior, and by emphasizing victim reparation through restitution programming. Treatment groups focus on many areas including the impact of delinquent behavior on victims, drug and alcohol treatment, social skills development, and community reentry. Individualized education programs are also provided while youth are in a secure care facility."

Overall Findings

We begin by looking into the future, and the impact population growth may have on the juvenile justice system. In 1995, there were 312,170 juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17. Of these, 51.3% (160,177) were male and 48.7% (151,993) were female.

It is general knowledge, and will be shown, that juvenile offenses are committed almost entirely by those aged 10 to 17, and that most adult and juvenile offenders are male.

The total population of those aged between 10 and 17 is projected to increase 24.4% between 1995 and 2020. This amounts to 100,670 more juveniles in 2020 than in 1995. Of this increase, 51,902 are additional males.

The immediate future does not appear to include dramatic population pressures on the juvenile justice system. The juvenile population between the ages of 10 and 17 is projected to stabilize between 1995 and 2002. After 2002, the increasing trend is projected to begin anew.

INTRODUCTION

Utah's juvenile justice system divides the state into more manageable units in two ways. The Juvenile Court divides the state into eight judicial districts, and the Division of Youth Corrections divides the state into three regions. For the courts, between 1995 and 2020, the judicial districts' populations are projected to increase by the following percentages: 1st District by 23%, 2nd District by 21%, 3rd District by 25%, 4th District by 30%, 5th District by 48%, 6th District by 20%, 7th District by 9% and 8th District by 10%.

Youth Corrections' Region I is projected to increase 21.9%; Region II is projected to increase 24.9%; and Region III is projected to increase 29.9%.

Juvenile Arrests

The total juvenile arrest rate in Utah decreased from 1,379 per 10,000 in 1985 to 1,368 per 10,000 in 1994. The juvenile arrests for violent offenses increased over the same period from 24 arrests per 10,000 to 34 arrests per 10,000. Juvenile arrests for property offenses decreased over the period from 518 per 10,000 to 461 per 10,000.

Looking at specific offense types, the juvenile arrest rate for murder/non-negligent manslaughter increased. The juvenile arrest rate for rape increased dramatically during most of the period with a strong decrease between 1993 and 1994. The juvenile arrest rate for robbery increased, as did the rate for aggravated assault. There were decreases in the juvenile arrest rate for burglary and larceny/theft, and there were increases in the juvenile arrest

rate for motor vehicle theft and arson.

It is interesting to note that juveniles were arrested with greater frequency than adults for the offenses of burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Juveniles between the ages of 15 and 17 account for most of the arrests. Looking at the ages of arrestees from 1989 to 1994, only the 16 year olds' arrest rate increased. The remaining age groups' arrest rates decreased. It does not appear that juvenile offenders are getting younger.

Looking at specific types of offenses, 15 to 17 year olds were arrested for a disproportionate amount of juvenile violent offenses, while 13 to 14 year olds were arrested for a disproportionate amount of juvenile property offenses. The age group of 10 to 14 accounted for 73% of juvenile arson arrests, 49% of the juvenile larceny/theft arrests, and 46% of the juvenile burglary arrests. An alarming revelation is that 40% of the juvenile forcible rape arrestees were between the ages of 13 and 14.

Juveniles aged between 15 and 17 accounted for 75% of the juvenile murder/non-negligent manslaughter arrests, 67% of the juvenile robbery arrests, and 61% of the juvenile aggravated assault arrests. Again we see, with the exception of forcible rape, that the younger age groups are arrested for more of the property offenses, while the older age groups are arrested for more of the violent offenses.

In the arrest analysis, racial/ethnic minorities do not appear to be severely overrepresented. However, these numbers must be viewed with caution knowing that Hispanics have not been accounted for and represent the largest minority group in Utah. Minorities appear to be most disproportionately represented in violent offense arrests, or, more specifically, in robbery arrests.

The analysis uses incident based law enforcement data to compare one urban jurisdiction and one rural jurisdiction. Some interesting findings are included in the report, but they will not be addressed here.

A final analysis examines the time that juvenile offenses occurred. Juvenile offenses peaked at 8:00 am, 12:00 to 1:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m., and 12:00 a.m. Some of these times are closely associated with school schedules. At 8:00 a.m., juveniles are either at or on their way to school. At 12:00 to 1:00 p.m., juveniles are on their lunch breaks, and at 3:00 p.m. juveniles are released from school. These are all peak times for juvenile offending in Utah.

Summarizing the arrest findings, it appears that although the overall rate of juvenile arrests is decreasing, the rate of juvenile arrests for violent offenses is increasing. Most of these arrests for violent offenses are of juveniles 15 years of age or older. Much of the property arrests are of juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14. The age of juvenile offenders does not appear to have changed much over the past several years, and much of the juvenile offending occurs around school time schedules.

Juvenile Court

New criminal offenses referred to Juvenile Court (Court) increased 58.2% between 1988 and 1994, resulting in 76,525 total offenses. Felony offenses referred increased 86.8%, and misdemeanor offenses referred increased 47.2% over the period.

Of the juvenile offenses referred, 18.1% were minority youth, compared to 8.9% minority youth in the general population. Clearly, minority youth are disproportionately represented at the referral stage of the juvenile justice system.

The average age of juveniles referred to Court in 1994 was 15.5 years, which is less than a one percent decrease from 1988. The average age of juvenile person felony offenders increased 1.7% to 15.2 years of age; the average age of juvenile property felony offenders increased 0.8% to 15.6 years of age; the average age of public order felony offenders decreased 1.5% to 16.2 years of age; and the average age of misdemeanor offenders decreased 0.1% to 15.5 years of age. It does not appear that the average age of total or serious juvenile offenders referred to juvenile court has decreased. It does appear that, on average, juvenile public order and property felony offenders are slightly older than the juvenile person felony offenders. This contrasts with the average ages of the juvenile arrestees.

About 90% of the juveniles referred to Court were male in 1994. Females comprised their largest proportions in misdemeanor offenses (21%), status

offenses (28%), and infractions (18%).

Of the offenses referred to Juvenile Court, only a portion actually get petitioned to the Court. Of those petitioned to the Court, only a portion get disposed of by the Court.

Ninety percent of the felony referrals were petitioned to Juvenile Court; 61% of the misdemeanor/infractions referrals were petitioned to Court; and 28% of the infraction referrals were petitioned to Court.

Offenses filed in Juvenile Court increased 85.3%, for a total of 44,983 filings between 1988 and 1994. Of these, person felony filings increased 120%, property felony filings increased 76%, public order felony filings increased 146%, and misdemeanor/infraction filings increased 84%.

Petitions disposed by the Juvenile Court increased 35.3% between 1991 and 1994, resulting in 23,333 total petitions disposed in 1994. The average time for disposition increased moderately for felony offenses and declined moderately for misdemeanor/infraction offenses and status offenses.

Juveniles on probation at the end of the year increased 34.3% between 1990 and 1994, resulting in 1,500 juveniles on probation at year end 1994. The average age of juveniles on probation decreased 0.5% to 16.5 years of age.

The average number of felonies for juveniles on probation increased 4.2% between 1990 and 1994 to 4.2 felonies. The average number of misdemeanor/infraction

referrals for juveniles on probation increased 16.2% to 12.6 misdemeanors/infractions.

After probation placement (for those turning 18 years of age), the average number of felonies after probation increased 14.7% to 1.9; the average number misdemeanor/infractions after probation decreased 5.8% to 6.0. In 1994, 16% of probationers were subsequently placed in Observation and Assessment (an increase over 1990); 22% were subsequently placed in Community Placements (an increase over 1990); and 12% were subsequently placed in a secure facility (an increase over 1990).

In 1994, 74% of the ordered fines/fees were collected, amounting to \$1.3 million collected; 78% of the ordered restitution was collected, amounting to \$970,000 collected; and 73% of the ordered community service was completed, amounting to 327,000 hours completed.

Finally, looking at all juveniles in Utah turning 18 during 1994, 65.4% had no criminal referrals; 25% had referrals for misdemeanor offenses only; and 9.8% had referrals for felony offenses.

Overall, the Juvenile Court experienced an increasing number of referrals in 1994, with the largest increase in felony referrals. The number of petitions filed in the Juvenile Court also increased dramatically over the period, although the disposition time for the cases changed very little. The number of juveniles on probation increased, as did the offense history of the juveniles placed on probation. Twenty-four percent of probationers subsequently ended

INTRODUCTION

up in Youth Corrections' placements.

Youth Corrections

Total commitments to the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) increased 53.4% between 1989 and 1994, resulting in a total of 702 commitments in 1994.

The average age of juveniles in Observation and Assessment (O&A) remained at 15.7 years of age between 1989 and 1994. The average age of juveniles in community placements increased 0.6% to 15.7 years of age, and the average age of juveniles in secure facilities decreased 0.6% to 16.3 years of age. It is clear that juveniles in secure facilities are, on average, older than juveniles in other placement types.

In 1994, juveniles in O&A had an average of 4.3 felonies (14.0% decrease from 1989), 14.0 misdemeanor/infractions (12.5% decrease from 1989), and 1.9 status offenses (13.6% decrease from 1989). In 1994, juveniles in community placements had an average of 5.3 felonies (1.9% increase from 1989), 15.7 misdemeanor/infractions (4.8% decrease from 1989), and 2.1 status offenses (8.7% decrease from 1989). In 1994, juveniles in secure facilities had an average of 8.0 felonies (10.1% decrease from 1989), 23.5 misdemeanor/infractions (same as 1989), and 2.4 status offenses (27.3% decrease from 1989).

It is clear that the offense history of juveniles in secure facilities is more serious than the offense history of juveniles in other DYC placements. It also appears that the average history of the juve-

niles has not increased over the past five years. In fact, in most cases, the average offense history of juveniles has decreased in all DYC placement types.

The average nightly bed count in DYC detention facilities increased 80.7% between 1992 and 1995, ending in an average of 225 juveniles in detention centers with a capacity of 156. In fiscal year 1995, most of the juveniles in detention were between the ages of 14 and 17, and 80.4% of the juveniles were male. Of the same juveniles, 31.8% were minority youth, while the general population was 8.9% minority. Again, disproportionality exists. Of the juveniles in detention, 59.8% had a previous admission to a detention facility.

The total number of youth in DYC custody more than doubled between 1992 and 1995, resulting in an average of 931 youth in custody at the end of the period. Looking at the typical placement distribution of juveniles in DYC custody during fiscal year 1995, 13% were in secure facilities, 38% in community placements, 7% in O&A, 16% in home placements, and 6% in detention.

The average number of juveniles in community based alternatives more than doubled between 1992 and 1995, resulting in an average of 495 juveniles at the end of the period. Of the juveniles in community placements during fiscal year 1995, 78% had a previous community placement, 54% had a previous O&A placement, and 12% had a previous secure facility placement.

The average number of juveniles in Observation and Assessment increased 67.7% between 1992

and 1995, resulting in an average of 55 juveniles at the end of the period. The daily capacity in O&A facilities at the end of the period was 48. Of the juveniles in O&A during fiscal year 1995, 29% had previously been in a community placement, and none had previously been in a secure facility. Of the same juveniles, 36.6% were minority youth, and 87.9% were male.

The average number of juveniles in secure facilities remained at the operational capacity of the facilities between 1992 and 1995. However, at the end of the period, there were 166 juveniles either in a facility, on a trial placement, or waiting for placement in a secure facility. The capacity of secure facilities at the end of the period was 112, which includes 32 double-bunked slots. Of the juveniles in secure facilities during fiscal year 1995, 67% had previously been in O&A, 66% had been in a community placement, and 47% had been in a secure facility. Of the same juveniles, 42.8% were minority youth and 95.9% were male.

It is clear that juveniles in Utah are committing more violent offenses than in the past. The pressures of population growth and growth in juvenile offending are evident in referrals to Juvenile Court, petitions to Juvenile Court, and placements in DYC facilities. Juvenile offenders do not appear to be getting involved in crime at younger ages. Minority youth appear to be disproportionately involved throughout the juvenile justice system as compared to their proportion in the general population. Finally, youth corrections facilities are operating, in most cases, well above their design capacities.



Data Sources

The data in this section of the report were provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis.

Findings & Analysis

Utah's population is younger than any other state in the nation. In fact, Utah's median age is 25.7 years, which is four years younger than the state with the next youngest median age.¹

This, in part, is important in explaining why juvenile crime appears more prevalent in Utah. With more youth in the population, our state experiences larger amounts of juvenile types of crime such as burglary, larceny/theft, and arson.

In this section, Utah's juvenile population is assessed. From 1996 to 2002, the juvenile population between the ages of 10 and 17 is projected to stabilize. Since 1980, this population of juveniles has been increasing steadily, leading, in part, to perceived increases in juvenile offending.

This increase in juvenile population was projected to peak in 1995 (with 312,170 juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17), with a stabilizing or decreasing trend until the year 2002. After 2002, the population of juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17 is projected to begin a steady increase.

In 1995, it appeared that Utah's juvenile population is evenly divided between males and females, 51.3% (160,177) and 48.7% (151,993) respectively. This also has implications for juvenile offending because males are arrested at a much higher rate than females. Because the population of juvenile males and females is projected to increase at nearly identical rates, juvenile arrests should not be impacted by a gender disparity.

The analysis also examines changes in the juvenile population in the Division of Youth Corrections' three administrative regions and the Juvenile Court's eight districts. This is critical in examining future impacts on needs and resources.

There is projected to be an increase in population in all three of Youth Corrections' regions. However, Region III, which includes most of eastern and southern Utah, shows the largest projected percentage growth in juveniles between 10 and 17 years of age in the coming years. It is clear that Region II, which includes Tooele, Salt Lake, and Summit counties, has the largest juvenile population of the three regions.

The largest projected juvenile population increase in the Juvenile Court districts is in the 5th District, which includes the southwest counties of Utah. Again, it is clear that the 3rd District, which includes Tooele, Salt Lake, and Summit counties, serves the largest juvenile population in Utah.

¹ *States in Profile: The State Policy Reference Book - 1991*. Brizius and Foster. State Policy Research, Inc. 1992.

POPULATION

Utah population ages 10 to 17, total and by gender, 1980 to 2020

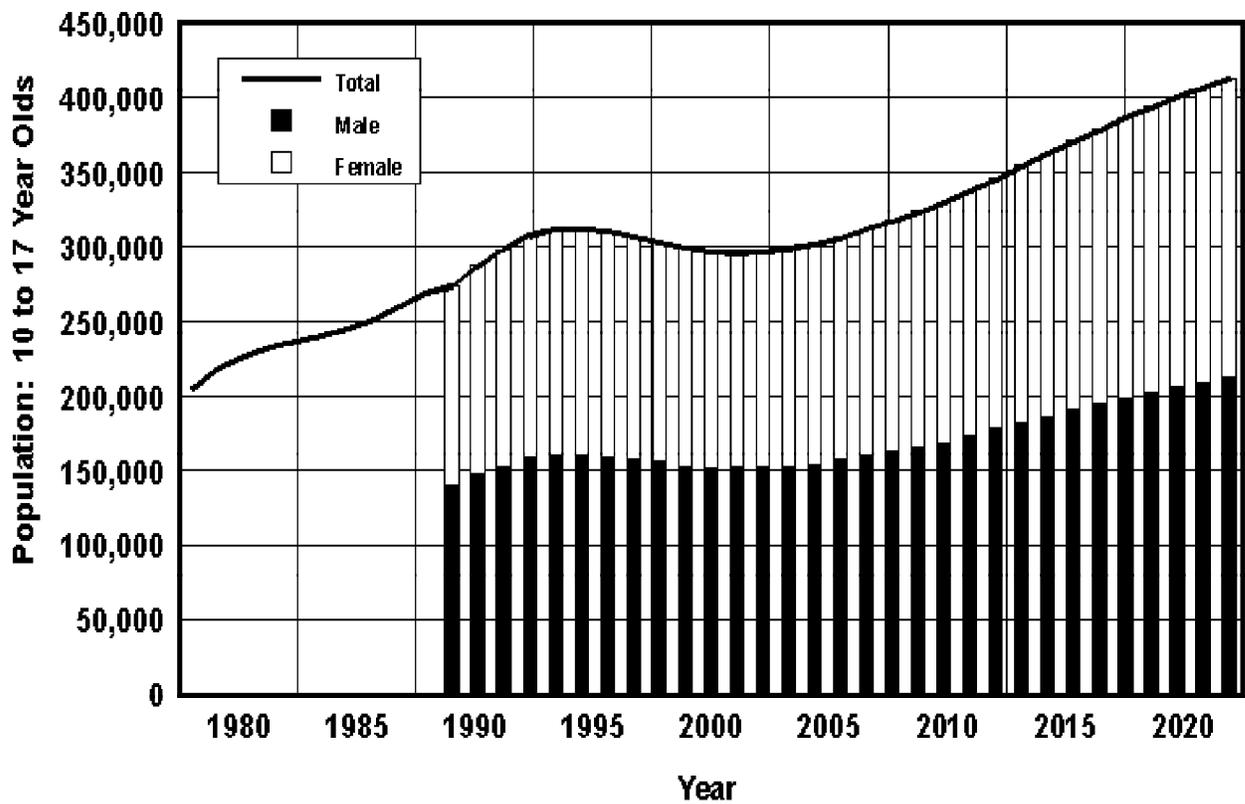
- ❖ Utah's total juvenile population is projected to increase by 32.2% (100,670 additional juveniles) between 1995 and 2020.
- ❖ Utah's male juvenile population is projected to increase by 32.4% (51,902 additional male juveniles) between 1995 and 2020.
- ❖ Utah's female juvenile population is projected to increase by 32.1% (48,768 additional female juveniles) between 1995 and 2020.
- ❖ In 1995, 51.3% (160,177 juveniles) of Utah's juvenile population was male and 48.7% (151,993 juveniles) of Utah's juvenile population was female.

POINT OF INTEREST

The total state population of juveniles ages 10 to 17 peaked in 1995 when a slight declining trend was projected to begin. The projected decline ends in 2002, and the juvenile population is projected to continue upwards through 2020. Although there is a slightly larger percentage of males than females between the ages of 10 and 17 in Utah's population, both gender's populations follow a trend similar to the total population. It is important to note that projections and analyses are based upon present trends and conditions. Changes in these conditions and trends could lead to modifications in the projections.

Chart 1.0

Utah Juvenile Population, 1980 to 2020 Ages 10 to 17



Source: Table 1.0

POPULATION

Utah population ages 10 to 17 in 1994

- ❖ In 1994, there were more 13 and 14 year olds in the age range of 10 to 17 than any other age category (40,237 and 40,340 respectively).
- ❖ There was very little difference in the number of juveniles in specific age groups during 1994. In fact, there is only a 6.9% difference between the largest group (14 years of age with a population of 40,340) and the smallest group (10 years of age with a population of 37,725).

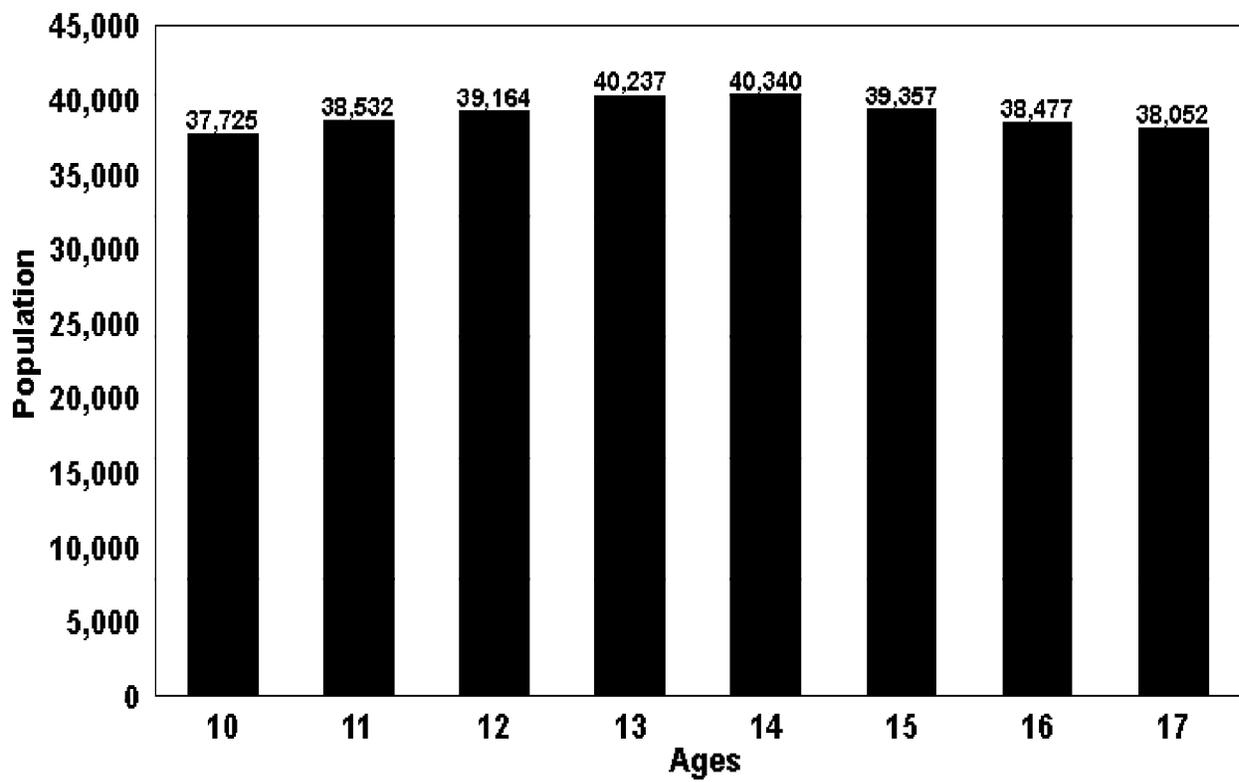
POINT OF INTEREST

Most literature shows that crime is very age related, with 15 to 17 year olds committing a disproportionate amount of both violent and property offenses. There is a large drop in property offending between the ages of 19 and 22. Violent offending decreases at a slower rate, but generally peaks at age 18.¹ Although the population of juveniles aged 10 to 17 was expected to level off or decrease in 1995 and begin escalating again around the year 2002, the number of 15, 16, and 17 year olds will continue to increase until 1997. This could mean that juvenile crime in Utah will continue to grow until 1997.

¹ *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice.*
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice
Statistics. March 1988, p. 42.

Chart 1.1

1994 Utah Juvenile Population Ages 10 to 17



Source: Table 1.0

POPULATION

Division of Youth Corrections' regional population analysis

- ❖ The Division of Youth Corrections is divided into three administrative regions. Region I encompasses the counties of northern Utah (Davis County and north), Region II includes Tooele, Salt Lake, and Summit counties; and Region III includes the remaining counties south and east of Region II.
- ❖ The juvenile population in Region I is projected to increase 27.8% between 1995 and 2020 (or 23,855 more juveniles); the juvenile population in Region II is projected to increase 33.2% between 1995 and 2020 (or 43,359 more juveniles); and the juvenile population in Region III is projected to increase 42.8% between 1995 and 2020 (or 40,024 more juveniles).
- ❖ The juvenile population in Regions I and II peaked in 1995 while the juvenile population in Region III peaked in 1994. Region I's juvenile population is projected to begin rising again in 2004; Region II's juvenile population is projected to begin rising again in 2003; and Region III's juvenile population is projected to begin rising again in 2000.

POINT OF INTEREST

It is clear that all three of the Division of Youth Corrections' regions follow a similar population trend for 10 to 17 year olds. However, Region III, the southern/eastern and most rural part of Utah, shows the most dramatic percentage rate of population increase for this group. This increase indicates a widening of the gap between Region I and Region III's population of 10 to 17 year olds, and a narrowing of the gap between Region II and Region III's population of 10 to 17 year olds. This could indicate larger pressures on Region III's resources in the coming years as compared to resource pressures in Regions I and II.

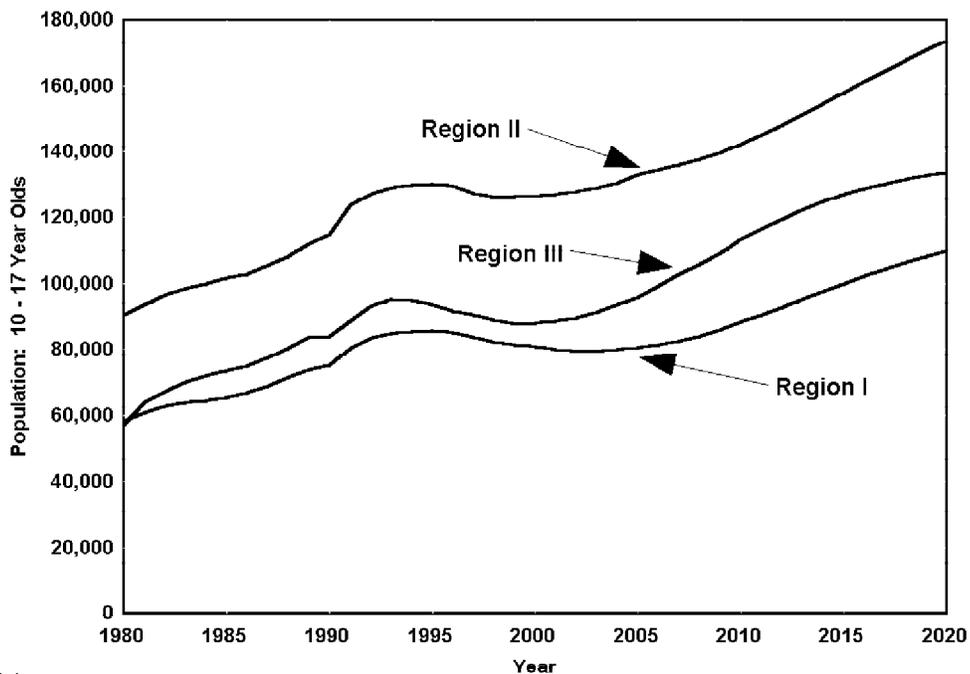
Chart 1.2

Division of Youth Corrections Regions and Regional Juvenile Population, Ages 10 to 17

Division of Youth Corrections Regions



Regional Population



Source: Table 1.1

POPULATION

Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Juvenile Court District, 1980 to 2020

- ❖ The population in the Juvenile Court districts is projected to increase between 1995 and 2020 as follows:

District	%Growth 1995 to 2020	Total Youth Growth
1st	30.4%	5,982
2nd	27.1	17,873
3rd	33.2	43,359
4th	42.0	22,077
5th	91.2	14,109
6th	24.2	2,155
7th	9.4	857
8th	11.0	826
TOTAL		107,238

- ❖ In total, Utah's Juvenile Courts and the Division of Youth Corrections will be faced with a juvenile population in 2020 that has 107,238 more juveniles between 10 and 17 years of age than it had in 1995. This represents a 34.6% increase in this age group between 1995 and 2020.

POINT OF INTEREST

The largest proportional increase in juvenile population occurs in the 5th District (91.2%) which includes Washington, Iron, and Beaver Counties. The urban court districts (2nd, 3rd, and 4th) are projected to increase in juvenile population between 27% and 42%. Generally, Southeastern and South Central Utah are not projected to experience growth as significant as other parts of the state. The 3rd District (Salt Lake, Tooele, and Summit Counties) serves the largest population of juveniles. The 2nd and 4th Districts serve the second and third largest populations of juveniles.

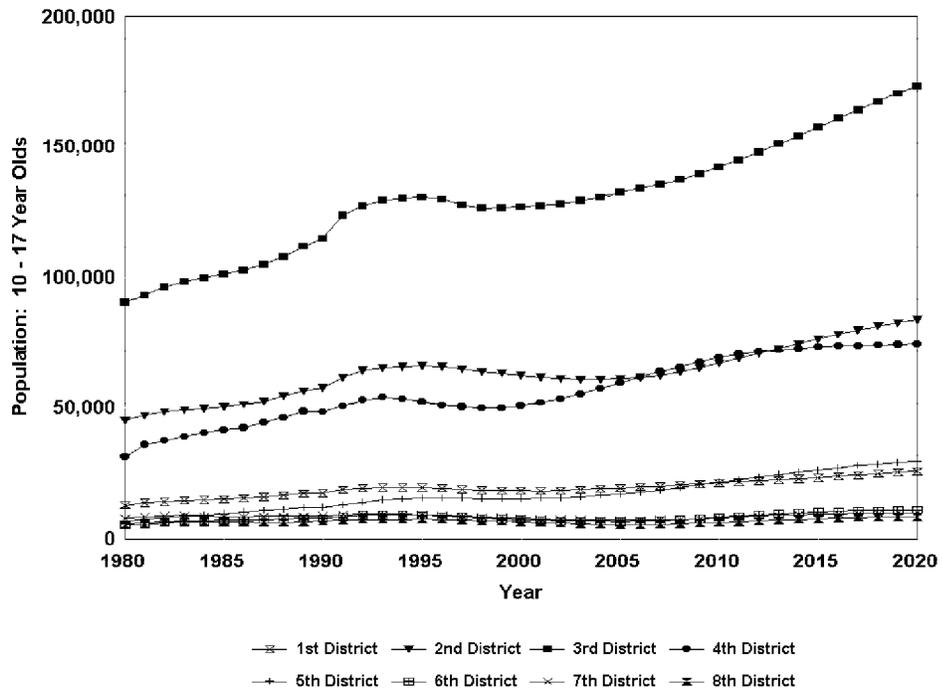
Chart 1.3

Juvenile Court Districts and Districts' Juvenile Population, Ages 10 to 17

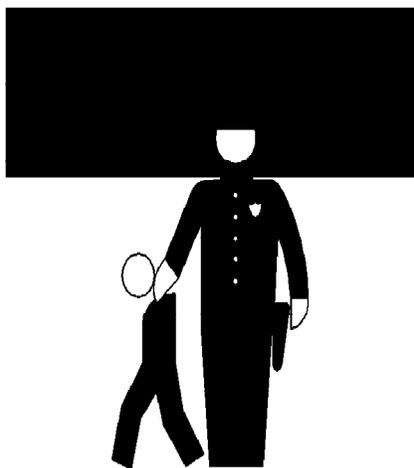
Juvenile Court Districts in Utah



Juvenile Court Districts' Population



Source: Table 1.2



system while NIBRS is an "incident" based reporting system. With NIBRS, we can get details such as time of the offense, race of the victim, weight of the illegal substance, and the relationship between the victim and the offender.

This section includes an analysis comparing one urban law enforcement jurisdiction to one rural law enforcement jurisdiction. Both jurisdictions are using the NIBRS system. Statewide analysis cannot be done using NIBRS data because only a fraction of Utah's law enforcement agencies are using the system (approximately 35 out of 130 agencies).

Findings

Rates were calculated based on the number 10 to 17 year olds in the general population. The rate per 10,000 of total juvenile arrests in Utah decreased over the past decade. However, the rate per 10,000 of juvenile arrests for violent offenses increased. Most juvenile arrests are for non-violent offenses, and, as a whole, this category of juvenile arrests decreased between 1985 and 1994.

There have been increasing trends in the juvenile arrest rates for murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. There have been decreasing trends in the juvenile arrest rates for burglary and larceny/theft. It is interesting to note that many of the juvenile arrest rates have seen a declining trend since 1992.

The data suggests that 15, 16, and 17 year olds account for the largest portion of juvenile

arrestees. The data also suggest that, on the aggregate, juvenile offenders are not getting younger. It also appears clear that older juveniles are arrested in greater proportions for violent offenses, and younger juveniles are arrested in greater proportions for property offenses.

The data is cloudy when it comes to arrests of minority youth. The data shows that, with the exception of robbery, minority youth are not disproportionately arrested. However, the arrest data does not include Hispanic youth who are the largest minority group in Utah.

It appears that the arrest rates of juveniles for both violent and property offenses are higher in urban areas of Utah compared to rural areas of Utah.

Finally, using the NIBRS data to compare one urban and one rural jurisdiction, we found that more of the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction were female compared to the rural jurisdiction. It was interesting to find that in one-quarter of the rural cases, the law enforcement agency handled the offense within the department compared to 6% in the urban agency. In both jurisdictions, the largest proportions of offenses took place around 3:00 p.m., which is when students are released from school. In most cases in both jurisdictions, the victim of the offense knew the perpetrator. It was more common in the urban area for the victim to be a family member (parent or sibling). In both types of jurisdictions, the greatest proportions of the offenses took place either at home or at school. A large portion of the offenses also occurred in places of business.

Information Source

The data in this section were provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification. Most of the analysis uses data obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting system, or UCR. UCR was created in 1930, under the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to collect data on crimes and is used to depict the crime problem in the United States. This data is collected from local law enforcement agencies by the Utah Department of Public Safety. Once collected, the data is sent to the FBI.

In 1986, the FBI began to develop a new crime reporting system. This new system is called the National Incident Based Reporting System, or NIBRS. The biggest difference between UCR and NIBRS is the detail of the reporting. UCR is a "summary" based

ARREST

Total juvenile violent, and property arrests, 1985 to 1994

Arrest Rate

The juvenile arrest rate takes population changes into account, and the rate is calculated per 10,000 youth between the ages of 10 and 17 in the population.

- ❖ The total juvenile arrest rate has decreased 0.8%, from 1,379 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1985 to 1,368 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1994. The arrest rate for juvenile violent offenses has increased 41.7%, from 24 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1985 to 34 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1994. Finally, the arrest rate for juvenile property offenses has decreased 11.0%, from 518 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1985 to 461 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1994.
- ❖ Between 1992 and 1994 there has been a decline in the arrest rate for juvenile total, violent, and property offenses.
- ❖ A large drop in the rate of juvenile arrests in 1989 was created by missing data from certain law enforcement agencies. For this reason, 1989 data is not depicted on any of the figures on this page or on the pages that follow.

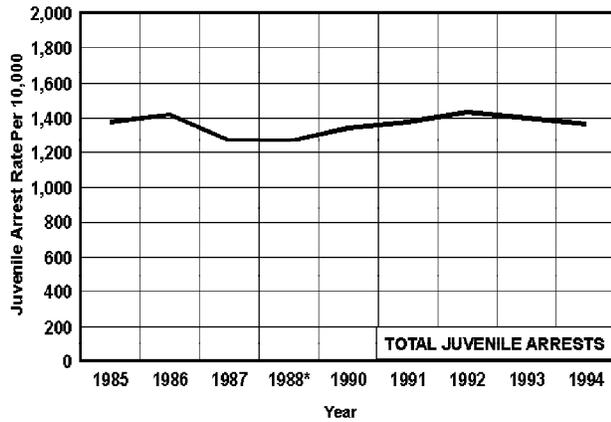
POINT OF INTEREST

Between 1985 and 1994, there has been a decrease in the rate of most types of juvenile arrests. However, the juvenile arrest rate for violent offenses increased over this same period, from 24 arrests per 10,000 youths in 1985 to 34 arrests per 10,000 youths in 1994. To translate, in 1985, there were 572 juvenile arrests for crimes of violence. By 1994, there were 1,055 juvenile arrests for crimes of violence. Although this increase is tremendous, juvenile arrests for violent offenses comprised less than 10% of all juvenile arrests in 1994.

Chart 2.0

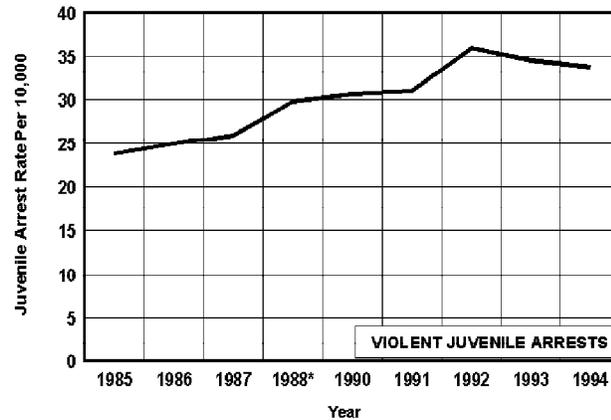
Utah Juvenile Arrests, 1985 to 1994 Rate Per 10,000 Youth Ages 10 to 17

Total Juvenile Arrests 1985-1994



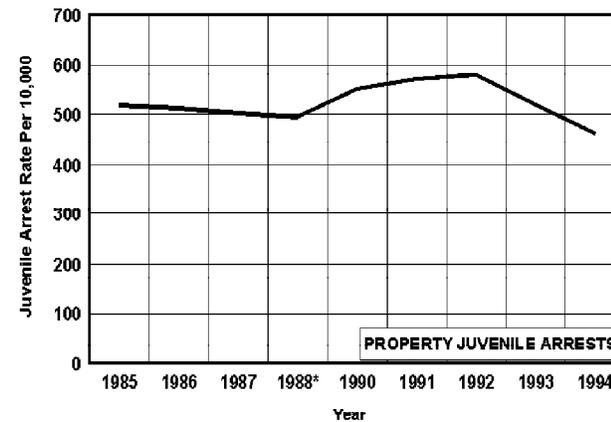
Source: Table 2.0

Violent Juvenile Arrests 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Property Juvenile Arrests 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests for Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, and Robbery, 1985-1994

- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter has fluctuated greatly over the past decade, but there is an increasing trend. In 1985 the arrest rate per 10,000 youth for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter was .08. In 1994, this arrest rate had increased to .26. Juvenile arrests for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter represent a very small amount of the total juvenile arrests. There were eight total juvenile murders in 1994.
- ❖ Over the past decade, the juvenile arrest rate for forcible rape has increased dramatically, with the largest increases occurring between 1990 and 1993. In 1985, the arrest rate per 10,000 youth for forcible rape was 1.7. In 1993, this arrest rate was 3.0 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 76% increase in the rate of juvenile arrests for forcible rape over the past decade.
- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for robbery declined for the first half of the decade, but increased rapidly after 1988. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery was 4.0 arrests per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery was 6.4 arrests per 10,000 youth. This represents a 60% increase in the rate of juvenile arrests for robbery over the past decade. There were 201 total juvenile robberies in 1994.

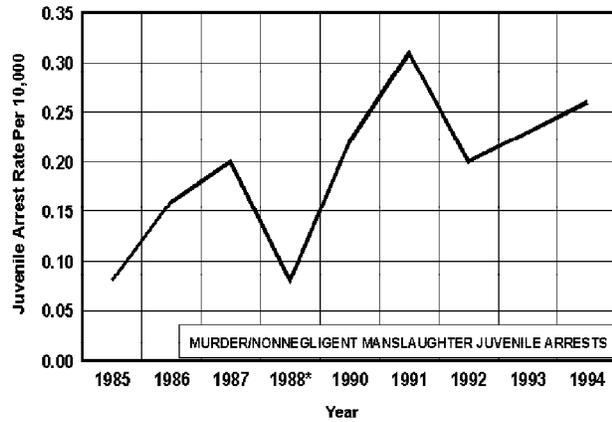
POINT OF INTEREST

Juveniles offending sexually has been a significant topic of concern in Utah. The numbers and the figure show a tremendous increase in the rate of juveniles arrested for forcible rape in Utah. However, in 1994 the rate of juveniles arrested for forcible rape dropped dramatically. In just one year, the number of juvenile arrests for forcible rape declined by 40%, from 91 in 1993 to 55 in 1994. We will need to wait for 1995 juvenile arrest data to determine whether 1994 was an anomaly, or whether there is a declining trend in juvenile arrests for forcible rape.

Chart 2.1

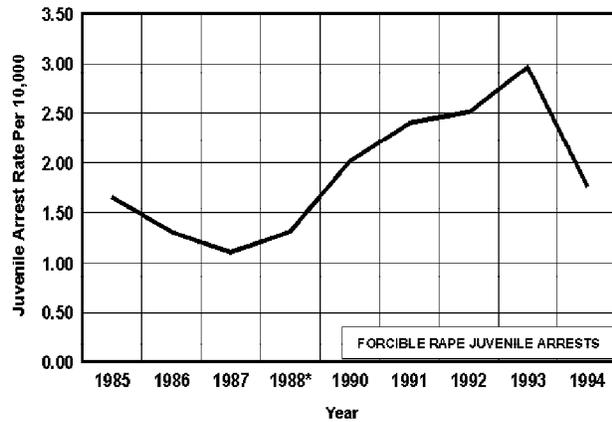
Utah Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes 1985 to 1994, Rate Per 10,000 Youth

Juvenile Arrests for Murder/ Nonnegligent Manslaughter 1985-1994



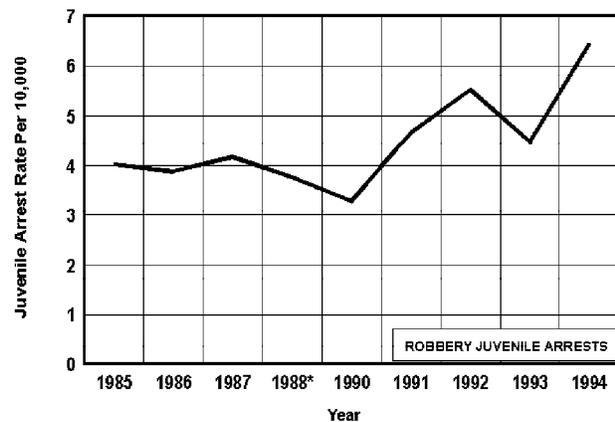
Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Forcible Rape 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Robbery 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault, Burglary, and Larceny/Theft, 1985-1994

- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault has increased over the past decade. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault was 18.0 per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault was 25.4 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 41% increase in the juvenile arrests for aggravated assault over the past decade.
- ❖ Juvenile arrests for burglary have been on a steady decline since the beginning of the decade. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for burglary was 73.5 per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for burglary was 47.6 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 35% decrease in the juvenile arrests for burglary over the past decade.
- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for Larceny/Theft was lower in 1994 (370 per 10,000) than in 1985 (407 per 10,000). However, the juvenile arrest rate for Larceny/Theft increased through most of the decade with a strong decline beginning in 1992 and continuing through 1994.

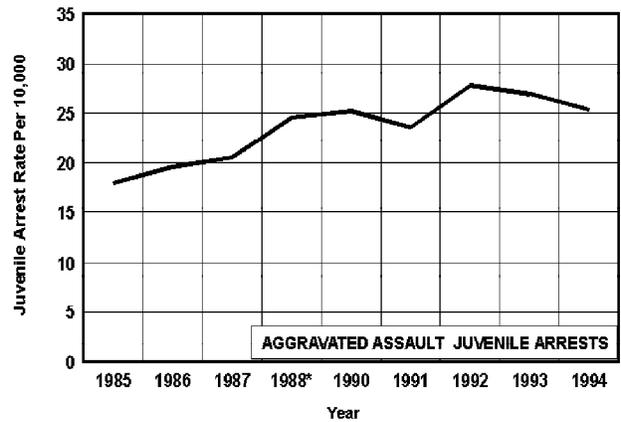
POINT OF INTEREST

The trends in the juvenile arrest rates are troubling. Utah juveniles are being arrested for a higher rate of violent crimes than a decade ago, but they are being arrested for a lower rate of property crimes than a decade ago. Utah's population of school aged children is 50% higher than the national average. With more youth, we would expect Utah to have more juvenile types of crime such as burglary, theft, or larceny. However, over the past decade, Utah's youth involvement in these types of crimes has decreased while their involvement in crimes of violence has increased.

Chart 2.1

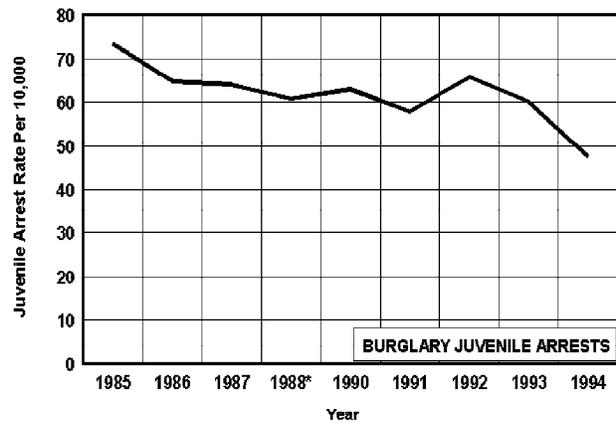
Utah Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes 1985 to 1994, Rate Per 10,000 Youth

Juvenile Arrests for Aggravated Assault 1985-1994



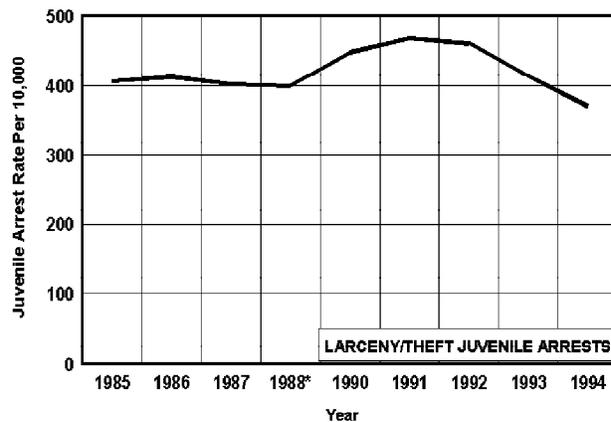
Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Burglary 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Larceny/Theft 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, 1985-1994

- ❖ The juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft has increased over the past decade. In 1985, the juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft was 33.9 per 10,000 youth. In 1994, the juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft was 38.3 per 10,000 youth. This represents a 13% increase in the juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft over the past decade. It should be noted that the rate per 10,000 of juvenile arrests for motor vehicle theft has declined since 1992.
- ❖ In total, the juvenile arrest rate for arson has increased since 1985. However, this arrest rate has not been stable over the past decade. The juvenile arrest rate per 10,000 for arson increased between 1985 and 1987 when it began to decline. The decline lasted until 1990 when the rate increased very dramatically. In 1993 the rate fell dramatically only to begin increasing again in 1994. The lowest juvenile arrest rate per 10,000 for arson was 4.07 in 1993, while the highest was 7.27 in 1992, just one year earlier. The total number of juvenile arrests for arson ranged between 101 in 1985 and 217 in 1992. Of course there is an increased possibility for fluctuation when there are so few arrests for arson.

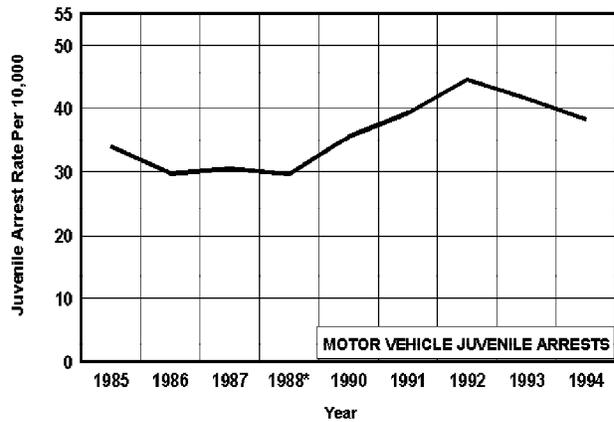
POINT OF INTEREST

Looking at 1994 arrest figures reveals interesting differences between juvenile and adult arrests. Juvenile arrests accounted for 32% (42,678) of all arrests in Utah for 1994. However, juveniles have more arrests than adults for some of the Part I offenses. Juveniles accounted for 62% (1,485) of the total arrests for burglary, 56% (11,541) of the total arrests for larceny/theft, 65% (1,195) of the total arrests for motor vehicle thefts, and 82% (161) of the total arrests for arson.

Chart 2.1

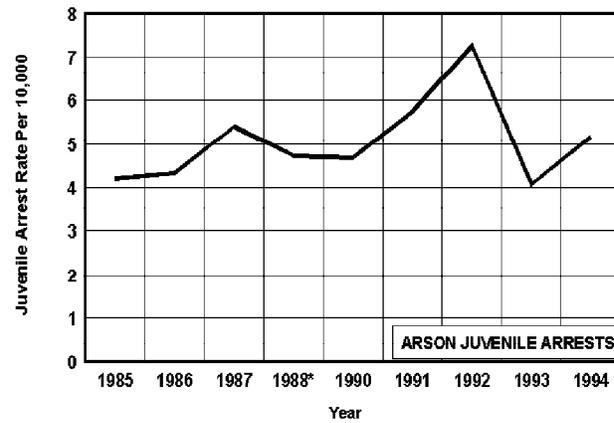
Utah Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes 1985 to 1994, Rate Per 10,000 Youth

Juvenile Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

Juvenile Arrests for Arson 1985-1994



Source: Table 2.0

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests: Comparing Age Groups Across Time and Among Offense Types

- ❖ It is clear that 15, 16, 17 year olds account for the largest portion of juvenile arrestees, with 16 year olds accounting for more of the juvenile arrests than any other juvenile age group. Between 1991 and 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles under 10 years of age decreased 39% from 54.4 per 10,000 in 1991 to 33.2 per 10,000 in 1994. Similarly, the arrest rate for the age groups of 10 -12 and 13 -14 decreased between 1991 and 1994 by 12% and 8% respectively. The only age group marking an increase in arrest rate was the 16 year olds. Their arrest rate increased 4% from 2,292.6 per 10,000 in 1991 to 2,380.6 per 10,000 in 1994. During this same period, the total juvenile arrest rate declined only 0.8%.
- ❖ In 1994, it was clear that the age groups of 15, 16, and 17 were arrested for a disproportionate amount of offenses compared to their proportion of the population. The 15 - 17 year olds account for 63% of the arrests for those aged 10 to 17 while accounting for 37% of the population between 10 and 17. Generally, the age groups of 10 -12 and 13 -14 were proportionally under-represented in arrests for juvenile offenses as compared to their percentage in the juvenile population. However, this age group was overrepresented in arrests in the property offense category. A comparatively larger percentage of the 15, 16, and 17 year old's arrests were for Part I violent offenses.

POINT OF INTEREST

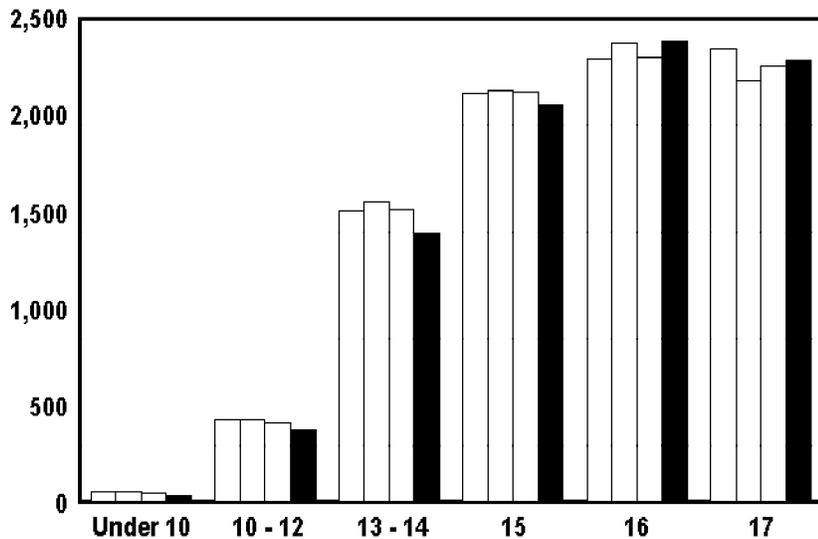
From the data, it seems clear that juvenile offenders are not getting younger. In fact, over the past several years, the rate of juvenile arrests of juveniles under the age of 14 has declined at a rate higher than the rate of decrease in total juvenile arrests.

In 1994, 38% of the violent offense arrests and 48% of the property offense arrests were of juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14. This same group comprises 63% of the population between the ages of 10 and 17.

Chart 2.2

Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Group

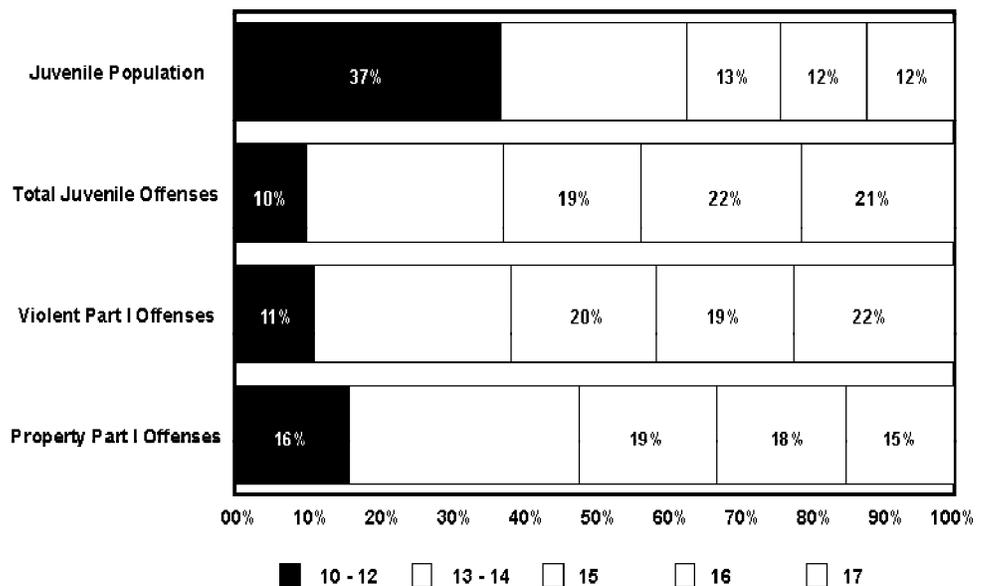
Juvenile Arrests by Age Group, Comparison of Groups Between 1991 and 1994



Source: Table 2.1, Table 2.2, Table 2.3, and Table 2.4

1991
 1992
 1993
 1994

Juvenile Arrest Comparison by Age Group Among Offense Types



Source: Table 2.4

10 - 12
 13 - 14
 15
 16
 17

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests: Comparing Age Groups and Part I Offenses

- ❖ Seventy-five percent of the juveniles arrested for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter in 1994 were 15 years of age or older.
- ❖ The age group of 13 to 14 account for 40% of the juvenile arrests for forcible rape in 1994, while the same age group accounts for only 26% of the juvenile population between the ages of 10 and 17.
- ❖ Juveniles between 15 and 17 years of age accounted for 37% of the juvenile population between 10 and 17 in 1994, yet this group accounted for 67% of the arrests for robbery, 61% of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 63% of the arrests for motor vehicle theft.
- ❖ Compared to their percentage of arrests for most other Part I offenses, juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 were arrested for a larger portion of burglary offenses (46%) and larceny/theft offenses (49%).
- ❖ Juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 were arrested for 73% of all juvenile arson offenses.

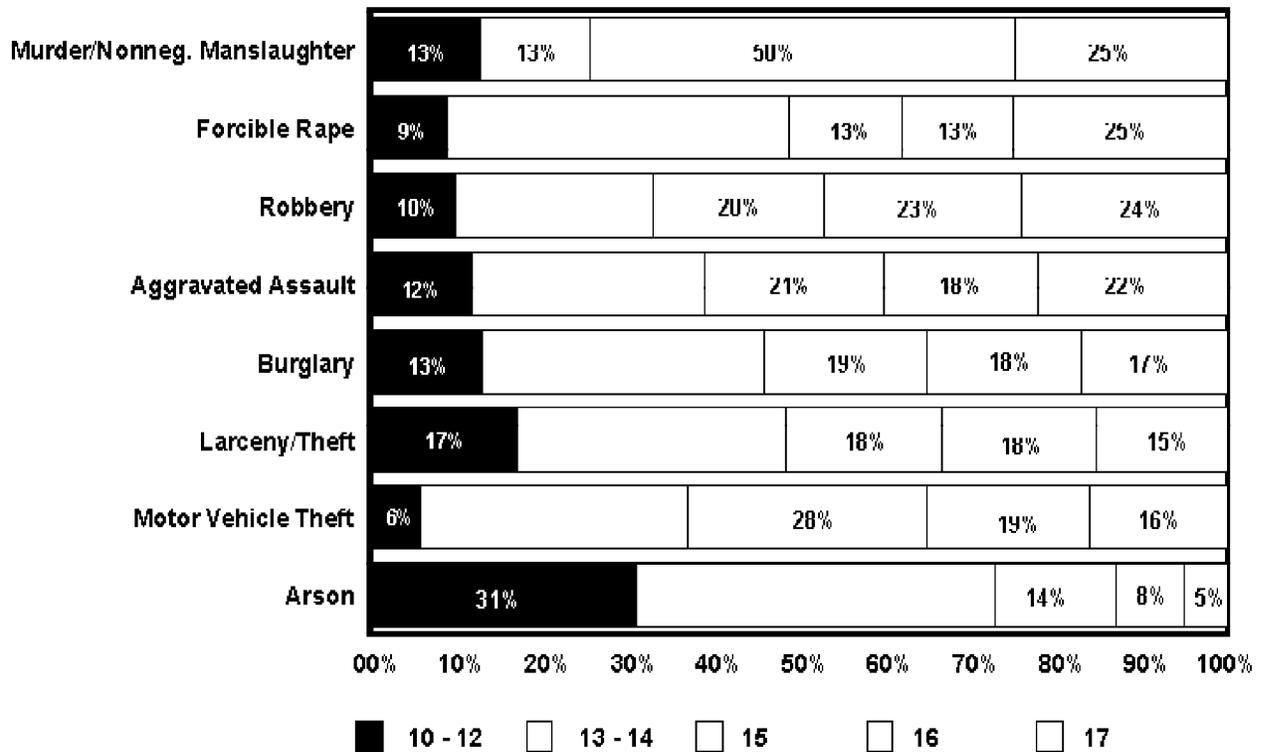
POINT OF INTEREST

Again, it is clear that the largest portion of violent offense arrestees are the older juveniles (15-17). However, it is troubling that juveniles between 13 and 14 are arrested for a disproportionate amount of forcible rapes. With the exception of forcible rapes, juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 are arrested for a larger percentage of property offenses than violent offenses. Juveniles between the ages of 10 and 14 are arrested for nearly three-quarters of all juvenile arson offenses.

Chart 2.3

Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Group; Part I Offenses, 1994

Juvenile Arrest Comparison by Age Group, Part I Offenses 1994



Source: Table 2.4

ARREST

Utah Juvenile Arrests by Race and Offense Type

- ❖ From 1990 census data among the racial groups for those aged 10 -17, whites comprise 91.1%, Hispanics 5.1%, Asian/Pacific Islander 1.8%, American Indian/Eskimo 1.4%, and blacks 0.6% of Utah's juvenile population.¹
- ❖ Racial minority groups represented 8.9% of Utah's juvenile population in 1990, but the same groups accounted for 7% of the total juvenile arrests in 1994 (13% of the juvenile arrests for Part I violent offenses and 7% of the juvenile arrests for Part I property offenses). It should be clearly noted that Hispanics, the largest ethnic minority in Utah, are not included in arrest racial break outs.
- ❖ Juvenile minority arrestees were severely overrepresented in robberies. Twenty-three percent of the arrestees for robbery were minority youth. Ten percent of the juvenile arrestees for aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft were minorities. Seven percent of the juvenile arrestees for burglary and larceny/theft were minorities. Finally, four percent of the juvenile arrestees for forcible rape and arson were minorities.

POINT OF INTEREST

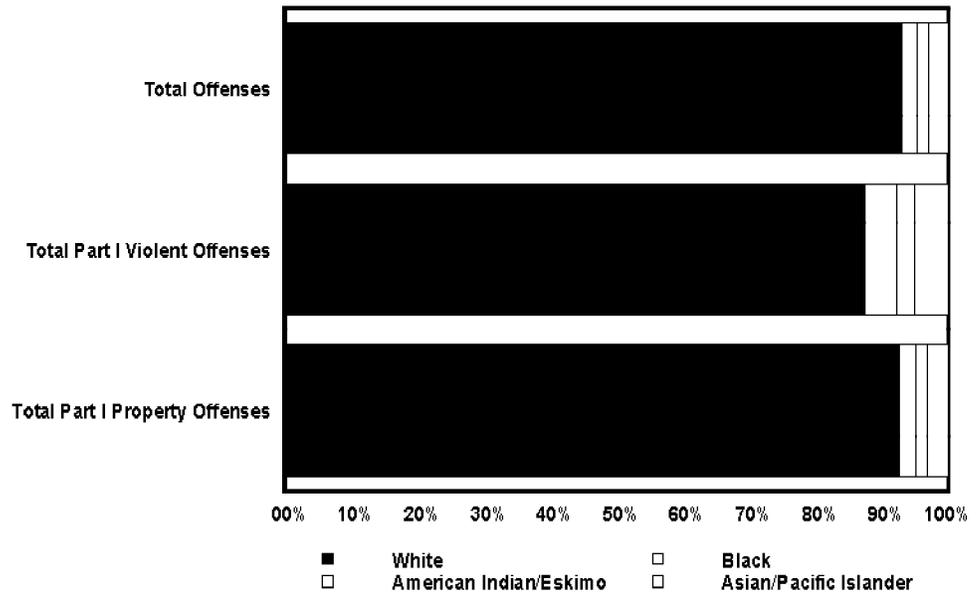
The analysis of juvenile arrests by racial group in Utah is limited. Hispanics comprise the largest minority group in Utah and are generally considered an ethnic group rather than a racial group. Law enforcement agencies are not required to report "ethnicity" data to the Utah Department of Public Safety. Therefore, there is limited data available to assess the arrest rate of the largest minority group in the state. Hispanics are aggregated with whites under this analysis.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

Chart 2.4

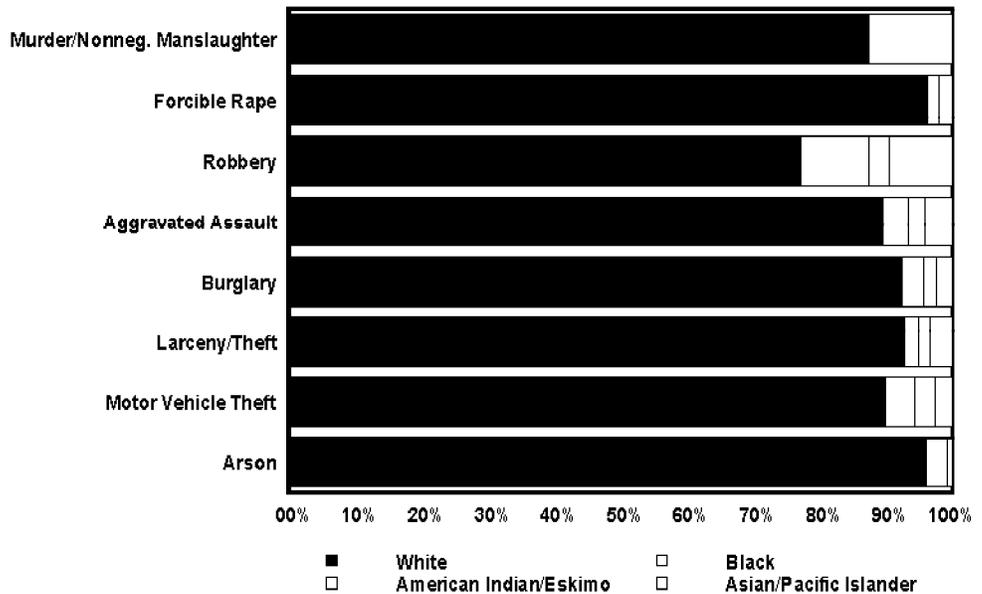
Utah Juvenile Arrests by Race

Juvenile Arrests by Race, Summary Offenses



Source: Table 2.5

Juvenile Arrests by Race, Part I Offenses



Source: Table 2.5

ARREST

Juvenile Arrests in Urban and Rural Utah

- ❖ Eighty-three percent of the juvenile population in Utah between the ages of 10 and 17 are from urban counties, while the remaining 17% are from rural counties.
- ❖ Overall, it appears that the rate of total juvenile arrests, Part I violent juvenile arrests, and Part I property juvenile arrests are lower in rural counties than would be expected when compared to the proportion of the state's juvenile population in rural counties.
- ❖ Although there were only two juvenile arrests for murder/ nonnegligent manslaughter in rural counties, the arrest rate for this offense was higher in the rural counties (.37) than in urban counties (.31).
- ❖ The rate of juvenile arrests for burglary per 10,000 was higher in the rural areas (51.4) compared to the urban areas (47.1). The juvenile arrest rate for forcible rape and arson were very similar between urban and rural counties. The juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft was lower in the rural counties than in the urban counties. Finally, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery was twice as high in the urban counties (7.1) than in the rural counties (3.5).

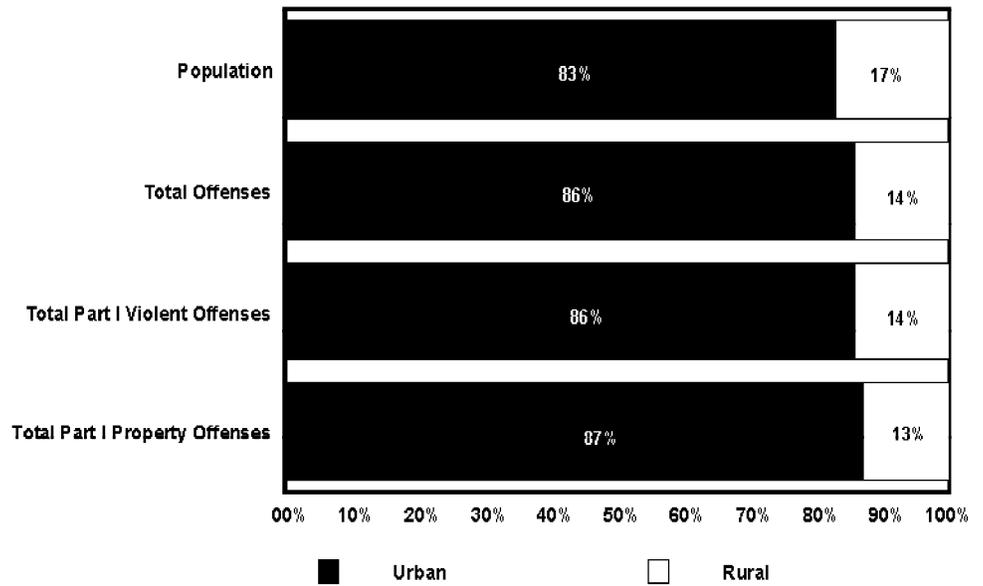
POINT OF INTEREST

For purposes of this analysis, counties with a juvenile population over 10,000 between the ages of 10 and 17 were considered urban. The following six counties in Utah were considered to be urban: Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington, and Weber. The remaining counties were considered rural.

Chart 2.5

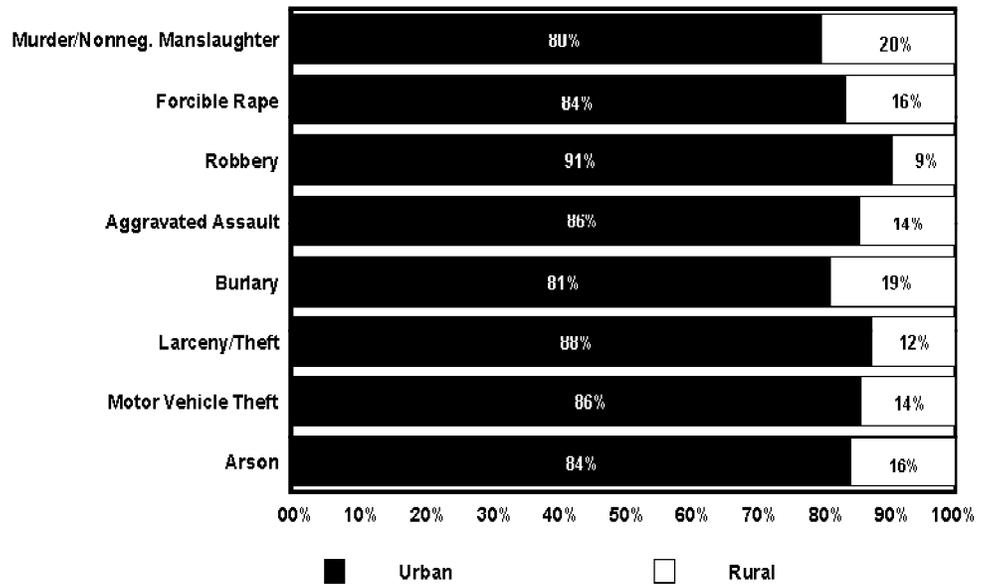
Utah Juvenile Arrests Urban and Rural Utah

Percent of Juvenile Arrests, Urban vs. Rural; Summary Offenses



Source: Table 2.6

Percent of Juvenile Arrests, Urban vs. Rural; Part I Offenses



Source: Table 2.6

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting, Comparing Urban and Rural Jurisdictions

The remainder of the "Arrest" section of the report compares one urban and one rural law enforcement jurisdiction from Utah using National Incident Based Reporting (NIBRS) data. These two jurisdictions have been reporting NIBRS data accurately for several years. Because so few law enforcement jurisdictions in Utah use NIBRS, it is not possible to do a statewide NIBRS analysis. These two jurisdictions are not assumed to represent the entire state of Utah. (For more information regarding NIBRS data, see page 21, or the introduction of this section).

Incident Based Reporting on Juvenile Arrestee's Age and Gender In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ In the urban jurisdiction, 7.7% of the juvenile arrestees were 12 years of age or younger. In the rural jurisdiction, 13.0% of the juvenile arrestees were 12 or younger.
- ❖ The rural jurisdiction had a lower percentage of arrestees that were 15 years of age (13.1%) compared to the urban jurisdiction (21.3%). The urban jurisdiction had a lower percentage of arrestees that were 17 years of age (17.4%) compared to the rural jurisdiction (26.3%). In other age groups, the urban and the rural juvenile arrestees were quite similar.
- ❖ The gender of victims were nearly identical in the urban and rural jurisdiction. In the urban jurisdiction, 43.9% of the victims were female and 56.1% were male. In the rural jurisdiction, 42.6% of the victims were female and 57.4% were male.
- ❖ Fewer arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were female (21.8%) as compared to the urban jurisdiction (32.3%).

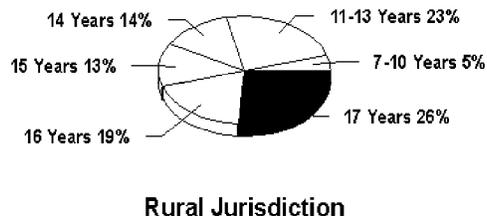
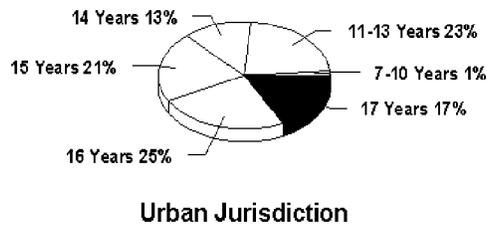
POINT OF INTEREST

The rural jurisdiction had more arrests of younger juveniles (12 and younger) and 17 year olds. Most of the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction were between the ages of 13 and 17. A greater percentage of the arrestees were female in the urban jurisdiction as compared with the rural jurisdiction.

Chart 2.6

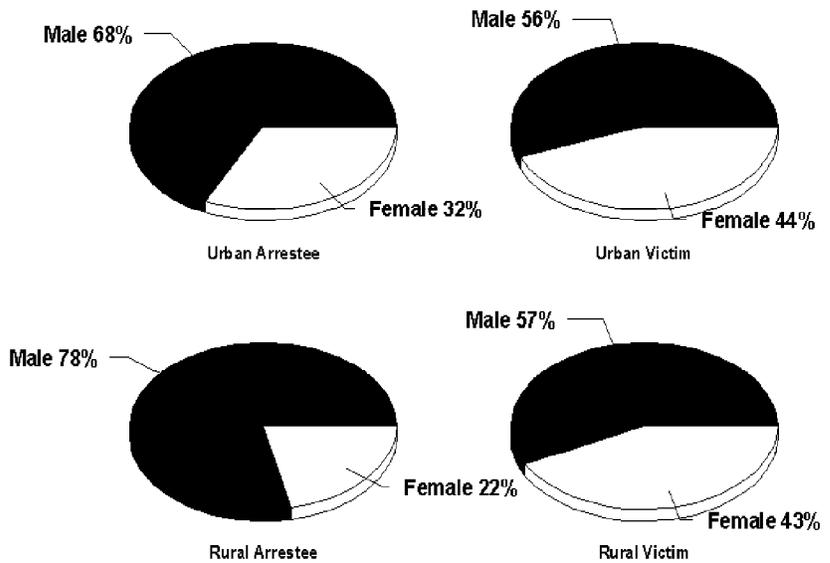
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Arrestee Age and Gender In Urban and Rural Jurisdiction

Juvenile Arrestee Age Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.7

Juvenile Arrestee and Victim Gender Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.10

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting on Juvenile Arrestee's Race and Ethnicity In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ A larger percentage of the rural jurisdiction's arrestees were white (94.6%) compared with the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction (89.6%).
- ❖ There are clear differences in the racial composition of the arrestees in the urban and rural jurisdictions. A larger proportion of the arrestees in the urban jurisdiction are racial minorities. In the urban jurisdiction, 4.5% of the juvenile arrestees were Asian/Pacific Islanders while none of the juvenile arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were from this racial group. In the urban jurisdiction, 3.9% of the juvenile arrestees were black while 3.4% of the arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were black. Finally, 1.9% of the urban jurisdiction's juvenile arrestees were American Indian/Alaskan Native while 1.5% of the arrestees in the rural jurisdiction were from this racial group.
- ❖ The percentage of juvenile arrestees that were Hispanic was very similar in the urban and rural jurisdictions (17.5% and 19.2%, respectively). However, there were a large number of "unknown" ethnicity responses in the rural jurisdiction (21.4%).

POINT OF INTEREST

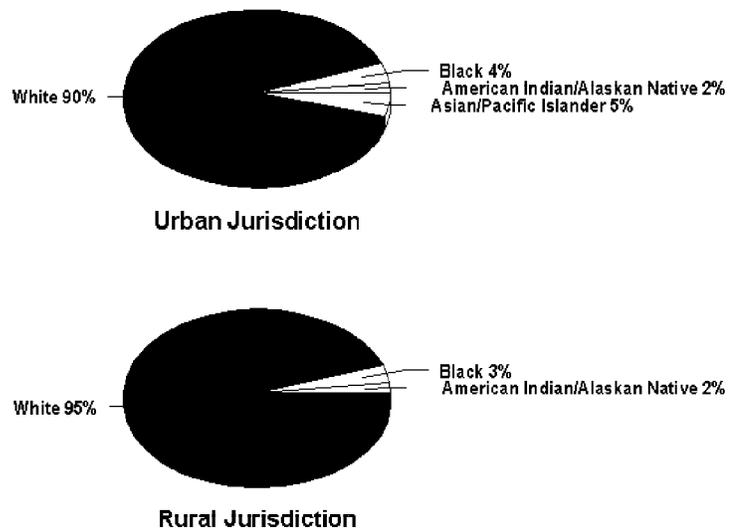
Utah population figures for all citizens indicate a larger portion of the rural population consists of racial groups compared to the urban population. However, this difference appears to be created by American Indians who comprise 4.5% of rural population and 1.0% of the urban population.¹ Troubled American Indian youth are generally handled by Tribal Courts or by the federal government. For this reason, only a small portion of American Indian arrests are reported to the Utah Department of Public Safety.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Pages 78-81.

Chart 2.7

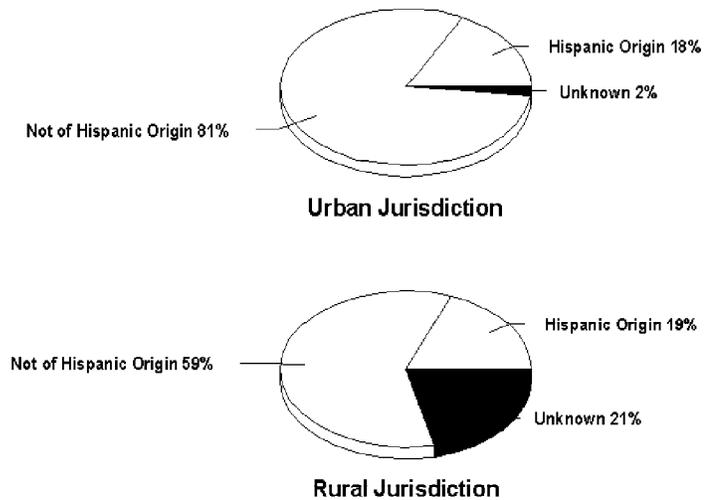
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Arrestee Race and Ethnicity In Urban and Rural Jurisdiction

Juvenile Arrestee Race Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.8

Juvenile Arrestee Ethnicity Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.9

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting on Juvenile Arrestee's Disposition and Time of Offense In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ It is interesting to note that in one-quarter of the juvenile arrests in the rural jurisdiction, the law enforcement agency handled the offense within the department rather than referring it to another authority. In the urban jurisdiction, only 6% of the juvenile cases were handled in this manner.
- ❖ Looking at the time when the juvenile offenses occurred, the pattern is similar between the rural and the urban jurisdiction. In both cases, the largest portion of the offenses occur either at or shortly after 3:00 p.m. This is usually when these youth are released from school. A large number of offenses occur around midnight as well.
- ❖ It is also interesting to note that in the urban jurisdiction there are several peaks of juvenile offending before the school day is complete. One of these peaks occurs right before school begins (between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.). The other peak occurs during the lunch break (between 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m.).

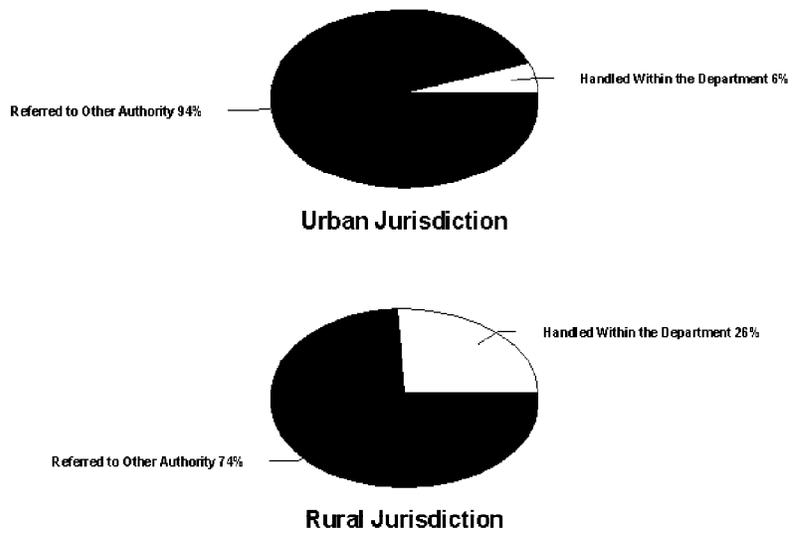
POINT OF INTEREST

There are several explanations why rural jurisdictions handle more juvenile arrests within the department. One may be that there simply aren't as many juvenile justice resources available in the rural area. Limited amount of detention space or other youth offender options may force some rural jurisdictions into dealing with the problem internally. In addition, most of the rural jurisdictions are rather small. If the law enforcement official knows the juvenile (and the juvenile's family), the youth may be sent home accompanied by a law enforcement officer.

Chart 2.8

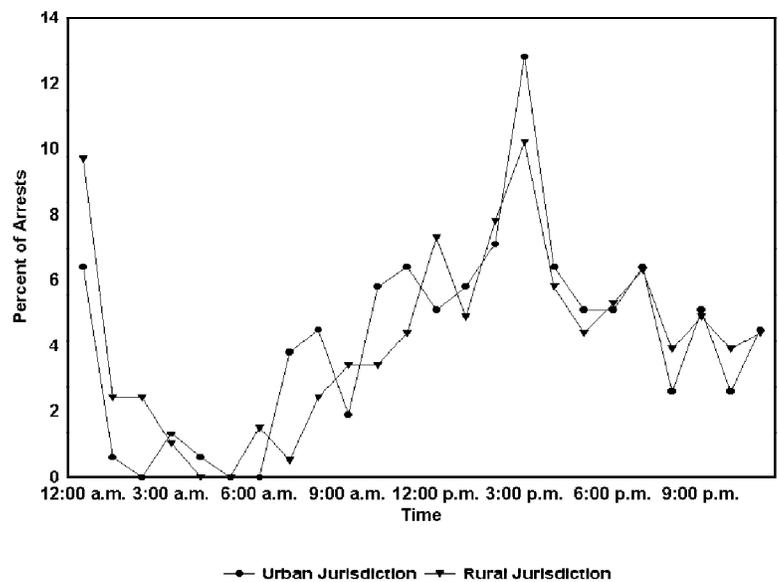
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Arrestee Disposition and Time of Offense In Urban and Rural Jurisdiction

Juvenile Arrestee Disposition Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.11

Time of Juvenile Offending Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.12

ARREST

Incident Based Reporting on the Relationship Between Victim and Offender and Location of Offense In Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction

- ❖ In both urban and rural jurisdictions, it was seldom the case where the victim was a stranger to the juvenile offender (6.9% in urban and 9.1% in rural).
- ❖ In the urban jurisdiction, a larger percent of the victims were siblings or parents (20.6%). In the rural jurisdiction 6.8% of the victims were either siblings or parents.
- ❖ In the rural area, more victims were boyfriends/girlfriends (6.8%) compared to the urban area (0.0%). In the urban area, more victims were babysittees (3.4%) compared to the rural area (0.0%).
- ❖ For both urban and rural jurisdictions, the largest percentage of the offenses took place either at home or at school (home: 23.1% urban and 21.8% rural; school: 23.1% urban and 16.5% rural).
- ❖ A larger percent of the rural juvenile offenses took place on highways/roads/alleys compared to urban juvenile offenses, 16.0% and 9.0% respectively.

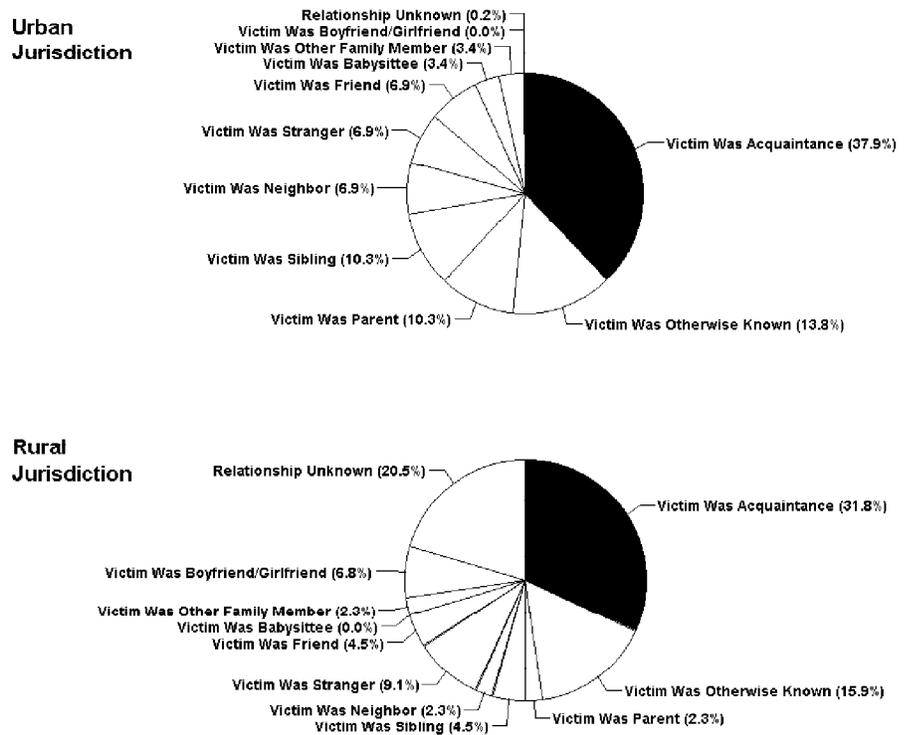
POINT OF INTEREST

Because juveniles predominately commit property offenses, it is not surprising that many of the offense locations for juveniles are businesses of some type. In the rural jurisdiction, 20.8% of the juvenile offenses took place in a supermarket, department store, or a store of some other type. In the urban jurisdiction, 36.6% of the juvenile offenses took place in a business type of location.

Chart 2.9

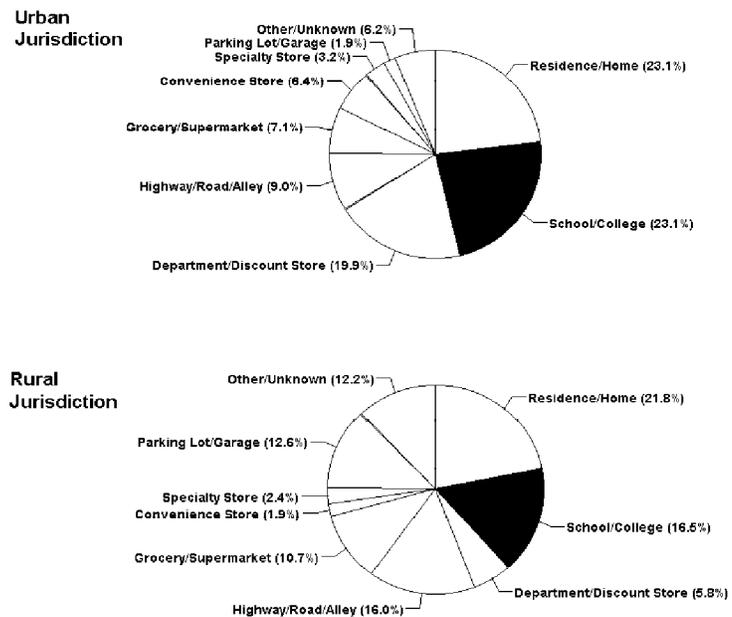
Utah Incident Based Reporting 1994, Relationship Between Victim/Offender and Location of Offense

Relationship Between Victim and Offender; Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.15

Location of Offense Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction



Source: Table 2.14

JUVENILE COURT



Information Source

The data in this section was taken from yearly statistical reports created from the Juvenile Justice Information System by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts. The Juvenile Justice Information System is a database that includes critical juvenile justice information for use by both the Juvenile Court and by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Findings

A referral to the Juvenile Court is a package of work for the Juvenile Court. One referral may contain a single event, such as one misdemeanor offense, or it may contain several events, such as two felonies and three misdemeanors. In either case, only one referral occurred.

Between 1988 and 1994, total offenses referred to the Juvenile Court increased 26.8%, resulting in an additional 16,162 offenses referred. The largest portion of this increase occurred in 1992. Total offenses referred includes referrals for felonies, misdemeanors, infractions, status offenses, and administrative actions.

During the same period, criminal offenses referred to the Juvenile Court increased 58.2%. More specifically, felony offenses referred increased 86.8% (3,132 additional referrals) and misdemeanor offenses referred increased 47.2% (10,775 additional referrals).

Of those referred to the Juvenile Court where a juvenile's race was reported, 81.9% were white, 10.3% Hispanic, 2.9% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 2.0% black, and 1.4% Asian Pacific Islander. However, of the total referrals, 43.8% had no reported race. From these race figures, it appears that racial/ethnic minorities are disproportionately represented compared to their relative proportions in Utah's general population.

The age of juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court has remained relatively stable for the past six years at an average of 15.5 years of age. The average age of person and property felony offenders increased very slightly and the average age of public order felony offenders and misdemeanants decreased slightly. It does not appear that juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court are getting younger, as many believe.

Most of the juveniles referred are male; however, the percent of female involvement in the system increases as the severity of the offenses decrease.

Ninety percent of the felony offenses, 61% of the misdemeanor/infraction offenses, and 28% of the status offenses are petitioned to the Juvenile Court. Many of the misdemeanor/infractions and status offenses are handled through non-judicial sanctions, such as fines and community service hours.

There has been an 85.3% increase in felonies filed in Juvenile Court between 1988 and 1994. Specifically, there has been a 120% increase in person felonies filed, 76% increase in property felonies filed, 146% increase in public order felonies filed, and 84% increase in misdemeanor/infractions filed. There has been a 35.3% increase in petitions disposed of between 1991 and 1994.

Juveniles on probation increased by 383 (34.3%) between 1989 and 1994, while the ages of those on probation remained stable. The offense history of those placed on probation increased. In 1994, the average probationer had 4.2 felonies, 12.6 misdemeanor/infractions, and 2.5 status offenses.

In 1994, 78% of ordered restitution was collected (\$969,835); 74% of fines/fees were collected (\$1,309,229); and 73% of the community service hours were collected (327,610 hours).

JUVENILE COURT

Referrals

A referral is a unit or package of work for the Juvenile Court. One referral may contain a single event, such as one misdemeanor offense, or it may contain several events, such as two felonies and three misdemeanors. In either case, only one referral occurred.

When several offenses are included in a single referral, the most serious offense of the group is identified as the offense of referral. In assessing the different offense types being referred, it is important to remember only the most serious offense of the referral is recorded.

Offenses Referred to Utah's Juvenile Court, total and by offense

- ❖ Total offenses referred include administrative referrals, status offenses referred, infraction offenses referred, misdemeanor offenses referred, and felony offenses referred. Criminal offenses referred include only felony, misdemeanor, infraction, and status offense referrals.
- ❖ Total offenses referred to Juvenile Court increased by 26.8% over the past seven years resulting in 16,162 additional offenses referred. Offense referrals remained relatively stable until 1992 when they increased over 10,000.
- ❖ The proportion of criminal offenses referred that were felonies increased 18.5% between 1988 and 1994. The proportion of criminal offenses referred that were misdemeanors decreased 7.0% during the same period.
- ❖ Between 1988 and 1994, the absolute number of criminal offenses referred increased 58.2% (19,513 additional offenses), felony offenses referred increased 86.8% (3,132 additional offenses), misdemeanor offenses referred increased 47.2% (10,775 additional offenses), infraction offenses referred increased 27.9% (498 additional offenses), and status offenses referred increased 96.1% (5,108 additional offenses).

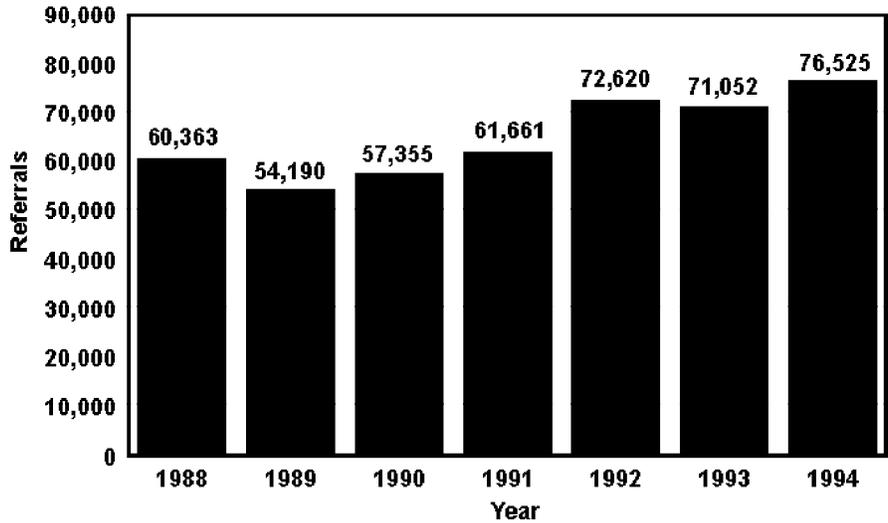
POINT OF INTEREST

It is interesting to note that although total criminal offenses referred to Juvenile Court increased by 58.2% over the past seven years, the juvenile population between the ages of 10 and 17 increased 30% over the past decade, and total juvenile arrests increased by 29% over the past decade. The increase in criminal offenses referred to Juvenile Court is nearly double the increase in juvenile population over the period examined. This discrepancy has not been assessed. However, it is clear that all criminal offenses referred to Juvenile Court are not necessarily the result of a formal arrest.

Chart 3.0

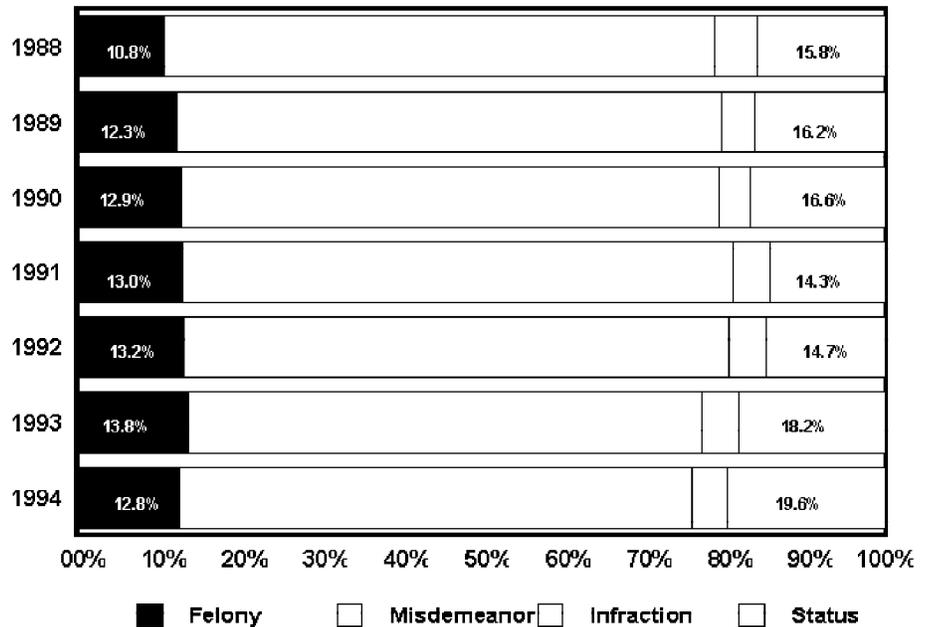
Total Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court and Offense Type of Intake Referral, 1988 to 1994

Total Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court



Source: Table 3.0

Offense Type of Criminal Intake Referral



Source: Table 3.1

JUVENILE COURT

Age and race of youth handled by the Juvenile Court, 1994

- ❖ Of the youth handled by the Juvenile Court in 1994 where race was reported, 81.9% were White, 10.3% Hispanic, 2.9% American Indian, 2.0% Black, and 1.4% Oriental. However, of the total youth handled by the Juvenile Court, 43.8% had no reported race. Therefore, the racial proportions reported are questionable. Utah's population in 1990 of those aged 10 to 17 was 91.1% white, 5.1% Hispanic, 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.4% American Indian/Eskimo, and .6% Black.¹
- ❖ Over the past six years, the average age of the youth handled by the Juvenile Court has remained stable. In 1989 the average age of youth handled by the Court was 15.63 years of age. In 1994, the average age was 15.50 years of age. Over the period examined, the average age of juveniles referred to Juvenile Court decreased .83%.

POINT OF INTEREST

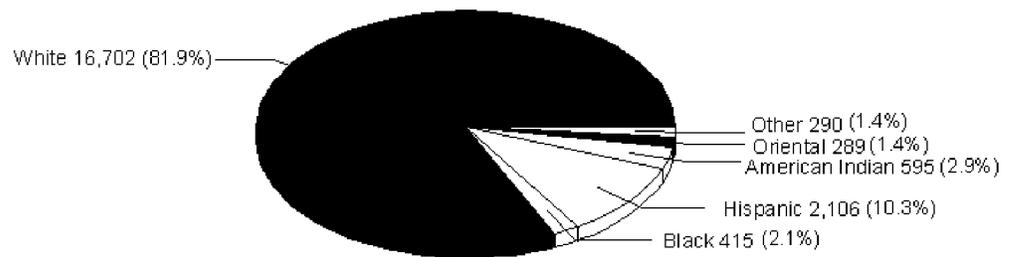
It is clear that at the court intake stage that juvenile racial minorities are disproportionately represented when compared to their proportions in the general population. Difficulties arise in attempting to identify exactly where, when, why or how this minority over-representation occurs. The issue is currently under examination by the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice. The Board will try to identify both the roots of the problem and possible methods for addressing the problem.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

Chart 3.1

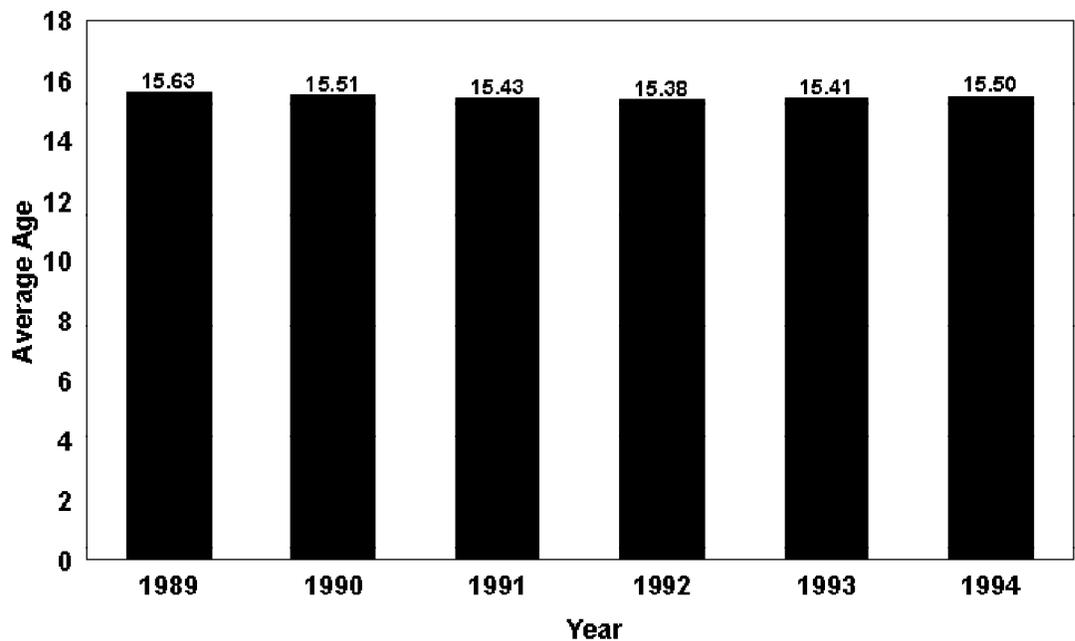
Race of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court 1994; Age of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court, 1989 to 1994

Race of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court, 1994



Source: Table 3.2

Average Age of Juvenile Criminal Offenders Referred



Source: Table 3.3

JUVENILE COURT

Age of youth person and property felony offenders handled by the Juvenile Court

The figures that follow depict ages of youth handled by the Juvenile Court between 1989 and 1994. The figures will show if the average age of juveniles handled by the Juvenile Court is changing with the passage of time.

- ❖ The average age of juvenile person felony offenders increased from 14.94 years of age in 1989 to 15.19 years of age in 1994. This reflects a 1.7% increase in the average age of juvenile person felony offenders over the period.
- ❖ The average age of juvenile property felony offenders increased from 15.44 years of age in 1989 to 15.56 years of age in 1994. This reflects a .8% increase in the average age of juvenile property felony offenders over the period.
- ❖ Although the differences between the average age of person felony offenders and property felony offenders is small, it does appear that, on average, the person felony offenders are younger than property felony offenders. It is clear that there have not been large changes in the average ages of juvenile offenders in these offense types.

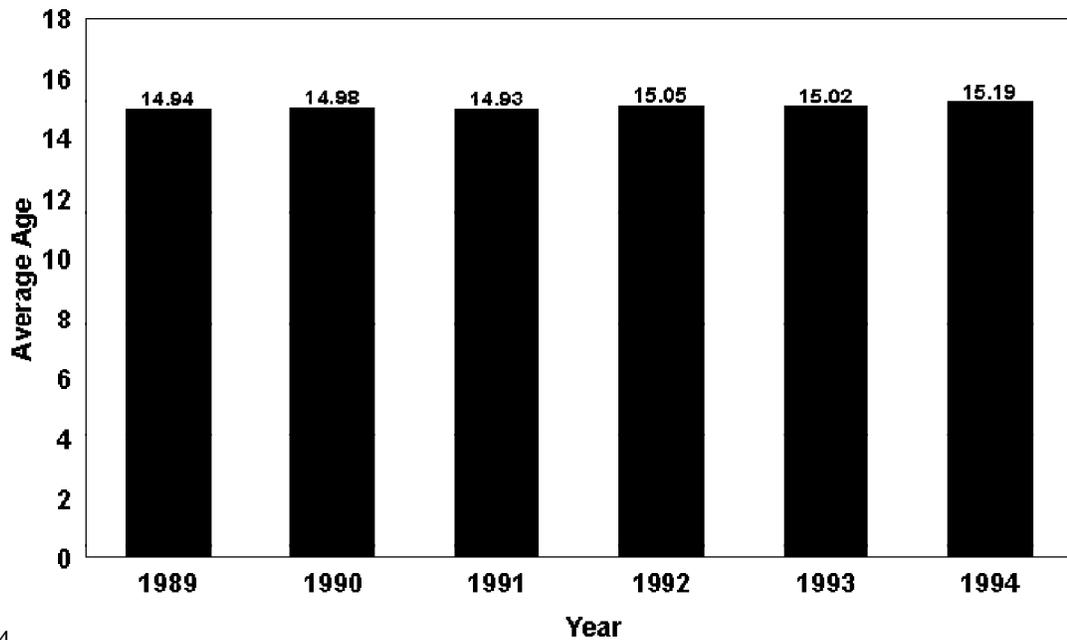
POINT OF INTEREST

It would be misleading to say the age of serious youth offenders handled by the Juvenile Court has declined. Although the average age of juvenile offenders decreased .8% between 1989 and 1994 (from 15.63 to 15.50 years of age), the average age of the most serious offenders (person and property felony offenders) increased. The average age of juvenile person felony offenders increased 1.7% from 14.94 years of age to 15.19 years of age. The average age of juvenile property felony offenders increased .8% from 15.44 years of age to 15.56 years of age.

Chart 3.2

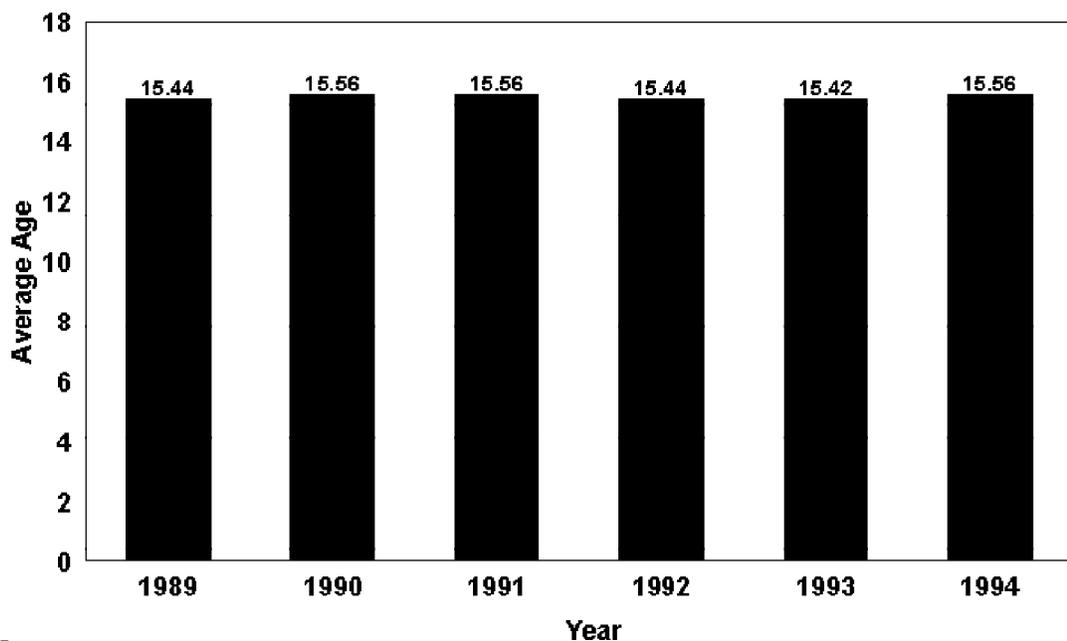
Age of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court by Offense Category, 1989 to 1994

Average Age of Juvenile Person Felony Offenders



Source: Table 3.4

Average Age of Juvenile Property Felony Offenders



Source: Table 3.5

JUVENILE COURT

Age of youth public order felony and misdemeanor offenders handled by the Juvenile Court

- ❖ The average age of juvenile public order felony offenders decreased from 16.40 years of age in 1989 to 16.15 years of age in 1994. This reflects a 1.5% decrease in the average age of juvenile public order felony offenders over the period.
- ❖ The average age of juvenile misdemeanor offenders decreased slightly from 15.54 years of age in 1989 to 15.53 years of age in 1994. This reflects a .1% decrease in the average age of juvenile misdemeanor offenders over the period.

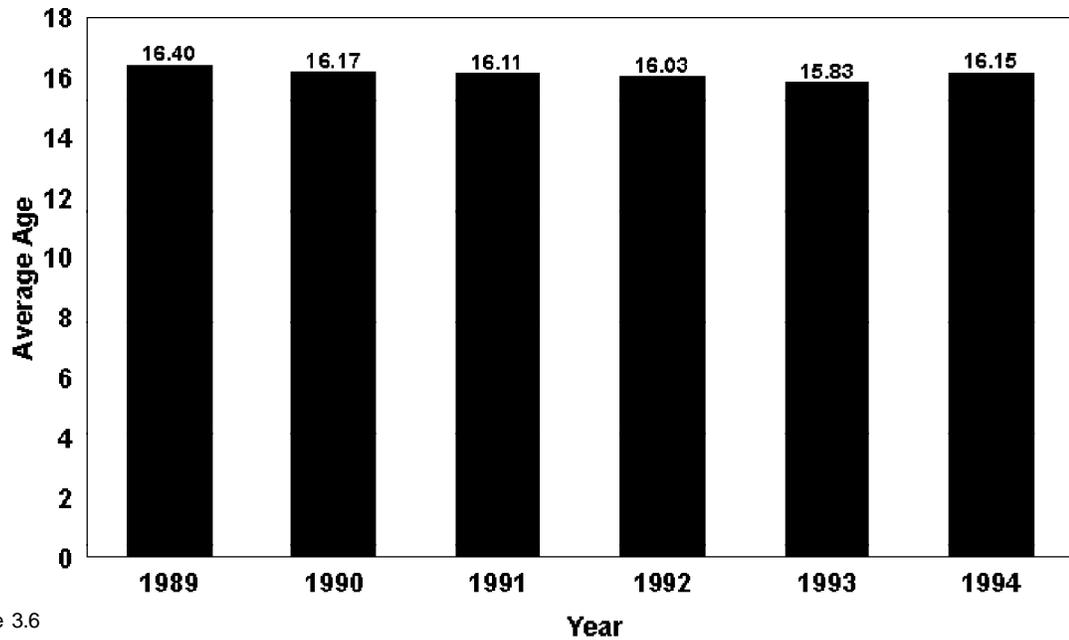
POINT OF INTEREST

In 1994, the average age of the person felony offenders had the lowest average age (15.19 years of age). The highest average age was among the public order felony offenders (16.15 years of age). Public order felony offenses were the only felony offenses where the average age decreased between 1989 and 1994. Looking at the figure, it is clear that younger age groups are becoming involved in public order felony offenses. The average age of misdemeanor offenders was nearly the same in 1994 as it was in 1989.

Chart 3.2

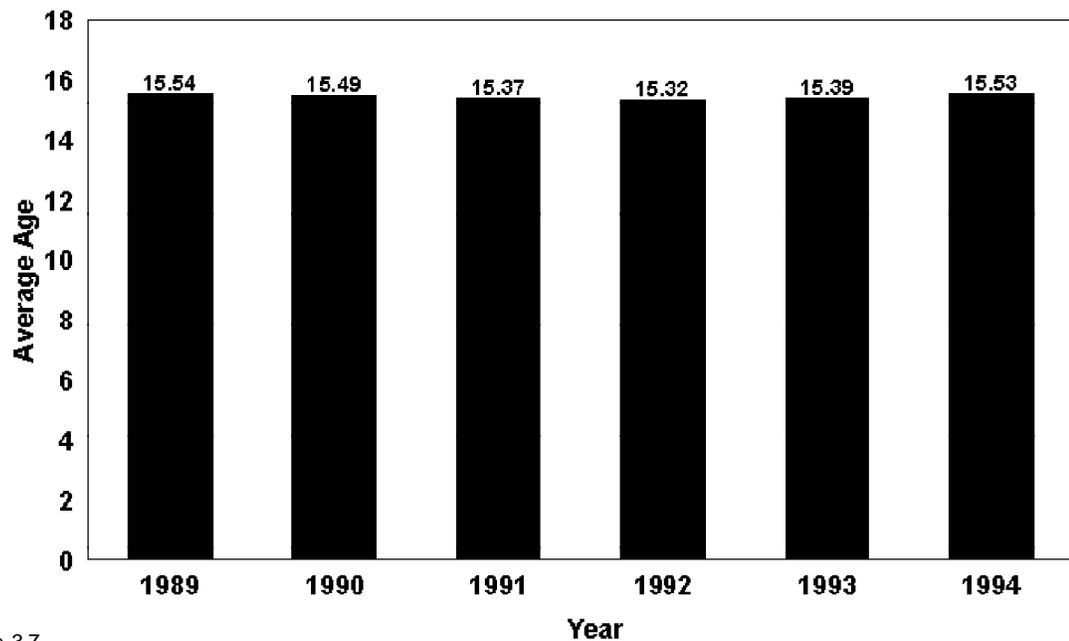
Age of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court by Offense Category, 1989 to 1994

Average Age of Juvenile Public Order Felony Offenders



Source: Table 3.6

Average Age of Juvenile Misdemeanor Offenders



Source: Table 3.7

JUVENILE COURT

Gender of youth handled by Juvenile Court, and how cases were handled at Juvenile Court intake

- ❖ In 1994, it is clear that most of the youth offenders handled by the Juvenile Court are male. However, the proportion of youth that are female increases as the severity of the offense decreases. For both capital and person felony offenses, males accounted for 100% and 92% of the youth offenders, respectively. Females accounted for 28% of the status offenses, 21% of the misdemeanors, and 18% of the infractions.
- ❖ In 1994, the greatest portion of juvenile felony offenders handled by the Juvenile Court Intake were petitioned to Juvenile Court (90%). Smaller portions of misdemeanor/infraction offenses and status offenses were petitioned to the Juvenile Court, 61% and 28% respectively. Between 7% and 10% of all offenses received no action or were referred to another agency. A large percentage of misdemeanor/infraction and status offenses (24% and 39%) were handled with a non-judicial action such as warnings, restitution, or community service hours.

POINT OF INTEREST

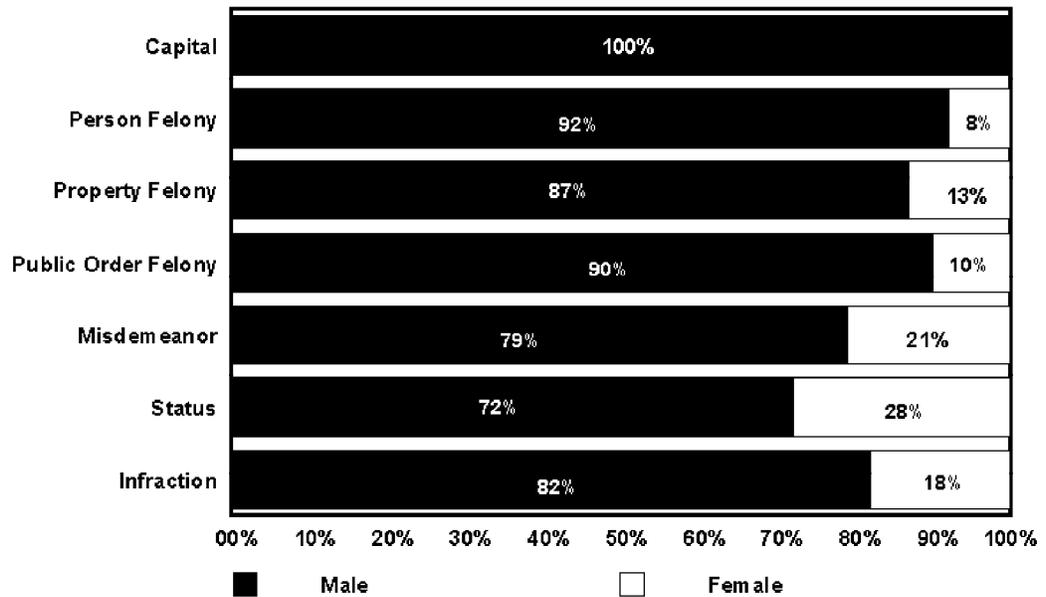
Combining all offense types handled by Juvenile Court Intake in 1994, the largest portion (38,682) were petitioned to the Juvenile Court. Another large portion (15,946) were handled through a non-judicial action. Together, petitions and non-judicial actions account for most dispositions by intake in the Juvenile Court.

The pattern of gender involvement in the Juvenile Justice system is similar to the entire justice system. Males are more involved in criminal behavior than females. The disparity is generally larger among person offenses as compared to property or nonviolent offenses.

Chart 3.3

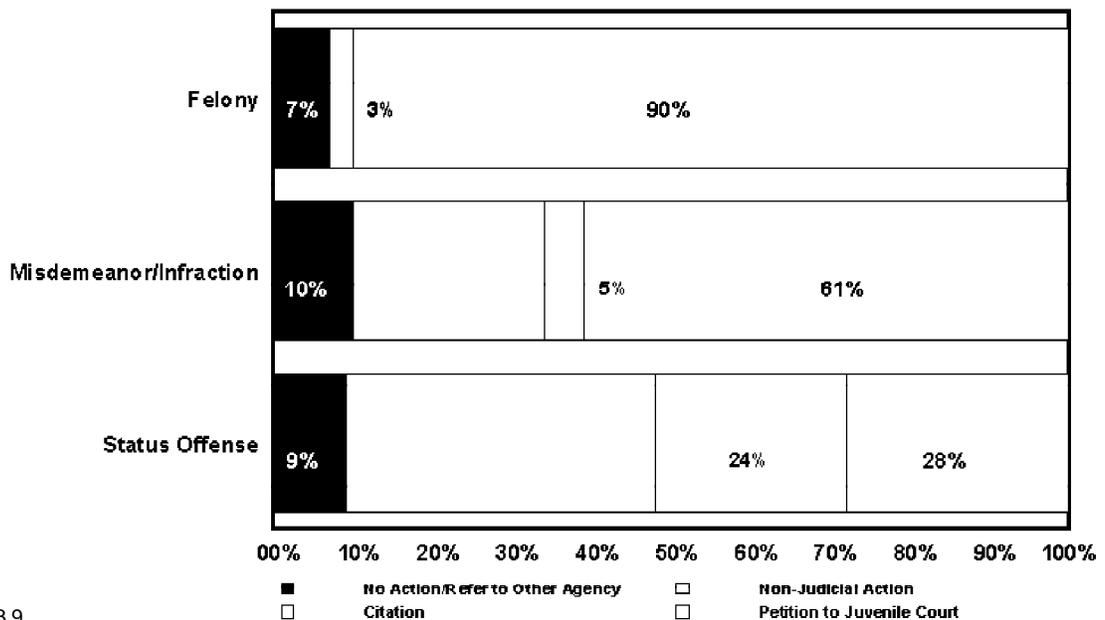
Gender of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court, 1994; How Cases Were Handled at Intake by Offense Category, 1994

Gender of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court, 1994



Source: Table 3.8

How Cases Were Handled At Juvenile Court Intake, 1994



Source: Table 3.9

JUVENILE COURT

Type of offenses filed in Juvenile Court, 1988 to 1994

- ❖ The number of offenses filed in Juvenile Court increased by 20,710 between 1988 and 1994. This represents a dramatic 85.3% increase in the number of total offenses filed in Juvenile Court during the past seven years. The rate of increase became larger between 1991 and 1992. This one year jump is similar to the increase noted in 1992 in total referrals to Juvenile Court.
- ❖ The large increase in petitions filed to Juvenile Court does not appear to be created by a change in the type of offenses being filed. The proportion of the different types of offenses filed in Juvenile Court is very stable over the period examined. However, looking at raw numbers rather than proportions, there are increases in the number of offenses filed on between 1988 and 1994. Person felony offense petitions increased 120% (814 additional petitions); property felony offense petitions increased 76% (2,698 additional petitions); public order felony petitions increased 146% (414 additional petitions); misdemeanor/infracton petitions increased 84% (14,557 additional petitions); and status offense petitions increased 96% (2,227 additional petitions).

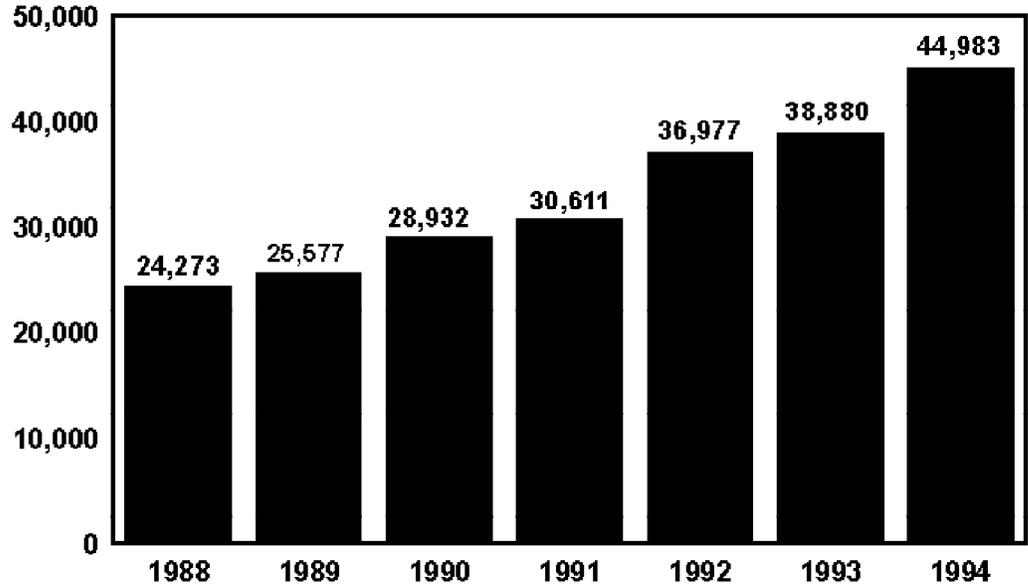
POINT OF INTEREST

Over the past seven years, total juvenile criminal referrals have increased by 58.2% while the offenses filed in Juvenile Court have increased 85.3% over the same period. It is clear that there have been large increases in the amount of offenses filed in Juvenile Court. It is possible that the discrepancy between the increase in referrals and the increase in offenses filed could be accounted for by an increasing percentage of criminal referrals being petitioned to the Juvenile Court. Also, it must be remembered that one referral may contain several offenses.

Chart 3.4

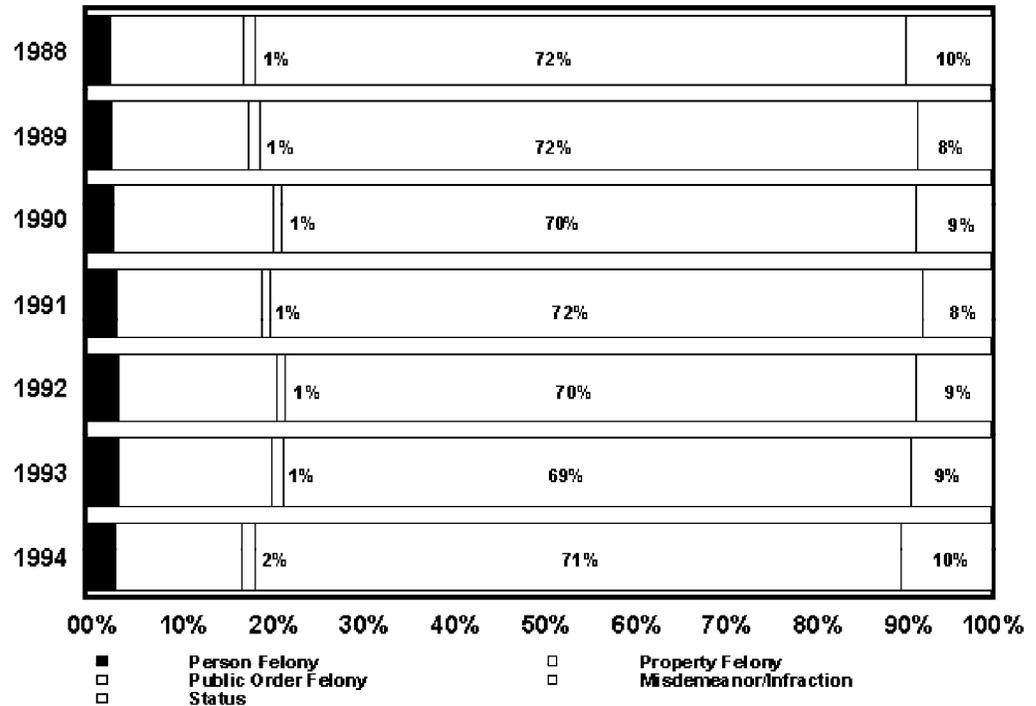
Total Offenses Filed in Juvenile Court and Offenses Filed by Offense Category, 1988 to 1994

Total Offenses Filed in Juvenile Court



Source: Table 3.10
Offenses filed include all offenses reported even if they were one part of a single criminal episode or referral with other offenses.

Offenses Filed in Juvenile Court by Offense Category



Source: Table 3.10
Offenses filed include all offenses reported even if they were one part of a single criminal episode or referral with other offenses.

JUVENILE COURT

Number of petitions disposed and average days to final disposition, 1991 to 1994

- ❖ The number of petitions disposed by the Juvenile Court between 1991 and 1994 increased by 35.3%, translating to 6,090 additional petitions disposed by the Juvenile Court in 1994 compared to 1991.
- ❖ Between 1991 and 1994, it took the Juvenile Court approximately the same average number of days to dispose of both felony and misdemeanor/infraction petitions. In comparison, the Court disposed of status offense petitions in fewer average days. On average, between 1991 and 1994, it took the Juvenile Court just over two months to dispose of felony, misdemeanor, and infraction petitions. It took the Court, on average, approximately a month and a half to dispose of status offense petitions. On average, it took the Court two more days in 1994 to dispose of a felony petition as compared to 1991; it took the Court eight fewer days in 1994 to dispose of a misdemeanor/infraction petition as compared to 1991; and it took the Court seven fewer days in 1994 to dispose of a status offense petition as compared to 1991.

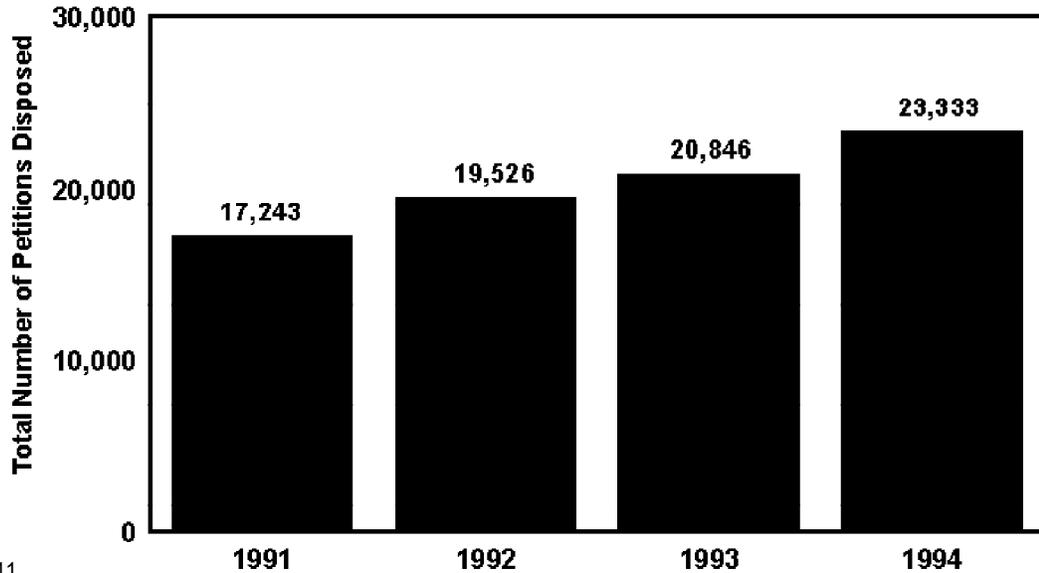
POINT OF INTEREST

Although the number of offenses filed in Juvenile Court have increased over the past four years, more juvenile court judges have been added to the Court (most of which are the result of the Child Welfare Reform Act). In just three years, Utah's Juvenile Court bench has increased by 50%, from 14 to 21 judges. This may explain how the Court has been able to increase the number of petitions disposed without changing the amount of time it takes to dispose of cases.

Chart 3.5

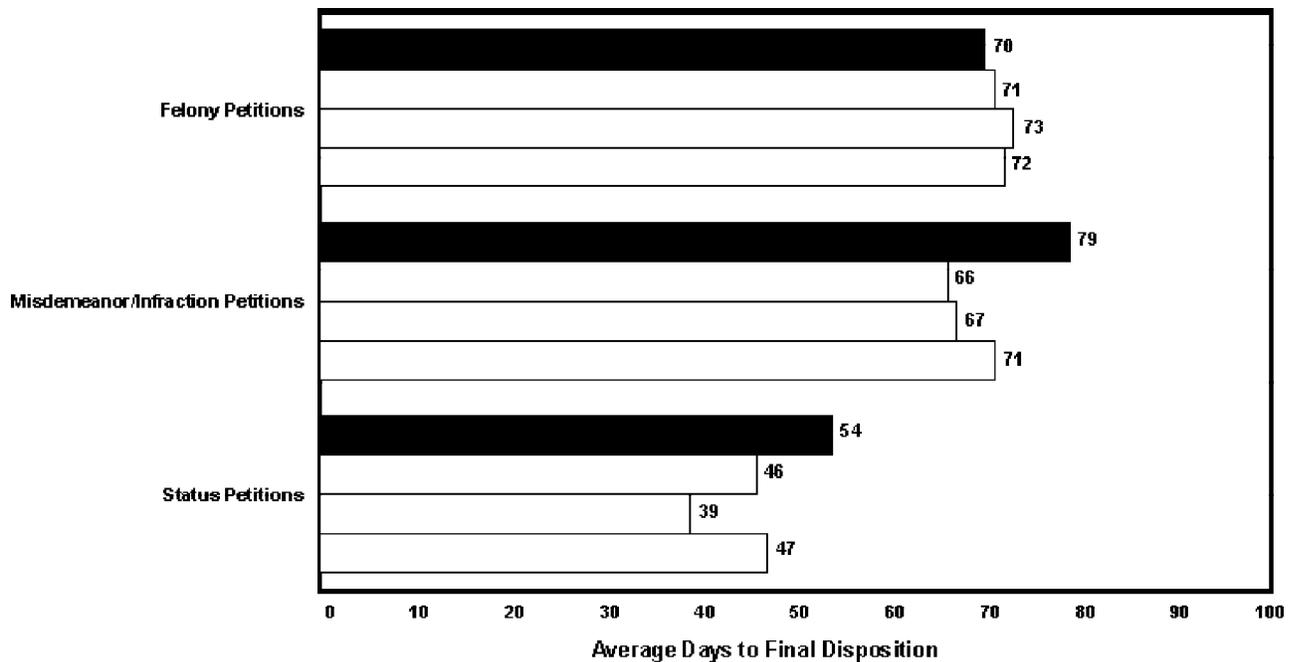
Total Juvenile Court Petitions Disposed & Average Days to Final Disposition, 1991 to 1994

Total Petitions Disposed



Source: Table 3.11

Average Days to Final Disposition



Source: Table 3.11

1991
 1992
 1993
 1994

JUVENILE COURT

Number and ages of juvenile probationers, 1989 to 1994

For more information regarding Juvenile Court Probation sanctions, please refer to Page 6.

- ❖ The number of juveniles on probation at the end of the year increased 34.3%, or by 383 youth, between 1989 and 1994. However, between 1989 and 1993, juveniles on probation at the end of the year increased by only 16%, or 179 youth. The largest increase of juveniles on probation occurred between 1993 and 1994.
- ❖ Between 1989 and 1994, the average age of juvenile probationers decreased. The average age of probationers decreased from 16.62 years of age in 1989 to 16.53 years of age in 1994, representing a .5% decline in the average age of juvenile probationers over the past seven years.

POINT OF INTEREST

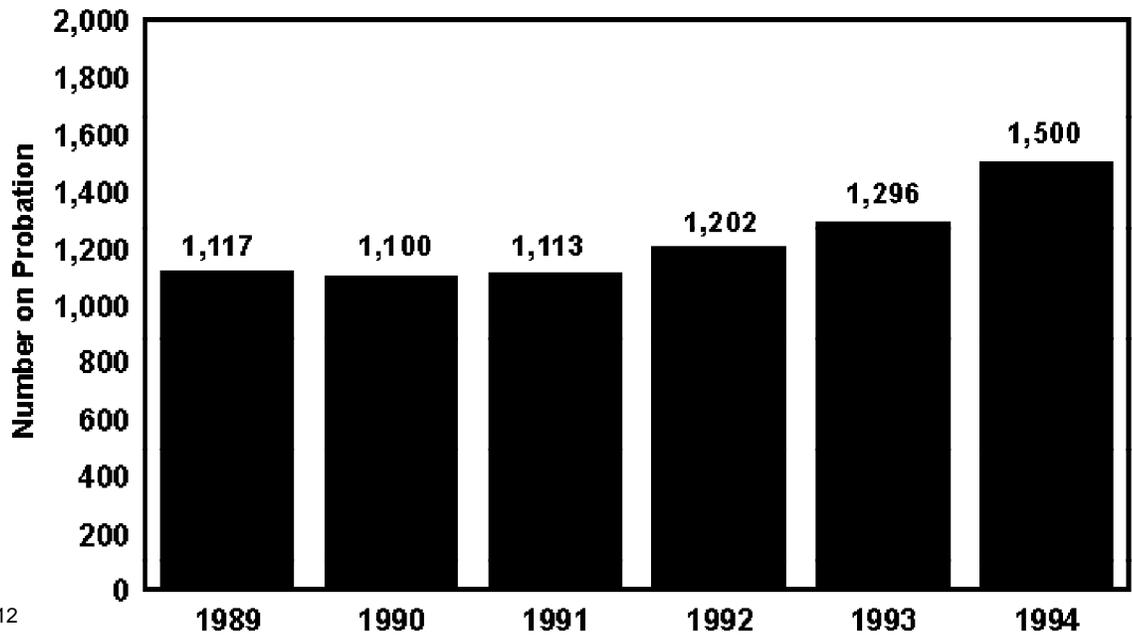
Once again we see that the age of the juveniles in the juvenile justice system has not changed much over the past several years. The average age of juveniles on probation decreased, but only by .5% over the six years examined.

The number of juveniles on probation increased by 34.3% over the past six years. The number of juvenile probation officers kept pace by increasing 33.0% in the past three years.

Chart 3.6

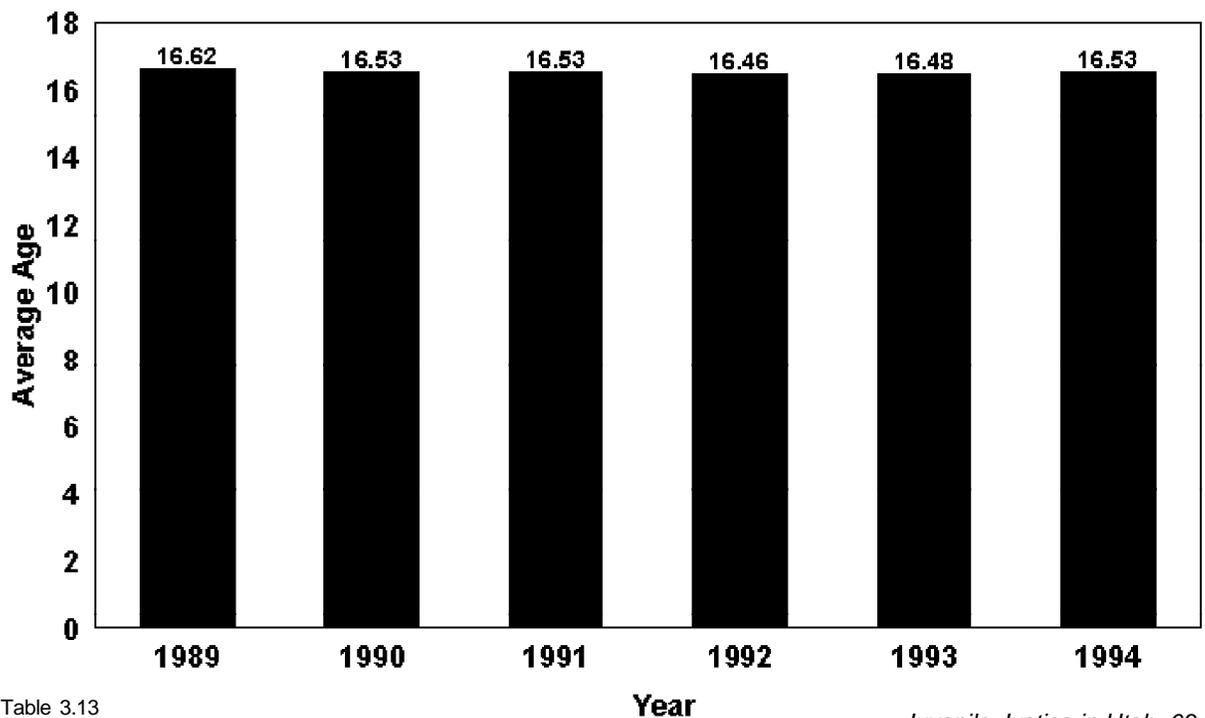
Juveniles On Probation At the End the Year, 1989 to 1994; Age of Juveniles On Probation, 1989 to 1994

Juveniles On Probation At the End of the Year



Source: Table 3.12

Average Age of Juveniles On Probation



Source: Table 3.13

JUVENILE COURT

Average offense history of juvenile probationers and average offenses committed by juveniles after a probation placement

- ❖ The average offense history of juvenile probationers increased between 1990 and 1994. The average felony history of juvenile probationers increased 20.9% from 3.49 felonies to 4.22 felonies. The average misdemeanor history of juvenile probationers increased 16.2% from 10.83 misdemeanors to 12.58 misdemeanors. The average status offense history of juvenile probationers increased 28.1% from 1.96 status offenses to 2.51 status offenses.
- ❖ In 1994, the average probationer had over four felony convictions, nearly 13 misdemeanor convictions, and more than two status offense convictions.
- ❖ Looking at offenses after a probation placement for past probationers who turned 18 during 1990 to 1994, it appears that the average number of felony offenses after probation increased (14.7%) while the average number of misdemeanor and status offenses decreased (5.8% and 2.6% respectively). After a probation placement for those turning 18 during 1994, the average youth committed nearly two felonies, six misdemeanors, and one status offense.

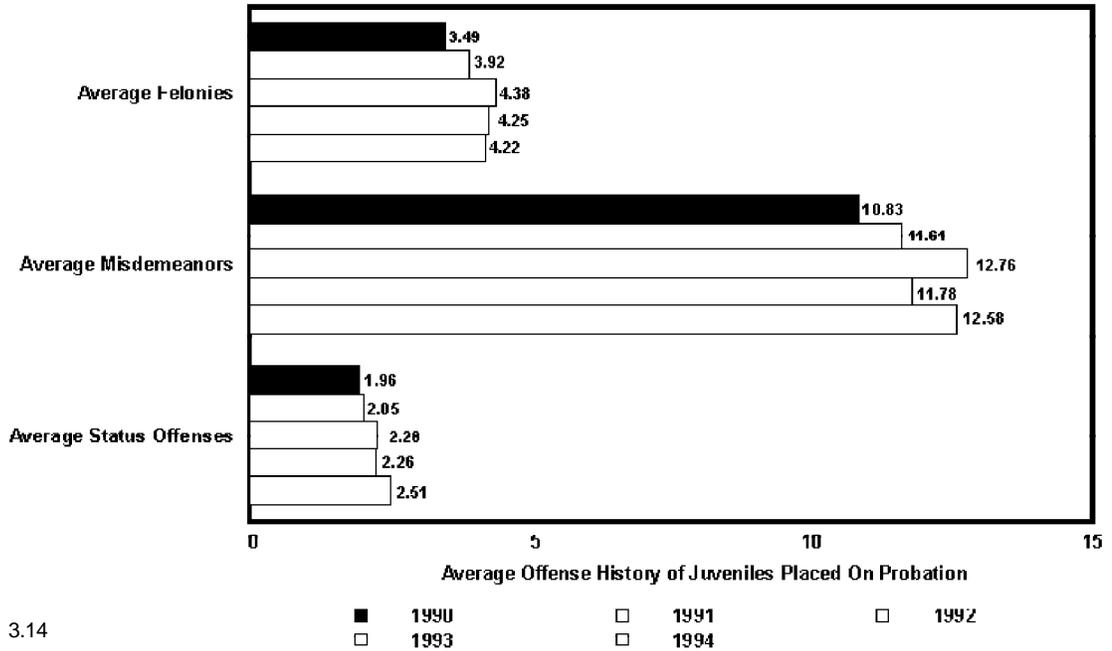
POINT OF INTEREST

The two adjacent figures seem to indicate that although juvenile probationers continue criminal offending after probation, on average they have fewer offenses after the probation placement than they had prior to the probation placement. In every offense category, there is a 50% reduction of average offenses after probation compared to the average offense history of youth on probation.

Chart 3.7

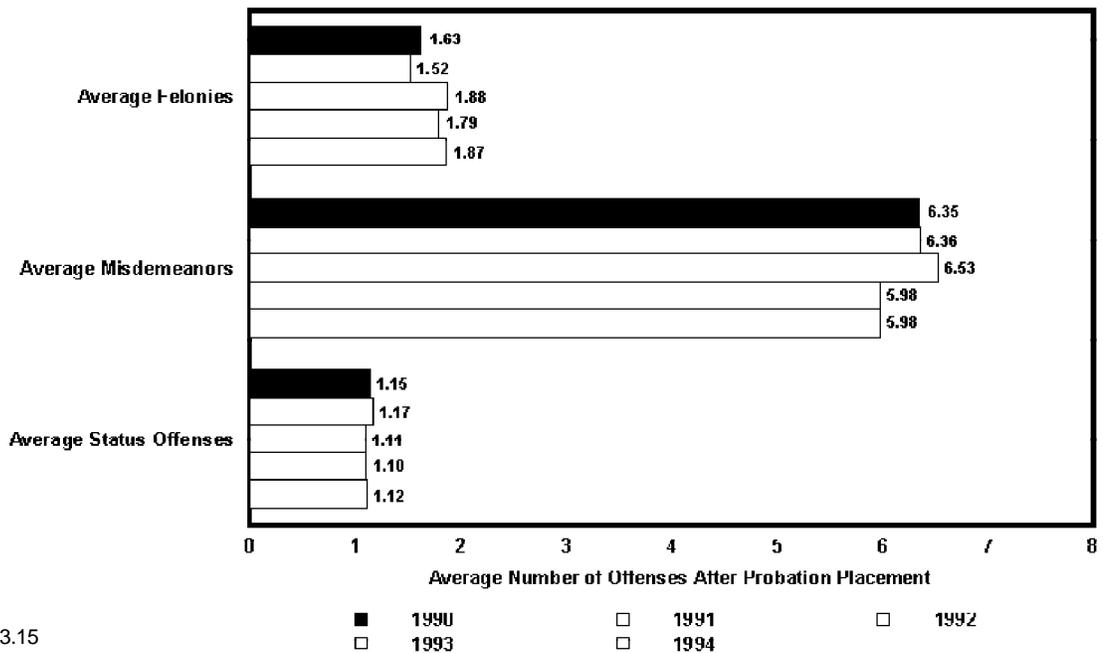
Average Offense History of Juvenile Probationers & Average Offenses After Juvenile Probation Placement, 1990 to 1994

Average Offense History of Juvenile Probationers



Source: Table 3.14

Average Offenses After Juvenile Probation Placement



Source: Table 3.15
 Juveniles turning 18 years of age, 1990 to 1994

JUVENILE COURT

For more information regarding monetary sanctions, please refer to Page 6.

Juvenile probationers placed with the Division of Youth Corrections, and percent of court orders collected

- ❖ Comparing 1990 to 1994, the percent of probationers, who before turning 18, were placed with the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) has increased. Of probationers turning 18 during 1994, 16% had an Observation and Assessment placement, 22% had a DYC community placement, and 12% had a secure facility placement.
- ❖ The percent of ordered fines/fees collected by the Juvenile Court was 74% in 1994. The success in collecting fines and fees ranged from a low of 71% (1992 & 1993) to a high of 77% (1991).
- ❖ The percent of ordered restitution collected by the Juvenile Court was 78% in 1994. The success in collecting restitution ranged from a low of 67% (1990) to a high of 84% (1991).
- ❖ The percent of ordered community service hours completed was 73% in 1994. The success in completing community service hours ranged from a low of 73% (1994) to a high of 87% (1991).

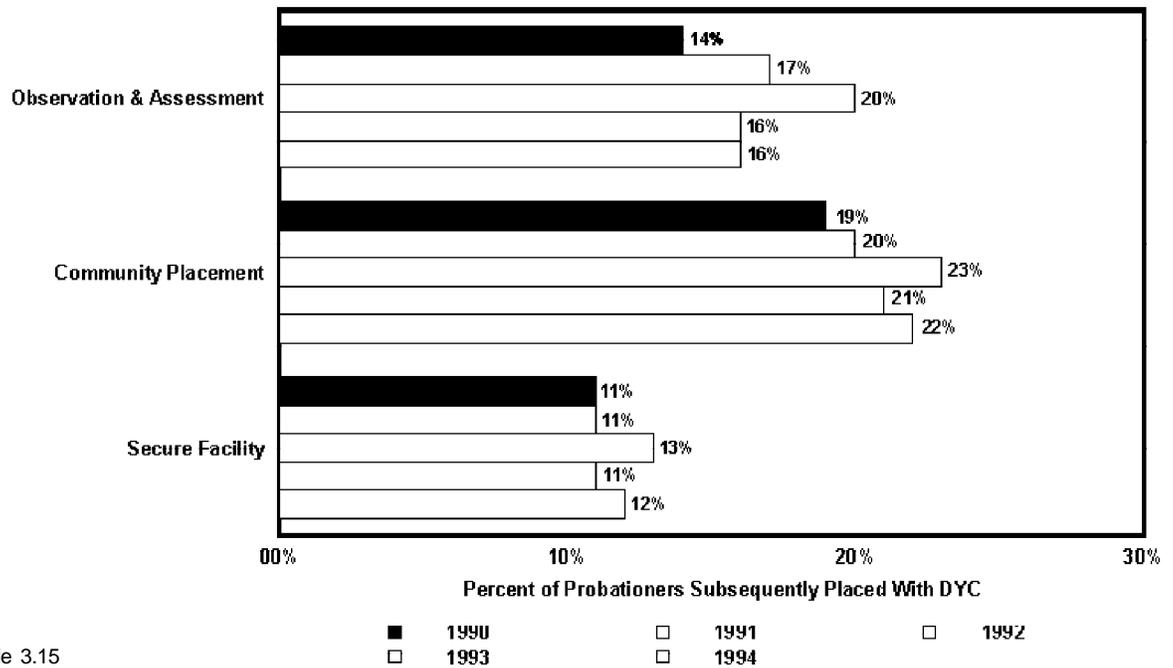
POINT OF INTEREST

The first adjacent graph depicts the juvenile probationers who penetrated further in to the juvenile justice system from 1990 to 1994. These are juveniles who were placed on probation and subsequently required a youth corrections placement. For the juvenile probationers who turned 18 years of age over the past five years, it is clear that their rate of penetration has increased. The percent of probationers subsequently placed in Observation and Assessment increased from 14% to 16%; the percent of probationers subsequently placed in a community placement increased from 19% to 22%; and the percent of probationers subsequently placed in a secure facility increased from 11% to 12%.

Chart 3.8

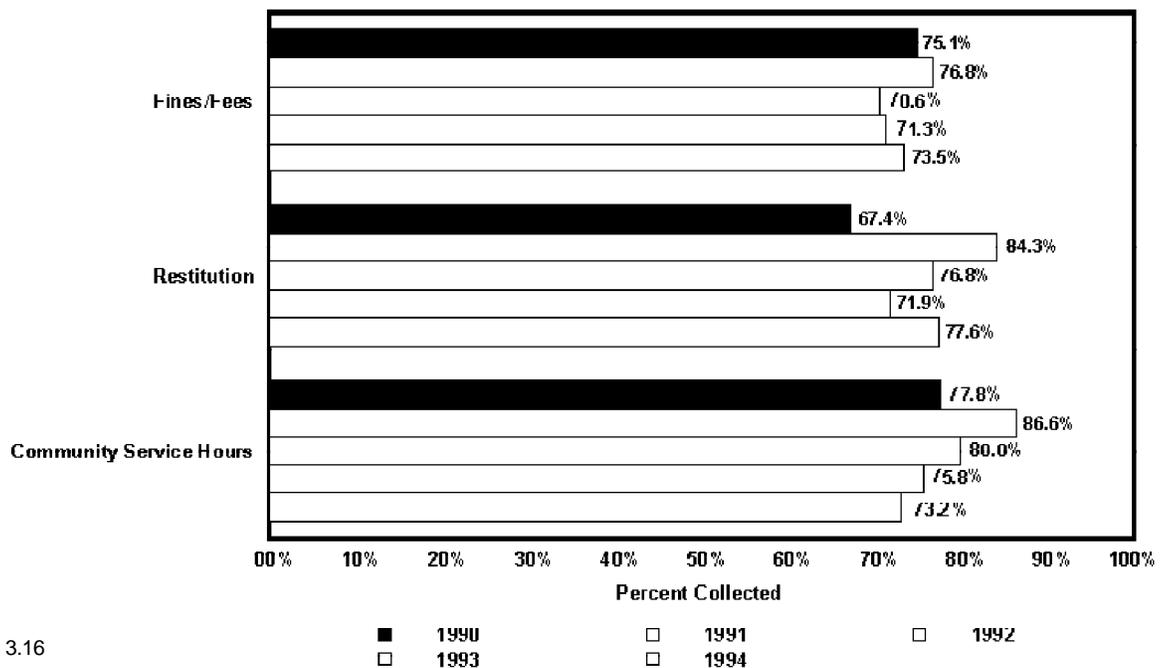
Percent of Probationers Placed With the Division of Youth Corrections; Percent of Fines/Fees, Restitution, & Community Service Collected, 1990 to 1994

Percent of Probationers Placed With NYC



Source: Table 3.15

Percent of Fines/Fees, Restitution, & Community Service Collected



Source: Table 3.16

JUVENILE COURT

Juvenile fines/fees, restitution, and community service, 1990 to 1994

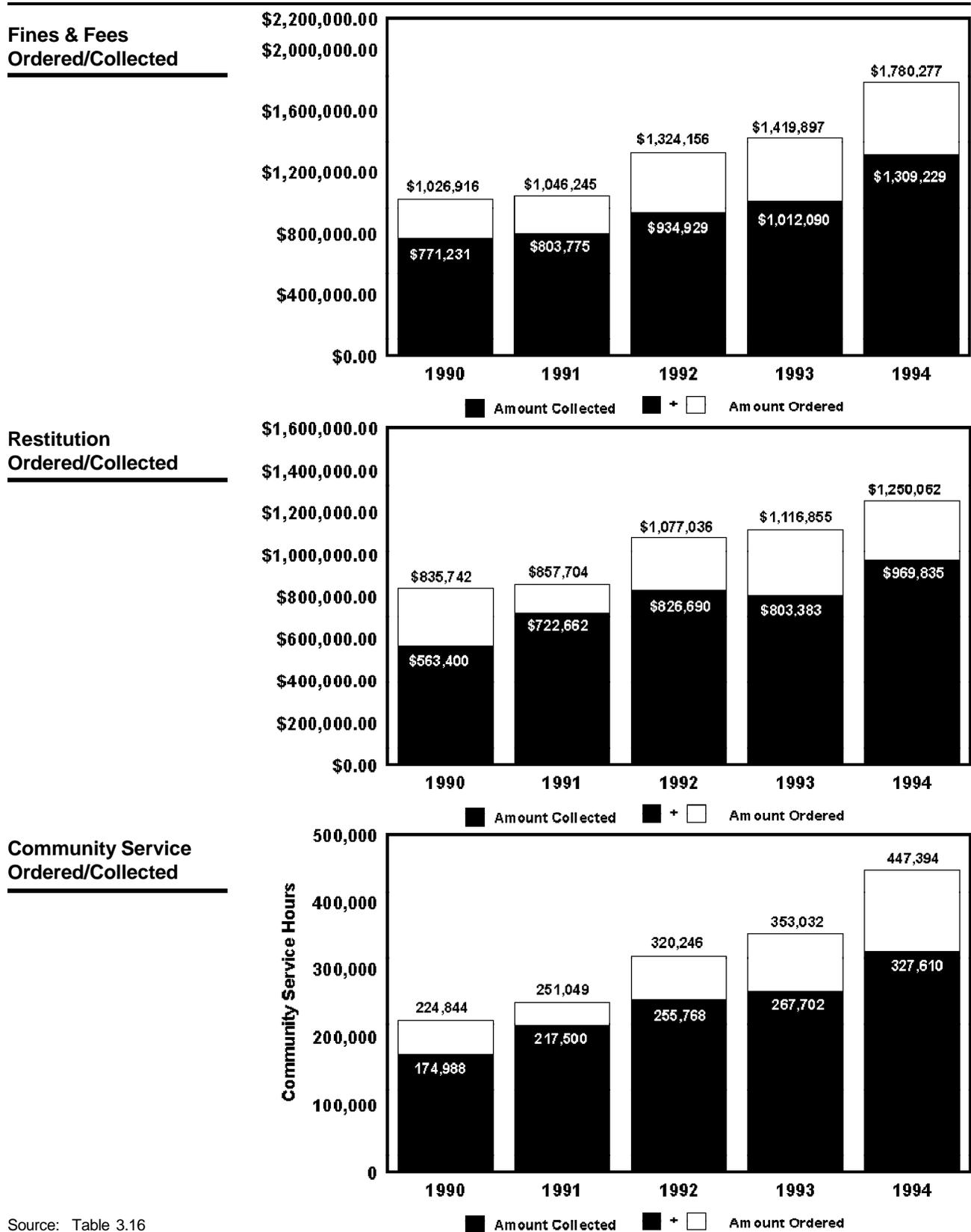
- ❖ In 1994, the Juvenile Court collected \$1.31 million in fines/fees, which represents a 69.8% increase from just five years earlier. During 1994, the Court ordered \$1.78 million in fines and fees, which represents a 73.4% increase since 1990. The five year increase in Court ordered fines/fees outpaced the increase in collected fines/fees.
- ❖ In 1994, the Juvenile Court collected \$969,835 in restitution, which represents a 72.1% increase since 1990. During 1994, the Court ordered \$1.25 million in restitution, which represents a 49.6% increase since 1990. The five year increase in collected restitution outpaced the increase in ordered restitution.
- ❖ In 1994, the Juvenile Court collected 327,610 hours of community service, which represents an 87.2% increase since 1990. During 1994, 447,394 hours of community service were ordered by the Court, representing a 99.0% increase since 1990. The five year increase in ordered community service hours outpaced the increase in collected community service hours.

POINT OF INTEREST

The amount of monies and hours collected from juvenile offenders by the Juvenile Court is impressive. In 1994, the Court collected nearly \$2.3 million dollars and nearly 330,000 hours of community service. Equally impressive is the percent of orders that were collected. Over the past five years, the Juvenile Court has consistently collected between 70% and 80% of the ordered fines/fees, restitution, and community service hours. These are sanctions used both by the Juvenile Court Judges and by intake services through non-judicial sanctions. Often, juveniles receive a mix of sanctions. For instance, a juvenile may be placed on probation and ordered to complete a certain number of community service hours.

Chart 3.9

Amount of Fines/Fees, Restitution, and Community Service Ordered and Collected, 1990 to 1994



Source: Table 3.16

JUVENILE COURT

Comparing juveniles who turned 18 years of age in 1985, 1990, and 1994

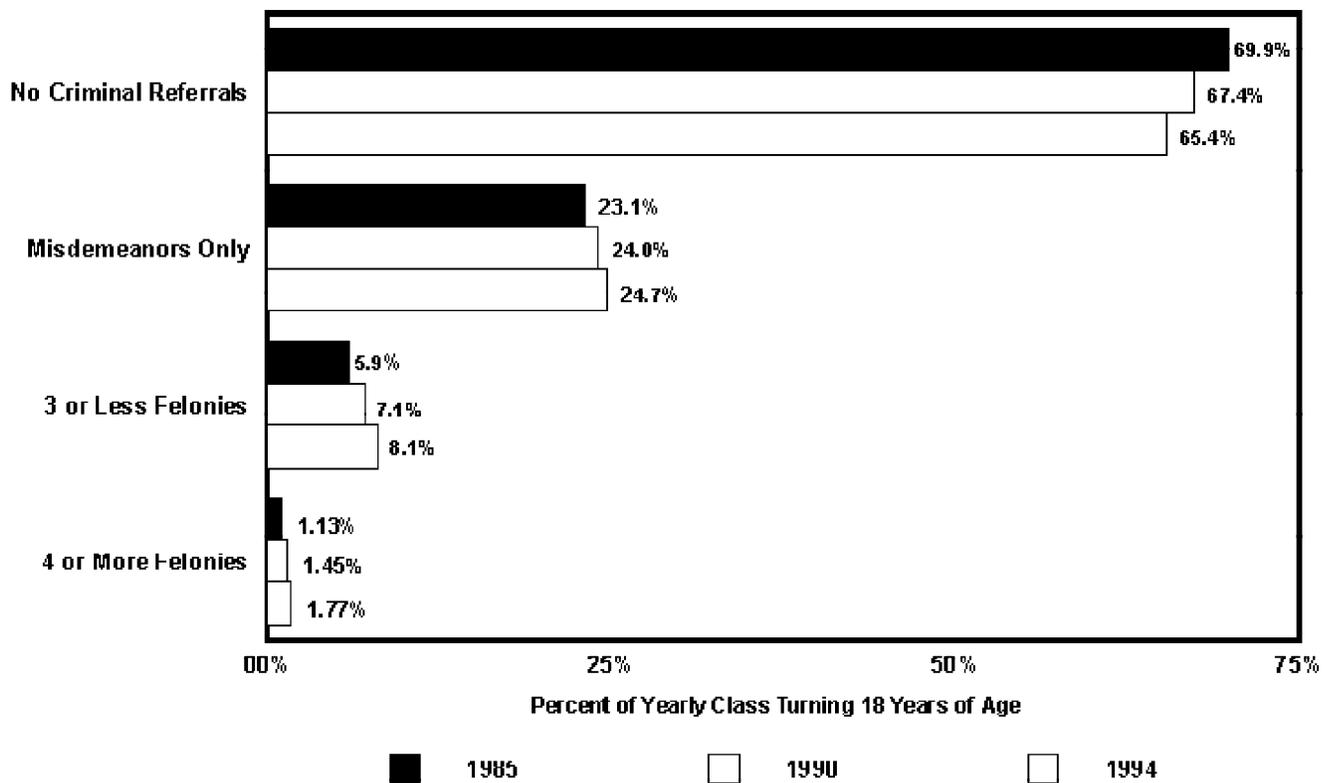
- ❖ It is clear that over the past decade, the percentage of the youth turning 18 years of age who have no criminal referrals has declined. In 1985, 70% of the 18 year olds had no criminal contact. By 1994, 65% of the 18 year olds had no criminal contact.
- ❖ The percent of youth turning 18 years of age who only had misdemeanor offenses increased from 23% in 1985 to 25% in 1994; the percent of youth who had three or fewer felony offenses increased from 6% to 8%; and the percent of youth who had four or more felonies increased from 1% to 2%.
- ❖ In 1994, there were 35,028 youth who turned 18 years of age. Of these, 22,915 youth had no contact with the Court for misdemeanor or felony offenses; 8,641 youth who had contact with the Court had misdemeanor offenses only; 2,851 youth who had contact with the Court had three or fewer felony offenses; and 621 youth who had contact with the Court had four or more felony offenses.

POINT OF INTEREST

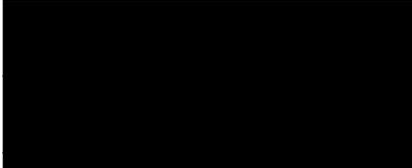
These views of youth turning 18 years of age provide a picture of a cohort's experiences with the juvenile justice system. It is interesting to note that of all of the juveniles who turned 18 years of age during 1994, 9.9% had contact with the Juvenile Court for a felony offense of any type during their youth. Over one-third of the juveniles turning 18 years of age during 1994 had contact with the Juvenile Court for either a felony offense or a misdemeanor offense.

Chart 3.10

Comparison of the Graduating Classes of 1985, 1990, & 1994 and Their Criminal Contact With Juvenile Court



Source: Table 3.17



Findings

The data reveal that the number of juveniles committed to the Division of Youth Corrections and in custody has increased greatly over the past several years. The number of youth committed increased 53.4% (from 457 to 702) between 1989 and 1994. The average number of juveniles in youth corrections' custody more than doubled (from 420 youth in 1991 to 931 youth in 1995).

Since 1989, it does not appear that the age of the juveniles committed to any of the youth corrections placement types (community placement, observation and assessment, and secure facilities) has changed much. The increases and decreases in the average age of the juveniles committed were very small.

The average offense histories of the juveniles committed to youth corrections also do not appear to have changed greatly since 1989. Average prior felony offenses decreased in Observation & Assessment (O & A) commitments, secure facility commitments, and increased slightly for community placement commitments. Average prior misdemeanor offenses decreased for O & A commitments and community placement commitments while it remained the same for secure facility commitments. It should be noted that in most cases average prior offenses increased between 1989 and 1993, but fell in 1994.

The nightly bed count in juvenile detention increased consistently

from 1992 to 1995. During 1995, many detention facilities were operating over capacity. Most of the juveniles in detention were between the ages of 14 and 17; most were male (80.4%); 31.8% were minority youth; and over half had a prior detention placement.

The average daily population of community placements increased 131% between 1991 and 1995. Of these juveniles, 78% had previously been in a community placement, 54% had previously been in an O & A, and 12% had previously been in a secure facility. Of these juveniles, 34.7% were minority youth, and 94.8% were male.

The average daily population of Observation and Assessment increased 67.7% between 1991 and 1995. None of these youth had been in a secure facility and 29.4% had previously been in a community placement. Minority youth accounted for 36.6% of the admissions, and 87.9% of the admissions were male.

Finally, the average daily population in secure facilities has kept pace with the capacity of these facilities. However, many juveniles were waiting placement or on trial placement from secure facilities. Of these juveniles, 67.3% had previously been in O & A, 65.9% had previously been in a community placement, and 46.6% had previously been in a secure facility. Minority youth accounted for 42.8% of the admissions, and 95.9% of the admissions were male.

Information Source

The data at the beginning of this section was taken from yearly statistical reports created from the Juvenile Justice Information System by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts. The Juvenile Justice Information System is a database that includes critical juvenile justice information for use by both the Juvenile Court and by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

The majority of the data was provided by the Research and Planning Unit within the Division of Youth Corrections. The data provided was collected and summarized from the Juvenile Justice Information System.

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Commitments to the Division of Youth Corrections, 1989 to 1994

Because the Court data includes all of a juvenile's placement history, the numbers reported do not reflect the activity within youth corrections during a given year. Table 4.0 provides a good example of this. In 1994, 76 juveniles had received all three sanction types. In most cases, these did not all occur in 1994. The community placement and the O & A placement may have occurred in prior years, but the youth is still shown to have received all three sanction types in 1994. This applies only to data used on pages 74-79.

- ❖ Total commitments to the Division of Youth Corrections increased from 457 total commitments in 1989 to 702 total commitments in 1994, representing a 53.4% increase in youth corrections commitments over the period. Commitments increased modestly from 1989 to 1993; but increased 39.6% between 1993 and 1994.
- ❖ Many of the juveniles committed to youth corrections during a given year may have a history of commitments to youth corrections. **Table 4.0** shows the commitment histories (which includes the current commitment) of juveniles committed during the given year. Comparing 1989 commitments and 1994 commitments, the number of juveniles having both a community placement and secure facility placement decreased 33.3%; juveniles having only a secure facility placement and an O & A placement doubled; juveniles having only a community placement increased 97.1%; juveniles having only an O & A placement increased 87.0%; juveniles having an O & A placement and a community placement increased 23.5%; and juveniles having all three placement types increased 16.9%.

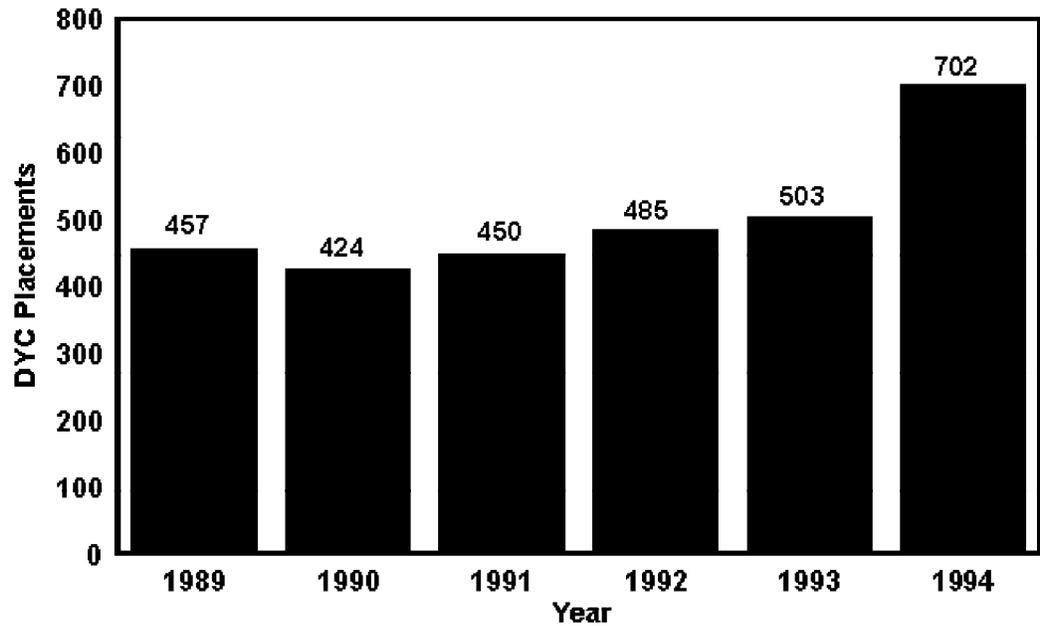
POINT OF INTEREST

It is clear that many more youths are being placed in secure facility placements without first being placed in a community placement. Between 1989 and 1994, the number of youths receiving both a community placement and a secure facility placement decreased by one-third while the number of youths placed directly into a secure facility doubled. During the same period, the number of youths receiving both an O & A placement and a secure facility placement also doubled.

Chart 4.0

Commitment History of Youths Placed With Youth Corrections, 1989 to 1994

Total Count of Juveniles Committed to Youth Correction



Source: Table 4.0

Table 4.0 Commitment History of Youths Placed With Youth Corrections, 1989 to 1994

Type of Commitment	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Secure Facility Only	16 (3.5%)	14 (3.3%)	13 (2.9%)	17 (3.5%)	24 (4.8%)	32 (4.6%)
Community Placement and Secure Facility	12 (2.6%)	12 (2.8%)	11 (2.4%)	12 (2.5%)	16 (3.2%)	9 (1.3%)
Observation & Assessment and Secure Facility	13 (2.8%)	18 (4.2%)	20 (4.4%)	21 (4.3%)	24 (4.8%)	26 (3.7%)
Observation & Assessment, Community Placement, and Secure Facility	65 (14.2%)	67 (15.8%)	76 (16.9%)	81 (16.7%)	72 (14.3%)	76 (10.8%)
Community Placement Only	104 (22.8%)	66 (15.5%)	81 (18.0%)	111 (22.9%)	109 (21.7%)	205 (29.2%)
Observation & Assessment and Community Placement	170 (37.2%)	142 (33.5%)	164 (36.4%)	145 (29.9%)	158 (31.4%)	210 (29.9%)
Observation & Assessment Only	77 (16.8%)	105 (24.8%)	85 (18.9%)	98 (20.2%)	100 (19.9%)	144 (20.5%)
Total Unduplicated Count	457	424	450	485	503	702

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Age and prior incidents of juveniles committed to youth corrections, 1989 to 1994

- ❖ The average age of juveniles committed to Observation and Assessment (O & A) remained the same, 15.7 years of age, between 1989 and 1994. The average age of juveniles committed to community placements increased slightly (.6%) from 15.6 years of age in 1989 to 15.7 years of age in 1994. The average age of juveniles committed to secure facilities decreased moderately (.6%) from 16.4 years of age in 1989 to 16.3 years of age in 1994.

- ❖ Looking at the average number of prior incidents by offense type for juveniles placed in Observation and Assessment, it is clear the average number of all prior offenses has decreased. The average number of prior felonies decreased 14.0% from 5.0 in 1989 to 4.3 in 1994. The average number of prior misdemeanors/ infractions decreased 12.5% from 16.0 in 1989 to 14.0 in 1994. The average number of prior status offenses decreased 13.6% from 2.2 in 1989 to 1.9 in 1994.

POINT OF INTEREST

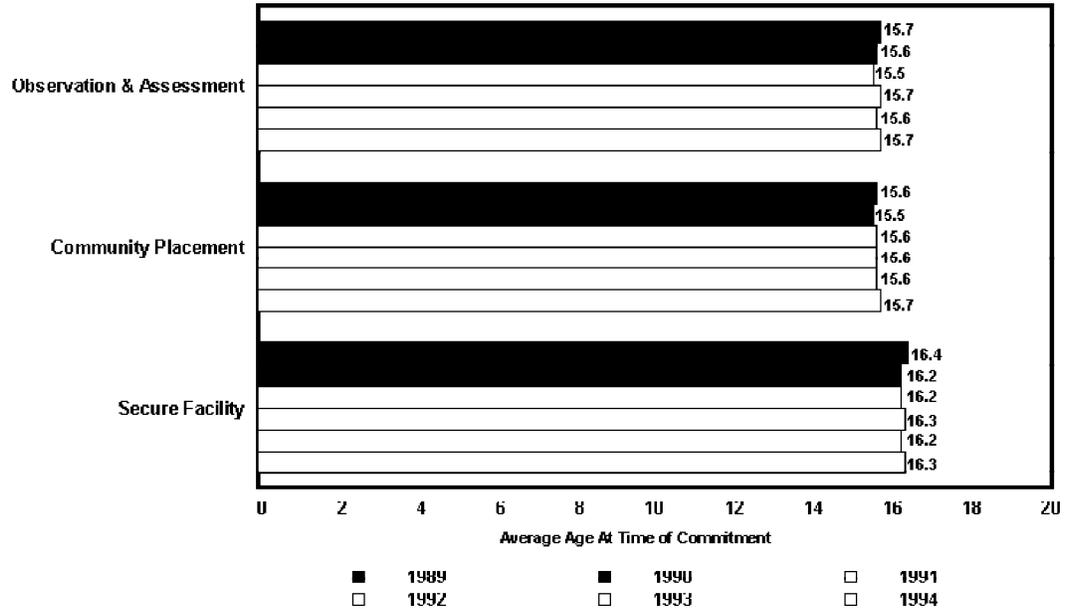
From the adjacent figures, it is apparent that the average age of youths placed with the Division of Youth Corrections has not changed much over the past six years, regardless of the placement type.

In 1994, youths were placed in Observation and Assessment, on average, with fewer prior offenses. However, this does not take into account the severity of the prior offenses.

Chart 4.1

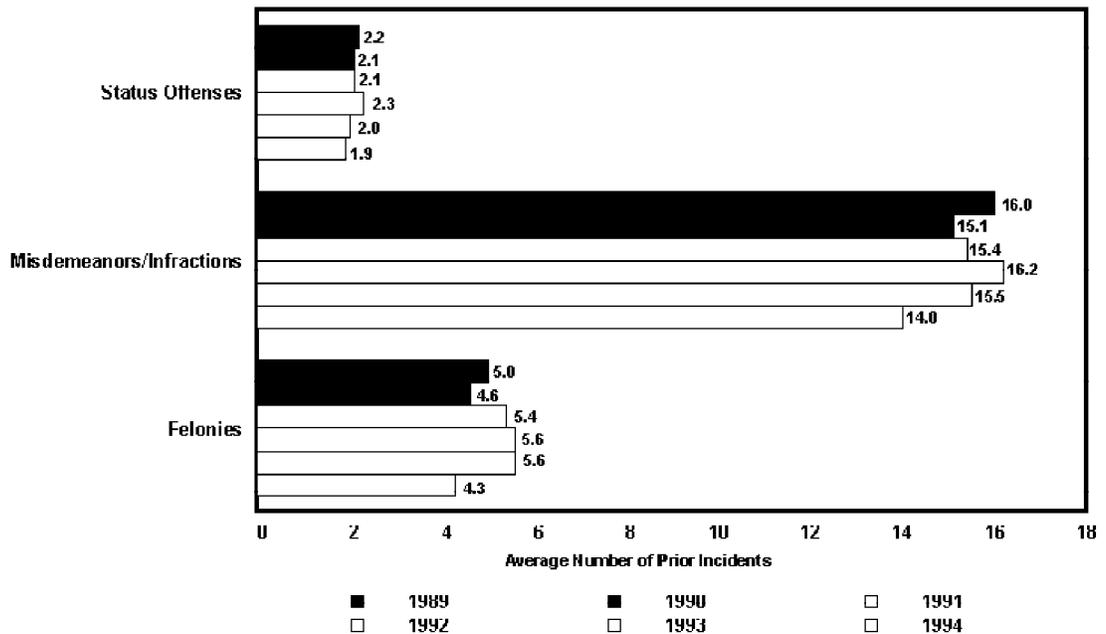
Age At Time of Commitment, 1989 to 1994; Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Youth Corrections Observation & Assessment, 1989 to 1994

Average Age At Time of Youth Corrections Commitment



Source: Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3

Average Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Observation & Assessment; 1989 to 1994



Source: Table 4.4

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Average prior criminal incidents of juveniles placed in community placements and secure facilities

- ❖ Looking at the average number of prior incidents by offense type for juveniles placed in community placements between 1989 and 1994, the average number of status offenses and misdemeanor/infractions have decreased while the average number of felony offenses increased. The average number of prior felonies increased 1.9% from 5.2 in 1989 to 5.3 in 1994. The average number of prior misdemeanors/infractions decreased 4.8% from 16.5 in 1989 to 15.7 in 1994. The average number of prior status offenses decreased 8.7% from 2.3 in 1989 to 2.1 in 1994. It should be noted that in 1991, 1992, and 1993 there were increases in the average number of prior misdemeanor/infractions and felonies.
- ❖ Looking at secure facility placements, the average number of prior felonies decreased 10.1% from 8.9 in 1989 to 8.0 in 1994. The average number of prior misdemeanors/infractions remained the same (23.5) between 1989 and 1994. The average number of prior status offenses decreased 27.3% from 3.3 in 1989 to 2.4 in 1994. It should be noted that in 1991, 1992, and 1993 there were increases in the average number of prior misdemeanor/infractions and felonies.

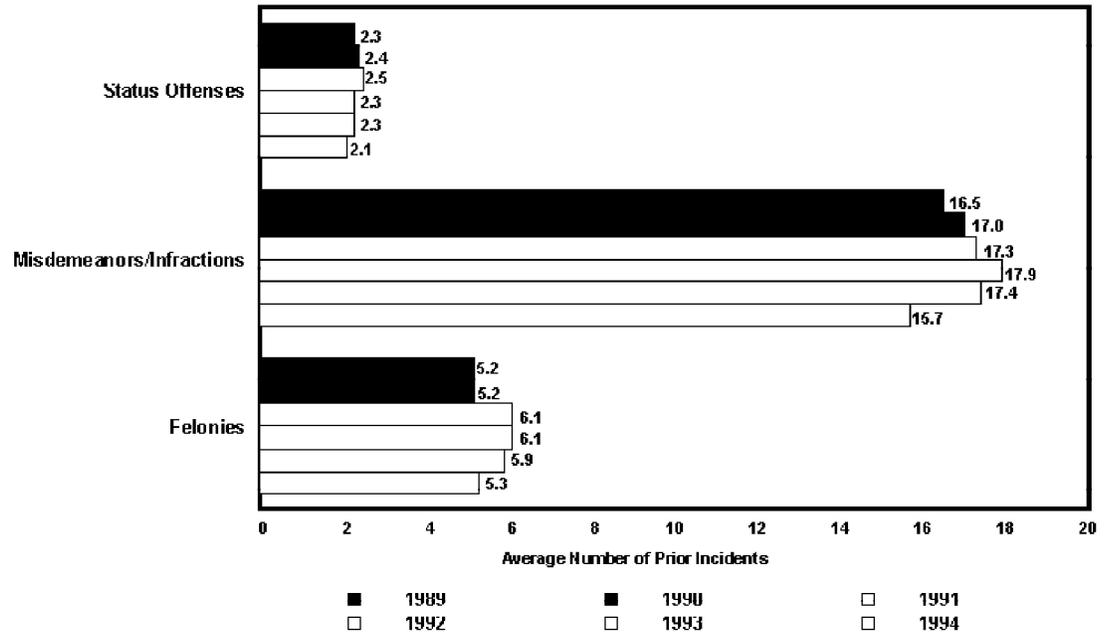
POINT OF INTEREST

Although there has been little change in the offense history of juveniles in different youth corrections placements, there are differences in offense histories among the placement types. Juveniles placed in secure facilities had an average 8.0 prior felonies while those in community placements and O & As had an average of 5.3 and 4.3 prior felonies, respectively. Juveniles placed in secure facilities had an average 23.5 misdemeanor/infractions while those in community placements and O&A had an average of 15.7 and 14.0, respectively.

Chart 4.2

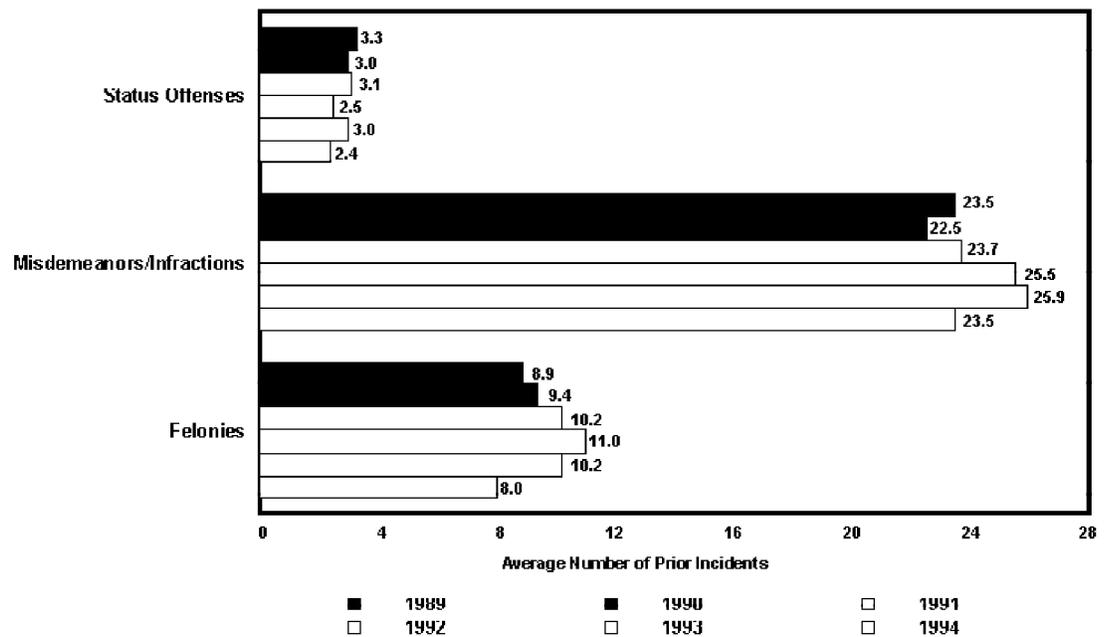
Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Youth Corrections Community Placements and Secure Facilities; 1989 to 1994

Average Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Community Placement; 1989 to 1994



Source: Table 4.4

Average Prior Incidents by Offense Type, Secure Facility; 1989 to 1994



Source: Table 4.4

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Population issues in Utah's juvenile detention facilities

For more information regarding juvenile detention sanctions, please refer to Page 6.

- ❖ The average nightly bed count in Utah's juvenile detention facilities increased 80.7%, from 124.5 to 225.0, between fiscal year 1992 and the beginning of fiscal year 1996. From the figure, it is clear that since the beginning of 1994, juvenile detention centers in Utah were operating above the total capacity of the centers.
- ❖ The adjacent table describes activity in individual detention centers in Utah during fiscal year 1995. The state's total juvenile detention capacity is 156 beds. Only one facility, St. George Youth Center, was never over its capacity during the year. Assessing all of the detention centers, there were 9,134 admissions to juvenile detention during the year.
- ❖ The state's average nightly bed count for the year was 194.4, while the state's detention capacity was 156. This means, on average, the state's detention capacity was exceeded by 24.6%.

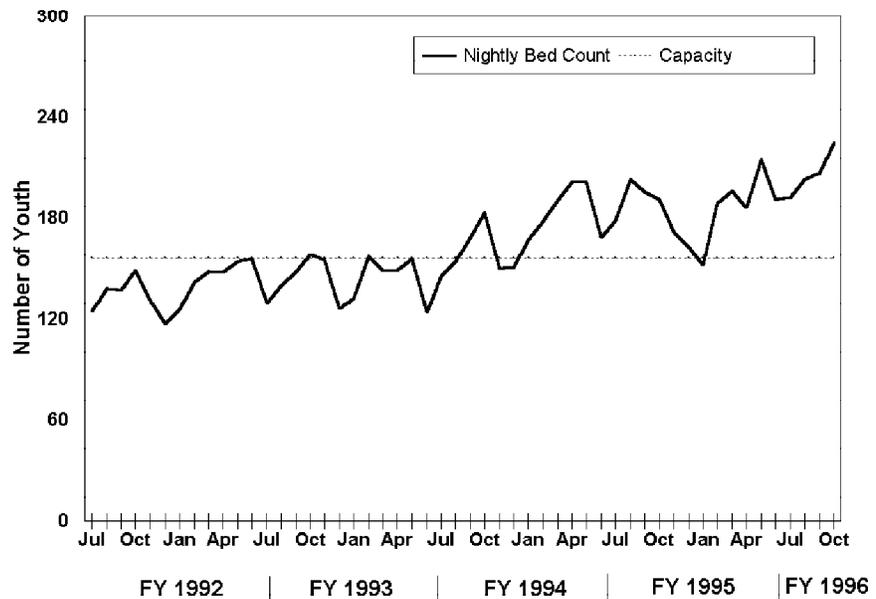
POINT OF INTEREST

The Salt Lake Detention Center comprises 35.9% of the state's detention resources with 56 beds. The average nightly bed count for this facility was 100.8, 80% over its identified capacity. This detention center was over its capacity every night of the year. The next largest detention facilities' (MOWEDA Youth Home and Provo Youth Detention Center) average nightly bed count was the same as the facilities' capacity, and both facilities were over their capacities about one-half of the nights of the year. These three detention facilities comprise 74.4% of the state's juvenile detention resources.

Chart 4.3

Count of Juveniles Placed In Detention, Fiscal Year 1992 to Fiscal Year 1996

Detention Nightly Bed Count, FY 1992 to FY 1996



Source: Table 4.5

Juvenile Detention Figures By Detention Centers

DETENTION CENTER	TYPE	CAPACITY	DIFFERENT YOUTH SERVED	ADMISSIONS*	AVERAGE NIGHTLY BED COUNT	% OF NIGHTS OVER CAPACITY
Cache Attention/Detention	Full Service	8	175	268	7.3	27%
MOWEDA Youth Home	Full Service	34	968	1,728	33.8	46%
Salt Lake Detention	Full Service	56	2,109	4,410	100.8	100%
Canyonlands Youth Home	Multi-Use	4	104	147	4.1	37%
Southwest Utah Youth Center	Full Service	10	342	515	9.4	32%
St. George Youth Center	Holdover	4	159	184	0	0%
Castle Country Youth Center	Holdover	6	152	306	2.5	100%
Central Utah Youth Home	Multi-Use	4	169	239	4.5	47%
Uintah Basin Youth Center	Multi-Use	4	135	225	6.2	80%
Provo Youth Detention Center	Full Service	26	737	1,112	25.9	58%
TOTAL		156		9,134	194.4	

* Admissions include changes in a youth's status during a single episode in detention. For example, a youth placed in detention for a delinquent offense who attends court and is then ordered to a 10 day sentence would constitute two admissions based on a change of status while in detention.

Source: Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Age and gender of juveniles in Utah's detention facilities during fiscal year 1995

- ❖ During fiscal year 1995, the largest portion of juveniles in detention facilities were between the ages of 14 and 17. Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 comprised 84.9% of the juveniles admitted to detention. Very few juveniles over 17 years of age or under 13 years of age were admitted to juvenile detention.
- ❖ During fiscal year 1995, 80.4% of the juvenile admissions were male, and the remaining 19.6% of the juvenile admissions were female.

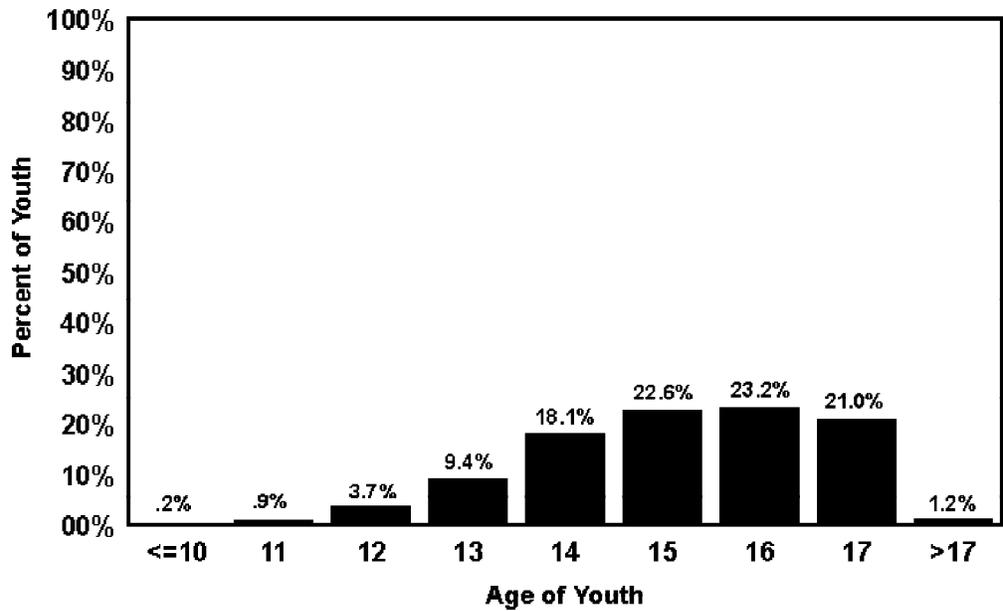
POINT OF INTEREST

The pattern shown in the characteristics of juvenile detention admissions is similar to the pattern found for juvenile arrestees and juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court. Most of the juveniles handled by the juvenile justice system are between the ages of 14 and 17. Similar to the entire justice system, most of the juveniles offenders are male.

Chart 4.4

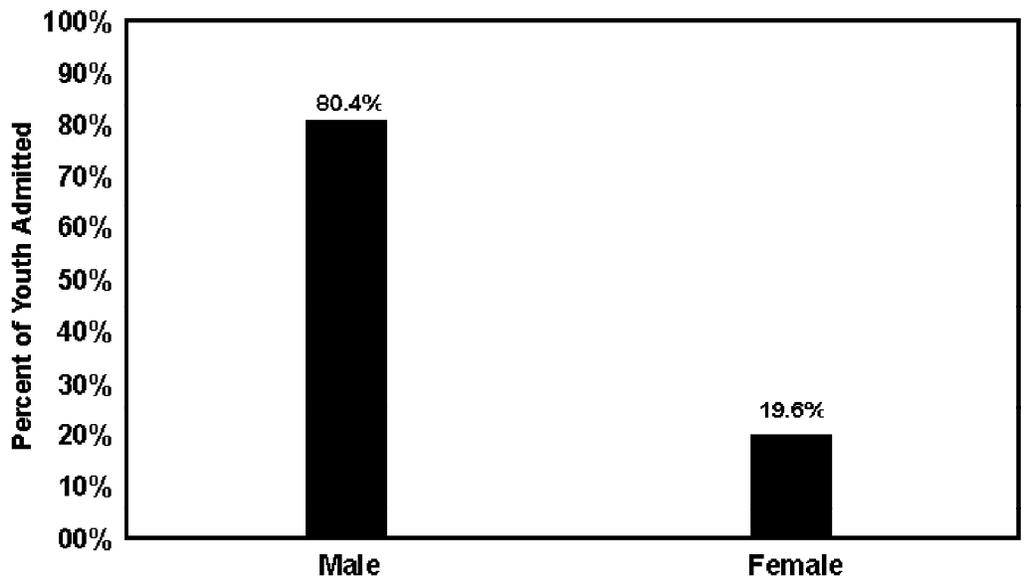
Age and Gender of Juveniles In Detention, Fiscal Year 1995

Average Age of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.6

Gender of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.7

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Race/ethnicity and detention history of juveniles placed in juvenile detention during fiscal year 1995

- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to detention during fiscal year 1995, 68.2% were white, 19.2% were Hispanic, 4.4% were Native American, 3.6% were black, 2.0% were Asian/Pacific Islanders, and the remainder were other races/ethnicities or unknown. Utah's population of those aged 10 to 17 was 91.1% white, 5.1% Hispanic, 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.4% American Indian/Eskimo, and .6% black.¹
- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to detention during fiscal year 1995, 40.2% had no prior admissions to detention. Of the remaining juvenile detention admissions, 19.4% had one prior detention admission, 11.5% had two prior detention admissions, 8.0% had three prior detention admissions, and 21.0% had more than three prior detention admissions. Of these, 5.2% had ten or more prior detention admissions.

POINT OF INTEREST

Clearly, ethnic minority youth are admitted to juvenile detention in proportions greatly exceeding their proportional representation in the general population. In the general population, 8.9% of the juveniles are ethnic minorities, while 31.8% of the juveniles admitted to detention are ethnic minorities.

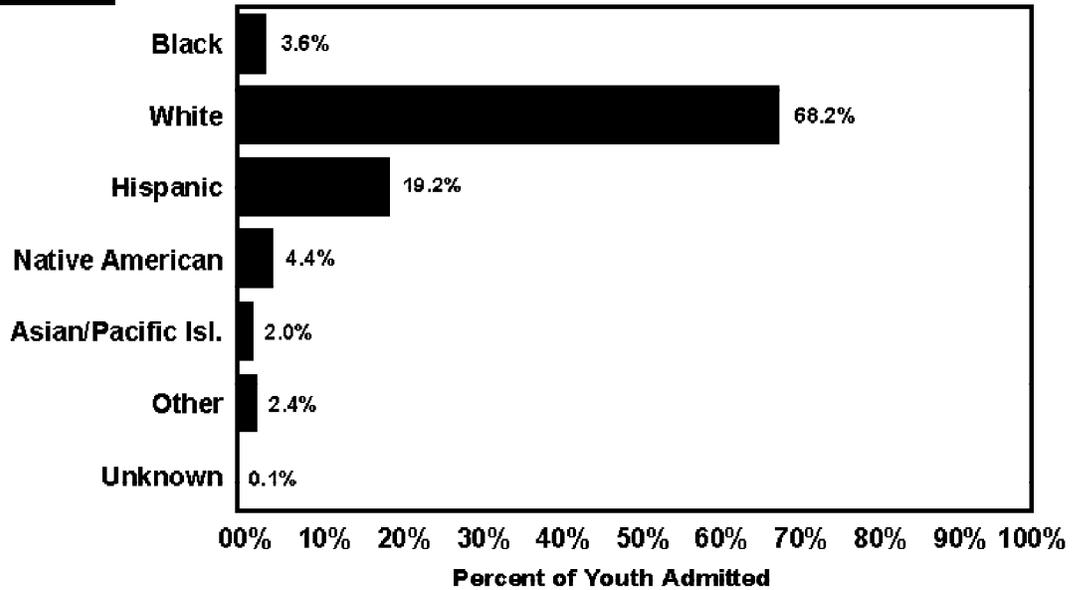
It is more common for a juvenile admitted to detention to have a prior detention admission, than to have no prior detention admissions.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

Chart 4.5

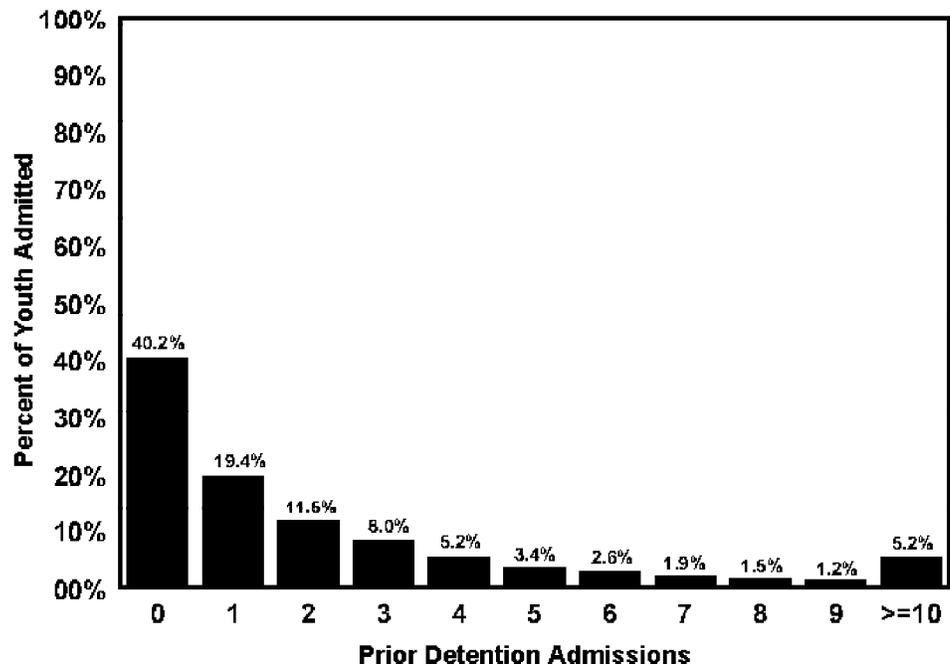
Race/Ethnicity and Detention History of Juveniles Placed In Detention, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.8

Detention History of Juveniles In Detention, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.9

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Average number of youth in Youth Corrections' custody and the typical placement distribution

For more information regarding Division of Youth Corrections' sanctions, please refer to Page 6.

- ❖ The average number of juveniles in Youth Corrections' custody more than doubled from 419 youth in July of 1991 to 931 youth in December of 1995. The increase has been steady over the period.
- ❖ The pie chart on the adjacent page depicts the typical distribution of Youth Corrections' placements during fiscal year 1995. Of the total, 61.2% of the placements were in community alternatives, home placements, or observation and assessment. Only 13.0% of the youth were in secure facility placements. Of the remaining youth, 8.0% were AWOL (Away Without Leave), 6.1% were in detention, 3.1% were in a trial placement, and the remaining 8.7% were in other placement types.

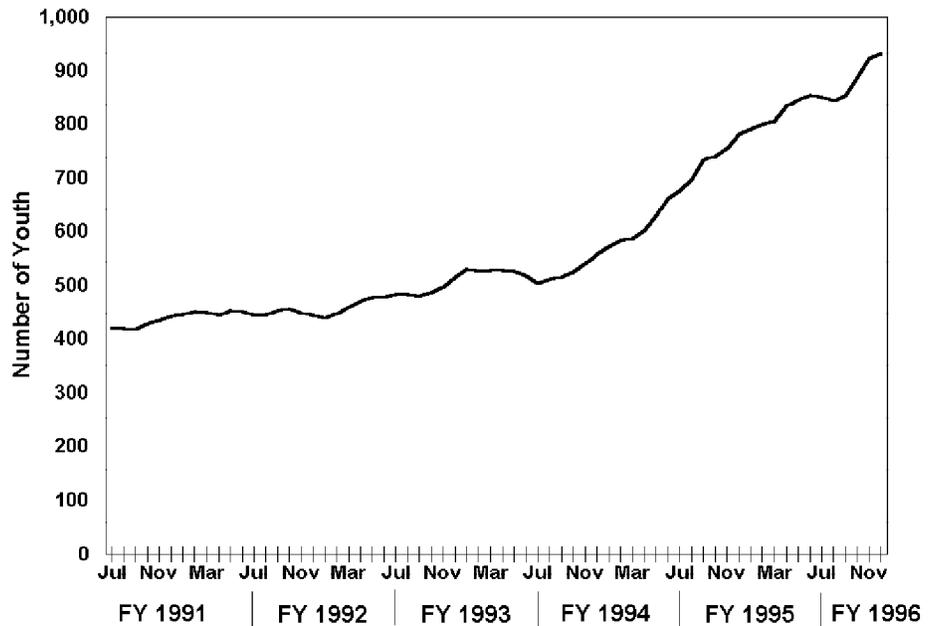
POINT OF INTEREST

A large majority of Utah Division of Youth Corrections' placements are in non-secure facilities. At a given moment (on average), only 13.0% of youth corrections' population is housed in a secure facility. Nearly two-thirds of the juveniles are placed in alternative sanctions (namely community based alternatives, home placements, and observation and assessment).

Chart 4.6

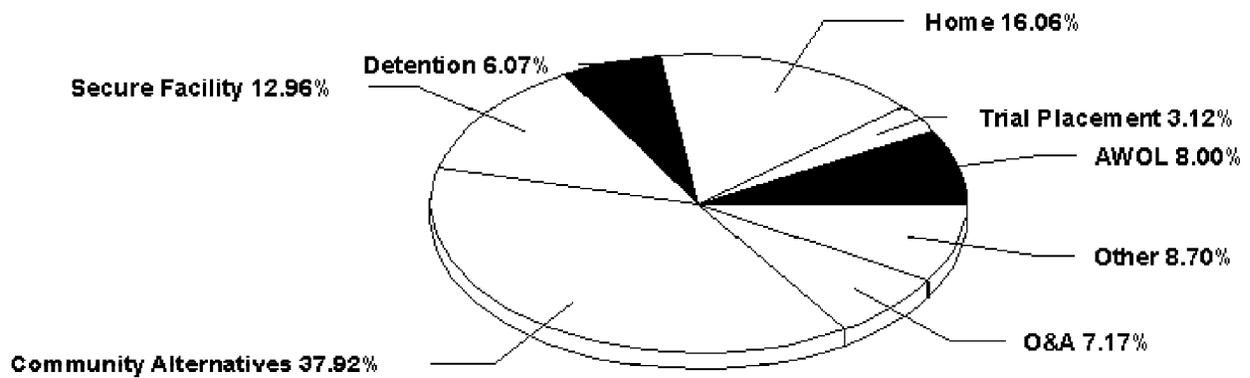
Average Number of Youth In Corrections' Custody and Typical Distribution of Juvenile Placements

Average Number of Youth In Custody, FY 91 to FY 96



Source: Table 4.10

Typical Distribution of Youth Corrections' Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.11

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Population and placement history of juveniles in community placements

For more information regarding Community Based Alternatives, please refer to Page 7.

- ❖ The average daily population of juveniles in Youth Corrections' community placements more than doubled from an average of 214 youth admitted in July 1991 to an average of 495 youth admitted in December of 1995. The average daily population in community placements increased most dramatically after October of 1994. The average daily population of out of home placements increased in a pattern that mirrors total community placements.
- ❖ Nearly all (99.5%) of the juveniles admitted to community based alternatives had a prior placement in a secure detention facility; 77.7% had a previous community based alternative placement, 54.0% had a prior Observation and Assessment (O & A) placement; and 12.3% had a prior secure facility placement.

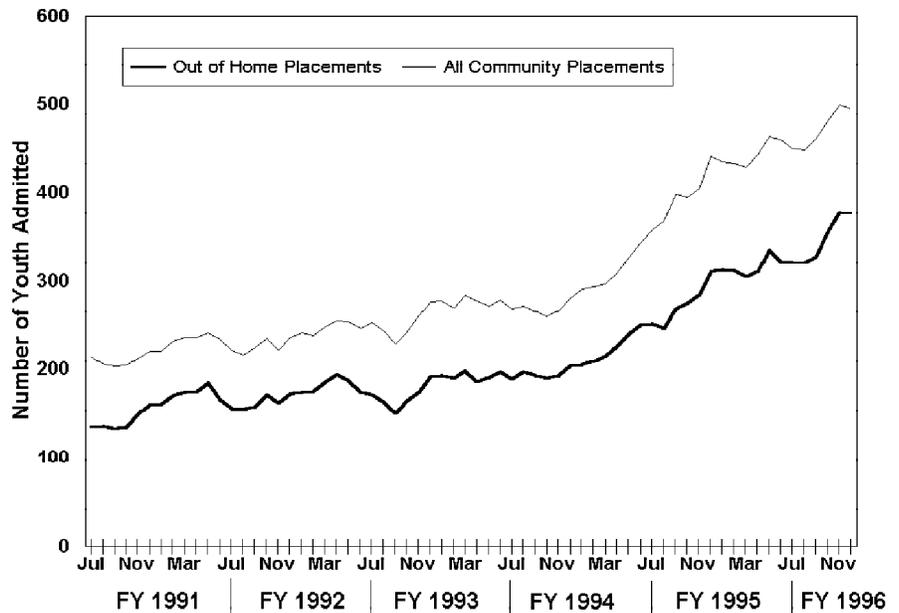
POINT OF INTEREST

Many juveniles in community placements will transition to other kinds of community placements. For this reason, the graphic shows many of the juveniles in community placements have previously been in other community placements. Juveniles in secure facilities also transition out of secure care into community placements. That explains why 12.3% of the juveniles in community placements during fiscal year 1995 had previously been in a secure facility.

Chart 4.7

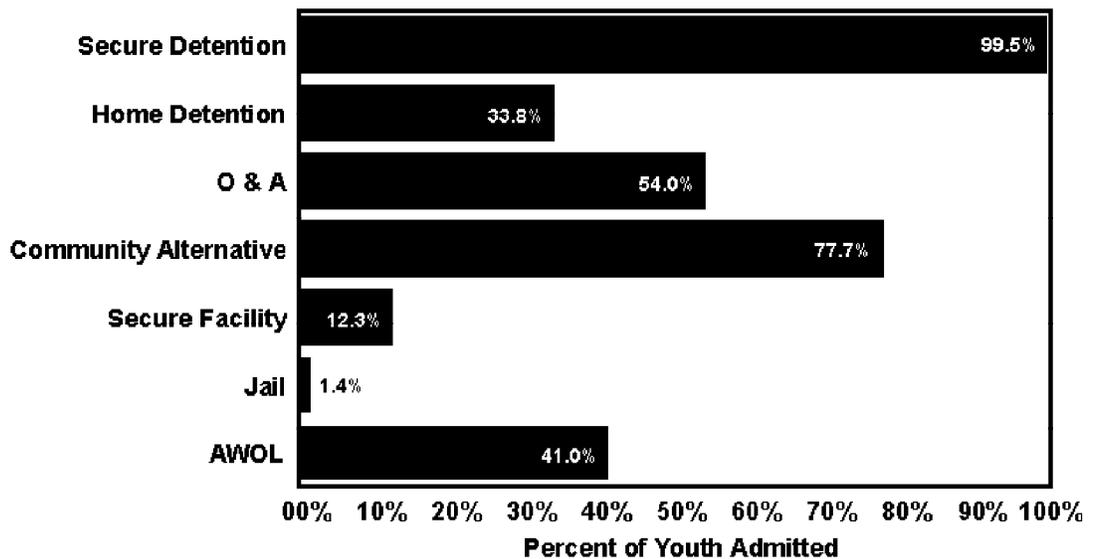
Average Daily Population and Placement History of Juveniles In Community Placements

Average Daily Population of Juveniles In Community Placements



Source: Table 4.21

Placement History of Juveniles In Community Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.12

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Race/ethnicity and gender of juveniles in community based alternatives during fiscal year 1995

- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in Youth Corrections' community based alternatives during fiscal year 1995, 65.3% were white, 21.9% were Hispanic, 5.1% were black, 3.0% were Native American, 2.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and the remainder's race/ethnicity was either other or unknown.
- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in Youth Corrections' community based alternatives during fiscal year 1995, 94.8% were male and 5.2% were female.

POINT OF INTEREST

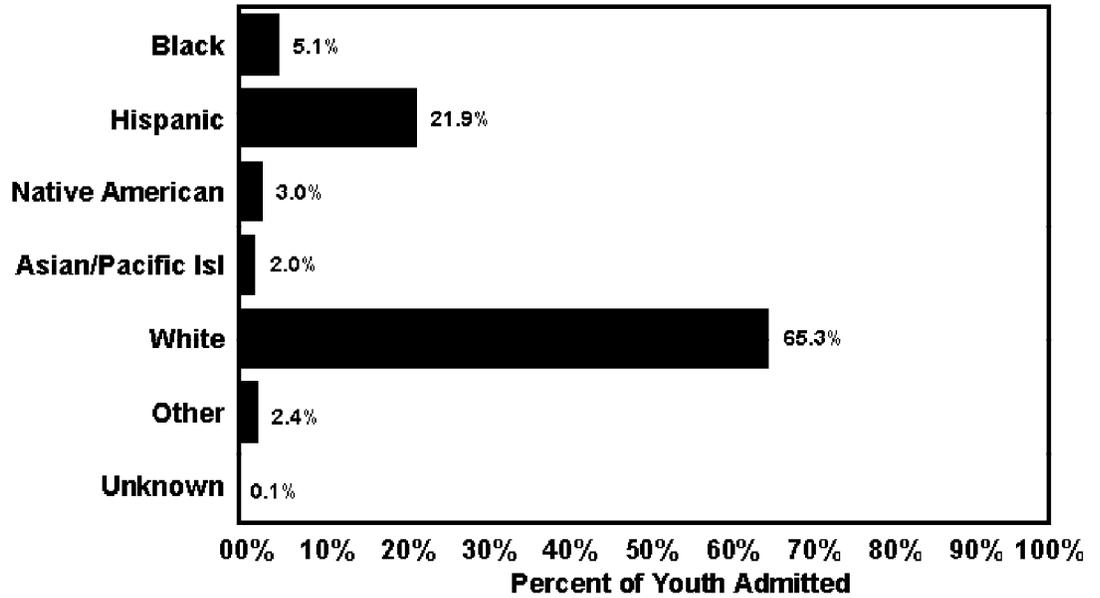
Again, ethnic minority youth are disproportionately represented in Youth Corrections' community placements compared to their relative proportions in the general population. In Utah's general population of juveniles 10 to 17 years of age, 8.9% is comprised of ethnic/racial minorities.¹ In the community based alternatives, 34.7% of the juveniles admitted during fiscal year 1995 were ethnic/racial minorities.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

Chart 4.8

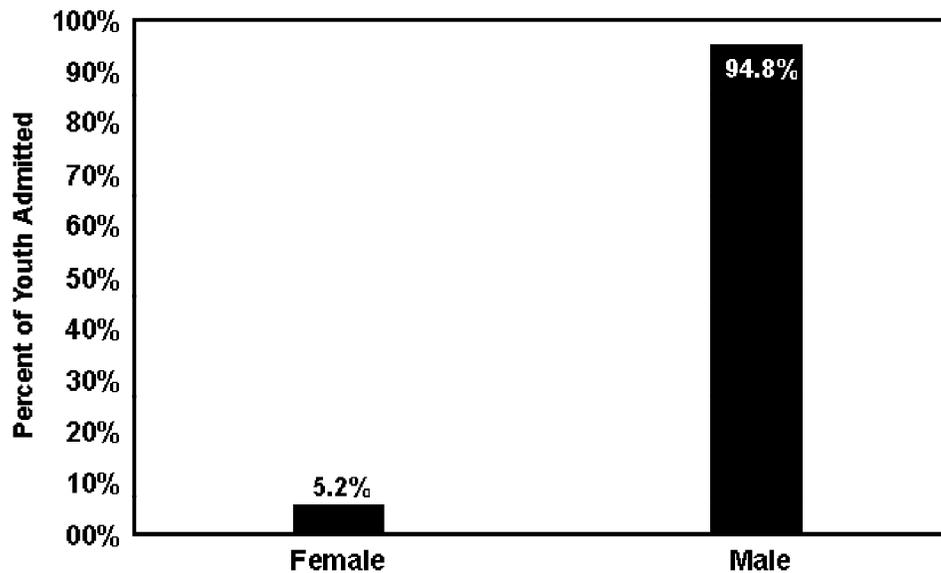
Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Juveniles In Community Based Alternatives, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Community Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.13

Gender of Juveniles In Community Placements, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.14

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

For more information regarding Observation and Assessment placements, please refer to Page 7.

Average daily population and placement history of juveniles in Youth Corrections' Observation & Assessment

- ❖ Between fiscal year 1991 and the beginning of fiscal year 1996, the average daily population of juveniles in Observation and Assessment (O & A) increased 67.7% (from an average of 32.8 juveniles admitted in July 1991 to an average of 55.0 juveniles admitted in December 1996). The 48 bed state capacity in O & A has consistently been exceeded since June 1994.
- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to Observation and Assessment during fiscal year 1995, 99.4% had been in secure detention and 30.8% had been in a home detention placement. Of the same juveniles, 29.4% had previously been placed in a community based alternative and none had a previous placement in a secure facility. Thirteen percent of the juveniles admitted to O & A had previously been AWOL.

POINT OF INTEREST

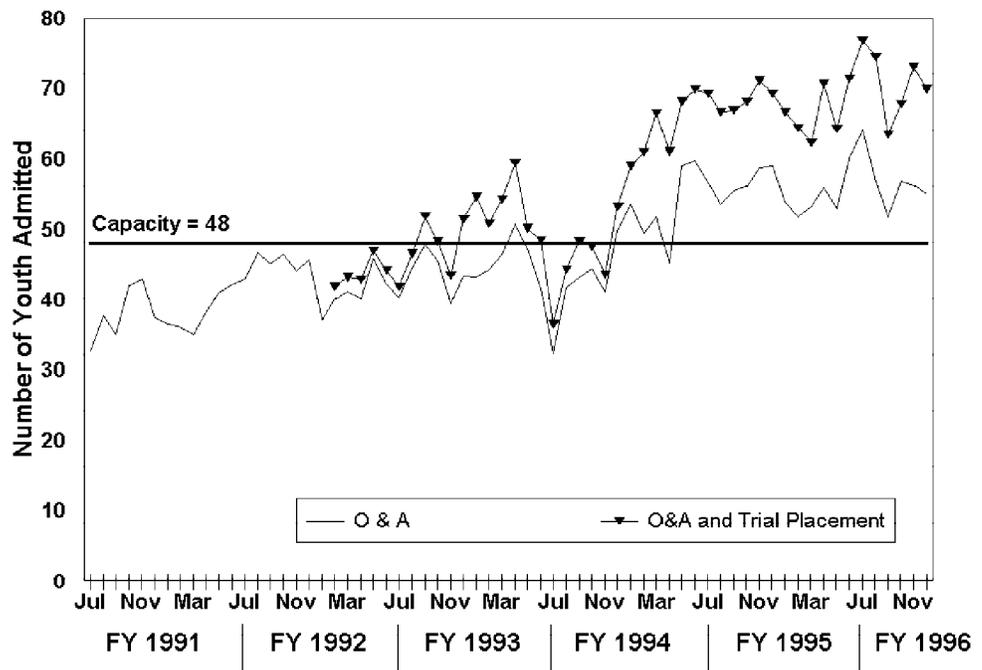
Juveniles who are in trial placements out of an Observation and Assessment unit represent pressures on the O & A system. These juveniles can easily be sent back into the O & A unit creating overcrowded conditions. The average number of juveniles in O & A and trial placements combined has increased from 32.8 in July 1991 to 70.0 in December 1995. This marks an increase of 113.4%.

It should be noted that during fiscal year 1995, none of the juveniles placed in Observation and Assessment facilities had previously been in a secure facility.

Chart 4.9

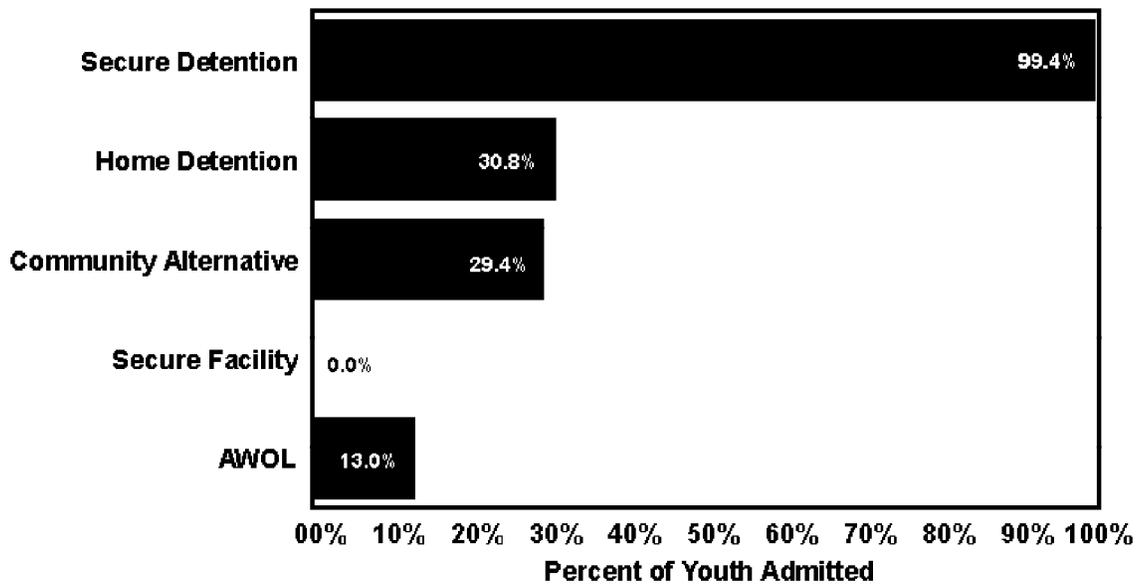
Average Daily Population and Placement History of Juveniles In Observation and Assessment

Average Daily Population of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment



Source: Table 4.22

Placement History of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.15

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Race/ethnicity and gender of juveniles in Youth Corrections' Observation and Assessment

- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in a Youth Corrections Observation and Assessment facility during fiscal year 1995, 63.4% were white, 21.9% were Hispanic, 5.8% were Native American, 4.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 3.5% were black, and the remainder's race/ethnicity was either other or unknown.
- ❖ Of the juveniles placed in a Youth Corrections Observation and Assessment facility during fiscal year 1995, 87.9% were male and 12.1% were female.

POINT OF INTEREST

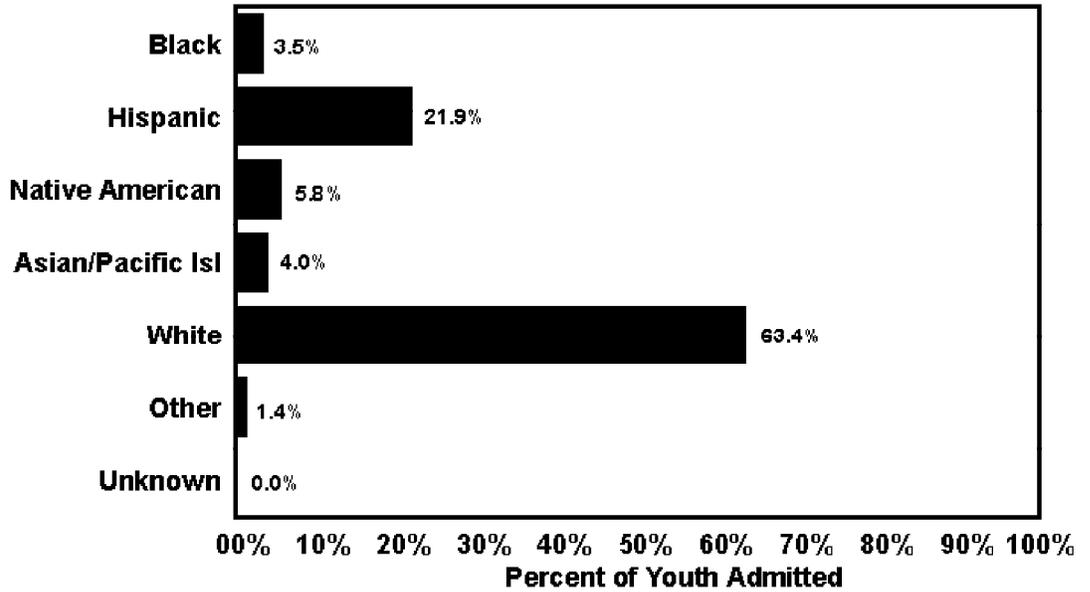
Ethnic/racial minority youth are disproportionately represented in Youth Corrections' Observation and Assessment placements compared to their relative proportions in the general population. In Utah's general population of juveniles 10 to 17 years of age, 8.9% is comprised of ethnic/racial minorities.¹ In the Observation and Assessment facilities, 36.6% of the juveniles admitted during fiscal year 1995 were ethnic/racial minorities.

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

Chart 4.10

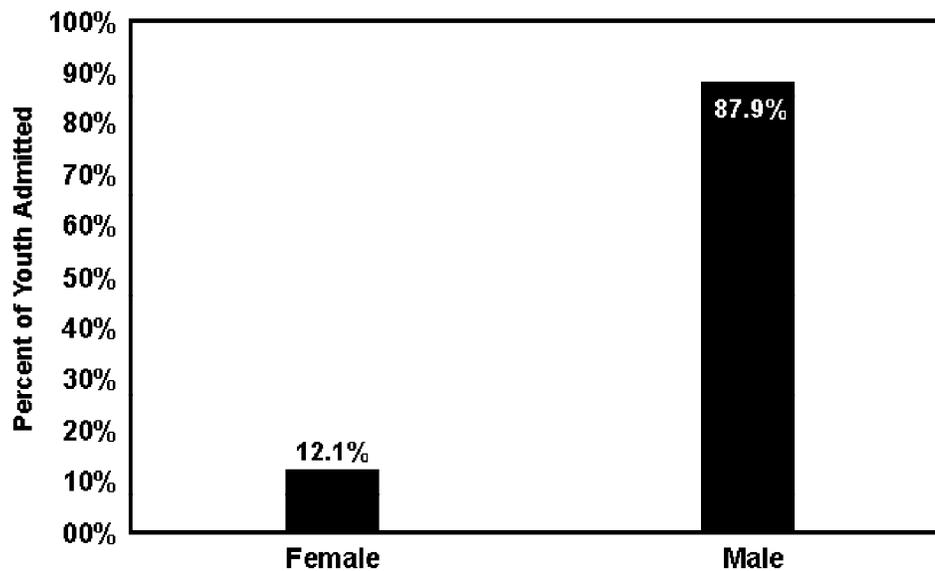
Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Juveniles In Observation and Assessment, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.16

Gender of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.17

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Secure facility population, population pressures, and placement history of juveniles

For more information regarding Secure Facility placements, please refer to Page 7.

- ❖ The average daily population in secure facilities increased 54.2% since January 1990 (from 72 in January 1990 to 111 in December 1995). During the same time, the capacity in these facilities increased 60.0%¹. However, the number of juveniles on trial placements and waiting for placement in a secure facility was consistently higher than the actual capacity of the facilities. Juveniles in trial placements are at risk of being placed back into the secure facility. Juveniles waiting placement have been sentenced to a secure facility, but there is no available bed space for placement.
- ❖ Of the juveniles receiving a secure facility admission during fiscal year 1995, 99.6% had a previous secure detention placement, 67.3% had a previous Observation and Assessment placement, 65.9% had a previous community based placement, 58.3% had previously been AWOL, 46.6% had previously been in a secure facility, 36.8% had previously been on home detention, and 5.4% had previously been in jail.

POINT OF INTEREST

Looking at the population in secure facilities, it is clear that each time the overall capacity of secure facilities increased, the average daily population in secure facilities immediately increased to the new capacity.

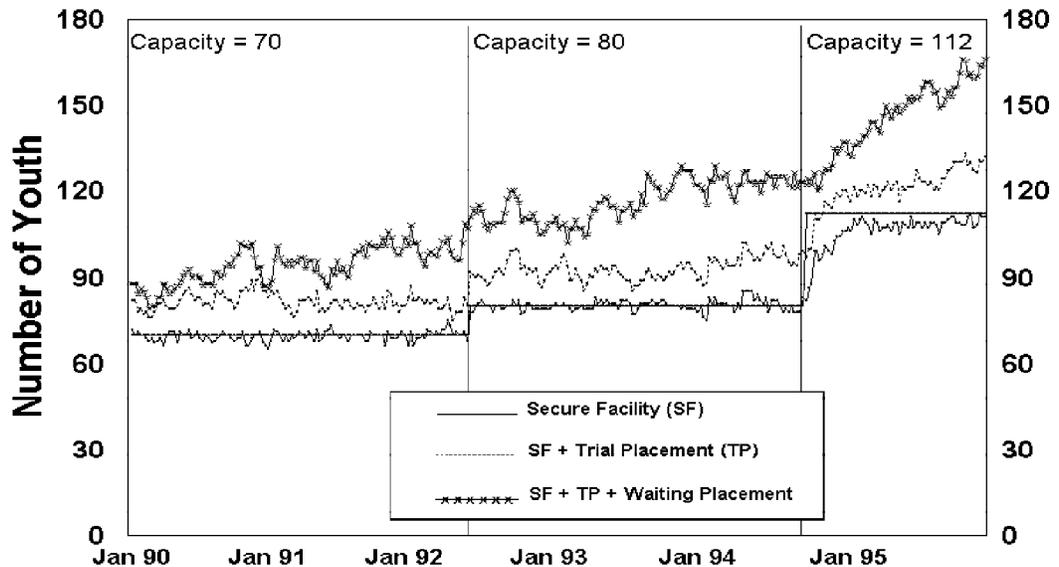
Although the population in secure facilities is always at capacity, at the end of the period, there was a secure facility capacity of 112 with 166 juveniles either in a secure facility, on a trial placement, or waiting for placement in a secure facility. These pressures indicate a crowded situation in Utah's juvenile secure facilities.

¹ The capacity in Utah's juvenile secure facilities increased from 80 beds to 112 beds because of an administrative policy change to double-bunk 40% of the 80 secure beds.

Chart 4.11

Secure Facility Population Pressures and Placement History of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, Fiscal Year 1995

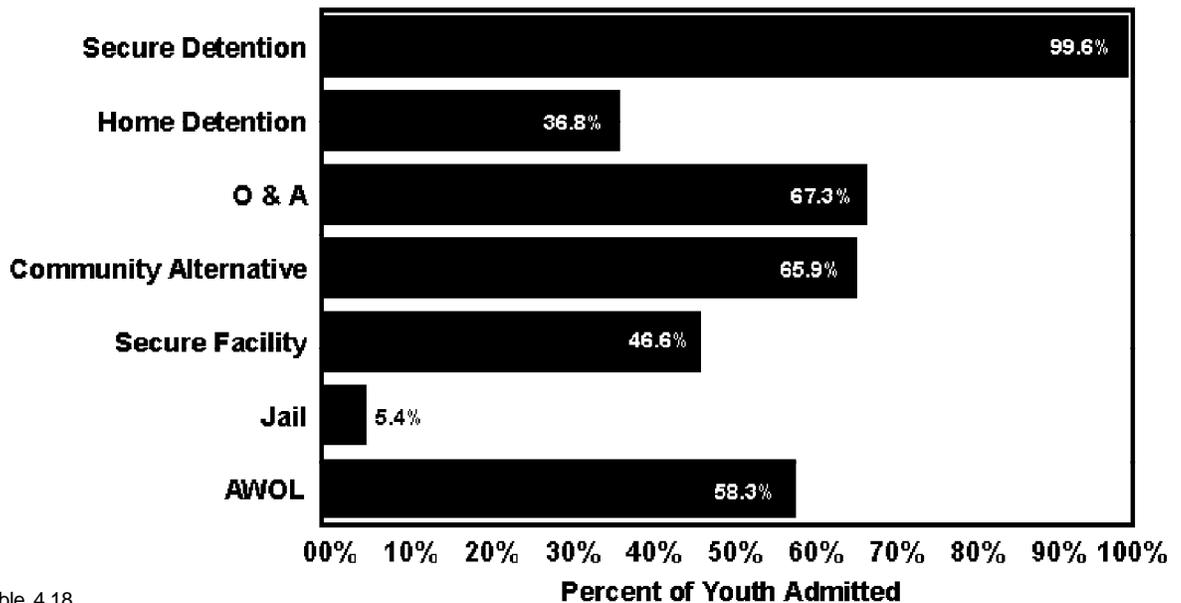
Secure Facility Population and Pressures On Population



Data points represent actual population on a single day during each week of the period.

Data provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections

Placement History of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.18

YOUTH CORRECTIONS

Race/ethnicity and gender of juveniles in Youth Corrections' secure facilities during fiscal year 1995

- ❖ Of the juveniles admitted to a Youth Corrections' secure facility during fiscal year 1995, 57.2% were white, 28.8% were Hispanic, 6.8% were black, 2.3% were Native American, 1.8% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and the remainder's race/ethnicity was either other or unknown. Utah's population in 1990 of those aged 10 to 17 was 91.1% white, 5.1% Hispanic, 1.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.4% American Indian/Eskimo, and .6% black.¹
- ❖ Of the juveniles receiving a secure facility admission during fiscal year 1995, 95.9% were male and 4.1% were female.

POINT OF INTEREST

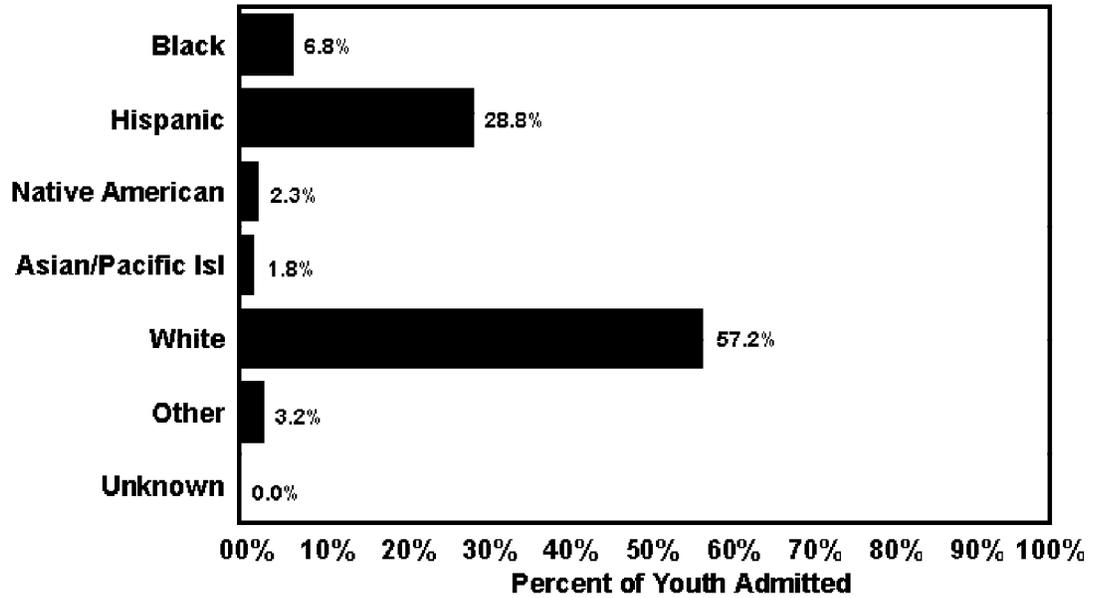
Ethnic/racial minority youth are most disproportionately represented in Youth Corrections' secure facility placements compared to their relative proportions in the general population. In Utah's general population of juveniles 10 to 17 years of age, 8.9% is comprised of ethnic/racial minorities.¹ In the secure facilities, 42.8% of the juveniles admitted during fiscal year 1995 were ethnic/racial minorities. Most severely overrepresented were blacks (0.6% of general population vs. 6.8% in secure facilities) and Hispanics (5.1% of general population vs. 28.8% in secure facilities).

¹ 1990 Census data was calculated based upon information found in "1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Utah." U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census. Page 46.

Chart 4.12

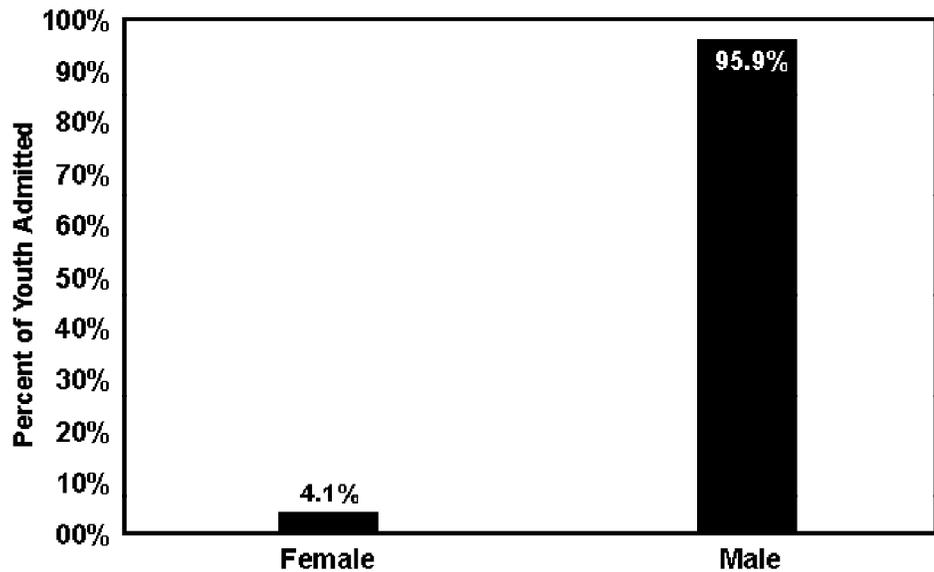
Race/Ethnicity and Gender of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.19

Gender of Juveniles In Secure Facilities, FY 1995



Source: Table 4.20

APPENDICES

The pages that follow contain the raw data, in table form, used for the written and graphical analysis contained within this report.

Table 1.1 Utah population ages 10 to 17 total and by gender, 1980 to 2020

TOTAL	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10	27,639	27,266	28,577	29,788	30,744	31,484	32,036	33,132	34,523	36,139	39,325
11	25,733	27,273	28,843	30,110	30,903	31,408	31,506	32,516	33,970	35,921	37,608
12	24,545	27,295	28,957	30,176	30,818	31,155	31,052	31,967	33,401	35,432	37,000
13	24,776	27,282	28,732	29,786	30,293	30,629	30,635	31,512	32,812	34,601	36,079
14	24,104	27,245	28,330	29,108	29,538	29,943	30,299	31,134	32,194	33,524	32,941
15	25,219	27,190	27,856	28,307	28,619	29,164	29,962	30,781	31,576	32,350	31,431
16	26,327	27,285	27,574	27,757	27,961	28,560	29,691	30,429	30,968	31,242	29,709
17	27,428	27,745	27,790	27,767	27,869	28,419	29,592	30,172	30,410	30,277	29,288
Total	205,771	218,581	226,659	232,799	236,745	240,762	244,773	251,643	259,854	269,486	273,381

Males	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
10	20,251	20,405	19,822	19,730	19,364	19,011	18,890	18,518	18,525	18,662	19,350
11	19,340	20,450	20,473	19,933	19,826	19,413	19,001	18,858	18,482	18,518	18,652
12	18,901	19,521	20,591	20,535	20,021	19,872	19,402	18,972	18,826	18,470	18,500
13	18,506	19,084	19,806	20,679	20,629	20,067	19,861	19,368	18,937	18,817	18,455
14	16,883	18,685	19,172	20,110	20,761	20,675	20,051	19,832	19,340	18,930	18,804
15	16,057	17,071	18,872	19,528	20,223	20,830	20,696	20,052	19,823	19,349	18,939
16	15,258	16,261	17,569	19,091	19,645	20,301	20,854	20,701	20,059	19,857	19,372
17	14,978	15,763	16,613	17,933	19,496	20,008	20,603	21,143	20,987	20,372	20,166
Total	140,174	147,240	152,918	157,539	159,965	160,177	159,358	157,444	154,979	152,975	152,238

Females	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
10	19,074	19,387	18,944	18,618	18,361	17,933	17,915	17,746	17,815	17,724	18,122
11	18,268	19,265	19,460	19,055	18,706	18,410	17,929	17,893	17,718	17,815	17,717
12	18,099	18,443	19,405	19,521	19,143	18,755	18,398	17,898	17,867	17,710	17,796
13	17,573	18,268	18,737	19,495	19,608	19,189	18,748	18,370	17,865	17,856	17,698
14	16,058	17,745	18,363	19,039	19,579	19,653	19,175	18,726	18,345	17,858	17,848
15	15,374	16,232	17,929	18,717	19,134	19,645	19,671	19,175	18,717	18,357	17,869
16	14,451	15,568	16,727	18,150	18,832	19,210	19,675	19,687	19,189	18,759	18,383
17	14,310	14,954	15,928	17,095	18,556	19,198	19,525	19,972	19,983	19,507	19,078
Total	133,207	139,862	145,493	149,690	151,919	151,993	151,036	149,467	147,499	145,586	144,511

Males	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
10	19,652	19,626	19,570	20,043	20,610	21,112	21,566	22,095	22,678	23,314	23,858
11	19,316	19,647	19,650	19,604	20,088	20,647	21,144	21,644	22,194	22,768	23,348
12	18,617	19,306	19,667	19,684	19,648	20,116	20,682	21,219	21,727	22,262	22,801
13	18,460	18,597	19,316	19,702	19,730	19,685	20,151	20,755	21,311	21,808	22,297
14	18,426	18,455	18,620	19,356	19,752	19,765	19,721	20,229	20,851	21,395	21,850
15	18,792	18,430	18,493	18,672	19,425	19,810	19,827	19,819	20,348	20,957	21,460
16	18,942	18,825	18,491	18,562	18,755	19,497	19,888	19,955	19,957	20,470	21,035
17	19,666	19,264	19,172	18,858	18,941	19,121	19,856	20,296	20,380	20,370	20,831
Total	151,871	152,150	152,979	154,481	156,949	159,753	162,835	166,012	169,446	173,344	177,480

Females	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
10	18,528	18,807	18,520	18,962	19,502	19,976	20,406	20,896	21,469	22,046	22,569
11	18,098	18,516	18,827	18,556	19,004	19,534	20,016	20,480	20,984	21,547	22,089
12	17,676	18,087	18,539	18,861	18,597	19,035	19,567	20,087	20,569	21,059	21,576
13	17,768	17,669	18,100	18,576	18,911	18,634	19,072	19,644	20,178	20,650	21,102
14	17,668	17,758	17,694	18,137	18,625	18,949	18,671	19,151	19,738	20,255	20,684
15	17,841	17,686	17,798	17,746	18,198	18,681	19,006	18,759	19,253	19,839	20,317
16	17,883	17,872	17,744	17,865	17,832	18,270	18,755	19,122	18,891	19,373	19,910
17	18,688	18,210	18,224	18,109	18,239	18,198	18,646	19,169	19,548	19,302	19,747
Total	144,150	144,605	145,446	146,812	148,908	151,277	154,139	157,308	160,630	164,071	167,994

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995.

Table 1.1 Utah population ages 10 to 17 total and by gender, 1980 to 2020

TOTAL	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
10	39,792	38,766	38,348	37,725	36,944	36,805	36,264	36,340	36,386
11	39,715	39,933	38,988	38,532	37,823	36,930	36,751	36,200	36,333
12	37,964	39,996	40,056	39,164	38,627	37,800	36,870	36,693	36,180
13	37,352	38,543	40,174	40,237	39,256	38,609	37,738	36,802	36,673
14	36,430	37,535	39,149	40,340	40,328	39,226	38,558	37,685	36,788
15	33,303	36,801	38,245	39,357	40,475	40,367	39,227	38,540	37,706
16	31,829	34,296	37,241	38,477	39,511	40,529	40,388	39,248	38,616
17	30,717	32,541	35,028	38,052	39,206	40,128	41,115	40,970	39,879
Total	287,102	298,411	307,229	311,884	312,170	310,394	306,911	302,478	298,561

Males	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
10	24,384	24,893	25,395	25,847	26,245	26,577	26,876	27,205	27,499
11	23,916	24,449	24,949	25,445	25,895	26,278	26,625	26,915	27,248
12	23,406	23,971	24,495	24,994	25,482	25,916	26,322	26,667	26,957
13	22,856	23,463	24,018	24,535	25,036	25,505	25,955	26,358	26,701
14	22,359	22,919	23,514	24,067	24,579	25,061	25,550	25,996	26,391
15	21,933	22,447	23,000	23,584	24,132	24,629	25,125	25,613	26,060
16	21,555	22,033	22,532	23,082	23,663	24,200	24,713	25,203	25,683
17	21,424	21,942	22,402	22,893	23,437	23,999	24,548	25,051	25,540
Total	181,833	186,117	190,305	194,447	198,469	202,165	205,714	209,008	212,079

Females	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
10	23,070	23,554	24,029	24,452	24,838	25,146	25,430	25,743	26,017
11	22,633	23,132	23,604	24,075	24,501	24,874	25,195	25,475	25,793
12	22,141	22,689	23,179	23,652	24,117	24,525	24,913	25,236	25,508
13	21,633	22,201	22,738	23,218	23,690	24,148	24,570	24,952	25,273
14	21,160	21,695	22,250	22,781	23,266	23,709	24,190	24,607	24,988
15	20,765	21,241	21,766	22,317	22,843	23,318	23,772	24,246	24,666
16	20,413	20,862	21,324	21,848	22,399	22,909	23,398	23,857	24,322
17	20,301	20,801	21,238	21,692	22,207	22,740	23,260	23,743	24,194
Total	172,116	176,175	180,128	184,035	187,861	191,369	194,728	197,859	200,761

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995.

Table 1.1 Utah population ages 10 to 17 total and by gender, 1980 to 2020

TOTAL	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
10	37,472	38,180	38,433	38,090	39,005	40,112	41,088	41,972	42,991	44,147	45,360
11	36,369	37,414	38,163	38,477	38,160	39,092	40,181	41,160	42,124	43,178	44,315
12	36,296	36,293	37,393	38,206	38,545	38,245	39,151	40,249	41,306	42,296	43,321
13	36,153	36,228	36,266	37,416	38,278	38,641	38,319	39,223	40,399	41,489	42,458
14	36,652	36,094	36,213	36,314	37,493	38,377	38,714	38,392	39,380	40,589	41,650
15	36,808	36,633	36,116	36,291	36,418	37,623	38,491	38,833	38,578	39,601	40,796
16	37,755	36,825	36,697	36,235	36,427	36,587	37,767	38,643	39,077	38,848	39,843
17	39,244	38,354	37,474	37,396	36,967	37,180	37,319	38,502	39,465	39,928	39,672
Total	296,749	296,021	296,755	298,425	301,293	305,857	311,030	316,974	323,320	330,076	337,415

TOTAL	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
10	46,427	47,454	48,447	49,424	50,299	51,083	51,723	52,306	52,948	53,516
11	45,437	46,549	47,581	48,553	49,520	50,396	51,152	51,820	52,390	53,041
12	44,377	45,547	46,660	47,674	48,646	49,599	50,441	51,235	51,903	52,465
13	43,399	44,489	45,664	46,756	47,753	48,726	49,653	50,525	51,310	51,974
14	42,534	43,519	44,614	45,764	46,848	47,845	48,770	49,740	50,603	51,379
15	41,777	42,698	43,688	44,766	45,901	46,975	47,947	48,897	49,859	50,726
16	40,945	41,968	42,895	43,856	44,930	46,062	47,109	48,111	49,060	50,005
17	40,578	41,725	42,743	43,640	44,585	45,644	46,739	47,808	48,794	49,734
Total	345,474	353,949	362,292	370,433	378,482	386,330	393,534	400,442	406,867	412,840

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995.

Table 1.2 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Division of Youth Corrections regions

Region	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Box Elder	5,625	5,595	5,668	5,724	5,718	5,793	5,848	5,954	6,057	6,220	6,405
Cache	6,983	7,933	8,308	8,712	8,890	9,130	9,411	9,842	10,313	10,766	10,693
Rich	284	305	329	319	306	307	307	296	297	312	337
Davis	24,234	25,409	26,313	26,907	27,407	27,994	28,743	29,754	31,169	32,203	33,027
Weber	20,176	20,834	21,281	21,492	21,500	21,474	21,746	22,043	22,644	23,320	23,667
Morgan	916	922	942	938	938	952	946	974	990	1,031	1,080
REGION I	58,218	60,998	62,841	64,092	64,759	65,650	67,001	68,863	71,470	73,852	75,209
Salt Lake	84,694	87,742	90,611	92,502	93,960	95,534	96,875	98,984	101,678	105,294	108,098
Tooele	4,246	4,252	4,288	4,293	4,309	4,330	4,272	4,342	4,326	4,420	4,575
Summit	1,550	1,592	1,652	1,717	1,775	1,782	1,821	1,941	1,980	2,128	2,260
REGION II	90,490	93,586	96,551	98,512	100,044	101,646	102,968	105,267	107,984	111,842	114,933
Utah	27,788	32,419	33,769	35,114	36,225	37,094	38,045	39,974	41,854	43,834	43,464
Wasatch	1,275	1,333	1,334	1,411	1,442	1,454	1,511	1,585	1,644	1,743	1,832
Juab	789	826	858	909	962	995	945	956	991	1,050	1,088
Millard	1,409	1,478	1,611	1,750	2,027	2,129	2,031	1,944	1,978	2,045	2,146
Piute	210	204	190	195	194	191	189	190	195	199	205
Sanpete	2,015	2,418	2,586	2,742	2,791	2,833	2,805	2,914	3,039	3,157	3,008
Sevier	2,166	2,232	2,323	2,412	2,481	2,539	2,486	2,582	2,672	2,784	2,915
Wayne	265	274	285	321	328	332	338	345	367	380	393
Beaver	572	616	640	701	733	732	729	745	756	787	817
Garfield	499	504	516	539	539	556	561	572	582	605	611
Iron	2,424	2,742	2,848	2,994	3,074	3,104	3,157	3,217	3,268	3,408	3,366
Kane	639	630	655	708	738	772	794	814	850	872	874
Washington	3,679	4,224	4,564	4,818	5,128	5,680	6,295	6,779	7,210	7,736	7,892
Daggett	101	117	115	104	103	97	95	100	101	96	112
Duchesne	2,068	2,147	2,281	2,416	2,503	2,507	2,459	2,414	2,376	2,395	2,468
Uintah	3,148	3,411	3,903	4,140	4,048	4,045	3,943	3,869	3,929	3,971	4,125
Carbon	2,845	3,097	3,339	3,369	3,276	3,290	3,280	3,299	3,342	3,366	3,376
Emery	1,663	1,786	1,949	1,999	1,917	1,831	1,875	1,913	1,931	2,008	2,084
Grand	1,158	1,164	1,131	1,114	1,063	983	960	953	952	967	990
San Juan	2,350	2,375	2,370	2,439	2,370	2,302	2,306	2,348	2,363	2,389	2,450
REGION III	57,063	63,997	67,267	70,195	71,942	73,466	74,804	77,513	80,400	83,792	84,216

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995.

Table 1.2 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Division of Youth Corrections regions

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Box Elder	7,059	7,233	7,502	7,571	7,640	7,502	7,305	7,003	6,752	6,566	6,198
Cache	11,504	11,801	11,881	11,808	11,665	11,568	11,388	11,244	11,382	11,570	11,815
Rich	360	363	384	370	363	338	324	309	308	282	246
Davis	35,552	37,086	37,663	37,885	38,058	37,864	37,327	36,680	36,246	35,477	34,862
Weber	24,895	25,935	26,270	26,618	26,672	26,673	26,436	26,059	25,960	25,968	25,977
Morgan	1,155	1,258	1,334	1,320	1,311	1,298	1,228	1,162	1,085	1,026	941
REGION I	80,525	83,676	85,034	85,572	85,709	85,243	84,008	82,457	81,733	80,889	80,039
Salt Lake	116,497	119,450	121,152	122,103	122,464	121,807	120,071	119,200	119,456	119,770	120,378
Tooele	4,726	4,799	4,887	4,663	4,557	4,427	4,169	3,875	3,648	3,618	3,603
Summit	2,560	2,973	3,242	3,372	3,433	3,466	3,424	3,383	3,380	3,356	3,311
REGION II	123,783	127,222	129,281	130,138	130,454	129,700	127,664	126,458	126,484	126,744	127,292
Utah	45,305	47,232	48,373	47,828	46,746	45,364	44,824	44,582	44,777	45,909	47,432
Wasatch	1,970	2,111	2,140	2,129	2,088	2,055	2,042	1,983	1,902	1,852	1,759
Juab	1,151	1,224	1,207	1,243	1,209	1,169	1,165	1,114	1,049	996	941
Millard	2,355	2,546	2,579	2,547	2,535	2,481	2,440	2,388	2,241	2,128	1,969
Piute	216	260	260	254	234	220	203	189	182	172	150
Sanpete	3,178	3,548	3,576	3,553	3,469	3,343	3,271	3,084	2,870	2,761	2,679
Sevier	3,077	3,319	3,281	3,239	3,152	2,997	2,944	2,822	2,702	2,605	2,528
Wayne	415	410	372	385	395	386	378	369	368	351	338
Beaver	883	914	913	963	1,004	1,059	1,117	1,071	1,038	1,016	1,007
Garfield	655	715	750	755	744	730	714	691	668	634	609
Iron	3,556	3,498	3,812	3,793	3,740	3,681	3,652	3,610	3,607	3,613	3,670
Kane	950	919	923	907	928	929	907	904	886	890	884
Washington	8,599	9,603	10,268	10,523	10,719	10,806	10,843	10,771	10,728	10,753	10,902
Daggett	110	119	123	120	123	119	125	121	112	106	94
Duchesne	2,629	2,902	2,998	2,919	2,841	2,742	2,699	2,569	2,453	2,323	2,201
Uintah	4,499	4,366	4,385	4,477	4,571	4,622	4,532	4,387	4,244	4,151	3,991
Carbon	3,545	3,676	3,637	3,550	3,465	3,357	3,215	3,025	2,893	2,749	2,622
Emery	2,214	2,375	2,397	2,396	2,309	2,194	2,058	1,912	1,770	1,622	1,524
Grand	1,038	1,096	1,108	1,123	1,134	1,141	1,173	1,175	1,174	1,175	1,145
San Juan	2,497	2,296	2,321	2,265	2,210	2,231	2,215	2,222	2,290	2,307	2,334
REGION III	88,842	93,129	95,423	94,969	93,616	91,626	90,517	88,989	87,954	88,113	88,779

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995.

Table 1.2 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Division of Youth Corrections regions

Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Box Elder	6,130	5,980	5,924	5,903	5,963	6,108	6,291	6,602	6,803	7,039	7,314
Cache	12,107	12,479	12,947	13,347	13,637	13,847	14,018	14,147	14,291	14,352	14,447
Rich	223	214	213	213	215	204	224	246	262	273	286
Davis	34,284	33,842	33,644	33,573	33,710	34,010	34,702	35,553	36,655	37,725	38,891
Weber	26,039	26,201	26,471	26,811	27,235	27,656	28,157	28,754	29,348	30,044	30,772
Morgan	873	832	799	794	815	833	874	947	1,010	1,066	1,127
REGION I	79,656	79,548	79,998	80,641	81,575	82,658	84,266	86,249	88,369	90,499	92,837
Salt Lake	121,234	122,209	123,696	125,800	127,062	128,167	129,642	131,449	133,662	135,987	138,610
Tooele	3,546	3,578	3,603	3,683	3,791	3,899	4,018	4,130	4,336	4,502	4,703
Summit	3,265	3,336	3,436	3,598	3,747	3,896	4,060	4,269	4,475	4,627	4,795
REGION II	128,045	129,123	130,735	133,081	134,600	135,962	137,720	139,848	142,473	145,116	148,108
Utah	49,061	51,001	53,265	55,496	57,736	59,638	61,107	62,440	64,039	65,162	65,923
Wasatch	1,718	1,738	1,766	1,796	1,893	1,974	2,098	2,253	2,384	2,455	2,521
Juab	910	880	861	836	858	884	933	973	1,007	1,058	1,106
Millard	1,871	1,762	1,672	1,573	1,525	1,535	1,554	1,629	1,712	1,814	1,920
Piute	142	146	145	151	159	172	193	210	230	247	261
Sanpete	2,539	2,466	2,435	2,381	2,472	2,596	2,685	2,782	2,982	3,137	3,299
Sevier	2,403	2,354	2,339	2,326	2,385	2,467	2,602	2,742	2,926	3,097	3,260
Wayne	323	316	318	320	329	336	357	383	411	429	446
Beaver	983	969	962	971	1,020	1,078	1,136	1,193	1,248	1,314	1,371
Garfield	581	560	563	542	544	539	555	576	605	631	659
Iron	3,692	3,860	4,028	4,170	4,334	4,483	4,605	4,765	4,944	5,032	5,124
Kane	875	875	890	904	934	961	999	1,045	1,111	1,173	1,238
Washington	11,054	11,249	11,593	11,935	12,529	13,095	13,766	14,519	15,308	16,134	16,939
Daggett	95	88	85	81	82	88	93	101	107	112	117
Duchesne	2,087	1,967	1,890	1,802	1,820	1,890	1,968	2,057	2,186	2,319	2,445
Uintah	3,852	3,733	3,606	3,568	3,618	3,680	3,754	3,890	4,043	4,184	4,330
Carbon	2,536	2,507	2,490	2,504	2,578	2,662	2,758	2,899	3,059	3,167	3,285
Emery	1,413	1,345	1,277	1,242	1,265	1,276	1,321	1,373	1,452	1,545	1,639
Grand	1,145	1,156	1,181	1,198	1,256	1,302	1,360	1,447	1,526	1,590	1,656
San Juan	2,338	2,315	2,244	2,176	2,101	2,032	1,991	1,969	1,975	2,019	2,062
REGION III	89,618	91,287	93,610	95,972	99,438	102,688	105,835	109,246	113,255	116,619	119,601

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995.

Table 1.2 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Division of Youth Corrections regions

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Box Elder	7,605	7,900	8,206	8,511	8,800	9,068	9,295	9,474
Cache	14,558	14,692	14,830	14,997	15,193	15,404	15,600	15,794
Rich	302	317	333	346	359	369	376	382
Davis	40,084	41,243	42,383	43,480	44,456	45,380	46,210	46,944
Weber	31,495	32,170	32,830	33,459	34,008	34,541	35,033	35,493
Morgan	1,189	1,246	1,302	1,351	1,394	1,430	1,458	1,477
REGION I	95,233	97,568	99,884	102,144	104,210	106,192	107,972	109,564
Salt Lake	141,422	144,259	147,189	150,149	152,899	155,720	158,473	161,186
Tooele	4,918	5,141	5,373	5,607	5,832	6,045	6,242	6,423
Summit	4,974	5,153	5,337	5,521	5,697	5,872	6,041	6,204
REGION II	151,314	154,553	157,899	161,277	164,428	167,637	170,756	173,813
Utah	66,483	67,006	67,353	67,501	67,566	67,664	67,802	67,957
Wasatch	2,593	2,666	2,741	2,804	2,860	2,912	2,953	2,988
Juab	1,149	1,190	1,228	1,256	1,274	1,286	1,298	1,296
Millard	2,021	2,114	2,203	2,276	2,326	2,368	2,404	2,414
Piute	271	277	281	282	281	276	271	264
Sanpete	3,449	3,586	3,706	3,802	3,862	3,910	3,943	3,940
Sevier	3,406	3,539	3,645	3,728	3,782	3,821	3,845	3,842
Wayne	461	471	483	490	495	498	502	500
Beaver	1,413	1,436	1,442	1,446	1,444	1,440	1,431	1,417
Garfield	692	723	754	782	806	827	843	855
Iron	5,228	5,335	5,435	5,527	5,604	5,676	5,736	5,789
Kane	1,307	1,371	1,436	1,494	1,548	1,597	1,638	1,676
Washington	17,739	18,526	19,290	20,018	20,672	21,294	21,858	22,366
Daggett	122	128	132	137	142	145	148	149
Duchesne	2,567	2,674	2,763	2,837	2,887	2,914	2,923	2,910
Uintah	4,488	4,643	4,800	4,948	5,072	5,180	5,257	5,302
Carbon	3,390	3,483	3,564	3,629	3,675	3,705	3,721	3,718
Emery	1,729	1,809	1,875	1,926	1,961	1,978	1,981	1,973
Grand	1,714	1,770	1,816	1,863	1,908	1,949	1,985	2,018
San Juan	2,099	2,132	2,159	2,181	2,200	2,222	2,243	2,266
REGION III	122,321	124,879	127,106	128,927	130,365	131,662	132,782	133,640

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995.

Table 1.3 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Juvenile Court District, 1980 to 2020

Juvenile Court	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Box Elder	5,625	5,595	5,668	5,724	5,718	5,793	5,848	5,954	6,057	6,220
Cache	6,983	7,933	8,308	8,712	8,890	9,130	9,411	9,842	10,313	10,766
Rich	284	305	329	319	306	307	307	296	297	312
1st District	12,892	13,833	14,305	14,755	14,914	15,230	15,566	16,092	16,667	17,298
Davis	24,234	25,409	26,313	26,907	27,407	27,994	28,743	29,754	31,169	32,203
Weber	20,176	20,834	21,281	21,492	21,500	21,474	21,746	22,043	22,644	23,320
Morgan	916	922	942	938	938	952	946	974	990	1,031
2nd District	45,326	47,165	48,536	49,337	49,845	50,420	51,435	52,771	54,803	56,554
Salt Lake	84,694	87,742	90,611	92,502	93,960	95,534	96,875	98,984	101,678	105,294
Tooele	4,246	4,252	4,288	4,293	4,309	4,330	4,272	4,342	4,326	4,420
Summit	1,550	1,592	1,652	1,717	1,775	1,782	1,821	1,941	1,980	2,128
3rd District	90,490	93,586	96,551	98,512	100,044	101,646	102,968	105,267	107,984	111,842
Utah	27,788	32,419	33,769	35,114	36,225	37,094	38,045	39,974	41,854	43,834
Wasatch	1,275	1,333	1,334	1,411	1,442	1,454	1,511	1,585	1,644	1,743
Juab	789	826	858	909	962	995	945	956	991	1,050
Millard	1,409	1,478	1,611	1,750	2,027	2,129	2,031	1,944	1,978	2,045
4th District	31,261	36,056	37,572	39,184	40,656	41,672	42,532	44,459	46,467	48,672
Beaver	572	616	640	701	733	732	729	745	756	787
Iron	2,424	2,742	2,848	2,994	3,074	3,104	3,157	3,217	3,268	3,408
Washington	3,679	4,224	4,564	4,818	5,128	5,680	6,295	6,779	7,210	7,736
5th District	6,675	7,582	8,052	8,513	8,935	9,516	10,181	10,741	11,234	11,931
Piute	210	204	190	195	194	191	189	190	195	199
Sanpete	2,015	2,418	2,586	2,742	2,791	2,833	2,805	2,914	3,039	3,157
Sevier	2,166	2,232	2,323	2,412	2,481	2,539	2,486	2,582	2,672	2,784
Wayne	265	274	285	321	328	332	338	345	367	380
Garfield	499	504	516	539	539	556	561	572	582	605
Kane	639	630	655	708	738	772	794	814	850	872
6th District	5,794	6,262	6,555	6,917	7,071	7,223	7,173	7,417	7,705	7,997
Carbon	2,845	3,097	3,339	3,369	3,276	3,290	3,280	3,299	3,342	3,366
Emery	1,663	1,786	1,949	1,999	1,917	1,831	1,875	1,913	1,931	2,008
Grand	1,158	1,164	1,131	1,114	1,063	983	960	953	952	967
San Juan	2,350	2,375	2,370	2,439	2,370	2,302	2,306	2,348	2,363	2,389
7th District	8,016	8,422	8,789	8,921	8,626	8,406	8,421	8,513	8,588	8,730
Daggett	101	117	115	104	103	97	95	100	101	96
Duchesne	2,068	2,147	2,281	2,416	2,503	2,507	2,459	2,414	2,376	2,395
Uintah	3,148	3,411	3,903	4,140	4,048	4,045	3,943	3,869	3,929	3,971
8th District	5,317	5,675	6,299	6,660	6,654	6,649	6,497	6,383	6,406	6,462

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995

Table 1.3 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Juvenile Court District, 1980 to 2020

Juvenile Court	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Box Elder	6,405	7,059	7,233	7,502	7,571	7,640	7,502	7,305	7,003	6,752
Cache	10,693	11,504	11,801	11,881	11,808	11,665	11,568	11,388	11,244	11,382
Rich	337	360	363	384	370	363	338	324	309	308
1st District	17,435	18,923	19,397	19,767	19,749	19,668	19,408	19,017	18,556	18,442
Davis	33,027	35,552	37,086	37,663	37,885	38,058	37,864	37,327	36,680	36,246
Weber	23,667	24,895	25,935	26,270	26,618	26,672	26,673	26,436	26,059	25,960
Morgan	1,080	1,155	1,258	1,334	1,320	1,311	1,298	1,228	1,162	1,085
2nd District	57,774	61,602	64,279	65,267	65,823	66,041	65,835	64,991	63,901	63,291
Salt Lake	108,098	116,497	119,450	121,152	122,103	122,464	121,807	120,071	119,200	119,456
Tooele	4,575	4,726	4,799	4,887	4,663	4,557	4,427	4,169	3,875	3,648
Summit	2,260	2,560	2,973	3,242	3,372	3,433	3,466	3,424	3,383	3,380
3rd District	114,933	123,783	127,222	129,281	130,138	130,454	129,700	127,664	126,458	126,484
Utah	43,464	45,305	47,232	48,373	47,828	46,746	45,364	44,824	44,582	44,777
Wasatch	1,832	1,970	2,111	2,140	2,129	2,088	2,055	2,042	1,983	1,902
Juab	1,088	1,151	1,224	1,207	1,243	1,209	1,169	1,165	1,114	1,049
Millard	2,146	2,355	2,546	2,579	2,547	2,535	2,481	2,440	2,388	2,241
4th District	48,530	50,781	53,113	54,299	53,747	52,578	51,069	50,471	50,067	49,969
Beaver	817	883	914	913	963	1,004	1,059	1,117	1,071	1,038
Iron	3,366	3,556	3,498	3,812	3,793	3,740	3,681	3,652	3,610	3,607
Washington	7,892	8,599	9,603	10,268	10,523	10,719	10,806	10,843	10,771	10,728
5th District	12,075	13,038	14,015	14,993	15,279	15,463	15,546	15,612	15,452	15,373
Piute	205	216	260	260	254	234	220	203	189	182
Sanpete	3,008	3,178	3,548	3,576	3,553	3,469	3,343	3,271	3,084	2,870
Sevier	2,915	3,077	3,319	3,281	3,239	3,152	2,997	2,944	2,822	2,702
Wayne	393	415	410	372	385	395	386	378	369	368
Garfield	611	655	715	750	755	744	730	714	691	668
Kane	874	950	919	923	907	928	929	907	904	886
6th District	8,006	8,491	9,171	9,162	9,093	8,922	8,605	8,417	8,059	7,676
Carbon	3,376	3,545	3,676	3,637	3,550	3,465	3,357	3,215	3,025	2,893
Emery	2,084	2,214	2,375	2,397	2,396	2,309	2,194	2,058	1,912	1,770
Grand	990	1,038	1,096	1,108	1,123	1,134	1,141	1,173	1,175	1,174
San Juan	2,450	2,497	2,296	2,321	2,265	2,210	2,231	2,215	2,222	2,290
7th District	8,900	9,294	9,443	9,463	9,334	9,118	8,923	8,661	8,334	8,127
Daggett	112	110	119	123	120	123	119	125	121	112
Duchesne	2,468	2,629	2,902	2,998	2,919	2,841	2,742	2,699	2,569	2,453
Uintah	4,125	4,499	4,366	4,385	4,477	4,571	4,622	4,532	4,387	4,244
8th District	6,705	7,238	7,387	7,506	7,516	7,535	7,483	7,356	7,077	6,809

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995

Table 1.3 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Juvenile Court District, 1980 to 2020

Juvenile Court	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Box Elder	6,566	6,198	6,130	5,980	5,924	5,903	5,963	6,108	6,291	6,602
Cache	11,570	11,815	12,107	12,479	12,947	13,347	13,637	13,847	14,018	14,147
Rich	282	246	223	214	213	213	215	204	224	246
1st District	18,418	18,259	18,460	18,673	19,084	19,463	19,815	20,159	20,533	20,995
Davis	35,477	34,862	34,284	33,842	33,644	33,573	33,710	34,010	34,702	35,553
Weber	25,968	25,977	26,039	26,201	26,471	26,811	27,235	27,656	28,157	28,754
Morgan	1,026	941	873	832	799	794	815	833	874	947
2nd District	62,471	61,780	61,196	60,875	60,914	61,178	61,760	62,499	63,733	65,254
Salt Lake	119,770	120,378	121,234	122,209	123,696	125,800	127,062	128,167	129,642	131,449
Tooele	3,618	3,603	3,546	3,578	3,603	3,683	3,791	3,899	4,018	4,130
Summit	3,356	3,311	3,265	3,336	3,436	3,598	3,747	3,896	4,060	4,269
3rd District	126,744	127,292	128,045	129,123	130,735	133,081	134,600	135,962	137,720	139,848
Utah	45,909	47,432	49,061	51,001	53,265	55,496	57,736	59,638	61,107	62,440
Wasatch	1,852	1,759	1,718	1,738	1,766	1,796	1,893	1,974	2,098	2,253
Juab	996	941	910	880	861	836	858	884	933	973
Millard	2,128	1,969	1,871	1,762	1,672	1,573	1,525	1,535	1,554	1,629
4th District	50,885	52,101	53,560	55,381	57,564	59,701	62,012	64,031	65,692	67,295
Beaver	1,016	1,007	983	969	962	971	1,020	1,078	1,136	1,193
Iron	3,613	3,670	3,692	3,860	4,028	4,170	4,334	4,483	4,605	4,765
Washington	10,753	10,902	11,054	11,249	11,593	11,935	12,529	13,095	13,766	14,519
5th District	15,382	15,579	15,729	16,078	16,583	17,076	17,883	18,656	19,507	20,477
Piute	172	150	142	146	145	151	159	172	193	210
Sanpete	2,761	2,679	2,539	2,466	2,435	2,381	2,472	2,596	2,685	2,782
Sevier	2,605	2,528	2,403	2,354	2,339	2,326	2,385	2,467	2,602	2,742
Wayne	351	338	323	316	318	320	329	336	357	383
Garfield	634	609	581	560	563	542	544	539	555	576
Kane	890	884	875	875	890	904	934	961	999	1,045
6th District	7,413	7,188	6,863	6,717	6,690	6,624	6,823	7,071	7,391	7,738
Carbon	2,749	2,622	2,536	2,507	2,490	2,504	2,578	2,662	2,758	2,899
Emery	1,622	1,524	1,413	1,345	1,277	1,242	1,265	1,276	1,321	1,373
Grand	1,175	1,145	1,145	1,156	1,181	1,198	1,256	1,302	1,360	1,447
San Juan	2,307	2,334	2,338	2,315	2,244	2,176	2,101	2,032	1,991	1,969
7th District	7,853	7,625	7,432	7,323	7,192	7,120	7,200	7,272	7,430	7,688
Daggett	106	94	95	88	85	81	82	88	93	101
Duchesne	2,323	2,201	2,087	1,967	1,890	1,802	1,820	1,890	1,968	2,057
Uintah	4,151	3,991	3,852	3,733	3,606	3,568	3,618	3,680	3,754	3,890
8th District	6,580	6,286	6,034	5,788	5,581	5,451	5,520	5,658	5,815	6,048

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995

Table 1.3 Utah population ages 10 to 17 by Juvenile Court District, 1980 to 2020

Juvenile Court	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Box Elder	6,803	7,039	7,314	7,605	7,900	8,206	8,511	8,800	9,068	9,295	9,474
Cache	14,291	14,352	14,447	14,558	14,692	14,830	14,997	15,193	15,404	15,600	15,794
Rich	262	273	286	302	317	333	346	359	369	376	382
1st District	21,356	21,664	22,047	22,465	22,909	23,369	23,854	24,352	24,841	25,271	25,650
Davis	36,655	37,725	38,891	40,084	41,243	42,383	43,480	44,456	45,380	46,210	46,944
Weber	29,348	30,044	30,772	31,495	32,170	32,830	33,459	34,008	34,541	35,033	35,493
Morgan	1,010	1,066	1,127	1,189	1,246	1,302	1,351	1,394	1,430	1,458	1,477
2nd District	67,013	68,835	70,790	72,768	74,659	76,515	78,290	79,858	81,351	82,701	83,914
Salt Lake	133,662	135,987	138,610	141,422	144,259	147,189	150,149	152,899	155,720	158,473	161,186
Tooele	4,336	4,502	4,703	4,918	5,141	5,373	5,607	5,832	6,045	6,242	6,423
Summit	4,475	4,627	4,795	4,974	5,153	5,337	5,521	5,697	5,872	6,041	6,204
3rd District	142,473	145,116	148,108	151,314	154,553	157,899	161,277	164,428	167,637	170,756	173,813
Utah	64,039	65,162	65,923	66,483	67,006	67,353	67,501	67,566	67,664	67,802	67,957
Wasatch	2,384	2,455	2,521	2,593	2,666	2,741	2,804	2,860	2,912	2,953	2,988
Juab	1,007	1,058	1,106	1,149	1,190	1,228	1,256	1,274	1,286	1,298	1,296
Millard	1,712	1,814	1,920	2,021	2,114	2,203	2,276	2,326	2,368	2,404	2,414
4th District	69,142	70,489	71,470	72,246	72,976	73,525	73,837	74,026	74,230	74,457	74,655
Beaver	1,248	1,314	1,371	1,413	1,436	1,442	1,446	1,444	1,440	1,431	1,417
Iron	4,944	5,032	5,124	5,228	5,335	5,435	5,527	5,604	5,676	5,736	5,789
Washington	15,308	16,134	16,939	17,739	18,526	19,290	20,018	20,672	21,294	21,858	22,366
5th District	21,500	22,480	23,434	24,380	25,297	26,167	26,991	27,720	28,410	29,025	29,572
Piute	230	247	261	271	277	281	282	281	276	271	264
Sanpete	2,982	3,137	3,299	3,449	3,586	3,706	3,802	3,862	3,910	3,943	3,940
Sevier	2,926	3,097	3,260	3,406	3,539	3,645	3,728	3,782	3,821	3,845	3,842
Wayne	411	429	446	461	471	483	490	495	498	502	500
Garfield	605	631	659	692	723	754	782	806	827	843	855
Kane	1,111	1,173	1,238	1,307	1,371	1,436	1,494	1,548	1,597	1,638	1,676
6th District	8,265	8,714	9,163	9,586	9,967	10,305	10,578	10,774	10,929	11,042	11,077
Carbon	3,059	3,167	3,285	3,390	3,483	3,564	3,629	3,675	3,705	3,721	3,718
Emery	1,452	1,545	1,639	1,729	1,809	1,875	1,926	1,961	1,978	1,981	1,973
Grand	1,526	1,590	1,656	1,714	1,770	1,816	1,863	1,908	1,949	1,985	2,018
San Juan	1,975	2,019	2,062	2,099	2,132	2,159	2,181	2,200	2,222	2,243	2,266
7th District	8,012	8,321	8,642	8,932	9,194	9,414	9,599	9,744	9,854	9,930	9,975
Daggett	107	112	117	122	128	132	137	142	145	148	149
Duchesne	2,186	2,319	2,445	2,567	2,674	2,763	2,837	2,887	2,914	2,923	2,910
Uintah	4,043	4,184	4,330	4,488	4,643	4,800	4,948	5,072	5,180	5,257	5,302
8th District	6,336	6,615	6,892	7,177	7,445	7,695	7,922	8,101	8,239	8,328	8,361

The data was provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, July 1995

Table 2.0 Utah Ten Year Juvenile Arrest Data

Classification of Offense	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2	4	5	2	3	6	9	6	7	8
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	6
Forcible Rape	40	32	28	34	35	55	69	75	91	55
Robbery	97	95	105	98	72	90	134	165	138	201
Aggravated Assault	433	479	516	639	421	689	677	829	827	791
Burglary	1,770	1,589	1,614	1,583	1,347	1,724	1,664	1,964	1,850	1,485
Larceny/Theft	9,787	10,103	10,110	10,376	7,826	12,236	13,440	13,754	12,697	11,541
Motor Vehicle Theft	816	727	766	769	643	972	1,128	1,328	1,276	1,195
Other Assaults	1,077	1,119	1,010	993	844	1,522	2,105	2,594	2,866	2,716
Arson	101	106	136	123	112	128	165	217	125	161
Forgery/Counterfeiting	214	186	229	192	123	267	285	271	252	310
Fraud	90	103	122	128	75	126	174	220	136	134
Embezzlement	7	10	3	1	3	1	1	6	4	3
Stolen Property	233	255	255	260	207	221	344	379	361	379
Vandalism	1,881	2,023	1,735	1,938	1,684	2,142	2,952	2,591	3,162	3,492
Weapons Violations	256	240	270	272	332	394	611	637	830	845
Prostitution	11	22	16	16	1	15	34	26	21	9
Sex Offenses	287	318	292	348	362	398	531	599	512	431
Bookmaking	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Numbers & Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	1	0	8	0	0	2	0	5	2	0
Sale and Manufacturing of										
Opium, Cocaine	8	26	9	21	11	4	15	20	26	37
Marijuana	142	83	115	130	66	42	44	76	67	110
Synthetic Narcotics	13	8	5	14	8	3	12	22	7	13
Other Dangerous Drugs	10	18	7	13	3	12	15	26	38	19
Possession of										
Opium, Cocaine	15	45	15	31	21	25	20	145	39	73
Marijuana	1,376	1,035	900	740	433	369	330	612	862	1,203
Synthetic Narcotics	13	24	20	22	14	21	24	32	43	60
Other Dangerous Drugs	48	90	80	116	73	100	81	154	156	186
Offenses Against Family										
Driving Under the Influence	26	27	46	201	49	25	32	52	45	20
Liquor Laws	317	346	360	270	208	237	187	510	234	194
Drunkenness	4,036	4,896	3,799	3,503	2,281	3,738	3,439	2,945	3,161	3,524
Disorderly Conduct	409	570	384	405	229	244	195	180	146	135
Vagrancy	739	914	805	897	937	1,259	1,120	1,252	1,465	1,613
All Other Offenses	8	11	10	2	16	1	16	9	3	2
Curfew/Loitering	6,090	6,229	5,887	6,192	4,563	7,086	7,412	7,978	7,804	8,155
Run-aways	856	1,046	830	1,017	889	1,372	1,261	1,614	2,159	2,446
TOTAL ARRESTS	33,208	34,748	32,059	32,949	24,491	36,766	39,633	42,795	43,067	42,678

The data was taken from "Crime In Utah 1994", Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, pp. 46-47.

Table 2.1 Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Groups, 1991

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	2	4	2	9
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Forcible Rape	0	7	26	14	10	12	69
Robbery	5	4	33	25	35	32	134
Aggravated Assault	26	89	165	118	136	143	677
Burglary	114	224	471	263	339	253	1,664
Larceny/Theft	790	2,391	4,175	2,199	2,152	1,733	13,440
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	56	344	321	218	184	1,128
Arson	28	37	52	14	24	10	165
Other Assault	81	302	660	358	346	358	2,105
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1	5	23	64	78	114	285
Fraud	0	17	13	18	58	68	174
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property	5	36	93	73	80	57	344
Vandalism	289	623	852	439	339	410	2,952
Weapons Violations	21	90	205	113	89	93	611
Prostitution	0	0	6	2	7	19	34
Sex Offenses	31	83	185	95	65	72	531
Opium, Cocaine	0	3	10	4	4	14	35
Marijuana	1	7	69	76	83	138	374
Synthetic Narcotics	0	3	14	7	6	6	36
Other Dangerous Drugs	0	6	36	17	19	18	96
Offenses Against Family	2	3	9	3	7	8	32
Driving Under the Influence	1	0	3	9	43	131	187
Liquor Laws	3	39	370	581	948	1,498	3,439
Drunkenness	2	4	36	40	54	59	195
Disorderly Conduct	39	171	348	155	214	193	1,120
Vagrancy	0	0	7	5	2	2	16
All Other Offenses	486	689	2,074	1,460	1,468	1,235	7,412
Curfew/Loitering	9	82	404	285	238	243	1,261
Run-aways	9	81	428	264	231	92	1,105
Violent Part I Offenses	31	100	226	159	185	190	891
Property Part I Offenses	937	2,708	5,042	2,797	2,733	2,180	16,397
TOTAL	1,948	5,053	11,113	7,024	7,297	7,198	39,633

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 2.2 Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Groups, 1992

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	2	0	3	6
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Forcible Rape	5	11	14	19	15	11	75
Robbery	3	16	42	29	46	29	165
Aggravated Assault	30	107	228	138	167	147	817
Burglary	66	280	628	340	368	281	1,963
Larceny/Theft	728	2,363	4,282	2,282	2,281	1,740	13,676
Motor Vehicle Theft	16	75	390	338	271	214	1,304
Arson	30	43	61	29	35	19	217
Other Assault	105	394	813	457	440	371	2,580
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	4	42	43	64	116	269
Fraud	2	9	41	35	75	56	218
Embezzlement	1	0	3	1	1	0	6
Stolen Property	2	31	118	72	86	66	375
Vandalism	272	493	697	414	399	310	2,585
Weapons Violations	37	87	182	117	114	97	634
Prostitution	0	0	5	2	9	10	26
Sex Offenses	45	88	181	129	88	64	595
Opium, Cocaine	1	0	3	5	14	16	39
Marijuana	1	7	76	89	142	174	489
Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	6	4	10	7	27
Other Dangerous Drugs	0	4	26	21	24	25	100
Offenses Against Family	3	6	9	11	11	12	52
Driving Under the Influence	1	0	4	3	41	80	129
Liquor Laws	5	33	334	523	877	1,165	2,937
Drunkenness	2	7	26	22	53	70	180
Disorderly Conduct	45	146	344	241	236	240	1,252
Vagrancy	0	4	2	1	2	0	9
All Other Offenses	462	619	2,195	1,713	1,620	1,353	7,962
Curfew/Loitering	3	93	469	397	357	291	1,610
Run-aways	28	108	602	339	292	131	1,500
Violent Part I Offenses	38	134	286	188	228	191	1,065
Property Part I Offenses	840	2,761	5,361	2,989	2,955	2,254	17,160
TOTAL	1,893	5,028	11,825	7,816	8,138	7,099	41,799

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 2.3 Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Groups, 1993

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	0	2	4	7
Manslaughter by Negligence							
Forcible Rape	6	15	25	16	12	17	91
Robbery	3	10	29	26	34	36	138
Aggravated Assault	26	96	229	163	166	147	827
Burglary	89	288	546	322	346	259	1,850
Larceny/Theft	601	2,122	4,002	2,137	2,121	1,714	12,697
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	48	378	337	268	206	1,243
Arson	16	29	35	21	15	9	125
Other Assault	89	456	870	505	498	448	2,866
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	9	45	49	52	97	252
Fraud	1	2	21	28	39	45	136
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Stolen Property	6	37	104	85	81	48	361
Vandalism	222	513	898	520	570	439	3,162
Weapons Violations	20	105	248	145	163	149	830
Prostitution	0	0	5	5	2	9	21
Sex Offenses	32	79	164	90	72	75	512
Opium, Cocaine	0	3	8	9	20	18	58
Marijuana	1	20	168	152	228	315	884
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	13	6	12	15	47
Other Dangerous Drugs	0	7	51	37	40	58	193
Offenses Against Family	3	4	10	6	9	13	45
Driving Under the Influence	3	1	3	10	68	125	210
Liquor Laws	4	41	369	556	851	1,262	3,083
Drunkness	0	5	37	25	38	41	146
Disorderly Conduct	46	148	380	248	324	319	1,465
Vagrancy	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
All Other Offenses	397	551	2,081	1,726	1,707	1,465	7,927
Curfew/Loitering	12	109	608	490	524	416	2,159
Run-aways	16	115	674	398	299	153	1,655
Violent Part I Offenses	35	121	284	205	214	204	1,063
Property Part I Offenses	712	2,487	4,961	2,817	2,750	2,188	15,915
TOTAL	1,599	4,814	12,004	8,115	8,562	7,903	42,997

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 2.4 Utah Juvenile Arrests by Age Groups, 1994

Classification of Offense	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	1	0	1	4	2	8
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	1	2	2	1	6
Forcible Rape	0	5	22	7	7	14	55
Robbery	2	20	46	39	46	48	201
Aggravated Assault	23	92	208	163	137	168	791
Burglary	47	188	477	272	254	247	1,485
Larceny/Theft	432	1,912	3,498	2,031	2,014	1,655	11,542
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	68	371	329	228	195	1,196
Arson	25	42	57	19	11	7	161
Other Assault	61	345	841	485	475	510	2,717
Forgery/Counterfeiting	4	5	26	37	144	94	310
Fraud	3	3	13	24	36	55	134
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Stolen Property	4	20	95	83	100	77	379
Vandalism	218	504	877	626	778	490	3,493
Weapons Violations	20	96	254	141	180	152	843
Prostitution	0	0	4	1	2	2	9
Sex Offenses	14	70	146	77	63	61	431
Opium, Cocaine	1	4	13	22	29	41	110
Marijuana	0	26	202	238	396	451	1,313
Synthetic Narcotics	0	2	9	10	16	34	71
Other Dangerous Drugs	1	9	34	46	56	61	207
Offenses Against Family	3	2	7	2	2	4	20
Driving Under the Influence	3	1	5	14	46	125	194
Liquor Laws	8	41	386	591	1,049	1,447	3,522
Drunkenness	2	2	18	20	36	57	135
Disorderly Conduct	41	185	447	270	356	314	1,613
Vagrancy	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
All Other Offenses	297	535	2,022	1,698	1,880	1,726	8,158
Curfew/Loitering	7	107	692	549	571	520	2,446
Run-aways	8	59	422	272	240	124	1,125
Violent Part I Offenses	25	118	277	212	196	233	1,061
Property Part I Offenses	509	2,210	4,403	2,651	2,507	2,104	14,384
TOTAL	1,229	4,344	11,194	8,070	9,160	8,683	42,680

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 2.5 Utah Juvenile Arrest by Race, 1994

Classification of Offense	White	Black	American Indian/Eskimo	Asian/Pacific Islander	TOTAL
Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	7	0	1	0	8
Manslaughter by Negligence	5	0	0	1	6
Forcible Rape	53	0	1	1	55
Robbery	155	21	6	19	201
Aggravated Assault	708	31	21	31	791
Burglary	1,375	47	28	35	1,485
Larceny/Theft	10,711	264	186	378	11,542
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,077	53	36	30	1,196
Arson	155	5	1	0	161
Other Assault	2,419	113	78	105	2,717
Forgery/Counterfeiting	292	6	2	10	310
Fraud	118	8	3	6	134
Embezzlement	3	0	0	0	3
Stolen Property	347	15	2	15	379
Vandalism	3,285	68	36	104	3,493
Weapons Violations	782	21	10	30	843
Prostitution	8	1	0	0	9
Sex Offenses	408	8	7	8	431
Opium, Cocaine	103	1	4	2	110
Marijuana	1,275	17	11	10	1,313
Synthetic Narcotics	69	0	1	1	71
Other Dangerous Drugs	199	2	4	2	207
Drug Abuse Violation	241	3	4	2	250
Possession of Illegal Substance	241	3	4	2	250
Offenses Against Family	20	0	0	0	20
Driving Under the Influence	191	0	3	0	194
Liquor Laws	3,363	32	85	40	3,522
Drunkenness	97	5	29	4	135
Disorderly Conduct	1,488	37	38	50	1,613
Vagrancy	2	0	0	0	2
All Other Offenses	7,571	227	107	253	8,158
Curfew/Loitering	2,317	41	48	40	2,446
Run-Aways	1,070	25	10	18	1,125
Total Part I Violent Offenses	928	52	29	52	1,061
Total Part I Property Offenses	13,318	369	251	443	14,384

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 2.6 Urban vs. Rural Uniform Crime Report Data, Juveniles in 1994

	Murder/Nonneg. Manslaughter	Neg. Man- slaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Motor Veh.Theft	Arson	TOTAL
Urban										
Cache	0	0	0	1	1	17	333	13	2	1,181
Davis	1	0	16	1	92	204	1,353	132	21	4,796
Salt Lake	6	4	22	143	423	554	4,914	468	64	18,697
Utah	0	0	6	8	53	220	1,725	223	32	6,477
Washington	0	0	0	0	23	24	398	56	0	1,784
Weber	1	0	2	29	86	189	1,379	136	17	4,076
TOTAL URBAN	8	4	46	182	678	1,208	10,102	1,028	136	37,011
Rural										
Beaver	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	31
Box Elder	0	0	1	3	9	34	275	29	2	1,289
Carbon	0	0	0	0	6	27	114	14	1	418
Daggett	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	19
Duchesne	0	0	1	6	7	26	58	22	5	308
Emery	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	78
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	34
Grand	0	0	2	0	7	24	56	0	0	293
Iron	0	0	3	4	10	10	124	10	0	653
Juab	0	0	0	2	2	4	33	2	0	166
Kane	0	0	0	0	5	2	18	0	5	90
Millard	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	75
Morgan	0	0	0	0	7	5	20	8	0	148
Piute	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Rich	0	0	0	0	3	2	12	6	0	48
San Juan	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	2	0	55
Sanpete	1	0	1	0	7	18	97	13	0	344
Sevier	0	0	1	2	7	10	157	19	2	501
Summit	0	0	0	0	5	7	40	8	3	217
Tooele	1	0	0	1	17	46	148	10	5	550
Uintah	0	0	0	1	13	45	200	14	1	695
Wasatch	0	0	0	0	5	4	33	3	0	139
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	17
TOTAL RURAL	2	0	9	19	113	277	1,440	168	25	6,171

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

A county was considered urban if its 10 -17 juvenile population was greater than 10,000 in 1994.

Table 2.7 Incident Based Reporting Juvenile Arrestee Age in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Age of Arrestee	Urban Jurisdiction	Rural Jurisdiction
7	0.0%	50.0%
8	0	1.9
9	0	1.9
10	1.3	0.5
11	0.6	1.9
12	5.8	6.3
13	16.1	15.0
14	12.9	13.6
15	21.3	13.1
16	24.5	18.9
17	17.4	26.2

Table 2.8 Incident Based Reporting Juvenile Arrestee Race in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Race of Arrestee	Urban Jurisdiction	Rural Jurisdiction
White	89.1%	94.7%
Black	3.9	3.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.9	1.5
Asian Pacific Islander	4.5	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.5

Table 2.9 Incident Based Reporting Juvenile Arrestee Ethnicity in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Ethnicity of Arrestee	Urban Jurisdiction	Rural Jurisdiction
Hispanic Origin	17.4%	19.2%
Not of Hispanic Origin	80.1	59.2
Unknown	1.9	21.4

Table 2.10 Incident Based Reporting Juvenile Arrestee and Victim Gender in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Gender	Urban Jurisdiction	Rural Jurisdiction
Arrestee		
Male	67.7%	78.2%
Female	32.3	21.8
Victim		
Male	56.1	57.4
Female	43.9	42.6

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 2.11 Incident Based Reporting Disposition of Juvenile Arrestee in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Disposition	Urban Jurisdiction	Rural Jurisdiction
Handled Within the Department	5.8%	25.7%
Referred to Other Authority	94.2	74.3

Table 2.12 Incident Based Reporting Hour of Juvenile Offense in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Hour	Urban Jurisdiction	Rural Jurisdiction
12:00 a.m.	6.4%	9.7%
1:00 a.m.	0.6	2.4
2:00 a.m.	0.0	2.4
3:00 a.m.	1.3	1.0
4:00 a.m.	0.6	0.0
5:00 a.m.	0.0	0.0
6:00 a.m.	0.0	1.5
7:00 a.m.	3.8	0.5
8:00 a.m.	4.5	2.4
9:00 a.m.	1.9	3.4
10:00 a.m.	5.8	3.4
11:00 a.m.	6.4	4.4
12:00 p.m.	5.1	7.3
1:00 p.m.	5.8	4.9
2:00 p.m.	7.1	7.8
3:00 p.m.	12.8	10.2
4:00 p.m.	6.4	5.8
5:00 p.m.	5.1	4.4
6:00 p.m.	5.1	5.3
7:00 p.m.	6.4	6.3
8:00 p.m.	2.6	3.9
9:00 p.m.	5.1	4.9
10:00 p.m.	2.6	3.9
11:00 p.m.	4.5	4.4

Table 2.13 Incident Based Reporting Type of Injury Inflicted by Juvenile Arrestee in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Injury Type	Urban Jurisdiction	Rural Jurisdiction
Unconsciousness	0.0%	2.2%
Severe Laceration	3.4	0.0
Apparent Minor Injury	37.9	48.9
Loss of Teeth	3.4	2.2
None	55.2	46.7

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 2.14 Incident Based Reporting Location of Juvenile Offense in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Location	Urban Jurisdiction		Rural Jurisdiction
Residence/Home	20	23.1%	21.8%
School/College	22	23.1	16.5
Department/Discount Store	8	19.9	5.8
Highway/Road/Alley	13	9.0	16.0
Grocery/Supermarket	12	7.1	10.7
Convenience Store	7	6.4	1.9
Specialty Store	24	3.2	2.4
Parking Lot/Garage	18	1.9	12.6
Service/Gas Station	23	1.3	0.0
Commercial/Office Building	5	0.6	0.5
Rental Storage Facility	19	0.6	0.0
Government/Public Building	11	0.6	1.9
Restaurant	21	0.6	1.0
Church/Synagogue/Temple	4	0.6	0.5
Field/Woods	10	0.0	1.0
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	14	0.0	0.5
Jail/Prison	15	0.0	0.5
Other/Unknown	25	1.9	6.3

Table 2.15 Incident Based Reporting Relationship of Victim to Juvenile Offender in Urban vs. Rural Jurisdiction, 1994

Relationship	Urban Jurisdiction		Rural Jurisdiction
Victim Was Acquaintance	37.9%		31.8%
Victim Was Otherwise Known	13.8		15.9
Victim Was Parent	10.3		2.3
Victim Was Sibling	10.3		4.5
Victim Was Neighbor	6.9		2.3
Victim Was Stranger	6.9		9.1
Victim Was Friend	6.9		4.5
Victim Was Babysittee	3.4		0.0
Victim Was Other Family Member	3.4		2.3
Victim Was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	0.0		6.8
Relationship Unknown	0.2		20.5

The data was provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, August 1995.

Table 3.0 Total Referrals to Juvenile Court by District, 1988 to 1994

Court District	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1st	4,208	3,525	3,070	3,180	3,721	3,832	4,313
2nd	13,827	12,608	13,228	13,556	14,438	14,047	15,962
3rd	23,877	21,861	24,383	26,348	32,592	30,106	31,145
4th	11,240	8,597	8,962	9,473	11,244	11,632	12,904
5th	2,718	3,207	3,093	3,719	4,440	4,574	4,956
6th	1,546	1,357	1,479	1,723	1,863	2,429	2,388
7th	1,791	1,790	1,852	2,089	2,536	2,460	2,617
8th	1,156	1,245	1,288	1,573	1,786	1,972	2,240
TOTAL	60,363	54,190	57,355	61,661	72,620	71,052	76,525

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.1 Most Serious Offense of a Single Intake Referral, 1988 to 1994

Offense Category	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Capital Felony	2	1	4	1	0	1	3
First Degree Person Felony	136	233	238	292	241	339	351
Second Degree Person Felony	210	215	266	308	319	446	441
Third Degree Person Felony	219	204	342	392	453	595	630
First Degree Property Felony	14	39	26	16	22	25	28
Second Degree Property Felony	1,376	1,644	2,033	2,179	2,405	2,590	2,533
Third Degree Property Felony	1,391	1,576	1,689	1,949	1,993	2,221	2,158
First Degree Public Order Felony	67	34	18	25	28	41	91
Second Degree Public Order Felony	58	82	36	45	65	139	187
Third Degree Public Order Felony	137	162	192	193	198	251	320
Misdemeanor Offenses	22,816	22,978	25,006	28,241	29,177	30,723	33,591
Infraction Offenses	1,788	1,348	1,495	1,881	2,077	2,150	2,286
Status Offenses	5,298	5,528	6,234	5,862	6,385	8,812	10,406

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.2 Race of Youth Handled by Juvenile Court During 1994

District	White	Black	Hispanic	Amer Indian	Oriental	Other	Not Reported
First District							
Logan	833	4	31	17	11	3	214
Brigham City	646	1	73	20	9	5	122
Second District							
Ogden	1,496	65	348	31	24	18	1,804
Farmington	1,918	44	179	19	43	20	1,563
Third District							
Salt Lake	4,660	231	972	140	168	188	5,494
Sandy	850	34	128	18	10	27	1,154
Tooele	363	4	54	15	2	0	214
Fourth District							
Provo	2,430	13	110	26	11	15	2,941
Fillmore	427	1	12	12	2	0	14
Fifth District							
Cedar City	313	2	25	27	0	2	443
St. George	932	4	27	39	6	5	477
Sixth District							
Richfield	346	3	23	31	0	0	430
Manti	249	0	15	5	2	2	139
Kanab	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Seventh District							
Price	503	3	63	7	0	4	241
Moab	242	0	11	35	0	1	39
San Juan	91	0	15	107	0	0	12
Eighth District							
Vernal	403	6	20	46	1	0	608
TOTAL	16,702	415	2,106	595	289	290	15,913

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.3 Age of Youth Handled by the Juvenile Court, 1989 to 1994

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
0 - 9	2,694	2,892	3,026	3,080	2,970	2,743
10 - 11	2,439	2,458	3,012	3,447	3,548	3,818
12	2,825	2,887	3,475	3,808	3,766	4,107
13	5,314	6,079	6,817	7,903	8,116	8,478
14	8,264	9,540	11,000	13,132	12,475	13,757
15	10,291	12,039	13,072	15,226	15,980	17,661
16	12,354	12,261	13,362	14,441	16,125	18,983
17	13,771	12,843	12,796	13,875	14,150	17,859
18	1,875	1,451	1,647	1,650	1,473	1,924
Over	574	524	615	728	880	845

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

The data does not include Administrative Action or Child Abuse, Dependency, and Neglect.

Table 3.4 Youth Handled by the Juvenile Court, Age by Person Felony Offense, 1989 to 1994

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
0 - 9	23	29	50	49	59	38
10 - 11	66	61	71	104	105	85
12	79	76	114	100	131	133
13	109	158	164	205	207	229
14	113	153	205	252	270	283
15	153	159	226	289	255	306
16	143	150	182	214	304	322
17	135	161	174	267	249	325
18	2	5	6	13	5	11
Over	1	2	5	4	7	1

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.5 Youth Handled by the Juvenile Court, Age by Property Felony Offense, 1989 to 1994

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
0 - 9	132	133	106	114	110	91
10 - 11	222	182	221	342	317	240
12	275	260	247	372	324	324
13	409	530	541	743	760	732
14	721	842	979	1,161	1,289	1,177
15	899	1,194	1,113	1,429	1,569	1,469
16	892	1,231	1,423	1,511	1,741	1,735
17	1,037	1,201	1,251	1,574	1,380	1,636
18	37	71	69	77	42	47
Over	1	1	2	9	5	3

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.6 Youth Handled by the Juvenile Court, Age by Public Order Felony Offense, 1989 to 1994

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
0 - 9	0	0	1	0	3	0
10 - 11	1	2	0	6	7	5
12	5	12	10	12	16	18
13	12	17	23	21	39	56
14	43	32	40	51	101	72
15	59	67	58	86	84	151
16	134	73	83	107	107	231
17	160	128	110	120	151	255
18	3	1	4	9	7	13
Over	1	0	0	0	1	1

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.7 Youth Handled by the Juvenile Court, Age by Misdemeanor Offense, 1989 to 1994

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
0 - 9	784	814	909	878	694	729
10 - 11	1,488	1,545	1,914	2,107	1,969	1,750
12	1,612	1,708	2,195	2,360	2,139	2,374
13	2,972	3,174	3,853	4,446	4,393	4,516
14	4,203	4,631	5,532	6,855	6,094	7,070
15	5,164	5,886	6,616	7,412	7,619	8,864
16	6,235	6,476	7,171	7,802	8,355	10,003
17	7,081	7,298	7,235	7,617	7,694	9,913
18	822	585	782	708	685	951
Over	250	142	238	273	371	477

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.8 Youth Handled by the Juvenile Court, Gender by Offense Category, 1994

Offense Category	Male	Female
Capital	4	0
Person Felony Offense	1,602	131
Property Felony Offense	6,464	990
Public Order Felony Offense	719	83
Misdemeanor Offense	36,953	9,694
Status Offense	10,514	4,045
Infraction Offense	2,913	642
TOTAL	59,169	15,585

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.9 How Cases Were Handled At Juvenile Court Intake by Offense Category, 1994

Disposition	Felony	Misdemeanor/Infraction	Status	TOTAL
No Action/Refer to Other Agency	683	4,170	1,279	6,132
Non-Judicial Action	274	10,400	5,272	15,946
Citation	1	2,111	3,274	5,386
Petition to Juvenile Court	8,433	26,478	3,771	38,682

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.10 Offenses Filed In Juvenile Court By Offense Category, 1988 to 1994

Offense Category	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Person Felony Offense	660	732	880	1,031	1,319	1,407	1,474
Property Felony Offense	3,572	3,844	5,094	4,888	6,444	6,554	6,270
Public Order Felony Offense	283	343	265	281	345	482	697
Misdemeanor/Infraction Offense	17,429	18,511	20,234	22,025	25,717	26,898	31,986
Status Offense	2,329	2,147	2,459	2,386	3,152	3,539	4,556
TOTAL OFFENSES FILED ON	24,273	25,577	28,932	30,611	36,977	38,880	44,983

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Offenses filed include all offenses reported even if they were one part of a single criminal episode or referral with other offenses.

**Table 3.11 Average Days to Final Disposition and Total Number of Petitions Filed By
Offense Category, 1991 to 1994**

Offense Category	1991	1992	1993	1994
Average Days to Final Disposition				
Felony Petitions	70	71	73	72
Misdemeanor/Infraction Petitions	79	66	67	71
Status Petitions	54	46	39	47
Total Number of Petitions Disposed	17,243	19,526	20,846	23,333

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.12 Number of Juveniles On Probation At the End of the Year , 1989 to 1994

Year	Number On Probation
1989	1,117
1990	1,100
1991	1,113
1992	1,202
1993	1,296
1994	1,500

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.13 Age of Juveniles On Probation, 1989 to 1994

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
0 - 9	48	84	82	30	17	2
10 - 11	23	32	25	19	17	15
12	30	31	32	35	28	39
13	60	83	66	78	69	77
14	127	161	184	176	195	188
15	232	280	304	324	287	345
16	312	352	367	371	422	455
17	395	409	450	425	420	493
18	351	396	370	333	318	379
Over	238	221	199	178	293	186

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.
This is an unduplicated count of youth during each year placed on probation.

3.14 Average Offense History of Juveniles Placed On Probation, 1989 to 1994

Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Average Number of Felonies	3.49	3.92	4.38	4.25	4.22
Average Number of Misdemeanors	10.83	11.61	12.76	11.78	12.58
Average Number of Status Offenses	1.96	2.05	2.28	2.26	2.51
Average Number of Infractions	0.51	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.77

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

3.15 Average Offenses After Probation and Youth Corrections Placements After Probation, For Juveniles Turning 18, 1990 to 1994

	Those Turning 18 In:				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
After Probation					
Average Felonies	1.63	1.52	1.88	1.79	1.87
Average Misdemeanors/Infractions	6.35	6.36	6.53	5.98	5.98
Average Status Offenses	1.15	1.17	1.11	1.10	1.12
Percent Placed In:					
Total Youth Corrections Placement	21.0%	21.0%	25.0%	23.0%	24.0%
Observation and Assessment	14.0	17.0	20.0	16.0	16.0
Community Placement	19.0	20.0	23.0	21.0	22.0
Secure Facility	11.0	11.0	13.0	11.0	12.0

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 3.16 Juvenile Court Fines/Fees, Restitution, and Community Service Ordered and Collected, 1990 to 1994

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Fines/Fees Ordered	\$1,026,915.88	\$1,046,245.95	\$1,324,156.24	\$1,419,897.27	\$1,780,277.84
Fines/Fees Collected	771,231.18	803,775.43	934,929.51	1,012,090.75	1,309,229.39
Percent of Ordered Fines/Fees Collected	75.1%	76.8%	70.6%	71.3%	73.5%
Restitution Ordered	\$835,742.22	\$857,704.12	\$1,077,035.54	\$1,116,854.73	\$1,250,061.83
Restitution Collected	563,400.48	722,661.79	826,690.35	803,383.29	969,834.63
Percent of Ordered Restitution Collected	67.4%	84.3%	76.8%	71.9%	77.6%
Community Service Hours Ordered	224,843.93	251,048.72	320,245.67	353,031.67	447,394.21
Community Service Hour Completed	174,988.33	217,500.38	255,767.58	267,701.50	327,609.55
Percent of Community Service Hours	77.8%	86.6%	80.0%	75.8%	73.2%

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

**3.17 A Comparison of the Graduating Classes of 1985, 1990, and 1994 and Their
Offense Related Contact With Juvenile Court**

	1985	1990	1994
Number of Youth Turning 18	26,904	29,851	35,028
Number of Youth Not Referred for			
Misdemeanors or Felonies	18,794	20,121	22,915
Misdemeanors Only (No Felonies)	6,226	7,177	8,641
3 or Less Felonies	1,581	2,119	2,851
4 or More Felonies	303	434	621

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.0 Commitment History of Youths Placed With Youth Corrections, 1989 to 1994

Type of Commitment	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Secure Facility Only	16	14	13	17	24	32
Community Placement and Secure Facility	12	12	11	12	16	9
Observation & Assessment and Secure Facility	13	18	20	21	24	26
Observation & Assessment, Community Placement, and Secure Facility	65	67	76	81	72	76
Community Placement Only	104	66	81	111	109	205
Observation & Assessment and Community Placement	170	142	164	145	158	210
Observation & Assessment Only	77	105	85	98	100	144
Total Unduplicated Count of Juveniles Committed to Youth Corrections	457	424	450	485	503	702

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.1 Age At Time of Commitment, Observation and Assessment

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Under 12	1	0	1	1	0	0
12	7	4	7	3	7	8
13	32	30	46	30	41	39
14	77	89	82	85	73	87
15	95	100	113	107	104	136
16	75	91	101	78	89	132
17	74	61	57	66	63	79
Over 17	3	2	2	2	5	1
Total	364	377	409	372	382	482

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.2 Age At Time of Commitment, Community Placement

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Under 12	2	1	3	1	2	1
12	11	6	6	8	12	16
13	45	42	37	39	45	39
14	88	83	93	97	86	127
15	116	114	130	130	113	147
16	106	92	90	87	94	149
17	86	54	76	82	76	114
Over 17	12	9	10	8	10	9
Total	466	401	445	452	438	602

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.3 Age At Time of Commitment, Secure Facility

Age	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Under 12	1	2	1	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	1	4	3	2	11	5
14	18	14	21	22	20	19
15	36	41	40	49	41	37
16	51	50	64	67	67	60
17	52	39	46	57	52	50
Over 17	7	6	2	6	8	13
Total	166	156	177	203	199	184

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.4 Average Number of Prior Incidents by Offense Class by Commitment Type

Commitment Type/Offense Class	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Observation & Assessment						
Felonies	5.0	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.3
Misdemeanors/Infractions	16.0	15.1	15.4	16.2	15.5	14.0
Status Offenses	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9
Community Placement						
Felonies	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.3
Misdemeanors/Infractions	16.5	17.0	17.3	17.9	17.4	15.7
Status Offenses	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1
Secure Facility						
Felonies	8.9	9.4	10.2	11.0	10.2	8.0
Misdemeanors/Infractions	23.5	22.5	23.7	25.5	25.9	23.5
Status Offenses	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.4

This data was taken from yearly statistical reports provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.5 Average Nightly Bed Count, Juvenile Detention: 1991 to 1995

Year	Month	Average Nightly Bed Count
1991	July	124.5
	August	138.3
	September	137.3
	October	148.9
	November	131.0
	December	117.2
1992	January	125.7
	February	142.1
	March	148.2
	April	147.5
	May	154.2
	June	155.4
	July	129.6
	August	139.9
	September	148.4
	October	158.3
	November	154.7
	December	126.2
1993	January	132.3
	February	157.1
	March	149.0
	April	149.2
	May	155.7
	June	124.0
	July	145.3
	August	153.9
	September	168.8
	October	183.2
	November	149.9
	December	151.1
1994	January	167.4
	February	178.0
	March	191.2
	April	202.0
	May	201.6
	June	168.5
	July	178.6
	August	203.4
	September	196.1
	October	191.3
	November	171.9
	December	162.9
1995	January	151.9
	February	188.8
	March	196.8
	April	186.2
	May	214.9
	June	191.3
	July	192.9
	August	203.4
	September	206.7
	October	225.0

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.6 Age of Juveniles Admitted to Detention, Fiscal Year 1995

Age	Admissions	Percent
10	14	0.2%
11	83	0.9%
12	333	3.6%
13	854	9.3%
14	1,649	18.1%
15	2,061	22.6%
16	2,117	23.2%
17	1,918	21.0%
Over 17	105	1.1%
TOTAL	9,134	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.7 Gender of Juveniles Admitted to Detention, Fiscal Year 1995

Gender	Youth	Percent	Admissions	Percent
Female	931	20.9%	1,794	19.6%
Male	3,525	79.1%	7,340	80.4%
TOTAL	4,456		9,134	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.8 Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles Admitted to Detention, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity	Youth	Percent	Admissions	Percent
Black	149	3.3%	329	3.6%
Hispanic	792	17.8%	1,751	19.2%
Native American	207	4.6%	401	4.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	84	1.9%	182	2.0%
White	3,101	69.6%	6,228	68.2%
Other	101	2.3%	219	2.4%
Unknown	8	0.2%	10	0.1%
TOTAL	4,455		9,134	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.9 Prior Detention Admission History, Fiscal Year 1995

Prior Detention Admissions	Youth	Percent
0	2,542	40.2%
1	1,226	19.4%
2	730	11.5%
3	506	8.0%
4	327	5.2%
5	214	3.4%
6	164	2.6%
7	119	1.9%
8	96	1.5%
9	74	1.2%
Over 9	328	5.2%
TOTAL	6,326	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.10 Average Number of Youth In Custody, Fiscal Year 1991 to Fiscal Year 1996

Year	Month	Average Number of Youth In Custody
1990	July	419.7
	August	420.0
	September	416.5
	October	428.2
	November	435.0
	December	442.3
1991	January	445.9
	February	452.8
	March	450.6
	April	443.9
	May	454.4
	June	451.6
	July	444.0
	August	445.7
	September	454.2
	October	457.0
	November	448.9
	December	443.0
1992	January	438.3
	February	446.9
	March	460.4
	April	472.1
	May	479.9
	June	479.4
	July	483.4
	August	483.7
	September	481.1
	October	487.3
	November	498.8
	December	515.9
1993	January	530.6
	February	527.1
	March	527.8
	April	529.1
	May	526.3
	June	517.6
	July	505.0
	August	513.1
	September	516.6
	October	524.4
	November	541.6
	December	560.1
1994	January	574.3
	February	585.6
	March	589.3
	April	602.4
	May	630.4
	June	662.0
	July	676.6
	August	698.6
	September	732.4
	October	742.4
	November	758.1
	December	782.6
1995	January	790.4
	February	800.7
	March	805.2
	April	835.0
	May	845.7
	June	856.0
	July	850.9
	August	844.3
	September	855.8
	October	886.9
	November	922.0
	December	931.0

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.11 Typical Distribution of Youth Correction's Placements, Fiscal Year 1995

Placement Type	Typical Number of Youth Receiving Service	Percent
AWOL	62.09	7.99%
Community Alternatives	294.29	37.88%
Home	124.66	16.04%
Detention	47.07	6.06%
Secure Facility	100.58	12.95%
Trial Placement	24.26	3.12%
Observation & Assessment	55.62	7.16%
Other	67.49	8.69%
TOTAL	776.97	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.12 Placement History of Juveniles In Community Placements, Fiscal Year 1995

Placement Type	Number of Admissions	Percent
Secure Detention	1,983	99.5%
Community Alternative	1,548	77.7%
Observation & Assessment	1,077	54.0%
AWOL	817	41.0%
Home Detention	673	33.8%
Secure Facility	245	12.3%
Jail	28	1.4%
TOTAL ADMITTED	1,993	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.13 Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles in Community Placements, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Admissions	Percent
White	1,306	65.3%
Hispanic	438	21.9%
Black	101	5.1%
Native American	60	3.0%
Other	48	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	39	2.0%
Unknown	2	0.1%
TOTAL	1,999	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.14 Gender of Juveniles in Community Placements, Fiscal Year 1995

Gender	Number of Admissions	Percent
Male	1,895	94.8%
Female	104	5.2%
TOTAL	1,999	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.15 Placement History of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, Fiscal Year 1995

Placement Type	Number of Youth Placements	Percent
Secure Detention	345	99.4%
Home Detention	107	30.8%
Community Alternative	102	29.4%
AWOL	45	13.0%
Secure Facility	0	0.0%
TOTAL ADMITTED	347	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.16 Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Admissions	Percent
White	220	63.4%
Hispanic	76	21.9%
Native American	20	5.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	4.0%
Black	12	3.5%
Other	5	1.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%
TOTAL	347	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.17 Gender of Juveniles In Observation & Assessment, Fiscal Year 1995

Gender	Number of Admissions	Percent
Male	305	87.9%
Female	42	12.1%
TOTAL	347	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.18 Placement History of Juveniles In Secure Facility, Fiscal Year 1995

Placement Type	Number of Youth Placements	Percent
Secure Detention	222	99.6%
Observation & Assessment	150	67.3%
Community Alternative	147	65.9%
AWOL	130	58.3%
Secure Facility	104	46.6%
Home Detention	82	36.8%
Jail	12	5.4%
TOTAL ADMITTED	223	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.19 Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles In Secure Facility, Fiscal Year 1995

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Admissions	Percent
White	127	57.2%
Hispanic	64	28.8%
Black	15	6.8%
Other	7	3.2%
Native American	5	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%
TOTAL	222	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.20 Gender of Juveniles In Secure Facility, Fiscal Year 1995

Gender	Number of Admissions	Percent
Male	213	95.9%
Female	9	4.1%
TOTAL	222	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.21 Average Daily Population In Community Placements

Year	Month	Average Daily Population
1990	Jul	214.33
	Aug	204.63
	Sep	202.63
	Oct	204.33
	Nov	212.44
	Dec	220.43
1991	Jan	220.75
	Feb	231.38
	Mar	236.00
	Apr	235.38
	May	240.43
	Jun	233.40
	Jul	221.14
	Aug	216.43
	Sep	224.00
	Oct	234.88
	Nov	221.57
	Dec	236.00
1992	Jan	241.11
	Feb	237.75
	Mar	248.11
	Apr	253.75
	May	252.56
	Jun	246.00
	Jul	252.00
	Aug	243.00
	Sep	228.00
	Oct	241.00
	Nov	259.63
	Dec	276.38
1993	Jan	277.38
	Feb	269.71
	Mar	282.67
	Apr	277.11

Table 4.21 Average Daily Population In Community Placements, Cont.

Year	Month	Average Daily Population
1994	May	270.88
	Jun	277.67
	Jul	267.63
	Aug	271.00
	Sep	265.25
	Oct	258.78
	Nov	265.78
	Dec	280.00
	Jan	290.75
	Feb	293.25
	Mar	296.33
	Apr	308.88
1995	May	327.13
	Jun	343.00
	Jul	358.00
	Aug	367.75
	Sep	398.38
	Oct	395.63
	Nov	404.88
	Dec	441.11
	Jan	434.33
	Feb	432.43
	Mar	428.56
	Apr	442.86
May	463.78	
Jun	459.63	
Jul	450.50	
Aug	448.44	
Sep	461.67	
Oct	479.63	
Nov	499.14	
Dec	495.00	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

Table 4.22 Average Daily Population In Observation and Assessment

Year	Month	O&A Pop.	Trial Placemt	O&A + Trial Placements
1990	Jul	32.8		32.8
	Aug	37.8		37.8
	Sep	35.1		35.1
	Oct	42.2		42.2
	Nov	43.0		43.0
	Dec	37.4		37.4
1991	Jan	36.6		36.6
	Feb	36.3		36.3
	Mar	35.1		35.1
	Apr	38.1		38.1
	May	41.1		41.1
	Jun	42.2		42.2
	Jul	43.0		43.0
	Aug	46.7		46.7
	Sep	45.2		45.2
	Oct	46.5		46.5
	Nov	44.1		44.1

Table 4.22 Average Daily Population In Observation and Assessment, Cont.

Year	Month	O&A Pop.	Trial Placemt	O&A + Trial Placements
1992	Dec	45.8		45.8
	Jan	37.1		37.1
	Feb	40.0	2.0	42.0
	Mar	41.3	2.0	43.3
	Apr	40.3	2.8	43.0
	May	45.9	1.1	47.0
	Jun	42.3	1.9	44.2
	Jul	40.4	1.5	41.9
	Aug	44.7	2.0	46.7
	Sep	47.9	4.0	51.9
	Oct	45.6	2.8	48.4
	Nov	39.5	4.0	43.5
1993	Dec	43.5	8.0	51.5
	Jan	43.3	11.4	54.6
	Feb	44.3	6.6	50.9
	Mar	46.4	7.8	54.2
	Apr	50.8	8.7	59.4
	May	47.4	2.9	50.3
	Jun	41.7	6.9	48.6
	Jul	32.5	4.1	36.6
	Aug	41.9	2.5	44.4
	Sep	43.3	5.3	48.5
	Oct	44.4	3.2	47.7
	Nov	41.2	2.5	43.7
1994	Dec	49.9	3.4	53.3
	Jan	53.6	5.5	59.1
	Feb	49.5	11.5	61.0
	Mar	51.8	14.8	66.6
	Apr	45.3	15.9	61.1
	May	59.1	9.1	68.3
	Jun	59.9	10.0	69.9
	Jul	56.6	12.8	69.3
	Aug	53.5	13.3	66.8
	Sep	55.4	11.6	67.0
	Oct	56.3	11.9	68.1
	Nov	58.8	12.4	71.1
1995	Dec	59.1	10.2	69.3
	Jan	53.9	12.9	66.8
	Feb	51.9	12.7	64.6
	Mar	53.2	9.1	62.3
	Apr	55.9	14.9	70.7
	May	53.0	11.3	64.3
	Jun	60.1	11.3	71.4
	Jul	64.1	12.8	76.9
	Aug	56.9	17.7	74.6
	Sep	51.9	11.7	63.6
	Oct	56.9	11.0	67.9
	Nov	56.3	16.9	73.1
Dec	55.0	15.0	70.0	

This data was provided by the Utah Division of Youth Corrections.