

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

**FINAL REPORT
Disproportionate Minority Contact Project
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This final report of the DMC Project is an updated version of the study, *Minorities in South Carolina's Juvenile Justice System: Understanding the Disparities and Assessing Community Readiness for Change* originally issued December 2003 and revised August 2004. This final iteration includes a secondary analysis with selected extra legal variables. The order and presentation of the report have also been revised.

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

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 deeper 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 comprised 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; and 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 Grant 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 quantitative and qualitative methodologies (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, was used 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.

METHOD

The quantitative 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

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.

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: (1) 1983 Birth Cohort; (2) 1984 Birth Cohort; (3) 2000 Fiscal Year Family Court Referral Cohort; and (4) 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).

To provide contextual support to the quantitative efforts and to support potential local planning, qualitative community assessments 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).

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.

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

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 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); reception and evaluation (the decision by a family court judge to commit a juvenile to reception and evaluation [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); and 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. Of note, 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.

In the primary study, the factors or variables that were investigated to find their association with the four decision points included two categories: demographic and legal history. The demographic information for each juvenile consisted of gender (male, female); location of county of referral (rural, urban); and 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: (1)

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

severity of offense (Based on the weighting scale provided by SCDJJ listed in Appendix B, the last referral offense was assigned a severity score that could range from 0 to 25.); and (2) summary variables, which included variables on prior history and total history.

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 (1) prior adjudications (summary of the community education programs, probations, R & Es, and commitments); (2) prior detentions; (3) prior R&Es; and (4) prior referrals. The total summary variables are (1) total detentions; (2) total decisions to prosecute; and (3) and total R&E commitments.

Analytic Models

Three analytic models were run in the primary quantitative study 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.

In the secondary analysis, two changes were made to the primary analytic models. Four extra-legal variables were added, and the variable, number of prior adjudications was removed because of its relatively high correlation with several other variables in the model. The four extra-legal variables added to the analytic models were: (1) school status (regular day school versus other) 2) living arrangements (living with both parents versus not) 3) history of family delinquency, and 4) annual family income (less than \$20,000 vs. \$20,000 and greater). (Analyses were conducted for the 16 judicial circuits in South Carolina and are contained in Appendix #.)

Table 1. Analytic Models

Stages	Model	Factors
<i>Pre-Trial Detention</i>	1	Gender
Prosecution		Minority Status
R & E		Age at Last Referral
Commitment		
	2	Gender
		Minority Status

Stages	Model	Factors
		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
	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).

The extra-legal variables of interest in the secondary study were not included in the original analysis because there were large numbers of youth for whom this information was missing. Logistic analysis requires a non-missing value for every variable in order to be included in the analysis. When the new variables were added, the numbers of youth in the study were reduced by approximately 1/3 to 1/2, depending on the cohort and decision point. Further the socio-

economic variables as defined in the juvenile justice database presented some challenges. For example, family income was coded either as less than \$20,000 or \$20,000 or more. Such small gradations do not allow for a rich analysis of how families with more economic resources are treated in comparison to families with lesser economic resources.

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, the primary 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.

Community Readiness

Qualitative assessment within each of three communities included key informant interviews, focus groups, and family court and other community observations. All interviews were conducted by African American researchers with advanced interviewing skills and with knowledge of the administration of the Community Readiness Model protocol. Because the qualitative assessments involved human subjects, the necessary approval through the Institutional Review Board at the University of South Carolina was obtained. All participants gave written consent to participate in this study.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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

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.

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 Study

This study uses a rich and statistically sound combination of multivariate analyses to study the relationship among legal and extra-legal 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. The quantitative analyses are limited to aggregated statewide data. 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 secondary analysis includes an examination of the relationship of selected extra legal variables (e.g. school status, socio-economic status). However, the use of extra legal variables presents some analytic challenges as there are large numbers of youth for whom this information was missing.

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 as more delineated analyses regarding offense type (e.g., truancy, drugs) would have enhanced this study.

This study also includes qualitative assessments in three selected communities in the overall research design to increase a contextual understanding of the findings. 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.

RESULTS

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. 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.

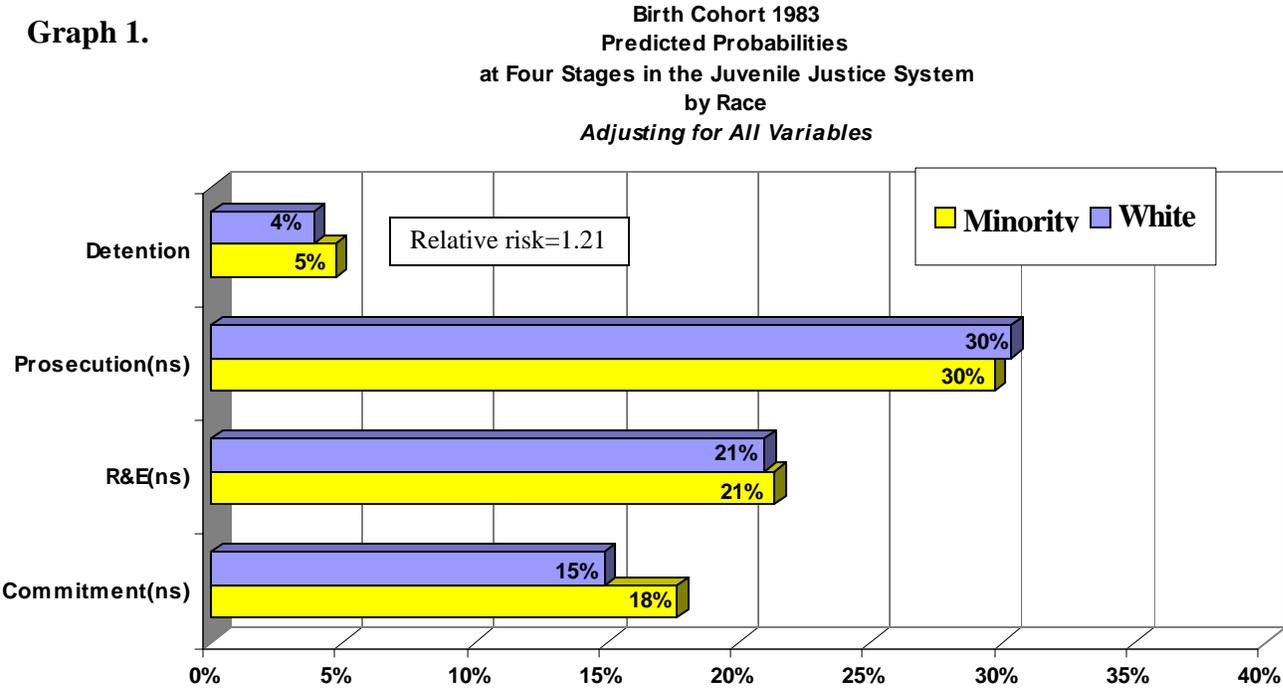
In the data sets that were created based on referrals in fiscal years 2000 and 2001, the juveniles are slightly younger and there are greater numbers at each stage of the system. Detained and committed offenders have similar severity of offense scores across all four study groups. The fiscal year study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

The data sets for the secondary analysis using the additional extra-legal variables is characterized by at least a third of the youth having had some challenges related to school status. Between 70-80% of the youth involved in the juvenile justice system are not living with both parents. Seventy-two percent to 81% of the families of the youth currently involved in the juvenile justice system have family histories of delinquency. While the scale that differentiates income levels is very narrow (\$20,000 and below vs. greater than \$20,000), the majority (59%-63%) of families served in the juvenile justice system have annual incomes below \$20,000.

The overall trends from the primary predictive analyses show that 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. After controlling for 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 the 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 8% 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.

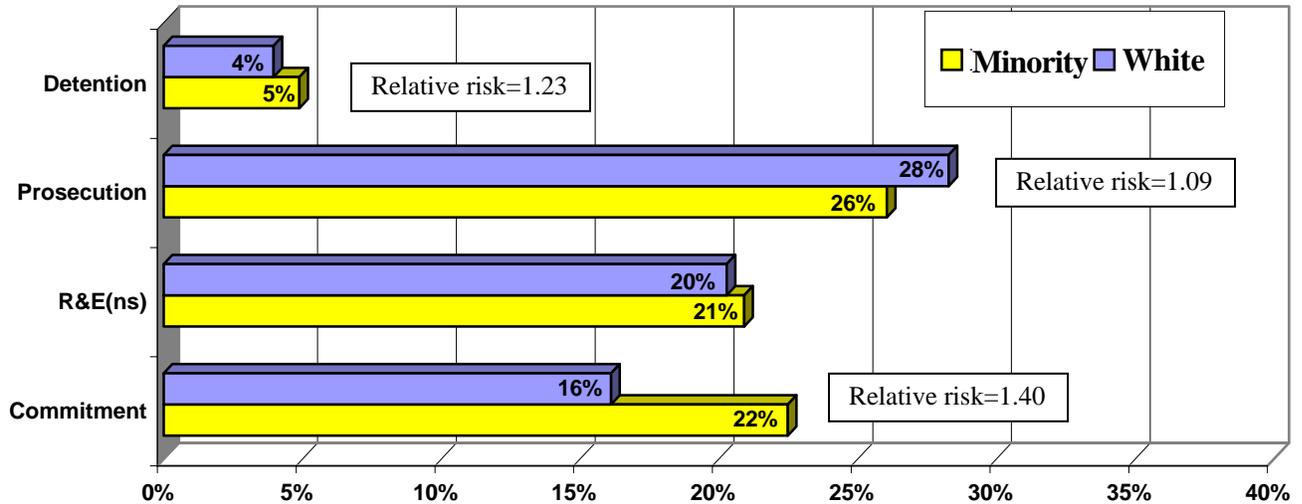
Graph 1.



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.

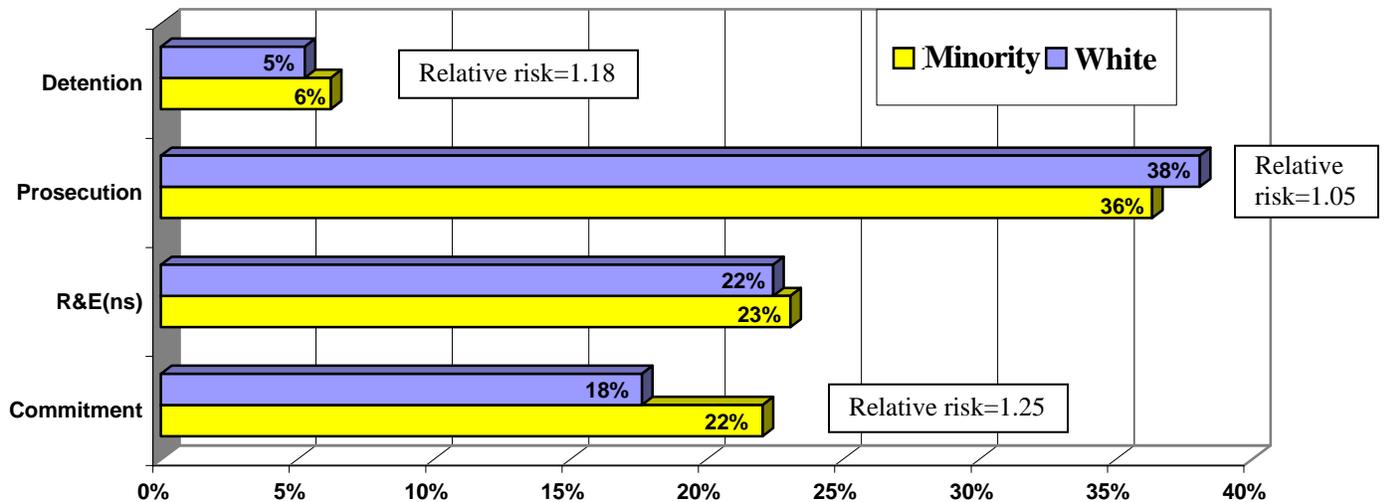
Birth Cohort 1984
Predicted Probabilities
at Four Stages in the Juvenile Justice System
by Race
Adjusting for All Variables



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 (9%). There was no difference in probability of being sent to R& E.

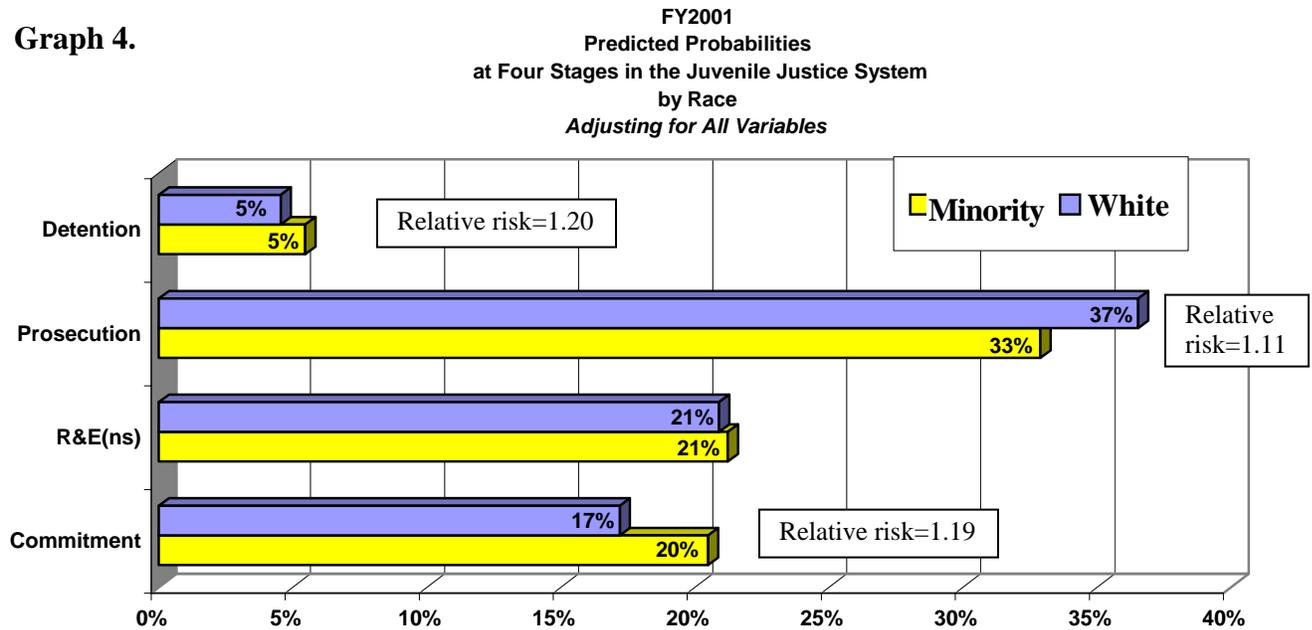
Graph 3.

FY2000
Predicted Probabilities
at Four Stages in the Juvenile Justice System
by Race
Adjusting for All Variables



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 5% 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-	1.036	(0.920-	1.322	(1.128-1.548)

				0.987)		1.167)		
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.

Table 3. Odds Ratios and Confidence Intervals for Minority Status at Four Stages in the Juvenile Justice System by Data Set with Extra Legal Variables

	Detentions**		Prosecutions		R & E		Commitments	
	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval
1983	1.190	(0.946-1.496)	0.824	(0.740-0.918)	0.984	(0.814-1.189)	1.201	(0.927-1.555)
1984	1.196	(0.945-1.514)	0.737	(0.657-0.827)	0.947	(0.775-1.157)	1.475	(1.105-1.970)
2000	1.148	(0.982-1.343)	0.799	(0.737-0.867)	0.948	(0.828-1.086)	1.205	(1.007-1.443)
2001	1.168	(0.991-1.377)	0.694	(0.637-0.757)	0.846	(0.735-0.974)	1.177	(0.964-1.436)

** Prior detentions and prior adjudications not used as independent variables

Model = Age at last referral, gender, prior referrals, prior/total detentions, prior commitments, seriousness of current offense, prior/total R&E, rural, school status, living arrangements, and) annual family income

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 in the primary study 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.

Across the primary study and the secondary study with the extra legal variable included, the consistent finding is that the juvenile’s legal history is the most important determinant of outcome. Thus, legal variables such as severity of current offense, number of prior commitments and / or number of prior detentions were most predictive of outcomes. Overall findings from the secondary analysis revealed no disparity existed between minority youth and white youth at pre-trial detention in all four cohorts. Whites were more likely to be prosecuted in all four cohorts. No disparity existed at R & E for 3 cohorts (BC1983; BC1984; FY2000). Minorities were more likely to be committed for two cohorts (BC1984; FY2000). In the secondary analysis, the four extra-legal variables had the most influence at the prosecution and R & E stages. Across analyses, not being at a normal education level and not living with both parents were the two variables that were significant most often.

Description of Four Primary Data Sets

In Appendix C, there are 32 tables that provide detailed descriptions of the four primary data sets, at the detention, prosecution, R & E and commitment stages. For each primary data set, summary descriptions for juveniles at last referral and the four outcome stages are presented below. Also included in Appendix C, are 20 tables that provide detailed descriptions of the four data sets analyzed with the extra legal variables included. The following is a summary across the four primary datasets followed by a comparative summary of the primary and secondary analyses.

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%
Gender	
Female	34.74%

Variable	Measure (%)	
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 was 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 included a greater percentage of males (76% versus 66% for those not committed); those with a more serious offense score (6.2 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.6 for those not committed); and those with 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%	
	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)

Variable	Measure (%)
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); and 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 demonstrated by 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 included a greater percentage of males (74% versus 65% for those not committed); had a more serious offense score (6.1 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.8 for those not committed), and had 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) and 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)
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; and 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 shown by the number of times they had been referred to court (3 times for those prosecuted as compared to 2.1 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 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 were more likely to be male (78% male versus 68% females for those not committed); have a more serious offense score (6 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.7 for those not committed); and have 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); and 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 shown in 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); the weight of their current offense (a score of 4.2 for those prosecuted versus 2.9 for those not prosecuted); and the 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% minorities versus 55% white), male (79% male versus 68% females) and similar as to county of origin (77% versus 78%). Juveniles who were committed to R & E were more likely to be a minority (59% for those committed to R & E versus 54% for those not committed), to be a male (79% for those committed to R & E versus 68% for those not committed), to have a more serious offense score (5.9 for those committed to R & E, versus 3.7 for those not committed), and to have 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 had more serious offense scores (6.3 versus 3.8).

Comparative Descriptions of Four Data Sets with Extra Legal Variables

Tables 7 - 10 below provide a comparative look at the four data sets with and without the extra-legal variables. Across all four data sets, the number of cases was significantly reduced (1/3-1/2 depending on the cohort and the decision point). In addition to less cases being analyzed, the smaller datasets have a noticeable increase in the numbers of minorities and in the numbers of males. Further, the population is older, with more involved legal histories (i.e., higher number of prior referrals, more serious current offenses, increased prior detentions, increased prior referrals to R & E, and increased number of prior commitments). The more involved legal histories would be expected to reduce the disparities found in the earlier DMC study (e.g., less discretion is available in sentencing when charges are more severe.)

Table 7: Comparative Description of 1983 Birth Cohort

<u>Variable</u>	Measure (%)	Measure (%)
	Without Extra-Legal Variables N=12,481	With Extra-Legal Variables N=6,648
Race		
Minorities	52.30%	54.84%
White	47.70%	45.16%
Gender		
Female	34.74%	30.39%
Male	65.26%	69.61%
Referral County Location		
Rural	23.40%	23.32%
Urban	76.60%	76.68%
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Average Age at Last Referral	15.42 (1.65)	15.48 (1.58)
Average Number of Prior Referrals	2.05 (1.79)	2.61 (2.11)
Average Severity of Current Offense	3.30 (3.58)	3.77 (3.99)
Average Number of Prior Detentions	0.22 (0.70)	0.33 (0.85)
Average Number of Prior R & Es	0.09 (0.32)	0.16 (0.41)
Average Number of Prior Commitments	0.12 (0.54)	0.21 (0.68)

Table 8: Comparative Description of 1984 Birth Cohort

<u>Variable</u>	Measure (%)	
	Without Extra-Legal Variables N=11,990	With Extra-Legal Variables N=6095
Race		
Minorities	51.66%	55.00%
White	48.34%	45.00%
Gender		
Female	35.90%	31.75%
Male	64.10%	68.25%
Referral County Location		
Rural	23.18%	22.74%
Urban	76.82%	77.26%
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Average Age at Last Referral	15.36 (1.63)	15.46 (1.57)
Average Number of Prior Referrals	1.92 (1.79)	2.52 (2.14)
Average Severity of Current Offense	3.29 (3.56)	3.80 (4.03)
Average Number of Prior Detentions	0.23 (0.74)	0.37 (0.92)
Average Number of Prior R & Es	0.10 (0.33)	0.17 (0.42)
Average Number of Prior Commitments	0.12 (0.54)	0.21 (0.70)

Table 9: Comparative Description of Fiscal Year 2000 Family Court Referral Cohort

<u>Variable</u>	Measure (%)		Measure (%)
	Without Extra-Legal Variables N=21,294		With Extra-Legal Variables N=12,025
Race			
Minorities	54.87%		57.44%
White	45.13%		42.56%
Gender			
Female	31.83%		27.79%
Male	68.17%		72.21%
Referral County Location			
Rural	22.54%		21.90%
Urban	77.46%		78.10%
	Mean	(SD)	Mean (SD)
Average Age at Last Referral	15.14	(1.87)	15.42 (1.59)
Average Number of Prior Referrals	2.51	(2.11)	3.20 (2.34)
Average Severity of Current Offense	3.43	(3.63)	3.87 (4.00)
Average Number of Prior Detentions	0.35	(0.90)	0.50 (1.06)
Average Number of Prior R & Es	0.15	(0.40)	0.24 (0.48)
Average Number of Prior Commitments	0.19	(0.67)	0.30 (0.83)

Table 10: Comparative Description of Fiscal Year 2001 Family Court Referral Cohort

<u>Variable</u>	Measure (%)	
	Without Extra-Legal Variables N=20,772	With Extra-Legal Variables N=10,792
Race		
Minorities	55.49%	58.54%
White	44.51%	41.46%
Gender		
Female	32.39%	28.53%
Male	67.61%	71.47%
Referral County Location		
Rural	22.47%	21.72%
Urban	77.53%	78.28%
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Average Age at Last Referral	14.91 (1.82)	15.14 (1.65)
Average Number of Prior Referrals	2.05 (1.92)	2.67 (2.24)
Average Severity of Current Offense	3.41 (3.64)	3.85 (3.99)
Average Number of Prior Detentions	0.30 (0.84)	0.47 (1.02)
Average Number of Prior R & Es	0.12 (0.35)	0.20 (0.44)
Average Number of Prior Commitments	0.14 (0.58)	0.23 (0.73)

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, primary 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, location of county of referral into the analysis, and the additional extra-legal variables the results vary by data set and decision point. Across the primary study and the secondary study with the extra legal variables included, the consistent finding is that the juvenile’s legal history is the most important determinant of outcome. Thus, legal variables such as severity of current offense, number of prior commitments and / or number of prior detentions were most predictive of outcomes.

1983 Birth Cohort

Detention

In the primary analysis, 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 did not change the odds of detention in the primary analysis.

In the secondary analysis, age, number of priors, severity of offense, number of prior detentions and prior R & Es were all significant in determining whether the youth was detained or not. No disparity existed between minority youth and white youth at detention. None of the extra-legal variables were significant contributors as to whether a youth was sent to pre-trial detention.

Prosecution

The primary study reveals 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.

Findings from the secondary analysis indicate that whites were more likely to be prosecuted than minorities. Males were less likely to be prosecuted than females. As age and the number of referrals, commitments, detentions, R & Es increased, so did the likelihood of prosecution. Not living with both parents, not having a normal education status, having a family member who was delinquent and coming from a family with an annual income of less than \$20,000 were all risk factors for being prosecuted.

R & E

The primary analysis indicates that 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 decrease 7 times ($1 / 0.145$). 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

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.

sent to R & E based on differences in minority status, age at last referral, prior referral, prior commitment or county location.

In the secondary analysis, being male, number of prior referrals, severity of offense, number of prior detentions and prior R & Es were all significant in determining whether the youth was detained or not. Males were more likely to be sent to R & E. No disparity existed between minority youth and white youth. Not living with both parents and not having a normal education status were risk factors for being sent to R & E.

Commitment

The number of prior commitments has the strongest relationship to whether a juvenile will be committed in the primary analysis. 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.

Findings from the secondary analysis revealed that commitment was related primarily to legal variables (number of prior referrals, number of prior commitments, severity of current offense, number of prior detentions, and the total number of R & Es). Being from a rural county increased the likelihood of commitment. None of the extra-legal variables were significant contributors as to whether a youth was committed

1983 Birth Cohort Summary

In the primary analysis, 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.

In the secondary analysis, minority status was only significant at the prosecution stage; with white youth being more likely to be prosecuted. Being from a rural county increased the likelihood of commitment. Not living with both parents and not being at a normal education level were the extra legal variables significant at the prosecution and at R & E stages.

1984 Birth Cohort

Detention

The primary analysis revealed that 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.

The secondary analysis indicated no disparity between minority youth and white youth at the detention stage. Variables contributing to detention were age, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. No extra legal variables were significant at the detention stage.

Prosecution

Once the legal and county variables have been entered into the primary 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.

At the prosecution stage in the secondary analysis, white males were more likely to be prosecuted. The following legal variables contributed to the decision of whether or not to prosecute: number of prior referrals, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. Age at last referral, not living with both parents, not having normal school status, and family income less than \$20,000 also contributed to prosecution.

R & E

With all demographic and legal history variables in the primary 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.

In the secondary analysis, neither gender nor minority status were related to commitment to R & E. The following legal variables were significant in the decision making process: number of prior referrals, number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. Extra legal variables related to R & E were not having normal educational level, not living with both parents, and having a family member with a history of delinquency.

Commitment

At the commitment stage in the primary analysis, 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 commitment 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.

The secondary analysis indicates that minority youth were more likely to be committed than white youth. Males were more likely to be committed than females. Number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offenses, number of prior detentions, and number of total R & Es were related to increased odd of being commitment. None of the extra-legal variables were significant contributors as to whether a youth was committed.

1984 Birth Cohort Summary

With the exception of R & E, differences in minority status were significant in determining the odds of the outcome at each stage in the primary analysis. 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.

In the secondary analysis, minority status was significant with white youth being more likely to be prosecuted and black youth being more likely to be committed. Not living with both parents and not being at a normal education level were the extra legal variables significant at both the prosecution and at R & E stages.

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 in the primary analysis. 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.

The secondary analysis indicated no disparity between minority youth and white youth at the detention stage. Variables contributing to detention were age at last referral, number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. Youth from rural counties were less likely to be detained. None of the extra legal variables were significant at the detention stage.

Prosecution

In the primary analysis, 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 decrease 4%. 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 ($1/.925=1.08$ or 8%).

In the secondary analysis, white males were more likely to be prosecuted. The following legal variables contributed to the decision of whether to prosecute: number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. Age at last referral, not living with both parents, not having normal school status, and family income less than \$20,000 also contributed to prosecution.

R & E

The only demographic variable that had a significant odds ratio in the primary 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.

The secondary analysis revealed that males were more likely to be committed to R & E. No disparity existed for white youth and minority youth. The following legal variables were significant in deciding whether or not to commit: number of prior referrals, number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. The extra legal variables related to commitment to R & E were not having normal educational level, not living with both parents, and having a family member with a history of delinquency.

Commitment

Before county location was entered into the analysis all variables showed significant odds ratios in the primary analysis. 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 6% ($1 / 0.945 = 1.058$). The odds of minority youth being committed were 32% greater than the odds for whites.

In the secondary analysis, minority youth were more likely to be committed than white youth. Age at last referral, number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offenses, number of prior detentions, and number of total R & Es were related to increased odd of being commitment. The only extra-legal variable that was a contributor to commitment was not being at normal educational level.

Fiscal Year 2000 Summary

In the primary analysis, 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 8%. 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 (7% greater).

Consistent with the primary analysis, secondary findings are that black youth were more likely to be committed, while white youth were more likely to be prosecuted. Not being at a normal education level was the only extra legal variables significant at three stages (prosecution, R & E, and commitment). Not living with both parents and having a delinquent family member contributed at both prosecution and R & E stages.

Fiscal Year 2001 Family Court Referral Cohort

Detention

In the primary analysis, 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.

Findings in the secondary analysis reveal no disparity between minority youth and white youth at the detention stage. Variables contributing to detention were age at last referral, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. None of the extra legal variables were significant at the detention stage.

Prosecution

Before the legal variables are entered into the primary 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 decrease only 9%. 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 9% higher odds that youth with urban referral counties.

The secondary analysis revealed that white youth were more likely to be prosecuted. Age at last referral, not living with both parents, not having normal school status, and family income less than \$20,000 also contributed to prosecution. The following legal variables contributed to the decision of whether or not to prosecute: number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es.

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.

In the secondary analysis, minority status was significant. However white youth were more likely to be committed to R & E. Males were more likely to be committed than females. The following legal variables were significant in contributing to the decision of whether to commit to R & E: number of prior referrals, number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offense, number of prior detentions, and number of prior R & Es. The extra legal variables related to commitment to R & E were not having normal educational level, not living with both parents, having a family member with a history of delinquency, and having an annual family income of less than \$20,000.

Commitment

With all variables in the primary 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.

In the secondary analysis, minority status did not contribute to the likelihood of be committed. Age at last referral, number of prior commitments, seriousness of current offenses, number of prior detentions, and number of total R & Es were related to increased odds of being commitment. Youth from rural counties were more likely to be committed. The only extra-legal variable that was a contributor to commitment was not being at normal educational level.

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 the primary 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 the 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.

In the secondary analysis, significant findings for minority status were: black youth were more likely to be commitment, while white youth were more likely to be prosecuted and more likely to be sent to R & E. Not being at a normal education level was the only extra legal variables significant at three stages (prosecution, R & E, and commitment). Not living with both parents and having an annual family income of less than \$20,000 contributed at both prosecution and R & E stages.

Community Readiness Assessment

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 11. 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 12a. 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 12b. 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 12c. 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.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The current research indicates that minority status does play an important role in the disproportionate involvement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system in South Carolina. National research findings indicate that disproportionate minority representation is evident at each stage of the juvenile justice system and becomes more apparent as youth progress deeper into the system. The findings of the South Carolina study are not fully consistent with this. In the primary predictive analyses, minority youth were more likely to be detained and committed than white youth. Interestingly white youth were more likely to be prosecuted than minority youth. No disparity existed between minority and white youth in their likelihood to be sent for a residential evaluation prior to a final disposition of their case.

A secondary analysis that included extra legal variables related to school status, family income, history of family delinquency, and living arrangements was conducted. It is important to note that this secondary analysis consisted of a very different population from the primary analysis because of the large numbers of missing data. In the secondary analysis, the number of cases was significantly reduced (1/3-1/2 depending on the cohort and the decision point). In addition to less cases being analyzed, the smaller data sets have a noticeable increase in the numbers of minorities and in the numbers of males. Further, the population is older, with more involved legal histories (i.e., higher number of prior referrals, more serious current offenses, increased prior detentions, increased prior referrals to residential evaluations, and increased number of prior commitments). The more involved legal histories would be expected to reduce the disparities found in the primary analysis (e.g., less discretion is available in decisions to detain and in sentencing when charges are more severe.) In fact, the findings in the secondary study do reveal less disparity. With the addition of the extra-legal variables, no disparity existed between minority youth and white youth at pre-trial detention. In the primary analysis, however, minority youth were more likely to be detained. White youth continued to be more likely to be prosecuted. No disparity was found in three of the data sets related to dispositions of residential evaluations. However, in one data set white youth were more likely to be sent to R & E. Minorities were more likely to be committed for two of the four cohorts. In the secondary analysis, the four extra-legal variables had the most influence at the prosecution and residential evaluation decision points. Across the decision points, not being at a normal education level and not living with both parents were the two extra-legal variables that were significant most often.

The comparisons between the primary and secondary analyses are made with caution as the population characteristics are very different. In both analyses, legal history was shown to be the most important predictor of outcomes. Thus, while disparities were reduced, especially at the detention stage, it is likely that this occurred because the legal histories allowed less room for discretion. However, further study is needed to test this hypothesis. Although the findings from both the primary and secondary analyses are complex, there is consistent evidence that racial status does impact juvenile justice outcomes. Most often these findings indicate that black youth are more likely to have these negative outcomes (e.g., commitment), but the SC study also points out that white youth are more likely to be prosecuted. Why this is the case is not assessed within the current study. Is prosecution a negative outcome for white youth, if at the commitment stage white youth are less likely than minority youth to be committed? Further study is needed to understand this unexpected finding.

The extra legal variables of not being at a normal education level and not living with both parents had the most influence on outcomes. While it was expected that social economic status as determined by family income would have a large impact on outcomes, the narrow range of annual income levels (less than \$20,000 vs. \$20,000 and greater) may have masked findings that related to differences in incomes. Again, further study is needed to fully assess this possibility.

The qualitative assessment however, offers some contextual insight into issues related to both legal and extra-legal variables on juvenile justice outcomes. Disproportionate involvement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system 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.

Within each of the three selected communities, there was significant community concern about the welfare of youth and their families. While there was some interest in the issue of disproportionate minority confinement, it was not the primary concern in any of the communities. DMC was largely seen as an issue that becomes important when it touches someone personally. 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.

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. Such community

supports, especially efforts to offer community alternatives to detention would be especially valuable. 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.

Implications for State-Level Systems

Given the overrepresentation of minority youth at referral to the juvenile justice system and the race effects evident in the primary analysis 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. Further, 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, including alternatives to detention, would be expected to reduce disparity in detention and commitment decisions where extralegal factors increase risk of juvenile justice involvement. Additionally, strategies should be developed to ensure equity in legal representation and community-based resources for economically disadvantaged youth and their families.

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. 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.

Given that DMC was not the expressed primary concern in any of the three study communities and given the federal mandate to address this issue, more focused state-level attention is needed. While SC has provided ongoing funding and support to conduct research, provide technical assistance, and support prevention and intervention projects that address DMC, this has been done without a funded DMC Coordinator. Clearly, SC would benefit greatly if there were a funded state-level DMC coordinator. This coordinator could work directly with the all volunteer DMC sub-committee of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) to enhance ongoing efforts to address DMC.

Implications for Education and Training

It is crucial that the awareness of DMC as a community issue occur through broad dissemination efforts. It is important that public officials be aware of the federal requirement that links addressing DMC to receipt of federal funds. Further, awareness can occur through the incorporation of DMC into the cultural competence training and other educational programs for all juvenile justice staff. DMC research, policies, and practices should be shared 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

The current study provides local qualitative data for three communities. (Quantitative data for all counties and judicial circuits within the state are included in the appendix to this report.). These data are starting points for community efforts to be developed that build on local data-driven evidence of DMC and assessments of readiness. Programming at the local level should give considerations to the following types of research-based prevention and intervention initiatives: (1) community-based alternatives to secure detention and secure confinement; (2) juvenile diversion programs (e.g., youth courts, alternative schools); (3) academic attendance (i.e., truancy prevention) and performance programs; (4) social skills development; (5) family and peer relations programs; (6) culturally specific programs that focus on family strengthening and delinquency prevention; and (7) culturally specific programs that provide advocacy and support to minority youth and their families.

Implications for Research and Evaluation

The current research findings should serve as baseline data for state and local program development as well as research and evaluation efforts. Research and evaluation should regularly examine the effects of both local and statewide prevention and intervention efforts designed to reduce DMC. 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.

Further research efforts that extend the current study should address DMC issues as they relate to (1) type of offense (e.g., truancy, drug) and juvenile justice outcomes and (2) additional stages in the juvenile justice system (e.g., waivers, probation, parole). Research questions should focus further attention on the role of extra legal variables and juvenile justice outcomes. The unexpected findings related to the greater likelihood of white youth being prosecuted should also be studied. 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, policies, and practices in relation to the issue of DMC. As discussed earlier (Implications for State-Level Systems), South Carolina should examine the use of the current risk assessment instrument in the determination of referral and detention decisions. Additional qualitative assessments, including record reviews, are needed to more fully understand racial disparities in SC’s juvenile justice system.

DMC research studies should occur in multiple settings including academic institutions, as well as state government and local programs. One effort underway currently is a study by the SC Department of Juvenile Justice, 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) 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. There is a need for continued research in this area and for additional long-term funding to adequately study such issues. The University of South Carolina, Institute for Families in Society is seeking external resources to study the relationship between DMC and truancy and other school related offenses. IFS is also interested in examining the varied assets and needs of youth that receive services through the juvenile justice system.

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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	SCODE	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
1003	PERFORM OR SOLICITING AB	8180	REV/DAM AIRPORT; DEATH	21
1009	ASSAULT HIGH/AGGRAVATED	8199	FOOD STAMP FRAUD-\$1,0000	5
1010	ASSAULT W/INTENT TO KILL	15206	PUT ON HWY,DEATH RESULT	21
1012	ATTEMPT TO POISON W/INTE	15220	MANSLAUGHTER VOLUNTARY	21
1013	ABHAN	81221	MANSLAUGHTER INVOLUNTAR	8
1014	A&B W/INTENT TO KILL	15230	INTRFR W/RR SIGNS;DEATH	21
1015	CONSPIRACY KIDNAPPING	21231	INJUR RR, ENDANGER LIFE	15
1017	CARJACKING, W/O INJURY	81237	OBSTRUCT RR;NO DEATH	8
1020	CARJACKING, GREAT HARM	15239	FAIL STOP/BLUE LGT;DEATH	15
1032	BREACH OF TRUST W/FRAU	21240	RESIST ARREST W/WPN\2ND	15
1055	TRAFFIC RELATED VOLUNTAR	21241	RESIST ARREST W/WPN\1ST	8
1056	INVOL.MNSLAUGH.,TRAFFIC	81251	ESC.CUST,RECAPT.OUT OF	5
1069	BABY SELLING/ADOPTION	31252	ESC.CUST,RECAPT IN STAT	5
1095	KIDNAPPING	21253	ASLT W/INT,CSC,1ST DEGR	21
1096	KIDNAP,SENTENCE MURDER	25254	ASLT W/INT,CSC,2ND DEGR	15
1097	CONSP.KIDNAP,SENT.MURDR	25255	ASLT W/INT,CSC,3RD DEGR	8
1103	LEWD ACT ON CHILD UNDER	15256	ASLT OFFICER RESISTG ARR	8
1116	MURDER	25312	LYNCHING, 1ST DEGREE	25
1117	HOMICIDE-CHILD ABUSE I	25313	LYNCHING 2ND DEGREE	15
1118	HOMICIDE-CHILD ABUSE II	21315	STALKING/HARRASSMENT	2
1119	KILLING BY POISON	25317	STALKING/AGGRAVATED	8
1120	KILLING,STABBING/THRUST	25384	OBSTRUCT RR; IF DEATH	21
1121	KILLING IN A DUEL	25412	SPOUSAL SEXUAL BATTERY	15
1122	MURDER BY EXPLOSIVE/INC	25420	BREACHTRUST, \$1>5,000	5
1135	RECKLESS HOMICIDE	81421	BREACH TRUST,\$5,000 OR<	8
1137	COMMON LAW/STRONG ARM	81422	OBTAIN SIGN/PROP FALSE	8
1138	ROB OPER HIRED VEHICLES	15423	PROPT,FALSE TOKN,\$5,000	8
1139	ROBBERY WITH A DEADLY W	21462	HIT/RUN,GREAT BODILY INJ	8
1140	ENTER BANK W/INT.STEAL	21463	HIT & RUN, W/DEATH	21
1141	TRAIN ROBBERY BY STOPPN	15481	BOAT DUI;GREAT INJURY	8
1142	ROB TRAIN AFTER ENTRY	15482	BOAT DUI; DEATH RESULTS	15
1157	CRIM SEX CDT W/MINR, 1ST	21483	REM/DAM AIPORT; INJURY	8
1159	CSC W/MINR 11-14, 2ND DE	15484	ENTRY AIRCRAFT TO REMVE	8
1160	CSC 1ST DEGREE	21485	INTRFR W/RR SIGNS;INJRY	8
1161	CSC 2ND DEGREE	15525	ASSAULT CORECTION EMPLOY	3
1162	CSC 3RD DEGREE	81526	THROW BODILY FLUIDS ON	8
1163	CSC W/MINR,>16YOA,2ND DG	15531	SIG/PROP,FALSE,\$1-4,999	5

CODE	DESCRIPTION	SCODE	DESCRIPTION	SCORE
1532	PROP,FALS TOKN,\$1-4,999	51764	FALSE IMPRISONMENT	8
1559	ABUSE INCAPACITATED PER	51766	GREAT BODILY INJ>CHILD	21
1561	EXPOSEING HIV VIRUS	21767	ALLOW GREAT BODILY INJ	8
1575	DISTR.STEROIDS;1ST OFFN	31778	HOAX DEVICE,THREAT/INTIM	8
1576	DISTR.STEROIDS;2ND/SUBS	51810	ENGAGE >18YOA FOR SEX	15
1577	POSSESS STEROIDS; 1ST	31812	PRO/DIR.SEX PERFORM >18	8
1582	POSS.STEROIDS,100+;2ND+	51815	SEX W/PATIENT OF DMH	15
1879	EXPLOIT MINOR-1ST DEGREE	152203	FRAUD CHK <\$500--2ND	3
1880	EXPLOIT MINOR--2ND DEGR	8 2220	FTC FORGERY	5
1881	EXPLOIT MINOR--3RD DEGR	5 2225	USE CAR W/O, W/INTENT	8
1883	PARTICIPATE IN PROSTITU	8 2226	USE CAR W/O, W/O INTENT	2
1898	ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.I	152258	AUTO OR GAS BREAKING	5
1899	ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.X	212259	LARCENY,BRK AUTO,PETROL	5
1900	ACCS BEF/AFT CAT X	152263	BURN CROPS, OTHER PERS.P	3
1901	OTHER ACTS AGAINST PERS	2 2265	WILLFUL BURN LAND	5
1902	ACCS BEF/AFT FACT CAT I	8 2266	BURNING LANDS, 2ND OFFEN	5
1903	AIDING/ABETTING CAT. I	152278	TRAFFIC COCAINE,10-27G,1	8
1904	ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.XX	252341	RECORD LIVE; 1ST/MORE	3
1905	ACCESS BEF/AFT CAT XX	212342	RECORD LIVE; 2ND/MORE	3
1907	AIDING/ABETTING CAT. X	212348	FTC THEFT	5
1909	AIDING/ABETTING CAT. XX	252359	TRAFFIC COCAINE,28-99/1	15
1983	RECK HOMICIDE BY BOAT	8 2360	TRAFFIC MJ,10-99LBS.1ST	8
2006	ARSON 1ST DEGREE	212361	TRAF.ILLEGAL,4-13G--1ST	15
2007	ARSON 2ND DEGREE	152362	TRF.METHAQUALONE,15-149G	8
2008	ARSON 3RD DEGREE	8 2364	SALE,POSS.PISTOL PERSON	8
2020	CRIM.POSS.FTC FORGERY	5 2366	INSTIGATE RIOT W/WEAPON	5
2050	EXPLOSV/INCNDIARY,INJRY	152370	FTC/RECV VALUE >\$500	5
2070	FORGERY	2 2390	CRIM.DOM.VIOL.HI & AGGR	8
2075	FORGERY,\$5,000 OR MORE	8 2396	FAIL STOP FOR BLUE LGT	5
2076	ARSON,ATTEMPT TO BURN	5 2397	FAIL STOP BLUE;INJURIES	8
2077	FORGERY, LESS \$5,000	3 2406	AGGRAVATED STALKING	5
2079	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	212416	MAL.INJ.REAL PROP.5000+	8
2080	BURGLARY 2ND NON-VIOLENT	5 2417	STEAL LIVESTOCK,\$5000/+	8
2082	BURGLARY 3RD DEGREE-2ND	8 2418	STEAL BOATS,ETC.\$5000/+	8
2086	BURGLARY 2ND,VIOLENT	8 2423	FAIL STOP SCH.BUS,NO,1ST	2
2090	BICYCLE LARCENY	3 2424	FAIL STOP SCHLBUS;INJRY	8
2091	LARCENY BIKE >\$1,000	2 2425	FOOD STMP FRAUD,\$5,000+	5
2093	FAILURE TO RETURN TAPE	2 2426	FAIL STOP SCHLBUS;DEATH	15
2116	MAL.INJ.REAL PROP.1000>	2 2427	BURGLRY 3RD DEGREE--1ST	3
2129	PURSE SNATCHING	5 2430	POSSESS STOLEN VEH.5000	8
2141	SAFECRACKING	212433	SEX OFFNDR REG.VIOL;1ST	2
2156	TRF.HEROIN,MORPH(4-13G)2	152442	FAIL STOP SCH.BUS,NO,2ND	2
2202	FRAUD CHK <\$500--1ST	2 2446	FRAUD CHK >\$500--2ND	5

2458 MAL.INJ.PLACE WORSHIP	5 2522 GL,RET.RENTED,\$1001-4999	5
2469 ESC.PRISON,RECAP.IN STA	5 2523 GL,RET.VIDEO,\$1001-4999	5
2470 ESC.PRISON,RECAP.OUT ST	5 2524 GL,RET.VIDEO,\$5000/MORE	8
2478 GRAND LRCNY(\$1001-4999)	5 2526 STL LIVSTOCK,\$1001-4999	5
2479 GRAND LARCENY,\$5,000/+	8 2528 SHOPLIFTING,UP TO \$1000	2
2481 CHILD ABANDONMENT	8 2529 SHOPLIFTING,\$1001-4999	5
2486 B&E/SHOOT INTO RR CARS	8 2530 SHOPLIFTING,OVER \$5000	5
2492 MAL.INJ.ANIMAL/PP,>1000	2 2533 FOOD STMP, \$1,001-4,999	5
2493 ML.INJ.ANML/PP,1001-4999	5 2535 FORGE TITLE,ETC.	5
2494 MAL.INJ.ANIMAL/PP,5000+	8 2536 REMOVE,FALSE VIN	5
2510 ML.INJ.RL.PRP,1001-4999	5 2537 REC/SELL VEH.W/FLSE VIN	5
2521 GL,RET.RENTED,\$5,000/+	8 2538 POS.STLN VEH,\$1001-4999	5
2544 A&B ON SCHOOL EMPLOYEE	8 3087 ILLEGAL USE OF TELEPHON	2
2570 REM/DAM AIRPT;NO INJ/DTH	5 3090 INCEST	8
2571 INTRFERE W/RR SIGNS/SIG	5 3091 INDECENT EXPOSURE	5
2578 WILLFUL OBSTRUCT RR	5 3092 INTERFERENCE WITH OFFIC	3
2579 SHOOT/THROW MISSILE AT	5 3096 TEACH/DEMO EXPL,1ST OFFN	3
2707 LARCNY BOATS,\$1001-4999	5 3097 TEACH/DEMO EXPL,2ND+ OFF	5
2800 FRAUD CHECK > \$500, 1ST	2 3100 POSS.1G ICE,CRANK,COC-1	5
2839 VIOL.EXPLOSV CNTRL--4TH	213101 POSS.1G ICE,CRANK,COC-2	8
2875 VIOL.EXPLOSV CNTRL--3RD	153102 POSS.1G ICE,CRANK,COC-3	8
2900 ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.II	8 3111 MAL.INJ.TO UTILITY SYS	8
2902 OTHER ACTS AGAINST PROP	2 3113 INTERFERE W/VIDEO GAME	2
3015 ANIMALS, ILL TREATMENT	2 3114 MDP ICE,CRANK,CRACK-3RD	21
3019 FELONY DUI, LOSS LIFE	213118 OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	3
3020 FELONY DUI, GRT BODY HRM	153120 PEEPING TOM	3
3023 UNLAW PRESCRIP/BLANK,2 +	5 3121 PERJURY	5
3038 BUGGERY	5 3122 POINTING FIREARM	8
WEAPON ON SCHOOL	3124 POSSESSION OF TOOLS FOR	5
3040:ROUNDS	8 3130 RACING	2
3043 CARRY CONCEALED WEAPON	2 3132 RECV STOLEN GOODS<\$1000	2
3044 CARRYING PISTOL UNLAWFU	8 3136 RESISTING AN OFFICER	3
3046 MFG/POSSESS FIREBOMB	5 3143 OBSCEN MAT.TO 12YOA >	8
3049 CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	5 3144 SENDING OBSCENE MESSAGE	3
3051 MAL.INJ. CTHOUSE/JAIL	3 3145 TRFFIC MJ(10-99LBS)-3RD	15
3052 DISCHARGING FIREARM INT	8 3146 DISS.OBSC.MAT.TO MINORS	5
3053 DICHARG FIREARM IN CITY	5 3147 TRAFFIC COCAINE,10-27G	21
3064 FAILURE TO STOP AND GIV	2 3148 TRAFFIC COCAINE, 28-99G	21
3065 FAILURE TO STOP FOR OFF	3 3149 TRF,HEROIN,MORPH,28G +	21
3071 COMPUTER CRIME 1ST DEGR	8 3156 PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS	2
3072 COMPUTER CRIME 2ND DEGR	5 3157 OTHER OFFENSES PUBLIC	2
3074 FURNISHING CONTRABAND E	8 3158 TRF.METHAQ,15-149G/2ND+	15
3077 HARASSMENT ETC BY TELEP	3 3159 CARRYING FIREARM ON PRE	3
3078 HIT & RUN,MINOR PERS INJ	2 3160 MDP ICE,CRANK,CRACK--1ST	8

3161 MDP ICE,CRANK,CRACK--2ND	153187 MDP NARCOTICS - 2ND	21
3162 IMITATION CONTROL SUBST	5 3188 MDP NARCOTICS - 3 & SUB	21
3163 DUI--2ND OFFENSE	3 3189 M,PWITD SCH.I,II,III--1	5
3164 DUI--3RD OFFENSE	5 3190 M,PWITD I,II,III-2ND OF	8
3165 DUI--4TH & UP	8 3191 M,PWITD I,II,III-3&SUBS	15
3166 HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFEND	5 3192 M,PWITD SCH.IV--1ST OFF	3
3168 AID CAPITAL OFFN.ESCAPE	8 3193 M,PWITD SCH.IV--2 & SUB	5
3169 AIDING NON-CAPITAL OFFE	3 3194 M,PWITD SCH.V--1ST OFFN	2
3177 DUS--2ND OFFENSE	2 3195 M,PWITD SCH.V--2 & SUBS	2
3178 DUS--3RD & UP	3 3196 MFG,POSS,SELL PARAPHERN	2
3179 POSS.NARC (I,II)--1ST	2 3203 PUT SUBSTNCE HWY,NO MAL	2
3180 POSS.NARC.(I,II)--2ND	5 3204 PUT SUB HWY,W/MAL,NO INJ	2
3181 POSS.NARC.(I,II)--3RD &	5 3205 OTHER FIREARM VIOLATION	2
3182 POSS.OTHER,SCH.I-V, 1ST	2 3212 \$1,000<,3RD DEG,1ST OFFN	2
3183 POSS.OTHER,SCH I-V,2&SUB	2 3218 MAKING A BOMB THREAT-1S	8
3185 SIMPLE POSSESS MJ/HH--2N	2 3220 THREAT,ETC.,W/BOMB--2ND	15
3186 MDP NARCOTICS - 1ST	8	
3222 STINK BOMBS,CAUSE HARM	8 3349 TRAF.ICE,CRANK,28-99/3+	21
3250 PUT SUBST,PERS.INJURY	8 3368 TRAF.ICE,CRANK,100-199G	21
3273 DEFRAUD HOTEL,INN	2 3369 TRAF.ICE,CRANK,200-399G	21
3280 TRAFF COCAINE/100-199G	213370 TRAF.ICE,CRANK,400G UP	21
3281 TRAFF COCAINE/400G &UP	213371 UNLAWFUL CHOP SHOP	8
3283 TRF.MJ,200-1999 POUNDS	153372 DISS,PROCUR,PROMOT OBSC	5
3284 TRF.MJ(2000-9999 LBS)	153378 INTERFER W/SCHOOL BUS	2
3285 TRF.MJ(10,000 LBS./MORE)	213387 TRF.COCAINE(10-27G)/2ND	21
3287 TRF.HEROIN,MORP(14-27G)	213388 TRF.COCAINE(28-99G)/2ND	21
3288 TRAFF COCAINE/200-399G	213389 TRAF.ICE,CRANK,28-99G/2	21
3290 TRF.METH(150-1499 G)	153392 TRAF.ICE,CRANK,28-99G/1	15
3291 TRF.METH(1500G - 14KG)	153393 FINANCE PROP.FROM DRUGS	15
3292 TRF.METH (15KG OR MORE)	213394 TRANS MONEY FROM DRUGS	15
3300 DISPLAY FIREARM IN PUBLI	8 3402 TRAF.MJ(10-99LBS)/2ND	15
3301 DESTRUCTION OF GRAVES	8 3403 CONCEAL PROP.FROM DRUGS	15
3303 VANDALI/DESCRATE BURIAL	8 3435 VIOL.EXPLSV CNTRL ACT/2	8
3304 HOUSE ENTER W/O BREAKING	8 3440 PARTICIPATE PRISON RIOT	8
3310 MALICIOUS TAMPER W/FOOD	153441 CONCEAL WEAPON, INMATE	8
3315 POSS SAWED-OFF SHOTGUN	8 3443 HIRE UNDER 17 FOR DRUGS	8
3317 TRANSPORT SAWED-OFF,ETC	8 3450 TRAF.ICE,CRANK,10-27G/1	8
3318 SELL,RENT,ETC SAWED-OFF	8 3451 TRF.ICE,CRANK(10-27G)2D	21
3320 TAKE HOSTAGES BY INMATE	153452 TRF.ICE,CRANK(10-27G)3+	21
3336 INTIMIDATION OF COURT	5 3453 TRF.LSD,1000+ DOSAGE	21
3337 CONTRABAND CTY/MUNI PRSN	8 3454 TRF.LSD,100-499 DOSE//1	8
3339 INCITE PRISONERS RIOT	8 3455 TRF.LSD,100-499 DOSE//2	21
3347 HIRE >18YOA,VIOL.OBSCEN	5 3456 TRF.LSD,100-499DOSE//3+	21
3348 DISS.OBS.TO UNDER 18YOA	5 3457 TRF.LSD,500-999DOSE//1	15

3458 TRF.LSD,500-999DOSE//2	213517 DISTR.REC,101-999AUD;2ND	5
3459 TRF.LSD,500-999DOSE//3+	213518 DISTR.REC,1000+; 1ST +	5
3462 CULTIVATING MARIJUANA	5 3539 USE,MFG,TEFLON-COATED	8
3463 POSSESS WEAPON;PATIENT	5 3540 ANIMAL FIGHT/BAIT ACT	5
3464 HIT/RUN,W/PROP DAMAGE	2 3542 PRESENCE AT ANIML FIGHT	5
3469 STEAL CROPS \$5,000/+	8 3543 VIOLATION OF SC GUN LAW	8
3470 STEAL TOBACCO,\$5000/+	8 3544 VIOL.EXPLOSV CNTRL--1ST	5
3473 INJURE PROPT.OF GRAVE	5 3545 TRESPASS STATE CORRECTL	5
3474 LARCNY COMODITIS,\$5,000	8 3546 FAIL RET.FURL.PRSN (IN)	5
3496 MFG/SALE OF SLUGS	5 3547 FAIL RET.FURL.PRSN(OUT)	5
3497 PLAYER TAMPER W/GAME	5 3549 WEAPON DURING VIOLENT	8
3501 PROSTITUTION	3 3556 ADULTERATED DRUGS--2ND	5
3502 OTHER SEX OFFENSES	2 3557 ADULTERATED TO DEFRAUD	5
3503 TRESPASSING	2 3562 UNLAWFUL/BLANK PRESCRIPT	3
3504 CURFEW & LOITERING	2 3563 STEAL CROP, \$1001-4999	5
3505 ENTRY LAND AFT NOTICE	2 3564 STEAL TOBACCO,\$1001-4999	5
3507 FALSE SWEAR TO OATH	5 3565 LARCNY COMODITIS,>5,000	5
3513 RSG, \$1,000 < \$5,000	5 3572 CHOP SHOP/TAMPER ID	5
3514 RSG, VALUE >\$5,000	8 3573 CHOP SHOP/ALTER,ETC,VIN	5
3515 TRANSF.REC.SOUNDS/2ND +	5 3574 CHP SHP;ATTMPT TO ALTER	5
3516 TRANSF.REC.SOUNDS/1ST +	5 3575 CHOP SHOP; CONSPIRACY	5
3632 GLUE SNIFF/AROMAT HYDRO	2 5014 ENTERING PREMISES AFTER	2
3659 SIMPLE POSS.MARIJUANA--1	2 5015 UNLAWFUL ENTRY INTO ENC	2
3681 \$1K-25K,2ND DG,1ST OFFNS	3 5019 PETTY LARCENY	2
3685 CRIM DOMESTIC VIOL--3RD	3 5021 DISTURBING SCHOOLS	2
3700 CRIM DOMESTIC VIOL--1&2	2 5022 PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDU	2
3701 DIST OTH.CRACK,PWID,SCHL	8 5023 INTERFERENCE WITH FIRE	5
3718 USE OF FAKE BOMB	2 5026 GAMBLING LAW VIOLATION	2
3745 \$1,000<,3RD DG,2ND+ OFFN	2 5027 DUI--1ST OFFENSE	2
3772 STEALING BONDS, \$5,000	8 5028 DUS--1ST OFFENSE	2
3801 DIST,ETC.CRACK,PWID,SCHL	5 5029 RECKLESS DRIVING	2
3899 ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.III	5 5030 OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES	2
3900 ACCS BEF/AFT CAT II	5 5173 CONTEMPT OF COURT	2
3902 AIDING/ABETTING CAT. II	8 5193 NIGHT HUNTING	2
3903 OTHER ACTS AGAINST PUBL	2 5264 BURNING CROSS IN PUBLIC	2
BREACH OF	5431 RIGHT TO KNOW GROUNDS	5
3955 EACE,AGGRAVAT	3 5494 TRANSF/GIFT BEER/WINE TO	3
5005 RIOT,ROUT,AFFRAY,NO WPN	2 5519 STEALING BONDS,\$1-5,000	5
5006 DIRECTING OR ENCOURAGIN	2 5600 ACCS BEF/AFT CAT IV OR V	2
5007 WEARING MASKS OR LIKE	2 5601 GIVING FALSE REPORT	2
5008 ILLEGAL USE OF STINK BM	2 5603 AIDING/ABETTING CAT. IV	3
5009 ENTERING PUBLIC BUILDIN	3 5604 UNLAWFUL POSESSION OF AL	2
5012 EXPLOSV/INCNDIARY,NO INJ	8 UNLAWFUL POSS/CNSMP	
5013 INJURY OR DESTRUCTION O	3 5605 LCH	2

5607 MINOR POSSESS TOBACCO	2	7230 TRANSFER SCDC	0
5609 AIDING/ABETTING CAT. V	2	7701 INSTITUTIONAL RELEASE	0
5612 ASSAULT & BATTERY SIMPLE	2	7702 PROBATION RELEASE	0
5630 BLACKMAIL OR EXTORTION	8	7703 AFTERCARE RELEASE	0
THREAT TO SCHOOL		7801 AWAITING TRANSFER TO IN	0
5655 EACHER	5	7802 AWAITING DISPOSITION FO	0
5658 ASSAULT (SIMPLE)	2	7803 AWAITING REV HEARING	0
5659 OPEN CONTAINER LAW	2	9000 PICKUP ORDER	0
5660 TRANSPORT ALCOHOL IN VEH	2		
5700 FLAG DESCECRATION	2		
5701 LITTERING	2		
5702 DRIVE W/O STATE LICENSE	2		
5705 LOOTING,STATE OF EMRGNC	8		
5750 ENTICE CHILD NOT ATTEND	2		
5777 HOAX DEVICE,MFG,POSSESS	2		
5781 MISPRISION OF A FELONY	8		
5805 ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.V	2		
5838 EXTORTION	3		
5891 BREACH PEACE,UNAGGRAVTD	2		
5899 ATTMPT/CONSPRCY--CAT.IV	3		
5900 ACCS BEF/AFT CAT III	3		
5903 AIDING/ABETTING CAT. III	5		
5905 OTHER ACTS RELATING TO	2		
5979 OPERATE BOAT DUI	2		
6601 RUNAWAY	1		
6602 TRUANCY	1		
6603 INCORRIGIBLE	1		
6605 CURFEW VIOLATION	1		
6606 OTHER JUVENILE CHARGES	1		
6607 NEGLECT//OTH JUV. MATT	0		
6609 VIOL OF HOUSE ARREST ORD	1		
6610 TERMINATE CDS SUPERVISIN	0		
7176 AFTERCARE VIOLATION	0		
7177 PROBATION VIOL. CAT X	21		
7178 PROBATION VIOL. CAT.1	15		
7179 PROBATION VIOL. CAT.II	8		
7180 PROBATION VIOL. CAT.III	5		
7181 PROBATION VIOL. FOR CAT.	3		
7182 PROBATION VIOL. CAT.V	2		
7183 PROBATION VIOL.CAT.VI	1		
7184 PROB VIOL FOR CAT XX	25		
7227 PROBATION REVIEW	0		
7228 AFTERCARE REVIEW	0		
7229 TRANSFER FIELD SERVICES	0		

**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		N	
Pre-Trial Detention	Race	N	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	N
No	White	5718	15.49	1.57	1.85	1.52	0.08	0.41	2.99	3.21	0.57	1.25	
	Minority	6171	15.32	1.78	2.15	1.90	0.15	0.59	3.39	3.69	0.74	1.50	
Yes	White	236	15.81	1.02	2.36	2.09	0.24	0.75	4.38	4.27	1.11	1.84	
	Minority	356	15.88	0.93	3.42	2.79	0.42	0.94	6.18	5.02	1.72	2.17	

**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
	White	91	0.76	157	1.31	205	1.71	43	0.36

		Age at last referral	Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications				
Pre-Trial Detention	Race	N	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	N
No	White	5548	15.41	1.58	1.75	1.57	0.08	0.42	2.91	3.10	0.59	1.26	
	Minority	5809	15.26	1.73	2.00	1.87	0.14	0.58	3.41	3.71	0.72	1.47	
Yes	White	248	15.81	1.04	2.15	1.54	0.23	0.78	4.33	4.37	1.10	1.73	
	Minority	385	15.88	1.02	3.25	2.77	0.45	1.00	6.38	5.11	1.91	2.37	

**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				
Pre-Trial Detention	Race	N	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	N
No	White	9144	15.22	1.80	2.25	1.86	0.13	0.54	2.98	3.09	0.91	1.57	
	Minority	10891	15.02	1.98	2.62	2.21	0.21	0.71	3.53	3.71	1.09	1.75	
Yes	White	467	15.72	1.08	2.94	2.21	0.37	0.93	4.64	4.74	1.66	2.08	

		Age at last referral			Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications	
Prosecution	Race	N	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
	Minority	4271	15.22	1.82	1.89	1.80	0.08	0.46	3.02	3.18	0.46	1.27
Yes	White	1908	15.63	1.35	2.42	1.75	0.18	0.59	3.72	4.23	1.15	1.57
	Minority	2222	15.58	1.59	2.85	2.16	0.31	0.83	4.54	4.65	1.45	1.84

		Age at last referral			Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications	
Prosecution	Race	N	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
	Minority	6757	14.89	2.06	2.27	2.12	0.14	0.61	3.11	3.26	0.70	1.54
Yes	White	3561	15.35	1.69	2.74	1.96	0.24	0.71	3.56	3.89	1.53	1.77
	Minority	4397	15.30	1.77	3.27	2.32	0.38	0.91	4.70	4.58	1.85	1.98

**Fiscal Year 2001 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	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

		Age at last referral			Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications	
Prosecution	Race	N	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
	Minority	6684	14.59	1.98	1.81	1.83	0.10	0.49	3.09	3.28	0.52	1.31
Yes	White	3302	15.10	1.72	2.26	1.90	0.19	0.64	3.46	3.78	1.32	1.63
	Minority	4007	15.09	1.70	2.71	2.29	0.31	0.83	4.75	4.68	1.66	1.88

		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
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		
		N	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
	Minority	1745	15.56	1.71	2.76	2.12	0.28	0.82	4.00	4.18	1.33	1.82
Yes	White	364	15.68	0.98	2.74	1.85	0.31	0.69	5.80	5.73	1.71	1.61
	Minority	477	15.62	1.07	3.16	2.25	0.43	0.86	6.51	5.67	1.89	1.84

		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		
		N	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std
Pre-Trial R & E	Race	N	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
	Minority	1601	15.58	1.59	2.62	2.24	0.25	0.74	4.41	4.41	1.36	1.83
Yes	White	344	15.56	1.09	2.71	2.00	0.29	0.71	5.00	5.06	1.78	1.51
	Minority	436	15.58	1.18	3.07	2.36	0.42	0.94	6.97	5.96	1.95	1.96

		Gender				County			
		Female		Male		Urban		Rural	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-Trial R & E	Race								
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		
		N	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std
		Pre-Trial R & E	Race									
No	White	2872	15.31	1.79	2.65	1.93	0.21	0.70	3.20	3.51	1.40	1.75
	Minority	3431	15.28	1.88	3.21	2.31	0.35	0.90	4.20	4.09	1.74	1.98
Yes	White	689	15.52	1.16	3.10	2.05	0.36	0.77	5.07	4.91	2.08	1.72
	Minority	966	15.38	1.26	3.49	2.34	0.47	0.97	6.50	5.68	2.24	1.95

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

		Gender				County			
		Female		Male		Urban		Rural	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-Trial R & E	Race								
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
	White	165	2.26	465	6.36	523	7.16	107	1.46

		Age at last referral			Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications	
Pre-Trial R & E	Race	N	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
	Minority	3113	15.05	1.80	2.63	2.25	0.29	0.82	4.28	4.26	1.52	1.87
Yes	White	630	15.26	1.23	2.52	2.03	0.29	0.68	5.23	5.12	1.90	1.66
	Minority	894	15.24	1.30	3.01	2.40	0.41	0.89	6.39	5.62	2.12	1.87

Birth Cohort 1983 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	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

		Age at last referral			Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications	
Commitment	Race	N	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
	Minority	1861	15.52	1.68	2.51	1.87	0.13	0.52	4.07	4.18	1.09	1.49
Yes	White	183	15.85	1.03	3.84	2.47	0.97	1.22	6.61	6.12	2.84	2.23
	Minority	344	15.83	1.01	4.55	2.68	1.19	1.33	6.97	6.12	3.29	2.26

		Gender				County			
		Female		Male		Urban		Rural	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Commitment	Race								
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		
		N	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std
Commitment	Race											
No	White	1711	15.56	1.38	2.19	1.67	0.09	0.40	3.34	3.78	1.04	1.36
	Minority	1691	15.53	1.59	2.39	1.98	0.12	0.45	4.58	4.64	1.12	1.48
Yes	White	149	15.79	0.99	3.57	2.25	1.17	1.43	5.17	5.26	2.82	2.08
	Minority	310	15.81	1.05	4.26	2.80	1.16	1.35	6.86	5.79	3.39	2.39

		Gender				County			
		Female		Male		Urban		Rural	
Commitment	Race	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

		Age at last referral		Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications		
		N	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
	Minority	3519	15.20	1.87	2.93	2.13	0.16	0.58	4.17	4.13	1.41	1.63
Yes	White	389	15.82	1.06	4.25	2.41	1.16	1.39	5.53	5.22	3.41	2.18
	Minority	793	15.74	1.13	4.64	2.52	1.28	1.38	6.89	5.68	3.71	2.20

		Gender				County			
		Female		Male		Urban		Rural	
Commitment	Race	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

		Age at last referral		Prior History		Prior judicial commitments		Seriousness of Offense		Total prior adjudications		
		N	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
	Minority	3285	14.99	1.78	2.39	2.02	0.13	0.53	4.26	4.24	1.28	1.56
Yes	White	310	15.54	1.21	3.72	2.37	1.09	1.31	4.97	4.79	3.15	2.05
	Minority	636	15.60	1.15	4.27	2.82	1.23	1.33	6.89	5.73	3.49	2.25

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-	0.926	(0.867-	0.925	(0.866-

	1.262)	0.989)	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
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	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)
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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)

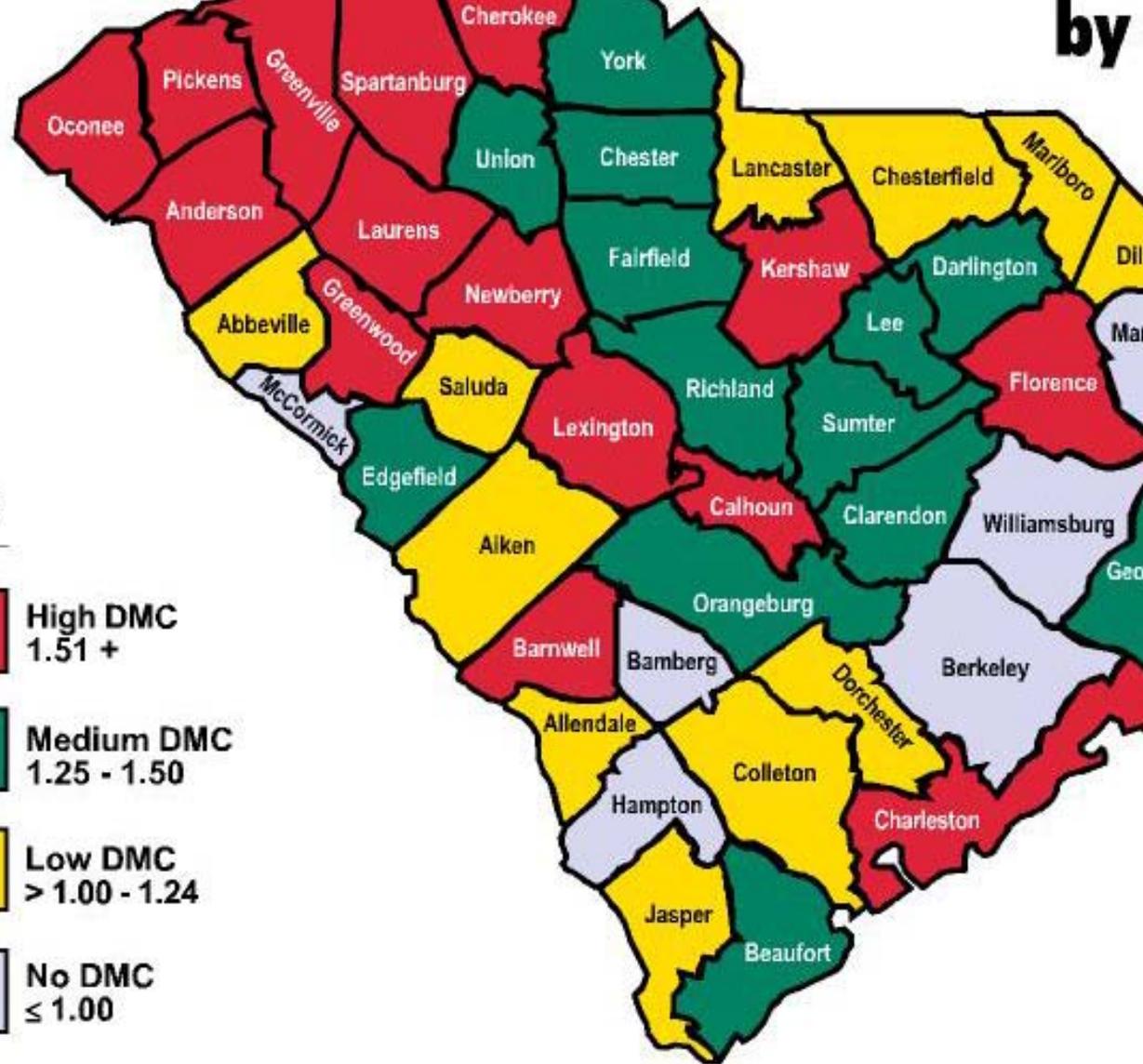
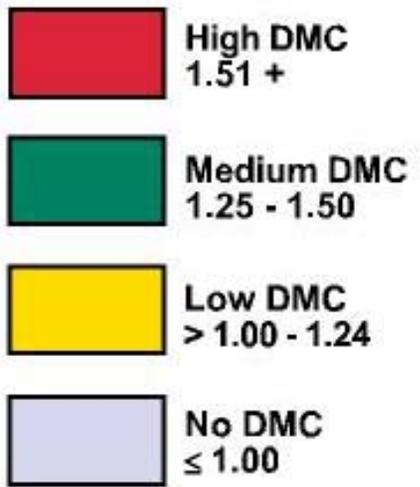
Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	(C.I.)	OR	(C.I.)	OR	(C.I.)
Minority Status	1.138	(0.976-1.327)	1.021	(0.866-1.204)	1.022	(0.866-1.207)
Gender	1.706	(1.431-2.034)	1.243	(1.029-1.502)	1.243	(1.029-1.502)

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)

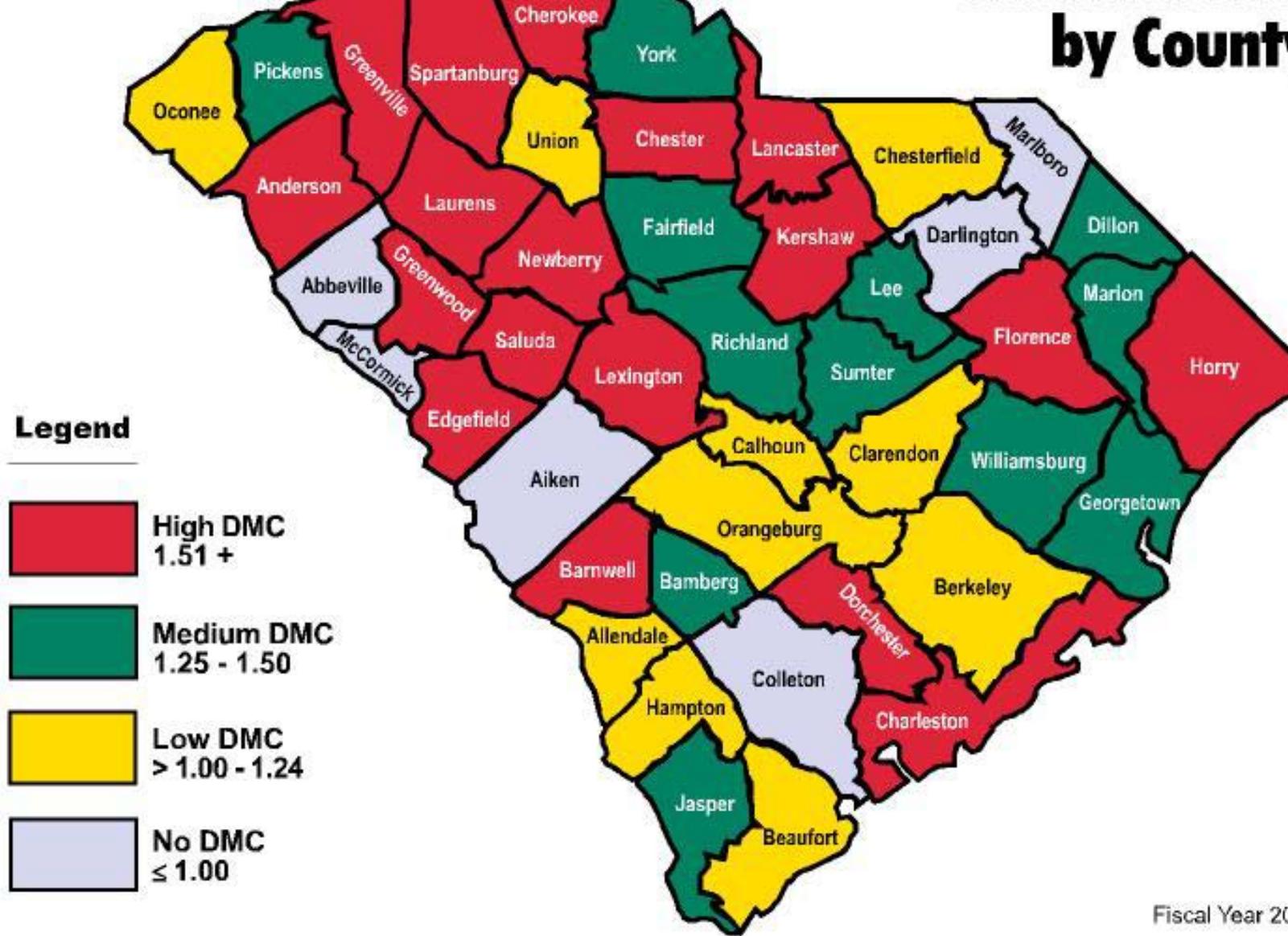
Commitment (n=4,105 1=527, 0=3,578)

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)

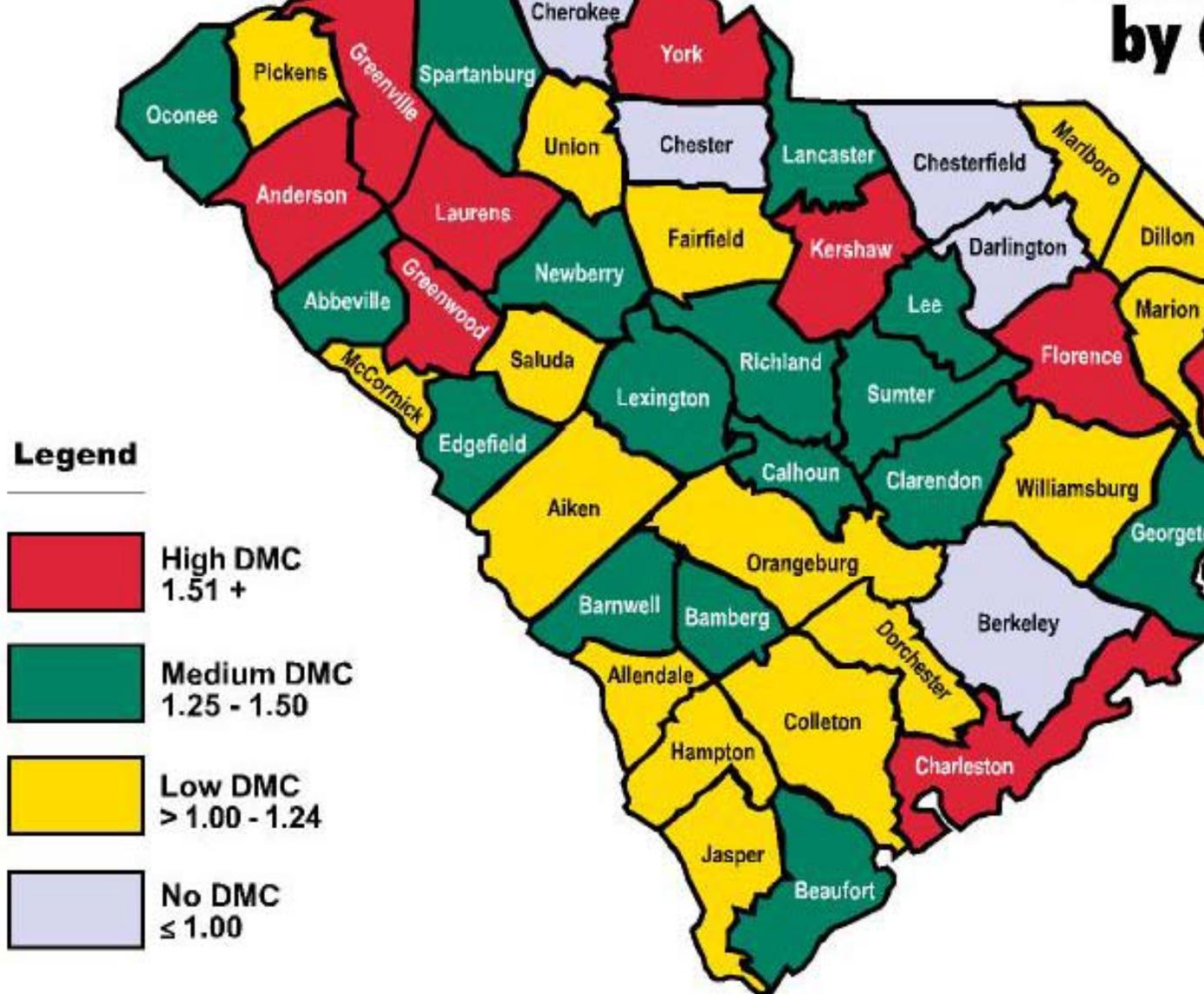
Legend



by County



by C



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%	.
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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	21	13	61.9%	2.24
Probation***	199	98	49.2%	1.78
Commitment- private				
Commitment-state				
8. Committed	90	41	45.6%	1.65
State secure facility				
Local secure facility				
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.

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