



2012-2013



South Carolina
DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE

**Annual
Statistical
Report**



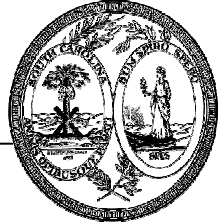
DJJ



South Carolina
DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE
Margaret H. Barber, Director

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Nikki R. Haley
Governor
State of South Carolina

October 2013

To Our Readers:

I am pleased to present the Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ's) Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2012-2013. Our Statistical Report resonates with good news that juvenile crime continues to decline in South Carolina. Referrals to DJJ Family Court Intake for offenses classified as violent and serious remain near the 20-year low, having declined 61 percent since the peak year of 1994-1995.

Overall, DJJ's front end referrals have declined 42.3 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 average daily population in our long-term facilities dipped below 100 for five of the twelve months of the fiscal year. The average population for the entire fiscal year was 101.

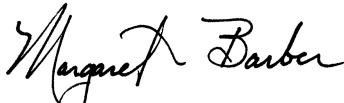
As you review the contents of this report you will understand that the Department of Juvenile Justice administers all components of South Carolina's juvenile justice system. Our core statutory mandates include:

- 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 10 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 Craig Wheatley in our Research and Statistics Office at (803) 896-2254.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Margaret H. Barber".

Margaret H. Barber
Director

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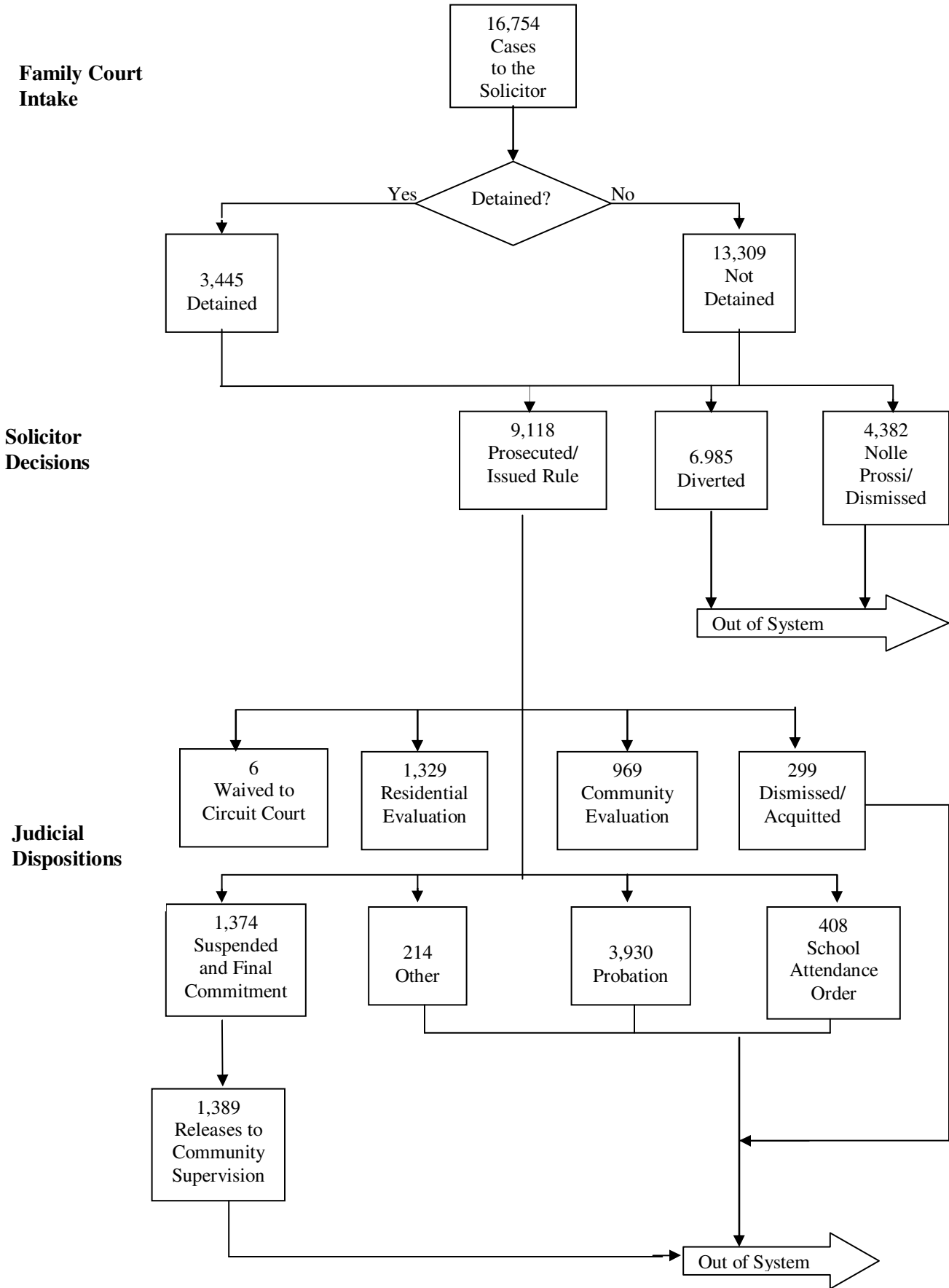
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Department of Juvenile Justice Statistical Overview for FY 2012-2013

- ✓ In FY 12-13, the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) processed 16,754 new juvenile cases, reflecting a 2.5 percent decrease from last year and a 27.5 percent decrease from the five year baseline of FY 08-09.
- ✓ 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 an average rate of 4.3 percent a year, or 42.3 percent overall.
- ✓ In FY 12-13, the number of juvenile cases classified as violent or serious remains near the lowest point in recent history with just 8.3 percent of all juvenile delinquency cases at family court intake having a violent or serious classification.
- ✓ The most frequent offenses associated with delinquency referrals to the family court in FY 12-13 included assault and battery third degree, first with 2,522 cases, shoplifting, second with 1,354, and disturbing schools, third with 1,101. 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 12-13 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 12-13 was \$528,233.
- ✓ 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 41,698.
- ✓ DJJ received 1,329 court commitments into its regional centers for evaluation purposes in FY 12-13, reflecting a significant decrease (26.6 percent) from the baseline year of 08-09.
- ✓ During FY 12-13, DJJ received 1,374 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 08-09 (29.6 percent).
- ✓ The average daily population in DJJ commitment beds (wilderness camps, long term facilities, and admissions processing) has dropped 48.4 percent since the baseline year of 08-09, reflecting both fewer admissions and shorter stays in custody.

South Carolina Juvenile Justice System

FY 2012-2013



System Process and Flow

FY 2012 - 2013

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.

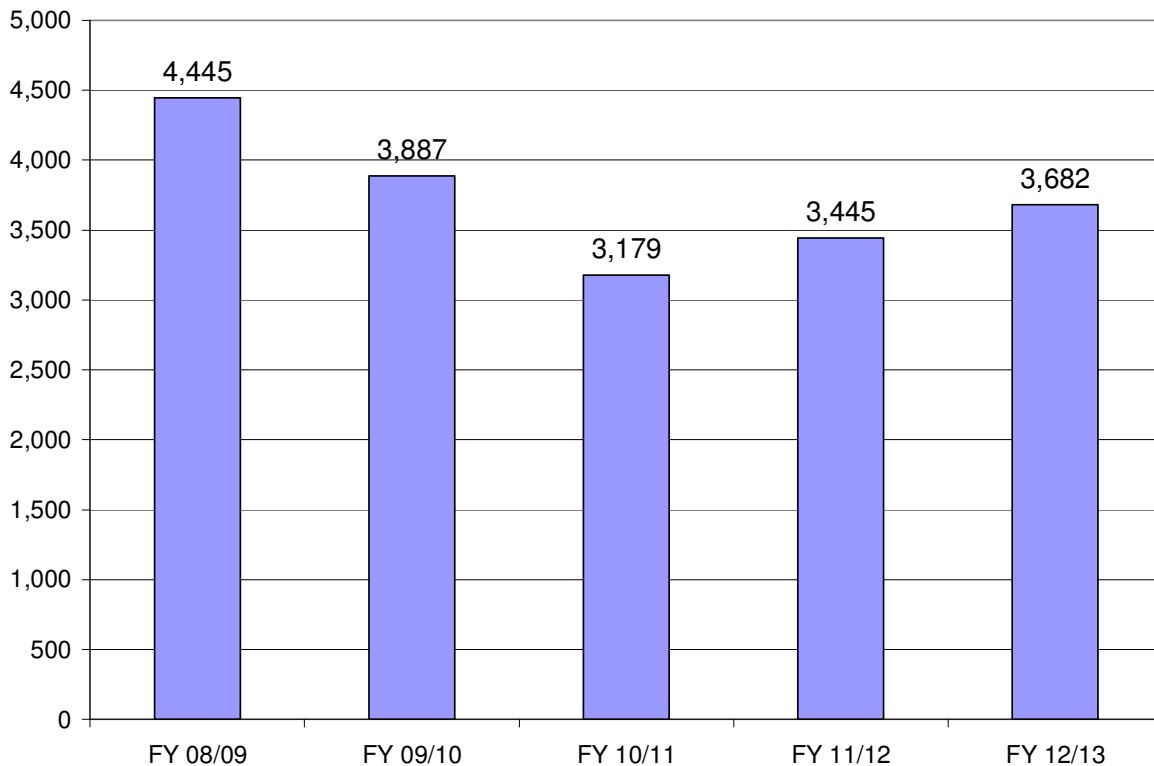
Judicial Disposition - Judicial outcome rests upon the merits of the case, resulting in some dismissals and acquittals. State law also allows certain serious cases to be considered for waiver to Circuit (adult) Court.

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 2008/2009 through FY 2012/2013



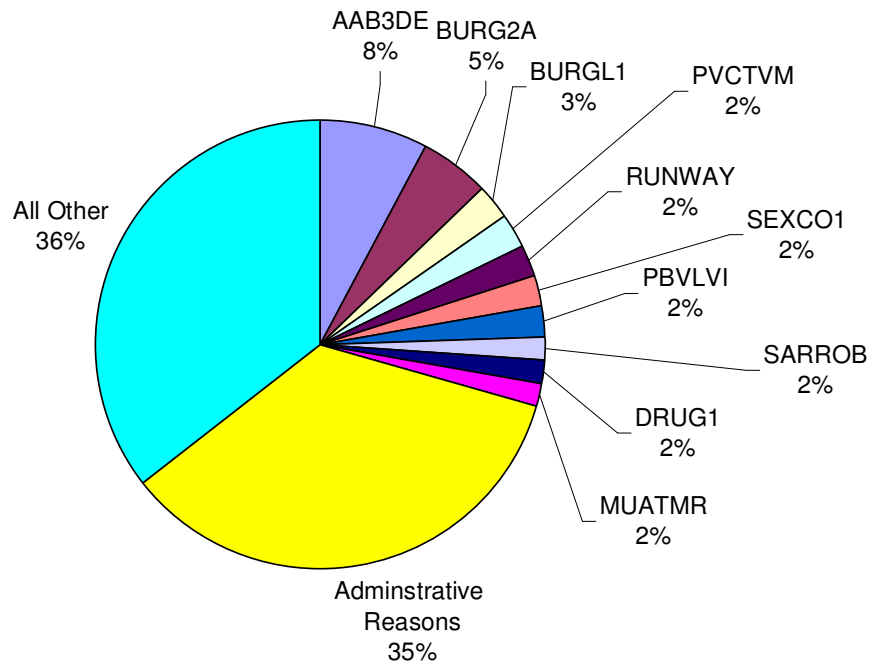
Admissions to detention increased for the second consecutive year in spite of the continuing decline in referrals to the juvenile justice system. This increase is largely attributable to trends in Greenville County, where admissions to detention spiked from 317 in FY 10-11 to 1,069 in FY 12-13.

The racial breakdown for admissions to detention in FY 12-13 was 61% Black, 34% White, and 5% other race/ethnicity.

The gender breakdown for FY 12-13 was 79% male and 21% female.

A total of 2,083 youth were admitted to DJJ's detention center, accounting for 57% of all detentions.

Most Frequent Offenses/Reasons Associated with Juvenile Detention FY 2012/2013

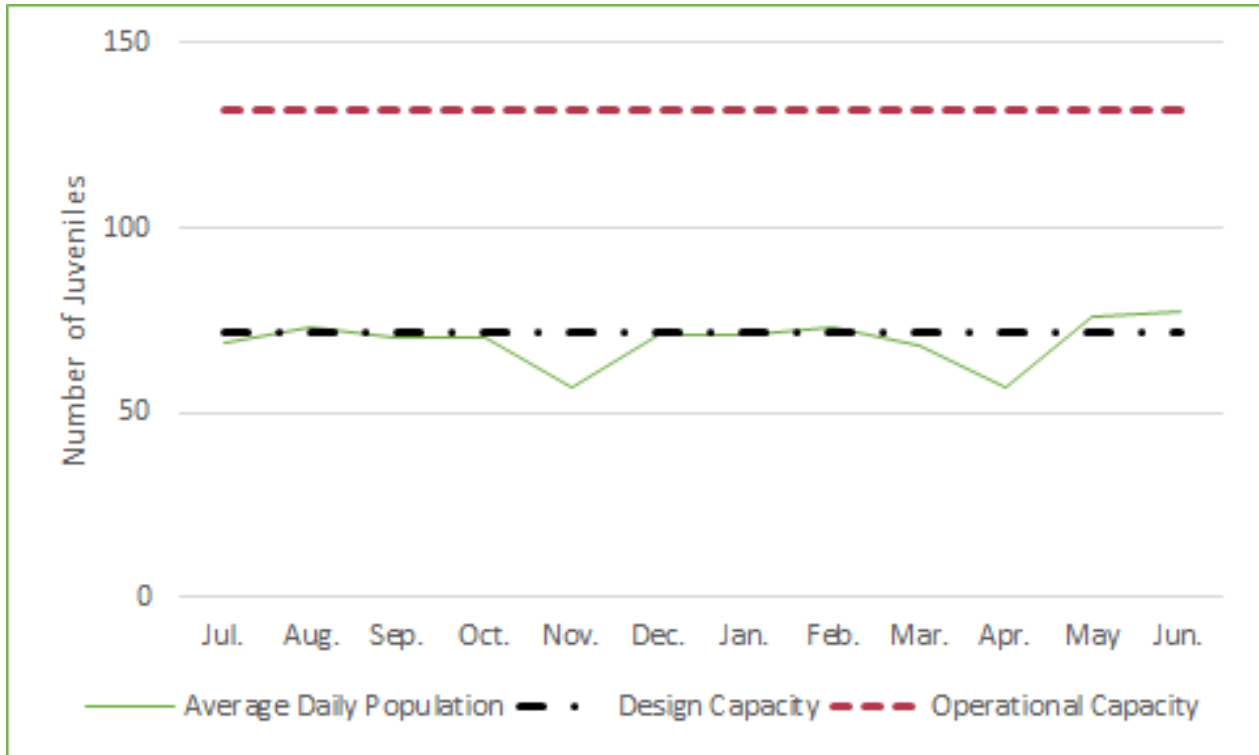


Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=1,082)	% All Detention Cases (n=3,682)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	287	8%
2	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	182	5%
3	Burglary 1st degree	95	3%
4	Probation Violation (Category V) Misd.	87	2%
5	Running Away*	85	2%
6	Criminal Sexual Conduct with a minor - 1st degree	82	2%
7	Armed Robbery	79	2%
8	Public Disorderly Conduct	69	2%
9	Possession of marijuana (1oz) or less 1st offense	59	2%
10	Attempted Murder	57	2%

In FY 12-13, 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, 1,284 juveniles (35 percent) were held for administrative reasons such as pickup orders and bench warrants (625), judicially detained (221), awaiting transport to an institution (189), and awaiting disposition following an evaluation (93).

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

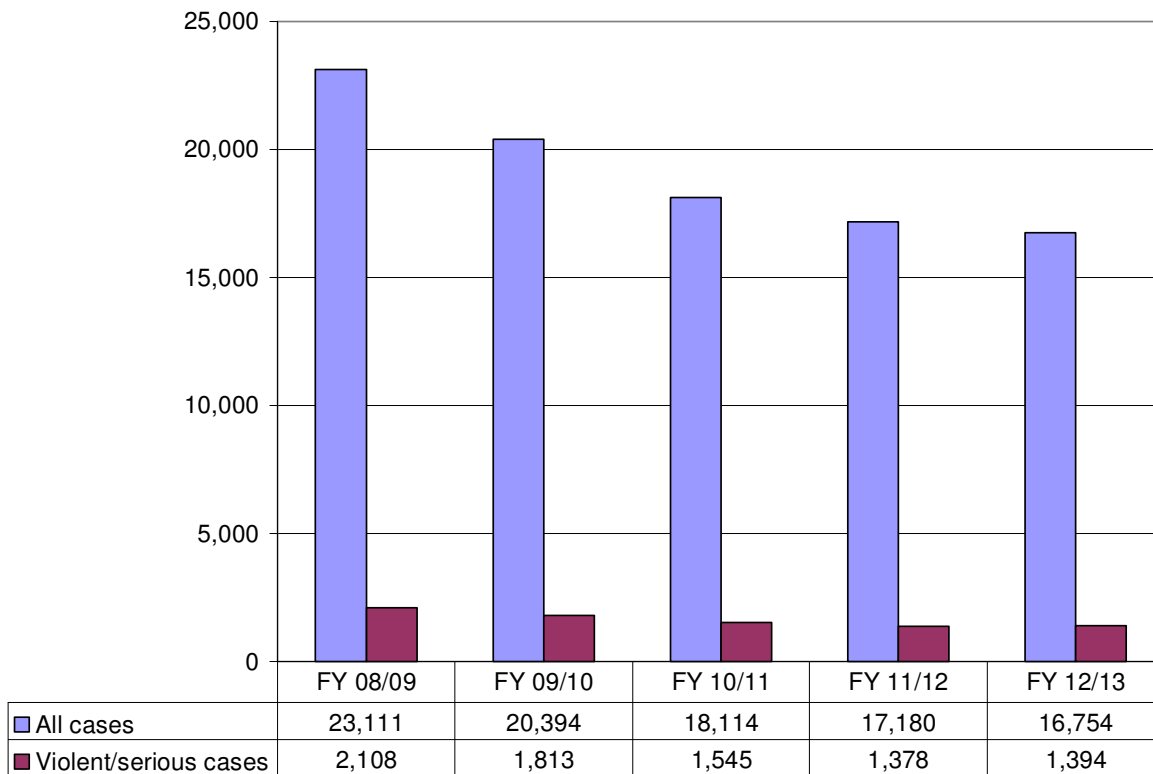
Average Daily Population in DJJ's Detention Center Fiscal Year 2012/2013



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 eight of 12 months in FY 12-13 the average population was below design capacity. Overall, the average daily population of this facility in FY 12-13 was 69 juveniles.

Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2008/2009 through FY 2012/2013



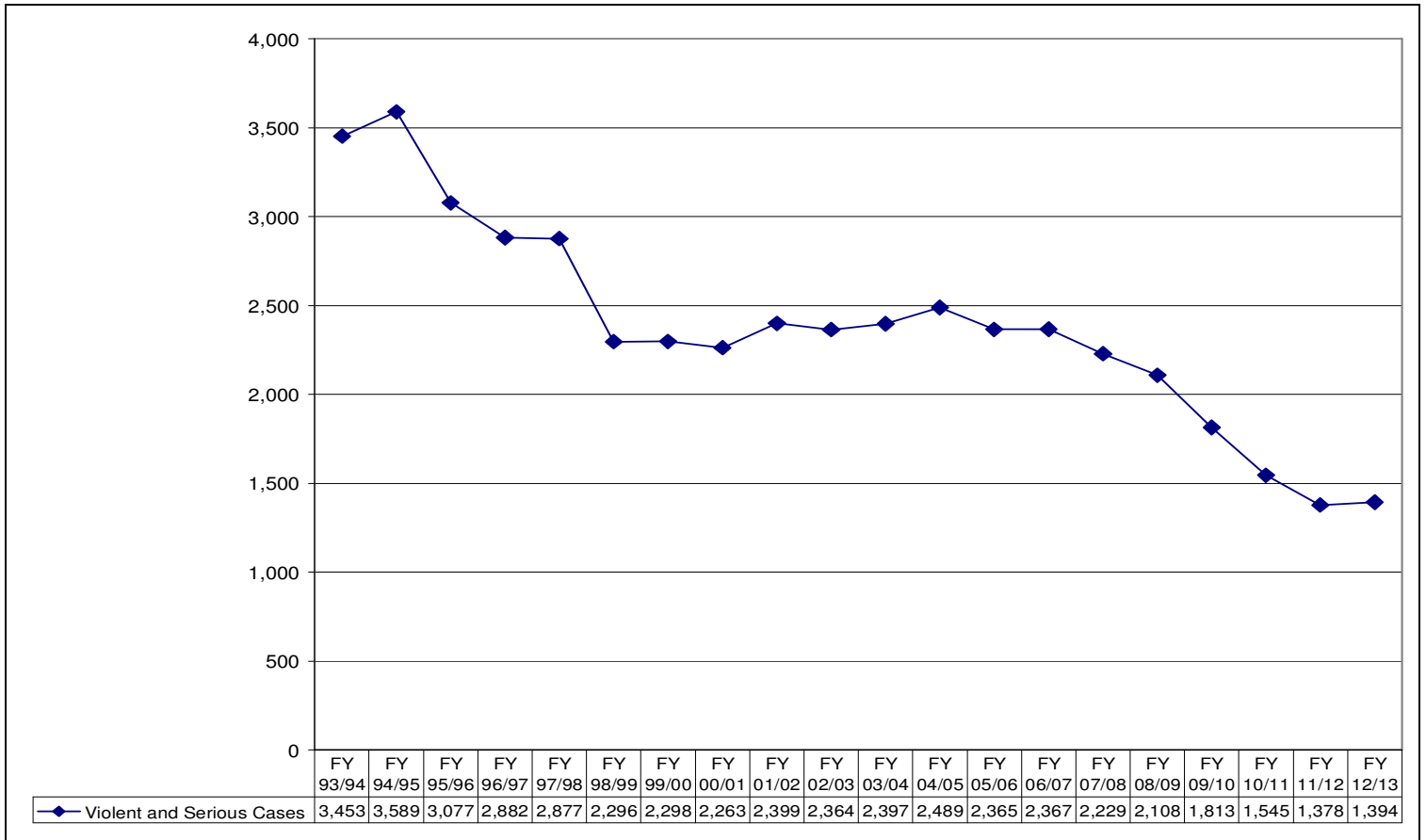
Over the last 5 years, juvenile cases* to the solicitor decreased 28 percent, while the number of violent/serious cases** decreased at an even greater rate of 34 percent. Violent and serious cases comprised just 8.3 percent of Family Court juvenile cases in FY 12-13.

*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

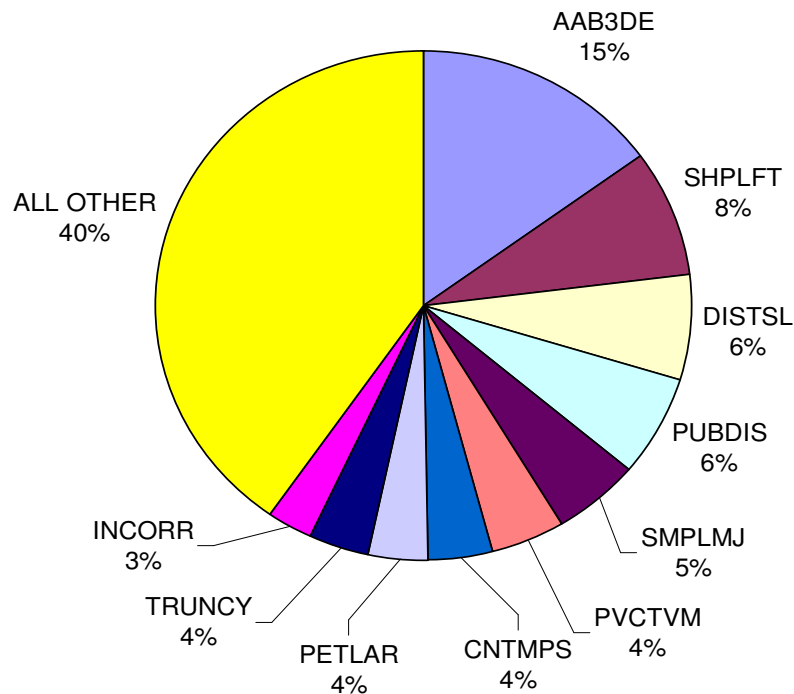
FY 1993/94 through FY 2012/13



The number of violent and serious juvenile cases has decreased 61 percent since the peak year of 1994/95. Violent and serious juvenile crime is near its lowest point of the last 20 years.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2012/2013



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=9,989)	% of All Cases (N=16,754)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	2,522	15%
2	Shoplifting	1,354	8%
3	Disturbing Schools	1,101	6%
4	Public Disorderly Conduct	1,082	6%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	877	5%
6	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor*	731	4%
7	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	653	4%
8	Petty Larceny	620	4%
9	Truancy**	614	4%
10	Incorrigibility**	435	3%

In FY 12-13, the 10 offenses listed above accounted for over half of the 16,754 juvenile cases processed through intake by DJJ. These included two **status offenses (truancy and incorrigibility). All criminal charges in the top 10 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) carrying a weapon on school grounds (403 cases), and malicious injury to animals or personal property (279 cases).

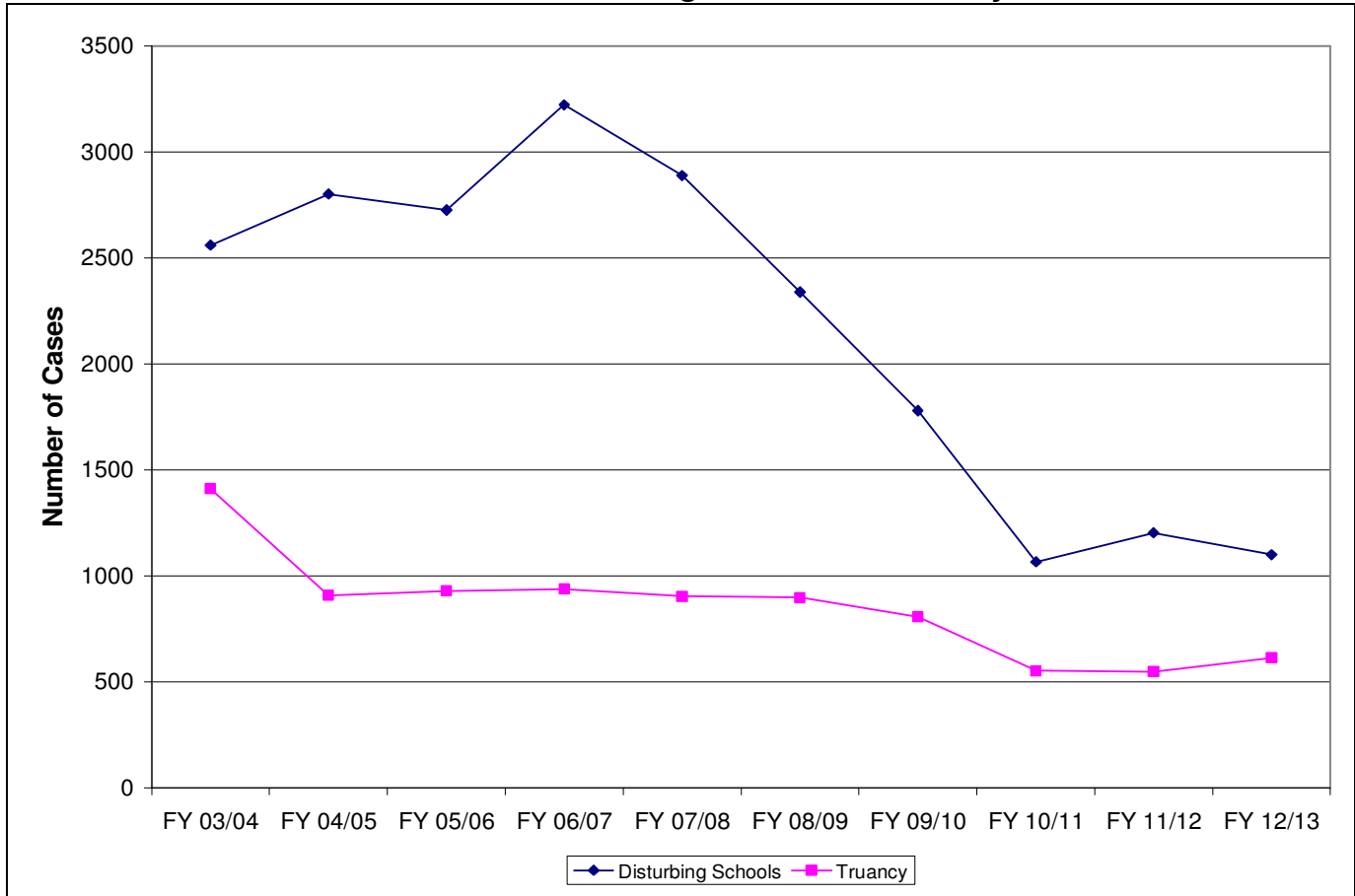
*Violation of probation, where probation was given for a category V offense. Category V offenses are minor, misdemeanor-level crimes.

**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 2003/2004 through FY 2012/2013

Ten Year Trend for Disturbing School and Truancy Cases

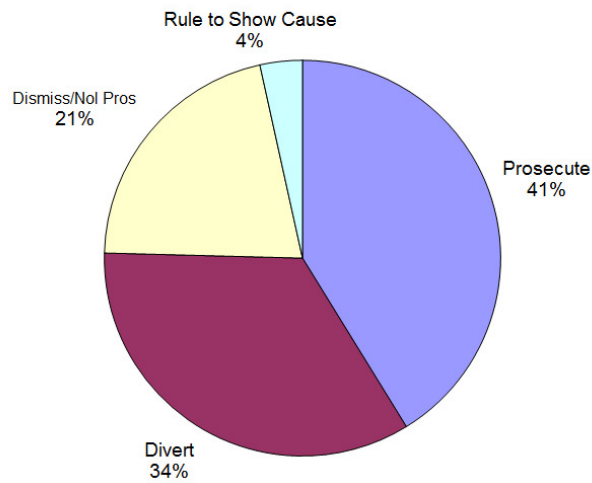


Historically, school related offenses have factored heavily into juvenile cases in South Carolina. The 10-year trend in disturbing school cases reflects a peak in FY 06-07, followed by a steep decline dipping well below the original baseline in the past four years. A slight upward trend since FY 10-11 merits watching in the coming 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 been lower for the past four fiscal years.

Solicitor Decisions in Juvenile Cases

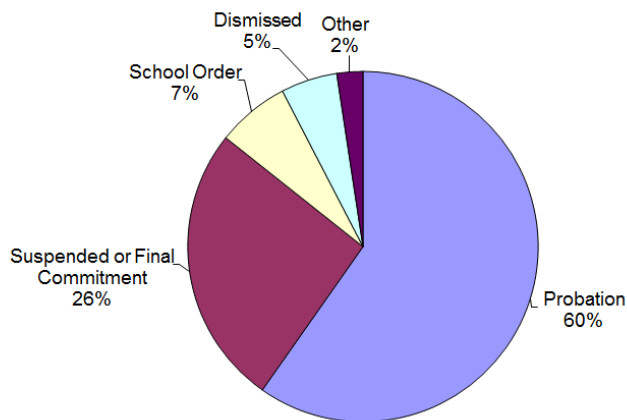
FY 2012/2013



In FY 12-13, Solicitors diverted, dismissed, or did not prosecute over half of juvenile cases (55%). Forty-five percent 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

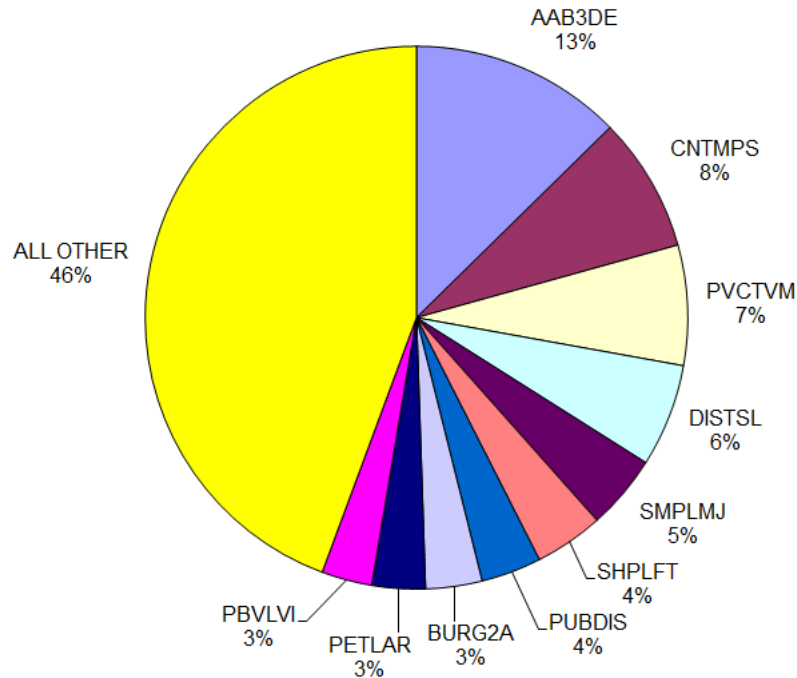
FY 2012/2013



The Family Court disposed of 6,225 juvenile cases during FY 12-13. Probation was the primary disposition in 60 percent of the cases. Another 5 percent of the cases also have probation occurring as a dual sentence following a short period of commitment.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated With Dispositions of Probation

FY 2012/2013



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=2,187)	% of All Probation (N=3,930)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	497	13%
2	Contempt of Court (for a status offense)*	316	8%
3	Probation Violation (Category V Misdemeanor)	281	7%
4	Disturbing Schools	241	6%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	175	4%
6	Shoplifting	161	4%
7	Public Disorderly Conduct	141	4%
8	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	132	3%
9	Petty Larceny	125	3%
10	Probation Violation (Cat. VI) Status	118	3%

The ten offenses listed above accounted for more than one-half of all probation dispositions during FY 12-13. In all, more than 180 individual offenses were associated with dispositions of probation.

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

Community Case Services

FY 2012-2013

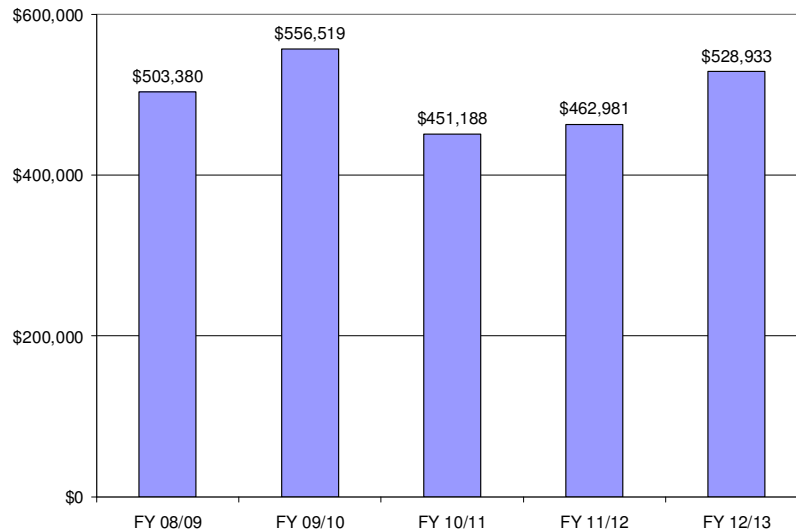
<i>Processing of Juvenile Cases*</i>	<u><i>Number</i></u>
Juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor	16,754
Diverted or dismissed at intake level	11,312
Dismissed or acquitted at judicial level	299
School attendance ordered by Family Court	408
Probation ordered by Family Court	3,930
 <i>Community Support Services</i>	
Interstate Compact:	
Probationers/parolees/absconders transferred into South Carolina	127
Probationers /parolees/absconders transferred to other states	130
Runaways/absconders returned to South Carolina from other states	30
Runaways/absconders returned to other states	42
<i>Total</i>	329
 Community-based Residential Services:	
Admitted to marine and wilderness programs	890
Placed with multi-agency and other contractual providers	569
Short Term Alternative Placements	571
<i>Total</i>	2,030
 <i>Community Case Management</i>	
Number on probation or parole caseloads at close of FY 12-13	3,495
Juveniles released to the community in FY 12-13	1,389

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

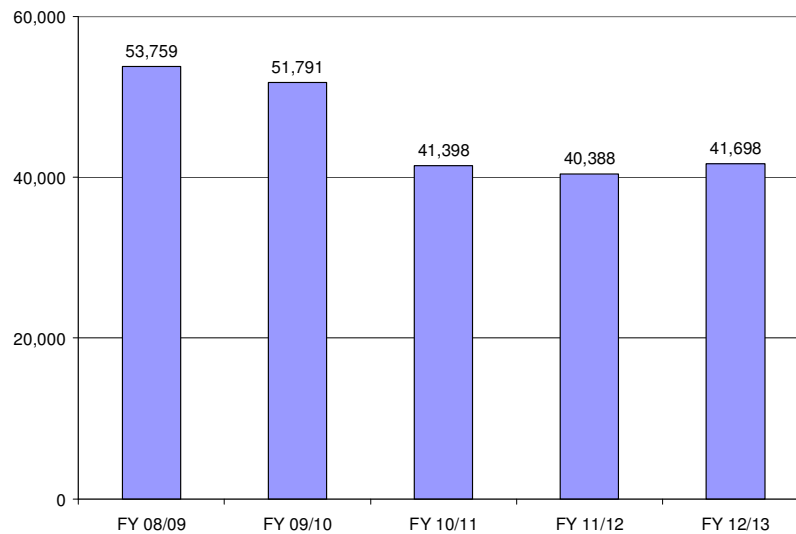
Family Court and Juvenile Parole Board Juvenile Restitution Orders*

FY 2008/09 through FY 2012/2013

Monetary Restitution Ordered



Service Hours Ordered



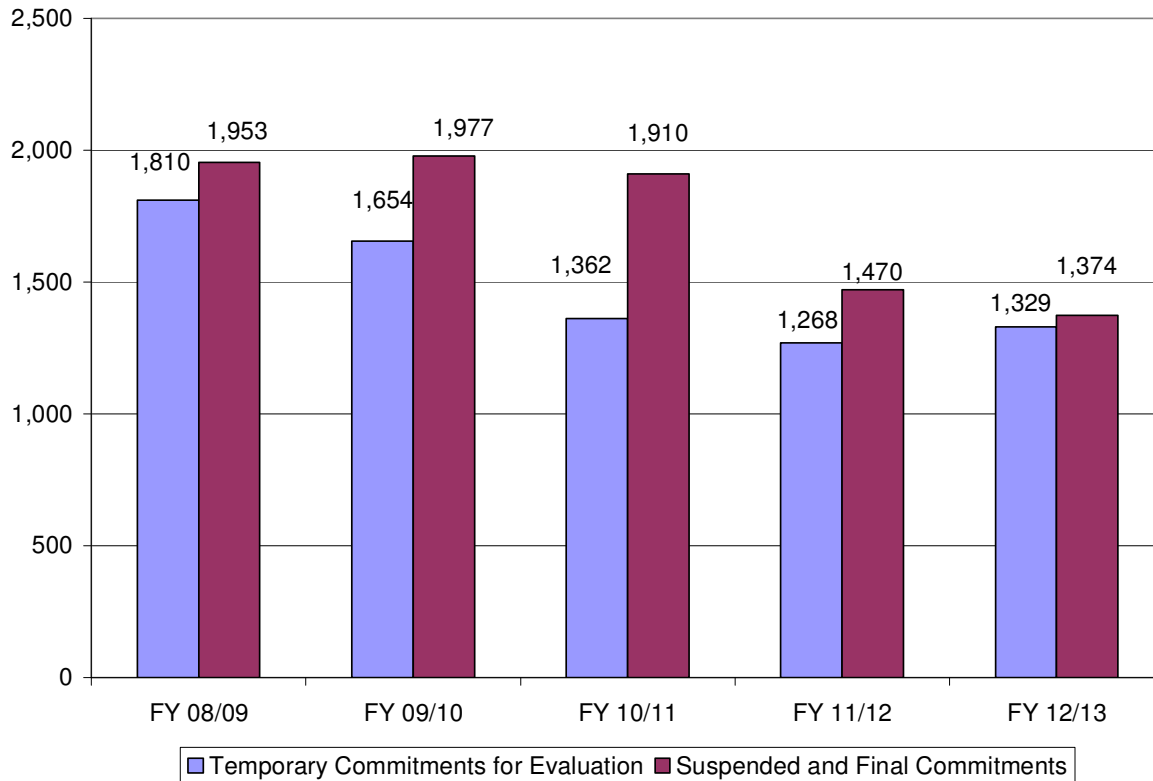
In keeping with its commitment to restorative justice, restitution continues to receive strong emphasis within DJJ. DJJ offers services that are responsive to victim, community, and offender needs. The Family Court, Juvenile Parole Board, and the DJJ Release Authority may impose restitution in the form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

During FY 12-13, juveniles were ordered to pay \$528,933 in restitution and to perform 41,698 hours of community service.

* Monetary 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 2008/09 through FY 2012/2013

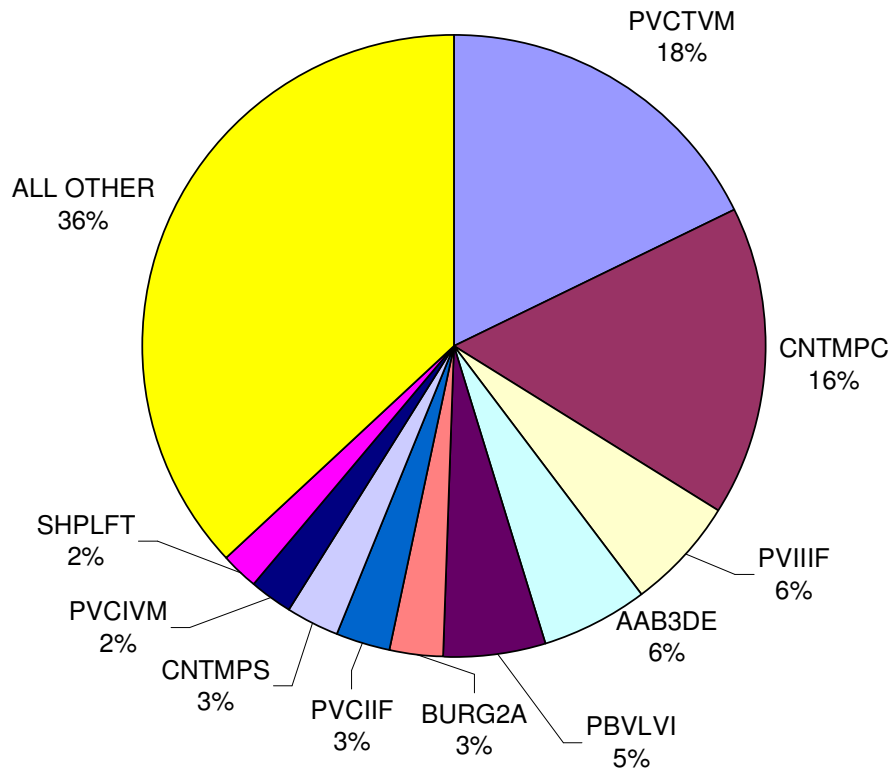


Temporary commitments to residential evaluation centers have decreased significantly (27 percent) since FY 08-09 as more court ordered community evaluations were performed in the community.

The annual number of suspended and final commitments to DJJ custody dropped significantly in the past five years showing a 30% decrease from the baseline year of 08-09.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Suspended and Final Commitments

FY 2012/2013

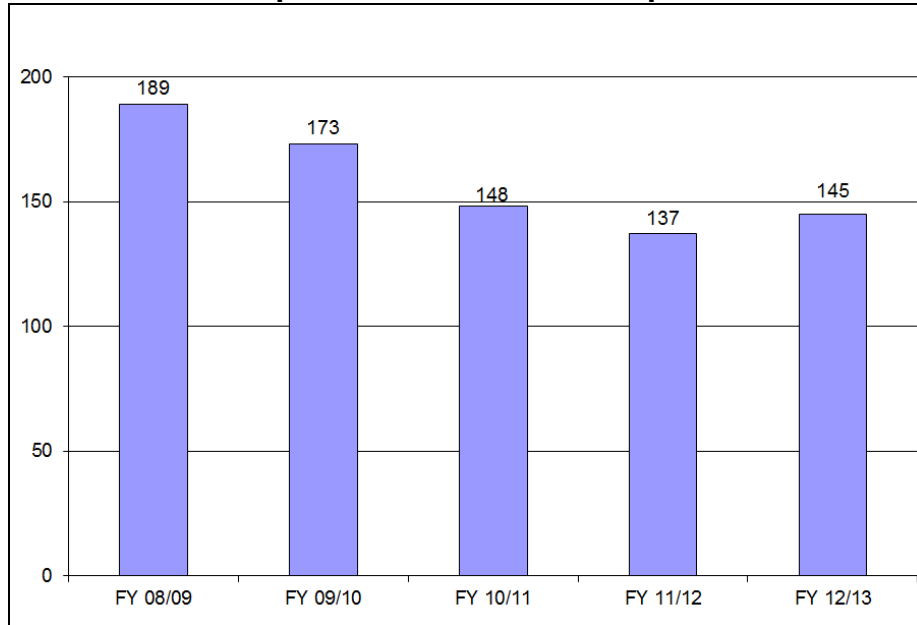


Rank	Offense	#of Cases (n= 894)	% of all Commitments (n=1,374)
1	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor	246	18%
2	Contempt of Court (Criminal Offense)	221	16%
3	Probation Violation (Category III-Felony)	78	6%
4	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	76	6%
5	Probation Violation (Cat. VI) Status	74	5%
6	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	39	3%
7	Probation Violation (Category II-Felony)	38	3%
8	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	38	3%
9	Probation Violation (Cat. IV) Misdemeanor	31	2%
10	Shoplifting (less than \$1,000)	25	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 12-13, with five categories of probation violations dominating the “top ten” list. In all more than 150 individual offenses were associated with commitments to DJJ.

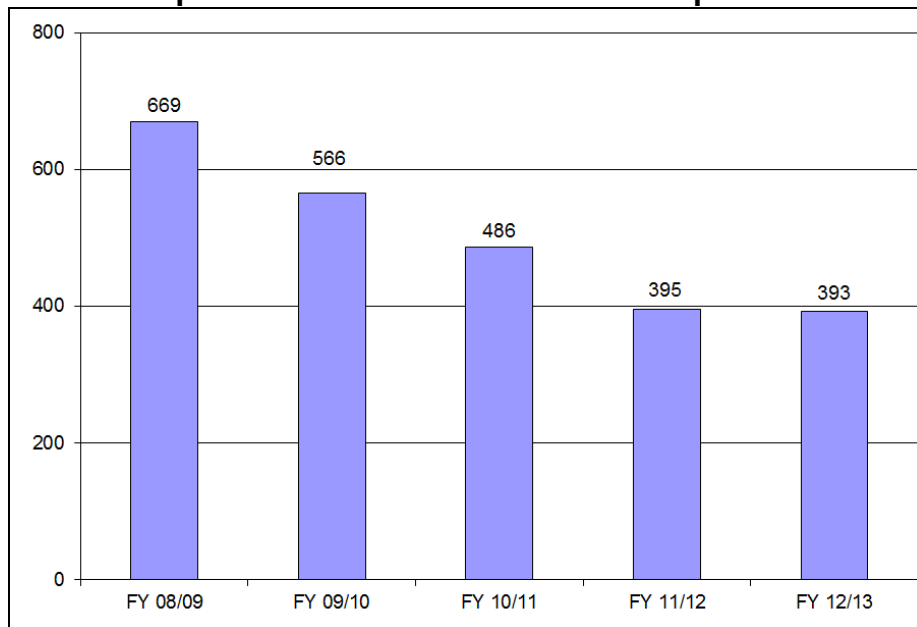
Average Daily Populations FY 2007/2008 through FY 2012/2013

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 23.3% since FY 08-09. Evaluation Centers also receive juveniles 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.

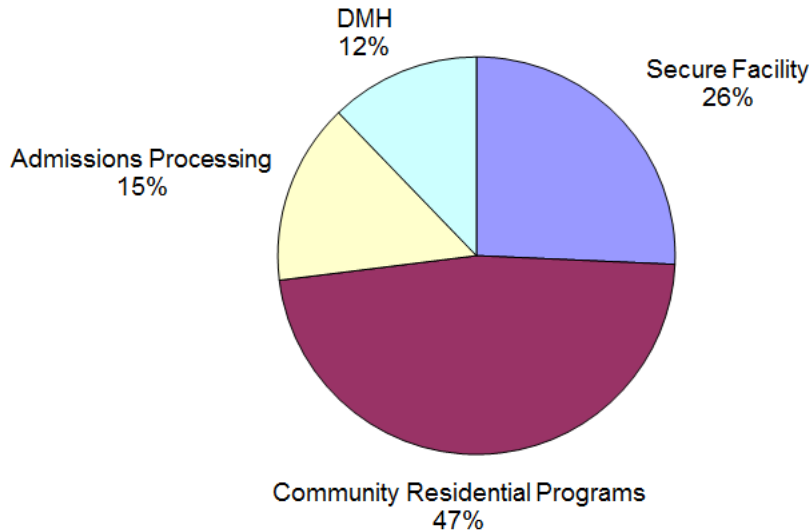
Suspended and Final Commitment Population



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 48 percent since the baseline year of 08-09.

Location of DJJ's Suspended and Final Commitment Population

FY 2012/2013

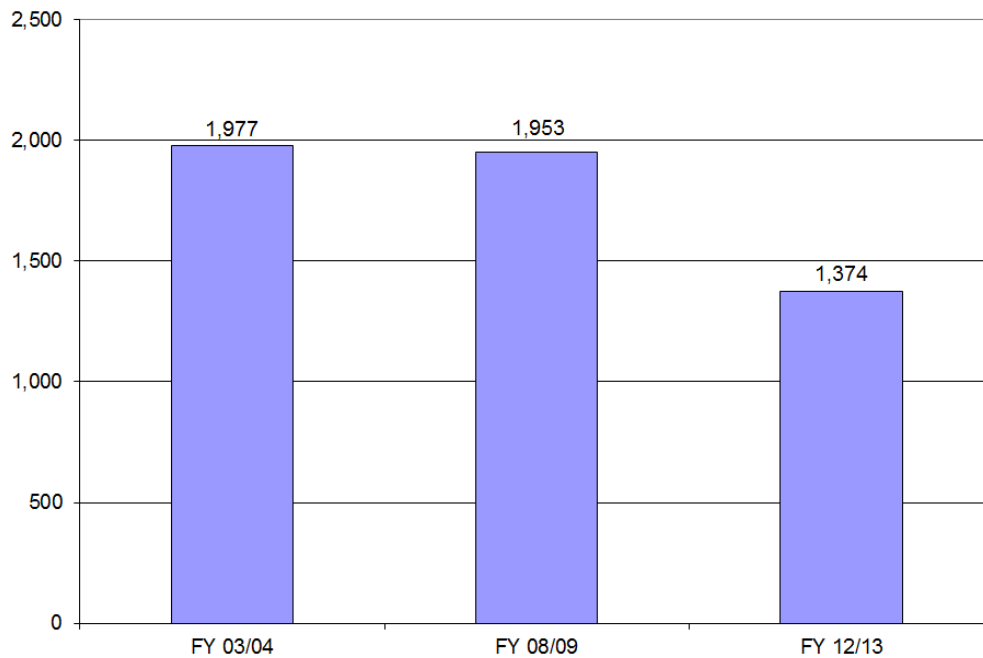


Forty-seven percent (47%) of DJJ's suspended and final commitment population was housed in community residential programs on an average daily basis for FY 12-13, while 26 percent was housed in hardware secure facilities. The remaining population was transferred to Department of Mental Health (DMH) treatment 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 24.

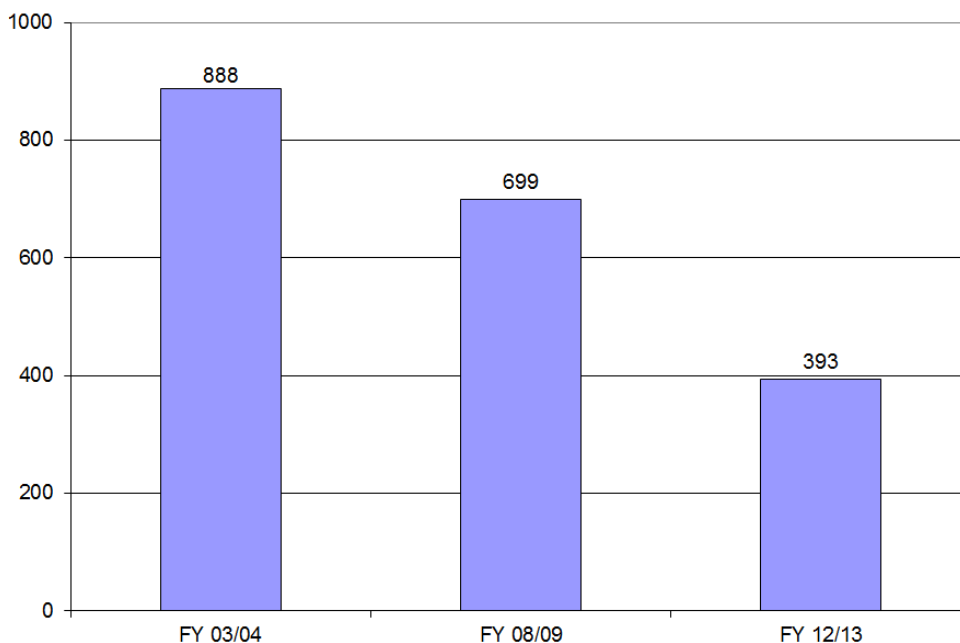
Suspended and Final Commitments and Average Daily Populations A 10-Year Retrospective

Suspended and Final Commitments



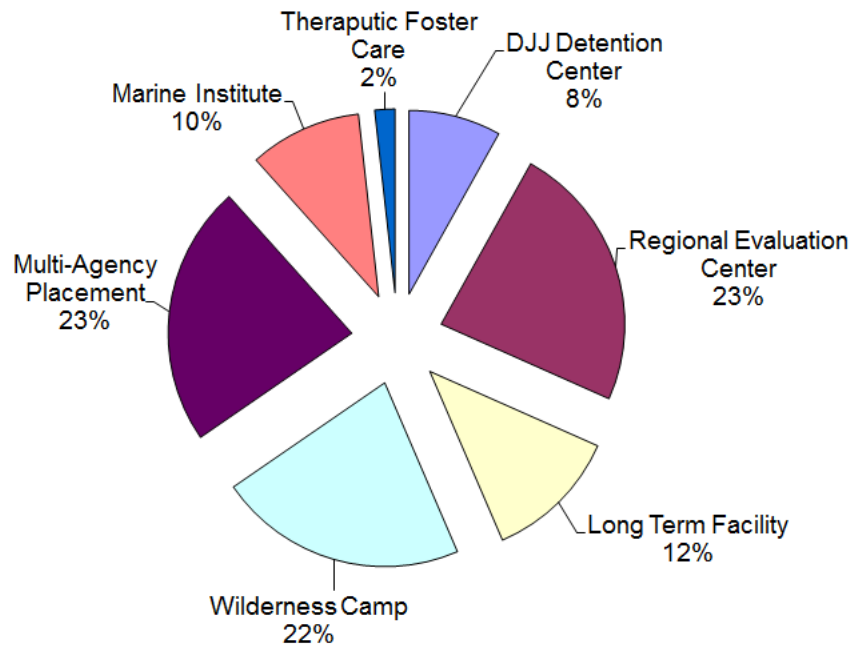
These graphs compare suspended/final commitments to DJJ custody and average daily population in FY 12/13 to the levels that existed five and 10 years ago. The number of commitments declined significantly in FY 12-13 (31% decrease) compared to the 10-year baseline. The even greater reduction of 56 percent 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 2012/2013 (n=850)



On any given day last year DJJ was responsible for between 788 and 919 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 - FY 2012/2013

COUNTY/ JURISDICTION	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
	<i>FY 2012/2013</i>		<i>Prior Year</i>		
Abbeville	14	0.4%	9	0.3%	55.6%
Aiken	121	3.3%	70	2.0%	72.9%
Allendale	22	0.6%	24	0.7%	-8.3%
Anderson	126	3.4%	99	2.9%	27.3%
Bamberg	10	0.3%	15	0.4%	-33.3%
Barnwell	16	0.4%	13	0.4%	23.1%
Beaufort	60	1.6%	52	1.5%	15.4%
Berkeley	165	4.5%	213	6.2%	-22.5%
Calhoun	5	0.1%	2	0.1%	150.0%
Charleston	362	9.8%	433	12.6%	-16.4%
Cherokee	24	0.7%	23	0.7%	4.3%
Chester	21	0.6%	30	0.9%	-30.0%
Chesterfield	13	0.4%	16	0.5%	-18.8%
Clarendon	11	0.3%	3	0.1%	266.7%
Colleton	32	0.9%	25	0.7%	28.0%
Darlington	35	1.0%	46	1.3%	-23.9%
Dillon	24	0.7%	12	0.3%	100.0%
Dorchester	46	1.2%	98	2.8%	-53.1%
Edgefield	20	0.5%	18	0.5%	11.1%
Fairfield	36	1.0%	49	1.4%	-26.5%
Florence	64	1.7%	56	1.6%	14.3%
Georgetown	25	0.7%	16	0.5%	56.3%
Greenville	1,069	29.0%	801	23.3%	33.5%
Greenwood	60	1.6%	56	1.6%	7.1%
Hampton	43	1.2%	38	1.1%	13.2%
Horry	222	6.0%	177	5.1%	25.4%
Jasper	38	1.0%	53	1.5%	-28.3%
Kershaw	7	0.2%	25	0.7%	-72.0%
Lancaster	19	0.5%	37	1.1%	-48.6%
Laurens	75	2.0%	48	1.4%	56.3%
Lee	8	0.2%	10	0.3%	-20.0%
Lexington	62	1.7%	87	2.5%	-28.7%
McCormick	10	0.3%	22	0.6%	-54.5%
Marion	23	0.6%	30	0.9%	-23.3%
Marlboro	30	0.8%	8	0.2%	275.0%
Newberry	15	0.4%	18	0.5%	-16.7%
Oconee	28	0.8%	28	0.8%	0.0%
Orangeburg	57	1.5%	107	3.1%	-46.7%
Pickens	31	0.8%	41	1.2%	-24.4%
Richland	161	4.4%	118	3.4%	36.4%
Saluda	18	0.5%	6	0.2%	200.0%
Spartanburg	186	5.1%	164	4.8%	13.4%
Sumter	57	1.5%	44	1.3%	29.5%
Union	20	0.5%	15	0.4%	33.3%
Williamsburg	21	0.6%	23	0.7%	-8.7%
York	170	4.6%	167	4.8%	1.8%
TOTAL	3,682	100.0%	3,445	100.0%	6.9%

APPENDIX TABLE II
DELINQUENCY PROCESSING RATE by COUNTY
 FY 2012/2013

COUNTY	All Juveniles		Delinquency Processing of Age-Eligible Juveniles	
	Ages 10 - 16*	Juvenile Cases	Percent	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	54	2%	23
Aiken	14,419	519	4%	36
Allendale	908	35	4%	39
Anderson	17,967	518	3%	29
Bamberg	1,460	41	3%	28
Barnwell	2,348	126	5%	54
Beaufort	11,979	570	5%	48
Berkeley	16,883	873	5%	52
Calhoun	1,305	35	3%	27
Charleston	25,784	1687	7%	65
Cherokee	5,389	137	3%	25
Chester	3,131	92	3%	29
Chesterfield	4,731	94	2%	20
Clarendon	3,069	91	3%	30
Colleton	3,787	148	4%	39
Darlington	6,731	152	2%	23
Dillon	3,239	267	8%	82
Dorchester	14,817	564	4%	38
Edgefield	2,423	86	4%	35
Fairfield	2,156	97	4%	45
Florence	13,157	412	3%	31
Georgetown	5,386	243	5%	45
Greenville	42,120	1604	4%	38
Greenwood	6,509	581	9%	89
Hampton	2,067	91	4%	44
Horry	20,665	1208	6%	58
Jasper	2,244	153	7%	68
Kershaw	6,040	151	3%	25
Lancaster	6,799	236	3%	35
Laurens	6,074	222	4%	37
Lee	1,673	47	3%	28
Lexington	25,206	805	3%	32
McCormick	607	37	6%	61
Marion	3,169	180	6%	57
Marlboro	2,590	211	8%	81
Newberry	3,274	211	6%	64
Oconee	6,270	174	3%	28
Orangeburg	8,242	449	5%	54
Pickens	9,716	299	3%	31
Richland	33,714	1188	4%	35
Saluda	1,691	58	3%	34
Spartanburg	27,340	470	2%	17
Sumter	10,503	269	3%	26
Union	2,760	172	6%	62
Williamsburg	3,276	146	4%	45
York	22,811	951	4%	42
TOTAL	418,739	16,754	4%	40

APPENDIX TABLE III
JUVENILE CASES to the SOLICITOR by COUNTY
 FY 2012/2013

COUNTY	ALL CASES	VIOLENT/SERIOUS		STATUS	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	54	6	11%	6	11%
Aiken	519	65	13%	15	3%
Allendale	35	10	29%	3	9%
Anderson	518	36	7%	47	9%
Bamberg	41	10	24%	0	0%
Barnwell	126	11	9%	4	3%
Beaufort	570	47	8%	73	13%
Berkeley	873	29	3%	101	12%
Calhoun	35	5	14%	2	6%
Charleston	1,687	62	4%	102	6%
Cherokee	137	23	17%	35	26%
Chester	92	9	10%	6	7%
Chesterfield	94	11	12%	8	9%
Clarendon	91	14	15%	0	0%
Colleton	148	15	10%	18	12%
Darlington	152	17	11%	17	11%
Dillon	267	26	10%	32	12%
Dorchester	564	35	6%	89	16%
Edgefield	86	5	6%	4	5%
Fairfield	97	4	4%	1	1%
Florence	412	39	9%	9	2%
Georgetown	243	23	9%	10	4%
Greenville	1,604	151	9%	69	4%
Greenwood	581	57	10%	100	17%
Hampton	91	10	11%	11	12%
Horry	1,208	86	7%	160	13%
Jasper	153	3	2%	28	18%
Kershaw	151	17	11%	14	9%
Lancaster	236	12	5%	0	0%
Laurens	222	26	12%	45	20%
Lee	47	9	19%	0	0%
Lexington	805	61	8%	35	4%
McCormick	37	4	11%	1	3%
Marion	180	22	12%	1	1%
Marlboro	211	15	7%	68	32%
Newberry	211	15	7%	35	17%
Oconee	174	21	12%	16	9%
Orangeburg	449	34	8%	53	12%
Pickens	299	26	9%	15	5%
Richland	1,188	104	9%	51	4%
Saluda	58	10	17%	3	5%
Spartanburg	470	52	11%	13	3%
Sumter	269	44	16%	26	10%
Union	172	18	10%	3	2%
Williamsburg	146	29	20%	29	20%
York	951	66	7%	51	5%
TOTAL	16,754	1,394	8%	1,409	8%

APPENDIX TABLE IV
SOLICITOR ACTIONS on JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY
 FY 2012/2013

COUNTY	DISMISS	DIVERT	PROSECUTE	ISSUE RULE	TOTAL*
Abbeville	31	24	22	0	77
Aiken	120	226	266	47	659
Allendale	22	0	22	0	44
Anderson	445	145	324	55	969
Bamberg	9	9	20	0	38
Barnwell	42	50	65	0	157
Beaufort	168	313	280	0	761
Berkeley	131	420	381	0	932
Calhoun	10	21	23	20	56
Charleston	120	772	749	202	1,843
Cherokee	18	49	57	0	124
Chester	31	44	58	0	133
Chesterfield	32	55	37	8	132
Clarendon	10	62	23	3	98
Colleton	52	56	52	0	160
Darlington	42	49	67	15	173
Dillon	57	77	138	3	275
Dorchester	322	111	271	3	707
Edgefield	7	34	38	5	84
Fairfield	20	51	27	0	98
Florence	123	264	156	16	559
Georgetown	77	76	148	0	301
Greenville	525	801	1013	0	2,339
Greenwood	245	166	291	0	702
Hampton	15	25	44	0	84
Horry	237	292	571	0	1,100
Jasper	25	58	60	0	143
Kershaw	49	82	79	1	211
Lancaster	95	173	65	0	333
Laurens	76	103	91	9	279
Lee	12	7	28	1	48
Lexington	153	486	346	13	998
McCormick	4	16	16	0	36
Marion	69	68	26	0	163
Marlboro	28	56	146	0	230
Newberry	15	80	124	0	219
Oconee	51	73	84	4	212
Orangeburg	98	129	211	56	494
Pickens	57	149	120	36	362
Richland	260	366	675	182	1,483
Saluda	12	31	36	0	79
Spartanburg	78	228	343	0	649
Sumter	48	134	107	1	290
Union	28	64	88	0	180
Williamsburg	73	32	67	1	173
York	218	458	519	81	1,276
TOTAL	4,382	6,985	8,374	744	20,485

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

APPENDIX TABLE V
DISPOSITION of JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY
FY 2012/2013

COUNTY	DISMISS	SCHOOL ORDER	PROBATION	COMMITMENT	OTHER	TOTAL*
Abbeville	0	0	4	5	0	9
Aiken	34	13	187	62	3	299
Allendale	0	0	6	2	0	8
Anderson	16	22	170	49	2	259
Bamberg	1	0	11	6	1	19
Barnwell	4	0	39	6	3	52
Beaufort	3	0	69	52	18	142
Berkeley	3	5	150	25	3	186
Calhoun	2	3	5	0	1	11
Charleston	18	8	407	68	17	518
Cherokee	1	1	27	4	0	33
Chester	0	0	23	5	1	29
Chesterfield	4	5	14	4	1	28
Clarendon	7	0	7	1	0	15
Colleton	3	2	19	5	0	29
Darlington	4	6	43	12	0	65
Dillon	0	26	60	16	0	102
Dorchester	9	40	105	16	2	172
Edgefield	0	3	28	7	1	39
Fairfield	0	1	19	2	1	23
Florence	13	4	66	46	9	138
Georgetown	22	1	77	29	1	130
Greenville	22	23	368	126	30	569
Greenwood	0	4	114	40	0	158
Hampton	0	1	14	1	0	16
Horry	23	96	265	108	5	497
Jasper	0	1	31	5	0	37
Kershaw	0	0	45	8	1	54
Lancaster	5	1	41	9	5	61
Laurens	0	0	49	19	4	72
Lee	4	0	10	0	0	14
Lexington	4	1	179	52	2	238
McCormick	1	0	10	1	0	12
Marion	0	0	21	7	0	28
Marlboro	5	41	33	9	0	88
Newberry	12	18	42	4	0	76
Oconee	9	1	16	9	0	35
Orangeburg	40	41	126	29	16	252
Pickens	0	2	108	37	0	147
Richland	2	0	387	321	63	773
Saluda	0	0	26	5	0	31
Spartanburg	9	9	159	26	9	212
Sumter	4	0	53	21	1	79
Union	3	2	59	15	0	79
Williamsburg	11	5	29	6	0	51
York	1	22	209	94	14	340
Out of State	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	299	408	3,930	1,374	214	6,225

APPENDIX TABLE VI
RESTITUTION ACTIVITY by COUNTY/JURISDICTION
 FY 2012/2013

COUNTY/JURISDICTION	MONETARY RESTITUTION		COMMUNITY SERVICE	
	AMOUNT ORDERED	AMOUNT PAID	HOURS ORDERED	HOURS COMPLETED
Abbeville	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0.00
Aiken	\$19,787.19	\$10,429.14	510.00	445.00
Allendale	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0.00
Anderson	\$26,462.94	\$15,111.40	47.00	95.00
Bamberg	\$677.50	\$0.00	0.00	0.00
Barnwell	\$33.00	\$2,436.99	25.00	60.00
Beaufort	\$3,844.25	\$930.00	0.00	0.00
Berkeley	\$36,905.79	\$20,246.13	2,410.00	2,147.00
Calhoun	\$479.88	\$0.00	0.00	0.00
Charleston	\$27,511.36	\$37,588.39	6,705.00	5,088.00
Cherokee	\$2,281.00	\$650.00	145.00	85.00
Chester	\$275.00	\$875.00	395.00	291.00
Chesterfield	\$688.00	\$2,244.76	30.00	13.00
Clarendon	\$0.00	\$878.28	0.00	63.00
Colleton	\$0.00	\$61.13	200.00	178.50
Darlington	\$450.00	\$7,435.46	795.00	148.00
Dillon	\$8,170.81	\$4,291.06	650.00	233.00
Dorchester	\$5,569.86	\$1,907.50	2,034.00	1,331.00
Edgefield	\$63.33	\$250.00	25.00	60.00
Fairfield	\$582.50	\$713.00	225.00	175.00
Florence	\$7,305.19	\$3,409.95	1,215.00	992.50
Georgetown	\$12,039.48	\$4,571.66	155.00	205.00
Greenville	\$54,187.51	\$21,369.11	3,838.00	2,237.50
Greenwood	\$7,779.92	\$21,678.96	145.00	54.00
Hampton	\$0.00	\$640.00	50.00	350.00
Horry	\$47,012.48	\$19,228.30	4,220.00	3,215.00
Jasper	\$65.00	\$65.00	0.00	0.00
Kershaw	\$1,322.78	\$1,960.53	700.00	330.00
Lancaster	\$777.96	\$817.96	1,525.00	1,613.50
Laurens	\$5,382.66	\$4,855.03	590	330.00
Lee	\$203.04	\$203.04	0.00	0.00
Lexington	\$24,656.28	\$20,612.24	775.00	600.00
McCormick	\$402.00	\$77.00	25.00	0.00
Marion	\$0.00	\$530.00	0.00	0.00
Marlboro	\$3,844.30	\$260.00	127.00	22.00
Newberry	\$4,588.76	\$9,141.93	340.00	373.52
Oconee	\$4,348.07	\$1,853.24	70	53.00
Orangeburg	\$11,185.89	\$8,504.80	946.00	827.66
Pickens	\$21,209.52	\$17,727.90	2,575.00	1,668.00
Richland	\$20,728.57	\$9,267.05	6,802.33	3,924.90
Saluda	\$353.75	\$20.00	25.00	65.00
Spartanburg	\$37,908.99	\$18,468.61	1,215.00	677.00
Sumter	\$2,237.89	\$960.59	20.00	20.00
Union	\$219.32	\$513.96	340.00	130.50
Williamsburg	\$3,414.97	\$3,398.34	260.00	187.00
York	\$7,407.05	\$8,059.89	1,543.30	1,300.45
Juvenile Parole Board	\$116,569.22	\$33,712.19	0.00	30.00
TOTAL	\$528,933.01	\$317,955.52	41,697.63	29,619.03

APPENDIX TABLE VII
COMMITMENTS by COUNTY
FY 2012/2013

COUNTY	EVALUATION COMMITMENTS		FINAL COMMITMENTS	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Abbeville	6	0%	5	0%
Aiken	81	6%	62	5%
Allendale	4	0%	2	0%
Anderson	38	3%	49	4%
Bamberg	6	0%	6	0%
Barnwell	15	1%	6	0%
Beaufort	36	3%	52	4%
Berkeley	45	3%	25	2%
Calhoun	4	0%	0	0%
Charleston	121	9%	68	5%
Cherokee	6	0%	4	0%
Chester	5	0%	5	0%
Chesterfield	2	0%	4	0%
Clarendon	1	0%	1	0%
Colleton	13	1%	5	0%
Darlington	13	1%	12	1%
Dillon	27	2%	16	1%
Dorchester	20	2%	16	1%
Edgefield	14	1%	7	1%
Fairfield	4	0%	2	0%
Florence	34	3%	46	3%
Georgetown	30	2%	29	2%
Greenville	134	10%	126	9%
Greenwood	38	3%	40	3%
Hampton	11	1%	1	0%
Horry	119	9%	108	8%
Jasper	11	1%	5	0%
Kershaw	12	1%	8	1%
Lancaster	4	0%	9	1%
Laurens	23	2%	19	1%
Lee	7	1%	0	0%
Lexington	61	5%	52	4%
McCormick	7	1%	1	0%
Marion	5	0%	7	1%
Marlboro	12	1%	9	1%
Newberry	8	1%	4	0%
Oconee	6	0%	9	1%
Orangeburg	39	3%	29	2%
Pickens	29	2%	37	3%
Richland	154	12%	321	23%
Saluda	5	0%	5	0%
Spartanburg	27	2%	26	2%
Sumter	26	2%	21	2%
Union	7	1%	15	1%
Williamsburg	10	1%	6	0%
York	49	4%	94	7%
TOTAL	1,329	100%	1,374	100%

APPENDIX TABLE VIII
DETENTION and COMMITMENT RATES by COUNTY
 FY 2012/2013

COUNTY	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	JUVENILES DETAINED		JUVENILES COMMITTED	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	14	6	5	2
Aiken	14,419	121	8	62	4
Allendale	908	22	24	2	2
Anderson	17,967	126	7	49	3
Bamberg	1,460	10	7	6	4
Barnwell	2,348	16	7	6	3
Beaufort	11,979	60	5	52	4
Berkeley	16,883	165	10	25	1
Calhoun	1,305	5	4	0	0
Charleston	25,784	362	14	68	3
Cherokee	5,389	24	4	4	1
Chester	3,131	21	7	5	2
Chesterfield	4,731	13	3	4	1
Clarendon	3,069	11	4	1	0
Colleton	3,787	32	8	5	1
Darlington	6,731	35	5	12	2
Dillon	3,239	24	7	16	5
Dorchester	14,817	46	3	16	1
Edgefield	2,423	20	8	7	3
Fairfield	2,156	36	17	2	1
Florence	13,157	64	5	46	3
Georgetown	5,386	25	5	29	5
Greenville	42,120	1,069	25	126	3
Greenwood	6,509	60	9	40	6
Hampton	2,067	43	21	1	0
Horry	20,665	222	11	108	5
Jasper	2,244	38	17	5	2
Kershaw	6,040	7	1	8	1
Lancaster	6,799	19	3	9	1
Laurens	6,074	75	12	19	3
Lee	1,673	8	5	0	0
Lexington	25,206	62	2	52	2
McCormick	607	10	16	1	2
Marion	3,169	23	7	7	2
Marlboro	2,590	30	12	9	3
Newberry	3,274	15	5	4	1
Oconee	6,270	28	4	9	1
Orangeburg	8,242	57	7	29	4
Pickens	9,716	31	3	37	4
Richland	33,714	161	5	321	10
Saluda	1,691	18	11	5	3
Spartanburg	27,340	186	7	26	1
Sumter	10,503	57	5	21	2
Union	2,760	20	7	15	5
Williamsburg	3,276	21	6	6	2
York	22,811	170	7	94	4
TOTAL	418,739	3,682	9	1,374	3

*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center