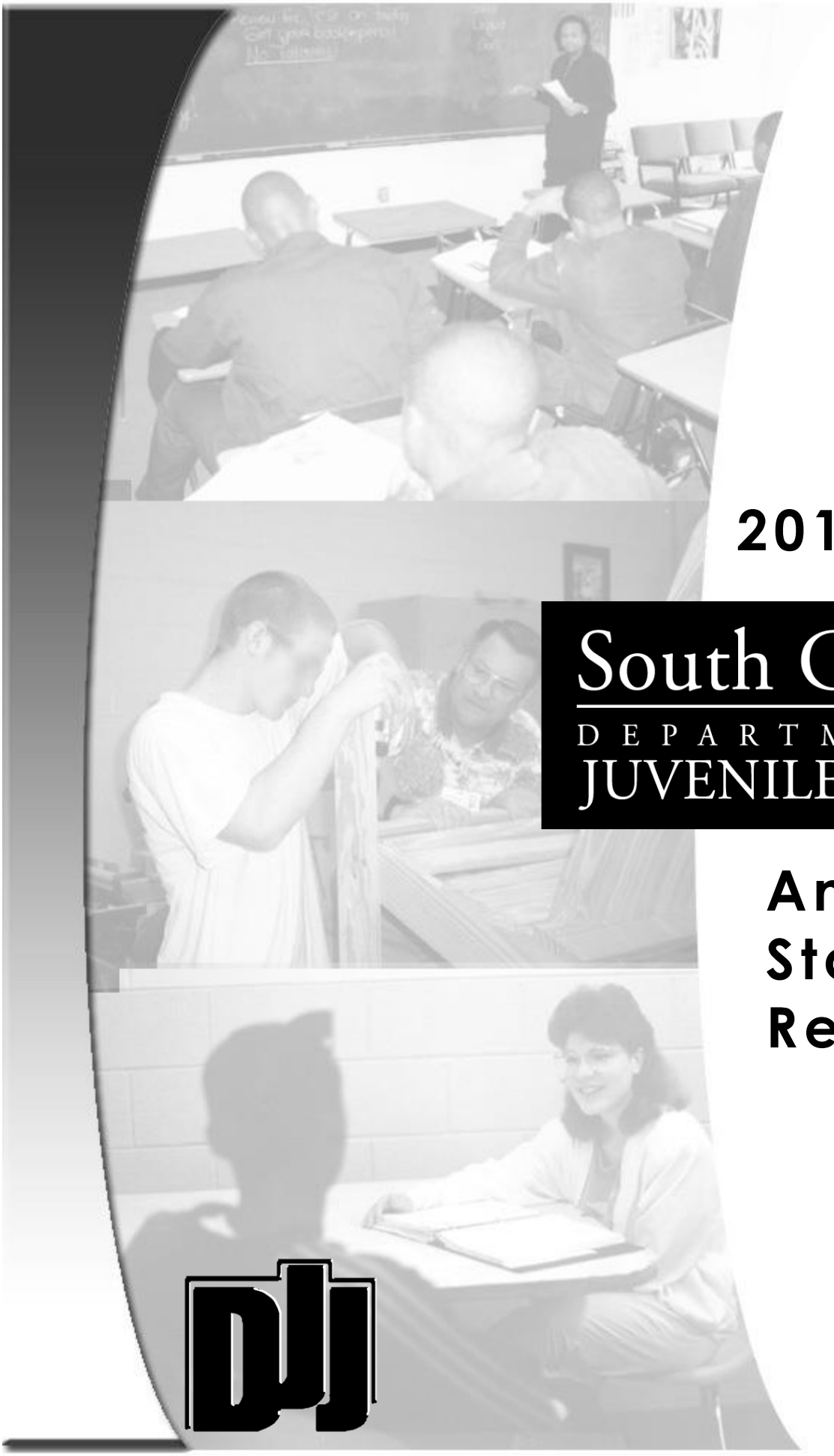

2014-2015

South Carolina
DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Annual Statistical Report

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

P.O. Box 21069
Columbia, SC 29221-1069

www.state.sc.us/djj

Nikki R. Haley
Governor
State of South Carolina

November 2015

To Our Readers:

I am pleased to present the Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ's) Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2014-2015. Our Statistical Report once again highlights the good news that juvenile crime continues to decline in South Carolina. Referrals to DJJ Family Court Intake for offenses classified as violent and serious are at a 20-year low, having declined 64 percent since the peak year of FY 1994/1995.

Overall, DJJ's front end referrals have declined 45.9 percent since FY 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, we maintained an average daily population in our long-term facilities near the historical low, which was achieved two years ago. The average population for the entire fiscal year was 117.

As you review the contents of this report you will understand that the Department of Juvenile Justice has an important a role in most 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

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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.

Thank you for 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,

Sylvia Murray
Director

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Department of Juvenile Justice Statistical Overview for FY 2014/2015

- ✓ In FY 14/15, the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) processed 15,697 new juvenile cases, reflecting a 4.4 percent decrease from the previous year and a 13.3 percent decrease from the five year baseline of FY 10/11.

- ✓ In 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 3.8 percent a year, or 45.9 percent overall.

- ✓ In FY 14/15, the number of juvenile cases classified as violent or serious remains near the lowest point in recent history with just eight 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 14/15 included assault and battery third degree (first with 2,382 cases), disturbing school (second with 1,222 cases), and shoplifting (third with 1,129 cases). Public disorderly conduct and simple possession of marijuana, respectively, rounded out the top five.

- ✓ At the solicitor level, 46 percent of cases moved forward to the family court based on decisions to prosecute or issue rule to show cause petitions. Thirty-three percent of cases were diverted from court to programs such as juvenile arbitration. Solicitors dismissed or did not prosecute 21 percent of cases.

- ✓ Sixty-one percent of juveniles whose cases were heard in the family court in FY 14/15 received dispositions of probation. Twenty-one percent of cases resulted in commitment to DJJ custody, and 8 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 14/15 was $361,284.

- ✓ 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 36,818.

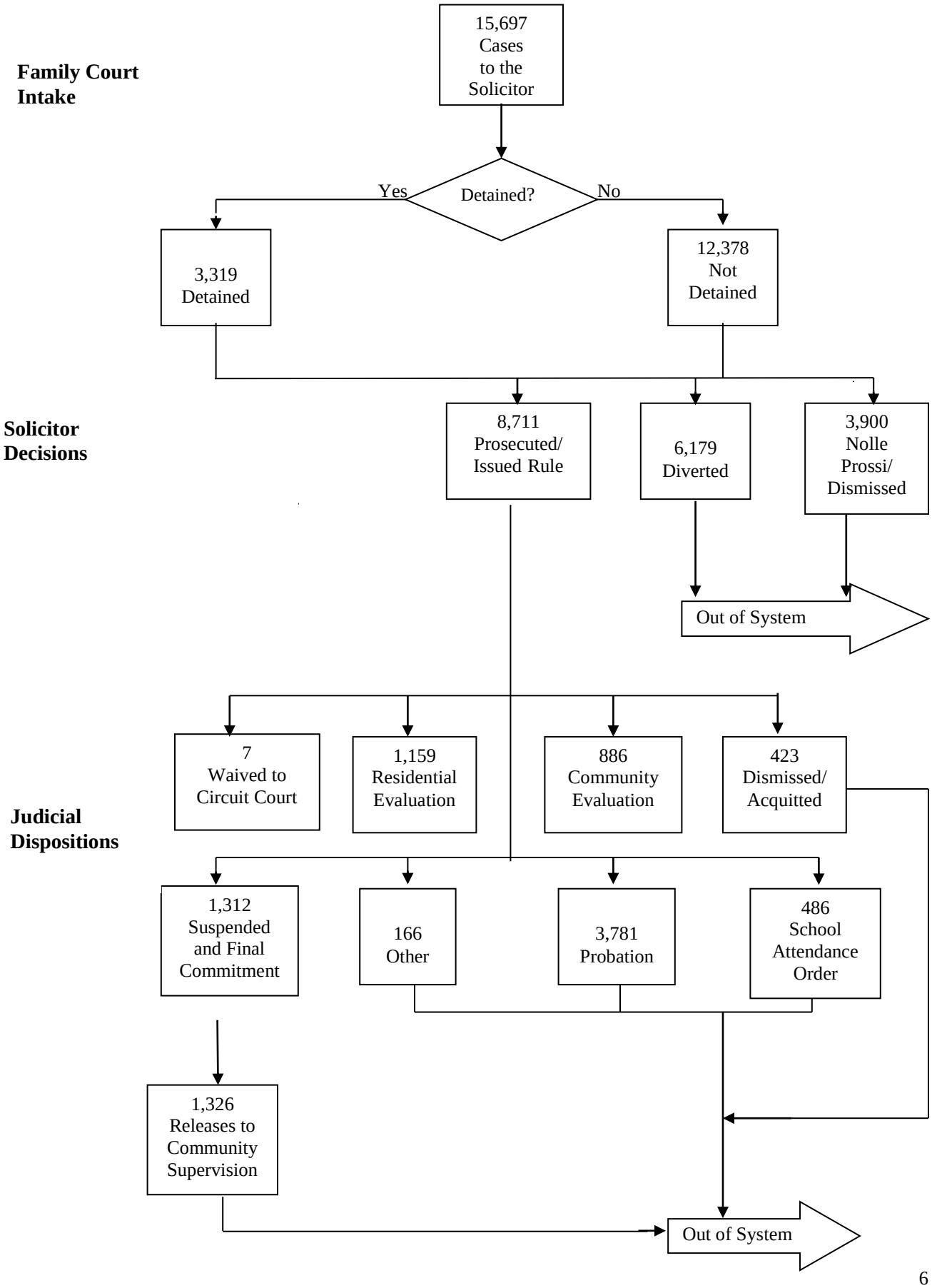
- ✓ DJJ received 1,159 court commitments into its regional centers for evaluation purposes in FY 14/15, reflecting a significant decrease (14.9 percent) from the baseline year of 10/11.

- ✓ During FY 14/15, DJJ received 1,312 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 10/11 (31.3 percent).

- ✓ The average daily population in DJJ commitment beds (wilderness camps, long term facilities, and admissions processing) has dropped 19.5 percent since the baseline year of 10/11, reflecting both fewer admissions and shorter stays in custody.

South Carolina Juvenile Justice System

FY 2014/2015



System Process and Flow

FY 2014/2015

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.

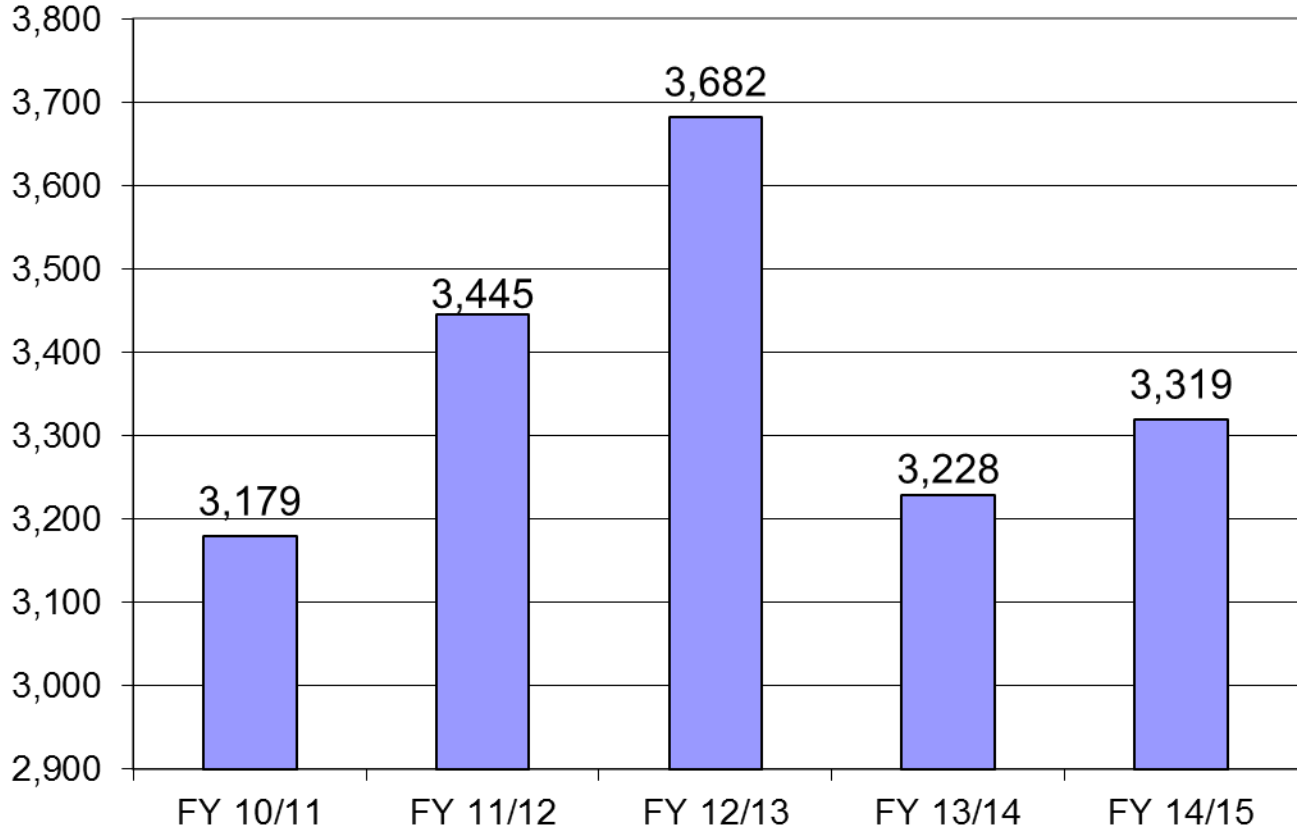
Judicial Disposition - Judicial outcome rests upon the merits of the case, resulting in some dismissals and acquittals. State law also allows certain serious cases to be considered for waiver to Circuit (adult) Court.

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 2010/2011 through FY 2014/2015

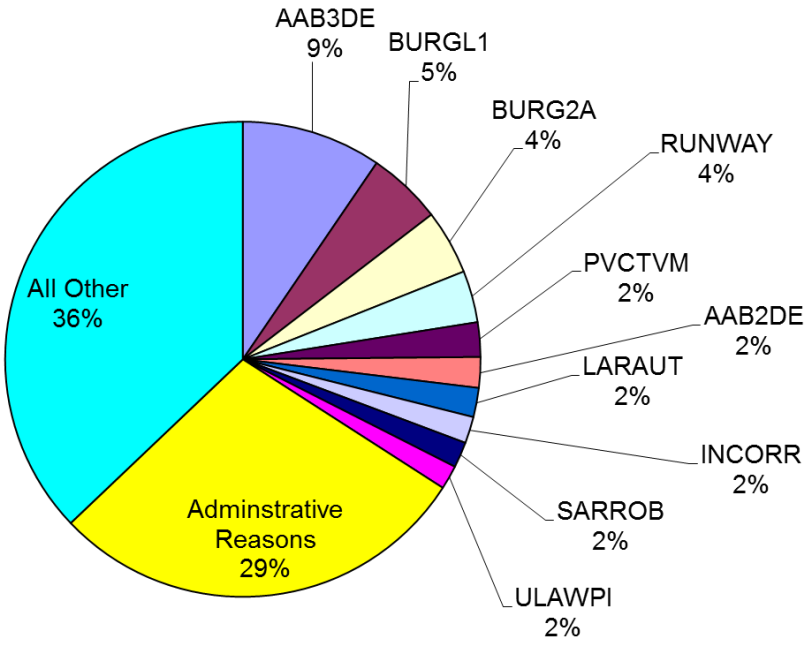


The racial breakdown for admissions to detention in FY 14/15 was 65% Black, 29% White, and 6% other race/ethnicity.

The gender breakdown for FY 14/15 was 78% male and 22% female.

A total of 2,087 youth were admitted to DJJ's detention center, accounting for 63% of all detentions statewide (several counties operate their own detention centers).

Most Frequent Offenses/Reasons Associated with Juvenile Detention
FY 2014/2015

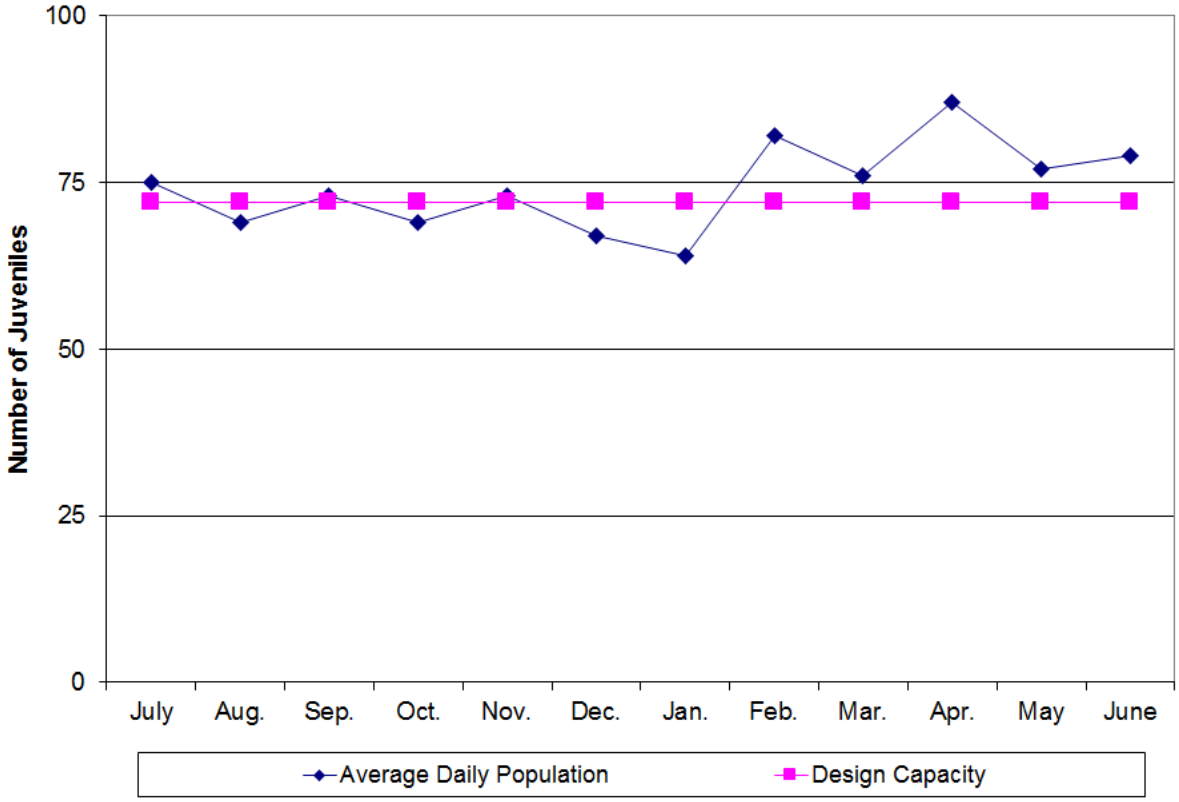


Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=1,132)	% All Detention Cases (n=3,319)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	316	9%
2	Burglary 1st Degree	168	5%
3	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	146	4%
4	Status: Running Away	117	2%
5	Probation Violation (Category V) Misdemeanor	78	2%
6	Assault: Assault & Battery 2nd degree	69	2%
7	Larceny: Breaking into motor vehicles etc.	66	2%
8	Status: Incorrigible	60	2%
9	Armed Robbery	58	2%
10	Weapons: Unlawful carrying of pistol	54	2%

In FY 14/15, the ten offenses listed above accounted for 35% of all juvenile detentions in the state. The top ten includes two status offenses: Running Away and Incorrigibility. In all, there were more than 200 individual offenses for which juveniles were detained. Additionally, 956 juveniles (29 percent) were held for administrative reasons such as pickup orders and bench warrants (718), judicially detained (135), administrative holds (42), and awaiting disposition following an evaluation (21).

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

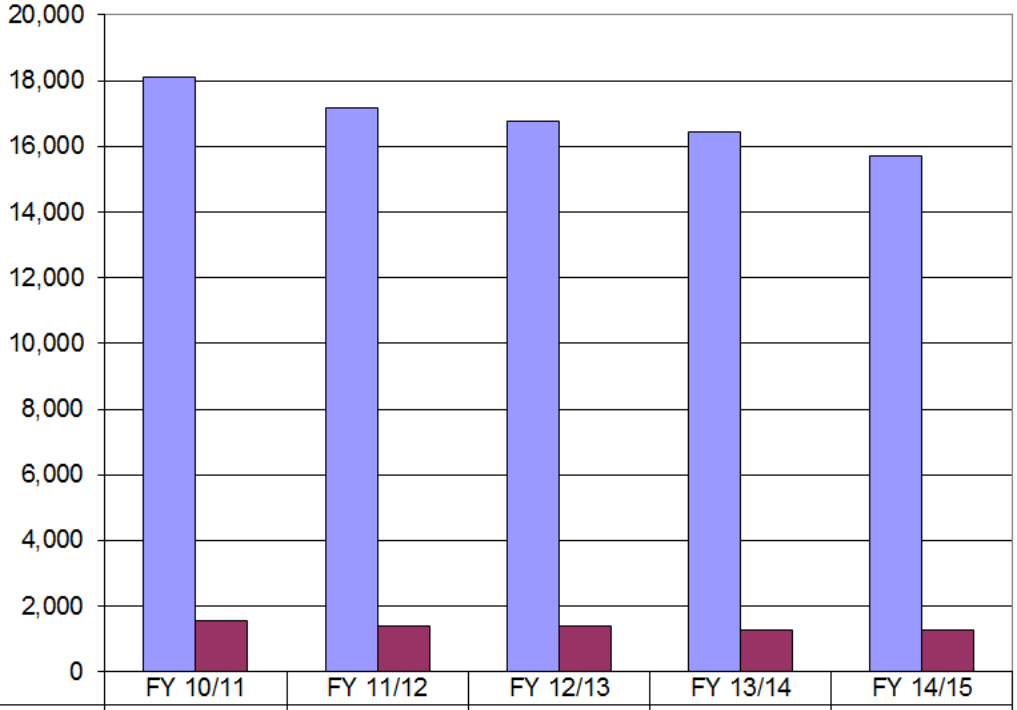
Average Daily Population in DJJ's Detention Center
Fiscal Year 2014/2015



DJJ's centrally located Detention Center in Columbia originally was designed to hold 72 juveniles in secure custody pending court processing. For six of 12 months in FY 14/15 the average population was at or below design capacity. Overall, the average daily population of this facility in FY 14/15 was 74 juveniles.

Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2010/2011 through FY 2014/2015



	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
Referrals	18,114	17,180	16,754	16,429	15,697
Violent/Serious	1,545	1,378	1,394	1,282	1,263

Over the last 5 years, juvenile cases* to the solicitor decreased 13 percent, while the number of violent/serious cases** decreased at an even greater rate of 18 percent. Violent and serious cases comprised just eight percent of Family Court juvenile cases in FY 14/15.

The age breakdown for referrals to DJJ in FY 14/15 was 21% age 13 or younger, 46% age 14 or 15, and 33% age 16 or older.

The gender breakdown for FY 14/15 was 69% male and 31% female.

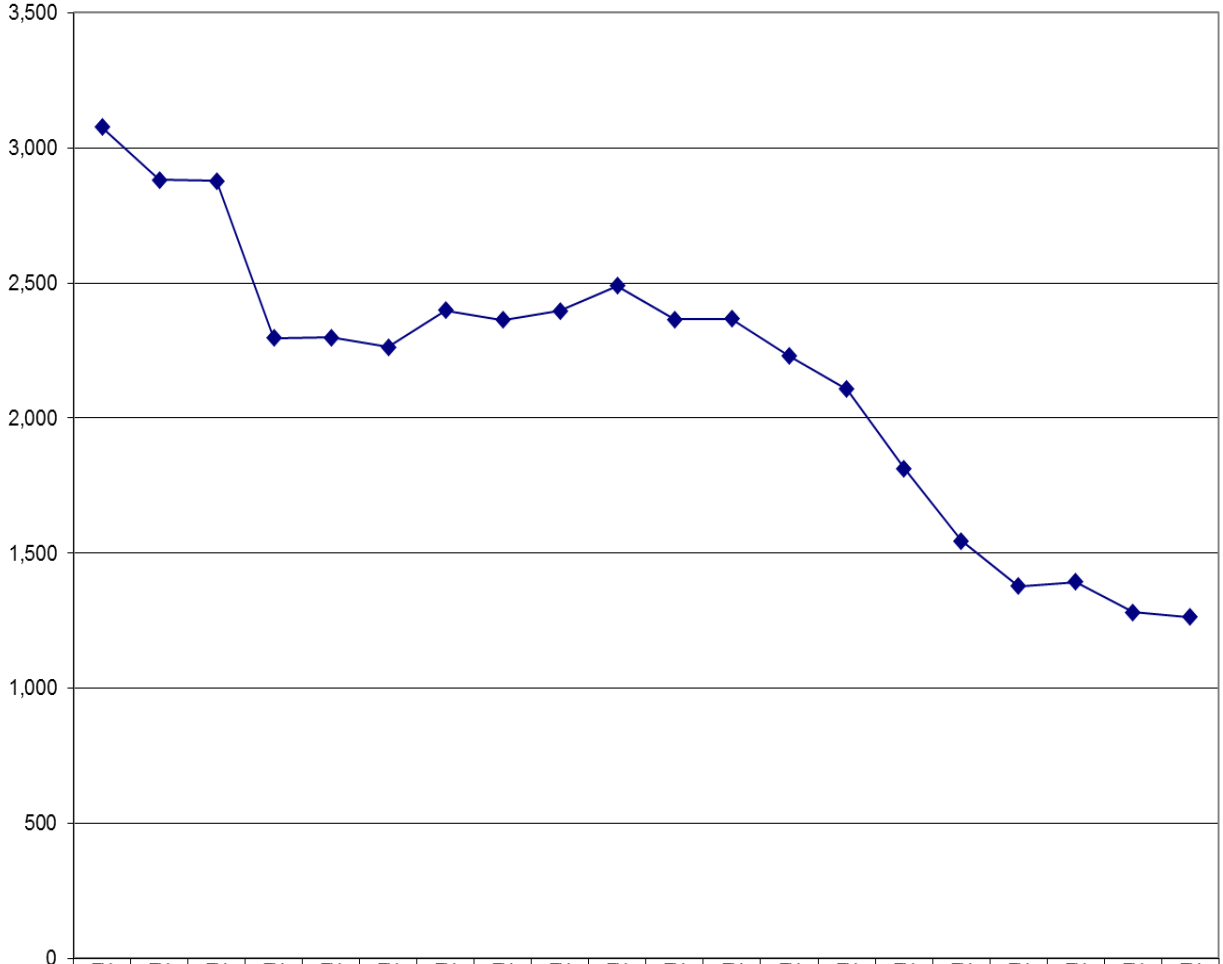
The racial breakdown for FY 14/15 was 59% Black, 37% White, 3% Hispanic, and 2% other race/ethnicity.

*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 1995/96 through FY 2014/15

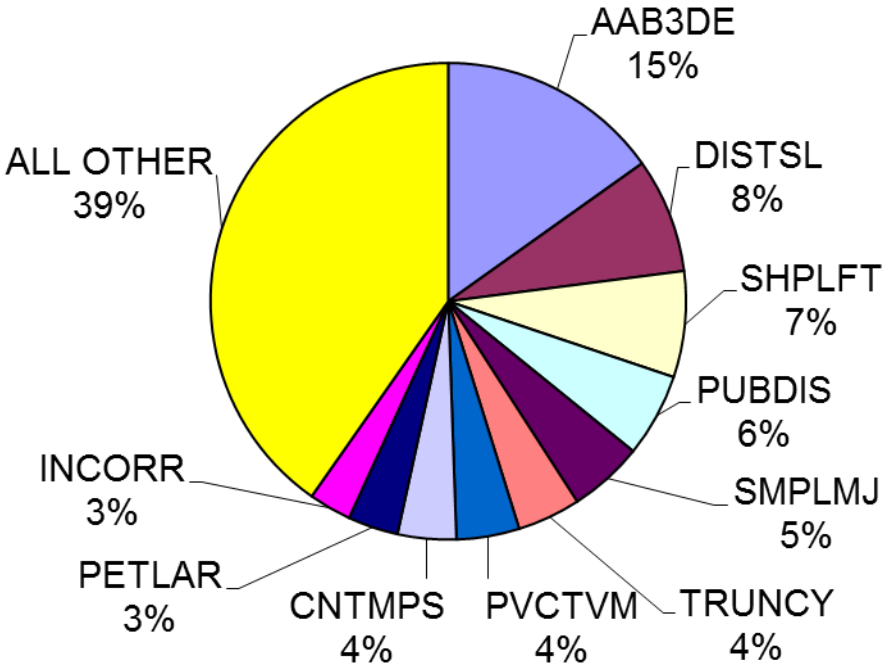


	FY 95/96	FY 96/97	FY 97/98	FY 98/99	FY 99/00	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
Series1	3,077	2,882	2,877	2,296	2,298	2,263	2,399	2,364	2,397	2,489	2,365	2,367	2,229	2,108	1,813	1,545	1,378	1,394	1,282	1,263

The number of violent and serious juvenile cases has decreased 59 percent since the peak year of 1995/96. Violent and serious juvenile crime is at its lowest point in the last 20 years.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2014/2015



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=9,379)	% of All Cases (N=15,697)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	2,382	15%
2	Disturbing School	1,222	8%
3	Shoplifting	1,129	7%
4	Public Disorderly Conduct	890	6%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	794	5%
6	Truancy**	675	4%
7	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor*	671	4%
8	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	625	4%
9	Petit Larceny	538	3%
10	Incorrigibility**	453	3%

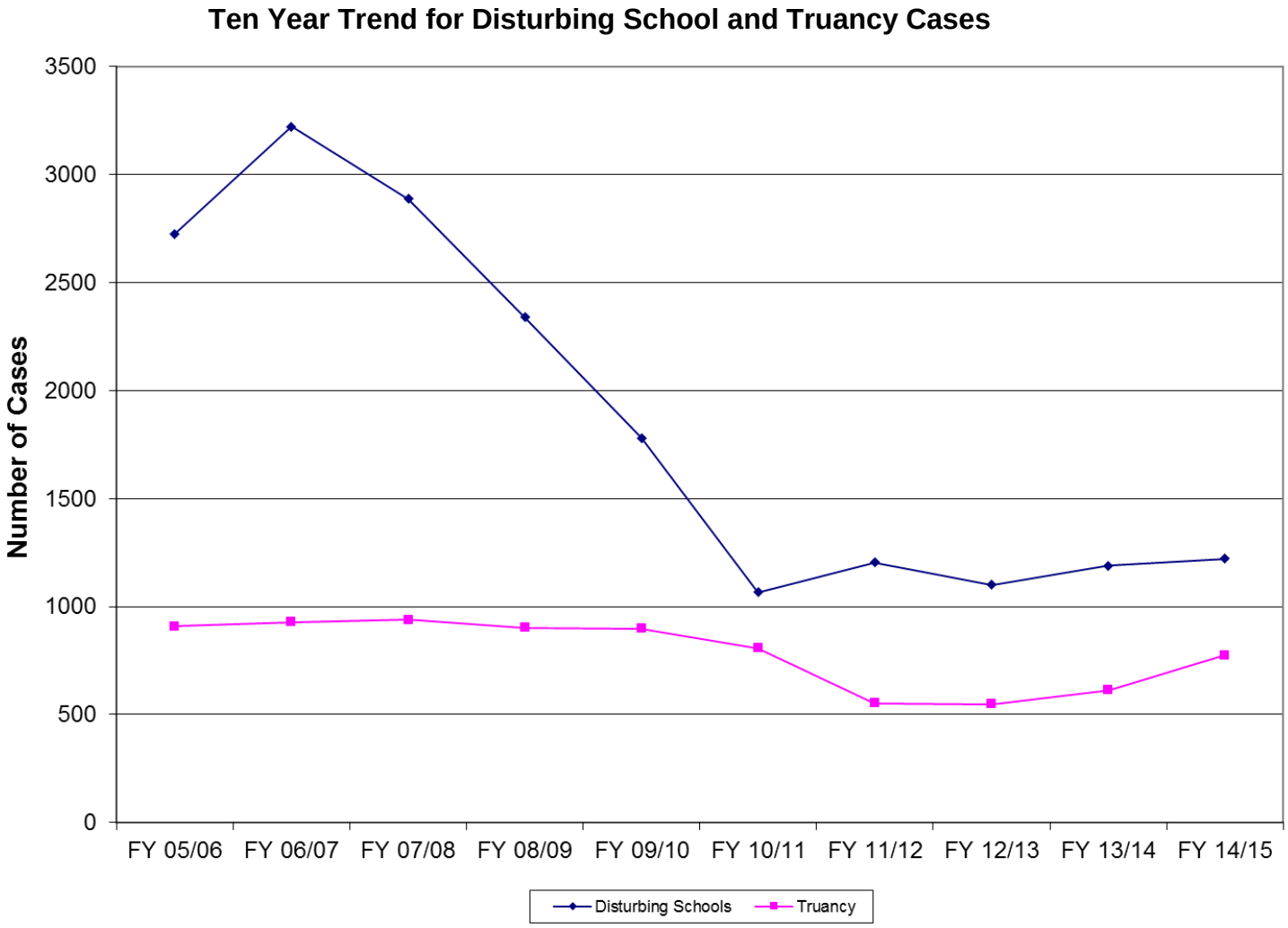
In FY 14/15, the 10 offenses listed above accounted for over half of the 15,697 juvenile cases processed through intake by DJJ. These included two **status offenses (truancy and incorrigibility). All criminal charges in the top 10 were misdemeanors. Overall, more than 250 individual offenses were involved in juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor. Other offenses frequently associated with these cases included another status offense, running away (407 cases), carrying a weapon on school grounds (346 cases), and burglary 2nd degree (262 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 2005/2006 through FY 2014/2015

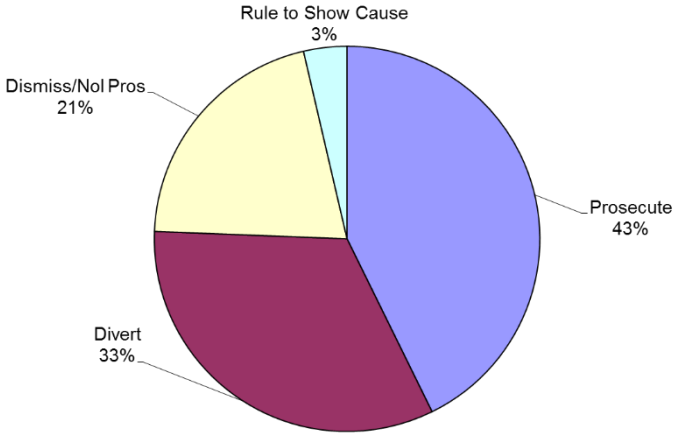


Historically, school related offenses have factored heavily into juvenile cases in South Carolina. The 10-year trend in disturbing school cases reflects a peak in FY 06/07, followed by a steep decline dipping well below the original baseline in the past four years. A slight upward trend since FY 10/11 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 09/10, truancy declined. However for the past two fiscal years, truancy has been on a slight upward trend.

Solicitor Decisions in Juvenile Cases

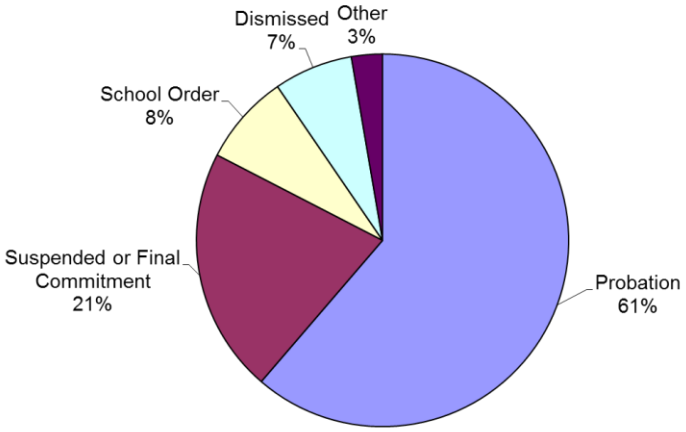
FY 2014/2015



In FY 14/15, Solicitors diverted, dismissed, or did not prosecute over half of juvenile cases (54%). Forty-six 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

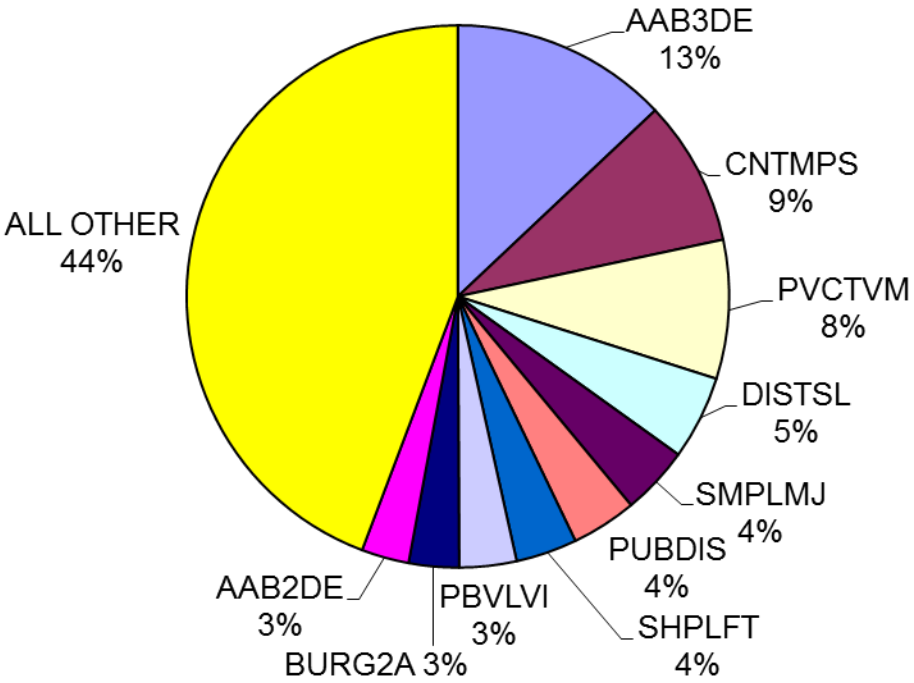
FY 2014/2015



The Family Court disposed of 6,443 juvenile cases during FY 14/15. Probation was the primary disposition in 61 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 2014/2015



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=2,108)	% of All Probation (N=3,781)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	490	13%
2	Contempt of Court (for a status offense)*	328	9%
3	Probation Violation (Category V Misdemeanor)	313	8%
4	Disturbing School	189	5%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	154	4%
6	Public Disorderly Conduct	147	4%
7	Shoplifting	138	4%
8	Probation Violation (Category VI Misdemeanor)	129	3%
9	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	113	3%
10	Assault and Battery 2nd degree	107	3%

The ten offenses listed above accounted for more than one-half of all probation dispositions during FY 14/15. In all, more than 160 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 2014/2015

Processing of Juvenile Cases*	***Number***
Juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor	15,697
Diverted or dismissed at intake level	10,079
Dismissed or acquitted at judicial level	423
School attendance ordered by Family Court	486
Probation ordered by Family Court	3,781

Community Support Services

Interstate Compact:	
Probationers/parolees/absconders transferred into South Carolina	133
Probationers /parolees/absconders transferred to other states	113
Runaways/absconders returned to South Carolina from other states	16
Runaways/absconders returned to other states	22
Total	**284**

Community-based Residential Services:	
Admitted to marine and wilderness programs	934
Placed with multi-agency and other contractual providers	553
Short Term Alternative Placements	263
Total	**1.750**

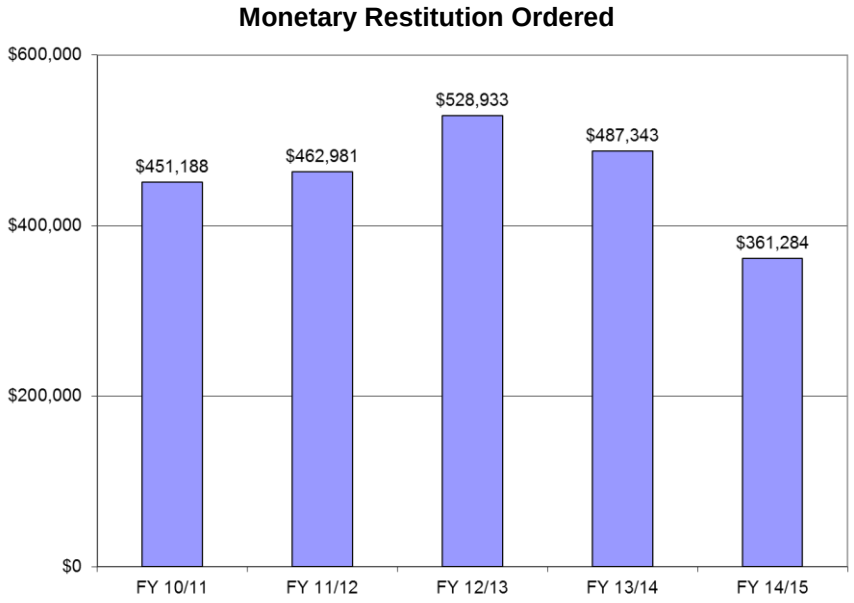
Community Case Management

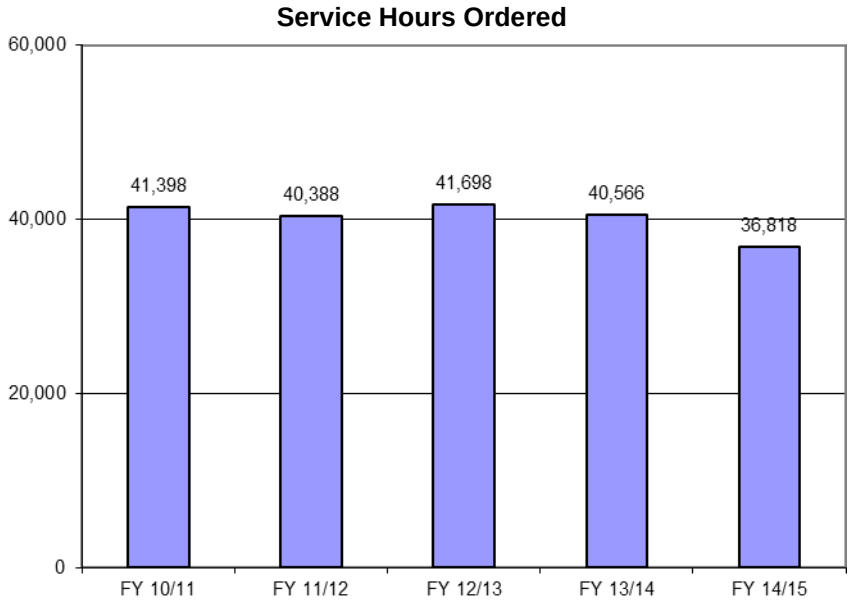
Number on probation or parole caseloads at close of FY 14/15	3,620
Juveniles released to the community in FY 14/15	1,326

*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 2010/11 through FY 2014/2015





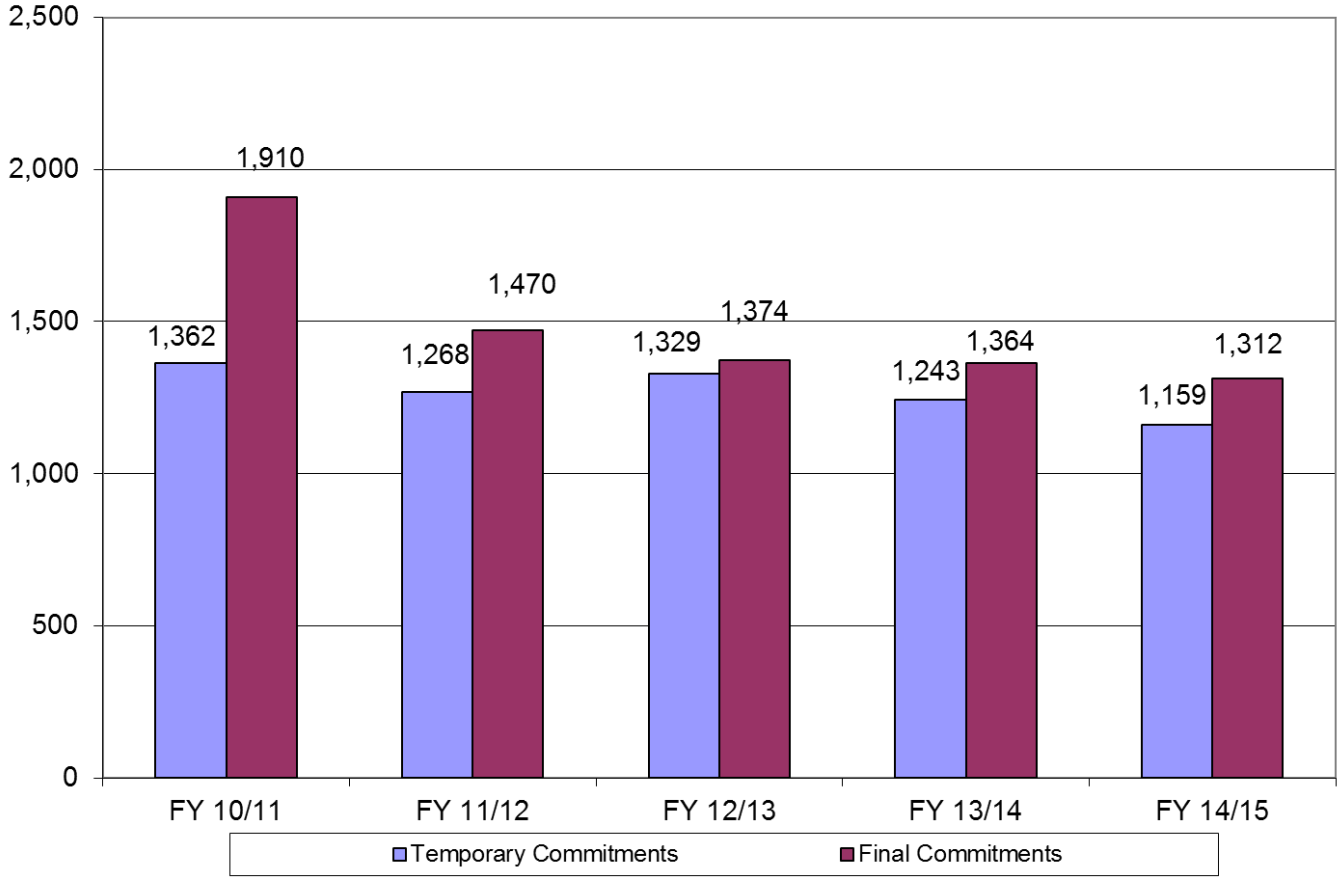
In keeping with its commitment to restorative justice, restitution continues to receive strong emphasis within DJJ. DJJ offers services that are responsive to victim, community, and offender needs. The Family Court, Juvenile Parole Board, and the DJJ Release Authority may impose restitution in the form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

During FY 14/15, juveniles were ordered to pay $361,284 in restitution and to perform 36,818 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 2010/11 through FY 2014/2015

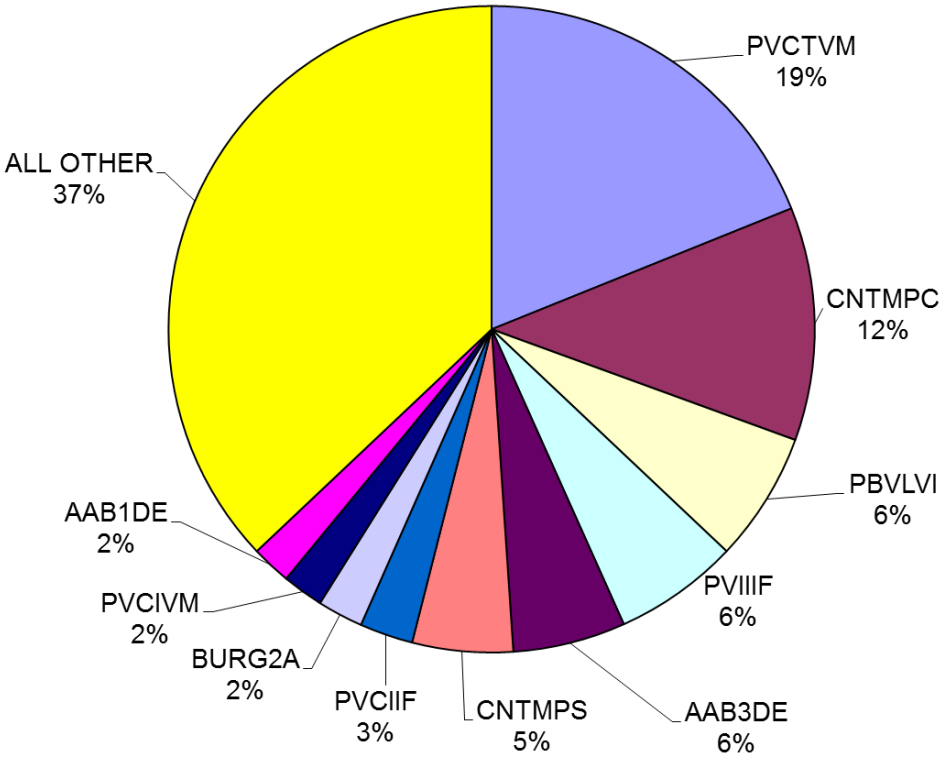


Temporary commitments to residential evaluation centers have decreased significantly (15 percent) since FY 10/11 as more court ordered community evaluations were performed in the community.

The annual number of suspended and final commitments to DJJ custody dropped significantly in the past five years showing a 31% decrease from the baseline year of FY10/11.

Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Suspended and Final Commitments

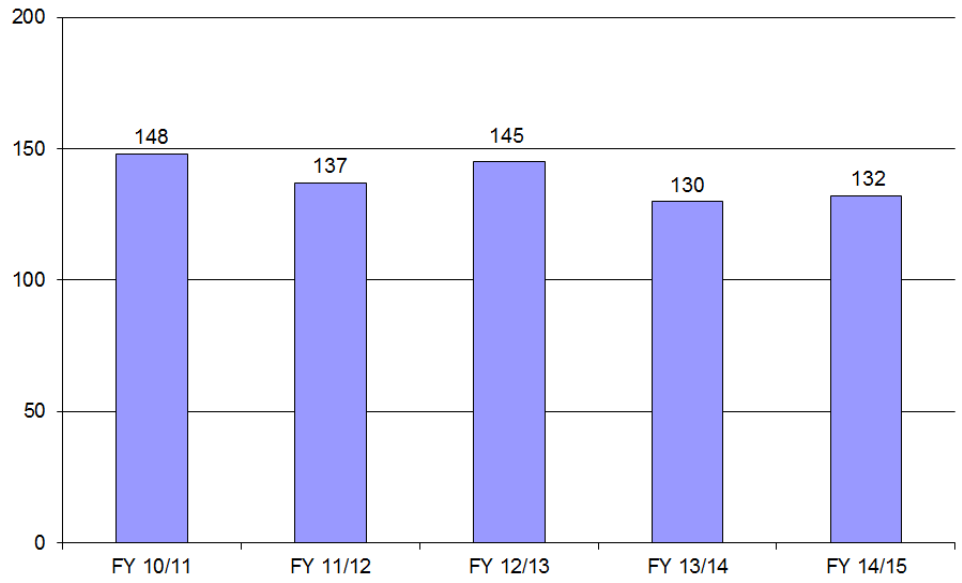
FY 2014/2015



Rank	Offense	#of Cases (n= 826)	% of all Commitments (n=1,312)
1	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor	248	19%
2	Contempt of Court (Criminal Offense)	153	12%
3	Probation Violation (Cat. VI) Status	85	6%
4	Probation Violation (Category III-Felony)	82	6%
5	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	74	6%
6	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	66	5%
7	Probation Violation (Category II-Felony)	35	3%
8	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	30	2%
9	Probation Violation (Cat. IV) Misdemeanor	27	2%
10	Assault and Battery 1st degree	26	2%

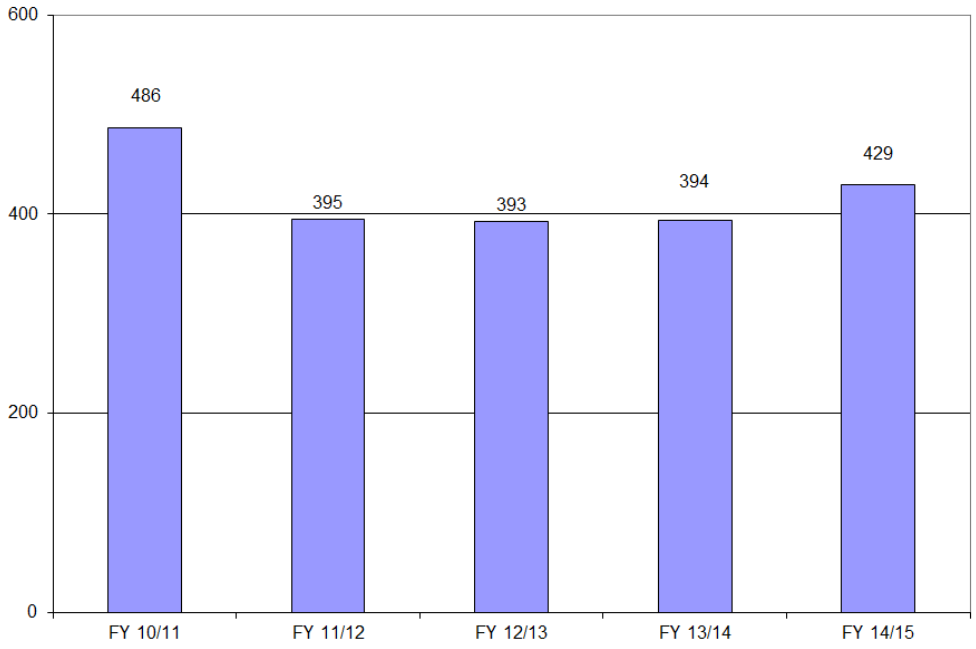
Technical violations of probation and contempt of court cases collectively accounted for a significant proportion of suspended and final commitments to DJJ in FY 14/15, with seven categories of probation violations dominating the “top ten” list. In all more than 100 individual offenses were associated with commitments to DJJ.

Average Daily Populations
FY 2010/2011 through FY 2014/2015
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 11% since FY 10/11. 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.

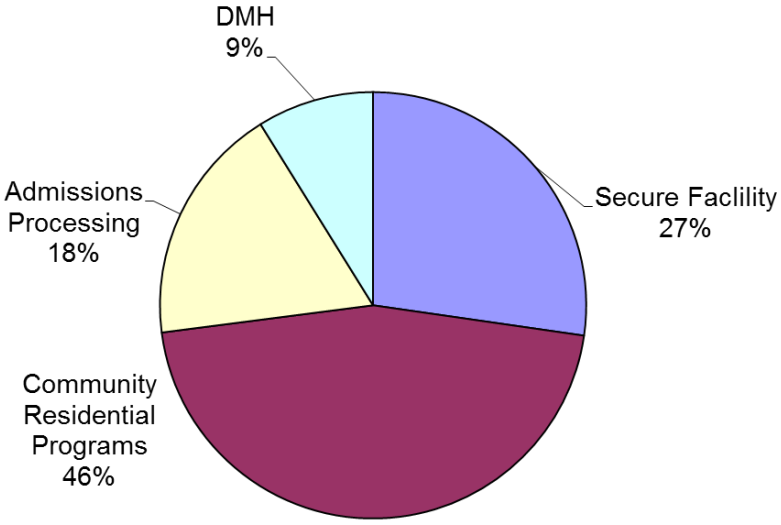
Suspended and Final Commitment Population



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 12 percent since the baseline year of 10/11.

Location of DJJ's Suspended and Final Commitment Population

FY 2014/2015

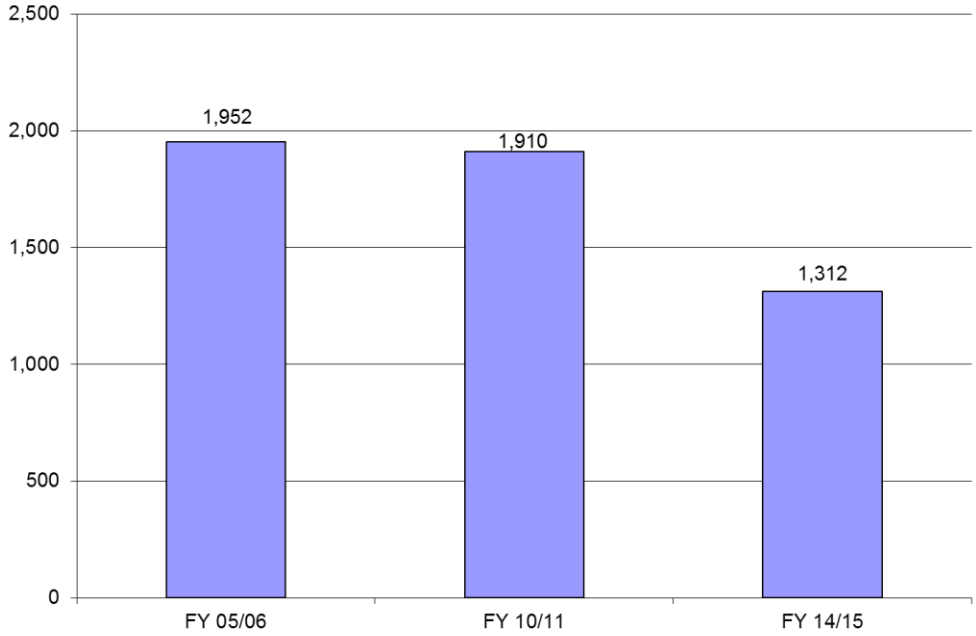


Forty-six percent (46%) of DJJ's suspended and final commitment population was housed in community residential programs on an average daily basis for FY14/15, while 27 percent was housed in hardware secure facilities. The remaining population was transferred to Department of Mental Health (DMH) treatment 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.

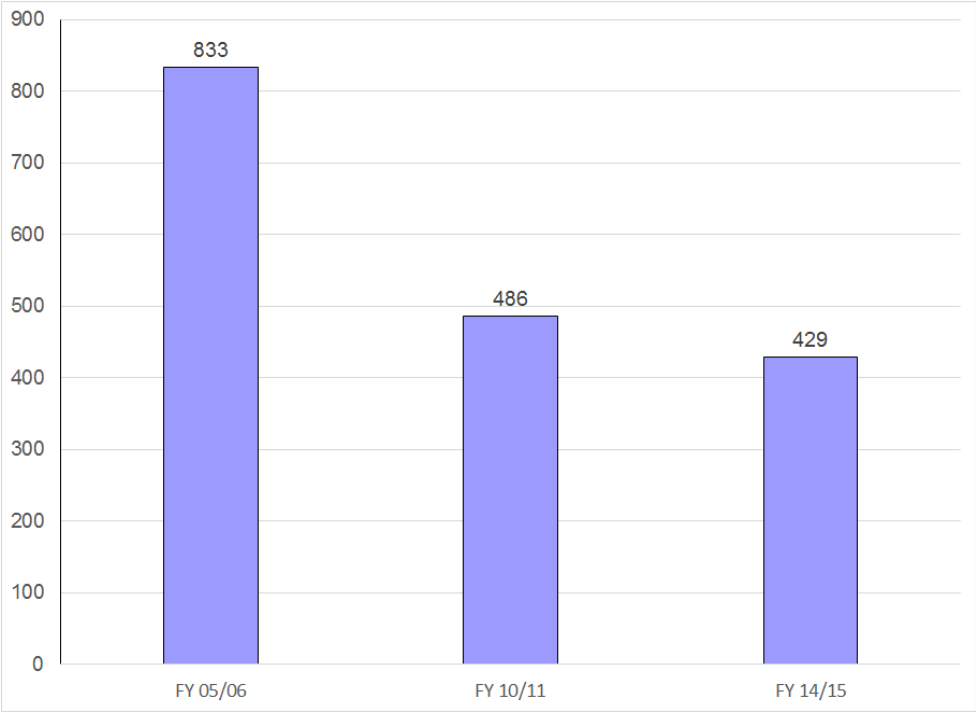
Suspended and Final Commitments and Average Daily Populations
A 10-Year Retrospective

Suspended and Final Commitments



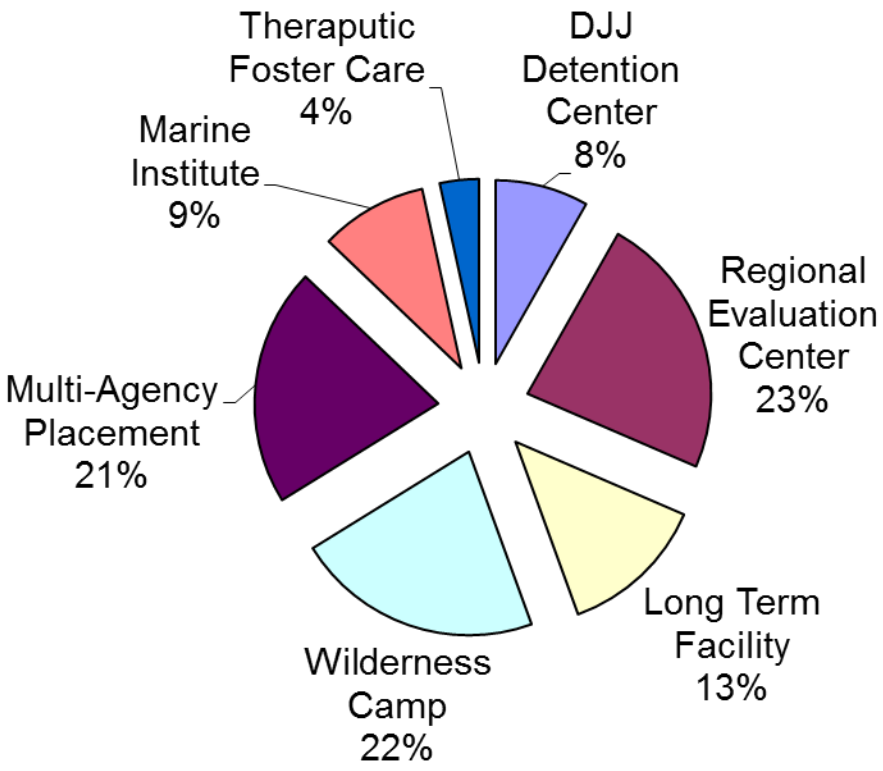
These graphs compare suspended/final commitments to DJJ custody and average daily population in FY 14/15 to the levels that existed five and 10 years ago. The number of commitments declined significantly in FY 14/15 (33% decrease) compared to the 10-year baseline. The even greater reduction of 48 percent 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 2014/2015 (n=902)



On average last year, DJJ was responsible for 902 juveniles in residential beds on any given day. 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-four percent (44%) of these youth were in hardware secure beds (DJJ's Detention Center, Evaluation Centers, and long-term facilities), while the remaining 56% 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 2014/2015

COUNTY/ JURISDICTION	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
	FY 2014/2015		*Prior Year*		
Abbeville	24	0.7%	23	0.7%	4.3%
Aiken	83	2.5%	63	2.0%	31.7%
Allendale	30	0.9%	25	0.8%	20.0%
Anderson	90	2.7%	129	4.0%	-30.2%
Bamberg	5	0.2%	8	0.2%	-37.5%
Barnwell	13	0.4%	16	0.5%	-18.8%
Beaufort	50	1.5%	37	1.1%	35.1%
Berkeley	226	6.8%	187	5.8%	20.9%
Calhoun	9	0.3%	4	0.1%	125.0%
Charleston	417	12.6%	415	12.9%	0.5%
Cherokee	21	0.6%	22	0.7%	-4.5%
Chester	18	0.5%	28	0.9%	-35.7%
Chesterfield	27	0.8%	17	0.5%	58.8%
Clarendon	7	0.2%	13	0.4%	-46.2%
Colleton	33	1.0%	37	1.1%	-10.8%
Darlington	56	1.7%	40	1.2%	40.0%
Dillon	33	1.0%	32	1.0%	3.1%
Dorchester	106	3.2%	111	3.4%	-4.5%
Edgefield	12	0.4%	25	0.8%	-52.0%
Fairfield	20	0.6%	18	0.6%	11.1%
Florence	70	2.1%	51	1.6%	37.3%
Georgetown	15	0.5%	21	0.7%	-28.6%
Greenville	416	12.5%	473	14.7%	-12.1%
Greenwood	73	2.2%	36	1.1%	102.8%
Hampton	29	0.9%	40	1.2%	-27.5%
Horry	211	6.4%	141	4.4%	49.6%
Jasper	94	2.8%	57	1.8%	64.9%
Kershaw	6	0.2%	25	0.8%	-76.0%
Lancaster	33	1.0%	36	1.1%	-8.3%
Laurens	86	2.6%	82	2.5%	4.9%
Lee	13	0.4%	6	0.2%	116.7%
Lexington	101	3.0%	109	3.4%	-7.3%
McCormick	7	0.2%	7	0.2%	0.0%
Marion	56	1.7%	23	0.7%	143.5%
Marlboro	19	0.6%	24	0.7%	-20.8%
Newberry	22	0.7%	30	0.9%	-26.7%
Oconee	27	0.8%	48	1.5%	-43.8%
Orangeburg	69	2.1%	78	2.4%	-11.5%
Pickens	46	1.4%	46	1.4%	0.0%
Richland	185	5.6%	197	6.1%	-6.1%
Saluda	9	0.3%	15	0.5%	-40.0%
Spartanburg	184	5.5%	131	4.1%	40.5%
Sumter	67	2.0%	90	2.8%	-25.6%
Union	28	0.8%	26	0.8%	7.7%
Williamsburg	9	0.3%	36	1.1%	-75.0%
York	164	4.9%	150	4.6%	9.3%
TOTAL	**3,319**	**100.0%**	**3,228**	**97.3%**	**2.8%**

APPENDIX TABLE II

DELINQUENCY PROCESSING RATE by COUNTY

FY 2014/2015

COUNTY	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	Juvenile Cases	Delinquency Processing of Age-Eligible Juveniles Percent	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	61	3%	26
Aiken	14,419	425	3%	29
Allendale	908	32	4%	35
Anderson	17,967	426	2%	24
Bamberg	1,460	21	1%	14
Barnwell	2,348	87	4%	37
Beaufort	11,979	596	5%	50
Berkeley	16,883	881	5%	52
Calhoun	1,305	58	4%	44
Charleston	25,784	1,683	7%	65
Cherokee	5,389	120	2%	22
Chester	3,131	64	2%	20
Chesterfield	4,731	141	3%	30
Clarendon	3,069	74	2%	24
Colleton	3,787	213	6%	56
Darlington	6,731	197	3%	29
Dillon	3,239	285	9%	88
Dorchester	14,817	498	3%	34
Edgefield	2,423	53	2%	22
Fairfield	2,156	80	4%	37
Florence	13,157	425	3%	32
Georgetown	5,386	233	4%	43
Greenville	42,120	1,338	3%	32
Greenwood	6,509	498	8%	77
Hampton	2,067	46	2%	22
Horry	20,665	1,558	8%	75
Jasper	2,244	166	7%	74
Kershaw	6,040	166	3%	27
Lancaster	6,799	209	3%	31
Laurens	6,074	217	4%	36
Lee	1,673	56	3%	33
Lexington	25,206	804	3%	32
McCormick	607	30	5%	49
Marion	3,169	143	5%	45
Marlboro	2,590	146	6%	56
Newberry	3,274	217	7%	66
Oconee	6,270	105	2%	17
Orangeburg	8,242	288	3%	35
Pickens	9,716	303	3%	31
Richland	33,714	982	3%	29
Saluda	1,691	31	2%	18
Spartanburg	27,340	410	1%	15
Sumter	10,503	329	3%	31
Union	2,760	145	5%	53
Williamsburg	3,276	73	2%	22
York	22,811	784	3%	34
TOTAL	**418,739**	**15,697**	**4%**	**37**

*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center

APPENDIX TABLE III

JUVENILE CASES to the SOLICITOR by COUNTY

FY 2014/2015

	ALL CASES	VIOLENT/SERIOUS		STATUS	
COUNTY	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	61	9	15%	3	5%
Aiken	425	36	8%	14	3%
Allendale	32	3	9%	4	13%
Anderson	426	31	7%	52	12%
Bamberg	21	6	29%	0	0%
Barnwell	87	7	8%	10	11%
Beaufort	596	30	5%	105	18%
Berkeley	881	61	7%	92	10%
Calhoun	58	3	5%	4	7%
Charleston	1,683	60	4%	115	7%
Cherokee	120	9	8%	25	21%
Chester	64	9	14%	1	2%
Chesterfield	141	22	16%	26	18%
Clarendon	74	9	12%	0	0%
Colleton	213	28	13%	27	13%
Darlington	197	25	13%	24	12%
Dillon	285	17	6%	40	14%
Dorchester	498	54	11%	95	19%
Edgefield	53	5	9%	5	9%
Fairfield	80	9	11%	2	3%
Florence	425	46	11%	10	2%
Georgetown	233	24	10%	22	9%
Greenville	1,338	106	8%	56	4%
Greenwood	498	36	7%	80	16%
Hampton	46	2	4%	8	17%
Horry	1,558	60	4%	277	18%
Jasper	166	18	11%	34	20%
Kershaw	166	14	8%	26	16%
Lancaster	209	21	10%	0	0%
Laurens	217	27	12%	16	7%
Lee	56	7	13%	3	5%
Lexington	804	73	9%	47	6%
McCormick	30	2	7%	1	3%
Marion	143	22	15%	5	3%
Marlboro	146	16	11%	48	33%
Newberry	217	18	8%	5	2%
Oconee	105	7	7%	5	5%
Orangeburg	288	30	10%	42	15%
Pickens	303	25	8%	26	9%
Richland	982	111	11%	33	3%
Saluda	31	6	19%	2	6%
Spartanburg	410	40	10%	13	3%
Sumter	329	42	13%	23	7%
Union	145	11	8%	48	33%
Williamsburg	73	3	4%	21	29%
York	784	63	8%	41	5%
TOTAL	**15,697**	**1,263**	**8%**	**1,536**	**10%**

APPENDIX TABLE IV

SOLICITOR ACTIONS on JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY

FY 2014/2015

COUNTY	DISMISS	DIVERT	PROSECUTE	ISSUE RULE	TOTAL*
Abbeville	8	8	19	0	35
Aiken	84	195	197	38	514
Allendale	17	1	22	0	40
Anderson	152	122	191	41	506
Bamberg	2	7	14	0	23
Barnwell	47	31	53	0	131
Beaufort	211	326	271	0	808
Berkeley	197	400	423	1	1,021
Calhoun	5	5	28	2	40
Charleston	195	828	894	156	2,073
Cherokee	64	53	57	0	174
Chester	19	31	40	0	90
Chesterfield	50	53	66	7	176
Clarendon	20	61	9	3	93
Colleton	71	15	54	0	140
Darlington	50	66	92	45	253
Dillon	75	51	156	1	283
Dorchester	193	68	258	8	527
Edgefield	10	6	25	5	46
Fairfield	10	45	25	0	80
Florence	131	209	127	13	480
Georgetown	80	81	165	0	326
Greenville	331	689	812	0	1,832
Greenwood	187	187	231	0	605
Hampton	5	4	38	0	47
Horry	391	333	716	0	1,440
Jasper	56	38	70	0	164
Kershaw	40	72	77	0	189
Lancaster	71	146	67	0	284
Laurens	56	86	116	6	264
Lee	9	28	24	0	61
Lexington	178	465	335	13	991
McCormick	3	4	16	0	23
Marion	91	31	55	6	183
Marlboro	26	50	91	0	167
Newberry	13	137	69	0	219
Oconee	18	41	70	3	132
Orangeburg	52	86	237	32	407
Pickens	42	124	135	54	355
Richland	244	303	614	154	1,315
Saluda	7	4	18	1	30
Spartanburg	75	139	318	0	532
Sumter	59	181	121	0	361
Union	12	17	106	0	135
Williamsburg	63	29	44	5	141
York	180	323	462	88	1,053
Other Jurisdiciton	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	**3,900**	**6,179**	**8,029**	**682**	**18,789**

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

APPENDIX TABLE V

DISPOSITION of JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY

FY 2014/2015

COUNTY	DISMISS	SCHOOL ORDER	PROBATION	COMMITMENT	OTHER	TOTAL*
Abbeville	1	0	23	4	0	28
Aiken	26	12	121	50	4	213
Allendale	0	0	8	3	1	12
Anderson	17	14	122	21	0	174
Bamberg	2	0	16	4	0	22
Barnwell	2	0	30	7	0	39
Beaufort	5	0	52	42	6	105
Berkeley	14	2	131	12	0	159
Calhoun	2	3	11	2	1	19
Charleston	24	2	424	71	13	534
Cherokee	4	7	29	5	0	45
Chester	0	1	19	8	0	28
Chesterfield	0	16	23	5	2	46
Clarendon	3	0	6	1	1	11
Colleton	0	2	31	3	1	37
Darlington	1	15	56	23	1	96
Dillon	3	25	77	28	1	134
Dorchester	71	46	82	25	1	225
Edgefield	0	0	28	9	0	37
Fairfield	0	0	16	3	0	19
Florence	17	7	43	25	15	107
Georgetown	35	0	70	15	2	122
Greenville	5	22	318	110	25	480
Greenwood	13	0	117	58	2	190
Hampton	1	0	13	1	1	16
Horry	39	151	309	130	12	641
Jasper	1	0	33	14	1	49
Kershaw	5	9	40	11	0	65
Lancaster	1	5	22	3	8	39
Laurens	0	0	72	31	2	105
Lee	4	0	4	1	0	9
Lexington	8	0	205	49	1	263
McCormick	0	0	15	3	0	18
Marion	5	2	18	11	2	38
Marlboro	4	36	14	7	1	62
Newberry	11	0	43	14	0	68
Oconee	18	1	25	2	0	46
Orangeburg	9	30	100	27	7	173
Pickens	5	7	125	64	1	202
Richland	39	0	357	214	28	638
Saluda	1	0	12	4	0	17
Spartanburg	8	6	164	62	5	245
Sumter	3	0	64	20	0	87
Union	1	35	49	17	2	104
Williamsburg	9	5	15	**6**	**0**	35
York	6	25	229	87	19	366
Out of State	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**423**	**486**	**3,781**	**1,312**	**166**	**6,168**

*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 2014/2015

	MONETARY RESTITUTION		COMMUNITY SERVICE	
COUNTY/JURISDICTION	AMOUNT ORDERED	AMOUNT PAID	HOURS ORDERED	HOURS PAID
Abbeville	$265.10	$3,098.00	45.00	0.00
Aiken	$11,111.16	$11,439.72	355.00	526.00
Allendale	$0.00		45.00	0.00
Anderson	$18,260.12	$11,670.01	390.00	318.00
Bamberg	$350.00	$345.00	80.00	77.00
Barnwell	$200.00	$237.50	60.00	65.00
Beaufort	$653.26	$140.00	185.00	260.00
Berkeley	$5,210.36	$4,152.18	1917.00	3155.00
Calhoun	$73,233.38	$430.00	230.00	57.00
Charleston	$17,595.50	$22,916.10	6250.00	3100.00
Cherokee	$7,841.49	$1,868.67	195.00	121.00
Chester	$400.00	$210.00	350.00	355.00
Chesterfield	$250.00	$890.00	203.00	33.00
Clarendon	$192.50	$487.00	25.00	73.00
Colleton	$490.00	$175.00	235.00	25.00
Darlington	$3,672.08	$1,473.00	1025.00	819.00
Dillon	$793.91	$8,517.25	300.00	299.00
Dorchester	$2,844.75	$700.00	1110.00	1000.00
Edgefield	$895.93	$475.93	145.00	0.00
Fairfield	$0.00	$0.00	160.00	185.00
Florence	$5,898.78	$1,952.32	669.00	487.00
Georgetown	$5,049.06	$3,293.00	500.00	587.00
Greenville	$21,111.93	$13,473.29	1639.00	467.00
Greenwood	$4,426.37	$11,185.12	202.00	175.00
Hampton	$125.00	$25.00	50.00	0.00
Horry	$36,030.46	$11,278.55	3139.00	2288.00
Jasper	$1,554.25	$1,207.09	0.00	0.00
Kershaw	$2,476.39	$2,686.89	515.00	780.00
Lancaster	$1,719.00	$588.00	1345.00	1415.00
Laurens	$3,669.04	$2,081.89	1518.00	785.00
Lee	$356.00	$356.00	0.00	0.00
Lexington	$16,890.42	$10,372.18	865.00	649.00
McCormick	$2,080.13	$1,950.39	55.00	50.00
Marion	$1,785.00	$200.00	0.00	0.00
Marlboro	$4,841.02	$828.00	235.00	0.00
Newberry	$8,696.79	$5,780.81	575.00	546.00
Oconee	$3,570.19	$5,784.34	470.00	449.00
Orangeburg	$13,168.80	$5,820.79	1015.00	849.00
Pickens	$6,232.58	$6,076.73	2375.00	1012.00
Richland	$8,064.11	$7,401.35	4283.00	4044.00
Saluda	$200.00	$0.00	40.00	15.00
Spartanburg	$17,378.09	$7,778.17	2430.00	1687.00
Sumter	$17,345.95	$3,571.33	15.00	0.00
Union	$544.00	$681.00	190.00	316.00
Williamsburg	$476.12	$507.67	225.00	245.00
York	$10,952.96	$12,790.97	1163.00	3020.00
Juvenile Parole Board	$22,381.98	$15,041.96	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	**$361,283.96**	**$201,938.20**	**36,818.00**	**30,334.00**

APPENDIX TABLE VII
COMMITMENTS by COUNTY
FY 2014/2015

	EVALUATION COMMITMENTS		FINAL COMMITMENTS	
COUNTY	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Abbeville	5	0%	4	0%
Aiken	44	4%	50	4%
Allendale	2	0%	3	0%
Anderson	33	3%	21	2%
Bamberg	7	1%	4	0%
Barnwell	10	1%	7	1%
Beaufort	16	1%	42	3%
Berkeley	44	4%	12	1%
Calhoun	2	0%	2	0%
Charleston	82	7%	71	5%
Cherokee	11	1%	5	0%
Chester	8	1%	8	1%
Chesterfield	5	0%	5	0%
Clarendon	0	0%	1	0%
Colleton	6	1%	3	0%
Darlington	14	1%	23	2%
Dillon	30	3%	28	2%
Dorchester	30	3%	25	2%
Edgefield	9	1%	9	1%
Fairfield	4	0%	3	0%
Florence	20	2%	25	2%
Georgetown	17	1%	15	1%
Greenville	92	8%	110	8%
Greenwood	37	3%	58	4%
Hampton	8	1%	1	0%
Horry	108	9%	130	10%
Jasper	10	1%	14	1%
Kershaw	13	1%	11	1%
Lancaster	16	1%	3	0%
Laurens	31	3%	31	2%
Lee	3	0%	1	0%
Lexington	54	5%	49	4%
McCormick	5	0%	3	0%
Marion	18	2%	11	1%
Marlboro	9	1%	7	1%
Newberry	18	2%	14	1%
Oconee	3	0%	2	0%
Orangeburg	45	4%	27	2%
Pickens	46	4%	64	5%
Richland	123	11%	214	16%
Saluda	7	1%	4	0%
Spartanburg	36	3%	62	5%
Sumter	20	2%	20	2%
Union	9	1%	17	1%
Williamsburg	3	0%	6	0%
York	46	4%	87	7%
TOTAL	**1,159**	**100%**	**1,312**	**100%**

APPENDIX TABLE VIII

DETENTION and COMMITMENT RATES by COUNTY

FY 2014/2015

COUNTY	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	JUVENILES DETAINED Number	JUVENILES DETAINED Rate per 1,000	JUVENILES COMMITTED Number	JUVENILES COMMITTED Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	24	10	4	2
Aiken	14,419	83	6	50	3
Allendale	908	30	33	3	3
Anderson	17,967	90	5	21	1
Bamberg	1,460	5	3	4	3
Barnwell	2,348	13	6	7	3
Beaufort	11,979	50	4	42	4
Berkeley	16,883	226	13	12	1
Calhoun	1,305	9	7	2	2
Charleston	25,784	417	16	71	3
Cherokee	5,389	21	4	5	1
Chester	3,131	18	6	8	3
Chesterfield	4,731	27	6	5	1
Clarendon	3,069	7	2	1	0
Colleton	3,787	33	9	3	1
Darlington	6,731	56	8	23	3
Dillon	3,239	33	10	28	9
Dorchester	14,817	106	7	25	2
Edgefield	2,423	12	5	9	4
Fairfield	2,156	20	9	3	1
Florence	13,157	70	5	25	2
Georgetown	5,386	15	3	15	3
Greenville	42,120	416	10	110	3
Greenwood	6,509	73	11	58	9
Hampton	2,067	29	14	1	0
Horry	20,665	211	10	130	6
Jasper	2,244	94	42	14	6
Kershaw	6,040	6	1	11	2
Lancaster	6,799	33	5	3	0
Laurens	6,074	86	14	31	5
Lee	1,673	13	8	1	1
Lexington	25,206	101	4	49	2
McCormick	607	7	12	3	5
Marion	3,169	56	18	11	3
Marlboro	2,590	19	7	7	3
Newberry	3,274	22	7	14	4
Oconee	6,270	27	4	2	0
Orangeburg	8,242	69	8	27	3
Pickens	9,716	46	5	64	7
Richland	33,714	185	5	214	6
Saluda	1,691	9	5	4	2
Spartanbur	27,340	184	7	62	2
Sumter	10,503	67	6	20	2
Union	2,760	28	10	17	6
Williamsburg	3,276	9	3	6	2
York	22,811	164	7	87	4
TOTAL	**418,739**	**3,319**	**8**	**1,312**	**3**

*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center