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SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT



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FISCAL YEAR 1986

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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

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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 1985-86, 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:

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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 1986 (July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986).

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, or truancy.

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 1986, the Family Court dealt with 12,093 individual children, who were referred 15,836 times, with 20,410 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 three 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.

- 3) Determinate sentencing to a DYS correctional facility for a specified period not to exceed six (6) months. Determinate sentences are used in cases where the juvenile is found to be in contempt of previous judicial orders. In these cases, the length of commitment is specified by the judicial authority and the Parole Board does not act in the releasing of the juvenile.

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 1986. Notably, of the 4,319 children screened during that period, 2,563 (59%) were released to parents or other placements and thereby spared the experience of confinement in local jail facilities. The remaining 1,756 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 1986 detentions (1,756) represent a 75% decrease from the 1978 figure, which approximated 7,065 based on South Carolina Department of Corrections' reporting.

S. C. Department of Youth Services

TABLE I

Preadjudicatory Detention Screening by Number Detained,
Number Released and County, FY 1986

County	Number Detained	Number Released	Total Screened
ABBEVILLE	15	0	15
AIKEN	33	45	78
ALLENDALE	1	4	5
ANDERSON	47	303	350
BAMBERG	11	13	24
BARNWELL	19	8	27
BEAUFORT	31	33	64
BERKELEY	124	29	153
CALHOUN	6	5	11
CHARLESTON	359	49	408
CHEROKEE	21	53	74
CHESTER	12	13	25
CHESTERFIELD	15	16	31
CLARENDON	6	8	14
COLLETON	35	38	73
DARLINGTON	36	144	180
DILLON	35	61	96
DORCHESTER	23	8	31
EDGEFIELD	2	0	2
FAIRFIELD	10	8	18
FLORENCE	65	186	251
GEORGETOWN	16	7	23
GREENVILLE	101	29	130
GREENWOOD	34	17	51

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 TABLE I
 Preadjudicatory Detention Screening by Number Detained,
 Number Released and County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Number Detained	Number Released	Total Screened
HAMPTON	4	0	4
HORRY	174	351	525
JASPER	6	12	18
KERSHAW	27	52	79
LANCASTER	27	174	201
LAURENS	21	26	47
LEE	0	3	3
LEXINGTON	18	119	137
MCCORMICK	1	0	1
MARION	10	69	79
MARLBORO	7	23	30
NEWBERRY	8	38	46
OCONEE	31	19	50
ORANGEBURG	40	115	155
PICKENS	42	41	83
RICHLAND	53	238	291
SALUDA	2	0	2
SPARTANBURG	119	117	236
SUMTER	43	60	103
UNION	6	0	6
WILLIAMSBURG	15	0	15
YORK	45	29	74
STATEWIDE	1756	2563	4319

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 1986 by source and county. Over one-half of these referrals originated from law enforcement (54% statewide). Schools also accounted for a significant proportion (19% statewide), especially in Calhoun (71%), Cherokee (49%) and Orangeburg (46%) counties. Other identified referral sources included parents (10% statewide), citizens (3%), state agencies (2%).

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 1986 was 15,836, an increase of 23% over the 1985 figure (12,872). The Family Courts of Charleston, Greenville, Spartanburg and Richland counties contributed the largest number of referrals, together accounting for 30% of the total.

As indicated in Figure 1, only 815 or 5% of all referrals reflected acts against person. Almost two-thirds (65%) derived from property crimes, while the remaining 30% were based on status offenses. Females figured prominently in the status offense category where they accounted for almost half (47%) of the referrals as compared to 14% of the person crimes and 22% 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 12,093 individual children rather than referrals. The largest single age category was that of sixteen year olds, who accounted for 28% of all children referred. Youth in the fourteen through sixteen age bracket comprised 65% of the total, while those twelve or under made up only 10%. Surprisingly, children ages 17 and over made up 16% of those referred.

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 evidenced by the statewide total of 20,410 offenses compared to just 15,836 referrals. Offenses against persons reflected only a small proportion of the total (4%). While the most

prevalent category was public order at 37%, the property and status categories were also significant proportions, accounting for 27% and 26%, respectively. Notably, this fiscal year, probation and parole rule violations accounted for 5% of total offenses.

Chart 1 provides supplemental, offense-specific information, listing the five most prevalent individual offenses at Family Court Intake with differentiation by gender. Statewide, for all offenders, the most frequent charge by far was truancy, accounting for over 14% of the offense distribution. The property crimes of shoplifting, burglary and petty larceny ranked 2, 3, and 4, respectively, followed by another 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 burglary, 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 contempt of court, a public order charge whose initial referent is often truancy or another status offense.

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 1986) evidenced one or more prior delinquency referrals. As presented in Figure 3, 60% of the youth processed through Intake were first referrals, while 20% had experienced one prior, 10% two priors, and 10% three or more priors for a total recidivism rate of 40%.

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.

According to Table VII, approximately 58% of the youth referred to Intake are white, while 42% are 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 (44% statewide). Only 30% 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 22% 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, the large majority of referral clients (75% statewide), attended a normal day school while 9% were not attending, 13% were assigned to special classes for the physically, mentally, or emotionally handicapped, and 3% were receiving their education in an alternative setting 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, 6,972 solicitor decisions, or almost half of the total, represented diversions from the juvenile justice system. These included 3,692 cases in which charges were dismissed or nolle prossed, 2,876 cases where contracts were negotiated in lieu of judicial processing 404, cases which were diverted to an Arbitration program, and 287 cases where another determination was made. In 6,916 cases (49%), 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 II**

**Referrals to Intake
by Source and County, FY 1986**

County	Law Enforcement	State Agency	Parents	Citizens	School	Other	Total
ABBEVILLE	21	2	5	2	10	5	45
AIKEN	334	42	71	0	97	48	592
ALLENDALE	54	3	8	1	8	5	79
ANDERSON	224	14	92	9	273	149	761
BAMBERG	45	4	3	0	37	1	90
BARNWELL	50	1	6	0	17	1	75
BEAUFORT	213	0	19	1	43	49	325
BERKELEY	395	4	102	0	128	42	671
CALHOUN	14	0	1	0	44	3	62
CHARLESTON	1118	5	45	0	130	102	1400
CHEROKEE	114	2	33	12	188	30	379
CHESTER	78	4	8	5	39	34	168
CHESTERFIELD	56	0	25	13	45	59	198
CLARENDON	56	2	22	4	19	8	111
COLLETON	66	3	28	17	10	41	165
DARLINGTON	74	1	26	15	36	52	204
DILLON	28	0	19	37	36	39	159
DORCHESTER	137	4	6	0	101	8	256
EDGEFIELD	14	2	2	2	10	1	31
FAIRFIELD	32	3	3	22	10	18	88
FLORENCE	194	6	64	89	161	96	610
GEORGETOWN	135	4	21	0	9	8	177
GREENVILLE	886	11	1	0	330	50	1278
GREENWOOD	143	8	24	41	34	87	337

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 TABLE II
 Referrals to Intake
 by Source and County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Law Enforcement	State Agency	Parents	Citizens	School	Other	Total
HAMPTON	78	6	8	0	14	1	107
HORRY	371	1	92	5	71	45	585
JASPER	66	0	14	3	7	5	95
KERSHAW	160	9	24	12	96	16	317
LANCASTER	143	13	64	44	58	60	382
LAURENS	119	2	31	0	60	21	233
LEE	23	1	4	1	6	2	37
LEXINGTON	429	20	140	5	92	61	747
MCCORMICK	1	0	3	0	1	9	14
MARION	145	0	19	7	36	26	233
MARLBORO	35	2	11	28	21	8	105
NEWBERRY	60	2	11	13	77	65	228
OLONEE	93	2	36	12	24	63	230
ORANGEBURG	160	3	3	0	172	27	365
PICKENS	134	0	31	0	65	31	261
RICHLAND	732	15	92	2	92	83	1016
SALUDA	8	1	2	5	3	0	19
SPARTANBURG	690	29	134	7	105	156	1121
SUMTER	210	6	24	18	63	22	343
UNION	84	2	22	32	29	34	203
WILLIAMSBURG	59	2	16	1	6	10	94
YORK	434	20	186	5	81	114	840
STATEWIDE	8715	261	1601	470	2994	1795	15836

S. C. Department of Youth Services

TABLE III

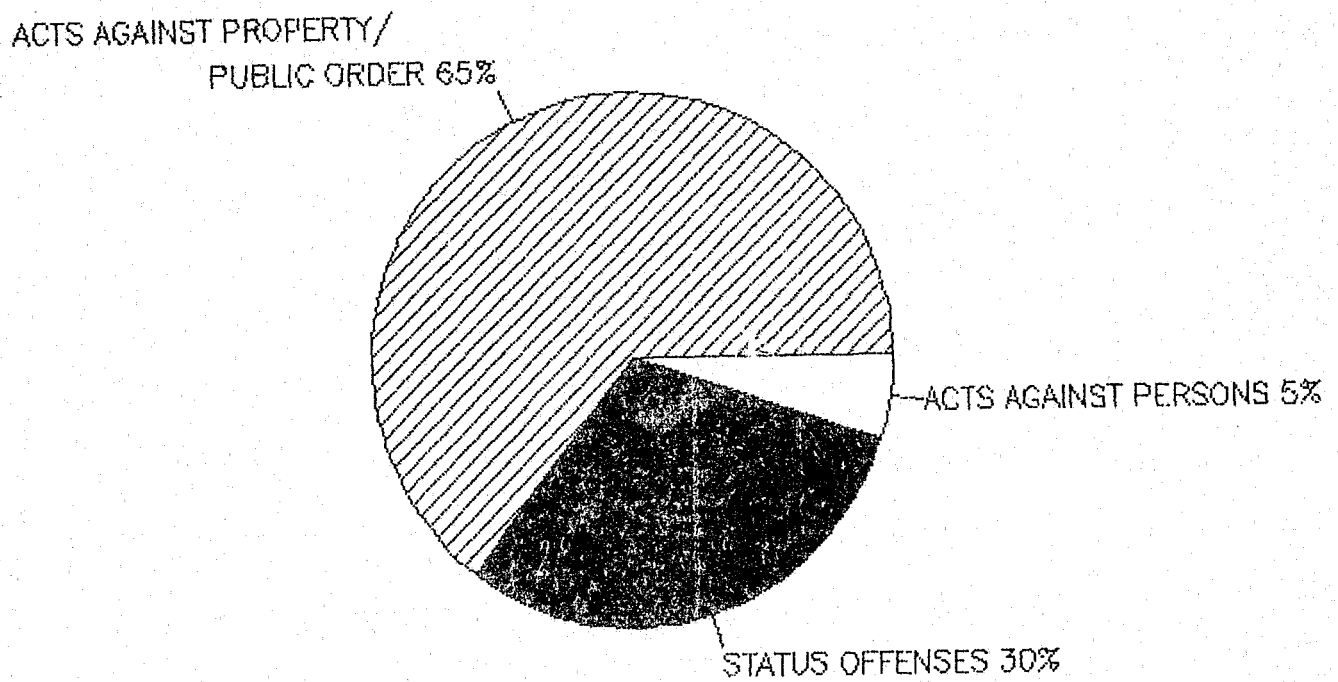
Referrals to Intake by Type of Offense,
Sex, and County, FY 1986

County	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Status Offenses		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
ABBEVILLE	2	2	19	10	13	7	34	19	53
AIKEN	21	2	266	68	103	117	390	187	577
ALLENDALE	5	0	42	12	8	6	55	18	73
ANDERSON	27	5	271	97	235	171	533	273	806
BAMBERG	3	1	40	8	26	10	69	19	88
BARNWELL	4	1	38	9	18	10	60	20	80
BEAUFORT	12	7	146	67	29	52	187	126	313
BERKELEY	25	4	314	73	116	116	455	193	648
CALHOUN	3	0	18	0	27	32	48	32	80
CHARLESTON	88	13	844	221	102	95	1034	329	1363
CHEROKEE	25	2	119	38	114	78	258	118	376
CHESTER	11	0	98	11	26	29	135	40	175
CHESTERFIELD	6	1	69	17	61	34	136	52	188
CLARENDON	3	0	53	17	15	23	71	40	111
COLLETON	10	1	96	26	17	20	123	47	170
DARLINGTON	14	2	111	26	31	25	156	53	209
DILLON	3	0	83	27	21	29	107	56	163
DORCHESTER	8	1	146	33	39	33	193	67	260
EDGEFIELD	3	1	17	6	3	2	23	9	32
FAIRFIELD	8	1	56	12	8	7	72	20	92
FLORENCE	34	2	280	69	124	108	438	179	617
GEORGETOWN	7	0	118	14	16	13	141	27	168
GREENVILLE	55	8	721	211	153	107	929	326	1255
GREENWOOD	7	4	194	76	21	38	222	118	340

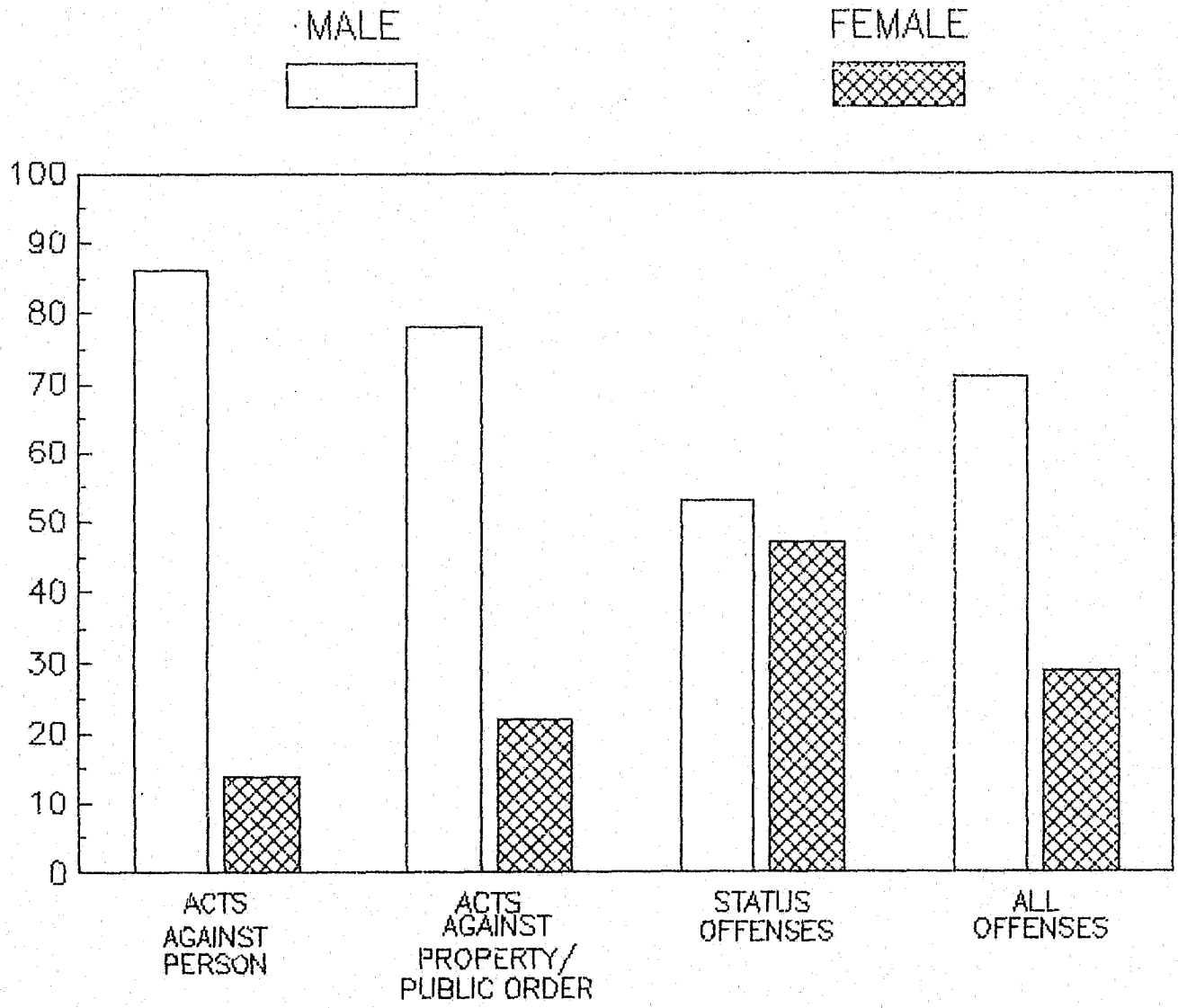
S. C. Department of Youth Services
 TABLE III
 Referrals to Intake by Type of Offense,
 Sex and County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Status Offenses		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
HAMPTON	5	0	53	6	26	12	84	18	102
HORRY	21	5	230	99	68	85	319	189	508
JASPER	5	0	49	4	5	11	59	15	74
KERSHAW	7	3	157	44	41	50	205	97	302
LANCASTER	5	0	168	57	72	57	245	114	359
LAURENS	9	4	113	33	43	32	165	69	234
LEE	4	0	21	7	2	3	27	10	37
LEXINGTON	20	3	304	95	108	192	432	290	722
MCCORMICK	0	0	7	2	4	4	11	6	17
MARION	2	2	144	30	27	23	173	55	228
MARLBORO	2	0	53	15	22	10	77	25	102
NEWBERRY	9	1	93	27	56	29	158	57	215
OCONEE	7	5	117	27	37	34	161	66	227
ORANGEBURG	10	2	164	32	107	50	281	84	365
PICKENS	9	0	100	36	48	39	157	75	232
RICHLAND	73	11	624	190	66	64	763	265	1028
SALUDA	6	0	11	3	4	3	21	6	27
SPARTANBURG	51	10	598	158	141	163	790	331	1121
SUMTER	12	2	213	47	46	36	271	85	356
UNION	12	0	100	32	24	31	136	63	199
WILLIAMSBURG	9	0	43	19	15	11	67	30	97
YORK	28	10	361	77	203	146	592	233	825
OUT OF STATE	7	2	113	34	32	34	152	70	222
STATEWIDE	697	118	7995	2222	2523	2281	11215	4621	15836

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
Figure 1
OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT AT INTAKE, STATEWIDE
FY 1985



S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
FIGURE 2
OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT OF MALES & FEMALES AT INTAKE, STATEWIDE
FY 1986



S. C. Department of Youth Services

TABLE IV

Age Distribution of Children
Referred to Intake by County, FY 1986

County	12 & Under	13	14	15	16	17 & Over	Total
ABBEVILLE	4	3	1	8	18	5	39
AIKEN	39	25	58	107	123	96	448
ALLENDALE	8	11	6	12	16	10	63
ANDERSON	39	42	106	147	155	93	582
BAMBERG	16	10	10	19	16	12	83
BARNWELL	8	11	7	8	26	10	70
BEAUFORT	29	24	41	62	55	36	247
BERKELEY	56	46	59	98	133	62	454
CALHOUN	31	3	5	15	10	9	73
CHARLESTON	67	60	129	261	304	232	1053
CHEROKEE	40	27	45	61	70	37	280
CHESTER	11	13	17	41	33	21	136
CHESTERFIELD	12	5	22	38	39	11	127
CLARENDON	15	8	17	24	21	7	92
COLLETON	9	11	25	32	32	18	127
DARLINGTON	23	21	23	37	32	29	165
DILLON	23	8	20	27	30	15	123
DORCHESTER	14	14	32	35	66	34	195
EDGEFIELD	1	5	4	7	7	3	27
FAIRFIELD	1	3	18	15	22	18	77
FLORENCE	60	31	68	109	138	75	481
GEORGETOWN	18	10	20	31	34	22	135
GREENVILLE	102	88	149	203	252	153	947
GREENWOOD	23	23	33	67	73	34	253

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 TABLE IV
 Age Distribution of Children
 Referred to Intake by County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	12 & Under	13	14	15	16	17 & Over	Total
HAMPTON	10	3	18	13	15	23	82
HORRY	38	35	76	102	115	63	429
JASPER	10	5	10	16	13	10	64
KERSHAW	28	15	29	40	73	35	220
LANCASTER	47	26	37	66	78	36	290
LAURENS	7	17	33	48	42	27	174
LEE	4	2	3	9	12	3	33
LEXINGTON	35	39	84	117	177	81	533
MCCORMICK	0	2	4	3	3	0	12
MARION	35	18	33	37	40	26	189
MARLBORO	9	8	11	15	26	16	85
NEWBERRY	14	16	20	41	41	19	151
OCONEE	15	8	24	31	47	24	149
ORANGEBURG	74	21	33	64	77	30	299
PICKENS	16	21	25	35	58	35	190
RICHLAND	85	93	110	168	193	118	767
SALUDA	1	0	6	5	6	5	23
SPARTANBURG	62	63	136	179	257	124	821
SUMTER	43	22	46	56	81	49	297
UNION	23	15	22	25	35	23	143
WILLIAMSBURG	6	5	14	18	22	11	76
YORK	40	55	88	138	168	93	582
OUT OF STATE	8	7	16	44	73	59	207
STATEWIDE	1259	998	1793	2734	3357	1952	12093

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table V

Offense Distribution of Referrals
to Intake by County, FY 1986

COUNTY	PERSON	PROPERTY	PUBLIC ORDER	STATUS	PROBATION/PAROLE VIOLATION	TOTAL
ABBEVILLE	4	17	15	24	3	63
AIKEN	24	148	270	223	29	694
ALLENDALE	5	19	45	14	4	87
ANDERSON	34	181	233	483	63	994
BAMBERG*	9	49	66	66	9	199
BARNWELL*	SEE BAMBERG					
BEAUFORT	19	93	177	120	14	423
BERKELEY	31	206	234	237	26	734
CALHOUN	3	11	10	59	4	87
CHARLESTON	106	559	803	229	115	1812
CHEROKEE	27	70	103	203	24	427
CHESTER	10	57	72	57	28	224
CHESTERFIELD	7	55	65	96	8	231
CLARENDON	4	36	40	42	8	130
COLLETON	12	51	76	41	32	212
DARLINGTON	16	79	98	85	38	316
DILLON	5	42	96	55	23	221
DORCHESTER	8	86	118	78	25	315
EDGEFIELD**	SEE MCCORMICK					
FAIRFIELD	11	26	56	16	18	127
FLORENCE	45	198	265	236	26	770
GEORGETOWN	8	106	111	43	7	275
GREENVILLE	70	484	753	267	50	1624
GREENWOOD	13	187	124	84	21	429

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table V

Offense Distribution of Referrals to Intake by County, FY 1986

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COUNTY	PERSON	PROPERTY	PUBLIC ORDER	STATUS	PROBATION/PAROLE VIOLATION	TOTAL
HAMPTON	6	17	54	39	1	117
HORRY	28	205	247	198	10	688
JASPER	6	43	29	16	5	99
KERSHAW	10	99	157	100	16	382
LANCASTER	5	88	172	142	37	444
LAURENS	13	81	139	82	11	326
LEE	4	20	20	7	1	52
LEXINGTON	33	226	308	312	23	902
MCCORMICK**	13	20	49	24	4	110
MARION	7	79	128	61	20	295
MARLBORO	2	40	51	33	1	127
NEWBERRY	10	54	90	85	20	259
OCONEE	14	86	77	74	23	274
ORANGEBURG	12	107	128	167	20	434
PICKENS	8	68	113	97	14	300
RICHLAND	95	532	651	188	52	1518
SALUDA**	SEE MCCORMICK					
SPARTANBURG	66	413	476	352	102	1409
SUMTER	17	211	194	100	24	546
UNION	13	51	105	68	14	251
WILLIAMSBURG	9	49	31	30	8	127
YORK	42	228	358	366	50	1044
OUT OF STATE	8	106	126	70	2	312
TOTALS	892	5583	7533	5369	1033	20410

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 = 20,410)</u>
(1)	Truancy	2,871	14.1%
(2)	Shoplifting	1,753	8.6%
(3)	Burglary	1,530	7.5%
(4)	Petty Larceny	1,323	6.5%
(5)	Runaway	1,266	6.2%

Offenses Charged Against Males

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of All Male Referral Offenses (n = 15,191)</u>
(1)	Truancy	1,689	11.1%
(2)	Burglary	1,438	9.5%
(3)	Shoplifting	1,208	8.0%
(4)	Petty Larceny	1,199	7.9%
(5)	Larceny	958	6.3

Offenses Charged Against Females

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of All Female Referral Offenses (n = 5,219)</u>
(1)	Truancy	1,182	22.6%
(2)	Runaway	786	15.1%
(3)	Shoplifting	545	10.4%
(4)	Incorrigibility	536	10.3%
(5)	Contempt of Court	222	4.3%

*Burglary includes all categories (1st, 2nd and 3rd degrees) of the charge including the combined offense code of Burglary - 3rd Degree/Grand Larceny.

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table VI

Percentage of Intake Recidivism by Number of Prior Referrals and County, FY 1986

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	24	61.5%	7	17.9%	5	12.8%	3	7.7%
AIKEN	271	60.5%	79	17.6%	41	9.2%	57	12.7%
ALLENDALE	38	60.3%	13	20.6%	3	4.8%	9	14.3%
ANDERSON	311	53.4%	152	26.1%	74	12.7%	45	7.7%
BAMBERG	61	73.5%	19	22.9%	3	3.6%	0	0.0%
BARNWELL	45	64.3%	16	22.9%	7	10.0%	2	2.9%
BEAUFORT	158	64.0%	50	20.2%	24	9.7%	15	6.1%
BERKELEY	274	60.4%	84	18.5%	42	9.3%	54	11.9%
CALHOUN	64	87.7%	6	8.2%	3	4.1%	0	0.0%
CHARLESTON	614	58.3%	219	20.8%	96	9.1%	124	11.8%
CHEROKEE	172	61.4%	60	21.4%	19	6.8%	29	10.4%
CHESTER	68	50.0%	37	27.2%	13	9.6%	18	13.2%
CHESTERFIELD	69	54.3%	29	22.8%	15	11.8%	14	11.0%
CLARENDON	59	64.1%	21	22.8%	7	7.6%	5	5.4%
COLLETON	79	62.2%	20	15.7%	18	14.2%	10	7.9%
DARLINGTON	99	60.0%	40	24.2%	16	9.7%	10	6.1%
DILLON	78	63.4%	22	17.9%	12	9.8%	11	8.9%
DORCHESTER	140	71.8%	28	14.4%	12	6.2%	15	7.7%
EDGEFIELD	17	63.0%	5	18.5%	4	14.8%	1	3.7%
FAIRFIELD	41	53.2%	19	24.7%	11	14.3%	6	7.8%
FLORENCE	270	56.1%	99	20.6%	58	12.1%	54	11.2%
GEORGETOWN	82	60.7%	25	18.5%	15	11.1%	13	9.6%
GREENVILLE	551	58.2%	211	22.3%	93	9.8%	92	9.7%
GREENWOOD	135	53.4%	70	27.7%	25	9.9%	23	9.1%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

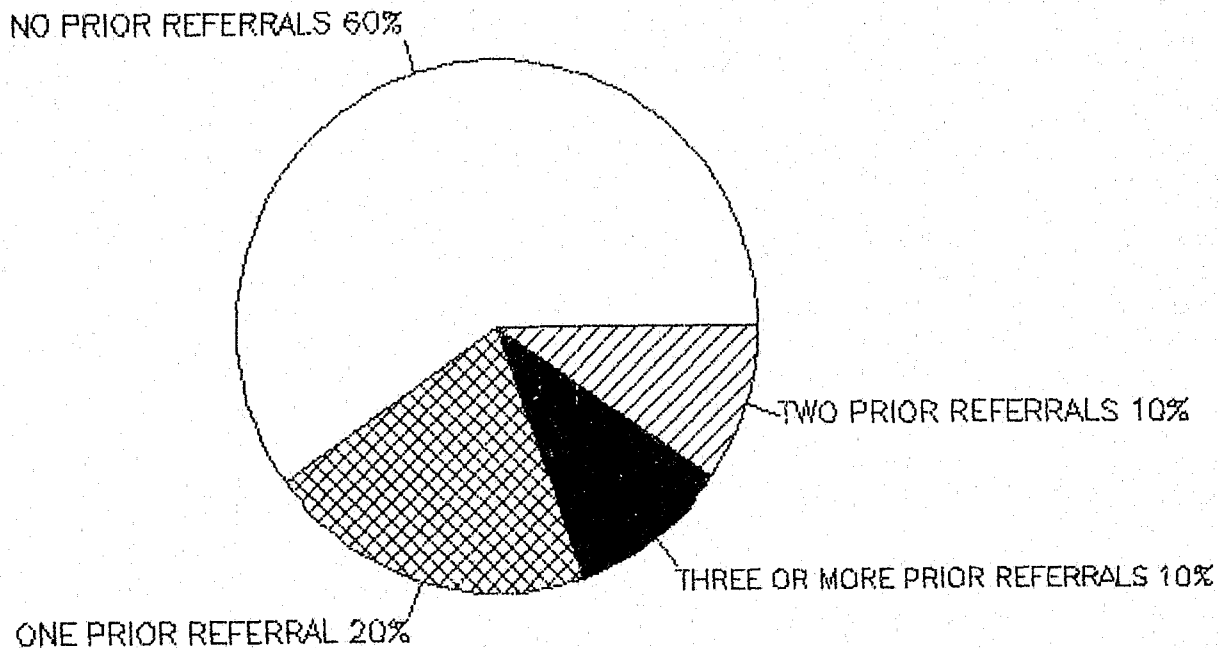
Table VI

Percentage of Intake Recidivism by Number of Prior Referrals and County, 1986

Page 2

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	44	53.7%	20	24.4%	12	14.6%	6	7.3%
HURRY	268	62.5%	72	16.8%	36	8.4%	53	12.4%
JASPER	49	76.6%	7	10.9%	7	10.9%	1	1.6%
KERSHAW	145	65.9%	39	17.7%	21	9.5%	15	6.8%
LANCASTER	175	60.3%	55	19.0%	38	13.1%	22	7.6%
LAURENS	97	55.7%	40	23.0%	19	10.9%	18	10.3%
LEE	26	78.8%	4	12.1%	2	6.1%	1	3.0%
LEXINGTON	336	63.0%	101	18.9%	37	6.9%	59	11.1%
MCCORMICK	7	58.3%	3	25.0%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%
MARION	114	60.3%	43	22.8%	19	10.1%	13	6.9%
MARLBURU	47	55.3%	27	31.8%	3	3.5%	8	9.4%
NEWBERRY	78	51.7%	23	15.2%	23	15.2%	27	17.9%
OCONEE	87	58.4%	37	24.8%	13	8.7%	12	8.1%
ORANGEBURG	212	70.9%	47	15.7%	18	6.0%	22	7.4%
PICKENS	133	70.0%	36	18.9%	15	7.9%	6	3.2%
RICHLAND	443	57.8%	165	21.5%	75	9.8%	84	11.0%
SALUDA	15	65.2%	5	21.7%	2	8.7%	1	4.3%
SPARTANBURG	440	53.6%	186	22.7%	94	11.4%	101	12.3%
SUMTER	181	60.9%	57	19.2%	26	8.8%	33	11.1%
UNION	73	51.0%	35	24.5%	15	10.5%	20	14.0%
WILLIAMSBURG	49	64.5%	15	19.7%	8	10.5%	4	5.3%
YORK	322	55.3%	101	17.4%	73	12.5%	86	14.8%
OUT OF STATE	188	90.8%	6	2.9%	8	3.9%	5	2.4%
TOTALS	7249	59.9%	2455	20.3%	1182	9.8%	1207	10.0%

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
Figure 3
INTAKE RECIDIVISM, STATEWIDE
FY 1985



S. C. Department of Youth Services
Table VII

Race Comparison (Percentages) of Children
Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 1986

County	Percentage Black	Percentage White	Percentage Other
ABBEVILLE	46.2%	53.8%	0.0%
AIKEN	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
ALLENDALE	74.6%	25.4%	0.0%
ANDERSON	28.2%	71.0%	0.9%
BAMBERG	67.5%	32.5%	0.0%
BARNWELL	61.4%	38.5%	0.0%
BEAUFORT	41.3%	58.7%	0.0%
BERKELEY	17.8%	81.9%	0.2%
CALHOUN	76.7%	23.3%	0.0%
CHARLESTON	54.4%	45.4%	0.2%
CHEROKEE	27.1%	72.9%	0.0%
CHESTER	52.2%	47.8%	0.0%
CHESTERFIELD	52.0%	48.0%	0.0%
CLARENDON	59.8%	40.2%	0.0%
COLLETON	48.8%	50.4%	0.8%
DARLINGTON	50.3%	49.7%	0.0%
DILLON	45.5%	45.5%	8.9%
DORCHESTER	17.4%	81.0%	1.5%
EDGEFIELD	63.0	37.0%	0.0%
FAIRFIELD	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
FLORENCE	55.3%	44.2%	0.4%
GEORGETOWN	42.2%	57.0%	0.7%
GREENVILLE	34.4%	65.5%	0.1%
GREENWOOD	39.9%	60.1%	0.0%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table VII

Race Comparison (Percentages) of Children Referred for
Delinquency by County, FY 1986

Page 2

County	Percentage Black	Percentage White	Percentage Other
HAMPTON	64.6%	35.4%	0.0%
HORRY	27.0%	73.0%	0.0%
JASPER	53.1%	46.9%	0.0%
KERSHAW	37.7%	62.3%	0.0%
LANCASTER	38.6%	60.7%	0.7%
LAURENS	42.0%	58.0%	0.0%
LEE	75.8%	24.2%	0.0%
LEXINGTON	12.0%	88.0%	0.0%
MCCORMICK	58.3%	33.3%	8.3%
MARION	72.5%	27.5%	0.0%
MARLBORO	51.8%	45.9%	2.4%
NEWBERRY	64.2%	35.8%	0.0%
OCUNEE	14.1%	85.9%	0.0%
ORANGEBURG	69.9%	30.1%	0.0%
PICKENS	12.1%	87.9%	0.0%
RICHLAND	72.8%	27.1%	0.1%
SALUDA	43.5%	56.5%	0.0%
SPARTANBURG	41.3%	58.7%	0.0%
SUMTER	56.2%	43.8%	0.0%
UNION	41.3%	58.7%	0.0%
WILLIAMSBURG	82.9%	15.8%	1.3%
YORK	32.8%	66.8%	0.3%
OUT OF STATE	14.0%	84.5%	1.4%
TOTALS	42.1%	57.6%	0.3%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table VIII

Living Arrangement (Percentages) of Children
Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 1986

County	Percentage With Both Parents	Percentage With Single Parent	Natural Parent/ Stepparent	Percentage With Other Arrangement
ABBEVILLE	27.0%	54.1%	5.4%	13.5%
AIKEN	27.8%	41.4%	13.3%	17.5%
ALLENDALE	27.0%	44.4%	1.6%	27.0%
ANDERSON	31.3%	42.3%	14.9%	11.5%
BAMBERG	23.8%	58.8%	10.0%	7.5%
BARNWELL	20.3%	62.3%	7.2%	10.1%
BEAUFORT	23.9%	50.6%	14.4%	11.1%
BERKELEY	36.8%	34.8%	19.0%	9.4%
CALHOUN	8.2%	13.7%	1.4%	76.7%
CHARLESTON	27.9%	48.0%	12.0%	12.1%
CHEROKEE	29.6%	47.1%	12.2%	11.1%
CHESTER	31.1%	48.1%	8.9%	11.9%
CHESTERFIELD	34.1%	42.3%	11.4%	12.2%
CLARENDON	29.7%	45.3%	14.1%	10.9%
COLLETON	23.2%	48.2%	14.3%	14.3%
DARLINGTON	26.7%	37.8%	13.3%	22.2%
DILLON	38.2%	39.1%	10.9%	11.8%
DORCHESTER	41.7%	33.2%	15.0%	10.2%
EDGEFIELD	33.3%	48.1%	7.4%	11.1%
FAIRFIELD	39.4%	46.5%	8.5%	5.6%
FLORENCE	31.5%	50.6%	9.8%	8.2%
GEORGETOWN	43.0%	44.6%	8.3%	4.1%
GREENVILLE	31.0%	47.4%	14.0%	7.6%
GREENWOOD	34.0%	46.6%	11.1%	8.3%

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table VIII
 Living Arrangement (Percentages) of Children
 Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Percentage With Both Parents	Percentage With Single Parent	Natural Parent/ Stepparent	Percentage With Other Arrangement
HAMPTON	39.0%	43.9%	7.3%	9.8%
HORRY	34.7%	35.0%	20.6%	9.8%
JASPER	31.7%	39.7%	14.3%	14.3%
KERSHAW	34.9%	29.6%	23.0%	12.5%
LANCASTER	37.5%	40.6%	10.2%	11.7%
LAURENS	31.1%	41.9%	13.8%	13.2%
LEE	22.6%	54.8%	12.9%	9.7%
LEXINGTON	29.7%	36.0%	23.4%	10.8%
MCCORMICK	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%
MARION	19.5%	53.5%	8.6%	18.4%
MARLBORO	40.8%	36.8%	9.2%	13.2%
NEWBERRY	21.0%	55.2%	11.9%	11.9%
OCONEE	35.4%	40.8%	12.9%	10.9%
ORANGEBURG	21.1%	27.7%	6.0%	45.3%
PICKENS	40.4%	36.6%	13.1%	9.8%
RICHLAND	21.8%	53.8%	8.5%	15.9%
SALUDA	22.7%	50.0%	13.6%	13.6%
SPARTANBURG	24.1%	45.7%	14.3%	15.9%
SUMTER	34.4%	54.8%	9.5%	1.4%
UNION	28.8%	51.1%	10.8%	9.4%
WILLIAMSBURG	23.9%	47.9%	8.5%	19.7%
YORK	30.5%	44.1%	15.1%	10.3%
OUT OF STATE	29.9%	37.8%	14.2%	18.1%
TOTALS	29.6%	44.3%	12.7%	13.3%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table IX

Family Income (Percentages) of Children
Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 1986

County	Percentage Under \$5,000	Percentage \$5,000 to \$9,999	Percentage \$10,000 to \$19,999	Percentage \$20,000 Or More
ABBEVILLE	8.8%	26.5%	38.2%	26.5%
AIKEN	15.2%	23.8%	35.3%	25.7%
ALLENDALE	27.0%	44.4%	20.6%	7.9%
ANDERSON	20.2%	21.3%	33.4%	25.1%
BAMBERG	54.8%	21.9%	16.4%	6.8%
BARNWELL	32.8%	44.8%	13.4%	9.0%
BEAUFORT	17.7%	25.1%	38.7%	18.5%
BERKELEY	4.1%	8.9%	75.0%	12.0%
CALHOUN	8.3%	87.5%	2.8%	1.4%
CHARLESTON	16.6%	25.7%	27.3%	30.4%
CHEROKEE	21.9%	33.3%	31.7%	13.1%
CHESTER	20.7%	27.4%	34.1%	17.8%
CHESTERFIELD	17.4%	38.8%	28.1%	15.7%
CLARENDON	36.1%	29.5%	27.9%	6.6%
COLLETON	17.3%	36.4%	28.2%	18.2%
DARLINGTON	16.5%	39.4%	33.1%	11.0%
DILLON	22.2%	32.4%	33.3%	12.0%
DORCHESTER	4.9%	19.6%	38.0%	37.5%
EDGEFIELD	44.4%	18.5%	25.9%	11.1%
FAIRFIELD	25.4%	38.0%	32.4%	4.2%
FLORENCE	24.2%	32.2%	24.5%	19.1%
GEORGETOWN	18.4%	28.9%	36.8%	15.8%
GREENVILLE	18.2%	26.0%	29.8%	25.9%
GREENWOOD	12.7%	31.5%	35.5%	20.3%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table IX

Family Income (Percentages) Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 1986

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	19.8%	45.7%	23.5%	11.1%
HORRY	15.2%	23.3%	29.3%	32.2%
JASPER	4.8%	71.4%	20.6%	3.2%
KERSHAW	14.1%	20.8%	23.5%	41.6%
LANCASTER	4.3%	23.0%	45.0%	27.7%
LAURENS	14.2%	22.2%	37.7%	25.9%
LEE	38.7%	25.8%	22.6%	12.9%
LEXINGTON	6.5%	15.4%	47.2%	30.8%
MCCORMICK	20.0%	40.0%	10.0%	30.0%
MARION	26.8%	41.0%	24.0%	8.2%
MARLBORO	42.3%	26.8%	26.8%	4.2%
NEWBERRY	38.1%	18.0%	28.1%	15.8%
OCONEE	19.7%	27.0%	31.1%	22.1%
ORANGEBURG	27.3%	46.5%	18.2%	8.0%
PICKENS	22.0%	24.4%	31.7%	22.0%
RICHLAND	30.7%	22.6%	25.4%	21.3%
SALUDA	9.1%	54.5%	22.7%	13.6%
SPARTANBURG	18.9%	25.4%	35.8%	19.9%
SUMTER	27.2%	25.5%	25.5%	21.8%
UNION	40.7%	18.5%	32.6%	8.1%
WILLIAMSBURG	46.5%	14.1%	35.2%	4.2%
YORK	19.0%	15.8%	37.0%	28.1%
OUT OF STATE	5.0%	24.0%	41.0%	30.0%
TOTALS	19.7%	26.6%	32.0%	21.7%

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table X
 School Attendance (Percentages) of Children
 Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 1986

County	Percentage Not Attending	Percentage Special Arrangements	Percentage Normal Attendance	Percentage in Other
ABBEVILLE	13.5%	8.1%	73.0%	5.4%
AIKEN	11.2%	6.6%	79.1%	3.2%
ALLENDALE	3.2%	1.6%	93.7%	1.6%
ANDERSON	8.0%	14.1%	71.9%	6.0%
BAMBERG	0.0%	6.1%	93.9%	0.0%
BARNWELL	7.5%	6.0%	86.6%	0.0%
BEAUFORT	2.5%	2.1%	95.5%	0.0%
BERKELEY	6.9%	4.9%	85.3%	2.9%
CALHOUN	3.3%	1.6%	95.1%	0.0%
CHARLESTON	16.8%	11.5%	62.2%	9.4%
CHEROKEE	4.7%	7.9%	85.6%	1.9%
CHESTER	0.7%	11.1%	88.1%	0.0%
CHESTERFIELD	10.8%	16.7%	66.7%	5.8%
CLARENDON	2.4%	9.8%	85.4%	2.4%
COLLETON	11.6%	10.7%	70.5%	7.1%
DARLINGTON	2.9%	5.1%	90.5%	1.5%
DILLON	7.1%	4.4%	81.4%	7.1%
DORCHESTER	6.8%	5.8%	58.9%	28.4%
EDGEFIELD	3.7%	7.4%	85.2%	3.7%
FAIRFIELD	1.4%	23.9%	71.8%	2.8%
FLORENCE	13.8%	5.1%	70.8%	10.4%
GEORGETOWN	5.2%	12.2%	80.9%	1.7%
GREENVILLE	9.9%	12.5%	68.8%	8.8%
GREENWOOD	4.0%	4.0%	83.1%	8.9%

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table X
 School Attendance (Percentages) of Children
 Referred for Delinquency by County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Percentage Not Attending	Percentage Special Arrangements	Percentage Normal Attendance	Percentage in Other
HAMPTON	0.0%	0.0%	97.6%	2.4%
HORRY	5.8%	19.9%	69.1%	5.3%
JASPER	12.7%	1.6%	82.5%	3.2%
KERSHAW	2.5%	14.6%	81.6%	1.3%
LANCASTER	6.7%	8.5%	74.9%	9.9%
LAURENS	10.3%	6.7%	75.2%	7.9%
LEE	9.7%	9.7%	64.5%	16.1%
LEXINGTON	9.9%	6.3%	76.5%	7.3%
MCCORMICK	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
MARION	2.2%	7.8%	88.9%	1.1%
MARLBORO	6.5%	9.1%	79.2%	5.2%
NEWBERRY	7.8%	17.0%	71.6%	3.6%
OCONEE	4.2%	12.6%	79.7%	3.5%
ORANGEBURG	3.2%	3.6%	91.8%	1.4%
PICKENS	12.6%	4.9%	80.9%	1.6%
RICHLAND	8.6%	22.1%	61.5%	7.7%
SALUDA	13.6%	9.1%	77.3%	0.0%
SPARTANBURG	7.9%	9.3%	73.4%	9.3%
SUMTER	8.9%	9.3%	74.1%	7.7%
UNION	13.3%	5.2%	80.7%	0.7%
WILLIAMSBURG	23.9%	8.5%	67.6%	0.0%
YORK	19.6%	8.0%	71.8%	0.7%
OUT OF STATE	26.7%	0.1%	64.8%	7.6%
TOTALS	9.2%	10.0%	74.6%	6.2%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XI

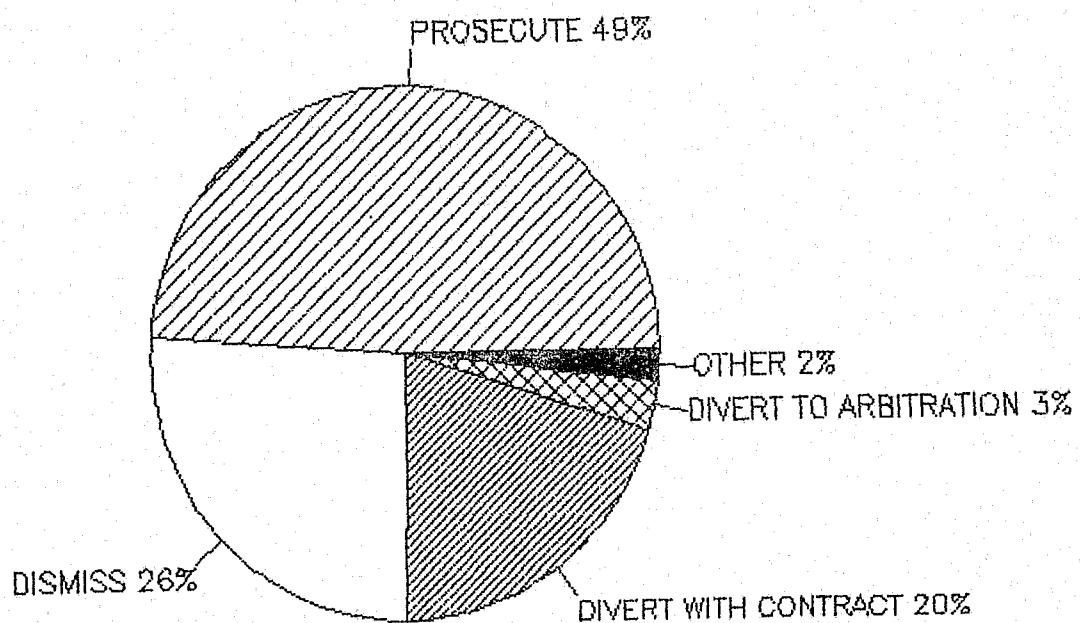
Solicitor Decisions by County, FY 1986

County	Dismissed	Divert w/ Contract	Divert to Arbitration	Prosecute	Other	Total
ABBEVILLE	7	7	0	34	0	48
AIKEN	177	102	136	159	0	574
ALLENDALE	0	31	0	35	1	67
ANDERSON	138	250	0	217	0	605
BAMBERG	10	31	26	35	0	102
BARNWELL	8	21	7	47	0	83
BEAUFORT	23	28	0	205	23	279
BERKELEY	323	1	0	224	0	548
CALHOUN	3	1	0	55	0	59
CHARLESTON	544	189	1	495	87	1316
CHEROKEE	80	63	2	202	0	347
CHESTER	22	33	3	89	1	148
CHESTERFIELD	44	41	0	84	0	169
CLARENDON	17	43	1	44	0	105
COLLETON	32	25	0	58	10	125
DARLINGTON	10	12	0	125	3	150
DILLON	63	27	0	53	1	144
DORCHESTER	66	13	0	137	1	217
EDGEFIELD	3	4	0	20	0	27
FAIRFIELD	26	14	0	37	0	77
FLORENCE	97	162	1	237	5	502
GEORGETOWN	36	10	0	88	1	135
GREENVILLE	210	376	5	517	71	1179
GREENWOOD	28	74	2	172	14	290

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table XI
 Solicitor Decisions by County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Dismissed	Divert w/ Contract	Divert to Arbitration	Prosecute	Other	Total
HAMPTON	31	42	0	33	3	109
HORRY	243	97	1	214	10	565
JASPER	9	22	0	42	1	74
KERSHAW	63	55	0	165	20	303
LANCASTER	51	74	8	163	2	298
LAURENS	40	41	0	115	0	196
LEE	2	6	0	29	0	37
LEXINGTON	335	0	206	196	0	737
MCCORMICK	3	4	0	5	0	12
MARION	8	90	0	70	1	169
MARLBORO	26	30	0	31	2	89
NEWBERRY	11	68	0	122	1	202
OCONEE	28	19	0	121	3	171
ORANGEBURG	69	15	0	269	0	353
PICKENS	29	46	0	183	0	258
RICHLAND	119	284	2	547	23	975
SALUDA	0	10	0	9	0	19
SPARTANBURG	244	271	0	477	1	993
SUMTER	26	48	1	238	1	314
UNION	23	6	0	150	1	180
WILLIAMSBURG	27	9	2	48	0	86
YORK	338	81	0	320	0	739
TOTALS	3692	2876	404	6916	287	14175

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
Figure 4
SOLICITOR DECISIONS, STATEWIDE
FY 1986



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 6,513 cases heard during FY 1986. In 3,606 cases (55%) probationary supervision in the community by DYS staff was ordered. In addition, it is notable that there were 658 (10%) judicial orders given to attend school during FY 1986 reflecting the prevalence of truancy and contempt of court as referral offenses. A total of 751 dispositions (12%) reflected final commitments to DYS correctional facilities, while 603 (9%) 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 declined somewhat in 1986 from previous year, probably accounted for by the more frequent use of school attendance orders.

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XII

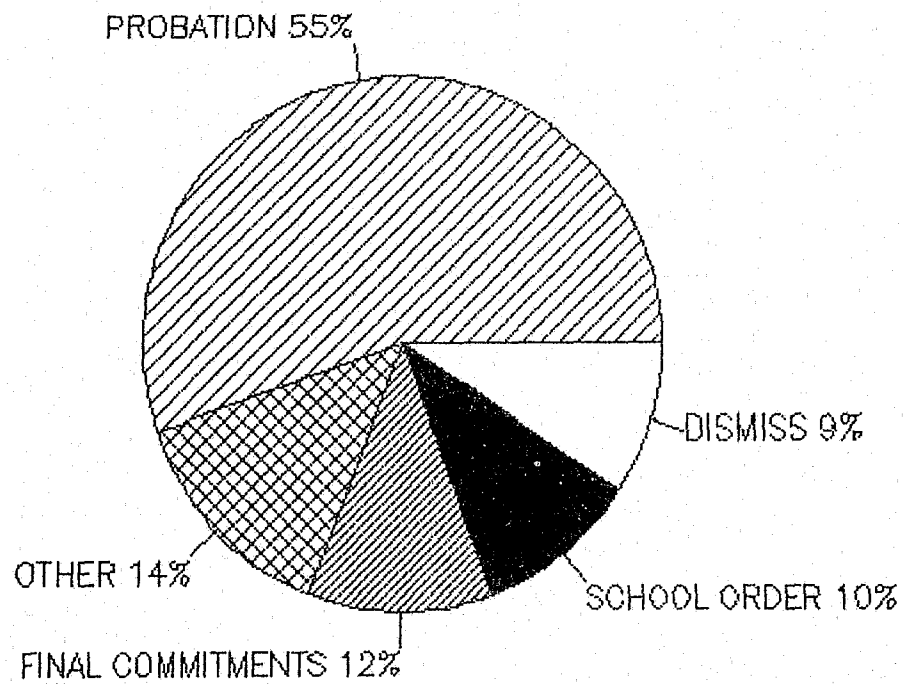
Primary Judicial Dispositions by County, FY 1986

County	Dismissed	School Order	Probation	DYS Commitment	Other	Total
ABBEVILLE	2	6	20	3	8	39
AIKEN	13	0	101	17	2	133
ALLENDALE	5	0	20	5	13	43
ANDERSON	17	4	156	27	28	232
BAMBERG	15	0	14	3	0	32
BARNWELL	12	0	25	4	0	41
BEAUFORT	36	36	88	6	55	221
BERKELEY	19	41	91	22	43	216
CALHOUN	1	11	1	4	11	28
CHARLESTON	37	27	294	83	47	488
CHEROKEE	19	71	103	11	71	275
CHESTER	5	1	54	21	2	83
CHESTERFIELD	9	0	60	13	1	83
CLARENDON	6	0	27	1	0	34
COLLETON	3	0	46	8	6	63
DARLINGTON	11	0	71	20	13	115
DILLON	3	0	46	10	0	59
DORCHESTER	3	16	51	23	24	117
EDGEFIELD	1	0	9	2	0	12
FAIRFIELD	0	0	27	5	4	36
FLORENCE	31	47	109	31	56	274
GEORGETOWN	13	1	36	5	1	56
GREENVILLE	22	70	210	63	78	443
GREENWOOD	4	9	112	17	13	155

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table XII
 Primary Judicial Dispositions by County, FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Dismissed	School Order	Probation	DYS Commitment	Other	Total
HAMPTON	1	0	24	3	0	28
HORRY	36	2	65	20	2	125
JASPER	2	0	25	0	1	28
KERSHAW	15	54	39	11	54	173
LANCASTER	23	1	102	24	15	165
LAURENS	21	6	83	5	8	123
LEE	6	0	17	3	0	26
LEXINGTON	20	36	82	22	50	210
MCCORMICK	2	0	9	0	0	11
MARION	6	0	50	12	1	69
MARLBORO	4	0	22	5	0	31
NEWBERRY	11	18	67	16	20	132
OCONEE	2	0	97	7	6	112
ORANGEBURG	6	125	53	35	129	348
PICKENS	8	31	84	14	45	182
RICHLAND	19	8	187	54	34	302
SALUDA	0	0	6	3	0	9
SPARTANBURG	16	32	332	44	36	460
SUMTER	37	5	145	16	8	211
UNION	35	0	86	8	4	133
WILLIAMSBURG	12	0	28	4	2	46
YORK	34	0	232	41	4	311
TOTALS	603	658	3606	751	895	6513

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
Figure 5
PRIMARY JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS, STATEWIDE
FY 1986



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 have been 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 1985-86 is compared to 1985-86 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 1985-86 to 1984-85 and the 5-year trend. The pattern for 1985-86 is almost identical to the five-year trend in terms of peak and low periods.

In addition to the Family Court commitments, DYS received seven (7) 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 birthday, 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 1986 was 1,633, while that for the correctional facilities was 799. Daily assigned population in these institutional programs, combined, averaged 600. The three long-term campuses operated at 142% of design capacity. During the same period, 1,570 clients were discharged from R&E, and 712 from the correctional facilities. The majority of youth leaving DYS correctional facilities (494 or 69%) are released conditionally by the Juvenile Parole Board and subject to continued supervision in the community sector. In FY 1986, the average statewide parole caseload was 406.

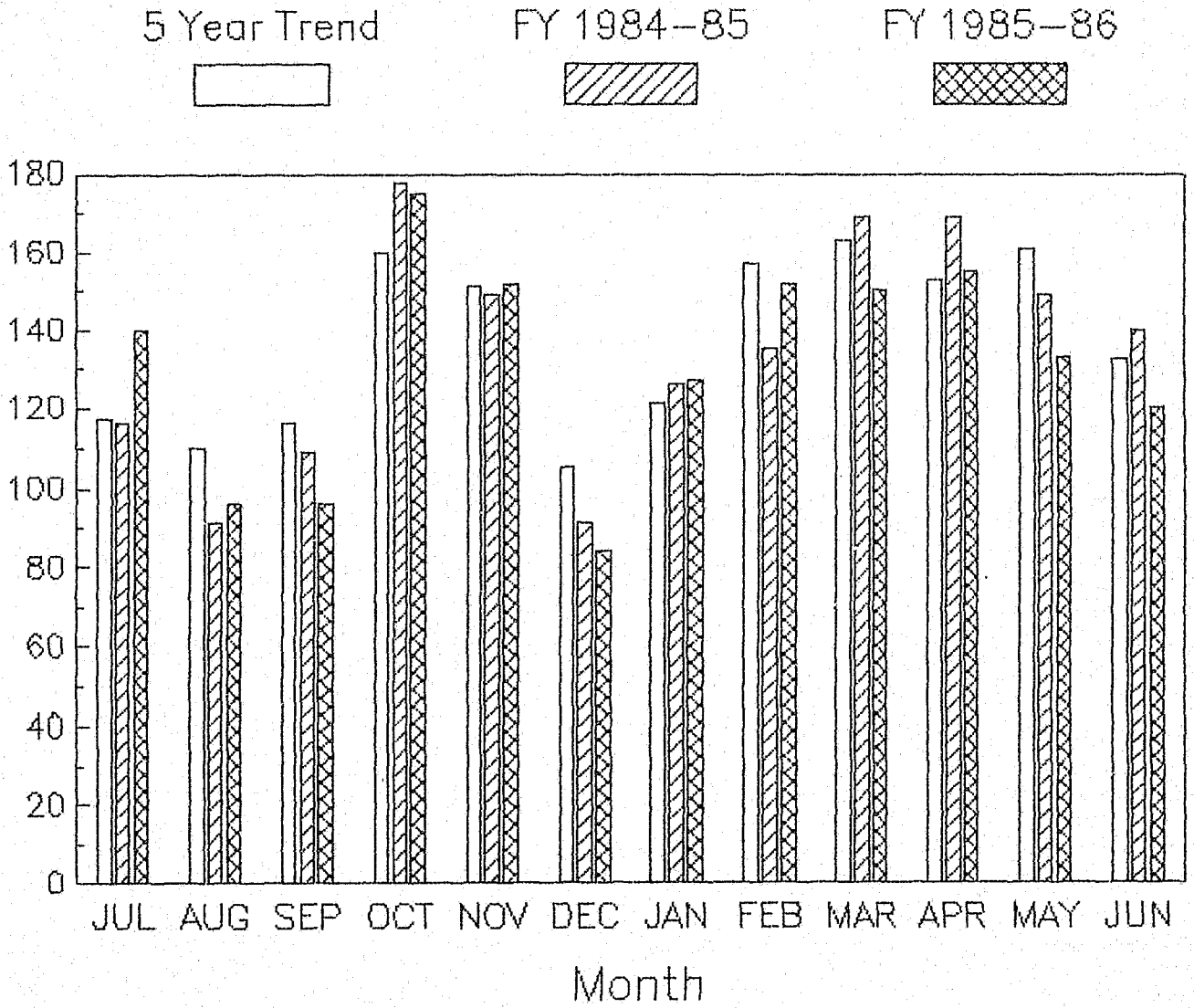
Tables XIII - XVI pertain to various aspects of the Institutional Programs. Table XIII, a county distribution of judicial commitments, indicates that Charleston, Greenville, Richland and Spartanburg together contributed 28.6% of the R&E total and 33.5% of that for the correctional institutions.

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 (35% and 40% respectively).

Table XV provides the distribution of commitments by race and sex. The R&E population was 54% white, and 45% black, with males constituting a large proportion of the total (77%). In the correctional facilities, blacks comprised 57% of the population and males, 83%. The age distribution presented in Table XVI indicates that fifteen and sixteen year olds accounted for about 63% of the R&E population and 66% of that for the correctional institutions.

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 6
R & E POPULATION



S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 7

CORRECTIONAL FACILITY POPULATION

FY 1986

5 YR TREND

FY 1984-85

FY 1985-86

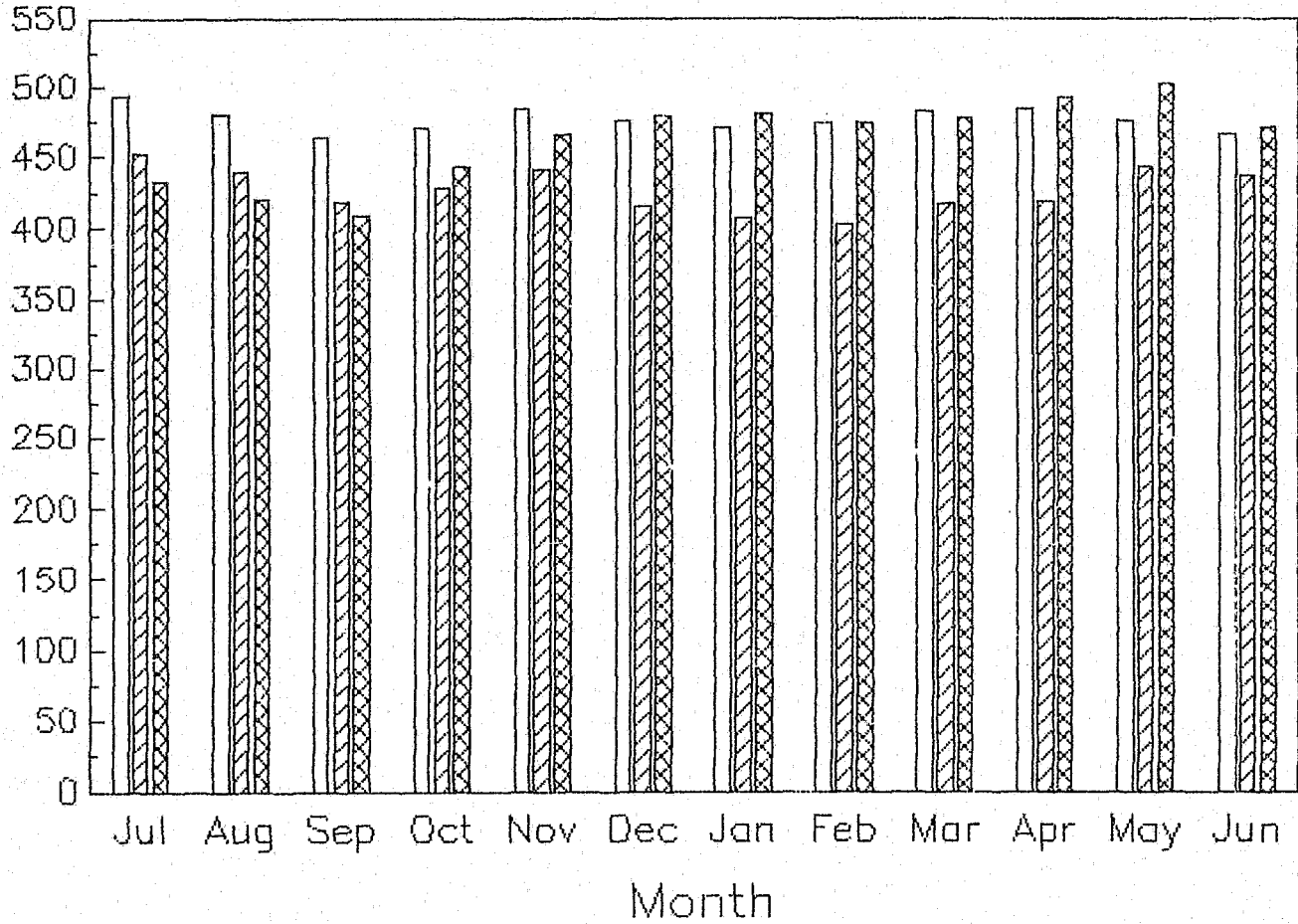
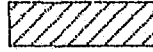


TABLE XIII

Commitments to Institutional
Programs by County
FY 1986

County	Reception and Evaluation Center	Correctional Facilities	County Total
ABBEVILLE	11	3	14
AIKEN	34	21	55
ALLENDALE	12	2	14
ANDERSON	102	33	135
BAMBERG	5	3	8
BARNWELL	8	5	13
BEAUFORT	33	10	43
BERKELEY	51	18	69
CALHOUN	5	4	9
CHARLESTON	106	89	195
CHEROKEE	34	14	48
CHESTER	34	21	55
CHESTERFIELD	27	11	38
CLARENDON	7	1	8
COLLETON	24	9	33
DARLINGTON	29	23	52
DILLON	15	11	26
DORCHESTER	50	25	75
EDGEFIELD	9	2	11
FAIRFIELD	12	6	18
FLORENCE	67	38	105
GEORGETOWN	31	8	39
GREENVILLE	122	71	193
GREENWOOD	54	16	70

TABLE XIII
 Commitments to Institutional
 Programs by County
 FY 1986
 Page 2

County	Reception and Evaluation Center	Correctional Facilities	County Total
HAMPTON	7	5	12
HORRY	46	15	61
JASPER	12	1	13
KERSHAW	32	13	45
LANCASTER	41	23	64
LAURENS	20	9	29
LEE	5	3	8
LEXINGTON	44	19	63
MCCORMICK	4	0	4
MARION	24	12	36
MARLBORO	13	7	20
NEWBERRY	24	13	37
OCONEE	31	5	36
ORANGEBURG	45	35	80
PICKENS	31	13	44
RICHLAND	118	60	178
SALUDA	5	3	8
SPARTANBURG	121	49	170
SUMTER	31	14	45
UNION	15	6	21
WILLIAMSBURG	8	4	12
YORK	66	44	110
OUT OF STATE	8	2	10
TOTALS	1633	799	2432

S. C. Department of Youth Services

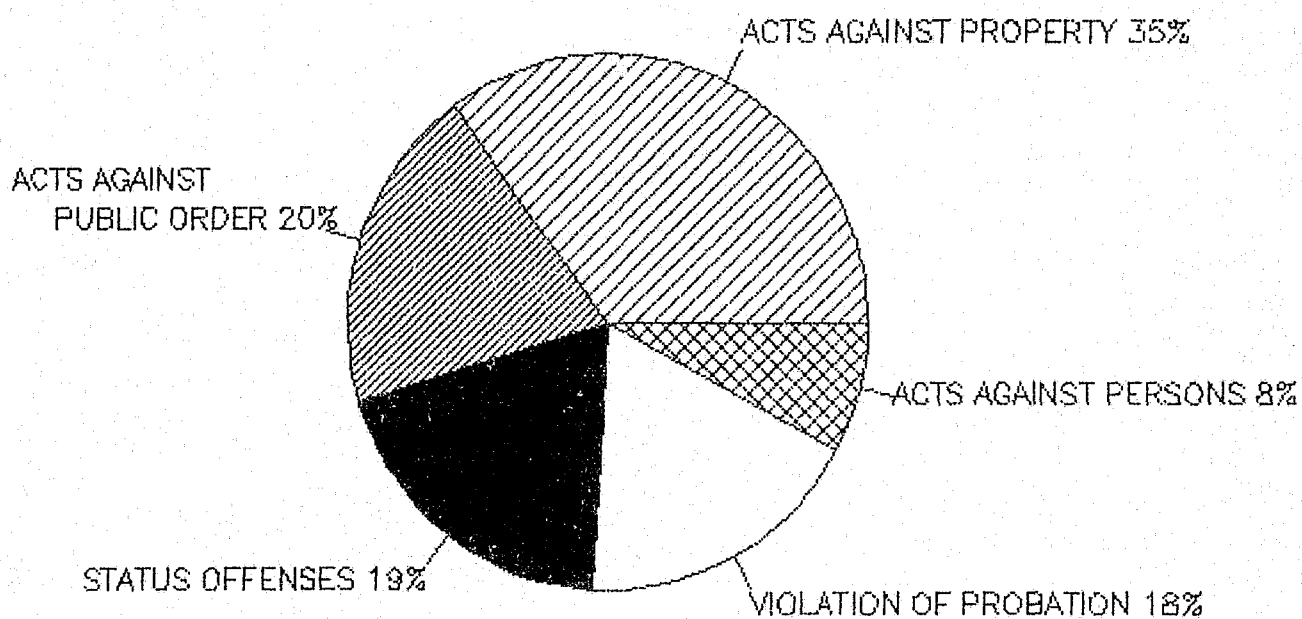
Table XIV

Distribution of Institutional
Commitments by Offense Category
FY 1986

Offense Category	Reception and Evaluation Center		Correctional Facilities	
	No.	%	No.	%
Acts Against Persons	130	8.0%	92	11.5%
Acts Involving Property	572	35.0%	319	39.9%
Acts Against Public Order/ Public Offenses	325	19.9%	176	22.0%
Status Offenses	312	19.1%	0	0.0%
Violations of Probation	294	18.0%	175	21.9%
Parole Revocations	0	0.0%	37	4.6%
STATEWIDE	1633	100.0%	799	100.0%

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 8
OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS, STATEWIDE
FY 1986

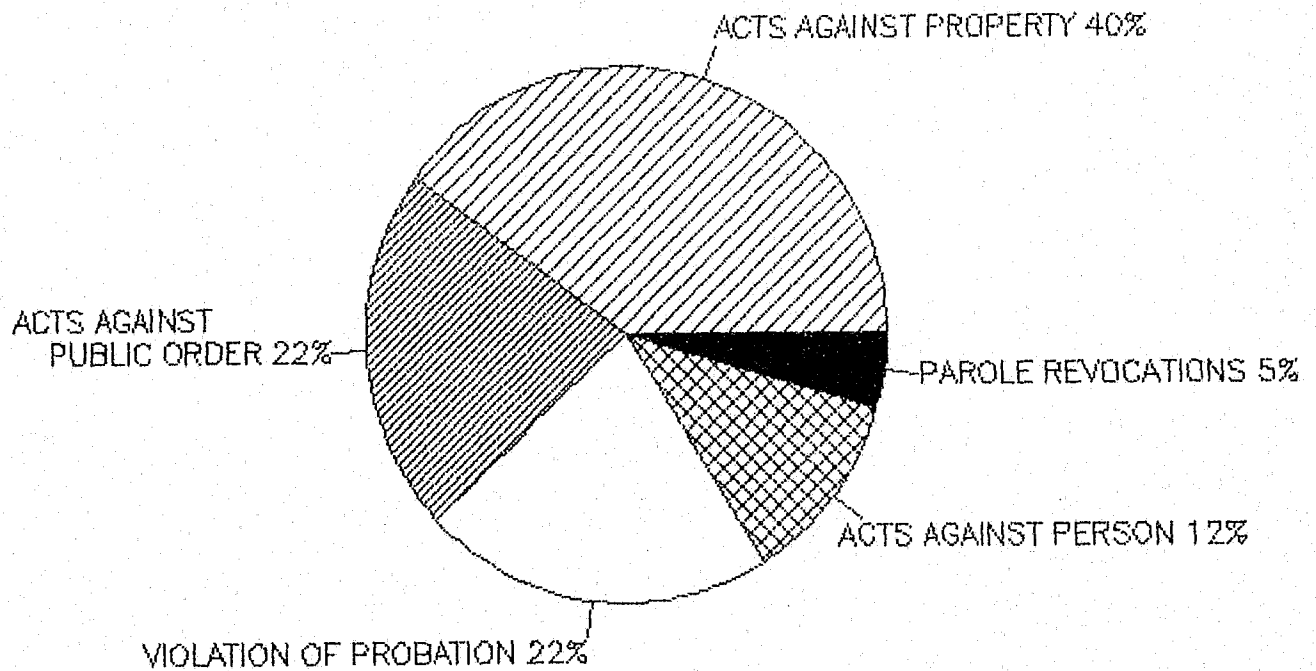


RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

FIGURE 9

OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS, STATEWIDE
FY 1986



CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

S. G. Department of Youth Services

Table XV

Distribution of Institutional Commitments
by Race and Sex

FY 1986

Reception and Evaluation Center

Correctional Facilities

<u>Race</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
White	648	51.8%	239	62.6%	887	54.3%	272	34.0%	69	8.6%	341	42.7%
Black	598	47.8%	142	37.2%	740	45.3%	391	48.9%	64	8.0%	455	56.9%
Other/ Not Reported	5	0.4%	1	0.3%	6	0.4%	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%
TOTAL	1251	76.6%	382	23.4%	1633	100.0%	666	83.4%	133	16.6%	799	100.0%

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XVI

Distribution of Institutional Commitments
by Age and Sex

FY 1986

Age	Reception and Evaluation Center						Correctional Facilities					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12 & Under	53	4.2%	13	3.4%	66	4.0%	17	2.1%	1	0.1%	18	2.3%
13	112	9.0%	45	11.8%	157	9.6%	51	6.4%	10	1.3%	61	7.6%
14	225	18.0%	107	28.0%	332	20.3%	134	16.8%	30	3.8%	164	20.5%
15	435	34.8%	122	31.9%	557	34.1%	213	26.7%	55	6.9%	268	33.5%
16	384	30.7%	91	23.8%	475	29.1%	227	28.4%	34	4.3%	261	32.7%
17 & Over	42	3.4%	4	1.0%	46	2.8%	24	3.0%	3	0.4%	27	3.4%
TOTAL	1251	76.6%	382	23.4%	1633	100.0%	666	83.4%	133	16.7%	799	100.0%

SUMMARY OF DYS CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Chart 2 summarizes the characteristics of DYS Clients at three basic levels of involvement in the juvenile justice system: intake; probation and commitment to correctional facilities. It is apparent that the proportion of whites is greater at the Intake and Probation stages; whereas, more blacks are committed to correctional facilities than whites. Not surprisingly, over 90% of clients committed to correctional facilities evidence a prior court history compared to 40% of all intakes and 62% of youth under probationary supervision. Average age for the DYS clients ranges from fifteen (15) years at intake to sixteen (16) for probation and institutional clients.

In comparing community education status, representation in special programs and the "expelled/not attending" categories increases with penetration into the system until at the commitment level, these groups comprise 35% of the total. Once institutionalized, the proportion identified as needing special education increases from 21% to 36%. All levels of delinquency involvement show a high proportion of economically disadvantaged youth. Again, the likelihood increases at the more serious levels of involvement. Children from families with a reported annual income of less than \$10,000 comprised 46% of Intakes, 49% of probationers, and 58% of institutional youth. The proportion of youth living with both natural parents declines from 30% at Intake to 20% at the commitment level, while single parent families are the modal category for all these groups.

Consistency is noted in type of offense involvement with property offenders reflecting the dominant category and comprising more than 60% of intakes, probationers and commitments. The proportion of delinquents involved in acts against person is very small, reflecting only 5% of intakes and probationers and 12% of the correctional facility commitments.

South Carolina Department of Youth Services

Chart 2

DYS CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

FY 1985-86

	INTAKE	PROBATION	CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
<u>Race:</u>			
Black	42%	41%	56%
White	58%	59%	44%
<u>Prior Court History:</u>			
	40%	62%	91%
<u>Average Age:</u>			
	15 years	16 years	16 years
<u>Education Status:</u>			
Special Education	10%	11%	21% 36%*
Regular	75%	69%	56% 62%
Expelled/Not Attending	9%	12%	14% -
Other	6%	8%	9% 2%
<u>Household Income:</u>			
<\$10,000	46%	49%	58%
\$10,000-20,000	32%	33%	31%
\$20,001+	22%	18%	11%
<u>Living With:</u>			
Parents	30%	26%	20%
Single Parent	44%	47%	42%
Parent/Step-Parent	13%	13%	14%
Out of Home/Other	13%	14%	24%
<u>Referral Offense:</u>			
Person	5%	5%	12%
Property/Public Order	65%	62%	62%
Status	30%	25%	0%
Probation or Aftercare Rules Violation	-	8%	26%

*Educational status in community/institution.

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 890 clients during fiscal year 1986. Another 1,037 placements were secured by Placement Services, including 569 to foster care and 468 to contractual group homes. Residential care and placement services activities are documented in Table XVII.

Table XVII also provides information on the 576 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, 186 youth were returned to various states from South Carolina, while 115 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 1986. Statewide, 1,854 individual children were ordered to make restitution an increase of 24% over the fiscal year 1985 figure. There were 921 court orders in the monetary category for a total amount of \$175,847, and 1,106 orders in the community service category reflecting 58,488 hours.

South Carolina Department of Youth Services

Table XVII

Support Services Clients

FY 1986

Service Component	Number of Clients
<p>Residential Care:</p> <p>Crossroads and Hope House Runaway Shelters</p> <p>Departmental Group Homes</p> <p>Chronic Status Offender Program</p> <p>TOTAL</p>	<p>540</p> <p>195</p> <p>155</p> <p><u>890</u></p>
<p>Placement Services:</p> <p>Foster Care</p> <p>Contractual Group Homes</p> <p>TOTAL</p>	<p>569</p> <p>468</p> <p><u>1,037</u></p>
<p>Interstate Compact:</p> <p>Probation/Parole into South Carolina</p> <p>Probation/Parole to other States</p> <p>Runaways returned to South Carolina</p> <p>Runaways returned from South Carolina to other States</p> <p>TOTAL</p>	<p>125</p> <p>150</p> <p>115</p> <p>186</p> <p><u>576</u></p>

S. C. Department of Youth Services

Table XVIII

Restitution Activity
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986

COUNTY	CLIENTS ORDERED RESTITUTION	RESTITUTION ORDERS		AMOUNT ORDERED		MONETARY PAID	HOURS WORKED	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ORDERS		TOTAL
		MONETARY	HOURS	MONETARY	HOURS			MONETARY	HOURS	
ABBEVILLE	7	5	4	\$ 1831.00	175	\$ 716.00	70	3	2	5
AIKEN	46	11	40	\$ 2048.44	2650	\$ 4059.84	3132	26	51	77
ALLENDALE	17	9	15	\$ 1963.00	580	\$ 1791.79	737	10	19	29
ANDERSON	41	24	20	\$ 5927.81	985	\$ 10933.96	1154	27	20	47
BAMBERG	3	2	1	\$ 194.55	60	\$ 100.00	280	1	7	8
BARNWELL	14	7	7	\$ 2312.50	305	\$ 341.89	577	6	8	14
BEAUFORT	65	40	39	\$ 5349.02	1029	\$ 3586.78	708	31	30	61
BERKELEY	30	14	16	\$ 5823.44	812	\$ 1105.00	0	2	0	2
CALHOUN	0	0	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00	0	0	1	1
CHARLESTON	266	56	225	\$ 18708.84	15643	\$ 12056.06	11116	40	141	181
CHEROKEE	17	13	4	\$ 2196.80	110	\$ 1185.60	330	7	9	16
CHESTER	28	6	26	\$ 680.97	1365	\$ 1311.35	1360	9	26	35
CHESTERFIELD	13	10	5	\$ 2545.28	94	\$ 2114.61	10	10	1	11
CLARENDON	21	7	15	\$ 1362.47	531	\$ 1508.47	436	10	14	24

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table XVIII
 Restitution Activity
 July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986
 Page 2

COUNTY	CLIENTS ORDERED RESTITUTION	RESTITUTION ORDERS		AMOUNT ORDERED		MONETARY PAID	HOURS WORKED	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ORDERS		TOTAL
		MONETARY	HOURS	MONETARY	HOURS			MONETARY	HOURS	
COLLETON	34	19	21	\$ 2041.62	740	\$ 1305.31	740	14	20	34
DARLINGTON	24	19	5	\$ 6470.35	195	\$ 7575.35	195	20	5	25
DILLON	15	12	5	\$ 1843.88	330	\$ 2966.58	450	15	4	19
DORCHESTER	7	2	5	\$ 325.00	1025	\$ 819.72	1401	3	10	13
FAIRFIELD	9	8	4	\$ 1888.28	275	\$ 2184.67	590	10	9	19
FLORENCE	42	9	34	\$ 2594.00	1439	\$ 3539.34	627	21	24	45
GEORGETOWN	10	4	6	\$ 688.50	375	\$ 750.00	148	5	3	8
GREENVILLE	222	174	67	\$ 25204.58	3738	\$ 21460.31	2326	176	42	218
GREENWOOD	91	72	22	\$ 18379.30	720	\$ 12965.52	575	51	16	67
HAMPTON	19	11	17	\$ 767.80	700	\$ 319.87	794	7	26	33
HURRY	43	12	33	\$ 2411.16	2135	\$ 629.00	867	3	16	19
JASPER	16	15	3	\$ 1742.72	180	\$ 1542.00	130	11	2	13
KERSHAW	49	33	20	\$ 4172.59	735	\$ 5117.61	710	35	19	54
LANCASTER	41	24	22	\$ 4316.29	990	\$ 3102.83	1197	19	27	46

S. C. Department of Youth Services
 Table XVIII
 Restitution Activity
 July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986
 Page 3

COUNTY	CLIENTS ORDERED RESTITUTION	RESTITUTION ORDERS		AMOUNT ORDERED		MONETARY PAID	HOURS WORKED	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ORDERS		TOTAL
		MONETARY	HOURS	MONETARY	HOURS			MONETARY	HOURS	
LAURENS	35	27	21	\$ 5035.77	570	\$ 5064.01	476	19	18	37
LEE	11	5	9	\$ 637.50	138	\$ 175.00	132	1	8	9
LEXINGTON	41	13	34	\$ 3456.97	2062	\$ 1686.21	1072	8	14	22
MARION	18	7	11	\$ 1415.85	550	\$ 1532.85	801	6	16	22
MARLBORO	22	19	6	\$ 1271.71	210	\$ 1491.30	180	22	5	27
NEWBERRY	24	3	22	\$ 1075.00	755	\$ 50.00	435	0	14	14
OCONEE	27	23	5	\$ 2539.48	225	\$ 2576.15	190	22	4	26
ORANGEBURG	18	5	13	\$ 150.00	1465	\$ 1160.45	1817	8	21	29
PICKENS	30	22	12	\$ 3796.40	1136	\$ 1150.93	550	8	6	14
RICHLAND	110	50	64	\$ 5779.33	4280	\$ 3503.44	2212	38	30	68
SPARTANBURG	99	43	65	\$ 8362.54	3446	\$ 3947.05	1959	21	48	69
SUMTER	79	24	64	\$ 2553.74	1405	\$ 2998.00	1682	27	68	95
TRI-COUNTIES	1	1	1	\$ 179.50	40	\$ 0.00	0	0	0	0
UNION	14	5	9	\$ 980.80	300	\$ 825.52	641	7	18	25
WILLIAMSBURG	17	6	15	\$ 304.10	340	\$ 75.00	265	2	14	16
YORK	118	50	74	\$ 14517.84	3650	\$ 9033.43	2365	50	55	105
TOTALS	1854	921	1106	\$175846.72	58488	\$140358.80	45437	811	891	1702

COMPARING SOUTH CAROLINA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
TO NATIONAL TRENDS

The following charts compare South Carolina's juvenile justice system to national trends at certain key points in the continuum of services. These charts reveal twice as large a proportion of non-law enforcement referrals to intake in South Carolina than nationally, due primarily to the prevalence of schools as a referral source (19% of all South Carolina referrals). Notably, the rate of preadjudicatory detention is considerably lower for South Carolina (12%) than nationally (20%).

Judicial processing occurs slightly more often in this state, where 49% of the cases result in petitions compared to 46% nationally. At the dispositional level, fewer cases are dismissed in South Carolina courts (9% compared to 27% nationally). Comparison of dispositions for institutionalization and state care can be misleading in that the national data combine institutional and other forms of residential care, while state care may not reflect the total juveniles under care as counties and cities often share that responsibility. South Carolina ranks number one and four respectively in the number of juveniles committed to state care and the average daily juvenile population under state care. Clearly, dispositions of probation are more common in South Carolina 55%, than nationally 43%.

Chart 3

South Carolina Juvenile Justice System, FY 1986

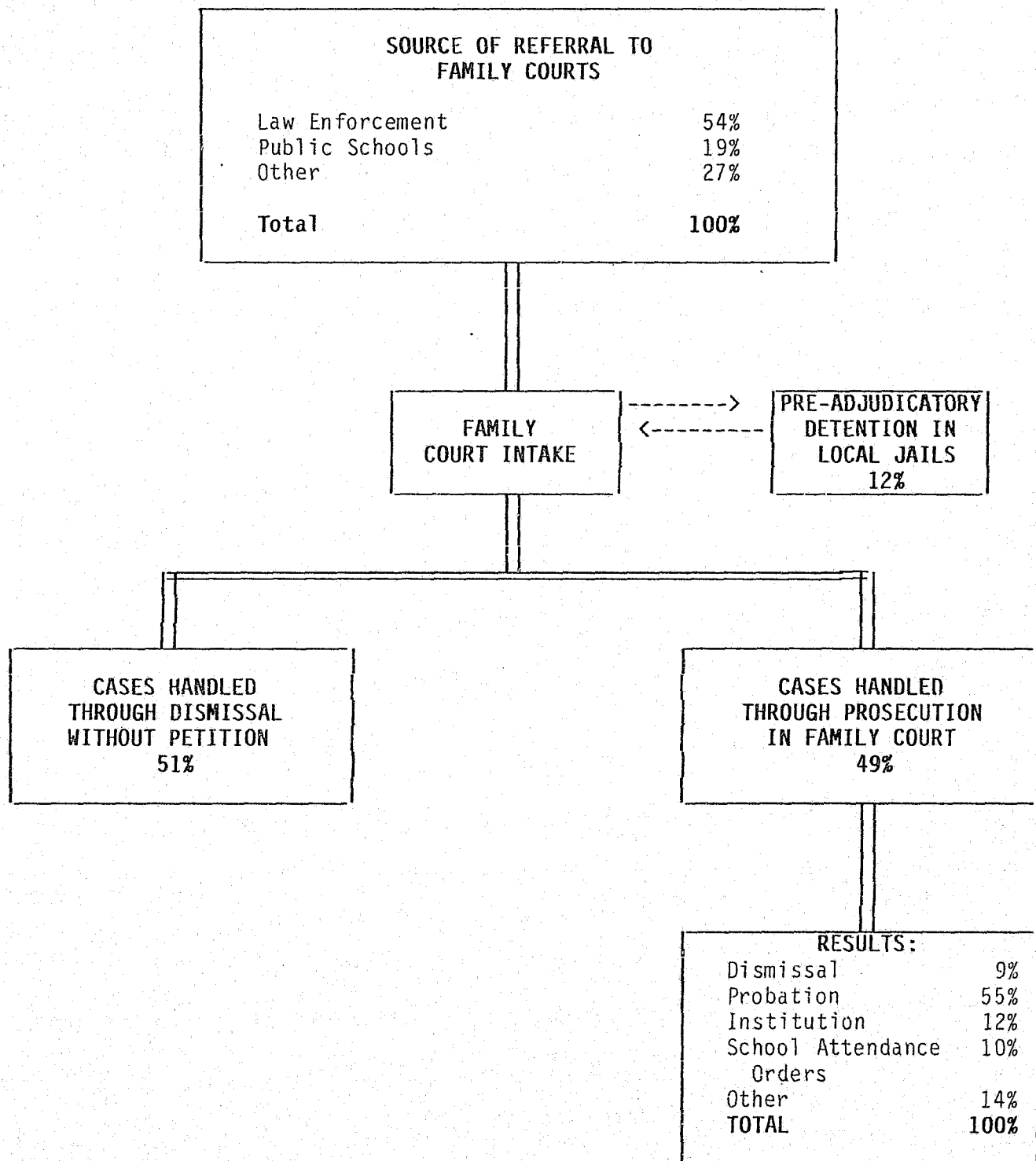
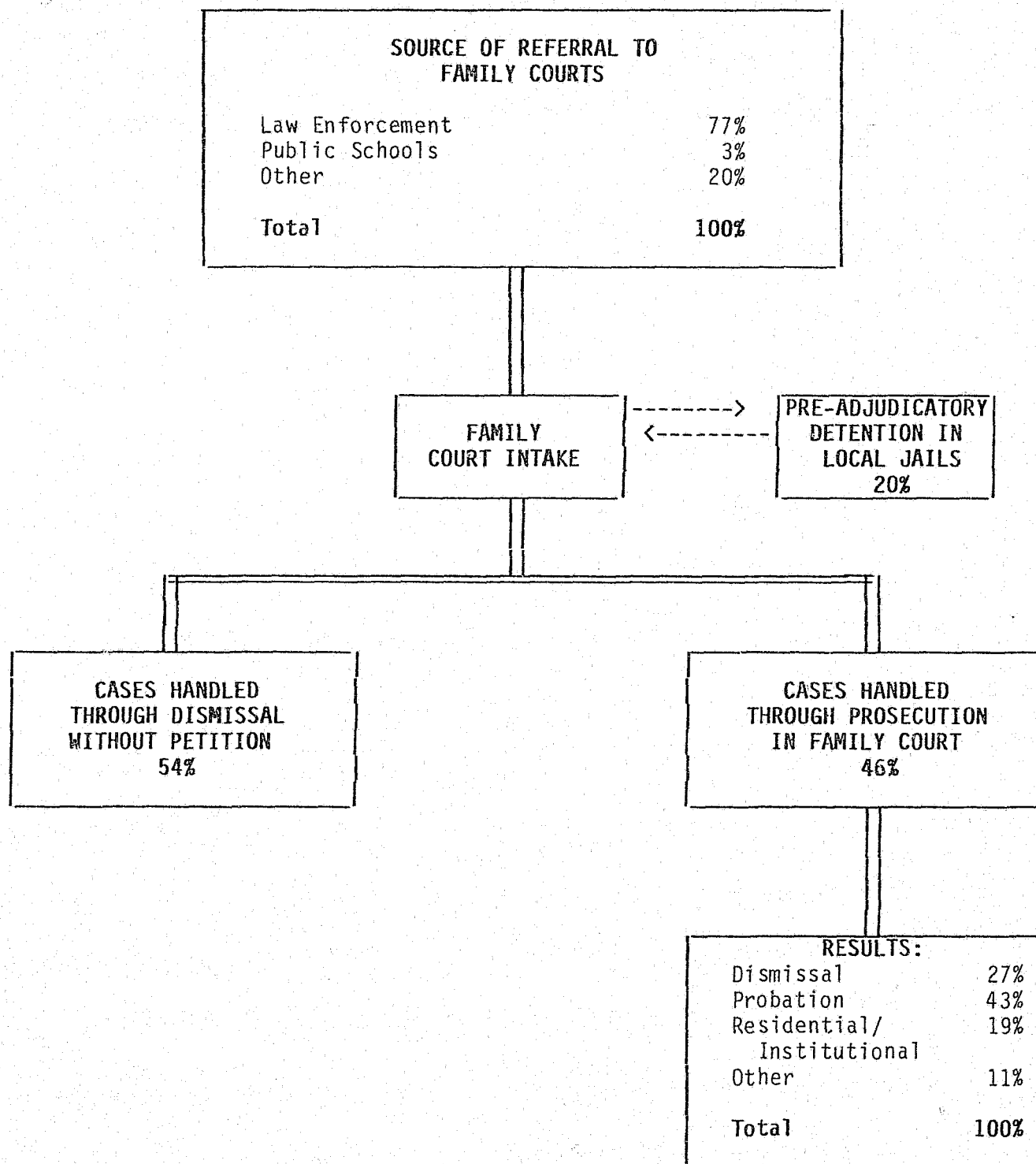


Chart 4

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, FY 1985 and FY 1986

Between 1983 and 1986 the volume of delinquency referrals to Family Court Intake in South Carolina jumped 49.5% statewide with increases being felt in forty-one (41) of forty-six (46) counties. Two of the largest Family Courts, Greenville and Spartanburg, registered even greater increases (68.9% and 69.1%, respectively) than the state average. Sizable increases over the state average also were noted in several "medium sized" counties -- Orangeburg (121%), York (109%), Berkeley (98%), Anderson (74%) and Lexington (60%). Further, in four small counties, Calhoun, Clarendon, Kershaw and Fairfield, the number of referrals has more than doubled over four years. This increase in volume at the entry point of the juvenile justice system has impacted on the entire continuum of services, including particularly evaluation services.

It is noteworthy that the influx of referrals derives largely from the category of status offenses, which increased 70% over the four-year period, statewide, as indicated in Table XX and Figure 10. Referrals for acts against persons recorded a modest increase of 17%, well below general increase for all referrals, while acts against property showed an increase of 45%, a rate still lower than the general trend.

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

County	FY 1983	FY 1984	Percent Change 83-84	FY 1985	Percent Change 84-85	FY 1986	Percent Change 85-86	Percent Change 83-86
Abbeville	51	85	+ 66.7%	41	- 51.8%	53	+ 29.3%	+ 3.9%
Aiken	506	459	- 9.3%	535	+ 16.6%	577	+ 7.9%	+14.0%
Allendale	75	87	+ 16.0%	67	- 23.0%	73	+ 9.0%	- 2.7%
Anderson	463	531	+ 14.7%	559	+ 5.3%	806	+ 44.2%	+74.1%
Bamberg	56	44	- 21.4%	81	+ 84.1%	88	+ 8.6%	+57.1%
Barnwell	72	91	+ 26.4%	50	- 45.1%	80	+ 60.0%	+11.1%
Beaufort	228	196	- 14.0%	245	+ 25.0%	313	+ 27.8%	+37.3%
Berkeley	326	401	+ 23.0%	547	+ 36.4%	648	+ 18.5%	+98.8%
Calhoun	7	18	+157.1%	16	- 11.1%	80	+400.0%	+1,042.9%
Charleston	945	959	+ 1.5%	1,148	+ 19.7%	1,363	+ 18.7%	+44.2%
Cherokee	203	267	+ 31.5%	304	+ 13.9%	376	+ 23.7%	+85.2%
Chester	146	133	- 8.9%	134	+ 1.0%	175	+ 30.6%	+20.0%
Chesterfield	104	145	+ 39.4%	127	- 12.4%	188	+ 48.0%	+80.8%
Clarendon	36	70	+ 94.4%	76	+ 8.6%	111	+ 46.1%	+208.3%
Colleton	132	119	- 9.8%	85	- 28.6%	170	+100.0%	+28.8%
Darlington	204	167	+ 18.1%	165	- 1.2%	209	+ 26.7%	+ 2.5%
Dillon	96	161	+ 67.7%	133	- 17.4%	163	+ 22.6%	+69.8%
Dorchester	145	173	+ 19.3%	192	+ 11.0%	260	+ 35.4%	+79.3%
Edgefield	37	47	+ 27.0%	50	+ 6.4%	32	- 36.0%	-13.5%
Fairfield	35	71	+102.9%	125	+ 76.1%	92	- 26.4%	+162.9%
Florence	378	427	+ 13.0%	471	+ 10.3%	617	+ 31.0%	+ 63.2%
Georgetown	122	236	+ 93.4%	232	- 1.7%	168	- 27.6%	+37.7%
Greenville	743	733	- 1.3%	938	+ 28.0%	1,255	+ 33.8%	+68.9%
Greenwood	255	218	- 14.5%	211	- 3.2%	340	+ 61.1%	+33.3%
Hampton	72	125	+ 73.6%	169	+ 35.2%	102	- 39.6%	+41.7%
Horry	425	415	- 2.4%	649	+ 56.4%	508	- 21.7%	+19.5%
Jasper	68	58	- 14.7%	66	+ 13.8%	74	+ 12.1%	+ 8.8%
Kershaw	71	96	+ 35.2%	100	+ 4.2%	302	+202.0%	+325.4%
Lancaster	263	212	- 19.4%	311	+ 46.7%	359	+ 1.2%	+36.5%

Table XIX

Page Two

County	FY 1983	FY 1984	Percent Change 83-84	FY 1985	Percent Change 84-85	FY 1986	Percent Change 85-86	Percent Change 83-86
Laurens	269	180	- 33.1%	255	+ 41.7%	234	- 8.2%	-13.0%
Lee	29	20	- 31.0%	25	+ 25.0%	37	+ 48.0%	+27.6%
Lexington	451	648	+ 43.7%	604	- 6.8%	722	+ 19.5%	+60.1%
McCormick	26	17	- 34.6%	35	+105.9%	17	- 51.4%	-34.6%
Marion	133	123	- 7.5%	170	+ 38.2%	228	+ 34.1%	+71.4%
Marlboro	63	76	+ 20.6%	97	+ 27.6%	102	+ 5.2%	+61.9%
Newberry	169	177	+ 4.7%	123	- 30.5%	215	+ 74.8%	+27.2%
Oconee	135	170	+ 25.9%	215	+ 26.5%	227	+ 5.6%	+68.2%
Orangeburg	165	227	+ 37.6%	215	- 5.3%	365	+ 69.8%	+121.2%
Pickens	229	229	-	208	- 9.2%	232	+ 11.5%	+ 1.3%
Richland	779	597	- 23.4%	738	+ 23.6%	1,028	+ 39.3%	+32.0%
Saluda	37	23	- 37.8%	28	+ 21.7%	27	- 3.6%	-27.0%
Spartanburg	663	822	+ 24.0%	1,019	+ 24.0%	1,121	+ 10.0%	+69.1%
Sumter	293	280	- 4.4%	292	+ 4.3%	356	+ 21.3%	+21.5%
Union	177	119	- 32.8%	151	+ 26.9%	199	+ 31.8%	+12.4%
Williamsburg	51	46	- 9.8%	66	+ 43.5%	97	+ 47.0%	+90.2%
York	394	426	+ 8.1%	513	+ 20.4%	825	+ 60.8%	+109.4%
Out of State	265	221	- 16.6%	291	+ 31.7%	222	- 23.7%	- 16.2%
TOTAL	10,592	11,145	+ 5.2%	12,872	+ 15.5%	15,836	+ 23.0%	+ 49.5%

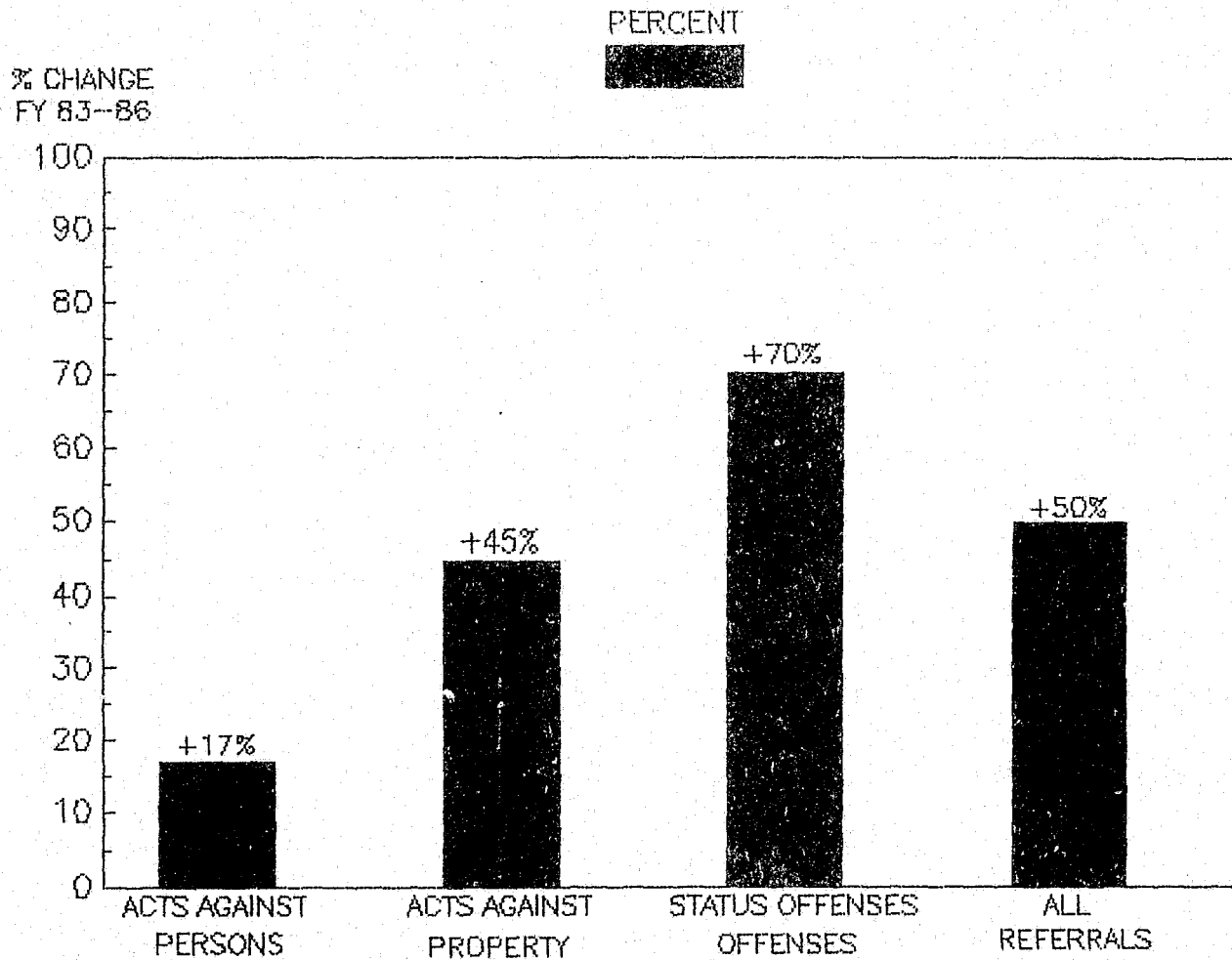
Table XX
 Offense Involvement of Family Court Intake
 Comparing FY 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986

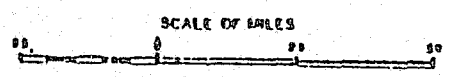
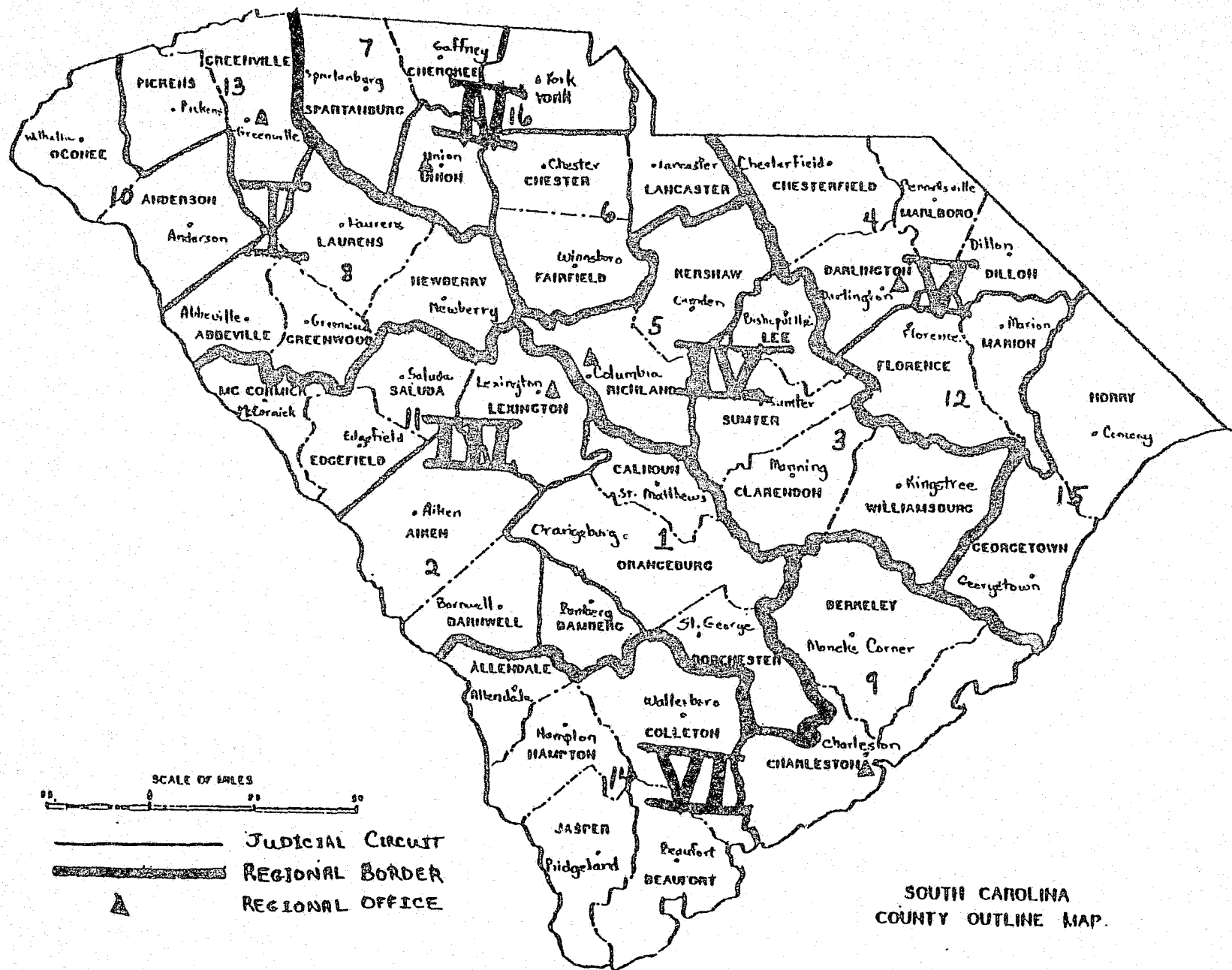
Offense Category	FY 1983 Number	FY 1984 Number	Percent Change FY 83-84	FY 1985 Number	Percent Change FY 84-85	FY 1986 Number	Percent Change FY 85-86	Percent Change FY 83-86
Acts Against Person	697	721	+ 3.4%	690	- 4.3%	815	+18.1%	+16.9%
Acts Against Property or Public Order	7,069	7,002	- 1.0%	8,026	+14.6%	10,217	+27.3%	+44.5%
Status Offense	2,826	3,422	+21.1%	4,156	+21.4%	4,804	+15.6%	+70.0%
TOTAL, ALL REFERRALS	10,592	11,145	+5.2%	12,872	+15.5%	15,836	+23.0%	+49.5%




S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Figure 10

FOUR-YEAR TRENDS IN DELINQUENCY OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT
AT FAMILY COURT INTAKE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FY 1983-1986





 JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
 REGIONAL BORDER
 REGIONAL OFFICE

SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OUTLINE MAP.