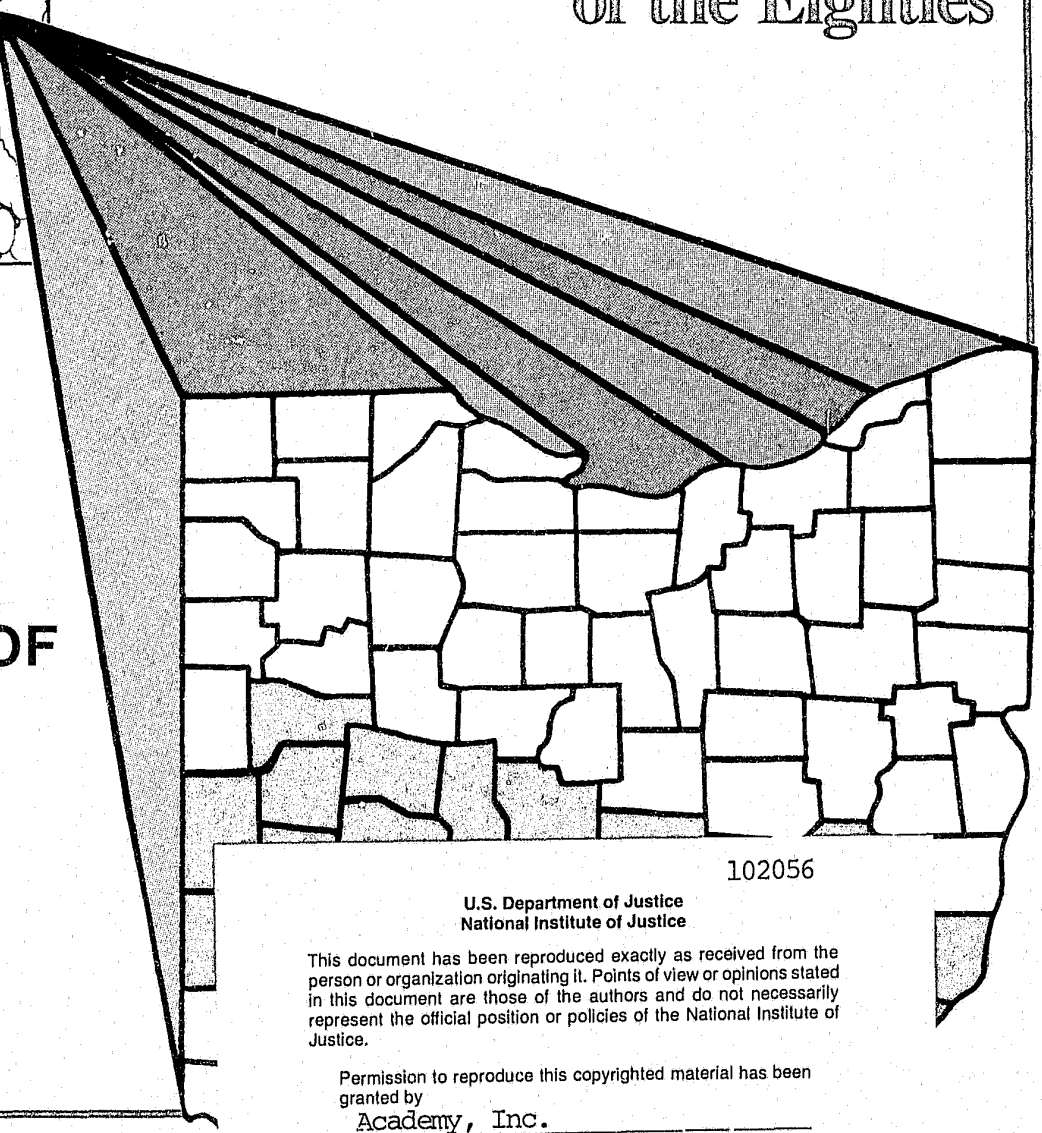
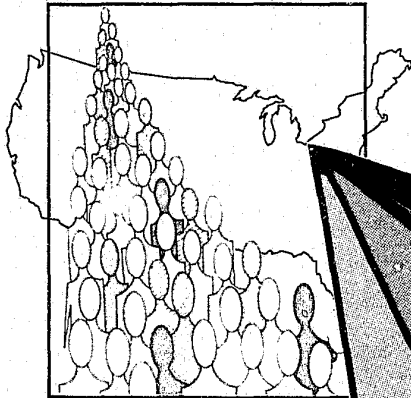


PROJECT MAPS

Ohio's Master Plans for Detention Homes and Rehabilitation Facilities for the Decade of the Eighties



102056

PROFILES OF OHIO'S CENTRAL COUNTIES

102056

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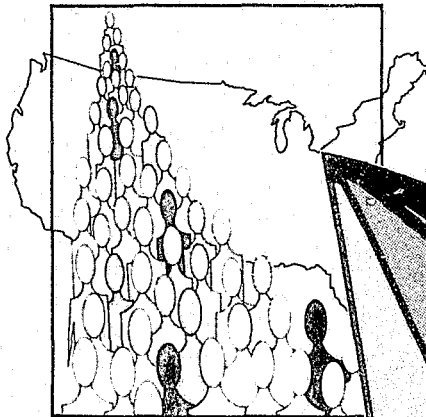
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PROJECT MAPS

Ohio's Master Plans for Detention Homes and Rehabilitation Facilities for the Decade of the Eighties



PROFILES OF
OHIO'S
CENTRAL
COUNTIES



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PROJECT MAPS

This volume is one of a series of publications which will become available in 1985. Additional copies may be obtained by written request:

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- PROFILES OF OHIO'S COUNTIES

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PROJECT MAPS

Ohio's Master Plans for Detention Homes and Rehabilitation Facilities for the Decade of the Eighties

PROFILES OF OHIO'S CENTRAL COUNTIES

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Contents

This Profile volume is organized on a county-specific basis, and arranged in alphabetical order. In order to find the county desired, simply locate the county in the listing below, determine the two-digit number assigned to it, and turn to the appropriate county number.

Immediately following the Washington County Profile (84-1), readers will find a reference for locating the District (multi-county) Facility Profile for Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center, listed as DF-1.

Introduction.....	i
Auglaize.....	06-1
Champaign.....	11-1
Clark.....	12-1
Darke.....	19-1
Delaware.....	21-1
Fairfield.....	23-1
Franklin.....	25-1
Greene.....	29-1
Guernsey.....	30-1
Hocking.....	37-1
Licking.....	45-1
Logan.....	46-1
Madison.....	49-1
Miami.....	55-1
Monroe.....	56-1
Montgomery.....	57-1
Morgan.....	58-1
Muskingum.....	60-1
Noble.....	61-1
Perry.....	64-1
Preble.....	68-1
Shelby.....	75-1
Union.....	80-1
Washington.....	84-1
Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center.....	DF-1

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ACQUISITIONS

Introduction

The Academy is pleased to provide this four-volume set of Profiles of Ohio's Counties to officials and advocates interested in services to delinquent and unruly youth. In making these volumes available, it is the hope that such youth might be better served. These Profiles are designed to assist planners and policy makers in understanding the geographic, demographic, and bureaucratic character of our state on a county-by-county basis. We tend to believe that, in the final analysis, these are the critical factors that will ultimately determine the availability of services within the juvenile justice system.

Ohio is not unique in this respect. Most states suffer from enormous gaps between expressed public policy and the ability of the system to respond. In many cases, it may not so much be the result of the lack of suitable services as it may be the the lack of information about the programs that do, in fact, exist. Whatever the reasons, the fact remains that effective planning for service delivery can only occur by examining the factors enumerated above.

THE INTENT

This volume (and its three companion volumes) is actually part of a much larger design. That bigger picture also needs to be understood, since it is there that the true context for these Profiles can be found.

The major goal of the overall undertaking, which we have dubbed Project MAPS, is to provide Ohio with its first comprehensive, statewide master plans for constructing (new) and expanding (existing) detention and rehabilitation facilities. Once completed and in place, the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP will serve as "maps" for directing the planned growth of such facilities. For the first time, administrators at the Department of Youth Services and the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services will be able to share with state lawmakers, local officials, and such other professionals as architects and bond counsel, a commonly understood strategy for State financial participation in these and related programs. What is specifically at issue here is state participation in the support of constructing and operating local detention and rehabilitation services.

As the idea of a master plan began to germinate, it became obvious that other needs could be satisfied at the same time. As a result, this project began to mushroom beyond its original intent. In addition to this series of separate and distinct profiles of every county, The Academy has compiled a directory of county-specific lists of services available to Ohio's juvenile court judges and (as a means of providing a different perspective) a volume of edited articles, all of which discuss numerous facets of issues related to financing local delinquency facilities.

When all of these articles, plans, profiles, and directories are laid out and viewed (as they were intended to be seen) as interrelated parts of a grand design, what emerges is a clearer pattern of the State's policies and planning strategies. It focuses on rationalizing what often appears to be internally inconsistent legislative and funding decisions, and even day-to-day bureaucratic directions.

What are those policies? Is there really a pattern? Does it accord too much credit to several decades of vaguely related ad hoc decisions to call them public policies? Perhaps a brief cannot be made for inherent cogency: many people would probably write it off as a lost cause. It is probably enough to know what the State requires without knowing why. Even so, it would be our hope that the Project MAPS publications would reflect what we believe to be the factors that drive state policy in this area.

THE POLICY

Over the past two decades, the Ohio General Assembly has expounded a set of social policies concerning the detention and confinement of juveniles. These policies seek to:

- Ultimately eliminate the confinement of juveniles in adult jails;
- Limit the confinement of unruly, neglected and dependent youth in facilities intended for delinquents;
- Encourage juvenile courts to order the least restrictive environments in both detention and dispositions decisions;
- Discourage the commitment of delinquents to state facilities except for the most serious offenses;
- Expand, as realistic alternatives, local residential and nonresidential services;
- Encourage small and medium-sized counties to pool their resources in order to provide for themselves the types of services typically found in larger, more affluent parts of the State; and
- Offer state aid to facilitate the achievement of these other objectives.

THE PROBLEM

The genesis of Project MAPS actually arose 20 years ago, when the Ohio General Assembly passed the first of a number of juvenile justice subsidy programs. With the enactment of the Probation Development Subsidy, Ohio moved into a new era of state-local relations. Since that time, financial assistance has grown to over \$20 million a year. Indeed, we have arrived at a point where many local courts and programs would not be able to continue current services if state funds were to be withdrawn.

The fact is that public funds, at whatever level of government, are increasingly regarded as interchangeable. Local, state, and federal areas of "responsibility" have become blurred, and the reason isn't hard to find: the trickling down of money from one level to the next is, in some fashion, matched by the reverse movement of decisionmaking authority. It, therefore, behooves officials concerned with public-sector expenditures to not only know how much another level of government is prepared to invest in a jointly funded project but, perhaps more important, to know why the next level wants to participate, and what it expects for its money.

Almost invariably, the presence of (or the ability to provide) matching funds turns out to be one of the expectations which the local government must satisfy. Rarely can a county, in modern times, find the money for capital improvements in its general revenue treasury: either the public appetite for services is inexhaustible or its disdain for surpluses is incontestable. In both situations, the solution appears to be the same. Somehow, means are found to ensure that income equals or slightly exceeds budgeted expenditures, and that there is no money left for anything else.

As county commissioners struggle to make ends meet, large capital improvements projects are relegated to a second funding track, one in which almost everything learned in managing the general fund is useless. Methods of generating revenue, maintaining surpluses, authorizing expenditures, and maintaining accountability are all different. This is an arena governed by interest and bond rates, constitutional debt limits, and, more recently, by federal tax laws. It is also sensitive to the previous behavior of predecessors, especially their decisions about long-term indebtedness, and to even the decisions of officials in abutting or coterminous subdivisions. County officials must learn to understand and to articulate such concepts as "unvoted obligation," "rollover," and "arbitrage." The spectre of personal liability hangs over their heads.

These financial conditions have had several interesting effects on the decisions made by juvenile court judges with respect to individual case determinations -- for detention and local confinement, and in commitments to DYS. In some counties, these alternatives have practically precluded the need for constructing facilities once considered essential. It is conceivable that, by simply advertising the availability of certain types of services, the need for future construction can be somewhat alleviated.

THE PROFILES

There should be a single place where judges and court staff can go to get current and useful information about services available in Ohio, which brings me back to the purpose of these Profiles. Readers will find diverse information here, such as the location of the counties and their major highways, as well as the courts' usage of both residential and nonresidential programs. Our objectives are to provide useful and reliable information to judges, county commissioners, state legislators, and other interested parties who often search for, and cannot find, such information.

The information provided in this volume is divided according to county-specific Profiles. The Contents, appearing immediately before this Introduction, lists the counties in alphabetical order, along with their assigned numeric prefixes, for easy location of the Profiles. A District Facility Profile is also included for the multi-county facility in this region. Each Profile is intended to reflect, in both narrative and tabular fashion, the statistics gathered for each county in the state. Information is arranged according to four general categories:

- County Characteristics
- Juvenile Court Statistical Data
- Financial Condition of the Counties
- Assessment of Demand for Assistance

The sources for these data were the Ohio Department of Development Data Users Center (population projections); DYS; Auditor of State (county revenue and expenditures); county commissioners or staff members; and the juvenile courts and/or their local or district detention homes or rehabilitation facilities.

Juvenile courts and/or public facility operators were asked to review their records and fill out the questionnaires that had been supplied to them. In some cases, where this procedure could not be accommodated, secondary data sources were used. The Academy staff consulted monthly reports submitted by the juvenile courts to the Ohio Supreme Court and DYS. As a last resort, judges and chief probation officers (in certain counties) were interviewed for their best estimates of annual court and confinement caseloads, as well as estimates of other types of similar data, so that the Profile could be completed.

County commissioners were also asked to complete questionnaires concerning prior and future public attitudes about these and other types of construction projects, recollections by commissioners concerning agreements with other counties, and prospective plans to build or expand local delinquency facilities in the near future.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY PROFILE

Auglaize County is located in northwestern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Allen and Van Wert Counties, on the east by Hardin County, on the southeast by Logan County, on the south by Shelby County, and on the west by Mercer County. Interstate 75 and State Routes 65 and 66 link Auglaize County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 33 and State Routes 29, 67, 219, and 197 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Auglaize County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Auglaize County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 42,554 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 7,499 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	8,123	8,099	13	11	4,359	3,764
1980 ^a	7,499	7,472	6	21	3,663	3,836
1990 ^b	6,530	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,477	3,053
2000 ^b	6,997	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,561	3,436

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 7.7 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 12.9 percent by 1990, and then will increase by 7.2 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Auglaize County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Auglaize County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Ditch Projects	Water and Sewer	Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Shelby
Juvenile Detention Planning	Detention	Auglaize, Miami, Shelby
Health Board	Health	Allen, Auglaize

Source: Office of Auglaize County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as MWOJPC, which included Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Auglaize County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

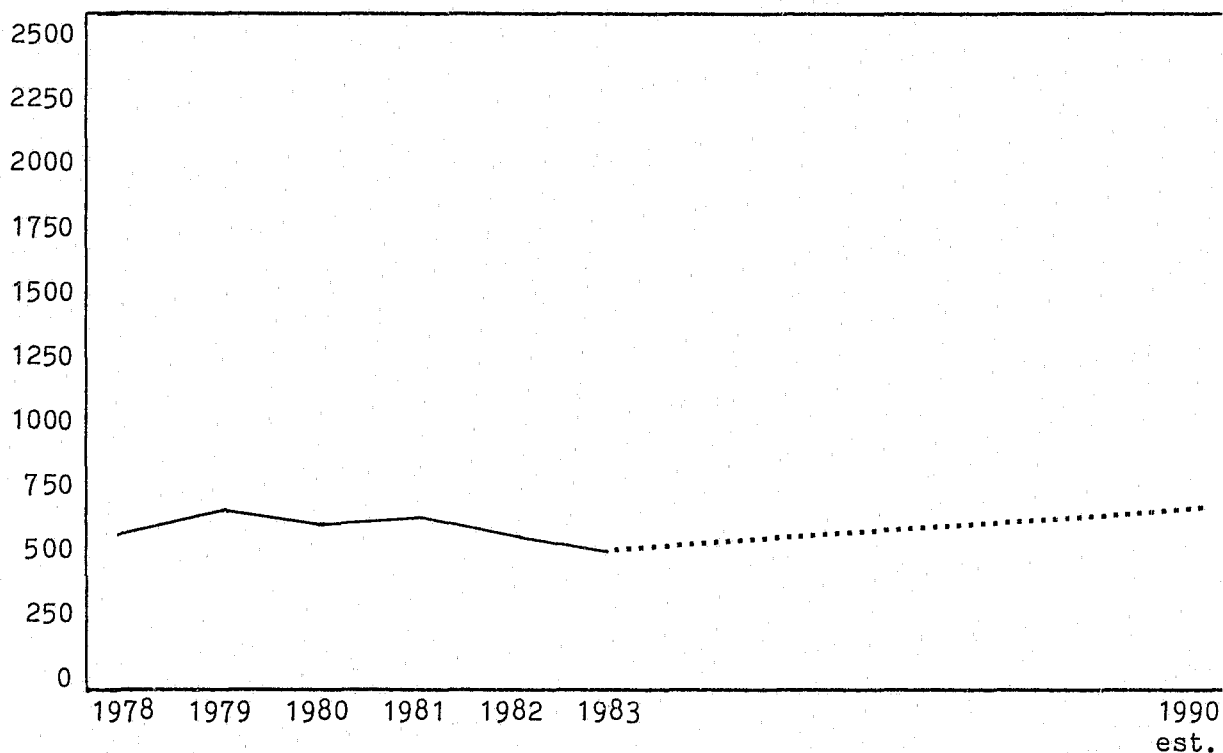
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex ^a		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	132	N/A	N/A	N/A	106	26	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	0								
Other	348	N/A	N/A	N/A	279	69	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	499	N/A	N/A	N/A	401	98	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	127	N/A	N/A	N/A	102	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	0								
Other	367	N/A	N/A	N/A	294	73	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	517	N/A	N/A	N/A	414	103	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Auglaize County Juvenile Court

a. Estimated data.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projections.

FIGURE 2. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.^a



Source: Auglaize County Juvenile Court

a. Includes "other" adjudications which constitute approximately 70 percent of the caseload.

Detention Practices

Auglaize County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are held in the Walter J. Roush Treatment and Rehabilitation Wing in Allen County.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, 50 males and 16 females were detained in the manner indicated above. The average lengths of stay, according to court sources, amounted to 5.4 days. The available demographic backgrounds of these juveniles are described in TABLE 4, below.

TABLE 4. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	66	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	16	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Auglaize County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Auglaize County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles

do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Auglaize County, however, court sources indicate that no such nonresidential services were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Auglaize County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services and other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	12	11	1
Family Resource Center	Lima, Ohio	4	2	2

Source: Auglaize County Juvenile Court

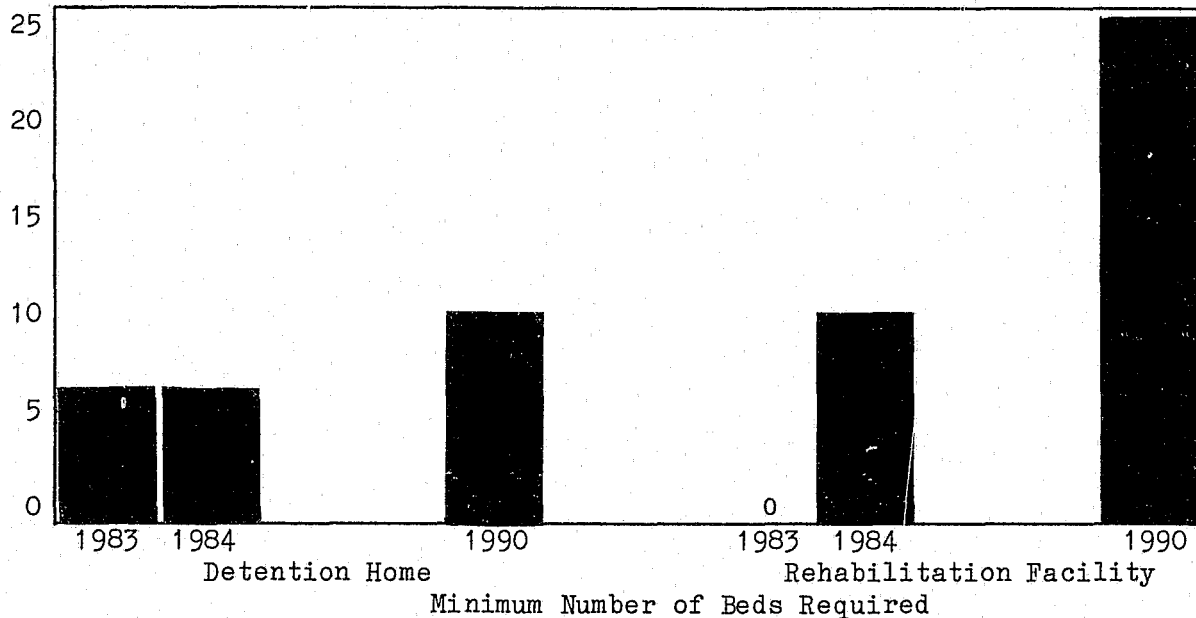
Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In Auglaize County, however, court sources indicate that no nonresidential services were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles, and therefore TABLE 9 does not appear in this profile.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Auglaize County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Auglaize County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. AUGLAIZE COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

Data Type	Total ^a
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 8,306,695
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 469,752
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -138
Public Utility ^c	\$ 81,000
TOTAL	\$ 8,857,309
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 83,665
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 304,967
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 388,632
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	22.791 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$9
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$380,278,575
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through general funds. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for constructing a combined detention home/rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to break ground in 1986 for new beds, and will seek state subsidy support.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY PROFILE

Champaign County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Logan and Union Counties, on the east by Union and Madison Counties, on the south by Clark County, and on the west by Miami and Shelby Counties. U.S. Route 68 and State Routes 4, 235, and 560 link Champaign County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 36 and State Routes 29, 55, 161, and 245 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Champaign County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Champaign County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 33,649 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 6,054 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	6,173	5,967	205	1	3,308	2,865
1980 ^a	6,054	5,840	187	27	2,923	3,131
1990 ^b	4,760	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,344	2,416
2000 ^b	4,428	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,212	2,216

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 1.9 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 21.4 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 7.0 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Champaign County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Champaign County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Ditch Project	Water and Sewer	Logan, Shelby, Union, Madison, Champaign
Five County Joint Juvenile Detention Center	Detention	Madison, Union, Delaware Logan, Champaign

Source: Office of Champaign County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not currently certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Champaign County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. While intake (complaints) could be reported by court sources, judgments (adjudications) could not be included. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The data set presented in TABLE 3 is broken down by available demographic characteristics. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

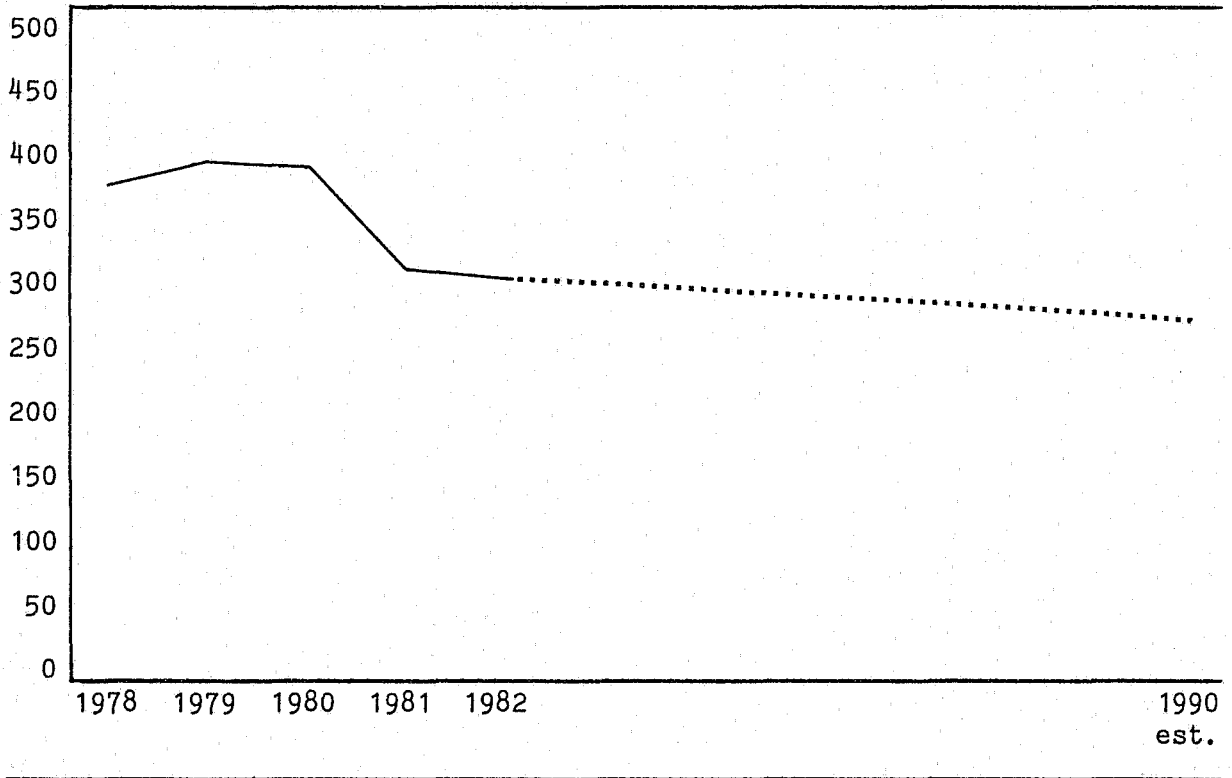
TABLE 3. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	137	N/A	N/A	N/A	110	27	126	11	0
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	N/A								

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services Annual Report

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1982. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Champaign County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Champaign County participates in a joint-county detention home, located in Union County and operated on behalf of Delaware, Madison, Logan, Union, and Champaign Counties. Built in 1973, it is now almost 12 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 40 beds: 24 beds for males and 16 beds for females. The cost of operating the facility is shared among the participating counties, in addition to an annual allocation from the Department of Youth Services.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to a total of 56 male and 26 female admissions attributable to Champaign County. The shortest stay for all admissions from this county was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 48 days, with an average length of stay of eight days. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of Champaign County juveniles detained in the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center during 1983. For information about total district facility population, see the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center Profile.

TABLE 4. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	82	N/A	N/A	N/A	56	26	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Champaign County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED IN ADDITION TO TABLE 4 DETENTION HOME DETAINMENTS IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Logan and Champaign Youth Residential Treatment Center	Bellefontaine, Ohio	18	6	6	0

Source: Champaign County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Champaign County, however, court sources indicate that no such nonresidential services were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Champaign County participates in a joint-county rehabilitation facility, located in Logan County and operated in behalf of Logan and Champaign Counties. Information concerning the Logan and Champaign Youth Residential Treatment Center, or the characteristics of the juveniles ordered to confinement there in 1983, was not available. TABLE 7, therefore, does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the additional residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	7	6	1

Source: Champaign County Juvenile Court

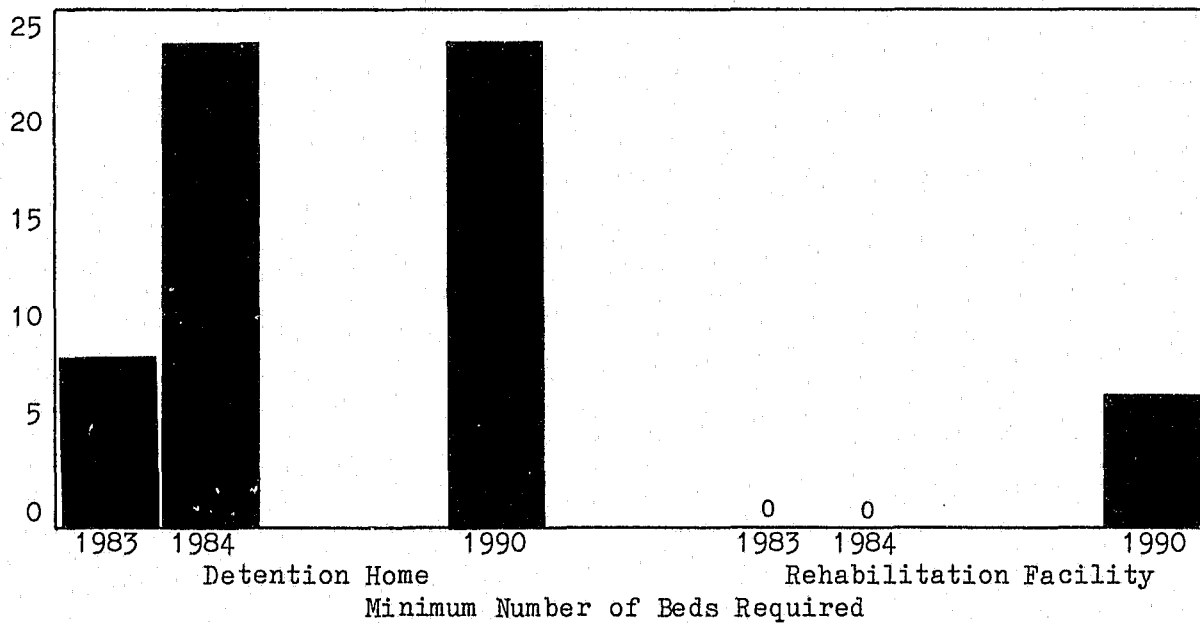
Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In Champaign County, however, court sources indicate that no nonresidential services were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles, and therefore TABLE 9 does not appear in this profile.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Champaign County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Champaign County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

Data Type	Total ^a
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 8,479,537
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 14,224
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 8,493,668
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ -0-
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ -0-
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$0
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 279,457,668
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through general funds, taxes, and federal revenue. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for expanding their detention home within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

CLARK COUNTY PROFILE

Clark County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Champaign County, on the east by Madison County, on the south by Greene and Madison Counties, and on the west by Miami and Montgomery Counties. U.S. Route 68, Interstate 675, and State Routes 4, 54, 72, 235, and 560 link Clark County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 40 and 42, Interstate Route 70, and State Route 41 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Clark County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. CLARK COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Clark County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 150,236 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 26,988 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. CLARK COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	31,627	28,461	3,134	32	16,521	15,106
1980 ^a	26,988	24,296	2,513	179	12,865	14,123
1990 ^b	21,122	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,170	10,952
2000 ^b	20,285	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,097	10,188

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 14.7 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 21.7 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 4.0 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Clark County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Clark County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. CLARK COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Ditch Maintenance	Water and Sewer	Clark, Greene, Champaign
JTPA	Employment	Clark, Madison, Logan, Champaign, Greene
Sewer and Water Quality	Water and Sewer	Clark, Montgomery
Clark County Juvenile Detention Center	Detention	Miami, Darke, Shelby, Marion, Clark
Multi-Judicial Assessment Center	Employment	Clark, Greene, Montgomery, Preble

Source: Office of Clark County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). These standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not currently certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Clark County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only

delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

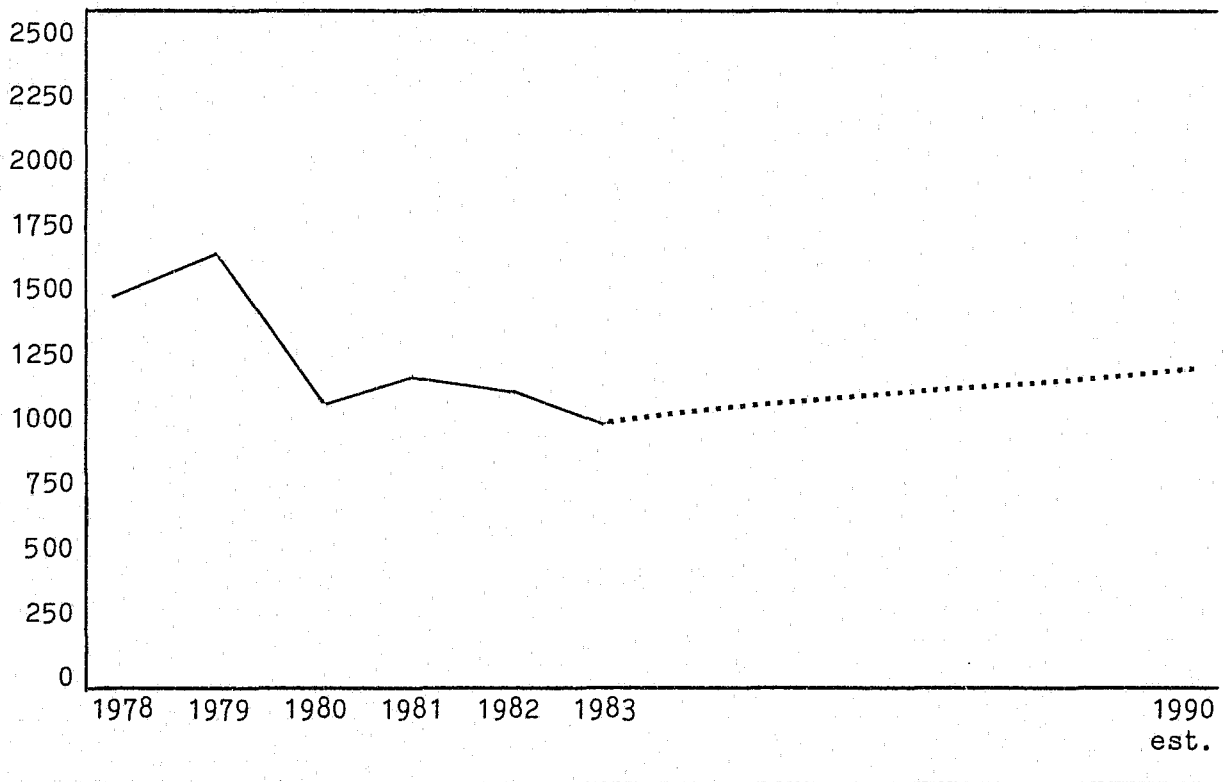
TABLE 3. CLARK COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	869	N/A	N/A	N/A	733	136	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	182	N/A	N/A	N/A	119	63	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	139	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	0								
Total	1,190	N/A	N/A	N/A	951	239	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	638	N/A	N/A	N/A	551	87	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	114	66	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	139	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	0								
Total	957	N/A	N/A	N/A	764	193	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Clark County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. CLARK COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Clark County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Clark County maintains its own detention home. Built in 1976, it is now almost nine years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 21 beds: 11 beds for males and four beds for females. An additional six beds are maintained for medical and/or disciplinary isolation in a medical unit.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 15.8 males and females, resulting from 1,058 admissions. The shortest stay was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 120 days, with an average length of stay of 6.1 days. The number of juveniles housed in the detention home went as high as 29 juveniles on five days during the year, according to detention home officials. In-county admissions accounted for 90 percent (951) of the intake; the remaining 107 admissions consisted of 12 out-of-county runaways and 95 juveniles received from Darke, Miami, Greene, and Shelby Counties, on a purchase-of-service basis. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Clark County detention home during 1983.

TABLE 4. CLARK COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	1,058	N/A	N/A	N/A	744	314	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clark County Total	963	N/A	N/A	N/A	679	284	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Clark County Juvenile Center

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Clark County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore, TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Clark County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. CLARK COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed	
			Total	Male Female
New Way	Springfield, Ohio	--	235	113 122

Source: Clark County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Clark County maintains its own rehabilitation facility. Built in 1976, it is now almost nine years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 36 beds: 25 beds for males and 11 beds for females.

According to rehabilitation home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of nine males and three females, resulting from 43 admissions. The longest stay was reported to be 246 days, with an average length of stay of 143 days. The number of juveniles housed in the rehabilitation facility went as high as 15 juveniles on any one day during the year, according to facility officials. Based on admissions data, TABLE 7 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Clark County facility during 1983.

TABLE 7. CLARK COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATION FACILITY POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	43	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	11	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Clark County Juvenile Rehabilitation Center

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, other than what is reflected in TABLE 7, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. CLARK COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	43	39	4

Source: Clark County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Clark County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. CLARK COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Alcohol and Drug Council of Clark County Ohio, Inc.	Springfield, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oesterlen Services for Youth	Springfield, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Clark County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. In Clark County, however, court sources indicate that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, and confinements are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. CLARK COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Adjudications	Offense/ Status Category ^a	Adjudication
Homicide	2	Auto Theft	31
Sexual Assault	4	Theft	167
Other Assault	86	Other Property	55
Robbery	16	Other Delinquency	55
Other Personal	0	Unruly	180
Burglary	47	Other ^b	310
Arson	4		
Total			957

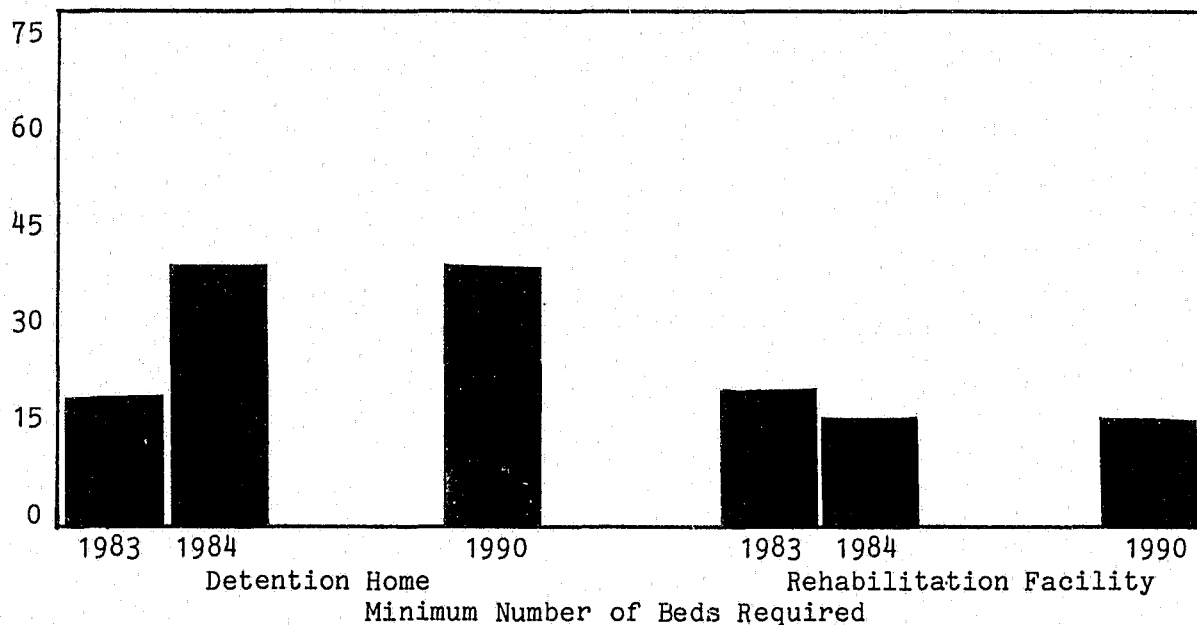
Source: Clark County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. CLARK COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Clark County Juvenile Center and Clark County Juvenile
Rehabilitation Center

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. CLARK COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 39,539,144
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 22,580
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 49,118,222</u>
TOTAL	\$ 88,679,946
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 3,621,602
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 3,250,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 6,871,602
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	12.905 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$24
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 996,183,163
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	Aa

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through bonds or permissive sales tax. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be defeated. It would be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Such techniques would very likely be a blending of sales tax increases on a multicounty basis for construction costs, assuming the availability of state or federal supplemental funding.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for expanding their detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

DARKE COUNTY PROFILE

Darke County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Mercer County, on the east by Shelby and Miami Counties, on the south by Montgomery and Preble Counties, and on the west by Indiana. U.S. Route 127 and State Routes 49, 118, 121, and 503 link Darke County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 36 and State Routes 47, 571 and 705 link it to its eastern neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Darke County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. DARKE COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Darke County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 55,096 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 9,967 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. DARKE COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	9,599	9,531	51	17	5,197	4,402
1980 ^a	9,967	9,857	36	74	4,842	5,125
1990 ^b	8,459	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,621	3,838
2000 ^b	7,746	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,836	3,910

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 3.8 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 15.1 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 8.4 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Darke County has not participated in any multicounty associations and special purpose districts, and therefore TABLE 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by

TABLE 3. (Continued)

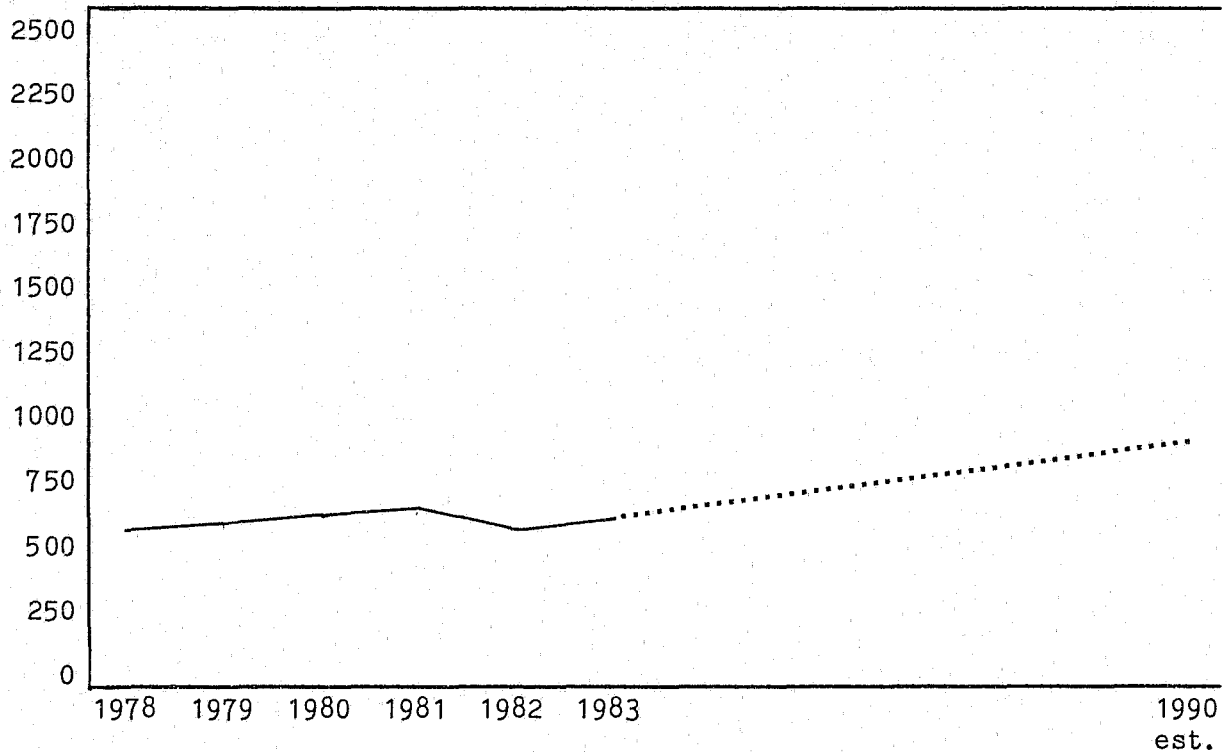
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	129								
Unruly	62								
VCO	N/A								
Other	435								
Total	626 ^a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

- a. The difference between number of petitions and adjudications is primarily due to cases pending from 1982 that were closed in 1983, and 1983 cases pending into 1984.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. DARKE COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Darke County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are sent to the Juvenile Center in Clark County.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, eight juveniles were detained in the manner indicated above. The average lengths of stay, according to court sources, amounted to 2.5 days for males and two days for females. In Darke County, however, court sources were unable to report demographic characteristics or status classifications for juveniles detained in 1983, and therefore TABLE 4 does not appear in this profile.

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Darke County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. DARKE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF PREADJUDICATION DETAINMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Michael's Group Home (CSB)	Greenville, Ohio	--	10	8	2
Preble County Jail	Eaton, Ohio	25	17	15	2
Children's Acute Care Unit	Dayton, Ohio	40	3	2	1

Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Darke County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. DARKE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED
DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Juvenile Court Probation Groups	Greenville, Ohio	--	40	40	0
Juvenile Court Diversion and Intake	Greenville, Ohio	--	105	75	30
Systems Development Program	Greenville, Ohio	--	50	30	20

Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above, the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Darke County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services or placed in local county jails, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. DARKE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	3	3	0
Local County Jails	N/A	5	N/A	N/A

Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice also occurs as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Darke County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. DARKE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Counseling Program	Greenville, Ohio	--	60	50	10

Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. In TABLE 10, however, the information is broken down according to filing offenses and statuses.

TABLE 10. DARKE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions ^b Ordered	Adjudications	Confinements ^c Ordered
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	4	0	4	0
Other Assault	10	1	10	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Other Personal	0	0	0	0
Burglary	30	2	30	1
Arson	2	2	2	2
Auto Theft	1	1	1	1
Theft	40	0	1	0
Other Property	0	0	0	0
Other Delinquency	0	0	0	0
Unruly	44	2	29	1
Other ^d	469	30	549	2
Total	600	38	626	8

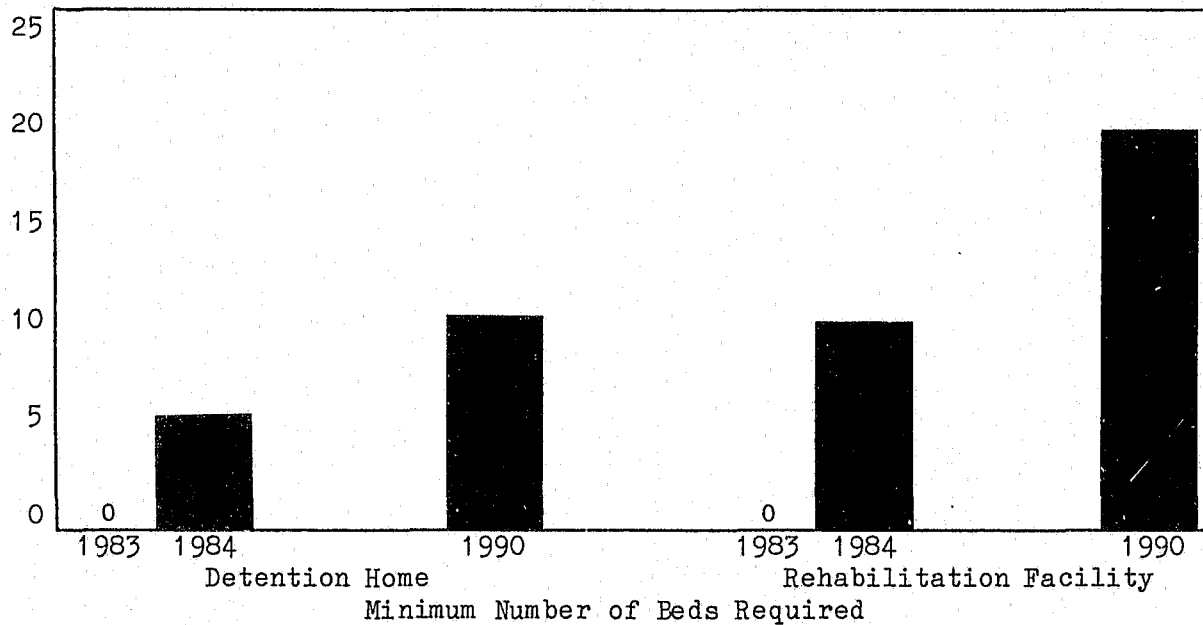
Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements.
- c. Includes all reported confinements and residential placements.
- d. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. DARKE COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Darke County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- o need;
- o the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- o multicounty cooperation, and;
- o the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. DARKE COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

Data Type	Total ^a
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 13,740,536
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 350,387
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 114
Public Utility ^c	\$ 4,120,000
TOTAL	\$ 18,211,037
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 1,500,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 233,123
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 1,733,123
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	10.508 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$31
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 446,555,473
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through general county funds, bonds, and grants. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Juvenile court officials indicate, however, that such an issue would be too close to call.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for constructing a combined detention/rehabilitation facility within the next five years, although they expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

DELAWARE COUNTY PROFILE

Delaware County is located in central Ohio, surrounded on the north by Marion and Morrow Counties, on the east by Knox and Licking Counties, on the south by Franklin County, and on the west by Union County. U.S. Routes 23 and 42, Interstate 71, and State Routes 61 and 257 link Delaware County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 36 and State Route 37 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Delaware County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. DELAWARE COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Delaware County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 53,840 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 10,631 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. DELAWARE COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	9,730	9,236	484	10	4,703	5,027
1980 ^a	10,631	10,212	333	86	4,630	6,001
1990 ^b	10,345	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,532	5,813
2000 ^b	10,136	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,015	5,121

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 9.3 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 2.7 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 2.0 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Delaware County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Delaware County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. DELAWARE COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center	Detention	Delaware, Union, Madison, Logan, Champaign

Source: Office of Delaware County Commissioners.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not currently certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Delaware County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. DELAWARE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

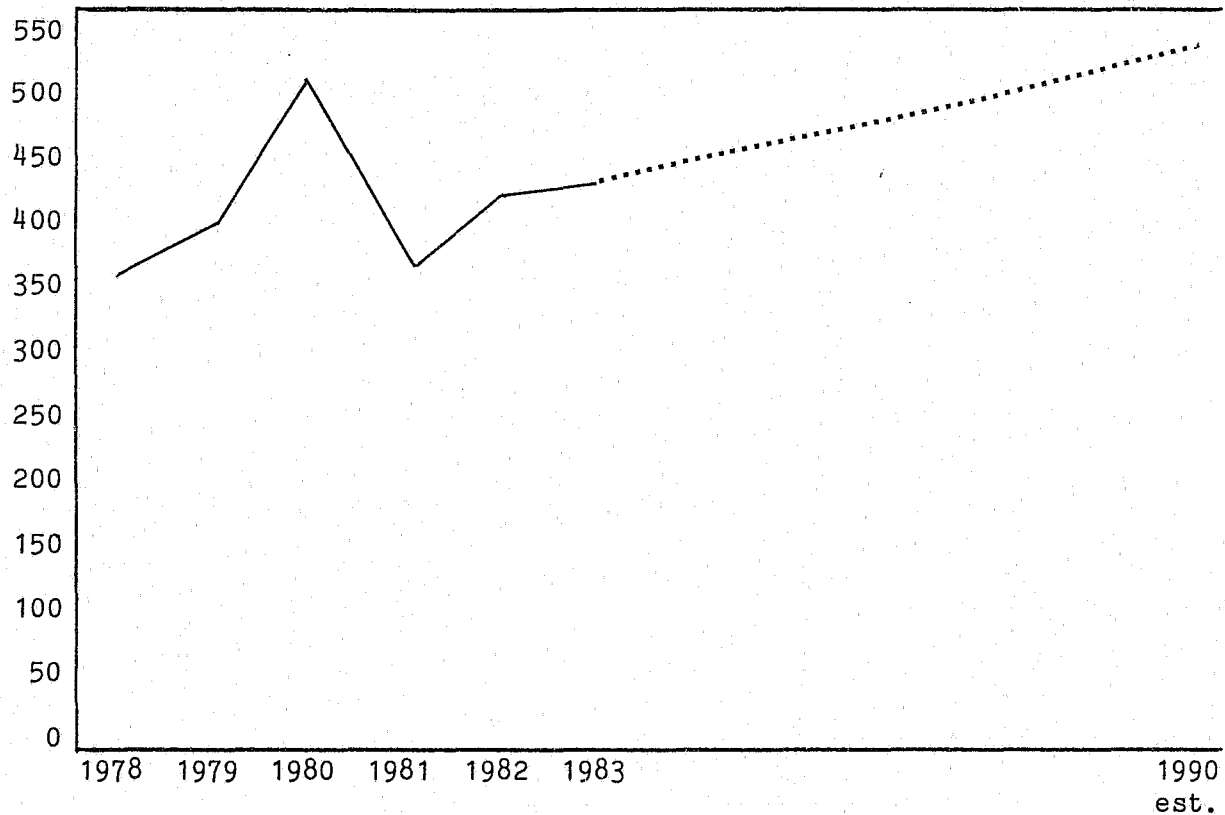
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age ^b			Sex ^b		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	276	110	166	0	207	69	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	140	49	91	0	42	98	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	N/A								
Other	586	203	383	0	178	408	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,002	362	640	0	427	575	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	317	128	189	0	269	48	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	121	42	79	0	85	36	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	438	170	268	0	354	84	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.
- b. Estimated by juvenile court officials from random sample.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. DELAWARE COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Delaware County participates in a joint-county detention home, located in Union County and operated on behalf of Delaware, Union, Logan, Champaign, and Madison Counties. Built in 1973, it is now almost 12 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 40 beds: 24 beds for males and 16 beds for females. The cost of operating the facility is shared among the participating counties, in addition to an annual allocation from the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to a total of 119 male and 81 female admissions attributable to Delaware County. The shortest stay for all admissions from this county was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 53 days, with an average length of stay of 7.5 days. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of Delaware County juveniles detained in the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center during 1983. For information about total district facility population, see the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center Profile.

TABLE 4. DELAWARE COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	119	81	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Delaware County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Delaware County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. DELAWARE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Delaware County Council on Alcoholism	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Juvenile Court Diversion Program	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Juvenile Court Group Therapy	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fresh Start Drug Awareness Program	Marysville, Ohio	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Big Brothers/ Big Sisters	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Bridge Counseling Center	Columbus, Ohio	21	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wayhouse Mental Health Center	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Delaware County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. DELAWARE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	16	15	1
United Methodist Children's Home	Worthington, Ohio	3	3	0
Upham Hall (University Hospital)	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harding Hospital	Worthington, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Touchstone Group Home	Delaware, Ohio	20	15	5
Starr Commonwealth for Boys	Van Wert, Ohio	1	1	0
Buckeye Boy's Ranch, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	1	1	0
CCC Zaleski Camp	Loudonville, Ohio	1	1	0
Ohio Veteran's Children's Home	Xenia, Ohio	1	1	0
Bethesda	Springfield, Ohio	1	0	1

Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Delaware County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. DELAWARE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Delaware County Council on Alcoholism	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wayhouse Mental Health Center	Delaware, Ohio	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware County Department of Human Services	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fresh Start Drug Awareness Program	Marysville, Ohio	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
Checkmate (Scared Straight)	Marion, Ohio	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Single-Parent Family Therapy Program	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Group Counseling Program	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Restitution Program	Delaware, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Bridge Counseling Center	Columbus, Ohio	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilderness Bond, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	18	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. Delaware County Court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of detentions and adjudications are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. DELAWARE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Confinements Ordered ^b	Offense/ Status/ Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Confinements Ordered ^b
Homicide	0	0	Auto Theft	0	0
Sexual Assault	8	0	Theft	109	6
Other Assault	12	0	Other Property	0	0
Robbery	12	0	Other Delinquency	114	0
Other Personal	N/A	N/A	Unruly	140	N/A
Burglary	20	2	Other ^c	586	35
Arson	1	1			
Total				1,002	44

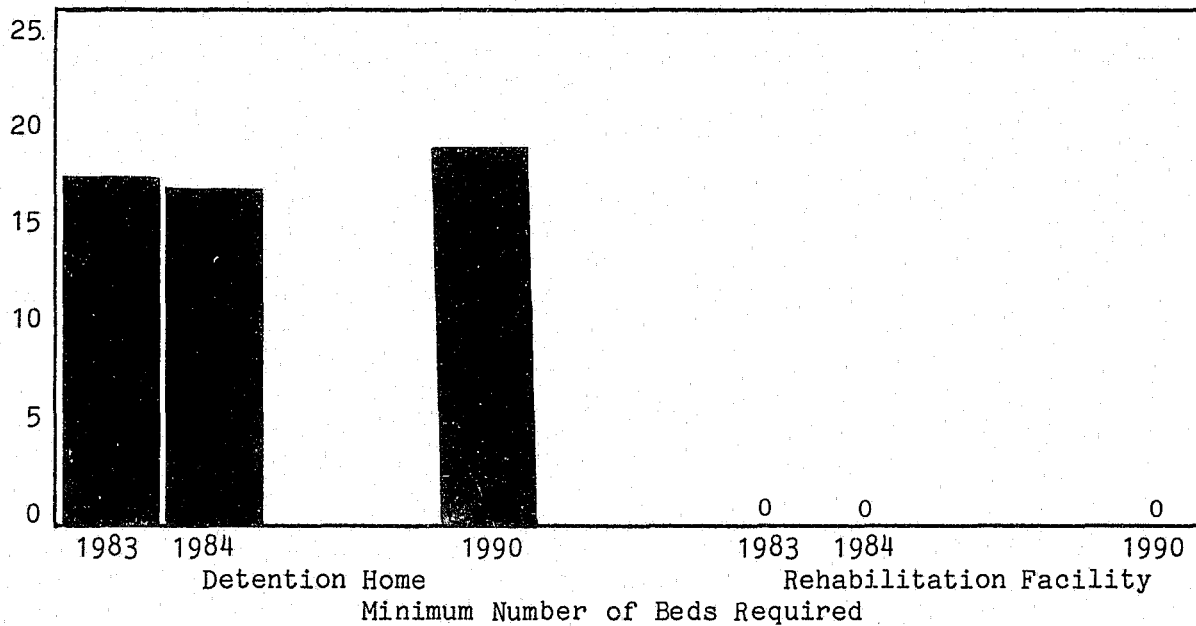
Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported confinements and residential placements.
- c. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. DELAWARE COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Delaware County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. DELAWARE COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 51,969,152
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 21,275
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 51,990,427
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 420,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 420,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	123.787 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$8
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 609,961,261
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through federal block grants, federal state matching funds, general funds, federal revenue sharing, and permanent improvement funds. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be defeated. It would be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Such techniques would very likely be federal or state grant, or corporate money assuming the availability of state or federal supplemental funding.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for constructing a detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY PROFILE

Fairfield County is located in central Ohio, surrounded on the north by Licking County, on the east by Perry County, on the south by Pickaway and Hocking Counties, and on the west by Franklin and Pickaway Counties. U.S. Route 33 and State Routes 37, 159, and 664 link Fairfield County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 22 and 33 and State Routes 37, 188, and 204 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Fairfield County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Fairfield County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 93,678 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 17,471 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	15,109	14,608	478	23	7,835	7,274
1980 ^a	17,471	17,333	64	74	8,826	8,645
1990 ^b	15,322	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,236	8,086
2000 ^b	14,448	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,248	7,200

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 15.6 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 12.3 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 5.7 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Fairfield County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Fairfield County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Buckeye Lake Sewer Project	Water and sewer	Licking, Perry, Fairfield

Source: Office of Fairfield County Auditor

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not currently certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Fairfield County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

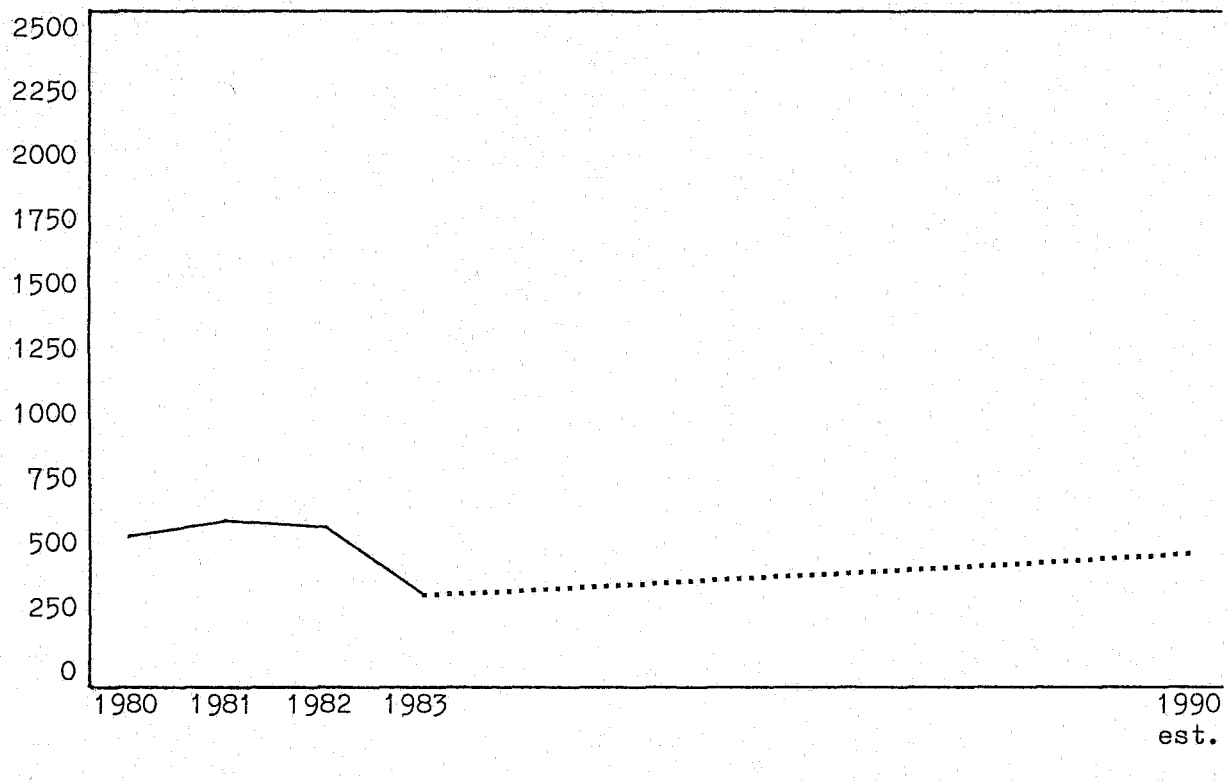
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a									
	Total	Age			Sex		Race			
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O	
<u>Complaints</u>										
Delinquency	262									
Unruly	64									
VCO	0									
Other	726 ^b	43	587	0	471	159	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total	1,052	43	587	0	471	159	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<u>Adjudications</u>										
Delinquency	255									
Unruly	84									
VCO	0									
Other	941									
Total	1,280	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Fairfield County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.
- b. Age and sex data were available for traffic cases, but not for the 96 cases of abuse/neglect/dependency.

Since 1980, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1980 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1980 TO 1990.



Source: Fairfield County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Fairfield County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed with the Lancaster Police Department or County Sheriff's Office, and therefore TABLE 4 does not appear in this profile.

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Fairfield County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF PREADJUDICATION DETAINMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Residential Treatment Program, Inc. (Bassett House)	Athens, Ohio	40	1	1	0
United Methodist Children's Home	Worthington, Ohio	50	1	1	0
Local Jails	Lancaster, Ohio	--	50	N/A	N/A

Source: Fairfield County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Fairfield County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED
DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Diversion Program, Counseling Center	Lancaster, Ohio	--	80	N/A	N/A
Fairfield County Division of Alcoholism	Lancaster, Ohio	--	34	N/A	N/A
Shoplifting Program, Counseling Center	Lancaster, Ohio	--	25	N/A	N/A
Psychiatric Evalua- tions, Counseling Center	Lancaster, Ohio	--	13	N/A	N/A
New Horizons: Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Services	Lancaster, Ohio	--	50	N/A	N/A

Source: Fairfield County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of local jails for detention purposes indicated above, the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Fairfield County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	14(13) ^a	14(13) ^a	0

Source: Fairfield County Juvenile Court

- a. Department of Youth Services reports 13 commitments for the same period.

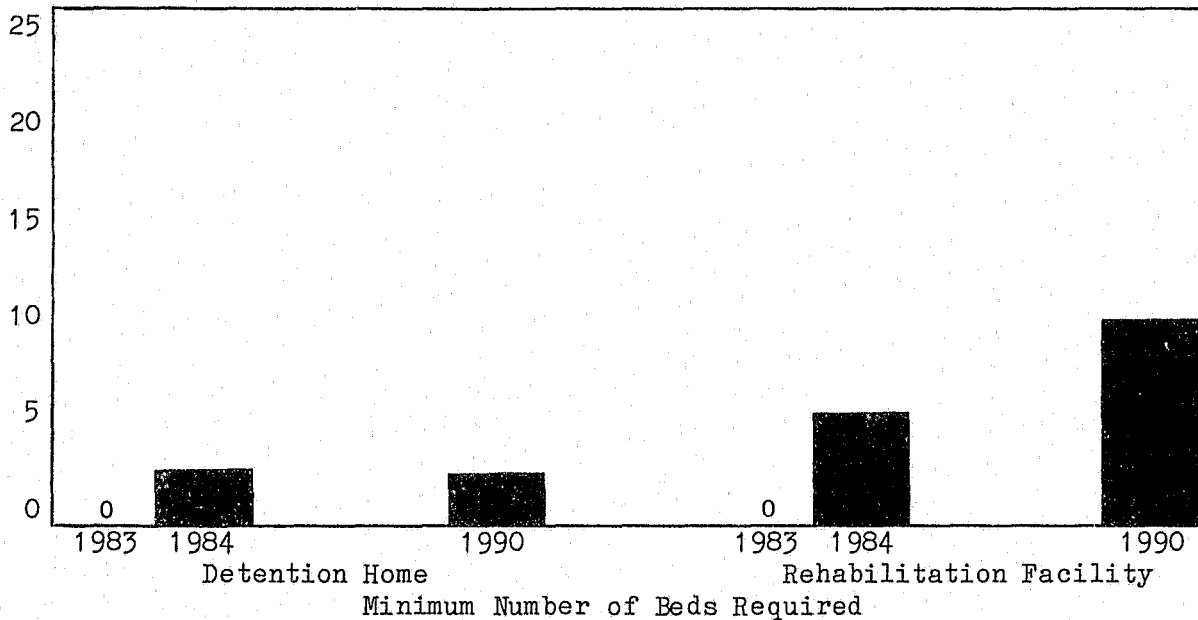
Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice also occurs as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Fairfield County, however, court sources indicate that no such nonresidential services were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles, and therefore TABLE 9 does not appear in this profile.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Fairfield County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Fairfield County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. FAIRFIELD COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

Data Type	Total ^a
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 11,674,364
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 4,842
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ 9,904,000
TOTAL	\$ 21,583,206
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 300,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 300,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	71.944 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$3
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$781,254,853
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through notes in anticipation of bonds and general revenues. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation center would be defeated. It would be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Such techniques would very likely be grant monies assuming the availability of state or federal supplemental funding.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for constructing a detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PROFILE

Franklin County is located in central Ohio, surrounded on the north by Delaware County, on the east by Licking and Fairfield Counties, on the south by Pickaway County, and on the west by Madison and Union Counties. Interstate Route 71 and U.S. 23 link Franklin County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while Interstate Route 70, U. S. Routes 62, 33 and 40, and State Routes 16 and 665 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Franklin County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. FRANKLIN COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Franklin County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 869,126 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 148,587 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. FRANKLIN COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	165,507	141,551	23,363	593	84,792	80,715
1980 ^a	148,587	120,313	26,466	1,808	65,700	82,887
1990 ^b	124,405	N/A	N/A	N/A	57,190	67,215
2000 ^b	126,978	N/A	N/A	N/A	59,676	67,302

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 10.2 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 16.3 percent by 1990, and then will increase by 2.1 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Franklin County has not participated in any multicounty associations and special purpose districts, and therefore Table 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not currently certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Franklin County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. FRANKLIN COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	3,538	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,775	763	2,244	1,294	0
Unruly	1,257	N/A	N/A	N/A	646	605	871	386	0
VCO	0								
Other	5,109 ^b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	9,904	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,421	1,368	3,115	1,680	0

TABLE 3. (Continued)

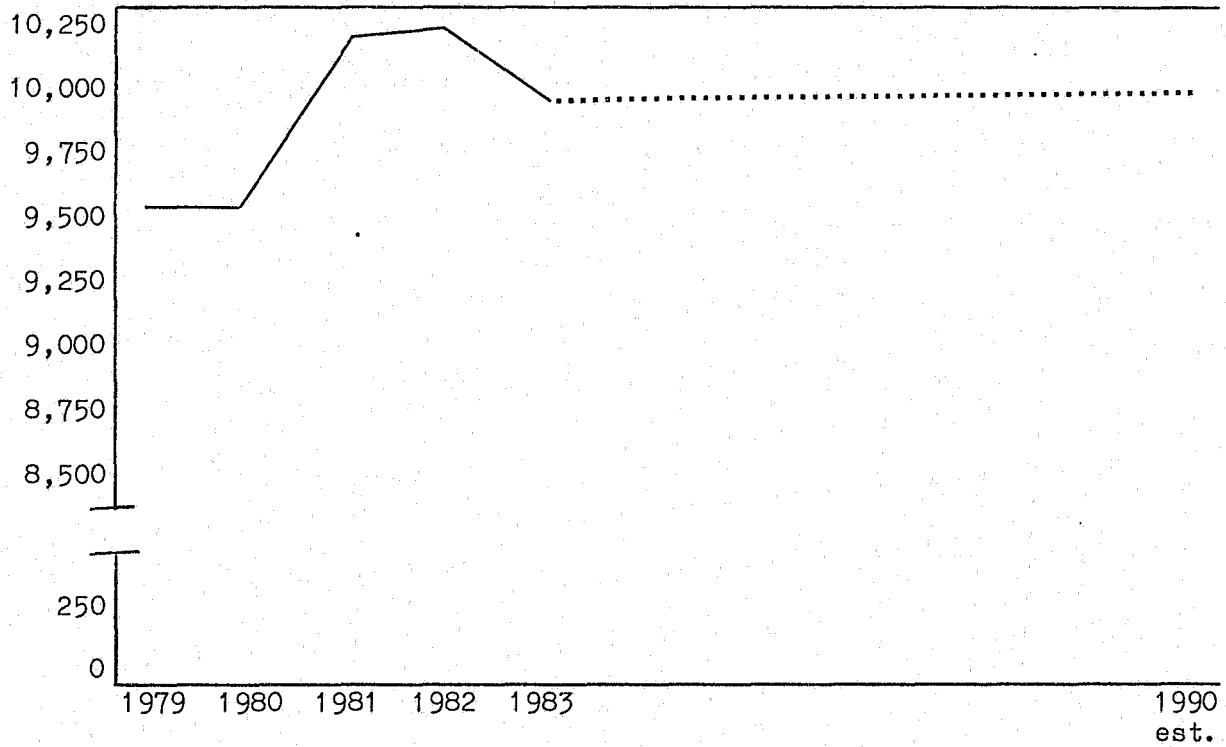
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	5,884 ^c	1,699	4,185	0	4,312	1,572	3,706 ^d	2,178 ^d	0
Unruly	^c								
VCO	0								
Other	N/A								
Total	5,884	1,699	4,185	0	4,312	1,572	3,706	2,178	0

Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.
- b. Includes filings that did not proceed beyond intake.
- c. Unruly cases included in delinquency.
- d. Estimated data.

Since 1979, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1979 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. FRANKLIN COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1979 TO 1990.^a



Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

a. Based on referrals and includes intake figures which could not be broken out.

Detention Practices

Franklin County maintains its own detention home. Built in 1942, it is now almost 43 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 123 beds: 81 beds for males and 28 beds for females. An additional 14 beds are maintained for overflow.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 64 males and eight females, resulting from 3,416 admissions. The shortest stay was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 140 days, with an average length of stay of 7.48 days. The number of juveniles housed in the detention home went as high as 123 juveniles on three days during the year, according to detention home officials. In-county admissions accounted for 97 percent (3316) of the intake; the remaining 100 admissions consisted of 50 out-of-county runaways, and 50 juveniles received from Licking County on a purchase-of-service basis. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the demographic and status breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Franklin County detention home during 1983.

TABLE 4. FRANKLIN COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	3,416	876	2,540	0	2,704	712	2,171	1,245	0
Unruly	0								
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	3,416	876	2,540	0	2,704	712	2,171	1,245	0
Franklin County Total	3,316	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Franklin County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Franklin County, however, court sources indicate that no nonresidential services were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication for unruly or delinquent juveniles, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in the detention home (Y.E.S. Program).

According to rehabilitation home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 13 males resulting from 53 admissions. Incounty admissions accounted for 100 percent (53) of the intake. Based on admissions data, TABLE 7 reflects the available demographic and status breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Franklin County facility during 1983.

TABLE 7. FRANKLIN COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATION FACILITY POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	0								
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	53	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, other than what is reflected in TABLE 7, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. FRANKLIN COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	258	232	26
Franklin County Children Services Board	Grove City, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buckeye Boys Ranch, Inc.	Grove City, Ohio	1	1	0
Boys Village	Smithville, Ohio	4	4	0
Ohio Veteran's Children's Home	Xenia, Ohio	3	2	1

Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice may occur as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Franklin County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. FRANKLIN COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983 ^a		
			Total	Male	Female
Y.E.A.R.	Columbus, Ohio	--	196	188	8
Area Mental Health Centers	Columbus, Ohio	--	200	150	50
The Bridge Counseling Center	Columbus, Ohio	--	3	2	1
Young Volunteers In Action	Columbus, Ohio	--	158	108	50
Hilltop Civic Council, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	--	20	15	5
St. Stephen's Community House	Columbus, Ohio	--	20	15	5
Youth Evaluation Program	Columbus, Ohio	--	60	45	15
Directions for Youth	Columbus, Ohio	--	200	150	50
Ashburn Center	Columbus, Ohio	--	15	10	5

Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

a. Estimated data.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. Franklin County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. FRANKLIN COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed
Homicide	6	Auto Theft	138
Sexual Assault	55	Theft	936
Other Assault	546	Other Property	1,111
Robbery	65	Other Delinquency	0
Other Personal	231	Unruly	1,579
Burglary	182	Other ^b	5,109
Arson	16		
Total			9,974

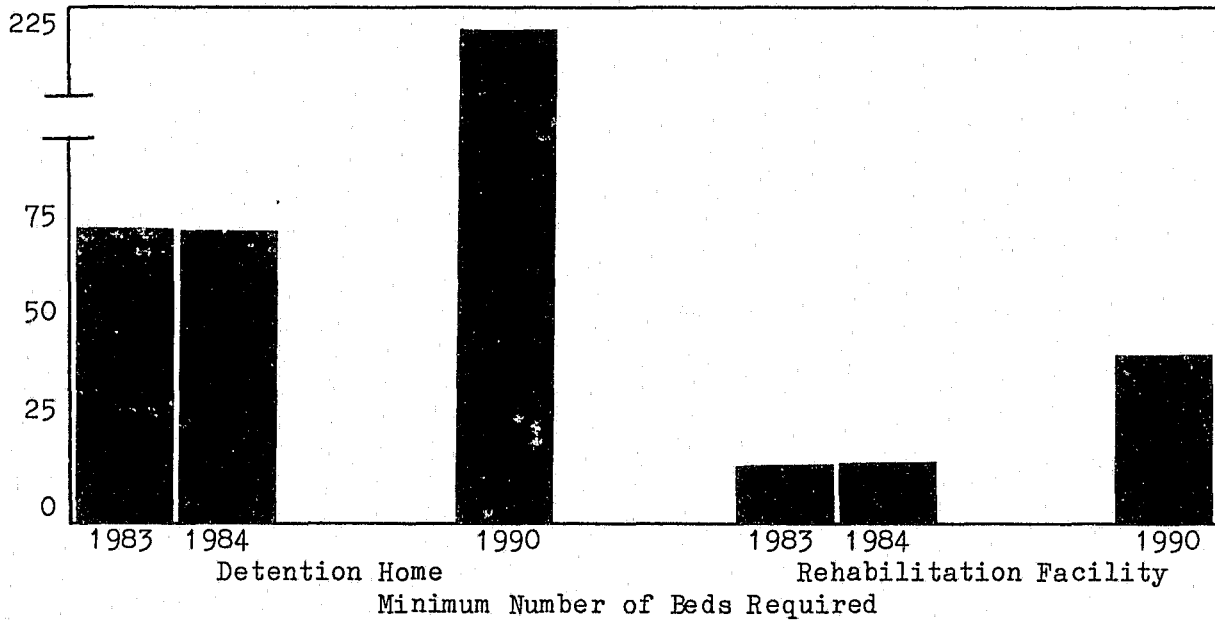
Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. FRANKLIN COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Franklin County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- o need;
- o the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- o multicounty cooperation, and;
- o the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. FRANKLIN COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 205,265,021
Special Assessment ^b	\$ -0-
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 590,815
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 218,712,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 424,567,836
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 71,787,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 71,787,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	5.914 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$82
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$7,736,574,325
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	Aa

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through bonds. According to county officials, a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation would not be necessary.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for expanding their detention home and rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to break ground in 1988 for additional beds, and will seek state subsidy support.

GREENE COUNTY PROFILE

Greene County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Clark County, on the east by Madison and Fayette Counties, on the south by Warren and Clinton Counties, and on the west by Montgomery County. State Routes 68 and 42 link Greene County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while State Route 35 links it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Greene County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. GREENE COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Greene County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 129,769 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 24,850 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. GREENE COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	27,575	25,318	2,202	55	14,328	13,247
1980 ^a	24,850	22,375	2,155	320	11,133	13,717
1990 ^b	19,428	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,861	10,567
2000 ^b	18,534	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,690	9,844

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 9.9 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 21.8 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 4.6 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Greene County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Greene County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. GREENE COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Transportation Coordinating Committee	Transportation	Montgomery, Preble, Darke, Miami, Clark, Greene
JTPA Consortium	Employment	Greene, Clark, Champaign, Union, Madison
648 Board	Mental Health	Greene, Clinton
Ditch Project	Water and Sewer	Clark, Greene, Madison, Clinton, Fayette

Source: Office of Greene County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as MURPC, which included Darke, Preble, Montgomery, Miami, and Greene Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Greene County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent

and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

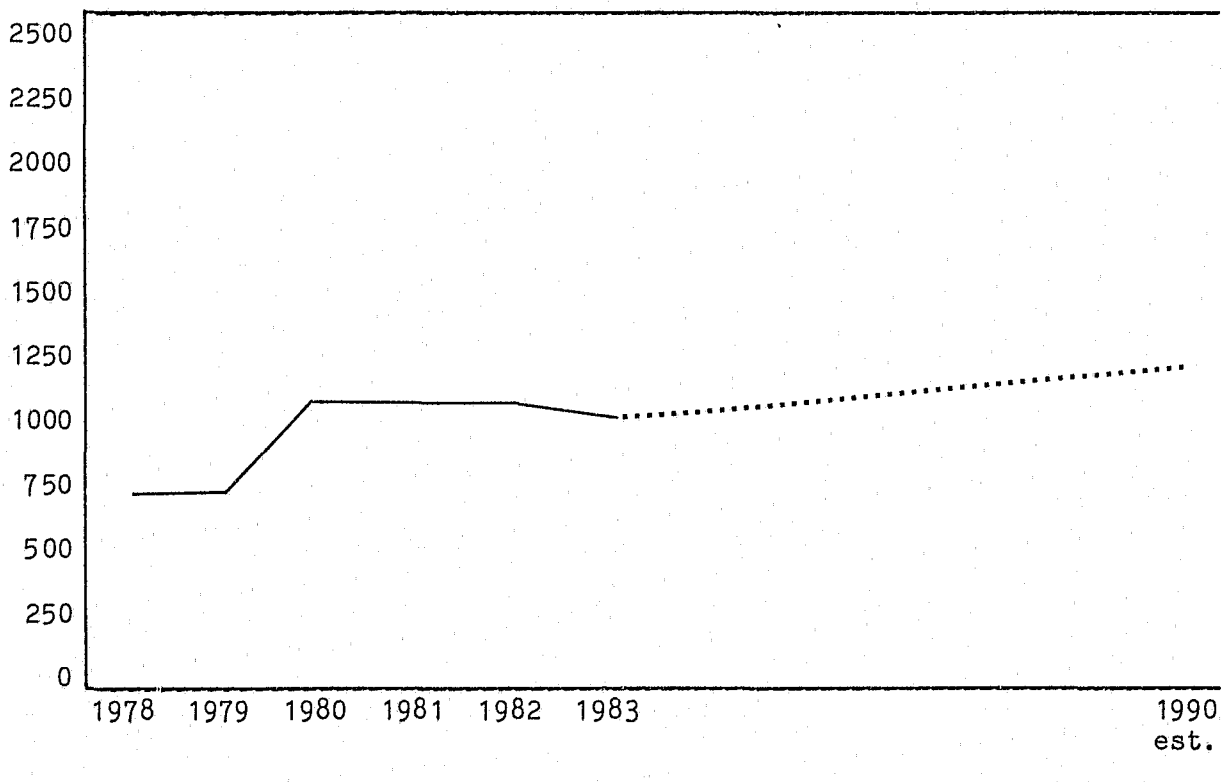
TABLE 3. GREENE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	681	142	447	92	564	117	606	69	6
Unruly	337	259	78	0	174	163	321	16	0
VCO	67	41	26	0	53	14	56	11	0
Other	N/A								
Total	1,085	442	551	92	791	294	983	96	6
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	677	139	446	92	561	116	603	68	6
Unruly	335	258	77	0	173	162	319	16	0
VCO	67	41	26	0	53	14	56	11	0
Other	N/A								
Total	1,079	438	549	92	787	292	978	95	6

Source: Greene County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. GREENE COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Greene County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Greene County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are held in the Greene County Jail, and therefore TABLE 4 does not appear in this profile.

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Greene County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. GREENE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF PREADJUDICATION DETAINMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Children's Acute Care Unit	Dayton, Ohio	16	2	2	0
Greene Memorial Hospital	Xenia, Ohio	--	4	2	2
Greene County Jail	Xenia, Ohio	--	532	391	141

Source: Greene County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Greene County, according to court

sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. GREENE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Greene County Children's Mental Health Program	Xenia, Ohio	--	77	49	28
Encounter Programs, Inc.	Yellow Springs, Ohio	10	37	23	14
Greene Hall, Inc.	Xenia, Ohio	--	14	10	4
Private Psychologist	Beavercreek, Ohio	6	6	4	2
Greene County Guidance Center	Xenia, Ohio	--	8	6	2
Samaritan Interfaith Counseling Center	Dayton, Ohio	16	12	8	4
Area Church Youth Ministers	N/A	--	16	11	5

Source: Greene County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of the Green County Jail for detention purposes indicated above, the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Greene County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court

sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services and other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. GREENE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	18	16	2
Bob Hope House, Inc.	Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	0
United Methodist Children's Home	Columbus, Ohio	5	3	2
Adriel School, Inc.	West Liberty, Ohio	1	1	0
Flat Rock Children's Center	Flat Rock, Ohio	1	1	0
Oesterlen, Inc.	Springfield, Ohio	11	8	3
Samaritan Interfaith Counseling Center	Dayton, Ohio	6	4	2

Source: Greene County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Greene County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. GREENE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Greene County Children's Mental Health Program	Xenia, Ohio	--	50	39	11
Encounter Program, Inc.	Yellow Springs, Ohio	10	35	25	10
Restitution Program	Xenia, Ohio	--	201	174	27
	Fairborn, Ohio	14			
	Beavercreek, Ohio	7			
Home Advocate Program	Xenia, Ohio	--	69	53	16
	Fairborn, Ohio	14			
Clinical Evaluations	Xenia, Ohio	--	43	31	12
	Beavercreek, Ohio	7			
	Fairborn, Ohio	14			
Cultural Enrichment	Xenia, Ohio	--	120	87	33
	Beavercreek, Ohio	7			
	Fairborn, Ohio	14			

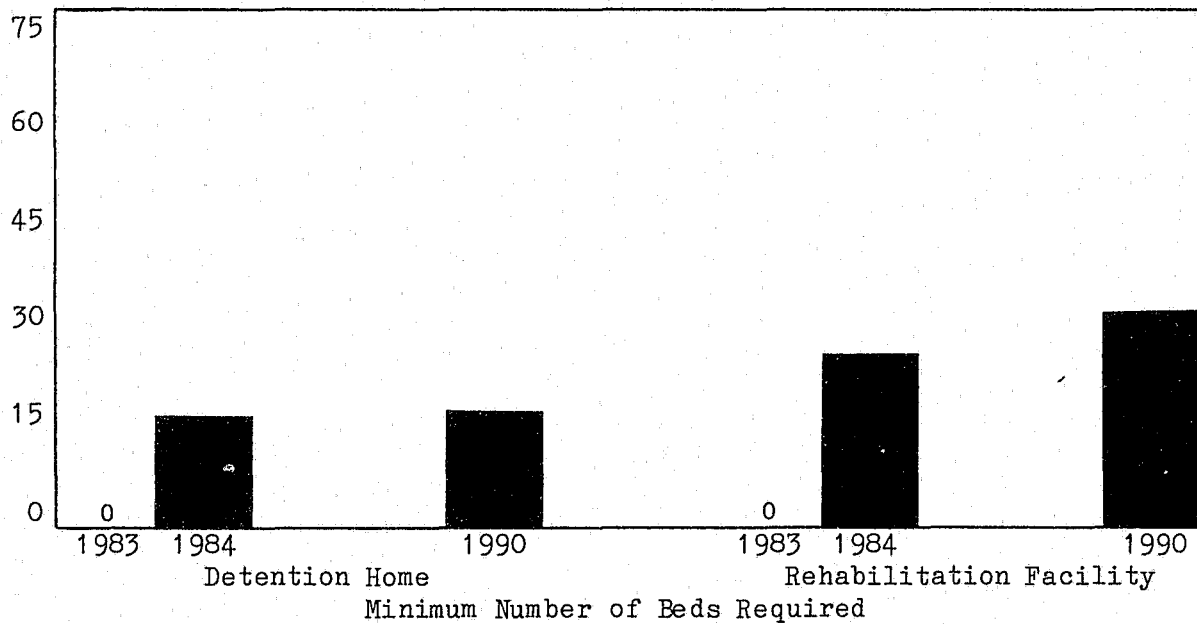
Source: Greene County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Greene County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. GREENE COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Greene County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. GREENE COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 25,074,220
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 4,201,113
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 541,449
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 11,221,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 41,037,782
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 3,325,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 7,526,000
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 5,575,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 16,426,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	2.498 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$79
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 950,668,187
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	A-1

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through tax levies, general revenue sharing funds, matching funds, and bond issues. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation center would be defeated. However, county officials do indicate that a bond issue might be passed to finance the construction of additions to county buildings, and that this might result in some detention space.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for constructing a detention home within the next five years. Until then, they expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

GUERNSEY COUNTY PROFILE

Guernsey County is located in eastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Coshocton, Tuscarawas, and Harrison Counties, on the east by Belmont and Harrison Counties, on the south by Noble County, and on the west by Muskingum and Coshocton Counties. Interstate Route 77 and State Route 285 link Guernsey County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while Interstate Route 70 and U.S. Route 22 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Guernsey County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. GUERNSEY COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Guernsey County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 42,024 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 6,917 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. GUERNSEY COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	6,690	6,549	133	8	3,662	3,028
1980 ^a	6,917	6,756	144	17	3,429	3,488
1990 ^b	6,051	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,127	2,924
2000 ^b	5,876	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,925	2,951

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 3.4 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 12.5 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 2.9 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Guernsey County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Guernsey County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. GUERNSEY COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Belmont-Harrison Attention Center	Detention	Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison
Community Action Committee	Grant Administration	Guernsey, Monroe, Noble

Source: Office of Guernsey County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as OMEGA, which included Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Guernsey County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

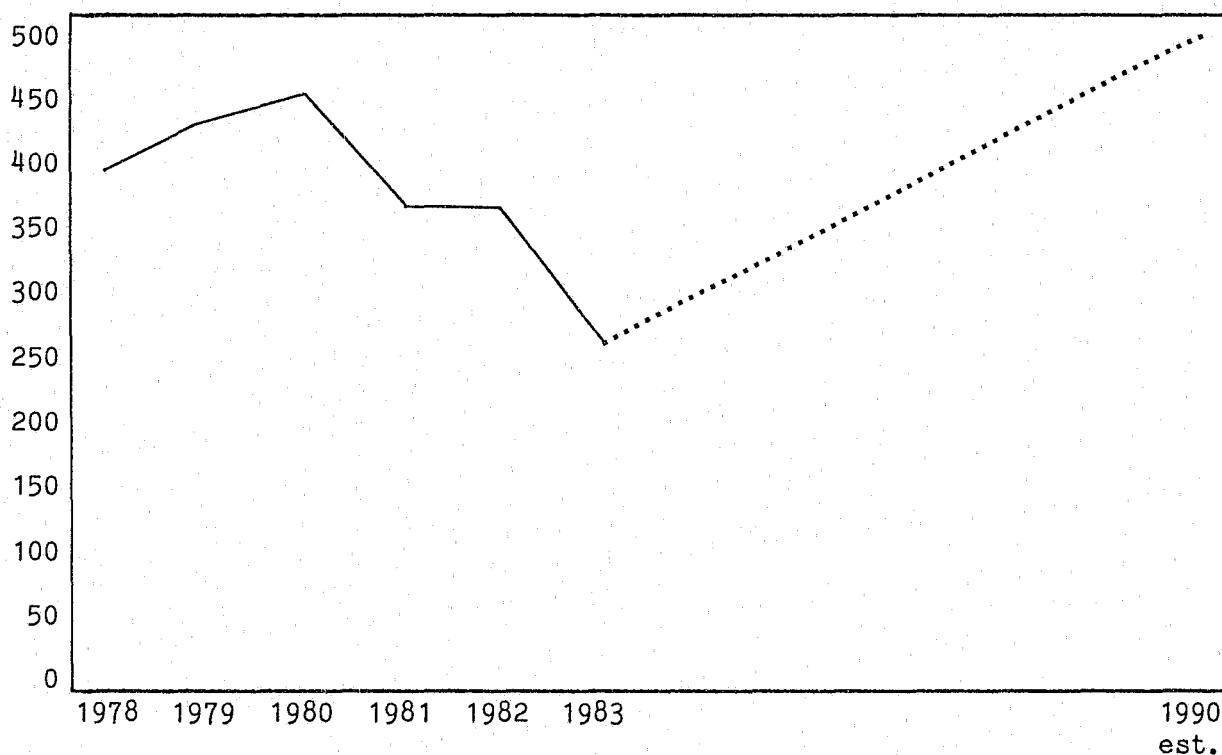
TABLE 3. GUERNSEY COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	157	47	110	0	131	26	155	2	0
Unruly	54	14	40	0	21	33	54	0	0
VCO	55	15	40	0	37	18	54	1	0
Other	N/A								
Total	266	76	190	0	189	77	263	3	0
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	157	47	110	0	131	26	155	2	0
Unruly	54	14	40	0	21	33	54	0	0
VCO	55	15	40	0	37	18	54	1	0
Other	N/A								
Total	266	76	190	0	189	77	263	3	0

Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. GUERNSEY COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Guernsey County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are detained in Belmont or Muskingum Counties on a purchase-of-service basis.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, court officials estimate that 39 males and 18 females were detained in the manner indicated above. The estimated average lengths of stay, according to court sources, amounted to five days. The available demographic backgrounds of these juveniles are described in TABLE 4, below.

TABLE 4. GUERNSEY COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	18	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Guernsey County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Guernsey County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. GUERNSEY COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Guernsey Counseling Center	Cambridge, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guernsey County Parent Education Program, Inc.	Cambridge, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guernsey County Drug Abuse Council, Inc.	Cambridge, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
			25 ^a		

Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

- a. Court officials estimate about 25 youth were referred to the three programs.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Guernsey County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services or in other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. GUERNSEY COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	10	10	0
Belmont-Harrison Juvenile District:				
• Boys Group Home	St. Clairsville, Ohio	8	8	0
• Girls Group Home	Barton, Ohio	8	0	8
Larry Hill Foster Home	Cambridge, Ohio	3	3	0

Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Guernsey County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. GUERNSEY COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Guernsey Counseling Center	Cambridge, Ohio	--	5	N/A	N/A
Guernsey County Parent Education Program	Cambridge, Ohio	--	53	N/A	N/A
A Learning Center- Drug Abuse Council	Cambridge, Ohio	--	10	N/A	N/A

Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. Guernsey County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. GUERNSEY COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petition Filed
Homicide	0	Auto Theft	5
Sexual Assault	0	Theft	41
Other Assault	7	Other Property	19
Robbery	2	Other Delinquency	134
Other Personal	0	Unruly	54
Burglary	2	Other	0
Arson	2		
Total			266

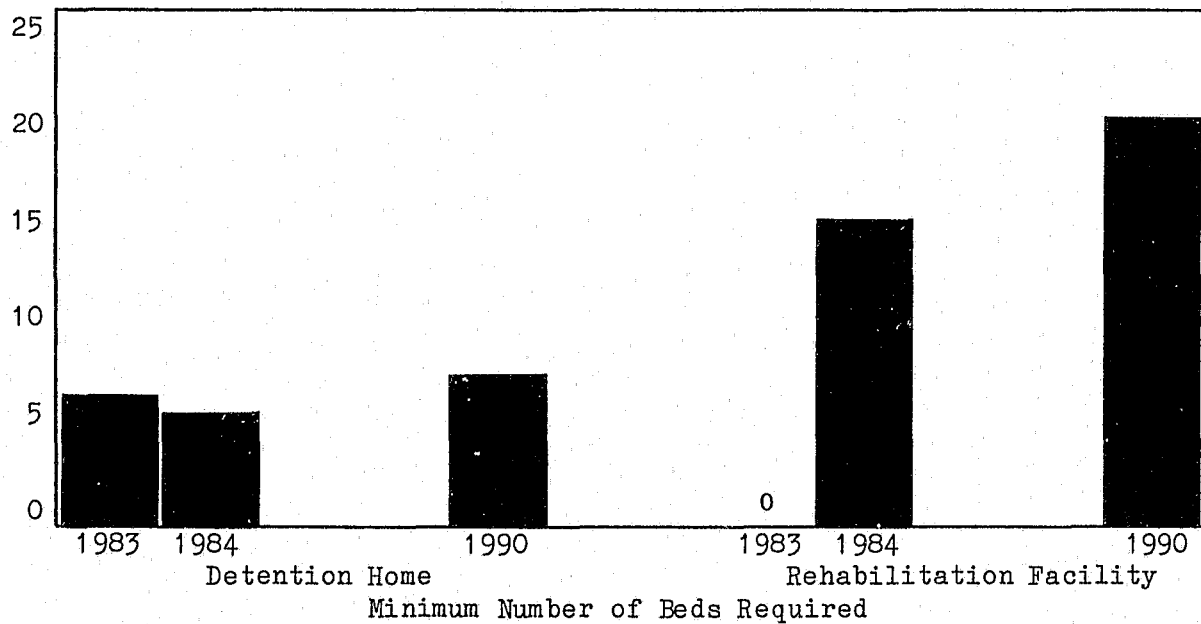
Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. GUERNSEY COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Guernsey County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. GUERNSEY COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 9,911,744
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 4,006
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 63,408
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 2,319,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 12,298,158
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 614,565
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 13,035
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 627,600
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	19.596 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$13
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 301,847,413
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	Baa-1

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through revenue bonds. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be approved and that a ballot issue for a rehabilitation center would be too close to call. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for constructing a detention home and rehabilitation facility within the next five years. However, they expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past, but they are very interested in being part of some kind of regional effort.

HOCKING COUNTY PROFILE

Hocking County is located in southeastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Fairfield and Perry Counties, on the east by Perry and Athens Counties, on the south by Vinton County, and on the west by Pickaway and Ross Counties. U.S. Route 33 and State Routes 664 and 93 link Hocking County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 33 and State Routes 180 and 56 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Hocking County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. HOCKING COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Hocking County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 24,304 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 4,336 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. HOCKING COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	3,865	3,833	30	2	2,154	1,711
1980 ^a	4,336	4,298	22	16	2,095	2,241
1990 ^b	3,808	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,886	1,922
2000 ^b	3,589	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,816	1,773

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 12.2 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 12.2 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 5.8 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Hocking County has not participated in any multicounty associations or special purpose districts, and therefore TABLE 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by

Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as BH-HVRDD, which included Perry, Morgan, Noble, Monroe, Washington, Athens, Meigs, and Hocking Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Hocking County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. HOCKING COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	<u>Demographic Characteristics</u>								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	188	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	188	0	0
Unruly	61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	0	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	249	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	249	0	0

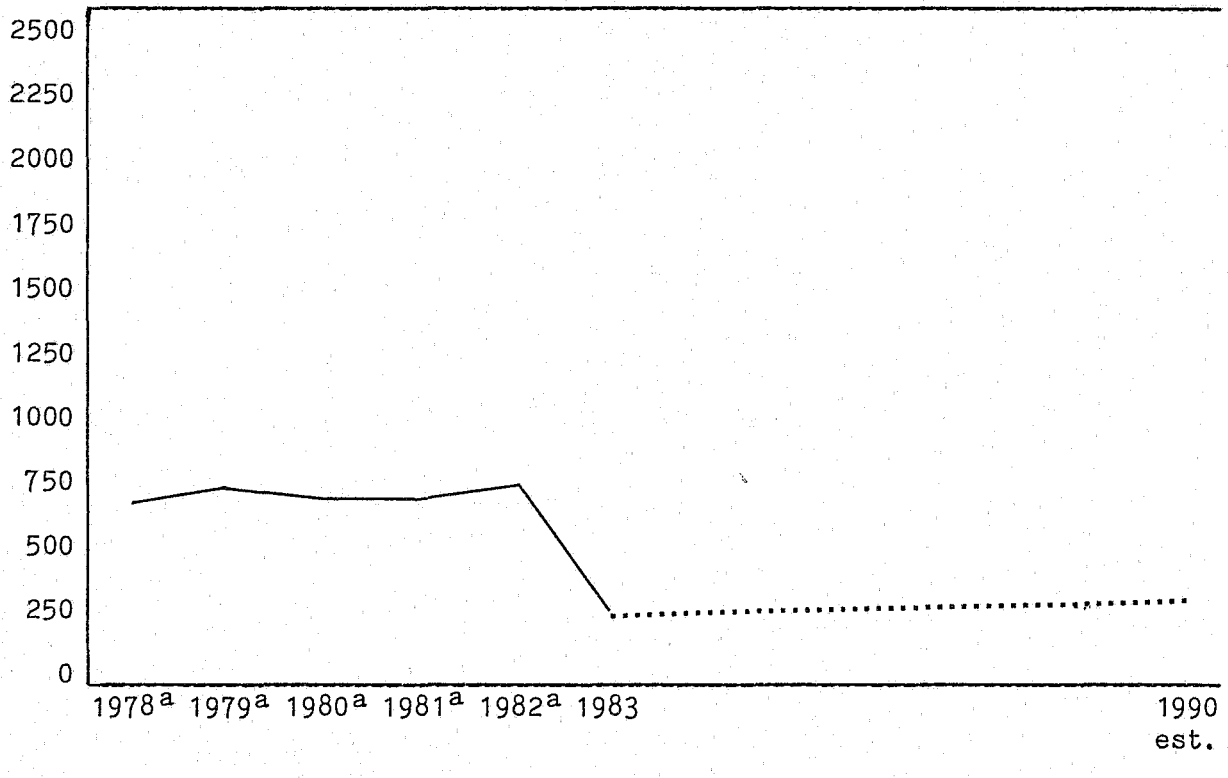
TABLE 3. (Continued)

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	185	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	185	0	0
Unruly	54	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	0	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	239	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	239	0	0

Source: Hocking County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. HOCKING COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Hocking County Juvenile Court

a. This figure represents court historical data of cases disposed. Adjudication data not available.

Detention Practices

Hocking County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed by contract in the South Central Ohio Regional Juvenile Detention Center or the Muskingum County Detention Center.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, an estimated 20 juveniles were detained in the manner indicated above. Specific offense breakdowns for youth detained in this manner was not available, according to court sources, therefore TABLE 4 does not appear in this profile.

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Hocking County, however, court sources could not provide information regarding such facilities utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Hocking County, however, court sources could not provide information regarding such nonresidential services used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above, the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Hocking County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. HOCKING COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	4	3	1

Source: Department of Youth Services 1983 Annual Report

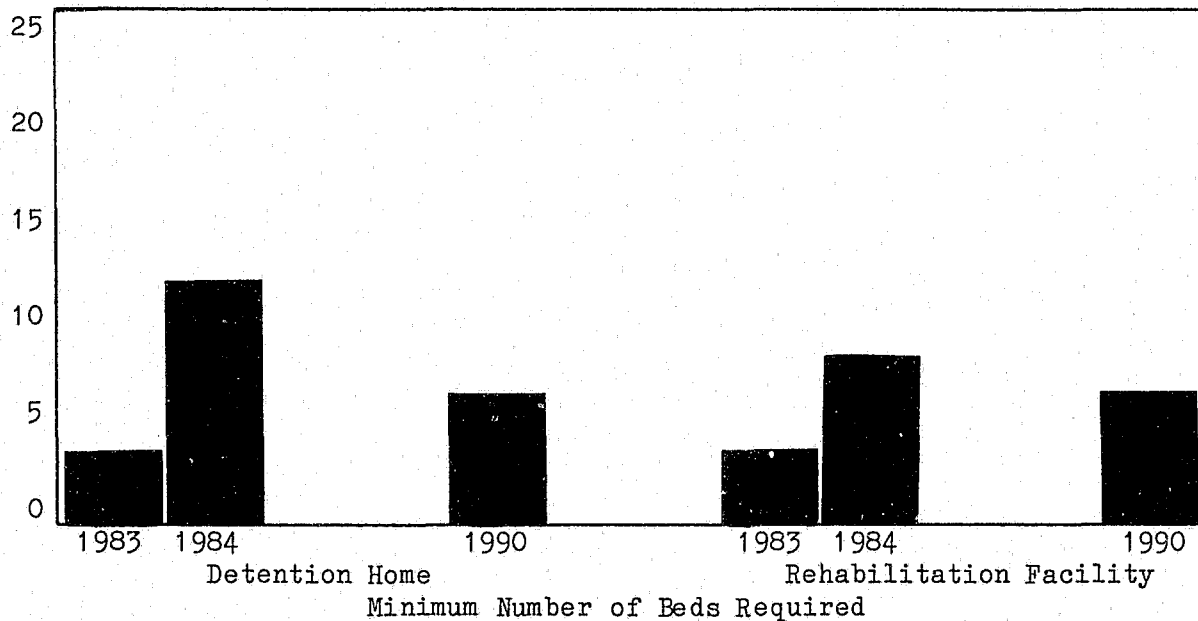
Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In Hocking County, however, court sources could not provide information regarding nonresidential services utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles, and therefore TABLE 9 does not appear in this profile.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Hocking County court sources indicate, however, that offense specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983 and 1984, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. HOCKING COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Hocking County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. HOCKING COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 6,148,802
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 15,934
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 26,923
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 6,191,659
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 269,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 120,000
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 389,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	15.917 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$15
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 186,159,397
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through grants, assessments, and loans. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be defeated. It would be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Such techniques would very likely be grants or state and federal funding.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for constructing a detention home and rehabilitation facility within the next five years. However, court sources indicate that their county alone could not support either a detention or rehabilitation facility without neighboring county involvement. Any construction venture would have to be a multicounty effort.

LICKING COUNTY PROFILE

Licking County is located in central Ohio, surrounded on the north by Knox County, on the east by Coshocton and Muskingum Counties, on the south by Fairfield and Perry Counties, and on the west by Franklin and Delaware Counties. U.S. Route 62 and State Routes 661 and 13 link Licking County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 62 and 40, Interstate Route 70 and State Routes 16, 37, and 161 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Licking County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. LICKING COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Licking County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 120,981 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 22,545 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. LICKING COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	22,231	21,811	382	38	11,896	10,335
1980 ^a	22,545	21,943	457	145	10,410	12,135
1990 ^b	19,322	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,160	10,162
2000 ^b	19,408	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,214	10,194

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 1.4 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 14.3 percent by 1990, and then will increase by .4 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Licking County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Licking County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. LICKING COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Buckeye Lake Sewer Project	Water and Sewer	Fairfield, Perry, Licking
Licking County Jail Project	Corrections	Muskingum, Licking
Community Based Corrections Facility	Corrections	Fairfield, Licking
Southeast Ohio Water Plan	Water and Sewer	Ashland, Athens, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Fairfield, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Knox, Licking, Medina, Monroe, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, Washington, Wayne

Source: Office of Licking County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not currently certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Licking County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. LICKING COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	362	97	264	1	328	34	360	2	0
Unruly	67	15	52	0	37	30	66	1	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	1,150	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,579	112	316	1	365	64	426	3	0

TABLE 3. (Continued)

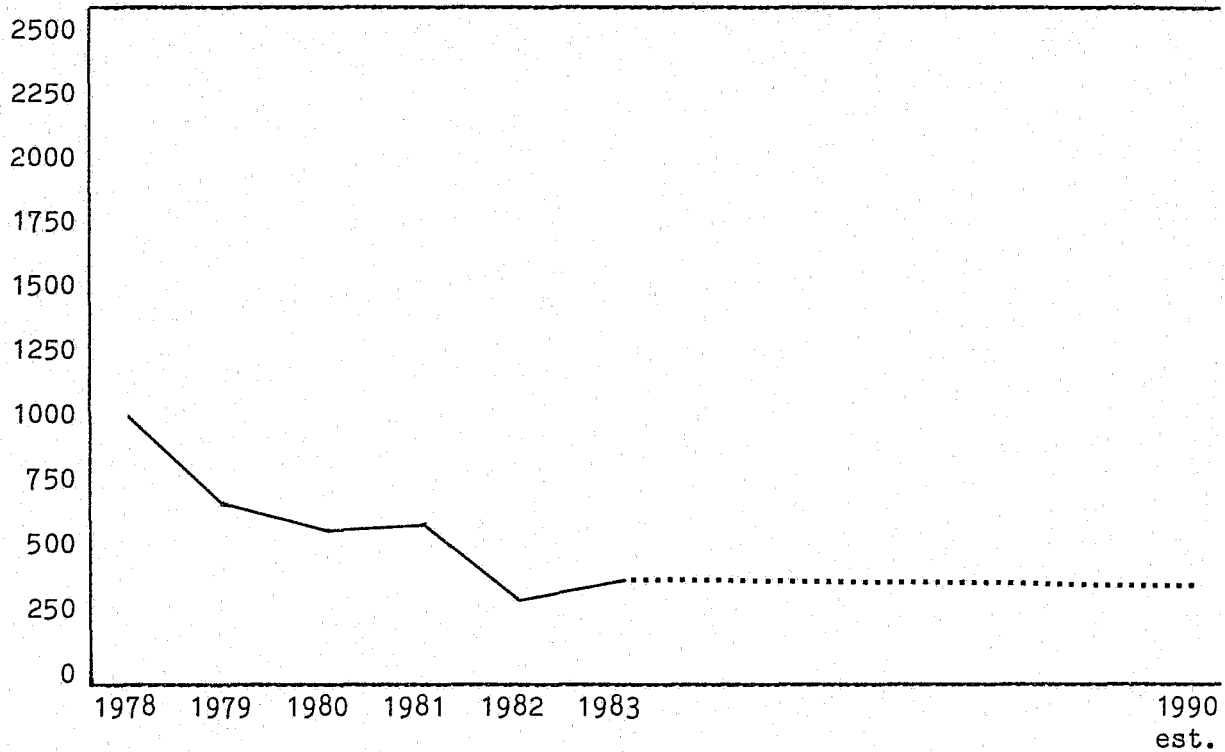
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	362	97	264	1	328	34	360	2	0
Unruly	67	15	52	0	37	30	66	1	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	1,054	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,483	112	316	1	365	64	426	3	0

Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. LICKING COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Licking County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are sent to the Muskingum County Detention Center, the Richland County Juvenile Attention Center, the Franklin County Detention Facility, and the Sargus Juvenile Center.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, 139 males and 24 females were detained in the manner indicated above. The average lengths of stay, according to court sources, amounted to six days for males and four days for females. The demographic backgrounds of these juveniles are described in TABLE 4, below.

TABLE 4. LICKING COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	80	15	65	0	73	7	76	4	0
Unruly	11	5	6	0	7	4	9	2	0
VCO	59	11	48	0	50	9	58	1	0
Other	13	0	13	0	9	4	13	0	0
Total	163	31	132	0	139	24	156	7	0

Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Licking County, however, court sources could not provide information regarding facilities utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles

do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Licking County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. LICKING COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Youth Responsibility Project-Community Service	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shoplifting Film Workshop	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conflict Management Workshop	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Restitution Program	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Center for Alterna- tive Resources	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Licking County Alco- holism Prevention Program (LAPP)	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family Counseling Services	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Checkmate Program	Marion, Ohio	80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Con-Cern Program	Chillicothe, Ohio	80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth Drama Troupe	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE 6. (Continued)

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Private Psychologist	Pickerington, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baron Clinic	Cleveland, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planned Parenthood	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moundbuilder's Guidance Clinic	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Licking County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services and other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. LICKING COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	41(34) ^a	40(33) ^a	1
United Methodist Children's Home	Worthington, Ohio	4	3	1
Ohio Veteran's Children's Home	Xenia, Ohio	3	1	2
Hannah Neil Center for Children, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	1	1	0
Adriel School, Inc.	West Liberty, Ohio	1	0	1
Oesterlen Services for Youth, Inc.	Springfield, Ohio	1	1	0
Bob Hope House, Inc.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	0
Cummings Home for Girls	Put-in-Bay, Ohio	2	0	2
Buckeye Boy's Ranch, Inc.	Grove City, Ohio	1	1	0

Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

- a. Ohio Department of Youth Services reports 34 commitments for the same period.

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Licking County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. LICKING COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Youth Responsibility Project-Community Service	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shoplifting Film Workshop	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conflict Management Workshop	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Restitution Program	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Center for Alterna- tive Resources	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Licking County Alco- holism Prevention Program (LAPP)	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family Counseling Services	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Checkmate Program	Marion, Ohio	80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Con-Cern Program	Chillicothe, Ohio	80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Private Psychologist	Pickerington, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baron Clinic	Cleveland, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moundbuilder's Guidance Clinic	Newark, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. Licking County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of confinements are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. LICKING COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions Ordered ^b	Adjudications
Homicide	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	2	10	2
Other Assault	37	21	37
Robbery	8	0	8
Other Personal	0	0	0
Burglary	64	23	64
Arson	0	2	0
Auto Theft	17	11	17
Theft	100	31	100
Other Property	0	0	0
Other Delinquency	134	31	134
Unruly	67	21	67
Other ^c	1,150	13	1,054
Total	1,579	163	1,483

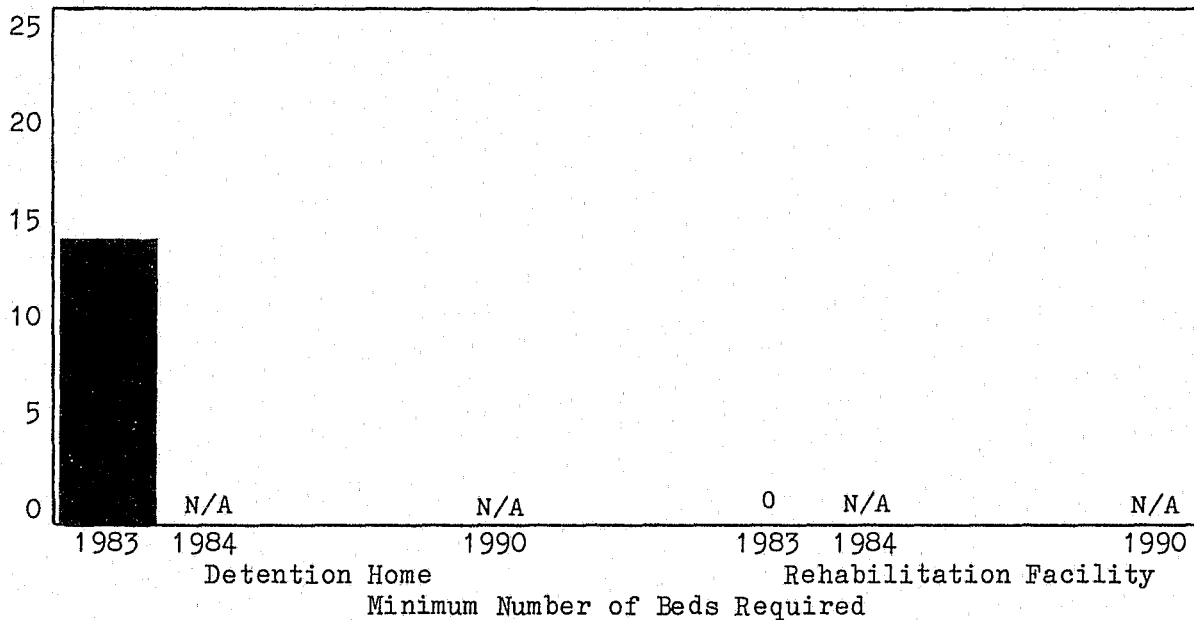
Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements.
- c. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. LICKING COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Licking County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- o need;
- o the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- o multicounty cooperation, and;
- o the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. LICKING COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 20,590,620
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 28,146
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 824,943
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 971,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 22,414,709
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 1,994,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,994,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	11.241 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$10
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$1,079,593,581
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through federal grants or revenue sharing. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation center would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the possibility of constructing a detention home/rehabilitation facility within the next five years. However, they expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

LOGAN COUNTY PROFILE

Logan County is located in west Ohio, surrounded on the north by Auglaize and Hardin Counties, on the east by Union County, on the south by Champaign County, and on the west by Auglaize and Shelby Counties. U.S. Route 68 and State Routes 292 and 235 link Logan County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 33 and State Routes 47 and 274 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Logan County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. LOGAN COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Logan County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 39,155 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 6,421 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. LOGAN COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	6,922	6,763	158	1	3,675	3,247
1980 ^a	6,421	6,230	168	23	3,158	3,263
1990 ^b	6,139	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,167	2,972
2000 ^b	5,488	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,684	2,804

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 7.2 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 4.4 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 10.6 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Logan County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Logan County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. LOGAN COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

Name	Purpose	Participating Counties
Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center	Detention	Champaign, Logan, Union, Delaware, Madison
Various Joint Ditch Projects	Water and Sewer	Union, Shelby, Hardin, Logan
Tri-County Community Action Commission	Community Services	Champaign, Logan, Shelby

Source: Office of Logan County Commissioners

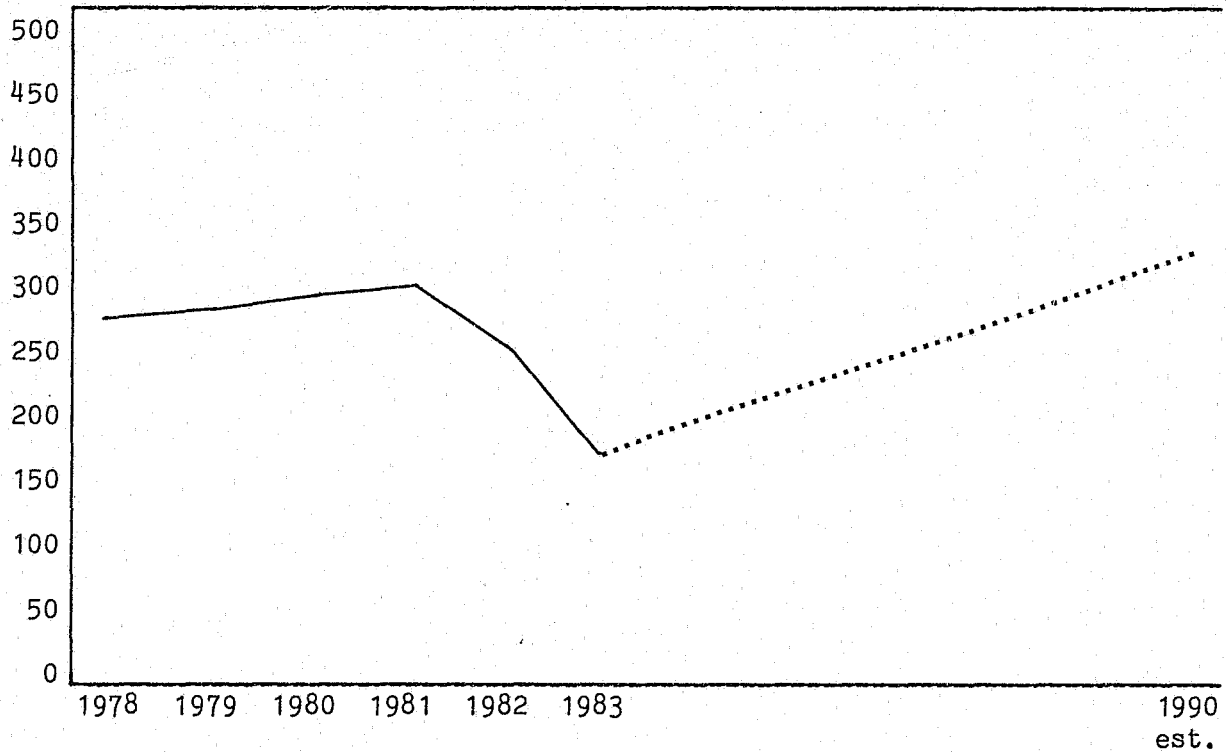
In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Logan County Juvenile Court received and processed the 267 complaints, resulting in 169 adjudications of delinquency, unruliness, VCO, or other classification. These two factors, number of petitions filed and number of resulting adjudications, are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. Logan County court officials, however, were unable to provide demographic characteristics for the juveniles processed, and therefore TABLE 3 does not appear in this profile.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. LOGAN COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Logan County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Logan County participates in a joint-county detention home, located in Union County and operated on behalf of Delaware, Madison, Champaign, Logan, and Union Counties. Built in 1973, it is now almost 12 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 20 beds: 12 beds for males and eight beds for females. The cost of operating the facility is shared among the participating counties, in addition to an annual allocation from the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to a total of 97 male and 60 female admissions attributable to Logan County. The shortest stay for all admissions from this county was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 109 days, with an average length of stay of seven days. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of Logan County juveniles detained in the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center during 1983. For information about total district facility population, see the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center Profile.

TABLE 4. LOGAN COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	157	N/A	N/A	N/A	97	60	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Logan County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Logan County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. LOGAN COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Diversion-Prevention Program	Bellefontaine, Ohio	--	100	75	25
Elementary Prevention Program	Bellefontaine, Ohio	--	25	20	5

Source: Logan County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Logan County participates in a joint-county rehabilitation facility, located in Logan County and operated in behalf of Logan and Champaign Counties. Information regarding the Logan and Champaign Youth Residential Treatment Center, or the characteristics of the juveniles ordered to confinement there in 1983, was not available. TABLE 7, therefore, does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the additional residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. LOGAN COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	9	7	2

Source: Logan County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice also occurs as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Logan County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. LOGAN COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Western Ohio Regional Alcoholism Center	Bellefontaine, Ohio	--	7	5	2
Logan-Champaign Guidance Clinic, Inc.	Bellefontaine, Ohio	--	6	4	2
Checkmate	Marion, Ohio	100	40	40	0

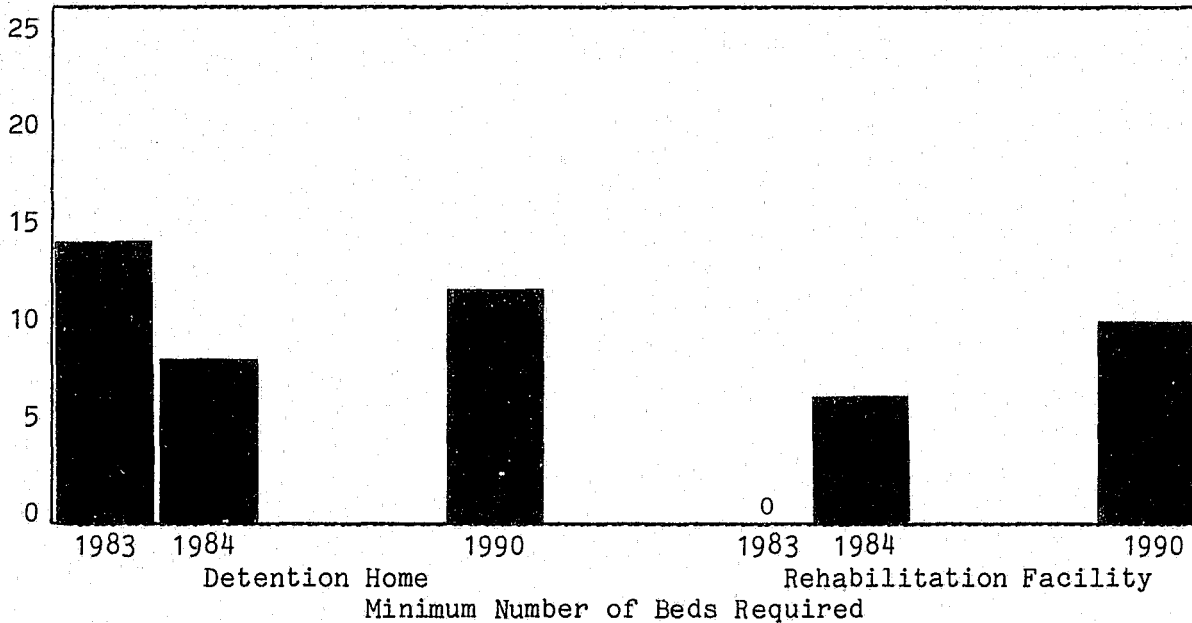
Source: Logan County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Logan County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. LOGAN COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Logan County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. LOGAN COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 9,565,461
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 69,859
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 5,000,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 14,635,320
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 3,175,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 5,580,703
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 8,755,703
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	1.672 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$224
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 363,692,865
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through revenue sharing and donations. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation center would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for constructing a detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

MADISON COUNTY PROFILE

Madison County is located in central Ohio, surrounded on the north by Union County, on the east by Franklin and Pickaway Counties, on the south by Fayette County, and on the west by Clark, Champaign, and Greene Counties. Interstate Route 71, State Route 38, and U.S. Route 42 link Madison County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 40 and 42, Interstate Route 70, and State Routes 56, 29, and 665 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Madison County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. MADISON COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Madison County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 33,004 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 5,636 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. MADISON COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	5,506	5,283	219	4	2,961	2,545
1980 ^a	5,636	5,486	113	37	2,739	2,897
1990 ^b	5,442	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,739	2,703
2000 ^b	5,212	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,625	2,587

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 2.4 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 3.4 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 4.2 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Madison County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Madison County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. MADISON COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Rattlesnake Ditch Project	Water and Sewer	Fayette, Clinton, Greene, Madison
Drug Trafficking Effort	Drug Enforcement	Fayette, Franklin, Union, Champaign, Pickaway, Madison
Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center	Detention	Union, Delaware, Madison, Logan, Champaign

Source: Office of Madison County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Madison County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Demographic characteristics were

not available from court sources. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

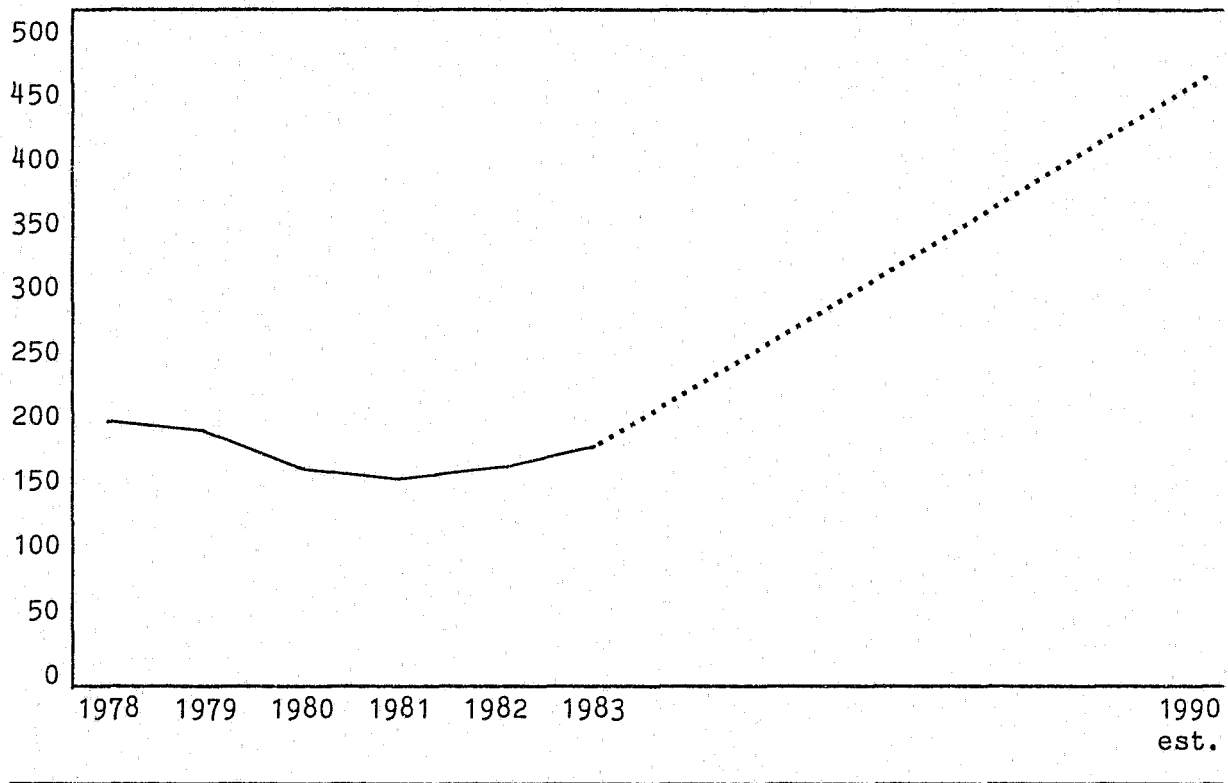
TABLE 3. MADISON COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	95								
Unruly	85								
VCO	0								
Other	1								
Total	181	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	179	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. MADISON COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Madison County participates in a joint-county detention home, located in Union County and operated on behalf of Madison, Union, Champaign, Delaware, and Logan Counties. Built in 1973, it is now almost 12 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 20 beds: 12 beds for males and eight beds for females. The cost of operating the facility is shared among the participating counties, in addition to an annual allocation from the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to a total of 33 male and ten female admissions attributable to Madison County. The shortest stay for all admissions from this county was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 103 days, with an average length of stay of 16.3 days. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the available demographic and status breakdowns of Madison County juveniles detained in the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center during 1983. For information about total district facility population, see Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center Profile.

TABLE 4. MADISON COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	14	9	5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	26	24	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	40	33	7	0	32	8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Madison County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. MADISON COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED IN ADDITION TO TABLE 4 DETENTION HOME DETAINMENTS IN 1983:

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Sedalia Group Home (Sunrise House)	Sedalia, Ohio	10	9	0	9
Madison County Receiving Center	London, Ohio	--	2	1	1

Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Madison County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. MADISON COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Madison County Hospital - Dept. of Mental Health	London, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Madison County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services and other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. MADISON COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	7	7	0
Buckeye Boy's Ranch, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roweton Boy's Ranch	Chillicothe, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Methodist Children's Home	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rosemont	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana United Methodist Children's Home	Lebanon, Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A
Talbot Hall, (St. Anthony's Hospital)	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Madison County, however, court sources indicate that no nonresidential services were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles, and therefore TABLE 9 does not appear in this profile.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. In TABLE 10, however, the information is broken down according to filing offenses and statuses.

TABLE 10. MADISON COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions Ordered ^b	Adjudications	Confinements Ordered ^c
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	2	1	2	1
Other Assault	10	3	9	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Other Personal	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	2	2	2	2
Theft	23	5	23	1
Other Property	5	1	5	1
Other Delinquency	53	14	53	1
Unruly	85	22	85	0
Other ^d	1	11	0	N/A
Total	181	59	179	7

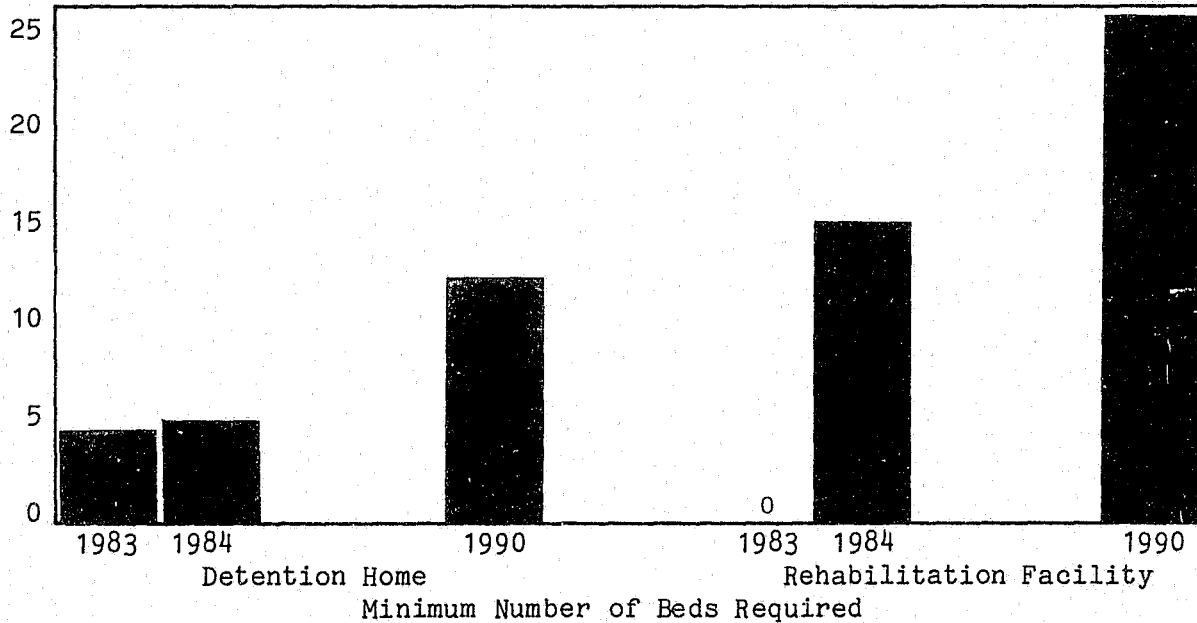
Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements; may also include multiple charges against some individuals.
- c. Includes all reported confinements and residential placements.
- d. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983 and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. MADISON COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Madison County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. MADISON COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

Data Type	Total ^a
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 7,182,230
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 207,441
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 5,560,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 12,949,671
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 47,800
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 167,948
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 215,748
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	60.022 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$7
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 279,617,490
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

N/R = Not Rated.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through general revenue sharing. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation center would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for constructing a rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

MIAMI COUNTY PROFILE

Miami County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east by Champaign and Clark Counties, on the south by Montgomery County, and on the west by Darke County. Interstate Route 75 and State Routes 48, 201, 202, and 589 link Miami County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 36 and 40 and State Routes 55, 571, 41, and 185 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Miami County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. MIAMI COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Miami County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 90,381 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 16,012 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. MIAMI COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	16,531	16,173	341	17	9,215	7,316
1980 ^a	16,012	15,569	368	75	7,914	8,098
1990 ^b	12,502	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,952	6,550
2000 ^b	10,510	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,216	5,294

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 3.1 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 21.9 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 15.9 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Miami County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Miami County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. MIAMI COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

Name	Purpose	Participating Counties
Ditch Project	Water and Sewer	Darke, Shelby, Miami
Western Ohio Rehabilitation Center	Rehabilitation	Darke, Shelby, Miami

Source: Office of Miami County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as MVRPC, which included Darke, Preble, Miami, Montgomery, and Greene Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Miami County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Demographic characteristics were not available from court sources. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. MIAMI COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

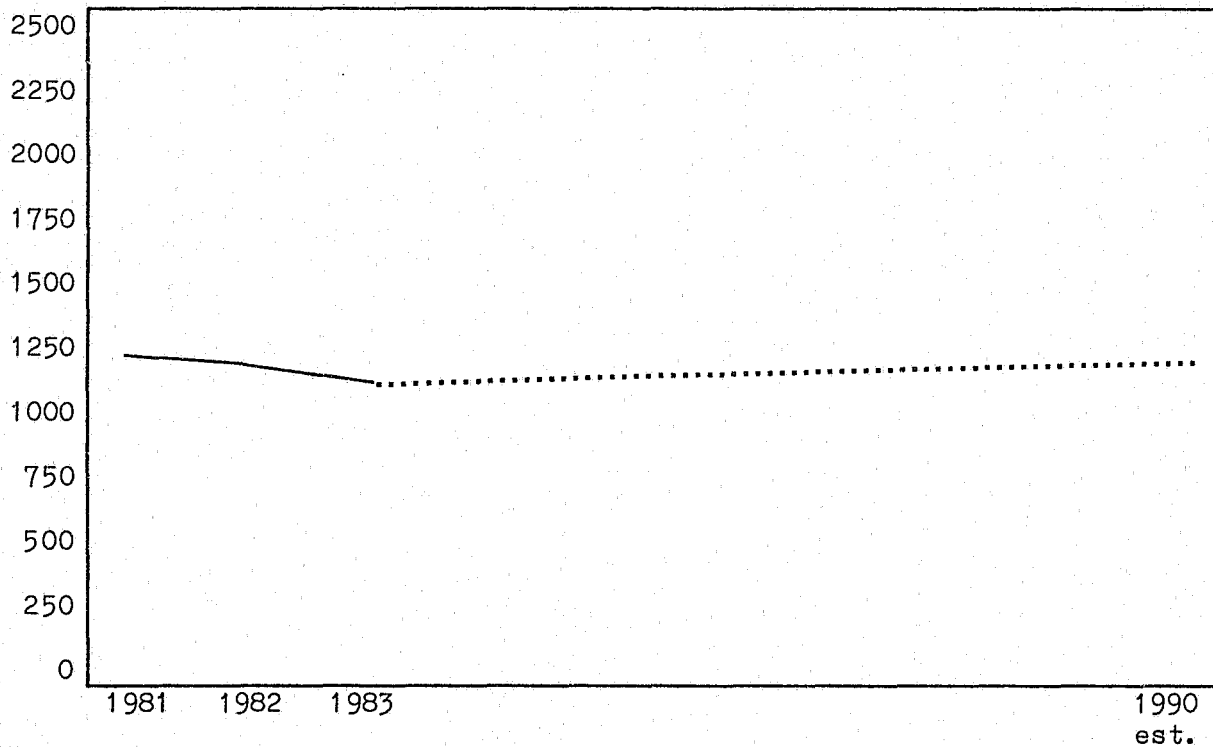
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	838								
Unruly	270								
VCO	0								
Other	1,209								
Total	2,317	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u> ^a									
Delinquency	855								
Unruly	290								
VCO	0								
Other	1,232								
Total ^a	2,377	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Miami County Juvenile Court

a. May include some cases which were dismissed.

Since 1981, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1981 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. MIAMI COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1981 TO 1990.



Source: Miami County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Miami County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed in the Miami County Jail, Clark County Juvenile Detention Center, and Montgomery County Detention Services. In 1983, 269 juveniles from Miami County were detained in these three facilities with an estimated average stay of five days. Specific facility and demographic breakdowns were unavailable for this period, however, and therefore TABLE 4 does not appear in this profile.

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Miami County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. MIAMI COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF PREADJUDICATION DETAINMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Miami County Jail	Troy, Ohio	--	180 ^a	N/A	N/A
Directions for Youth	Columbus, Ohio	75	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miami Shelter Care	Piqua, Ohio	10	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Miami County Juvenile Court

- a. This figure is the result of court sources estimating that 65 to 70 percent of detentions (269) were placed in these quarters.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Miami County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. MIAMI COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Tri-County Mental Health	Troy, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miami County Alco- holism Program	Troy, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Miami County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above, the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Miami County participates in a joint-county rehabilitation facility, located in Miami County and operated on behalf of Shelby, Darke, and Miami Counties. Late, in 1983, however, this facility was closed. Based on admissions data, TABLE 7 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Western Ohio Youth Center during 1983.

TABLE 7. MIAMI COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATION FACILITY POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Miami County Juvenile court

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, other than what is reflected in TABLE 7, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. MIAMI COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	18	17	1
Miami Shelter Care	Piqua, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oesterlen Services for Youth	Springfield, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Directions for Youth	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Miami County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Miami County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. MIAMI COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Tri-County Mental Health	Troy, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miami County Alco- holism Program	Troy, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternative Educa- tion Program	Troy, Ohio	--	129	N/A	N/A
Juvenile Work Program	Troy, Ohio	--	382	N/A	N/A
Family Skills Program	Troy, Ohio	--	21	N/A	N/A
Values Clarifica- tion Program	Troy, Ohio	--	72	N/A	N/A
Juvenile Traffic Offender Program	Troy, Ohio	--	144	N/A	N/A

Source: Miami County Juvenile Court

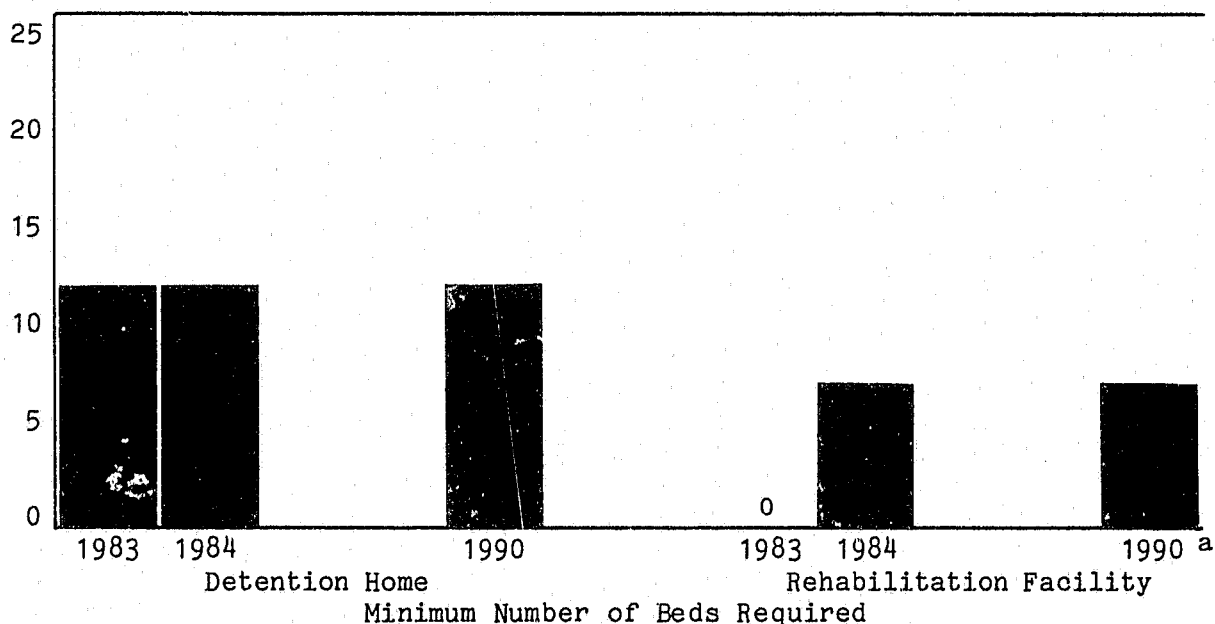
Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Miami County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds

to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. MIAMI COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Miami County Juvenile Court

- a. Although court officials hope that the number of Department of Youth Services placements will stay fairly constant by 1990, they do anticipate a much increased need for residential alternatives to confinement.

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- o need;
- o the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- o multicounty cooperation, and;
- o the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. MIAMI COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 13,914,655
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 100,690
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 40,427
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 21,355,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 35,410,772
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 1,480,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 178,777
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 450,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 2,108,777
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	16.792 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$18
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 812,392,760
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	Aa

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through federal revenue sharing and through a percentage of the county's permissive tax. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for constructing a detention home/rehabilitation facility within the next five years. However, a recent tax levy for such construction was defeated, and at present, court officials are attempting to reopen the Western Ohio Youth Center. In the interim, they expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

MONROE COUNTY PROFILE

Monroe County is located in southeastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Belmont and Noble Counties, on the east by West Virginia, on the south by Washington County, and on the west by Noble County. State Routes 800, 26, and 7 link Monroe County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while State Routes 78 and 260 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Monroe County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. MONROE COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Monroe County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 17,382 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 3,195 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. MONROE COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	2,921	2,917	0	4	1,621	1,300
1980 ^a	3,195	3,193	0	2	1,586	1,609
1990 ^b	2,477	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,323	1,154
2000 ^b	2,098	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,026	1,072

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 9.4 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 22.5 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 15.3 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Monroe County has not participated in any multicounty associations and special purpose districts, and therefore TABLE 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by

Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as BH-HVRDD, which included Perry, Hocking, Meigs, Morgan, Athens, Noble, Washington, and Monroe Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Monroe County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. MONROE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND
ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	<u>Demographic Characteristics</u>								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	37	11	25	1	30	7	37	0	0
Unruly	10	0	10	0	6	4	10	0	0
VCO	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Other	82	14	68	0	59	23	82	0	0
Total	131	25	105	1	96	35	131	0	0

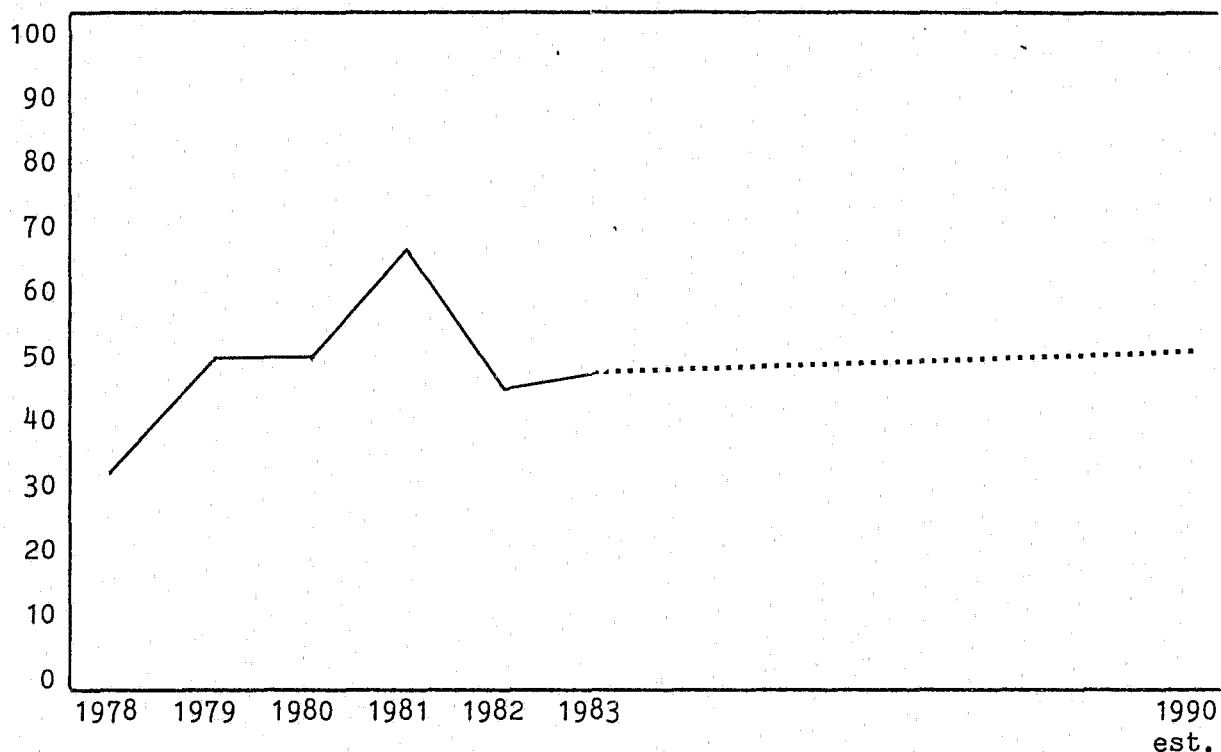
TABLE 3. (Continued)

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	37	11	25	1	30	7	37	0	0
Unruly	11	0	11	0	7	4	11	0	0
VCO	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Other	76	11	65	0	59	17	76	0	0
Total	126	22	103	1	97	29	126	0	0

Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. MONROE COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Monroe County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed in the Belmont-Harrison (Sargus) District Detention Center.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, only one male was detained in the manner indicated above. The average length of stay, according to court sources, amounted to 37 days for males either detained or confined in that facility. The demographic background of this juvenile is described in TABLE 4, below.

TABLE 4. MONROE COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unruly	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
VCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Monroe County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. MONROE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED IN ADDITION TO TABLE 4 DETENTION HOME DETAINMENTS IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Belmont County Girls Group Home	St. Clairsville, Ohio	45	1	0	1
Belmont County Boys Group Home	St. Clairsville, Ohio	40	3	3	0
Monroe County Jail	Monroe County	--	8	5	3

Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Monroe County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. MONROE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Community Mental Health Services	Woodsfield, Ohio	2	21	13	8

Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes, indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in these detention homes.

Monroe County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are confined in the Sargus Juvenile Center under a purchase of service agreement.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, four males and one female were confined in the manner indicated above. The average length of stay, according to court sources, amounted to 37 days for detained and confined males and 40 days for females. The demographic backgrounds of these juveniles are described in TABLE 7, below.

TABLE 7. MONROE COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF CONFINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	5	0	5	0	4	1	5	0	0
Unruly	0								
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	5	0	5	0	4	1	5	0	0

Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, other than what is reflected in TABLE 7, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. MONROE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	0	0	0
Adams-Brown Boys Group Home	Peebles, Ohio	1	1	0
Residential Treatment Program, Inc.	Athens, Ohio	2	2	0
Belmont County Girls Home	Barton, Ohio	1	0	1
Belmont County Boys Home	St. Clairsville, Ohio	3	3	0

Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Monroe County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. MONROE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Belmont-Harrison- Monroe Drug and Alcohol Council	Bellaire, Ohio	2	3	3	0
Community Mental Health	Woodsfield, Ohio	2	21	13	8

Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. In TABLE 10, however, the information is broken down according to filing offenses and statuses.

TABLE 10. MONROE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions Ordered ^b	Adjudications	Confinements Ordered ^c
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Other Assault	8	1	8	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Other Personal	6	1	7	0
Burglary	4	0	4	1
Arson	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	1	1	1	1
Theft	3	1	3	1
Other Property	13	0	13	4
Other Delinquency	4	4	3	0
Unruly	10	0	11	6
Other ^d	82	5	76	0
Total	131	13	126	13

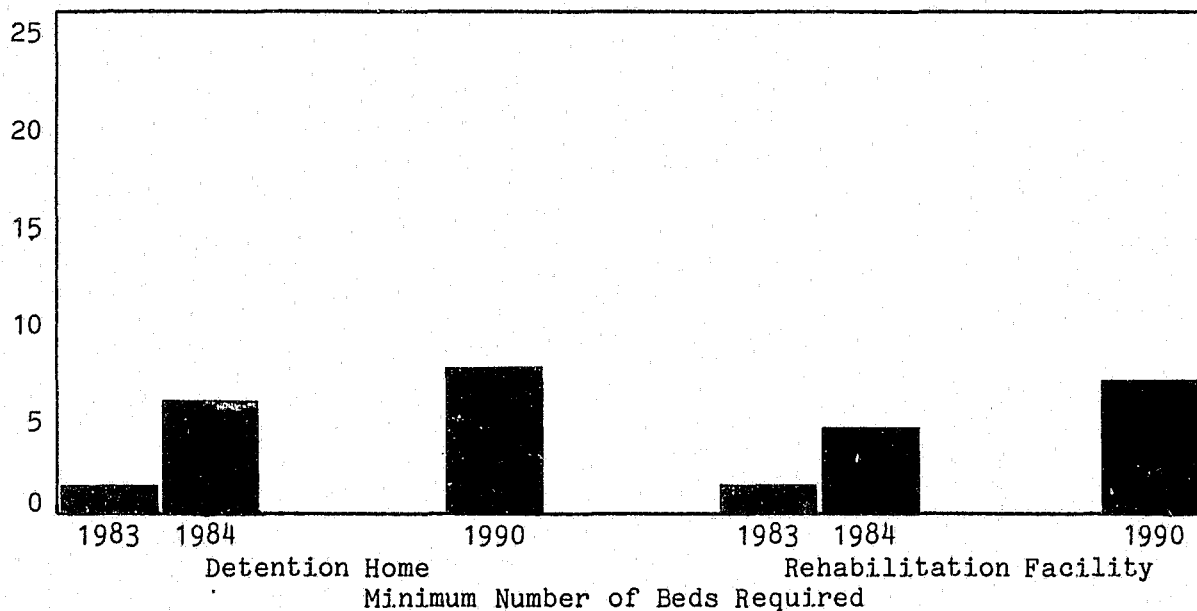
Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements.
- c. Includes all reported confinements and residential placements and one detained juvenile in the Sargus Juvenile Center.
- d. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. MONROE COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Monroe County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. MONROE COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 5,429,773
Special Assessment ^b	\$ -0-
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 57,991
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 5,487,764
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 750,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 750,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	7.317 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$40
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 224,258,996
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through bond issues. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be defeated. It would be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Such techniques would very likely be almost a one hundred percent grant from either state or federal sources.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for constructing a detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past. However, they do see the need for the construction or acquisition of a structure to be utilized as a shelter home that could be used for priority and crisis situations in much the same manner as a detention home.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY PROFILE

Montgomery County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Miami and Darke Counties, on the east by Clark and Greene Counties, on the south by Butler and Warren Counties, and on the west by Preble County. Interstate Route 75 and State Routes 4, 48, 49, 201, and 202 link Montgomery County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 35 and 40, Interstate Routes 70 and 675, and State Route 725 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Montgomery County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Montgomery County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 571,697 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 98,271 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and

1980 appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	119,525	100,552	18,724	249	62,960	56,565
1980 ^a	98,271	77,864	19,485	922	46,282	51,989
1990 ^b	73,622	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,969	37,653
2000 ^b	71,137	N/A	N/A	N/A	34,846	36,291

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 17.8 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 25.1 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 3.4 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Montgomery County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Montgomery County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Greater-Dayton Preble County JTPA	Employment	Montgomery, Preble
Urban County Committee	Urban Planning	Montgomery, Butler, Lucas, Franklin, Cuyahoga, Summit, Hamilton, Stark

Source: Office of Montgomery County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as MURPC, which included Darke, Preble, Miami, Greene, and Montgomery Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Montgomery County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

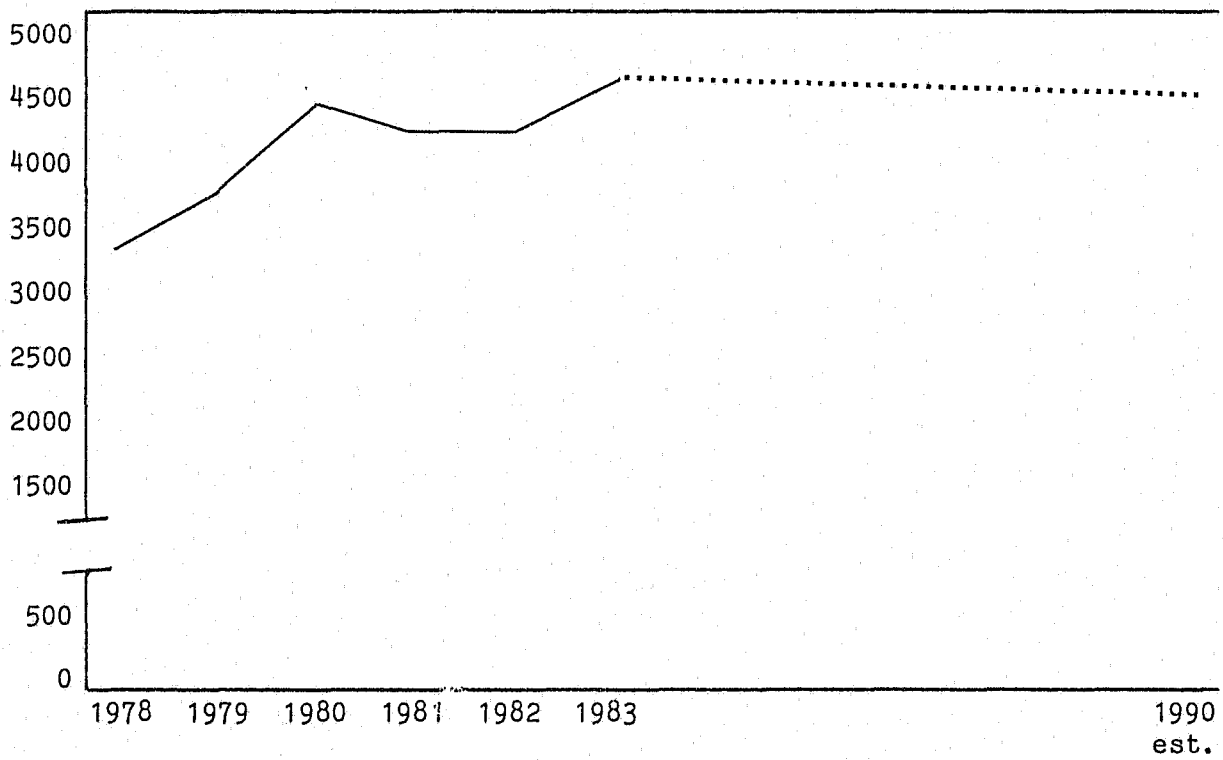
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-16	16-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u> ^b									
Delinquency	5,759 ^c	2,817	2,942	0	4,584	1,175	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	736	406	330	0	427	309	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	c								
Other	6,637	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	13,132	3,223	3,272	0	5,011	1,484	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	4,439 ^c								
Unruly	314								
VCO	c								
Other	N/A								
Total	4,753	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Montgomery County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.
- b. Montgomery County Juvenile Court maintains its intake records based on referrals, not petitions or complaints. It could, therefore, only report incidence of referrals.
- c. VCOs are included in delinquency.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Montgomery County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Montgomery County maintains its own detention home. Built in 1961, it is now almost 24 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 66 beds: 55 beds for males and 11 beds for females. An additional eight beds are maintained for medical and/or disciplinary isolation in a medical unit.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 44.4 males and 12 females, resulting from 1,478 admissions. The shortest stay was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 120 days, with an average length of stay of 15 days. The number of juveniles housed in the detention home went as high as 77 juveniles on two days during the year, according to detention home officials. In-county admissions accounted for 89 percent (1,312) of the intake; the remaining 166 admissions consisted of 118 out-of-county runaways and 48 juveniles received from Miami, Preble, Darke, and Shelby Counties, on a purchase-of-service basis. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the available demographic and status breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Montgomery County detention home during 1983.

TABLE 4. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	615	N/A	N/A	N/A	539	76	N/A	N/A	0
Unruly	581	N/A	N/A	N/A	306	275	N/A	N/A	0
VCO	282	N/A	N/A	N/A	236	46	N/A	N/A	0
Other	0								
Total	1,478	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,081	397	1,032	446	0

Source: Montgomery County Detention Services

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Montgomery County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Montgomery County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Diversion/Effort/ Status Program	Dayton, Ohio	--	513	268	245
Home Detention Program	Dayton, Ohio	--	130	105	25

Source: Montgomery County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Montgomery County maintains its own rehabilitation facility. Built in 1969, it is now almost 16 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 24 beds for males and no beds for females.

According to facility sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 23.1 males, resulting from 29 admissions. The longest stay was reported to be 365 days, with an average length of stay of 180 days. The number of juveniles housed in the rehabilitation facility went as high as 28 juveniles on 18 days during the year, according to facility officials. Incounty admissions accounted for 100 percent (29) of the intake. Based on admissions data, TABLE 7 reflects the demographic and status breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Montgomery County Judge Frank W. Nicholas Residential Treatment Center for Youth during 1983.

TABLE 7. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATION FACILITY POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	29	23	6	0	29	0	17	12	0
Unruly	0								
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	29	23	6	0	29	0	17	12	0

Source: Judge Frank W. Nicholas Residential Treatment Center for Youth

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, other than what is reflected in TABLE 7, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	173	160	13
George Foster Home, Inc.	Dayton, Ohio	17	17	0
Starr Commonwealth for Boys	Van Wert, Ohio	4	4	0
Bethesda	Springfield, Ohio	13	11	2
St. Joseph's Residential Treatment and Child Care Center	Dayton, Ohio	8	8	0
United Methodist Children's Home	Worthington, Ohio	22	7	15
Bob Hope House, Inc.	Cincinnati, Ohio	11	11	0
Boys Village	Smithville, Ohio	3	3	0
Adriel School, Inc.	West Liberty, Ohio	2	2	0

Source: Montgomery County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a

result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Montgomery County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Community Service/ Restitution	Dayton, Ohio	--	450	315	135
Building Bridges	Dayton, Ohio	--	203	154	49
Extended Day Treatment	Dayton, Ohio	--	90	50	40

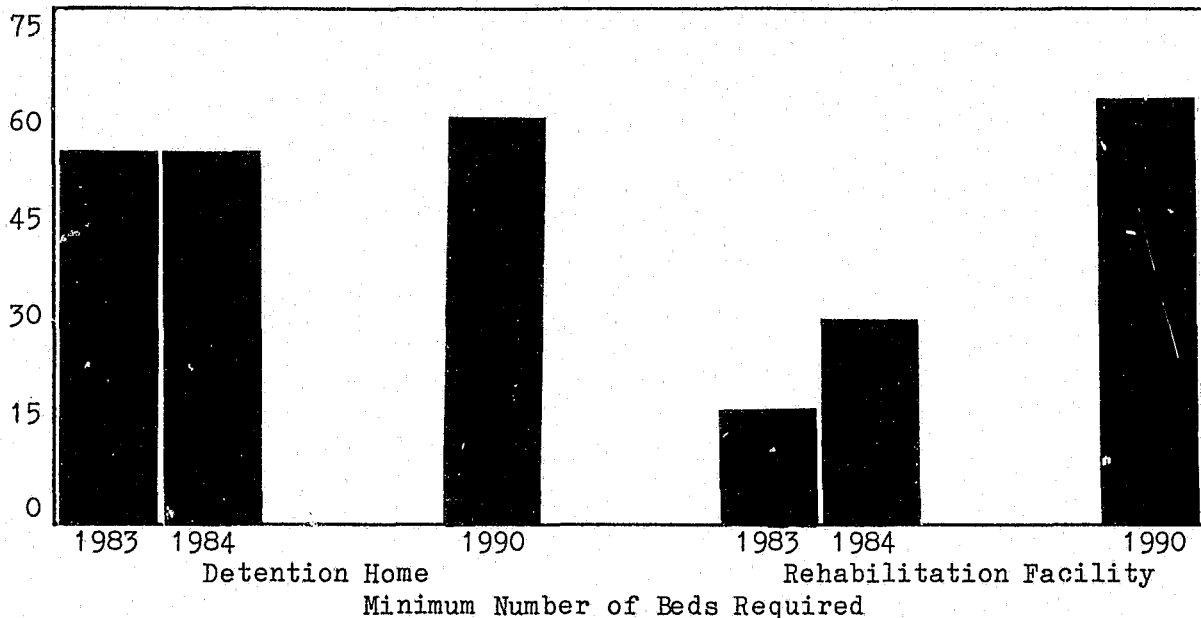
Source: Montgomery County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Montgomery County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to reports the detention and rehabilitation admissions required in 1983 and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Montgomery County Juvenile Court, Montgomery Detention Services, and Judge Frank W. Nicholas Residential Treatment Center for Youth

- a. The Montgomery County Juvenile Court estimates a need for 40 detention beds and 30 rehabilitation beds in 1990, based on the assumption that their Family Therapy program will reduce the need for detention or rehabilitation.

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 184,587,686
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 1,014,946
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 2,836,190
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 184,387,913</u>
TOTAL	\$ 372,826,735
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 5,847,100
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 8,544,681
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 11,336,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 25,727,781
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	14.491 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$20
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$4,654,470,405
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	Aa

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through general revenues. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation center would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for expanding their detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

MORGAN COUNTY PROFILE

Morgan County is located in southeastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Muskingum and Noble Counties, on the east by Noble County, on the southeast by Washington County, on the south by Athens and Washington Counties, and on the west by Athens and Perry Counties. State Routes 60, 284, 555, and 78/83 link Morgan County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while State Routes 37 and 78 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Morgan County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. MORGAN COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Morgan County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 14,241 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 2,588 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. MORGAN COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	2,386	2,259	116	11	1,306	1,080
1980 ^a	2,588	2,430	138	20	1,259	1,329
1990 ^b	2,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,190	1,010
2000 ^b	2,126	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,084	1,042

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 8.5 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 15.0 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 3.4 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Morgan County has not participated in any multicounty associations and special purpose districts, and therefore TABLE 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of

these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as OH-HVRDD, which included Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Hocking, Athens, Noble, Washington, and Perry Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Morgan County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. MORGAN COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	N/A								
Other	61	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	121	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	38	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE 3. (Continued)

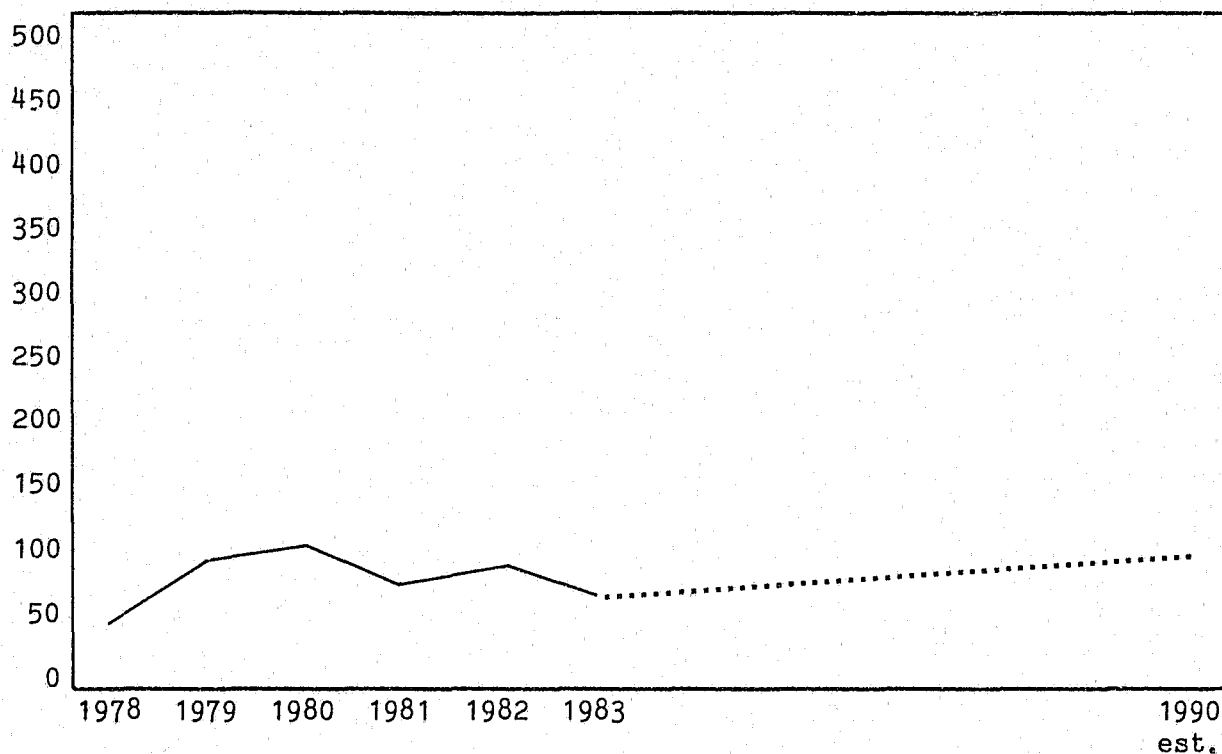
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	N/A								
Other	61	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	121	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	38	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morgan County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. MORGAN COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Morgan County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Morgan County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are transported to the Muskingum County Detention Facility.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, no males and two females were detained in the manner indicated above, as reflected in TABLE 4, below.

TABLE 4. MORGAN COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unruly	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Morgan County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Morgan County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. MORGAN COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED IN ADDITION TO TABLE 4 DETENTION HOME DETAINMENTS IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Thompkins Center	Cambridge, Ohio	55	1	0	1

Source: Morgan County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Morgan County, however, court sources indicate that information was not available regarding nonresidential services used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Morgan County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. MORGAN COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	1	1	0

Source: Morgan County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In Morgan County, however, court sources indicate that information regarding nonresidential services utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles was not available, and therefore TABLE 9 does not appear in this profile.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. In TABLE 10, however, the information is broken down according to filing offenses and statuses.

TABLE 10. MORGAN COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions Ordered ^b	Adjudications	Confinements Ordered ^c
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Other Assault	1	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Other Personal	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	1
Other Property	0	0	0	0
Other Delinquency	0	1	0	0
Unruly	34	1	34	0
Other ^d	87	1	87	0
Total	121	3	121	1

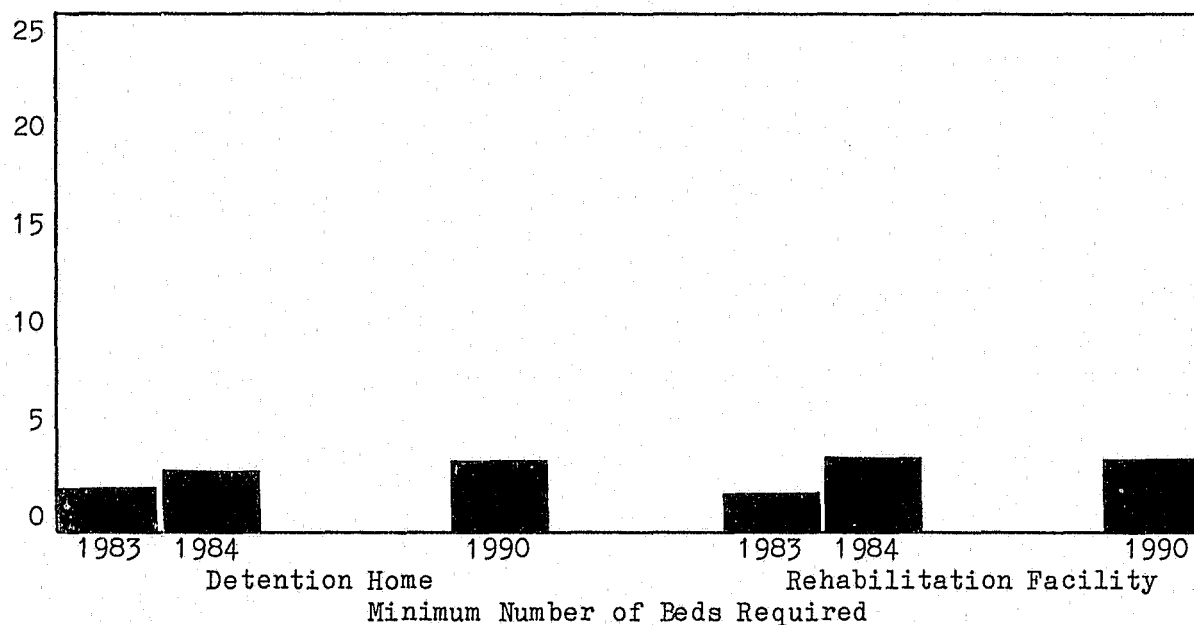
Source: Morgan County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements.
- c. Includes all reported confinements and residential placements.
- d. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. MORGAN COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Morgan County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. MORGAN COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

Data Type	Total ^a
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 4,270,160
Special Assessment ^b	\$ -0-
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 4,270,160
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 80,200
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 80,200
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	53.244 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$6
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 183,798,810
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through revenue sharing and sales tax. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that there is a need for both a rehabilitation and detention center. However, court officials indicate that the county could not support a single county facility, but would be interested in a district facility provided that almost one hundred percent financing would be available from state or federal sources.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY PROFILE

Muskingum County is located in eastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Coshocton County, on the east by Guernsey and Noble Counties, on the south by Perry and Morgan Counties, and on the west by Licking County. State Routes 60, 93, 555, 284, and 83 link Muskingum County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 40, Interstate Route 70, and State Routes 16, 313, and 146 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Muskingum County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Muskingum County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 83,340 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 15,195 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	15,550	14,720	795	35	8,033	7,517
1980 ^a	15,195	14,323	797	75	7,218	7,977
1990 ^b	12,684	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,177	6,507
2000 ^b	11,922	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,849	6,073

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 2.3 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 16.5 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 6.0 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Muskingum County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Muskingum County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Study for New Prison	Corrections	Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Washington

Source: Office of Muskingum County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as OMEGA, which included Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Muskingum County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

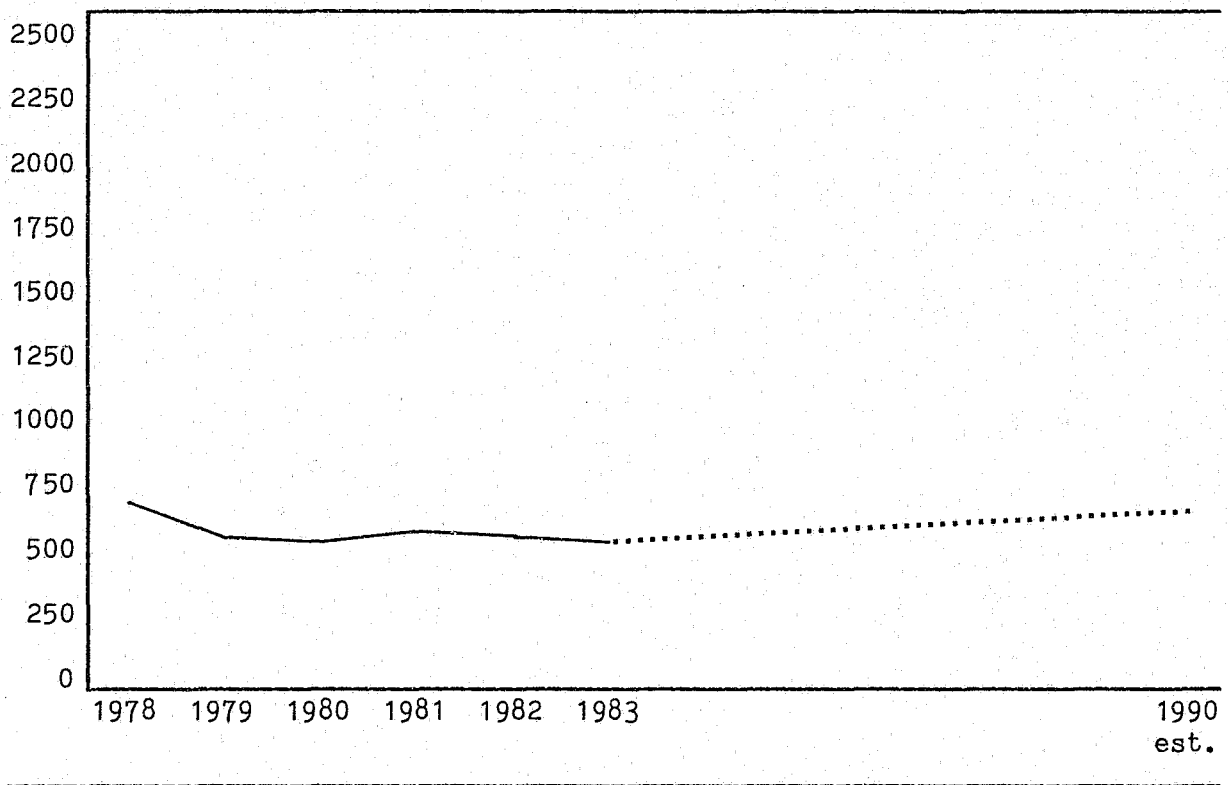
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a									
	Total	Age			Sex		Race			
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O	
<u>Complaints</u>										
Delinquency	353	135 ^b	375 ^b	0	295	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Unruly	157	b	b	0	88	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	
VCO	1	1	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Other	774	181	593	0	487	113	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total	1,285	317	968	0	871	240	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<u>Adjudications</u>										
Delinquency	353	135 ^b	375 ^b	0	295	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Unruly	157	b	b	0	88	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	
VCO	1	1	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Other	N/A									
Total	511	136	375	0	384	127	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Source: Muskingum County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.
 b. Includes both cases of delinquency and unruliness.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Muskingum County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Muskingum County maintains its own detention home. Built in 1963, it is now almost 22 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 14 beds: nine beds for males and five beds for females.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 3.26 males and 1.51 females, resulting from 382 admissions. The shortest stay was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 43.25 days, with an average length of stay of 4.63 days. The number of juveniles housed in the detention home went as high as 14 juveniles on one day during the year, according to detention home officials. In-county admissions accounted for 60 percent (229) of the intake; the remaining 153 admissions consisted of 13 out-of-county runaways and 140 juveniles received from Athens, Coshocton, Guernsey, Hocking, Licking, Knox, Noble, and Perry Counties, on a purchase-of-service basis. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the demographic and status breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Muskingum County detention home during 1983.

TABLE 4. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	158	28	130	0	146	12	148	10	0
Unruly	112	34	78	0	58	54	105	7	0
VCO	112	15	97	0	64	48	107	5	0
Other	0								
Total	382	77	305	0	268	114	360	22	0
Muskingum County Total	229	N/A	N/A	N/A	145	84	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Muskingum Count Juvenile Court;
Muskingum County Juvenile Detention Center

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Muskingum County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Muskingum County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Six County, Inc.	Zanesville, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Muskingum County Drug, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse Council, Inc.	Zanesville, Ohio	--	56	N/A	N/A
Samaritan Counseling Center of Muskingum Valley, Inc.	Zanesville, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Muskingum County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Muskingum County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services or in other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	10	10	0
Marycrest School	Independence, Ohio	1	0	1
Raven Rock Youth Center	West Portsmouth, Ohio	3	3	0
Muskingum Area Adolescent Treatment Center	Cambridge, Ohio	1	1	0
Betterway, Inc.	Elyria, Ohio	1	1	0
United Methodist Children's Home	Worthington, Ohio	2	2	0
Vinton County Foster Care Group Home	McArthur, Ohio	1	1	0
Roweton Boys Ranch	Chillicothe, Ohio	2	2	0

Source: Muskingum County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Muskingum County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Six County, Inc.	Zanesville, Ohio	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Muskingum County Drug, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse Council, Inc.	Zanesville, Ohio	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Samaritan Counseling Center of Muskingum Valley, Inc.	Zanesville, Ohio	1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Muskingum County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. Muskingum County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed
Homicide	0	Auto Theft	3
Sexual Assault	1	Theft	105
Other Assault	33	Other Property	17
Robbery	0	Other Delinquency	184
Other Personal	0	Unruly	157
Burglary	11	Other ^b	774
Arson	0		
Total			1,285

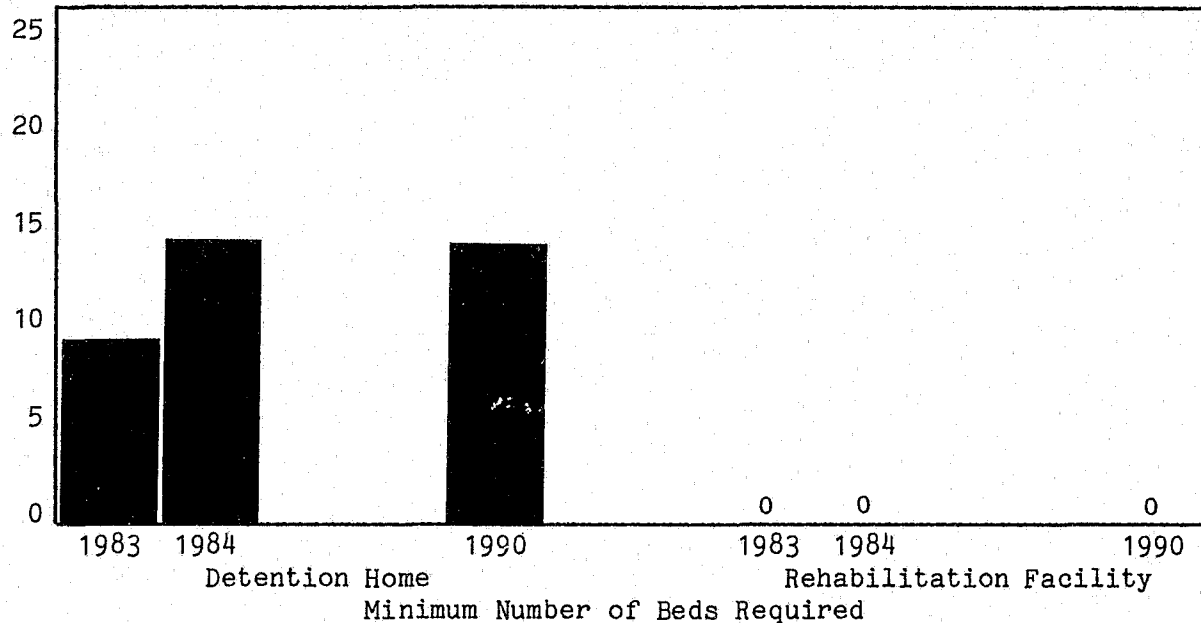
Source: Muskingum County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
b. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Muskingum County Juvenile Court

- a. Muskingum County Juvenile Detention Center officials estimate that ten detention beds will be required in 1990.

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

- a. Muskingum County Juvenile Detention Center; Officials estimate that ten detention beds will be required in 1990.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. MUSKINGUM COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 19,868,408
Special Assessment ^b	\$ -0-
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 2,488
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 24,693,042</u>
TOTAL	\$ 44,558,938
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 2,731,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 1,723,480
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 4,454,480
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	10.003 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$53
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 585,164,704
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through general revenue sharing and general obligation bonds. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issues for a juvenile detention home and a rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for expanding their detention home or for using a rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

NOBLE COUNTY PROFILE

Noble County is located in southeastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Guernsey County, on the east by Belmont and Monroe Counties, on the south by Washington County, and on the west by Muskingum and Morgan Counties. Interstate Route 77 and State Routes 339 and 285 link Noble County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while State Routes 78 and 147 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Noble County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. NOBLE COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Noble County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 11,310 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 2,002 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. NOBLE COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	2,156	2,154	1	1	1,146	1,010
1980 ^a	2,002	1,994	0	8	945	1,057
1990 ^b	1,754	N/A	N/A	N/A	976	778
2000 ^b	1,967	N/A	N/A	N/A	968	999

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 7.1 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 12.4 percent by 1990, and then will increase by 12.1 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Noble County has not participated in any multicounty associations and special purpose districts, and therefore TABLE 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of

these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as BH-HVRDD, which included Monroe, Athens, Perry, Morgan, Meigs, Washington, Hocking, and Noble Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Noble County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. NOBLE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND
ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	<u>Demographic Characteristics</u>								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	11	1	10	0	11	0	11	0	0
Unruly	6	0	6	0	4	2	6	0	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	31	5	26	0	22	9	31	0	0
Total	48	6	42	0	37	11	48	0	0

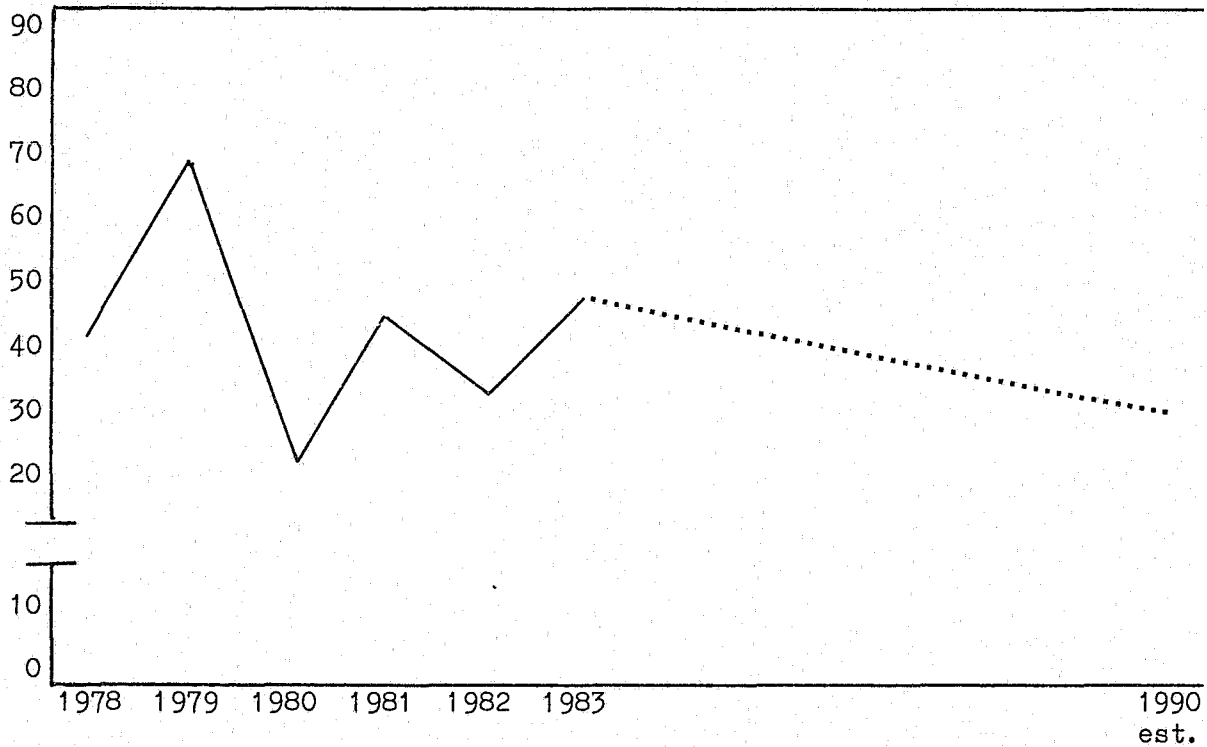
TABLE 3. (Continued)

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	11	1	10	0	11	0	11	0	0
Unruly	6	0	6	0	4	2	6	0	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	31	5	26	0	22	9	31	0	0
Total	48	6	42	0	37	11	48	0	0

Source: Noble County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. NOBLE COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Noble County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Noble County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed in the Muskingum County Detention Center.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, 2 juveniles were detained in the manner indicated above. The demographic backgrounds of these juveniles are described in TABLE 4, below.

TABLE 4. NOBLE COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Unruly	0								
VCO	0								
Other	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0

Source: Noble County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Noble County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Noble County, however, court sources indicate that no such nonresidential services were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Noble County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services and other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. NOBLE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS
PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	1	1	0
Syntaxis, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	1	1	0

Source: Noble County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice may occur as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Noble County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. NOBLE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Noble County Drug Abuse Program	Caldwell, Ohio	--	1	1	0

Source: Noble County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. In TABLE 10, however, the information is broken down according to filing offenses and statuses.

TABLE 10. NOBLE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions Ordered ^b	Adjudications	Confinements Ordered ^c
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Other Assault	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Other Personal	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0
Theft	3	0	3	0
Other Property	0	0	0	0
Other Delinquency	7	1	7	1
Unruly	7	0	7	0
Other ^d	31	1	31	1
Total	48	2	48	2

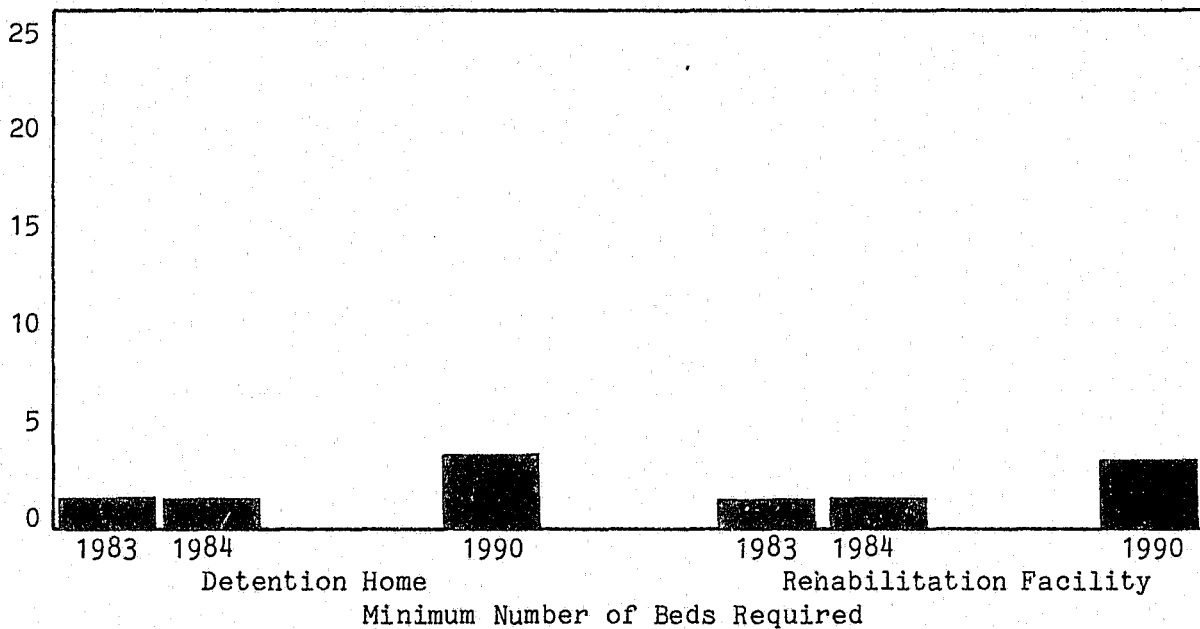
Source: Noble County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements.
- c. Includes all reported confinements and residential placements.
- d. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. NOBLE COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Noble County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. NOBLE COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 2,768,757
Special Assessment ^b	\$ -0-
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 2,768,757
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ -0-
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ -0-
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$0
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 104,603,435
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.
N/A = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that there have been no capital improvements projects over the past ten years. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be defeated.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they would be interested in a district rehabilitation and/or detention facility, as they have a need for both. However, court officials pointed out that their county could not support a single county facility and could only entertain construction of a regional facility, if substantial state and/or federal funds were available to reduce any local funding match.

PERRY COUNTY PROFILE

Perry County is located in southeastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Licking and Muskingum Counties, on the east by Muskingum and Morgan Counties, on the south by Hocking and Athens Counties, and on the west by Fairfield County. State Routes 668, 13, and 93 link Perry County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Route 22 and State Routes 204, 188, and 37 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Perry County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. PERRY COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Perry County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 31,032 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 5,947 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. PERRY COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	5,581	5,546	27	8	3,027	2,554
1980 ^a	5,947	5,923	13	11	2,982	2,965
1990 ^b	5,301	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,695	2,606
2000 ^b	5,301	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,686	2,615

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 6.6 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 10.9 percent by 1990, and will not change by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Perry County has not participated in any multicounty associations or special purpose districts, and therefore Table 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as BH-HVRDD, which included Meigs, Monroe, Hocking, Athens, Noble, Washington, Morgan, and Perry Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Perry County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. PERRY COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	35								
Unruly	88								
VCO	N/A								
Other	193								
Total	316	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	40	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE 3. (Continued)

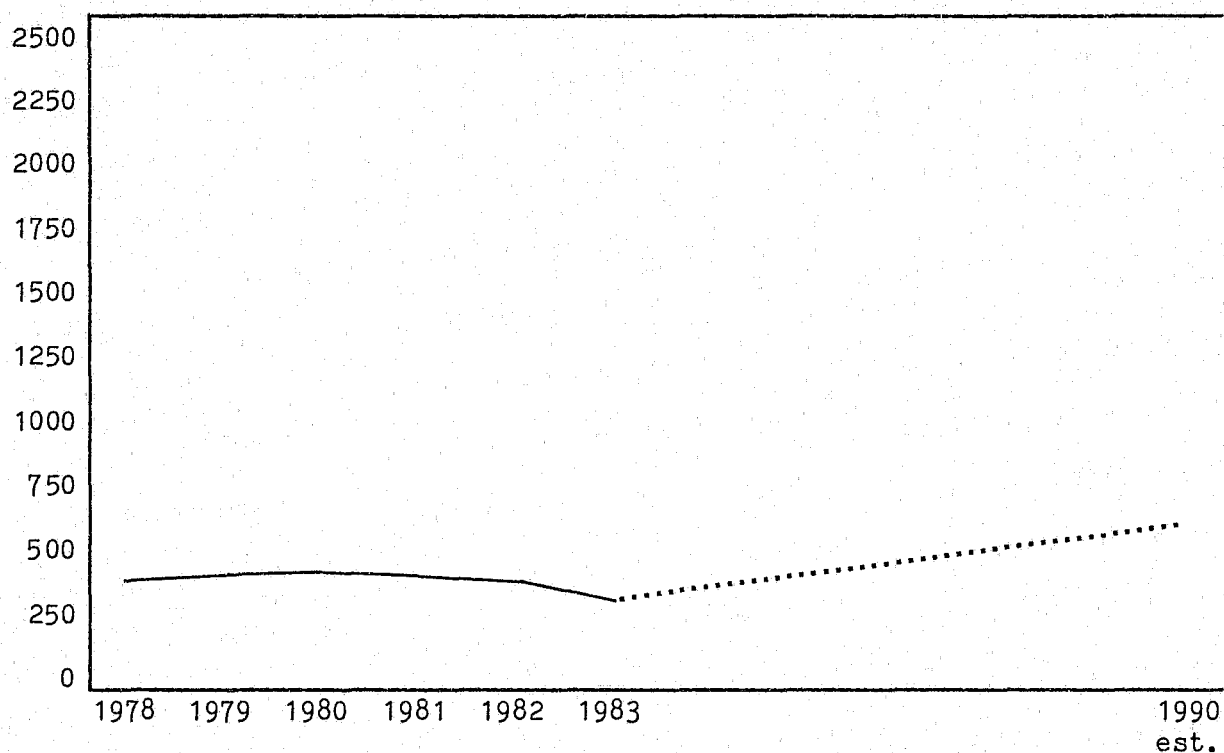
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	35								
Unruly	88								
VCO	N/A								
Other	193								
Total	316	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	40	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Perry County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. PERRY COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Perry County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Perry County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed in the Muskingum County Detention Center.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, eight males and two females were detained in the manner indicated above. The available demographic backgrounds of these juveniles are described in TABLE 4, below.

TABLE 4. PERRY COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	2	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Perry County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Perry County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore Table 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Perry County, however, court sources indicate that no such nonresidential services were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore Table 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Perry County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, and therefore, Table 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. PERRY COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS
PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	7 (5) ^a	7 (5) ^a	0

Source: Perry County Juvenile Court

a. DYS reports five commitments for the same period.

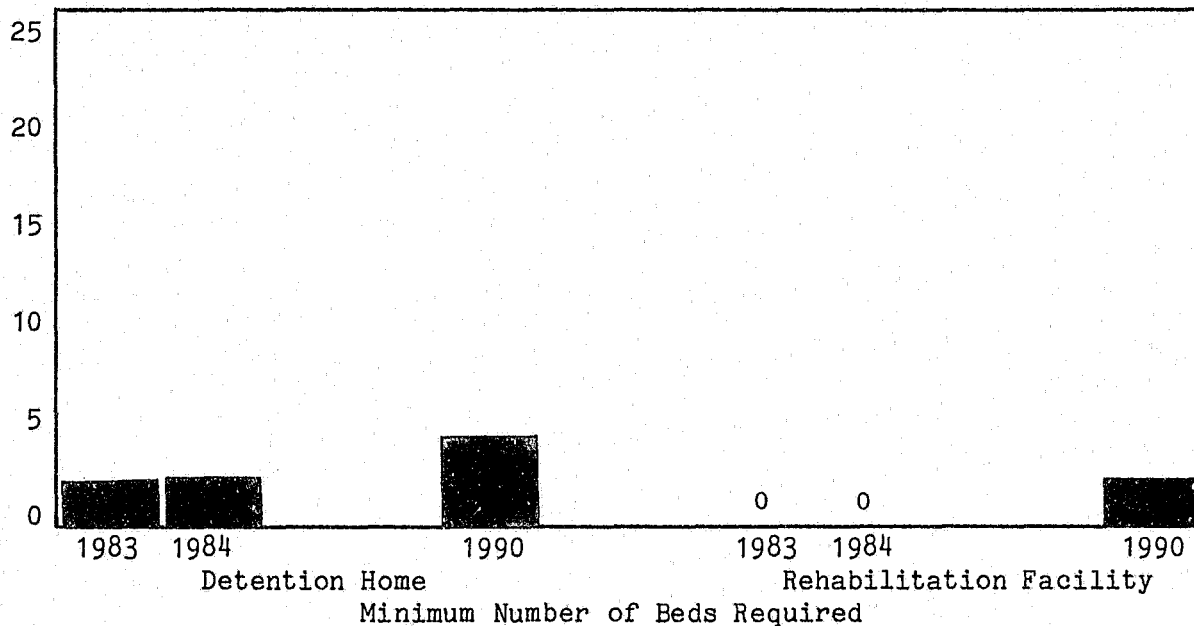
Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In Perry County, however, court sources indicate that no nonresidential services were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles, and therefore Table 9 does not appear in this profile.

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Perry County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore Table 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. PERRY COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Perry County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. PERRY COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 6,572,202
Special Assessment ^b	\$ -0-
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 6,572,202
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ -0-
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ -0-
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$0
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$181,486,167
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

N/R = Not Rated

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through revenue sharing. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be too close to call. County officials indicated that a ballot issue for a rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they did have need for lower cost detention beds. However, they could not support or finance a detention home alone. They indicated they would be interested in sharing such a facility with neighboring counties. Meanwhile they expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

PREBLE COUNTY PROFILE

Preble County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Darke County, on the east by Montgomery and Butler Counties, on the south by Butler County, and on the west by Indiana. U.S. Route 127 and State Routes 503, 177, 122, and 726 link Preble County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 35 and 40, Interstate Route 70, and State Routes 122 and 725 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Preble County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. PREBLE COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Preble County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 38,223 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 6,972 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. PREBLE COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	7,231	7,202	21	8	3,881	3,350
1980 ^a	6,972	6,930	27	15	3,450	3,522
1990 ^b	5,884	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,053	2,831
2000 ^b	5,496	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,761	2,735

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately 3.6 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 15.6 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 6.6 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Preble County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Preble County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. PREBLE COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission	Planning	Montgomery, Preble, Darke, Miami, Greene
Miami Valley Manpower Consortium	Employment	Montgomery, Preble, Miami

Source: Office of Preble County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as MURPC, which included Darke, Greene, Montgomery, Miami, and Preble Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Preble County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by available demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

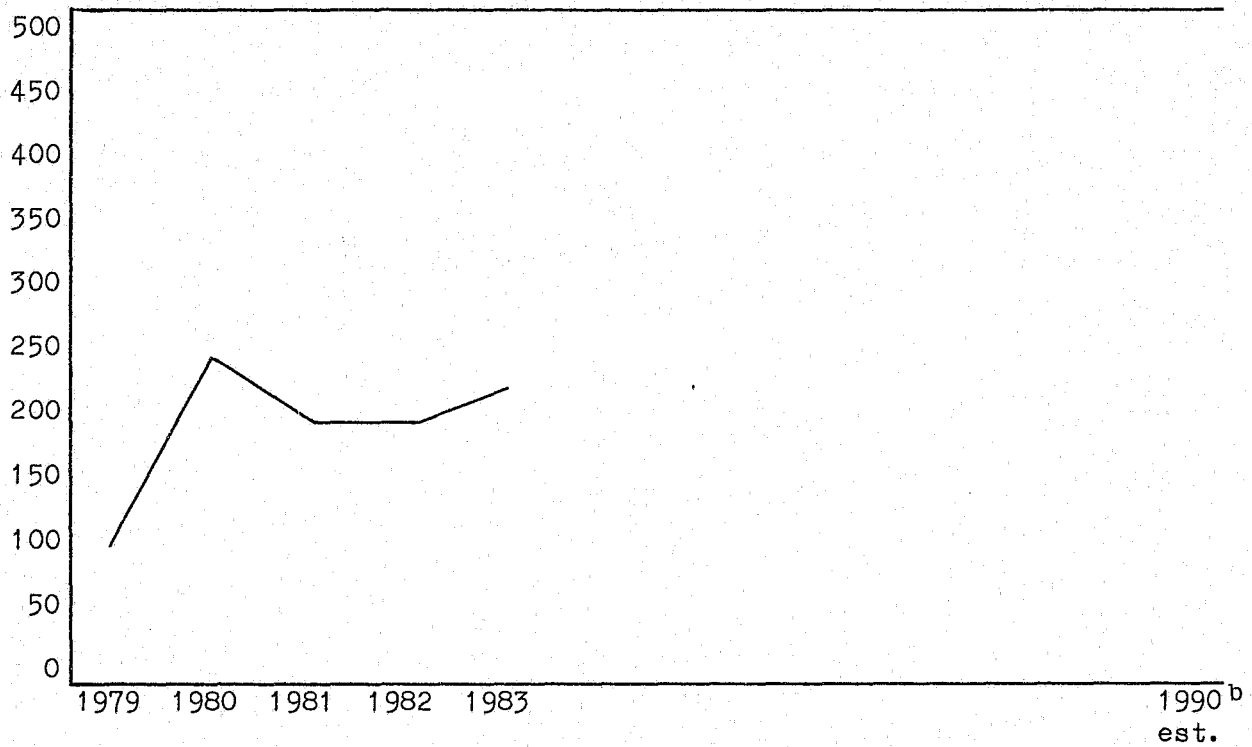
TABLE 3. PREBLE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	141								
Unruly	89								
VCO	0								
Other	466								
Total	696	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	245	N/A	N/A	N/A	179	66	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

Since 1979, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1979 and 1983. An estimated caseload range for 1990 was not provided by the court.

FIGURE 2. PREBLE COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS^a FROM 1979 TO 1990.



Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

- a. Due to the unavailability of adjudication data, the number of petitions is presented.
- b. Court officials were unable to predict their 1990 caseload, although they did indicate that they expected the court caseload to increase over the next five years.

Detention Practices

Preble County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed in the juvenile detention area of the county jail, and therefore TABLE 4 does not appear in this profile.

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Preble County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. PREBLE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF PREADJUDICATION DETAINMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Preble County Jail	Eaton, Ohio	--	185	132	53
Children's Acute Care Center	Dayton, Ohio	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
Preble County Children's Home	Eaton, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average

daily population held in detention. In Preble County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charges with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. PREBLE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Preble County					
Mental Health	Eaton, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Darke-Preble					
Alcohol Council	Eaton, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of the Preble County Jail juvenile quarters for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 5), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Preble County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services and other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. PREBLE COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	8	6	2
Reaching Out, Inc.	Springfield, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vinton County Foster Care Group Home	Hamden, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice occurs more frequently for this purpose than as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Preble County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. PREBLE COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Preble County Mental Health	Eaton, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Darke-Preble Alcohol Council	Eaton, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. Preble County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, and confinements are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. PREBLE COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Adjudications	Offense/ Status Category ^a	Adjudications
Homicide	2	Auto Theft	2
Sexual Assault	3	Theft	10
Other Assault	6	Other Property	46
Robbery	0	Other Delinquency	26
Other Personal	17	Unruly	60
Burglary	10	Other ^b	62
Arson	1		
Total			245

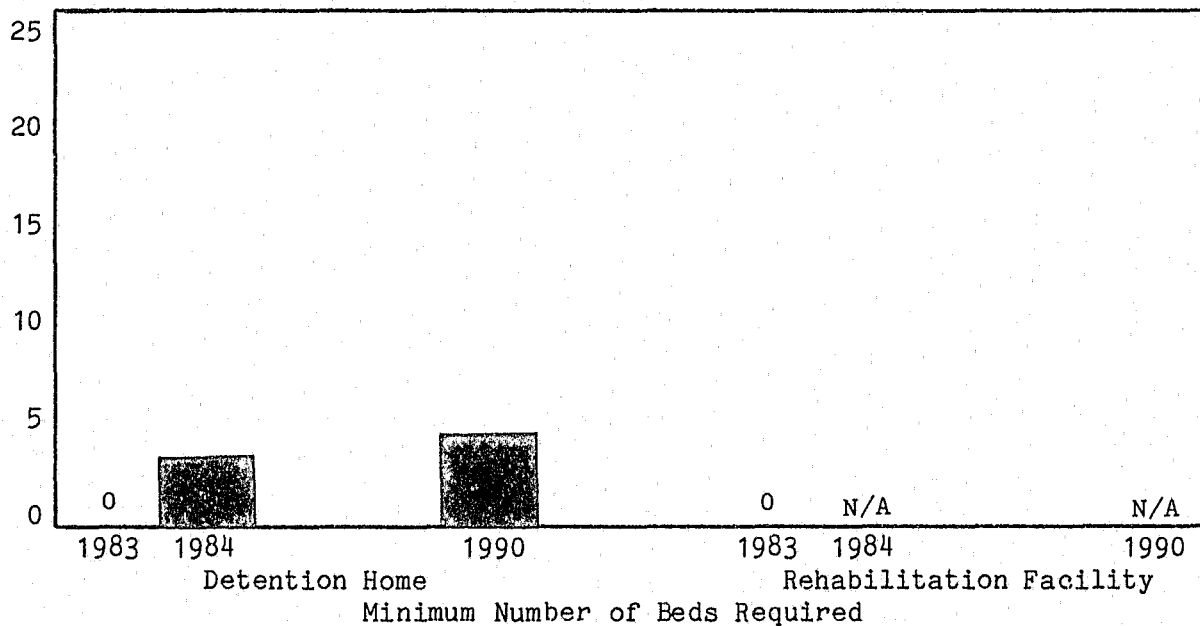
Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. PREBLE COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Preble County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- o need;
- o the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- o multicounty cooperation, and;
- o the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. PREBLE COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 6,637,297
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 286,563
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 10,728
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 6,934,588
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 978,500
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 1,306,900
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 2,285,400
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	3.034 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$60
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 307,645,356
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	A

- a. Rounded to nearest dollar.
b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.
c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).
d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through bonds, bond anticipation notes, revenue sharing, and grants. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home would be too close to call. It would be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Such techniques would very likely be grants, assuming the availability of state or federal supplemental funding.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for constructing a detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

SHELBY COUNTY PROFILE

Shelby County is located in western Ohio, surrounded on the north by Auglaize County, on the east by Logan and Champaign Counties, on the south by Miami County, and on the west by Auglaize and Darke Counties. Interstate 75 and State Routes 48, 65, 66, and 589 link Shelby County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while State Routes 47, 705, 119, 29 and 274 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Shelby County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. SHELBY COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Shelby County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 43,089 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 7,959 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. SHELBY COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	7,768	7,641	125	2	4,198	3,570
1980 ^a	7,959	7,805	129	25	3,880	4,079
1990 ^b	7,611	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,173	3,438
2000 ^b	7,607	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,897	3,710

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 2.5 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 4.4 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by .05 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Shelby County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Shelby County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. SHELBY COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Western Ohio Youth Center	Detention/ Rehabilitation	Miami, Darke, Shelby
Joint Ditch Projects	Water and Sewer	Mercer, Darke, Miami, Shelby, Champaign, Logan
Tri-County Community Action Commission	Community Action	Champaign, Logan, Shelby

Source: Office of Shelby County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Shelby County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

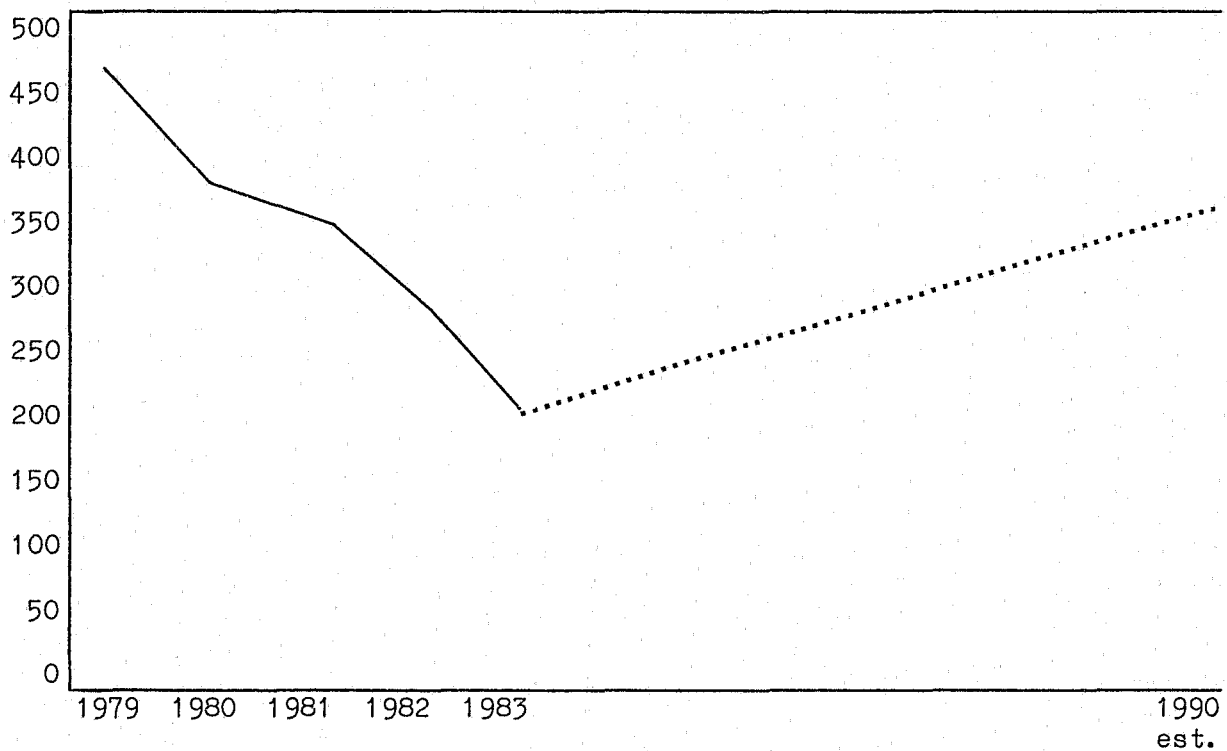
TABLE 3. SHELBY COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	0
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	179	33	146	0	143	36	160	19	0
Unruly	22	10	12	0	11	11	22	0	0
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	201	43	158	0	154	47	182	19	0
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	75	9	66	0	57	18	71	4	0
Unruly	12	5	7	0	6	6	12	0	0
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	87	14	73	0	63	24	83	4	0

Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

Since 1979, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1979 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. SHELBY COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS^a FROM 1979 TO 1990.



Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

a. Due to the unavailability of adjudication data, the number of petitions is presented.

Detention Practices

Shelby County maintains no detention home and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles requiring detention are placed in the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center in Union County or the Clark County Detention Center.

The apparent demand for such services is small, however; in 1983, 61 males and 17 females were detained in the manner indicated above. The average lengths of stay, according to court sources, amounted to six days for males and 3.4 days for females. The demographic backgrounds of these juveniles are described in TABLE 4 below.

TABLE 4. SHELBY COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	68	7	61	0	56	12	63	5	0
Unruly	10	8	2	0	5	5	10	0	0
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	78	15	63	0	61	17	73	5	0

Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Shelby County, the following facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication.

TABLE 5. SHELBY COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED IN ADDITION TO TABLE 4 DETENTION HOME DETAINMENTS IN 1983.

Facilities	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in Detainment		
			Total	Male	Female
Millcreek Children's Psychiatric Center	Cincinnati, Ohio	75	1	1	0

Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Shelby County, however, court sources indicate that no such nonresidential services were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

In 1983, Shelby County participated in a joint-county rehabilitation facility, located in Miami County and operated on behalf of Shelby, Miami, and Darke Counties. Late in 1983, however, this facility was closed. Based on admissions data, TABLE 7 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Western Ohio Youth Center during 1983.

TABLE 7. SHELBY COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATION FACILITY POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, other than what is reflected in TABLE 7, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. SHELBY COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	10	10	0
Miami Shelter Care	Piqua, Ohio	2	0	2

Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice may occur as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Shelby County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. SHELBY COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Adolescent Group and Parenting Skills (Shelby County Mental Health Clinic)	Sidney, Ohio	--	34	14	20
Juvenile Justice Work Program	Sidney, Ohio	--	48	48	0
Upper Valley Youth Services Bureau	Sidney, Ohio	--	22	12	10
Shelby County Mental Health Clinic	Sidney, Ohio	--	15	10	5
Shelby County Alcoholism Council	Sidney, Ohio	--	7	6	1
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Shelby County	Sidney, Ohio	--	1	1	0

Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. Shelby County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of confinements are not available for 1983.

TABLE 10. SHELBY COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions Ordered ^b	Adjudications
Homicide	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0
Other Assault	10	5	10
Robbery	6	5	6
Other Personal	2	2	2
Burglary	3	2	3
Arson	0	0	0
Auto Theft	3	3	1
Theft	46	21	15
Other Property	29	13	11
Other Delinquency	80	17	27
Unruly	22	10	12
Other ^c	0	1	0
Total	201	79	87

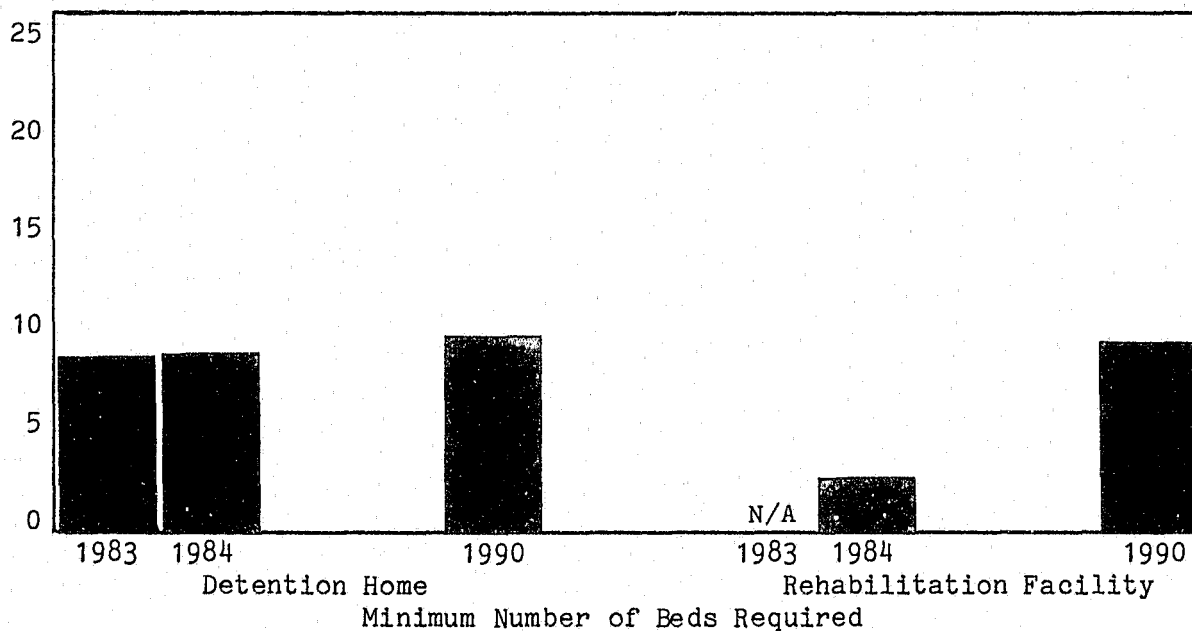
Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements.
- c. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. SHELBY COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Shelby County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- o need;
- o the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- o multicounty cooperation, and;
- o the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. SHELBY COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 9,961,701
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 160,312
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 2,585,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 12,707,013
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ -0-
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 218,000
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 218,000
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	58.289 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$5
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 409,571,689
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

N/R = Not Rated.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through bonds and revenue sharing. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do foresee the need for constructing a detention home/rehabilitation facility within the next five years. However, a recent ballot issue for such construction failed and court officials expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

UNION COUNTY PROFILE

Union County is located in central Ohio, surrounded on the north by Marion and Hardin Counties, on the east by Marion, Delaware, and Franklin Counties, on the south by Madison and Franklin Counties, and on the west by Champaign and Logan Counties. U.S. Routes 42 and 33 and State Routes 4, 31, and 38 link Union County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while U.S. Routes 36 and 33 and State Routes 47, 347, 245, and 161 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Union County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. UNION COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Union County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 29,536 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 5,222 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and 1980

appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. UNION COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	4,827	4,762	62	3	2,640	2,187
1980 ^a	5,222	5,170	34	18	2,543	2,679
1990 ^b	5,022	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,496	2,526
2000 ^b	5,238	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,639	2,599

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population increased by approximately 8.2 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 3.8 percent by 1990, and then will increase by 4.3 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Union County has participated in several multicounty associations and special purpose districts. In reviewing these relationships, a pattern of cooperation has been established that warrants consideration for any future planning efforts involving this county in new intergovernmental arrangements. TABLE 2 lists the intergovernmental associations in which Union County has participated in the recent past.

TABLE 2. UNION COUNTY: PARTICIPATION IN MULTICOUNTY ASSOCIATIONS AND DISTRICTS (1964-1984).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Participating Counties</u>
Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center	Detention	Union, Delaware, Madison, Logan, Champaign
LVC Regional Planning Commission	Regional Planning	Logan, Champaign, Union
Top-of-Ohio	Resource Conservation and Development	Logan, Union, Champaign
Tecumseh Consortium	JTPA	Clark, Greene, Champaign, Madison, Union
Center Ohio County Commissioner and Engineers Association	Information Exchange	Franklin, Delaware, Licking, Fairfield, Pickaway, Madison, Union

Source: Office of Union County Commissioners

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county is not currently certified as part of any RPDO.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Union County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake

decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Demographic characteristics were not available from court sources. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

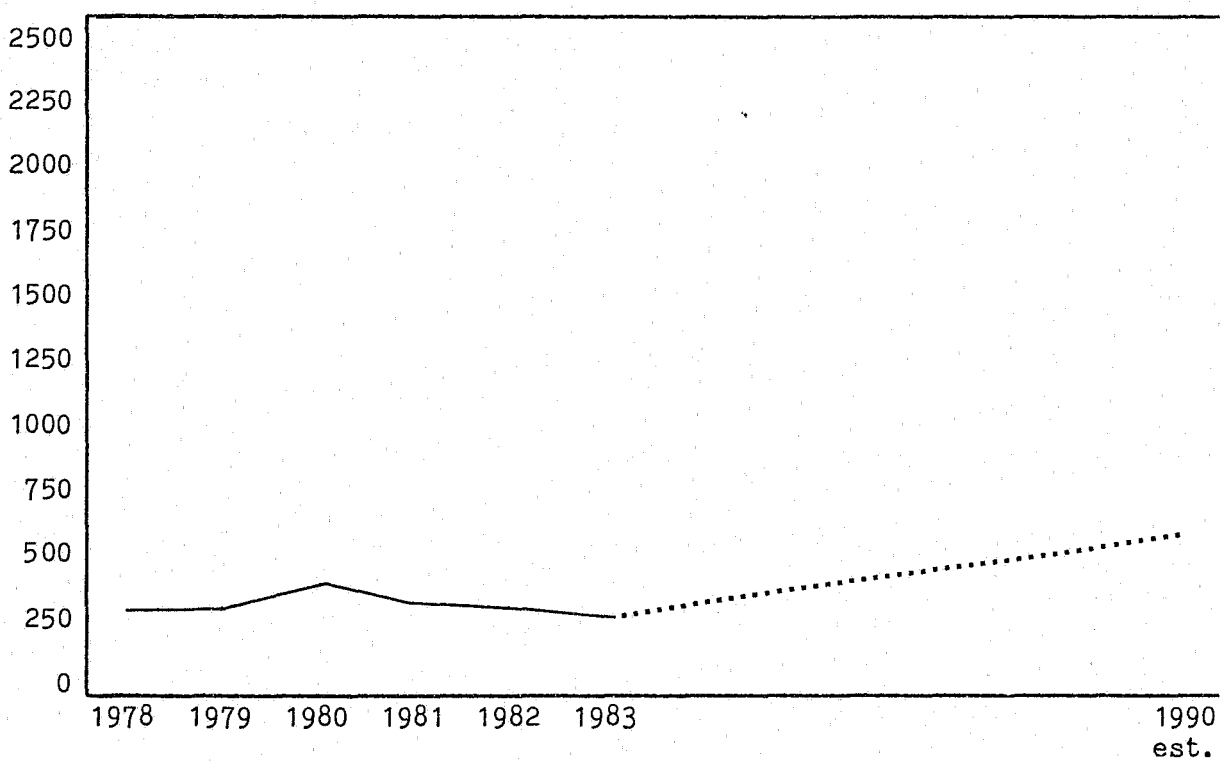
TABLE 3. UNION COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics									
	Total	Age			Sex		Race			
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O	
<u>Complaints</u>										
Delinquency	N/A									
Unruly	N/A									
VCO	N/A									
Other	N/A									
Total	266	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Adjudications</u>										
Delinquency	67									
Unruly	48									
VCO	0									
Other	143									
Total	258	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Union County Juvenile Court

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has generally increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. UNION COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Union County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Union County participates in a joint-county detention home, located in Union County and operated on behalf of Delaware, Madison, Logan, Champaign, and Union Counties. Built in 1973, it is now almost 12 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 20 beds: 12 beds for males and eight beds for females. The cost of operating the facility is shared among the participating counties, in addition to an annual allocation from the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to a total of 66 male and 19 female admissions attributable to Union County. The shortest stay for all admissions from this county was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 55 days, with an average length of stay of 8.6 days. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the available demographic breakdowns of Union County juveniles detained in the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center during 1983. For information about total district facility population, see the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center Profile.

TABLE 4. UNION COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	85	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	19	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Union County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore TABLE 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Union County, however, court sources indicate that no such nonresidential services were used in this fashion for juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency, and therefore TABLE 6 does not appear in this profile.

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in certain residential facilities.

Union County maintains no rehabilitation facility and it does not participate in the operation of a multicounty facility. According to court sources, juveniles ordered to confinement are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services and other residential facilities, and therefore TABLE 7 does not appear in this profile.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. UNION COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS
PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	4	4	0
Starr Commonwealth for Boys	Van Wert, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Methodist Children's Home	Worthington, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Syntaxis, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rosemont	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Touchstone	Delaware, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
Talbot Hall (St. Anthony's Hospital)	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Anthony's Hospital	Columbus, Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Union County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice may occur as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Union County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. UNION COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Charles B. Mills, Inc.	Marysville, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Union County Council on Alcoholism	Marysville, Ohio	--	N/A	N/A	N/A
Private Psychologists	N/A	--	N/A	N/A	N/A

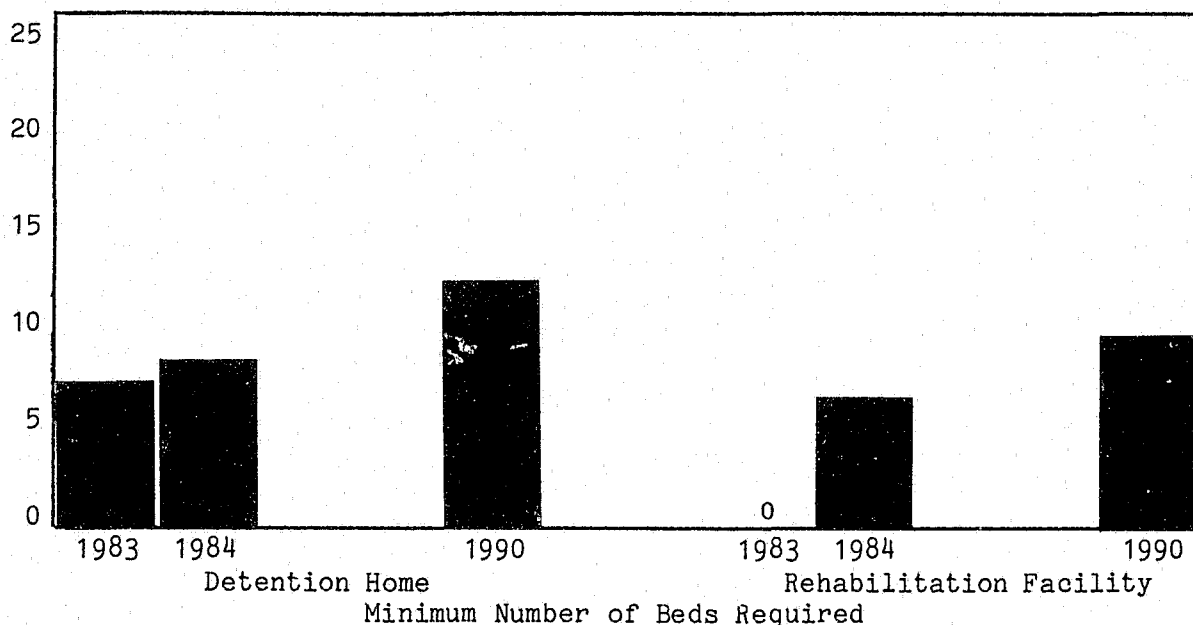
Source: Union County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Union County court sources indicate, however, that offense-specific breakdowns of petitions, detentions, adjudications, and confinements are not available for 1983, and therefore TABLE 10 does not appear in this profile.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. UNION COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Union County Juvenile Court

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. UNION COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

Data Type	Total ^a
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 8,691,091
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 27,904
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 8,718,995
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 2,340,000
Special Assessment ^c	\$ 44,421
Public Utility ^c	\$ -0-
TOTAL	\$ 2,384,421
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	3.657 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$81
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 394,825,711
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	N/R

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

N/R = Not Rated.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through bond anticipation notes, renewed annually for up to eight years. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation center would be defeated. It would not be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for constructing a rehabilitation center or expanding their detention home within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

WASHINGTON COUNTY PROFILE

Washington County is located in southeastern Ohio, surrounded on the north by Morgan, Noble, and Monroe Counties, on the southeast and south by West Virginia, and on the west by Morgan and Athens Counties. Interstate Route 77 and State Routes 7, 26, 260, and 339 link Washington County to the northern and southern adjoining counties, while State Routes 550, 555, and 60 link it to its eastern and western neighbors. FIGURE 1 is a state map reflecting both the location of Washington County and its geographic relationship to its neighbors.

FIGURE 1. WASHINGTON COUNTY: LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



The general population of Washington County, according to the 1980 U.S. Census, is reported to be 64,266 people; the critical juvenile population (between the ages of 10 and 20) amounted to 11,392 individuals. The demographic breakdown of juvenile population census data for 1970 and

1980 appears below in TABLE 1, along with comparable population projections for 1990 and the year 2000.

TABLE 1. WASHINGTON COUNTY: JUVENILE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 1970, 1980, 1990, AND 2000.

Decennial Years	JUVENILE POPULATION					
	Total	Race			Age	
		White	Black	Other	10-15	15-20
1970 ^a	11,495	11,333	145	17	5,922	5,573
1980 ^a	11,392	11,221	121	50	5,335	6,057
1990 ^b	10,762	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,162	5,600
2000 ^b	10,056	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,790	5,266

a. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b. Source: Ohio Department of Development

N/A = Not Available in this table and those following.

As can be seen in TABLE 1, between 1970 and 1980, the county's juvenile population decreased by approximately .9 percent. According to projections developed by the Ohio Department of Development, the county's juvenile population will decrease by 5.5 percent by 1990, and then will decrease by 6.6 percent by the year 2000.

Intergovernmental Relationships

Over the past 20 years or so, Washington County has not participated in any multicounty associations or special purpose districts, and therefore Table 2 does not appear in this profile.

In 1973, the Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development (DOD) published standards for creating Ohio Regional Planning and Development Organizations, (RPDO). The standards were amended in 1975 by Executive Order, which also established criteria for state certification of these planning bodies. RPDOs were intended to facilitate intercounty planning and local access to state and federal grants-in-aid. This county was certified as part of the RPDO known as BH-HVRDD, which included Athens, Washington, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, and Perry Counties.

Juvenile Court Statistics

In 1983, the Washington County Juvenile Court received and processed the numbers and types of complaints reflected in TABLE 3. Both intake (complaints) and judgments (adjudications) are presented there. These two factors are extremely critical in determining county-by-county needs for secure and nonsecure detention and rehabilitation facilities. The differences in the two sets of numbers are principally due to intake decisions that precluded the need for court hearings. The data sets presented in TABLE 3 are also broken down by demographic characteristics, and by the types of complaints filed on such juveniles at the time of intake. Assuming that such facilities are appropriate for only delinquent and (some) unruly juveniles, total court intake statistics inappropriately measure potential demand, unless understood in the context of age, sex, and reasons for admission.

TABLE 3. WASHINGTON COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT COMPLAINTS AND ADJUDICATIONS (BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE) FOR 1983.

Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Complaints</u>									
Delinquency	255	23	183	0	206	49	252	3	0
Unruly	83	11	72	0	35	48	82	1	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	0								
Total	338	34	255	0	241	97	334	4	0

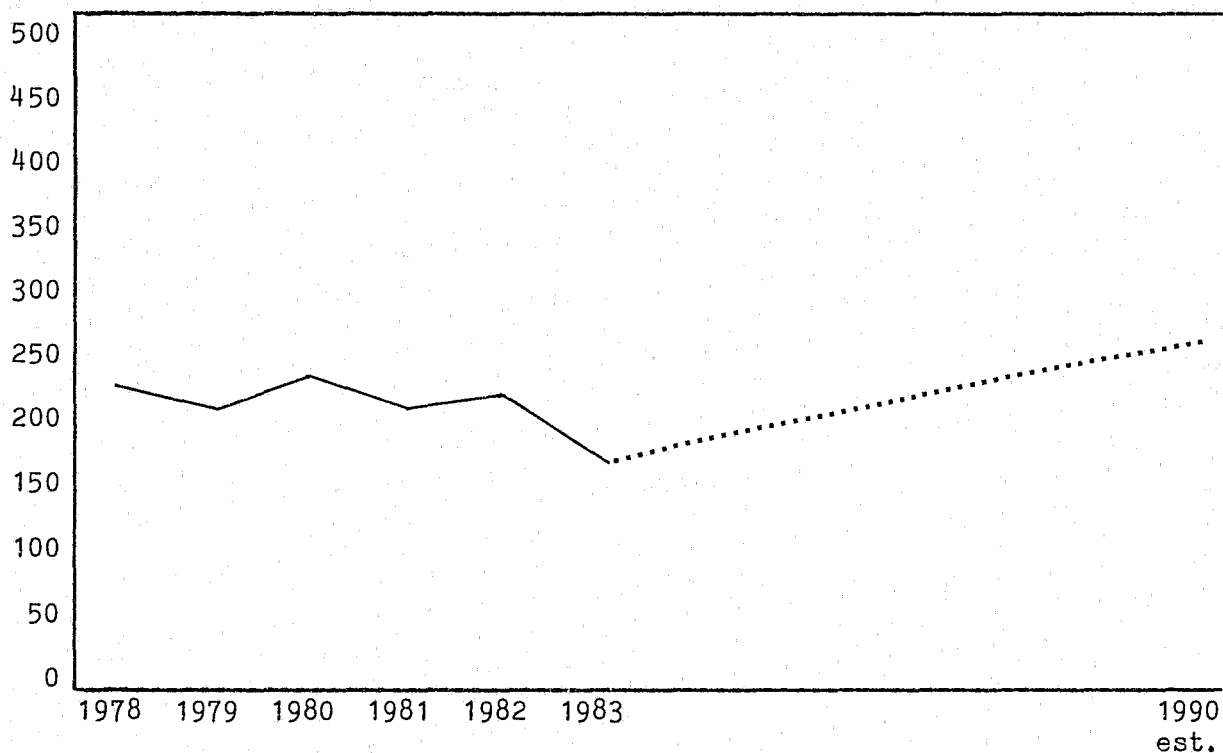
Juvenile Court Documents	Demographic Characteristics ^a								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
<u>Adjudications</u>									
Delinquency	141	14	127	0	122	19	140	1	0
Unruly	38	9	29	0	15	23	38	0	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	179	23	156	0	137	42	178	1	0

Source: Washington County Juvenile Court

- a. Subtotals do not reflect cases in which the indicated demographics are unknown.

Since 1978, the work of the juvenile court has not increased. FIGURE 2, below, indicates the changes in court workload, for delinquency and unruly cases, for the years between 1978 and 1983. It also reflects an estimated caseload range for 1990, based on court projection.

FIGURE 2. WASHINGTON COUNTY: TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY ADJUDICATIONS FROM 1978 TO 1990.



Source: Washington County Juvenile Court

Detention Practices

Washington County maintains its own detention home. Built in 1950, the building housing Open Doors is now almost 35 years old. The facility has a rated capacity of 12 beds: six beds for males and six beds for females.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 4.64 males and 1.7 females, resulting from 28 admissions. The average length of stay was reported to be three days. In-county admissions accounted for 57 percent (16) of the intake; the remaining 12 admissions consisted of out-of-county runaways. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4 reflects the demographic and status breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Washington County detention home during 1983.

TABLE 4. WASHINGTON COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	18	3	15	0	15	3	17	1	0
Unruly	9	3	6	0	6	3	9	0	0
VCO	N/A								
Other	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	6	22	0	22	6	27	1	0

Source: Washington County Juvenile Court

There are occasions when the courts utilize other facilities for the purpose of detaining juveniles charged with unruliness or delinquency. In some cases, it might amount to out-of-home care; in others, diagnostic workups may be requested and involve confinement for that purpose. The level of security may also vary, according to the diagnosis of the juvenile and the availability of placement space. In Washington County, however, court sources indicate that no such facilities were utilized in 1983 during periods preceding adjudication, and therefore Table 5 does not appear in this profile.

Juvenile courts also use nonresidential programs for the purpose of either diverting juveniles from the formal court process or providing them with services prior to hearing. The most typical programs of this type usually provide counseling (family, drug and alcohol, shoplifting prevention, etc.) on a day-treatment basis. While such services cannot be technically considered as alternatives to detention (i.e., these juveniles do not need to be held by the court prior to hearing), the fact is that their presence or absence can substantially affect the size of the average daily population held in detention. In Washington County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were used in this fashion for juveniles charges with unruliness or delinquency.

TABLE 6. WASHINGTON COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED
DURING PERIODS PRECEDING ADJUDICATION IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed		
			Total	Male	Female
Mental Health Center	Marietta, Ohio	--	46	31	15
Washington County Council on Alcoholism	Marietta, Ohio	--	31	26	5

Source: Washington County Juvenile Court

Dispositions Practices

In addition to the use of detention homes for detention purposes indicated above (See TABLE 4), the Juvenile Court also orders dispositional confinement in the detention home.

According to rehabilitation home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 4.64 males and 1.7 females, resulting from 15 admissions. The longest stay was reported to be 271 days, with an average length of stay of 154.2 days. The number of juveniles housed in the rehabilitation facility went as high as 11 juveniles on five days during the year, according to facility officials. Incounty admissions accounted for 100 percent (15) of the intake. Based on admissions data, TABLE 7 reflects the available demographic and status breakdowns of juveniles confined in the Washington County facility during 1983.

TABLE 7. WASHINGTON COUNTY: CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATION FACILITY POPULATION (BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	1	10	0	0
Unruly	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	4	7	0	0
VCO	0								
Other	0								
Total	17 ^a	8	9	0	12	5	17	0	0

Source: Washington County Open Door Home

a. Includes two 1982 commitments which could not be broken out.

TABLE 8 reflects the residential facilities, other than what is reflected in TABLE 7, in which unruly and delinquent juveniles were ordered to confinement in 1983. It should be noted that commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services are, by law, limited to delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 8. WASHINGTON COUNTY: RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES USED AS PLACES OF POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Facilities	City, State	Number Placed in Confinement		
		Total	Male	Female
Department of Youth Services	Ohio	5	4	1

Source: Washington County Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts also utilize nonresidential programs in making post-adjudication dispositions. In fact, this practice also occurs as an alternative to detention confinement. The similarities between the two program types, however, are quite evident: in many cases, the courts may use the same programs for both purposes. That is, juveniles may be sent to drug-treatment counseling agencies either as a result of decisions at intake or after hearings and adjudication. In Washington County, according to court sources, the nonresidential services listed below were utilized in 1983 for unruly or delinquent juveniles.

TABLE 9. WASHINGTON COUNTY: NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS USED AS ALTERNATIVES TO POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONFINEMENT IN 1983.

Program	Location	Distance (In Miles)	Number Placed in 1983		
			Total	Male	Female
Mental Health Center	Marietta, Ohio	--	23	18	5
Washington County Council on Alcoholism	Marietta, Ohio	--	15	14	1
Friends, Inc.	Marietta, Ohio	--	5	2	3

Source: Washington County Juvenile Court

Frequently, it becomes important to understand the basis for which juveniles are securely detained or otherwise confined in detention and rehabilitation facilities. Presented below, in TABLE 10, is a recap of information reported earlier. In TABLE 10, however, the information is broken down according to filing offenses and statuses.

TABLE 10. WASHINGTON COUNTY: JUVENILE COURT
ACTIONS IN 1983 (BY OFFENSE AND STATUS).

Offense/ Status Category ^a	Petitions Filed	Detentions Ordered ^b	Adjudications	Confinements Ordered ^c
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	1	0	0	0
Other Assault	19	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	0
Other Personal	17	0	0	0
Burglary	19	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	1	0	0	0
Theft	97	0	0	0
Other Property	100	0	0	0
Other Delinquency	23	0	0	0
Unruly	83	9	38	7
Other ^d	0	19	164	13
Total	361^e	28	202^e	20

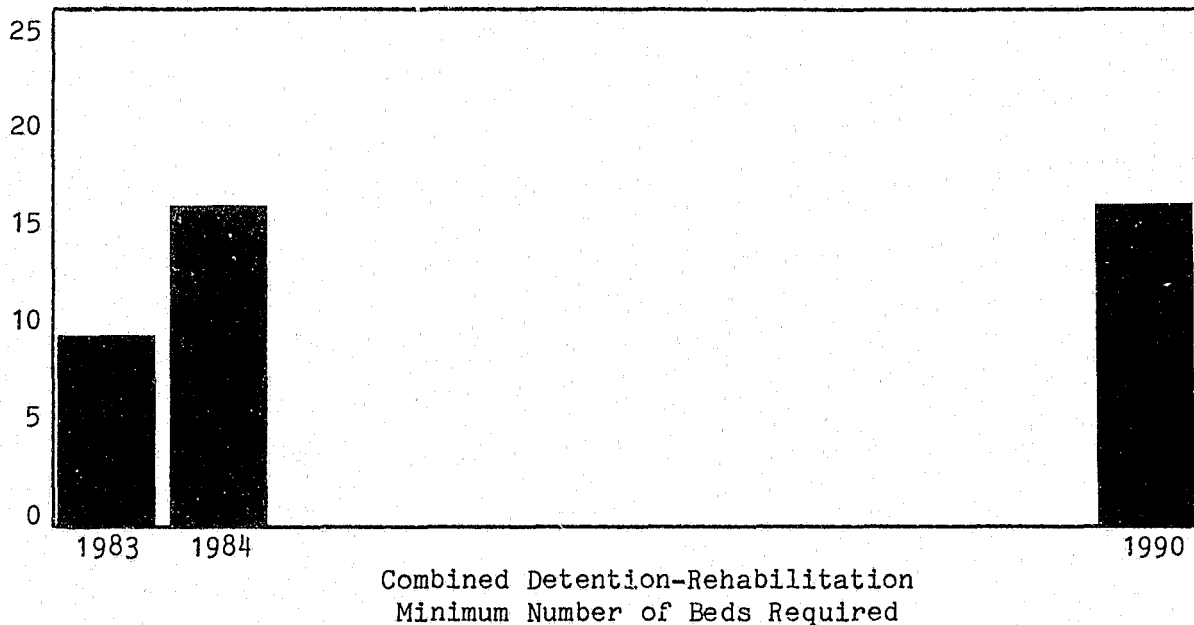
Source: Washington County Juvenile Court

- a. Criminal code sections aggregated under general categories.
- b. Includes all reported predispositional residential placements.
- c. Includes all reported confinements and residential placements.
- d. May include cases for which breakdowns are not available.
- e. Includes multiple charges per individual.

Projected Demand for Detention/Rehabilitation Facilities

Juvenile court officials were asked to report the detention and rehabilitation admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain and confine juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3 reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3. WASHINGTON COUNTY: ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR
DETENTION/REHABILITATION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Washington County Juvenile Court and Open Door

NOTE: Bars reflect estimated bedspace required to meet actual or projected demand, depending on year indicated, from figures provided by juvenile court or facility, and excluding placements with DYS, in jails or adult facilities, or in juvenile facilities not owned by counties or districts. When admissions data were provided, formulae applied as follows:

- a. For less than 100 annual male or female admissions, each total divided by 12.
- b. For 100 or more annual male or female admissions, each total times average daily population, divided by 360.
- c. Male and female bedspace calculated separately and then added.

Financial Condition of the County

There are obviously many ways for assessing the relative financial condition of Ohio's 88 counties and probably more reasons for doing so. Therefore, it is important to understand the basis for undertaking such an evaluation as a part of this study.

In the development of the DETENTION MAP and the REHAB MAP for the Ohio Department of Youth Services, several key factors will ultimately determine when and where new facilities will be targeted for state subsidy participation. These factors will undoubtedly be related to:

- need;
- the readiness of local officials to make financial commitments;
- multicounty cooperation, and;
- the financial ability of a particular county or group of counties to absorb their share of the costs of constructing and operating new facilities.

In other words, the critical factor, after the determination of need, will be the readiness of local government to proceed with the project. This readiness should be determined, in turn, by several factors, namely, enthusiasm of local officials to develop such a facility, capital improvement priorities that have already been decided by local officials, and the record of local officials and the citizenry to support past capital improvements projects. Admittedly, these factors are not static: any or all of them might change over the next five years. A local disaster, changes in political leadership or economic conditions, or any number of reasons might cause the "readiness" of a county for undertaking a construction project to require re-evaluation. However, since a forecast is necessary now, only those factors which are apparent now can be considered.

Based on the need for ranking all counties as to financial condition, the factors listed in TABLE 11 are being utilized. The sources for such data are indicated in the table footnotes.

TABLE 11. WASHINGTON COUNTY: INCOME
AND DEBT BUDGET FOR 1983.

<u>Data Type</u>	<u>Total^a</u>
<u>County Revenue Income</u>	
General ^b	\$ 10,463,584
Special Assessment ^b	\$ 41
General/Special Assessment Bond Reserve Fund ^c	\$ 94,094
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ 12,669,942</u>
TOTAL	\$ 23,227,661
<u>County Bond/Note Debt Service</u>	
General Revenue ^c	\$ 1,070,555
Special Assessment ^c	\$ -0-
Public Utility ^c	<u>\$ -0-</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,070,555
Ratio of Revenue Income to Bond/Note Debt Service	21.697 to 1
Per Capita Outstanding Debt ^c	\$15
Assessed Property Valuation ^c	\$ 571,226,426
Moody's County Bond Rating ^d	A

a. Rounded to nearest dollar.

b. Abstracted from Ohio State Auditor's Form 4253, 1983 County Annual Financial Report.

c. Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, November, 1984 (estimate).

d. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual, Moody's Investor Services, 1983.

Likelihood of Construction

County officials indicate that capital improvements projects over the past ten years have been financed through revenue sharing and state and federal grants. Experiences with voter responses to bond or tax issues for past county construction projects indicate, according to county officials, that a ballot issue for a juvenile detention home or rehabilitation facility would be defeated. It would be possible to proceed with such projects using other financing techniques. Such techniques would very likely be the use of local funds to qualify for 70-90 percent grants or subsidies, assuming the availability of state or federal supplemental funding.

Juvenile court officials indicated that they do not foresee the need for expanding their detention home or rehabilitation facility within the next five years. They expect to continue using current facilities in much the same way they have used them in the past.

FIVE-COUNTY JOINT JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER
DETENTION HOME FACILITY PROFILE

This facility is jointly owned and operated on behalf of Champaign, Delaware, Logan, Madison, and Union Counties, and comprises the Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center District. It is located in Union County, and is subject to the oversight of a District Board of Trustees, which is appointed pursuant to Section 2151.34, et seq. Ohio Revised Code. Built in 1973, it is now 12 years old.

The facility has a rated capacity of 20 beds: 12 beds for males and eight beds for females. The cost of operating the facility is shared among the participating counties, in addition to an annual allocation from the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

According to detention home sources, 1983 occupancy amounted to an average daily population of 14 males and 5.5 females, resulting from 657 admissions. The shortest stay (for all admissions) was reported to be one day and the longest stay was reported to be 109 days. The average length of stay was nine days for males and 7.5 days for females. The number of juveniles housed in the detention home went as high as 22 males and ten females during the year, according to detention home officials. Out-of-district admissions accounted for 13.7 percent (90) of the intake, and were received from Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, and Shelby Counties, on a purchase-of-service basis. Based on admissions data, TABLE 4A reflects the demographic breakdowns of juveniles confined in the facility during 1983.

Detention home sources indicated that 1983 intake could be attributed to individual counties. TABLE 4B reflects that breakdown. As can be seen from the breakdown below, 90 juveniles were referred from counties, on a purchase-of-service basis or otherwise, which were not members of the multicounty district.

TABLE 4A. FIVE-COUNTY JOINT JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER:
CHARACTERISTICS OF DETENTION HOME POPULATION
(BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND STATUS) FOR 1983.

Status Classification	Demographic Characteristics								
	Total	Age			Sex		Race		
		0-15	15-18	18+	M	F	W	B	O
Delinquency	N/A								
Unruly	N/A								
VCO	N/A								
Other	N/A								
Total	657	N/A	N/A	N/A	434	223	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center

TABLE 4B. FIVE-COUNTY JOINT JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER:
FACILITY ADMISSIONS FOR DETENTION (BY COUNTY
OF REFERRAL) IN 1983.

County	Detention Admissions
Champaign	82
Delaware	200
Logan	157
Madison	43
Union	85
Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, and Shelby	90
Total	657

Source: Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center

Projected Demand for Detention Home Bedspace

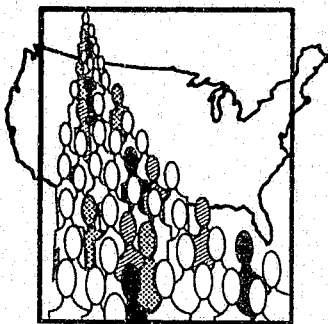
Juvenile facility officials were asked to report the detention admissions in 1983, and to estimate the number of beds required to detain juveniles charged with either unruliness or delinquency for the year 1984 and by the year 1990. FIGURE 3A reflects their responses.

FIGURE 3A. FIVE-COUNTY JOINT JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER:
ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR DETENTION BEDS BY 1990.



Source: Five-County Joint Juvenile Detention Center

PROJECT MAPS is the name given to the study, of which this volume is a significant part, that will provide statewide master plans for determining the need and sites for future detention homes (**DETENTION MAP**) and rehabilitation facilities (**REHAB MAP**). Other products of **PROJECT MAPS** include *Financing Local Delinquency Facilities, Directory of Youth Services, and Profiles of Ohio's Counties.*



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