



2005-2006



South Carolina
DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE

**Annual
Statistical
Report**



DJJ

October 2006

To Our Readers:

I am pleased to introduce the Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ's) Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2005-2006. DJJ is the state agency that administers 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
- Supervision of juveniles placed on probation by the family courts and paroled from DJJ facilities
- Evaluation of juveniles prior to their final disposition, as ordered by the court
- Provision of specialized treatment and placement services to youth under DJJ supervision or custody and their families
- Management of community based residential alternatives and a correctional facility 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,

William R. Byars, Jr.
Director

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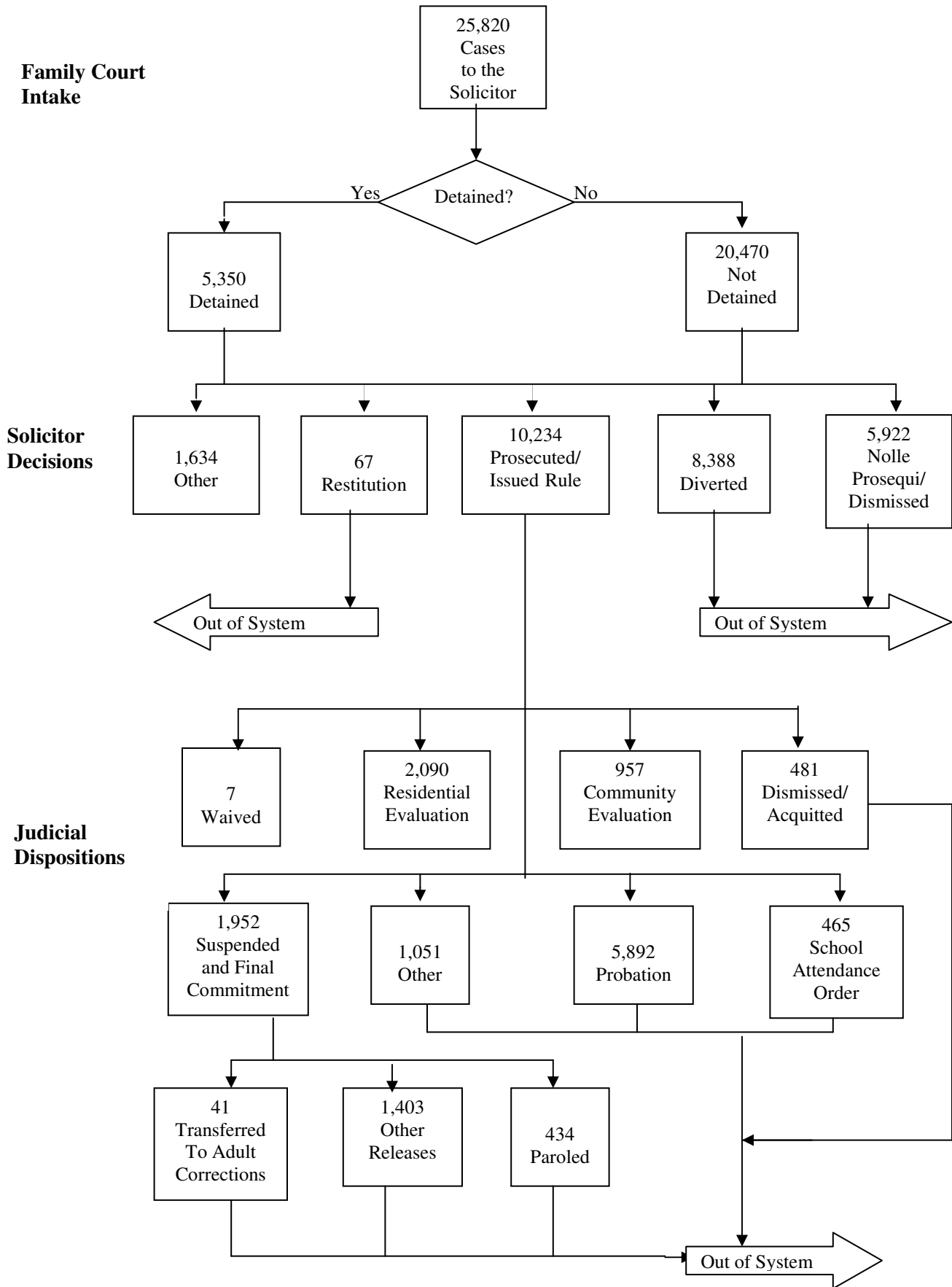
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Department of Juvenile Justice Statistical Overview for FY 05-06

- In fiscal year 2005-2006, the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) processed 25,820 new juvenile cases, reflecting a 1 percent decrease from last year (2004-2005), and a 10 percent decrease from the five-year baseline of 2001-2002.
- It is important to note that the number of juvenile cases classified as violent and serious remained stable between 2000-2001 and 2005-2006. The five-year trend line is substantially below the peak years of the mid-1990's.
- The top offenses associated with juvenile delinquents at referral to the family court included disturbing schools, ranked first with 2,726 cases, simple assault and battery, second with 2,493 cases, and shoplifting, third with 1,446 cases. Public disorderly conduct and simple possession of marijuana, respectively, rounded out the top five.
- At the solicitor level, 42 percent of cases moved forward to the family court based on decisions to prosecute or issue rule to show cause petitions. Thirty-four percent of cases were diverted from court to programs such as juvenile arbitration. Solicitors dismissed or did not prosecute 22 percent of cases. The remaining cases were resolved through restitution.
- Fifty-nine percent of juveniles whose cases were heard in the family court received dispositions of probation. Twenty percent of cases resulted in commitment to DJJ custody, and 5 percent in school attendance orders. The balance were dismissed, acquitted, or disposed in some other manner.
- Juvenile case dispositions in family court and Juvenile Parole Board conditions for release to the community included 804 orders for juveniles to pay monetary restitution to victims. The total amount ordered was \$484,887.
- Juvenile case dispositions in family court and Juvenile Parole Board conditions of release to the community included 2,477 orders for juveniles to perform community service restitution. The total number of hours of service reflected in these orders was 89,888.
- DJJ received 2,090 court commitments into its regional centers for evaluation purposes in 2005-2006, reflecting a slight decrease (3 percent) from the baseline year of 2001-02.
- During 2005-2006, DJJ received 1,952 juveniles into custody for placement in its long-term facility or alternative programs, reflecting a slight decrease (2 percent) from the five-year baseline of 2001-02.

South Carolina Juvenile Justice System

FY 2005/2006



System Process and Flow

FY 2005/06

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 to perform a detention screening. DJJ staff make an advisory recommendation on release or detention pending court resolution of the case. 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.

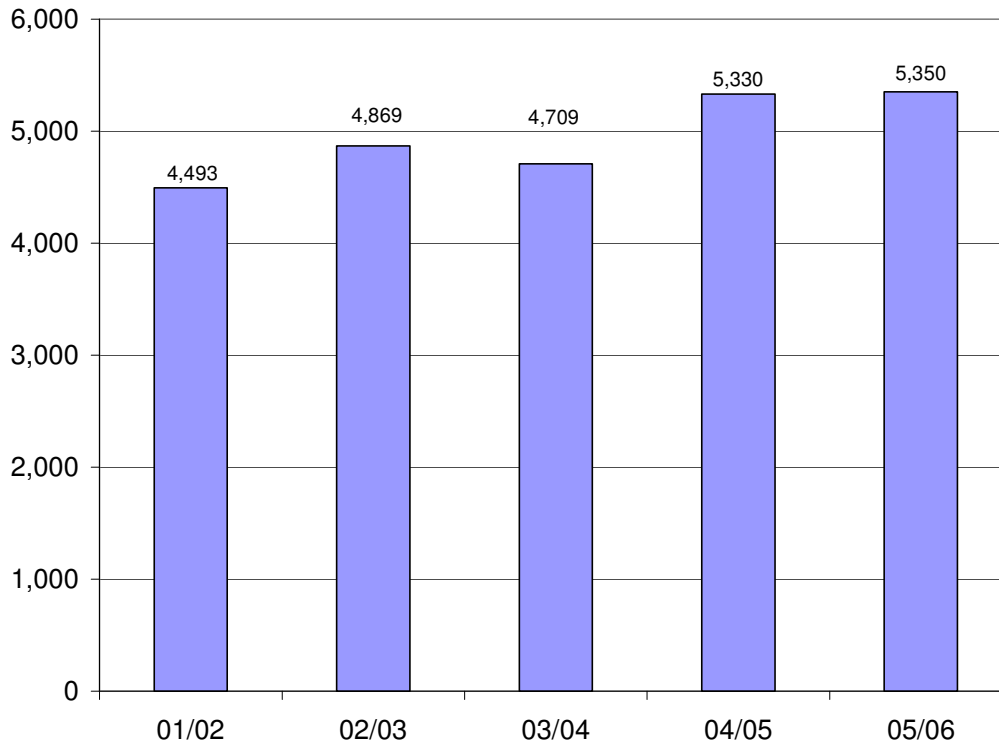
Judicial Disposition- Judicial outcome rests upon the merits of the case, resulting in some dismissals and acquittals. State law also allows certain serious cases to be considered for waiver to the adult court.

The Family Court judge may order DJJ to perform a psychological/social evaluation of a juvenile following an adjudication of delinquency (analogous to a conviction for a crime in the adult system). These evaluations are completed in secure residential facilities 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 finally committed indeterminately sentenced juveniles.

Juvenile Detention Admissions Pre- and Post- Adjudication

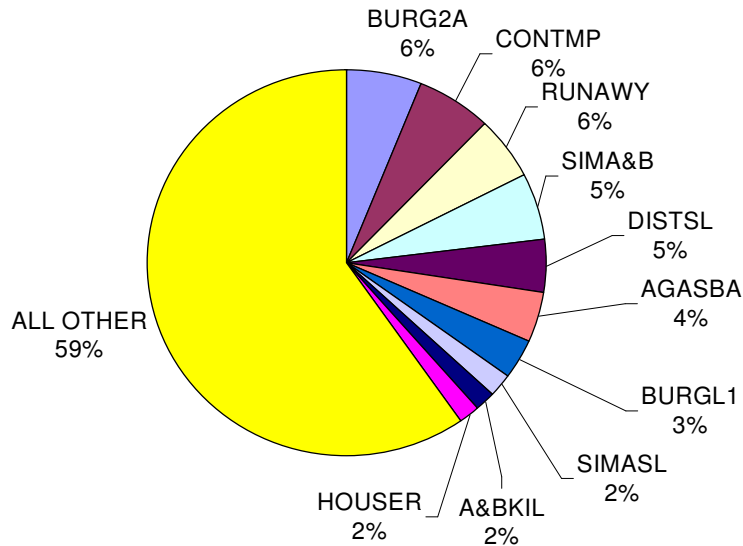
FY 2001/02 through FY 2005/06



Admissions to detention have increased by 19 percent over the last five years. Black males comprised 52 percent of admissions in FY 2005/06, white males 23 percent, black females 14 percent, and white females 9 percent. The remaining two percent consisted of other males and females. A total of 2,989 juveniles (56 percent of all detentions) entered the detention center operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Juvenile Detention

FY 2005/06

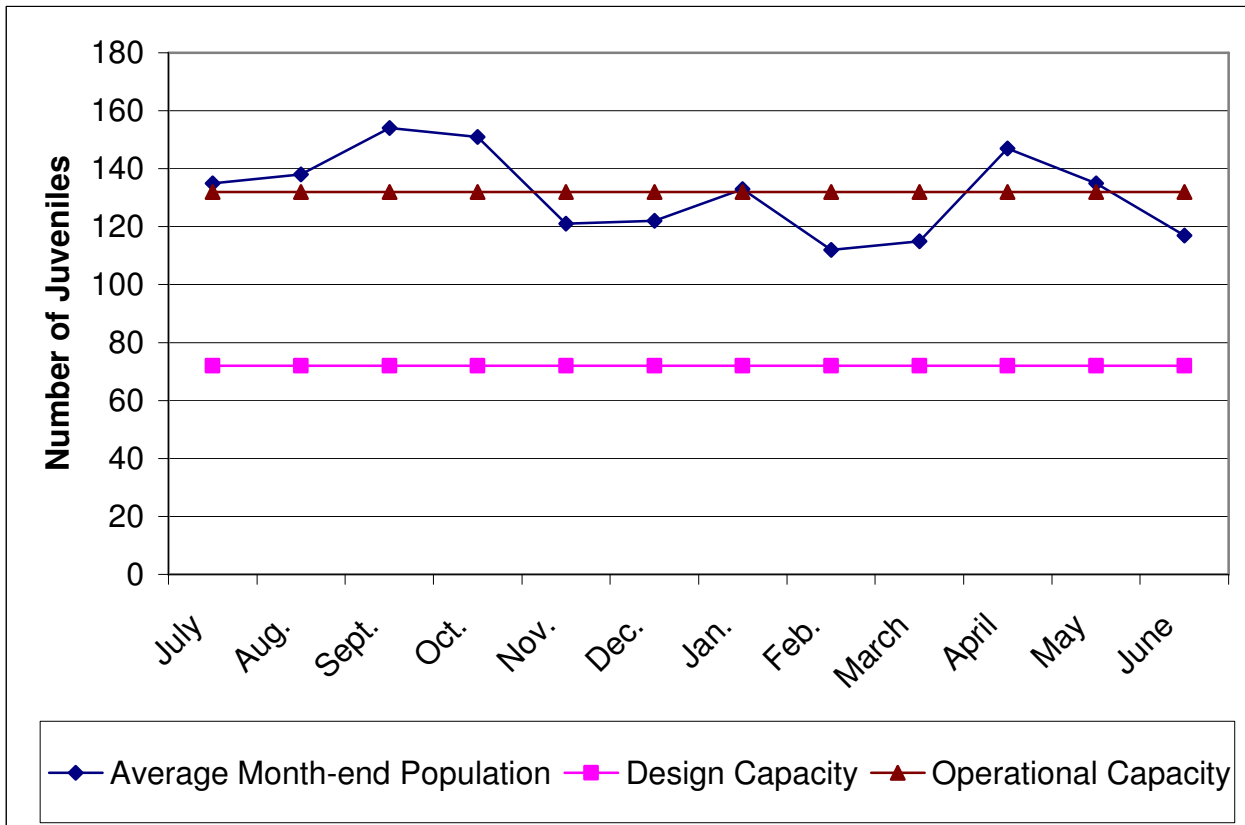


Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=2,153)	% All Detention Cases (n=5,350)
1	Burglary 2nd Degree	335	6%
2	Contempt of Court	314	6%
3	Runaway*	295	6%
4	Simple Assault and Battery	288	5%
5	Disturbing School	247	5%
6	Aggravated Assault and Battery	218	4%
7	Burglary 1st Degree	173	3%
8	Simple Assault	105	2%
9	A&B with Intent to Kill	96	2%
10	Violating House Arrest Order	90	2%

In FY 2005/06, the ten offenses listed above accounted for 40 percent of all juvenile detentions in the state. The top ten includes one *status offense (Runaway). In all, there were more than 200 individual offenses for which juveniles were detained. While they did not occur in the “top ten” list, armed robbery (88), lynching 2nd degree (80), and unlawful carrying of a pistol (71) contributed substantially to the total.

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

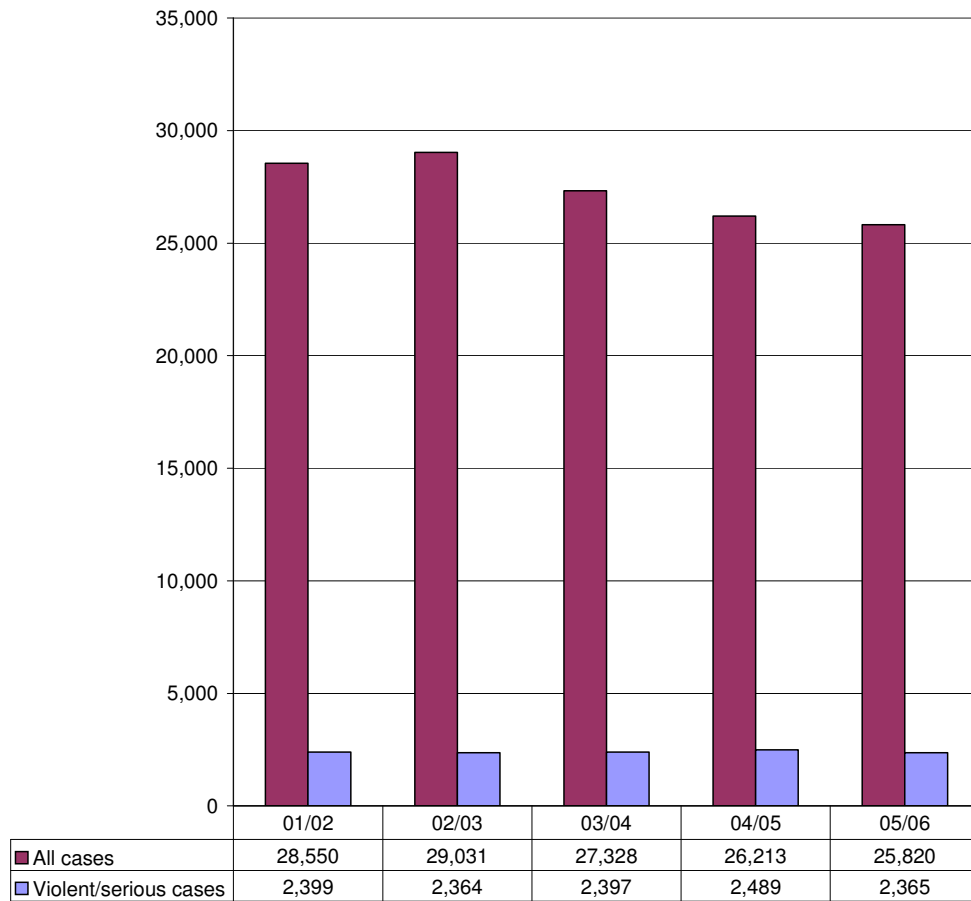
Average Month-End Population in DJJ's Detention Center Fiscal Year 2005-2006



DJJ's centrally located detention center in Columbia originally was designed to hold 72 juveniles in secure custody pending court processing. Its operational capacity is 132 juveniles. The average month-end population of this facility in fiscal year 05-06 was 132 juveniles.

Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2001/02 through FY 2005/06

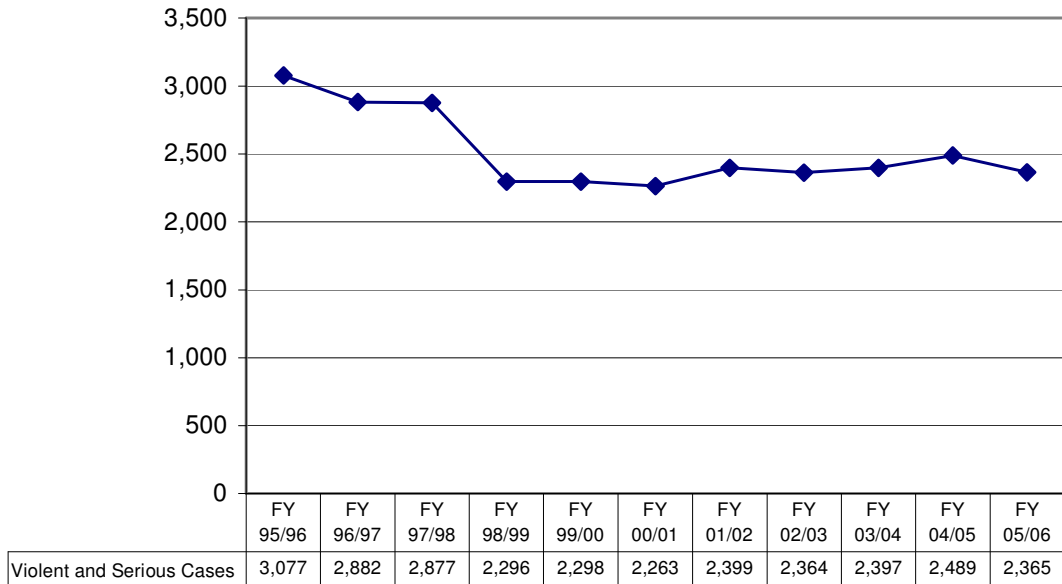


Over the last 5 years, juvenile *cases to the solicitor have decreased 10 percent, while the number of **violent/serious cases has remained relatively constant. Violent/serious cases comprised just 9 percent of Family Court juvenile cases in fiscal year 2005-2006.

*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.

Violent and Serious Juvenile Cases - Longitudinal Comparison



The number of violent and serious juvenile cases has decreased 23% since the peak year of 1995/96.

Counties with Increases in Juvenile Cases

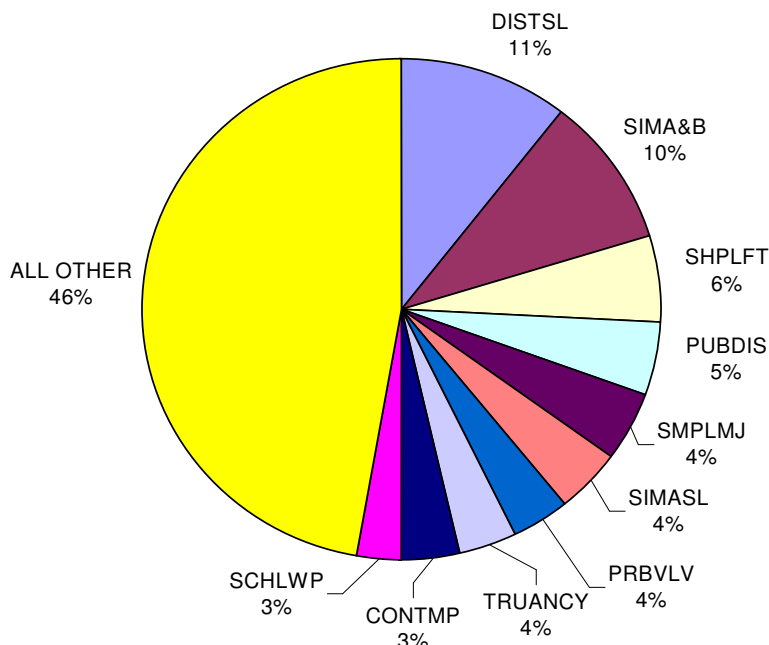
Between FY 2004/05 and FY 2005/06

Rank	County	FY 2004	FY 2005	Net Change	% Change
1	Newberry	220	353	133	60%
2	Hampton	84	111	27	32%
3	Lancaster	456	565	109	24%
4	Charleston	2,832	3,369	537	19%
5	Dillon	239	282	43	18%
6	Williamsburg	178	209	31	17%
7	Kershaw	230	265	35	15%
8	Lee	47	53	6	13%
9	York	1,409	1,577	168	12%
10	Dorchester	722	804	82	11%
11	Allendale	94	104	10	11%
12	Jasper	127	139	12	9%
13	Berkeley	1,247	1,363	116	9%
14	Chesterfield	180	191	11	6%
15	Horry	1,840	1,943	103	6%
16	Bamberg	92	97	5	5%
17	Aiken	852	897	45	5%
18	Beaufort	691	719	28	4%
19	Barnwell	175	181	6	3%
Statewide Total		26,213	25,820	- 393	- 1%

Increases in juvenile cases were seen in 19 of the state's 46 counties. The greatest percentage increase (60%) occurred in Newberry County, while the state as a whole saw a decrease of 1% in juvenile cases. The greatest net increases were seen in Charleston (537), York (168), and Newberry (133) counties.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2005/06



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=13,650)	% of All Cases (N=25,820)
1	Disturbing Schools	2,726	11%
2	Simple Assault & Battery	2,493	10%
3	Shoplifting	1,446	6%
4	Public Disorderly Conduct	1,219	5%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	1,146	4%
6	Simple Assault	1,103	4%
7	Probation Violation V*	947	4%
8	Truancy**	929	4%
9	Contempt of Court	872	3%
10	Weapon on School Grounds	769	3%

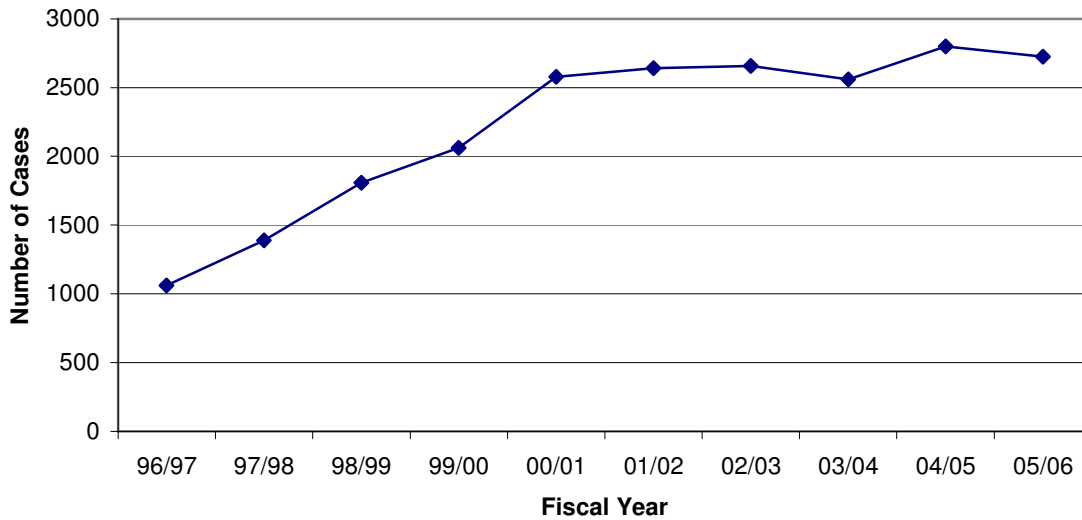
In FY 05/06, the ten offenses listed above accounted for over half of the 25,820 juvenile cases processed through intake by DJJ. These included one **status offense (truancy). With the exception of carrying a weapon on school grounds, ranked tenth, other criminal charges in the top ten were misdemeanors. Overall, more than 250 individual offenses were involved in juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor. Other offenses frequently associated with these cases included **running away (654 cases), **incurribility (622 cases), and petty larceny (574 cases).

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

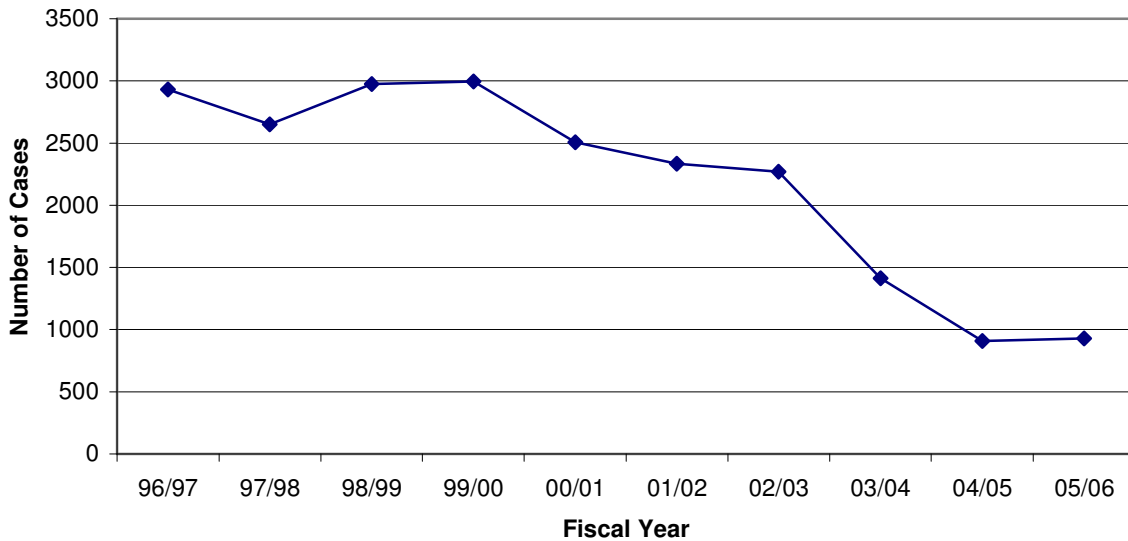
**Status offenses are offenses that can be charged only against juveniles including truancy, runaway, and incurribility.

Disturbing School and Truancy Trends In Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor FY 1996/97 through FY 2005/06

Ten Year Trend for Disturbing School Cases



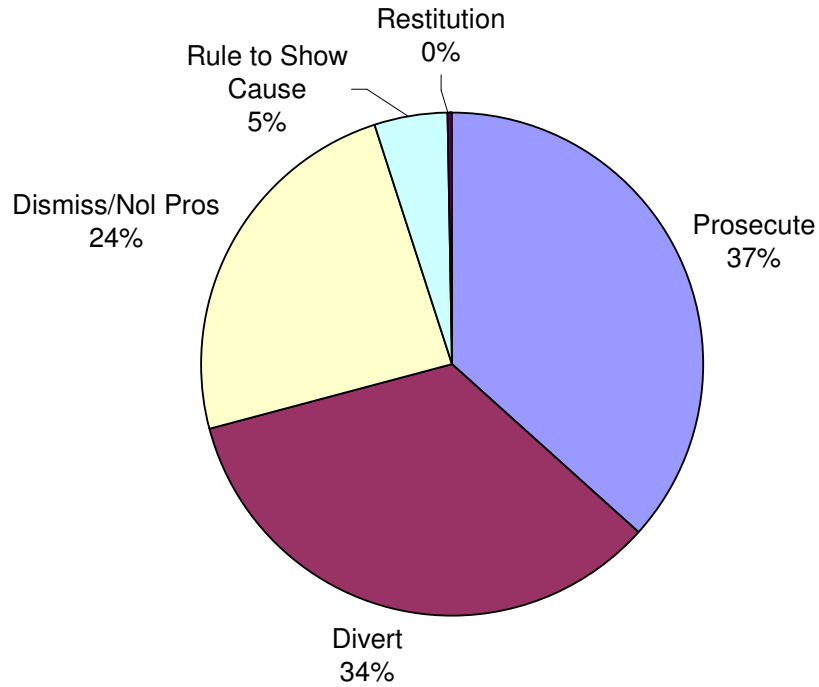
Ten Year Trend for Truancy Cases



Historically, school related offenses have factored heavily into juvenile cases in South Carolina. The 10-year trend in disturbing school cases reflects a sharp increase between 1996-97 and 2002-03, then stabilization at a high level through the current year. In contrast, 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 a substantial decline in truancy cases after 2002-2003.

Solicitor Decisions in Juvenile Cases

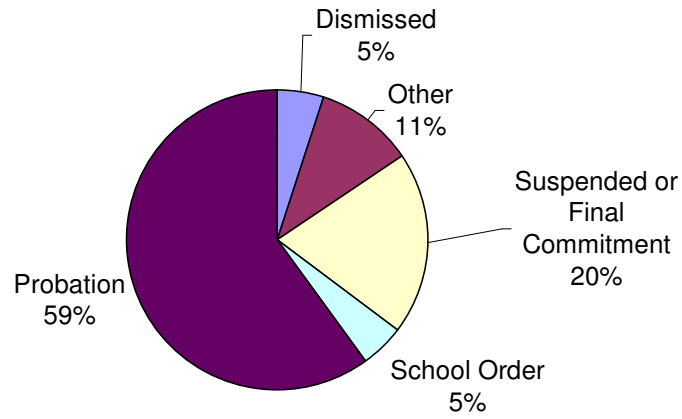
FY 2005/06



Solicitor decisions were made in 24,611 juvenile cases during FY 2005/06. Forty-two percent (42%) of these cases moved forward to the Family Court based on decisions to prosecute or issue rule to show cause orders. The remaining 58 percent were diverted, dismissed, or not prosecuted.

Family Court Judicial Dispositions in Juvenile Cases

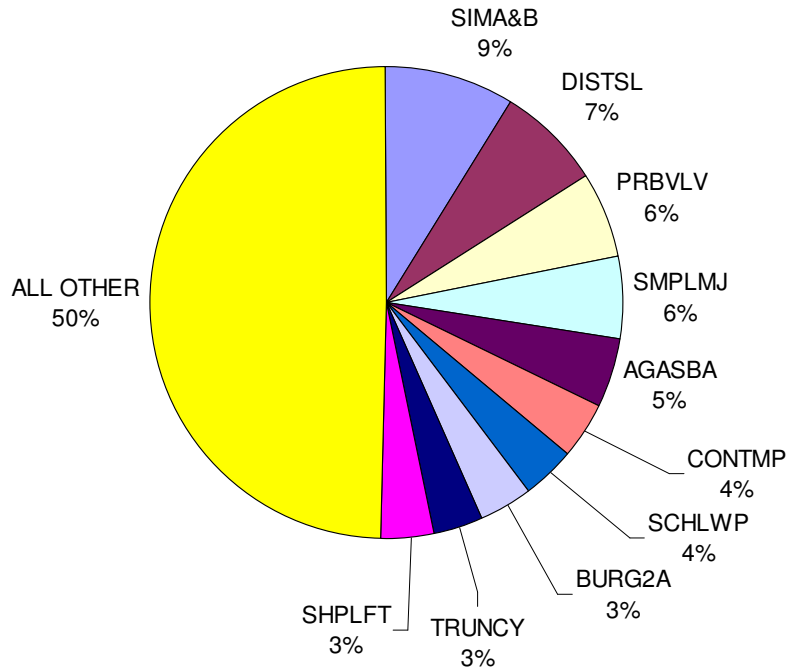
FY 2005/06



The Family Court disposed of 9,811 juvenile cases during FY 2005/06. Probation was the primary disposition in 59 percent of the cases.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Dispositions of Probation

FY 2005/06



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=3,008)	% of All Probation (N=5,892)
1	Simple Assault & Battery	526	9%
2	Disturbing School	436	7%
3	Probation Violation (Category V)	350	6%
4	Simple Possession of Marijuana	331	6%
5	Aggravated Assault and Battery	283	5%
6	Contempt of Court	244	4%
7	Carrying Weapon on School Grounds	215	4%
8	Burglary 2 nd Degree (Non-violent)	208	3%
9	Truancy*	208	3%
10	Shoplifting	207	3%

The ten offenses listed above accounted for 50 percent of all probation dispositions during FY 2005/06. In all, more than 180 individual offenses were associated with dispositions of probation. Other offenses that occurred frequently in association with probation were incorrigibility* (171) and public disorderly conduct (147).

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

Community Case Services

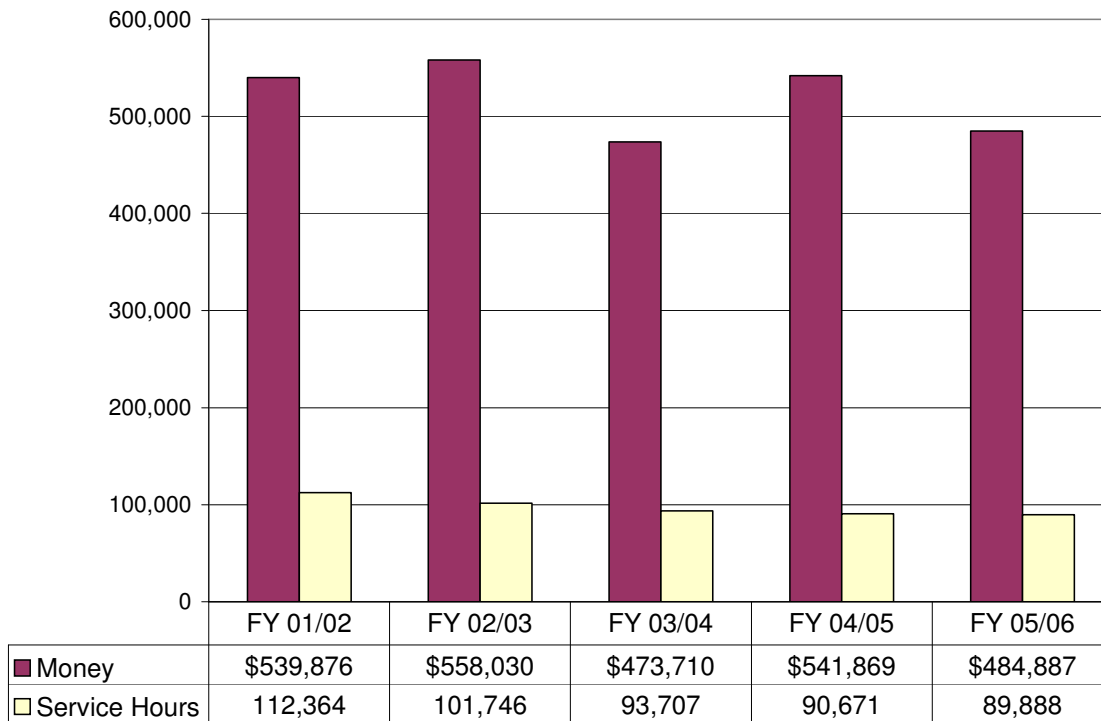
FY 2005/2006

<i>Processing of Juvenile Cases*</i>	<u><i>Number</i></u>
Juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor	25,820
Diverted or dismissed at intake level	14,310
Dismissed or acquitted at judicial level	481
School attendance ordered by Family Court	465
Probation ordered by Family Court	5,892
 <i>Community Support Services</i>	
Interstate Compact:	
Probation/parole transferred to South Carolina	194
Probation /parole transferred to other states	174
Runaways returned to South Carolina	38
Runaways returned to other states	68
<i>Total</i>	474
 Community-based Residential Services:	
Admitted to DJJ-operated group homes	217
Admitted to marine/wilderness programs as an alternative to commitment to DJJ	199
Transferred to community residential programs following commitment to DJJ	908
Placed with multi-agency and other contractual providers	386
<i>Total</i>	1,710
 <i>Community Case Management</i>	
Number on probation or parole at close of FY 05-06	5,257
Juveniles paroled to the community in FY 05-06	434

*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 2001/02 through FY 2005/06



In keeping with its commitment to the principles of balanced and restorative justice, restitution and other forms of offender accountability continue to receive strong emphasis within the DJJ. DJJ offers services responsive to victim, community, and offender needs.

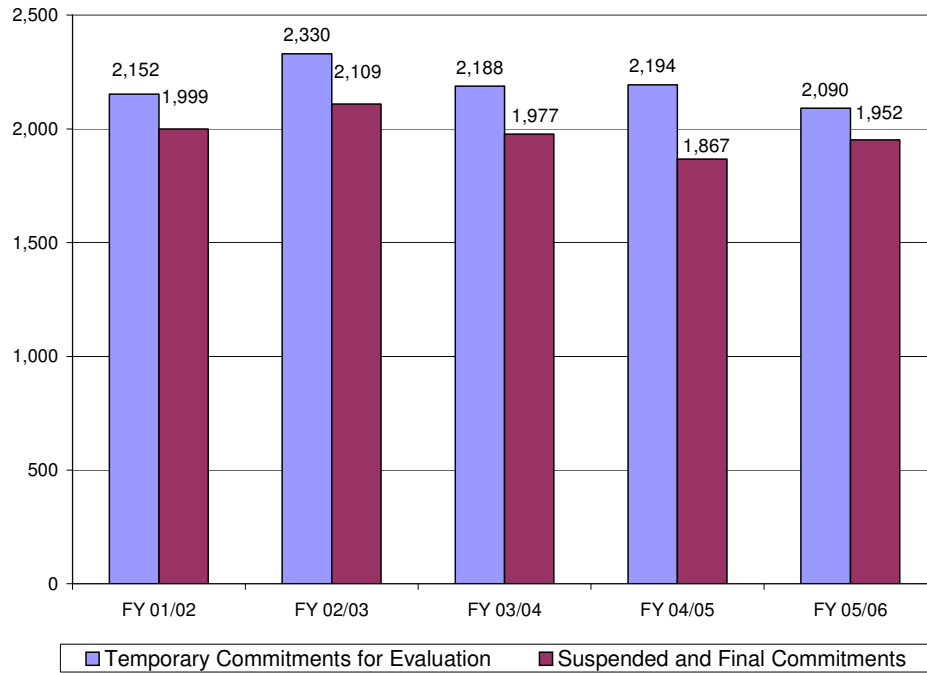
Both the Family Court and the Juvenile Parole Board may impose restitution in the form of community service or monetary reparation.

During FY 2005/06, juveniles were ordered to pay \$484,887 in restitution and to perform 89,888 hours of community service.

* Restitution and community service that 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

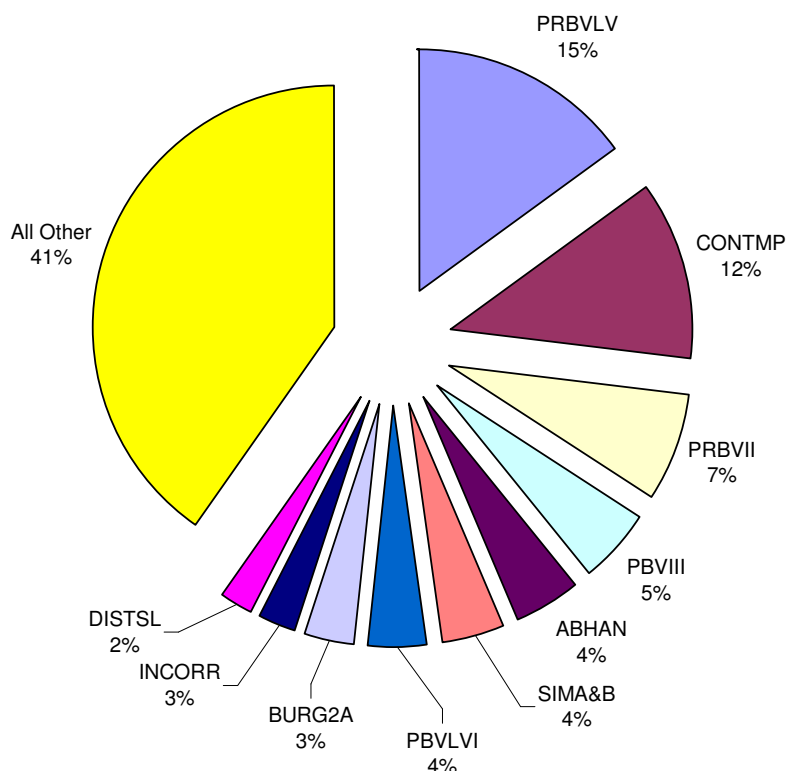
FY 2001/02 through FY 2005/06



Temporary commitments to residential evaluation centers have decreased slightly (3 percent), as have suspended and final commitments to DJJ custody (2 percent) from 2002 to 2006.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Suspended and Final Commitments

FY 2005/06

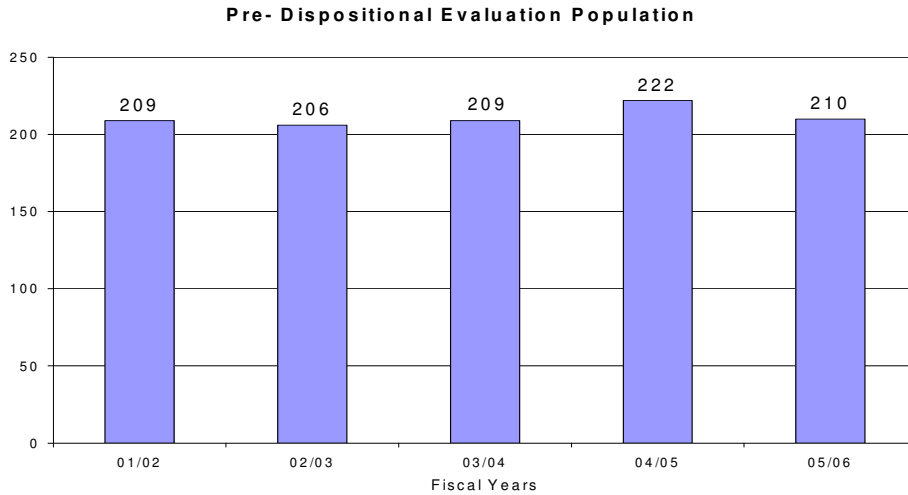


Rank	Offense	#of Cases (n= 1,168)	% of all Commitments (n=1,952)
1	Probation Violation Category V	294	15%
2	Contempt of Court	233	12%
3	Probation Violation Category II	141	7%
4	Probation Violation Category III	94	5%
5	Aggravated Assault and Battery	87	4%
6	Simple Assault and Battery	81	4%
6	Probation Violation Category VI	81	4%
8	Burglary 2 nd Degree (Non-violent)	62	3%
9	Incorrigibility*	50	3%
10	Disturbing School	45	2%

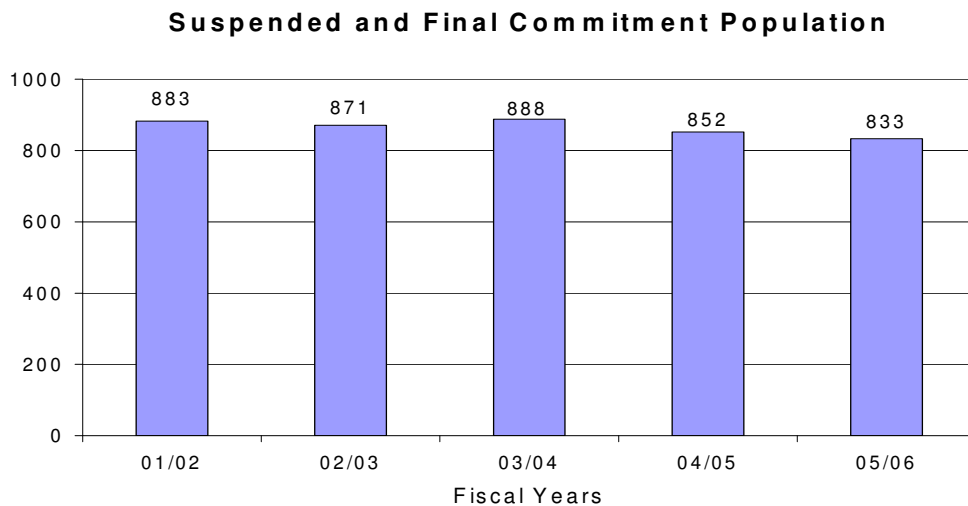
Technical violations of probation or parole collectively accounted for a significant proportion of suspended and final commitments to DJJ (35 percent), with four categories of probation violations dominating the “top ten” list. The top ten offenses included one status offense, incorrigibility (50 occurrences). In all more than 150 individual offenses were associated with commitments to DJJ. Another frequently associated offense was shoplifting with 37 occurrences.

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

Average Daily Populations FY 2001/02 through FY 2005/06



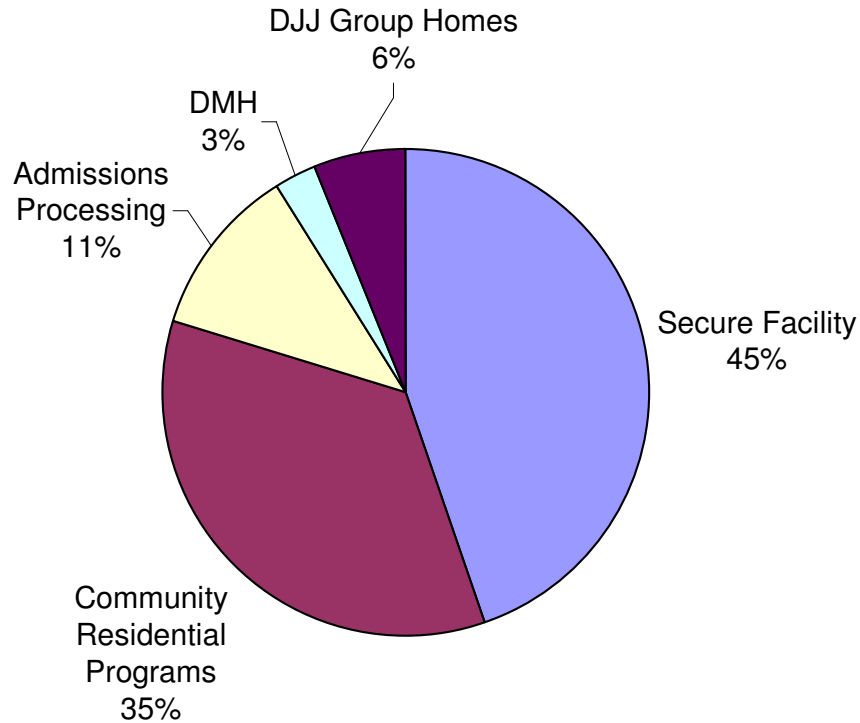
The primary function of regional evaluation centers is to provide comprehensive diagnostic services to the Family Court for adjudicated juvenile offenders prior to final disposition of cases. The average daily population in DJJ's three regional facilities for evaluation purposes has remained constant in the five-year period. Evaluation Centers also house the admissions process in which juveniles committed to DJJ at disposition are classified and placed into facilities or community-based residential programs. These numbers are included in the "Suspended and Final Commitment Population" below.



A variety of residential programs, ranging from community-based options to the institutional facility accommodate youth in DJJ custody based on suspended and final commitment orders by the courts. The average daily population of committed juveniles has decreased 6 percent since the baseline year of 2001/02.

Location of DJJ's Suspended and Final Commitment Population

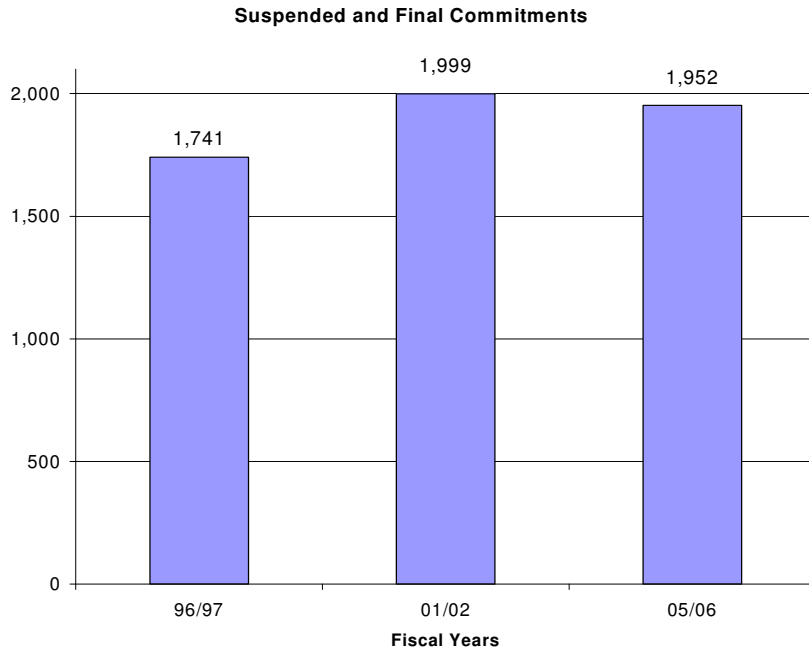
FY 2005/06



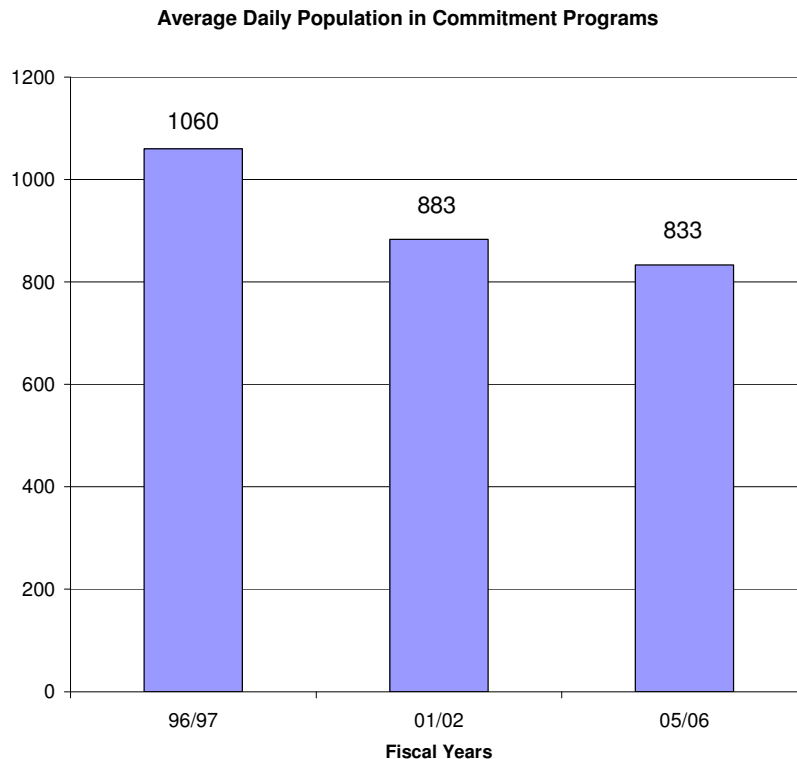
Forty-five percent DJJ's suspended and final commitment population was housed in a hardware secure facility on a daily basis for FY 2005/06, while another 41 percent was housed in community residential programs and DJJ group homes. The remainder were transferred to Department of Mental Health (DMH) treatment facilities, or were being processed through admissions for assignment to a DJJ bed.

These figures do not include juveniles temporarily committed for residential evaluation or those held in detention. Also excluded are those juveniles placed in DJJ Group Homes, 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 26.

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



These graphs compare suspended/final commitments to DJJ custody and average daily population in 2005-2006 to the levels that existed five and ten years ago. Commitments increased 12 percent in the last decade. The reduction in average daily population over the period is indicative of a shorter average length of stay for juveniles in DJJ custody. This resulted from the increase in the use of short term determinate sentencing, and from measures introduced by DJJ to allow good behavior credit in appropriate cases, as well as to credit juveniles with time spent in secure custody prior to final disposition.

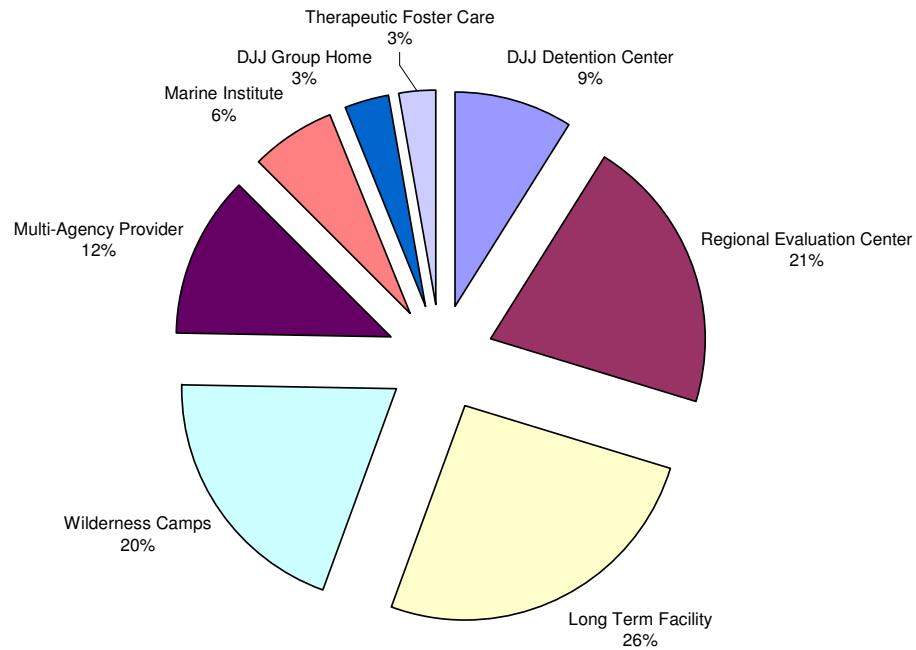


**Population Profiles over a 10-Year Span
FY 2005/06**

	FY 1997	FY 2002	FY 2006	% Change FY '97 – 2006
Cases to the Solicitor	27,690	28,550	25,820	-7%
Black	55%	54%	60%	
White	43%	44%	38%	
Other	1%	2%	2%	
Male	70%	68%	68%	
Female	30%	32%	32%	
Residential Evaluations	1,866	2,152	2,090	12%
Black	57%	57%	65%	
White	42%	42%	33%	
Other	1%	1%	2%	
Male	78%	76%	78%	
Female	22%	24%	22%	
Average Daily Population in Evaluation Centers	191	209	210	10%
Suspended and Final Commitments	1,741	1,999	1,952	12%
Black	62%	59%	63%	
White	37%	40%	35%	
Other	1%	1%	2%	
Male	75%	75%	78%	
Female	25%	25%	22%	
Average Daily Population in Commitment Programs	1,060	883	833	-21%

This chart presents the juvenile offender population at three points in time and at three levels within the juvenile justice system. The increase in suspended and final commitments to DJJ custody paired with the decline in average daily population indicates more youth coming into custody situations, but staying a shorter amount of time.

Distribution of DJJ Juveniles in Residential Beds Fiscal Year 2005-2006 (n=1,464)



On any given day DJJ is responsible for nearly 1,500 juveniles in residential beds. This includes a mix of youth in DJJ custody based on suspended and final commitment orders and youth receiving supervision/services in the community that need temporary placement. Fifty-six percent of these youth are in hardware secure beds (DJJ's Detention Center, Evaluation Centers, and Long-term Facility), while the remainder reside in community based staff-secure placements or foster care.

Juvenile Offender Profiles

FY 2005/06

Population	Intake (N = 25,820)	Probation (N = 5,892)	Suspended and Final Commitments (N = 1,952)
Race			
Black	60%	61%	63%
White	38%	37%	35%
Other	2%	2%	2%
Sex			
Male	68%	74%	78%
Female	32%	26%	22%
Average Age	14.6	14.9	15.2
School Status			
Regular Classroom	67%	66%	58%
Not Attending	10%	10%	13%
Special Education	15%	16%	20%
Other	8%	8%	9%
Household Income			
Under \$10,000	29%	29%	30%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	33%	32%	36%
\$20,000 or more	38%	39%	34%
Living Arrangement			
Both Natural Parents	16%	15%	13%
Single Parent	55%	54%	53%
All Other	29%	31%	34%
Legal Characteristics			
Violent/Serious	9%	12%	14%
Prior Court History	51%	66%	88%

This table presents selected social and legal characteristics of DJJ's intake, probation, and commitment populations. One striking characteristic across all three populations is the proportion of youth living with a single parent or in an arrangement other than both natural parents.

APPENDIX TABLE I
JUVENILE DETENTIONS (PRE and POST ADJUDICATORY) by COUNTY
 FY 2005/2006

COUNTY	DETENTIONS	PERCENT of TOTAL
Abbeville	16	0%
Aiken	83	2%
Allendale	67	1%
Anderson	245	5%
Bamberg	14	0%
Barnwell	13	0%
Beaufort	68	1%
Berkeley	199	4%
Calhoun	3	0%
Charleston	1,010	19%
Cherokee	33	1%
Chester	62	1%
Chesterfield	19	0%
Clarendon	19	0%
Colleton	82	2%
Darlington	153	3%
Dillon	40	1%
Dorchester	104	2%
Edgefield	19	0%
Fairfield	18	0%
Florence	68	1%
Georgetown	28	1%
Greenville	771	14%
Greenwood	61	1%
Hampton	51	1%
Horry	217	4%
Jasper	34	1%
Kershaw	41	1%
Lancaster	124	2%
Laurens	111	2%
Lee	3	0%
Lexington	106	2%
McCormick	1	0%
Marion	46	1%
Marlboro	22	0%
Newberry	17	0%
Oconee	11	0%
Orangeburg	91	2%
Pickens	157	3%
Richland	431	8%
Saluda	6	0%
Spartanburg	361	7%
Sumter	56	1%
Union	29	1%
Williamsburg	19	0%
York	221	4%
TOTAL	5,350	100%

APPENDIX TABLE II
DELINQUENCY PROCESSING RATE by COUNTY
 FY 2005/2006

COUNTY	<u>Delinquency Processing of Age-Eligible Juveniles</u>			
	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	Juvenile Cases	Percent	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,681	100	4%	37
Aiken	14,974	897	6%	60
Allendale	1,184	104	9%	88
Anderson	15,986	740	5%	46
Bamberg	1,736	97	6%	56
Barnwell	2,780	181	7%	65
Beaufort	10,516	719	7%	68
Berkeley	16,361	1,363	8%	83
Calhoun	1,554	48	3%	31
Charleston	29,306	3,369	11%	115
Cherokee	5,236	436	8%	83
Chester	3,725	147	4%	39
Chesterfield	4,584	191	4%	42
Clarendon	3,590	119	3%	33
Colleton	4,310	273	6%	63
Darlington	6,809	495	7%	73
Dillon	3,656	282	8%	77
Dorchester	11,860	804	7%	68
Edgefield	2,455	92	4%	37
Fairfield	2,459	18	1%	7
Florence	13,415	1,008	8%	75
Georgetown	5,866	423	7%	72
Greenville	36,160	1,621	5%	45
Greenwood	6,529	657	10%	101
Hampton	2,475	111	5%	45
Horry	16,404	1,943	12%	118
Jasper	2,116	139	7%	66
Kershaw	5,700	265	5%	46
Lancaster	6,167	565	9%	92
Laurens	7,158	414	6%	58
Lee	2,091	53	3%	25
Lexington	22,406	1,113	5%	50
McCormick	873	54	6%	62
Marion	3,969	402	10%	101
Marlboro	3,062	123	4%	40
Newberry	3,465	353	10%	102
Oconee	6,062	191	3%	32
Orangeburg	9,748	537	6%	55
Pickens	9,659	503	5%	52
Richland	30,893	1,256	4%	41
Saluda	1,881	67	4%	36
Spartanburg	24,610	1,020	4%	41
Sumter	11,714	436	4%	37
Union	2,827	305	11%	108
Williamsburg	4,525	209	5%	46
York	17,427	1,577	9%	90
TOTAL	402,964	25,820	6%	64

*Population Census Data provided by SC Data Center April 1, 2000.

APPENDIX TABLE III
JUVENILE CASES to the SOLICITOR by COUNTY
 FY 2005/2006

COUNTY	ALL CASES	VIOLENT/SERIOUS		STATUS	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	100	19	19%	18	18%
Aiken	897	80	9%	69	8%
Allendale	104	14	13%	11	11%
Anderson	740	62	8%	2	0%
Bamberg	97	9	9%	5	5%
Barnwell	181	9	5%	16	9%
Beaufort	719	55	8%	90	13%
Berkeley	1,363	97	7%	115	8%
Calhoun	48	9	19%	2	4%
Charleston	3,369	201	6%	200	6%
Cherokee	436	44	10%	138	32%
Chester	147	4	3%	11	7%
Chesterfield	191	21	11%	20	10%
Clarendon	119	8	7%	24	20%
Colleton	273	47	17%	45	16%
Darlington	495	69	14%	54	11%
Dillon	282	37	13%	29	10%
Dorchester	804	86	11%	75	9%
Edgefield	92	18	20%	4	4%
Fairfield	18	2	11%	1	6%
Florence	1,008	135	13%	53	5%
Georgetown	423	47	11%	7	2%
Greenville	1,621	169	10%	33	2%
Greenwood	657	53	8%	86	13%
Hampton	111	14	13%	14	13%
Horry	1,943	108	6%	279	14%
Jasper	139	28	20%	21	15%
Kershaw	265	25	9%	57	22%
Lancaster	565	54	10%	36	6%
Laurens	414	50	12%	64	15%
Lee	53	14	26%	3	6%
Lexington	1,113	109	10%	85	8%
McCormick	54	4	7%	4	7%
Marion	402	31	8%	25	6%
Marlboro	123	29	24%	5	4%
Newberry	353	13	4%	42	12%
Oconee	191	5	3%	9	5%
Orangeburg	537	62	12%	26	5%
Pickens	503	42	8%	70	14%
Richland	1,256	152	12%	110	9%
Saluda	67	9	13%	9	13%
Spartanburg	1,020	107	10%	53	5%
Sumter	436	66	15%	40	9%
Union	305	17	6%	33	11%
Williamsburg	209	35	17%	44	21%
York	1,577	96	6%	147	9%
TOTAL	25,820	2,365	9%	2,284	9%

APPENDIX TABLE IV
SOLICITOR ACTION on JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY
 FY 2005/2006

COUNTY	PENDING	DISMISS	DIVERT	RESTITUTION	PROSECUTE	ISSUE RULE	TOTAL*
Abbeville	15	18	34	0	42	8	102
Aiken	110	94	333	0	360	33	820
Allendale	1	2	59	0	42	0	103
Anderson	124	105	248	0	282	63	698
Bamberg	0	10	16	0	57	15	98
Barnwell	0	38	73	0	92	0	203
Beaufort	99	83	62	0	435	3	583
Berkeley	416	497	338	1	248	42	1,126
Calhoun	0	6	14	0	28	5	53
Charleston	567	480	1,247	35	724	265	2,751
Cherokee	13	146	214	0	86	18	464
Chester	0	62	51	0	50	13	176
Chesterfield	8	39	94	0	55	0	188
Clarendon	18	45	37	0	38	1	121
Colleton	31	45	94	4	93	15	251
Darlington	12	232	102	0	178	22	534
Dillon	7	54	89	0	114	13	270
Dorchester	341	182	114	0	333	6	635
Edgefield	18	7	45	0	30	0	82
Fairfield	5	11	6	0	11	0	28
Florence	191	430	526	0	126	37	1,119
Georgetown	256	122	96	0	127	6	351
Greenville	431	142	499	2	763	5	1,411
Greenwood	229	258	314	3	251	6	832
Hampton	22	9	32	0	46	15	102
Horry	600	713	417	0	770	2	1,902
Jasper	20	42	24	1	58	15	140
Kershaw	41	11	66	0	179	0	256
Lancaster	106	285	183	10	146	32	656
Laurens	224	39	79	0	116	37	271
Lee	5	2	27	0	20	0	49
Lexington	175	361	593	2	184	55	1,195
McCormick	4	13	32	0	21	0	66
Marion	15	179	136	0	112	19	446
Marlboro	6	39	47	0	65	0	151
Newberry	65	48	131	0	138	2	319
Oconee	9	42	72	0	53	12	179
Orangeburg	22	80	137	2	216	102	537
Pickens	184	48	203	5	167	55	478
Richland	1	198	20	0	925	68	1,211
Saluda	10	12	32	0	24	1	69
Spartanburg	99	369	507	0	263	50	1,189
Sumter	45	71	211	2	141	13	438
Union	87	31	93	0	115	0	239
Williamsburg	193	33	89	0	89	5	216
York	43	189	552	0	629	133	1,503
TOTAL	4,868	5,922	8,388	67	9,042	1,192	24,611

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

APPENDIX TABLE V
DISPOSITION of JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY
FY 2005/2006

COUNTY	DISMISS	SCHOOL ORDER	PROBATION	SUSPENDED COMMITMENT/ COMMITMENT	OTHER	TOTAL*
Abbeville	4	18	26	22	0	70
Aiken	41	6	285	70	7	409
Allendale	0	1	22	17	2	42
Anderson	11	0	181	48	43	283
Bamberg	1	1	33	13	5	53
Barnwell	0	3	67	24	3	97
Beaufort	12	2	100	70	8	192
Berkeley	37	13	101	31	96	278
Calhoun	10	5	20	5	0	40
Charleston	9	3	664	146	217	1039
Cherokee	4	0	55	17	3	79
Chester	1	0	47	20	1	69
Chesterfield	5	11	32	9	11	68
Clarendon	4	14	21	4	0	43
Colleton	18	12	33	10	30	103
Darlington	1	7	83	25	16	132
Dillon	2	21	55	11	11	100
Dorchester	7	21	100	38	24	190
Edgefield	0	0	23	7	5	35
Fairfield	0	0	7	4	2	13
Florence	14	3	85	34	15	151
Georgetown	21	8	89	11	5	134
Greenville	23	12	515	144	208	902
Greenwood	2	38	67	36	4	147
Hampton	7	5	32	10	1	55
Horry	79	7	433	137	25	681
Jasper	0	0	51	7	5	63
Kershaw	18	31	101	34	21	205
Lancaster	3	1	102	25	3	134
Laurens	1	3	100	57	6	167
Lee	1	0	19	5	0	25
Lexington	6	0	174	82	3	265
McCormick	1	0	18	2	5	26
Marion	14	0	67	28	12	121
Marlboro	3	3	24	6	5	41
Newberry	3	32	41	19	0	95
Oconee	2	0	54	9	3	68
Orangeburg	34	4	144	53	9	244
Pickens	4	74	100	36	55	269
Richland	29	1	811	314	17	1,172
Saluda	1	0	10	4	3	18
Spartanburg	5	8	193	50	20	276
Sumter	14	1	67	16	10	108
Union	0	16	101	16	6	139
Williamsburg	25	13	41	6	3	88
York	4	67	478	161	86	796
Out of State	0	0	20	29	37	86
TOTAL	481	465	5,892	1,922	1,051	9,811

*Total does not include all judicial sanctions, General Sessions Court cases or end of the year processing.

APPENDIX TABLE VI
RESTITUTION ACTIVITY by COUNTY/JURISDICTION

FY 2005/2006

COUNTY/JURISDICTION	MONETARY RESTITUTION			COMMUNITY SERVICE		
	ORDERS	AMOUNT	AVERAGE	ORDERS	HOURS	AVERAGE
Abbeville	7	\$4,801	\$685	2	80	40.00
Aiken	23	\$9,766	\$424	68	3,940	57.94
Allendale	2	\$100	\$50	10	510	51.00
Anderson	27	\$28,160	\$1,042	10	210	21.00
Bamberg	1	\$75	\$75	6	370	61.67
Barnwell	3	\$307	\$102	11	535	48.64
Beaufort	4	\$3,332	\$833	63	3,500	55.56
Berkeley	24	\$22,613	\$942	54	1,640	30.37
Calhoun	0	\$0	\$0	7	375	53.57
Charleston	87	\$36,774	\$422	368	12,546	34.09
Cherokee	8	\$2,559	\$319	27	599	22.19
Chester	8	\$4,714	\$589	35	1570	44.86
Chesterfield	10	\$12,516	\$1,251	12	380	31.67
Clarendon	5	\$4,888	\$977	22	645	29.32
Colleton	7	\$4,701	\$671	34	2,956	86.95
Darlington	4	\$1,465	\$366	14	610	43.57
Dillon	7	\$2,177	\$311	31	1560	50.32
Dorchester	14	\$16,874	\$1,205	50	2,695	53.90
Edgefield	4	\$5,440	\$1,360	8	195	24.38
Fairfield	1	\$333	\$333	3	215	71.67
Florence	15	\$9,017	\$601	38	1,715	45.14
Georgetown	9	\$1,559	\$173	144	4,385	30.45
Greenville	87	\$57,556	\$661	162	7,430	45.86
Greenwood	12	\$3,995	\$332	20	1,280	64.00
Hampton	1	\$300	\$300	1	50	50.00
Horry	33	\$37,016	\$1,121	191	6,231	32.62
Jasper	6	\$2,384	\$397	5	135.03	27.01
Kershaw	13	\$9,006	\$692	33	1355	41.06
Lancaster	40	\$8,227	\$205	85	2,880	33.88
Laurens	7	\$2,270	\$324	20	820	41.00
Lee	4	\$2,979	\$744	1	75	75.00
Lexington	17	\$5,100	\$300	46	1,130	24.57
McCormick	3	\$403	\$134	5	125	25.00
Marion	9	\$3,897	\$433	41	1,580	38.54
Marlboro	6	\$3,175	\$529	4	130	32.50
Newberry	9	\$7,299	\$811	2	35	17.50
Oconee	11	\$6,824	\$620	1	20	20.00
Orangeburg	3	\$2,148	\$716	28	1,120	40.00
Pickens	37	\$22,442	\$606	65	2,840	43.69
Richland	30	\$15,158	\$505	390	11,770	30.18
Saluda	1	\$150	\$150	2	45	22.50
Spartanburg	39	\$29,890	\$766	77	2,416	31.38
Sumter	32	\$16,064	\$502	40	1,645	41.13
Union	7	\$2,757	\$393	31	889	28.68
Williamsburg	12	\$6,111	\$509	43	1,705	39.65
York	50	\$19,005	\$380	159	2,640	16.60
Juvenile Parole Board	65	\$48,546	\$746	8	310	38.75
TOTAL	804	\$484,887	\$603	2477	89,888	36.29

APPENDIX TABLE VII
COMMITMENTS by COUNTY
 FY 2005/2006

COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL EVALUATIONS		SUSPENDED COMMITMENTS/ COMMITMENTS	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Abbeville	10	0%	15	1%
Aiken	69	3%	69	4%
Allendale	13	1%	14	1%
Anderson	56	3%	59	3%
Bamberg	14	1%	13	1%
Barnwell	17	1%	23	1%
Beaufort	57	3%	47	2%
Berkeley	65	3%	30	2%
Calhoun	4	0%	3	0%
Charleston	169	8%	116	6%
Cherokee	17	1%	19	1%
Chester	14	1%	18	1%
Chesterfield	18	1%	8	0%
Clarendon	8	0%	5	0%
Colleton	17	1%	8	0%
Darlington	27	1%	33	2%
Dillon	10	0%	11	1%
Dorchester	34	2%	39	2%
Edgefield	11	1%	8	0%
Fairfield	1	0%	2	0%
Florence	41	2%	42	2%
Georgetown	29	1%	15	1%
Greenville	198	9%	166	9%
Greenwood	42	2%	39	2%
Hampton	16	1%	9	0%
Horry	157	8%	147	8%
Jasper	17	1%	9	0%
Kershaw	32	2%	35	2%
Lancaster	50	2%	37	2%
Laurens	56	3%	56	3%
Lee	4	0%	4	0%
Lexington	96	5%	106	5%
McCormick	8	0%	5	0%
Marion	27	1%	25	1%
Marlboro	16	1%	4	0%
Newberry	26	1%	15	1%
Oconee	7	0%	10	1%
Orangeburg	75	4%	70	4%
Pickens	28	1%	42	2%
Richland	292	14%	328	17%
Saluda	11	1%	4	0%
Spartanburg	65	3%	70	4%
Sumter	27	1%	12	1%
Union	15	1%	18	1%
Williamsburg	21	1%	7	0%
York	91	4%	134	7%
Out of State	12	1%	3	0%
TOTAL	2,090	100%	1,952	100%

APPENDIX TABLE VIII
DETENTION and COMMITMENT RATES by COUNTY
 FY 2005/2006

COUNTY	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	DETENTIONS		SUSPENDED COMMITMENTS/ COMMITMENTS	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,681	16	6	15	6
Aiken	14,974	83	6	69	5
Allendale	1,184	67	57	14	12
Anderson	15,986	245	15	59	4
Bamberg	1,736	14	8	13	7
Barnwell	2,780	13	5	23	8
Beaufort	10,516	68	6	47	4
Berkeley	16,361	199	12	30	2
Calhoun	1,554	3	2	3	2
Charleston	29,306	1010	34	116	4
Cherokee	5,236	33	6	19	4
Chester	3,725	62	17	18	5
Chesterfield	4,584	19	4	8	2
Clarendon	3,590	19	5	5	1
Colleton	4,310	82	19	8	2
Darlington	6,809	153	22	33	5
Dillon	3,656	40	11	11	3
Dorchester	11,860	104	9	39	3
Edgefield	2,455	19	8	8	3
Fairfield	2,459	18	7	2	1
Florence	13,415	68	5	42	3
Georgetown	5,866	28	5	15	3
Greenville	36,160	771	21	166	5
Greenwood	6,529	61	9	39	6
Hampton	2,475	51	21	9	4
Horry	16,404	217	13	147	9
Jasper	2,116	34	16	9	4
Kershaw	5,700	41	7	35	6
Lancaster	6,167	124	20	37	6
Laurens	7,158	111	16	56	8
Lee	2,091	3	1	4	2
Lexington	22,406	106	5	106	5
McCormick	873	1	1	5	6
Marion	3,969	46	12	25	6
Marlboro	3,062	22	7	4	1
Newberry	3,465	17	5	15	4
Oconee	6,062	11	2	10	2
Orangeburg	9,748	91	9	70	7
Pickens	9,659	157	16	42	4
Richland	30,893	431	14	328	11
Saluda	1,881	6	3	4	2
Spartanburg	24,610	361	15	70	3
Sumter	11,714	56	5	12	1
Union	2,827	29	10	18	6
Williamsburg	4,525	19	4	7	2
York	17,427	221	13	134	8
Out of State				3	
TOTAL	402,964	5,350	13	1,952	5

*Population Census Data provided by SC Data Center April 1, 2000.