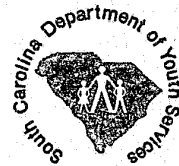


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SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT



FISCAL YEAR 1985

108769

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1985

NCJRS

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Prepared by: Planning and
Information Section

October, 1985

U.S. Department of Justice
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TO THE READER

The Department of Youth Services is the state agency responsible for administering juvenile justice services in South Carolina. Its scope of services includes: prevention programs; detention/release screening; Family Court intake; probationary and parole supervision; restitution programs; institutional programs; support services for community based residential care; and administration of the Interstate Compact. Community programs are managed through six regional offices which oversee local services in each of the State's forty-six counties. The institutional programs, centrally located in Columbia, include a diagnostic Reception and Evaluation Center and three long-term care correctional facilities.

This report summarizes by county statistical information on the client population in both the community and institutional program areas. The information was generated through DYS' Management Information System (MIS), an on-line system designed to track clients through all possible points of interface within the continuum of juvenile justice services. Also included are discussions of terminology and general overviews of how children are served within each component. Recommended companion reading is the Department of Youth Services Annual Report for fiscal year 1984-85, which offers descriptive information on Agency operations and programs.

This report is intended to offer an overview of the client population served by the Department of Youth Services. The information has been selected to address those questions raised most frequently by our own staff, other public agencies, and concerned citizens. Requests for additional information, comments and questions are welcomed and may be directed to:

South Carolina Department of Youth Services
Planning and Information Systems
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Harry W. Davis, Jr.
Commissioner

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ABOUT THE DATA PRESENTED

This report presents information gathered and summarized by the Department of Youth Services utilizing its computerized information system. All data reflect fiscal year 1985 (July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985).

Basic referral information was obtained from law enforcement, other agencies, and intake interviews with the juveniles and their families. The information then was entered directly into the on-line processing and information system via central and remote video terminals located in the various areas of the State, thus eliminating many common errors in data collection. If the children referred to Intake were adjudicated, placed on probation, institutionalized or referred again on a subsequent offense, their records were updated accordingly. A major by-product of collecting this information has been the production of key management documents such as the intake receipt form, petitions and judicial dockets.

It should be noted that some children whose actions or social conditions might have warranted intervention by the Family Court were not referred to the Court and therefore were not included in these data simply because the matter was not reported or the child was not apprehended. Of those children suspected of being delinquent, a large portion did not need referral to Court because sufficient services were provided by other agencies within the community. Likewise, not all activities of juveniles reported to the police were subsequently referred to the Family Court. An increasing number of police agencies within the State maintain juvenile officers and follow guidelines for juveniles whose needs are best met by a warning and release to their parents. Other factors which influence the referral of children to the courts include community attitudes, local laws and ordinances, law enforcement practices, and other local policies. The referrals documented here resulted from situations in which the juvenile and his circumstances were thought to be within the Court's jurisdiction, and the child's best interests and those of the community were thought to be served best by formal intervention.

ABOUT THE TERMINOLOGY

Six units of measurement are used in this report, including Referrals, Children, Offenses, Solicitor Actions, Dispositions, and Commitments. Each of these is defined below.

Referrals

A referral is a statement alleging that a condition exists which could bring the person named in the statement within the jurisdiction of the Family Court. Referrals may originate from law enforcement, schools, concerned citizens, parents, or even the court itself.

The number and type of referrals received give DYS staff a good indication of current delinquency trends, changes in types of delinquent acts over the years, and what might be done in the future to prevent an increase in delinquency. Referrals also are one index of the Department's workload. By comparing the type and number of referrals, the Agency can make the most efficient use of its Community Programs staff and resources.

There are two types of referrals which can be received by the DYS intake staff. Each is quite unique and represents a different area of responsibility authorized to the Family Court by the South Carolina Legislature. They are:

- 1) Criminal: Acts in violation of the Criminal Code regardless of the offender's age.
- 2) Status: Acts illegal for children only, such as incorrigibility, running away, truancy, or possession of alcohol.

It is important to note that a referral may include one or more offenses (specific violations of the law) and one juvenile may be referred several times during the year.

Children

The basic unit of measurement used by the court is "child" or "person." One child may be referred several times for even more offenses. When comparing children with the other units of measure, it will always be the smallest in number. For example:

"In 1985, the Family Court dealt with 10,970 individual children, who were referred 12,872 times, with 17,033 offenses."

For purposes of delinquency proceedings in South Carolina, a "child" is a person under the age of 17.

Offenses

An offense is the specific violation of the law for which a juvenile has been referred to the Court. Although a juvenile may only have one referral to the Court during the year, he may have committed multiple violations of the law, each one of which constitutes a separate delinquency offense. Because of their relationship to the actual delinquent acts of a juvenile, offenses are generally considered to be the most accurate and important measure of the amount and types of delinquent behavior occurring in a community and throughout the State. The number and types of offenses reported are partially dependent on the structure of the community in that they tend to change as economic and social conditions change. Changes within a specific neighborhood may result in measurable changes in delinquency rate and patterns as indicated by the offenses reported to the Department of Youth Services.

Major differences exist in the offense behavior of boys and girls. In general, boys tend to commit more violent and destructive crimes, such as assault, robbery, burglary, and damage to property, while girls are more likely to be reported for such offenses as shoplifting, running away and incorrigibility.

Offenses are grouped into four (4) main categories based upon the type of victimization, or the impact of the offense on the community:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) Acts Against Persons | When the primary result is personal injury or harm to another person. |
| 2) Acts Involving Property | When the primary result is damage or loss of private or public property. |
| 3) Acts Against Public Order | Where the primary result is disruption of the routine or security of the community or family. |
| 4) Acts Illegal for Children Only | Where the primary result is a condition which endangers the child or results in conditions not in his best interest. |

The first three categories reflect criminal offenses. The fourth category includes all status offenses.

Solicitor Actions

For each offense received by the Family Court, an appropriate processing decision must be made. Since that decision has a substantial impact on the child and his family, great care is taken to strike a balance between the best interest of the child and that of the community. Appropriate processing decisions require thorough investigation and assessment by DYS' Intake Staff, and in some cases long-term follow-up by the Department or a social service agency.

A primary responsibility of Intake is to provide information and make a recommendation to the Solicitor, who in turn determines whether or not to prosecute the case. Cases disposed of by the Solicitor without a petition or hearing generally are those in which the child admits to the facts and the Solicitor feels that judicial intervention is unnecessary. If the delinquent act is a serious one, or delinquency is likely to continue in the absence of judicial intervention, a petition for adjudication is filed.

Judicial Dispositions

Judicial dispositions are the actions taken in a separate dispositional hearing which follows adjudication. Dispositional orders remain in effect until the court terminates jurisdiction or the youth reaches his twenty-first birthday. Judges have a wide range of dispositional options, including among others, probation, restitution, or, where intensive treatment/supervision is necessary and cannot be accomplished in the community, institutionalization.

Institutional Commitments

Commitments are judicial orders for the confinement of youth in a DYS-operated institution. There are two types:

- 1) Temporary commitment to the residential Reception and Evaluation Center, which may be ordered between the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings for diagnostic purposes. By law, a temporary commitment may not exceed 45 days.
- 2) Final commitment to a DYS correctional facility for an indeterminate period not to exceed the youth's twenty-first birthday. No youth may be confined in a correctional facility until he has undergone an evaluation at the R&E Center as described above. In the case of a final commitment, the State Juvenile Parole Board is charged with the responsibility for determining when a juvenile should be released from the institution.

South Carolina Department of Youth Services
TABLE I

Preadjudicatory Detention Screening by Number Detained,
Number Released and County, FY 1985

County	Number Detained	Number Released	Total Screened
ABBEVILLE	1	5	6
AIKEN	55	51	106
ALLENDALE	8	47	55
ANDERSON	59	185	244
RAMBERG	13	25	38
BARNWELL	4	27	31
BEAUFORT	33	24	57
BERKELEY	60	46	106
CALHOUN	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	193	104	297
CHEROKEE	12	45	57
CHESTER	12	6	18
CHESTERFIELD	9	6	15
CLARENDON	5	16	21
COLLETON	15	55	70
DARLINGTON	34	117	151
DILLON	25	48	73
DORCHESTER	24	24	48
EDGEFIELD	2	3	5
FAIRFIELD	9	13	22
FLORENCE	48	201	249
GEORGETOWN	7	12	19
GREENVILLE	86	43	129
GREENWOOD	26	26	52

South Carolina Department of Youth Services

TABLE I

Preadjudicatory Detention Screening by Number Detained,
Number Released and County, FY 1985

Page 2

County	Number Detained	Number Released	Total Screenings
HAMPTON	19	31	50
HORRY	160	420	580
JASPER	5	7	12
KERSHAW	33	62	95
LANCASTER	22	169	191
LAURENS	26	30	56
LEE	1	7	8
LEXINGTON	22	110	132
MCCORMICK	0	0	0
MARION	23	66	89
MARLBORO	23	20	43
NEWBERRY	10	26	36
OCONEE	14	25	39
ORANGERBURG	28	138	166
PICKENS	36	27	63
RICHLAND	60	277	337
SALUDA	0	3	3
SPARTANBURG	74	105	179
SUMTER	70	62	132
UNION	4	66	70
WILLIAMSBURG	3	8	11
YORK	44	26	70
TOTALS	1,417	2,814	4,231

PREADJUDICATORY DETENTION SCREENING

For many youth who enter the juvenile justice system, a first point of interface with DYS follows apprehension by law enforcement when Departmental Intake Staff or contractual agents (after hours) are called upon to decide whether the youth should be held in jail pending court appearance. This decision is made following set criteria which take into account the presenting offense, delinquent history and other risk factors. In order to release a child charged with a felony, law enforcement concurrence is required.

Table I presents data on preadjudicatory detentions by number detained, number released, and county for FY 85. Notably, of the 4,231 children screened during that period, 2,814 (67%) were released to parents or other placements and thereby spared the experience of confinement in local jail facilities. The remaining 1,417 detainees reflected primarily youth charged with felony offenses or otherwise judged to be high-risk.

Since the Department of Youth Services assumed responsibility for the detention decision in January, 1981, and set up a 24-hour on call system for screening, the number of children detained has declined dramatically. The 1985 detentions (1,417) represent a 70% decrease from the 1979 figure, which approximated 4,700 based on South Carolina Department of Corrections' reporting.

THE INTAKE PROCESS

When it has been determined by a referral source that a child's action or social condition warrants intervention by the Court, DYS Intake Staff initiate a screening process which will result in a recommendation to the Solicitor as to whether the case should be prosecuted, dismissed, or handled in some other manner. The best interest of the child, balanced with that of the community, always must be considered. During Intake, essential data regarding offense type, date of offense, date of receipt by the Court and case outcome are recorded. Staff interview both the parents and child to gain pertinent social information such as the child's age, sex, address, family structure, and living arrangement as well as to apprise the family of due process considerations. It is from this interview data, collected throughout the year, that the aggregate statistical information which follows was obtained. Tables II through XI pertain to various aspects of the Intake process.

Table II presents referrals to Family Court Intake in FY 1985 by source and county. Almost two-thirds of these referrals originated from law enforcement (62% statewide). Schools also accounted for a significant proportion (21% statewide), especially in Bamberg (58%), Cherokee (55%), Edgefield (53%), Fairfield (62%), Laurens (48%) and Newberry (49%) counties. Other identified referral sources included parents (9% statewide), citizens (3%), state agencies (1%).

Table III provides the distribution of referrals to Intake by type of offense, sex, and county. In this table, offenses are grouped by the categories of acts against person, acts against property (including violation of public ordinances), and status charges. The statewide total of referrals to Intake in FY 1985 was 12,872, an increase of 15% over the 1984 figure (11,145). The Family Courts of Charleston, Spartanburg, Greenville and Richland counties contributed the largest number of referrals, together accounting for 30% of the total.

As indicated in Figure 1, only 690 or 6% of all referrals reflected acts against person. Two-thirds (62%) derived from property crimes, while the remaining 32% were based on status offenses. Females figured most prominently in the status offense category where they accounted for about half of the referrals as compared to 11% of the person crimes and 19% of the property crimes. Figure 2 highlights these gender-based differences in offense involvement at Intake.

Table IV is an age distribution for Intake based on 10,970 individual children rather than referrals. The largest single age category was that of sixteen year olds, who accounted for 29% of all children referred. Youth in the fourteen to sixteen age bracket comprised 73% of the total, while those twelve or under made up only 14%.

Table V presents the offense distribution of referrals to Intake by the categories of crimes against person, crimes against property, crimes against public order, status offenses, and violation of probation or parole. The fact that referrals may derive from multiple offenses is

S. C. Department of Youth Services
Table II

Referrals to Intake
by Source and County, FY 1985

County	Law Enforcement	State Agency	Parents	Citizens	School	Other	Total
ARREVILLE	20	0	2	0	9	10	41
AIKEN	249	27	111	0	131	14	532
ALLENDALE	60	0	4	0	0	1	65
ANDERSON	256	0	78	9	193	22	558
BAMBERG	32	0	1	0	47	1	81
BARNWELL	34	0	1	0	14	0	49
BEAUFORT	211	1	8	1	16	1	238
BERKELEY	256	1	111	0	138	35	541
CALHOUN	13	0	0	0	3	0	16
CHARLESTON	917	7	58	0	156	10	1148
CHEROKEE	117	0	17	2	165	1	302
CHESTER	76	3	13	5	31	4	132
CHESTERFIELD	68	0	15	6	36	2	127
CLARENDON	35	0	8	3	20	9	75
COLLETON	34	6	13	10	7	14	84
DARLINGTON	77	1	15	5	54	9	161
DILLON	45	0	8	14	51	15	133
DORCHESTER	144	13	5	0	22	7	191
EDGEFIELD	15	0	4	3	26	1	49
FAIRFIELD	31	1	10	6	77	0	125
FLORENCE	231	0	36	80	64	56	467
GEORGETOWN	143	2	18	3	63	2	231
GREENVILLE	720	5	3	0	199	5	932
GREENWOOD	113	3	5	18	24	48	211

S. C. Department of Youth Services
Table II

Referrals to Intake
by Source and County, FY 1985

County	Law Enforcement	State Agency	Parents	Citizens	School	Other	Total
HAMPTON	116	5	20	2	18	5	166
HORRY	409	8	76	3	127	3	626
JASPER	48	0	4	0	8	0	60
KERSHAW	68	1	4	4	6	2	85
LANCASTER	117	9	69	16	86	11	308
LAURENS	107	0	16	1	122	8	254
LEE	15	1	4	2	0	2	24
LEXINGTON	449	18	52	0	43	39	601
MCCORMICK	16	0	7	3	0	9	35
MARION	91	0	9	6	47	3	156
MARLBORO	38	1	20	13	18	7	97
NEWBERRY	41	1	9	6	60	6	123
OCONEE	111	5	34	29	11	23	213
ORANGEBURG	138	1	1	0	36	36	212
PICKENS	134	2	18	0	49	4	207
RICHLAND	540	7	63	3	89	24	726
SALUDA	15	0	3	3	5	2	28
SPARTANBURG	600	10	135	76	189	8	1018
SUMTER	160	2	26	17	69	12	286
UNION	70	0	13	14	44	10	151
WILLIAMSBURG	36	2	5	1	20	2	66
YORK	389	9	28	8	70	4	508
OUT OF STATE	284	3	5	2	2	13	309
TOTALS	7889	155	1165	374	2665	500	12748

S. C. Department of Youth Services
Table III

Referrals to Intake by Type of Offense,
Sex, and County, FY 1985

County	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Status Offenses		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
ABBEVILLE	2	0	22	7	7	3	31	10	41
AIKEN	27	2	174	48	132	152	333	202	535
ALLENDALE	4	1	44	9	5	4	53	14	67
ANDERSON	35	4	214	57	127	122	376	183	559
BAMBERG	3	0	25	5	27	21	55	26	81
BARNWELL	1	0	27	5	12	5	40	10	50
BEAUFORT	8	0	148	38	22	29	178	67	245
BERKELEY	21	4	206	58	134	124	361	186	547
CALHOUN	2	0	10	1	3	0	15	1	16
CHARLESTON	79	4	683	162	105	115	867	281	1148
CHEROKEE	9	0	91	26	99	79	199	105	304
CHESTER	14	0	67	10	31	12	112	22	134
CHESTERFIELD	6	1	66	5	34	15	106	21	127
CLARENDON	2	0	27	9	21	17	50	26	76
COLLETON	4	0	44	16	15	6	63	22	85
DARLINGTON	13	1	71	17	39	24	123	42	165
DILLON	6	0	65	7	29	26	100	33	133
DORCHESTER	10	1	112	25	23	21	145	47	192
EDGEFIELD	3	0	16	1	12	18	31	19	50
FAIRFIELD	5	0	24	9	42	45	71	54	125
FLORENCE	26	3	284	62	53	43	363	108	471
GEORGETOWN	5	0	133	19	45	30	183	49	232
GREENVILLE	45	5	530	137	126	95	701	237	938
GREENWOOD	9	4	137	30	13	18	159	52	211

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table III

Referrals to Intake by Type of Offense, Sex and County, FY 1985

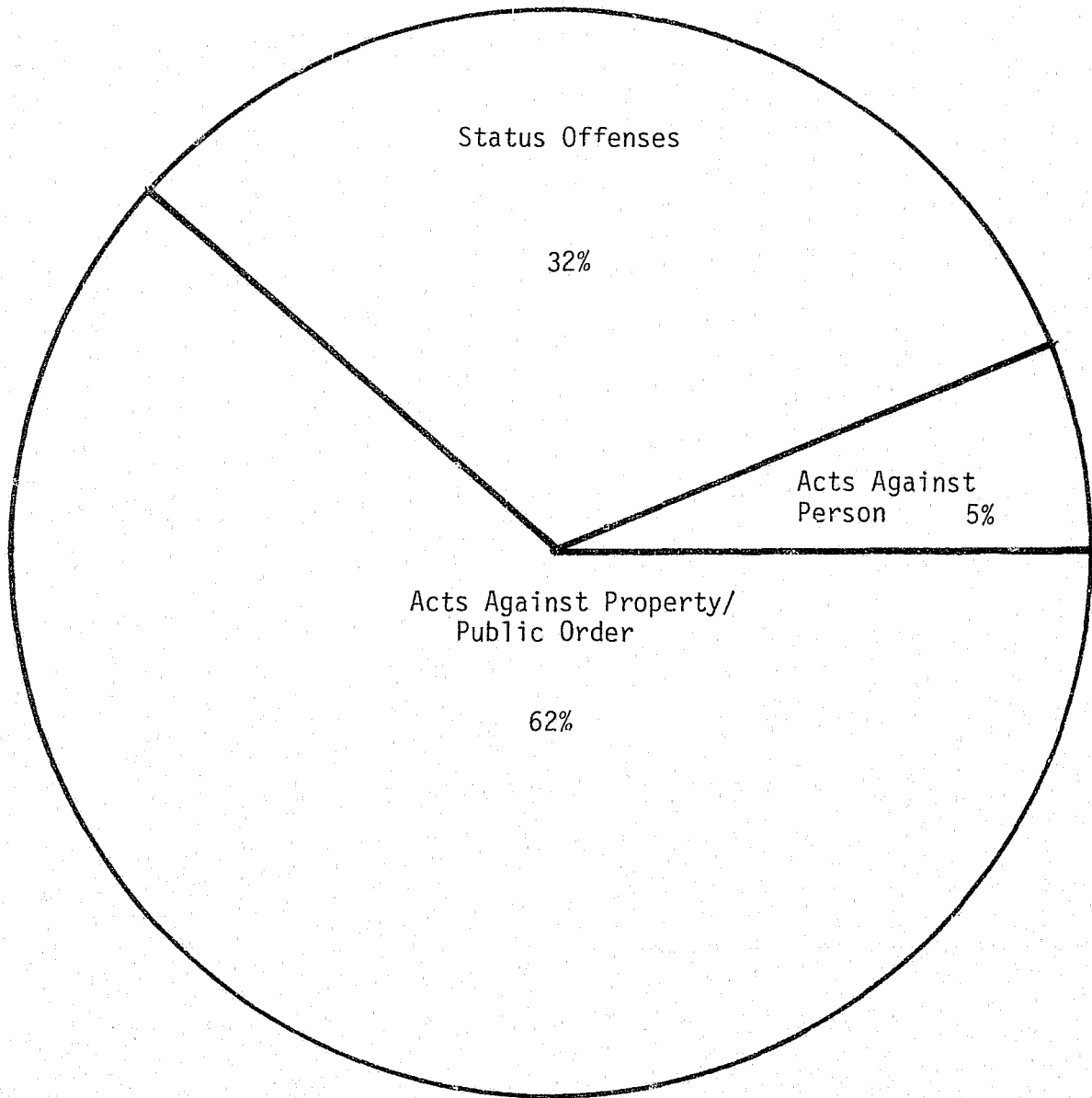
Page 2

County	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Status Offenses		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
HAMPTON	6	0	86	7	48	22	140	29	169
HORRY	27	6	287	79	128	122	442	207	649
JASPER	3	2	33	10	12	6	48	18	66
KERSHAW	6	0	67	13	7	7	80	20	100
LANCASTER	8	0	128	20	77	78	213	98	311
LAURENS	6	2	87	18	69	73	162	93	255
LEE	1	1	19	2	1	1	21	4	25
LEXINGTON	20	1	310	54	77	142	407	197	604
MCCORMICK	2	0	16	8	5	4	23	12	35
MARION	4	1	79	19	38	29	121	49	170
MARLBORO	6	2	40	10	16	23	62	35	97
NEWBERRY	3	0	43	7	40	30	86	37	123
OCONEE	7	6	110	45	22	24	139	76	215
ORANGEBURG	8	1	109	28	34	35	151	64	215
PICKENS	11	2	102	21	37	35	150	58	208
RICHLAND	46	4	467	118	41	52	554	184	738
SALUDA	1	0	10	8	3	6	14	14	28
SPARTANBURG	48	17	528	111	162	153	738	281	1019
SUMTER	15	1	152	33	49	42	216	76	292
UNION	9	0	79	23	21	19	109	42	151
WILLIAMSBURG	5	0	26	11	18	6	49	17	66
YORK	22	1	323	71	45	51	390	123	513
OUT OF STATE	9	1	168	57	23	33	200	91	291
TOTALS	612	78	6489	1537	2129	2027	9230	3642	12,872

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Figure 1

Offense Involvement at Intake, Statewide
FY 1985

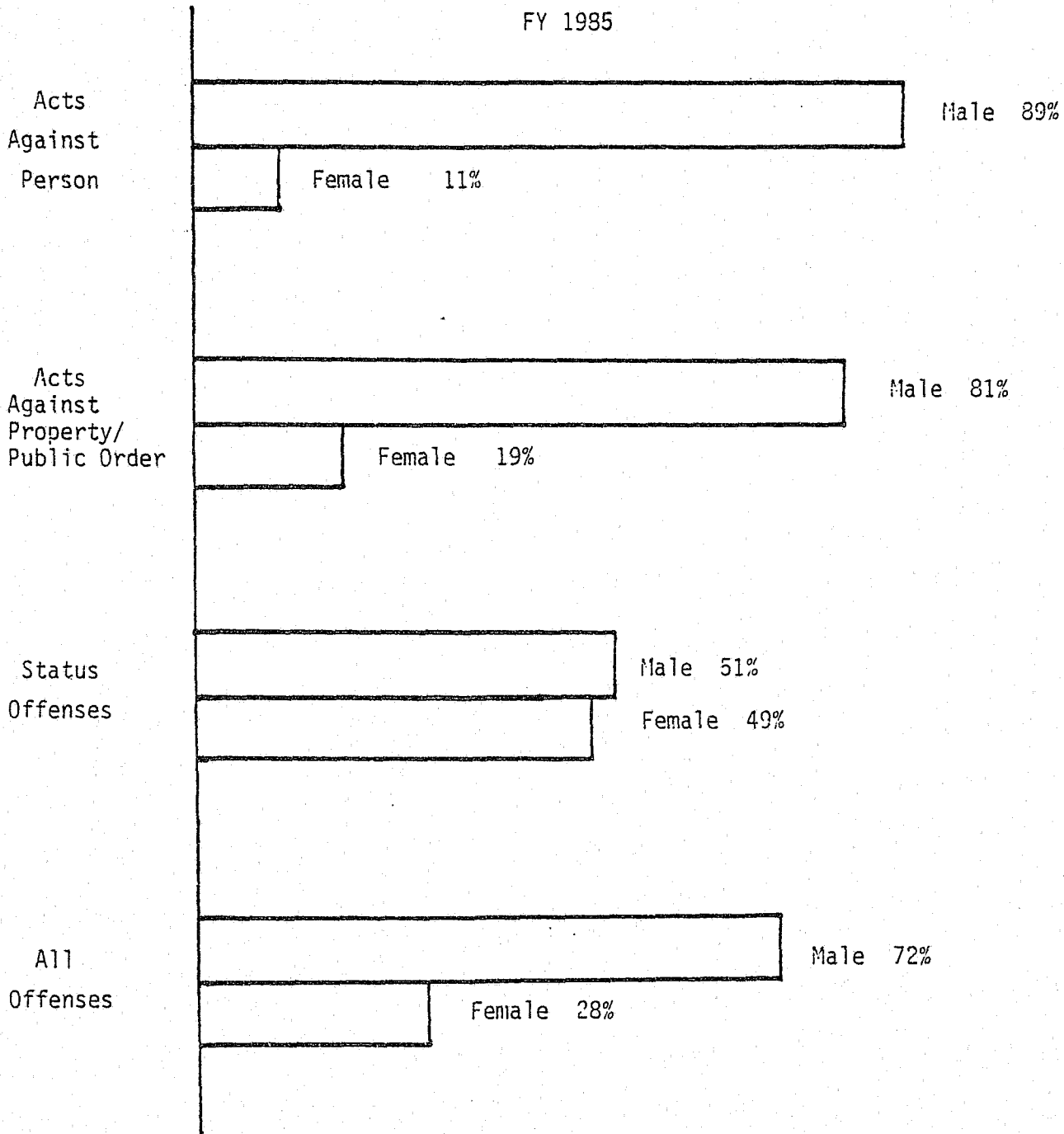


SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 2

Offense Involvement of Males and Females at Intake,
Statewide

FY 1985



S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table IV

Age Distribution of Children
Referred to Intake by County, FY 1985

County	12 & Under	13	14	15	16	17 & Over	Total
ABBEVILLE	4	0	5	9	19	0	37
AIKEN	56	48	84	114	110	11	423
ALLENDALE	17	5	8	17	10	1	58
ANDERSON	51	63	98	139	124	6	481
BAMBERG	7	6	10	19	28	0	70
BARNWELL	5	2	7	15	16	1	46
BEAUFORT	30	32	37	60	61	3	223
BERKELEY	81	49	77	120	127	1	455
CALHOUN	2	0	2	6	4	1	15
CHARLESTON	88	90	185	297	308	14	982
CHEROKEE	46	31	45	63	65	3	253
CHESTER	21	12	24	25	34	1	117
CHESTERFIELD	12	9	28	25	38	0	112
CLARENDON	8	8	15	7	26	0	64
COLLETON	5	10	11	19	30	2	77
DARLINGTON	16	12	28	39	54	2	151
DILLON	25	20	18	21	31	1	116
DORCHESTER	15	21	37	46	46	3	168
EDGEFIELD	4	4	6	14	16	0	44
FAIRFIELD	28	9	18	20	24	2	101
FLORENCE	55	38	81	110	117	3	404
GEORGETOWN	40	24	39	54	54	1	212
GREENVILLE	118	93	152	188	219	9	779
GREENWOOD	30	19	38	49	49	3	188

S. C. Department of Youth Services, FY 1985

Table IV

Age Distribution of Children Referred to Intake by County

Page 2

County	12 & Under	13	14	15	16	17 & Over	Total
HAMPTON	32	22	19	23	43	1	140
HORRY	56	66	86	136	168	5	517
JASPER	11	7	9	16	14	0	57
KERSHAW	5	7	11	27	36	3	89
LANCASTER	30	40	40	77	83	3	273
LAURENS	57	24	29	50	53	1	214
LEE	2	3	5	7	6	0	23
LEXINGTON	70	45	69	113	145	6	448
MCCORMICK	2	6	13	4	3	0	28
MARION	28	20	33	34	34	2	151
MARLBORO	8	6	24	14	29	0	81
NEWBERRY	13	9	24	30	27	1	104
OCONEE	30	30	34	46	57	1	198
ORANGEBURG	28	25	31	46	48	2	180
PICKENS	25	26	25	52	63	4	195
RICHLAND	79	77	116	141	196	22	631
SALUDA	6	4	5	9	3	0	27
SPARTANBURG	134	105	159	227	231	8	864
SUMTER	39	26	49	62	75	4	255
UNION	20	12	28	36	33	1	130
WILLIAMSBURG	6	9	13	16	15	1	60
YORK	84	60	93	111	98	2	448
OUT OF STATE	7	15	38	72	144	5	281
TOTALS	1536	1249	2006	2825	3214	140	10970

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table V

Offense Distribution of Referrals
to Intake by County, FY 1985

County	Person	Property	Public Order	Status	Probation/Parole Violation	Total
ABBEVILLE	2	16	18	11	0	47
AIKEN	21	92	190	294	1	598
ALLENDALE	5	25	47	8	3	88
ANDERSON	36	165	202	278	4	685
BAMBERG*	15	73	79	69	4	240
BARNWELL*	See Bamberg					
BEAUFORT	12	114	197	69	2	394
BERKELEY	30	182	162	282	2	658
CALHOUN	2	5	10	4	0	21
CHARLESTON	94	455	744	279	9	1581
CHEROKEE	13	52	89	190	1	345
CHESTER	16	67	46	54	1	184
CHESTERFIELD	7	55	59	52	3	176
CLARENDON	3	23	27	38	1	92
COLLETON	6	26	40	19	0	91
DARLINGTON	14	92	74	79	4	263
DILLON	6	47	56	61	3	173
DORCHESTER	15	90	100	53	1	259
EDGEFIELD**	See McCormick					
FAIRFIELD	5	5	45	91	3	149
FLORENCE	32	221	269	98	5	625
GEORGETOWN	6	125	103	87	0	321
GREENVILLE	56	346	578	240	7	1227
GREENWOOD	23	123	134	34	0	314

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Table V

Offense Distribution of Referrals to Intake by County, FY 1985

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County	Person	Property	Public Order	Status	Probation/Parole Violation	Total
HAMPTON	6	38	76	75	0	195
HORRY	38	272	306	291	15	922
JASPER	4	18	35	18	0	75
KERSHAW	4	43	76	12	7	142
LANCASTER	7	88	109	179	7	390
LAURENS	8	51	93	143	4	299
LEE	2	14	14	2	0	32
LEXINGTON	24	214	311	225	5	779
MCCORMICK**	8	30	45	53	0	136
MARION	6	78	71	81	4	240
MARLBORO	7	29	35	43	1	115
NEWBERRY	3	21	55	67	1	147
OCONEE	14	95	90	56	1	256
ORANGEBURG	10	89	88	66	6	259
PICKENS	12	73	90	72	1	248
RICHLAND	52	314	484	179	9	1038
SALUDA**	See McCormick					
SPARTANBURG	70	403	477	357	4	1311
SUMTER	16	181	86	122	5	410
UNION	8	42	82	38	1	171
WILLIAMSBURG	5	30	13	26	0	74
YORK	26	269	305	238	9	847
OUT OF STATE	11	92	227	84	2	416
TOTALS	760	4883	6437	4817	136	17,033

*Bamberg and Barnwell counties are combined.

**Edgefield, Saluda and McCormick Counties are combined.

evidenced by the statewide total of 17,033 offenses compared to just 12,872 referrals. Offenses against persons reflected only a small proportion of the total (4%). While the most prevalent category was public order (38%), property and status categories were also a significant proportion, accounting for about 29% each.

Chart 1 provides supplemental offense-specific information, listing the five most prevalent offenses at Family Court intake with differentiation by gender. Statewide, for all offenders, the most frequent charge by far was truancy, accounting for nearly 16% of the offense distribution. The property crimes of shoplifting, housebreaking and petty larceny ranked 2, 3, and 4 respectively followed by a status offense, runaway.

Truancy also was the most frequent charge when offenses against males and females were examined separately. However, it was the only status charge in the "male" listing and was followed closely by the property offenses of housebreaking, shoplifting, petty larceny and larceny. Female offense involvement was concentrated in status charges in that truancy ranked first, and runaway, second, while incorrigibility tied for third with shoplifting. Ranked fifth among the charges against females was simple assault and battery.

Table VI supplements the information on Intake by presenting percentages of recidivism. Recidivism is the term used to define a tendency for repetitious delinquent behavior. At the Intake level, recidivism is a count of all juveniles who at the time of their first referral during the reporting period (FY 1985) evidenced one or more prior delinquency referrals. As presented in Figure 3, 72% of the youth processed through Intake were first referrals, while 16% had experienced one prior, 6% two priors, and 6% three or more priors for a total recidivism rate of 28%.

It should be noted here that recidivism is rarely used as an index of success or failure by the Department of Youth Services since it does not take into account two variables which have a profound effect on basic recidivism data. Severity of offense is an important measure since a child may persist in his delinquent behavior but commit less serious offenses as a result of intervention. Additionally, the frequency of recidivism should be considered since many rehabilitative efforts have the effect of slowing the rate of delinquency. The Department's statistics demonstrate that in general, the more referrals a child has the more likely that he will become involved in serious and frequent delinquent behavior unless he is provided an effective rehabilitative program.

Table VII - X provide supplemental information on the social characteristics of children referred to intake grouped by gross percentages in selected categories. The social factors considered include race, living arrangement, family income, and school attendance.

Chart 1

Five Most Prevalent Offenses at Family Court Intake
with Differentiation by Gender

All Offenders

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of All Referral Offenses (n=17,033)</u>
(1)	Truancy	2,671	15.7%
(2)	Shoplifting	1,601	9.4%
(3)	Housebreaking*	1,247	7.3%
(4)	Petty Larceny	1,223	7.2%
(5)	Runaway	1,086	6.4%

Offenses Charged Against Males

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of All Male Referral Offenses (n=12,735)</u>
(1)	Truancy	1,512	15.8%
(2)	Housebreaking*	1,155	9.1%
(3)	Shoplifting	1,097	8.6%
(4)	Petty Larceny	1,096	8.6%
(5)	Larceny	763	6.0%

Offenses Charged Against Females

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of All Female Referral Offenses (n=4,299)</u>
(1)	Truancy	1,159	27.0%
(2)	Runaway	657	15.3%
tie [(3)	Incorrigibility	504	11.8%
tie [(3)	Shoplifting	504	11.8%
(5)	Simple Assault & Battery	146	3.4%

*Housebreaking includes all categories of the charge including the combined offense code of housebreaking/grand larceny.

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Table VI

Percentage of Intake Recidivism by Number
of Prior Referrals and County, FY 1985

County	Percentage With 0 Prior Referrals		Percentage With 1 Prior Referral		Percentage With 2 Prior Referrals		Percentage With 3+ Prior Referrals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ABBEVILLE	22	61.0	11	30.6	2	5.6	1	2.8
AIKEN	285	68.4	64	15.3	32	7.7	36	8.6
ALLENDALE	36	62.1	13	22.4	5	8.6	4	6.9
ANDERSON	344	71.5	94	19.6	25	5.2	18	3.7
RAMBERG	52	74.2	10	14.3	2	2.9	6	8.6
BARNWELL	31	67.4	9	19.5	5	10.9	1	2.2
BEAUFORT	171	77.8	26	11.8	6	2.7	17	7.7
BERKELEY	354	78.8	61	13.6	16	3.6	18	4.0
CALHOUN	14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	692	70.6	151	15.4	75	7.7	62	6.3
CHEROKEE	154	62.6	55	22.4	20	8.1	17	6.9
CHESTER	73	62.9	18	15.6	15	12.9	10	8.6
CHESTERFIELD	76	67.9	22	19.6	11	9.8	3	2.7
CLARENDON	49	76.5	11	17.2	3	4.7	1	1.6
COLLETON	59	76.6	8	10.4	6	7.8	4	5.2
DARLINGTON	95	62.8	25	16.6	14	9.3	17	11.3
DILLON	79	68.1	21	18.1	10	8.6	6	5.2
DORCHESTER	123	73.6	28	16.8	9	5.4	7	4.2
EDGEFIELD	36	81.8	5	11.4	0	0	3	6.8
FAIRFIELD	81	83.5	9	9.3	6	6.2	1	1.0
FLORENCE	279	69.0	63	15.6	33	8.2	29	7.2
GEORGETOWN	159	75.1	38	17.9	6	2.8	9	4.2
GREENVILLE	566	72.9	113	14.6	49	6.3	48	6.2
GREENWOOD	135	71.8	26	13.8	17	9.1	10	5.3

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Table VI

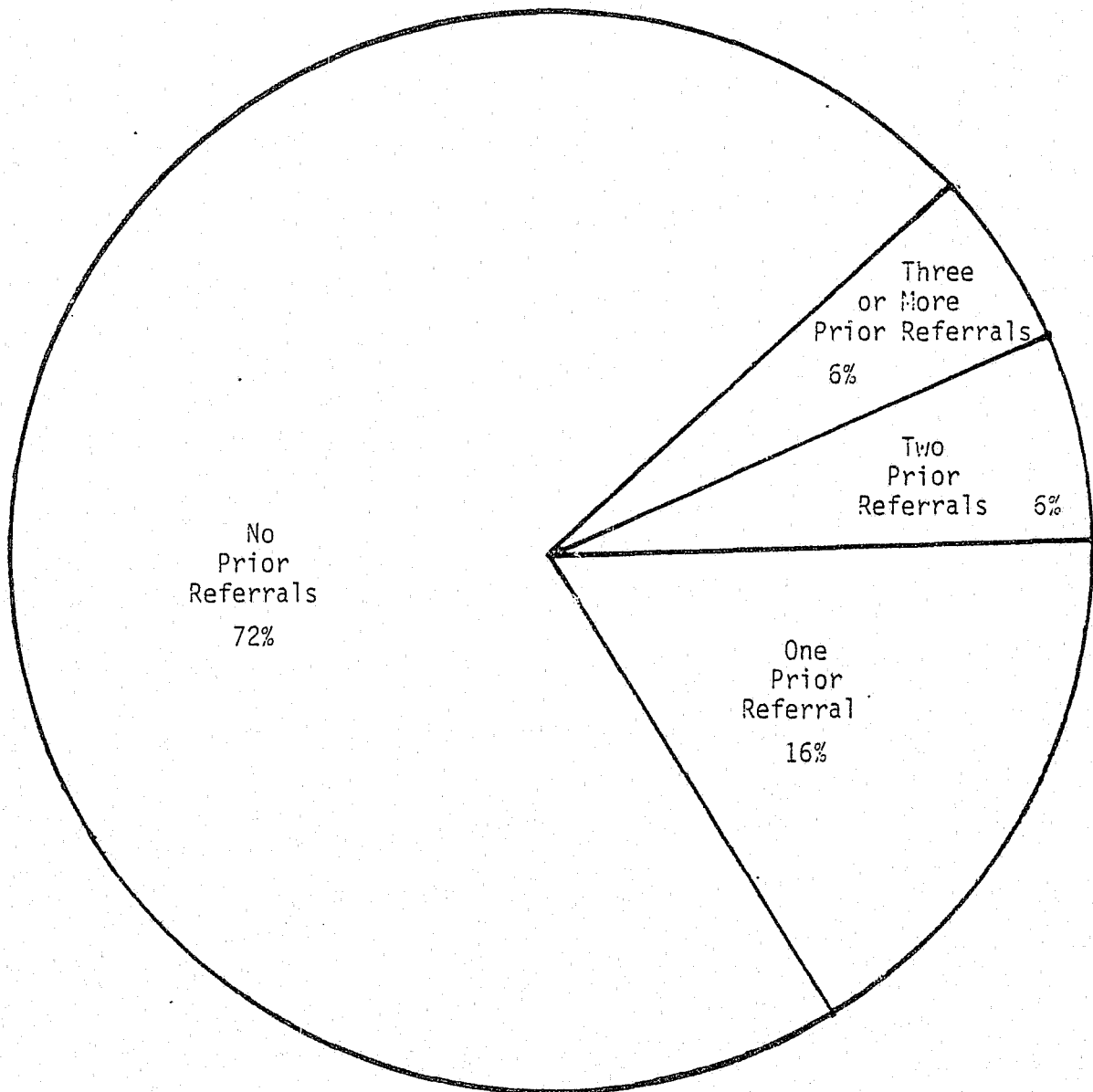
Percentage of Intake Recidivism by Number of Prior Referrals and County, FY 1985

Page Two

County	Percentage With 0 Prior Referrals		Percentage With 1 Prior Referral		Percentage With 2 Prior Referrals		Percentage With 3+ Prior Referrals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
HAMPTON	110	78.6	22	15.7	2	1.4	6	4.3
HORRY	380	73.5	77	14.9	34	6.6	26	5.0
JASPER	51	89.4	4	7.0	1	1.8	1	1.8
KERSHAW	61	69.3	19	21.6	6	6.8	2	2.3
LANCASTER	190	69.9	36	13.2	28	10.3	18	6.6
LAURENS	139	70.6	32	16.2	15	7.6	11	5.6
LFE	19	82.6	0	0	4	17.4	0	0
LXINGTON	325	72.5	59	13.2	21	4.7	43	9.6
MCCORMICK	22	78.6	3	10.7	0	0	3	10.7
MARION	105	70.0	31	20.7	8	5.3	6	4.0
MARLBORO	58	71.6	14	17.3	3	3.7	6	7.4
NEWBERRY	51	49.0	24	23.1	16	15.4	13	12.5
OCONEE	156	78.8	29	14.6	8	4.1	5	2.5
ORANGEBURG	126	70.1	30	16.6	9	5.0	15	8.3
PICKENS	143	73.7	33	17.1	16	8.2	2	1.0
RICHLAND	439	69.7	105	16.7	40	6.3	46	7.3
SALUDA	24	88.8	2	7.5	1	3.7	0	0
SPARTANBURG	617	72.4	141	16.5	52	6.1	43	5.0
SUMTER	157	62.5	50	19.9	15	6.0	29	11.6
UNION	87	66.8	21	16.2	8	6.2	14	10.8
WILLIAMSBURG	51	85.0	6	10.0	0	0	3	5.0
YORK	322	75.9	56	13.2	16	3.8	30	7.1
OUT OF STATE	260	92.9	13	4.6	3	1.1	4	1.4
TOTALS	7858	72.3	1688	15.5	673	6.2	654	6.0

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 3
Intake Recidivism, Statewide
FY 1985



According to Table VII, approximately 60% of the youth referred to Intake are white, while 40% were black. These figures compare to a general population in South Carolina that is 69% white and 31% black, according to the 1980 census. The living arrangement of children referred, as depicted on Table VIII, exhibits a preponderance of single parent families (41% statewide). Only 35% of the youth resided with both natural parents. Table IX, which presents income data by grouped categories, indicates that 46% of all referrals statewide had a family income of under \$10,000. At the same time, some 20% were from families where the figure equaled or exceeded \$20,000, indicative that delinquency is a problem which cuts across income brackets. According to Table X, school attendance was normal for the great majority of referral clients (79% statewide), while 9% were not attending, 10% were assigned to special classes for the physically, mentally, or emotionally handicapped, and 3% were receiving their education in alternative settings such as night schools.

These aggregate statistics are valuable tools which allow the Department to formulate and adjust its programs according to the needs of populations in particular counties or regions of the State.

Table XI presents solicitor decisions, reflecting the final step of the Intake process when the prosecutorial determination is made. Notably, 6,423 solicitor decisions, or almost half of the total, represented diversions from the juvenile justice system. These included 3,076 cases in which charges were dismissed or nolle prosequed, 3,147 cases where contracts were negotiated in lieu of judicial processing and 200 resolutions under other circumstances. In 6,449 cases (50%), the solicitor's decision was to prosecute, meaning that a formal petition was filed and an adjudicatory hearing scheduled. These statewide figures are highlighted in Figure 4.

S. C. Department of Youth Services
Table VII

Race Comparison (Percentages) of Children
Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 85

County	Percentage White	Percentage Black
ABBEVILLE	45.9%	54.1%
AIKEN	75.0%	25.0%
ALLENDALE	27.5%	72.4%
ANDERSON	74.9%	25.1%
BAMBERG	28.6%	71.4%
BARNWELL	43.5%	56.5%
BEAUFORT	59.6%	40.4%
BERKELEY	79.9%	20.1%
CALHOUN	25.0%	75.0%
CHARLESTON	48.2%	51.8%
CHEROKEE	69.2%	30.8%
CHESTER	58.1%	41.9%
CHESTERFIELD	49.1%	50.9%
CLARENDON	26.6%	73.4%
COLLETON	48.1%	51.9%
DARLINGTON	46.1%	53.9%
DILLON	52.6%	47.4%
DORCHESTER	76.5%	23.5%
EDGEFIELD	40.9%	59.1%
FAIRFIELD	28.0%	72.0%
FLORENCE	48.3%	51.7%
GEORGETOWN	54.9%	45.1%
GREENVILLE	69.4%	30.6%
GREENWOOD	47.3%	52.7%

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table VII
 Race Comparison (Percentages) of Children Referred for
 Delinquency by County, FY1985
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County	Percentage White	Percentage Black
HAMPTON	45.7%	54.3%
HORRY	77.5%	22.5%
JASPER	60.7%	39.3%
KERSHAW	57.3%	42.7%
LANCASTER	63.5%	36.5%
LAURENS	61.9%	38.1%
LEE	4.3%	95.7%
LEXINGTON	85.7%	14.3%
MCCORMICK	35.7%	64.3%
MARION	34.4%	65.6%
MARLBORO	50.0%	50.0%
NEWBERRY	43.8%	56.2%
OCONEE	77.8%	22.2%
ORANGEBURG	30.4%	69.6%
PICKENS	84.6%	15.4%
RICHLAND	32.9%	67.1%
SALUDA	63.0%	37.0%
SPARTANBURG	62.4%	37.6%
SUMTER	38.8%	61.2%
UNION	61.4%	38.6%
WILLIAMSBURG	21.7%	78.3%
YORK	68.2%	31.8%
OUT OF STATE	90.0%	10.0%
STATEWIDE	60.2%	39.8%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table VIII

Living Arrangement (Percentages) of Children Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 85

County	Percentage With Both Parents	Percentage With Single Parent	Natural Parent/ Stepparent	Percentage With Other Arrangement
ABBEVILLE	30.5%	47.2%	8.4%	14.0%
AIKEN	28.9%	40.5%	15.4%	15.2%
ALLENDALE	24.6%	38.5%	19.3%	17.6%
ANDERSON	36.5%	38.6%	14.2%	10.7%
BAMBERG	24.3%	58.6%	8.6%	8.5%
BARNWELL	21.8%	56.5%	13.0%	8.7%
BEAUFORT	33.1%	42.8	11.0%	13.1%
BERKELEY	46.0%	27.6%	19.9%	6.5%
CALHOUN	53.8%	23.1%	0.0%	23.1%
CHARLESTON	27.0%	47.5%	13.2%	12.3%
CHEROKEE	29.4%	46.3%	11.2%	13.1%
CHESTER	33.0%	47.8%	9.6%	9.6%
CHESTERFIELD	42.3%	32.4%	13.5%	11.8%
CLARENDON	34.9%	46.0%	9.5%	9.6%
COLLETON	27.8%	43.1%	13.9%	15.2%
DARLINGTON	31.8%	41.3%	16.0%	10.9%
DILLON	27.8%	51.5%	7.3%	13.4%
DORCHESTER	39.2%	30.1%	19.9%	10.8%
EDGEFIELD	27.3%	52.2%	6.8%	13.7%
FAIRFIELD	89.9%	9.1%	1.0%	0.0%
FLORENCE	37.2%	41.5%	9.5%	11.8%
GEORGETOWN	40.5%	39.8%	12.3%	7.4%
GREENVILLE	35.2%	40.4%	13.3%	11.1%
GREENWOOD	27.7%	54.0%	9.8%	8.5%

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table VIII - Page 2
 Living Arrangement (Percentages) of Children
 Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 85

County	Percentage With Both Parents	Percentage With Single Parent	Natural Parent/ Stepparent	Percentage With Other Arrangement
HAMPTON	38.8%	37.3%	9.0%	14.9%
HORRY	40.1%	38.5%	15.0%	6.4%
JASPER	81.4%	13.0%	3.7%	1.9%
KERSHAW	39.2%	31.0%	14.9%	14.9%
LANCASTER	43.4%	36.3%	10.0%	10.3%
LAURENS	32.6%	38.0%	18.5%	10.9%
LEE	36.5%	40.9	9.0%	13.6%
LEXINGTON	29.5%	37.7%	10.3%	22.5%
MCCORMICK	17.8%	42.9%	7.1%	32.2%
MARION	28.3%	49.6%	15.2%	6.9%
MARLBORO	28.5%	39.0%	14.3%	18.2%
NEWBERRY	29.8%	55.9%	7.1%	7.2%
OCONEE	37.9%	34.2%	10.8%	17.1%
ORANGEBURG	36.6%	44.2%	5.4%	13.8%
PICKENS	44.3%	30.5%	12.6%	12.6%
RICHLAND	25.9%	49.8%	10.7%	13.6%
SALUDA	14.9%	55.5%	7.4%	22.2%
SPARTANBURG	30.2%	43.0%	15.2%	11.6%
SUMTER	33.5%	46.5%	8.6%	11.4%
UNION	32.3%	47.4%	10.9%	9.4%
WILLIAMSBURG	32.2%	49.1%	11.9%	6.8%
YORK	33.1%	47.6%	6.8%	13.0%
OUT OF STATE	52.9%	24.7%	10.5%	11.9%
STATEWIDE	34.7%	41.4%	12.6%	11.3%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table IX

Family Income (Percentages) of Children
Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 85

County	Percentage Under \$5,000	Percentage \$5,000 to \$9,999	Percentage \$10,000 to \$19,999	Percentage \$20,000 Or More
ARREVILLE	19.5%	33.3%	22.2%	25.0%
AIKEN	14.5%	23.9%	37.9%	23.7%
ALLENDALE	48.1%	17.9%	26.8%	7.2%
ANDERSON	16.3%	21.7%	35.3%	26.7%
BAMBERG	37.2%	20.0%	37.1%	5.7%
BARNWELL	35.5%	28.9%	17.8%	17.8%
BEAUFORT	22.4%	21.0%	31.4%	25.2%
BERKELEY	5.2%	12.9%	61.2%	20.7%
CALHOUN	50.0%	16.7%	8.3%	25.0%
CHARLESTON	20.8%	23.8%	28.1%	27.3%
CHEROKEE	29.4%	37.3%	26.0%	7.3%
CHESTER	15.9%	33.7%	40.7%	9.7%
CHESTERFIELD	12.8%	53.2%	24.8%	9.2%
CLARENDON	47.5%	41.3%	6.4%	4.8%
COLLETON	20.0%	26.7%	34.7%	18.6%
DARLINGTON	18.8%	37.7%	34.8%	8.7%
DILLON	28.5%	39.0%	23.0%	9.5%
DORCHESTER	2.5%	25.8%	42.9%	28.8%
EDGEFIELD	58.1%	18.6%	11.7%	11.6%
FAIRFIELD	20.3%	50.4%	28.3%	1.0%
FLORENCE	22.9%	28.4%	24.7%	24.0%
GEORGETOWN	20.7%	27.2%	32.5%	19.6%
GREENVILLE	17.0%	28.1%	28.2%	26.7%
GREENWOOD	6.9%	31.1%	43.1%	18.9%

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Table IX

Family Income (Percentages) Referred for Delinquency by County, FY1985

Page 2

County	Percentage Under \$5,000	Percentage \$5,000 to \$9,999	Percentage \$10,000 to \$19,999	Percentage \$20,000 Or More
HAMPTON	29.9%	46.8%	18.2%	5.1%
HORRY	11.3%	24.4%	38.1%	26.2%
JASPER	5.5%	43.7%	50.8%	0.0%
KERSHAW	15.1%	25.6%	23.3%	36.0%
LANCASTER	5.1%	29.3%	47.1%	18.5%
LAURENS	15.3%	31.5%	35.6%	17.6%
LEE	31.9%	27.3%	31.8%	9.0%
LEXINGTON	8.7%	22.9%	49.2%	19.2%
MCCORMICK	34.8%	34.9%	8.6%	21.7%
MARION	33.8%	35.3%	22.0%	8.9%
MARLBORO	37.2%	30.8%	30.7%	1.3%
NEWBERRY	35.5%	18.4%	35.6%	10.5%
OCONEE	14.0%	25.5%	34.5%	26.0%
ORANGEBURG	46.1%	18.4%	26.0%	9.5%
PICKENS	18.9%	23.7%	29.7%	27.7%
RICHLAND	26.3%	29.2%	24.5%	20.0%
SALUDA	29.6%	29.7%	25.9%	14.8%
SPARTANBURG	17.5%	23.3%	40.7%	18.5%
SUMTER	37.5%	22.9%	20.0%	19.6%
UNION	34.1%	27.8%	30.9%	7.2%
WILLIAMSBURG	50.0%	24.3%	17.1%	8.6%
YORK	19.6%	21.1%	34.9%	24.4%
OUT OF STATE	9.0%	11.1%	44.5%	35.4%
STATEWIDE	19.9%	26.5%	33.2%	20.4%

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table X
 School Attendance (Percentages) of Children
 Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 85

County	Percentage With Normal Attendance	Percentage Not Attending	Percentage In Special Arrangements	Percentage in Other
ARBEVILLE	69.4%	8.3%	22.3%	0.0%
AIKEN	86.8%	9.1%	3.6%	.5%
ALLENDALE	86.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%
ANDERSON	74.9%	9.9%	12.2%	3.0%
BAMBERG	80.0%	1.4%	15.8%	2.8%
BARNWELL	84.8%	4.4%	10.8%	0.0%
BEAUFORT	90.1%	4.7%	4.7%	.5%
BERKELEY	88.4%	5.9%	4.0%	1.7%
CALHOUN	71.4%	21.5%	7.1%	0.0%
CHARLESTON	69.0%	11.2%	12.1%	7.7%
CHEROKEE	87.6%	6.8%	5.6%	0.0%
CHESTER	87.0%	5.2%	7.8%	0.0%
CHESTERFIELD	77.4%	10.9%	9.9%	1.8%
CLARENDON	81.2%	4.7%	11.0%	3.1%
COLLETON	86.8%	9.3%	2.6%	1.3%
DARLINGTON	84.1%	6.2%	2.8%	6.9%
DILLON	83.7%	8.1%	5.1%	3.1%
DORCHESTER	67.2%	7.6%	24.0%	1.2%
EDGEFIELD	81.8%	6.8%	2.3%	9.1%
FAIRFIELD	74.6%	1.0%	22.4%	2.0%
FLORENCE	86.5%	6.7%	4.9%	1.9%
GEORGETOWN	86.0%	1.0%	8.6%	4.4%
GREENVILLE	66.3%	12.5%	12.7%	8.5%
GREENWOOD	82.6%	6.4%	9.8%	1.2%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table X

School Attendance (Percentages) of Children Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 85

Page ?

County	Percentage With Normal Attendance	Percentage Not Attending	Percentage In Special Arrangements	Percentage Other
HAMPTON	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
HORRY	83.9%	4.7%	9.7%	1.7%
JASPER	96.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
KERSHAW	79.5%	12.6%	6.8%	1.1%
LANCASTER	82.5%	7.4%	7.4%	2.7%
LAURENS	80.9%	8.3%	2.5%	8.3%
LEE	77.4%	9.0%	13.6%	0.0%
LEXINGTON	74.3%	12.8%	11.7%	1.2%
MCCORMICK	78.6%	10.7%	3.6%	7.1%
MARION	86.8%	6.2%	4.2%	2.8%
MARLBORO	93.5%	5.2%	0.0%	1.3%
NEWBERRY	60.6%	6.0%	29.8%	3.6%
OCONEE	87.7%	6.2%	4.6%	1.5%
ORANGERBURG	81.5%	10.1%	7.2%	1.2%
PICKENS	80.3%	10.7%	7.9%	1.1%
RICHLAND	69.0%	8.2%	21.2%	1.6%
SALUDA	81.5%	11.1%	3.7%	3.7%
SPARTANBURG	79.0%	10.4%	9.3%	1.3%
SUMTER	61.1%	5.8%	31.1%	2.0%
UNION	86.0%	8.4%	4.0%	1.6%
WILLIAMSBURG	86.4%	8.5%	3.4%	1.7%
YORK	78.9%	17.0%	3.8%	.3%
OUT OF STATE	75.4%	19.3%	1.4%	3.9%
STATEWIDE	78.7%	8.7%	9.7%	2.9%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XI

Solicitor Decisions by County, FY 1985

County	Dismissed	Divert w/ Contract	Prosecute	Other	Total
ABBEVILLE	1	14	25	1	41
AIKEN	212	166	154	3	535
ALLENDALE	6	28	33	0	67
ANDERSON	88	283	187	1	559
BAMBERG	9	32	40	0	81
BARNWELL	12	4	34	0	50
BEAUFORT	74	64	107	0	245
BERKELEY	323	31	193	0	547
CALHOUN	2	3	10	1	16
CHARLESTON	361	91	693	3	1148
CHEROKEE	41	58	199	6	304
CHESTER	17	25	92	0	134
CHESTERFIELD	24	26	77	0	127
CLARENDON	9	41	25	1	76
COLLETON	20	13	51	1	85
DARLINGTON	5	10	145	5	165
DILLON	28	25	77	3	133
DORCHESTER	64	12	113	3	192
EDGEFIELD	8	31	11	0	50
FAIRFIELD	24	55	46	0	125
FLORENCE	109	139	222	1	471
GEORGETOWN	20	55	156	1	232
GREENVILLE	152	323	461	2	938
GREENWOOD	4	43	164	0	211

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table XI
 Solicitor Decisions by County, FY 1985
 Page 2

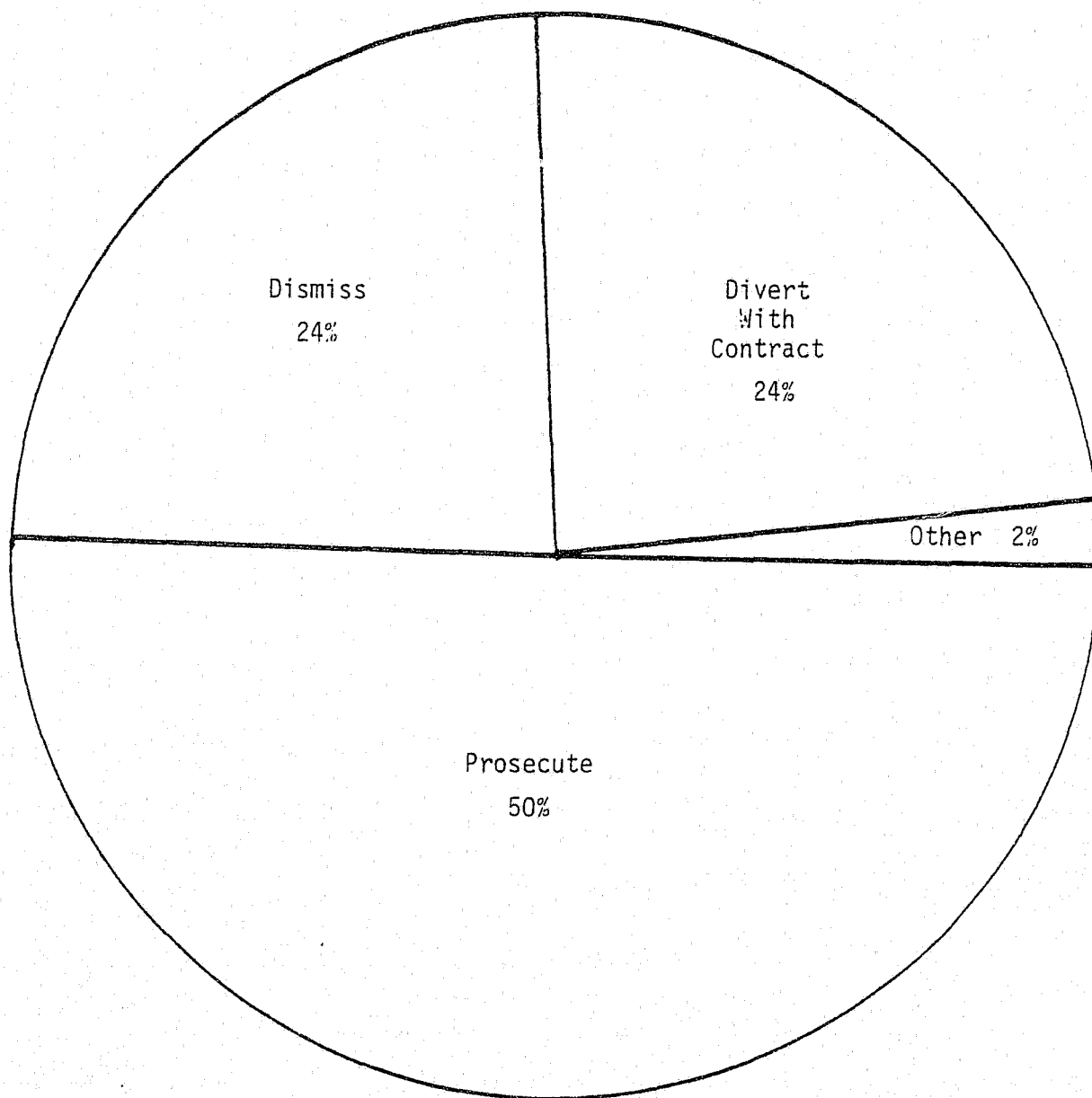
County	Dismissed	Divert w/ Contract	Prosecute	Other	Total
HAMPTON	102	40	27	0	169
HORRY	165	132	350	2	649
JASPER	1	30	35	0	66
KERSHAW	12	44	44	0	100
LANCASTER	26	108	173	4	311
LAURENS	75	49	131	0	255
LEE	1	5	19	0	25
LEXINGTON	270	8	323	3	604
MCCORMICK	3	10	21	1	35
MARION	21	74	75	0	170
MARLBORU	28	21	48	0	97
NEWBERRY	17	43	62	1	123
OCONEE	43	41	131	0	215
ORANGEBURG	76	29	110	0	215
PICKENS	21	35	152	0	208
RICHLAND	114	217	403	4	738
SALUDA	2	12	14	0	28
SPARTANBURG	173	456	384	6	1019
SUMTER	3	105	182	2	292
UNION	7	2	142	0	151
WILLIAMSBURG	9	7	50	0	66
YORK	94	86	332	1	513
OUT OF STATE	200	21	64	6	291
TOTALS	3076	3147	6587	62	12872

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 4

Solicitor Decisions, Statewide

FY 1985



ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION

After a formal petition has been filed signifying the Solicitor's decision to prosecute, an adjudicatory hearing is conducted. This hearing results in either a dismissal or a finding of delinquency. The case disposition is handed down at a separate dispositional hearing, after the Judge has reviewed pertinent social information and recommendations completed by the Intake worker, or, where a temporary diagnostic commitment was ordered, the findings and recommendations of the Reception and Evaluation Center staff.

Table XII presents primary judicial dispositions by county for a total of 6,385 cases. In 4,328 cases (68%) probationary supervision in the community by DYS staff was ordered. A total of 607 dispositions (10%) reflected final commitments to DYS correctional facilities, while 727 (11%) were dismissals. It should be noted that these figures represent the primary dispositions (as shown in Figure 5), and that probation, for example, may be ordered in conjunction with other dispositions such as restitution (see Table XVIII), alternative placement, or referral to a social agency for specified services. The proportion of all dispositions accounted for by probation has remained relatively stable over the past five (5) years.

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XII

Primary Judicial Dispositions by County, FY 1985

County	Dismissed	Probation	Correctional Facility	Other	Total
ABBEVILLE	1	19	4	1	25
AIKEN	19	155	21	6	201
ALLENDALE	3	32	3	2	40
ANDERSON	18	201	15	17	251
BAMBERG	4	34	6	0	44
BARNWELL	4	37	6	0	47
BEAUFORT	3	63	5	2	73
BERKELEY	14	78	10	5	107
CALHOUN	1	12	2	1	16
CHARLESTON	24	419	56	89	588
CHEROKEE	20	78	7	85	190
CHESTER	5	80	9	6	100
CHESTERFIELD	13	76	7	3	99
CLARENDON	2	25	0	4	31
COLLETON	3	23	10	1	37
DARLINGTON	32	113	18	4	167
DILLON	7	63	9	4	83
DORCHESTER	3	52	13	27	95
EDGEFIELD	2	15	2	0	19
FAIRFIELD	0	51	4	1	56
FLORENCE	30	155	38	5	228
GEORGETOWN	73	56	7	2	138
GREENVILLE	22	219	49	76	366
GREENWOOD	12	90	8	6	116

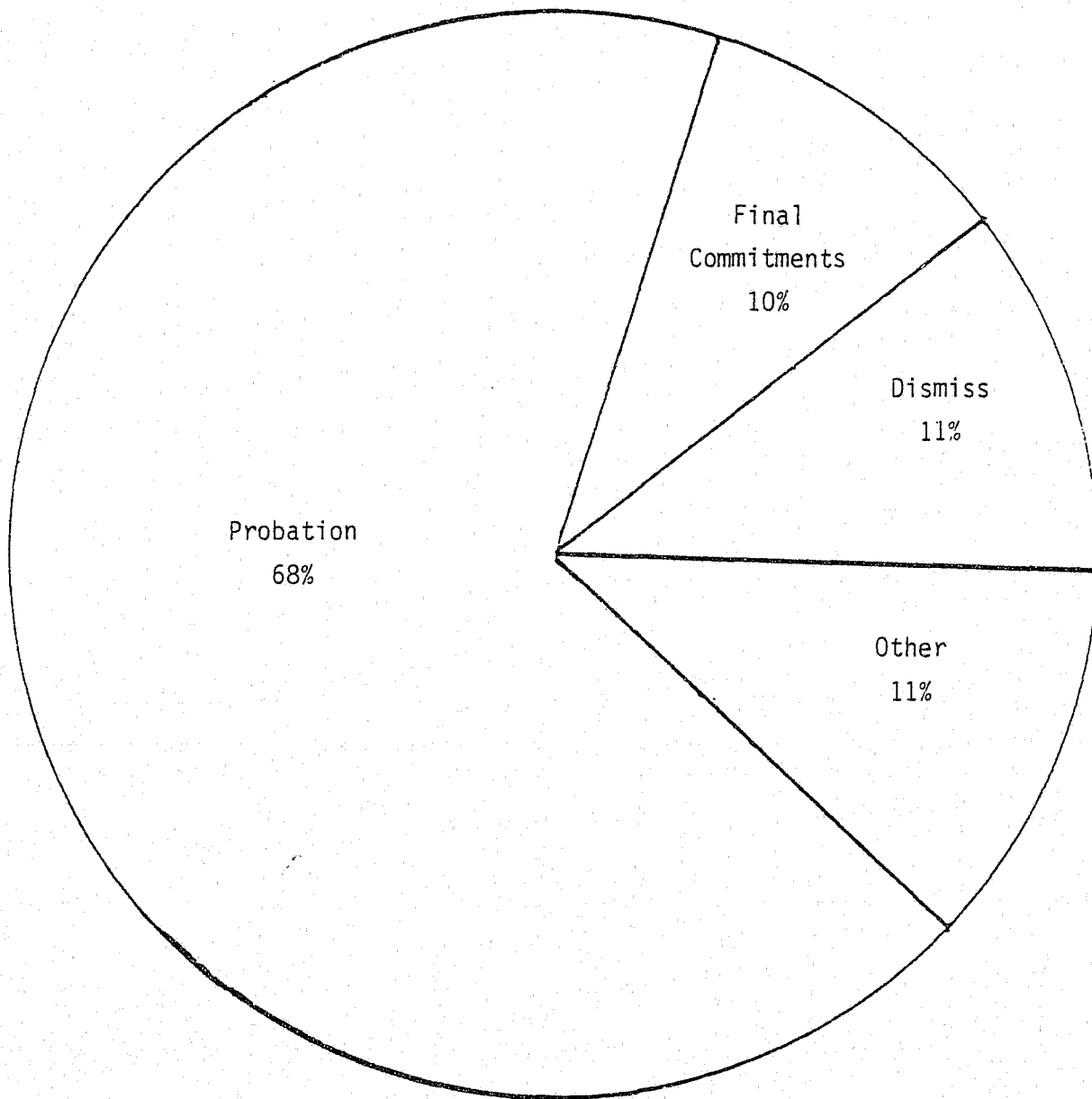
S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table XII
 Primary Judicial Dispositions by County, FY 1985
 Page 2

County	Dismissed	Probation	Correctional Facility	Other	Total
HAMPTON	1	15	4	0	20
HORRY	100	110	29	36	275
JASPER	1	19	1	3	24
KERSHAW	1	31	7	7	46
LANCASTER	29	137	24	3	193
LAURENS	27	102	4	25	158
LEE	7	14	1	0	22
LEXINGTON	4	106	10	8	128
MCCORMICK	0	12	1	0	13
MARION	23	62	11	1	97
MARLBORO	6	39	9	2	56
NEWBERRY	8	58	1	8	75
OCONEE	6	149	6	2	163
ORANGEBURG	0	99	21	13	133
PICKENS	12	75	5	56	148
RICHLAND	31	206	40	107	384
SALUDA	3	9	2	0	14
SPARTANBURG	25	413	46	81	565
SUMTER	14	120	25	7	166
UNION	41	102	8	0	151
WILLIAMSBURG	3	31	3	0	37
YORK	59	242	37	7	345
OUT OF STATE	11	31	3	10	55
TOTALS	727	4328	607	723	6385

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 5
Primary Judicial Dispositions, Statewide

FY 1985



INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services operates a residential Reception and Evaluation Center and three correctional facilities, Willow Lane, John G. Richards, and Birchwood, for children who need diagnostic services, treatment intervention and supervision on a more intensive basis than is available in the community. R&E's population consists of juveniles temporarily committed by the Family Courts between the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings for comprehensive diagnostic testing and treatment recommendations. Stays average approximately 30 days and by law may not exceed 45 days.

The population of the three correctional facilities is comprised of youth committed on final orders by the Family Courts for long-term treatment services. These youth are released to the community by the State Juvenile Parole Board after it has been determined that treatment objectives were met. Average stay in the correctional facilities approximates six months, with case progress subject to review every three months by the Parole Board.

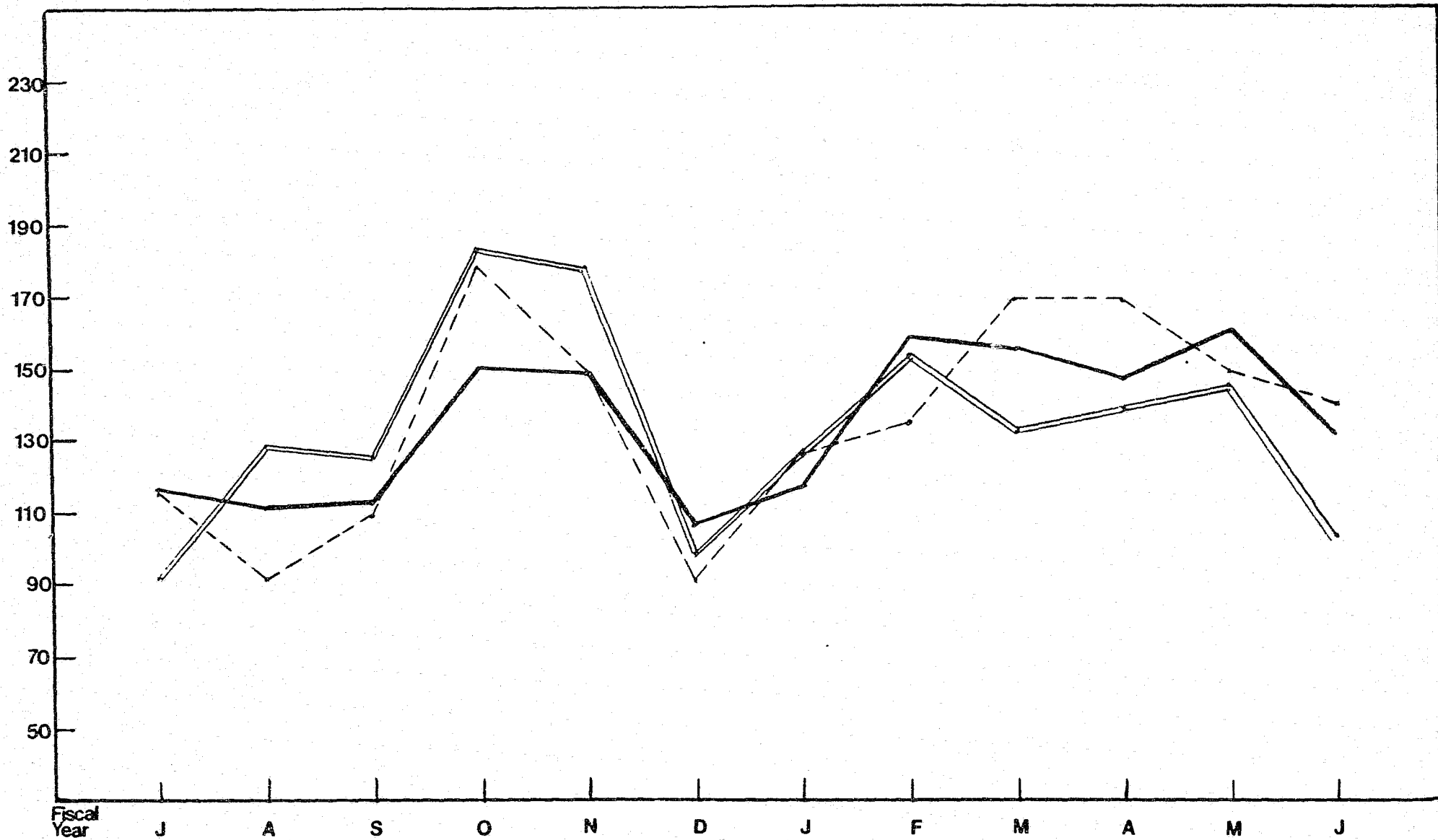
In Figure 6, the R&E Center population for FY 84-85 is compared to 83-84 and to the 5-year trend. This graph displays the pattern as fairly stable, with distinct peak periods characterizing the fall and spring months.

Following is Figure 7, which compares the combined correctional facility population for FY 84-85 to 1983-84 and the 7-year trend. The pattern for 84-85 is almost identical to the seven year trend line in terms of peak and low periods. The average population level in 84-85, however, is 80-100 clients lower than the seven year line.

In addition to the Family Court commitments, DYS received ten youth this year who had been waived to General Sessions Court for prosecution and sentencing as adults. Such individuals remain in Youth Services custody until they reach their seventeenth birthdays, and then transfer to the Department of Corrections to complete their sentences. Most are serving time for serious crimes against person such as aggravated assault and armed robbery, and/or exhibit extensive offense histories.

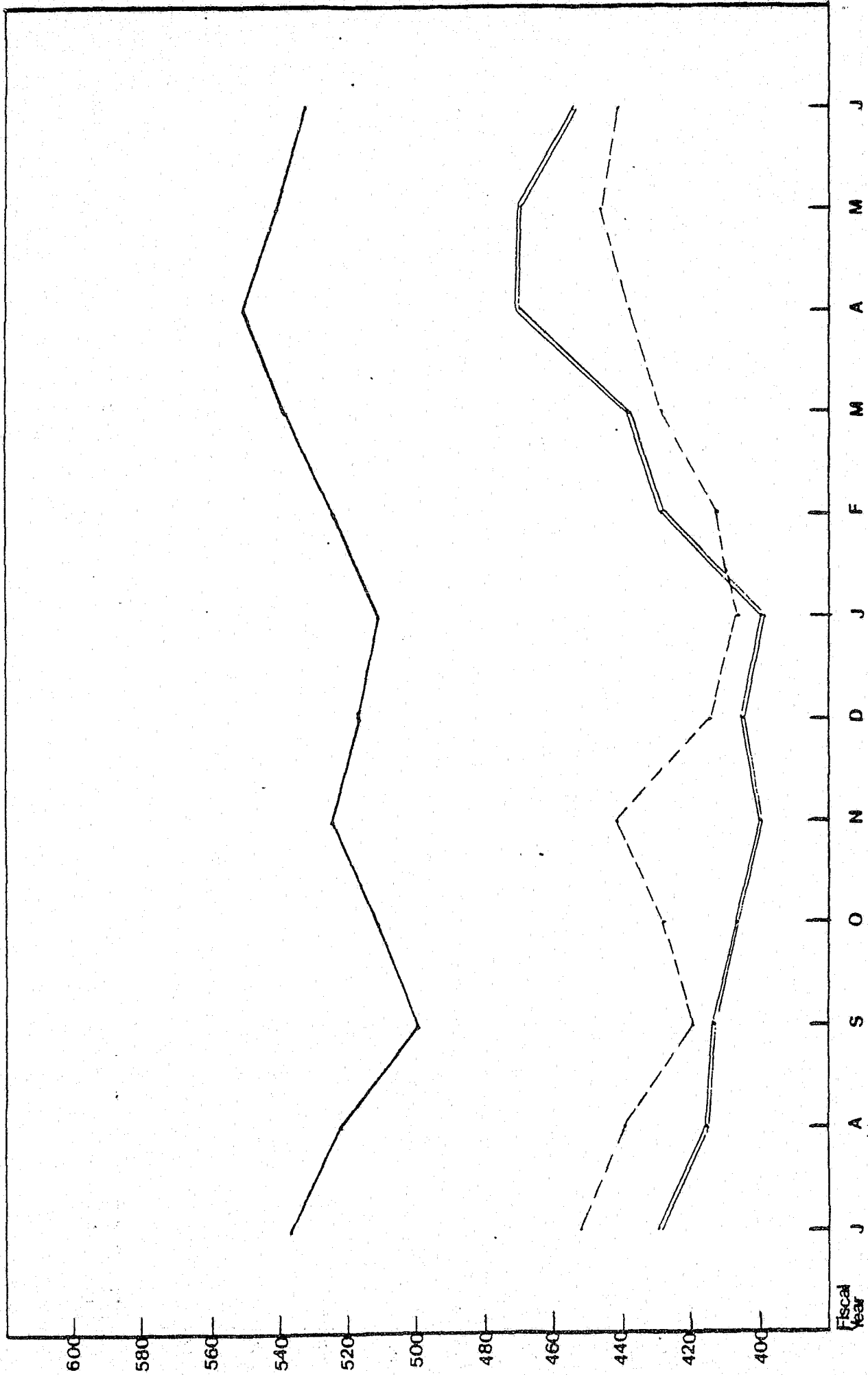
The total number of youth committed to the R&E Center in FY 1985 was 1,733, while that for the correctional facilities was 730. Daily assigned population in these institutional programs, combined, averaged 567. The three long-term campuses operated at 124% of design capacity. During the same period, 1,725 clients were discharged from R&E, and 798 from the correctional facilities. The majority of youth leaving DYS correctional facilities (528 or 66%) are released conditionally by the Juvenile Parole Board and subject to continued supervision in the community sector. In FY 1985 the average statewide parole caseload was 448.

Figure 6
R & E POPULATION



— 5 Year Trend
== FY 83-84
- - FY 84-85

Figure 7
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY POPULATION



— 7 Year Trend

- - - FY 83 84

Tables XIII - XVI pertain to various aspects of the Institutional Programs. Table XIII, a distribution of judicial commitments by County, indicates a concentration in the more populous counties - - Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg - - which together contributed 29% of the R&E total and 32% of that for the correctional institutions.

Table XIV and Figure 8 illustrate the prevalence of property crimes as a reason for institutional confinement. At both R&E and the correctional institutions, property offenses accounted for more commitments than any other category (32% and 42% respectively).

Table XV provides the distribution of commitments by race and sex. The R&E population was 54% white, and 46% black, with males constituting a large proportion of the total (74%). In the correctional facilities, blacks comprised 55% of the population and males, 85%. The age distribution presented in Table XVI indicates that fifteen and sixteen year olds accounted for about 53% of the R&E population and 62% of that for the correctional institutions.

Table XIII

Commitments to Institutional
Programs by County
FY 1985

County	Reception and Evaluation Center	Correctional Facilities
ABBEVILLE	7	7
AIKEN	57	25
ALLENDALE	17	5
ANDERSON	87	19
BAMBERG	10	8
BARNWELL	12	6
BEAUFORT	24	5
BERKELEY	44	12
CALHOUN	7	3
CHARLESTON	114	70
CHEROKEE	20	11
CHESTER	43	16
CHESTERFIELD	23	7
CLARENDON	6	0
COLLETON	14	11
DARLINGTON	44	26
DILLON	25	12
DORCHESTER	39	21
EDGEFIELD	5	2
FAIRFIELD	26	4
FLORENCE	73	41
GEORGETOWN	33	8
GREENVILLE	107	53
GREENWOOD	24	9

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Table XIII

Commitments to Institutional Programs by County, FY 1985

Page 2

County	Reception and Evaluation Center	Correctional Facilities
HAMPTON	8	4
HORRY	79	28
JASPER	4	1
KERSHAW	10	7
LANCASTER	64	32
LAURENS	14	3
LEE	5	1
LEXINGTON	54	12
MCCORMICK	3	1
MARION	23	12
MARLBORO	21	10
NEWBERRY	7	3
OCONEE	22	8
ORANGEBURG	57	26
PICKENS	37	6
RICHLAND	132	51
SALUDA	1	2
SPARTANBURG	147	57
SUMTER	50	28
UNION	22	7
WILLIAMSBURG	10	3
YORK	92	42
OUT OF STATE	10	5
TOTALS	1733	730

*Willow Lane, JGR & Birchwood Campuses combined.

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XIV

Distribution of Institutional
Commitments by Offense Category
FY 1985

Offense Category	Reception and Evaluation Center		Correctional Facilities	
	No.	%	No.	%
Acts Against Persons	145	8.4	84	11.5
Acts Involving Property	548	31.6	309	42.4
Acts Against Public Order/ Public Offenses	299	17.3	159	21.8
Status Offenses	452	26.1	0	-
Violations of Probation	288	16.6	143	19.6
Parole Revocations	-	-	26	3.6
Other/Unknown	1	.1	8	1.1
Total	1733	100.0	729	100.0

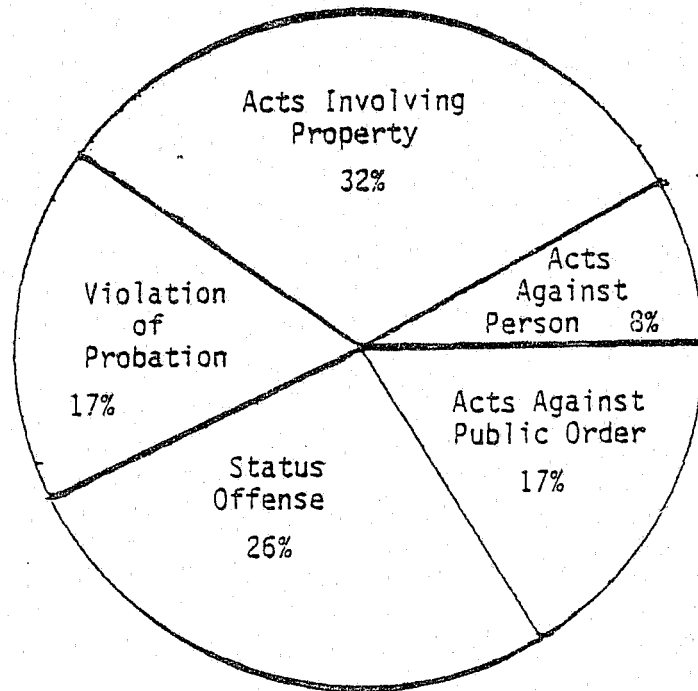
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 8

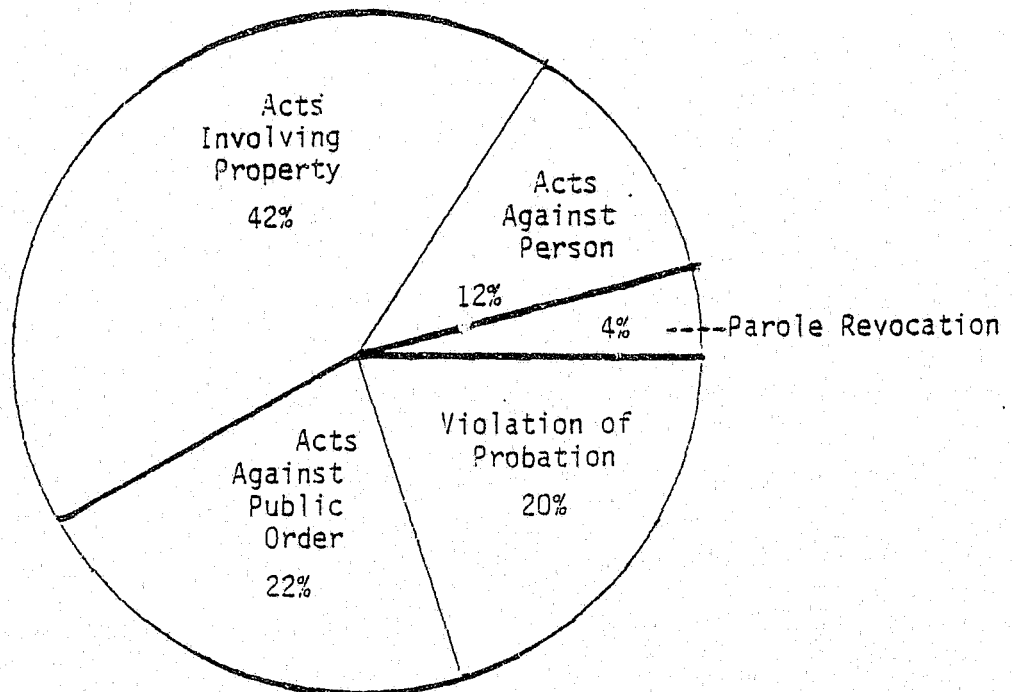
Offense Involvement of Institutional Commitments,
Statewide

FY 1985

Reception
and
Evaluation
Center



Correctional
Facilities



S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XV

Distribution of Institutional Commitments
by Race and Sex

FY 1985

Race	Reception and Evaluation Center						Correctional Facilities					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	656	51.7	274	59.2	930	53.7	273	43.9	53	49.1	326	44.7
Black	602	47.4	188	40.6	790	45.6	346	55.6	55	50.9	401	54.9
Other/ Not Reported	12	.9	1	.2	13	.7	3	.5	0	0.0	3	.4
Total	1270	73.3	463	26.7	1733	100.0	622	85.2	108	14.8	730	100.0

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XVI

Distribution of Institutional Commitments
by Age and Sex

FY 1985

Age	Reception and Evaluation Center						Correctional Facilities					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12 & Under	97	7.5	41	8.8	138	7.9	19	3.0	4	3.7	23	3.0
13	176	13.9	66	14.3	242	14.0	67	10.8	21	19.4	88	12.1
14	280	22.1	134	28.9	414	23.9	123	19.8	22	20.4	145	19.9
15	397	31.3	150	32.4	547	31.6	194	31.2	35	32.4	229	31.4
16	296	23.3	68	14.7	364	21.0	196	31.5	26	24.1	222	30.4
17 & Over	24	1.9	4	.9	28	1.6	23	3.7	0	.0	23	3.2
Total	1270	73.3	463	26.7	1733	100.0	622	85.2	108	14.8	730	100.0

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES AND RESTITUTION

Student Support Services and Restitution provide specialized ancillary programs in the community sector. Support functions include residential care, placement and administration of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. The Residential Care component consists of two runaway shelters, three long-term group homes for students who need temporary alternative placement and treatment, and the Chronic Status Offender Program. Together these facilities served a total of 960 clients during fiscal year 1985. Another 956 placements were secured by Placement Services, including 286 to foster care and 670 to contractual group homes. Residential care and placement services activities are documented in Table XVII.

Table XVII also provides information on the 525 children served by the Interstate Compact, a mutual agreement among the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Guam, providing for: 1) cooperative supervision of delinquents on probation and parole; 2) interstate return of delinquents who have escaped or absconded; and 3) interstate return of non-delinquent runaways. In the runaway category, 142 youth were returned to various states from South Carolina, while 128 were received by South Carolina from other locations.

Restitution in the form of community service and/or monetary reparation may be imposed as a Family Court disposition (generally in conjunction with probation) or by the Juvenile Parole Board as a condition for institutional release. Table XVIII documents restitution activity in South Carolina during fiscal year 1985. Statewide, 1,498 individual children were ordered to make restitution. There were 751 court orders in the monetary category for a total amount of \$153,039, and 955 in the community service category reflecting 60,228 hours.

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XVII

Support Services Clients

FY 1985

Service Component	Number of Clients
Residential Care: Crossroads and Hope House Runaway Shelters Departmental Group Homes Chronic Status Offender Program Total	 665 170 <u>125</u> <u>960</u>
Placement Services: Foster Care Contractual Group Homes Total	 286 <u>670</u> <u>956</u>
Interstate Compact: Probation/Parole into South Carolina Probation/Parole to other states Runaways returned to South Carolina Runaways returned from South Carolina to other States Total	 122 133 128 <u>142</u> <u>525</u>

Table XVIII
 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY
 July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985

COUNTY	CLIENTS ORDERED RESTITUTION	RESTITUTION ORDERS		AMOUNT ORDERED		MONETARY PAID	HOURS WORKED	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ORDERS		TOTAL
		MONETARY	HOURS	MONETARY	HOURS			MONETARY	HOURS	
Abbeville	8	2	6	\$ 362.90	70	\$ 362.90	110	2	8	10
Aiken	60	34	48	5,658.61	3150	5,873.80	3,362	36	46	82
Allendale	20	15	13	1,922.48	600	1,028.70	527	11	7	18
Anderson	50	37	16	8,292.68	3460	6,992.88	1,239	43	15	58
Bamberg	11	4	7	314.46	310	34.46	906	2	4	6
Barnwell	19	16	14	2,789.24	1,160	2,240.00	638	8	9	17
Beaufort	12	10	2	2,508.00	110	2,516.26	330	14	6	20
Berkeley	22	9	16	11,126.01	905	959.06	373	6	10	16
Charleston	163	33	135	7,826.95	11,743	3,638.42	11,035	15	139	154
Cherokee	19	14	10	2,494.78	405	1,511.05	309	8	6	14
Chester	28	22	19	3,788.29	1,190	1,506.58	498	14	11	25
Chesterfield	24	18	11	3,607.37	310	1,306.03	252	7	9	16
Clarendon	10	6	8	744.24	210	410.00	221	2	9	11
Colleton	9	6	5	1,656.00	300	1,349.63	715	15	20	35
Darlington	19	18	2	2,992.41	45	722.74	0	6	0	6
Dillon	7	6	4	1,834.00	389	716.00	140	3	2	5
Dorchester	21	2	19	235.55	2,180	0	30	0	1	1
Fairfield	12	5	9	1,267.67	570	1,333.08	440	4	13	17
Florence	83	42	58	8,896.07	1,505	2,945.57	877	20	25	45

TABLE XVIII
 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY
 July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985 (page 2)

COUNTY	CLIENTS ORDERED RESTITUTION	RESTITUTION ORDERS		AMOUNT ORDERED		MONETARY PAID	HOURS WORKED	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ORDERS		TOTAL
		MONETARY	HOURS	MONETARY	HOURS			MONETARY	HOURS	
Georgetown	11	7	5	1,748.12	220	2,359.62	54	9	0	9
Greenville	164	124	64	\$ 23,080.91	3,646	\$ 16,978.91	1,020	114	21	135
Greenwood	40	28	19	7,890.38	395	4,292.07	404	24	19	43
Hampton	12	1	11	80.00	570	170.00	690	2	10	12
Horry	49	10	43	5,245.65	2,150	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper	7	6	1	1,358.00	50	494.00	74	5	3	8
Kershaw	26	12	15	4,973.65	495	3,729.46	540	10	19	29
Lancaster	37	22	23	2,024.38	1,075	3,626.33	1,211	29	27	56
Laurens	37	16	24	7,245.72	535	1,043.20	331	6	16	22
Lee	8	3	7	75.16	110	75.16	150	3	10	13
Lexington	36	21	23	2,627.88	1,200	3,256.26	1,112	21	23	44
Marion	29	5	25	756.00	1,100	862.56	1,247	6	23	29
Marlboro	16	15	3	1,500.67	65	2,155.23	195	14	4	18
Newberry	4	2	3	109.53	70	641.03	80	4	4	8
Oconee	22	20	3	3,779.35	70	4,894.27	58	24	2	26
O'burg/Calhoun	38	7	33	1,633.60	2,115	2,042.20	3,005	11	37	48
Pickens	25	9	23	1,178.50	1,970	65.00	545	3	9	12
Richland	57	40	18	3,766.04	1,060	2,261.65	246	23	1	24
Spartanburg	90	29	70	5,318.22	8,820	3,008.19	2,567	16	40	56

TABLE XVIII
 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY
 July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985 (page 3)

COUNTY	CLIENTS ORDERED RESTITUTION	RESTITUTION ORDERS		AMOUNT ORDERED		MONETARY PAID	HOURS WORKED	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ORDERS		TOTAL
		MONETARY	HOURS	MONETARY	HOURS			MONETARY	HOURS	
Sumter	49	15	41	2,740.59	973	847.09	702	4	39	43
Tri-Counties	0	1	0	25.00	0	25.00	30	1	1	2
Union	24	8	20	1,471.60	1,150	135.00	800	1	13	14
Williamsburg	14	3	11	121.00	207	1,521.00	221	3	11	14
York	106	48	68	5,971.29	3,570	4,147.82	2,684	32	47	79
Total	1,498	751	955	153,038.95	60,228	94,078.21	39,968	581	719	1,300

COMPARING SOUTH CAROLINA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
TO NATIONAL TRENDS

The charts which follow allow a comparison of South Carolina's juvenile justice system to national trends at certain key points in the continuum of services. These charts reveal a much greater concentration of non-law enforcement referrals to intake in South Carolina (38% compared to 23% nationally) due primarily to the prevalence of schools as a referral source (21% of all South Carolina referrals). Notably, the rate of preadjudicatory detention is considerably lower for South Carolina (11%) than nationally (20%).

Judicial processing occurs slightly more often in this state, where 50% of the cases result in petitions compared to 46% nationally. At the dispositional level, fewer cases are dismissed in South Carolina courts (11% compared to 27% nationally). Commitment to a correctional facility may be ordered less frequently here than nationally. However, the national data group institutional and other forms of residential care making direct comparison difficult. Clearly, dispositions of probation are much more common in South Carolina (68% compared to 43% nationally).

Chart 2

South Carolina Juvenile Justice System, FY 1985

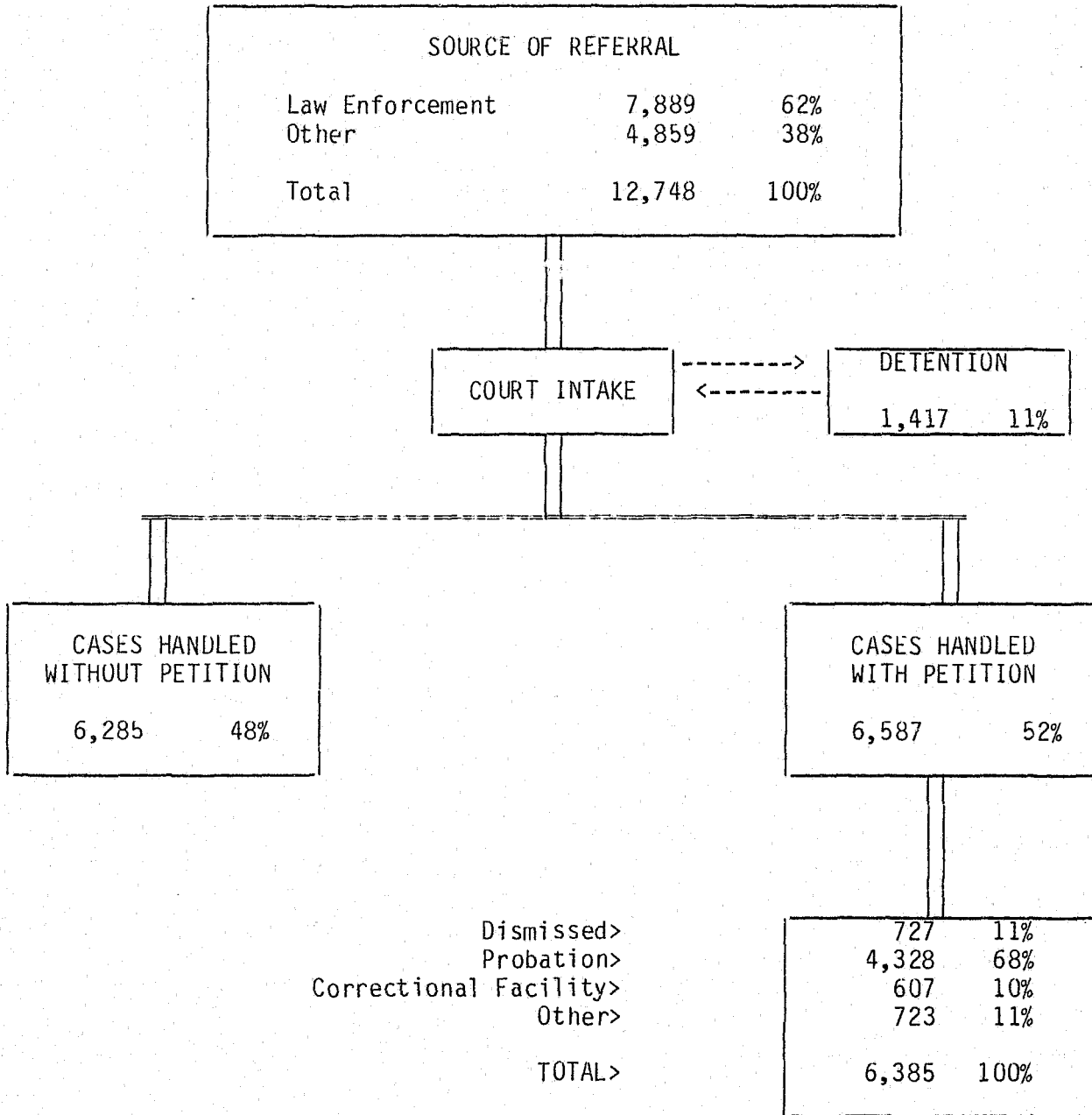
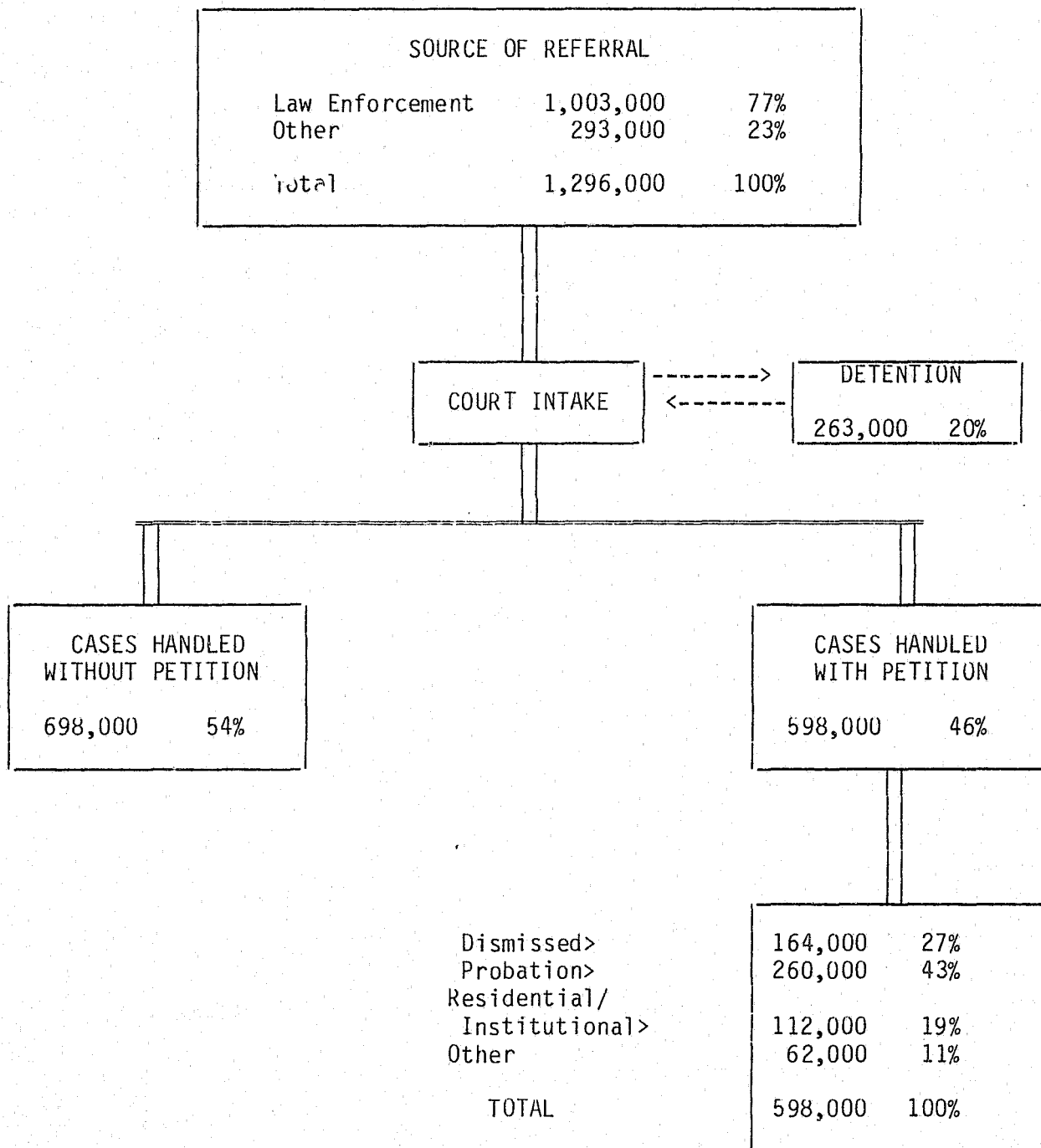


Chart 3

Juvenile Justice System National Trends*



*Reflects 1982 data compiled by the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Quoted in: Delinquency 1982: A Description of Cases Processed by United States Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (September 1985)

POPULATION TRENDS AND OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT AT FAMILY COURT INTAKE COMPARING
FY 1983, FY 1984 AND FY 1985

Between 1983 and 1985 the volume of delinquency referrals to Family Court Intake in South Carolina jumped 21.5% statewide with increases being felt in thirty of forty-six counties. Two of the largest Family Courts, Greenville and Spartanburg, registered even greater increases (26.2% and 53.7%, respectively) than the state average. In three small counties, Calhoun, Clarendon and Hampton, the number of referrals more than doubled over three years, while in Fairfield referrals actually tripled. This increase in volume at the entry point of the juvenile justice system has impacted on the entire continuum of services, including particularly probation caseloads and evaluation services.

It is noteworthy that the influx of referrals derives largely from the category of status offenses, which increased 47% over the three year period, statewide, as indicated in Table XX and Figure 9. Trends in acts against person were stable, while acts against property recorded a modest increase.

Table XIX
Trends in Referrals to Family Court Intake
by County and State
3-Year Comparison

County	FY 1983	FY 1984	Percent Change 83-84	FY 1985	Percent Change 84-85	Percent Change 83-85
Abbeville	51	85	+ 66.7%	41	- 51.8%	- 19.6%
Anderson	463	531	+ 14.7%	559	+ 5.3%	+ 20.7%
Aiken	506	459	- 9.3%	535	+ 16.6%	+ 5.7%
Allendale	75	87	+ 16.0%	67	- 23.0%	- 10.7%
Bamberg	56	44	- 21.4%	81	+ 84.1%	+ 44.6%
Barnwell	72	91	+ 26.4%	50	- 45.1%	- 30.6%
Beaufort	228	196	- 14.0%	245	+ 25.0%	+ 7.5%
Berkeley	326	401	+ 23.0%	547	+ 36.4%	+ 67.8%
Cherokee	203	267	+ 31.5%	304	+ 13.9%	+ 49.8%
Chester	146	133	- 8.9%	134	+ 1.0%	- 8.2%
Calhoun	7	18	+157.1%	16	- 11.1%	+128.6%
Clarendon	36	70	+ 94.4%	76	+ 8.6%	+111.1%
Chesterfield	104	145	+ 39.4%	127	- 12.4%	+ 22.1%
Charleston	945	959	+ 1.5%	1148	+ 19.7%	+ 21.5%
Colleton	132	119	- 9.8%	85	- 28.6%	- 35.6%
Dorchester	145	173	+ 19.3%	192	+ 11.0%	+ 32.4%
Darlington	204	167	+ 18.1%	165	- 1.2%	- 19.1%
Dillon	96	161	+ 67.7%	133	- 17.4%	+ 38.5%
Edgefield	37	47	+ 27.0%	50	+ 6.4%	+ 35.1%
Fairfield	35	71	+102.9%	125	+ 76.1%	+257.1%
Florence	378	427	+ 13.0%	471	+ 10.3%	+ 24.6%
Greenville	743	733	- 1.3%	938	+ 28.0%	+ 26.2%
Greenwood	255	218	- 14.5%	211	- 3.2%	- 17.3%
Georgetown	122	236	+ 93.4%	232	- 1.7%	+ 90.2%
Hampton	72	125	+ 73.6%	169	+ 35.2%	+134.7%
Horry	425	415	- 2.4%	649	+ 56.4%	+ 52.7%
Jasper	68	58	- 14.7%	66	+ 13.8%	- 2.9%
Kershaw	71	96	+ 35.2%	100	+ 4.2%	+ 40.8%
Laurens	269	180	- 33.1%	255	+ 41.7%	- 5.2%
Lancaster	263	212	- 19.4%	311	+ 46.7%	+ 18.3%
Lexington	451	648	+ 43.7%	604	- 6.8%	+ 33.9%
Lee	29	20	- 31.0%	25	+ 25.0%	- 13.8%
Marion	133	123	- 7.5%	170	+ 38.2%	+ 27.8%
Marlboro	63	76	+ 20.6%	97	+ 27.6%	+ 54.0%
McCormick	26	17	- 34.6%	35	+105.9%	+ 34.6%
Newberry	169	177	+ 4.7%	123	- 30.5%	- 27.2%
Oconee	135	170	+ 25.9%	215	+ 26.5%	+ 59.3%
Orangeburg	165	227	+ 37.5%	215	- 5.3%	+ 30.3%
Pickens	229	229	-	208	- 9.2%	- 9.2%
Richland	779	597	- 23.4%	738	+ 23.6%	- 5.3%
Spartanburg	663	822	+ 24.0%	1019	+ 24.0%	+ 53.7%
Saluda	37	23	- 37.8%	28	+ 21.7%	- 24.3%
Sumter	293	280	- 4.4%	292	+ 4.3%	- .3%
Union	177	119	- 32.8%	151	+ 26.9%	- 14.7%
Williamsburg	51	46	- 9.8%	66	+ 43.5%	+ 29.4%
York	394	426	+ 8.1%	513	+ 20.4%	+ 30.2%
Out-of-State	265	221	- 16.6%	291	+ 31.7%	+ 9.8%
Statewide	10,592	11,145	+ 5.2%	12,872	+ 15.5%	+ 21.5%

Table XX
 Offense Involvement of Family Court Intake
 Comparing FY 1983, 1984 and 1985

Offense Category	FY 1983 Number	FY 1984 Number	Percent Change FY 83-84	FY 1985 Number	Percent Change FY 84-85	Percent Change FY 83-85
Acts Against Person	697	721	+ 3%	690	- 4%	- 1%
Acts Against Property or Public Order	7,069	7,002	- 1%	8,026	+15%	+14%
Status Offense	2,826	3,422	+21%	4,156	+21%	+47%
Total, All Referrals	10,592	11,145	+ 5%	12,872	+16%	+22%

Figure 9

Three Year Trends in Delinquency Offense Involvement
at Family Court Intake in South Carolina

