



# South Carolina

---

## DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

# *Annual Statistical Report*

**2015-2016**





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

[www.state.sc.us/djj](http://www.state.sc.us/djj)



**Nikki R. Haley**  
Governor  
State of South Carolina

**South Carolina**  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**JUVENILE JUSTICE**

Sylvia Murray, Director

December 2016

To Our Readers:

I am pleased to present the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ's) Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2015-2016. Our Statistical Report highlights the good news of juvenile crime and youth incarceration continuing 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.

What does the decline mean for DJJ? It means DJJ is doing its job on the front-end and making our communities across South Carolina stronger.

During the last 15 years, DJJ researched, planned and implemented a series of reforms designed to ensure a therapeutic rather than punitive model of Juvenile Justice in the least restrictive restorative justice environment. At the heart of all efforts is to reform youth, reduce juvenile crime and, thereby, protect the public.

Overall, DJJ's front-end referrals have declined 46.9 percent since FY 2002/2003. This decline in many ways is due to the forward-leaning and proactive DJJ reforms intended to step in before the Juvenile Justice System needs to secure the juvenile in a Hardware Secure Facility. For example, DJJ has invested in front-end initiatives designed to preempt juvenile crime including Gang Resistance, Education, and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) and DJJ's Teen After-School Centers. DJJ also increased programs to equip youth with requisite skills and competencies to be job ready and crime free with the community based Job Readiness For Teens (JRT) afterschool and summer job readiness training program.

As you review the contents of this report, you will understand that the Department of Juvenile Justice plays a critical role in 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; and
- Management of community based residential alternatives and long term correctional facilities for youth in DJJ custody.

This Annual Statistical Report presents workload, caseload figures and 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 and the path 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 South Carolina.

Thank you for your interest in South Carolina's juvenile justice system. Should you have any questions or comments about this report, contact our Research and Statistics Office at (803) 896-2254. For External Outreach questions, please contact the Public Affairs office (803) 896-9765.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sylvia Murray". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Sylvia Murray  
Director

## Table of Contents

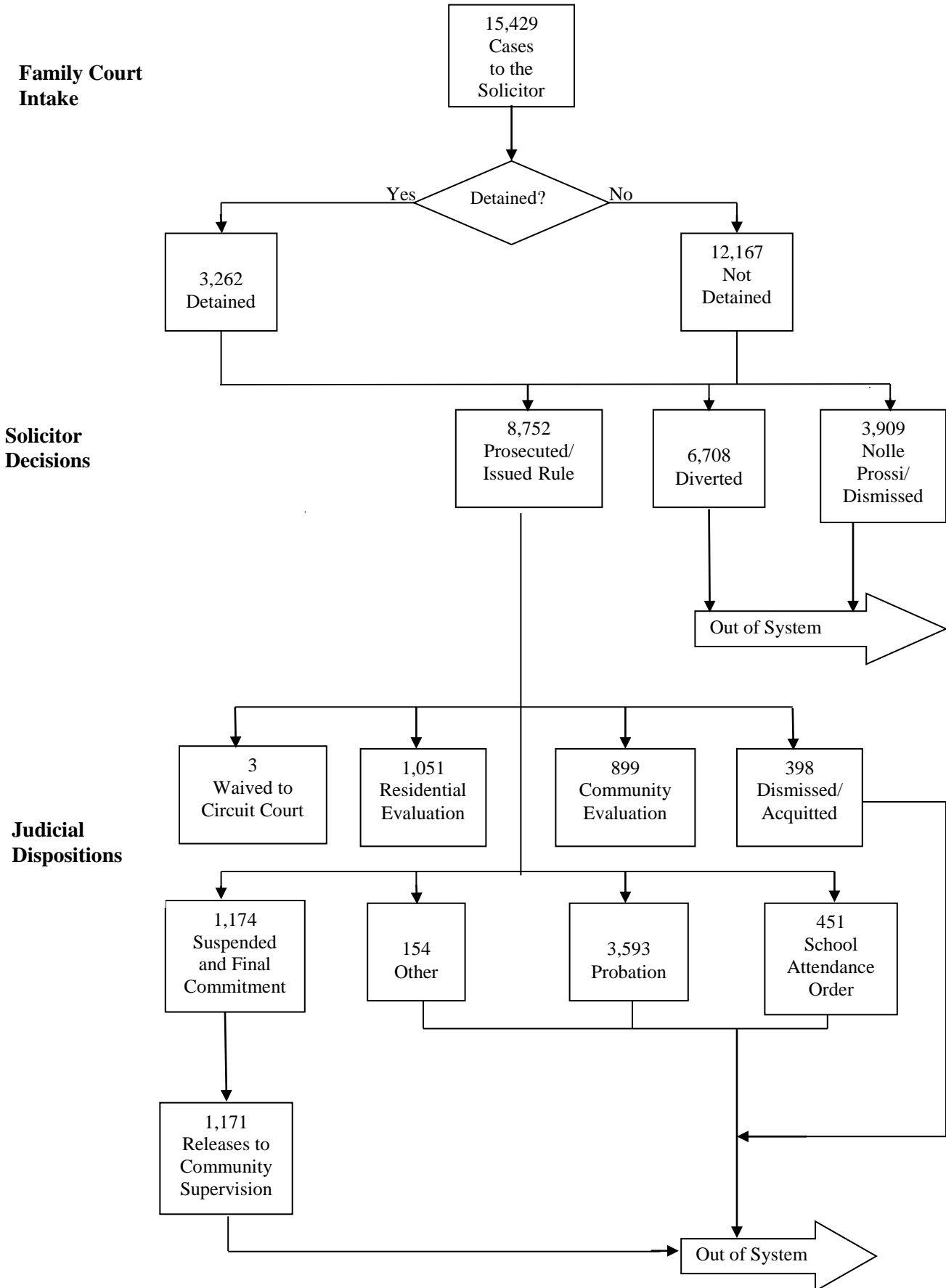
Statistical Overview .....	5
South Carolina Juvenile Justice System.....	6
System Process and Flow .....	7
Juvenile Detention .....	8
Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Detention .....	9
Average Month-End Population in DJJ’s Detention Center.....	10
Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor .....	11
Violent 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 2015/2016

- ✓ In FY 15/16, the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) processed 15,429 new juvenile cases, reflecting a 1.7 percent decrease from the previous year and a 10.2 percent decrease from the five year baseline of FY 11/12.
- ✓ If FY 02/03 is used as the baseline (reflecting the year that class action litigation against the agency was successfully resolved) new juvenile cases have declined at an average rate of 3.6 percent a year, or 46.9 percent overall.
- ✓ In FY 15/16, 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 15/16 included assault and battery third degree (first with 2,317 cases), disturbing school (second with 1,324 cases), and shoplifting (third with 1,120 cases). Public disorderly conduct and simple possession of marijuana, respectively, rounded out the top five.
- ✓ At the solicitor level, 45 percent of cases moved forward to the family court based on decisions to prosecute or issue rule to show cause petitions. Thirty-five percent of cases were diverted from court to programs such as juvenile arbitration. Solicitors dismissed or did not prosecute 20 percent of cases.
- ✓ Sixty-two percent of juveniles whose cases were heard in the family court in FY 15/16 received dispositions of probation. Twenty percent of cases resulted in commitment to DJJ custody, and eight 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 15/16 was \$327,775.
- ✓ 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 32,413 for FY 15/16.
- ✓ DJJ received 1,051 court commitments into its regional centers for evaluation purposes in FY 15/16, reflecting a significant decrease (17.1 percent) from the baseline year of FY 11/12.
- ✓ During FY 15/16, DJJ received 1,174 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 11/12 (20.1 percent).
- ✓ The average daily population in DJJ commitment beds (wilderness camps, long term facilities, and admissions processing) has increased 4.8 percent since the baseline year of 11/12 reflecting both fewer admissions and longer stays in custody.

# South Carolina Juvenile Justice System

FY 2015/2016



# System Process and Flow

FY 2015/2016

**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 the juveniles and their family, contacts with other agencies that may have knowledge to contribute, and consultations 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** – Juvenile cases are within the jurisdiction of the Family Court. 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.

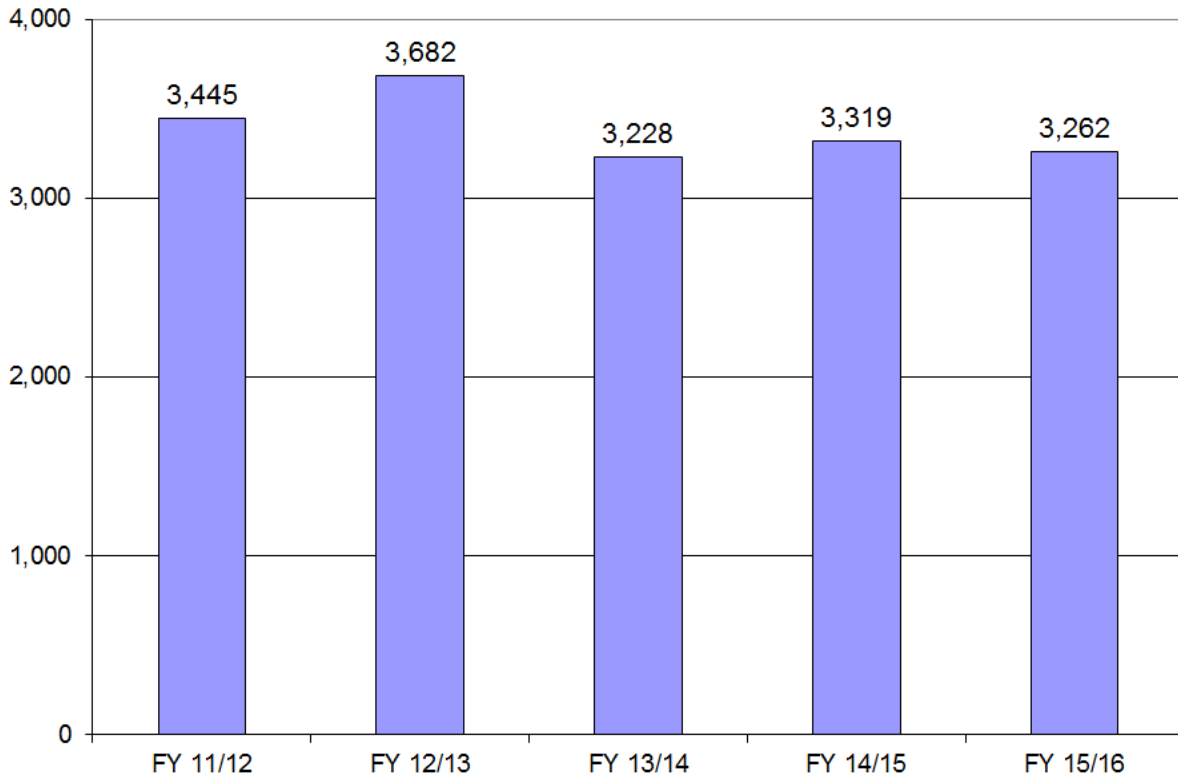
The Family Court judge may order DJJ to perform a psychological/social evaluation for a juvenile following an adjudication of delinquency (analogous to a conviction for a crime in the adult system). These evaluations are completed in secure regional evaluation centers operated by DJJ or in the community 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 2011/2012 through FY 2015/2016



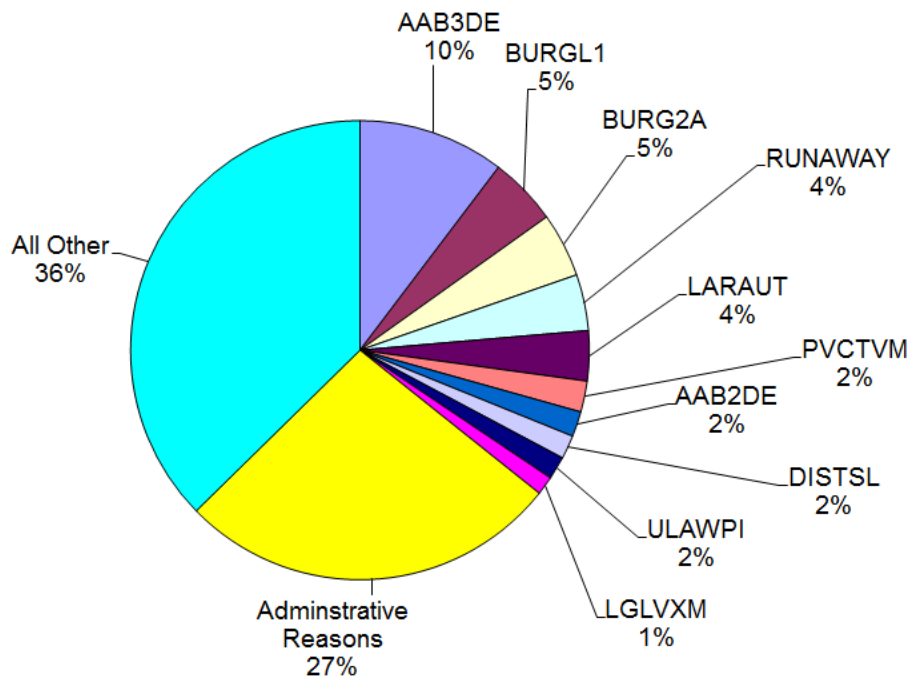
A total of 2,035 youth were admitted to DJJ's detention center, accounting for 62% of the 3,262 detentions statewide (several counties operate their own detention centers).

The racial breakdown for admissions to detention in FY 15/16 was 64% Black, 31% White, and 5% other race/ethnicity.

The gender breakdown for FY 15/16 was 76% male and 24% female.



**Most Frequent Offenses/Reasons Associated with Juvenile Detention  
FY 2015/2016**

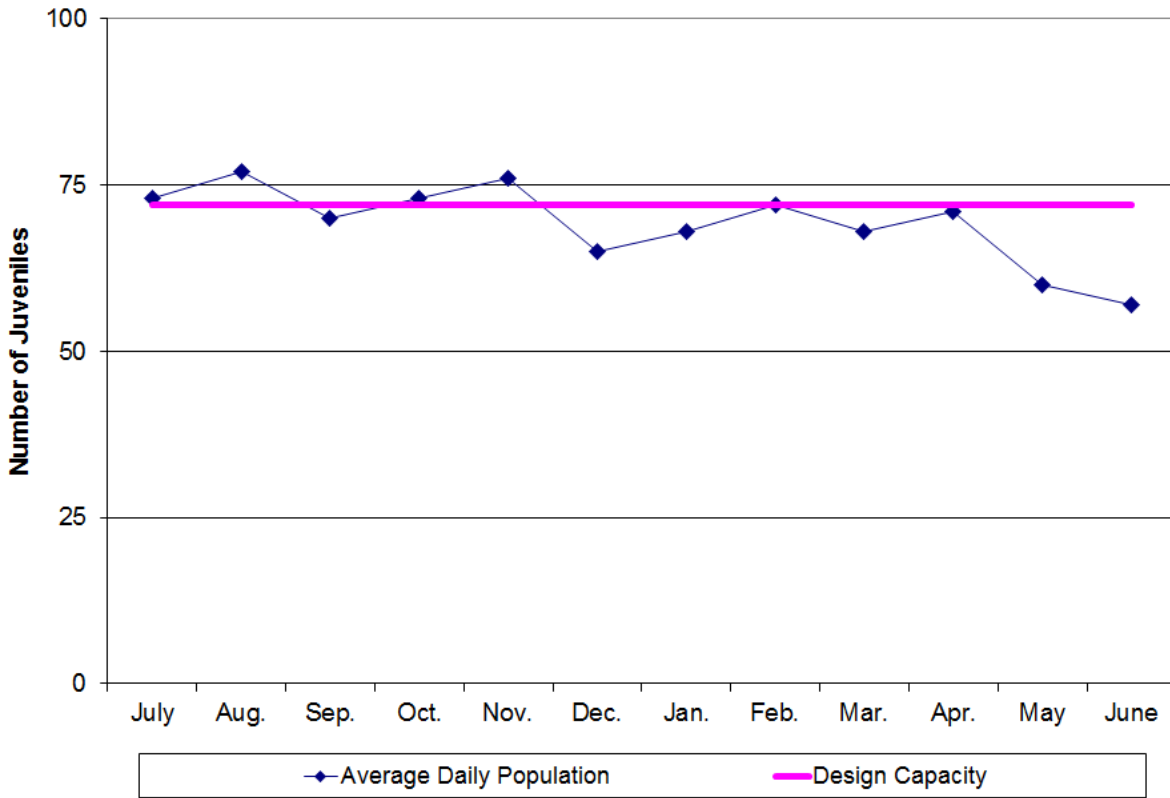


Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=1,165)	% All Detention Cases (n=3,262)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	337	10%
2	Burglary 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	157	5%
3	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	148	5%
4	Status: Running Away*	129	4%
5	Larceny: Breaking into motor vehicles etc.	115	4%
6	Probation Violation (Category V) Misdemeanor	71	2%
7	Assault: Assault & Battery 2nd degree	58	2%
8	Disturbing Schools	54	2%
9	Weapons: Unlawful carrying of pistol	53	2%
10	Grand Larceny (valued between \$2000 and \$10,000)	43	1%

In FY 15/16, the ten offenses listed above accounted for 36% of all juvenile detentions in the state. The top ten includes two status offenses, Running Away and Incurrigibility. In all, there were more than 150 individual offenses for which juveniles were detained. Additionally, 879 juveniles (27 percent) were held for administrative reasons such as pickup orders and bench warrants (617), judicially detained (164), administrative holds (72), and awaiting disposition following an evaluation (8).

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

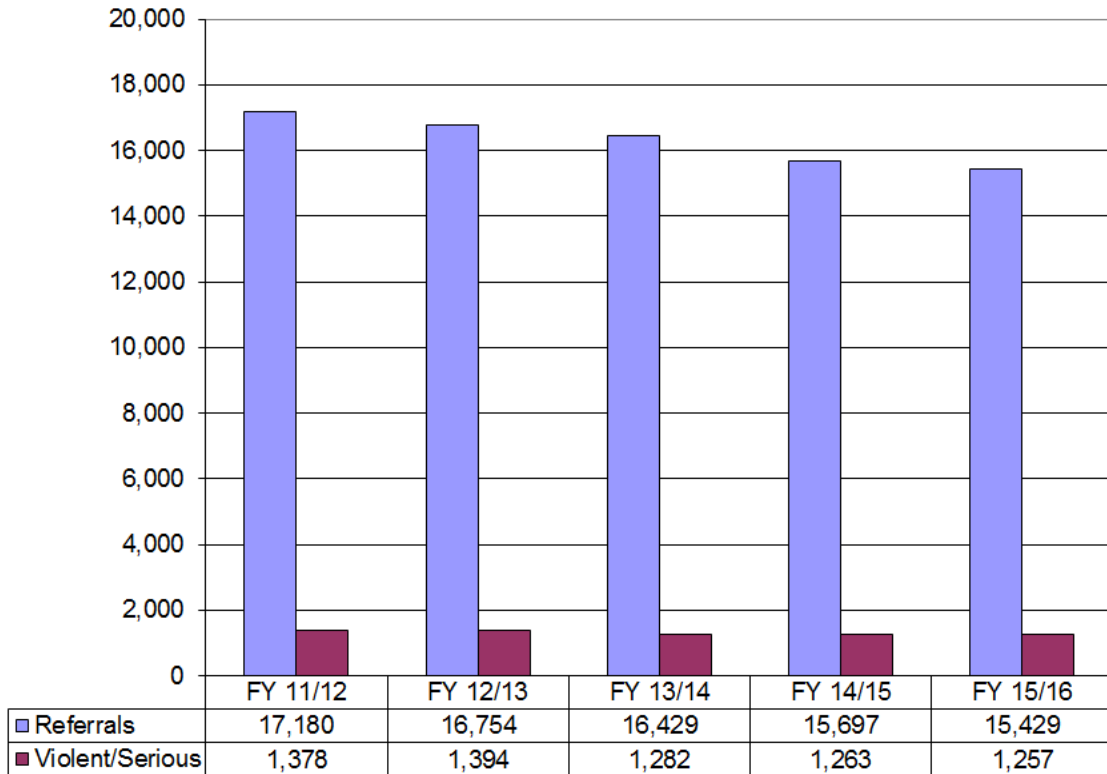
## Average Daily Population in DJJ's Detention Center FY 2015/2016



DJJ's centrally located Detention Center in Columbia originally was designed to hold 72 juveniles in secure custody pending court processing. For eight of 12 months in FY 15/16 the average population was at or below design capacity. Overall, the average daily population of this facility in FY 15/16 was 69 juveniles.

## Juvenile Cases to the Solicitor

FY 2011/2012 through FY 2015/2016



Over the last 5 years, juvenile cases\* to the solicitor decreased ten percent, while the number of violent/serious cases\*\* decreased at a comparable rate of nine percent. Violent and serious cases comprised just eight percent of Family Court juvenile cases in FY 15/16.

The age breakdown for referrals to DJJ in FY 15/16 was 21% age 13 or younger, 47% age 14 or 15, and 32% age 16 or older.

The gender breakdown for FY 15/16 was 67% male and 33% female.

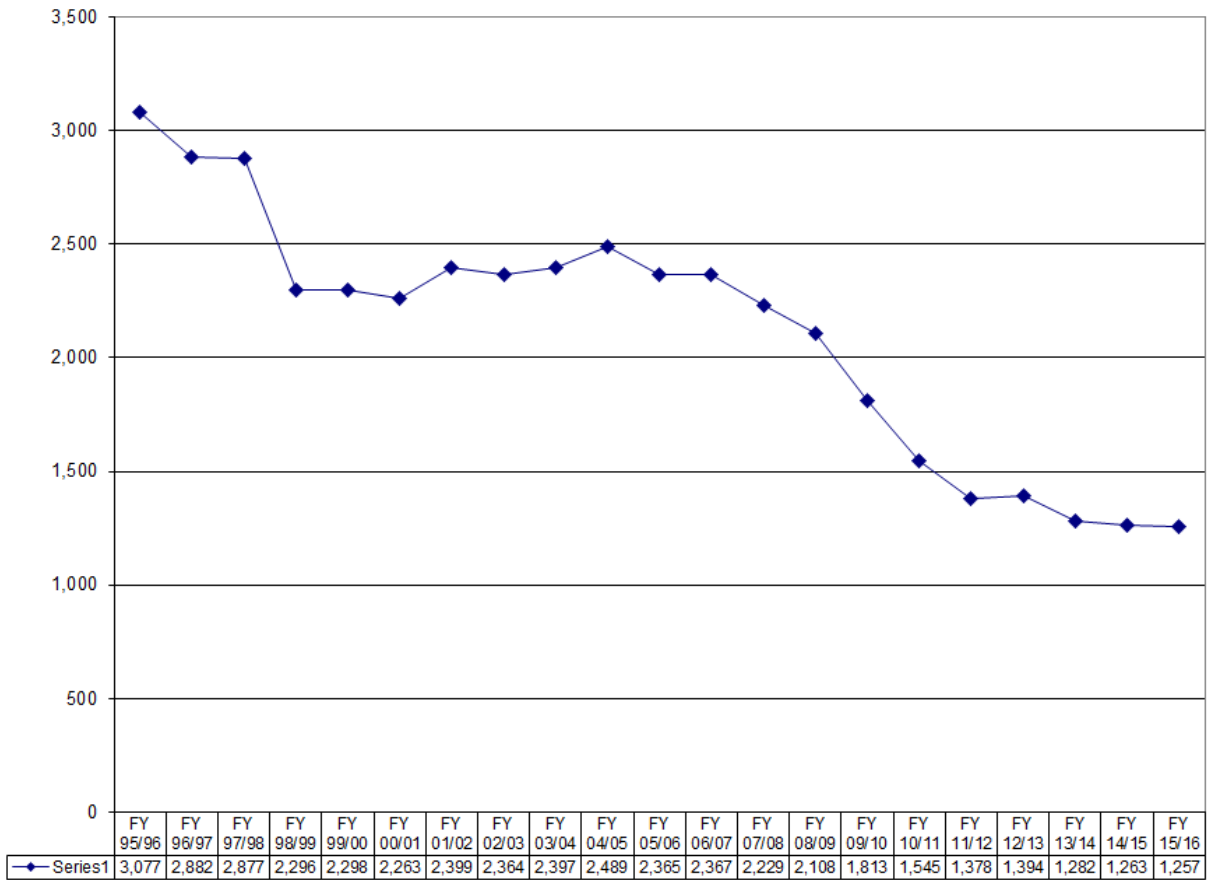
The racial breakdown for FY 15/16 was 56% Black, 39% White, 3% Hispanic, and 2% other race/ethnicity.

\*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 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, assault & battery with intent to kill, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, armed robbery, arson 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, burglary 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> degree.

## Violent and Serious Juvenile Cases A Longitudinal Comparison

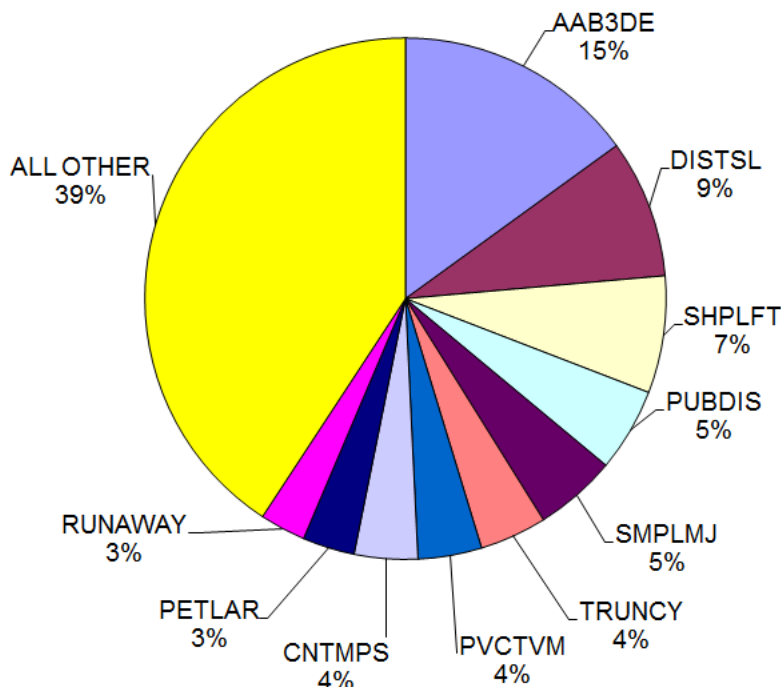
FY 1995/1996 through FY 2015/2016



The number of violent and serious juvenile cases has decreased 59% 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 2015/2016



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=9,141)	% of All Cases (N=15,429)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	2,317	15%
2	Disturbing School	1,324	9%
3	Shoplifting	1,120	7%
4	Public Disorderly Conduct	799	5%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	785	5%
6	Truancy**	642	4%
7	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor*	610	4%
8	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	606	4%
9	Petit Larceny	499	3%
10	Running Away**	439	3%

In FY 15/16, the 10 offenses listed above accounted for over half of the 15,429 juvenile cases processed through intake by DJJ. These included two status offenses\*\* (truancy and running away). All criminal charges in the top 10 were misdemeanors. Overall, 248 individual offenses were involved in juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor. Other offenses frequently associated with these cases included another status offense, incorrigibility (394 cases), carrying a weapon on school grounds (355 cases), and burglary 2<sup>nd</sup> degree (294 cases).

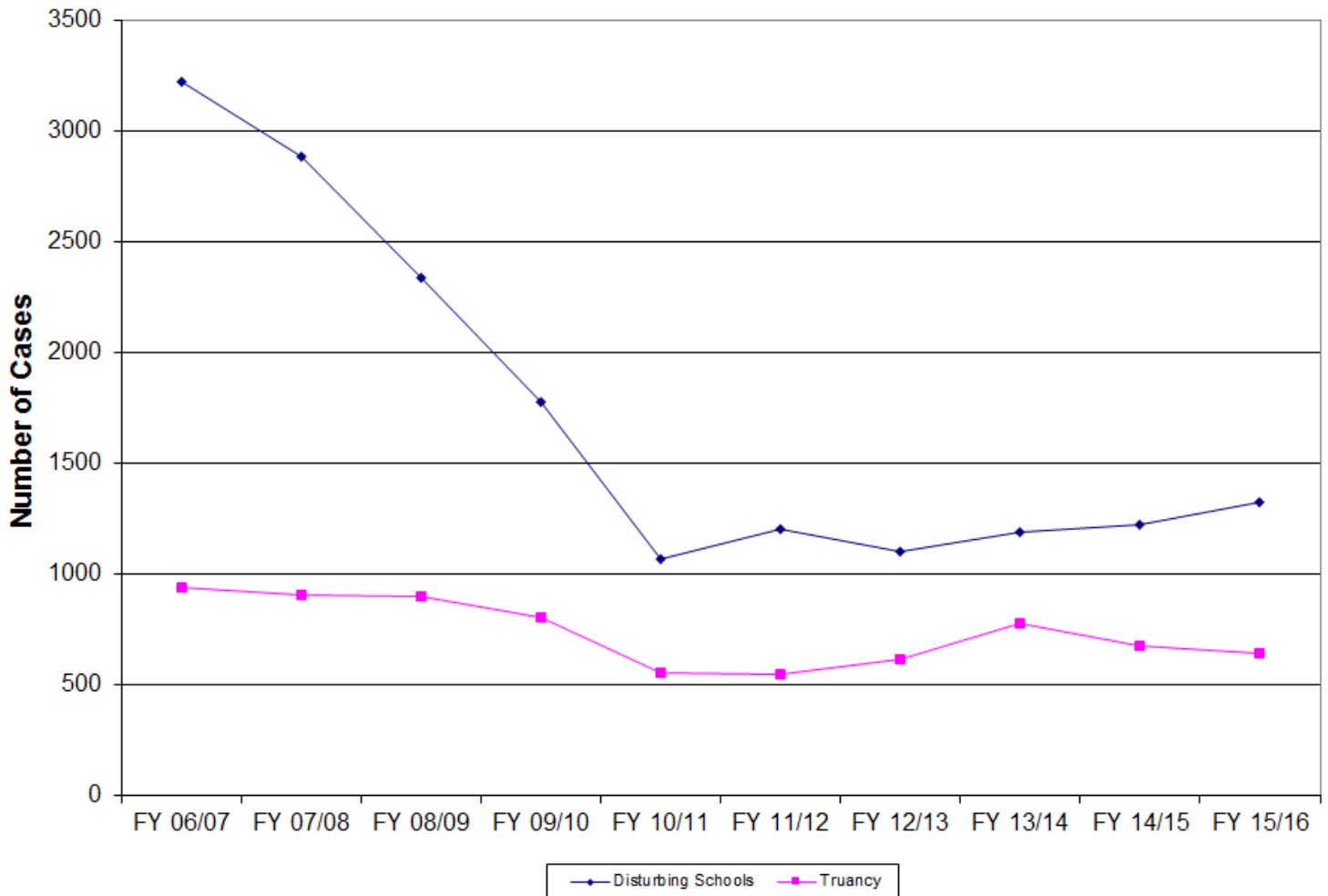
\*Violation of probation, where probation was given for a category V offense. Category V offenses are minor, misdemeanor-level crimes.

\*\*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 2006/2007 through FY 2015/2016

### Ten Year Trend for Disturbing School and Truancy Cases

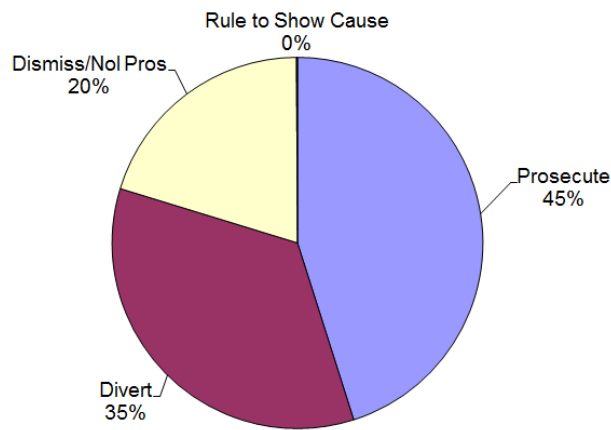


Historically, school related offenses have factored heavily into juvenile cases in South Carolina. The 10-year trend in disturbing school cases reflects a peak in FY 06/07, followed by a steep decline dipping well below the original baseline in the past six years. A slight upward trend since FY 10/11 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, and has been stabilizing between 600 and 800 cases a year.

## Solicitor Decisions in Juvenile Cases

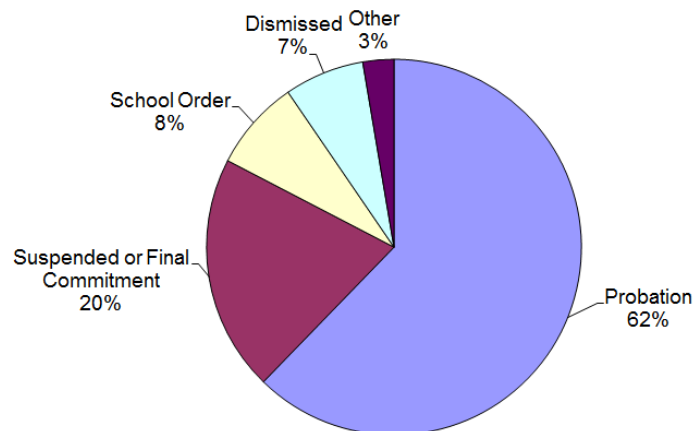
FY 2015/2016



In FY 15/16, Solicitors diverted, dismissed, or did not prosecute over half of juvenile cases (55%). Forty-five percent of the cases moved forward to the Family Court based on decisions to prosecute or issue rule to show cause petitions.

## Family Court Judicial Dispositions in Juvenile Cases

FY 2015/2016

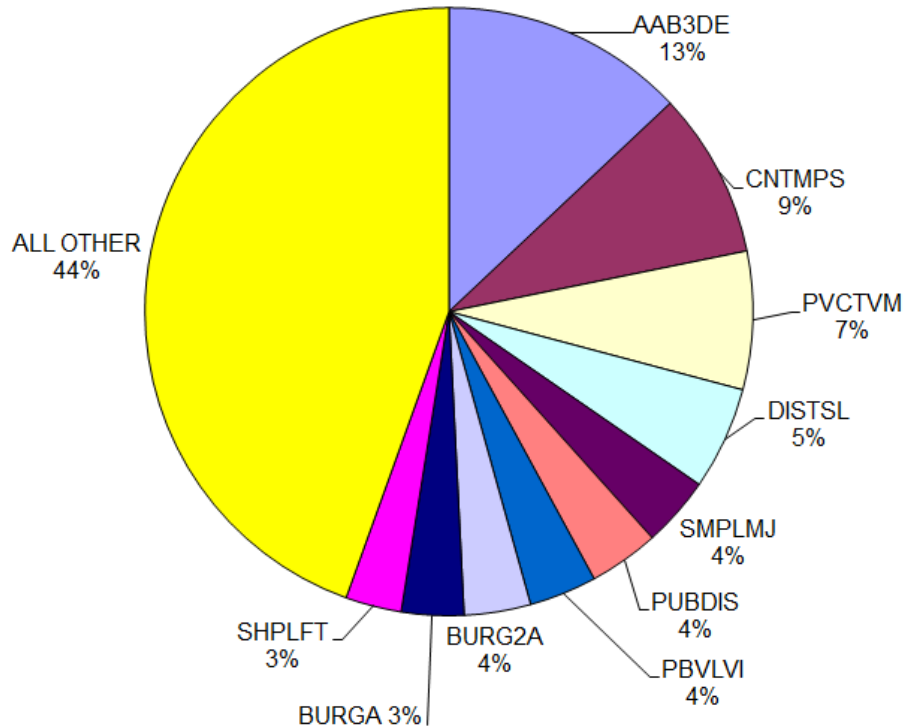


The Family Court disposed of 5,770 juvenile cases during FY 15/16. Probation was the primary disposition in sixty-two percent of the cases. Another ten percent of the cases also have probation occurring as a dual sentence following a short period of commitment.



## Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated With Dispositions of Probation

FY 2015/2016



Rank	Offense	# of Cases (n=1,994)	% of All Probation (N=3,593)
1	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	466	13%
2	Contempt of Court (for a status offense)*	317	9%
3	Probation Violation (Category V Misdemeanor)	264	7%
4	Disturbing School	197	5%
5	Simple Possession of Marijuana	134	4%
5	Public Disorderly Conduct	134	4%
7	Probation Violation (Category VI Misdemeanor)	129	4%
8	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	127	4%
9	Assault and Battery 2nd degree	119	3%
10	Shoplifting	107	3%

The ten offenses listed above accounted for more than one-half of all probation dispositions during FY 15/16. In all, more than 140 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 2015/2016

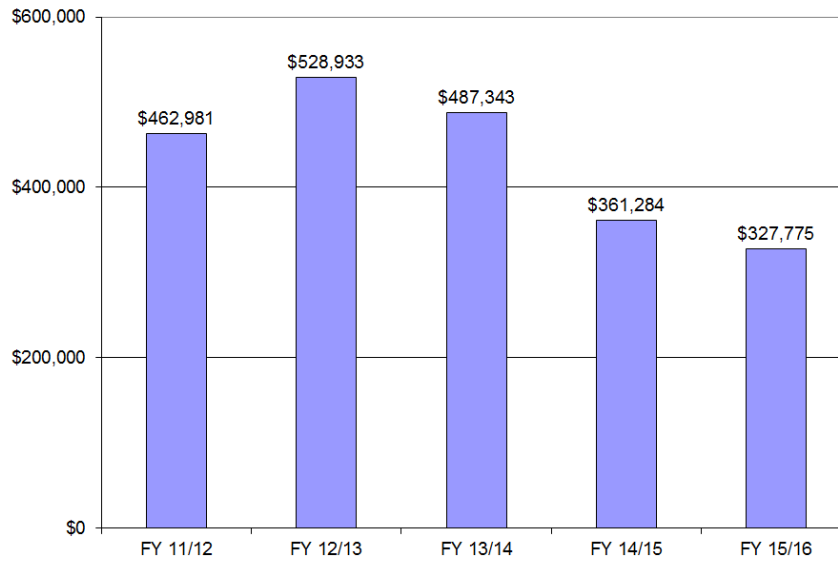
<i><b>Processing of Juvenile Cases*</b></i>	<u><b>Number</b></u>
Juvenile cases forwarded to the solicitor	15,429
Diverted or dismissed at intake level	10,647
Dismissed or acquitted at judicial level	398
School attendance ordered by Family Court	451
Probation ordered by Family Court	3,593
 <b>Community Support Services</b>	
<b>Interstate Compact:</b>	
Probationers/parolees/absconders transferred into South Carolina	141
Probationers /parolees/absconders transferred to other states	118
Travel permits issued for SC juveniles	358
Juveniles traveling to SC from other states	256
Runaways/absconders returned to South Carolina from other states	33
Runaways/absconders returned to other states	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>933</b>
 <b>Community-based Residential Services:</b>	
Admitted to marine and wilderness programs	817
Placed with multi-agency and other contractual providers	423
Short Term Alternative Placements	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,379</b>
 <b>Community Case Management</b>	
Number on probation or parole caseloads at close of FY 15/16	2,948
Juveniles released to the community in FY 15/16	1,171

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

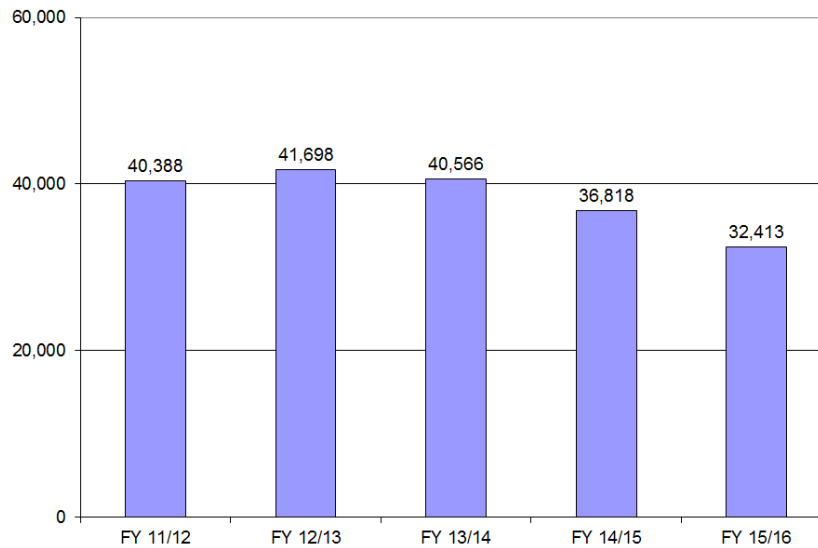
# Family Court and Juvenile Parole Board Juvenile Restitution Orders\*

FY 2011/12 through FY 2015/2016

## Monetary Restitution Ordered



## Service Hours Ordered



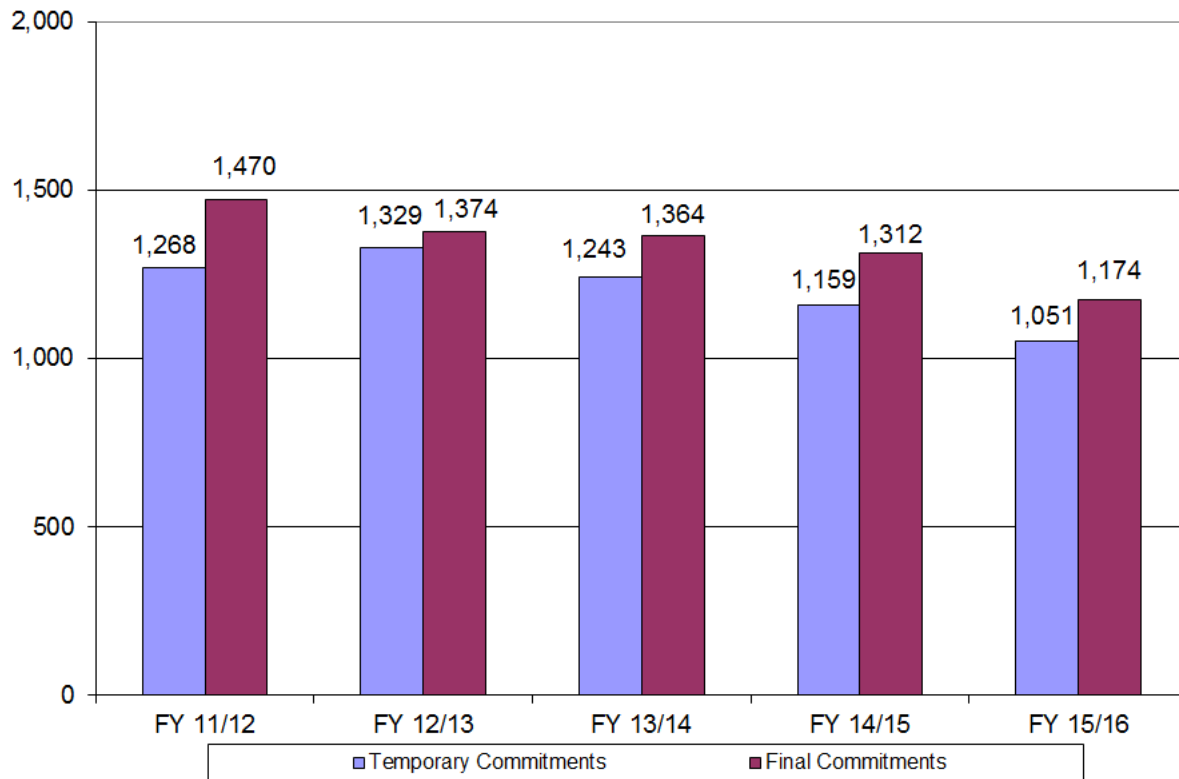
In keeping with its commitment to restorative justice, restitution continues to receive strong emphasis within DJJ. DJJ offers services that are responsive to victim, community, and offender needs. The Family Court, Juvenile Parole Board, and the DJJ Release Authority may impose restitution in the form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

During FY 15/16, juveniles were ordered to pay \$327,775 in restitution and to perform 32,412 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 2011/12 through FY 2015/2016

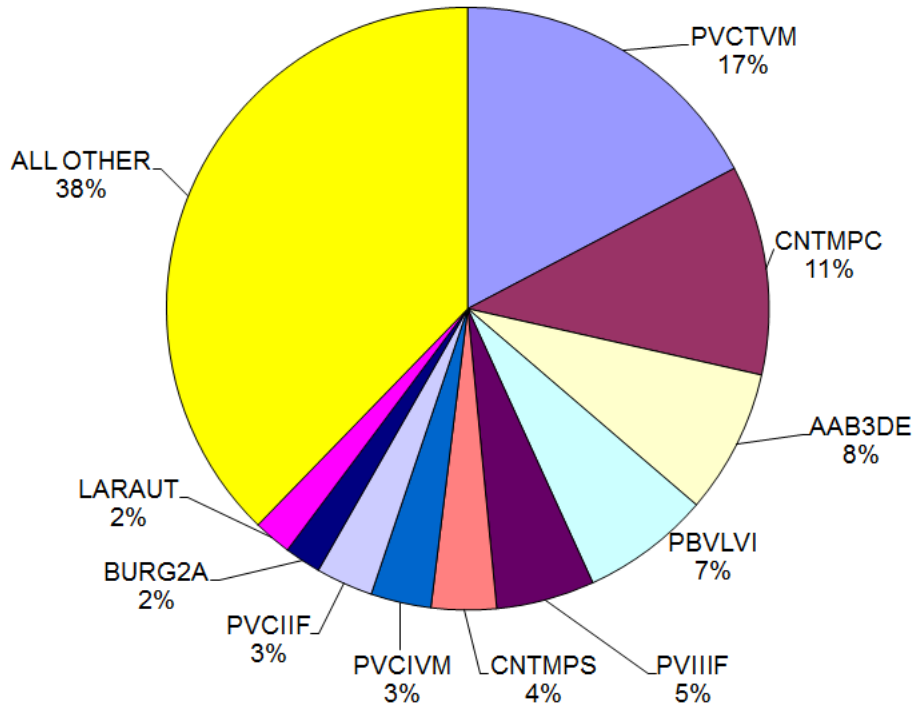


Temporary commitments to residential evaluation centers have decreased significantly (17 percent) since FY 11/12 as more court ordered community evaluations were performed.

The annual number of suspended and final commitments to DJJ custody dropped significantly in the past five years showing a 20% decrease from the baseline year of FY11/12.

## Ten Most Frequent Offenses Associated with Suspended and Final Commitments

FY 2015/2016

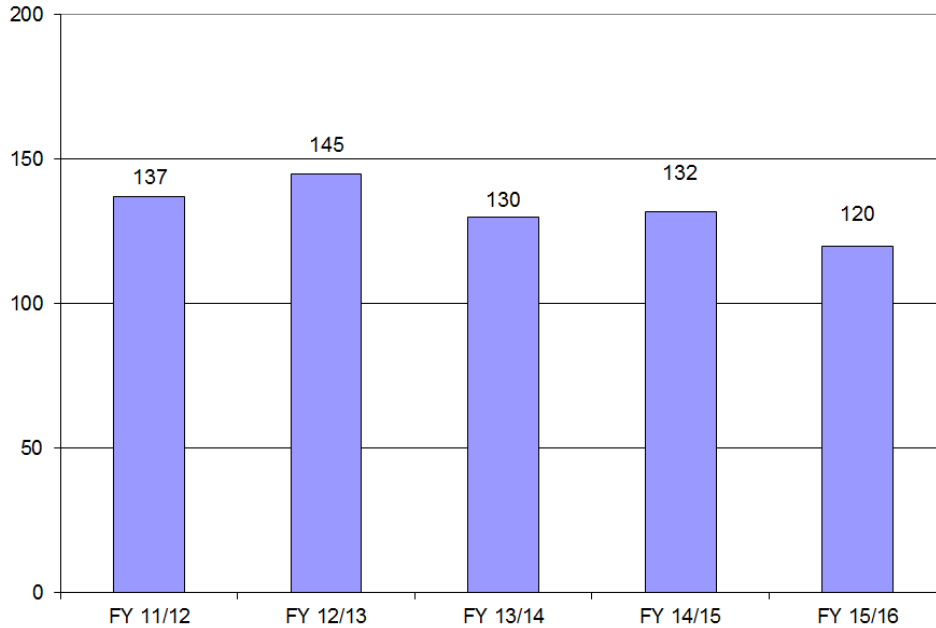


Rank	Offense	#of Cases (n= 731)	% of all Commitments (n=1,174)*
1	Probation Violation (Cat. V) Misdemeanor	203	17%
2	Contempt of Court (Criminal Offense)	132	11%
3	Assault and Battery 3rd degree	91	8%
4	Probation Violation (Cat. VI) Status	81	7%
5	Probation Violation (Category III-Felony)	62	5%
6	Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	41	4%
7	Probation Violation (Cat. IV) Misdemeanor	38	3%
8	Probation Violation (Category II-Felony)	36	3%
9	Burglary 2nd Degree (Non-Violent)	23	2%
10	Larceny: Breaking into Motor Vehicles	24	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 15/16, with seven categories of probation violations dominating the “top ten” list. In all, more than 100 individual offenses were associated with commitments to DJJ.

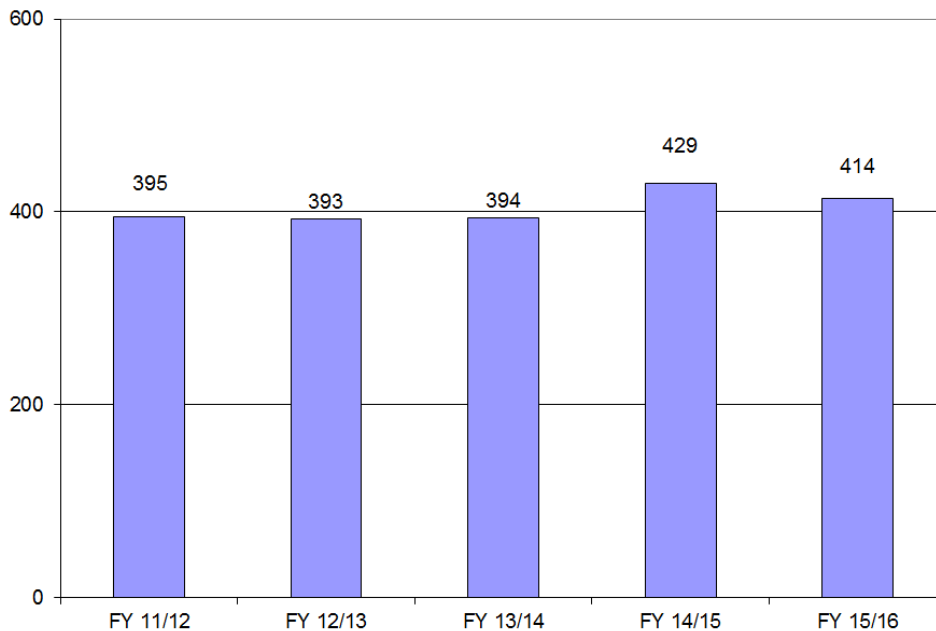
\* Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Average Daily Populations  
FY 2011/2012 through FY 2015/2016  
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 12% since FY 11/12. 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.

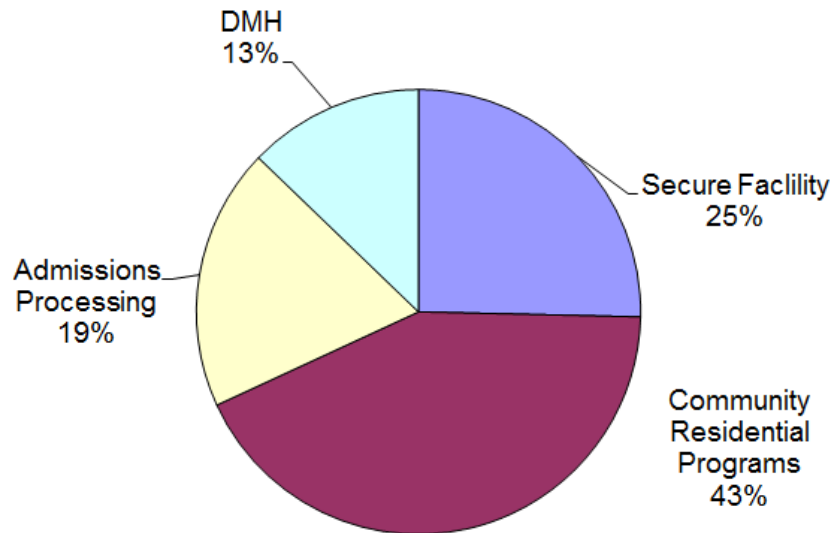
**Suspended and Final Commitment Population**



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 increased five percent since the baseline year of FY 11/12.

# Location of DJJ's Suspended and Final Commitment Population

FY 2015/2016



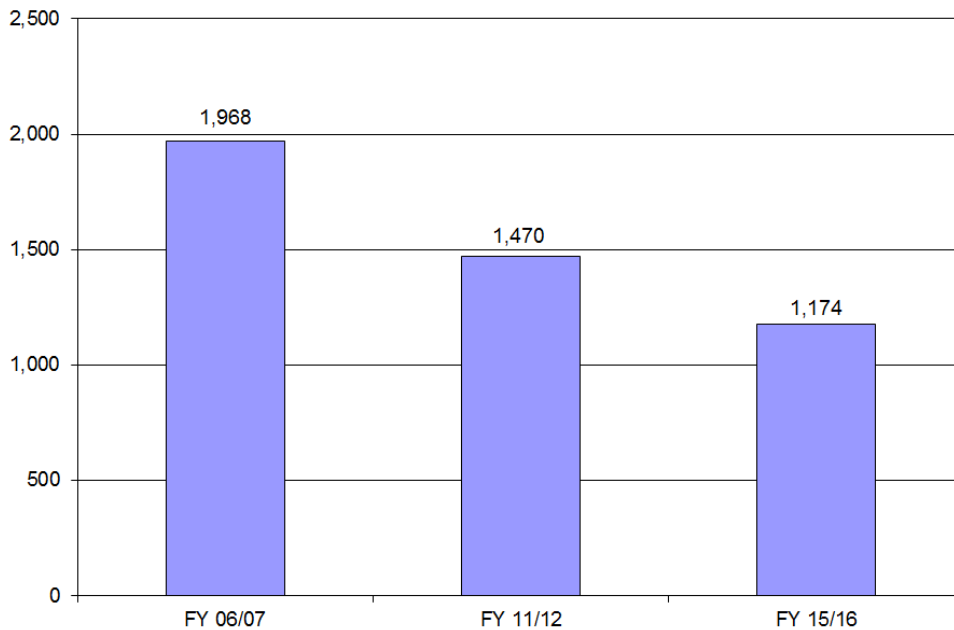
Forty-three percent (43%) of DJJ's suspended and final commitment population was housed in community residential programs on an average daily basis for FY15/16, while 25 percent was housed in hardware secure facilities. The remaining population was transferred to Department of Mental Health (DMH) treatment 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.



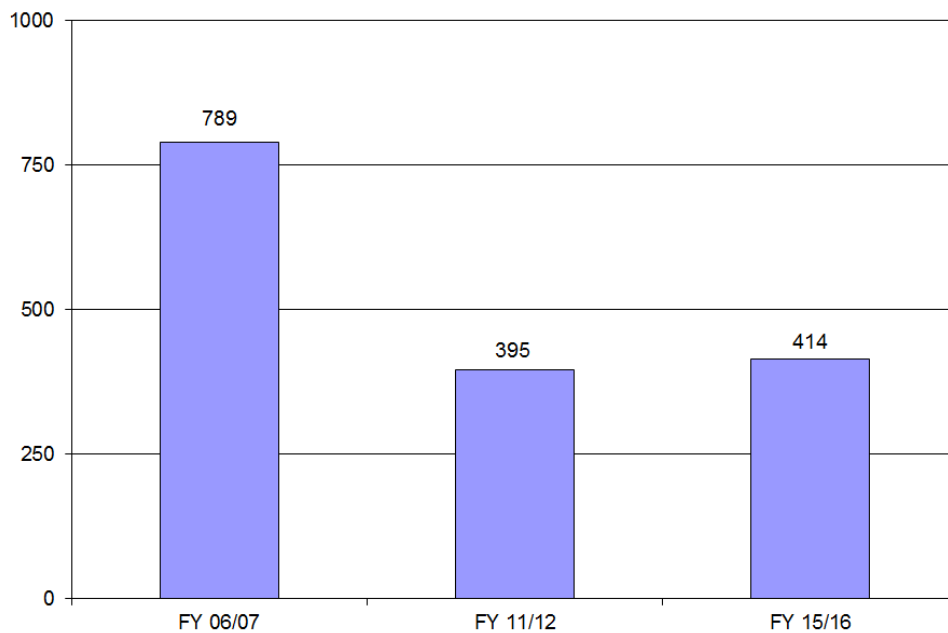
# Suspended and Final Commitments and Average Daily Populations A 10-Year Retrospective

## Suspended and Final Commitments



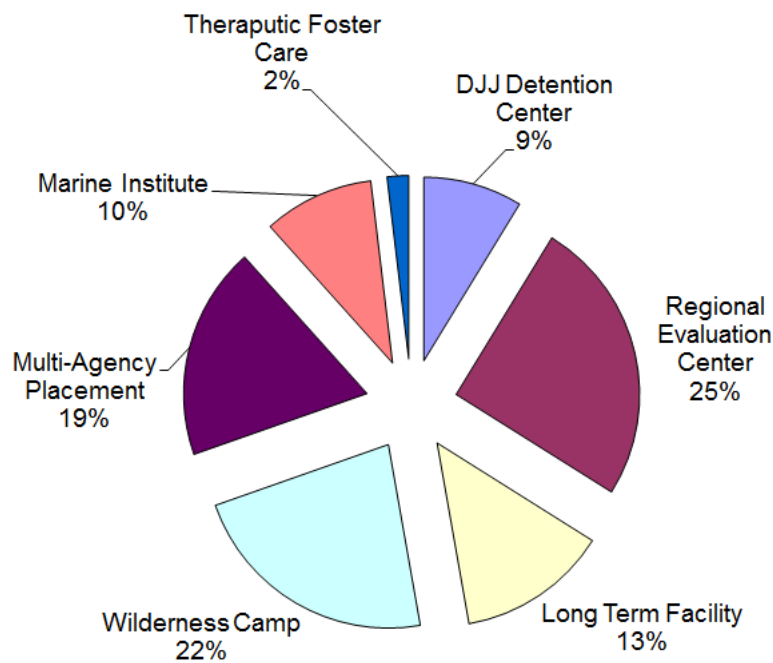
These graphs compare suspended/final commitments to DJJ custody and average daily population in FY 15/16 to the levels that existed five and 10 years ago. The number of commitments declined significantly in FY 15/16 (40% decrease) compared to the 10-year baseline. The even greater reduction of forty-eight 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. This trend has reversed itself for the 5 year span showing an increase in length of stay.

## Average Daily Population in Commitment Programs



## Average Daily Population of Juveniles in Residential Beds

Fiscal Year 2015/2016 (n=791)



On average last year, DJJ was responsible for 790 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-seven percent (47%) of these youth were in hardware secure beds (DJJ's Detention Center, Evaluation Centers, and long-term facilities), while the remaining 53% 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 2015/2016

COUNTY/ JURISDICTION	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	JUVENILES DETAINED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
	<i>FY 2015/2016</i>		<i>Prior Year</i>		
Abbeville	20	0.6%	24	0.7%	-16.7%
Aiken	105	3.2%	83	2.5%	26.5%
Allendale	27	0.8%	30	0.9%	-10.0%
Anderson	70	2.1%	90	2.7%	-22.2%
Bamberg	16	0.5%	5	0.2%	220.0%
Barnwell	16	0.5%	13	0.4%	23.1%
Beaufort	92	2.8%	50	1.5%	84.0%
Berkeley	100	3.1%	227	6.8%	-55.9%
Calhoun	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	0.0%
Charleston	434	13.3%	417	12.6%	4.1%
Cherokee	30	0.9%	21	0.6%	42.9%
Chester	28	0.9%	18	0.5%	55.6%
Chesterfield	30	0.9%	27	0.8%	11.1%
Clarendon	10	0.3%	7	0.2%	42.9%
Colleton	36	1.1%	33	1.0%	9.1%
Darlington	67	2.1%	56	1.7%	19.6%
Dillon	38	1.2%	33	1.0%	15.2%
Dorchester	80	2.5%	106	3.2%	-24.5%
Edgefield	15	0.5%	12	0.4%	25.0%
Fairfield	18	0.6%	20	0.6%	-10.0%
Florence	74	2.3%	70	2.1%	5.7%
Georgetown	29	0.9%	15	0.5%	93.3%
Greenville	462	14.2%	416	12.5%	11.1%
Greenwood	49	1.5%	73	2.2%	-32.9%
Hampton	27	0.8%	29	0.9%	-6.9%
Horry	229	7.0%	211	6.4%	8.5%
Jasper	83	2.5%	94	2.8%	-11.7%
Kershaw	27	0.8%	6	0.2%	350.0%
Lancaster	36	1.1%	33	1.0%	9.1%
Laurens	76	2.3%	86	2.6%	-11.6%
Lee	7	0.2%	13	0.4%	-46.2%
Lexington	81	2.5%	101	3.0%	-19.8%
McCormick	9	0.3%	7	0.2%	28.6%
Marion	42	1.3%	56	1.7%	-25.0%
Marlboro	20	0.6%	19	0.6%	5.3%
Newberry	9	0.3%	22	0.7%	-59.1%
Oconee	34	1.0%	27	0.8%	25.9%
Orangeburg	50	1.5%	69	2.1%	-27.5%
Pickens	56	1.7%	46	1.4%	21.7%
Richland	162	5.0%	185	5.6%	-12.4%
Saluda	6	0.2%	9	0.3%	-33.3%
Spartanburg	216	6.6%	184	5.5%	17.4%
Sumter	61	1.9%	67	2.0%	-9.0%
Union	17	0.5%	28	0.8%	-39.3%
Williamsburg	17	0.5%	9	0.3%	88.9%
York	142	4.4%	164	4.9%	-13.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>101.8%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>

APPENDIX TABLE II  
**DELINQUENCY PROCESSING RATE by COUNTY**  
 FY 2015/2016

COUNTY	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	Juvenile Cases	Delinquency Processing of Age-Eligible Juveniles	
			Percent	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	50	2%	22
Aiken	14,419	378	3%	26
Allendale	908	29	3%	32
Anderson	17,967	474	3%	26
Bamberg	1,460	36	2%	25
Barnwell	2,348	117	5%	50
Beaufort	11,979	515	4%	43
Berkeley	16,883	875	5%	52
Calhoun	1,305	39	3%	30
Charleston	25,784	1,741	7%	68
Cherokee	5,389	140	3%	26
Chester	3,131	52	2%	17
Chesterfield	4,731	107	2%	23
Clarendon	3,069	107	3%	35
Colleton	3,787	199	5%	53
Darlington	6,731	252	4%	37
Dillon	3,239	290	9%	90
Dorchester	14,817	509	3%	34
Edgefield	2,423	45	2%	19
Fairfield	2,156	62	3%	29
Florence	13,157	440	3%	33
Georgetown	5,386	191	4%	35
Greenville	42,120	1,248	3%	30
Greenwood	6,509	441	7%	68
Hampton	2,067	104	5%	50
Horry	20,665	1,555	8%	75
Jasper	2,244	183	8%	82
Kershaw	6,040	104	2%	17
Lancaster	6,799	249	4%	37
Laurens	6,074	199	3%	33
Lee	1,673	34	2%	20
Lexington	25,206	683	3%	27
McCormick	607	29	5%	48
Marion	3,169	155	5%	49
Marlboro	2,590	129	5%	50
Newberry	3,274	225	7%	69
Oconee	6,270	116	2%	19
Orangeburg	8,242	263	3%	32
Pickens	9,716	338	3%	35
Richland	33,714	810	2%	24
Saluda	1,691	32	2%	19
Spartanburg	27,340	421	2%	15
Sumter	10,503	361	3%	34
Union	2,760	242	9%	88
Williamsburg	3,276	69	2%	21
York	22,811	791	3%	35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>418,739</b>	<b>15,429</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>37</b>

\*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center

APPENDIX TABLE III  
**JUVENILE CASES to the SOLICITOR by COUNTY**  
 FY 2015/2016

COUNTY	ALL CASES	VIOLENT/SERIOUS		STATUS	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	50	11	22%	3	6%
Aiken	378	22	6%	5	1%
Allendale	29	7	24%	0	0%
Anderson	474	37	8%	46	10%
Bamberg	36	7	19%	3	8%
Barnwell	117	10	9%	27	23%
Beaufort	515	35	7%	82	16%
Berkeley	875	52	6%	118	13%
Calhoun	39	4	10%	1	3%
Charleston	1,741	81	5%	114	7%
Cherokee	140	6	4%	28	20%
Chester	52	9	17%	2	4%
Chesterfield	107	16	15%	3	3%
Clarendon	107	7	7%	0	0%
Colleton	199	11	6%	17	9%
Darlington	252	34	13%	15	6%
Dillon	290	32	11%	54	19%
Dorchester	509	41	8%	117	23%
Edgefield	45	7	16%	3	7%
Fairfield	62	5	8%	1	2%
Florence	440	36	8%	7	2%
Georgetown	191	9	5%	16	8%
Greenville	1,248	123	10%	41	3%
Greenwood	441	44	10%	51	12%
Hampton	104	12	12%	6	6%
Horry	1,555	72	5%	291	19%
Jasper	183	15	8%	31	17%
Kershaw	104	9	9%	13	13%
Lancaster	249	31	12%	0	0%
Laurens	199	14	7%	19	10%
Lee	34	6	18%	0	0%
Lexington	683	58	8%	26	4%
McCormick	29	1	3%	0	0%
Marion	155	27	17%	3	2%
Marlboro	129	13	10%	26	20%
Newberry	225	23	10%	4	2%
Oconee	116	10	9%	1	1%
Orangeburg	263	25	10%	43	16%
Pickens	338	39	12%	29	9%
Richland	810	100	12%	24	3%
Saluda	32	5	16%	1	3%
Spartanburg	421	38	9%	25	6%
Sumter	361	31	9%	32	9%
Union	242	10	4%	58	24%
Williamsburg	69	17	25%	10	14%
York	791	55	7%	81	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,429</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>10%</b>

APPENDIX TABLE IV  
**SOLICITOR ACTIONS on JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY**  
 FY 2015/2016

COUNTY	DISMISS	DIVERT	PROSECUTE	ISSUE RULE	TOTAL*
Abbeville	4	0	3	0	7
Aiken	88	188	212	1	489
Allendale	18	2	17	0	37
Anderson	151	157	232	0	540
Bamberg	10	5	13	0	28
Barnwell	48	42	77	0	167
Beaufort	260	286	228	0	774
Berkeley	182	426	457	0	1,065
Calhoun	2	2	20	0	24
Charleston	181	846	1097	2	2,126
Cherokee	31	64	65	0	160
Chester	17	18	46	0	81
Chesterfield	24	57	64	1	146
Clarendon	29	71	22	0	122
Colleton	74	63	77	0	214
Darlington	54	83	142	1	280
Dillon	63	48	133	0	244
Dorchester	333	83	298	0	714
Edgefield	5	11	20	0	36
Fairfield	15	26	28	0	69
Florence	215	205	137	2	559
Georgetown	98	65	118	0	281
Greenville	298	780	806	0	1,884
Greenwood	166	187	214	0	567
Hampton	21	42	44	0	107
Horry	343	700	767	0	1,810
Jasper	59	45	91	0	195
Kershaw	45	49	64	0	158
Lancaster	80	119	104	0	303
Laurens	48	93	113	0	254
Lee	11	9	17	0	37
Lexington	111	405	341	1	858
McCormick	7	5	18	0	30
Marion	89	43	66	0	198
Marlboro	30	39	96	0	165
Newberry	17	142	71	0	230
Oconee	16	50	64	0	130
Orangeburg	42	62	288	1	393
Pickens	70	141	204	1	416
Richland	212	253	653	5	1,123
Saluda	3	10	23	0	36
Spartanburg	61	126	309	0	496
Sumter	66	193	142	0	401
Union	13	74	162	0	249
Williamsburg	21	19	32	0	72
York	178	374	540	2	1,094
Other Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>6,708</b>	<b>8,735</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19,369</b>

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

APPENDIX TABLE V  
DISPOSITION of JUVENILE CASES by COUNTY  
FY 2015/2016

COUNTY	DISMISS	SCHOOL ORDER	PROBATION	COMMITMENT	OTHER	TOTAL*
Abbeville	1	1	14	8	0	24
Aiken	37	3	110	28	2	180
Allendale	0	0	9	1	0	10
Anderson	17	8	100	26	0	151
Bamberg	1	0	8	5	0	14
Barnwell	10	2	37	2	1	52
Beaufort	3	0	50	27	10	90
Berkeley	10	1	172	17	0	200
Calhoun	2	1	13	4	1	21
Charleston	12	0	426	76	15	529
Cherokee	0	0	25	6	0	31
Chester	2	0	22	7	3	34
Chesterfield	1	5	24	4	0	34
Clarendon	1	0	2	0	0	3
Colleton	2	4	39	6	0	51
Darlington	6	5	66	20	0	97
Dillon	4	24	70	19	1	118
Dorchester	11	39	69	18	2	139
Edgefield	1	0	23	7	0	31
Fairfield	0	0	16	5	1	22
Florence	28	5	51	23	10	117
Georgetown	49	0	59	17	0	125
Greenville	38	34	300	112	20	504
Greenwood	0	0	98	33	0	131
Hampton	1	0	13	2	0	16
Horry	28	130	317	136	16	627
Jasper	2	0	37	11	0	50
Kershaw	0	9	38	10	1	58
Lancaster	3	5	34	12	8	62
Laurens	0	0	83	24	2	109
Lee	5	0	8	3	1	17
Lexington	5	7	182	46	3	243
McCormick	0	0	18	4	0	22
Marion	2	3	27	16	0	48
Marlboro	4	19	35	13	0	71
Newberry	4	0	34	2	0	40
Oconee	38	0	25	4	0	67
Orangeburg	19	37	104	21	12	193
Pickens	1	2	92	55	0	150
Richland	24	0	235	156	19	434
Saluda	0	0	14	5	0	19
Spartanburg	10	6	189	72	3	280
Sumter	2	4	68	22	0	96
Union	0	46	54	23	0	123
Williamsburg	6	1	12	0	1	20
York	8	50	171	66	22	317
Out of State	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>5,770</b>

\*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 2015/2016

COUNTY/JURISDICTION	MONETARY RESTITUTION		COMMUNITY SERVICE	
	AMOUNT ORDERED	AMOUNT PAID	HOURS ORDERED	HOURS SERVED
Abbeville	\$3,052.96	\$1,878.52	0.00	0.00
Aiken	\$4,167.04	\$4,578.67	465.00	249.00
Allendale	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.00	0.00
Anderson	\$10,991.51	\$9,304.60	485.00	219.00
Bamberg	\$0.00	\$450.00	25.00	40.00
Barnwell	\$2,651.88	\$220.00	30.00	30.00
Beaufort	\$0.00	\$322.86	40.00	0.00
Berkeley	\$3,513.93	\$7,696.49	1512.00	1530.00
Calhoun	\$51.00	\$400.38	0.00	234.00
Charleston	\$10,415.32	\$11,829.07	5935.00	4328.55
Cherokee	\$11,118.27	\$1,410.00	610.00	297.50
Chester	\$5,061.19	\$4,015.83	460.00	370.00
Chesterfield	\$3,167.14	\$812.00	120.00	140.00
Clarendon	\$822.42	\$192.50	25.00	28.50
Colleton	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	95.00	190.00
Darlington	\$7,144.12	\$5,250.46	925.00	410.00
Dillon	\$1,681.50	\$527.00	345.00	164.00
Dorchester	\$2,380.00	\$2,975.00	600.00	864.87
Edgefield	\$1,500.00	\$670.00	90.00	144.00
Fairfield	\$0.00	\$0.00	70.00	60.00
Florence	\$24,123.00	\$2,603.78	1255.00	824.80
Georgetown	\$4,064.40	\$7,158.23	150.00	304.25
Greenville	\$18,842.39	\$12,273.89	2207.00	850.50
Greenwood	\$6,635.65	\$5,989.06	100.00	218.90
Hampton	\$175.00	\$130.00	0.00	0.00
Horry	\$8,645.31	\$12,168.48	2900.00	2095.25
Jasper	\$0.00	\$250.00	0.00	0.00
Kershaw	\$648.22	\$695.22	20.00	165.00
Lancaster	\$9,299.83	\$5,313.22	1290.00	890.30
Laurens	\$10,009.63	\$8,669.65	2060.00	1316.00
Lee	\$889.80	\$54.00	55.00	35.00
Lexington	\$23,705.64	\$13,725.52	545.00	540.00
McCormick	\$573.14	\$1,754.62	175.00	15.00
Marion	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	305.00	197.00
Marlboro	\$3,692.45	\$1,100.00	80.00	40.00
Newberry	\$11,150.78	\$15,108.15	685.00	390.00
Oconee	\$1,883.00	\$3,173.00	350.00	273.50
Orangeburg	\$10,941.87	\$8,507.80	739.00	795.00
Pickens	\$4,473.69	\$9,238.98	1484.00	1191.60
Richland	\$9,967.91	\$4,858.26	1555.50	1866.30
Saluda	\$570.55	\$611.55	135.00	113.00
Spartanburg	\$14,266.71	\$11,493.45	1925.00	1567.80
Sumter	\$35,570.68	\$4,687.62	50.00	0.00
Union	\$1,003.00	\$671.25	895.00	413.00
Williamsburg	\$0.00	\$276.12	115.00	130.00
York	\$25,973.59	\$7,990.83	1505.00	1196.50
Juvenile Parole Board	\$29,900.73	\$9,393.28	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$327,775.25</b>	<b>\$201,429.34</b>	<b>32,412.50</b>	<b>24,728.12</b>

APPENDIX TABLE VII  
**COMMITMENTS by COUNTY**  
 FY 2015/2016

COUNTY	EVALUATION COMMITMENTS		FINAL COMMITMENTS	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Abbeville	3	0%	8	1%
Aiken	40	4%	28	2%
Allendale	2	0%	1	0%
Anderson	27	3%	26	2%
Bamberg	6	1%	5	0%
Barnwell	13	1%	2	0%
Beaufort	22	2%	27	2%
Berkeley	39	4%	17	1%
Calhoun	5	0%	4	0%
Charleston	100	10%	76	6%
Cherokee	7	1%	6	1%
Chester	10	1%	7	1%
Chesterfield	15	1%	4	0%
Clarendon	1	0%	0	0%
Colleton	4	0%	6	1%
Darlington	18	2%	20	2%
Dillon	15	1%	19	2%
Dorchester	25	2%	18	2%
Edgefield	11	1%	7	1%
Fairfield	6	1%	5	0%
Florence	26	2%	23	2%
Georgetown	19	2%	17	1%
Greenville	79	8%	112	10%
Greenwood	32	3%	33	3%
Hampton	7	1%	2	0%
Horry	96	9%	136	12%
Jasper	11	1%	11	1%
Kershaw	10	1%	10	1%
Lancaster	14	1%	12	1%
Laurens	23	2%	24	2%
Lee	2	0%	3	0%
Lexington	52	5%	46	4%
McCormick	4	0%	4	0%
Marion	10	1%	16	1%
Marlboro	5	0%	13	1%
Newberry	12	1%	2	0%
Oconee	4	0%	4	0%
Orangeburg	19	2%	21	2%
Pickens	46	4%	55	5%
Richland	79	8%	156	13%
Saluda	6	1%	5	0%
Spartanburg	54	5%	72	6%
Sumter	33	3%	22	2%
Union	15	1%	23	2%
Williamsburg	2	0%	0	0%
York	22	2%	66	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>100%</b>

APPENDIX TABLE VIII  
**DETENTION and COMMITMENT RATES by COUNTY**  
 FY 2015/2016

COUNTY	All Juveniles Ages 10 - 16*	JUVENILES DETAINED		JUVENILES COMMITTED	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Abbeville	2,310	20	9	8	3
Aiken	14,419	105	7	28	2
Allendale	908	27	30	1	1
Anderson	17,967	70	4	26	1
Bamberg	1,460	16	11	5	3
Barnwell	2,348	16	7	2	1
Beaufort	11,979	92	8	27	2
Berkeley	16,883	100	6	17	1
Calhoun	1,305	9	7	4	3
Charleston	25,784	434	17	76	3
Cherokee	5,389	30	6	6	1
Chester	3,131	28	9	7	2
Chesterfield	4,731	30	6	4	1
Clarendon	3,069	10	3	0	0
Colleton	3,787	36	10	6	2
Darlington	6,731	67	10	20	3
Dillon	3,239	38	12	19	6
Dorchester	14,817	80	5	18	1
Edgefield	2,423	15	6	7	3
Fairfield	2,156	18	8	5	2
Florence	13,157	74	6	23	2
Georgetown	5,386	29	5	17	3
Greenville	42,120	462	11	112	3
Greenwood	6,509	49	8	33	5
Hampton	2,067	27	13	2	1
Horry	20,665	229	11	136	7
Jasper	2,244	83	37	11	5
Kershaw	6,040	27	4	10	2
Lancaster	6,799	36	5	12	2
Laurens	6,074	76	13	24	4
Lee	1,673	7	4	3	2
Lexington	25,206	81	3	46	2
McCormick	607	9	15	4	7
Marion	3,169	42	13	16	5
Marlboro	2,590	20	8	13	5
Newberry	3,274	9	3	2	1
Oconee	6,270	34	5	4	1
Orangeburg	8,242	50	6	21	3
Pickens	9,716	56	6	55	6
Richland	33,714	162	5	156	5
Saluda	1,691	6	4	5	3
Spartanbur	27,340	216	8	72	3
Sumter	10,503	61	6	22	2
Union	2,760	17	6	23	8
Williamsburg	3,276	17	5	0	0
York	22,811	142	6	66	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>418,739</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>3</b>

\*2010 Population Census provided by SC Data Center