



2011-2012



South Carolina
DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE

**Annual
Statistical
Report**





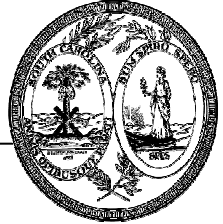
South Carolina

DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE

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Nikki R. Haley
Governor

State of South Carolina

September 2012

To Our Readers:

I am pleased to present the Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ's) Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2011-2012. Our Statistical Report resonates with the good news that juvenile crime continues to decline in South Carolina. Referrals to DJJ Family Court Intake for offenses classified as violent and serious are at a 20-year low, having declined 62 percent since the peak year of 1994-1995.

Overall, DJJ's front end referrals have declined 40.8 percent since 2002-2003, a baseline year that we use because it marks the successful resolution of a 13-year old class action lawsuit over conditions in the agency's correctional facilities. Conclusion of the lawsuit ushered in the modern era of juvenile justice reform in South Carolina. The steady decline in front end referrals since has gradually impacted the entire juvenile justice system, bringing substantially lower caseloads to the community and record low populations to our secure correctional facilities. This year for the first time in history the population in our long-term facilities dipped below 100 on several days in the late spring. Previewing the fiscal year to come, the average population for the month of July 2012 was 97.

As you review the contents of this report you will understand that the Department of Juvenile Justice administers all components of South Carolina's juvenile justice system. Our core statutory mandates include:

- Intake processing of delinquency cases for the state's family courts
- Operation of a secure detention facility
- Evaluation of juveniles prior to their final disposition, as ordered by the court
- Supervision of juveniles placed on probation by the family courts and paroled from DJJ facilities
- Provision of specialized treatment and placement services to youth under DJJ supervision or custody and their families
- Management of community based residential alternatives and long term correctional facilities for youth in DJJ custody

The statistical report presents workload and caseload figures as well as offender profiles for each of these areas of responsibility. The main body of the report focuses on statewide trends, accounting for the decisions made about delinquency cases as they flow through the juvenile justice system. Longitudinal data trends looking over the past five to ten years also receive emphasis. The Appendix contains county-level tables for readers interested in a particular location within the state.

We are pleased to know of your interest in South Carolina's juvenile justice system. Should you have any questions or comments about this report, do not hesitate to contact our Research and Statistics Office at (803) 896-7538.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Margaret Barber". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Margaret H. Barber
Director

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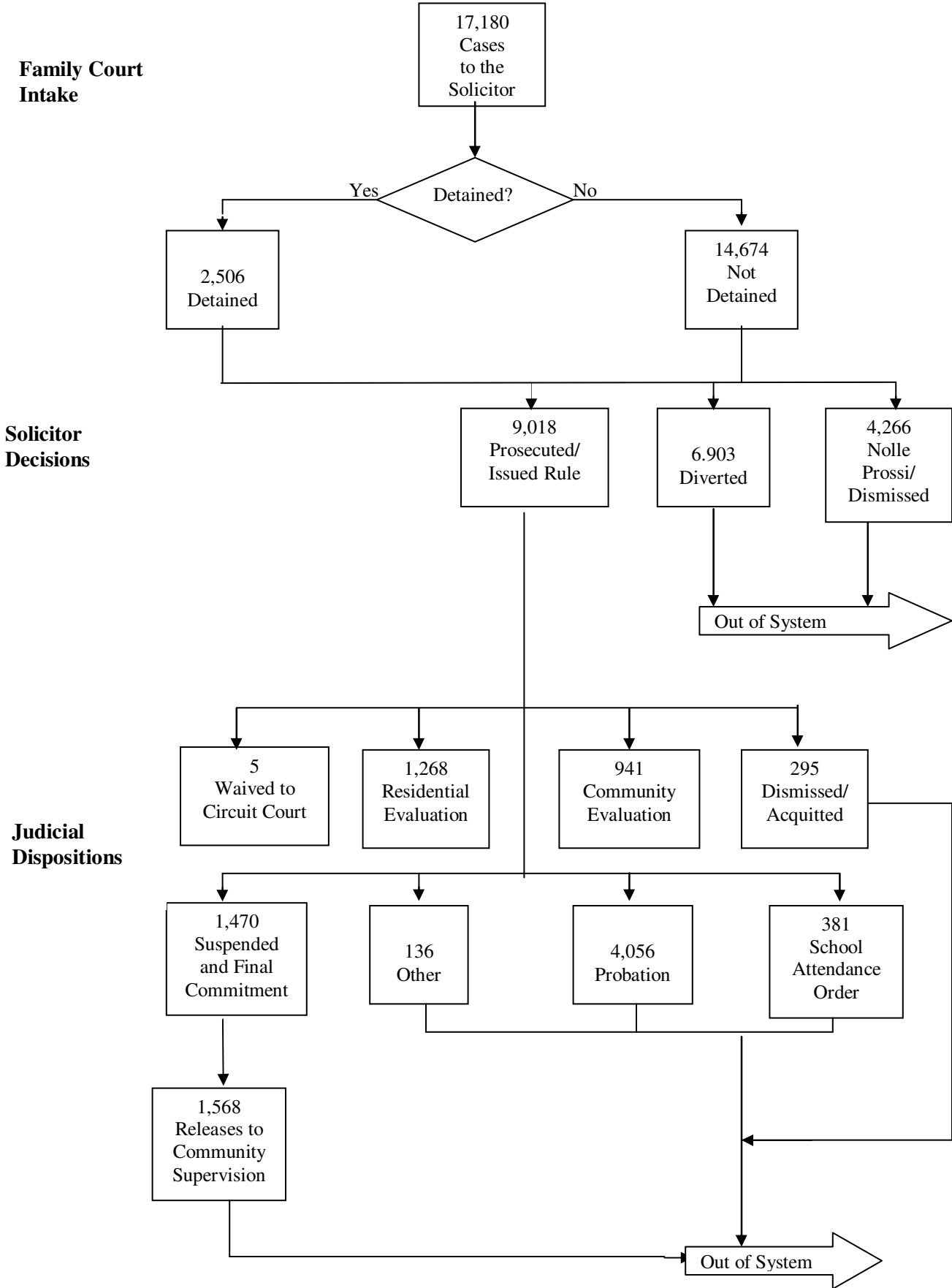
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Department of Juvenile Justice Statistical Overview for FY 2011-2012

- ✓ In FY 11-12, the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) processed 17,180 new juvenile cases, reflecting a 5.2 percent decrease from last year and a 27.9 percent decrease from the five year baseline of FY 07-08.
- ✓ If FY 02-03 is used as the baseline (reflecting the year that class action litigation against the Agency was successfully resolved) new juvenile cases have declined at a steady rate of 4.5 percent a year, or 40.8 percent overall.
- ✓ In FY 11-12, the number of juvenile cases classified as violent or serious dropped to its lowest point in recent history and comprised just 8.0 percent of all juvenile delinquency cases at Family Court intake.
- ✓ The top offenses associated with delinquency referrals to the family court in FY 11-12 included assault and battery third degree, first with 2,816 cases, shoplifting, second with 1,279, and disturbing schools, third with 1,204. Public disorderly conduct and simple possession of marijuana, respectively, rounded out the top five.
- ✓ At the solicitor level, 45 percent of cases moved forward to the family court based on decisions to prosecute or issue rule to show cause petitions. Thirty-four percent (34%) of cases were diverted from court to programs such as juvenile arbitration. Solicitors dismissed or did not prosecute 21 percent of cases.
- ✓ Sixty percent of juveniles whose cases were heard in the family court in FY 11-12 received dispositions of probation. Twenty-six percent of cases resulted in commitment to DJJ custody, and 7 percent in school attendance orders. The balance were dismissed, acquitted, or disposed in some other manner.
- ✓ Juvenile case dispositions in family court and conditions required for release to the community from DJJ custody sometimes included orders that juveniles pay monetary restitution to victims. The total amount ordered in FY 11-12 was \$462,981.
- ✓ Juvenile case dispositions in family court and conditions required for release to the community from DJJ custody sometimes included orders that juveniles perform community service. The total number of hours of service required was 40,388.
- ✓ DJJ received 1,268 court commitments into its regional centers for evaluation purposes in FY 11-12, reflecting a significant decrease (28.7 percent) from the baseline year of 07-08.
- ✓ During FY 11-12, DJJ received 1,470 juveniles into custody for placement in its long-term facilities or alternative programs. This number of annual admissions to custody is a significant reduction from the baseline of FY 07-08 (-27.4 percent).
- ✓ The average daily population in DJJ commitment beds (wilderness camps, long term facilities, and admissions processing) has dropped 45.8 percent since the baseline year of 07-08, reflecting both fewer admissions and shorter stays in custody.

South Carolina Juvenile Justice System

FY 2011-2012



System Process and Flow

FY 2011 - 2012

Family Court Intake - DJJ intake workers process delinquency cases by determining the facts of the case through law enforcement and/or school documentation of the infraction, interviews with juvenile and family, contacts with other agencies that may have knowledge to contribute, and consultation with victims. In cases where a juvenile has been taken into custody by law enforcement, DJJ is called upon for information to assist in the detention decision. Risk and needs assessments are performed. The initial intake process concludes when a case is turned over to the Solicitor's Office with an advisory recommendation by DJJ for prosecution or diversion.

Solicitor Decision- The solicitor decision is one of whether to prosecute or not to prosecute a case. In part this decision rests on the merits of the case, and the result may be dismissal or a determination not to prosecute (*nolle prosequi*). The solicitor also may exercise non-judicial options, including diversion programs, which typically are used for first time and minor offenders. Arbitration programs, law-related education, and behavioral contracts provide a means of diverting appropriate cases from court while still holding the offender accountable for his/her actions. Over half of the juvenile cases do not advance beyond this point.

Multiple solicitor decisions may occur relative to individual cases. For example, if a youth diverted to a program is unsuccessful in completing it, he/she may then be prosecuted for the original offense.

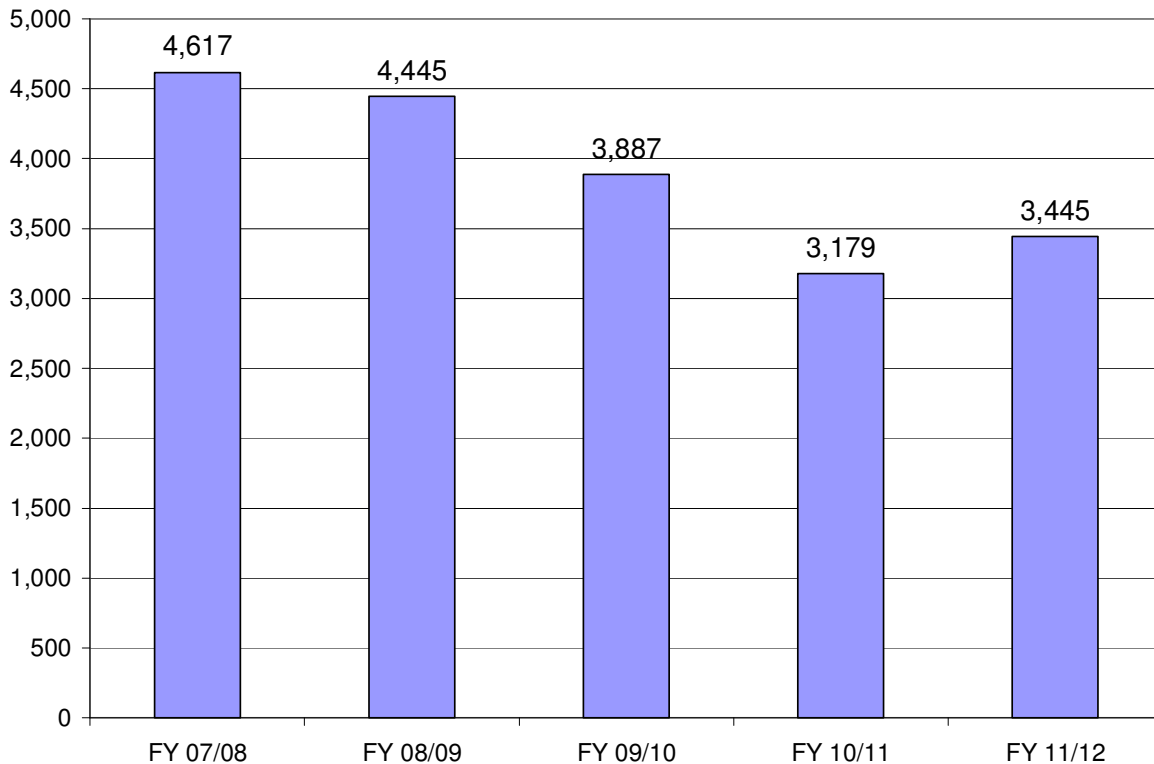
Judicial Disposition - Judicial outcome rests upon the merits of the case, resulting in some dismissals and acquittals. State law also allows certain serious cases to be considered for waiver to Circuit (adult) court.

The Family Court judge may order DJJ to perform a psychological/social evaluation for a juvenile following an adjudication of delinquency (analogous to a conviction for a crime in the adult system). These evaluations are completed in secure regional evaluation centers operated by DJJ or in the community prior to final disposition of the case. The most frequent final disposition is probation. Truancy-related cases may result in a school attendance order. The most serious sanction available to the Family Court is commitment to DJJ, either for a determinate (up to 90 days) or an indeterminate period (not to exceed the juvenile's 21st birthday). Family Court judges may also issue suspended commitments that order the child to be released to placement and placed on probation (if placement is deemed appropriate by DJJ).

The Juvenile Parole Board is the release authority governing length of stay for indeterminately sentenced juveniles committed for felony offenses. The DJJ Release Authority makes release decisions for most indeterminately sentenced juveniles committed for misdemeanor offenses.

Juvenile Detention Admissions Pre- and Post- Adjudication

FY 2007/2008 through FY 2011/2012

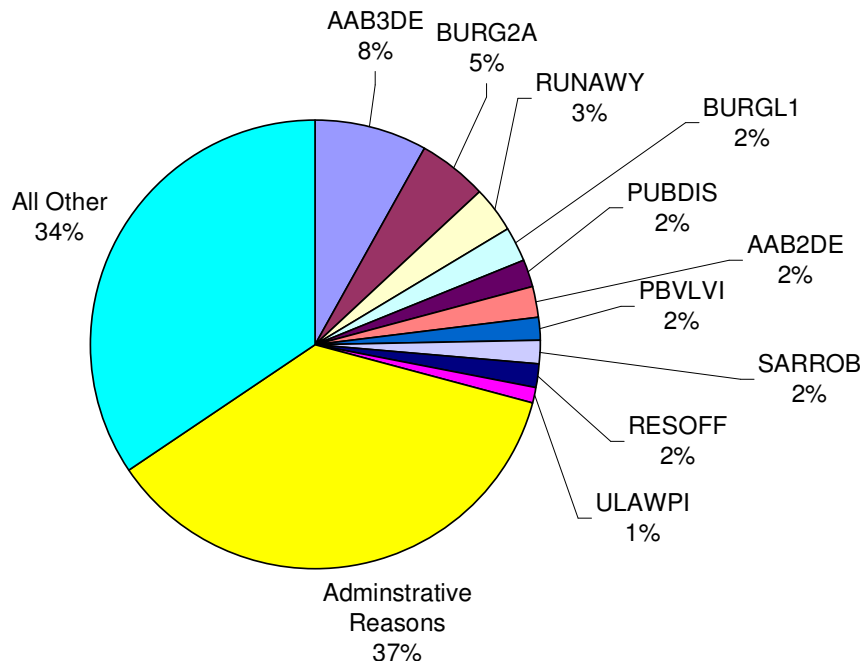


For the first time in five years admissions to detention increased in spite of the continuing decline in referrals to the juvenile justice system. This increase is largely attributable to trends in Greenville County, where admissions to detention spiked from 317 in FY 10-11 to 801 in FY 11-12.

The racial breakdown for admissions to detention in FY 11-12 was 59% Black, 36% White, and 5% other race/ethnicity. Seventy-eight percent (78%) were male, and 22% female.

A total of 1,976 youth were admitted to DJJ's detention center, accounting for 57% of all detentions.

Most Frequent Offenses/Reasons Associated with Juvenile Detention FY 2011/2012

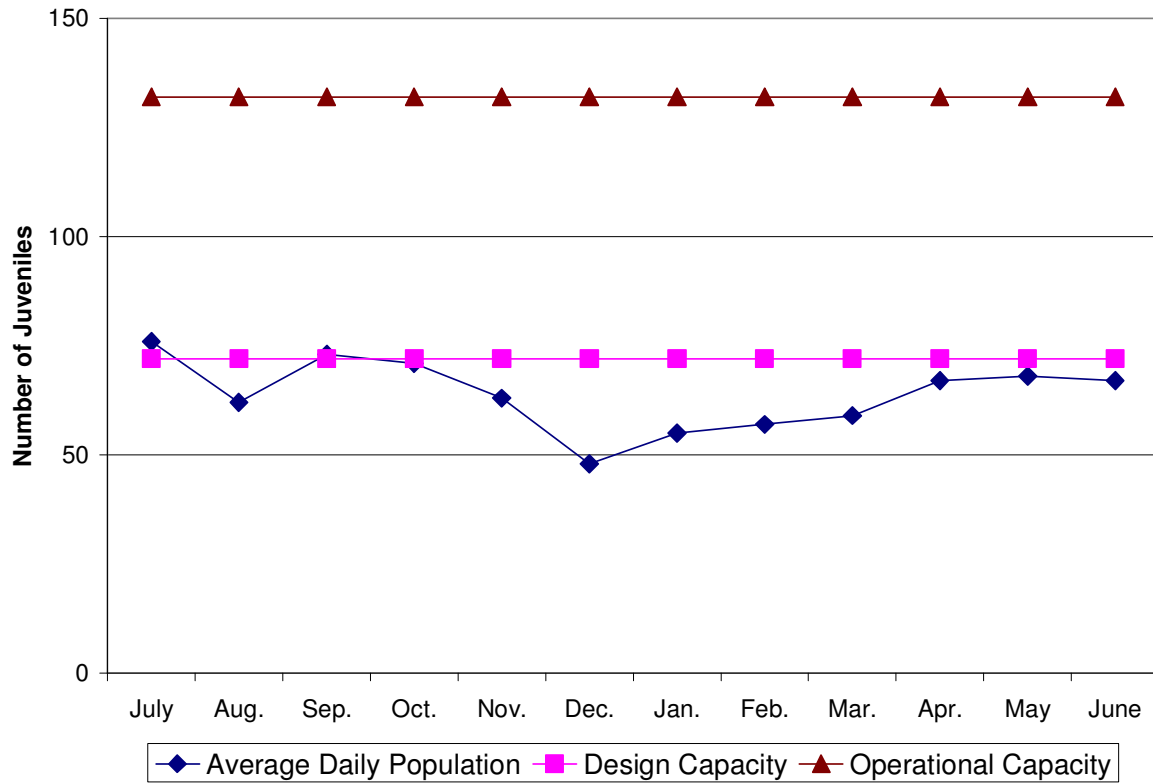


Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=1,008)	% All Detention Cases (n=3,445)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	274	8%
2	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	179	5%
3	Running Away*	112	3%
4	Burglary 1st degree	82	2%
5	Public Disorderly Conduct	74	2%
6	Assault and Battery 2nd degree	70	2%
7	Probation Violation (Category VI) Status	59	2%
8	Possession: marijuana / hash 1st offense	59	2%
9	Resisting Arrest	56	2%
10	Unlawful carrying of pistol	43	1%

In FY 11-12, the ten offenses listed above accounted for 29% of all juvenile detentions in the state. The top ten includes one status offense, running away. In all, there were more than 200 individual offenses for which juveniles were detained. Additionally, 1,255 juveniles (37 percent) were held for administrative reasons such as pickup orders and bench warrants (665), awaiting transport to an institution (172), judicially detained (159), and awaiting disposition following an evaluation (102).

*Status offenses are offenses that can be charged only against juveniles including truancy, runaway, and incorrigibility.

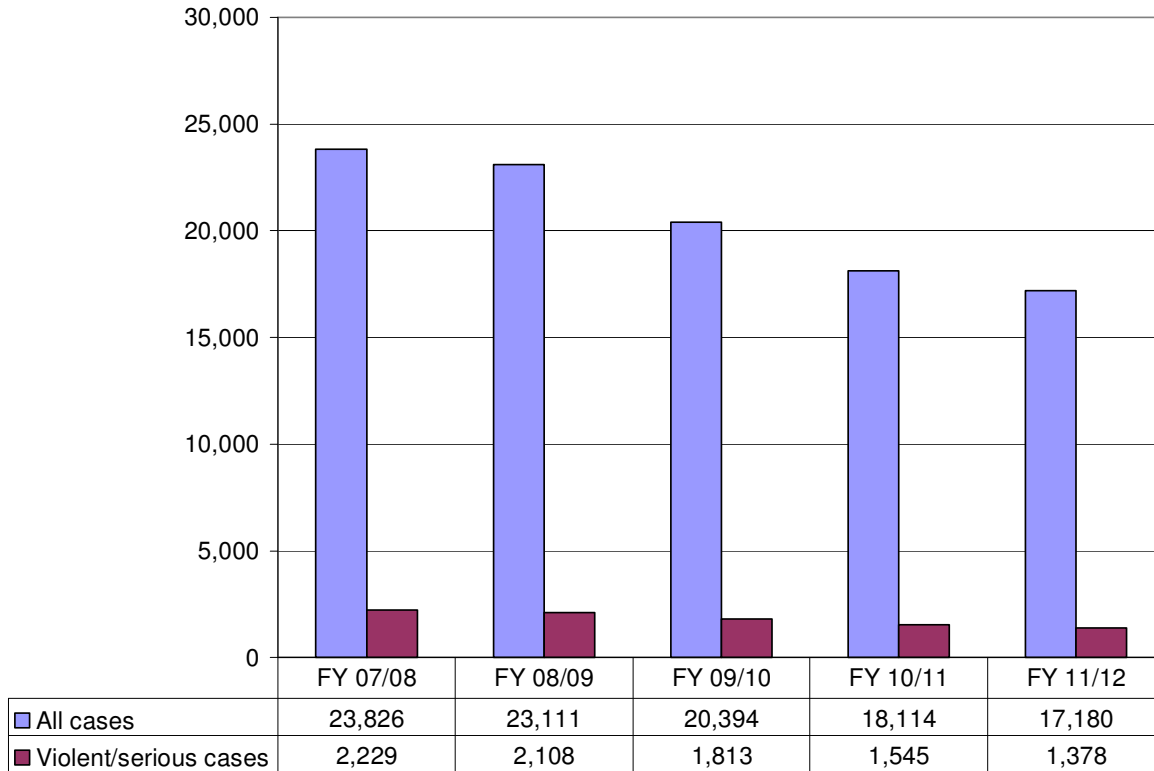
Average Daily Population in DJJ's Detention Center Fiscal Year 2011/2012



DJJ's centrally located detention center in Columbia originally was designed to hold 72 juveniles in secure custody pending court processing. Its current operational capacity is 132 juveniles. For ten of twelve months in FY 11-12 the average population was below design capacity. Overall, the average daily population of this facility in FY 11-12 was 64 juveniles.

Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2007/2008 through FY 2011/2012



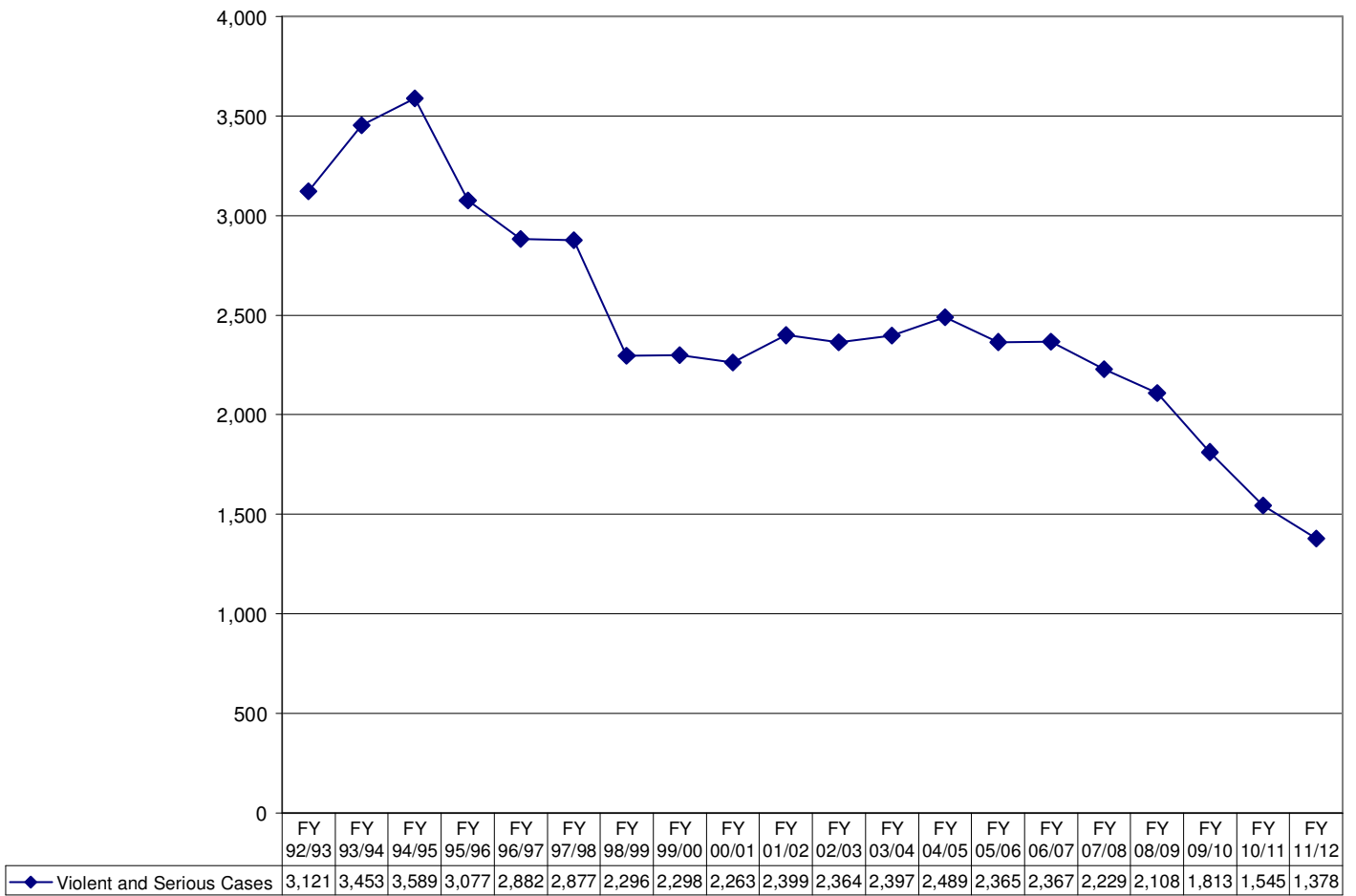
Over the last 5 years, juvenile *cases to the solicitor decreased 28 percent, while the number of **violent/serious cases decreased at an even greater rate of 38 percent. Violent and serious cases comprised just 8.0 percent of Family Court juvenile cases in FY 11-12.

*A case may consist of one or more offenses charged to a juvenile and processed together. The most serious offense is used to categorize a case when multiple offenses are involved.

**Violent/serious cases include murder, criminal sexual conduct 1st & 2nd degree, assault & battery with intent to kill, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, armed robbery, arson 1st & 2nd degree, burglary 1st & 2nd degree, drug trafficking, and all offenses categorized in the South Carolina Code of Laws as acts against persons, except for non-aggravated assaults such as assault and battery 3rd degree.

Violent and Serious Juvenile Cases A Longitudinal Comparison

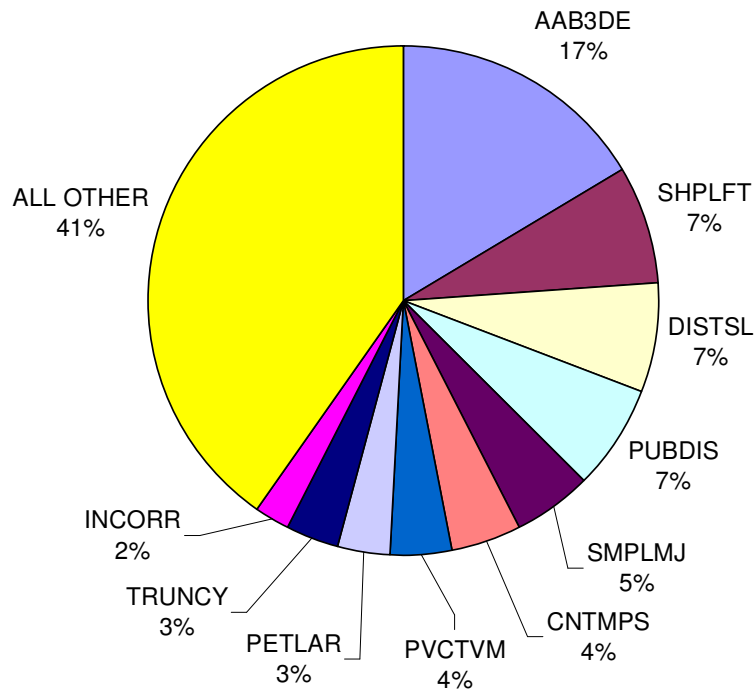
FY 1992/93 through FY 2011/12



The number of violent and serious juvenile cases has decreased 62 percent since the peak year of 1994/95. Violent and serious juvenile crime is currently at its lowest point of the last 20 years, with five straight years of decline following nine years of relative stability.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2011/2012



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=10,245)	% of All Cases (N=17,180)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	2,816	16%
2	Shoplifting	1,279	7%
3	Disturbing Schools	1,204	7%
4	Public Disorderly Conduct	1,154	7%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	842	5%
6	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	748	4%
7	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor*	683	4%
8	Petty Larceny	580	3%
9	Truancy**	549	3%
10	Incorrigibility**	390	2%

In FY 11-12, the ten offenses listed above accounted for over half of the 17,180 juvenile cases processed through intake by DJJ. These included two **status offenses (truancy and incorrigibility). All criminal charges in the top ten were misdemeanors. Overall, more than 250 individual offenses were involved in juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor. Other offenses frequently associated with these cases included another status offense, running away (359 cases) malicious injury to animals or personal property (354 cases) and carrying a weapon on school grounds (316 cases).

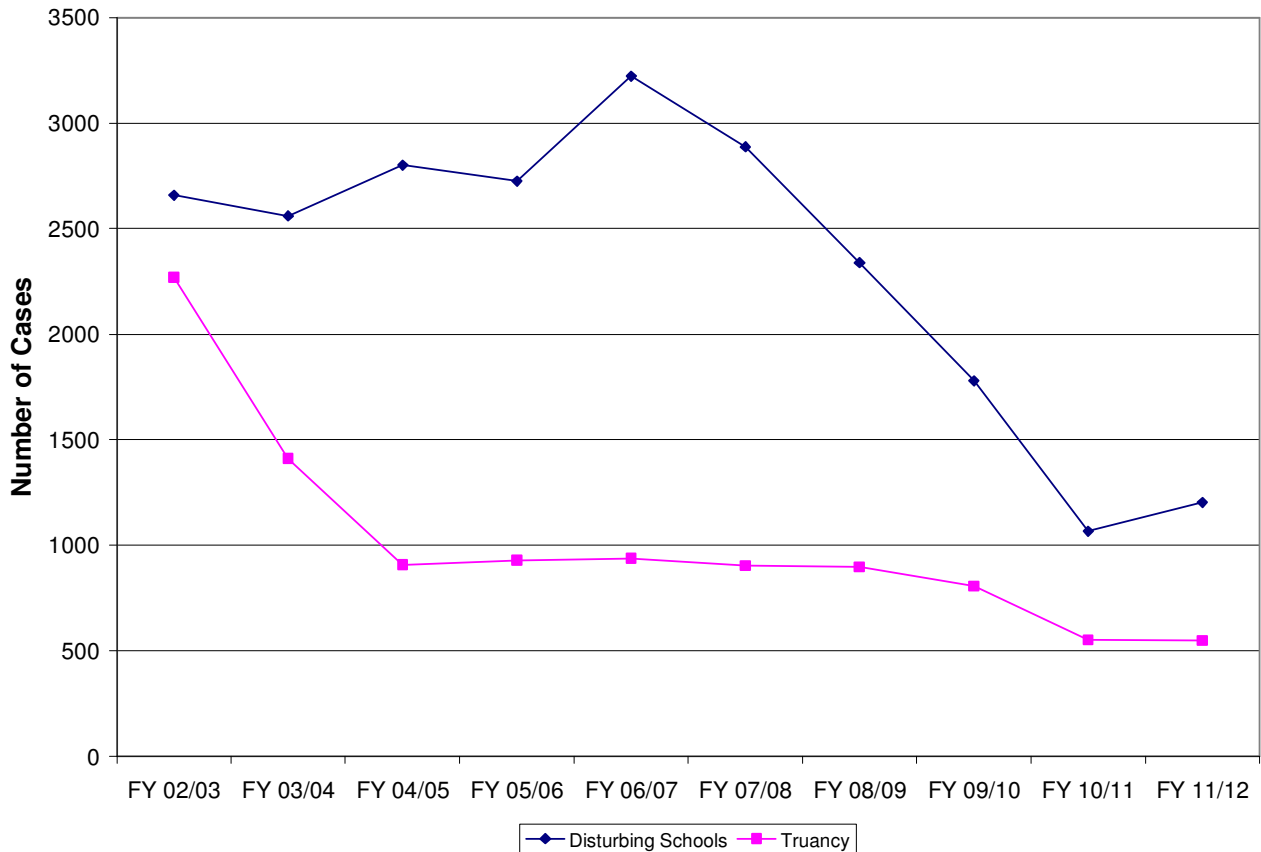
*Violation of probation, where probation was given for a category V offense. Category V offenses are minor, misdemeanor-level crimes.

**Status offenses are offenses that can be charged only against juveniles including truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

Disturbing School and Truancy Trends In Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2002/2003 through FY 2011/2012

Ten Year Trend for Disturbing School and Truancy Cases

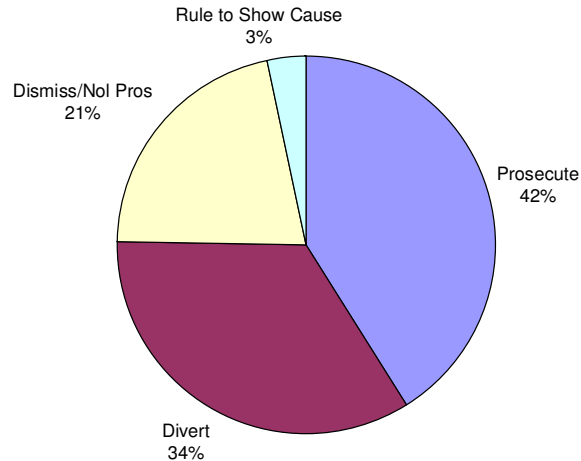


Historically, school related offenses have factored heavily into juvenile cases in South Carolina. The 10-year trend in disturbing school cases reflects a peak in FY 06-07, followed by a steep decline dipping well below the original baseline in the past four years. A slight upward pattern in FY 11-12 will merit watching in the next year.

A joint effort by DJJ and the State Department of Education to manage truancy as a school issue rather than a juvenile justice issue resulted in an abrupt decline in truancy cases after FY 02-03. Following a period of relative stability between FY 04/05 and FY 08/09, truancy has dropped off again in the last three fiscal years.

Solicitor Decisions in Juvenile Cases*

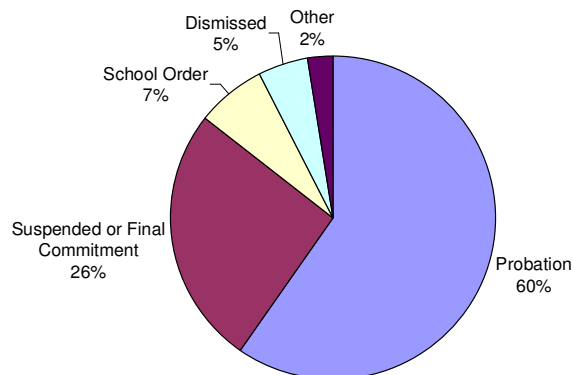
FY 2011/2012



In FY 11-12, Solicitors diverted, dismissed, or did not prosecute 55% of juvenile cases. Forty-five percent (45%) of the cases moved forward to the Family Court based on decisions to prosecute or issue rule to show cause petitions.

Family Court Judicial Dispositions in Juvenile Cases

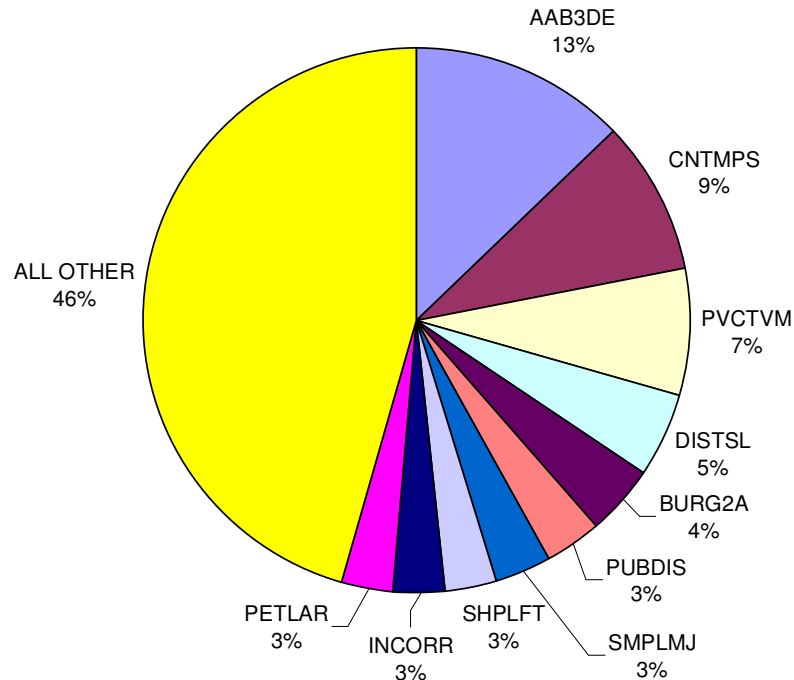
FY 2011/2012



The Family Court disposed of 6,338 juvenile cases during FY 11-12. Probation was the primary disposition in 60 percent of the cases, sometimes occurring as a dual sentence following a short period of commitment.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated With Dispositions of Probation

FY 2011/2012



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=2,208)	% of All Probation (N=4,056)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	516	13%
2	Contempt of Court (for a status offense)*	371	9%
3	Probation Violation (Category V Misdemeanor)	302	7%
4	Disturbing Schools	209	5%
5	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	170	4%
6	Public Disorderly Conduct	138	3%
7	Simple Possession of Marijuana	130	3%
8	Shoplifting	129	3%
9	Incorrigibility**	123	3%
10	Petty Larceny	120	3%

The ten offenses listed above accounted for more than one-half of all probation dispositions during FY 11-12. In all, more than 180 individual offenses were associated with dispositions of probation. Other offenses that occurred frequently in association with probation were carrying a weapon on school grounds (97), assault and battery second degree (90), and running away (74).

*Status offenses are offenses that can be charged only against juveniles including truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

Community Case Services

FY 2011-2012

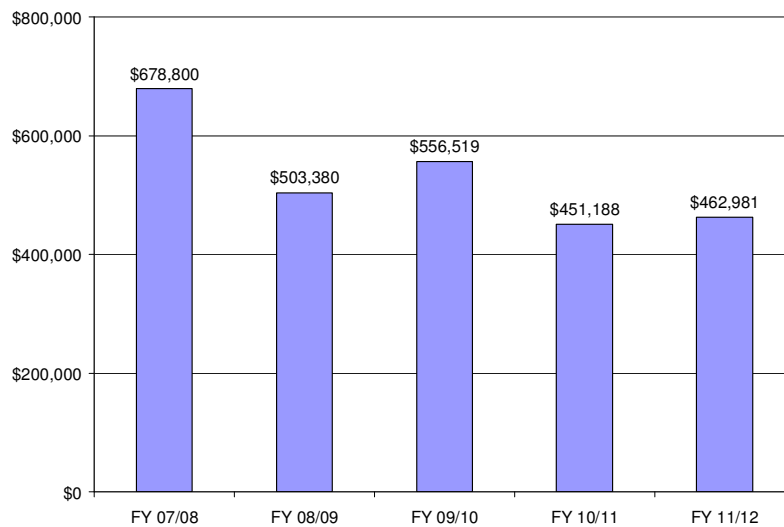
<i>Processing of Juvenile Cases*</i>	<u>Number</u>
Juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor	17,180
Diverted or dismissed at intake level	11,169
Dismissed or acquitted at judicial level	295
School attendance ordered by Family Court	381
Probation ordered by Family Court	4,056
<i>Community Support Services</i>	
Interstate Compact:	
Probationers/parolees/absconders transferred into South Carolina	158
Probationers /parolees/absconders transferred to other states	127
Runaways/absconders returned to South Carolina from other states	32
Runaways/absconders returned to other states	50
Total	367
Community-based Residential Services:	
Admitted to marine/wilderness programs as an alternative to commitment to DJJ	377
Transferred to community residential programs following commitment to DJJ	572
Placed with multi-agency and other contractual providers	567
Jail Removal and Emergency Placement	479
Total	1.995
<i>Community Case Management</i>	
Number on probation or parole caseloads at close of FY 11-12	3,819
Juveniles released to the community in FY 11-12	1,568

*Excludes those cases pending at the solicitor and judicial levels, certain administrative actions, General Sessions Court cases (juveniles tried as adults), and parole revocations.

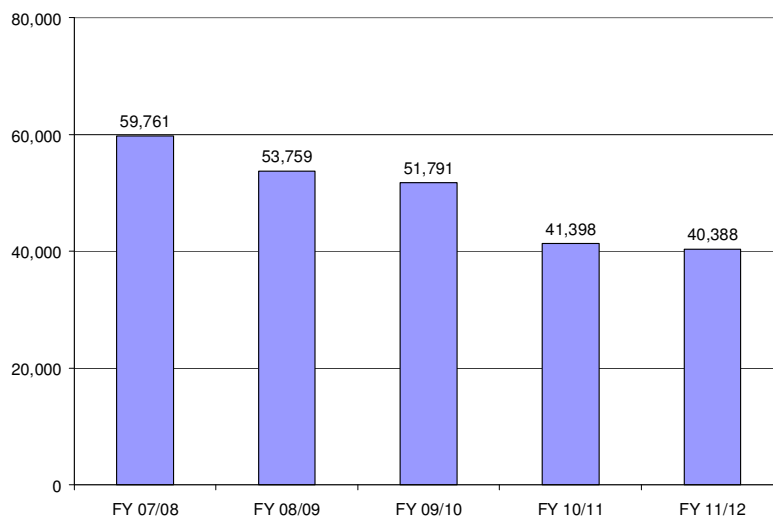
Family Court and Juvenile Parole Board Juvenile Restitution Orders*

FY 2007/08 through FY 2011/2012

Monetary Restitution Ordered



Service Hours Ordered



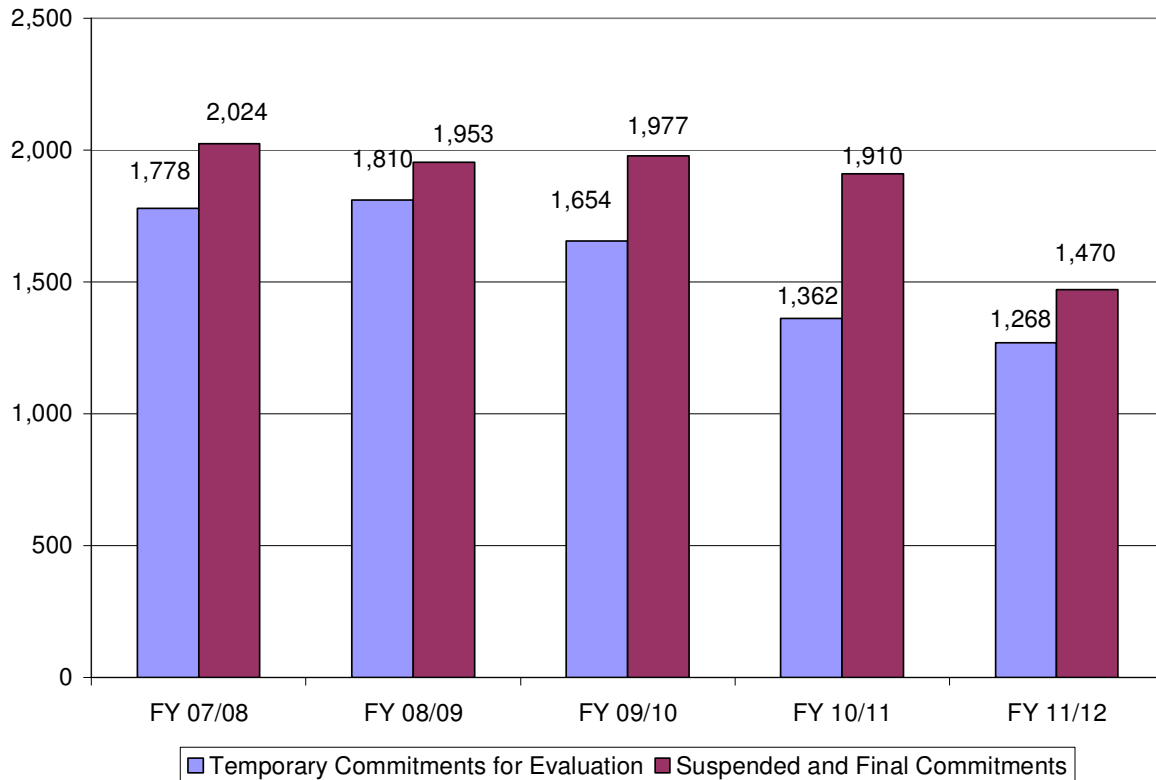
In keeping with its commitment to restorative justice, restitution continues to receive strong emphasis within DJJ. DJJ offers services responsive to victim, community, and offender needs. The Family Court, Juvenile Parole Board, and the DJJ Release Authority may impose restitution in the form of community service or monetary reparation as a condition of sentencing or release.

During FY 11-12, juveniles were ordered to pay \$462,981 in restitution and to perform 40,388 hours of community service.

* Restitution and community service that are not ordered by the court, the Juvenile Parole Board, or the DJJ Release Authority but rather result from juvenile participation in diversion programs such as Arbitration and in-custody Balanced and Restorative Justice projects are not included in these figures.

Temporary, Suspended, and Final Commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice

FY 2007/08 through FY 2011/2012

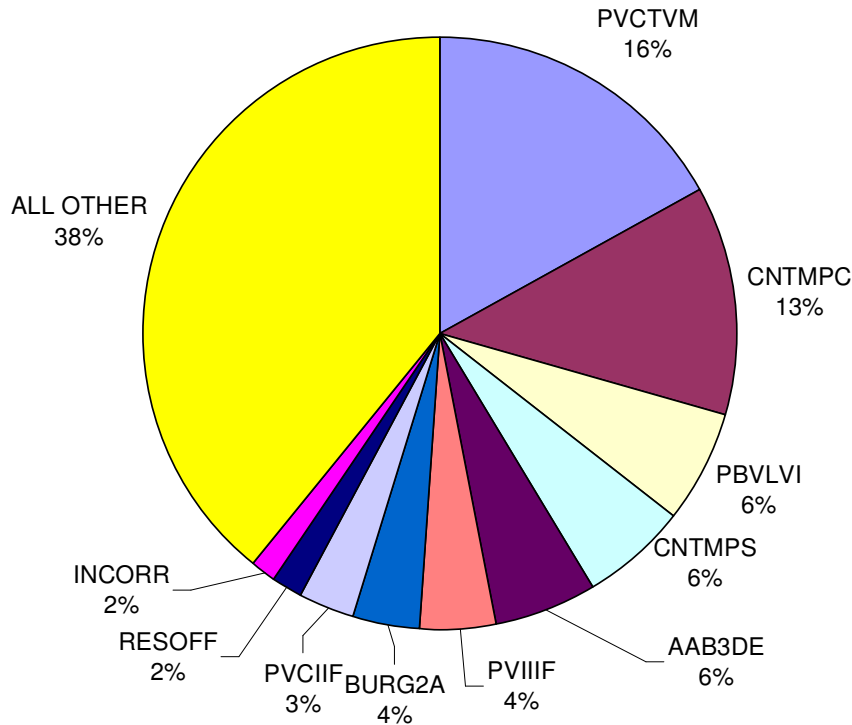


Temporary commitments to residential evaluation centers have decreased significantly (29 percent) as more court ordered community evaluations were performed in the community.

The annual number of suspended and final commitments to DJJ custody dropped significantly in FY 11-12 showing a 27% decrease from the baseline year of 07-08.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Suspended and Final Commitments

FY 2011/2012

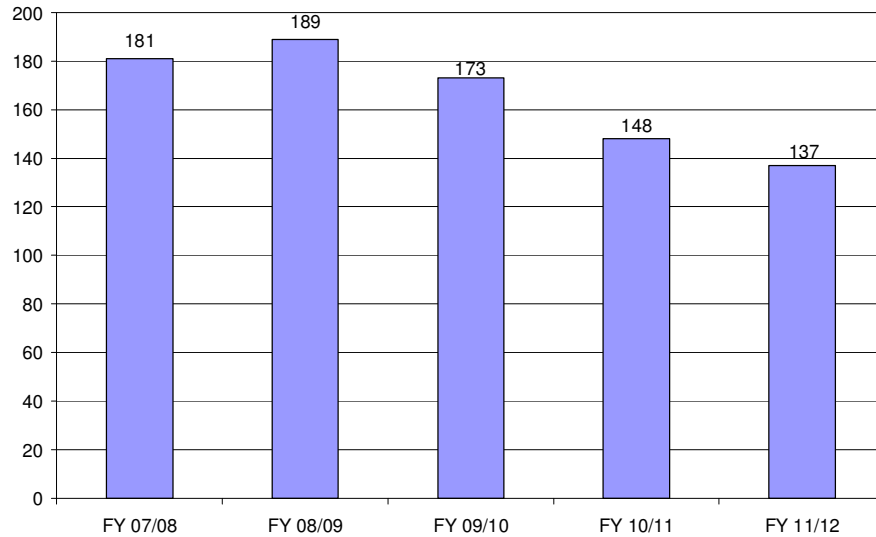


Rank	Offense	#of Cases (n= 894)	% of all Commitments (n=1,470)
1	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor	249	17%
2	Contempt of Court (Criminal Offense)	184	13%
3	Probation Violation (Cat. VI) Status	89	6%
4	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	86	6%
5	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	81	6%
6	Probation Violation (Category III-Felony)	62	4%
7	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	52	4%
8	Probation Violation (Category II-Felony)	47	3%
9	Resisting Arrest	23	2%
10	Incorrigibility	23	2%

Technical violations of probation and contempt of court cases collectively accounted for a significant proportion of suspended and final commitments to DJJ in FY 11-12, with four categories of probation violations dominating the “top ten” list. In all more than 150 individual offenses were associated with commitments to DJJ.

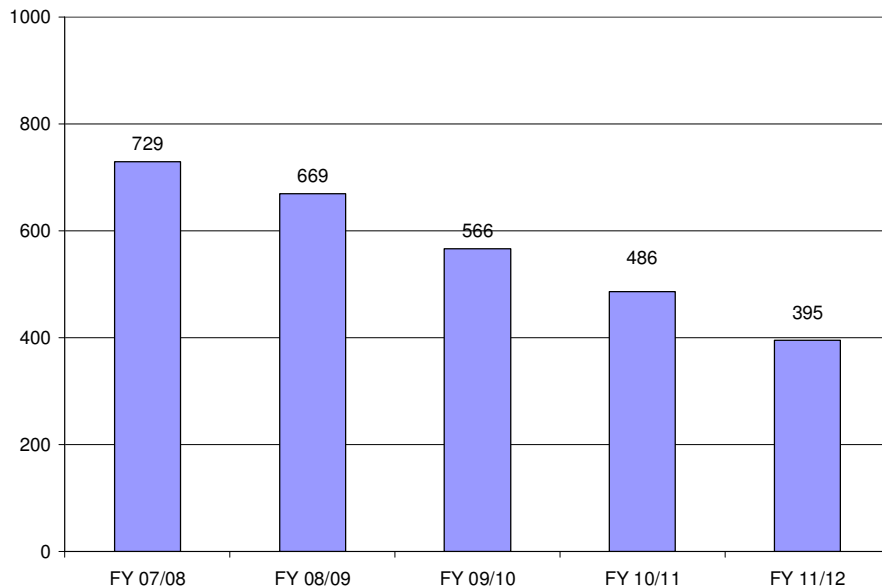
Average Daily Populations FY 2007/2008 through FY 2011/2012

Pre-Dispositional Evaluation Population



The primary function of regional evaluation centers is to provide comprehensive diagnostic services to the Family Court for adjudicated juvenile offenders. The average daily population of juveniles temporarily committed for pre-dispositional evaluations has declined 24% since FY 07-08. Evaluation Centers also receive juveniles finally committed to DJJ at disposition for classification and placement into facilities or community-based residential programs. These admissions processing numbers are included in the graph below.

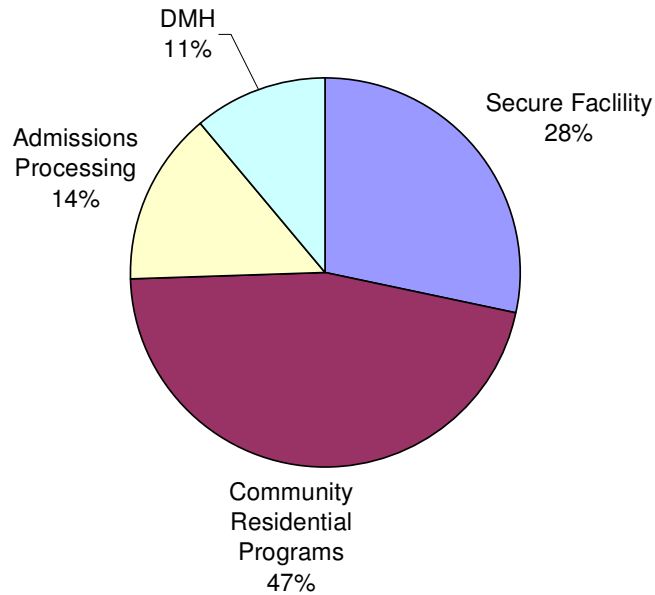
Suspended and Final Commitment Population



A variety of residential programs, ranging from community-based options to lock and key facilities accommodate youth in DJJ custody based on suspended and final commitment orders by the courts. The average daily population of committed juveniles has decreased 46 percent since the baseline year of 07-08.

Location of DJJ's Suspended and Final Commitment Population

FY 2011/2012

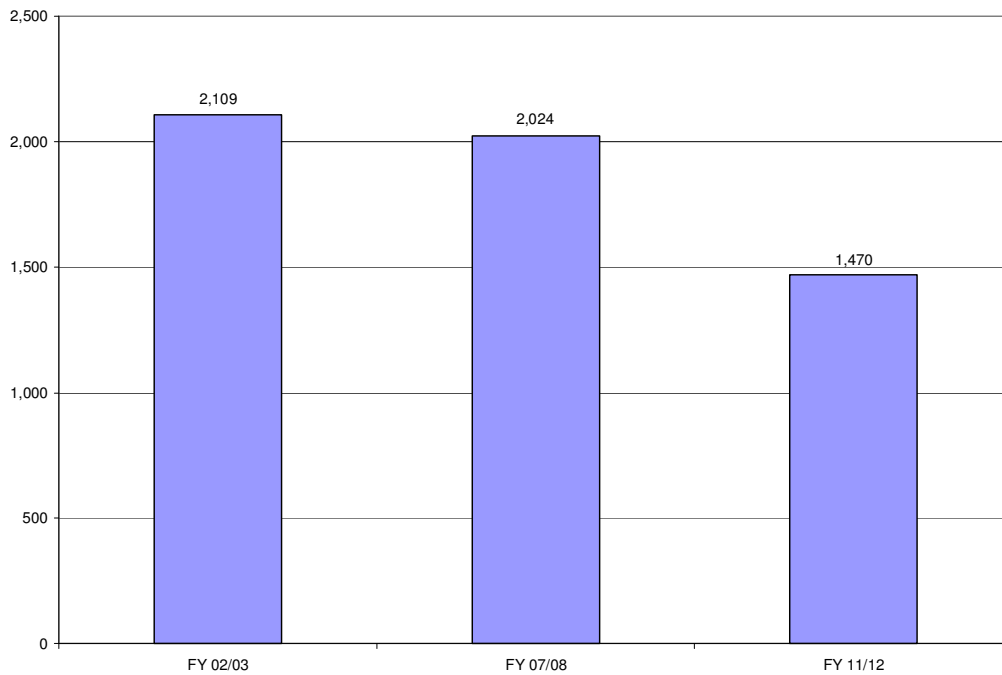


Forty-seven percent (47%) of DJJ's suspended and final commitment population was housed in community residential programs on a daily basis for FY 11-12, while 28 percent was housed in hardware secure facilities. The remaining population was transferred to Department of Mental Health (DMH) treatment facilities, or was undergoing admissions processing for assignment to a bed.

These figures do not include juveniles temporarily committed for residential evaluation or those held in detention. Also excluded are those juveniles placed in marine/wilderness institutes, multi-agency provider homes, and foster care as an alternative to commitment or secure detention. A full accounting of juveniles in residential beds is presented on page 23.

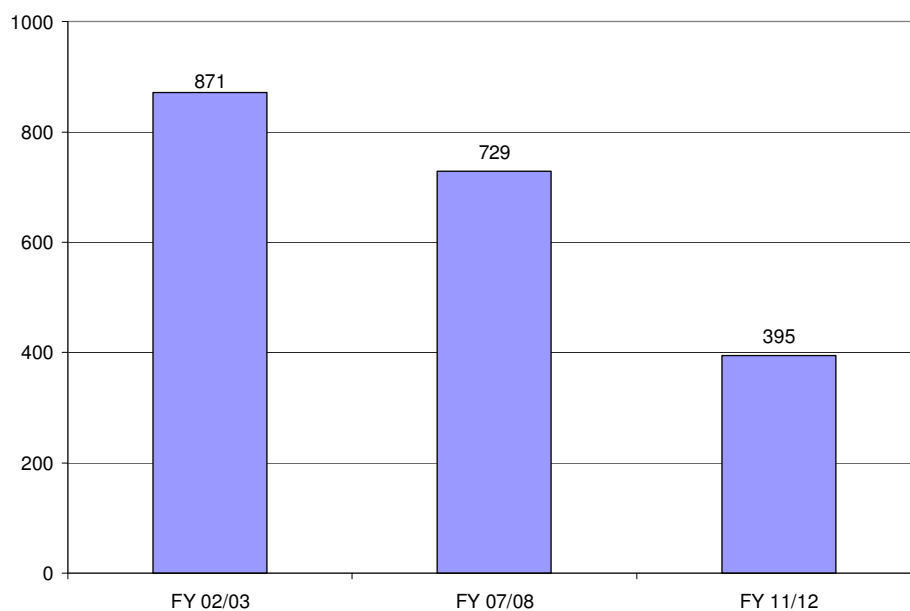
Suspended and Final Commitments and Average Daily Populations A 10-Year Retrospective

Suspended and Final Commitments



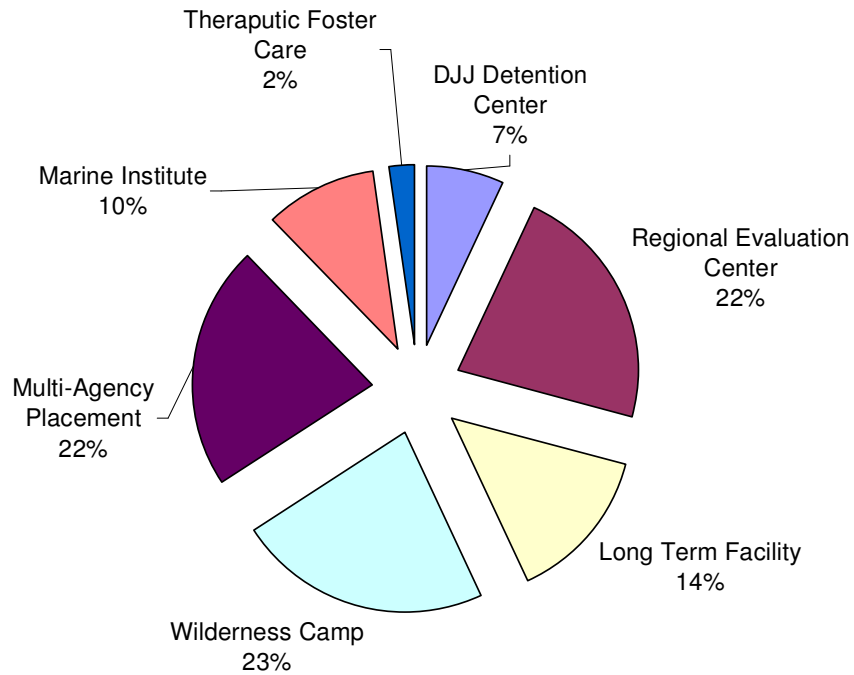
These graphs compare suspended/final commitments to DJJ custody and average daily population in FY 11/12 to the levels that existed five and ten years ago. The number of commitments declined significantly in FY 11-12 (-30%) compared to the ten-year baseline. The even greater reduction of 55 percent in average daily population over the period is indicative of fewer admissions and a shorter average length of stay for juveniles in DJJ custody.

Average Daily Population in Commitment Programs



Average Daily Population of Juveniles in Residential Beds

Fiscal Year 2011/2012 (n=907)



On any given day last year DJJ was responsible for between 875 and 935 juveniles in residential beds. This included a mix of youth in DJJ custody based on suspended and final commitment orders and youth receiving supervision/services in the community that needed temporary out of home placement. Forty-three percent (43%) of these youth were in hardware secure beds (DJJ's Detention Center, Evaluation Centers, and long-term facilities), while the remaining 57% resided in community based staff-secure placements or foster care.

APPENDIX TABLE I					
JUVENILES DETAINED (PRE and POST ADJUDICATORY) by COUNTY/JURISDICTION					
A TWO YEAR COMPARISON					
FY 2011/2012					
COUNTY/ JURISDICTION	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
	Prior Year		FY 2011/2012		
Abbeville	3	0.1%	9	0.3%	200.0%
Aiken	86	2.7%	70	2.0%	-18.6%
Allendale	29	0.9%	24	0.7%	-17.2%
Anderson	96	3.0%	99	2.9%	3.1%
Bamberg	17	0.5%	15	0.4%	-11.8%
Barnwell	19	0.6%	13	0.4%	-31.6%
Beaufort	61	1.9%	52	1.5%	-14.8%
Berkeley	199	6.3%	213	6.2%	7.0%
Calhoun	4	0.1%	2	0.1%	-50.0%
Charleston	361	11.4%	433	12.6%	19.9%
Cherokee	18	0.6%	23	0.7%	27.8%
Chester	23	0.7%	30	0.9%	30.4%
Chesterfield	21	0.7%	16	0.5%	-23.8%
Clarendon	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	-50.0%
Colleton	50	1.6%	25	0.7%	-50.0%
Darlington	44	1.4%	46	1.3%	4.5%
Dillon	21	0.7%	12	0.3%	-42.9%
Dorchester	97	3.1%	98	2.8%	1.0%
Edgefield	23	0.7%	18	0.5%	-21.7%
Fairfield	22	0.7%	49	1.4%	122.7%
Florence	67	2.1%	56	1.6%	-16.4%
Georgetown	45	1.4%	16	0.5%	-64.4%
Greenville	317	10.0%	801	23.3%	152.7%
Greenwood	70	2.2%	56	1.6%	-20.0%
Hampton	31	1.0%	38	1.1%	22.6%
Horry	180	5.7%	177	5.1%	-1.7%
Jasper	36	1.1%	53	1.5%	47.2%
Kershaw	33	1.0%	25	0.7%	-24.2%
Lancaster	48	1.5%	37	1.1%	-22.9%
Laurens	26	0.8%	48	1.4%	84.6%
Lee	9	0.3%	10	0.3%	11.1%
Lexington	104	3.3%	87	2.5%	-16.3%
McCormick	4	0.1%	22	0.6%	450.0%
Marion	20	0.6%	30	0.9%	50.0%
Marlboro	29	0.9%	8	0.2%	-72.4%
Newberry	6	0.2%	18	0.5%	200.0%
Oconee	28	0.9%	28	0.8%	0.0%
Orangeburg	74	2.3%	107	3.1%	44.6%
Pickens	46	1.4%	41	1.2%	-10.9%
Richland	139	4.4%	118	3.4%	-15.1%
Saluda	8	0.3%	6	0.2%	-25.0%
Spartanburg	364	11.5%	164	4.8%	-54.9%
Sumter	94	3.0%	44	1.3%	-53.2%
Union	18	0.6%	15	0.4%	-16.7%
Williamsburg	36	1.1%	23	0.7%	-36.1%
York	147	4.6%	167	4.8%	13.6%
TOTAL	3,179	100.0%	3,445	100.0%	8.4%

APPENDIX TABLE II				
DELINQUENCY PROCESSING RATE by COUNTY				
FY 2011/2012				
			Delinquency Processing of Age-Eligible Juveniles	
COUNTY	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	Juvenile Cases	Percent	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	59	3%	26
Aiken	14,419	561	4%	39
Allendale	908	46	5%	51
Anderson	17,967	556	3%	31
Bamberg	1,460	38	3%	26
Barnwell	2,348	140	6%	60
Beaufort	11,979	536	4%	45
Berkeley	16,883	1,104	7%	65
Calhoun	1,305	18	1%	14
Charleston	25,784	1,791	7%	69
Cherokee	5,389	134	2%	25
Chester	3,131	143	5%	46
Chesterfield	4,731	90	2%	19
Clarendon	3,069	68	2%	22
Colleton	3,787	115	3%	30
Darlington	6,731	196	3%	29
Dillon	3,239	179	6%	55
Dorchester	14,817	461	3%	31
Edgefield	2,423	67	3%	28
Fairfield	2,156	90	4%	42
Florence	13,157	496	4%	38
Georgetown	5,386	254	5%	47
Greenville	42,120	1,452	3%	34
Greenwood	6,509	578	9%	89
Hampton	2,067	116	6%	56
Horry	20,665	1,404	7%	68
Jasper	2,244	132	6%	59
Kershaw	6,040	152	3%	25
Lancaster	6,799	250	4%	37
Laurens	6,074	173	3%	28
Lee	1,673	63	4%	38
Lexington	25,206	821	3%	33
McCormick	607	35	6%	58
Marion	3,169	210	7%	66
Marlboro	2,590	152	6%	59
Newberry	3,274	209	6%	64
Oconee	6,270	149	2%	24
Orangeburg	8,242	463	6%	56
Pickens	9,716	327	3%	34
Richland	33,714	1,227	4%	36
Saluda	1,691	59	3%	35
Spartanburg	27,340	471	2%	17
Sumter	10,503	324	3%	31
Union	2,760	192	7%	70
Williamsburg	3,276	126	4%	38
York	22,811	953	4%	42
TOTAL	418,739	17,180	4%	41

*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center

APPENDIX TABLE III					
JUVENILE CASES to the SOLICITOR by COUNTY					
FY 2011/2012					
COUNTY	ALL CASES	VIOLENT/SERIOUS		STATUS	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	59	1	2%	10	17%
Aiken	561	28	5%	9	2%
Allendale	46	7	15%	7	15%
Anderson	556	36	6%	33	6%
Bamberg	38	5	13%	2	5%
Barnwell	140	10	7%	16	11%
Beaufort	536	41	8%	66	12%
Berkeley	1,104	53	5%	99	9%
Calhoun	18	6	33%	0	0%
Charleston	1,791	98	5%	67	4%
Cherokee	134	14	10%	31	23%
Chester	143	11	8%	3	2%
Chesterfield	90	12	13%	4	4%
Clarendon	68	8	12%	0	0%
Colleton	115	14	12%	18	16%
Darlington	196	17	9%	23	12%
Dillon	179	19	11%	24	13%
Dorchester	461	39	8%	64	14%
Edgefield	67	6	9%	3	4%
Fairfield	90	14	16%	7	8%
Florence	496	45	9%	6	1%
Georgetown	254	30	12%	13	5%
Greenville	1,452	107	7%	73	5%
Greenwood	578	52	9%	104	18%
Hampton	116	13	11%	10	9%
Horry	1,404	78	6%	163	12%
Jasper	132	18	14%	18	14%
Kershaw	152	20	13%	12	8%
Lancaster	250	23	9%	4	2%
Laurens	173	10	6%	22	13%
Lee	63	19	30%	2	3%
Lexington	821	55	7%	25	3%
McCormick	35	6	17%	1	3%
Marion	210	30	14%	9	4%
Marlboro	152	23	15%	29	19%
Newberry	209	8	4%	41	20%
Oconee	149	15	10%	10	7%
Orangeburg	463	70	15%	37	8%
Pickens	327	26	8%	17	5%
Richland	1,227	81	7%	62	5%
Saluda	59	6	10%	7	12%
Spartanburg	471	58	12%	21	4%
Sumter	324	48	15%	11	3%
Union	192	6	3%	5	3%
Williamsburg	126	18	14%	25	20%
York	953	74	8%	100	10%
TOTAL	17,180	1,378	8%	1,313	8%

APPENDIX TABLE IV

SOLICITOR ACTIONS on JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY

FY 2011/2012

COUNTY	DISMISS	DIVERT	PROSECUTE	ISSUE RULE	TOTAL*
Abbeville	5	3	1	0	9
Aiken	112	298	233	33	676
Allendale	15	11	19	0	45
Anderson	255	160	310	66	791
Bamberg	8	6	27	0	41
Barnwell	55	53	63	0	171
Beaufort	209	245	275	1	730
Berkeley	218	532	519	0	1,269
Calhoun	1	3	6	0	10
Charleston	134	726	775	127	1,762
Cherokee	29	50	73	0	152
Chester	59	70	65	0	194
Chesterfield	29	53	35	4	121
Clarendon	5	45	22	7	79
Colleton	48	28	59	0	135
Darlington	70	79	67	22	238
Dillon	67	55	76	7	205
Dorchester	227	75	210	6	518
Edgefield	11	25	24	4	64
Fairfield	18	40	29	0	87
Florence	142	333	111	5	591
Georgetown	104	106	119	0	329
Greenville	473	727	928	0	2,128
Greenwood	341	193	307	0	841
Hampton	23	52	47	0	122
Horry	327	311	531	3	1,172
Jasper	24	27	64	0	115
Kershaw	62	51	67	0	180
Lancaster	73	147	101	0	321
Laurens	31	123	85	6	245
Lee	10	13	33	8	64
Lexington	182	464	373	35	1,054
McCormick	1	14	11	1	27
Marion	25	28	34	0	87
Marlboro	28	49	98	0	175
Newberry	9	76	129	0	214
Oconee	70	57	66	8	201
Orangeburg	73	109	322	54	558
Pickens	51	115	151	45	362
Richland	175	453	617	189	1,434
Saluda	5	23	27	0	55
Spartanburg	79	158	363	0	600
Sumter	47	203	118	0	368
Union	17	70	91	0	178
Williamsburg	59	26	81	0	166
York	260	418	559	66	1,303
Other Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,266	6,903	8,321	697	20,187

*Total does not include pending and certain other administrative type decisions.

APPENDIX TABLE V

DISPOSITION of JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY

FY 2011/2012

COUNTY	DISMISS	SCHOOL ORDER	PROBATION	COMMITMENT	OTHER	TOTAL*
Abbeville	0	0	8	2	0	10
Aiken	30	8	147	38	0	223
Allendale	1	0	6	0	1	8
Anderson	12	19	188	48	0	267
Bamberg	15	0	8	6	0	29
Barnwell	17	0	34	8	0	59
Beaufort	3	0	47	83	36	169
Berkeley	5	9	215	28	0	257
Calhoun	1	0	8	1	0	10
Charleston	17	3	420	61	18	519
Cherokee	2	15	31	3	0	51
Chester	0	0	34	10	0	44
Chesterfield	1	4	22	10	0	37
Clarendon	2	0	13	3	0	18
Colleton	2	2	25	10	0	39
Darlington	3	11	47	22	0	83
Dillon	1	22	37	8	0	68
Dorchester	5	26	86	23	0	140
Edgefield	0	1	25	7	0	33
Fairfield	0	0	21	6	0	27
Florence	7	3	45	34	17	106
Georgetown	14	1	71	22	0	108
Greenville	0	19	326	120	10	475
Greenwood	1	4	160	53	0	218
Hampton	2	5	33	4	0	44
Horry	28	34	288	122	0	472
Jasper	5	1	32	6	0	44
Kershaw	7	0	32	10	0	49
Lancaster	2	6	55	13	6	82
Laurens	3	2	55	17	0	77
Lee	3	0	24	2	0	29
Lexington	1	1	202	77	0	281
McCormick	0	0	12	3	0	15
Marion	1	2	14	10	0	27
Marlboro	1	30	25	12	0	68
Newberry	15	29	39	8	0	91
Oconee	4	0	18	4	0	26
Orangeburg	38	36	140	53	7	274
Pickens	0	5	139	54	8	206
Richland	10	0	333	297	16	656
Saluda	0	0	9	0	0	9
Spartanburg	9	0	200	32	1	242
Sumter	5	0	67	17	0	89
Union	1	6	43	11	0	61
Williamsburg	17	3	48	8	0	76
York	4	74	224	104	16	422
Out of State	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	295	381	4,056	1,470	136	6,338

APPENDIX TABLE VI					
RESTITUTION ACTIVITY by COUNTY/JURISDICTION					
FY 2011/2012					
		MONETARY RESTITUTION		COMMUNITY SERVICE	
		AMOUNT	AMOUNT	HOURS	HOURS
COUNTY/JURISDICTION		ORDERED	PAID	ORDERED	PAID
Abbeville		\$217.50	\$75.00	0.00	0.00
Aiken		\$11,858.31	\$4,381.22	440.00	370.00
Allendale					
Anderson		\$18,739.56	\$9,656.37	90.00	45.00
Bamberg		\$1,088.42	\$727.21	45.00	45.00
Barnwell		\$2,527.00	\$1,885.73	15.00	90.00
Beaufort		\$37.50	\$4,737.32	0.00	40.50
Berkeley		\$9,580.26	\$16,111.31	3,280.00	3,010.00
Calhoun		\$0.00	\$75.00	15.00	47.00
Charleston		\$34,856.06	\$14,513.57	6,693.00	3,560.40
Cherokee		\$2,027.11	\$4,789.06	105.00	20.00
Chester		\$750.00	\$669.33	525.00	720.00
Chesterfield		\$3,281.41	\$728.00	80.00	80.00
Clarendon		\$1,347.28	\$550.00	100.00	123.00
Colleton		\$0.00	\$619.80	250.00	396.00
Darlington		\$20,320.20	\$1,334.99	455.00	464.00
Dillon		\$1,221.00	\$201.44	660.00	529.83
Dorchester		\$4,593.85	\$1,206.15	1,355.00	1,271.68
Edgefield		\$1,499.57	\$2,926.00	115.00	0.00
Fairfield		\$1,656.00	\$1,862.30	100.00	221.00
Florence		\$4,305.53	\$1,680.71	770.00	382.00
Georgetown		\$5,980.69	\$170.00	905.00	110.00
Greenville		\$22,916.12	\$13,206.84	2,615.00	1,686.83
Greenwood		\$13,031.22	\$17,708.98	150.00	0.00
Hampton		\$8,148.31	\$545.00	1,137.83	849.83
Horry		\$23,698.96	\$24,717.66	4,690.00	1,923.00
Jasper		\$0.00	\$0.00	120.42	25.00
Kershaw		\$2,105.00	\$3,639.04	425.00	375.00
Lancaster		\$6,049.00	\$4,785.00	1,710.00	1,804.50
Laurens		\$10,662.64	\$3,877.67	740	165.00
Lee		\$869.00	\$113.82	0.00	0.00
Lexington		\$33,547.60	\$16,534.22	1,072.00	734.75
McCormick		\$0.00	\$0.00	45.00	0.00
Marion		\$2,676.00	\$0.00	145.00	264.00
Marlboro		\$3,906.00	\$956.00	24.00	0.00
Newberry		\$9,762.31	\$6,742.48	110.00	179.00
Oconee		\$1,967.23	\$7,386.40	120	100.67
Orangeburg		\$11,028.34	\$1,073.81	750.00	619.42
Pickens		\$10,287.40	\$9,983.62	2,990.00	1,444.25
Richland		\$20,950.71	\$7,588.10	4,210.33	2,881.75
Saluda		\$176.36	\$262.61	25.00	0.00
Spartanburg		\$37,221.06	\$21,746.50	968.00	900.53
Sumter		\$12,937.54	\$9,609.09	20.00	125.00
Union		\$1,152.87	\$3,878.48	270.00	528.00
Williamsburg		\$4,542.15	\$4,389.03	460.00	183.00
York		\$17,591.52	\$7,950.46	1,512.00	1,675.33
Juvenile Parole Board		\$81,866.28	\$20,731.48	80.00	48.00
TOTAL		\$462,980.87	\$256,326.80	40,387.58	28,038.27

APPENDIX TABLE VII
COMMITMENTS by COUNTY
FY 2011/2012

COUNTY	EVALUATION COMMITMENTS		FINAL COMMITMENTS	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Abbeville	2	0%	2	0%
Aiken	44	3%	38	3%
Allendale	4	0%	0	0%
Anderson	35	3%	48	3%
Bamberg	7	1%	6	0%
Barnwell	13	1%	8	1%
Beaufort	44	3%	83	6%
Berkeley	77	6%	28	2%
Calhoun	1	0%	1	0%
Charleston	92	7%	61	4%
Cherokee	4	0%	3	0%
Chester	3	0%	10	1%
Chesterfield	9	1%	10	1%
Clarendon	1	0%	3	0%
Colleton	16	1%	10	1%
Darlington	15	1%	22	1%
Dillon	8	1%	8	1%
Dorchester	31	2%	23	2%
Edgefield	10	1%	7	0%
Fairfield	8	1%	6	0%
Florence	15	1%	34	2%
Georgetown	19	1%	22	1%
Greenville	97	8%	120	8%
Greenwood	48	4%	53	4%
Hampton	12	1%	4	0%
Horry	82	6%	122	8%
Jasper	9	1%	6	0%
Kershaw	14	1%	10	1%
Lancaster	25	2%	13	1%
Laurens	15	1%	17	1%
Lee	4	0%	2	0%
Lexington	73	6%	77	5%
McCormick	5	0%	3	0%
Marion	2	0%	10	1%
Marlboro	8	1%	12	1%
Newberry	11	1%	8	1%
Oconee	7	1%	4	0%
Orangeburg	69	5%	53	4%
Pickens	41	3%	54	4%
Richland	167	13%	297	20%
Saluda	6	0%	0	0%
Spartanburg	24	2%	32	2%
Sumter	31	2%	17	1%
Union	10	1%	11	1%
Williamsburg	17	1%	8	1%
York	33	3%	104	7%
TOTAL	1,268	100%	1,470	100%

APPENDIX TABLE VIII					
DETENTION and COMMITMENT RATES by COUNTY					
FY 2011/2012					
	All Juveniles	JUVENILES DETAINED		JUVENILES COMMITTED	
COUNTY	Ages 10 - 16*	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	9	4	2	1
Aiken	14,419	70	5	38	3
Allendale	908	24	26	0	0
Anderson	17,967	99	6	48	3
Bamberg	1,460	15	10	6	4
Barnwell	2,348	13	6	8	3
Beaufort	11,979	52	4	83	7
Berkeley	16,883	213	13	28	2
Calhoun	1,305	2	2	1	1
Charleston	25,784	433	17	61	2
Cherokee	5,389	23	4	3	1
Chester	3,131	30	10	10	3
Chesterfield	4,731	16	3	10	2
Clarendon	3,069	3	1	3	1
Colleton	3,787	25	7	10	3
Darlington	6,731	46	7	22	3
Dillon	3,239	12	4	8	2
Dorchester	14,817	98	7	23	2
Edgefield	2,423	18	7	7	3
Fairfield	2,156	49	23	6	3
Florence	13,157	56	4	34	3
Georgetown	5,386	16	3	22	4
Greenville	42,120	801	19	120	3
Greenwood	6,509	56	9	53	8
Hampton	2,067	38	18	4	2
Horry	20,665	177	9	122	6
Jasper	2,244	53	24	6	3
Kershaw	6,040	25	4	10	2
Lancaster	6,799	37	5	13	2
Laurens	6,074	48	8	17	3
Lee	1,673	10	6	2	1
Lexington	25,206	87	3	77	3
McCormick	607	22	36	3	5
Marion	3,169	30	9	10	3
Marlboro	2,590	8	3	12	5
Newberry	3,274	18	5	8	2
Oconee	6,270	28	4	4	1
Orangeburg	8,242	107	13	53	6
Pickens	9,716	41	4	54	6
Richland	33,714	118	4	297	9
Saluda	1,691	6	4	0	0
Spartanburg	27,340	164	6	32	1
Sumter	10,503	44	4	17	2
Union	2,760	15	5	11	4
Williamsburg	3,276	23	7	8	2
York	22,811	167	7	104	5
TOTAL	418,739	3,445	8	1,470	4

*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center