

**Minorities in South Carolina's Juvenile Justice System:
Understanding the Disparities and
Assessing Community Readiness for Change**

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December 2003

(Revised 2004)

*This study was supported by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program,
Office of Juvenile Justice, SC Department of Public Safety*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| QUANTITATIVE STUDY..... | 4 |
| Methods..... | 4 |
| Data..... | 4 |
| Analyses..... | 4 |
| Analytic Models..... | 6 |
| Strengths and Limitations of the Quantitative Study..... | 8 |
| Quantitative Study Findings..... | 9 |
| Description of Four Datasets..... | 12 |
| Models..... | 20 |
| Summary of Odds Ratio Tables..... | 20 |
| QUALITATIVE STUDY..... | 27 |
| Qualitative Study Design..... | 27 |
| Qualitative Study Findings..... | 31 |
| Focus Groups..... | 34 |
| Summary of Qualitative Findings..... | 37 |
| CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS..... | 38 |
| Implications for State-Level Systems..... | 38 |
| Implications for Education and Training..... | 39 |
| Implications for Community-Based Prevention and Intervention Initiatives..... | 39 |
| Implications for Research and Evaluation..... | 40 |
| REFERENCES..... | 42 |
| APPENDICES..... | 44 |

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INTRODUCTION

There is no shortage of research findings that point to the pervasiveness of racial and ethnic disparities throughout the juvenile justice system (Devine, Coolbaugh, & Jenkins, 1998; Hamparian & Leiber, 1997; Hsai & Hamparian, 1998; Leiber, 2002; Roscoe & Morton, 1994; Snyder & Sickmund, 1999; Pope, Lovell, & Hsai, 2002). Typical of such research is the finding that disproportionate minority representation is evident at each stage of the juvenile justice system and becomes more apparent as youth progress into the system. While minority youth make up about one-third of the juvenile population in the nation, they account for about two-thirds of the population in secure juvenile facilities (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1999). In South Carolina, the statistics on over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system are quite consistent with those nationwide. Although minorities comprise just 38% of the state's total youth population (ages 10-17), in fiscal year 2002, African American and other minority youth accounted for

- 58% of juvenile arrests
- 70% of arrests for violent crimes
- 60% of cases involving detention
- 59% of cases resulting in residential placement/custody
- 69% of juveniles in residential placement/custody (South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice, 2003).

The causes of disproportionate minority involvement in the juvenile justice system reflect two primary thoughts: differential treatment (i.e., minority youth are systematically processed differently within the juvenile justice system) and differential offending (i.e., increased rates of crime and offending by minority youth have resulted in the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system). While there is research to support both points of views, criminologists argue that official crime statistics are skewed due to system processing decisions (e.g., decisions made by police officers to apprehend and refer juveniles to court) and decisions made by victims to report crimes to the police (Snyder & Sickmund, 1999). A significant body of research points to "race" as having direct and indirect effects on the processing of minority youth in the juvenile justice system (Bishop & Frazier, 1988; Miller, 1996; Poe-Yamagata & Jones, 2000; Pope & Feyerherm, 1995). A recent review by Pope, Lovell, and Hsai (2002) found, similar to previous findings, evidence of racial disparities and potential biases in juvenile justice processes. While there is convincing evidence that "race matters" in explaining the large numbers of minority youth in the juvenile justice system across the nation, other research has shown the contrary. For example, in a study of national arrest data for serious violent crimes, Pope and Snyder (2003) found no direct evidence that a juvenile's race affects police decisions to arrest. However, the following is pointed out in a 2000 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Bulletin (Hawkins, Laub, Lauritsen, & Cothorn, 2000, p.1):

The primary weakness of arrest data is that the data are collected only for those criminal and delinquent events that come to the attention of the police and result in arrest. If ethnic and racial groups differ in their inclination to report crime to the authorities, or if crimes committed by certain groups are more likely to result in arrest, these factors can bias estimates of racial differences in offending rates. Police themselves may be biased in their arrest practices (e.g., arresting rather than warning) depending on the offenders' racial or ethnic background.

Existing literature is limited in examining how evidence of racial disparity is leading to successful efforts to reduce these disparities. In 1995, a report issued by OJJDP found that 27 out of 33 states reported that they had no programs specifically targeted to minority youth or toward ensuring equity in juvenile processing (Pope & Feyerherm, 1995). Some states had funded research projects that addressed over representation, but these projects were not viewed as “action projects.” Recent efforts by the Casey Foundation funded selected communities (e.g., Cook County, IL; Santa Cruz County, CA; Multnomah County, Oregon) to reduce disproportionate minority confinement (DMC)¹ through juvenile detention reform. For nearly ten years, Cook County has attempted to establish various alternatives to secure detention. While these efforts have reduced the total number of youth in the system and the duration of detention, they reduced these for whites and minorities. Thus, DMC still exists. Both Santa Cruz county in California and Multnomah county in Oregon are examples in which local efforts have resulted in significant reductions in the total number of youth detained and in DMC. Across the nation, however, there is very little evidence of action planning or outcome research that focuses directly on successful efforts to reduce disproportionality in the juvenile justice system (Hoytt, Schiraldi, Smith, & Ziedenberg, 2002).

The publication, *A Delicate Balance* (Coalition for Juvenile Justice, 1988) issued by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice is credited with increasing national interest in the disparate treatment of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. Within the year of this publication, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act (JJDP) of 1974 was amended to require all states to address the disproportionate confinement of minority youth. The Act provided that all states must assess the level of such confinement and implement strategies to reduce identified disparities (Devine, Coolbaugh, & Jenkins, 1998). In the 1992 amendments to the JJDP Act, DMC was elevated to a core requirement with future funding eligibility tied to state compliance. States participating in the Formula Grants Program are required to address DMC on an ongoing basis by moving through the following phases:

- **Identification.** To determine the extent to which DMC exists.
- **Assessment.** To assess the reasons for DMC, if it exists.
- **Intervention.** To develop and implement intervention strategies to address these identified reasons.
- **Evaluation.** To evaluate the effectiveness of the chosen intervention strategies.
- **Monitoring.** To note changes in DMC trends and to adjust intervention strategies as needed.

¹ DMC exists when “the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups . . . exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population”

Source: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act §223(a)(23).

Each state must report on its progress in a comprehensive three-year plan and subsequent plan updates. OJJDP reviews the plan updates annually. Any state that fails to address the overrepresentation of minority youth in confinement stands to forfeit 25 percent of its Formula Grants allocation for the year. In its most recent 2002 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act, Congress is requiring states to address overrepresentation at all points (i.e., contact) versus its previous mandate to address disproportionate representation at secure confinement. Leiber (2002) focused research attention to the identification and assessment phases of DMC and found that politics and practical limitations affect the implementation of the DMC requirement. Yet, as indicated in the published research literature, states are working to identify and assess DMC but fewer efforts have focused on defining action plans and reporting research findings that are strategically reducing DMC.

South Carolina has clearly identified disproportionate minority confinement as a central concern (South Carolina Department of Public Safety, 2000; South Carolina Department of Public Safety, 2003). Formula Grants funds have been used to fund prior studies in South Carolina to provide hypotheses to the causes of DMC in the state. Additionally, numerous local program initiatives have been funded to address DMC. South Carolina is the recipient of national technical assistance provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention to address DMC. Consistent with South Carolina's commitment to addressing DMC is the funding of the current study. This study represents a more focused effort to address disproportionate minority contact and will offer recommendations to link these findings to an implementation plan to strategically reduce DMC within the state. The current analysis uses both a quantitative study and qualitative study to (1) aid in further understanding the disparities in the juvenile justice system and (2) to prepare South Carolina for focused action planning.

While national and state policies such as the mandates of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Act create impetus for community change, successful community change require local awareness of the problem and local readiness to change (Edwards, Jumper-Thurman, Plested, Oetting & Swanson, 2000). Multivariate quantitative analysis of juvenile justice system data will allow South Carolina to have data-driven awareness of the issue of disproportionate minority confinement at the state level and within selected communities. The Community Readiness Model² (Edwards et al., 2000; Jumper-Thurman, Plested, & Edwards, 2001; Plested, Thurman, Edwards, & Oetting, 1998), a method for assessing readiness of communities to develop and implement prevention programming, has been utilized in a modified form in three selected counties of the state. This model will assist communities in collaborating in the development of local action plans that can be both community specific and culturally relevant, while providing some directions for an overall approach within the state to address DMC.

² The Community Readiness Model, developed at the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University, allows for adaptation to specific needs within varying communities. This model has been used with a range of community issues and is seen as well suited to support local planning efforts in South Carolina. It assesses a community on several dimensions and identifies different stages of readiness.

QUANTITATIVE STUDY

Methods

Data

The data for this study were provided by the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (SCDJJ) and contained a cumulative history for all juveniles who had been in the South Carolina juvenile justice system³ over the last decade. The data consisted of information in three areas: (1) demographics, (2) referrals, and (3) detentions. Offense codes and weighting classifications were also provided by SCDJJ.

In the initial phase of this project, the decision was made to examine four different data sets to ensure that any results would be an accurate representation of occurrences within the juvenile justice system. That is, changes in the laws of South Carolina regarding juveniles and changing social factors might lead to findings in one set of circumstances that would not be found in another. The data sets were

- 1983 Birth Cohort
- 1984 Birth Cohort
- 2000 Fiscal Year Family Court Referral Cohort
- 2001 Fiscal Year Family Court Referral Cohort

The 1983 and 1984 data sets were created based on a juvenile's date of birth. In an effort to obtain a rich history for analysis, the dates of birth chosen were 1983 and 1984. Juveniles born in those years had the possibility of being 17-18 and 18-19 years of age, ensuring that the entire juvenile justice history was available for those birth cohorts.

The 2000 and 2001 data sets were created on a date-of-referral basis. The complete year to date history for juveniles who had a referral in fiscal year 2000 (July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000) was kept for the fiscal year 2000 data set and a similar data set was created for those who had a referral in fiscal year 2001 (July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001).

Analyses

The purpose of the analyses was to investigate whether there were differences in the manner in which minority and white youth were processed at four stages or decision points in the juvenile justice system. These decision points were at pre-trial detention; prosecution; reception and evaluation; and commitment. Each is defined as follows:

- Pre-trial Detention: when a juvenile was placed in secure lock-up for any amount of time and had a subsequent corresponding referral/petition to the Family Court⁴
- Prosecution: the decision by the Solicitor's Office to proceed to prosecute the juvenile's case

³ South Carolina's age of juvenile jurisdiction is through the 16th birthday to age 17 except for extenuating circumstances (offense=murder) or chronic serious offenders over 14 years of age.

⁴ Juveniles who were arrested and placed in detention but did not have a corresponding referral to court were excluded from this study.

- R & E: a residential evaluation center for Reception and Evaluation. A Family Court judge may commit a juvenile to R & E following an adjudicatory hearing (and prior to the dispositional hearing) in order to gather additional information and recommendations as to the final disposition of the juvenile’s delinquency case
- Commitment: a dispositional order to remove a juvenile from the community and place the juvenile in the SCDJJ’s institutional programs

These outcome/dependent variables were determined from the last referral record and were dichotomized into “0, 1” values. For example, if on the last referral record, the juvenile was committed then the commitment variable had a value of 1; otherwise, the value was 0. At the detention and prosecution levels the numbers of juveniles included in the analysis were virtually the same because all criminal referrals are eligible to be detained and all referrals must have a prosecutorial decision. Whereas, the number of juveniles eligible to be in the analysis after a prosecution decision was reduced substantially because approximately only 30-40% of juveniles who have a referral are ever prosecuted.

The factors or variables that were investigated to find their association with the four decision points included two categories:

- Demographic
- Legal history

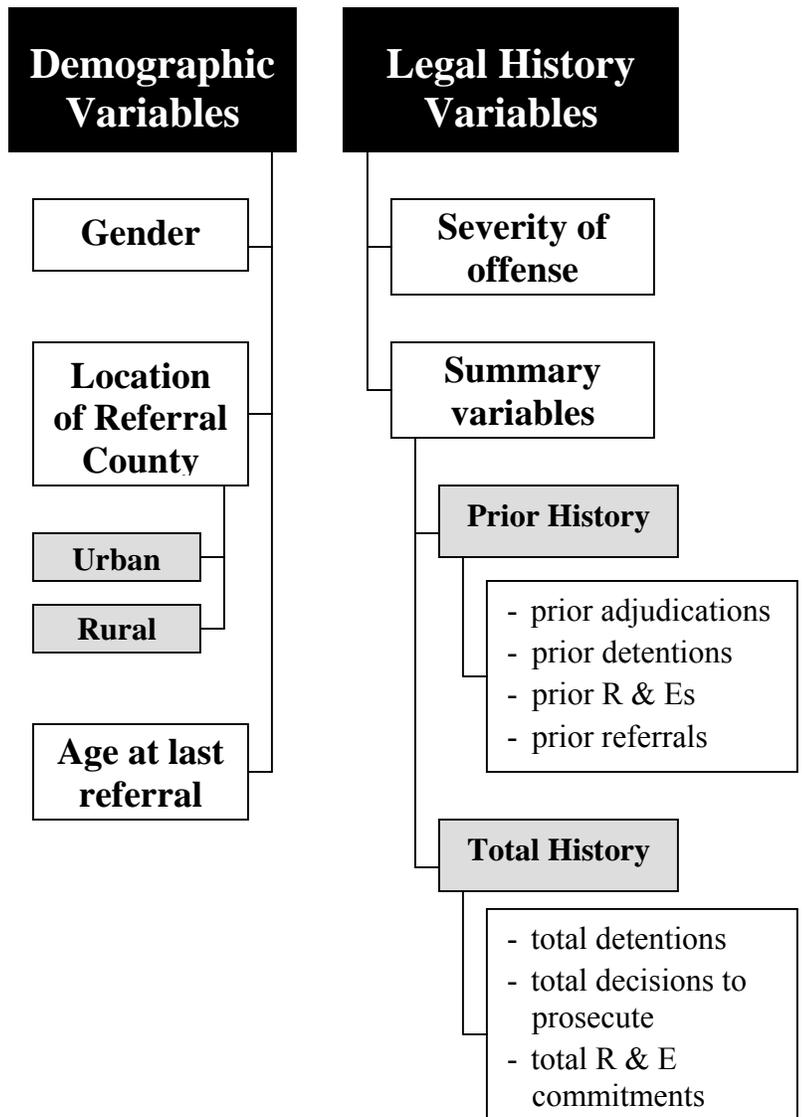
The demographic information for each juvenile consisted of

- Gender (male, female)
- Location of county of referral (rural, urban)
- Age at last referral

Counties were dichotomized into two groups - urban and rural. Based on knowledge of South Carolina, a county is defined as urban if the largest place in the county has a population of 10,000 or more according to the 2000 US Census. A listing of counties and their classification are in Appendix A. Age at last referral was restricted to between 5 and 21.

The legal history information for each juvenile consisted of

- Severity of Offense
- Summary variables, which included variables on



- ▶ Prior history and
- ▶ Total history

Severity of offense:

Based on the weighting scale provided by SCDJJ, the last referral offense was assigned a severity score. Severity could range from 0 to 25. A listing of offenses and their scores can be found in Appendix B.

To obtain an adequate picture of the juveniles’ judicial history, several variables were created which summarized events of the past. These variables are divided into two types: (1) prior history variables summarizing information prior to the current referral, and (2) total history variables summarizing information including the current referral.

- ▶ Prior summary variables are
 - prior adjudications (summary of the community education programs, probations, R & Es, and commitments),
 - prior detentions,
 - prior R&Es, and
 - prior referrals.
- ▶ Total summary variables are
 - total detentions,
 - total decisions to prosecute, and
 - total R&E commitments.

Analytic Models

Three analytic models were run to assess the disparity between the races at the various points in the juvenile justice system. Model 1 included only the extra legal variables of gender, minority status and age. Model 2 added legal history variables and Model 3 added referral county location (urban/rural). Table 1 below shows the variables in each model.

Table 1. Analytic Models

| Stages | Model | Factors |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Pre-Trial Detention</i> | 1 | Gender |
| <u>Prosecution</u> | | Minority Status |
| R & E | | Age at Last Referral |
| Commitment | | |
| | 2 | Gender |
| | | Minority Status |
| | | Age at Last Referral |
| | | Severity of Current Offense |
| | | Number of Prior Referrals |
| | | Number of Prior/Total Detentions |

| Stages | Model | Factors |
|--------|----------|--|
| | | Number of Prior Adjudications |
| | | Number of Prior/Total R & Es |
| | | Number of Prior Commitments |
| | 3 | Gender |
| | | Minority Status |
| | | Age at Last Referral |
| | | Severity of Current Offense |
| | | Number of Prior Referrals |
| | | Number of Prior/Total Detentions |
| | | Number of Prior Adjudications |
| | | Number of Prior/Total R & Es |
| | | Number of Prior Commitments |
| | | Referral County Location (rural/urban) |

Logistic - Odds Ratios and Confidence Intervals

Because the outcomes of interest (pre-trial detention, prosecution, R&E, and commitment) were dichotomized into 0, 1 categories, and there were several factors that were to be controlled or adjusted for, the technique used for analysis was multivariate logistic regression. Logistic regression produces an odds ratio value, which is the ratio of the odds of the event happening (commitment) for one group (minorities) versus the odds of the event happening for another group (whites). Ninety-five percent (95%) confidence intervals indicate the statistical significance of an odds ratio. If the confidence interval includes 1 then there is a 95% level of confidence that there is no difference in the odds between the two groups. There is only a 5% chance that the interval that was calculated is due to chance alone. (For a further explanation of the odds ratio and its interpretation refer to the article, *Race as a Factor in Juvenile Arrests* by Carl Pope and Howard Snyder April 2003).

Predicted Probability – Relative Risk

Relative risk compares the probability of an event happening in one group to another group. For example, a study’s findings might show that the probability of males being in a car accident is 20% higher than that of females. This method of presenting relationships is straightforward and more easily understood than the odds ratio. While both the odds ratio and the relative risk explore the relationship between binary variables, the relative risk fits more closely with the typical way most people consider the likelihood of events occurring. For example, it is more typical for people to think in terms of probabilities such as 10% and 50% rather than the corresponding odds - 9 to 1 against and 1 to 1 odds, respectively (Simon, 2001). Thus, these data analyses use both relative risk and odds ratio in assessing disparity in the juvenile justice system.

The probability of an event (such as commitment) happening for a group (such as minorities) can be calculated using the logit formula for predicted probabilities:

$$P = \frac{e^{b_0+b_1x_1}}{1 + e^{(b_0+b_1x_1)}}$$

If the probabilities are calculated for two groups then the ratio of the probabilities can be compared, resulting in the relative risk of the event happening for one group versus the other group. In order to remove the influence of other factors, such as severity of offense, models were constructed in which these other factors were set to the total groups' mean values. Making conditions equal for all individuals, except for their race, demonstrates the association of minority status on an outcome.

Strengths and Limitations of the Quantitative Study

This study uses a rich and statistically sound combination of multivariate analyses to study the relationship among legal and demographic variables associated with four key stages of the juvenile justice system, from pre-trial detention to long-term commitments across four different data sets (two birth cohorts years, two fiscal year cohorts). The use of the multiple datasets provides an opportunity to ensure that the results of this study are more likely a true representation of juvenile justice processing. Such an approach guards against changes in the laws of South Carolina regarding juveniles and changing social factors that might lead to findings in one set of circumstances that would not be found in another. Additionally, as presented later, this study incorporates qualitative components in three selected communities in the overall research design to increase a contextual understanding of the findings. The current analyses are limited to aggregated statewide data, but further analyses with the established models will allow a disaggregation of data at county and judicial levels. While the current study offers a fairly comprehensive look at the juvenile justice system following referrals to long-term commitment, it does not include any databases that incorporate decision-making prior to pretrial detention. Ideally, a study of the factors concerning the juvenile justice system would include analysis of arrest data. This data source was not available to the research team for this study. The current analyses examine age, gender, and county location, along with minority status. A fuller analysis would examine the relationship of numerous other background and social characteristics of the juvenile and the family (e.g. school status, socio-economic status). However, for many of the social/economic indicators available for the current study, 33 to 47% of the data were missing. In order to include the largest number of subjects, it was decided that for this report these data would be eliminated. With a better understanding of the missing data, further analyses may include at least some of those social/economic factors to gain a better understanding of the association of these factors with disparity in the juvenile justice system.

Further, it should be noted that the outcome variable “detention” was captured only if there was a matching referral record. A different, and perhaps more appropriate, method of defining detention would include all records of detention regardless of a referral. Additionally, analyses of other decision points or stages in the juvenile justice system (e.g., waiver, probation, parole) as well more delineated analyses regarding offense type (e.g., truancy, drugs) would have enhanced this study.

Quantitative Study Findings

While the analyses of each data set and each outcome vary in the details, which will be specified later, there are some findings that can be generalized. A brief summary of the results is presented here; the detailed findings follow.

The two birth cohorts resemble one another as to their make-up and the processing of the juveniles through the juvenile justice system. Likewise, the two fiscal groups of family court referrals resemble one another. Initially each data set consisted of similar demographic characteristics:

- 52% minority,
- 60% male, and
- 75% with urban referral counties.

In the data sets that were created based on referrals in fiscal years 2000 and 2001, the juveniles are slightly younger and there are greater numbers at each stage of the system. Detained and committed offenders have similar severity of offense scores across all four study groups. The fiscal year study groups have more serious histories at referral than the birth cohort groups.

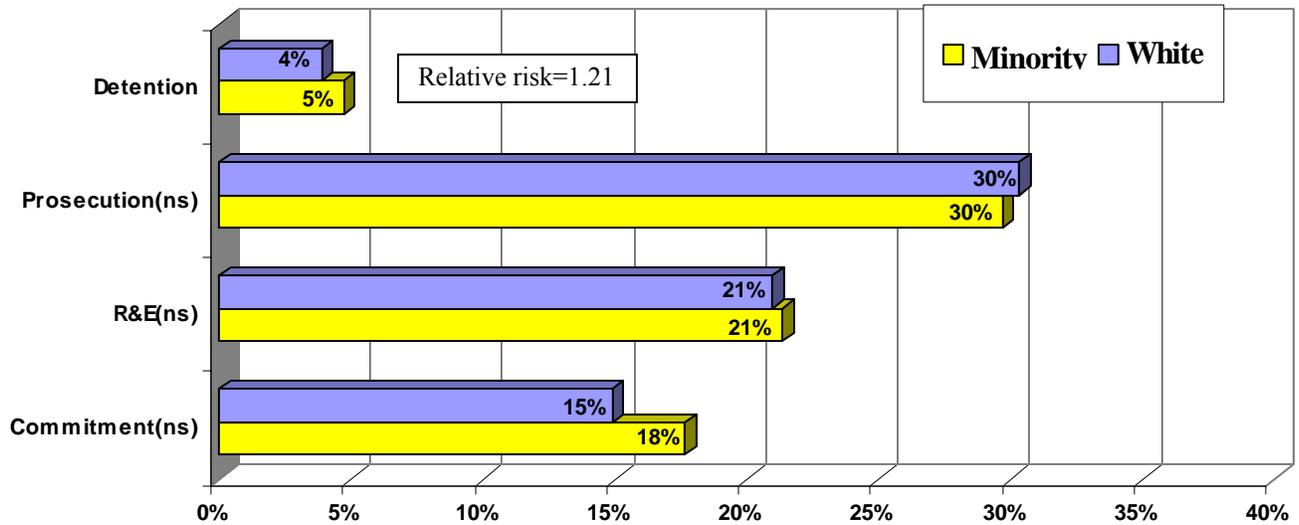
The overall trends from the predictive analyses show that

1. The juvenile's legal history is the most important determinant of outcome. High numbers of prior detentions increased the chance of being detained for the current referral; high numbers of prior commitments increased the chance of being committed again.
2. After factoring out age, gender and legal history,
 - Minority youth were more likely to be detained and committed than white youth.
 - White youth were more likely to be prosecuted than minority youth.
 - No disparity existed between minority and white youth at R & E.
 - Location of referral county made a significant difference in the likelihood of being detained. Youth from urban settings had greater probabilities of detention than those from rural counties.
 - Gender did not show a consistent pattern across analyses. The only instance where females had slightly higher, and significant, odds of an outcome was in the fiscal year 2000 data set, at the prosecution stage. Females were just over 0.08% more likely to be prosecuted than were males.

The following graphs present a visualization of the predicted differences in outcomes for minority and white youth after extracting the influence of age at last referral, gender, legal history, and county location (urban/rural) on the outcome. The difference in the risk of the outcome between minority and white juveniles is determined by dividing percentages. For example, in 1983 it was expected that 3.88% of white juveniles would be detained. For minority juveniles, the predicted probability was 4.71%. Dividing 4.71 by 3.88 resulted in a relative risk of 1.21, indicating that minority youth are 21% more likely to be detained than white youth. Please note: The percentages displayed on the graphs have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Graph 1.

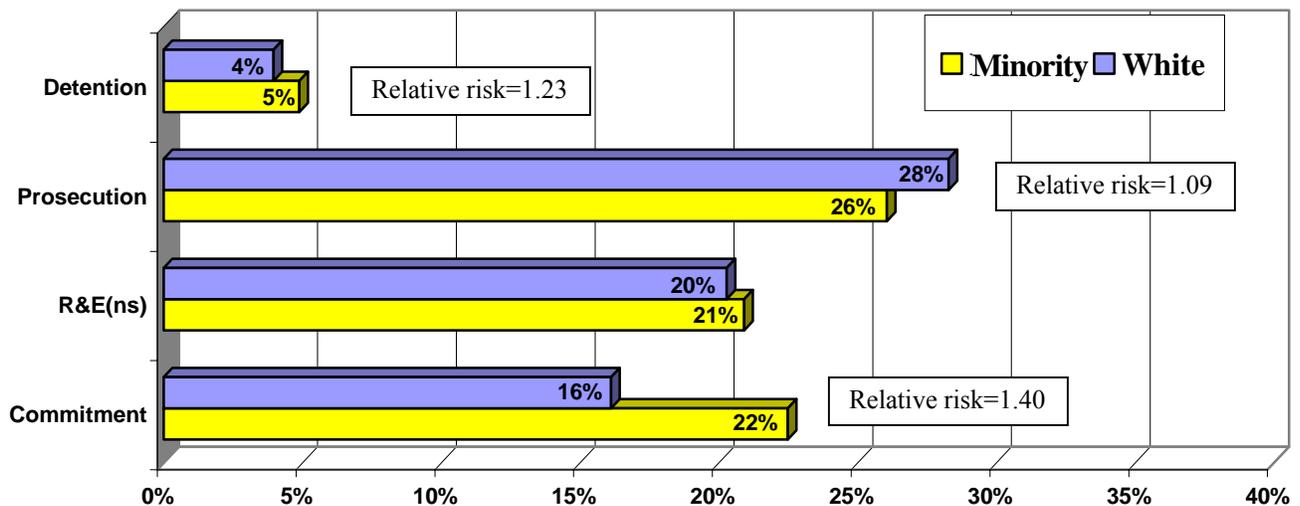
Birth Cohort 1983
Predicted Probabilities
at Four Stages in the Juvenile Justice System
by Race
Adjusting for All Variables



The 1983 data set is the only time where the difference in minority status was significant was for detentions. There was no difference in probability of being prosecuted, sent to R & E or committed.

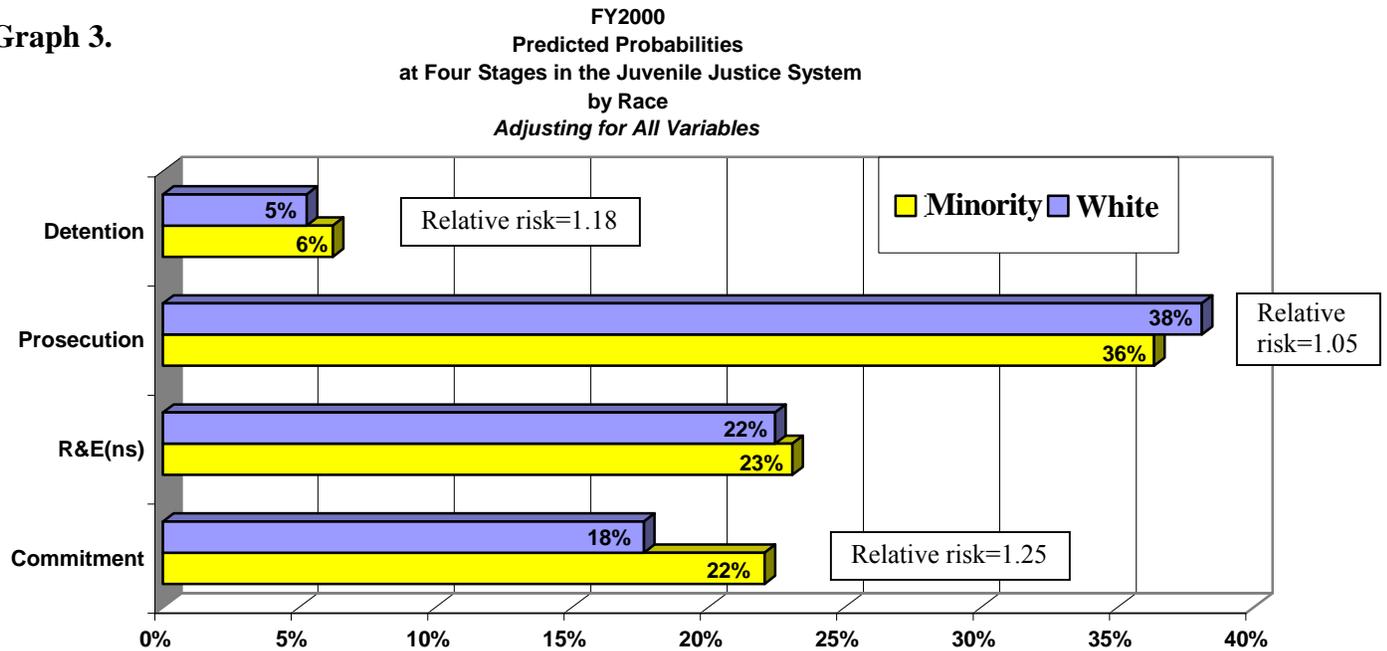
Graph 2.

Birth Cohort 1984
Predicted Probabilities
at Four Stages in the Juvenile Justice System
by Race
Adjusting for All Variables



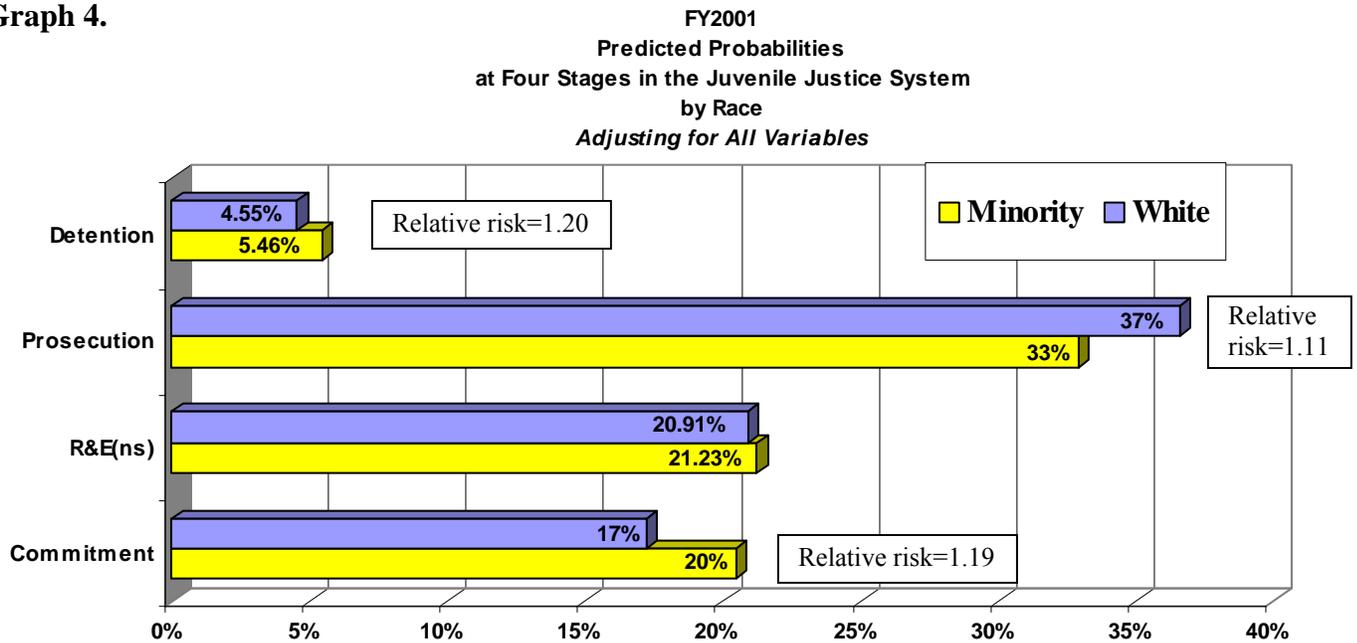
In the 1984 data set, minority youth were 23% and 40% more likely to be detained, and committed, respectively. White youth were very slightly more likely to be prosecuted (0.09%). There was no difference in probability of being sent to R& E.

Graph 3.



Following the pattern of the previous data set, in the fiscal year 2000 referral data set minorities were 18% more likely to be detained and 25% more likely to be committed than whites. Whites were 0.05% more likely to be prosecuted. There was no difference between minorities and whites at the R & E stage.

Graph 4.



The pattern continued in the fiscal year 2001 data set: minorities had a 20% greater predicted probability of being detained and 19% greater predicted probability of being committed than whites. Whites had an 11% higher probability of being prosecuted, and there was no difference at R & E.

Table 2 presents the odds ratios and the corresponding confidence intervals for minority status at the four stages of the juvenile system.

Table 2. Odds Ratios and Confidence Intervals for Minority Status at Four Stages in the Juvenile Justice System by Data Set

| | Detentions** | | Prosecutions | | R & E | | Commitments | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Odds Ratio | Confidence Interval | Odds Ratio | Confidence Interval | Odds Ratio | Confidence Interval | Odds Ratio | Confidence Interval |
| 1983 | 1.230 | (1.032-1.466) | 0.970 | (0.894-1.052) | 1.022 | (0.866-1.207) | 1.223 | (0.972-1.538) |
| 1984 | 1.246 | (1.049-1.480) | 0.894 | (0.821-0.973) | 1.039 | (0.874-1.235) | 1.510 | (1.176-1.939) |
| 2000 | 1.193 | (1.054-1.351) | 0.928 | (0.872-0.987) | 1.036 | (0.920-1.167) | 1.322 | (1.128-1.548) |
| 2001 | 1.213 | (1.068-1.379) | 0.851 | (0.798-0.908) | 1.020 | (0.900-1.155) | 1.240 | (1.042-1.477) |

** Prior detentions not used as independent variable

Model = Age at last referral, gender, prior referrals, prior/total detentions, prior commitments, prior adjudications, seriousness of current offense, prior/total R&E, rural

When an event is rare, the odds ratio approximates the relative risk. This is demonstrated when the odds ratio and relative risks for detentions are compared. The conclusion drawn from the relative risks - that at most stages (R & E being the exception) there are differences in the likelihood of the outcome for whites and minorities, is consistent with the interpretation of the odds ratios.

Description of Four Datasets

In Appendix C, there are 32 tables that provide detailed descriptions of the four data sets, at the detention, prosecution, R & E and commitment stages. For each data set, summary descriptions for juveniles at last referral and the four outcome stages are presented below.

1983 Birth Cohort

The 1983 birth cohort data set consisted of a total of 12,481 individuals. Table 3 below gives a general description of the make-up of the group.

Table 3. Group Description of 1983 Birth Cohort

| Variable | Measure (%) |
|-------------|-------------|
| Race | |
| Minorities | 52.30% |
| White | 47.70% |

| Variable | Measure (%) | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Gender | | |
| Female | | 34.74% |
| Male | | 65.26% |
| Referral County Location | | |
| Rural | | 23.40% |
| Urban | | 76.60% |
| | Mean | (SD) |
| Average Age at Last Referral | 15.42 | (1.65) |
| Average Number of Prior Referrals | 2.05 | (1.79) |
| Average Severity of Current Offense | 3.30 | (3.58) |
| Average Number of Prior Detentions | 0.22 | (0.70) |
| Average Number of Prior R & Es | 0.09 | (0.32) |
| Average Number of Prior Commitments | 0.12 | (0.54) |
| Average Number of Prior Adjudications | 0.69 | (1.43) |

Juveniles at Last Referral

A total of 12,481 juveniles who were born in 1983 were referred one or more times to the juvenile justice system. At their last referral, the juveniles were split almost equally between minorities (52%) and whites (48%). The majority were males (64%) and from primarily urban areas (77%). At the last referral, the average juvenile was 15½ years of age and had two prior referrals; the majority had no prior adjudication as delinquents or commitments to either R & E or a long-term commitment to SCDJJ.

Juveniles who had a Pre-Trial Detention at Their Last Referral

Of the total number of juveniles who were referred to the system, 592 or only 5% had a pre-trial detention in conjunction with their last referral. Seventy-three percent (73%) of those detained were male. Sixty percent (60%) were minorities and 81% were from urban areas. Juveniles who were detained were

- slightly older: 15.9 average age for detainee compared to 15.4 for those not detained.
- had more serious histories: an average of 3 prior referrals for detainee versus 2 priors for those not detained; 1.5 prior adjudications for detainees versus 0.7 prior adjudications for those not detained.
- were charged with more serious offenses: average offense weight (5.5 for detainees versus an average offense weight of 3.2 for those not detained).

Juveniles who were Prosecuted

Of the 12,481 juveniles referred to the system, 4130 or 33% were prosecuted. Prosecuted juveniles looked similar to the juveniles who were referred to court as to race, gender, and age. However, they had a slightly more serious history as to

- the number of times they had been referred to court (2.7 times for those prosecuted as compared to 1.8 for those not prosecuted.),

- the weight of their current offense (a score of 4.2 for those prosecuted versus 2.9 for those not prosecuted), and
- the number of prior adjudications as a delinquent (1.3 prior adjudications for those prosecuted versus 0.4 for those not prosecuted).

Juvenile who were Committed to Reception and Evaluation at Their Last Referral

Twenty percent (20%) or 841 of the juveniles prosecuted at their last referral received an interim disposition of R & E. Juveniles who were committed to R & E looked somewhat like the referral pool; they were slightly more likely to be minorities (57% versus 52% at referral, male (77% versus 64%) at referral, and the same (77% urban) as to their residence county. Juveniles who were committed to R & E differed from those who did not have that interim disposition. Those committed to R & E showed the following characteristics:

- a greater percentage of males (76% versus 66% for those not committed),
- a more serious offense score (6.2 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.6 for those not committed),
- more prior adjudications on average (1.8 versus 1.2).

Juveniles who were Committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice Institutions at the Last Referral

Thirteen percent (13%) or 527 of the prosecuted juveniles received a disposition of commitment at their last referral. Juveniles who were committed differed from those not committed following prosecution. Committed juveniles were more likely to be a minority (65%), male (80%) and less likely to be from urban counties (72%). As would be expected the committed juveniles had

- more serious histories (4.3 prior referrals versus 2.4); (3.1 prior adjudications versus 1 for those not committed), and
- more serious offense score (6.8 versus 3.7).

1984 Birth Cohort

The 1984 birth cohort data set consisted of a total of 11,990 individuals. Table 4 below gives a general description of the make-up of the group.

Table 4. General Description of 1984 Birth Cohort

| Variable | Measure (%) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Race | |
| Minorities | 51.66% |
| White | 48.34% |
| Gender | |
| Female | 35.90% |
| Male | 64.10% |
| Referral County Location | |
| Rural | 23.18% |
| Urban | 76.82% |

| Variable | Measure (%) | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | Mean | (SD) |
| Average Age at Last Referral | 15.36 | (1.63) |
| Average Number of Prior Referrals | 1.92 | (1.79) |
| Average Severity of Current Offense | 3.29 | (3.56) |
| Average Number of Prior Detentions | 0.23 | (0.74) |
| Average Number of Prior R & Es | 0.10 | (0.33) |
| Average Number of Prior Commitments | 0.12 | (0.54) |
| Average Number of Prior Adjudications | 0.70 | (1.44) |

Juveniles at Last Referral

A total of 11,990 juveniles who were born in 1984 were referred one or more times to the juvenile justice system. At their last referral, the juveniles were split almost equally between minorities (52%) and whites (48%). The majority were males (64%) and from primarily urban areas (77%). At the last referral, the average juvenile was 15½ years of age and had two prior referrals; the majority had no prior adjudication as delinquents or commitments to either R & E or a long-term commitment to SCDJJ.

Juvenile who had a Pre-Trial Detention at Their Last Referral

Of the total number of juveniles who were referred to the system, 633 or 5% were detained for some period of time in conjunction with their last referrals. Seventy percent (70%) of those detained were male. Sixty-one percent (61%) were minorities and 82% were from urban areas. Juveniles who were detained

- were slightly older: 16 average age for detainee compared to 15.3 for those not detained.
- had more serious histories: average of 2.8 prior referrals for detainee versus 1.9 priors for those not detained; 1.6 prior adjudications for detainees versus 0.7 prior adjudications for those no detained.
- were charged with more serious offenses: average offense weight of 5.6 for detainees versus an average offense weight of 3.2 for those not detained.

Juveniles who were Prosecuted at Their Last Referral

Of the 12,481 juveniles referred to the system, 3926 or 33% were prosecuted. Prosecuted juveniles looked similar to the juveniles who were referred to court as to race and age and were slightly more likely to be male. Additionally, the juveniles who were prosecuted had a more serious history as to

- the number of times they had been referred to court (2.5 times for those prosecuted as compared to 1.6 for those not prosecuted),
- the weight of their current offense (a score of 4.3 for those prosecuted versus 2.8 for those not prosecuted) and
- the likelihood of having a prior adjudication as a delinquent (1.3 prior adjudications for those prosecuted versus 0.4 for those not prosecuted).

Juveniles who were Committed to Reception and Evaluation Center at Their Last Referral

Twenty percent (20%) or 780 of the juveniles prosecuted at their last referral received an interim disposition of R & E. Juveniles who were committed to R & E looked different from the referral pool;

they were slightly more likely to be minorities (56% versus 52% at referral), male (74% versus 64%) and about the same (77% to 76% urban) as to county of residence. Juveniles who were committed to R & E differed from those who did not have that interim disposition. Those committed to R & E showed the following characteristics:

- a greater percentage of males (74% versus 65% for those not committed),
- a more serious offense score (6.1 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.8 for those not committed), and
- more prior adjudications on average (1.9 versus 1.2).

Juveniles who were Committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice Institutions at the Last Referral

Twelve percent (12%) or 459 of the prosecuted juveniles received a disposition of commitment at their last referral. Juveniles who were committed differed from those not committed following prosecution. Committed juveniles were more likely to be a minority (68%), male (81%) and less likely to be from urban counties (77%). As would be expected the committed juveniles had

- more serious histories (4 prior referrals versus 2.3); (3.2 prior adjudications versus 1.1 for those not committed)
- more serious offense scores (6.3 versus 4.0).

Fiscal Year 2000 Family Court Referral Cohort

The 2000 referral cohort data set consisted of a total of 21,294 individuals. Table 5 below gives a general description of the make-up of the group.

Table 5. General Description of Fiscal Year 2000 Family Court Referral Cohort

| Variable | Measure (%) | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Race | | |
| Minorities | 54.87% | |
| White | 45.13% | |
| Gender | | |
| Female | 31.83% | |
| Male | 68.17% | |
| Referral County Location | | |
| Rural | 22.54% | |
| Urban | 77.46% | |
| | Mean | (SD) |
| Average Age at Last Referral | 15.14 | (1.87) |
| Average Number of Prior Referrals | 2.51 | (2.11) |
| Average Severity of Current Offense | 3.43 | (3.63) |
| Average Number of Prior Detentions | 0.35 | (0.90) |

| Variable | Measure (%) | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Average Number of Prior R & Es | 0.15 | (0.40) |
| Average Number of Prior Commitments | 0.19 | (0.67) |
| Average Number of Prior Adjudications | 1.06 | (1.73) |

Juveniles at Last Referral

A total of 21,294 juveniles were referred one or more times to the juvenile justice system during fiscal year 2000. At the last referral, the juveniles were more likely to be minorities (55%) than whites (45%). The majority were males (68%) and from primarily urban areas (77%). At the last referral the average juvenile was slightly over fifteen years of age and had two prior referrals and one prior adjudication; the majority had no prior commitments to either R & E or a long-term commitment to SCDJJ.

Juveniles who had a Pre-Trial Detention at Their Last Referral

Of the total number of juveniles who were referred to the system, 1259 or 6% were detained for some period of time in conjunction with their last referral. Seventy-five per cent (75%) of those detained were male. Sixty-three percent (63%) were minorities and 82% were from urban areas. Juveniles who were detained were

- slightly older - 15.7 average age for detainee compared to 15.1 for those not detained.
- had more serious histories-average of 3.5 prior referrals for detainee versus 2.5 priors for those not detained; 2 prior adjudications for detainees versus 1 prior adjudications for those no detained.
- were charged with more serious offenses-average offense weight of 5.9 for detainees versus an average offense weight of 3.3 for those not detained.

Juveniles who were Prosecuted

Of all juveniles referred to the system, 7958 or 39% were prosecuted. Prosecuted juveniles looked similar to the juveniles who were referred to court as to race (55% minority), gender (70% male), and county of residence (77% urban). However, the prosecuted juveniles had a more serious history as to the

- number of times they had been referred to court (3 times for those prosecuted as compared to 2.1 for those not prosecuted.),
- weight of their current offense (a score of 4.2 for those prosecuted versus 2.9 for those not prosecuted) and
- likelihood of having a prior adjudication as a delinquent (1.7 prior adjudications for those prosecuted versus 0.6 for those not prosecuted).

Juveniles who were Committed to Reception and Evaluation Center at Their Last Referral

Twenty-one percent (21%) or 1655 of the juveniles prosecuted at their last referral received an interim disposition of R & E. Juveniles who were committed to R & E look somewhat like the referral pool; they were likely to be minorities (58% versus 55% at referral, male (78% versus 68%) at referral, and similar (76% rural versus 77% urban) as to county of residence. Juveniles who were committed to R & E differed from those who did not have that interim disposition. Those committed to R & E showed the following characteristics:

- a greater percentage of males (78% versus 68% for those not committed),

- a more serious offense score (6 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.7 for those not committed),
- more prior adjudications on average (2.2 versus 1.6).

Juveniles who were Committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice Institutions at the Last Referral

Fifteen percent (15%) of the prosecuted juveniles received a disposition of commitment at their last referral. Juveniles who were committed differed from those not committed following prosecution. Committed juveniles were more likely to be a minority (67%) and male (82%). As would be expected the committed juveniles had

- more serious histories (4.5 prior referrals versus 2.8); (3.6 prior adjudications versus 1.4 for those not committed), and
- more serious offense scores (6.5 versus 3.8).

2001 Fiscal Year Family Court Referral Cohort

The 2001 referral cohort data set consisted of a total of 20,772 individuals. Table 6 below gives a general description of the make-up of the group.

Table 6. General Description of Fiscal Year 2001 Family Court Referral Cohort

| Variable | Measure | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Race | | |
| Minorities | 55.49% | |
| White | 44.51% | |
| Gender | | |
| Female | 32.39% | |
| Male | 67.61% | |
| Referral County Location | | |
| Rural | 22.47% | |
| Urban | 77.53% | |
| | Mean | (SD) |
| Average Age at Last Referral | 14.91 | (1.82) |
| Average Number of Prior Referrals | 2.05 | (1.92) |
| Average Severity of Current Offense | 3.41 | (3.64) |
| Average Number of Prior Detentions | 0.30 | (0.84) |
| Average Number of Prior R & Es | 0.12 | (0.35) |
| Average Number of Prior Commitments | 0.14 | (0.58) |
| Average Number of Prior Adjudications | 0.87 | (1.55) |

Juveniles at Last Referral

A total of 20,772 juveniles were referred one or more times to the juvenile justice system in fiscal year 2002. At their last referral, the juveniles were more likely to be minorities (55%) versus whites (45%). The majority were males (68%) and from primarily urban areas (78%). At the last referral, the average juvenile was almost fifteen years of age and had over two prior referrals on average. The majority had one prior adjudication as a delinquent and no prior commitments to either R & E or a long-term commitment to SCDJJ.

Juveniles who had a Pre-Trial Detention at Their Last Referral

Of the total number of juveniles who were referred to the system, 1181 or 6% were detained for some period of time in conjunction with their last referrals. Seventy-five per cent (75%) of those detained were male. Sixty-four percent (64%) were minorities and 82% were from urban areas. Juveniles who were detained were

- slightly older – 15.5 average age for detainee compared to 14.9 for those not detained.
- had more serious histories-average of 3 prior referrals for detainee versus 2 priors for those not detained; 1.9 prior adjudications for detainees versus 0.8 prior adjudications for those no detained.
- were charged with more serious offenses-average offense weight of 5.7 for detainees versus an average offense weight of 3.3 for those not detained.

Juveniles who were Prosecuted at Their Last Referral

Of the total number of juveniles referred to the system, 7309 or 38% were prosecuted. Prosecuted juveniles looked similar to the juveniles who were referred to court as to race and age and were slightly more likely to be male. Additionally, the juveniles who were prosecuted had a more serious history as to the

- number of times they had been referred to court (2.5 times for those prosecuted as compared to 1.7 for those not prosecuted.),
- weight of their current offense (a score of 4.2 for those prosecuted versus 2.9 for those not prosecuted) and
- likelihood of having a prior adjudication as a delinquent (1.5 prior adjudications for those prosecuted versus .5 for those not prosecuted).

Juveniles who were Committed to Reception and Evaluation Center at Their Last Referral

Twenty-one percent (21%) or 1524 of the juveniles prosecuted at their last referral received an interim disposition of R & E. Juveniles who were committed to R & E were slightly more likely to be minorities (59% versus 55%), male (79% versus 68%) and similar as to county of origin (77% versus 78%).

Juveniles who were committed to R & E differed from those who did not have that interim disposition:

- more likely to be a minority (59% versus 54%),
- a greater percentage of males were committed to R & E (79% versus 68% for those not committed),
- a more serious offense score (5.9 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.7 for those not committed),
- more prior adjudications on average (2 versus 1.4).

Juveniles who were Committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice Institutions at the Last Referral

Thirteen per cent (13%) or 946 of the prosecuted juveniles received a disposition of commitment at their last referral. Juveniles who were committed differed from those not committed following prosecution.

Committed juveniles were more likely to be a minority (67%), male (82%) and less likely to be from urban counties (73%). As would be expected the committed juveniles had

- more serious histories (4 prior referrals versus 2.3); (3.4 prior adjudications versus 1.2 for those not committed, and
- more serious offense scores (6.3 versus 3.8).

Models

Summary of Odds Ratio Tables

Tables with the odds ratios and confidence intervals for all variables in all models for all data sets are presented in the Appendix D. Below is a summary discussion of those tables. In general, analyses using only the demographic variables of minority status, gender and age at last referral indicate there were significant differences between minorities and whites, males and females and the younger and older juveniles at each decision point. However, after adding legal history variables and location of county of referral into the analysis, the results vary by data set and decision point.

1983 Birth Cohort

Detention

If the referral county is classified as urban the odds are 44% higher that there will be detention than if the referral county is rural. There is a 23% increase in the odds of detention for minorities compared with whites. As the number of prior detentions increases so do the odds of detention. The same is true of age at last referral, prior referrals, and severity of current offense. Differences in gender, prior commitments, prior adjudications and prior R & Es do not change the odds of detention.

Prosecution

There are no statistical differences in the odds of being prosecuted based on minority status or gender once the legal variables and county of referral are controlled. As age, severity of offense, prior adjudications and detentions increase so do the odds of prosecution. Prior adjudications have the strongest effect. As the number of prior commitments and R & Es increased, the odds of commitment decreased. This unexpected result occurred because prior commitments and R & E are fully contained within the variable prior adjudications and are therefore highly correlated.⁵ There is not a significant difference in the odds of prosecution based on minority status, gender, prior referrals, or location of county of referral.

R & E

The number of prior R & Es has the strongest relationship on the odds of being sent to R & E for the current offense. As the number increases, the odds of being sent to R & E increase 7 times (1 / 0.145).

⁵ The correlations coefficients for prior adjudications with prior referrals, commitments, and R & Es are each over 0.65. When models were run for the 4 data sets taking out prior adjudications the associations of prosecution with prior referrals, commitments, and prior R & E were either not significant or significant in the expected positive direction. Overall, if the association was significant, as the number of prior referrals, or commitments, or R & Es increased so did the probability of prosecution. The overall results, that the probability of minorities being referred and committed was greater than for whites and that the probability of whites being prosecuted was greater than for minorities, were still found.

As prior adjudications, total detentions and severity of current offense increase so do the odds of R & E. The odds of being sent to R & E increase 24% for males versus females. There is no significant difference in the odds of being sent to R & E based on differences in minority status, age at last referral, prior referral, prior commitment or county location.

Commitment

The number of prior commitments has the strongest relationship to whether a juvenile will be committed. As prior commitments increase by 1, the odds of commitment at this referral increase over 2 times. The number of total R & Es has a similar relationship with commitment. As severity of offense, prior adjudications and total detentions increase, the odds of commitment correspondingly increase. When the county of referral is rural the odds of commitment are 37% higher than when the county is urban. Without county location in the analysis, the odds of commitment for minorities were 27% higher than the odds for whites. However, with county in the analysis the difference in minority status, along with gender, age and prior referrals, did not affect the odds of commitment.

1983 Summary

For both detention and commitment, location of county of referral showed a significant effect. Juveniles from urban counties were more likely to be detained while juveniles from rural counties were more likely to be committed. While not all legal variables were always significant, overall these were the most influential factors in determining whether a juvenile was detained, prosecuted, sent to R & E and committed. After accounting for legal and demographic factors, the difference in minority status was only significant at the detention stage.

1984 Birth Cohort

Detention

The odds of being detained were slightly over 20% higher for minority youth than for white youth. Those from an urban referral county had odds 40% higher than those from a rural county. With the exception of prior referrals and prior commitments, all the legal variables showed a significant effect on the odds of being detained. There was not a difference in the odds of males and females being detained.

Prosecution

Once the legal and county variables have been entered into the analysis, prior R & E has the strongest relationship with prosecution. The greater the number of prior R & Es, the less likely the odds of prosecution become. A similar relationship was found between prior commitments and prosecution. Whites had greater odds than minorities of being committed by approximately 12%. As age, severity of offense, prior adjudications and total detentions increased so did the odds of prosecution. Again, the relationship between prior adjudications, R & E and commitments is producing this unexpected result. Gender, prior referrals and county location were not found to be significant.

R & E

With all demographic and legal history variables in the analysis, number of prior adjudications had the strongest relationship with being sent to R & E. This was followed by total detentions, prior R & Es and severity of offense, respectively. Differences in minority status, gender, county location, age, prior referrals and prior commitments did not significantly affect the odds of being sent to R & E.

Commitment

At the commitment stage, there is a significant difference in the odds of minorities being committed compared to whites. After controlling for all demographic and legal variables, the odds of minority juveniles being committed are 50% greater than the odds for white juveniles. Prior commitments has the strongest effect, followed by gender (males greater than females), total R & Es, total detentions and prior adjudications. As prior referrals increase the odds of commitment decrease by approximately .08%. There was not a significant relationship between age at last referral and county location and commitment.

1984 Summary

With the exception of R & E, differences in minority status were significant in determining the odds of the outcome at each stage. Minorities had greater odds of detention and commitment but less odds of prosecution. Only in odds of detention did the location of the referral county show a difference, with urban juveniles having greater odds. Differences in most legal history variables were also significant in predicting detention, prosecution, R & E and commitment.

Fiscal Year 2000 Family Court Referral Cohort

Detention

The differences in minority status and age at last referral were both important in determining the odds of being detained on the current referral. When county of referral was entered into the analysis the difference in the odds between minorities and whites became even greater at 19%. Referral county location showed the greatest difference in the odds of all variables with juveniles with urban referral counties odds being 45% greater than those with rural counties. Most prior history variables had significant odds ratios with the exception of prior referrals and commitments.

Prosecution

The three variables with the highest odds ratios associated with prosecution were prior R & Es, prior adjudications, and prior commitments. As the number of prior adjudications increases so do the odds of prosecution. However, both R & Es and commitments have an inverse relationship with prosecution; that is, as they become higher, the odds become smaller. The number of prior referrals shows a similar pattern but to a much lesser degree. As prior referrals increase by 1 the odds of being prosecuted increase only 0.04%. All three of these variables are highly correlated with prior adjudications, which causes this unusual outcome. The difference in gender is significant but in the opposite direction than in most cases. In this case, females have a small but significant increase in odds over males (0.08%).

R & E

The only demographic variable that had a significant odds ratio in the analysis of commitment to R & E was gender. Males had a 26% higher odds being sent to R & E than females. Neither minority status, age at last referral, nor county location were significant. The legal variable prior R & Es had the highest odds ratio indicating that as the number of prior R & Es went up by 1 the chances of being sent to R & E decreased by 5 times. But as the number of prior adjudications increased so did the odds of going to R & E - by 40%. Prior referrals and prior commitments did not have significant odds ratios. And adding county location to the analysis did not have an effect.

Commitment

Before county location was entered into the analysis all variables showed significant odds ratios. Although county of referral location was not significant itself, it did affect gender, making it no longer significant. This indicates that the gender difference seen was really due to county locations differences even though county itself was not significant. For all legal variables, except prior referrals, as they increased so did the odds of being committed. The highest odds ratios belonged to prior commitments and total R & Es. The odds increase about 2 times as these variables increased by 1. Prior referrals had the opposite relationship. As this number increased, the odds of being committed decreased by 0.05% ($1 / 0.945 = 1 / 0.945$). The odds of minority youth being committed were 32% greater than the odds for whites.

Fiscal Year 2000 Summary

Minority status did have a relationship to the odds of being committed. At detention and commitment, minority juveniles had greater odds than whites. At prosecution, whites had the highest odds but the difference although significant was only 0.08%. County location was important for pre-trial detention, where those from urban locations have the greatest odds, and for prosecution, where those from rural locations had the greatest odds (0.07% greater).

Fiscal Year 2001 Family Court Referral Cohort

Detention

When all variables except county location are analyzed, gender, prior referrals and prior commitments are the only variables that do not have significant odds ratios. Numbers of prior R & Es and prior detentions have the two highest odds ratios. Minority status indicates that minority youth have 19% greater odds of being detained than white youth. When county location is added to the analysis, the odds of minorities being detained increases to 21%. The odds ratio for county location ($0.739 - 1 / 0.739 = 1.36$) indicates that those with urban referral counties have 36% greater odds of being detained than those with rural referral counties.

Prosecution

Before the legal variables are entered into the analysis, the odds ratio is not significant for minority status but it is significant for gender, suggesting that there is not a difference between the odds of prosecution for minorities and whites but there was one between males and females (males greater than females). With the addition of the legal variables those results are reversed. Whites have 18% greater odds of being prosecuted than minorities and there was no difference between males and females. The three variables with the highest odds ratios associated with prosecution were prior R & Es, prior adjudications, and prior commitments. As the number of prior adjudications increases so do the odds of prosecution. However, both R & Es and commitments have an inverse relationship with prosecution; as they get higher, the odds get smaller. The number of prior referrals works in this same direction but to a much lesser degree. As prior referrals increase by 1 the odds of being prosecuted increase only 0.04%. All three of these variables are highly correlated with prior adjudications, which causes this unusual outcome. Adding county location to the model does not change those relationships but indicates that youth with counties of referral that are rural have 0.09% higher odds than youth with urban referral counties.

R & E

Once the legal variables and county location were added to the demographic variables the odds ratio for minority status was no longer significant. With the exception of county location all other variables had significant odds ratios. Males had 33% greater odds of being sent to R & E than females. Number of

prior referrals, prior commitments and prior R & Es all showed an inverse relationship to R & E. As they got higher the odds of being sent to R & E got smaller. Increasing age at last referral, severity of offense, prior adjudications and prior detentions all produced higher odds of being sent to R & E, with prior adjudications having the highest odds ratio.

Commitment

With all variables in the analysis there are two that show no difference in odds of commitment: gender and number of prior referrals. Of the remaining variables, number of prior commitments has the highest odds ratio, followed by total R & Es, and county location respectively. Minority status follows with an odds ratio of 1.24 indicating that minority juveniles have 24% greater odds of being committed than white juveniles after controlling for the effect of the selected demographic and legal characteristics.

Fiscal Year 2001 Summary

Minority juveniles had just over 20% greater odds of being detained and committed than white juveniles when all variables were included in those analyses. Whites had greater odds (18%) than minorities for prosecution. Referral county location was significant for detention, prosecution and commitment. Youth with urban counties of referral have greater odds of detention but the odds are greater for rural counties at prosecution and commitment. At detention, county location had the highest odds ratio (urban > rural); at prosecution the highest odds ratio indicated an inverse relationship with prior R & Es, as R & Es go up the likelihood of being prosecuted go down. But there was also a strong relationship with prior adjudication. It shows that as prior adjudications go up 1 the odds of commitment increase over 2 times; at R & E the highest odds ratio is with prior R & Es ($1 / 0.165 = 6.06$), indicating that the more R & Es in the juveniles past the less likely they are to be sent to R & E again; at commitment the strongest relationship is with prior commitments, with an odds ratio of 2.52.

Summary of Predicted Probability and Relative Risk

The chart presented below shows the percent minority and white juveniles that would be expected at the four stages of the juvenile justice system when the demographic and legal variables of our final model were adjusted for (all set to the same value).

Birth Cohort 1983

| Race | Detention | Prosecution(ns) | R&E (ns) | Commitment(ns) |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>White</i> | 3.88% | 30.34% | 21.00% | 14.91% |
| <i>Minority</i> | 4.71% | 29.69% | 21.36% | 17.65% |
| <i>Relative Risk</i> | 1.21 | | | |

Birth Cohort 1984

| Race | Detention | Prosecution | R&E(ns) | Commitment |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>White</i> | 3.96% | 28.28% | 20.28% | 16.12% |
| <i>Minority</i> | 4.89% | 26.05% | 20.91% | 22.48% |
| <i>Relative Risk</i> | 1.23 | 1.09 | | 1.40 |

Fiscal Year 2000

| Race | Detention | Prosecution | R&E(ns) | Commitment |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>White</i> | 5.27% | 38.09% | 22.45% | 17.63% |
| <i>Minority</i> | 6.23% | 36.34% | 23.08% | 22.06% |
| <i>Relative Risk</i> | 1.18 | 1.05 | | 1.25 |

Fiscal Year 2001

| Race | Detention | Prosecution | R&E(ns) | Commitment |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>White</i> | 4.55% | 36.54% | 20.91% | 17.20% |
| <i>Minority</i> | 5.46% | 32.89% | 21.23% | 20.49% |
| <i>Relative Risk</i> | 1.20 | 1.11 | | 1.19 |

(ns) = odds ratio indicates that the difference is not significant at $p < .05$

Statistical significance in the chart above was determined by the odds ratio confidence intervals. For this model, where demographic and legal factors are adjusted for, the pattern of differences generally held true

across three of the four of the data sets, with the 1983 birth cohort being the exception. In 1983 the only time when there was a difference in outcome by minority status was for pre-trial detention. For the other three data sets, the only stage where there was not a significant difference between minority youth and white youth occurred at reception and evaluation. Minority juveniles were more likely to be held in pre-trial detention and to be committed. An interesting result occurred at prosecution for these three data sets, white juveniles were more likely to be prosecuted than minority juveniles. For example in FY2001 55.34% of the youth eligible to be prosecuted were minority and 44.66% were white. Of the youth who were prosecuted 54.76% were minority and 45.24% were white. Therefore although the differences in the percentages are small, the likelihood of being prosecuted if you are white is higher than if you are a minority.

QUALITATIVE STUDY

Qualitative Study Design

To provide contextual support to the quantitative study and to support potential local planning efforts, qualitative community studies were carried out in three communities within the state: Greenville, Florence, and Allendale. Using data from fiscal year 2001, DMC indices were generated for all counties in South Carolina. These DMC indices and other demographic factors were considered in the final selection process. The selected communities represented an opportunity to study DMC within three different contexts. Further, all three communities were receptive to this effort, expressed interest in addressing DMC, and were determined to be communities amenable to community-building partnerships and collaborations. The table below provides a comparative view of the three selected communities. (Appendix E contains the fiscal year 2001 DMC maps for the entire state and Appendix F contains the DMC matrices for Greenville, Florence, and Allendale).

| Community | DMC Index | Minority Population | Type of Area | Location |
|------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Greenville | High | Low | Large urban center | Upper part of South Carolina |
| Florence | High | Moderate | Medium-sized, urban/rural | Middle part of South Carolina |
| Allendale | Low | High | Small, rural community | Lower part of South Carolina |

Within each community, key informant interviews, focus groups, and family court and other community observations were used to gain knowledge relative to DMC. All interviews were conducted by African American researchers with advanced interviewing skills and with knowledge of the administration of the Community Readiness Model protocol. The Institutional Review Board at the University of South Carolina approved the study because it involved human subjects, all of whom gave their written consent to this participation.

Method 1: Key Informant Interviews with the Community Readiness Model

The Community Readiness Model (Edwards et al., 2000; Jumper-Thurman, Plested, & Edwards, 2001; Plested, Thurman, Edwards, & Oetting, 1998) is a method for assessing the readiness of a community to develop and implement community-based programming. While originally developed to address community substance abuse prevention efforts, its broader aim is to assess readiness for any number of community issues. This model identifies specific characteristics related to different levels of problem awareness and readiness to make changes. This innovative approach has been used in numerous research and community intervention efforts and has been found to be a useful method for assessing community readiness to change.

Interview sample selection

The Community Readiness Model specifies that key informants should be members of the community who are able to share information on the issue being examined, programs that exist, and various segments of community leadership. While the model cannot specify the types of informants for every community issue, it offers general categories and some examples. For substance abuse issues, the key informants could include school counselors, community agency representatives, law enforcement representatives, community government officials, senior citizen, youth, or a media representative. If key informants are

chosen appropriately, the Community Readiness Model suggests that four to five interviews are usually sufficient to gather the needed information in a given community.

This study included community leaders from the following sectors: law enforcement, family courts, schools, county agencies (e.g., juvenile justice, social services), religious leaders, parents, and the non-profit community. The identification of study participants initially took place through contacts with specific county agencies (i.e., contact with the director of juvenile justice) and later through a “snowball” technique (referrals among a network of individuals who can lead the researcher from one person to another in the community).

Interview data collection protocol

In each selected community, the designated respondents were cooperative and comprehensive in their responses. Interviewers followed a modified version of the Community Readiness Model protocol (see Appendix G for the full semi-structured interview) that covered the following elements related to community readiness:

1. Existing Community Efforts, including programs, activities, policies, etc.
2. Community Knowledge of Community Efforts
3. Leadership, including appointed leaders and influential community members
4. Community Climate
5. Knowledge About the Issue
6. Resources for Prevention, including money, time, space, etc.

Each of these six elements is scored according to an established scoring protocol (data from key informant interviews were also analyzed for thematic content) that ultimately generates an overall stage of readiness for the community. The overall stage of readiness represents the average ratings of the six dimensions. However, the assessment process emphasizes attention to the scores within each stage and across stages. For example, within a single stage, key informants may have markedly different views that are not represented by the average rating. Across stages, a community may have relatively high scores on leadership, prevention knowledge, and knowledge about the problem, but have a very low score on community climate, suggesting that despite the core of active and knowledgeable leaders, they lack community support and thus may be less likely to succeed in community change without specific strategies addressing community climate.

The Community Readiness Model identifies nine-stages of readiness. (See Table 7 on next page.)

Table 7. Nine Stages of Readiness Identified by the Community Readiness Model

| STAGE | DESCRIPTION |
|--|--|
| Stage 1: No Knowledge | Suggests that the behavior is normative and accepted |
| Stage 2: Denial Stage | Involves the belief that the problem does not exist or that change is impossible |
| Stage 3: Vague Awareness Stage | Involves recognition of the problem, but no motivation for action |
| Stage 4: Preplanning Stage | Indicates recognition of a problem and agreement that something needs to be done |
| Stage 5: Preparation Stage | Involves active planning |
| Stage 6: Initiation Stage | Involves implementation of a program |
| Stage 7: Stabilization Stage | Indicates that one or two programs are operating and are stable |
| Stage 8: Confirmation/Expansion Stage | Involves recognition of limitations and attempts to improve existing programs |
| Stage 9: Professionalization Stage | Is marked by sophistication, training, and effective evaluation |

The identified stage of readiness provides a basis for preparing communities to increase their readiness for action. Community readiness is not a program but a model that allows communities to identify and implement programs and approaches appropriate to their level of readiness as well as to their community's needs. To illustrate, a community assessed to be at the stage of “no awareness” may have to begin with identifying individuals of influence and collaborating with them to create awareness of the problem. Interventions at this stage might include informal or brief presentations made to existing small groups (church gatherings, school gatherings, etc.). At the preplanning stage, it will be important to focus on raising awareness with concrete ideas about how to begin to make changes. The primary goal at this stage is to gather information about already existing resources and the individuals or groups who are utilizing these resources. A key intervention at this stage might include local focus groups or small public forums to put the problem in context and identify strengths and resources. Communities at the confirmation/expansion stage will focus on expanding and enhancing existing services.

Interview data collection procedure

Key stakeholders were informed that they were selected because of their leadership role in the community. As a participant, they were asked to share their ideas and opinions about the DMC issue and offer recommendations on how to address this issue in their community and across the state. Stakeholders were asked to share their personal perceptions; they were not asked to give opinions as the representative of their agency or organization. Informed consent procedures were followed (see Appendix H). Respondents were informed in advance that participation in the interviews was completely voluntary.

Method 2: Focus Groups with Community Readiness Model

Among its many uses, focus groups have been found to be a useful technique for assessing needs, developing plans, and other areas relative to helping communities develop new efforts. Focus groups are a qualitative approach to gathering information from a homogenous group of people (e.g., parents) through focused discussion (e.g. series of specific questions). This study used the semi-structured interview questions from the Community Readiness Model as the anchor questions for the focus groups. These focus groups were typically moderated by one researcher, with taped recorded and hand written notes by an assistant moderator (Krueger & Casey, 2000).

Focus Group sample selection

The study included focus groups with the faith community (i.e., ministers or leaders in faith-based organizations) and parents of children involved in the juvenile justice system or at-risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system due to current behaviors within the home, school, or larger community.

Focus Group data collection protocol

Moderators followed the modified version of the Community Readiness Model protocol as discussed above. Focus group data were analyzed for thematic content.

Interview data collection procedure

Focus group participants were informed that they were selected because of their leadership role in the community or because of their roles as parents of youth in the community. As participants, they were asked to share their ideas and opinions about the DMC issue and offer recommendations on how to address this issue in their community and across the state. Informed consent procedures were followed. Participation in the interviews was completely voluntary.

Method 3: Interviewers' Observations.

Interviewers observed family court proceedings in all three communities and observed, as available, ongoing community meetings in all three communities. In addition to gaining opportunities for formal interviews (i.e., key informant interviews, focus group participants), these observations provided information relative to many of the elements of the Community Readiness Model. Each interviewer made notes of all community observations.

Strengths and Limitations of the Qualitative Study

Key informant interviews, focus groups, and interview observations as qualitative assessment methods have a long and successful history in assessing community needs. The Community Readiness Model (Edwards et al., 2000; Jumper-Thurman, Plested, & Edwards, 2001; Plested, Thurman, Edwards, & Oetting, 1998) is a relatively new key informant approach developed to meet research needs, (e.g., matching treatment and control communities for an experimental intervention), as well as to provide a practical tool to help communities prepare for interventions. It has been shown to have high inter-rater reliability and content validity (Edwards et al., 2000). This model has been used to support a range of community intervention efforts (e.g., substance abuse, pollution and radiation poisoning from atomic testing, intimate partner violence, HIV/AIDS). While the model has been shown to be a reliable method in assessing community readiness and effective in leading to development and implementation of local prevention programs, it is premature to determine the sustainability and effectiveness of programs that develop through this community readiness approach.

The qualitative study maintains limited generalizability even though communities were selected systematically to represent the diversity of the state and issues relative to DMC. The intent of the

community selection process was to gain knowledge of the applicability of the community readiness model to addressing DMC and to provide specific information for each of the three communities in developing their own local action plan for addressing DMC. Summary information from the three community sites will be used to provide a general picture of key issues related to readiness to support DMC strategic planning efforts for South Carolina. Concerns about reliability and validity of these qualitative methods are addressed through the use of multiple perspectives, gathered in triangulated methodologies (e.g., key informant interviews, focus groups, and community observations). These multiple approaches increase the probability of accuracy and convergence of themes.

Qualitative Study Findings

Key Informant Interviews

In each of the three communities, a range of key informants was interviewed using the Community Readiness Model (CRM). Efforts were made in each community to interview representatives of the school system; law enforcement (city and county); county agencies, including juvenile justice and social services in each community; and other community organizations. A total of 36 key informant interviews were held. In some cases more than one person participated in a common interview; in such instances, a composite score is presented for the participating individuals. Table 8 presents the number of key informant interviews from the various community sectors. While the CRM suggests that four to five key informant interviews are typically sufficient to get an overall sense of readiness from a community, an average of 12 interviews was held in each of the three communities to enhance the reliability and validity of these findings.

Table 8. Sectors by Communities

| Sector | Greenville | Florence | Allendale |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Juvenile Justice | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Social Services | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mental Health/Substance Abuse | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| City Law Enforcement | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| County Law Enforcement | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Court Related | | 2 | 1 |
| School | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Recreation | | | 1 |
| Community Organizations | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| For-Profit | | | 1 |
| Total | 13 | 12 | 11 |

The readiness scores for each of the six dimensions and the overall stage of readiness are presented. During the interview process, it became clear that key informants felt that professionals and the general community had distinct differences related to knowledge of community efforts and knowledge of the DMC issue. Scores are recorded independently for general community knowledge (the intent of the Community Readiness Model) and for the professional knowledge in these areas.

Table 9a. Stages of Readiness: Greenville

| Elements of readiness | Readiness Stage |
|---|------------------------|
| Existing Community Efforts | 6.88 |
| Community Knowledge of Community Efforts-Professional | 7.00 |
| Community Knowledge of Community Efforts-General | 3.65 |
| Leadership | 5.33 |
| Community Climate | 3.04 |
| Knowledge about the Issue-Professional | 6.94 |
| Knowledge about the Issue-General | 3.25 |
| Resources for Prevention Efforts | 5.95 |
| <u>Overall Readiness Stage (including professional)</u> | 5.25 |
| <u>Overall CRM Readiness Stage</u> | 4.35 |

Table 9b. Stages of Readiness: Florence

| Elements of readiness | Readiness Stage |
|---|------------------------|
| Existing Community Efforts | 6.95 |
| Community Knowledge of Community Efforts-Professional | 6,50 |
| Community Knowledge of Community Efforts-General | 4.44 |
| Leadership | 5.25 |
| Community Climate | 3.87 |
| Knowledge about the Issue-Professional | 6.25 |
| Knowledge about the Issue-General | 3.95 |
| Resources for Prevention Efforts | 5.50 |
| <u>Overall Readiness Stage (including professional)</u> | 5.33 |
| <u>Overall Readiness Stage</u> | 4.99 |

Table 9c. Stages of Readiness: Allendale

| Elements of readiness | Readiness Stage |
|---|------------------------|
| Existing Community Efforts | 5.50 |
| Community Knowledge of Community Efforts-Professional | 6.10 |
| Community Knowledge of Community Efforts-General | 3.43 |
| Leadership | 5.90 |
| Community Climate | 3.77 |
| Knowledge about the Issue-Professional | 6.25 |
| Knowledge about the Issue-General | 3.81 |
| Resources for Prevention Efforts | 5.27 |
| <u>Overall Readiness Stage (including professional)</u> | 5.00 |
| <u>Overall Readiness Stage</u> | 4.61 |

Across the three communities, a similar pattern of readiness is observed. Community climate is at a relatively low level of readiness for change as are knowledge of the issue of DMC and community efforts to address DMC. All three communities have overall readiness scores between the preplanning and preparation stages. This indicates the communities (1) recognize the problem of minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system and (2) agree that something needs to be done about DMC and (3) are involved in active planning to address issues that affect minority youth.

Some cross-cutting themes that emerged from the key informant interviews included the following:

Community Efforts. There are taskforces, interagency groups, partnerships, and youth programming in each community addressing children, youth, and family issues. DMC is part of these efforts but not the central focus (with the exception of one community organization in one community). Community efforts are focused on improving positive outcomes for all youth.

Community Knowledge of Efforts. In all three of the selected community sites, community members are perceived to have limited knowledge of the various children, family, and youth efforts occurring within the community. Even less knowledge is available regarding DMC efforts. Professionals have more knowledge of community efforts.

Leadership. There is a lack of community leadership focused on DMC in all three sites. DMC is perceived as an issue of concern on a case-by-case basis (e.g., when someone is affected personally). There was reflected a need for community leadership (e.g. faith-based organizations, grassroots organizations, elected officials) to address DMC. Increasing community awareness of DMC would help get this issue addressed.

Community Climate. Overrepresentation is reflective of the community climate (e.g., prejudiced attitudes, lack of concern). Community members are interested in positive outcomes for all children and youth. This interest includes the disproportionate involvement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. However, DMC is not the primary concern of any one of these three communities. Primary concerns expressed include education, social issues and economics.

Knowledge About the Issue. Overrepresentation is viewed largely in terms of social and economic factors (e.g., low income/poverty, family structure/support). DMC is generally discussed in terms of delinquency, not equitable treatment. Risk factors for delinquency (e.g., family structure, low income/poverty) are presented as causative factors for DMC. While systemic issues related to differential treatment (e.g., racial bias in school sanctions) are presented as causes for the large numbers of minorities in the juvenile justice system, community members tend to perceive delinquency (differential offending) as the larger factor. It is perceived that minority youth are less likely to get equitable treatment because they cannot afford the best legal services or purchase their own community-based interventions. The juvenile justice system is perceived as a method to support youth development. Discipline within the home, school, and community is an important concern of the community. There is a need to focus on prevention and early intervention and for increased media attention in order to bring awareness to the DMC issue.

Resources for Prevention Efforts. All three of these communities view funding as a primary resource needed to address DMC and other youth and family issues. Principal efforts are focused on securing resources to support family strengthening (e.g., parent education, father involvement) and youth development (e.g., recreation, mentoring, academic supports, drug prevention, pregnancy prevention). Specific programs such as truancy prevention, alternatives to suspension, expulsions, and alternatives to detention were suggested as ways to address DMC. There is a need for long term funding (not one year grants) to make a difference. Further, it is necessary to build on human capital (e.g., increased literacy, better employment, parenting skills) through the resources of the community (e.g., social organizations, volunteers, local business).

Focus Groups

Focus groups were held with parents and with the faith community.

Focus Groups with Parents. While efforts were established for focus groups with parents in the three communities, these efforts resulted in only one focus group in one community. The following findings are thought to be representative of cross-cutting issues not specific to local concerns of the one community that participated.

Community Efforts. Community efforts need to focus on intervention, prevention, and not just arresting youth. DMC becomes an issue when it affects a family personally. It needs to become a community issue.

Community Knowledge of Efforts. Community members are somewhat aware of programs in the community but feel that more programs are needed. It is necessary for programs to be implemented that specifically address DMC.

Leadership. There is a need for leadership that has a genuine concern about DMC to make a difference. Strong black leadership is needed to address this issue.

Community Climate. There is racism and prejudice within the community. This affects how youth are treated in schools and in the community.

Knowledge About the Issue. People know that there is a problem with large numbers of minority youth in the juvenile justice system but are largely not motivated to address it until it “hits home.” Parents feel that there is differential treatment (“white kids get more breaks than black kids”).

Resources for Prevention Efforts. Many families are struggling economically (e.g., single parent households, poverty) and as such families need support. Parents need to discipline their children. Parental involvement is needed (e.g., parents to need to stand up for their children; parents need to educate their children about racism, discrimination - “you have to be twice as smart”).

Focus Groups with Faith-Based Community. The following findings are representative of issues discussed across the three communities.

Community Efforts. There are no community-wide efforts to address DMC. There is a need for such focused efforts. Churches have outreach efforts to support families and the community. However, families do not always take advantage of these resources. Professionals/agency staff can reach out to churches for support. It is necessary for churches to develop programming and strategies that families will be more likely to utilize.

Community Knowledge of Efforts. The community is not very aware of available community efforts. There are not enough efforts in the community to address youth issues, especially minority involvement in the juvenile justice system. Essentially, efforts are not focused on DMC. Churches need to have stronger advocacy roles and reach out beyond their own congregations.

Leadership. There is a need to collaborate across racial and ethnic lines for successful interventions to support youth. Further, there is a need to develop entrepreneurial spirit and hope (not “welfare mentality”). Leaders (e.g., businesses, churches, elected, people of influence.) are needed that *live* and work in the community and are committed to strengthening the community. The DMC issue requires strong leadership for change to occur; there is a sense that this is an issue that the black community should lead.

Community Climate. There is prejudice and racism (“This is white America!”), even though people don’t openly speak about these issues. There is differential treatment of black youth. Black youth, however, need to learn strategies for success (e.g., behavior in schools) in spite of these prevailing community attitudes. The church needs to become more proactive to address issues and stop “responding to fires.” All of the problems are not in the system. The faith community needs to develop appropriate ministries. Further, there is a need to express genuine love and support to the community. Trust is essential.

Knowledge About the Issue. Ministers and church leaders tend to focus first on the need for parents to provide greater protection and guidance to help their children do well in school and keep out of trouble with the law. At the same time, these leaders realize that some parents, especially single parents and parents with low income may need help with raising their children. Most learn about DMC when this becomes a personal issue for them. There is a need to teach young people that we have not arrived to a “place of equality and no discrimination.” The faith community believes that youth are more likely to get in trouble when there are limited social outlets for them. Families, especially fathers, are not as involved as they could be. Social and economic issues (e.g., poverty, drugs, gangs, noncustodial fathers, unemployment, transportation) place youth at risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system. Youth need hope. Graduated consequences with more local community-based alternatives are needed before

youth become involved in the juvenile justice system. While alternative schools can often help youth whose behavior cannot be managed in the regular schools, one informant expressed the view that there needs to be “alternatives” to the alternative schools as community based alternatives to incarceration for some youth.

Resources for Prevention Efforts. There is a need to access federal, faith-based funding. Support is also needed from local government and businesses to fund community efforts. Programs need to focus on early intervention as well as the whole family. Community efforts need to be long-term or continual, not one-time, event programming. Community-based programming and facilities are needed to support recreation, education, drama, entertainment, and similar strategies. Youth need positive avenues to reduce pressure for involvement in delinquency (e.g., acting out in the community, joining gangs). There is a need for alternative programming for suspended and expelled youth and over-age youth that are in the regular school programs. Further, there is a need for grant writing support. Committed volunteers are needed for all community efforts.

Community Observations

Court Observations

In our observations of family court sessions, we noted that the judges especially, and the prosecutors as well, seem to have a genuine interest in the youth before the court and tried to divert these youth from incarceration whenever possible. Judges requested school records and wanted intervention plans presented to aid with their decisions. While a few youth were present in court with fathers and/or stepfathers, there was clearly a noted absence of fathers coming to court with their children. More typical was the presence of mothers, grandmothers, and other female relatives. Judges commented that often family resources are so limited, fragmented, and troubled that secure confinement is often the best option for supporting the young people that appear before the court. Judges made use of a range of community options, such as community service, restitution, mental health services and academic supports (tutoring, GED classes). House arrest was sometimes used in communities without local detention services. In the rural community, youth were often sentenced to attend church services. Youth were referred to local community-based programs. Most youth, but especially minority youth, were not likely to be accompanied in court with private attorneys, two parents, nor plans for alternatives to incarceration. Most youth were represented by public defenders. At times, it was evident that the public defender had had limited time with the youth to discuss the details and to prepare recommendations to the court (e.g., confusing the name of the youth; the youth and the public defender not consistent on the facts of the case).

Youth presented before the court came with a range of charges from truancy, contempt of court for not following a school attendance order, and disturbing school to burglary and robbery, criminal domestic violence, sexual assault, and possession of a weapon. It appeared that the standard among all judges is to sentence youth who violate an order to attend school to 30 days at SCDJJ.

When judges commented specifically on the DMC issue, they tended to state that DMC does not occur because of racial bias, but that issues related to economics, and available resources influence the large number of black youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system. They point to parents and families that need support in parenting. The typical scenario of two youth with the same offense history presented by active judges and former family court judges across the state regarding DMC is described below:

Most youth involved in the juvenile system come from poor families and poor neighborhoods. Compare a poor black youth with a middle-class white youth who gets into trouble. The family with more resources is able to hire a private attorney

and purchase mental health and other community interventions. When the middle-class family comes to court, they are likely to come with a plan of action that does not move the youth further into the juvenile justice system. On the other hand, the poor black youth is likely to be represented by an overworked public defender who may have met with the youth just before the hearing. This youth may have limited access to social services, community agencies, or psychologists. The youth may be living in poverty, living with a single mother, and may have no father involvement. Furthermore, the youth may be exposed to a poverty-stricken neighborhood that includes drug trafficking and gang activities. Given each youth's resources, a judge might find it better to let the white middle-class offender stay at home and better to send the black offender to a detention facility that offers some social services. Thus, judges are more likely to see social class rather than race as the explanation for the different treatment of white and black youth.

Observations of Community Partnerships

The research team observed and/or participated in varied community efforts that addressed youth issues: grant writing partnerships; a community coalition that included a focus on youth and juvenile justice issues; a community leadership coalition on violence prevention sponsored by a county sheriff; and a community forum sponsored by the state office of juvenile justice and a local non-profit organization. Across these observations, it was evident that all three communities are very interested in the welfare of minority youth and their families and are able to lead efforts to address the issue of DMC. Furthermore, the strong tendencies toward interracial collaboration among community members, professionals, and leaders are very encouraging.

Summary of Qualitative Findings

It was revealed that within each of the three selected communities, there is significant community concern about the welfare of youth and their families. While there is some interest in the issue of disproportionate minority confinement, it is not the primary concern in any of the communities. DMC is largely seen as an issue that becomes important when it touches someone personally. It is not viewed as a priority community issue. There is a need to help communities become more aware of DMC if it is to become a community issue. As indicated by the Community Readiness Model, all three communities recognize that DMC is a problem; the communities agree that something needs to be done about the issue, and all communities are actively involved in planning efforts that affect minority youth. However, the primary focus of these community efforts is not DMC.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement is generally perceived within the community as an issue that is related to social and economic factors (e.g., poverty, single parent households, substance abuse, gangs). Not only are these social and economic factors seen as predictors of delinquency, thus increasing the large numbers of minority youth that become involved in the justice system, they are also seen as factors that lead to inequitable treatment or bias against minority youth (i.e., poor black youth from single parent homes are more likely to get harsher treatment than white middle-class youth from two-parent homes). In fact, family court judges acknowledge that often family and community resources play more significant roles than offense history in their decisions to order youth to secure confinement options. Parents point out clearly that there is racial bias and prejudice against black youth. Communities recognize that systemic issues, including differential treatment by race, are factors in DMC.

While communities are not actively addressing DMC as a principal community concern, communities are very interested in the welfare of minority youth and their families and are able to lead efforts to address DMC. Communities express that the most effective leadership to address the DMC issue should include faith-based leaders, grass-roots leaders, and leaders from within the minority community. In the selected communities, there are active community partnerships, taskforces, and collaborations already in place addressing youth and family issues. Resource development activities are underway in the three communities to support community programs that benefit youth and families. Across all communities, there is a strong interest in early intervention programming, programs to strengthen families, school-based alternatives, and local community-based alternatives to detention. Moreover, there are strong tendencies toward interracial collaboration among community members, professionals, and leaders.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The current South Carolina DMC study is consistent with national studies that provide strong support for the thesis that whatever issues there may be within the juvenile justice system, the DMC issue begins long before youth enter the system. Thus attention to institutional priorities, policies, and practices that increase the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in South Carolina's juvenile justice system is essential to reducing DMC. Further, South Carolina must look to ways to strengthen families and community organizations to prevent youth from entering the system, to support youth during their confinement and after their release. Family court judges, as well as prosecutors and the leadership of juvenile justice, according to our findings, would be strongly supportive of such community, family, and school-based efforts in support of reducing DMC. While each local community must address its unique situation, the findings from both the qualitative and quantitative studies yield important implications for policy and practice to reduce DMC in South Carolina. These implications are presented below:

Implications for State-Level Systems

1. Given the overrepresentation of minority youth at referral to the juvenile justice system and the race effects evident at pre-trial detention, South Carolina should give consideration to a study examining the use of the current risk assessment instrument in the determination of referral and detention decisions.
2. The development of specific family and community-based resources (e.g., diversion programs, family strengthening and family advocacy services, youth courts) are needed as options to aid judges in decision-making regarding disposition of cases. Such resources would be expected to reduce disparity in commitment decisions where extralegal factors increase risk of juvenile justice involvement.
3. Funding priority should be given to community groups organized *specifically* to address disproportionate minority *contact*. Such community groups should be encouraged to build partnerships and collaborations across youth- and family-serving organizations, including faith-based and grassroots entities.
4. Qualitative findings suggest that state-level planning with Education, Public Safety, Juvenile Justice, other selected youth serving entities, and the current research group may be a useful

strategy to consider innovations to interrupt the transition from school problems to juvenile justice involvement.

5. Strategies should be developed to ensure equity in legal representation and community-based resources for economically disadvantaged youth and their families.
6. Research and evaluation should regularly examine the effects of all state-level prevention and intervention efforts designed to reduce DMC.
7. Given that DMC is not the primary concern in any of the three study communities and given the federal mandate to address this issue, more focused state-level attention may be needed. Enhancing the capacity of the DMC subcommittee of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council by broadening its membership and providing resources to support its leadership may advance South Carolina's efforts to reduce DMC.

Implications for Education and Training

1. Elevate the awareness of DMC as a community issue through broad dissemination efforts.
2. Enhance the awareness of public officials to the federal requirement that links addressing DMC to receipt of federal funds.
3. Incorporate DMC as a major component of cultural competence training and other educational programs for all juvenile justice staff.
4. Share DMC research, policies, and practices through public meetings, community groups, professional meetings and workshops, web pages, issue briefs, professional journals, and other similar venues.

Implications for Community-Based Prevention and Intervention Initiatives

1. Community efforts should be uniquely developed based on local data-driven evidence of DMC and assessments of readiness.
2. Considerations at the local level may include attention to following types of prevention and intervention initiatives:
 - a. community-based alternatives to secure detention and secure confinement,
 - b. juvenile diversion programs (e.g., youth courts, alternative schools),
 - c. academic attendance (i.e., truancy prevention) and performance programs,
 - d. social skills development,
 - e. family and peer relations,
 - f. cultural specific programs that focus on family strengthening and delinquency prevention, and
 - g. cultural specific programs that provide advocacy and support to minority youth and their families.

Implications for Research and Evaluation

1. Statistical models used in the current statewide study should be extended to counties and judicial circuits.
2. The current data sets should be used to study, at minimum, the following factors that may reveal important findings related to DMC:
 - a. Type of offense (e.g., truancy, drug) and juvenile justice outcomes
 - b. Additional extra legal variables (e.g. social economic status, school status) and juvenile justice outcomes
 - c. Additional stages in the juvenile justice system (e.g., waivers, probation, parole).
3. Currently SCDJJ, in collaboration with the SC Data Warehouse (Budget and Control Board) and other agencies (e.g., Education, Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Special Needs, Social Services) is examining the relationship of a youth cohort served in the juvenile justice system with services and outcomes of other human and social services agencies. This initial study is funded by a small grant (one-time funding) from the National Center for Juvenile Justice. However, there is a need for continued research in this area and for additional long-term funding to adequately study such issues.
4. Research efforts should examine data at the level of arrest as well as the level of contact with law enforcement that did not result in arrest. Such “front end” research efforts will be able to address law enforcement priorities, polices, and practices in relation to the issue of DMC.
5. Assessment of state-level initiatives such as youth courts, juvenile drug courts, and juvenile arbitration programs should be examined for potential impact on the issue of DMC.
6. Research and evaluation should regularly examine the effects of both local and statewide prevention and intervention efforts designed to reduce DMC.

In support of the important implications of this study, the following dissemination plan is recommended for the report:

1. Organize meetings in the three study communities to support local efforts to address DMC by
 - a. Presenting statewide findings
 - b. Presenting specific quantitative and qualitative data unique to each community
 - c. Facilitating the development of or enhancement of ongoing youth focused efforts to *specifically* address DMC.
 - d. Providing technical assistance in support of evidence-based intervention strategies
 - e. Supporting evaluative efforts of local interventions
2. Meet with DMC Sub-Committee, with other constituents selected by DMC Sub Committee, to develop a set of policy and practice recommendations to further address the DMC situation statewide.

3. Disseminate summary of findings and policy and practice recommendations to the press, public officials, juvenile justice personnel, and the community.

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APPENDICES

- A. SC Counties Classified as Urban or Rural**
- B. Offense Codes**
- C. Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables**
- D. Odds Ratios and Confidence Intervals**
- E. DMC Maps**
- F. DMC Matrices for Allendale, Florence, and Greenville Counties**
- G. Community Readiness Model Semi-Structured Interview**
- H. Informed Consent Form**

APPENDIX A. SC Counties Classified as Urban or Rural

| County | Classification |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1= 'ABBEVILLE ' | Rural |
| 2= 'AIKEN ' | Urban |
| 3= 'ALLENDALE ' | Rural |
| 4= 'ANDERSON ' | Urban |
| 5= 'BAMBERG ' | Rural |
| 6= 'BARNWELL ' | Rural |
| 7= 'BEAUFORT ' | Urban |
| 8= 'BERKELEY ' | Urban |
| 9= 'CALHOUN ' | Rural |
| 10= 'CHARLESTON ' | Urban |
| 11= 'CHEROKEE ' | Urban |
| 12= 'CHESTER ' | Rural |
| 13= 'CHESTERFIELD ' | Rural |
| 14= 'CLARENDON ' | Rural |
| 15= 'COLLETON ' | Rural |
| 16= 'DARLINGTON ' | Rural |
| 17= 'DILLON ' | Rural |
| 18= 'DORCHESTER ' | Urban |
| 19= 'EDGEFIELD ' | Rural |
| 20= 'FAIRFIELD ' | Rural |
| 21= 'FLORENCE ' | Urban |
| 22= 'GEORGETOWN ' | Rural |
| 23= 'GREENVILLE ' | Urban |
| 24= 'GREENWOOD ' | Urban |
| 25= 'HAMPTON ' | Rural |
| 26= 'HORRY ' | Urban |
| 27= 'JASPER ' | Rural |
| 28= 'KERSHAW ' | Rural |
| 29= 'LANCASTER ' | Rural |
| 30= 'LAURENS ' | Rural |
| 31= 'LEE ' | Rural |
| 32= 'LEXINGTON ' | Urban |
| 33= 'MCCORMICK ' | Rural |
| 34= 'MARION ' | Rural |
| 35= 'MARLBORO ' | Rural |
| 36= 'NEWBERRY ' | Urban |
| 37= 'OCONEE ' | Rural |
| 38= 'ORANGEBURG ' | Urban |
| 39= 'PICKENS ' | Urban |
| 40= 'RICHLAND ' | Urban |
| 41= 'SALUDA ' | Rural |
| 42= 'SPARTANBURG ' | Urban |
| 43= 'SUMTER ' | Urban |
| 44= 'UNION ' | Rural |
| 45= 'WILLIAMSBURG ' | Rural |
| 46= 'YORK ' | Urban |

APPENDIX B. Offense Codes

| CODE | DESCRIPTION | SCORE | CODE | DESCRIPTION | SCORE |
|------|---------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1003 | PERFORM OR SOLICITING AB | 8 | 1237 | OBSTRUCT RR;NO DEATH | 8 |
| 1009 | ASSAULT HIGH/AGGRAVATED | 8 | 1239 | FAIL STOP/BLUE LGT;DEATH | 15 |
| 1010 | ASSAULT W/INTENT TO KILL | 15 | 1240 | RESIST ARREST W/WPN\2ND | 15 |
| 1012 | ATTEMPT TO POISON W/INTE | 15 | 1241 | RESIST ARREST W/WPN\1ST | 8 |
| 1013 | ABHAN | 8 | 1251 | ESC.CUST,RECAPT.OUT OF | 5 |
| 1014 | A&B W/INTENT TO KILL | 15 | 1252 | ESC.CUST,RECAPT IN STAT | 5 |
| 1015 | CONSPIRACY KIDNAPPING | 21 | 1253 | ASLT W/INT,CSC,1ST DEGR | 21 |
| 1017 | CARJACKING, W/O INJURY | 8 | 1254 | ASLT W/INT,CSC,2ND DEGR | 15 |
| 1020 | CARJACKING, GREAT HARM | 15 | 1255 | ASLT W/INT,CSC,3RD DEGR | 8 |
| 1032 | BREACH OF TRUST W/FRAU | 2 | 1256 | ASLT OFFICER RESISTG ARR | 8 |
| 1055 | TRAFFIC RELATED VOLUNTAR | 21 | 1312 | LYNCHING, 1ST DEGREE | 25 |
| 1056 | INVOL.MNSLAUGH.,TRAFFIC | 8 | 1313 | LYNCHING 2ND DEGREE | 15 |
| 1069 | BABY SELLING/ADOPTION | 3 | 1315 | STALKING/HARRASSMENT | 2 |
| 1095 | KIDNAPPING | 21 | 1317 | STALKING/AGGRAVATED | 8 |
| 1096 | KIDNAP,SENTENCE MURDER | 25 | 1384 | OBSTRUCT RR; IF DEATH | 21 |
| 1097 | CONSP.KIDNAP,SENT.MURDR | 25 | 1412 | SPOUSAL SEXUAL BATTERY | 15 |
| 1103 | LEWD ACT ON CHILD UNDER | 15 | 1420 | BREACHTRUST, \$1>5,000 | 5 |
| 1116 | MURDER | 25 | 1421 | BREACH TRUST,\$5,000 OR< | 8 |
| 1117 | HOMICIDE-CHILD ABUSE I | 25 | 1422 | OBTAIN SIGN/PROP FALSE | 8 |
| 1118 | HOMICIDE-CHILD ABUSE II | 21 | 1423 | PROPT,FALSE TOKN,\$5,000 | 8 |
| 1119 | KILLING BY POISON | 25 | 1462 | HIT/RUN,GREAT BODILY INJ | 8 |
| 1120 | KILLING,STABBING/THRUST | 25 | 1463 | HIT & RUN, W/DEATH | 21 |
| 1121 | KILLING IN A DUEL | 25 | 1481 | BOAT DUI;GREAT INJURY | 8 |
| 1122 | MURDER BY EXPLOSIVE/INC | 25 | 1482 | BOAT DUI; DEATH RESULTS | 15 |
| 1135 | RECKLESS HOMICIDE | 8 | 1483 | REM/DAM AIPORT; INJURY | 8 |
| 1137 | COMMON LAW/STRONG ARM | 8 | 1484 | ENTRY AIRCRAFT TO REMVE | 8 |
| 1138 | ROB OPER HIRED VEHICLES | 15 | 1485 | INTRFR W/RR SIGNS;INJRY | 8 |
| 1139 | ROBBERY WITH A DEADLY W | 21 | 1525 | ASSAULT CORECTION EMPLOY | 3 |
| 1140 | ENTER BANK W/INT.STEAL | 21 | 1526 | THROW BODILY FLUIDS ON | 8 |
| 1141 | TRAIN ROBBERY BY STOPPN | 15 | 1531 | SIG/PROP,FALSE,\$1-4,999 | 5 |
| 1142 | ROB TRAIN AFTER ENTRY | 15 | 1532 | PROP,FALS TOKN,\$1-4,999 | 5 |
| 1157 | CRIM SEX CDT W/MINR, 1ST | 21 | 1559 | ABUSE INCAPACITATED PER | 5 |
| 1159 | CSC W/MINR 11-14, 2ND DE | 15 | 1561 | EXPOSEING HIV VIRUS | 21 |
| 1160 | CSC 1ST DEGREE | 21 | 1575 | DISTR.STEROIDS;1ST OFFN | 3 |
| 1161 | CSC 2ND DEGREE | 15 | 1576 | DISTR.STEROIDS;2ND/SUBS | 5 |
| 1162 | CSC 3RD DEGREE | 8 | 1577 | POSSESS STEROIDS; 1ST | 3 |
| 1163 | CSC W/MINR,>16YOA,2ND DG | 15 | 1582 | POSS.STEROIDS,100+;2ND+ | 5 |
| 1180 | REV/DAM AIRPORT; DEATH | 21 | 1764 | FALSE IMPRISONMENT | 8 |
| 1199 | FOOD STAMP FRAUD-\$1,0000 | 5 | 1766 | GREAT BODILY INJ>CHILD | 21 |
| 1206 | PUT ON HWY,DEATH RESULT | 21 | 1767 | ALLOW GREAT BODILY INJ | 8 |
| 1220 | MANSLAUGHTER VOLUNTARY | 21 | 1778 | HOAX DEVICE,THREAT/INTIM | 8 |
| 1221 | MANSLAUGHTER INVOLUNTAR | 8 | 1810 | ENGAGE >18YOA FOR SEX | 15 |
| 1230 | INTRFR W/RR SIGNS;DEATH | 21 | 1812 | PRO/DIR.SEX PERFORM >18 | 8 |
| 1231 | INJUR RR, ENDANGER LIFE | 15 | 1815 | SEX W/PATIENT OF DMH | 15 |
| 1879 | EXPLOIT MINOR-1ST DEGREE | 15 | 1880 | EXPLOIT MINOR--2ND DEGR | 8 |

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|------|--------------------------|----|------|---------------------------|----|
| 1881 | EXPLOIT MINOR--3RD DEGR | 5 | 2359 | TRAFFIC COCAINE,28-99/1 | 15 |
| 1883 | PARTICIPATE IN PROSTITU | 8 | 2360 | TRAFFIC MJ,10-99LBS.1ST | 8 |
| 1898 | ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.I | 15 | 2361 | TRAF.ILLEGAL,4-13G--1ST | 15 |
| 1899 | ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.X | 21 | 2362 | TRF.METHAQUALONE,15-149G | 8 |
| 1900 | ACCS BEF/AFT CAT X | 15 | 2364 | SALE,POSS.PISTOL PERSON | 8 |
| 1901 | OTHER ACTS AGAINST PERS | 2 | 2366 | INSTIGATE RIOT W/WEAPON | 5 |
| 1902 | ACCS BEF/AFT FACT CAT I | 8 | 2370 | FTC/RECV VALUE >\$500 | 5 |
| 1903 | AIDING/ABETTING CAT. I | 15 | 2390 | CRIM.DOM.VIOL.HI & AGGR | 8 |
| 1904 | ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.XX | 25 | 2396 | FAIL STOP FOR BLUE LGT | 5 |
| 1905 | ACCESS BEF/AFT CAT XX | 21 | 2397 | FAIL STOP BLUE;INJURIES | 8 |
| 1907 | AIDING/ABETTING CAT. X | 21 | 2406 | AGGRAVATED STALKING | 5 |
| 1909 | AIDING/ABETTING CAT. XX | 25 | 2416 | MAL.INJ.REAL PROP.5000+ | 8 |
| 1983 | RECK HOMICIDE BY BOAT | 8 | 2417 | STEAL LIVESTOCK,\$5000/+ | 8 |
| 2006 | ARSON 1ST DEGREE | 21 | 2418 | STEAL BOATS,ETC.\$5000/+ | 8 |
| 2007 | ARSON 2ND DEGREE | 15 | 2423 | FAIL STOP SCH.BUS,NO,1ST | 2 |
| 2008 | ARSON 3RD DEGREE | 8 | 2424 | FAIL STOP SCHLBUS;INJRY | 8 |
| 2020 | CRIM.POSS.FTC FORGERY | 5 | 2425 | FOOD STMP FRAUD,\$5,000+ | 5 |
| 2050 | EXPLOSV/INCNDIARY,INJRY | 15 | 2426 | FAIL STOP SCHLBUS;DEATH | 15 |
| 2070 | FORGERY | 2 | 2427 | BURGLRY 3RD DEGREE--1ST | 3 |
| 2075 | FORGERY,\$5,000 OR MORE | 8 | 2430 | POSSESS STOLEN VEH.5000 | 8 |
| 2076 | ARSON,ATTEMPT TO BURN | 5 | 2433 | SEX OFFNDR REG.VIOL;1ST | 2 |
| 2077 | FORGERY, LESS \$5,000 | 3 | 2442 | FAIL STOP SCH.BUS,NO,2ND | 2 |
| 2079 | BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE | 21 | 2446 | FRAUD CHK >\$500--2ND | 5 |
| 2080 | BURGLARY 2ND NON-VIOLENT | 5 | 2458 | MAL.INJ.PLACE WORSHIP | 5 |
| 2082 | BURGLARY 3RD DEGREE-2ND | 8 | 2469 | ESC.PRISON,RECAP.IN STA | 5 |
| 2086 | BURGLARY 2ND,VIOLENT | 8 | 2470 | ESC.PRISON,RECAP.OUT ST | 5 |
| 2090 | BICYCLE LARCENY | 3 | 2478 | GRAND LRCNY(\$1001-4999) | 5 |
| 2091 | LARCENY BIKE >\$1,000 | 2 | 2479 | GRAND LARCENY,\$5,000/+ | 8 |
| 2093 | FAILURE TO RETURN TAPE | 2 | 2481 | CHILD ABANDONMENT | 8 |
| 2116 | MAL.INJ.REAL PROP.1000> | 2 | 2486 | B&E/SHOOT INTO RR CARS | 8 |
| 2129 | PURSE SNATCHING | 5 | 2492 | MAL.INJ.ANIMAL/PP,>1000 | 2 |
| 2141 | SAFECRACKING | 21 | 2493 | ML.INJ.ANML/PP,1001-4999 | 5 |
| 2156 | TRF.HEROIN,MORPH(4-13G)2 | 15 | 2494 | MAL.INJ.ANIMAL/PP,5000+ | 8 |
| 2202 | FRAUD CHK <\$500--1ST | 2 | 2510 | ML.INJ.RL.PRP,1001-4999 | 5 |
| 2203 | FRAUD CHK <\$500--2ND | 3 | 2521 | GL,RET.RENTED,\$5,000/+ | 8 |
| 2220 | FTC FORGERY | 5 | 2522 | GL,RET.RENTED,\$1001-4999 | 5 |
| 2225 | USE CAR W/O, W/INTENT | 8 | 2523 | GL,RET.VIDEO,\$1001-4999 | 5 |
| 2226 | USE CAR W/O, W/O INTENT | 2 | 2524 | GL,RET.VIDEO,\$5000/MORE | 8 |
| 2258 | AUTO OR GAS BREAKING | 5 | 2526 | STL LIVSTOCK,\$1001-4999 | 5 |
| 2259 | LARCENY,BRK AUTO,PETROL | 5 | 2528 | SHOPLIFTING,UP TO \$1000 | 2 |
| 2263 | BURN CROPS, OTHER PERS.P | 3 | 2529 | SHOPLIFTING,\$1001-4999 | 5 |
| 2265 | WILLFUL BURN LAND | 5 | 2530 | SHOPLIFTING,OVER \$5000 | 5 |
| 2266 | BURNING LANDS, 2ND OFFEN | 5 | 2533 | FOOD STMP, \$1,001-4,999 | 5 |
| 2278 | TRAFFIC COCAINE,10-27G,1 | 8 | 2535 | FORGE TITLE,ETC. | 5 |
| 2341 | RECORD LIVE; 1ST/MORE | 3 | 2536 | REMOVE,FALSE VIN | 5 |
| 2342 | RECORD LIVE; 2ND/MORE | 3 | 2537 | REC/SELL VEH.W/FLSE VIN | 5 |
| 2348 | FTC THEFT | 5 | 2538 | POS.STLN VEH,\$1001-4999 | 5 |
| 2544 | A&B ON SCHOOL EMPLOYEE | 8 | 2570 | REM/DAM AIRPT;NO INJ/DTH | 5 |

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|------|--------------------------|----|------|---------------------------|----|
| 2571 | INTRFERE W/RR SIGNS/SIG | 5 | 3132 | RECV STOLEN GOODS<\$1000 | 2 |
| 2578 | WILLFUL OBSTRUCT RR | 5 | 3136 | RESISTING AN OFFICER | 3 |
| 2579 | SHOOT/THROW MISSILE AT | 5 | 3143 | OBSCEN MAT.TO 12YOA > | 8 |
| 2707 | LARCNY BOATS,\$1001-4999 | 5 | 3144 | SENDING OBSCENE MESSAGE | 3 |
| 2800 | FRAUD CHECK > \$500, 1ST | 2 | 3145 | TRFFIC MJ(10-99LBS)-3RD | 15 |
| 2839 | VIOL.EXPLOSV CNTRL--4TH | 21 | 3146 | DISS.OBSC.MAT.TO MINORS | 5 |
| 2875 | VIOL.EXPLOSV CNTRL--3RD | 15 | 3147 | TRAFFIC COCAINE,10-27G | 21 |
| 2900 | ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.II | 8 | 3148 | TRAFFIC COCAINE, 28-99G | 21 |
| 2902 | OTHER ACTS AGAINST PROP | 2 | 3149 | TRF,HEROIN,MORPH,28G + | 21 |
| 3015 | ANIMALS, ILL TREATMENT | 2 | 3156 | PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS | 2 |
| 3019 | FELONY DUI, LOSS LIFE | 21 | 3157 | OTHER OFFENSES PUBLIC | 2 |
| 3020 | FELONY DUI, GRT BODY HRM | 15 | 3158 | TRF.METHAQ,15-149G/2ND+ | 15 |
| 3023 | UNLAW PRESCRIP/BLANK,2 + | 5 | 3159 | CARRYING FIREARM ON PRE | 3 |
| 3038 | BUGGERY | 5 | 3160 | MDP ICE,CRANK,CRACK--1ST | 8 |
| 3040 | WEAPON ON SCHOOL GROUNDS | 8 | 3161 | MDP ICE,CRANK,CRACK--2ND | 15 |
| 3043 | CARRY CONCEALED WEAPON | 2 | 3162 | IMITATION CONTROL SUBST | 5 |
| 3044 | CARRYING PISTOL UNLAWFU | 8 | 3163 | DUI--2ND OFFENSE | 3 |
| 3046 | MFG/POSSESS FIREBOMB | 5 | 3164 | DUI--3RD OFFENSE | 5 |
| 3049 | CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY | 5 | 3165 | DUI--4TH & UP | 8 |
| 3051 | MAL.INJ. CTHOUSE/JAIL | 3 | 3166 | HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFEND | 5 |
| 3052 | DISCHARGING FIREARM INT | 8 | 3168 | AID CAPITAL OFFN.ESCAPE | 8 |
| 3053 | DICHARG FIREARM IN CITY | 5 | 3169 | AIDING NON-CAPITAL OFFE | 3 |
| 3064 | FAILURE TO STOP AND GIV | 2 | 3177 | DUS--2ND OFFENSE | 2 |
| 3065 | FAILURE TO STOP FOR OFF | 3 | 3178 | DUS--3RD & UP | 3 |
| 3071 | COMPUTER CRIME 1ST DEGR | 8 | 3179 | POSS.NARC (I,II)--1ST | 2 |
| 3072 | COMPUTER CRIME 2ND DEGR | 5 | 3180 | POSS.NARC.(I,II)--2ND | 5 |
| 3074 | FURNISHING CONTRABAND E | 8 | 3181 | POSS.NARC.(I,II)--3RD & | 5 |
| 3077 | HARASSMENT ETC BY TELEP | 3 | 3182 | POSS.OTHER,SCH.I-V, 1ST | 2 |
| 3078 | HIT & RUN,MINOR PERS INJ | 2 | 3183 | POSS.OTHER,SCH I-V,2&SUB | 2 |
| 3087 | ILLEGAL USE OF TELEPHON | 2 | 3185 | SIMPLE POSSESS MJ/HH--2N | 2 |
| 3090 | INCEST | 8 | 3186 | MDP NARCOTICS - 1ST | 8 |
| 3091 | INDECENT EXPOSURE | 5 | 3187 | MDP NARCOTICS - 2ND | 21 |
| 3092 | INTERFERENCE WITH OFFIC | 3 | 3188 | MDP NARCOTICS - 3 & SUB | 21 |
| 3096 | TEACH/DEMO EXPL,1ST OFFN | 3 | 3189 | M,PWITD SCH.I,II,III--1 | 5 |
| 3097 | TEACH/DEMO EXPL,2ND+ OFF | 5 | 3190 | M,PWITD I,II,III-2ND OF | 8 |
| 3100 | POSS.1G ICE,CRANK,COC-1 | 5 | 3191 | M,PWITD I,II,III-3&SUBS | 15 |
| 3101 | POSS.1G ICE,CRANK,COC-2 | 8 | 3192 | M,PWITD SCH.IV--1ST OFF | 3 |
| 3102 | POSS.1G ICE,CRANK,COC-3 | 8 | 3193 | M,PWITD SCH.IV--2 & SUB | 5 |
| 3111 | MAL.INJ.TO UTILITY SYS | 8 | 3194 | M,PWITD SCH.V--1ST OFFN | 2 |
| 3113 | INTERFERE W/VIDEO GAME | 2 | 3195 | M,PWITD SCH.V--2 & SUBS | 2 |
| 3114 | MDP ICE,CRANK,CRACK-3RD | 21 | 3196 | MFG,POSS,SELL PARAPHERN | 2 |
| 3118 | OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE | 3 | 3203 | PUT SUBSTNCE HWY,NO MAL | 2 |
| 3120 | PEEPING TOM | 3 | 3204 | PUT SUB HWY,W/MAL,NO INJ | 2 |
| 3121 | PERJURY | 5 | 3205 | OTHER FIREARM VIOLATION | 2 |
| 3122 | POINTING FIREARM | 8 | 3212 | \$1,000<,3RD DEG,1ST OFFN | 2 |
| 3124 | POSSESSION OF TOOLS FOR | 5 | 3218 | MAKING A BOMB THREAT-1S | 8 |
| 3130 | RACING | 2 | 3220 | THREAT,ETC.,W/BOMB--2ND | 15 |
| 3222 | STINK BOMBS,CAUSE HARM | 8 | 3250 | PUT SUBST,PERS.INJURY | 8 |

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|------|--------------------------|----|------|---------------------------|----|
| 3273 | DEFRAUD HOTEL,INN | 2 | 3453 | TRF.LSD,1000+ DOSAGE | 21 |
| 3280 | TRAFF COCAINE/100-199G | 21 | 3454 | TRF.LSD,100-499 DOSE//1 | 8 |
| 3281 | TRAFF COCAINE/400G &UP | 21 | 3455 | TRF.LSD,100-499 DOSE//2 | 21 |
| 3283 | TRF.MJ,200-1999 POUNDS | 15 | 3456 | TRF.LSD,100-499DOSE//3+ | 21 |
| 3284 | TRF.MJ(2000-9999 LBS) | 15 | 3457 | TRF.LSD,500-999DOSE//1 | 15 |
| 3285 | TRF.MJ(10,000 LBS./MORE) | 21 | 3458 | TRF.LSD,500-999DOSE//2 | 21 |
| 3287 | TRF.HEROIN,MORP(14-27G) | 21 | 3459 | TRF.LSD,500-999DOSE//3+ | 21 |
| 3288 | TRAFF COCAINE/200-399G | 21 | 3462 | CULTIVATING MARIJUANA | 5 |
| 3290 | TRF.METH(150-1499 G) | 15 | 3463 | POSSESS WEAPON;PATIENT | 5 |
| 3291 | TRF.METH(1500G - 14KG) | 15 | 3464 | HIT/RUN,W/PROP DAMAGE | 2 |
| 3292 | TRF.METH (15KG OR MORE) | 21 | 3469 | STEAL CROPS \$5,000/+ | 8 |
| 3300 | DISPLAY FIREARM IN PUBLI | 8 | 3470 | STEAL TOBACCO,\$5000/+ | 8 |
| 3301 | DESTRUCTION OF GRAVES | 8 | 3473 | INJURE PROPT.OF GRAVE | 5 |
| 3303 | VANDALI/DESCRATE BURIAL | 8 | 3474 | LARCNY COMODITIS,\$5,000 | 8 |
| 3304 | HOUSE ENTER W/O BREAKING | 8 | 3496 | MFG/SALE OF SLUGS | 5 |
| 3310 | MALICIOUS TAMPER W/FOOD | 15 | 3497 | PLAYER TAMPER W/GAME | 5 |
| 3315 | POSS SAWED-OFF SHOTGUN | 8 | 3501 | PROSTITUTION | 3 |
| 3317 | TRANSPORT SAWED-OFF,ETC | 8 | 3502 | OTHER SEX OFFENSES | 2 |
| 3318 | SELL,RENT,ETC SAWED-OFF | 8 | 3503 | TRESPASSING | 2 |
| 3320 | TAKE HOSTAGES BY INMATE | 15 | 3504 | CURFEW & LOITERING | 2 |
| 3336 | INTIMIDATION OF COURT | 5 | 3505 | ENTRY LAND AFT NOTICE | 2 |
| 3337 | CONTRABAND CTY/MUNI PRSN | 8 | 3507 | FALSE SWEAR TO OATH | 5 |
| 3339 | INCITE PRISONERS RIOT | 8 | 3513 | RSG, \$1,000 < \$5,000 | 5 |
| 3347 | HIRE >18YOA,VIOL.OBSCEN | 5 | 3514 | RSG, VALUE >\$5,000 | 8 |
| 3348 | DISS.OBS.TO UNDER 18YOA | 5 | 3515 | TRANSF.REC.SOUNDS/2ND + | 5 |
| 3349 | TRAF.ICE,CRANK,28-99/3+ | 21 | 3516 | TRANSF.REC.SOUNDS/1ST + | 5 |
| 3368 | TRAF.ICE,CRANK,100-199G | 21 | 3517 | DISTR.REC,101-999AUD;2ND | 5 |
| 3369 | TRAF.ICE,CRANK,200-399G | 21 | 3518 | DISTR.REC,1000+; 1ST + | 5 |
| 3370 | TRAF.ICE,CRANK,400G UP | 21 | 3539 | USE,MFG,TEFLON-COATED | 8 |
| 3371 | UNLAWFUL CHOP SHOP | 8 | 3540 | ANIMAL FIGHT/BAIT ACT | 5 |
| 3372 | DISS,PROCUR,PROMOT OBSC | 5 | 3542 | PRESENCE AT ANIML FIGHT | 5 |
| 3378 | INTERFER W/SCHOOL BUS | 2 | 3543 | VIOLATION OF SC GUN LAW | 8 |
| 3387 | TRF.COCAINE(10-27G)/2ND | 21 | 3544 | VIOL.EXPLOSV CNTRL--1ST | 5 |
| 3388 | TRF.COCAINE(28-99G)/2ND | 21 | 3545 | TRESPASS STATE CORRECTL | 5 |
| 3389 | TRAF.ICE,CRANK,28-99G/2 | 21 | 3546 | FAIL RET.FURL.PRSN (IN) | 5 |
| 3392 | TRAF.ICE,CRANK,28-99G/1 | 15 | 3547 | FAIL RET.FURL.PRSN(OUT) | 5 |
| 3393 | FINANCE PROP.FROM DRUGS | 15 | 3549 | WEAPON DURING VIOLENT | 8 |
| 3394 | TRANS MONEY FROM DRUGS | 15 | 3556 | ADULTERATED DRUGS--2ND | 5 |
| 3402 | TRAF.MJ(10-99LBS)/2ND | 15 | 3557 | ADULTERATED TO DEFRAUD | 5 |
| 3403 | CONCEAL PROP.FROM DRUGS | 15 | 3562 | UNLAWFUL/BLANK PRESCRIPT | 3 |
| 3435 | VIOL.EXPLSV CNTRL ACT/2 | 8 | 3563 | STEAL CROP, \$1001-4999 | 5 |
| 3440 | PARTICIPATE PRISON RIOT | 8 | 3564 | STEAL TOBACCO,\$1001-4999 | 5 |
| 3441 | CONCEAL WEAPON, INMATE | 8 | 3565 | LARCNY COMODITIS,>5,000 | 5 |
| 3443 | HIRE UNDER 17 FOR DRUGS | 8 | 3572 | CHOP SHOP/TAMPER ID | 5 |
| 3450 | TRAF.ICE,CRANK,10-27G/1 | 8 | 3573 | CHOP SHOP/ALTER,ETC,VIN | 5 |
| 3451 | TRF.ICE,CRANK(10-27G)2D | 21 | 3574 | CHP SHP;ATTMPT TO ALTER | 5 |
| 3452 | TRF.ICE,CRANK(10-27G)3+ | 21 | 3575 | CHOP SHOP; CONSPIRACY | 5 |
| 3632 | GLUE SNIFF/AROMAT HYDRO | 2 | 3659 | SIMPLE POSS.MARIJUANA--1 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|---|------|--------------------------|----|
| 3681 | \$1K-25K,2ND DG,1ST OFFNS | 3 | 5659 | OPEN CONTAINER LAW | 2 |
| 3685 | CRIM DOMESTIC VIOL--3RD | 3 | 5660 | TRANSPORT ALCOHOL IN VEH | 2 |
| 3700 | CRIM DOMESTIC VIOL--1&2 | 2 | 5700 | FLAG DESCECRATION | 2 |
| 3701 | DIST OTH.CRACK,PWID,SCHL | 8 | 5701 | LITTERING | 2 |
| 3718 | USE OF FAKE BOMB | 2 | 5702 | DRIVE W/O STATE LICENSE | 2 |
| 3745 | \$1,000<,3RD DG,2ND+ OFFN | 2 | 5705 | LOOTING,STATE OF EMRGNC | 8 |
| 3772 | STEALING BONDS, \$5,000 | 8 | 5750 | ENTICE CHILD NOT ATTEND | 2 |
| 3801 | DIST,ETC.CRACK,PWID,SCHL | 5 | 5777 | HOAX DEVICE,MFG,POSSESS | 2 |
| 3899 | ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.III | 5 | 5781 | MISPRISION OF A FELONY | 8 |
| 3900 | ACCS BEF/AFT CAT II | 5 | 5805 | ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.V | 2 |
| 3902 | AIDING/ABETTING CAT. II | 8 | 5838 | EXTORTION | 3 |
| 3903 | OTHER ACTS AGAINST PUBL | 2 | 5891 | BREACH PEACE,UNAGGRAVTD | 2 |
| 3955 | BREACH OF PEACE,AGGRAVAT | 3 | 5899 | ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.IV | 3 |
| 5005 | RIOT,ROUT,AFFRAY,NO WPN | 2 | 5900 | ACCS BEF/AFT CAT III | 3 |
| 5006 | DIRECTING OR ENCOURAGIN | 2 | 5903 | AIDING/ABETTING CAT. III | 5 |
| 5007 | WEARING MASKS OR LIKE | 2 | 5905 | OTHER ACTS RELATING TO | 2 |
| 5008 | ILLEGAL USE OF STINK BM | 2 | 5979 | OPERATE BOAT DUI | 2 |
| 5009 | ENTERING PUBLIC BUILDIN | 3 | 6601 | RUNAWAY | 1 |
| 5012 | EXPLOSV/INCNDIARY,NO INJ | 8 | 6602 | TRUANCY | 1 |
| 5013 | INJURY OR DESTRUCTION O | 3 | 6603 | INCORRIGIBLE | 1 |
| 5014 | ENTERING PREMISES AFTER | 2 | 6605 | CURFEW VIOLATION | 1 |
| 5015 | UNLAWFUL ENTRY INTO ENC | 2 | 6606 | OTHER JUVENILE CHARGES | 1 |
| 5019 | PETTY LARCENY | 2 | 6607 | NEGLECT//OTH JUV. MATT | 0 |
| 5021 | DISTURBING SCHOOLS | 2 | 6609 | VIOL OF HOUSE ARREST ORD | 1 |
| 5022 | PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDU | 2 | 6610 | TERMINATE CDS SUPERVISIN | 0 |
| 5023 | INTERFERENCE WITH FIRE | 5 | 7176 | AFTERCARE VIOLATION | 0 |
| 5026 | GAMBLING LAW VIOLATION | 2 | 7177 | PROBATION VIOL. CAT X | 21 |
| 5027 | DUI--1ST OFFENSE | 2 | 7178 | PROBATION VIOL. CAT.1 | 15 |
| 5028 | DUS--1ST OFFENSE | 2 | 7179 | PROBATION VIOL. CAT.II | 8 |
| 5029 | RECKLESS DRIVING | 2 | 7180 | PROBATION VIOL. CAT.III | 5 |
| 5030 | OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES | 2 | 7181 | PROBATION VIOL. FOR CAT. | 3 |
| 5173 | CONTEMPT OF COURT | 2 | 7182 | PROBATION VIOL. CAT.V | 2 |
| 5193 | NIGHT HUNTING | 2 | 7183 | PROBATION VIOL.CAT.VI | 1 |
| 5264 | BURNING CROSS IN PUBLIC | 2 | 7184 | PROB VIOL FOR CAT XX | 25 |
| 5431 | RIGHT TO KNOW GROUNDS | 5 | 7227 | PROBATION REVIEW | 0 |
| 5494 | TRANSF/GIFT BEER/WINE TO | 3 | 7228 | AFTERCARE REVIEW | 0 |
| 5519 | STEALING BONDS,\$1-5,000 | 5 | 7229 | TRANSFER FIELD SERVICES | 0 |
| 5600 | ACCS BEF/AFT CAT IV OR V | 2 | 7230 | TRANSFER SCDC | 0 |
| 5601 | GIVING FALSE REPORT | 2 | 7701 | INSTITUTIONAL RELEASE | 0 |
| 5603 | AIDING/ABETTING CAT. IV | 3 | 7702 | PROBATION RELEASE | 0 |
| 5604 | UNLAWFUL POSESSION OF AL | 2 | 7703 | AFTERCARE RELEASE | 0 |
| 5605 | UNLAWFUL POSS/CNSMP ALCH | 2 | 7801 | AWAITING TRANSFER TO IN | 0 |
| 5607 | MINOR POSSESS TOBACCO | 2 | 7802 | AWAITING DISPOSITION FO | 0 |
| 5609 | AIDING/ABETTING CAT. V | 2 | 7803 | AWAITING REV HEARING | 0 |
| 5612 | ASSAULT & BATTERY SIMPLE | 2 | 9000 | PICKUP ORDER | 0 |
| 5630 | BLACKMAIL OR EXTORTION | 8 | | | |
| 5655 | THREAT TO SCHOOL TEACHER | 5 | | | |
| 5658 | ASSAULT (SIMPLE) | 2 | | | |

APPENDIX C. Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables

**Birth Cohort 1983 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pre-Trial Detention and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1948 | 15.61 | 3770 | 30.21 | 4687 | 37.55 | 1031 | 8.26 |
| | Minority | 2229 | 17.86 | 3942 | 31.58 | 4391 | 35.18 | 1780 | 14.26 |
| Yes | White | 89 | 0.71 | 147 | 1.18 | 200 | 1.60 | 36 | 0.29 |
| | Minority | 70 | 0.56 | 286 | 2.29 | 282 | 2.26 | 74 | 0.59 |

| | | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 5718 | 15.49 | 1.57 | 1.85 | 1.52 | 0.08 | 0.41 | 2.99 | 3.21 | 0.57 | 1.25 | 0.16 | 0.57 | 0.13 | 0.37 |
| | Minority | 6171 | 15.32 | 1.78 | 2.15 | 1.90 | 0.15 | 0.59 | 3.39 | 3.69 | 0.74 | 1.50 | 0.24 | 0.72 | 0.18 | 0.43 |
| Yes | White | 236 | 15.81 | 1.02 | 2.36 | 2.09 | 0.24 | 0.75 | 4.38 | 4.27 | 1.11 | 1.84 | 1.38 | 0.73 | 0.23 | 0.45 |
| | Minority | 356 | 15.88 | 0.93 | 3.42 | 2.79 | 0.42 | 0.94 | 6.18 | 5.02 | 1.72 | 2.17 | 1.86 | 1.45 | 0.40 | 0.57 |

**Birth Cohort 1984 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pretrial Detention and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1958 | 16.33 | 3590 | 29.94 | 4573 | 38.14 | 975 | 8.13 |
| | Minority | 2156 | 17.98 | 3653 | 30.47 | 4118 | 34.35 | 1691 | 14.10 |
| Yes | White | 91 | 0.76 | 157 | 1.31 | 205 | 1.71 | 43 | 0.36 |
| | Minority | 100 | 0.83 | 285 | 2.38 | 315 | 2.63 | 70 | 0.58 |

| | | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 5548 | 15.41 | 1.58 | 1.75 | 1.57 | 0.08 | 0.42 | 2.91 | 3.10 | 0.59 | 1.26 | 0.15 | 0.54 | 0.13 | 0.36 |
| | Minority | 5809 | 15.26 | 1.73 | 2.00 | 1.87 | 0.14 | 0.58 | 3.41 | 3.71 | 0.72 | 1.47 | 0.26 | 0.80 | 0.18 | 0.44 |
| Yes | White | 248 | 15.81 | 1.04 | 2.15 | 1.54 | 0.23 | 0.78 | 4.33 | 4.37 | 1.10 | 1.73 | 1.48 | 0.91 | 0.25 | 0.48 |
| | Minority | 385 | 15.88 | 1.02 | 3.25 | 2.77 | 0.45 | 1.00 | 6.38 | 5.11 | 1.91 | 2.37 | 1.91 | 1.51 | 0.45 | 0.63 |

**Fiscal Year 2000 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pretrial Detention and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 3005 | 14.11 | 6139 | 28.83 | 7544 | 35.43 | 1600 | 7.51 |
| | Minority | 3465 | 16.27 | 7426 | 34.87 | 7913 | 37.16 | 2978 | 13.99 |
| Yes | White | 151 | 0.71 | 316 | 1.48 | 389 | 1.83 | 78 | 0.37 |
| | Minority | 156 | 0.73 | 636 | 2.99 | 648 | 3.04 | 144 | 0.68 |

| | | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 9144 | 15.22 | 1.80 | 2.25 | 1.86 | 0.13 | 0.54 | 2.98 | 3.09 | 0.91 | 1.57 | 0.23 | 0.69 | 0.19 | 0.43 |
| | Minority | 10891 | 15.02 | 1.98 | 2.62 | 2.21 | 0.21 | 0.71 | 3.53 | 3.71 | 1.09 | 1.75 | 0.38 | 0.95 | 0.25 | 0.51 |
| Yes | White | 467 | 15.72 | 1.08 | 2.94 | 2.21 | 0.37 | 0.93 | 4.64 | 4.74 | 1.66 | 2.08 | 1.69 | 1.09 | 0.35 | 0.53 |
| | Minority | 792 | 15.65 | 1.18 | 3.85 | 2.61 | 0.61 | 1.14 | 6.57 | 5.30 | 2.30 | 2.32 | 2.14 | 1.66 | 0.50 | 0.62 |

**Fiscal Year 2001 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pretrial Detention and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 2972 | 14.31 | 5844 | 28.13 | 7215 | 34.73 | 1601 | 7.71 |
| | Minority | 3456 | 16.64 | 7319 | 35.23 | 7927 | 38.16 | 2848 | 13.71 |
| Yes | White | 125 | 0.60 | 305 | 1.47 | 354 | 1.70 | 76 | 0.37 |
| | Minority | 175 | 0.84 | 576 | 2.77 | 609 | 2.93 | 142 | 0.68 |

| | | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| Pre-Trial Detention | Race | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | White | 8816 | 15.04 | 1.76 | 1.84 | 1.68 | 0.10 | 0.47 | 2.97 | 3.09 | 0.74 | 1.40 | 0.20 | 0.62 | 0.16 | 0.40 |
| | Minority | 10775 | 14.74 | 1.91 | 2.12 | 1.99 | 0.15 | 0.60 | 3.53 | 3.76 | 0.88 | 1.57 | 0.32 | 0.87 | 0.20 | 0.46 |
| Yes | White | 430 | 15.55 | 1.16 | 2.52 | 2.03 | 0.27 | 0.70 | 4.53 | 4.43 | 1.47 | 1.83 | 1.70 | 1.19 | 0.33 | 0.51 |
| | Minority | 751 | 15.45 | 1.22 | 3.33 | 2.81 | 0.49 | 1.02 | 6.35 | 5.42 | 2.09 | 2.27 | 2.06 | 1.65 | 0.48 | 0.63 |

**Birth Cohort 1983 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Prosecution and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Prosecution | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1366 | 11.01 | 2644 | 21.30 | 3271 | 26.36 | 739 | 5.95 |
| | Minority | 1618 | 13.04 | 2653 | 21.38 | 3033 | 24.44 | 1238 | 9.98 |
| Yes | White | 655 | 5.28 | 1253 | 10.10 | 1585 | 12.77 | 323 | 2.60 |
| | Minority | 671 | 5.41 | 1551 | 12.50 | 1612 | 12.99 | 610 | 4.91 |

| | | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 4010 | 15.43 | 1.63 | 1.61 | 1.38 | 0.05 | 0.33 | 2.73 | 2.64 | 0.32 | 1.01 | 0.13 | 0.51 | 0.05 | 0.24 |
| | Minority | 4271 | 15.22 | 1.82 | 1.89 | 1.80 | 0.08 | 0.46 | 3.02 | 3.18 | 0.46 | 1.27 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 0.08 | 0.31 |
| Yes | White | 1908 | 15.63 | 1.35 | 2.42 | 1.75 | 0.18 | 0.59 | 3.72 | 4.23 | 1.15 | 1.57 | 0.37 | 0.80 | 0.32 | 0.51 |
| | Minority | 2222 | 15.58 | 1.59 | 2.85 | 2.16 | 0.31 | 0.83 | 4.54 | 4.65 | 1.45 | 1.84 | 0.57 | 1.13 | 0.41 | 0.57 |

**Birth Cohort 1984 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Prosecution and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Prosecution | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1313 | 11.16 | 2492 | 21.18 | 3134 | 26.63 | 671 | 5.70 |
| | Minority | 1633 | 13.88 | 2403 | 20.42 | 2881 | 24.48 | 1155 | 9.82 |
| Yes | White | 706 | 6.00 | 1183 | 10.05 | 1561 | 13.27 | 328 | 2.79 |
| | Minority | 585 | 4.97 | 1452 | 12.34 | 1461 | 12.42 | 576 | 4.90 |

| | | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Prosecution | Race | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 3805 | 15.32 | 1.66 | 1.49 | 1.35 | 0.04 | 0.29 | 2.72 | 2.71 | 0.32 | 1.00 | 0.13 | 0.51 | 0.05 | 0.22 |
| | Minority | 4036 | 15.12 | 1.78 | 1.75 | 1.69 | 0.09 | 0.50 | 2.89 | 3.02 | 0.44 | 1.24 | 0.22 | 0.73 | 0.08 | 0.31 |
| Yes | White | 1889 | 15.58 | 1.34 | 2.29 | 1.78 | 0.17 | 0.63 | 3.50 | 3.93 | 1.19 | 1.53 | 0.36 | 0.77 | 0.31 | 0.50 |
| | Minority | 2037 | 15.58 | 1.51 | 2.71 | 2.27 | 0.29 | 0.79 | 4.96 | 4.90 | 1.49 | 1.88 | 0.64 | 1.20 | 0.43 | 0.61 |

**Fiscal Year 2000 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Prosecution and Race Status**

| Prosecution | Race | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1857 | 9.08 | 3870 | 18.93 | 4721 | 23.09 | 1006 | 4.92 |
| | Minority | 2317 | 11.33 | 4440 | 21.72 | 4956 | 24.24 | 1801 | 8.81 |
| Yes | White | 1203 | 5.88 | 2358 | 11.54 | 2938 | 14.37 | 623 | 3.05 |
| | Minority | 1166 | 5.70 | 3231 | 15.81 | 3190 | 15.61 | 1207 | 5.90 |

| Prosecution | Race | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 5727 | 15.18 | 1.83 | 1.95 | 1.72 | 0.08 | 0.43 | 2.74 | 2.66 | 0.56 | 1.34 | 0.19 | 0.64 | 0.09 | 0.30 |
| | Minority | 6757 | 14.89 | 2.06 | 2.27 | 2.12 | 0.14 | 0.61 | 3.11 | 3.26 | 0.70 | 1.54 | 0.33 | 0.92 | 0.13 | 0.37 |
| Yes | White | 3561 | 15.35 | 1.69 | 2.74 | 1.96 | 0.24 | 0.71 | 3.56 | 3.89 | 1.53 | 1.77 | 0.46 | 0.93 | 0.37 | 0.55 |
| | Minority | 4397 | 15.30 | 1.77 | 3.27 | 2.32 | 0.38 | 0.91 | 4.70 | 4.58 | 1.85 | 1.98 | 0.74 | 1.27 | 0.49 | 0.63 |

**Fiscal Year 2001 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Prosecution and Race Status**

| Prosecution | Race | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1775 | 9.19 | 3552 | 18.39 | 4392 | 22.73 | 935 | 4.84 |
| | Minority | 2363 | 12.23 | 4321 | 22.37 | 4937 | 25.55 | 1747 | 9.04 |
| Yes | White | 1159 | 6.00 | 2143 | 11.09 | 2678 | 13.86 | 624 | 3.23 |
| | Minority | 1039 | 5.38 | 2968 | 15.36 | 2943 | 15.23 | 1064 | 5.51 |

| Prosecution | Race | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 5327 | 15.03 | 1.76 | 1.57 | 1.45 | 0.05 | 0.36 | 2.74 | 2.66 | 0.41 | 1.14 | 0.16 | 0.58 | 0.06 | 0.26 |
| | Minority | 6684 | 14.59 | 1.98 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 0.10 | 0.49 | 3.09 | 3.28 | 0.52 | 1.31 | 0.26 | 0.81 | 0.09 | 0.32 |
| Yes | White | 3302 | 15.10 | 1.72 | 2.26 | 1.90 | 0.19 | 0.64 | 3.46 | 3.78 | 1.32 | 1.63 | 0.43 | 0.89 | 0.33 | 0.52 |
| | Minority | 4007 | 15.09 | 1.70 | 2.71 | 2.29 | 0.31 | 0.83 | 4.75 | 4.68 | 1.66 | 1.88 | 0.72 | 1.27 | 0.44 | 0.60 |

**Birth Cohort 1983 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pre-Trial R & E and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial R & E | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 567 | 13.73 | 977 | 23.66 | 1274 | 30.85 | 270 | 6.54 |
| | Minority | 563 | 13.63 | 1182 | 28.62 | 1280 | 30.99 | 465 | 11.26 |
| Yes | White | 88 | 2.13 | 276 | 6.68 | 311 | 7.53 | 53 | 1.28 |
| | Minority | 108 | 2.62 | 369 | 8.93 | 332 | 8.04 | 145 | 3.51 |

| | | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 1544 | 15.62 | 1.42 | 2.34 | 1.72 | 0.15 | 0.56 | 3.24 | 3.62 | 1.02 | 1.53 | 0.28 | 0.69 | 0.13 | 0.36 |
| | Minority | 1745 | 15.56 | 1.71 | 2.76 | 2.12 | 0.28 | 0.82 | 4.00 | 4.18 | 1.33 | 1.82 | 0.51 | 1.13 | 0.21 | 0.45 |
| Yes | White | 364 | 15.68 | 0.98 | 2.74 | 1.85 | 0.31 | 0.69 | 5.80 | 5.73 | 1.71 | 1.61 | 0.72 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 0.30 |
| | Minority | 477 | 15.62 | 1.07 | 3.16 | 2.25 | 0.43 | 0.86 | 6.51 | 5.67 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 0.79 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 0.34 |

**Birth Cohort 1984 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pre-Trial R & E and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial R & E | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 599 | 15.26 | 946 | 24.10 | 1268 | 32.30 | 277 | 7.06 |
| | Minority | 489 | 12.46 | 1112 | 28.32 | 1149 | 29.27 | 452 | 11.51 |
| Yes | White | 107 | 2.73 | 237 | 6.04 | 293 | 7.46 | 51 | 1.30 |
| | Minority | 96 | 2.45 | 340 | 8.66 | 312 | 7.95 | 124 | 3.16 |

| | | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 1545 | 15.59 | 1.39 | 2.20 | 1.71 | 0.15 | 0.61 | 3.17 | 3.55 | 1.06 | 1.50 | 0.29 | 0.73 | 0.14 | 0.36 |
| | Minority | 1601 | 15.58 | 1.59 | 2.62 | 2.24 | 0.25 | 0.74 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 1.36 | 1.83 | 0.56 | 1.18 | 0.22 | 0.47 |
| Yes | White | 344 | 15.56 | 1.09 | 2.71 | 2.00 | 0.29 | 0.71 | 5.00 | 5.06 | 1.78 | 1.51 | 0.69 | 0.87 | 1.07 | 0.25 |
| | Minority | 436 | 15.58 | 1.18 | 3.07 | 2.36 | 0.42 | 0.94 | 6.97 | 5.96 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 0.93 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 0.44 |

**Fiscal Year 2000 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pre-Trial R & E and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial R & E | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1023 | 12.85 | 1849 | 23.23 | 2354 | 29.58 | 518 | 6.51 |
| | Minority | 981 | 12.33 | 2450 | 30.79 | 2510 | 31.54 | 921 | 11.57 |
| Yes | White | 180 | 2.26 | 509 | 6.40 | 584 | 7.34 | 105 | 1.32 |
| | Minority | 185 | 2.32 | 781 | 9.81 | 680 | 8.54 | 286 | 3.59 |

| | | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Pre-Trial R & E | Race | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 2872 | 15.31 | 1.79 | 2.65 | 1.93 | 0.21 | 0.70 | 3.20 | 3.51 | 1.40 | 1.75 | 0.38 | 0.86 | 0.19 | 0.43 |
| | Minority | 3431 | 15.28 | 1.88 | 3.21 | 2.31 | 0.35 | 0.90 | 4.20 | 4.09 | 1.74 | 1.98 | 0.67 | 1.28 | 0.29 | 0.52 |
| Yes | White | 689 | 15.52 | 1.16 | 3.10 | 2.05 | 0.36 | 0.77 | 5.07 | 4.91 | 2.08 | 1.72 | 0.81 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 0.32 |
| | Minority | 966 | 15.38 | 1.26 | 3.49 | 2.34 | 0.47 | 0.97 | 6.50 | 5.68 | 2.24 | 1.95 | 0.97 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 0.44 |

**Fiscal Year 2001 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Pretrial R & E and Race Status**

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Pre-Trial R & E | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 994 | 13.60 | 1678 | 22.96 | 2155 | 29.48 | 517 | 7.07 |
| | Minority | 878 | 12.01 | 2235 | 30.58 | 2301 | 31.48 | 812 | 11.11 |
| Yes | White | 165 | 2.26 | 465 | 6.36 | 523 | 7.16 | 107 | 1.46 |
| | Minority | 161 | 2.20 | 733 | 10.03 | 642 | 8.78 | 252 | 3.45 |

| | | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Pre-Trial R & E | Race | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 2672 | 15.06 | 1.82 | 2.20 | 1.87 | 0.16 | 0.63 | 3.04 | 3.25 | 1.18 | 1.59 | 0.34 | 0.81 | 0.15 | 0.38 |
| | Minority | 3113 | 15.05 | 1.80 | 2.63 | 2.25 | 0.29 | 0.82 | 4.28 | 4.26 | 1.52 | 1.87 | 0.63 | 1.26 | 0.24 | 0.48 |
| Yes | White | 630 | 15.26 | 1.23 | 2.52 | 2.03 | 0.29 | 0.68 | 5.23 | 5.12 | 1.90 | 1.66 | 0.82 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 0.29 |
| | Minority | 894 | 15.24 | 1.30 | 3.01 | 2.40 | 0.41 | 0.89 | 6.39 | 5.62 | 2.12 | 1.87 | 1.04 | 1.27 | 1.17 | 0.40 |

**Birth Cohort 1983 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Commitment and Race Status**

| Commitment | Race | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 613 | 14.93 | 1104 | 26.89 | 1439 | 35.05 | 278 | 6.77 |
| | Minority | 603 | 14.69 | 1258 | 30.65 | 1357 | 33.06 | 504 | 12.28 |
| Yes | White | 41 | 1.00 | 142 | 3.46 | 141 | 3.43 | 42 | 1.02 |
| | Minority | 65 | 1.58 | 279 | 6.80 | 238 | 5.80 | 106 | 2.58 |

| Commitment | Race | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|------------|----------|----------------------|-------|------|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 1717 | 15.61 | 1.38 | 2.29 | 1.60 | 0.10 | 0.42 | 3.39 | 3.82 | 0.99 | 1.39 | 0.28 | 0.67 | 0.27 | 0.49 |
| | Minority | 1861 | 15.52 | 1.68 | 2.51 | 1.87 | 0.13 | 0.52 | 4.07 | 4.18 | 1.09 | 1.49 | 0.42 | 0.90 | 0.30 | 0.51 |
| Yes | White | 183 | 15.85 | 1.03 | 3.84 | 2.47 | 0.97 | 1.22 | 6.61 | 6.12 | 2.84 | 2.23 | 1.10 | 1.34 | 0.80 | 0.57 |
| | Minority | 344 | 15.83 | 1.01 | 4.55 | 2.68 | 1.19 | 1.33 | 6.97 | 6.12 | 3.29 | 2.26 | 1.33 | 1.72 | 0.95 | 0.61 |

Birth Cohort 1984 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables by Commitment and Race Status

| | | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| Commitment | Race | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 657 | 17.02 | 1054 | 27.30 | 1417 | 36.70 | 294 | 7.61 |
| | Minority | 534 | 13.83 | 1157 | 29.97 | 1199 | 31.05 | 492 | 12.74 |
| Yes | White | 39 | 1.01 | 110 | 2.85 | 120 | 3.11 | 29 | 0.75 |
| | Minority | 48 | 1.24 | 262 | 6.79 | 234 | 6.06 | 76 | 1.97 |

| | | Age at last referral | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | | |
|------------|----------|----------------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|------|
| Commitment | Race | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 1711 | 15.56 | 1.38 | 2.19 | 1.67 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 3.34 | 3.78 | 1.04 | 1.36 | 0.30 | 0.68 | 0.26 | 0.47 |
| | Minority | 1691 | 15.53 | 1.59 | 2.39 | 1.98 | 0.12 | 0.45 | 4.58 | 4.64 | 1.12 | 1.48 | 0.47 | 0.93 | 0.33 | 0.54 |
| Yes | White | 149 | 15.79 | 0.99 | 3.57 | 2.25 | 1.17 | 1.43 | 5.17 | 5.26 | 2.82 | 2.08 | 0.95 | 1.24 | 0.75 | 0.59 |
| | Minority | 310 | 15.81 | 1.05 | 4.26 | 2.80 | 1.16 | 1.35 | 6.86 | 5.79 | 3.39 | 2.39 | 1.45 | 1.88 | 0.96 | 0.70 |

**Fiscal Year 2000 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Commitment and Race Status**

| Commitment | Race | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1120 | 14.28 | 2024 | 25.80 | 2612 | 33.30 | 532 | 6.78 |
| | Minority | 1023 | 13.04 | 2496 | 31.82 | 2530 | 32.25 | 989 | 12.61 |
| Yes | White | 84 | 1.07 | 305 | 3.89 | 301 | 3.84 | 88 | 1.12 |
| | Minority | 130 | 1.66 | 663 | 8.45 | 586 | 7.47 | 207 | 2.64 |

| Commitment | Race | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|------------|----------|----------------------|-------|------|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 3144 | 15.30 | 1.76 | 2.57 | 1.83 | 0.12 | 0.46 | 3.28 | 3.59 | 1.30 | 1.55 | 0.36 | 0.79 | 0.31 | 0.51 |
| | Minority | 3519 | 15.20 | 1.87 | 2.93 | 2.13 | 0.16 | 0.58 | 4.17 | 4.13 | 1.41 | 1.63 | 0.55 | 1.05 | 0.37 | 0.56 |
| Yes | White | 389 | 15.82 | 1.06 | 4.25 | 2.41 | 1.16 | 1.39 | 5.53 | 5.22 | 3.41 | 2.18 | 1.17 | 1.40 | 0.83 | 0.60 |
| | Minority | 793 | 15.74 | 1.13 | 4.64 | 2.52 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 6.89 | 5.68 | 3.71 | 2.20 | 1.52 | 1.74 | 1.02 | 0.66 |

**Fiscal Year 2001 Frequencies and Means for Analysis Variables
by Commitment and Race Status**

| Commitment | Race | Gender | | | | County | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Female | | Male | | Urban | | Rural | |
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No | White | 1083 | 15.08 | 1866 | 25.99 | 2400 | 33.43 | 549 | 7.65 |
| | Minority | 923 | 12.86 | 2362 | 32.90 | 2431 | 33.86 | 854 | 11.89 |
| Yes | White | 67 | 0.93 | 243 | 3.38 | 243 | 3.38 | 67 | 0.93 |
| | Minority | 102 | 1.42 | 534 | 7.44 | 449 | 6.25 | 187 | 2.60 |

| Commitment | Race | Age at last referral | | | Prior History | | Prior judicial commitments | | Seriousness of Offense | | Total prior adjudications | | Total Number of Detentions | | Total Number of R & Es | |
|------------|----------|----------------------|-------|------|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| | | N | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std | Mean | Std |
| No | White | 2949 | 15.04 | 1.77 | 2.11 | 1.77 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 3.28 | 3.62 | 1.12 | 1.42 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 0.27 | 0.48 |
| | Minority | 3285 | 14.99 | 1.78 | 2.39 | 2.02 | 0.13 | 0.53 | 4.26 | 4.24 | 1.28 | 1.56 | 0.54 | 1.04 | 0.34 | 0.54 |
| Yes | White | 310 | 15.54 | 1.21 | 3.72 | 2.37 | 1.09 | 1.31 | 4.97 | 4.79 | 3.15 | 2.05 | 1.19 | 1.39 | 0.80 | 0.60 |
| | Minority | 636 | 15.60 | 1.15 | 4.27 | 2.82 | 1.23 | 1.33 | 6.89 | 5.73 | 3.49 | 2.25 | 1.57 | 1.82 | 0.95 | 0.65 |

APPENDIX D. Odds Ratios and Confidence Intervals

FY2001

Pretrial Detention (n=20,772 1=1,181 0=19,591)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.497 | (1.324-1.692) | 1.188 | (1.046-1.350) | 1.213 | (1.068-1.379) |
| Gender | 1.431 | (1.250-1.637) | 0.994 | (0.863-1.146) | 1.000 | (0.867-1.152) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.260 | (1.212-1.311) | 1.195 | (1.145-1.247) | 1.196 | (1.146-1.247) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 1.010 | (0.972-1.049) | 1.011 | (0.973-1.051) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.985 | (0.901-1.076) | 0.988 | (0.904-1.080) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.103 | (1.090-1.116) | 1.104 | (1.091-1.117) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.107 | (1.046-1.172) | 1.105 | (1.045-1.170) |
| Number of Prior Detentions | | | 1.288 | (1.224-1.356) | 1.277 | (1.213-1.345) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 1.301 | (1.103-1.534) | 1.306 | (1.107-1.540) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 0.738 | (0.631-0.863) |

Prosecution (n=19,320 1=7,309 0=12,011)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 0.988 | (0.931-1.048) | 0.857 | (0.804-0.914) | 0.851 | (0.798-0.908) |
| Gender | 1.231 | (1.156-1.311) | 0.977 | (0.912-1.046) | 0.975 | (0.911-1.044) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.100 | (1.082-1.118) | 1.021 | (1.003-1.040) | 1.021 | (1.003-1.039) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.919 | (0.895-0.943) | 0.918 | (0.895-0.942) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.720 | (0.668-0.776) | 0.718 | (0.666-0.774) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.074 | (1.065-1.084) | 1.074 | (1.064-1.084) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 2.051 | (1.965-2.141) | 2.053 | (1.967-2.142) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.254 | (1.198-1.313) | 1.257 | (1.201-1.317) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 0.370 | (0.326-0.420) | 0.370 | (0.326-0.420) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 1.085 | (1.006 -1.170) |

R & E (n= 7,309 1=1,524 0=5,785)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.166 | (1.039-1.309) | 1.022 | (0.902-1.157) | 1.020 | (0.900-1.155) |
| Gender | 1.714 | (1.498-1.962) | 1.333 | (1.153-1.540) | 1.332 | (1.152-1.540) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.068 | (1.031-1.106) | 1.055 | (1.014-1.097) | 1.055 | (1.014-1.097) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.936 | (0.899-0.975) | 0.936 | (0.899-0.975) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.905 | (0.823-0.994) | 0.904 | (0.823-0.994) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.092 | (1.078-1.106) | 1.092 | (1.078-1.106) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.493 | (1.411-1.579) | 1.493 | (1.411-1.579) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.313 | (1.240-1.390) | 1.314 | (1.241-1.391) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 0.165 | (0.133-0.204) | 0.165 | (0.133-0.204) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 1.023 | (0.887-1.181) |

Commitment (n= 7,180 1=946 0=6,234)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.766 | (1.525-2.045) | 1.267 | (1.066-1.507) | 1.240 | (1.042-1.477) |
| Gender | 2.022 | (1.695-2.413) | 1.177 | (0.957-1.447) | 1.166 | (0.948-1.434) |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Age at Last Referral | 1.260 (1.199-1.323) | 1.091 (1.027-1.160) | 1.093 (1.028-1.162) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | 0.958 (0.912-1.006) | 0.956 (0.910-1.004) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | 2.529 (2.248-2.845) | 2.520 (2.241-2.835) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | 1.067 (1.049-1.085) | 1.067 (1.049-1.085) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | 1.209 (1.129-1.295) | 1.212 (1.132-1.297) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | 1.202 (1.127-1.283) | 1.212 (1.136-1.294) |
| Number of Total R & Es | | 1.886 (1.616-2.201) | 1.890 (1.619-2.206) |
| Referral County Location | | | 1.289 (1.068-1.556) |

FY2000

Pretrial Detention (n= 21,294 1=1,259 0=20,035)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.461 | (1.298-1.644) | 1.160 | (1.025-1.313) | 1.193 | (1.054-1.351) |
| Gender | 1.470 | (1.287-1.678) | 1.015 | (0.883-1.166) | 1.020 | (0.887-1.172) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.233 | (1.186-1.282) | 1.184 | (1.135-1.235) | 1.184 | (1.135-1.235) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 1.015 | (0.980-1.050) | 1.017 | (0.983-1.053) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 1.061 | (0.981-1.147) | 1.061 | (0.982-1.147) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.110 | (1.098-1.123) | 1.112 | (1.100-1.125) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.072 | (1.018-1.130) | 1.070 | (1.016-1.127) |
| Number of Prior Detentions | | | 1.283 | (1.224-1.344) | 1.272 | (1.214-1.333) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 1.169 | (1.004-1.360) | 1.178 | (1.012-1.371) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 0.688 | (0.590-0.804) |

Prosecution (n=20,442 1=7,958 0=12,484)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.061 | (1.002-1.123) | 0.934 | (0.879-0.993) | 0.928 | (0.872-0.987) |
| Gender | 1.188 | (1.117-1.262) | 0.926 | (0.867-0.989) | 0.925 | (0.866-0.988) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.093 | (1.076-1.110) | 1.025 | (1.008-1.042) | 1.025 | (1.008-1.042) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.963 | (0.941-0.985) | 0.962 | (0.941-0.984) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.727 | (0.684-0.773) | 0.726 | (0.683-0.772) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.084 | (1.074-1.093) | 1.083 | (1.074-1.093) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.746 | (1.684-1.810) | 1.748 | (1.685-1.812) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.153 | (1.110-1.197) | 1.155 | (1.111-1.200) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 0.524 | (0.472-0.581) | 0.523 | (0.471-0.581) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 1.078 | (1.003-1.158) |

R & E (n=7,958 1=1,655 0=6,303)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.140 | (1.021-1.273) | 1.040 | (0.924-1.171) | 1.036 | (0.920-1.167) |
| Gender | 1.616 | (1.422-1.838) | 1.265 | (1.104-1.451) | 1.265 | (1.103-1.450) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.048 | (1.014-1.083) | 1.035 | (0.998-1.074) | 1.035 | (0.998-1.074) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.972 | (0.936-1.010) | 0.972 | (0.936-1.009) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.939 | (0.865-1.019) | 0.939 | (0.864-1.019) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.097 | (1.083-1.110) | 1.097 | (1.083-1.110) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.397 | (1.328-1.471) | 1.398 | (1.328-1.471) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.224 | (1.161-1.289) | 1.225 | (1.162-1.291) |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Number of Prior R & Es | | 0.197 (0.164-0.237) | 0.197 (0.164-0.237) |
| Referral County Location | | | 1.044 (0.911-1.197) |

Commitment (n=7,845 1=1,182, 0=6,663)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.782 | (1.562-2.034) | 1.338 | (1.144-1.567) | 1.322 | (1.128-1.548) |
| Gender | 2.005 | (1.711-2.348) | 1.210 | (1.002-1.461) | 1.205 | (0.997-1.455) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.239 | (1.184-1.297) | 1.129 | (1.064-1.197) | 1.129 | (1.065-1.198) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.945 | (0.905-0.988) | 0.945 | (0.904-0.987) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 2.217 | (2.007-2.448) | 2.220 | (2.010-2.452) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.078 | (1.062-1.095) | 1.078 | (1.061-1.095) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.244 | (1.172-1.319) | 1.244 | (1.172-1.319) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.199 | (1.131-1.270) | 1.203 | (1.135-1.275) |
| Number of Total R & Es | | | 1.931 | (1.684-2.214) | 1.933 | (1.686-2.216) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 1.147 | (0.962-1.366) |

Birth Cohort 1984

Pretrial Detention (n=11,990 1=633, 0=11,357)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.522 | (1.292-1.794) | 1.211 | (1.020-1.437) | 1.246 | (1.049-1.480) |
| Gender | 1.307 | (1.098-1.556) | 0.913 | (0.759-1.098) | 0.915 | (0.761-1.101) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.302 | (1.219-1.390) | 1.266 | (1.179-1.358) | 1.263 | (1.177-1.355) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 1.013 | (0.958-1.070) | 1.014 | (0.960-1.072) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.943 | (0.826-1.077) | 0.939 | (0.822-1.073) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.110 | (1.093-1.128) | 1.111 | (1.094-1.129) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.115 | (1.025-1.213) | 1.112 | (1.022-1.210) |
| Number of Prior Detentions | | | 1.268 | (1.171-1.373) | 1.256 | (1.160-1.360) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 1.304 | (1.024-1.661) | 1.312 | (1.030-1.672) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 0.712 | (0.574-0.883) |

Prosecution (n=11,767 1=3,926, 0=7,841)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.037 | (0.960-1.120) | 0.899 | (0.827-0.978) | 0.894 | (0.821-0.973) |
| Gender | 1.231 | (1.135-1.335) | 0.964 | (0.883-1.053) | 0.964 | (0.882-1.053) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.160 | (1.130-1.191) | 1.082 | (1.052-1.112) | 1.082 | (1.052-1.113) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.993 | (0.957-1.030) | 0.992 | (0.957-1.029) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.647 | (0.582-0.719) | 0.647 | (0.582-0.719) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.098 | (1.085-1.111) | 1.098 | (1.085-1.111) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.949 | (1.835-2.070) | 1.951 | (1.837-2.072) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.215 | (1.138-1.297) | 1.217 | (1.140-1.300) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 0.414 | (0.348-0.493) | 0.414 | (0.348-0.493) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 1.059 | (0.959-1.169) |

R & E (n=3,926 1=780, 0=3,146)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Minority Status | 1.185 (1.011-1.389) | 1.033 (0.870-1.226) | 1.039 (0.874-1.235) |
| Gender | 1.481 (1.241-1.767) | 1.150 (0.950-1.393) | 1.152 (0.952-1.395) |
| Age at Last Referral | 0.987 (0.935-1.042) | 0.969 (0.912-1.029) | 0.968 (0.911-1.028) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | 0.981 (0.928-1.038) | 0.982 (0.928-1.039) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | 0.973 (0.849-1.116) | 0.973 (0.848-1.116) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | 1.091 (1.072-1.109) | 1.091 (1.072-1.110) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | 1.457 (1.345-1.578) | 1.456 (1.344-1.577) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | 1.320 (1.210-1.439) | 1.317 (1.208-1.437) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | 0.159 (0.117-0.216) | 0.159 (0.117-0.216) |
| Referral County Location | | | 0.944 (0.772-1.154) |

Commitment (n=3,861 1=459, 0=3,402)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 2.001 | (1.625-2.464) | 1.524 | (1.188-1.954) | 1.510 | (1.176-1.939) |
| Gender | 2.149 | (1.681-2.747) | 1.487 | (1.112-1.989) | 1.482 | (1.108-1.983) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.143 | (1.056-1.237) | 1.016 | (0.923-1.120) | 1.018 | (0.924-1.121) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.925 | (0.860-0.993) | 0.924 | (0.860-0.992) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 3.019 | (2.524-3.612) | 3.024 | (2.528-3.618) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.042 | (1.018-1.067) | 1.042 | (1.018-1.066) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.198 | (1.082-1.326) | 1.198 | (1.083-1.326) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.229 | (1.112-1.360) | 1.233 | (1.115-1.364) |
| Number of Total R & Es | | | 1.941 | (1.555-2.424) | 1.948 | (1.560-2.432) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 1.104 | (0.836-1.459) |

Birth Cohort 1983

Pretrial Detention (n=12,481 1=592, 0=11,889)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.436 | (1.213-1.700) | 1.188 | (0.998-1.414) | 1.230 | (1.032-1.466) |
| Gender | 1.442 | (1.197-1.737) | 1.054 | (0.867-1.280) | 1.057 | (0.870-1.284) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.235 | (1.158-1.317) | 1.204 | (1.124-1.291) | 1.200 | (1.120-1.286) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 1.071 | (1.013-1.132) | 1.073 | (1.015-1.134) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.998 | (0.869-1.146) | 0.996 | (0.867-1.145) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.101 | (1.083-1.119) | 1.103 | (1.085-1.121) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.060 | (0.972-1.155) | 1.058 | (0.971-1.154) |
| Number of Prior Detentions | | | 1.267 | (1.167-1.375) | 1.254 | (1.155-1.362) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 1.159 | (0.898-1.495) | 1.174 | (0.910-1.514) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 0.693 | (0.557-0.863) |

Prosecution (n=12,411 1=4,130, 0=8,281)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.113 | (1.032-1.200) | 0.963 | (0.888-1.044) | 0.970 | (0.894-1.052) |
| Gender | 1.178 | (1.088-1.275) | 0.921 | (0.846-1.004) | 0.922 | (0.846-1.004) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.116 | (1.089-1.144) | 1.046 | (1.019-1.074) | 1.046 | (1.019-1.073) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 1.007 | (0.972-1.043) | 1.007 | (0.972-1.043) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.754 | (0.680-0.836) | 0.755 | (0.681-0.836) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.084 | (1.072-1.096) | 1.084 | (1.072-1.096) |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | 1.833 (1.731-1.941) | 1.832 (1.730-1.940) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | 1.264 (1.187-1.347) | 1.262 (1.185-1.345) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | 0.375 (0.316-0.445) | 0.375 (0.316-0.446) |
| Referral County Location | | | 0.930 (0.844-1.023) |

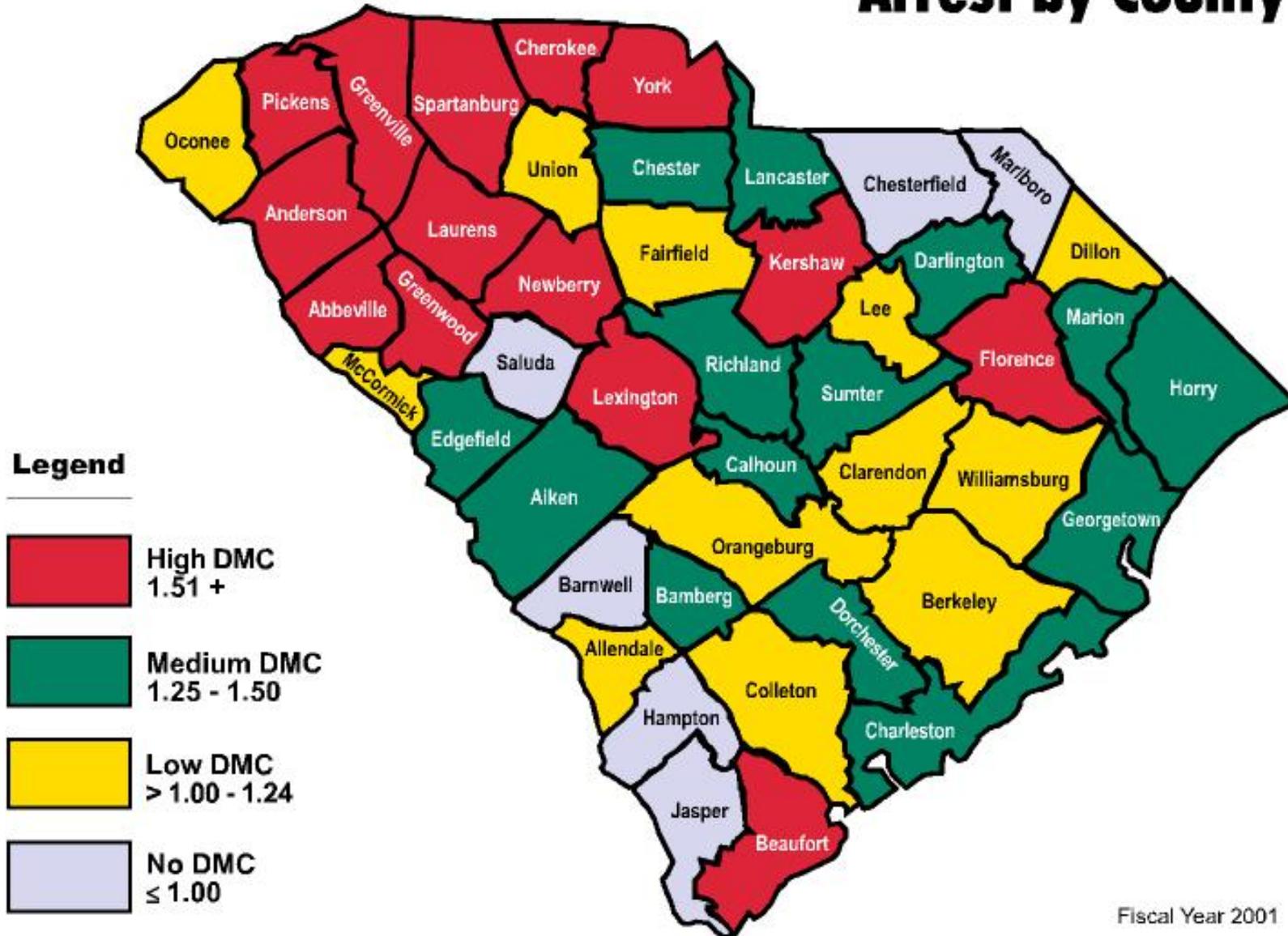
R & E (n=4,130 1=841, 0=3,289)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.138 | (0.976-1.327) | 1.021 | (0.866-1.204) | 1.022 | (0.866-1.207) |
| Gender | 1.706 | (1.431-2.034) | 1.243 | (1.029-1.502) | 1.243 | (1.029-1.502) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.018 | (0.965-1.073) | 1.026 | (0.965-1.091) | 1.026 | (0.964-1.091) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 0.959 | (0.904-1.019) | 0.959 | (0.904-1.019) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 0.965 | (0.845-1.102) | 0.965 | (0.845-1.102) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.102 | (1.084-1.121) | 1.102 | (1.084-1.121) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.505 | (1.388-1.632) | 1.505 | (1.388-1.632) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.279 | (1.175-1.392) | 1.278 | (1.174-1.392) |
| Number of Prior R & Es | | | 0.145 | (0.106-0.199) | 0.145 | (0.106-0.199) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 0.988 | (0.814-1.200) |

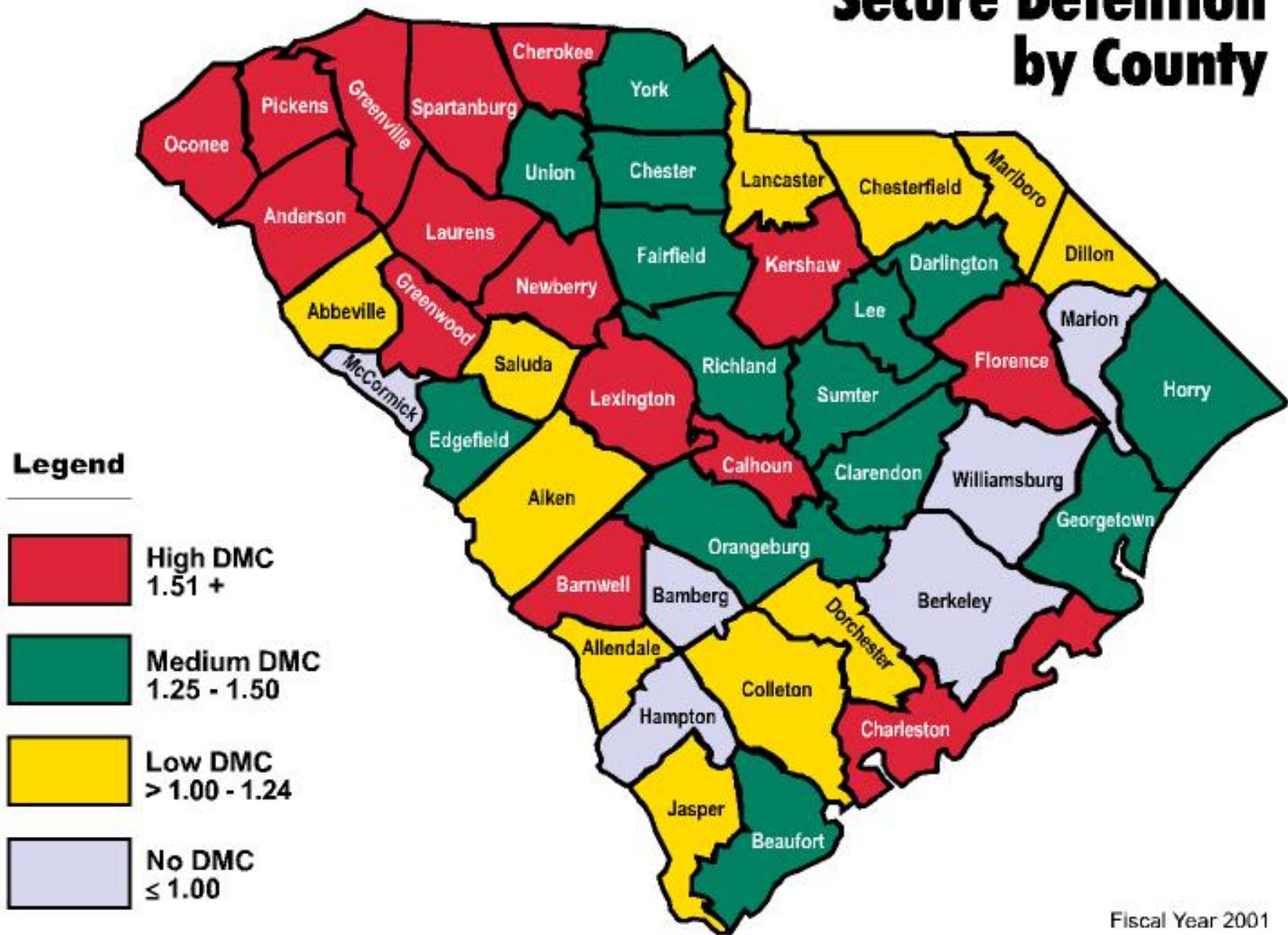
Commitment (n=4,105 1=527, 0=3,578)

| Variables | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) | OR | (C.I.) |
| Minority Status | 1.710 | (1.411-2.073) | 1.266 | (1.008-1.591) | 1.223 | (0.972-1.538) |
| Gender | 1.960 | (1.565-2.455) | 1.056 | (0.807-1.381) | 1.040 | (0.795-1.361) |
| Age at Last Referral | 1.152 | (1.070-1.242) | 1.086 | (0.982-1.201) | 1.088 | (0.985-1.203) |
| Number of Prior Referrals | | | 1.040 | (0.969-1.115) | 1.041 | (0.970-1.117) |
| Number of Prior Commitments | | | 2.245 | (1.922-2.622) | 2.251 | (1.927-2.629) |
| Severity of Current Offense | | | 1.105 | (1.082-1.128) | 1.103 | (1.081-1.127) |
| Number of Prior Adjudications | | | 1.138 | (1.037-1.249) | 1.137 | (1.036-1.248) |
| Number of Total Detentions | | | 1.216 | (1.111-1.332) | 1.227 | (1.120-1.343) |
| Number of Total R & Es | | | 2.217 | (1.796-2.735) | 2.211 | (1.791-2.728) |
| Referral County Location | | | | | 1.370 | (1.067-1.760) |

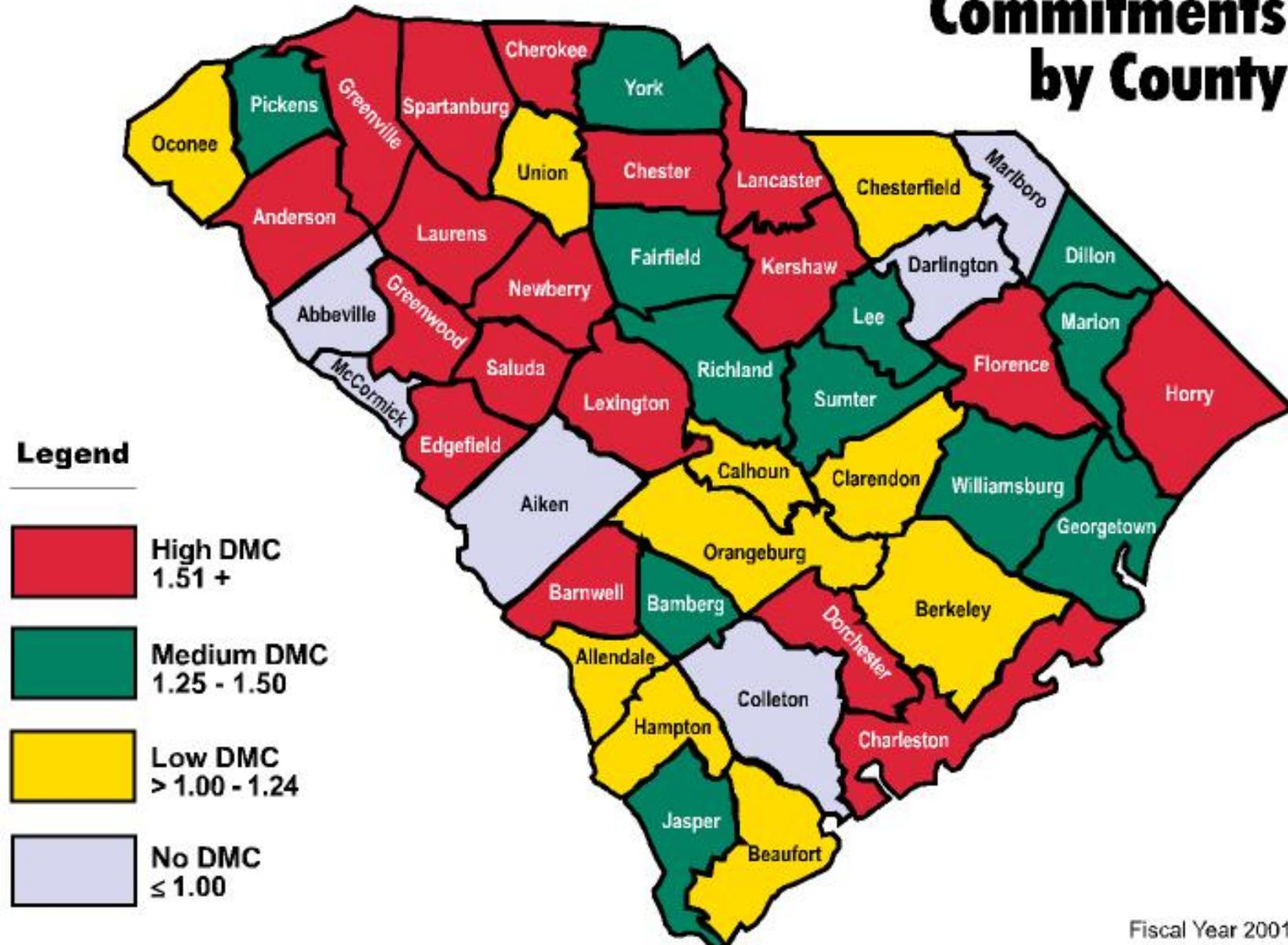
SC Disproportionate Minority Confinement Index: Arrest by County



SC Disproportionate Minority Confinement Index: Secure Detention by County



SC Disproportionate Minority Confinement Index: Commitments by County



Fiscal Year 2001

APPENDIX F. DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT INDEX MATRIX

1. AREA REPORTED

Check one: Statewide
 County **Allendale**
 Other

2. MINORITY REPORTED

Check one: X All
 American Indians Asian
 Black Hispanic
 Pacific Islanders Other
 Combination _____, _____,

3. REPORTING PERIOD: FY 2001

4. DATA ITEMS

| Data Items | -A- Total Number of all Youth | -B- Total Number of Minority Youth | -C- % Minority | -D- Index |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Arrested* Status <u>Delinquent</u> | 8 | 8 | 100% | 1.19 |
| 2. Diverted** | 48 | 46 | 95.8% | 1.14 |
| 3. Detained Own home Nonsecure Secure | 2 19 | 2 19 | 100% 100% | 1.19 1.19 |
| 4. Prosecuted | 41 | 40 | 97.6% | 1.16 |
| 5. Adjudicated Status Delinquent | 3 39 | 3 38 | 100% 97.4% | 1.19 1.16 |
| 6. Transferred to adult court | . | . | . | . |
| 7. Disposition Case closed Probation *** Commitment-private Commitment-state | 4 26 | 4 26 | 100% 100% | 1.19 1.19 |
| 8. Committed State secure facility Local secure facility | 10 | 10 | 100% | 1.19 |
| 9. Population at risk (age 10 through 16) | 1184 | 994 | 83.95% | . |

Data Sources:

Item 1: SLED, SCIBRS, *youth 16 and under; Item 2: DJJ, **solicitor’s decision; Item 3: DJJ; Item 4: DJJ; Item 5: DJJ; Item 6: DJJ; Item 7: DJJ, ***overall probations; Item 8: DJJ; Item 9: 2000 US Census

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT INDEX MATRIX

1. AREA REPORTED

Check one: Statewide
 County **Florence**
 Other

2. MINORITY REPORTED

Check one: X All
 American Indians Asian
 Black Hispanic
 Pacific Islanders Other
 Combination _____, _____

3. REPORTING PERIOD: FY 2001

4. DATA ITEMS

| Data Items | -A- Total Number of all Youth | -B- Total Number of Minority Youth | -C- % Minority | -D- Index |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Arrested* Status Delinquent | 593 | 471 | 79.43% | 1.59 |
| 2. Diverted** | 711 | 528 | 74.3% | 1.49 |
| 3. Detained Own home Nonsecure Secure | 1 80 | 1 62 | 100% 77.5% | 2.00 1.55 |
| 4. Prosecuted | 123 | 94 | 76.4% | 1.53 |
| 5. Adjudicated Status Delinquent | 15 112 | 7 89 | 46.7% 79.5% | 0.93 1.59 |
| 6. Transferred to adult court | . | . | . | . |
| 7. Disposition Case closed Probation*** Commitment-private Commitment-state | 38 56 | 35 36 | 92.1% 64.3% | 1.84 1.29 |
| 8. Committed State secure facility Local secure facility | 21 | 18 | 85.7% | 1.71 |
| 9. Population at risk (age 10 through 16) | 13415 | 6707 | 50% | . |

Data Sources:

Item 1: SLED, SCIBRS, *youth 16 and under; Item 2: DJJ, **solicitor's decision; Item 3: DJJ; Item 4: DJJ; Item 5: DJJ; Item 6: DJJ; Item 7: DJJ, ***overall probations; Item 8: DJJ; Item 9: 2000 US Census

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT INDEX MATRIX

1. AREA REPORTED

Check one: Statewide
 County **Greenville**
 Other

2. MINORITY REPORTED

Check one: X All
 American Indians Asian
 Black Hispanic
 Pacific Islanders Other
 Combination _____, _____,

3. REPORTING PERIOD: FY 2001

4. DATA ITEMS

| Data Items | -A- Total Number of all Youth | -B- Total Number of Minority Youth | -C- % Minority | -D- Index |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Arrested* Status Delinquent | 1676 | 785 | 46.84% | 1.69 |
| 2. Diverted** | 932 | 398 | 42.7% | 1.54 |
| 3. Detained Own home Nonsecure Secure | 10 259 | 8 141 | 80% 54.4% | 2.89 1.97 |
| 4. Prosecuted | 423 | 200 | 47.3% | 1.71 |
| 5. Adjudicated Status Delinquent | 146 335 | 59 168 | 40.4% 50.1% | 1.46 1.81 |
| 6. Transferred to adult court | 1 | 1 | 100% | 3.61 |
| 7. Disposition Case closed Probation*** Commitment-private Commitment-state | 21 199 | 13 98 | 61.9% 49.2% | 2.24 1.78 |
| 8. Committed State secure facility Local secure facility | 90 | 41 | 45.6% | 1.65 |
| 9. Population at risk (age 10 through 16) | 36160 | 10012 | 27.69% | . |

Data Sources:

Item 1: SLED, SCIBRS, *youth 16 and under; Item 2: DJJ, **solicitor’s decision; Item 3: DJJ; Item 4: DJJ; Item 5: DJJ; Item 6: DJJ; Item 7: DJJ, ***overall probations; Item 8: DJJ; Item 9: 2000 US Census

APPENDIX G. Community Readiness Model Semi-Structured Interview (Modified)

Community Climate

1. Describe your community.
2. What is the community's attitude about the DMC issue? How concerned are the community members about DMC?

Knowledge About the Issue of DMC

3. How knowledgeable are community members about the DMC issue? (e.g., dynamics, signs, symptoms, statistics, effects on family and friends, etc.)
4. What type of information is available in your community regarding DMC?
5. What local data on this issue is available in your community?
6. How do people obtain this information in your community?

Community Efforts (Programs, Activities, Policies, etc.)

7. Tell me what kinds of community efforts are occurring to address DMC? (prompt for list)
8. How long have these efforts been going on in your community?
9. What are the strengths of these efforts?
10. What are the weaknesses of these efforts?
11. How are these efforts funded?
12. Who do these programs serve? (e.g., individuals of a certain age group, ethnicity, etc.)
13. Would there be any segments of the community for which these efforts/services may appear inaccessible? (e.g., individuals of a certain age group, ethnicity, income level, geographic region, etc.)
14. Is there a need to expand these efforts/services? Why?
15. What formal or informal policies, practices and laws re community, and for how long? (prompt: an example of formal would be school, police, or courts and an example of informal would be like the police not responding to a particular part of town, etc.)
16. Are there segments of the community for which these policies, practices and laws may not apply? (prompt: e.g., due to SES, ethnicity, age, etc.)
17. Is there a need to expand these policies, practices and laws? If yes, are there plans to expand? Please explain. lated to this issue in place in your

Community Knowledge of Efforts

Introduction: You know about issues that others in the community may not know. Tell me about the average [insert county name] citizen.

18. Using a scale from 1 to 10, how aware are people in the community of the efforts to address DMC? (1 = no awareness – 10 = very aware)
19. How does the community view the policies, practices and law related to the DMC issue?

Leaders

20. Who are the leaders within this community specific to the issue of DMC?
21. Who are the other leaders within your community?
22. Using a scale from 1 to 10, how much of a concern is the DMC issue to the leadership in your community (1 = no concern – 10 = very large concern)
23. How are the “leaders” in your community involved in efforts regarding the issue? Please explain. (e.g., they involved in a committee, task force, etc.? how often do they meet?)
24. Would the leadership support additional efforts? Please explain.

Resources for Prevention Efforts (Time, Money, People, Space, etc.)

25. Tell me about resources available to address DMC.
26. Whom would an individual affected by DMC turn to first for help and why?
27. On a scale from 1 to 10, what is the level of expertise and training among those working on DMC issues?
28. Do efforts that address DMC have a broad base of volunteers?
29. What is the community’s and/or local business’ attitude about supporting efforts with people volunteering time, making financial donations, and/or providing space?
30. Are you aware of any proposals or action plans that have been submitted for funding to address this issue in your community? If yes, please explain.
31. Do you know if there is any evaluation of these efforts?
32. Are the evaluation results being used to make changes in programs, activities, or policies or to start new ones?

Concluding Question

33. What should be done about DMC? What recommendations do you have to address the DMC issue?

APPENDIX H. Consent Form



INSTITUTE FOR FAMILIES IN SOCIETY
A USC-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP FOR
FAMILY ENHANCEMENT

Consent Form

Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Project

The Institute for Families in Society, University of South Carolina, in partnership with the SC Department of Public Safety is conducting interviews/ focus groups within your region of the state. These interviews/focus groups will address the issue of disproportionate minority confinement (i.e., over representation of minorities in comparison to the youth population) in the state's juvenile justice system. Participants in these interviews/groups will be asked a series of questions that focus on knowledge and efforts related to DMC in their community. You are being asked to participate in the interviews/ focus groups because of your leadership role in the community. As a participant, you will be asked to share your ideas and opinions about the DMC issue and offer recommendations on how to address this issue in your community and across the state. The interview/ focus group discussion will last approximately one hour.

All of the information shared in the interviews/focus groups will be treated as confidential data. Only summary data will be used to discuss the ideas, opinions, and recommendations of the group. Your comments will not be linked to your name. We will take hand written notes and may audiotape the group discussion. The audiotape will supplement the hand written notes taken during the discussion. We will destroy the audiotape at the completion of the project.

Your participation in the discussion is voluntary. You may wish to participate in all or some of the discussion. There are no penalties if you decide not to participate at all. There are no risks or direct benefits for participating in this discussion.

If you have any questions or concerns, you may contact Patricia Stone Motes (803-777-4698) at the Institute for Families in Society, University of South Carolina Columbia, SC 29208.

I have read and understand this consent form. I give my consent to participate in this interview/focus group discussion of the DMC Project. I have been given a copy of this form for my records and future reference.

Signature

Date