



2010-2011



South Carolina
DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE

**Annual
Statistical
Report**





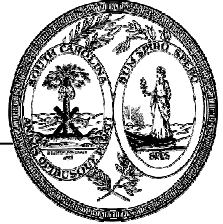
South Carolina

DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE

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Nikki R. Haley
Governor

State of South Carolina

November 2011

To Our Readers:

I am pleased to present the Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ's) Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2010-2011. 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 19-year low, having declined 57 percent since the peak year of 1994-1995.

Overall, DJJ's front end referrals have declined 37.6 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. We have strengthened community programs by transferring clinical staff from our facilities to county offices where they now provide prevention and case management services to children and families. We also have extended intensive supervision to our highest risk probationers. I believe that our communities have never been safer from juvenile crime.

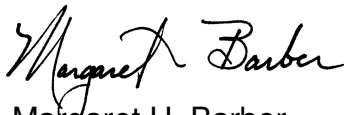
As you review the contents of this report you will understand that the Department of Juvenile Justice administers all components of South Carolina's juvenile justice system. Our core statutory mandates include:

- Intake processing of delinquency cases for the state's family courts
- Operation of a secure detention facility
- 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 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 cursive script that reads "Margaret Barber". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Margaret H. Barber
Director

Table of Contents

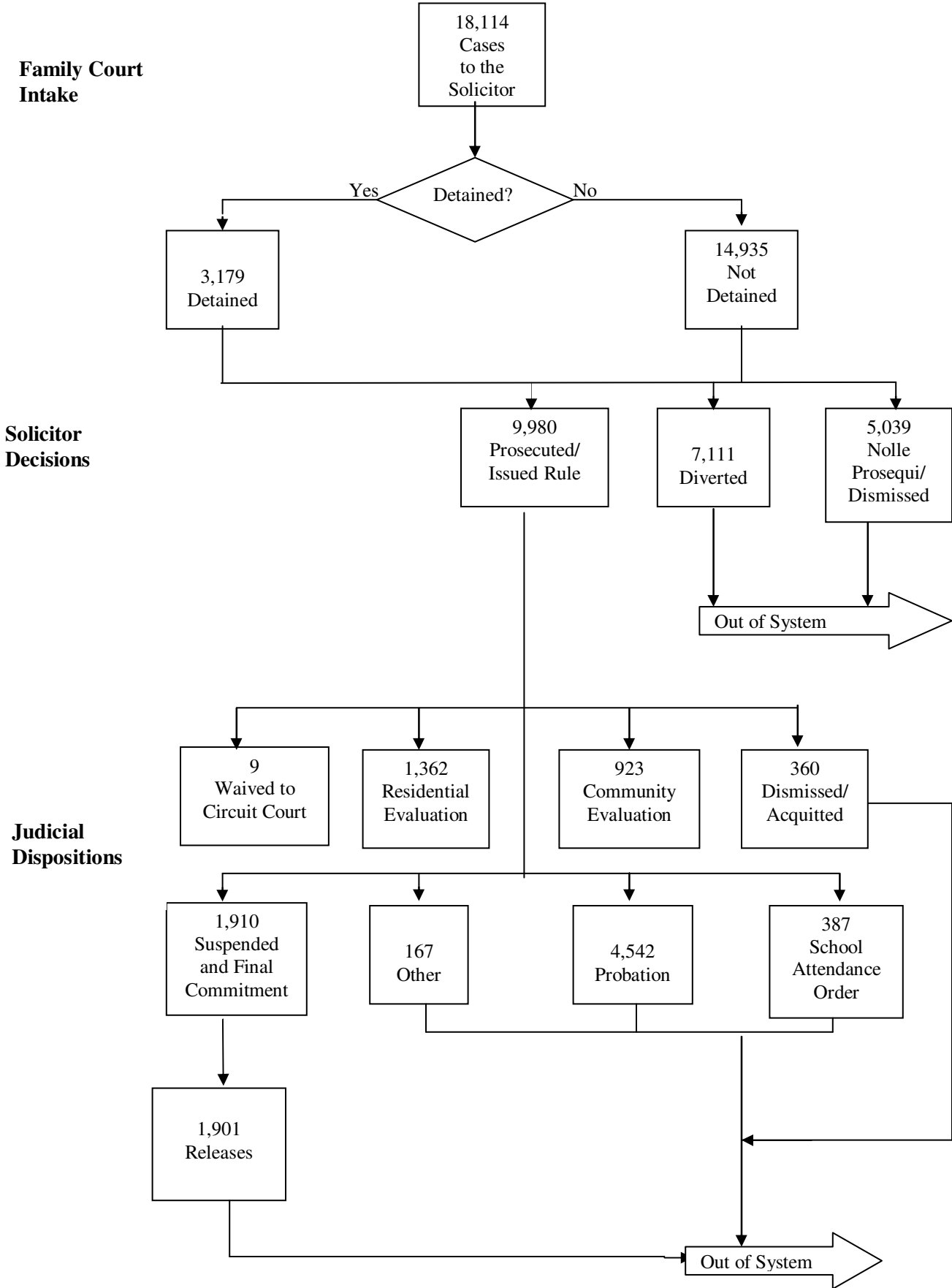
Statistical Overview	5
South Carolina Juvenile Justice System.....	6
System Process and Flow	7
Juvenile Detention	8
Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Detention	9
Average Month-End Population in DJJ's Detention Center.....	10
Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor	11
Violent and Serious Juvenile Cases – A Longitudinal Comparison.....	12
Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Juvenile Cases.....	13
Disturbing School and Truancy Trends in Juvenile Cases.....	14
Solicitor Decisions in Juvenile Cases.....	15
Family Court Judicial Dispositions in Juvenile Cases	15
Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Probation.....	16
Community Case Services.....	17
Juvenile Restitution Orders	18
Temporary, Suspended, and Final Commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice.....	19
Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Suspended and Final Commitments.....	20
Average Daily Populations	21
Location of DJJ's Suspended and Final Commitment Population.....	22
Suspended/Final Commitments and Average Daily Populations –10-Year Retrospective ...	23
Distribution of Juveniles in Residential Beds.....	24
Appendix Tables Pages 25 – 32.....	25

Department of Juvenile Justice Statistical Overview for FY 2010-2011

- ✓ In FY 10-11, the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) processed 18,114 new juvenile cases, reflecting a 11.2 percent decrease from last year and a 26.7 percent decrease from the baseline of FY 06-07.
- ✓ 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 4.7 percent a year, or 37.6 percent overall.
- ✓ In FY 10-11, the number of juvenile cases classified as violent or serious dropped to its lowest point in recent history and comprised just 8.5 percent of all juvenile delinquency cases at Family Court intake.
- ✓ The top offenses associated with delinquency referrals to the family court included assault and battery third degree, first with 2,601, shoplifting, second with 1,258, and public disorderly conduct, third with 1,220. Disturbing schools 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-two percent of cases were diverted from court to programs such as juvenile arbitration. Solicitors dismissed or did not prosecute 23 percent of cases.
- ✓ Sixty-two percent of juveniles whose cases were heard in the family court received dispositions of probation. Twenty-six 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 conditions required for release to the community from DJJ custody included orders that juveniles pay monetary restitution to victims. The total amount ordered in FY 10-11 was \$451,188.
- ✓ Juvenile case dispositions in family court and conditions required for release to the community from DJJ custody included orders that juveniles perform community service. The total number of hours of service required was 41,398.
- ✓ DJJ received 1,362 court commitments into its regional centers for evaluation purposes in FY 10-11, reflecting a significant decrease (29 percent) from the baseline year of 06-07.
- ✓ During FY 10-11, DJJ received 1,910 juveniles into custody for placement in its long-term facilities or alternative programs; this number of annual admissions to custody has varied only slightly over the past five years.
- ✓ The average daily population in DJJ commitment beds (wilderness camps, long term facility, and admissions processing) has dropped 38 percent since the baseline year of 06-07, reflecting primarily shorter stays in custody.

South Carolina Juvenile Justice System

FY 2010-2011



System Process and Flow

FY 2010 - 2011

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.

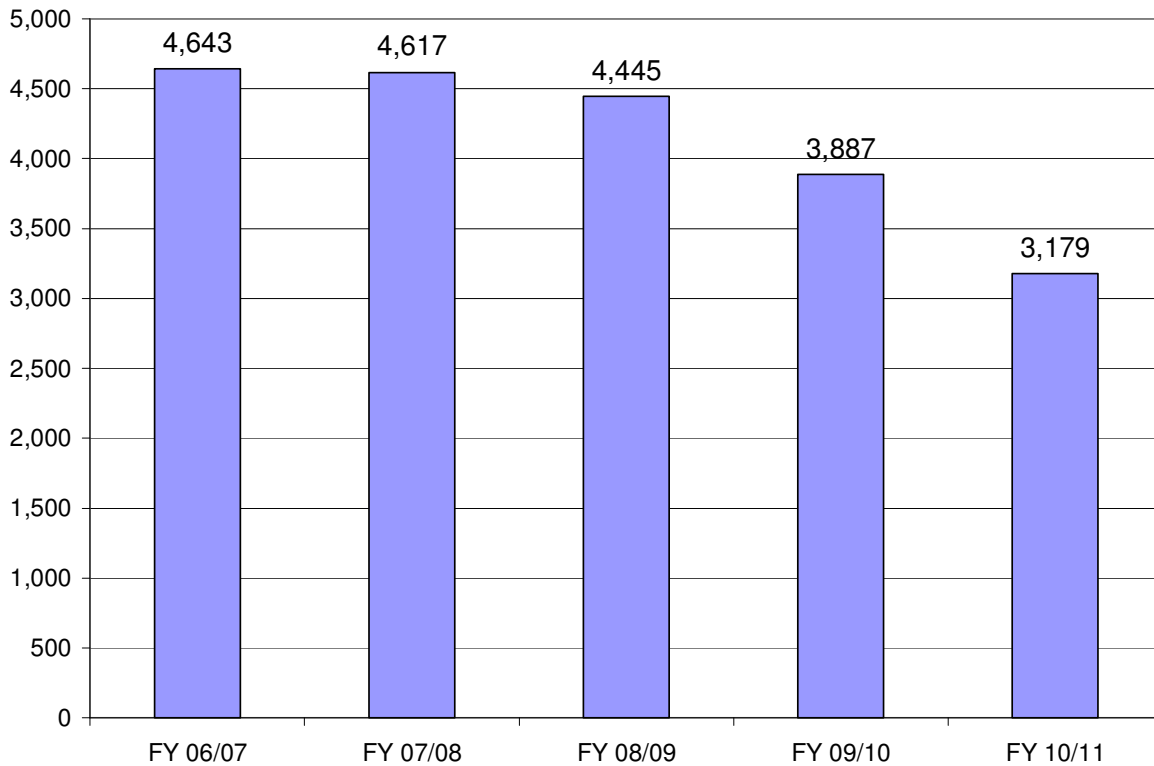
Judicial Disposition - Judicial outcome rests upon the merits of the case, resulting in some dismissals and acquittals. State law also allows certain serious cases to be considered for waiver to Circuit (adult) court.

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.

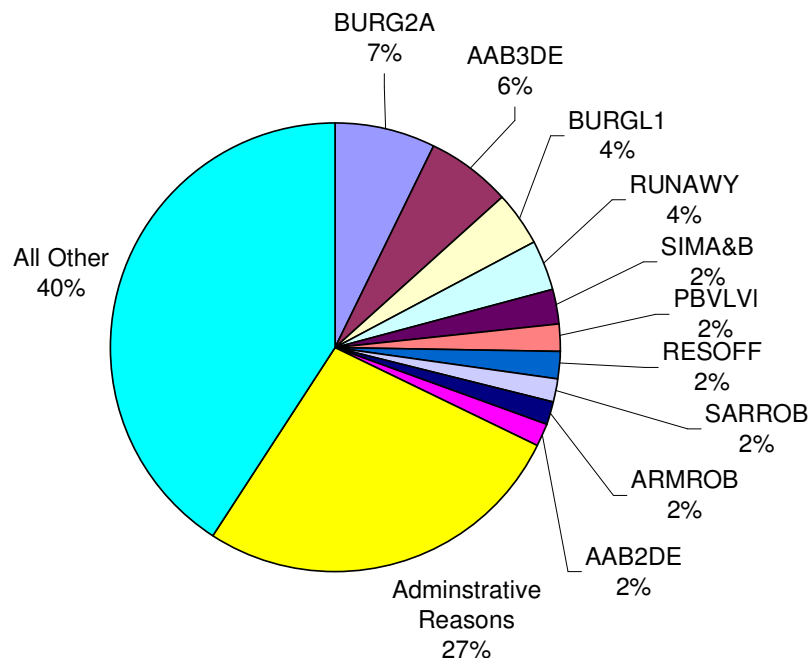
Juvenile Detention Admissions Pre- and Post- Adjudication

FY 2006/2007 through FY 2010/2011



Admissions to detention have decreased by 32 percent over the last five years. Black males comprised 47 percent of admissions in FY 10-11, white males 26 percent, black females 12 percent, and white females 10 percent. The remaining five percent consisted of other males and females. A total of 2,220 juveniles (70 percent of all detentions) entered the detention center operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Most Frequent Offenses/Reasons Associated with Juvenile Detention
FY 2010/2011**

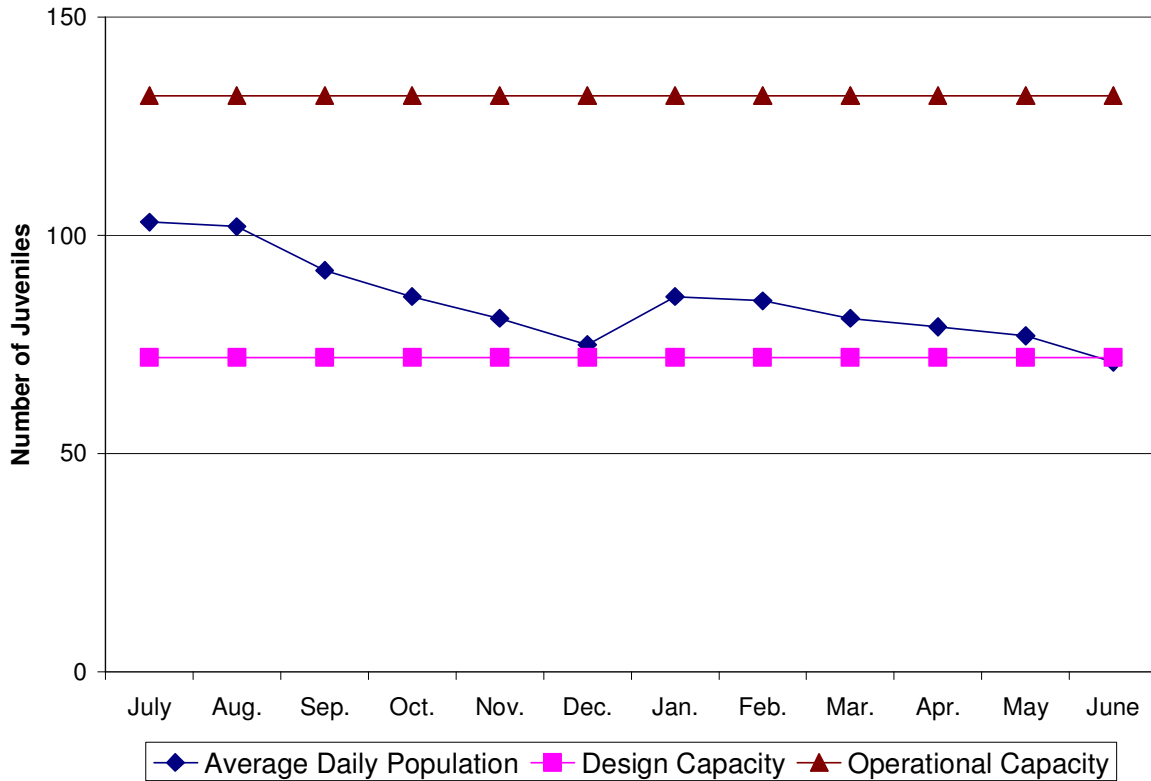


Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=1,023)	% All Detention Cases (n=3,178)
1	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	229	7%
2	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	194	6%
3	Burglary 1st degree	123	4%
4	Running Away	118	4%
5	Simple Assault and Battery	78	2%
6	Probation Violation (Category VI) Status	61	2%
7	Resisting Arrest	60	2%
8	Common Law, Strong Arm Robbery	59	2%
9	Armed Robbery	53	2%
10	Assault and Battery 2nd degree	48	2%

In FY 10-11, the ten offenses listed above accounted for one-third 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, 860 juveniles (27 percent) were held for administrative reasons such as pickup orders and bench warrants (649), protective custody (126), and awaiting disposition following a residential evaluation (49).

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

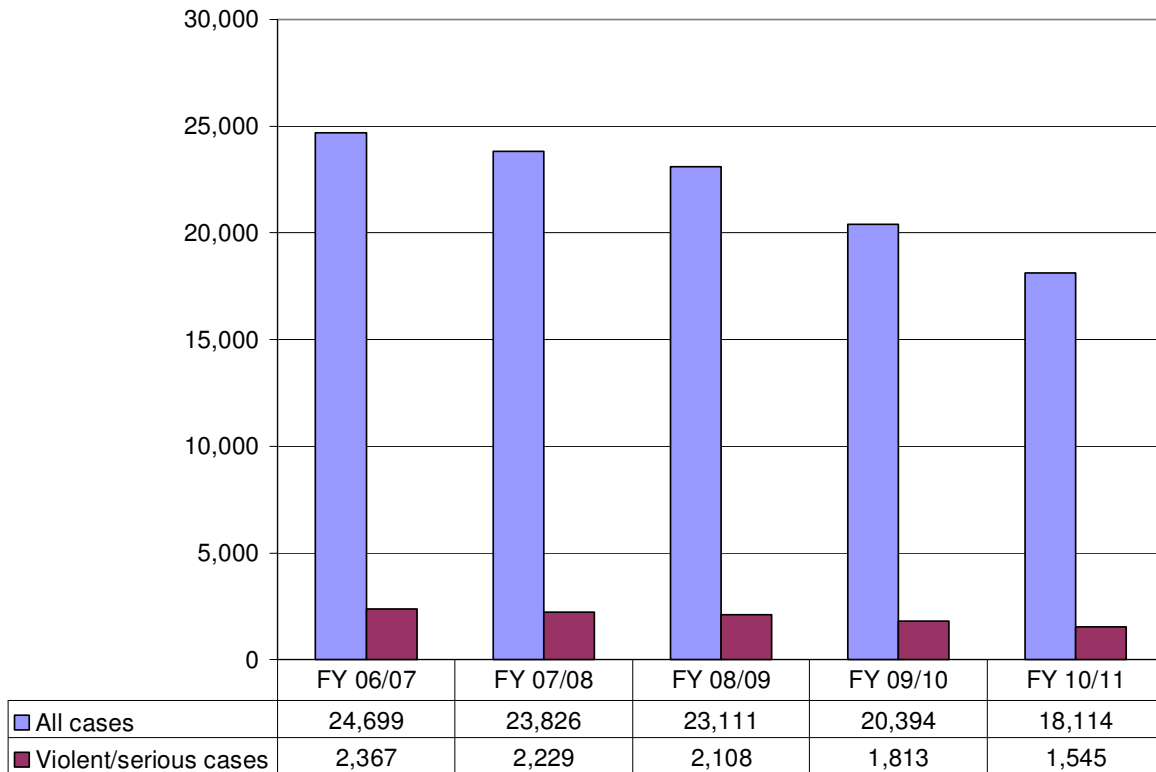
Average Daily Population in DJJ's Detention Center Fiscal Year 2010/2011



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. The average daily population of this facility in fiscal year 10-11 was 85 juveniles.

Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2006/2007 through FY 2010/2011



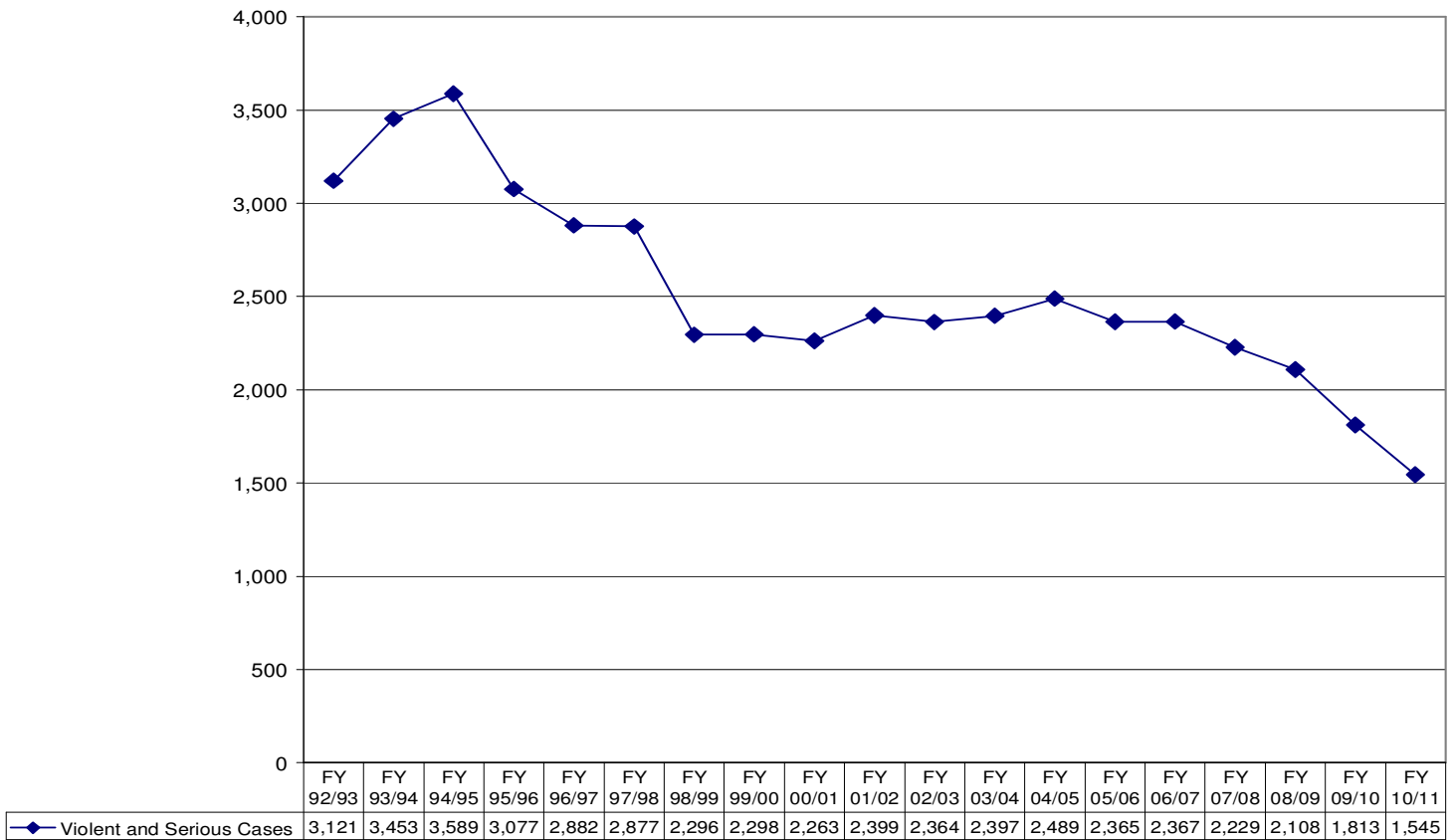
Over the last 5 years, juvenile *cases to the solicitor decreased 27 percent, while the number of **violent/serious cases decreased at an even greater rate of 35 percent. Violent and serious cases comprised just 8.5 percent of Family Court juvenile cases in FY 10-11.

*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

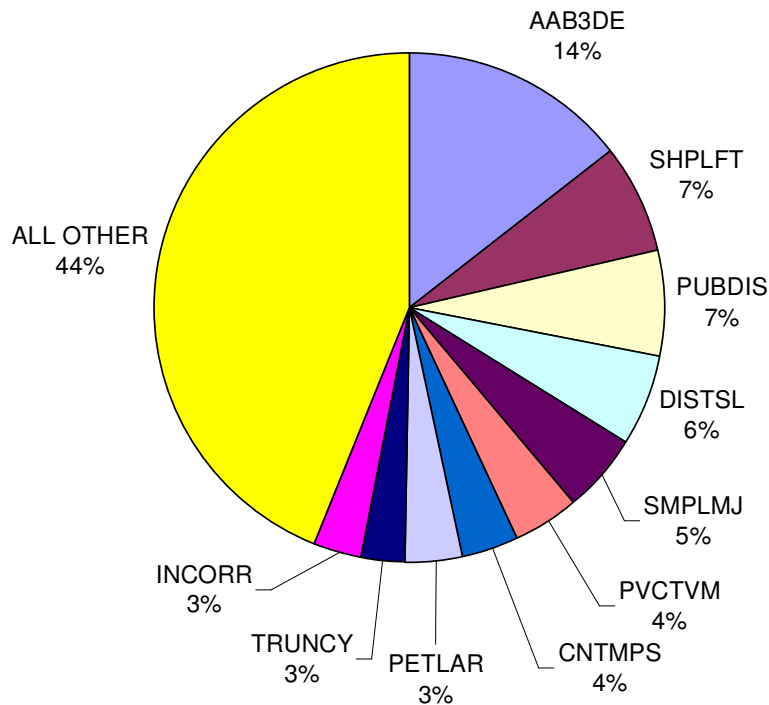
FY 1992/93 through FY 2010/11



The number of violent and serious juvenile cases has decreased 57 percent since the peak year of 1994/95. Violent and serious juvenile crime is currently at its lowest point of the last 19 years, with four straight years of decline following nine years of relative stability.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2010/2011



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=10,152)	% of All Cases (N=18,114)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	2601	14%
2	Shoplifting	1258	7%
3	Public Disorderly Conduct	1220	7%
4	Disturbing Schools	1067	6%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	915	5%
6	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor*	743	4%
7	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	661	4%
8	Petty Larceny	618	3%
9	Truancy**	552	3%
10	Incorrigibility**	517	3%

In FY 10-11, the ten offenses listed above accounted for over half of the 18,114 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 carrying a weapon on school grounds (421 cases), burglary 2nd degree non-violent (419 cases), and running away (396 cases).

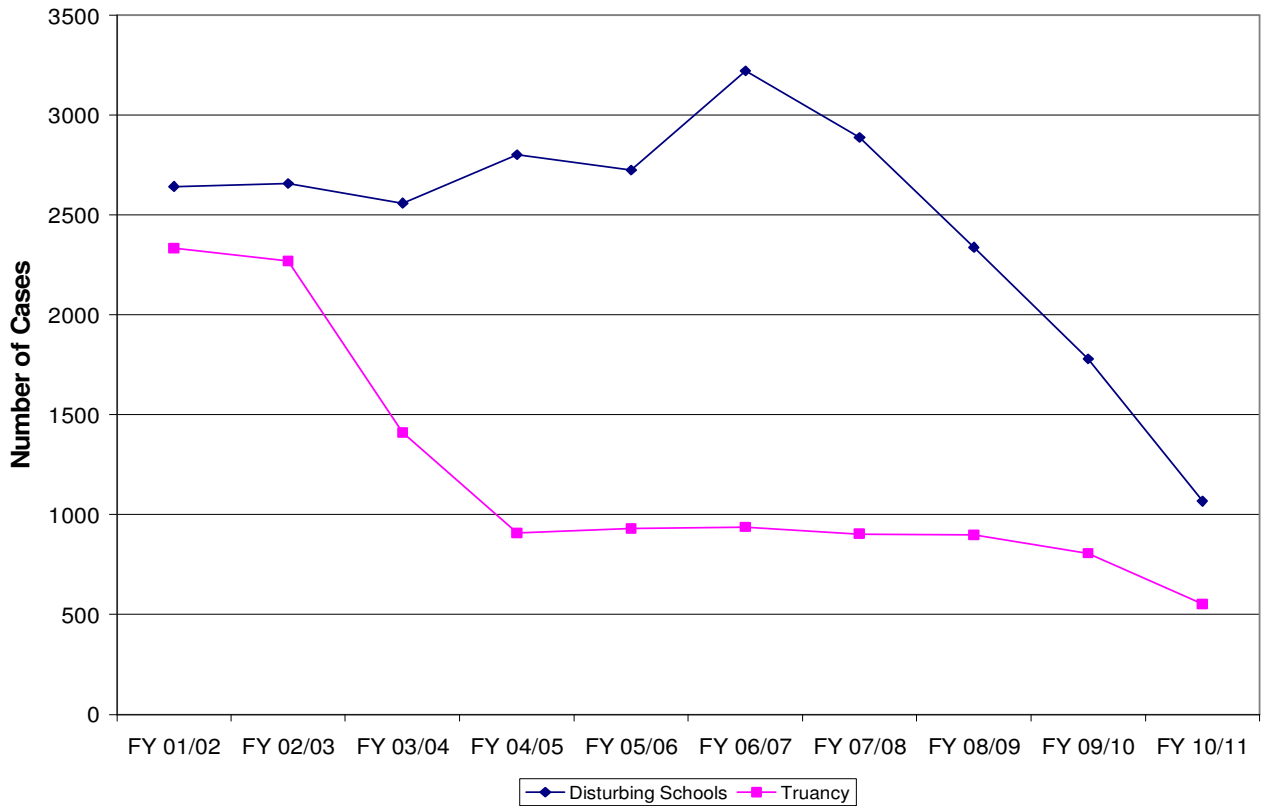
*Violation of probation, where probation was given for a category V offense. Category V offenses are minor, misdemeanor-level crimes.

**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 2001/2002 through FY 2010/2011

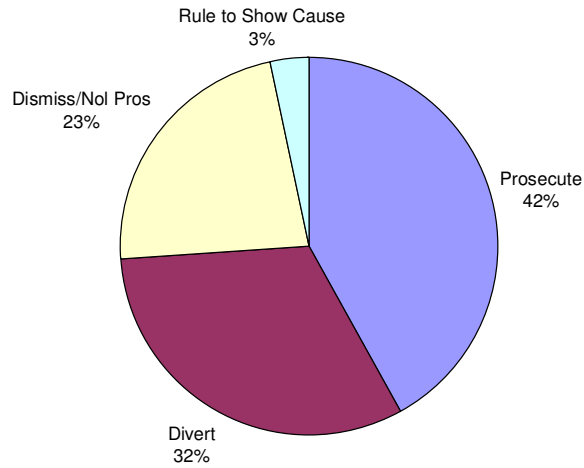
Ten Year Trend for Disturbing School and Truancy Cases



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 three years. 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 two fiscal years.

Solicitor Decisions in Juvenile Cases*

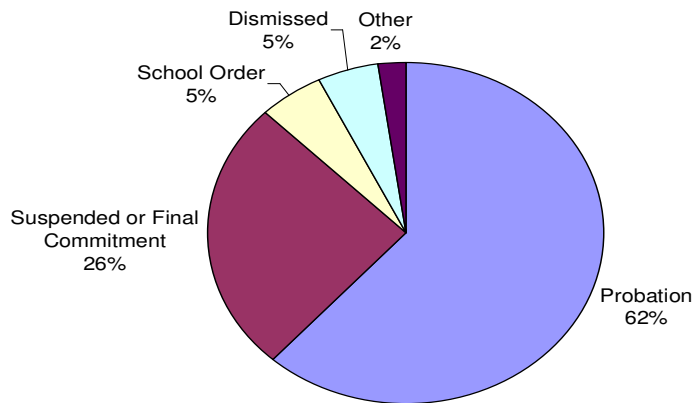
FY 2010/2011



In FY 10-11, 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

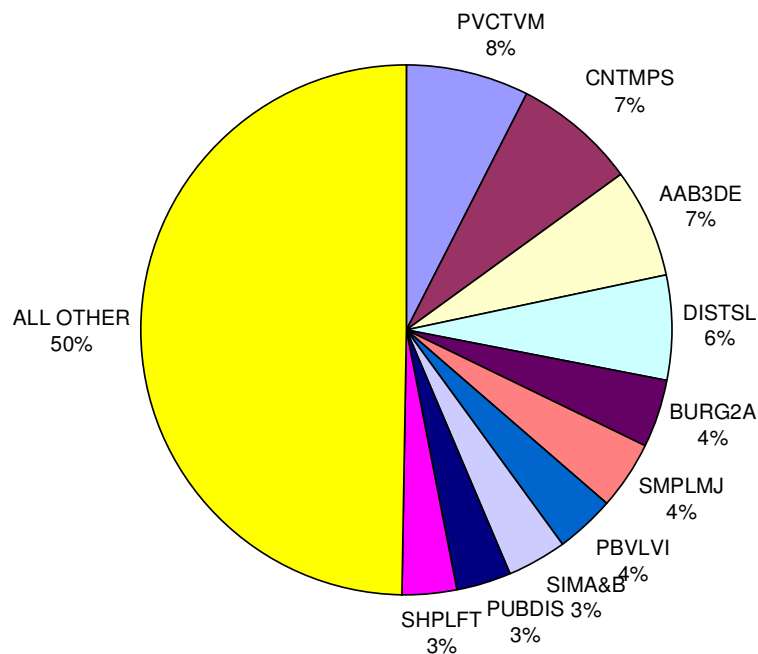
FY 2010/2011



The Family Court disposed of 7,366 juvenile cases during FY 10-11. Probation was the primary disposition in 62 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 2010/2011



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=2,278)	% of All Probation (N=4,542)
1	Probation Violation (Category V Misdemeanor)	346	8%
2	Contempt of Court (for a status offense)*	335	7%
3	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	301	7%
4	Disturbing Schools	288	6%
5	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	197	4%
6	Simple Possession of Marijuana	182	4%
7	Probation Violation (Cat. VI) Status*	170	4%
8	Simple Assault and Battery	156	3%
9	Public Disorderly Conduct	154	3%
10	Shoplifting	149	3%

The ten offenses listed above accounted for one half of all probation dispositions during FY 10-11. In all, more than 180 individual offenses were associated with dispositions of probation. Other offenses that occurred frequently in association with probation were incorrigibility (147), carrying a weapon on school grounds (132), and petty larceny (129 cases).

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

Community Case Services

FY 2010-2011

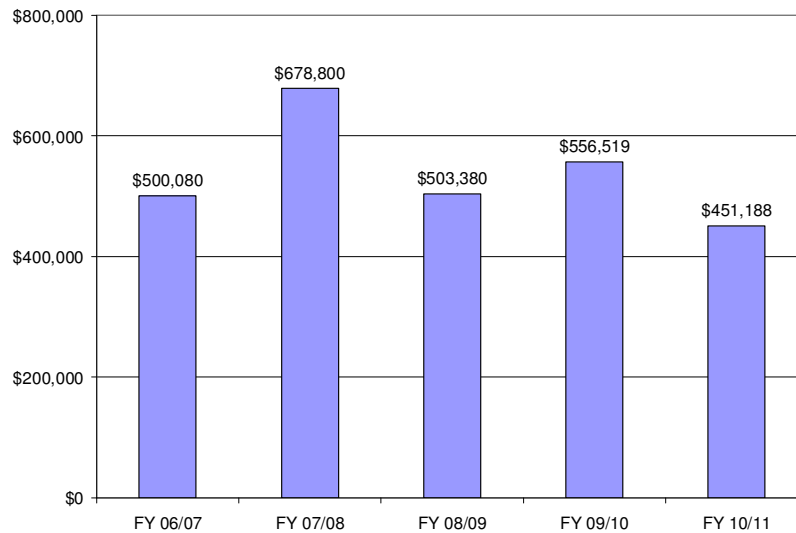
<i>Processing of Juvenile Cases*</i>	<u><i>Number</i></u>
Juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor	18,114
Diverted or dismissed at intake level	12,150
Dismissed or acquitted at judicial level	360
School attendance ordered by Family Court	387
Probation ordered by Family Court	4,542
 <i>Community Support Services</i>	
Interstate Compact:	
Probation/parole transferred into South Carolina	158
Probation /parole transferred from South Carolina to other states	155
Runaways returned to South Carolina from other states	24
Runaways returned to other states from South Carolina	41
<i>Total</i>	378
 Community-based Residential Services:	
Admitted to marine/wilderness programs as an alternative to commitment to DJJ	384
Transferred to community residential programs following commitment to DJJ	635
Placed with multi-agency and other contractual providers	568
Jail Removal and Emergency Placement	448
<i>Total</i>	2,035
 <i>Community Case Management</i>	
Number on probation or parole at close of FY 10-11	4,293
Juveniles released to the community in FY 10-11	1,901

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

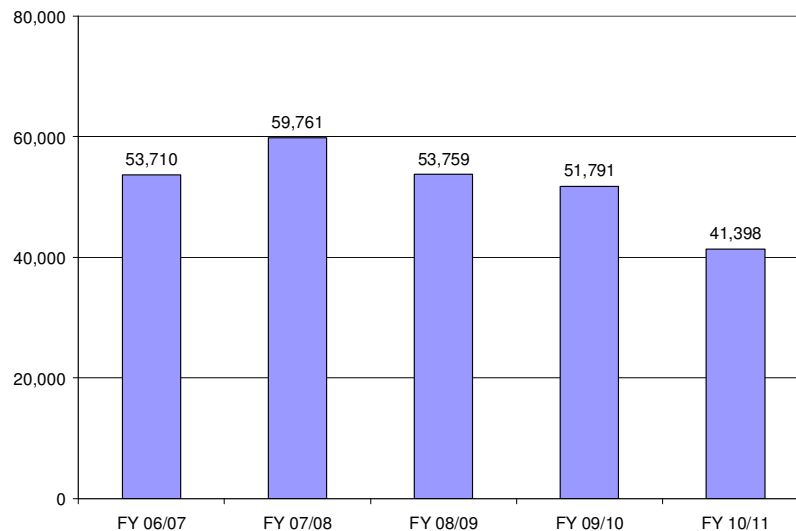
Family Court and Juvenile Parole Board Juvenile Restitution Orders*

FY 2006/07 through FY 2010/2011

Monetary Restitution Ordered



Service Hours Ordered



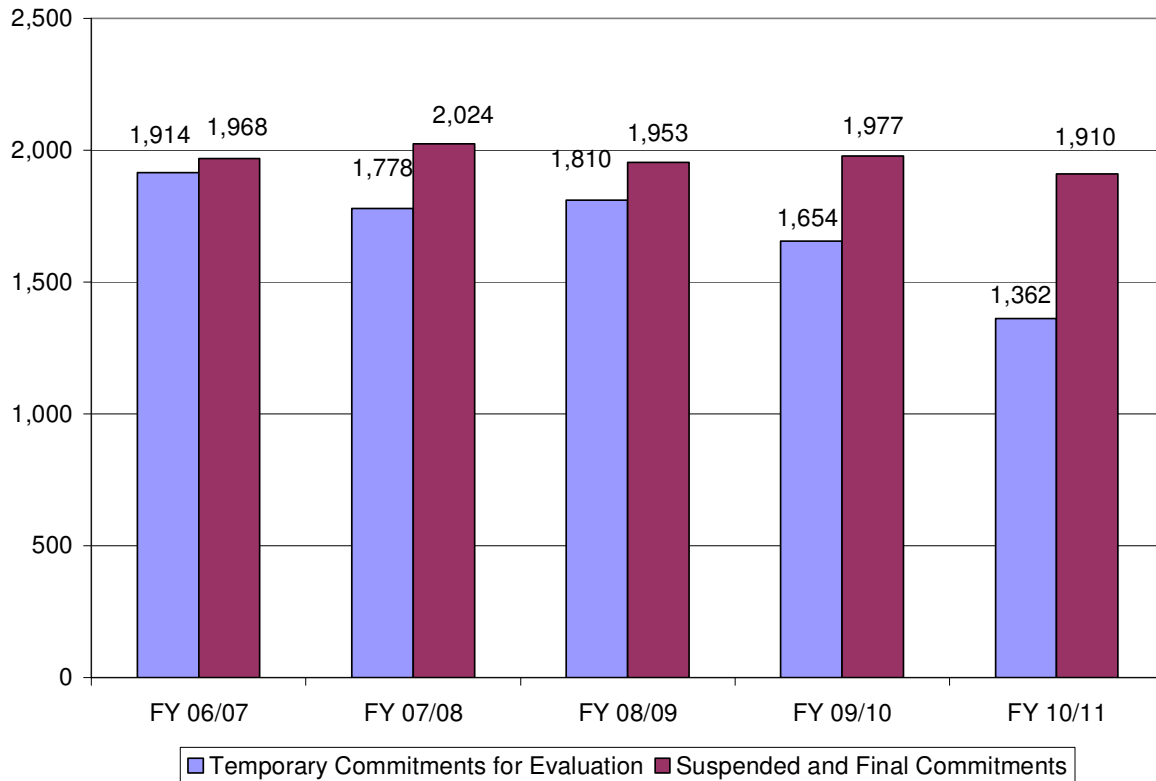
In keeping with its commitment to restorative justice, restitution continues to receive strong emphasis within DJJ. DJJ offers services responsive to victim, community, and offender needs. The Family Court, Juvenile Parole Board, and the DJJ Release Authority may impose restitution in the form of community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

During FY 10-11, juveniles were ordered to pay \$451,188 in restitution and to perform 41,398 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 2006/07 through FY 2010/2011

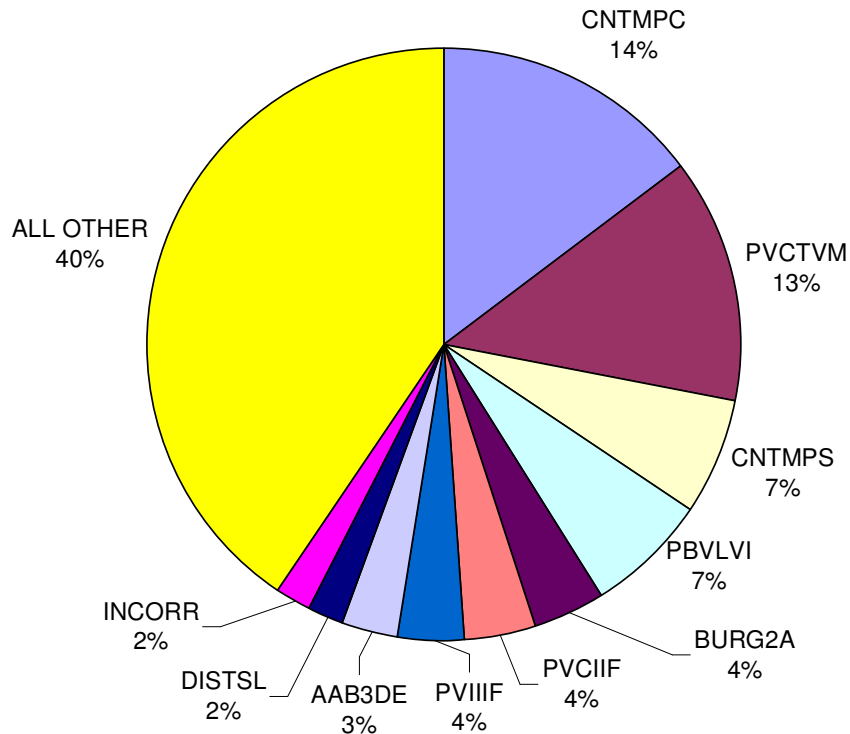


Temporary commitments to residential evaluation centers have decreased significantly (29 percent) as more court ordered community evaluations were performed in the community.

The annual number of suspended and final commitments to DJJ custody has varied only slightly over the past five years, averaging 1,966 per year.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Suspended and Final Commitments

FY 2010/2011

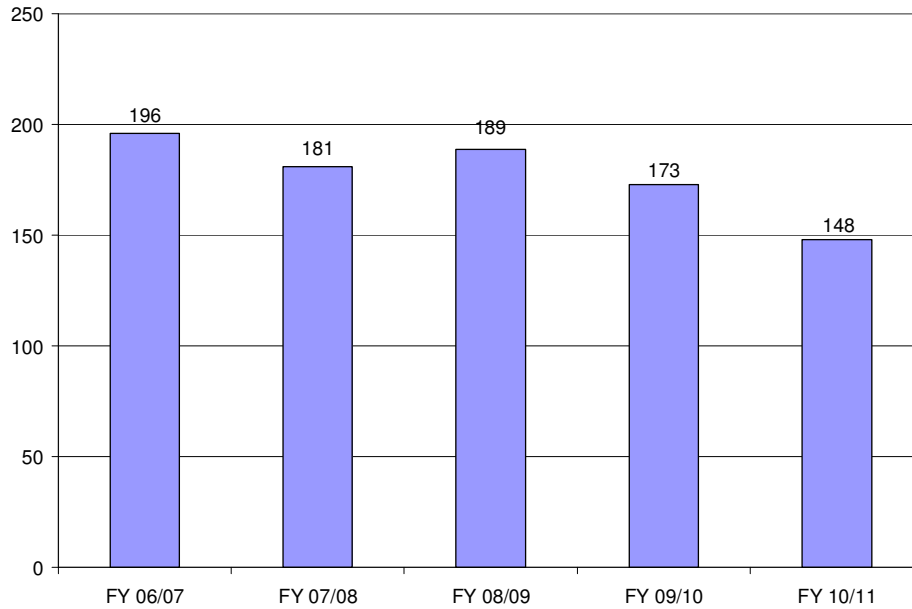


Rank	Offense	#of Cases (n= 1,134)	% of all Commitments (n=1,910)
1	Contempt of Court (Criminal Offense)	279	15%
2	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor	255	13%
3	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	126	7%
4	Probation Violation (Cat. VI) Status	125	7%
5	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	77	4%
6	Probation Violation (Category II-Felony)	72	4%
7	Probation Violation (Category III-Felony)	71	4%
8	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	57	3%
9	Disturbing Schools	37	2%
10	Incorrigibility	35	2%

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

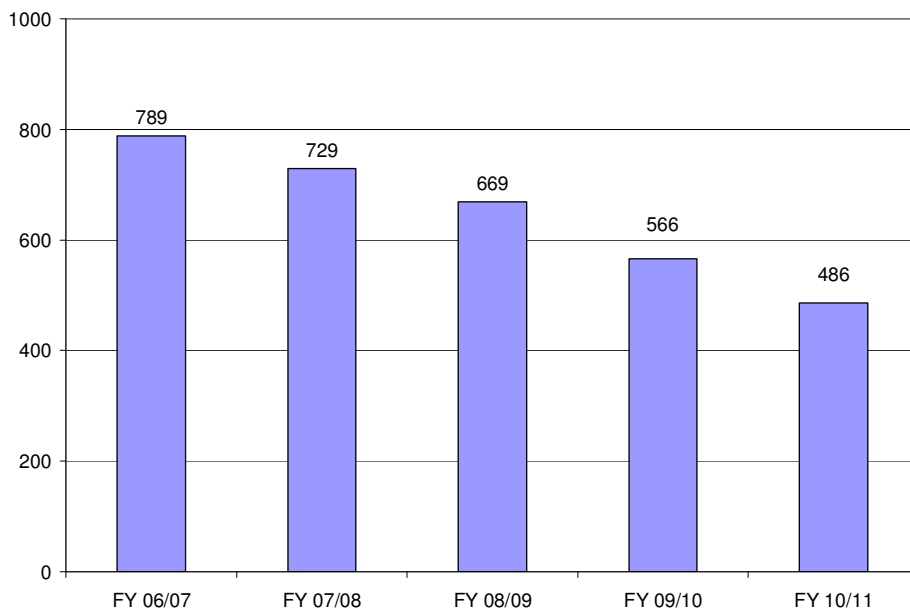
Average Daily Populations FY 2006/2007 through FY 2010/2011

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 06-07. 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.

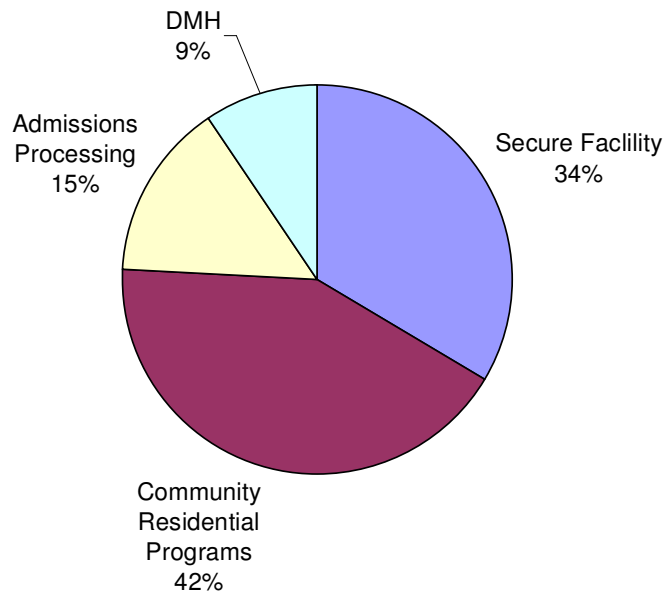
Suspended and Final Commitment Population



A variety of residential programs, ranging from community-based options to 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 38 percent since the baseline year of 06/07.

Location of DJJ's Suspended and Final Commitment Population

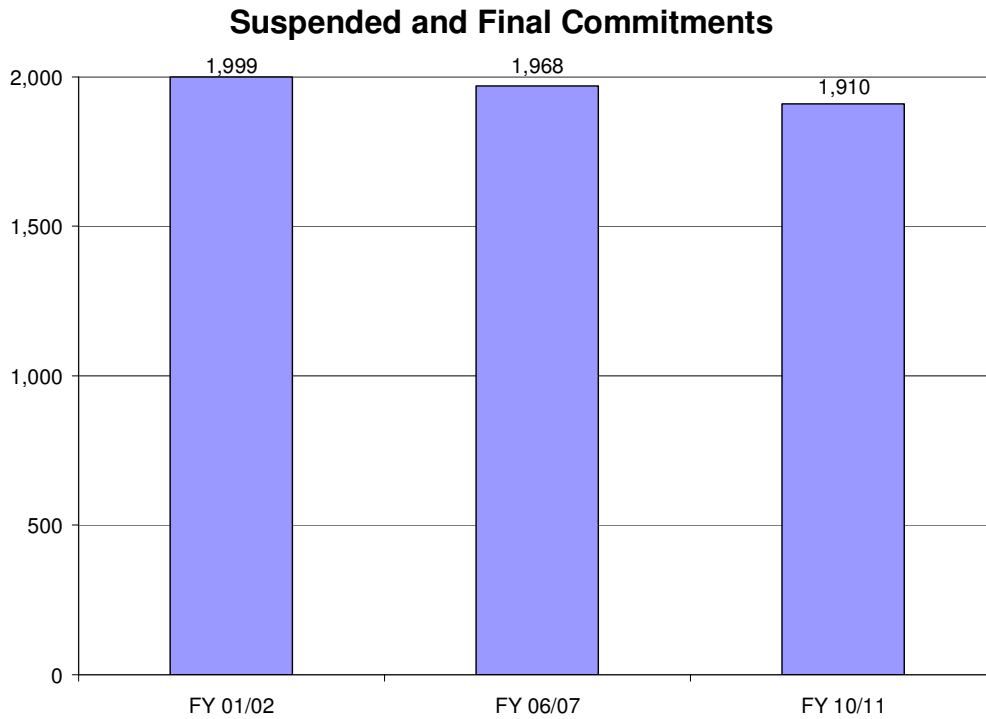
FY 2010/2011



Forty-two percent (42%) of DJJ's suspended and final commitment population was housed in community residential programs on a daily basis for FY 10-11, while 34 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.

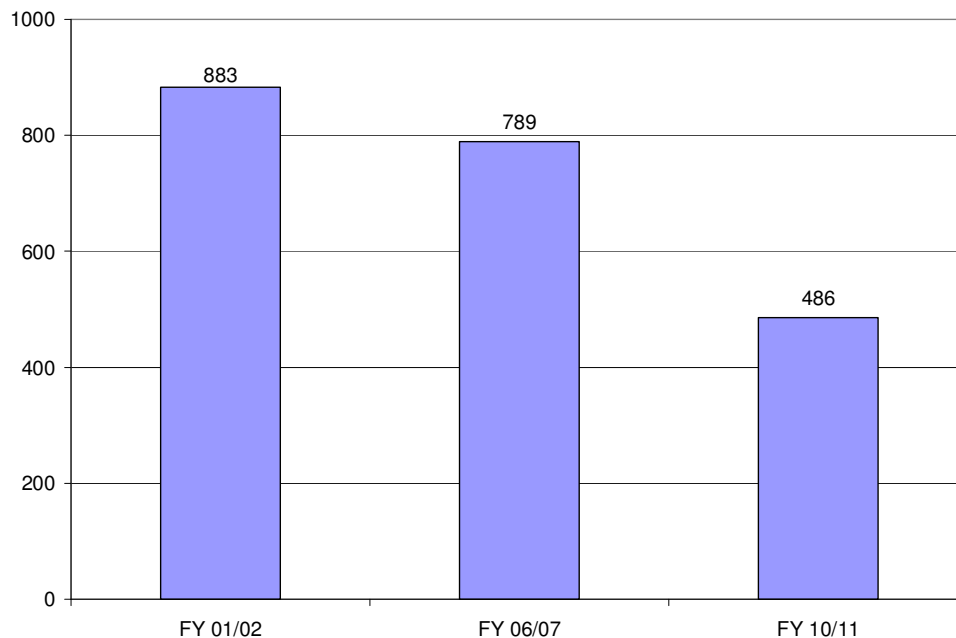
These figures do not include juveniles temporarily committed for residential evaluation or those held in detention. Also excluded are those juveniles placed in marine/wilderness institutes, multi-agency provider homes, and foster care as an alternative to commitment or secure detention. A full accounting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

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



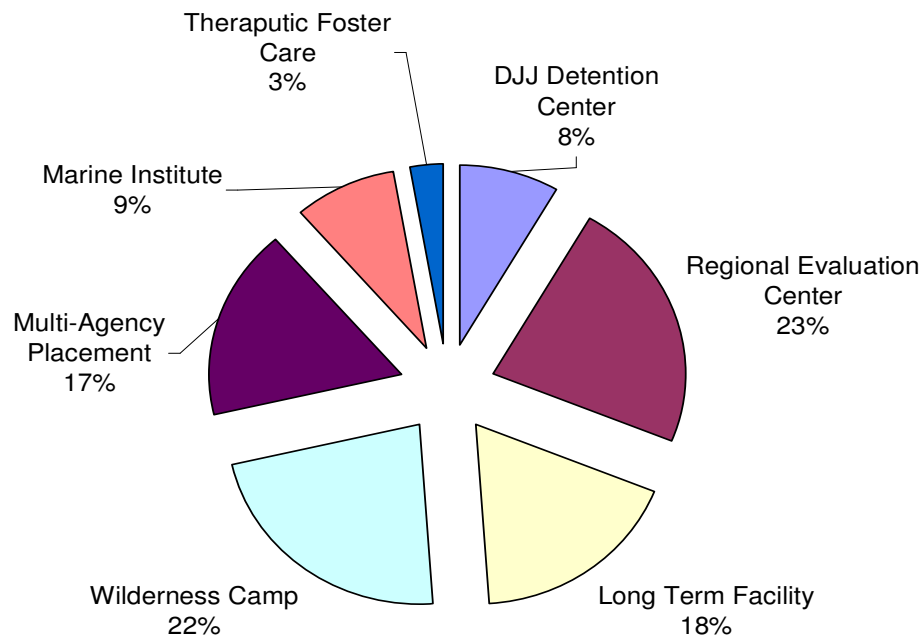
These graphs compare suspended/final commitments to DJJ custody and average daily population in FY 10/11 to the levels that existed five and ten years ago. The number of commitments held steady over the last decade with between 1,900 and 2,000 a year. The reduction of 45 percent in average daily population over the period is indicative of 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 2010/2011 (n=1,010)



On any given day last year DJJ was responsible for between 950 and 1,070 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-nine percent of these youth were in hardware secure beds (DJJ's Detention Center, Evaluation Centers, and long-term facilities), while the remainder resided in community based staff-secure placements or foster care.

The number of juveniles in a residential setting has declined 37 percent since FY 2002-2003, which was the year that the 13-year federal lawsuit against DJJ reached a favorable conclusion.

APPENDIX TABLE I					
JUVENILES DETAINED (PRE and POST ADJUDICATORY) by COUNTY/JURISDICTION					
A TWO YEAR COMPARISON					
FY 2010/2011					
COUNTY/ JURISDICTION	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
	Prior Year		FY 2010/2011		
Abbeville	21	0.5%	3	0.1%	-85.7%
Aiken	98	2.5%	86	2.7%	-12.2%
Allendale	16	0.4%	29	0.9%	81.3%
Anderson	125	3.2%	96	3.0%	-23.2%
Bamberg	6	0.2%	17	0.5%	183.3%
Barnwell	16	0.4%	19	0.6%	18.8%
Beaufort	55	1.4%	61	1.9%	10.9%
Berkeley	228	5.9%	199	6.3%	-12.7%
Calhoun	4	0.1%	4	0.1%	0.0%
Charleston	466	12.0%	361	11.4%	-22.5%
Cherokee	21	0.5%	18	0.6%	-14.3%
Chester	34	0.9%	23	0.7%	-32.4%
Chesterfield	29	0.7%	21	0.7%	-27.6%
Clarendon	13	0.3%	6	0.2%	-53.8%
Colleton	77	2.0%	50	1.6%	-35.1%
Darlington	71	1.8%	44	1.4%	-38.0%
Dillon	37	1.0%	21	0.7%	-43.2%
Dorchester	109	2.8%	97	3.1%	-11.0%
Edgefield	8	0.2%	23	0.7%	187.5%
Fairfield	23	0.6%	22	0.7%	-4.3%
Florence	72	1.9%	67	2.1%	-6.9%
Georgetown	40	1.0%	45	1.4%	12.5%
Greenville	562	14.5%	317	10.0%	-43.6%
Greenwood	58	1.5%	70	2.2%	20.7%
Hampton	52	1.3%	31	1.0%	-40.4%
Horry	208	5.4%	180	5.7%	-13.5%
Jasper	45	1.2%	36	1.1%	-20.0%
Kershaw	40	1.0%	33	1.0%	-17.5%
Lancaster	51	1.3%	48	1.5%	-5.9%
Laurens	36	0.9%	26	0.8%	-27.8%
Lee	2	0.1%	9	0.3%	350.0%
Lexington	103	2.6%	104	3.3%	1.0%
McCormick	8	0.2%	4	0.1%	-50.0%
Marion	33	0.8%	20	0.6%	-39.4%
Marlboro	37	1.0%	29	0.9%	-21.6%
Newberry	13	0.3%	6	0.2%	-53.8%
Oconee	21	0.5%	28	0.9%	33.3%
Orangeburg	71	1.8%	74	2.3%	4.2%
Pickens	57	1.5%	46	1.4%	-19.3%
Richland	132	3.4%	139	4.4%	5.3%
Saluda	17	0.4%	8	0.3%	-52.9%
Spartanburg	495	12.7%	364	11.5%	-26.5%
Sumter	44	1.1%	94	3.0%	113.6%
Union	22	0.6%	18	0.6%	-18.2%
Williamsburg	37	1.0%	36	1.1%	-2.7%
York	174	4.5%	147	4.6%	-15.5%
TOTAL	3,887	100.0%	3,179	100.0%	-18.2%

APPENDIX TABLE II				
DELINQUENCY PROCESSING RATE by COUNTY				
FY 2010/2011				
COUNTY	All Juveniles	Juvenile Cases	Delinquency Processing of Age-Eligible Juveniles	
	Ages 10 - 16*		Percent	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	53	2%	23
Aiken	14,419	557	4%	39
Allendale	908	56	6%	62
Anderson	17,967	508	3%	28
Bamberg	1,460	104	7%	71
Barnwell	2,348	153	7%	65
Beaufort	11,979	706	6%	59
Berkeley	16,883	1176	7%	70
Calhoun	1,305	29	2%	22
Charleston	25,784	1730	7%	67
Cherokee	5,389	175	3%	32
Chester	3,131	144	5%	46
Chesterfield	4,731	128	3%	27
Clarendon	3,069	52	2%	17
Colleton	3,787	164	4%	43
Darlington	6,731	256	4%	38
Dillon	3,239	148	5%	46
Dorchester	14,817	570	4%	38
Edgefield	2,423	80	3%	33
Fairfield	2,156	45	2%	21
Florence	13,157	497	4%	38
Georgetown	5,386	281	5%	52
Greenville	42,120	1368	3%	32
Greenwood	6,509	698	11%	107
Hampton	2,067	101	5%	49
Horry	20,665	1361	7%	66
Jasper	2,244	142	6%	63
Kershaw	6,040	105	2%	17
Lancaster	6,799	301	4%	44
Laurens	6,074	170	3%	28
Lee	1,673	47	3%	28
Lexington	25,206	888	4%	35
McCormick	607	25	4%	41
Marion	3,169	299	9%	94
Marlboro	2,590	124	5%	48
Newberry	3,274	198	6%	60
Oconee	6,270	135	2%	22
Orangeburg	8,242	533	6%	65
Pickens	9,716	338	3%	35
Richland	33,714	1107	3%	33
Saluda	1,691	46	3%	27
Spartanburg	27,340	616	2%	23
Sumter	10,503	309	3%	29
Union	2,760	177	6%	64
Williamsburg	3,276	155	5%	47
York	22,811	1259	6%	55
TOTAL	418,739	18,114	4%	43

*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center

APPENDIX TABLE III					
JUVENILE CASES to the SOLICITOR by COUNTY					
FY 2010/2011					
COUNTY	ALL CASES	VIOLENT/SERIOUS		STATUS	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	53	4	8%	2	4%
Aiken	557	40	7%	10	2%
Allendale	56	11	20%	10	18%
Anderson	508	38	7%	26	5%
Bamberg	104	18	17%	3	3%
Barnwell	153	20	13%	8	5%
Beaufort	706	48	7%	103	15%
Berkeley	1,176	39	3%	117	10%
Calhoun	29	0	0%	0	0%
Charleston	1,730	96	6%	50	3%
Cherokee	175	14	8%	33	19%
Chester	144	10	7%	0	0%
Chesterfield	128	20	16%	11	9%
Clarendon	52	15	29%	0	0%
Colleton	164	13	8%	33	20%
Darlington	256	30	12%	17	7%
Dillon	148	33	22%	12	8%
Dorchester	570	53	9%	69	12%
Edgefield	80	14	18%	4	5%
Fairfield	45	7	16%	2	4%
Florence	497	64	13%	6	1%
Georgetown	281	29	10%	9	3%
Greenville	1,368	101	7%	55	4%
Greenwood	698	54	8%	106	15%
Hampton	101	10	10%	11	11%
Horry	1,361	79	6%	222	16%
Jasper	142	10	7%	23	16%
Kershaw	105	13	12%	7	7%
Lancaster	301	26	9%	23	8%
Laurens	170	10	6%	22	13%
Lee	47	8	17%	0	0%
Lexington	888	80	9%	33	4%
McCormick	25	3	12%	1	4%
Marion	299	20	7%	18	6%
Marlboro	124	16	13%	25	20%
Newberry	198	17	9%	38	19%
Oconee	135	13	10%	13	10%
Orangeburg	533	46	9%	54	10%
Pickens	338	18	5%	21	6%
Richland	1,107	157	14%	46	4%
Saluda	46	4	9%	5	11%
Spartanburg	616	88	14%	17	3%
Sumter	309	47	15%	12	4%
Union	177	11	6%	20	11%
Williamsburg	155	23	15%	28	18%
York	1,259	75	6%	152	12%
TOTAL	18,114	1,545	9%	1,477	8%

APPENDIX TABLE IV					
SOLICITOR ACTIONS on JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY					
FY 2010/2011					
COUNTY	DISMISS	DIVERT	PROSECUTE	ISSUE RULE	TOTAL*
Abbeville	6	1	2	0	9
Aiken	153	256	226	78	713
Allendale	30	8	40	0	78
Anderson	134	125	295	52	606
Bamberg	26	29	42	3	100
Barnwell	34	57	84	6	181
Beaufort	154	408	329	0	891
Berkeley	309	527	588	0	1,424
Calhoun	4	11	8	0	23
Charleston	190	852	836	86	1,964
Cherokee	29	66	79	0	174
Chester	44	75	75	0	194
Chesterfield	44	54	48	3	149
Clarendon	11	37	24	7	79
Colleton	50	17	104	0	171
Darlington	83	72	116	10	281
Dillon	53	67	80	8	208
Dorchester	285	115	273	11	684
Edgefield	5	39	41	1	86
Fairfield	7	20	23	0	50
Florence	233	311	102	13	659
Georgetown	187	125	145	0	457
Greenville	374	679	780	1	1,834
Greenwood	518	214	295	0	1027
Hampton	45	22	65	0	132
Horry	251	349	655	21	1,276
Jasper	45	43	39	0	127
Kershaw	115	51	38	0	204
Lancaster	108	107	129	1	345
Laurens	36	15	68	8	127
Lee	2	13	26	1	42
Lexington	241	534	425	38	1,238
McCormick	3	15	8	0	26
Marion	168	172	49	1	390
Marlboro	39	33	93	0	165
Newberry	1	82	119	0	202
Oconee	60	43	39	16	158
Orangeburg	90	184	303	75	652
Pickens	55	126	143	61	385
Richland	247	152	865	158	1,422
Saluda	4	13	28	0	45
Spartanburg	212	214	445	0	871
Sumter	56	163	122	0	341
Union	47	42	98	1	188
Williamsburg	39	43	96	0	178
York	212	530	769	63	1,574
Other Jurisdiciton	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,039	7,111	9,257	723	22,130

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

APPENDIX TABLE V
DISPOSITION of JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY
FY 2010/2011

COUNTY	DISMISS	SCHOOL ORDER	PROBATION	COMMITMENT	OTHER	TOTAL*
Abbeville	0	0	3	2	0	5
Aiken	46	5	196	72	1	320
Allendale	5	1	18	6	0	30
Anderson	18	14	214	44	2	292
Bamberg	5	0	25	10	0	40
Barnwell	18	0	47	17	0	82
Beaufort	12	0	66	42	25	145
Berkeley	5	1	238	36	0	280
Calhoun	1	1	8	1	0	11
Charleston	6	4	423	72	9	514
Cherokee	4	2	44	11	0	61
Chester	1	0	33	5	0	39
Chesterfield	0	5	18	5	0	28
Clarendon	9	0	18	5	0	32
Colleton	8	10	54	26	7	105
Darlington	4	8	60	38	0	110
Dillon	1	0	38	5	0	44
Dorchester	4	17	115	25	0	161
Edgefield	1	3	26	6	0	36
Fairfield	1	1	14	3	0	19
Florence	18	3	49	36	10	116
Georgetown	13	2	58	18	0	91
Greenville	4	10	308	127	16	465
Greenwood	1	7	161	42	0	211
Hampton	0	6	28	9	0	43
Horry	34	78	351	124	0	587
Jasper	0	0	42	13	0	55
Kershaw	5	3	32	11	0	51
Lancaster	4	1	61	49	9	124
Laurens	0	1	40	20	0	61
Lee	4	0	8	1	0	13
Lexington	3	0	221	115	1	340
McCormick	0	0	7	2	0	9
Marion	5	7	30	9	2	53
Marlboro	3	20	26	11	0	60
Newberry	8	31	51	12	0	102
Oconee	1	0	28	7	0	36
Orangeburg	38	36	149	62	9	294
Pickens	2	6	115	66	8	197
Richland	11	0	494	408	39	952
Saluda	0	0	26	8	0	34
Spartanburg	24	1	199	55	1	280
Sumter	10	0	53	32	0	95
Union	6	15	55	18	1	95
Williamsburg	10	4	36	19	2	71
York	7	84	256	205	25	577
Out of State	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	360	387	4,542	1,910	167	7,366

*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 2010/2011					
		MONETARY RESTITUTION		COMMUNITY SERVICE	
		AMOUNT	AMOUNT	HOURS	HOURS
COUNTY/JURISDICTION		ORDERED	PAID	ORDERED	PAID
Abbeville		\$900.00	\$2,506.80	0.00	0.00
Aiken		\$4,178.57	\$12,322.04	480.00	1,299.00
Allendale		\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	35.00
Anderson		\$31,151.10	\$18,973.37	1,785.00	29.00
Bamberg		\$395.00	\$95.00	50.00	60.00
Barnwell		\$1,495.81	\$937.81	70.00	20.00
Beaufort		\$7,227.50	\$5,466.90	255.00	462.00
Berkeley		\$21,734.43	\$13,078.14	2,460.00	1,301.00
Calhoun		\$75.00	\$0.00	75.00	35.00
Charleston		\$22,395.91	\$15,034.56	7,380.00	7,967.00
Cherokee		\$5,534.83	\$1,511.67	323.00	422.00
Chester		\$1,740.55	\$2,190.55	911.00	954.00
Chesterfield		\$1,800.50	\$5,460.58	190.00	120.00
Clarendon		\$6,181.40	\$5,426.67	100.00	158.00
Colleton		\$1,272.00	\$0.00	170.00	560.00
Darlington		\$0.00	\$620.32	495.00	453.00
Dillon		\$2,134.50	\$4,155.74	545.00	636.00
Dorchester		\$35,397.65	\$1,227.66	2,350.00	1,503.00
Edgefield		\$1,696.50	\$997.57	56.00	86.00
Fairfield		\$1,891.30	\$2,100.00	220.00	100.00
Florence		\$6,327.82	\$3,693.16	653.00	692.00
Georgetown		\$1,690.00	\$0.00	790.00	700.00
Greenville		\$29,998.13	\$12,171.22	2,440.00	2,051.00
Greenwood		\$29,489.09	\$9,717.66	100.00	25.00
Hampton		\$1,359.08	\$1,657.08	400.00	302.00
Horry		\$44,257.46	\$31,467.89	3,425.00	2,412.00
Jasper		\$0.00	\$525.69	75.00	70.00
Kershaw		\$3,457.27	\$13,259.25	680.00	905.00
Lancaster		\$2,154.00	\$7,025.26	1,460.00	1,773.00
Laurens		\$7,776.99	\$6,248.15	505.00	650.00
Lee		\$0.00	\$0.00	70.00	40.00
Lexington		\$24,215.59	\$15,850.66	713.00	478.00
McCormick		\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	26.00
Marion		\$275.00	\$1,704.27	240.00	335.00
Marlboro		\$1,206.00	\$552.61	195.00	0.00
Newberry		\$8,287.89	\$3,420.48	140.00	0.00
Oconee		\$2,993.71	\$9,153.04	75.00	103.00
Orangeburg		\$2,175.31	\$939.75	815.00	434.00
Pickens		\$16,829.58	\$9,403.08	1,895.00	1,030.00
Richland		\$12,158.02	\$15,958.35	4,526.00	4,314.00
Saluda		\$86.25	\$0.00	76.00	481.00
Spartanburg		\$27,106.94	\$13,007.32	1,445.00	1,561.00
Sumter		\$8,591.96	\$4,640.46	165.00	200.00
Union		\$9,178.11	\$5,604.16	250.00	350.00
Williamsburg		\$3,905.00	\$1,250.00	170.00	457.00
York		\$15,770.84	\$3,475.46	2,180.00	882.00
Juvenile Parole Board		\$44,695.80	\$19,880.86	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		\$451,188.39	\$282,711.24	41,398.00	36,471.00

APPENDIX TABLE VII
COMMITMENTS by COUNTY
FY 2010/2011

COUNTY	EVALUATION COMMITMENTS		FINAL COMMITMENTS	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Abbeville	8	1%	2	0%
Aiken	53	4%	72	4%
Allendale	7	1%	6	0%
Anderson	40	3%	44	2%
Bamberg	14	1%	10	1%
Barnwell	16	1%	17	1%
Beaufort	38	3%	42	2%
Berkeley	60	4%	36	2%
Calhoun	0	0%	1	0%
Charleston	76	6%	72	4%
Cherokee	12	1%	11	1%
Chester	11	1%	5	0%
Chesterfield	2	0%	5	0%
Clarendon	2	0%	5	0%
Colleton	23	2%	26	1%
Darlington	14	1%	38	2%
Dillon	8	1%	5	0%
Dorchester	57	4%	25	1%
Edgefield	11	1%	6	0%
Fairfield	7	1%	3	0%
Florence	10	1%	36	2%
Georgetown	14	1%	18	1%
Greenville	92	7%	127	7%
Greenwood	51	4%	42	2%
Hampton	15	1%	9	0%
Horry	129	9%	124	6%
Jasper	10	1%	13	1%
Kershaw	8	1%	11	1%
Lancaster	20	1%	49	3%
Laurens	5	0%	20	1%
Lee	5	0%	1	0%
Lexington	98	7%	115	6%
McCormick	4	0%	2	0%
Marion	2	0%	9	0%
Marlboro	8	1%	11	1%
Newberry	16	1%	12	1%
Oconee	6	0%	7	0%
Orangeburg	53	4%	62	3%
Pickens	35	3%	66	3%
Richland	189	14%	408	21%
Saluda	4	0%	8	0%
Spartanburg	24	2%	55	3%
Sumter	37	3%	32	2%
Union	12	1%	18	1%
Williamsburg	9	1%	19	1%
York	47	3%	205	11%
TOTAL	1,362	100%	1,910	100%

APPENDIX TABLE VIII
DETENTION and COMMITMENT RATES by COUNTY
FY 2010/2011

COUNTY	All Juveniles	JUVENILES DETAINED		JUVENILES COMMITTED	
	Ages 10 - 16*	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	3	1	2	1
Aiken	14,419	86	6	72	5
Allendale	908	29	32	6	7
Anderson	17,967	96	5	44	2
Bamberg	1,460	17	12	10	7
Barnwell	2,348	19	8	17	7
Beaufort	11,979	61	5	42	4
Berkeley	16,883	199	12	36	2
Calhoun	1,305	4	3	1	1
Charleston	25,784	361	14	72	3
Cherokee	5,389	18	3	11	2
Chester	3,131	23	7	5	2
Chesterfield	4,731	21	4	5	1
Clarendon	3,069	6	2	5	2
Colleton	3,787	50	13	26	7
Darlington	6,731	44	7	38	6
Dillon	3,239	21	6	5	2
Dorchester	14,817	97	7	25	2
Edgefield	2,423	23	9	6	2
Fairfield	2,156	22	10	3	1
Florence	13,157	67	5	36	3
Georgetown	5,386	45	8	18	3
Greenville	42,120	317	8	127	3
Greenwood	6,509	70	11	42	6
Hampton	2,067	31	15	9	4
Horry	20,665	180	9	124	6
Jasper	2,244	36	16	13	6
Kershaw	6,040	33	5	11	2
Lancaster	6,799	48	7	49	7
Laurens	6,074	26	4	20	3
Lee	1,673	9	5	1	1
Lexington	25,206	104	4	115	5
McCormick	607	4	7	2	3
Marion	3,169	20	6	9	3
Marlboro	2,590	29	11	11	4
Newberry	3,274	6	2	12	4
Oconee	6,270	28	4	7	1
Orangeburg	8,242	74	9	62	8
Pickens	9,716	46	5	66	7
Richland	33,714	139	4	408	12
Saluda	1,691	8	5	8	5
Spartanburg	27,340	364	13	55	2
Sumter	10,503	94	9	32	3
Union	2,760	18	7	18	7
Williamsburg	3,276	36	11	19	6
York	22,811	147	6	205	9
TOTAL	418,739	3,179	8	1,910	5

*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center