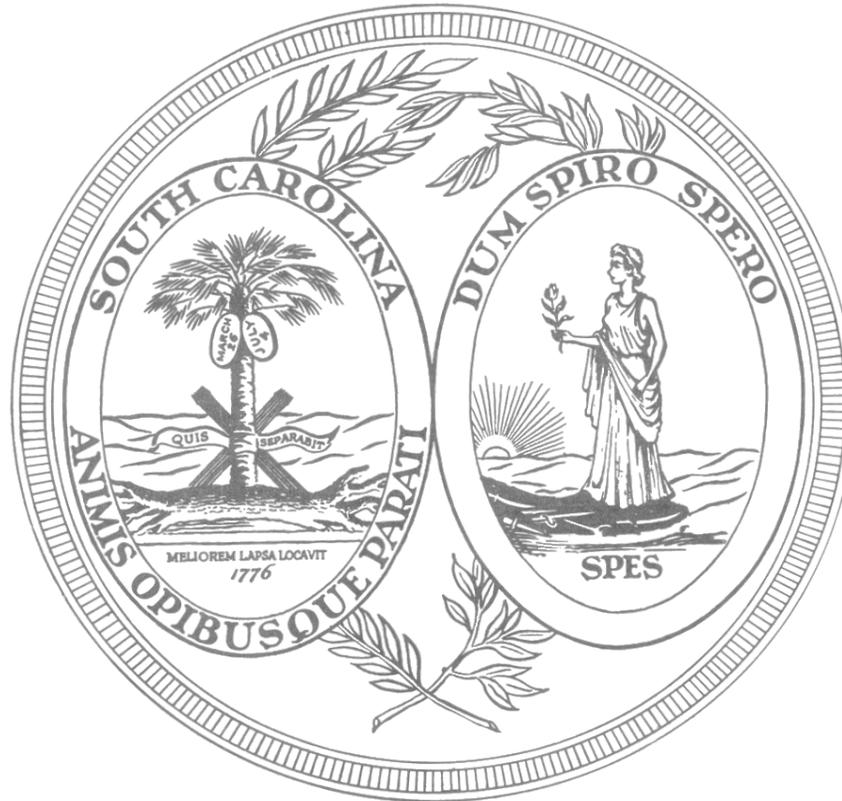
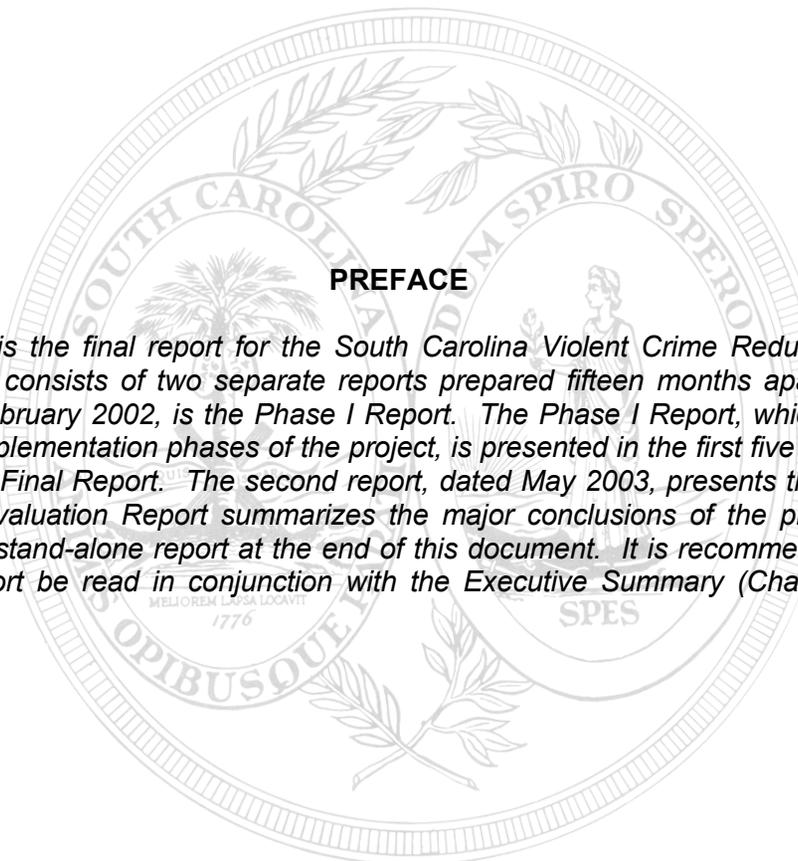


**SOUTH CAROLINA
VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROJECT
*FINAL REPORT***



Justice Planning Associates, Inc.

May 2003

The seal of the State of South Carolina is centered in the background. It features a circular design with a palmetto tree on the left and a female figure holding a scroll on the right. The text "SOUTH CAROLINA" is at the top, "1776" is at the bottom, and "SPES BONA" is on the right. The motto "DUM SPIRO SPERO" is written across the middle.

PREFACE

This document is the final report for the South Carolina Violent Crime Reduction Project. The final report consists of two separate reports prepared fifteen months apart. The first report, dated February 2002, is the Phase I Report. The Phase I Report, which details the planning and implementation phases of the project, is presented in the first five chapters and appendix of the Final Report. The second report, dated May 2003, presents the Evaluation Report. The Evaluation Report summarizes the major conclusions of the project, and is presented as a stand-alone report at the end of this document. It is recommended that the Evaluation Report be read in conjunction with the Executive Summary (Chapter I) to the Phase I Report.

**SOUTH CAROLINA
VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROJECT
*PHASE I REPORT***



Justice Planning Associates, Inc.

February 2002

**SOUTH CAROLINA VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROJECT
PHASE I REPORT**

February 2002

Prepared for:

South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council

***Under Direction of:*
Office of Justice Programs**

Contract #02 220577

Prepared by:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been prepared for the South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council, under the direction of the Office of Justice Programs. Justice Planning Associates wishes to gratefully acknowledge those individuals who serve on the Council and the Project Director.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Justice Planning Associates wishes to acknowledge those individuals whose excellent cooperation and thoughtful participation have contributed so substantially to the South Carolina Violent Crime Reduction Project. The Consultant would like to thank the South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council, those persons identified in Chapter II as project contacts, and specifically those individuals who serve as part of the Orangeburg County Violent Crime Reduction Advisory Group.

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Orangeburg City Manager

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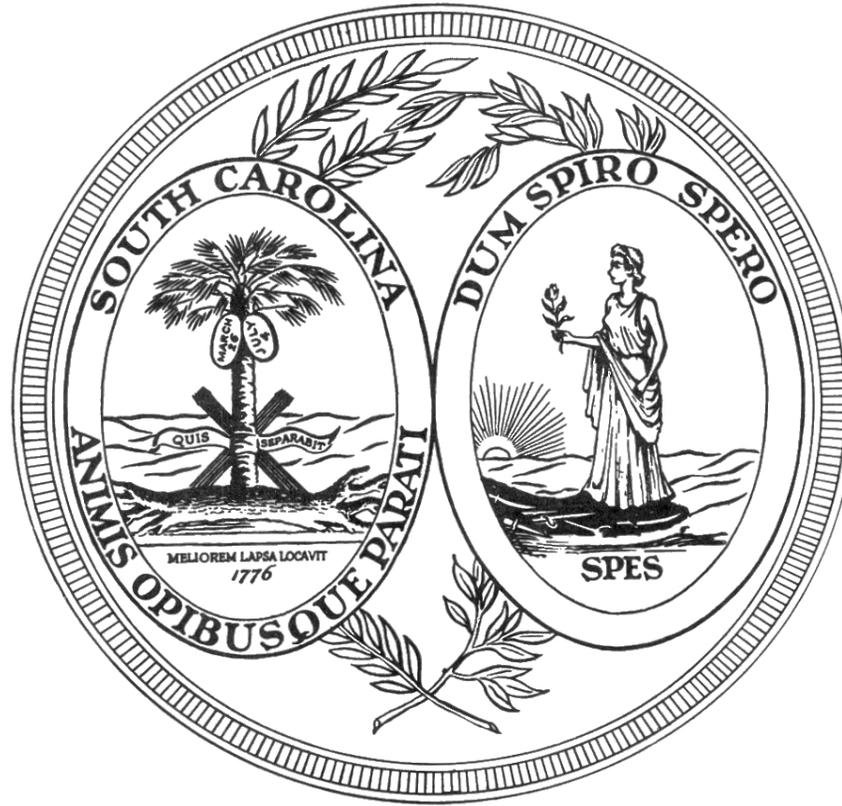
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CHAPTER I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHAPTER I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In 1999, South Carolina ranked second only to Florida in per capita violent crime rate. In May 2001, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, acting on behalf of the South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council, solicited proposals to substantially reduce violent crime in a targeted county during a two-year planning, implementation, and evaluation period. The project was to have three phases: a six-month planning phase, a twelve-month implementation phase, and up to a six-month evaluation phase. The Executive Summary, and the detailed report which follows, document the planning phase of the project.

A. PROJECT HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY

Justice Planning Associates (JPA) was selected to commence Phase I, the planning phase, in August 2001. The planning phase was scheduled to run for six months, concluding at the end of January 2002. The problem confronting OJP and its consultant can be stated simply. Crime in South Carolina is inordinately high. Despite millions of dollars in grant funding expended for a variety of programs designed to abate crime, violent crime rates in South Carolina continue to remain high, even in comparison to neighboring states with similar demographics. OJP, therefore, wished to make an all-out effort to reduce violent crime (defined as murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) by up to fifty percent, in a targeted jurisdiction. The underlying premise was that if piecemeal efforts would not work, an extraordinarily concentrated effort of analysis and grant funding would.

The methodology to be employed included a three phase effort of planning, implementation, and evaluation. The planning phase, now concluded, began with an analysis of statewide and comparative county crime data. As a result of that initial analysis, Orangeburg County was selected as the target county for a number of reasons. First, the 1999 data, which was the latest statewide data available at that time, showed Orangeburg County as number one in the state in violent crime rate with a rate of 160.7 crimes per 10,000 population, compared to a statewide average of 86.5. Second, although the statewide violent crime rate was showing a slight decrease during the late 1990's, violent crime, both as a real number, and on a comparative per capita basis, was increasing in Orangeburg. Third, in 1999, Orangeburg County's clearance rate (essentially the rate of arrests to offenses) for violent crimes was the lowest in the state. Thus, in terms of impact on the general public, and specifically on victims of violent crimes, there was an inordinately high crime rate combined with an inordinately low clearance rate. The Public Safety Coordinating Council concurred with the Consultant's recommendation that Orangeburg County be selected as the target county for the violent crime reduction project.

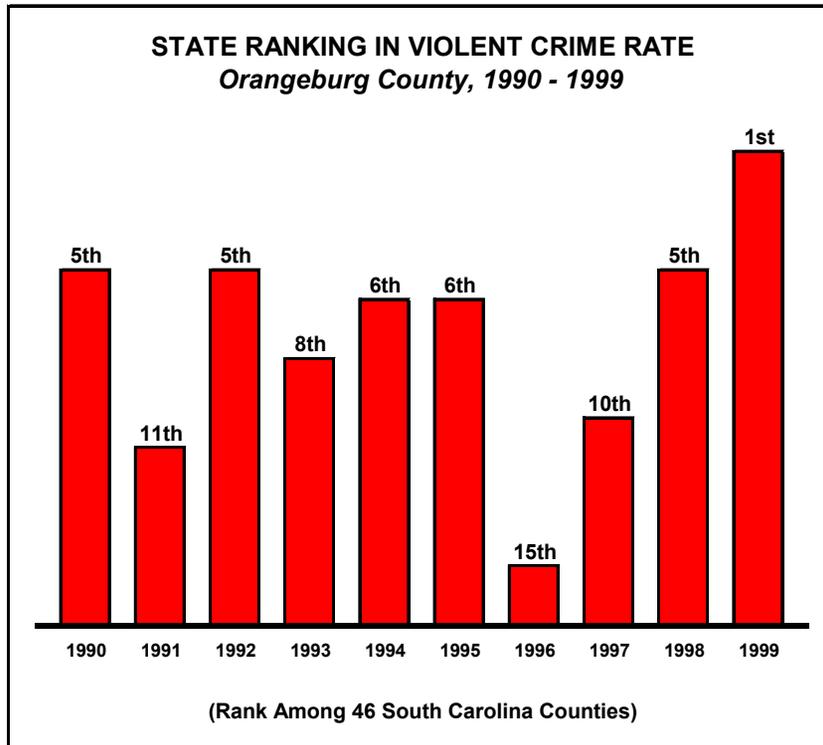
Once Orangeburg County was selected as the target county, the research portion of Phase I became more intensely focused. General demographic data on factors likely to predispose a jurisdiction to violent crime were analyzed and compared to crime data. Specific law enforcement and prosecutorial practices in Orangeburg County were examined, and crime reduction programs from other jurisdictions around the nation were analyzed.

CHAPTER I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A great deal of time was spent on-site, meeting with command staff of the Sheriff’s Office and the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety, riding with patrol officers and investigators, and interviewing other system participants. An advisory group, illustrated in the Acknowledgements, was formed to engage in informal discussions and strategy sessions. A detailed list of the people involved in the Planning Phase is illustrated in Chapter II.

Report Organization

The report is organized in the following chapters:



<u>Chapter I</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
<u>Chapter II</u>
PROJECT METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH
<u>Chapter III</u>
IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET COUNTY
<u>Chapter IV</u>
DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH
<u>Chapter V</u>
SPECIFIC CRIME REDUCTION MEASURES

CHAPTER I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

B. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Executive Summary briefly synthesizes a very complicated and detailed planning process. The overall problem-solving approach to the crime reduction process is explained in this section. The chapters which follow provide details of methodology and research, and of specific conclusions and crime reduction measures.

As the Consultant commenced the analytical process of Phase I, a subtle paradigm shift began to occur. The original project premise had been that an intense allocation of external resources (primarily in the form of grant-funded programs) would be planned during Phase I and then implemented at the beginning of Phase II. As many resources as possible would be planned to coincide with a specific start date to facilitate evaluation of a specific twelve month period. That intense level of external support would run for twelve months and then either expire, continue at a substantially diminished level, or be picked-up at some level by the County. At the conclusion of the twelve month implementation period, decreases in crime during the twelve months of Phase II would be measured and evaluated during Phase III, the evaluation period.

Once the analysis was underway, and a comprehensive dialogue began to occur among JPA, OJP, the Coordinating Council, and others, two questions began to surface. First, if a broad spectrum of outside resources were to be brought to bear without an understanding of the specific causes of crime in Orangeburg County, how would the project team ever know which measures were most likely to effect a change? And, as a corollary, even granting successful results, without knowing which measures were likely to have effected a change, how could a county sustain any significant reduction in violent crime? Second, even if the

causes of crime could be identified and targeted with specific external resources, how could reductions in crime be sustained as some or most of those external resources were withdrawn at the end of the twelve month period?

With these questions in mind, the Consultant decided to try to focus some early analytical attention on the specific causes of violent crime in Orangeburg County. A group of demographic factors, generally thought to predispose toward crime, including age, race, education, employment, per capita income, and so on, were examined on a comparative basis. The conclusion was that although those factors were a part of the equation in Orangeburg County, there were other counties with similar demographics and much lower crime rates.

Geographic characteristics were analyzed, and a visual map of the State's violent crime rate was developed. It was readily apparent that Orangeburg County occupies a pocket of high violent crime rate, and is surrounded by other counties with much lower crime rates. Finally, the presence of internal institutions, such as South Carolina State University, were extensively discussed and examined for a direct connection to the high violent crime rate without any conclusive result.

As the analysis began to rule-out demographic, geographical, or special institutional factors as providing sufficient differentiation from other counties, and particularly in view of the recent per capita increase in violent crime relative to the rest of the State, a cultural explanation began to emerge from the dialogues and from observation of the County. There has been an unusual degree of acceptance of, and tolerance for, crime in Orangeburg County at almost all levels within the community. The historical perception from residents of the County has appeared to be "That's just

CHAPTER I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orangeburg.” The local image has been that of a county in which people are likelier to resort to violence and to condone crime, and less likely to assist police and prosecutors, and to convict criminals. And that general cultural acceptance appears to have been facilitated within the traditional law enforcement, prosecutorial, and trial mechanisms.

Conversations with patrol officers, investigators, and even members of the command staff of the major law enforcement agencies in Orangeburg County revealed a fairly casual attitude about certain street crime such as simple assaults. In addition, innumerable anecdotal references were made to a perceived “good old boy network” that had historically encouraged differentiated responses to criminal activity. It appeared that recent law enforcement practices, particularly within previous Sheriff’s administrations, had inadvertently permitted a climate in which crime had flourished. Both anecdotal evidence and the extremely low arrest rate indicated a situation in which law enforcement was having a relatively low impact on crime. There was also a fairly universal perception, shared by the Consultant, that plea bargains were generous and that real jail time was rare even when arrest and prosecution did occur.

This cultural etiology increasingly directed the analysis internally into organizational and management practices instead of into external resources which might be brought to bear. As that internal examination intensified, there was increasing evidence that the traditional mechanisms of deterrence simply were not working well in Orangeburg County. Far too few people were being arrested or otherwise influenced by diligent policing to create a general deterrent effect or to specifically curb recidivism. And the judicial process was not adding a significant quotient of deterrence in the prosecution, conviction, sentencing component.

The national research into other crime reduction programs tended to confirm the Orangeburg analysis. There was no single programmatic pattern for success. No particular package of external resources or funding initiatives appeared to hold the key to reducing violent crime. The common thread among the successful programs appeared to be primarily a determined leadership and conscientious management rather than the external introduction of new or augmenting resources. New York City, for instance, had decreased its Part I Index crimes (which include the four violent crime categories) from about 600,000 to about 300,000 during the eight-year period from 1993 to 2000, while actually reducing the total number of sworn officers. The national experience tended to confirm the idea emerging from the Orangeburg County analysis that traditional law enforcement mechanisms can be inherently effective in deterring crime given sufficiently determined leadership and appropriate management practices.

As this conclusion began to gain acceptance among various planning participants, the Phase I effort began to take on aspects of a management analysis. Extensive discussions with the command staff of the two major departments (the Sheriff’s Office and the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety), and more specifically with Sheriff Williams and Chief Davis, focused on collaborative activities involving the two departments, and on internal practices. Chief Davis had been a prime mover on the Coordinating Council in developing a comprehensive crime reduction effort, and was very receptive to any suggestions to improve his department’s morale or to take a more focused approach to violent crime. Sheriff Williams had recently been elected (he took office in January 2001) and was already taking steps to increase professionalism and morale, and to focus on street level law enforcement.

CHAPTER I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The original concept of reaching the end of Phase I and then implementing a host of measures involving external resources was evolving into a problem-solving situation in which the Consultant and various agencies could make and implement immediate suggestions for reducing crime. In addition, concerns regarding sustainability began to abate somewhat as the emphasis shifted away from externally-funded programs with a twelve month duration, to a primary emphasis on strategic and management issues which were not dependent on securing ongoing funding resources.

The list of recommended measures which follows is a hybrid of internal measures already underway (although much remains to be done internally), and of external resources or new programs which will be developed and implemented in the second phase of the project. More detailed discussions of the specific crime reduction measures can be found in Chapter V. But the general concepts can be summarized as follows:

- First, law enforcement should take a leadership role in reducing acceptance of violent crime and in creating effective deterrence through a combination of improved patrol and investigative practices.
- Second, internal policies and practices should emphasize a determination to curtail both violent crime and antecedents such as narcotic and other street crimes.
- Third, the two major departments should do a more effective job of sharing intelligence and resources, and should take a more collaborative approach to reducing crime.

- Fourth, specific resources such as crime mapping should be made available to both departments to enable patrol and investigative resources to target violent crime in both time and place.
- Fifth, a special effort should be made to reduce drug trafficking through increased departmental enforcement, through creation of a multi-jurisdictional task force, through expedited drug testing, and through more concentrated prosecution.
- Sixth, more effective prosecution of violent crime should be encouraged in Orangeburg County through a combination of targeted or grant-funded prosecutors and a permanent non-rotating Circuit Judge.

Conclusion

An unusually high violent crime rate does not occur in a vacuum. There are multiple causes and antecedents to violent crime. Similarly, solutions to reduce violent crime require simultaneous efforts on several fronts. Phase I involved a very collaborative process in which a large number of dedicated people cooperated to achieve a shared goal: the reduction of violent crime. The measures illustrated above and detailed in Chapter V represent the fruits of that collaborative process. They are, in many cases, simply the continuation and intensification of ongoing efforts by the various components of the Orangeburg County criminal justice system to perform their fundamental missions. As the Phase II and Phase III efforts continue, it is hoped that the same spirit of collaboration and cooperation will infuse the project, and result in a significant and sustainable decrease in violent crime.



CHAPTER II

PROJECT METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

CHAPTER II: PROJECT METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the project methodology, work plan, and project schedule. The chapter also examines the Consultant’s approach to the project in terms of client interaction and consensus-building.

A. PROJECT METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE

The project methodology and work plan is based on the original request for proposals from the Office of Justice Programs. The twenty-four month project is organized into three phases: a six-month Planning Phase; a twelve-month Implementation Phase; and a six-month Evaluation Phase. The phases and major tasks are illustrated in Table 2-1. Table 2-2 outlines the work plan for the project. Table 2-3 summarizes the project schedule.

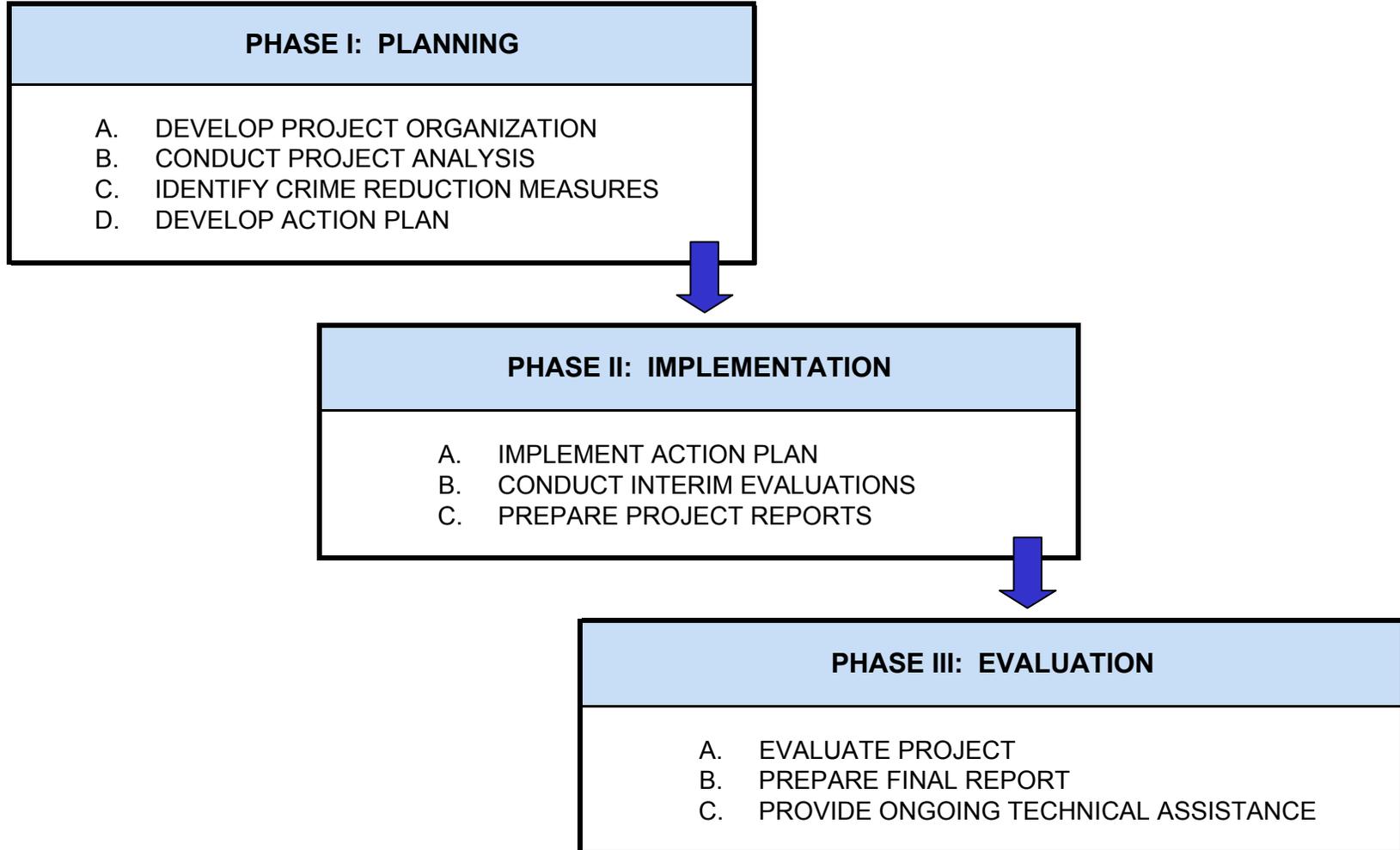
The first phase, Planning, involves organizing the project and selecting the target county; performing data analysis; identifying, proposing, and selecting crime reduction measures; and developing the action plan to be implemented. The planning phase establishes the foundation and direction of the project. This report represents the completion of Phase I.

The second phase, Implementation, involves application of the selected violent crime reduction measures. During this phase, selected crime reduction measures will commence, and will be monitored and evaluated over the period, with refinements made as necessary. Throughout the year-long process, progress reports will be prepared to document ongoing activities of the Consultant, the Project Advisory Committee, and the overall implementation effort.

The third and final phase, Evaluation, involves determining the overall effectiveness of the project. This phase includes comparison of year-end results with projected trends and project objectives. A final report will be prepared which will include all analyses, conclusions, and recommendations for reducing violent crime. The Consultant will, as required, prepare press releases and participate in any public presentations of the project results. Finally, ongoing technical assistance will be provided, also as required, to address issues of sustainability in the target county, and to commence possible planning for a new target jurisdiction.

Over the course of completing Phase I, the Consultant has essentially completed the planning tasks outlined in the work plan (Table 2-2), with some adjustments. As previously explained in the Executive Summary, with greater understanding of the situation in Orangeburg County, much of the focus of the project shifted from external application of specific measures to internal organizational and management practices. Many of the recommended internal policy and practice changes have already been implemented, or are in the process of being implemented. This implementation is occurring in advance of commencement of the formal Implementation Phase. Conversely, some of the recommended crime reduction measures will exceed the given twelve-month implementation period. For example, in order to implement crime mapping, the County’s law enforcement records management system has to first be brought up to date, which will take many months to achieve. Ultimately, all of the recommended measures are believed important in the crime reduction effort, both in the short-term, and for a sustained period of time. Their application simply may not fall within the boundaries of a discrete twelve-month period.

**Table 2-1
PROJECT METHODOLOGY**



**Table 2-2
WORK PLAN OUTLINE**

PHASE I: PLANNING

- A. Develop Project Organization**
 - 1. Identify Target County
 - 2. Develop Project Committee
 - 3. Establish Project Goals and Objectives

- B. Conduct Project Analysis**
 - 1. Collect and Analyze Data
 - 2. Assess Historical Correlations and Trends
 - 3. Project Future Correlations and Trends

- C. Identify Crime Reduction Measures**
 - 1. Identify General Potential Crime Reduction Measures
 - a. Survey Current/Potential Crime Reduction Measures in the County
 - b. Analyze Other Crime Reduction Measures
 - c. Assess Local, State, Federal Resources
 - 2. Propose Specific Core Crime Reduction Measures
 - 3. Select General and Specific Crime Reduction Measures

- D. Develop Action Plan**
 - 1. Develop Implementation Process
 - 2. Develop Implementation Schedule
 - 3. Develop Evaluation Mechanisms

PHASE II: IMPLEMENTATION

- A. Implement Action Plan**
 - 1. Coordinate Action Plan Tasks
 - 2. Monitor Project Schedule
 - 3. Refine Tasks / Measures as Necessary

- B. Conduct Interim Evaluations**

- C. Prepare Project Reports**

PHASE III: EVALUATION

- A. Evaluate Project**
 - 1. Collect and Analyze Data
 - 2. Assess Correlations and Trends
 - 3. Evaluate Overall Project Effectiveness

- B. Prepare Final Report**
 - 1. Develop Final Report
 - 2. Present Conclusions

- C. Provide Ongoing Technical Assistance**

CHAPTER II: PROJECT METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

B. PROJECT APPROACH

The Consultant believes that all three phases of the project, and particularly Phase I, should involve a highly-interactive, consensus-building approach. Substantial time must be invested in understanding the jurisdiction and its criminal justice system.

Table 2-4 presents a list of approximately ninety persons interviewed or contacted by the Consultant for information over the course of the Planning Phase. During the original stages of Phase I, extensive staff time was spent on-site in the selected county. For the first three to four month period, the Consultant averaged spending two days per week in Orangeburg County. The site visits involved meeting with the various representatives and Project Advisory Group, performing data collection tasks, developing the foundation for specific crime reduction measures, and conducting numerous ride-alongs with patrol officers in order to gain an understanding of the agencies and the community. Most site visits involved at least two persons, and occasionally, up to four persons. The products of the interaction were a thorough comprehension of potential causes and solutions for violent crime in the county, and the credibility with which to make recommendations for improvement.

In many instances, the opportunity to implement policy initiatives, or to commit resources, is directly dependent on the participation and cooperation of various agencies and support groups. In addition to the highly interactive process with specific county agencies, the Consultant worked with OJP to develop a local advisory committee composed of key leaders and decision-makers. The broad-based group, which is identified in the Acknowledgements, included political leaders, and representatives from law enforcement, the judicial system, educational and religious institutions, and the community. This group was utilized

for brainstorming, as a forum for consensus-building, as an outreach group to other agencies and community resources, and as a vehicle for ongoing dialogue. This committee became a valuable marketplace for the exchange of ideas and an even more valuable vehicle for building consensus and ensuring community support for broad-based solutions.

In addition to the on-site work in the County, monthly review sessions were conducted with the Public Safety Coordinating Council. As the oversight group for the project, various issues and progress reports were presented to the members. The Council assisted the Consultant by providing input into strategic planning decisions, including those of political, operational, and funding natures.

**Table 2-4
INTERVIEW / CONTACT LIST**

LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

C. Bradley Hutto -- State Senator*
John Matthews -- State Senator*
Gilda Cobb-Hunter -- State Representative*
Jerry Govan -- State Representative*

ORANGEBURG CITY AND COUNTY

John Yow -- City Manager*
John Rickenbacker -- Council Chairman*
Donnie Hilliard -- County Administrator*
Greg Thacker -- County GIS Department
Andrea Bidwell -- Data Processing Department
Willie Bamberg -- Detention Center

STATE AGENCIES

John Patterson -- SLED
Lieutenant Jerry Hamby -- SLED
Marshall Todd -- SLED
Dee Terry -- SLED
Ed O'Cain -- SCDC Security Threat Coordinator*
Captain John Dearing -- State Highway Patrol
Leroy Davis -- S.C. State University*
Lieutenant Craft -- S.C. State University
Diana Tester -- S.C. Budget and Control Board
Trudie Trotti -- Department of Juvenile Justice
Dr. John Solomon -- Department of Juvenile Justice
John Ward -- S.C. Department of Corrections
David Stagg -- S.C. Probation, Parole, & Pardon
Andy Surles -- S.C. Court Administration

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Burke Fitzpatrick -- Office of Justice Programs*
Ginger Dukes -- Office of Justice Programs
Rob McManus -- Office of Justice Programs
Barbara Jean Nelson -- Office of Justice Programs
Laura Whitlock -- Office of Justice Programs

ORANGEBURG COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Larry Williams -- Sheriff*
Major Barbara Walters
Deputy Major Mernard Clarkson
Chief John Moore
Captain Michael Bartley -- Field Services
Captain John Cokley -- Selective Enforcement
Captain Rene Williams -- Investigations
Lieutenant R. Coleman -- Field Services
Lieutenant T. Haigler -- Selective Enforcement
Lieutenant C. Whetstone -- Investigations
Investigator L. Shirer -- Selective Enforcement
Investigator H. Fisher -- Selective Enforcement
Investigator L. Grant -- Selective Enforcement
Investigator T. Livingston -- Selective Enforcement
Investigator C. Threatt -- Selective Enforcement
Sergeant K. Kinsey -- Investigations
Sergeant R. Culler -- Field Services
Sergeant J. Shumpert -- Field Services
Deputy C. Powell -- Field Services
Carolyn Franklin -- Records

ORANGEBURG COMMUNITY

David Longshore -- District 3 School Superintendent*
David Coleman -- District 4 School Superintendent*
Melvin Smoak -- District 5 School Superintendent*
Reverend S.B. Marshall*
Reverend Terry Peele*
Reverend James McGee*
Lee Harter -- Newspaper Editor*
Cathy Hughes -- Newspaper Publisher*
Charlie Boswell -- Radio Station Owner*
Richard Fowler -- Alcohol & Drug Abuse Director*
Margaret Frierson -- National Center for Missing
and Exploited Children*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Wendell Davis -- Director*
Captain Jim Myers -- Patrol
Captain Ed Conner -- Special Operations
Captain Mike Adams -- Investigations
Lieutenant S. Jenkins -- Vice / Narcotics
Lieutenant T. Turner -- Training / Accreditation
Lieutenant H. Bowman -- Patrol
Lieutenant T. Brown -- Patrol
Lieutenant P. Leedecke -- Patrol
Sergeant C. Murdaugh -- Patrol
Sergeant A. Robinson -- Patrol
Corporal E. Brooks -- Patrol
Corporal W. Glover -- Patrol
PSO K. Bradley -- Patrol
PSO R. Hughes -- Patrol
PSO P. Wise -- Patrol
Jo Cruz -- Records

TRIAL PROCESS

Jean Toal -- Chief Justice
Jimmy Williams -- Circuit Court Judge*
Willie Robinson -- Chief Magistrate*
Walter Bailey -- Solicitor*
Robbie Robbins -- Deputy Solicitor*
Michael Culler -- Public Defender

OTHER

Captain Estelle Young -- City of Columbia Police
Citizen Support Division
Spencer Clark -- City of Columbia Koban Safe Haven
Bart Coghill -- National Law Enforcement and
Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC)
Coleman Knight -- NLECTC
Howard Alston -- South Carolina Research Authority

* Denotes membership on Orangeburg County Crime Reduction Advisory Group



CHAPTER III

IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET COUNTY

CHAPTER III: IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter defines the violent offense categories used in the project. The chapter also explains the process and analytical conclusions which resulted in the selection of Orangeburg County as the targeted jurisdiction for crime reduction efforts.

A. VIOLENT OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Violent offenses are considered to be murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. For coding purposes, the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) define each offense as follows:

Murder: Murder is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another except in those cases classified as justifiable homicides. Under the UCR definition, justifiable homicides are specifically limited to the killing of an offender by a police officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious crime, of a criminal by a private citizen. In addition, attempts to commit murder are classified as aggravated assaults.

Rape: Forcible rape, by UCR definition, is the carnal knowledge of a person forcibly or against that person's will, or when a victim is mentally or physically incapable of giving consent. Attempts to commit rape are included in this category. Statutory rapes and other types of sexual assaults are not counted as rape under the UCR program.

Robbery: Robbery, for UCR purposes, is defined as the unlawful taking of the property of another through the use or threat of force. Robbery is a violent crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count. Armed robberies, those involving weapons, and strong-arm robberies, those not involving weapons, make up the two major categories. One robbery is counted for each distinct operation, regardless of the number of victims present at the time.

Aggravated Assault: Aggravated assault, for UCR purposes, is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another with the intent of inflicting serious bodily injury. Aggravated assaults are frequently accomplished through the use or threatened use of dangerous weapons. However, assaults resulting in serious injury from the use of hands or feet are also counted in this category. Attempts to assault are counted here since it is not necessary that injury result whenever a dangerous weapon is employed. Attempts to commit murder are classified under this category. One offense is counted for each victim of aggravated assault.

B. PROCESS AND CONCLUSIONS

The process of identifying the targeted county for the crime reduction initiative began with acquisition of violent offense and arrest data for the latest calendar year (1999) from SLED. The Consultant obtained violent offense data for each of the 46 counties. In addition, resident population data were obtained from the South Carolina Budget and Control Board in order to determine offense, or per capita, rates.

CHAPTER III: IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET COUNTY

The Consultant believed that the targeted county should be selected with care. The county should certainly have a high crime rate, but it should also be large enough to make a meaningful impact, and small enough to be manageable for a pilot project. It would also be important to select a county which would welcome, and actively support, the crime reduction effort.

Based on 1999 data (Year 2000 data was not yet available), the Consultant ranked the 46 counties in terms of offense rates, clearance rates, and various sworn officer ratios. Table 3-1 illustrates number of offenses, offense rates, and state ranking. In 1999, Orangeburg County reported over 1,400 violent crimes. The County ranked first in the state in per capita violent crime in 1999, with a rate of 160.7 violent crimes per 10,000 population. This rate was nearly twice the state average of 86.5.

Table 3-2 presents arrest and clearance rate information for each county. For this analysis, clearance rate represented a calculation of annual arrests versus offenses. While Orangeburg County had an inordinately high violent crime rate in 1999, it also had an inordinately low clearance rate, ranking last in the state in terms of the ratio of arrests to offenses. Therefore, not only did the citizens of Orangeburg experience a high rate of crime, relatively little seemed to be occurring in terms of bringing justice to offenders and gaining closure for victims.

Table 3-3 presents various analyses related to the number of sworn officers in each county. This information did not factor as much into the decision to select Orangeburg County as offense and clearance rates. However, the data did seem to indicate that any issues related to offenses or clearance rates were not directly tied to law enforcement manpower, as Orangeburg County ranked fifth in the state in terms of number of sworn officers per county

population. The County's ratio of sworn officers per population was roughly equivalent to the national average of 2.5 sworn officers per 1,000 population.

Table 3-4 presents a map of South Carolina, with the counties color-coded based on 1999 violent crime rate. The map illustrates that there is no geographical pattern to violent crime in South Carolina. Counties with high violent crime rates often border on counties with low violent crime rates. Both Orangeburg and Greenwood counties appear to be islands of high per capita violent crime. Of the eight counties which share a substantial border with Orangeburg County, seven counties have either a low or below average crime rate.

The combination of county size, number of offenses, high crime rate, and low clearance rate made Orangeburg County the leading candidate for the crime reduction initiative. The second part of the equation was to obtain community support for the project. The Consultant, in association with the Office of Justice Programs, arranged a meeting with Orangeburg County community leaders to explore their support for the project. Individuals in attendance included members of the Orangeburg County State Legislative Delegation, the County Council Chairman, County Administrator, City Manager, Sheriff, and Public Safety Director. The group recognized the violent crime problem in the County, and pledged cooperation for the initiative.

At the Public Safety Coordinating Council meeting in September 2001, the Consultant formally recommended that Orangeburg County be selected as the county for violent crime reduction efforts based on both statistical analysis and community support. The Council concurred with the recommendation. Detailed analysis and research then focused on Orangeburg County.

**Table 3-1
1999 VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES BY COUNTY**

County	County Population	TOTAL OFFENSES					OFFENSE RATE PER 10,000 POP.					STATE RANKING BY OFFENSE RATE					
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL	Co. Pop.	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL
Orangeburg	87,519	15	57	258	1,076	1,406	1.7	6.5	29.5	122.9	160.7	16	4	3	2	3	1
Fairfield	22,573	0	15	28	303	346	0.0	6.6	12.4	134.2	153.3	36	44	1	19	1	2
Marlboro	29,492	2	14	88	335	439	0.7	4.7	29.8	113.6	148.9	34	22	13	1	4	3
Greenwood	63,717	2	26	87	811	926	0.3	4.1	13.7	127.3	145.3	19	38	20	14	2	4
Dillon	29,718	6	17	39	317	379	2.0	5.7	13.1	106.7	127.5	33	2	4	16	5	5
Chester	34,927	2	17	49	359	427	0.6	4.9	14.0	102.8	122.3	28	27	10	13	6	6
Florence	125,229	12	50	227	1,135	1,424	1.0	4.0	18.1	90.6	113.7	11	12	21	10	7	7
Horry	178,550	12	117	361	1,440	1,930	0.7	6.6	20.2	80.6	108.1	6	23	2	6	12	8
Lancaster	59,577	8	12	80	517	617	1.3	2.0	13.4	86.8	103.6	21	9	42	15	10	9
Cherokee	50,074	2	24	101	391	518	0.4	4.8	20.2	78.1	103.4	23	33	11	7	13	10
Jasper	17,232	3	6	48	120	177	1.7	3.5	27.9	69.6	102.7	41	3	30	4	19	11
Colleton	37,659	3	14	37	330	384	0.8	3.7	9.8	87.6	102.0	26	17	24	30	8	12
Laurens	63,360	4	28	59	554	645	0.6	4.4	9.3	87.4	101.8	20	24	18	35	9	13
Allendale	11,325	3	1	19	92	115	2.6	0.9	16.8	81.2	101.5	45	1	45	12	11	14
Richland	307,279	31	146	869	2,051	3,097	1.0	4.8	28.3	66.7	100.8	3	11	12	3	21	15
Spartanburg	249,636	15	93	490	1,877	2,475	0.6	3.7	19.6	75.2	99.1	4	25	23	9	15	16
Charleston	319,921	23	181	678	2,184	3,066	0.7	5.7	21.2	68.3	95.8	2	20	5	5	20	17
Chesterfield	41,531	7	19	54	314	394	1.7	4.6	13.0	75.6	94.9	25	5	15	18	14	18
Lee	20,315	1	8	22	152	183	0.5	3.9	10.8	74.8	90.1	38	30	22	26	16	19
Clarendon	30,901	5	8	29	231	273	1.6	2.6	9.4	74.8	88.3	31	7	37	33	17	20
Georgetown	54,934	2	26	63	387	478	0.4	4.7	11.5	70.4	87.0	22	36	14	24	18	21
Greenville	358,936	27	184	620	2,246	3,077	0.8	5.1	17.3	62.6	85.7	1	19	7	11	25	22
York	158,180	4	52	191	1,033	1,280	0.3	3.3	12.1	65.3	80.9	8	41	32	21	22	23
Marion	34,475	2	8	42	225	277	0.6	2.3	12.2	65.3	80.3	29	26	39	20	23	24
Anderson	162,793	14	59	191	993	1,257	0.9	3.6	11.7	61.0	77.2	7	13	27	23	28	25
Barnwell	21,784	1	8	21	136	166	0.5	3.7	9.6	62.4	76.2	37	32	25	31	26	26
Bamberg	16,289	0	5	17	99	121	0.0	3.1	10.4	60.8	74.3	43	42	35	27	29	27
Sumter	112,412	8	35	225	561	829	0.7	3.1	20.0	49.9	73.7	13	21	34	8	37	28
Abbeville	24,681	4	5	12	160	181	1.6	2.0	4.9	64.8	73.3	35	6	41	44	24	29
Beaufort	112,973	9	60	147	607	823	0.8	5.3	13.0	53.7	72.8	12	16	6	17	33	30
Berkeley	142,300	7	72	128	806	1,013	0.5	5.1	9.0	56.6	71.2	9	31	8	36	31	31
Calhoun	14,236	0	7	7	87	101	0.0	4.9	4.9	61.1	70.9	44	43	9	43	27	32
McCormick	9,606	0	3	9	56	68	0.0	3.1	9.4	58.3	70.8	46	46	33	34	30	33
Darlington	66,488	9	23	63	370	465	1.4	3.5	9.5	55.6	69.9	17	8	31	32	32	34
Hampton	19,108	0	7	21	98	126	0.0	3.7	11.0	51.3	65.9	40	45	26	25	35	35
Union	30,356	1	13	26	160	200	0.3	4.3	8.6	52.7	65.9	32	37	19	37	34	36
Dorchester	90,582	7	41	76	408	532	0.8	4.5	8.4	45.0	58.7	15	18	16	38	39	37
Saluda	16,983	2	1	11	85	99	1.2	0.6	6.5	50.1	58.3	42	10	46	40	36	38
Aiken	135,401	7	60	162	554	783	0.5	4.4	12.0	40.9	57.8	10	28	17	22	43	39
Edgefield	19,989	1	7	20	87	115	0.5	3.5	10.0	43.5	57.5	39	29	29	29	40	40
Lexington	208,972	8	74	211	872	1,165	0.4	3.5	10.1	41.7	55.7	5	34	28	28	42	41
Newberry	34,385	1	7	21	156	185	0.3	2.0	6.1	45.4	53.8	30	40	40	42	38	42
Kershaw	49,291	4	8	31	207	250	0.8	1.6	6.3	42.0	50.7	24	15	43	41	41	43
Williamsburg	36,840	3	5	24	119	151	0.8	1.4	6.5	32.3	41.0	27	14	44	39	45	44
Oconee	65,081	2	16	14	231	263	0.3	2.5	2.2	35.5	40.4	18	39	38	46	44	45
Pickens	108,126	4	31	43	295	373	0.4	2.9	4.0	27.3	34.5	14	35	36	45	46	46
TOTAL	3,885,736	283	1,670	6,019	25,627	33,599	0.7	4.3	15.5	66.0	86.5						

Sources: Population - South Carolina Budget & Control Board; Offenses - South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, 1999 Crime in South Carolina Report.

**Table 3-2
1999 VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS BY COUNTY**

County	County Population	TOTAL ARRESTS					CLEARANCE RATE					STATE RANKING BY CLEARANCE RATE					
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL
Union	30,356	1	8	22	120	151	100%	62%	85%	75%	76%	36	15	5	3	1	1
Williamsburg	36,840	3	3	14	71	91	100%	60%	58%	60%	60%	44	16	7	8	3	2
Bamberg	16,289	0	3	8	59	70	NA	60%	47%	60%	58%	27	43	8	15	4	3
Kershaw	49,291	4	4	11	124	143	100%	50%	35%	60%	57%	43	17	12	20	2	4
McCormick	9,606	0	1	6	29	36	NA	33%	67%	52%	53%	33	46	33	7	7	5
Barnwell	21,784	2	1	12	72	87	200%	13%	57%	53%	52%	26	4	43	9	6	6
Newberry	34,385	1	3	24	67	95	100%	43%	114%	43%	51%	42	19	18	1	11	7
Abbeville	24,681	3	1	10	77	91	75%	20%	83%	48%	50%	29	32	41	4	9	8
Aiken	135,401	7	26	54	299	386	100%	43%	33%	54%	49%	39	18	17	23	5	9
Chesterfield	41,531	6	8	15	154	183	86%	42%	28%	49%	46%	18	28	24	28	8	10
Oconee	65,081	4	11	6	95	116	200%	69%	43%	41%	44%	45	3	3	17	16	11
Cherokee	50,074	2	10	51	162	225	100%	42%	50%	41%	43%	10	21	25	12	15	12
Darlington	66,488	15	11	16	157	199	167%	48%	25%	42%	43%	34	6	14	36	12	13
Georgetown	54,934	5	17	17	158	197	250%	65%	27%	41%	41%	21	2	4	33	18	14
Dillon	29,718	9	5	31	111	156	150%	29%	79%	35%	41%	5	9	37	5	28	15
Charleston	319,921	43	101	183	920	1,247	187%	56%	27%	42%	41%	17	5	10	32	14	16
Lee	20,315	4	3	11	56	74	400%	38%	50%	37%	40%	19	1	28	13	24	17
Chester	34,927	1	8	16	147	172	50%	47%	33%	41%	40%	6	37	15	24	17	18
Florence	125,229	4	15	67	480	566	33%	30%	30%	42%	40%	7	39	36	26	13	19
Laurens	63,360	5	12	16	223	256	125%	43%	27%	40%	40%	13	13	21	30	19	20
Sumter	112,412	10	17	38	255	320	125%	49%	17%	45%	39%	28	12	13	41	10	21
Fairfield	22,573	0	12	16	103	131	NA	80%	57%	34%	38%	2	42	2	10	32	22
Lancaster	59,577	6	4	26	196	232	75%	33%	33%	38%	38%	9	31	34	25	22	23
Spartanburg	249,636	13	33	127	755	928	87%	35%	26%	40%	37%	16	27	32	34	20	24
Allendale	11,325	0	0	7	36	43	0%	0%	37%	39%	37%	14	40	45	19	21	25
Berkeley	142,300	7	28	32	300	367	100%	39%	25%	37%	36%	31	22	26	37	23	26
Greenwood	63,717	1	15	43	267	326	50%	58%	49%	33%	35%	4	36	9	14	34	27
Lexington	208,972	8	28	73	301	410	100%	38%	35%	35%	35%	41	23	27	22	31	28
Colleton	37,659	5	5	25	100	135	167%	36%	68%	30%	35%	12	7	30	6	37	29
Jasper	17,232	4	2	13	43	62	133%	33%	27%	36%	35%	11	11	35	31	25	30
Dorchester	90,582	5	22	12	143	182	71%	54%	16%	35%	34%	37	33	11	42	27	31
Beaufort	112,973	12	28	21	215	276	133%	47%	14%	35%	34%	30	10	16	43	26	32
Greenville	358,936	24	41	173	780	1,018	89%	22%	28%	35%	33%	22	26	40	27	29	33
Clarendon	30,901	4	1	16	69	90	80%	13%	55%	30%	33%	20	30	44	11	38	34
Marlboro	29,492	2	6	31	102	141	100%	43%	35%	30%	32%	3	20	20	21	36	35
Hampton	19,108	0	3	3	34	40	NA	43%	14%	35%	32%	35	45	22	44	30	36
Calhoun	14,236	0	3	6	23	32	NA	43%	86%	26%	32%	32	44	19	2	40	37
Richland	307,279	26	62	197	666	951	84%	42%	23%	32%	31%	15	29	23	39	35	38
York	158,180	6	32	80	267	385	150%	62%	42%	26%	30%	23	8	6	18	42	39
Pickens	108,126	2	11	19	77	109	50%	35%	44%	26%	29%	46	38	31	16	41	40
Horry	178,550	8	30	92	402	532	67%	26%	25%	28%	28%	8	35	39	35	39	41
Edgefield	19,989	0	0	2	29	31	0%	0%	10%	33%	27%	40	41	46	46	33	42
Anderson	162,793	10	17	39	246	312	71%	29%	20%	25%	25%	25	34	38	40	43	43
Marion	34,475	2	3	10	44	59	100%	38%	24%	20%	21%	24	24	29	38	44	44
Saluda	16,983	2	2	3	13	20	100%	200%	27%	15%	20%	38	14	1	29	46	45
Orangeburg	87,519	14	9	32	192	247	93%	16%	12%	18%	18%	1	25	42	45	45	46
TOTAL	3,885,736	290	665	1,726	9,239	11,920	102%	40%	29%	36%	35%						

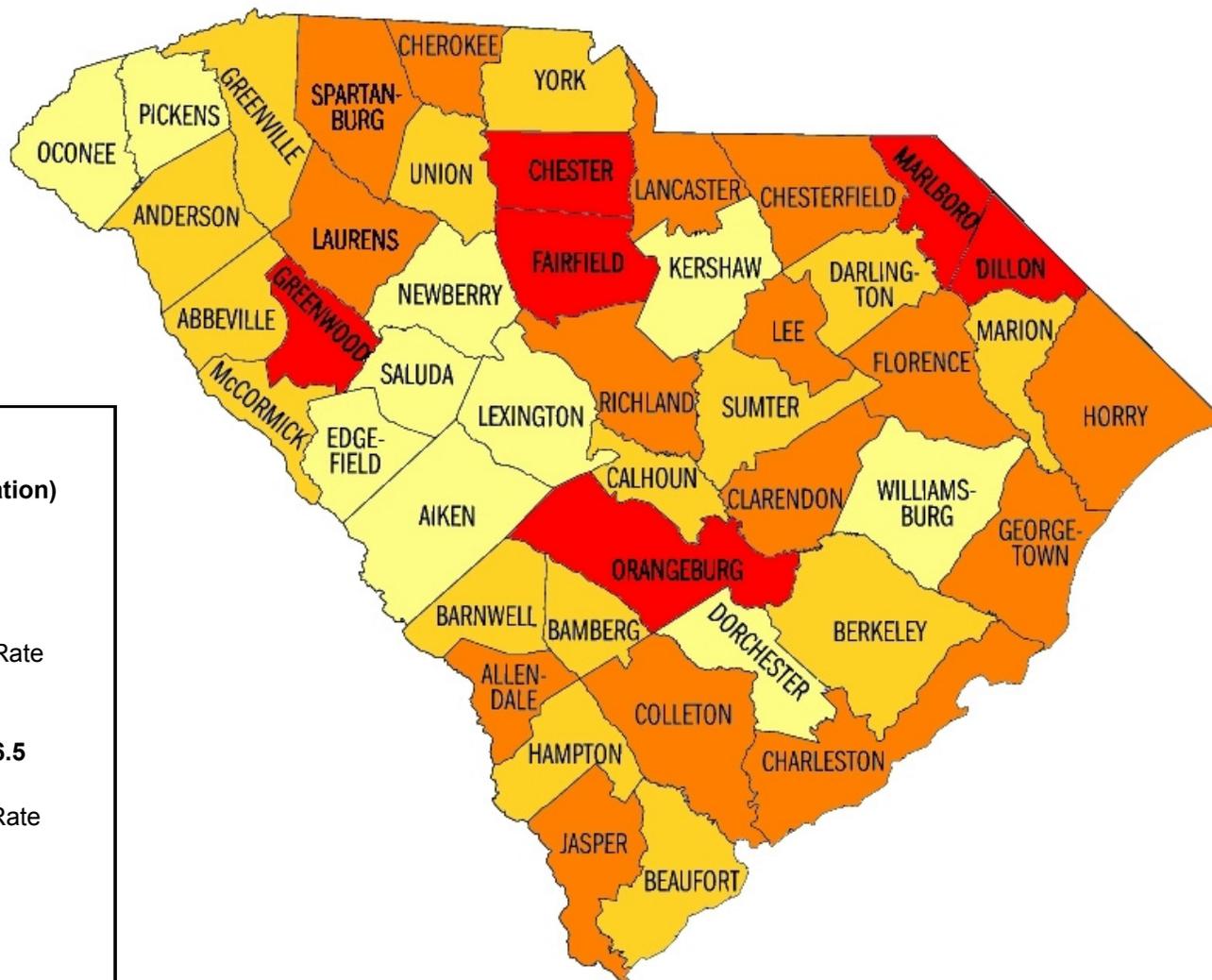
Note: For this table, Clearance Rate is determined by dividing the number of arrests into the number of offenses for each county for calendar year 1999.
Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, 1999 Crime in South Carolina Report.

**Table 3-3
1999 SWORN OFFICERS BY COUNTY**

County	1999 County Population	1999 STAFF			STAFF PER 1,000 POPULATION			RATIOS TO SWORN OFFICERS		STATE RANKINGS						
		Sworn	Civilian	TOTAL	Sworn	Civilian	TOTAL	Offenses	Arrests	County Population	Crime Rate	Clearance Rate	Sworn Officer per Population	Total Staff per Population	Arrests per Sworn Officer	Offenses per Sworn Officer
Orangeburg	87,519	229	51	280	2.6	0.6	3.2	6.1	1.1	16	1	46	5	10	39	8
Fairfield	22,573	64	5	69	2.8	0.2	3.1	5.4	2.0	36	2	22	4	11	15	11
Marlboro	29,492	63	33	96	2.1	1.1	3.3	7.0	2.2	34	3	35	13	8	9	1
Greenwood	63,717	139	23	162	2.2	0.4	2.5	6.7	2.3	19	4	27	12	23	6	2
Dillon	29,718	58	12	70	2.0	0.4	2.4	6.5	2.7	33	5	15	20	29	1	3
Chester	34,927	68	34	102	1.9	1.0	2.9	6.3	2.5	28	6	18	22	14	3	5
Florence	125,229	257	166	423	2.1	1.3	3.4	5.5	2.2	11	7	19	15	7	11	10
Horry	178,550	537	127	664	3.0	0.7	3.7	3.6	1.0	6	8	41	3	5	40	32
Lancaster	59,577	98	47	145	1.6	0.8	2.4	6.3	2.4	21	9	23	39	27	5	4
Cherokee	50,074	84	48	132	1.7	1.0	2.6	6.2	2.7	23	10	12	38	20	2	7
Jasper	17,232	45	16	61	2.6	0.9	3.5	3.9	1.4	41	11	30	6	6	29	26
Colleton	37,659	88	64	152	2.3	1.7	4.0	4.4	1.5	26	12	29	8	3	27	20
Laurens	63,360	110	44	154	1.7	0.7	2.4	5.9	2.3	20	13	20	33	28	7	9
Allendale	11,325	22	9	31	1.9	0.8	2.7	5.2	2.0	45	14	25	23	17	17	15
Richland	307,279	1,255	523	1,778	4.1	1.7	5.8	2.5	0.8	3	15	38	1	1	44	45
Spartanburg	249,636	470	45	515	1.9	0.2	2.1	5.3	2.0	4	16	24	25	40	16	13
Charleston	319,921	1,101	684	1,785	3.4	2.1	5.6	2.8	1.1	2	17	16	2	2	37	41
Chesterfield	41,531	74	30	104	1.8	0.7	2.5	5.3	2.5	25	18	10	30	25	4	12
Lee	20,315	38	8	46	1.9	0.4	2.3	4.8	1.9	38	19	17	26	32	18	16
Clarendon	30,901	52	15	67	1.7	0.5	2.2	5.3	1.7	31	20	34	37	38	21	14
Georgetown	54,934	112	32	144	2.0	0.6	2.6	4.3	1.8	22	21	14	16	21	20	21
Greenville	358,936	657	150	807	1.8	0.4	2.2	4.7	1.5	1	22	33	28	36	26	18
York	158,180	280	89	369	1.8	0.6	2.3	4.6	1.4	8	23	39	31	30	30	19
Marion	34,475	68	10	78	2.0	0.3	2.3	4.1	0.9	29	24	44	19	33	42	24
Anderson	162,793	267	58	325	1.6	0.4	2.0	4.7	1.2	7	25	43	40	42	35	17
Barnwell	21,784	52	7	59	2.4	0.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	37	26	6	7	19	22	36
Bamberg	16,289	33	9	42	2.0	0.6	2.6	3.7	2.1	43	27	3	17	22	13	31
Sumter	112,412	202	52	254	1.8	0.5	2.3	4.1	1.6	13	28	21	29	34	25	23
Abbeville	24,681	57	15	72	2.3	0.6	2.9	3.2	1.6	35	29	8	9	15	24	37
Beaufort	112,973	214	25	239	1.9	0.2	2.1	3.8	1.3	12	30	32	24	39	34	28
Berkeley	142,300	162	72	234	1.1	0.5	1.6	6.3	2.3	9	31	26	46	45	8	6
Calhoun	14,236	24	2	26	1.7	0.1	1.8	4.2	1.3	44	32	37	36	44	32	22
McCormick	9,606	17	12	29	1.8	1.2	3.0	4.0	2.1	46	33	5	32	12	14	25
Darlington	66,488	122	14	136	1.8	0.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	17	34	13	27	41	23	29
Hampton	19,108	43	29	72	2.3	1.5	3.8	2.9	0.9	40	35	36	10	4	41	40
Union	30,356	68	20	88	2.2	0.7	2.9	2.9	2.2	32	36	1	11	16	10	39
Dorchester	90,582	138	90	228	1.5	1.0	2.5	3.9	1.3	15	37	31	43	24	33	27
Saluda	16,983	29	26	55	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.4	0.7	42	38	45	35	9	45	33
Aiken	135,401	284	84	368	2.1	0.6	2.7	2.8	1.4	10	39	9	14	18	31	42
Edgefield	19,989	39	21	60	2.0	1.1	3.0	2.9	0.8	39	40	42	21	13	43	38
Lexington	208,972	360	157	517	1.7	0.8	2.5	3.2	1.1	5	41	28	34	26	36	34
Newberry	34,385	68	12	80	2.0	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.4	30	42	7	18	31	28	43
Kershaw	49,291	66	7	73	1.3	0.1	1.5	3.8	2.2	24	43	4	44	46	12	30
Williamsburg	36,840	47	36	83	1.3	1.0	2.3	3.2	1.9	27	44	2	45	35	19	35
Oconee	65,081	103	26	129	1.6	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.1	18	45	11	42	43	38	44
Pickens	108,126	172	71	243	1.6	0.7	2.2	2.2	0.6	14	46	40	41	37	46	46
TOTAL	3,885,736	8,536	3,110	11,646	2.2	0.8	3.0	3.9	1.4							

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in South Carolina Report.

**Table 3-4
1999 VIOLENT CRIME RATE BY COUNTY**



LEGEND
(Offenses per 10,000 Population)

- High Crime Rate
(122.3 - 160.7)
- Above Average Crime Rate
(87.0 - 113.7)
- Statewide Average: 86.5**
- Below Average Crime Rate
(65.9 - 85.7)
- Low Crime Rate
(34.5 - 58.7)



CHAPTER IV

DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION

Once Orangeburg County was formally selected as the targeted jurisdiction, more extensive and intensive analysis commenced. Section A contains national analysis and research, including how South Carolina compares in violent crime rate and demographic factors with other states. In addition, crime reduction efforts in other jurisdictions have been assessed in order to determine crime reduction measures which have been effective elsewhere and which could potentially be applicable to Orangeburg County.

Section B contains analysis and research which focuses exclusively on South Carolina and Orangeburg County. Violent crime data for the last decade has been arrayed, and county comparisons have been made. Projections of future violent crime in Orangeburg County have been generated as predictors given past trends in the County. Demographic and other predisposing factors toward violent crime have been studied and quantified. Finally, the geographical locations of crime have been documented in order to determine patterns of crime, and to identify potential areas for specific concentration of crime reduction efforts.

A. NATIONAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

This section summarizes the national analysis and research. The first section presents violent crime comparisons among the fifty states. The second section synthesizes research into crime reduction efforts in other jurisdictions. A bibliography of the research is presented in the Appendix.

1. Violent Crime Data

Table 4-1 compares the state of South Carolina with other states in terms of violent crime offenses and offense rates. Based on data from the 1999 Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Report, South Carolina ranked second in the nation in terms of violent crime rate, trailing only Florida. South Carolina's per capita violent crime rate of 847.1 was over 60 percent higher than the national average of 522.6. And, although the two leading states in violent crime rate, Florida and South Carolina, are considered to be leaders in terms of crime data reporting, the high rate of violent crime is still a concern.

Table 4-2 presents a comparison of selected South Carolina counties with various Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) compiled as part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. The FBI maintains data at the metropolitan or city level, but not at the county level. This table illustrates that certain South Carolina counties have violent crime rates much higher than locations which are typically thought to have high rates, such as New York City, Los Angeles, and Detroit. Based on 1999 data and the MSAs shown, only Washington, DC had a higher violent crime rate than Orangeburg County. Also notable is that South Carolina's aggravated assault rate tends to be much higher than the assault rates for the Metropolitan areas.

Table 4-3 compares the 1999 violent crime rate for each state with factors considered to be predisposing toward crime. Such factors include age, race, female-headed households, education, unemployment, income, and poverty level. South Carolina ranked in the top ten in only three of the seven categories. Florida, the national leader in violent crime rate, did not rank in the top ten in any category. Other states may have ranked high in the

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

demographic factors, but have relatively low violent crime rates. West Virginia, for example, ranked first in two categories, and in the top ten in four of the seven categories, but ranked 30th in violent crime rate. Mississippi was in the top ten in all seven categories, but ranked 31st in violent crime rate. Therefore, there does not appear to be any predisposing demographic factor related to violent crime rate. A similar analysis was performed for the 46 South Carolina counties, and is presented in Section B of this chapter.

**Table 4-1
1999 VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES BY STATE**

State	1999 State Population	TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES					OFFENSE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION					Rank
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL	
Florida	15,111,000	859	6,990	31,969	89,226	129,044	5.7	46.3	211.6	590.5	854.0	1
South Carolina	3,886,000	258	1,587	5,760	25,315	32,920	6.6	40.8	148.2	651.4	847.1	2
New Mexico	1,740,000	170	944	2,579	10,827	14,520	9.8	54.3	148.2	622.2	834.5	3
Maryland	5,172,000	465	1,551	13,636	22,795	38,447	9.0	30.0	263.7	440.7	743.4	4
Delaware	754,000	24	529	1,492	3,489	5,534	3.2	70.2	197.9	462.7	734.0	5
Louisiana	4,372,000	468	1,448	7,591	22,526	32,033	10.7	33.1	173.6	515.2	732.7	6
Illinois	12,128,000	937	4,144	26,611	57,146	88,838	7.7	34.2	219.4	471.2	732.5	7
Tennessee	5,484,000	391	2,415	8,598	26,707	38,111	7.1	44.0	156.8	487.0	694.9	8
Alaska	619,000	53	517	566	2,773	3,909	8.6	83.5	91.4	448.0	631.5	9
California	33,145,000	2,005	9,363	60,039	136,472	207,879	6.0	28.2	181.1	411.7	627.2	10
New York	18,197,000	903	3,563	43,821	58,860	107,147	5.0	19.6	240.8	323.5	588.8	11
Michigan	9,864,000	695	4,849	14,103	37,062	56,709	7.0	49.2	143.0	375.7	574.9	12
Nevada	1,809,000	165	943	4,209	4,994	10,311	9.1	52.1	232.7	276.1	570.0	13
Texas	20,044,000	1,217	7,614	29,405	74,070	112,306	6.1	38.0	146.7	369.5	560.3	14
Arizona	4,778,000	384	1,383	7,288	17,279	26,334	8.0	28.9	152.5	361.6	551.2	15
Massachusetts	6,175,000	122	1,663	5,931	26,307	34,023	2.0	26.9	96.0	426.0	551.0	16
North Carolina	7,651,000	552	2,155	12,087	26,680	41,474	7.2	28.2	158.0	348.7	542.1	17
Georgia	7,788,000	583	2,319	12,962	25,721	41,585	7.5	29.8	166.4	330.3	534.0	18
Oklahoma	3,358,000	231	1,375	2,785	12,675	17,066	6.9	40.9	82.9	377.5	508.2	19
Missouri	5,468,000	359	1,439	7,149	18,406	27,353	6.6	26.3	130.7	336.6	500.2	20
Alabama	4,370,000	345	1,513	5,297	14,266	21,421	7.9	34.6	121.2	326.5	490.2	21
Nebraska	1,666,000	60	414	1,264	5,429	7,167	3.6	24.8	75.9	325.9	430.2	22
Arkansas	2,551,000	143	710	2,024	7,971	10,848	5.6	27.8	79.3	312.5	425.2	23
Pennsylvania	11,994,000	592	3,279	18,670	27,890	50,431	4.9	27.3	155.7	232.5	420.5	24
New Jersey	8,143,000	287	1,409	14,243	17,601	33,540	3.5	17.3	174.9	216.1	411.9	25
Kansas	2,654,000	160	1,065	2,047	6,887	10,159	6.0	40.1	77.1	259.5	382.8	26
Washington	5,756,000	171	2,711	5,808	13,026	21,716	3.0	47.1	100.9	226.3	377.3	27
Oregon	3,316,000	88	1,219	2,858	8,267	12,432	2.7	36.8	86.2	249.3	374.9	28
Indiana	5,943,000	391	1,607	6,496	13,767	22,261	6.6	27.0	109.3	231.7	374.6	29
West Virginia	1,807,000	79	337	661	5,259	6,336	4.4	18.6	36.6	291.0	356.6	30
Mississippi	2,769,000	213	1,156	3,091	5,211	9,671	7.7	41.7	111.6	188.2	349.3	31
Connecticut	3,282,000	107	654	4,054	6,527	11,342	3.3	19.9	123.5	198.9	345.6	32
Colorado	4,056,000	185	1,679	3,056	8,891	13,811	4.6	41.4	75.3	219.2	340.5	33
Ohio	11,257,000	397	4,129	14,405	16,685	35,616	3.5	36.7	128.0	148.2	316.4	34
Virginia	6,873,000	392	1,720	6,947	12,567	21,626	5.7	25.0	101.1	182.8	314.7	35
Kentucky	3,961,000	212	1,040	3,168	7,488	11,908	5.4	26.3	80.0	189.0	300.6	36
Rhode Island	991,000	36	391	788	1,625	2,840	3.6	39.5	79.5	164.0	286.6	37
Iowa	2,869,000	43	780	1,051	6,160	8,034	1.5	27.2	36.6	214.7	280.0	38
Utah	2,130,000	44	806	1,158	3,861	5,869	2.1	37.8	54.4	181.3	275.5	39
Minnesota	4,776,000	134	2,038	3,917	6,996	13,085	2.8	42.7	82.0	146.5	274.0	40
Wisconsin	5,250,000	179	1,055	4,449	7,225	12,908	3.4	20.1	84.7	137.6	245.9	41
Idaho	1,252,000	25	417	223	2,401	3,066	2.0	33.3	17.8	191.8	244.9	42
Hawaii	1,185,000	44	354	1,044	1,343	2,785	3.7	29.9	88.1	113.3	235.0	43
Wyoming	480,000	11	137	74	893	1,115	2.3	28.5	15.4	186.0	232.3	44
Montana	883,000	23	250	228	1,322	1,823	2.6	28.3	25.8	149.7	206.5	45
South Dakota	733,000	18	336	103	770	1,227	2.5	45.8	14.1	105.0	167.4	46
Vermont	594,000	17	136	65	458	676	2.9	22.9	10.9	77.1	113.8	47
Maine	1,253,000	27	239	243	897	1,406	2.2	19.1	19.4	71.6	112.2	48
New Hampshire	1,201,000	18	345	257	539	1,159	1.5	28.7	21.4	44.9	96.5	49
North Dakota	634,000	10	142	56	216	424	1.6	22.4	8.8	34.1	66.9	50
TOTAL	272,172,000	15,292	88,859	406,326	911,768	1,422,245	5.6	32.6	149.3	335.0	522.6	

Sources: Population - U.S. Census Bureau; Offenses - Crime In The United States, 1999 Report.

**Table 4-2
1999 VIOLENT CRIMES BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA**

Metropolitan Area	Area Population	TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES					OFFENSE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION				
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	TOTAL
Washington,DC	519,000	241	248	3,344	4,615	8,448	46.4	47.8	644.3	889.2	1,627.7
Pine Bluff, AR	81,976	9	60	237	880	1,186	11.0	73.2	289.1	1,073.5	1,446.8
Miami, FL	2,180,614	200	991	8,971	17,127	27,289	9.2	45.4	411.4	785.4	1,251.4
Tallahassee, FL	264,438	9	210	639	2,191	3,049	3.4	79.4	241.6	828.5	1,153.0
Lubbock, TX	232,199	16	136	310	2,050	2,512	6.9	58.6	133.5	882.9	1,081.8
Springfield, MA	503,253	20	253	704	4,322	5,299	4.0	50.3	139.9	858.8	1,052.9
Jackson, TN	101,635	10	51	240	755	1,056	9.8	50.2	236.1	742.9	1,039.0
Gainesville, FL	201,263	8	149	371	1,527	2,055	4.0	74.0	184.3	758.7	1,021.1
Albuquerque, NM	679,926	75	308	1,928	4,624	6,935	11.0	45.3	283.6	680.1	1,020.0
Florence, SC	126,525	11	53	192	1,028	1,284	8.7	41.9	151.7	812.5	1,014.8
Orlando, FL	1,524,265	79	756	3,331	10,914	15,080	5.2	49.6	218.5	716.0	989.3
Nashville, TN	1,167,492	94	633	2,287	8,445	11,459	8.1	54.2	195.9	723.3	981.5
Flint, MI	438,072	54	275	1,013	2,889	4,231	12.3	62.8	231.2	659.5	965.8
Monroe, LA	147,082	14	69	183	1,141	1,407	9.5	46.9	124.4	775.8	956.6
Myrtle Beach, SC	177,030	8	108	308	1,267	1,691	4.5	61.0	174.0	715.7	955.2
New York, NY	8,728,038	693	1,825	37,376	42,708	82,602	7.9	20.9	428.2	489.3	946.4
Tampa, FL	2,286,100	120	1,162	5,420	14,507	21,209	5.2	50.8	237.1	634.6	927.7
Los Angeles, CA	9,348,390	891	2,557	27,818	54,954	86,220	9.5	27.4	297.6	587.8	922.3
Jacksonville, FL	1,058,111	90	581	1,928	6,363	8,962	8.5	54.9	182.2	601.4	847.0
New Orleans, LA	1,310,328	209	501	3,889	6,422	11,021	16.0	38.2	296.8	490.1	841.1
West Palm Beach, FL	1,046,143	58	452	2,551	5,734	8,795	5.5	43.2	243.8	548.1	840.7
Shreveport, LA	378,907	39	179	620	2,299	3,137	10.3	47.2	163.6	606.7	827.9
Pueblo, CO	137,759	6	102	165	855	1,128	4.4	74.0	119.8	620.6	818.8
Jersey City, NJ	559,109	23	123	2,047	2,303	4,496	4.1	22.0	366.1	411.9	804.1
Fresno, CA	883,231	49	299	1,687	5,022	7,057	5.5	33.9	191.0	568.6	799.0
Ocala, FL	244,675	11	162	259	1,520	1,952	4.5	66.2	105.9	621.2	797.8
Omaha, NE	695,653	39	282	1,073	4,021	5,415	5.6	40.5	154.2	578.0	778.4
Melbourne, FL	472,195	21	217	480	2,952	3,670	4.4	46.0	101.7	625.2	777.2
Detroit, MI	4,497,140	501	1,999	10,235	21,540	34,275	11.1	44.5	227.6	479.0	762.2
Houston, TX	3,988,161	322	1,381	10,386	17,896	29,985	8.1	34.6	260.4	448.7	751.9
Stockton, CA	558,509	39	208	1,157	2,784	4,188	7.0	37.2	207.2	498.5	749.9
Savannah, GA	290,964	45	119	855	1,079	2,098	15.5	40.9	293.9	370.8	721.1
Tulsa, OK	779,604	58	328	997	4,202	5,585	7.4	42.1	127.9	539.0	716.4
Daytona Beach, FL	477,028	26	216	810	2,365	3,417	5.5	45.3	169.8	495.8	716.3
Naples, FL	202,047	7	106	249	1,084	1,446	3.5	52.5	123.2	536.5	715.7
Modesto, CA	432,708	25	173	571	2,307	3,076	5.8	40.0	132.0	533.2	710.9
Dallas, TX	3,163,050	242	1,201	7,685	13,156	22,284	7.7	38.0	243.0	415.9	704.5
Vineland, NJ	140,832	3	57	311	620	991	2.1	40.5	220.8	440.2	703.7
Houma, LA	193,994	8	84	192	1,071	1,355	4.1	43.3	99.0	552.1	698.5
Corpus Christi, TX	394,566	19	249	413	2,066	2,747	4.8	63.1	104.7	523.6	696.2
Greenville, NC	126,038	6	40	211	606	863	4.8	31.7	167.4	480.8	684.7
Baton Rouge, LA	575,533	82	155	1,391	2,274	3,902	14.2	26.9	241.7	395.1	678.0
Philadelphia, PA	4,948,584	381	1,575	14,393	17,179	33,528	7.7	31.8	290.9	347.1	677.5
Pensacola, FL	404,857	11	183	472	2,037	2,703	2.7	45.2	116.6	503.1	667.6
TOTAL	56,667,024	4,872	20,816	159,699	305,701	491,088	8.6	36.7	281.8	539.5	866.6

Source: Crime In The United States: 1999

SELECTED SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES FOR COMPARISON											
Orangeburg County, SC	87,519	15	57	258	1,076	1,406	17.1	65.1	294.8	1,229.4	1,606.5
Fairfield County, SC	22,573	0	15	28	303	346	0.0	66.5	124.0	1,342.3	1,532.8
Marlboro County, SC	29,492	2	14	88	335	439	6.8	47.5	298.4	1,135.9	1,488.5
Greenwood County, SC	63,717	2	26	87	811	926	3.1	40.8	136.5	1,272.8	1,453.3
Dillon County, SC	29,718	6	17	39	317	379	20.2	57.2	131.2	1,066.7	1,275.3
Chester County, SC	34,927	2	17	49	359	427	5.7	48.7	140.3	1,027.9	1,222.5

**Table 4-3
NATIONAL COMPARISON OF CRIME RATE WITH DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS**

State	State Population (2000)	Violent Crime Rate (1999)		Persons Ages 15-34 (2000)		Racial Minorities (Non-White) (2000)		Female-Headed Households (2000)		Persons 25+ w/o HS Diploma (2000)		Unemployment Rate (2000)		Median Household Income (1997)		Persons Below Poverty (1997)	
		Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Number	Rank	Percent	Rank
Florida	15,982,378	854.0	1	25%	49	22%	21	12%	22	18%	17	3.6%	31	\$32,877	13	14%	16
South Carolina	4,012,012	847.1	2	28%	13	33%	8	16%	3	21%	8	3.9%	23	\$33,325	16	15%	14
New Mexico	1,819,046	834.5	3	28%	29	33%	7	13%	8	20%	10	4.9%	6	\$30,836	8	19%	1
Maryland	5,296,486	743.4	4	27%	41	36%	5	14%	7	15%	29	3.9%	24	\$45,289	48	10%	45
Delaware	783,600	734.0	5	28%	28	25%	17	13%	9	15%	30	4.0%	22	\$41,315	41	10%	39
Louisiana	4,468,976	732.7	6	29%	8	36%	4	17%	2	21%	7	5.5%	3	\$30,466	6	18%	2
Illinois	12,419,293	732.5	7	29%	12	27%	16	12%	18	16%	25	4.4%	13	\$41,179	40	11%	27
Tennessee	5,689,283	694.9	8	28%	21	20%	24	13%	10	23%	3	3.9%	25	\$32,047	12	14%	18
Alaska	626,932	631.5	9	29%	11	31%	10	11%	32	9%	49	6.6%	1	\$43,657	47	11%	28
California	33,871,648	627.2	10	30%	4	41%	2	13%	13	20%	12	4.9%	7	\$39,595	36	16%	9
New York	18,976,457	588.8	11	28%	25	32%	9	15%	4	19%	15	4.6%	11	\$36,369	26	16%	11
Michigan	9,938,444	574.9	12	27%	35	20%	23	13%	16	15%	31	3.6%	32	\$38,883	33	12%	26
Nevada	1,998,257	570.0	13	28%	16	25%	18	11%	29	11%	43	4.1%	18	\$39,280	35	11%	35
Texas	20,851,820	560.3	14	30%	3	29%	11	13%	12	22%	6	4.2%	16	\$34,478	18	17%	6
Arizona	5,130,632	551.2	15	27%	34	25%	19	12%	20	18%	16	3.9%	26	\$34,751	20	16%	12
Massachusetts	6,349,097	551.0	16	28%	31	16%	28	12%	24	14%	33	2.6%	46	\$43,015	45	11%	34
North Carolina	8,049,313	542.1	17	29%	9	28%	13	13%	15	19%	14	3.6%	33	\$35,320	22	13%	20
Georgia	8,186,453	534.0	18	30%	2	35%	6	15%	5	20%	11	3.7%	29	\$36,372	27	15%	15
Oklahoma	3,450,654	508.2	19	28%	20	24%	20	11%	28	15%	28	3.0%	40	\$30,002	5	16%	7
Missouri	5,595,211	500.2	20	27%	38	15%	29	12%	26	17%	20	3.5%	34	\$34,502	19	12%	22
Alabama	4,447,100	490.2	21	28%	26	29%	12	14%	6	21%	9	4.6%	12	\$30,790	7	16%	8
Nebraska	1,711,263	430.2	22	28%	24	10%	40	9%	43	12%	40	3.0%	41	\$35,337	23	10%	44
Arkansas	2,673,400	425.2	23	29%	10	20%	22	11%	31	23%	2	4.4%	14	\$27,875	2	18%	4
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	420.5	24	26%	46	15%	32	12%	27	16%	24	4.2%	17	\$37,267	30	11%	32
New Jersey	8,414,350	411.9	25	26%	43	27%	15	13%	14	14%	36	3.8%	28	\$47,903	50	9%	46
Kansas	2,688,418	382.8	26	28%	22	14%	33	9%	40	11%	44	3.7%	30	\$36,488	28	11%	33
Washington	5,894,121	377.3	27	28%	19	18%	26	10%	34	8%	50	5.2%	5	\$41,715	43	10%	37
Oregon	3,421,399	374.9	28	28%	30	13%	34	10%	35	15%	32	4.9%	8	\$37,284	31	12%	25
Indiana	6,080,485	374.6	29	28%	15	13%	35	11%	30	17%	21	3.2%	38	\$37,909	32	10%	41
West Virginia	1,808,344	350.6	30	26%	42	5%	47	11%	33	24%	1	5.5%	4	\$27,432	1	17%	5
Mississippi	2,844,658	349.3	31	29%	6	39%	3	17%	1	23%	4	5.7%	2	\$28,527	3	18%	3
Connecticut	3,405,565	345.6	32	25%	48	18%	25	12%	21	16%	22	2.3%	48	\$46,648	49	9%	48
Colorado	4,301,261	340.5	33	30%	5	17%	27	10%	36	10%	47	2.7%	45	\$40,853	39	10%	38
Ohio	11,353,140	316.4	34	27%	40	15%	30	12%	19	14%	34	4.1%	19	\$36,029	25	11%	31
Virginia	7,078,515	314.7	35	28%	18	28%	14	12%	23	17%	18	2.2%	50	\$40,209	38	12%	24
Kentucky	4,041,769	300.6	36	28%	14	10%	41	12%	25	22%	5	4.1%	20	\$31,730	10	16%	10
Rhode Island	1,048,319	286.6	37	28%	32	15%	31	13%	11	19%	13	4.1%	21	\$36,699	29	11%	29
Iowa	2,926,324	280.0	38	27%	39	6%	46	9%	49	12%	39	2.6%	47	\$35,427	24	10%	42
Utah	2,233,169	275.5	39	34%	1	11%	38	9%	39	11%	45	3.2%	39	\$38,884	34	10%	40
Minnesota	4,919,479	274.0	40	28%	23	11%	39	9%	45	11%	46	3.3%	37	\$41,591	42	9%	49
Wisconsin	5,363,675	245.9	41	28%	33	11%	37	10%	37	12%	41	3.5%	35	\$39,800	37	9%	47
Idaho	1,293,953	244.9	42	29%	7	9%	43	9%	47	17%	19	4.9%	9	\$33,612	17	13%	19
Hawaii	1,211,537	235.0	43	28%	27	76%	1	17%	17	15%	27	4.3%	15	\$43,627	46	11%	30
Wyoming	493,782	232.3	44	27%	37	8%	44	9%	48	10%	48	3.9%	27	\$33,197	15	12%	23
Montana	902,195	206.5	45	26%	45	9%	42	9%	46	11%	42	4.9%	10	\$29,672	4	16%	13
South Dakota	754,844	167.4	46	27%	36	11%	36	9%	44	14%	35	2.3%	49	\$31,354	9	14%	17
Vermont	608,827	113.8	47	26%	44	3%	49	9%	41	13%	38	2.9%	43	\$35,210	21	10%	43
Maine	1,274,923	112.2	48	25%	50	3%	50	10%	38	13%	37	3.5%	36	\$33,140	14	11%	36
New Hampshire	1,235,786	96.5	49	26%	47	4%	48	9%	42	16%	23	2.8%	44	\$42,023	44	8%	50
North Dakota	642,200	66.9	50	28%	17	8%	45	8%	50	16%	26	3.0%	42	\$31,764	11	13%	21
TOTAL	280,849,847	522.6		28%		21%		12%		16%		3.9%		\$36,471		13%	

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (Year 2000 Census); U.S. Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Education

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH**2. Synopsis of Crime Reduction Efforts**

Research of national crime reduction efforts was conducted to assist in the development of recommended measures for Orangeburg County. Resources included the Internet, libraries, and personal interviews. In particular, organizations such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, National Institute of Justice, and the National Crime Prevention Council provided valuable listings of crime prevention articles and publications. A bibliography of the articles used in this chapter, a synopsis of other relevant crime reduction articles, and a listing of internet sites for crime research have been included in the Appendix section of this report.

The jurisdictions described below have all had measured success in reducing the amount of crime in their communities. Crime reduction efforts that have been implemented vary in intensity from after-school programs and community watch programs to increased arrests in high crime areas and Violent Crime Task Forces. The programs summarized in the following paragraphs include statistics documenting crime reductions.

Boston, Massachusetts

In the early 1990s, Boston experienced severe gang problems with flagrant gang activity and drug dealing in the streets. Relationships between black residents and the police were also poor. Research discovered that about 75 percent of the city's homicides were gang-related. In response to this violence, Boston implemented a violent crime reduction initiative which included a latticework of coalitions. Coalitions included The Safe Neighborhood Initiative; the clergy-led and inter-faith Ten Point

Coalition; the Boston Police Strategic Planning and Community Mobilization Project; and the Boston Coalition. From 1986 to 1996, the total crime index rate dropped 29 percent. Property and violent crime decreased by 31 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

City of Nashville/Davidson County, Tennessee

In August 1998, the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department embarked on a comprehensive strategy to attack violent crime throughout the County. Nashville experienced a 30 percent drop in murders and a 12 percent decrease in robberies from 1998 to 1999. The plan enlisted assistance and support from Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. The department's violent crime strategy consisted of several elements, including:

- High crime hot spots / trouble areas have been identified in each of the police command sectors.
- Drug Activity Response Team (DART) units have been formed at each sector and have targeted drug houses and drug dealers. The DART units are made up of off-duty officers who are being paid overtime through a federal grant.
- Unannounced, random roadblocks have been established within the identified high crime areas to check for valid driver's licenses. The department has found that many of the persons driving in high crime areas are doing so without a license, and in many instances are transporting drugs or weapons.
- The FBI Violent Crime Task Force has provided assistance to Metro Police in serving violent felony warrants.

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

- Homicide and Murder Squad components of the police department have established a policy aimed at the prevention of retaliation in homicide and aggravated assault cases, making the protection of witnesses a high priority.
- The Crime Prevention Division of the police department has developed a notice to citizens residing in the targeted areas explaining the reason for the increased police presence, and requesting their assistance in the crime fighting effort.
- Bi-monthly intelligence meetings have been held with police department components and outside agencies to share information in on-going investigations. Computer generated maps have been used to monitor crime trends throughout the county so that the appropriate law enforcement resources can be directed to hot spots.

Columbia, South Carolina

In response to increasing crime problems in public housing, the City of Columbia Police Department, in conjunction with the housing authority, established a housing community policing program in October 1990, which continues to be in force today. Upon inception of the program, many positive changes occurred, including significant reductions in crime. Within approximately two years of operation, the police department's statistics showed a decrease of almost 40 percent in the crime rate in some of the participating public housing communities. This was achieved by locating police substations, staffed by officers, at public housing developments that have had high incidences of crime and poverty. The program was designed to deter crime, including drug trafficking, and to foster collaborative and mutually trusting

relations between the police and residents of public housing. In addition to crime reduction, other positive results that are less quantifiable include residents sitting outdoors without fear; unaccompanied police officers walking through the area without being attacked; residents frequently approaching police officers with information about criminal activities; and residents viewing police officers as individuals who know them personally and are there to help.

Fort Worth, Texas

For two decades, Fort Worth suffered tremendous growth in crime. During 1987 to 1991, the City was never below the fourth highest crime rate in the country. This problem was widely reported in major publications and in national news. This threatened the City's effort in continued economic development. In 1991, a program called Code Blue was introduced. This multi-faceted program forms part of the decentralization of local government and policing services. Community policing is overseen by a neighborhood policing steering committee, and is co-chaired by the mayor and the U.S. Attorney General for the region. Three elements that have assisted in the reduction of crime in Fort Worth include a Juvenile Offender Intervention Program; a Citizens on Patrol Program; and a Gang Intervention Program. The City has experienced success with the implementation of its Code Blue crime reduction efforts. From 1986 to 1996, the total crime index rate per 100,000 population dropped 56 percent, with decreases in property and violent crimes of 57 percent and 48 percent, respectively.

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH**Hartford, Connecticut**

From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, Hartford was experiencing serious gang problems and residents were complaining that city departments were not responsive or effective. There was little communication between the public safety agencies and other city departments. A Mayor's Commission was created and found that traditional criminal justice institutions, even if properly funded, could not stem the wave of crime. The Commission's report recommended that the entire community must be enlisted to find solutions to pressing social issues, which would require partnerships among the police, other government agencies, and the community. Three elements that exemplify the approaches used to successfully reduce crime in Hartford include a Police Gang Task Force, Neighborhood Problem-Solving Committees, and a Youth Job-Training Program. From 1986 to 1996, the total crime index rate per 100,000 population dropped by 30 percent. The property crime index rate decreased by 31 percent and the violent crime index rate dropped by 24 percent.

New York City, New York

New York City has had measured success in its effort to reduce crime. From 1986 to 1996, the total crime index rate (offenses per 100,000 population) dropped 41 percent. During the same period, the City experienced a 32 percent drop in the violent crime index rate. In later studies, reported Part I crimes in New York City dropped from 600,000 in 1993 to 300,000 in 1999. Part I crimes include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny/theft, and arson. During the same period, the number of sworn officers decreased from approximately 41,000 to 39,000.

Based on the "Broken Windows" theory, the New York City Police Department's strategy emphasizes the enforcement of public order statutes to return a sense of civility and social stability to the City and to re-acquire citizen support in the fight against crime. The City's crime reduction efforts are based on its system of goal-oriented community policing. Instead of a highly bureaucratized system, the police now have a more flexible and adaptable command and control structure, which is aimed at achieving results. Three key components that exemplify how the City has successfully reduced crime include the development of a computer system for strategic crime analysis (Compstat); the Model Block Program in which block or neighborhood associations partner with police to solve specific problems; and After School Program for Interactive Recreation and Education, which fosters and enhances positive police / youth relationships.

One of the essential components of the City's crime reduction effort involves Strategic Crime Analysis. The City uses a computer system (The Compstat System) for compiling statistics. This system is an intelligence-based approach to target police efforts. Compstat is based on four steps to crime reduction: accurate and timely intelligence; rapid deployment; effective tactics; and relentless follow-up and assessment. The statistics are used to generate electronic pin maps of crime complaints, arrests, and shooting incidents. Maps are used in crime strategy meetings. Compstat is credited as a major component in the reduction of citywide crime from 1993 to 1997. The reductions included a 60 percent drop in murder, 48 percent drop in robbery, and 45 percent drop in burglaries.

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

B. STATE / COUNTY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

The following sections present analysis and research related to Orangeburg County. The analysis is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Violent Crime Data
- Section 2: Violent Crime Projections
- Section 3: Demographic / Predisposing Factors
- Section 4: Violent Crime Locations

Section 1: VIOLENT CRIME DATA

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

1. Violent Crime Data

This section presents analyses of violent crime data for Orangeburg County, as well as other South Carolina counties. Additional analyses are presented in the Appendix.

The data in this section was obtained from the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED). As the project commenced in August 2001, 1999 was the latest calendar year for which complete data was available. Therefore, 1999 data was used as the basis for the target county identification and selection process. In the final quarter of 2001, data for calendar year 2000 became available. Although additional analysis was performed using the more recent data, year 2000 information was not incorporated into some of the previously generated tables.

The section includes the following tables and figures:

Table 4-4
1990-1999 Total Violent Offenses by County

Table 4-5
1990-1999 Violent Offense Rates and Ranking by County

Figure 4-1
State Ranking in Violent Crime Rate, 1990 – 2000

Figure 4-2
Comparison of Violent Crime Rate
Orangeburg County and State of South Carolina, 1990-2000

Table 4-6
1999 Part I Index Crime Rates by County

Table 4-7
1999 Part I Index Clearance Rates by County

Table 4-8
2000 Crime Rates by County

Table 4-9
2000 Clearance Rates by County

Table 4-10
1996-2000 Orangeburg County Violent Crimes by Month

Table 4-11
1996-2000 Robbery and Aggravated Assault Offenses by Month

The data illustrate that Orangeburg County has experienced a consistent pattern of relatively high violent crime rates. As seen in Figure 4-1, the County ranked in the top ten in violent crime rate nine of the past eleven years. In seven of the past eleven years, the County ranked in the top six for violent crime, culminating in rankings of number one in 1999, and number two in 2000. Figure 4-2 illustrates that over that same period, as the State's violent crime rate trended downward, Orangeburg County's violent crime rate remained high, and even trended upward over the last five to six years.

The Consultant also explored other types of crime in the County. Table 4-6 presents all index offenses, including both violent crimes and property crimes, such as breaking and entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In 1999, the County ranked first in violent offense rate, and third in property offense rate. The violent offense rate was 86 percent higher than the state average,

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and the property offense rate was 43 percent higher than the state average.

Table 4-7 presents clearance rates for each of the index offenses. While Orangeburg County ranked at or near the top of the state in offense rate, its clearance rate was near the bottom. Clearance means that an offense has been cleared by an arrest or by other exceptional means (e.g., the offender is known but no arrest is made due to circumstances such as death of the offender, prosecution declined, extradition denied, victim refused to cooperate, or juvenile was not taken into custody). For 1999, Orangeburg County cleared twelve percent of its total index offenses (violent and property crimes), ranking 45th of the 46 counties.

Year 2000 offense and clearance data are presented in Tables 4-8 and 4-9. As in 1999, the County ranked near the top in most offense categories, and near the bottom in clearance rates. Drug offenses appeared to be the exception, as the County ranked 41st in the rate of drug offenses. Based on the County's ranking in the other crime categories (second in violent crime rate, sixth in property crime rate, and eighth in overall crime rate), and the Consultant's discussions with patrol officers and other County citizens, this ranking appeared incongruous with the situation in Orangeburg County.

The general perception was that a significant drug problem existed in the County. Ride-alongs with narcotic officers confirmed the availability and relative ease of purchasing drugs. Officers felt that many acts of violence were drug-related. Law enforcement's response to most violent and property crimes begins with a report from a victim. Drug offenses (and arrests) are typically made due to proactive law enforcement efforts, such as undercover drug

buys or area sweeps. In Orangeburg County, this did not appear to be happening at a level consistent with drug availability. Therefore, a specific avenue of violent crime reduction efforts became the focus on increasing drug arrests.

Table 4-9 presents the clearance rates for 2000. As in 1999, Orangeburg County ranked low in clearance rate among the 46 counties, ranking 44th in 2000. Notably, Marlboro County, the number one ranked county in violent crime rate for 2000, ranked 45th in clearance rate.

Tables 4-10 and 4-11 document violent crime offenses by month for the period from 1996 to 2000. Offenses were fairly evenly distributed throughout the twelve months, with February and December averaging the lowest percentage of offenses (7 percent), and all other months averaging eight to nine percent. This pattern is consistent with statewide trends compiled by the Office of Justice Programs in the report entitled: *South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2000*.

**Table 4-4
1990 - 1999 TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES BY COUNTY**

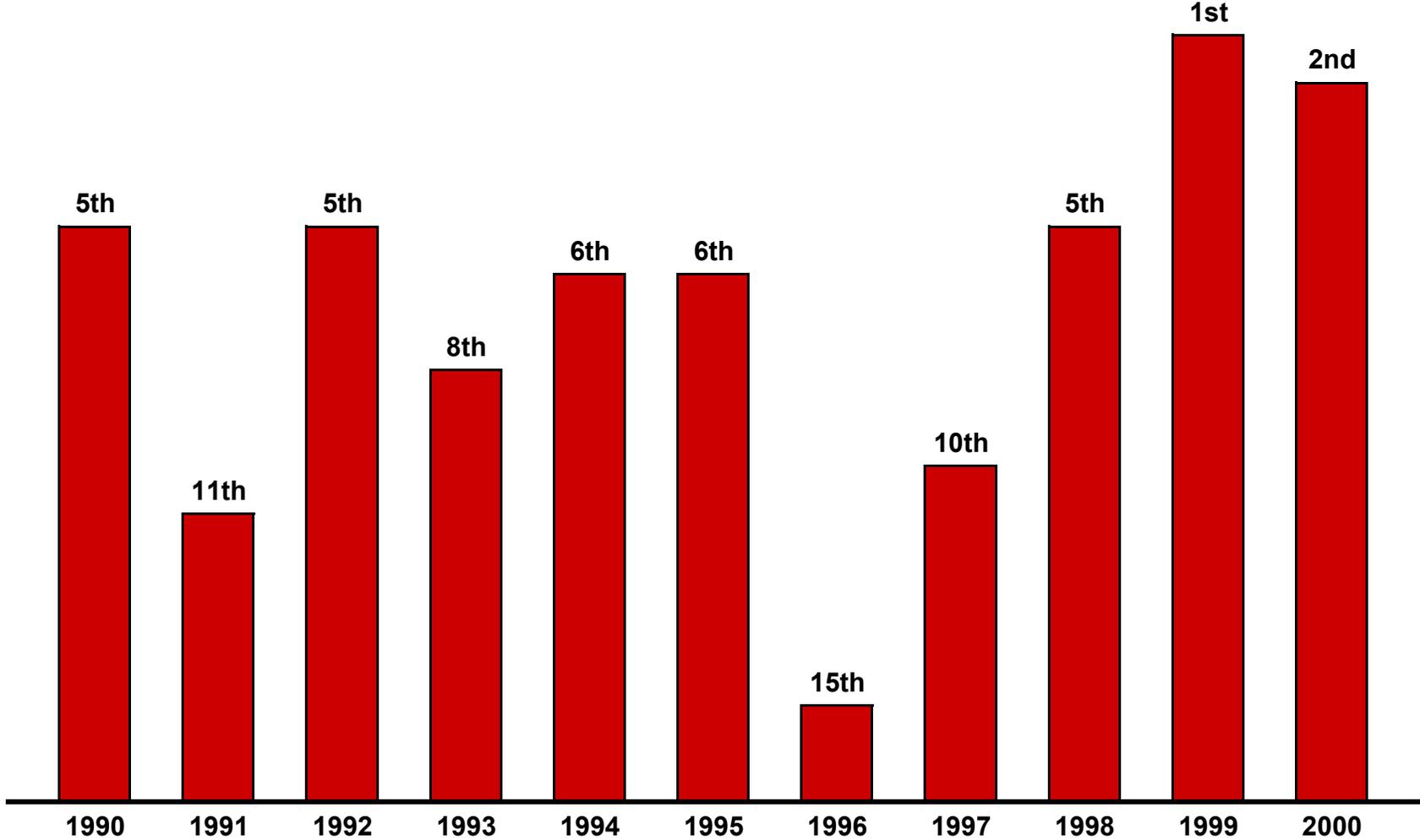
COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990 - 1999 Change	
	Offenses	Number	Percent									
Abbeville	186	218	176	217	185	215	219	320	246	181	-5	-3%
Aiken	879	1,007	1,012	937	1,021	902	679	913	813	783	-96	-11%
Allendale	109	110	79	81	91	88	85	77	127	115	6	6%
Anderson	1,042	1,129	1,253	1,648	1,754	1,715	1,682	1,612	1,078	1,257	215	21%
Bamberg	69	126	141	123	121	126	142	180	152	121	52	75%
Barnwell	140	141	139	153	191	184	179	174	144	166	26	19%
Beaufort	797	888	949	994	964	688	714	807	1,009	823	26	3%
Berkeley	535	675	676	755	735	718	719	965	991	1,013	478	89%
Calhoun	57	70	128	94	148	104	91	125	115	101	44	77%
Charleston	3,762	3,829	3,584	3,825	3,515	3,771	3,965	3,624	2,913	3,066	-696	-19%
Cherokee	233	304	209	323	471	587	600	560	503	518	285	122%
Chester	282	300	336	417	470	515	526	536	374	427	145	51%
Chesterfield	187	240	257	314	319	291	282	306	378	394	207	111%
Clarendon	66	86	104	118	168	143	200	245	309	273	207	314%
Colleton	300	379	396	427	341	355	490	521	429	384	84	28%
Darlington	784	797	821	681	600	694	689	640	592	465	-319	-41%
Dillon	511	541	529	588	547	548	560	587	561	379	-132	-26%
Dorchester	465	533	582	505	633	518	495	509	508	532	67	14%
Edgefield	139	123	151	125	120	98	178	202	139	115	-24	-17%
Fairfield	415	421	372	379	436	423	460	392	370	346	-69	-17%
Florence	1,307	1,281	1,019	1,270	1,388	1,235	1,124	1,148	1,246	1,424	117	9%
Georgetown	421	498	485	491	581	505	453	480	579	478	57	14%
Greenville	3,012	3,199	3,191	3,082	3,062	3,306	3,099	3,093	3,217	3,077	65	2%
Greenwood	829	699	858	932	906	965	1,136	1,160	1,087	926	97	12%
Hampton	44	77	56	65	51	122	133	146	187	126	82	186%
Horry	1,200	1,279	1,210	1,350	1,795	1,793	1,891	1,866	1,996	1,930	730	61%
Jasper	158	154	162	230	265	206	233	174	159	177	19	12%
Kershaw	182	229	243	187	325	279	246	275	292	250	68	37%
Lancaster	444	445	443	530	513	422	441	506	495	617	173	39%
Laurens	545	598	534	545	694	631	818	813	851	645	100	18%
Lee	69	99	88	98	135	164	156	183	159	183	114	165%
Lexington	1,291	1,200	1,246	1,314	1,293	1,148	1,335	1,399	1,263	1,165	-126	-10%
Marion	264	334	260	332	392	399	361	361	303	277	13	5%
Marlboro	322	354	393	488	477	398	369	469	466	439	117	36%
McCormick	50	45	63	55	47	55	77	64	87	68	18	36%
Newberry	239	278	289	342	288	303	232	216	205	185	-54	-23%
Oconee	242	212	238	252	321	259	246	266	304	263	21	9%
Orangeburg	1,167	960	1,172	1,159	1,340	1,158	990	1,138	1,314	1,406	239	20%
Pickens	353	319	312	408	353	342	364	349	333	373	20	6%
Richland	3,915	4,118	3,608	4,096	3,989	3,799	3,573	3,644	3,199	3,097	-818	-21%
Saluda	72	82	89	82	98	78	104	132	112	99	27	38%
Spartanburg	3,377	2,999	3,331	4,011	3,980	3,617	3,838	3,271	2,702	2,475	-902	-27%
Sumter	1,341	1,162	1,308	1,256	1,239	1,183	1,264	1,150	874	829	-512	-38%
Union	128	165	179	223	204	220	275	263	187	200	72	56%
Williamsburg	245	237	253	265	287	276	275	248	253	151	-94	-38%
York	1,744	1,639	1,702	1,830	1,743	1,466	1,251	1,488	1,365	1,280	-464	-27%
TOTAL	33,919	34,579	34,626	37,597	38,596	37,012	37,239	37,597	34,986	33,599	-320	-1%

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in South Carolina Reports.

**Table 4-5
1990 - 1999 TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSE RATES AND RANKING BY COUNTY**

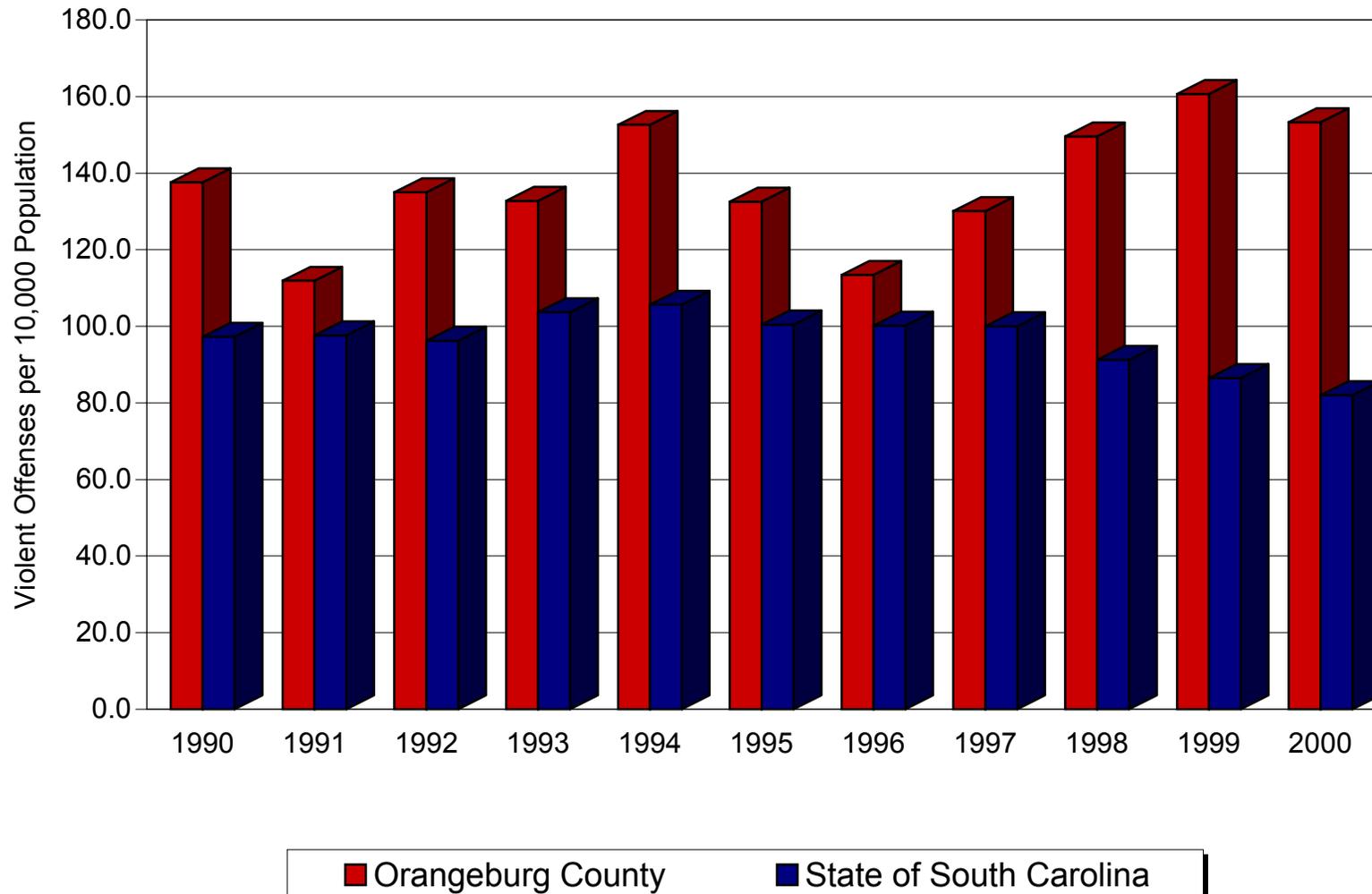
COUNTY	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		1990-99 Avg.	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Abbeville	77.9	23	91.0	22	73.2	29	90.0	24	76.6	32	88.5	24	90.1	21	131.1	9	99.9	16	73.3	29	89.2	23
Aiken	72.7	27	80.8	26	79.0	27	72.1	29	77.5	29	67.9	35	51.0	44	68.1	38	60.6	41	57.8	39	68.8	33
Allendale	93.0	16	93.5	20	66.8	33	68.4	35	76.7	31	74.5	30	72.3	32	66.6	40	110.8	9	101.5	14	82.4	26
Anderson	71.8	29	76.5	27	83.6	23	109.1	14	115.2	16	111.2	14	107.6	16	101.9	20	67.0	36	77.2	25	92.1	21
Bamberg	40.8	42	74.8	28	83.9	22	73.3	27	72.2	33	75.1	28	85.1	26	108.3	15	92.1	21	74.3	27	78.0	27
Barnwell	69.0	30	68.2	30	66.0	35	71.9	30	89.0	26	85.6	25	82.9	27	79.7	31	66.2	37	76.2	26	75.5	30
Beaufort	92.2	17	98.3	17	100.7	15	103.3	17	98.2	21	68.0	34	68.3	36	75.7	35	92.6	20	72.8	30	87.0	24
Berkeley	41.5	41	51.1	40	49.9	40	55.0	39	52.9	43	53.2	41	54.4	42	71.8	36	72.6	33	71.2	31	57.4	40
Calhoun	44.7	36	54.0	37	97.3	17	71.0	33	110.9	19	77.5	27	67.2	38	90.8	25	81.8	30	70.9	32	76.6	28
Charleston	127.5	9	130.4	4	122.7	11	131.3	10	120.9	11	131.8	8	140.5	6	127.2	11	92.0	22	95.8	17	122.0	9
Cherokee	52.4	34	67.2	31	45.5	42	69.8	34	101.0	20	124.5	11	125.3	10	115.8	13	102.3	14	103.4	10	90.7	22
Chester	87.7	19	92.5	21	102.8	13	127.1	11	142.7	8	156.0	3	157.3	5	159.0	4	108.7	11	122.3	6	125.6	7
Chesterfield	48.5	35	61.9	35	65.9	36	80.2	26	81.3	28	73.8	32	71.1	33	76.4	34	92.0	23	94.9	18	74.6	31
Clarendon	23.2	46	30.0	46	35.9	44	40.5	45	57.5	41	48.5	43	65.7	39	79.8	30	100.3	15	88.3	20	57.0	41
Colleton	87.3	20	108.3	13	111.2	12	118.9	13	94.2	22	97.0	22	133.4	9	140.7	6	114.8	7	102.0	12	110.8	11
Darlington	126.8	10	127.1	6	129.1	7	106.3	15	93.1	23	106.9	16	105.5	17	97.3	22	89.2	26	69.9	34	105.1	15
Dillon	175.5	2	184.8	2	179.7	1	199.2	1	184.8	2	185.2	2	189.4	2	197.7	1	188.6	1	127.5	5	181.2	1
Dorchester	56.0	33	62.5	34	66.5	34	57.0	38	70.6	35	58.4	40	56.1	41	56.1	44	57.6	44	58.7	37	60.0	39
Edgefield	75.7	26	66.1	32	80.0	25	65.8	36	62.7	39	50.2	42	90.6	20	102.3	19	69.5	34	57.5	40	72.0	32
Fairfield	186.1	1	188.7	1	166.6	2	169.7	3	195.2	1	188.9	1	206.3	1	175.2	3	165.2	3	153.3	2	179.5	2
Florence	114.3	11	109.9	12	85.8	21	105.9	16	114.7	17	100.8	19	91.2	19	92.3	23	99.8	17	113.7	7	102.9	16
Georgetown	90.9	18	104.9	14	99.6	16	99.6	19	116.5	14	99.6	20	87.9	24	91.7	24	107.8	12	87.0	21	98.5	18
Greenville	94.1	14	98.4	16	96.7	18	92.8	22	91.5	25	97.5	21	90.0	22	88.7	27	90.9	25	85.7	22	92.6	20
Greenwood	139.2	4	115.8	9	140.3	4	151.5	5	146.3	7	154.7	4	179.9	3	183.2	2	170.9	2	145.3	4	152.7	3
Hampton	24.2	45	41.8	43	30.1	46	34.7	46	27.1	46	64.2	36	69.9	34	76.7	33	97.4	18	65.9	35	53.2	44
Horry	83.3	21	87.2	23	81.0	24	89.5	25	118.0	12	113.8	13	115.5	14	110.3	14	114.2	8	108.1	8	102.1	17
Jasper	102.0	13	98.1	18	101.9	14	143.7	6	164.5	4	126.5	10	139.5	7	102.6	18	93.6	19	102.7	11	117.5	10
Kershaw	41.7	40	51.6	39	53.8	38	41.0	44	70.7	34	60.2	37	52.2	43	57.6	43	60.1	42	50.7	43	54.0	43
Lancaster	81.4	22	80.9	25	79.9	26	95.2	21	91.8	24	74.7	29	77.4	30	87.4	28	84.1	29	103.6	9	85.6	25
Laurens	93.8	15	102.0	15	90.2	19	91.7	23	116.2	15	104.5	17	133.8	8	131.3	8	134.5	6	101.8	13	110.0	12
Lee	37.4	44	52.8	38	46.2	41	51.0	40	69.7	36	81.7	26	77.9	29	90.7	26	77.9	32	90.1	19	67.6	34
Lexington	77.0	25	69.0	29	69.1	31	71.6	31	69.2	37	60.0	38	68.3	35	69.8	37	61.5	39	55.7	41	67.1	35
Marion	77.9	24	97.5	19	75.1	28	95.5	20	112.1	18	114.0	12	103.7	18	103.5	17	87.5	28	80.3	24	94.7	19
Marlboro	108.4	12	118.6	8	131.1	6	162.5	4	158.5	5	132.4	7	123.6	11	158.7	5	157.5	4	148.9	3	140.0	5
McCormick	56.4	32	50.2	41	69.5	30	60.3	37	51.3	44	59.2	39	81.5	28	67.2	39	91.1	24	70.8	33	65.8	38
Newberry	72.0	28	83.5	24	86.5	20	102.3	18	86.0	27	89.3	23	67.9	37	63.1	42	59.5	43	53.8	42	76.4	29
Oconee	42.1	39	36.2	44	40.0	43	42.0	42	53.0	42	42.1	45	39.3	45	41.9	45	47.5	45	40.4	45	42.5	45
Orangeburg	137.6	5	111.9	11	135.0	5	132.7	8	152.6	6	132.5	6	113.4	15	130.1	10	149.5	5	160.7	1	135.6	6
Pickens	37.6	43	33.2	45	31.8	45	41.1	43	35.2	45	33.6	46	35.2	46	33.4	46	31.1	46	34.5	46	34.7	46
Richland	136.7	6	142.0	3	122.8	10	138.6	7	134.1	9	126.9	9	118.2	13	120.0	12	104.2	13	100.8	15	124.4	8
Saluda	44.0	37	49.6	42	53.4	39	48.9	41	58.2	40	46.3	44	61.9	40	78.6	32	65.8	38	58.3	38	56.5	42
Spartanburg	148.9	3	130.2	5	142.5	3	170.4	2	167.8	3	150.7	5	158.0	4	133.5	7	109.2	10	99.1	16	141.0	4
Sumter	132.4	8	112.9	10	125.1	8	119.2	12	116.7	13	110.9	15	118.2	12	107.9	16	81.6	31	73.7	28	109.9	13
Union	42.2	38	54.2	36	58.6	37	72.9	28	66.6	38	71.5	33	90.0	23	86.1	29	61.3	40	65.9	36	66.9	37
Williamsburg	66.5	31	64.0	33	68.0	32	71.0	32	76.7	30	74.1	31	73.8	31	66.5	41	68.2	35	41.0	44	67.0	36
York	132.6	7	121.8	7	123.7	9	131.6	9	123.9	10	102.2	18	85.2	25	98.9	21	88.5	27	80.9	23	108.9	14
TOTAL	97.3		97.6		96.2		103.7		105.6		100.5		100.2		100.0		91.2		86.5		97.9	

Figure 4-1
STATE RANKING IN VIOLENT CRIME RATE
Orangeburg County, 1990 - 2000



(Rank Among 46 South Carolina Counties)

Figure 4-2
COMPARISON OF VIOLENT CRIME RATE
Orangeburg County and State of South Carolina, 1990 - 2000



**Table 4-6
1999 PART I INDEX CRIME RATES BY COUNTY**

County	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	TOTAL VIOLENT		Breaking & Entering	Larceny	Motor Veh. Theft	TOTAL PROPERTY		TOTAL INDEX CRIME	
					Rate	Rank				Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Horry	0.7	6.6	20.2	80.6	108.1	8	174.0	585.4	73.6	833.0	1	941.1	1
Jasper	1.7	3.5	27.9	69.8	102.9	11	158.7	511.6	46.5	716.8	2	819.7	2
Orangeburg	1.7	6.5	29.5	123.0	160.7	1	192.3	411.0	48.9	652.2	3	812.9	3
Richland	1.0	4.8	28.3	66.7	100.8	15	101.2	470.6	52.5	624.3	4	725.1	4
Charleston	0.7	5.7	21.2	68.3	95.9	17	103.4	427.1	64.4	594.9	5	690.8	5
Florence	1.0	4.0	18.1	90.7	113.8	7	120.0	414.9	36.7	571.6	6	685.4	6
Marlboro	0.7	4.7	29.8	113.6	148.8	3	178.3	276.6	36.9	491.8	9	640.6	7
Dillon	2.0	5.7	13.1	106.7	127.5	5	150.2	309.4	49.8	509.4	7	636.9	8
Greenwood	0.3	4.1	13.7	127.3	145.4	4	98.0	347.7	20.6	466.3	13	611.7	9
Spartanburg	0.6	3.7	19.6	75.2	99.1	16	103.7	340.5	41.1	485.3	10	584.4	10
Beaufort	0.8	5.3	13.0	53.7	72.8	30	107.8	358.8	34.6	501.2	8	574.0	11
Lancaster	1.3	2.0	13.4	86.7	103.4	10	127.5	307.7	29.5	464.7	14	568.1	12
Chester	0.6	4.7	14.0	102.9	122.2	6	107.7	312.6	20.6	440.9	18	563.1	13
Cherokee	1.4	4.8	20.2	78.0	104.4	9	96.4	321.4	25.0	442.8	17	547.2	14
Darlington	1.4	3.5	9.5	55.6	70.0	34	132.6	302.7	40.3	475.6	11	545.6	15
Anderson	0.9	3.6	11.7	61.0	77.2	25	130.8	298.3	38.9	468.0	12	545.2	16
Colleton	0.8	3.7	9.8	87.5	101.8	13	108.2	289.7	37.9	435.8	19	537.6	17
Greenville	0.8	5.1	17.3	62.6	85.8	22	99.4	312.1	38.3	449.8	15	535.6	18
Georgetown	0.4	4.7	11.5	70.5	87.1	21	97.4	317.9	30.8	446.1	16	533.2	19
Laurens	0.6	4.4	9.3	87.4	101.7	14	97.3	276.0	23.8	397.1	21	498.8	20
York	0.3	3.3	12.1	65.3	81.0	23	89.6	289.8	23.5	402.9	20	483.9	21
Chesterfield	1.7	4.6	13.0	75.7	95.0	18	111.3	238.1	31.8	381.2	22	476.2	22
Fairfield	0.0	6.6	12.4	134.1	153.1	2	90.7	207.5	21.7	319.9	27	473.0	23
Marion	0.6	2.3	12.2	65.2	80.3	24	106.1	233.6	33.3	373.0	23	453.3	24
Lexington	0.4	3.5	10.1	41.7	55.7	41	95.5	235.0	30.1	360.6	24	416.3	25
Abbeville	1.6	2.0	4.9	64.8	73.3	29	80.2	225.9	30.4	336.5	26	409.8	26
Allendale	2.7	0.9	16.8	81.4	101.8	12	118.6	162.8	20.4	301.8	33	403.6	27
Aiken	0.5	4.4	12.0	40.9	57.8	39	83.4	224.7	30.6	338.7	25	396.5	28
Clarendon	1.6	2.6	9.4	74.8	88.4	20	90.0	192.2	22.3	304.5	30	392.9	29
Sumter	0.7	3.1	20.0	49.9	73.7	28	116.7	164.8	35.6	317.1	28	390.8	30
Berkeley	0.5	5.1	9.0	56.6	71.2	31	73.9	207.2	33.8	314.9	29	386.1	31
Barnwell	0.5	3.7	9.6	62.4	76.2	26	98.2	181.7	14.2	294.1	34	370.3	32
Dorchester	0.8	4.5	8.4	45.0	58.7	37	58.1	220.5	25.8	304.4	31	363.1	33
Edgefield	0.5	3.5	10.0	43.5	57.5	40	58.1	220.5	25.8	304.4	32	361.9	34
Lee	0.5	3.9	10.8	74.9	90.1	19	91.1	158.1	20.2	269.4	37	359.5	35
Union	0.3	4.3	8.6	52.6	65.8	36	74.0	188.8	17.8	280.6	35	346.4	36
Hampton	0.0	3.7	11.0	51.3	66.0	35	101.0	148.2	26.2	275.4	36	341.4	37
Kershaw	0.8	1.6	6.3	42.0	50.7	43	65.9	185.2	18.3	269.4	38	320.1	38
Oconee	0.3	2.5	2.2	35.5	40.5	45	65.0	189.1	13.1	267.2	39	307.7	39
Bamberg	0.0	3.1	10.4	60.7	74.2	27	66.3	150.9	16.0	233.2	41	307.4	40
Calhoun	0.0	4.9	4.9	61.3	71.1	32	106.3	97.2	27.5	231.0	42	302.1	41
Pickens	0.4	2.9	4.0	27.3	34.6	46	53.1	184.7	13.9	251.7	40	286.3	42
Saluda	1.2	0.6	6.5	50.0	58.3	38	76.5	135.3	8.8	220.6	43	278.9	43
McCormick	0.0	3.1	9.4	58.3	70.8	33	65.6	105.2	6.3	177.1	44	247.9	44
Newberry	0.3	2.0	6.1	45.3	53.7	42	18.9	129.7	8.7	157.3	45	211.0	45
Williamsburg	0.8	1.4	6.5	32.3	41.0	44	37.8	77.7	15.2	130.7	46	171.7	46
TOTAL	0.7	4.3	15.5	65.9	86.4		103.4	314.8	37.5	455.7		542.1	

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, 1999 Crime in South Carolina Report.

Rates are per 10,000 residents.

**Table 4-7
1999 PART I INDEX CLEARANCE RATES BY COUNTY**

County	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking & Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	TOTAL INDEX CRIME	
								Rate	Rank
Fairfield	N/A	107%	64%	76%	24%	26%	33%	42%	1
Lancaster	75%	77%	51%	77%	22%	34%	31%	38%	2
Union	100%	69%	69%	88%	16%	28%	35%	36%	3
Bamberg	N/A	60%	47%	66%	13%	28%	23%	33%	4
Spartanburg	100%	71%	34%	71%	26%	27%	18%	33%	5
Colleton	100%	71%	49%	78%	14%	24%	15%	31%	6
Williamsburg	100%	40%	50%	66%	24%	18%	13%	30%	7
Abbeville	75%	40%	33%	87%	8%	21%	21%	29%	8
Barnwell	100%	25%	43%	66%	15%	24%	23%	29%	9
Lee	100%	25%	50%	64%	9%	21%	15%	28%	10
Kershaw	75%	13%	32%	65%	18%	22%	17%	27%	11
Oconee	100%	75%	57%	81%	14%	19%	27%	26%	12
Sumter	100%	66%	27%	68%	9%	27%	13%	26%	13
Chesterfield	86%	58%	26%	62%	13%	19%	13%	24%	14
Greenwood	50%	58%	41%	54%	13%	19%	16%	24%	15
Laurens	100%	39%	34%	60%	14%	16%	21%	24%	16
York	100%	63%	40%	59%	12%	19%	19%	24%	17
Charleston	74%	61%	34%	58%	19%	18%	19%	23%	18
Darlington	89%	48%	21%	61%	13%	20%	18%	23%	19
Georgetown	150%	65%	33%	67%	9%	17%	18%	23%	20
Greenville	63%	52%	29%	67%	9%	17%	18%	23%	21
Dorchester	71%	63%	29%	64%	13%	16%	11%	22%	22
McCormick	N/A	33%	44%	46%	8%	16%	17%	22%	23
Richland	61%	64%	42%	63%	16%	17%	15%	22%	24
Allendale	0%	0%	26%	48%	13%	15%	9%	21%	25
Cherokee	100%	63%	35%	51%	10%	16%	6%	21%	26
Aiken	57%	45%	34%	59%	10%	16%	14%	20%	27
Beaufort	100%	72%	25%	59%	10%	14%	7%	20%	28
Berkeley	100%	46%	26%	54%	12%	14%	7%	20%	29
Chester	50%	29%	22%	55%	9%	13%	11%	20%	30
Florence	58%	36%	26%	54%	13%	14%	12%	20%	31
Pickens	100%	42%	28%	60%	10%	16%	17%	20%	32
Lexington	100%	53%	31%	58%	12%	13%	17%	19%	33
Anderson	71%	59%	25%	56%	8%	15%	9%	18%	34
Clarendon	80%	13%	34%	38%	8%	16%	7%	18%	35
Dillon	100%	29%	44%	40%	10%	12%	9%	17%	36
Marlboro	100%	21%	25%	34%	7%	11%	10%	15%	37
Newberry	100%	21%	25%	34%	7%	11%	10%	15%	38
Horry	67%	38%	24%	45%	7%	12%	7%	14%	39
Jasper	100%	50%	33%	40%	11%	10%	11%	14%	40
Saluda	50%	0%	45%	31%	9%	10%	0%	14%	41
Calhoun	N/A	57%	43%	33%	3%	8%	5%	13%	42
Edgefield	100%	29%	15%	33%	7%	12%	2%	13%	43
Hampton	N/A	43%	10%	42%	4%	10%	10%	13%	44
Orangeburg	87%	30%	16%	28%	5%	10%	5%	12%	45
Marion	100%	25%	17%	21%	7%	11%	3%	11%	46
TOTAL	79%	54%	32%	59%	13%	17%	15%	22%	

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, 1999 Crime in South Carolina Report.

**Table 4-8
2000 CRIME RATES BY COUNTY**

County	2000 County Population	1999 Violent Crime Rank	VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES			NON-VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES			DRUG OFFENSES			TOTAL NATIONAL CRIMES		
			Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Rank
Marlboro	28,818	3	485	168.3	1	1,616	560.8	7	168	58.3	19	3,435	1,192.0	7
Orangeburg	91,582	1	1,404	153.3	2	5,256	573.9	6	353	38.5	41	10,434	1,139.3	8
Fairfield	23,454	2	331	141.1	3	879	374.8	23	203	86.6	7	2,295	978.5	13
Greenwood	66,271	4	874	131.9	4	2,990	451.2	12	504	76.1	10	8,126	1,226.2	5
Jasper	20,678	11	266	128.6	5	1,395	674.6	2	231	111.7	2	2,763	1,336.2	2
Dillon	30,722	5	353	114.9	6	1,887	614.2	4	126	41.0	40	3,837	1,248.9	3
Lee	20,119	19	229	113.8	7	536	266.4	37	140	69.6	14	1,284	638.2	31
Colleton	38,264	12	430	112.4	8	1,708	446.4	14	178	46.5	33	4,664	1,218.9	6
Allendale	11,211	14	125	111.5	9	231	206.0	41	43	38.4	42	651	580.7	38
Chester	34,068	6	355	104.2	10	1,408	413.3	18	351	103.0	3	3,421	1,004.2	12
Horry	196,629	8	1,968	100.1	11	14,107	717.4	1	2,273	115.6	1	29,088	1,479.3	1
Laurens	69,567	13	696	100.0	12	2,612	375.5	22	299	43.0	35	5,075	729.5	26
Florence	125,761	7	1,239	98.5	13	7,623	606.1	5	725	57.6	20	15,615	1,241.6	4
Sumter	104,646	28	992	94.8	14	4,676	446.8	13	431	41.2	39	7,696	735.4	25
Richland	320,677	15	3,027	94.4	15	17,942	559.5	8	2,347	73.2	12	33,004	1,029.2	10
Spartanburg	253,791	16	2,340	92.2	16	11,648	459.0	11	1,548	61.0	18	22,543	888.3	19
Georgetown	55,797	21	496	88.9	17	2,369	424.6	17	393	70.4	13	5,308	951.3	14
Lancaster	61,351	9	535	87.2	18	3,059	498.6	9	340	55.4	22	6,306	1,027.9	11
Charleston	309,969	17	2,661	85.8	19	19,938	643.2	3	2,685	86.6	6	34,234	1,104.4	9
Cherokee	52,537	10	442	84.1	20	1,949	371.0	24	484	92.1	5	4,914	935.3	15
Clarendon	32,502	20	269	82.8	21	966	297.2	34	215	66.1	15	2,055	632.3	32
Marion	35,466	24	289	81.5	22	1,427	402.4	20	173	48.8	30	3,175	895.2	18
Hampton	21,386	35	174	81.4	23	577	269.8	36	42	19.6	46	1,293	604.6	35
Greenville	379,616	22	3,066	80.8	24	16,275	428.7	16	2,791	73.5	11	34,045	896.8	17
York	164,614	23	1,327	80.6	25	6,762	410.8	19	1,257	76.4	9	14,268	866.8	21
Bamberg	16,658	27	132	79.2	26	472	283.3	35	84	50.4	27	1,066	639.9	30
Chesterfield	42,768	18	335	78.3	27	1,409	329.5	28	265	62.0	17	3,008	703.3	28
Beaufort	120,937	30	945	78.1	28	5,232	432.6	15	624	51.6	26	9,659	798.7	23
Union	29,881	36	221	74.0	29	897	300.2	33	162	54.2	24	1,852	619.8	33
Barnwell	23,478	26	172	73.3	30	737	313.9	30	117	49.8	28	1,687	718.5	27
Berkeley	142,651	31	970	68.0	31	5,193	364.0	26	700	49.1	29	10,737	752.7	24
McCormick	9,958	33	67	67.3	32	173	173.7	45	94	94.4	4	505	507.1	42
Calhoun	15,185	32	101	66.5	33	313	206.1	40	37	24.4	45	605	398.4	45
Darlington	67,394	34	442	65.6	34	3,324	493.2	10	566	84.0	8	6,179	916.8	16
Kershaw	52,647	43	326	61.9	35	1,598	303.5	32	299	56.8	21	3,111	590.9	37
Abbeville	26,167	29	159	60.8	36	833	318.3	29	164	62.7	16	2,313	883.9	20
Williamsburg	37,217	44	213	57.2	37	709	190.5	43	155	41.6	38	1,414	379.9	46
Newberry	36,108	42	205	56.8	38	597	165.3	46	164	45.4	34	1,491	412.9	44
Anderson	165,740	25	932	56.2	39	6,442	388.7	21	611	36.9	43	13,285	801.6	22
Aiken	142,552	39	789	55.3	40	4,769	334.5	27	683	47.9	31	8,527	598.2	36
Lexington	216,014	41	1,191	55.1	41	7,957	368.4	25	1,127	52.2	25	14,933	691.3	29
Dorchester	96,413	37	498	51.7	42	3,018	313.0	31	531	55.1	23	5,942	616.3	34
Saluda	19,181	38	90	46.9	43	361	188.2	44	58	30.2	44	833	434.3	43
Edgefield	24,595	40	115	46.8	44	485	197.2	42	105	42.7	36	1,428	580.6	39
Oconee	66,215	45	298	45.0	45	1,565	236.4	39	279	42.1	37	3,542	534.9	40
Pickens	110,757	46	324	29.3	46	2,791	252.0	38	521	47.0	32	5,777	521.6	41
TOTAL	4,012,012		32,898	82.0		178,711	445.4		25,646	63.9		357,423	890.9	

Note: Non-Violent Index Crimes are Breaking/Entering, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft. All National Offenses include Violent Index Crimes, Non-Violent Index Crimes plus 16 other crimes including: Arson, Weapons Violations, Sex Offenses, Vandalism, Forgery, and Fraud.

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

**Table 4-9
2000 CLEARANCE RATES BY COUNTY**

County	2000 Violent Crime Rank	VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES			NON-VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES			DRUG OFFENSES			TOTAL NATIONAL CRIMES		
		Number	Cleared	Rank	Number	Cleared	Rank	Number	Cleared	Rank	Number	Cleared	Rank
Abbeville	36	159	83%	1	833	24%	4	164	87%	22	2,313	46%	8
Newberry	37	205	81%	2	597	41%	1	164	91%	11	1,491	64%	1
Lancaster	18	535	79%	3	3,059	31%	2	340	92%	8	6,306	56%	2
Union	30	221	77%	4	897	30%	3	162	90%	15	1,852	50%	3
Georgetown	17	496	77%	5	2,369	19%	12	393	88%	19	5,308	46%	7
Colleton	7	430	73%	6	1,708	19%	11	178	87%	23	4,664	49%	4
Barnwell	29	172	71%	7	737	20%	8	117	85%	28	1,687	42%	12
Oconee	45	298	68%	8	1,565	18%	13	279	89%	16	3,542	37%	17
Greenville	22	3,066	68%	9	16,275	22%	7	2,791	91%	12	34,045	44%	9
Pickens	46	324	62%	10	2,791	17%	15	521	88%	17	5,777	37%	16
Spartanburg	15	2,340	62%	11	11,648	22%	5	1,548	86%	24	22,543	42%	11
Fairfield	4	331	60%	12	879	16%	17	203	85%	29	2,295	46%	6
Bamberg	27	132	59%	13	472	22%	6	84	90%	13	1,066	42%	10
Kershaw	35	326	59%	14	1,598	13%	24	299	82%	35	3,111	36%	18
Williamsburg	39	213	58%	15	709	17%	14	155	92%	6	1,414	39%	13
Darlington	34	442	57%	16	3,324	16%	16	566	65%	44	6,179	38%	14
York	23	1,327	55%	17	6,762	16%	19	1,257	78%	40	14,268	36%	19
Aiken	38	789	55%	18	4,769	11%	38	683	66%	43	8,527	29%	32
Berkeley	33	970	54%	19	5,193	12%	32	700	91%	10	10,737	34%	22
Sumter	20	992	52%	20	4,676	13%	27	431	81%	37	7,696	33%	26
Greenwood	5	874	52%	21	2,990	19%	9	504	77%	41	8,126	35%	20
Lexington	42	1,191	52%	22	7,957	12%	30	1,127	74%	42	14,933	33%	24
McCormick	32	67	51%	23	173	14%	23	94	93%	4	505	49%	5
Lee	8	229	50%	24	536	12%	28	140	83%	33	1,284	38%	15
Dorchester	43	498	50%	25	3,018	11%	34	531	86%	27	5,942	31%	29
Charleston	26	2,661	50%	26	19,938	19%	10	2,685	92%	7	34,234	34%	21
Laurens	11	696	49%	27	2,612	15%	20	299	92%	9	5,075	33%	25
Chesterfield	28	335	49%	28	1,409	16%	18	265	93%	2	3,008	34%	23
Richland	14	3,027	49%	29	17,942	14%	22	2,347	85%	31	33,004	29%	35
Edgefield	40	115	49%	30	485	5%	45	105	90%	14	1,428	27%	36
Anderson	41	932	49%	31	6,442	13%	26	611	80%	39	13,285	32%	27
Chester	12	355	44%	32	1,408	14%	21	351	85%	30	3,421	32%	28
Jasper	3	266	43%	33	1,395	10%	39	231	87%	20	2,763	29%	31
Cherokee	19	442	43%	34	1,949	13%	25	484	88%	18	4,914	29%	34
Horry	10	1,968	43%	35	14,107	12%	31	2,273	80%	38	29,088	26%	38
Beaufort	25	945	41%	36	5,232	9%	40	624	87%	21	9,659	24%	40
Calhoun	31	101	41%	37	313	5%	46	37	100%	1	605	27%	37
Florence	13	1,239	39%	38	7,623	11%	33	725	84%	32	15,615	21%	42
Allendale	9	125	38%	39	231	12%	29	43	81%	36	651	29%	33
Dillon	6	353	38%	40	1,887	11%	37	126	82%	34	3,837	21%	43
Clarendon	21	269	37%	41	966	11%	36	215	93%	3	2,055	30%	30
Saluda	44	90	34%	42	361	9%	41	58	86%	25	833	25%	39
Marion	24	289	28%	43	1,427	11%	35	173	92%	5	3,175	22%	41
Orangeburg	2	1,404	27%	44	5,256	8%	42	353	86%	26	10,434	18%	44
Marlboro	1	485	25%	45	1,616	7%	43	168	63%	45	3,435	17%	45
Hampton	16	174	16%	46	577	6%	44	42	62%	46	1,293	13%	46
TOTAL		32,898	52%		178,711	16%		25,646	85%		357,423	33%	

Note: Non-Violent Index Crimes are Breaking/Entering, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft. All National Offenses include Violent Index Crimes, Non-Violent Index Crimes plus 16 other crimes including: Arson, Weapons Violations, Sex Offenses, Vandalism, Forgery, and Fraud. Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

Table 4-10
1996 - 2000 ORANGEBURG COUNTY VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSES BY MONTH

	Offense	1996												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1996	Murder	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	7
	Rape	2	5	5	2	7	4	8	4	4	4	3	3	51
	Robbery	19	21	18	22	21	6	14	15	17	13	15	17	198
	Aggravated Assault	87	63	52	81	61	62	74	41	62	53	48	48	732
	Total	108	89	76	106	89	73	98	60	83	71	66	69	988
	% of Annual Offenses	11%	9%	8%	11%	9%	7%	10%	6%	8%	7%	7%	7%	
	Offense	1997												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1997	Murder	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	11
	Rape	7	4	3	2	4	4	0	4	5	3	2	4	42
	Robbery	14	9	11	20	14	13	18	16	26	25	21	19	206
	Aggravated Assault	60	63	66	69	89	114	82	54	87	71	67	77	899
	Total Offenses	82	77	80	91	107	134	101	74	119	100	91	102	1,158
	% of Annual Offenses	7%	7%	7%	8%	9%	12%	9%	6%	10%	9%	8%	9%	
	Offense	1998												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1998	Murder	3	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	18
	Rape	4	10	5	5	5	2	9	3	6	2	4	4	59
	Robbery	16	13	13	15	9	9	16	23	15	26	23	26	204
	Aggravated Assault	89	72	73	108	104	92	63	114	89	77	91	72	1,044
	Total	112	96	91	129	121	104	88	140	113	106	120	105	1,325
	% of Annual Offenses	8%	7%	7%	10%	9%	8%	7%	11%	9%	8%	9%	8%	
	Offense	1999												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1999	Murder	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	5	1	0	2	16
	Rape	7	4	6	8	9	10	2	2	2	3	5	0	58
	Robbery	30	14	18	19	20	20	19	20	34	32	36	18	280
	Aggravated Assault	92	64	97	85	110	96	123	123	103	86	75	50	1,104
	Total	132	82	123	112	140	127	144	146	144	122	116	70	1,458
	% of Annual Offenses	9%	6%	8%	8%	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%	8%	8%	5%	
	Offense	2000												Total
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
2000	Murder	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	12
	Rape	1	6	8	6	4	3	8	9	3	5	0	3	56
	Robbery	25	21	20	18	22	20	13	17	17	19	24	20	236
	Aggravated Assault	84	76	119	119	103	87	125	60	94	78	84	71	1,100
	Total	110	105	147	143	130	110	147	88	114	106	109	95	1,404
	% of Annual Offenses	8%	7%	10%	10%	9%	8%	10%	6%	8%	8%	8%	7%	
TOTAL % OF ANNUAL OFFENSES		9%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%	8%	7%	6,333	

**Table 4-11
1996 - 2000 ORANGEBURG COUNTY ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OFFENSES BY MONTH**

	Offense	1996												Total	
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
1996	Robbery	19	21	18	22	21	6	14	15	17	13	15	17	198	
	% of Annual Offenses	10%	11%	9%	11%	11%	3%	7%	8%	9%	7%	8%	9%		
	Aggravated Assault	87	63	52	81	61	62	74	41	62	53	48	48		732
	% of Annual Offenses	12%	9%	7%	11%	8%	8%	10%	6%	8%	7%	7%	7%		
	Total	106	84	70	103	82	68	88	56	79	66	63	65		
% of Annual Offenses	11%	9%	8%	11%	9%	7%	9%	6%	9%	7%	7%	7%			
1997	1997														
	Offense	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
	Robbery	14	9	11	20	14	13	18	16	26	25	21	19	206	
	% of Annual Offenses	7%	4%	5%	10%	7%	6%	9%	8%	13%	12%	10%	9%		
	Aggravated Assault	60	63	66	69	89	114	82	54	87	71	67	77	899	
% of Annual Offenses	7%	7%	7%	8%	10%	13%	9%	6%	10%	8%	7%	9%			
Total Offenses	74	72	77	89	103	127	100	70	113	96	88	96	1,105		
% of Annual Offenses	7%	7%	7%	8%	9%	11%	9%	6%	10%	9%	8%	9%			
1998	1998														
	Offense	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
	Robbery	16	13	13	15	9	9	16	23	15	26	23	26	204	
	% of Annual Offenses	8%	6%	6%	7%	4%	4%	8%	11%	7%	13%	11%	13%		
	Aggravated Assault	89	72	73	108	104	92	63	114	89	77	91	72	1,044	
% of Annual Offenses	9%	7%	7%	10%	10%	9%	6%	11%	9%	7%	9%	7%			
Total	105	85	86	123	113	101	79	137	104	103	114	98	1,248		
% of Annual Offenses	8%	7%	7%	10%	9%	8%	6%	11%	8%	8%	9%	8%			
1999	1999														
	Offense	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
	Robbery	30	14	18	19	20	20	19	20	34	32	36	18	280	
	% of Annual Offenses	11%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	12%	11%	13%	6%		
	Aggravated Assault	92	64	97	85	110	96	123	123	103	86	75	50	1,104	
% of Annual Offenses	8%	6%	9%	8%	10%	9%	11%	11%	9%	8%	7%	5%			
Total	122	78	115	104	130	116	142	143	137	118	111	68	1,384		
% of Annual Offenses	9%	6%	8%	8%	9%	8%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%	5%			
2000	2000														
	Offense	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
	Robbery	25	21	20	18	22	20	13	17	17	19	24	20	236	
	% of Annual Offenses	11%	9%	8%	8%	9%	8%	6%	7%	7%	8%	10%	8%		
	Aggravated Assault	84	76	119	119	103	87	125	60	94	78	84	71	1,100	
% of Annual Offenses	8%	7%	11%	11%	9%	8%	11%	5%	9%	7%	8%	6%			
Total	109	97	139	137	125	107	138	77	111	97	108	91	1,336		
% of Annual Offenses	8%	7%	10%	10%	9%	8%	10%	6%	8%	7%	8%	7%			
TOTAL % OF ANNUAL OFFENSES		9%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%	8%	7%	6,003	

Section 2: VIOLENT CRIME PROJECTIONS

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

2. Violent Crime Projections

This section contains violent offense projections for Orangeburg County. The purpose of the projections is to estimate potential levels of violent crime given the recent history of the County. Future trends have been estimated, based solely on historical trends, in order to provide a picture of the probable violent crime situation if it had continued unabated. The status quo projections will be compared with actual post-implementation rates to provide a further measuring device for the efficacy of methods used, during 2001 and 2002, to reduce violent crime in Orangeburg County.

The section begins with a summary of resident population from 1990 to 2010. Population data have been obtained from the State Budget and Control Board. The population projections for the years 2000 through 2010 were done prior to the completion of the 2000 Census, and updated projections have yet to be generated by the agency. Some of the offense projection models are based on resident population. However, the Consultant also utilizes time series, trend analysis, and regression models which are not reliant on resident population.

Table 4-13 presents a historical analysis of violent crime in Orangeburg County. Violent crimes have exceeded 1,100 for all but two years in the 11 year period. Over this timeframe, violent offenses have increased by 20 percent. Aggravated assaults have historically constituted approximately 80 percent of the total violent offenses.

Table 4-14 presents the projections for total violent offenses. Projections have been generated to the year 2005. The Consultant has utilized 14 different types of forecasting models

which include trend analysis / time series, inter-relationship models, and regression analysis. It is believed that a stronger, more credible forecast is produced by using a multi-factored approach.

Models 1 through 5 are based solely on offenses, irrespective of county population. Change over the period is measured both as a percentage and as an actual number. Historical rates of change are determined, then projected into the future. Typically, the percentage change models are considered to estimate high, while the actual number models are considered to estimate low. These models are therefore often averaged together, or bracketed, to produce a more viable forecast.

Models 1 and 2 are examples of point-to-point forecasting which is based on two years of data: the first year and the last year. Models 3 and 4 are examples of period-to-period forecasting which is based on averaging years at the beginning and end of the period in order to avoid over-reliance on only two years of data. Model 5 is a mean deviation approach which determines the average level of offenses for the period, then calculates the growth rate between the average and the highest year.

Models 6 through 11 correlate offenses with resident population. In 1990, there were 137.6 violent offenses for every 10,000 persons in the County. In 2000, this rate had increased to 159.1 offenses per 10,000 persons. Essentially, offenses have increased at a faster rate than County population. In a fashion similar to models 1 through five, these models determine the historical rate of change in the ratio, and then project that change into the future.

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

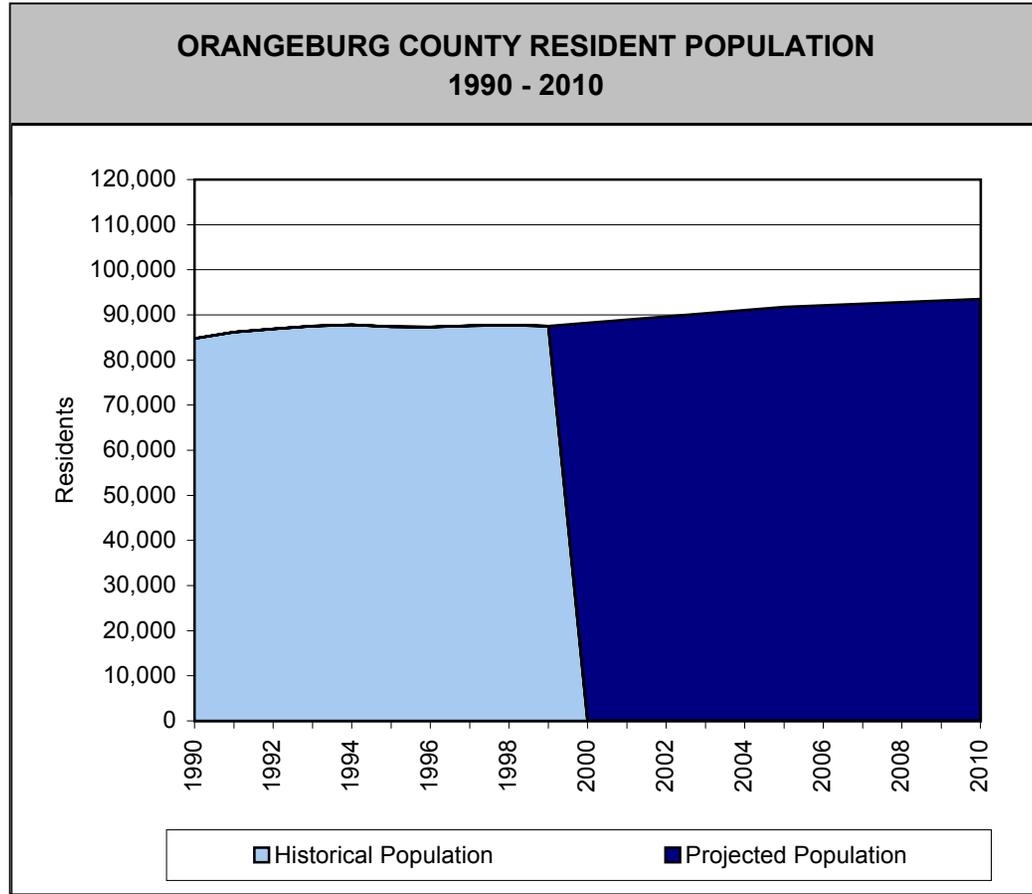
Models 12 through 14 are examples of regression models. Model 12 is a linear regression model based on the population ratio. Model 13 is a linear regression model based on offenses only. Model 14 is a multiple regression model which factors in time and population. The model is not utilized if the correlation (R-Square) is less than 0.800.

The recommended forecast averages all models which produce similar results. Twelve of the fourteen models have been averaged together, producing a year 2005 forecast of 1,530 violent offenses. Based on the projected population, this translates to an offense rate of 166.7, which reflects the historically-observed increasing trend.

The remaining tables in the section present forecasts for each of the four offense types. As the number of offenses is further broken down into individual categories (and particularly for very small numbers of offenses, such as murders), the accuracy of future predictions is diminished. The disaggregated projections are used as a forecasting tool to compare with the aggregated total. In this case, projections for the four offense types total 1,538 offenses, a variance of only 0.5 percent from the aggregate projection of 1,530.

**Table 4-12
1990 - 2010 ORANGEBURG COUNTY POPULATION**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Residents</i>	<i>Change per Year</i>
1990	84,804	--
1995	87,379	515
2000	88,233	171
2005	91,800	714
2010	93,500	340



Note: At the time the projections were generated, the State Budget and Control Board had yet to update resident population projections based on the 2000 Census. The 2000 Census total for Orangeburg County was 91,582.

Source: South Carolina Budget and Control Board.

**Table 4-13
1990 - 2000 HISTORICAL VIOLENT CRIME ANALYSIS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY	Historical Period											1990 - 2000	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change	Average
VIOLENT OFFENSES													
TOTAL OFFENSES	1,167	960	1,172	1,159	1,340	1,158	990	1,138	1,314	1,406	1,404	20%	
Murder	13	15	15	21	17	8	7	12	17	15	12	-8%	
<i>Percent of Total Offenses</i>	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%
Rape	47	66	76	47	58	55	48	43	59	57	56	19%	
<i>Percent of Total Offenses</i>	4%	7%	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%		5%
Robbery	178	185	252	228	275	206	201	205	202	258	236	33%	
<i>Percent of Total Offenses</i>	15%	19%	22%	20%	21%	18%	20%	18%	15%	18%	17%		18%
Aggravated Assault	929	694	829	863	990	889	734	878	1,036	1,076	1,100	18%	
<i>Percent of Total Offenses</i>	80%	72%	71%	74%	74%	77%	74%	77%	79%	77%	78%		76%
OFFENSES PER 10,000 RESIDENTS													
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSE RATE	137.6	111.4	134.8	132.4	152.6	132.5	113.4	129.9	149.8	160.7	159.1	16%	137.7
Murder Rate	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	-11%	1.6
Rape Rate	5.5	7.7	8.7	5.4	6.6	6.3	5.5	4.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	15%	6.4
Robbery Rate	21.0	21.5	29.0	26.0	31.3	23.6	23.0	23.4	23.0	29.5	26.7	27%	25.3
Aggravated Assault Rate	109.5	80.5	95.4	98.6	112.7	101.7	84.1	100.2	118.1	122.9	124.7	14%	104.4
STATE RANKING													
State Ranking in Violent Crime Rate	5th	11th	5th	8th	6th	6th	15th	10th	5th	1st	2nd		
COUNTY POPULATION													
Resident Population	84,804	86,195	86,923	87,540	87,821	87,379	87,322	87,596	87,710	87,519	88,233	4%	

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

**Table 4-14
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES	1,167	960	1,172	1,159	1,340	1,158	990	1,138	1,314	1,406	1,404
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	137.6	111.4	134.8	132.4	152.6	132.5	113.4	129.9	149.8	160.7	159.1
<i>Orangeburg County Population</i>	84,804	86,195	86,923	87,540	87,821	87,379	87,322	87,596	87,710	87,519	88,233

HISTORICAL PERIOD: 1990-2000		Percent Change		Number Change		1990-00 Average
	Period	Annual	Period	Annual		
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES		20.3%	2.03%	237	23.7	1,201
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>		15.6%	1.56%	21.5	2.15	137.65

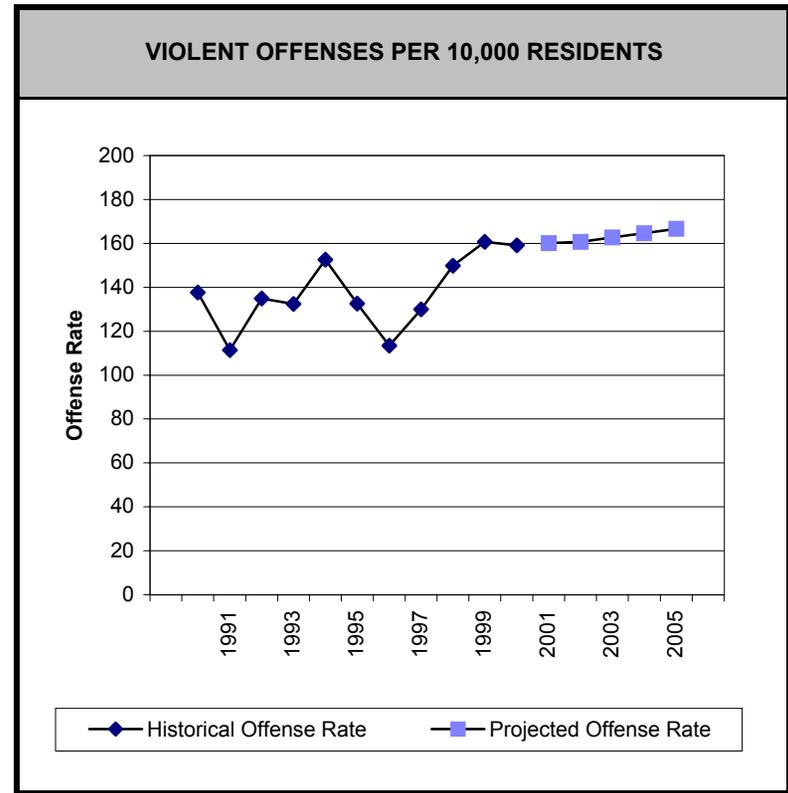
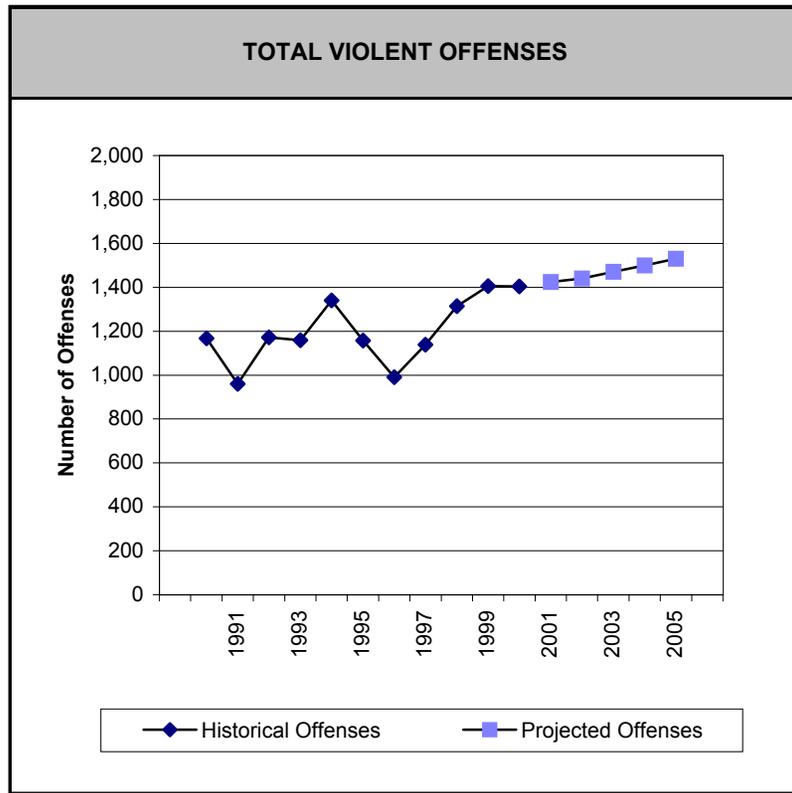
PROJECTIONS OF RELEVANT VARIABLES						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Orangeburg County Population						88,946	89,660	90,373	91,087	91,800

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1) HISTORICAL TREND -- % CHANGE = 2.03% /year from base of: 1,404	1,433	1,461	1,490	1,518	1,547	<=				
2) HISTORICAL TREND -- # CHANGE = 23.7 /year from base of: 1,404	1,428	1,451	1,475	1,499	1,523	<=				
3) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- % CHANGE = Average 1990-1992 to Average 1998-2000 = 1,100 -> 1,375 = 25.0% = 2.50% /year from base of: 1,404	1,439	1,474	1,509	1,544	1,580	<=				
4) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- # CHANGE = 27.5 /year from base of: 1,404	1,432	1,459	1,487	1,514	1,542	<=				
5) MEAN DEVIATION -- OFFENSES = Period Average to High Year = 18.7 /year from base of: 1,404	1,423	1,441	1,460	1,479	1,497	<=				
6) RATIO TO POPULATION -- % CHANGE = 1.56% /year from base of: 159.1	1,437	1,471	1,506	1,540	1,575	<=				
7) RATIO TO POPULATION -- # CHANGE = 2.151 /year from base of: 159.1	1,434	1,465	1,496	1,528	1,560	<=				
8) MODIFIED RATIO TO POP. -- % CHANGE = Average 1990-1992 to Average 1998-2000 = 127.94 -> 156.53 = 22.3% = 2.23% /year from base of: 159.1	1,447	1,490	1,534	1,579	1,624	<=				

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
9) MODIFIED POP. RATIO -- # CHANGE = 2.859 /year from base of: 159.1	1,441	1,478	1,516	1,554	1,592	<=	162.0	164.8	167.7	170.6	173.4
10) MEAN DEVIATION -- POP. RATIO = Period Average to High Year = 2.091 /year from base of: 159.1	1,434	1,464	1,495	1,526	1,557	<=	161.2	163.3	165.4	167.5	169.6
11) OFFENSES TO POP. RELATIONSHIP = Filings: 1,100 1,375 275 = Pop: 85,974 87,821 <u>1,847</u> = Ratio: 0.1489	Forecast Formula: (Future Pop. - 2000 Pop.) * Ratio + Base										
	1,510	1,617	1,723	1,829	1,935		169.8	180.3	190.6	200.8	210.8
12) LINEAR REGRESSION -- RATIO = Least Squares Analysis	1,373	1,408	1,445	1,481	1,519	<=	154.3	157.1	159.9	162.6	165.4
13) LINEAR REGRESSION -- OFFENSES = Least Squares Analysis	1,365	1,392	1,419	1,446	1,474	<=	153.4	155.2	157.0	158.8	160.5
14) MULTIPLE REGRESSION = Variables: Time, Population = R-Square: 0.361	1,366	1,395	1,424	1,453	1,481		153.6	155.6	157.5	159.5	161.4
RECOMMENDED FORECAST ==>											
AVERAGE ALL MODELS Except 11, 14 Offenses per 10,000 Population:						1,424	1,440	1,470	1,500	1,530	
	160.1	160.7	162.7	164.7	166.7						
Disaggregate Forecast Total						1,427	1,444	1,475	1,507	1,538	
Variance from Aggregate Forecast						0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	

**Figure 4-3
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY	HISTORICAL OFFENSES											PROJECTED OFFENSES				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
VIOLENT OFFENSES	1,167	960	1,172	1,159	1,340	1,158	990	1,138	1,314	1,406	1,404	1,424	1,440	1,470	1,500	1,530
Offense Rate	137.6	111.4	134.8	132.4	152.6	132.5	113.4	129.9	149.8	160.7	159.1	160.1	160.7	162.7	164.7	166.7



**Table 4-15
MURDER OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
MURDER OFFENSES	13	15	15	21	17	8	7	12	17	15	12
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4
<i>Orangeburg County Population</i>	84,804	86,195	86,923	87,540	87,821	87,379	87,322	87,596	87,710	87,519	88,233

HISTORICAL PERIOD: 1990-2000	Percent Change		Number Change		1990-00
	Period	Annual	Period	Annual	Average
MURDER OFFENSES	-7.7%	-0.77%	-1	-0.1	14
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	-11.3%	-1.13%	-0.2	-0.02	1.58

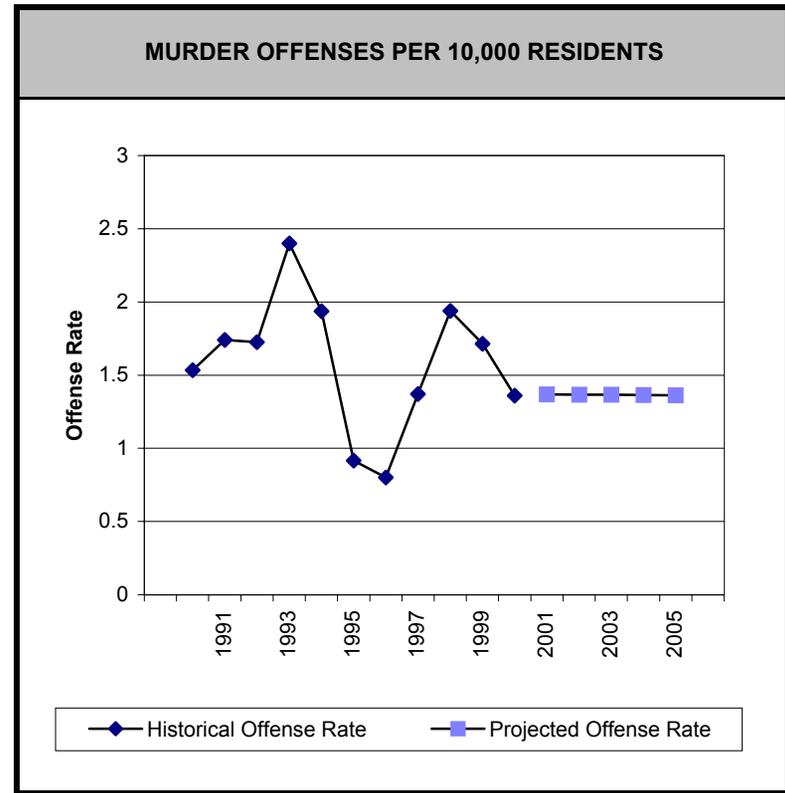
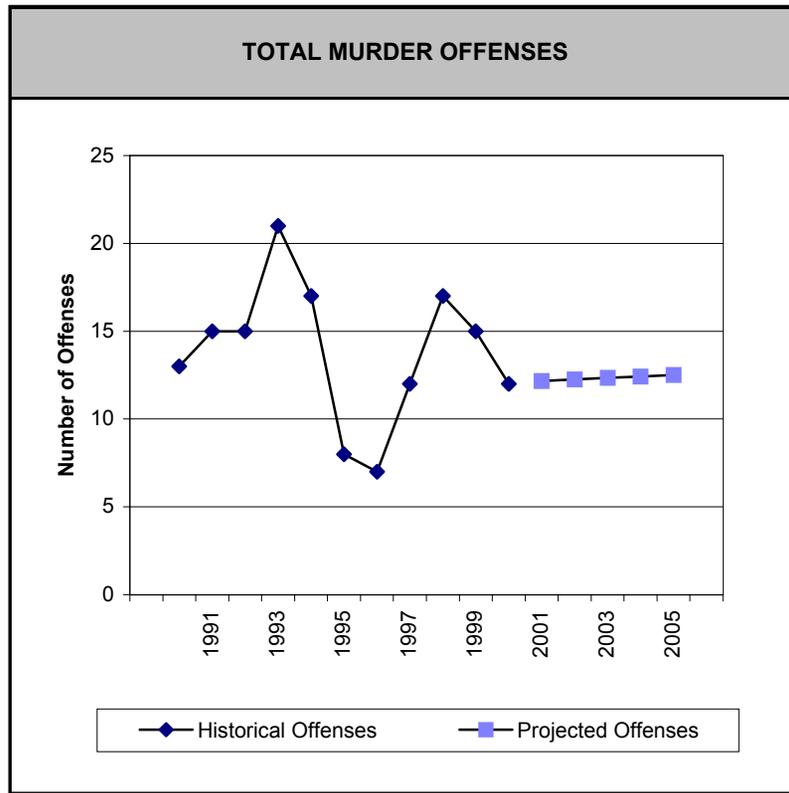
PROJECTIONS OF RELEVANT VARIABLES					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Orangeburg County Population	88,946	89,660	90,373	91,087	91,800

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
1) HISTORICAL TREND -- % CHANGE											
= -0.77% /year from base of: 12						12	12	12	12	12	<=
2) HISTORICAL TREND -- # CHANGE											
= -0.1 /year from base of: 12						12	12	12	12	12	<=
3) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- % CHANGE											
= Average 1990-1992 to Average 1998-2000											
= 14 -> 15 = 2.3%											
= 0.23% /year from base of: 12						12	12	12	12	12	<=
4) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- # CHANGE											
= 0.0 /year from base of: 12						12	12	12	12	12	<=
5) MEAN DEVIATION -- OFFENSES											
= Period Average to High Year											
= 0.7 /year from base of: 12						13	13	14	15	15	<=
6) RATIO TO POPULATION -- % CHANGE											
= -1.13% /year from base of: 1.4						12	12	12	12	12	<=
						1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
7) RATIO TO POPULATION -- # CHANGE											
= -0.017 /year from base of: 1.4						12	12	12	12	12	<=
						1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
8) MODIFIED RATIO TO POP. -- % CHANGE											
= Average 1990-1992 to Average 1998-2000											
= 1.67 -> 1.67 = 0.3%											
= 0.03% /year from base of: 1.4						12	12	12	12	13	<=
						1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
9) MODIFIED POP. RATIO -- # CHANGE						12	12	12	12	13	<=
= 0.000 /year from base of: 1.4						1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
10) MEAN DEVIATION -- POP. RATIO											
= Period Average to High Year											
= 0.074 /year from base of: 1.4						13	14	14	15	16	<=
						1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	
11) OFFENSES TO POP. RELATIONSHIP						Forecast Formula: (Future Pop. - 2000 Pop.) * Ratio + Base					
= Filings: 14 15 0.3											
= Pop: 85,974 87,821 <u>1,847</u>						12	12	12	13	13	<=
= Ratio: 0.0002						1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
12) LINEAR REGRESSION -- RATIO											
= Least Squares Analysis						12	12	12	12	12	<=
						1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
13) LINEAR REGRESSION -- OFFENSES											
= Least Squares Analysis						12	12	12	12	11	<=
						1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	
14) MULTIPLE REGRESSION											
= Variables: Time, Population											
= R-Square: 0.162						13	14	15	16	17	
						1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	
RECOMMENDED FORECAST ==>											
AVERAGE ALL MODELS Except 14						12	12	12	12	13	
Offenses per 10,000 Population:						1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	

**Figure 4-4
MURDER OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY	HISTORICAL OFFENSES											PROJECTED OFFENSES				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
MURDER OFFENSES	13	15	15	21	17	8	7	12	17	15	12	12	12	12	12	13
Offense Rate	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4



**Table 4-16
RAPE OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
RAPE OFFENSES	47	66	76	47	58	55	48	43	59	57	56
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	5.5	7.7	8.7	5.4	6.6	6.3	5.5	4.9	6.7	6.5	6.3
<i>Orangeburg County Population</i>	84,804	86,195	86,923	87,540	87,821	87,379	87,322	87,596	87,710	87,519	88,233

HISTORICAL PERIOD: 1990-2000	Percent Change		Number Change		1990-00
	Period	Annual	Period	Annual	Average
RAPE OFFENSES	19.1%	1.91%	9	0.9	56
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	14.5%	1.45%	0.8	0.08	6.38

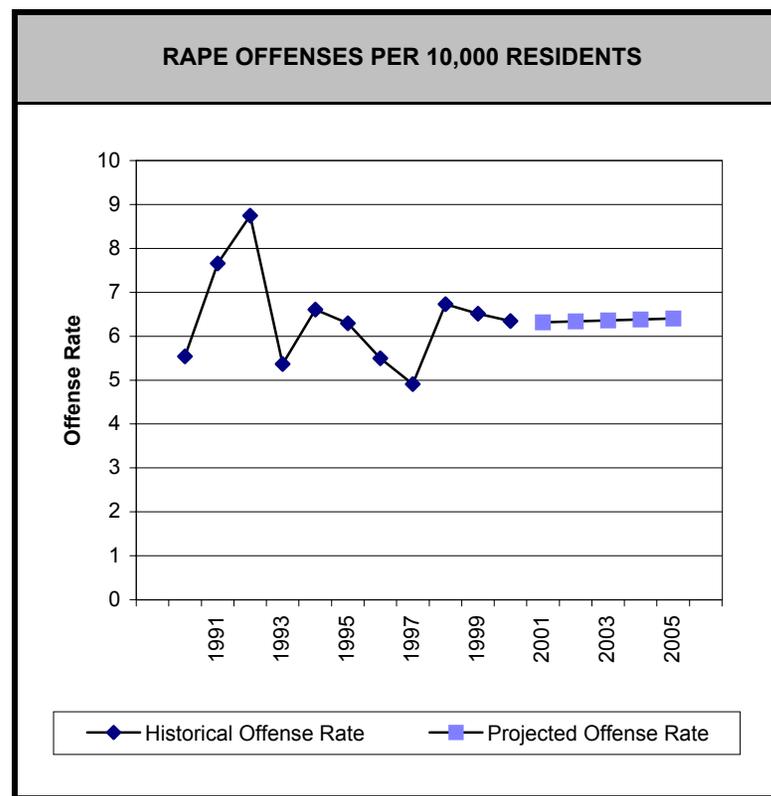
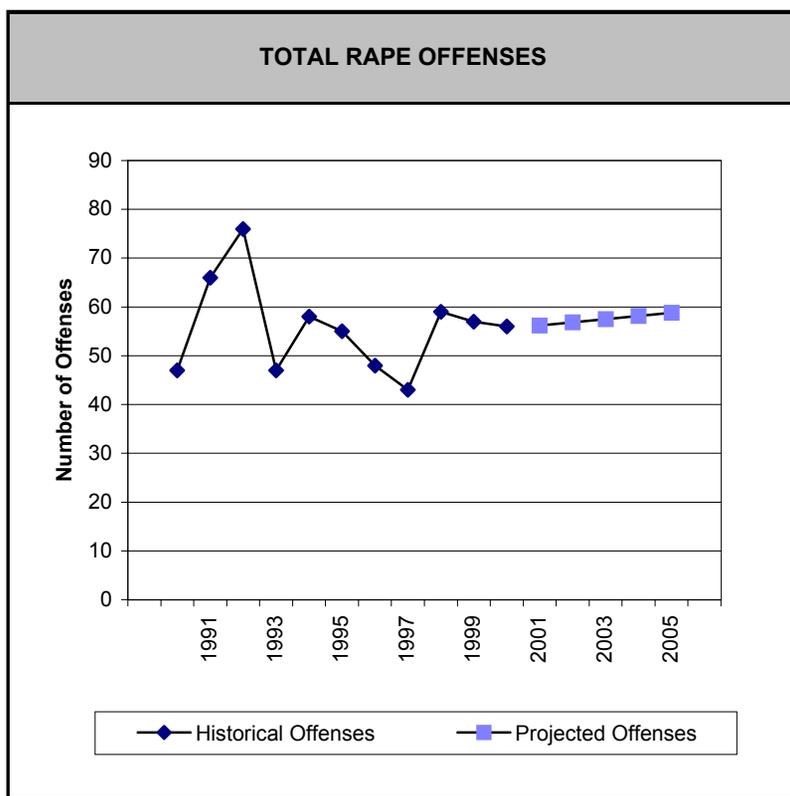
PROJECTIONS OF RELEVANT VARIABLES					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Orangeburg County Population	88,946	89,660	90,373	91,087	91,800

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
1) HISTORICAL TREND -- % CHANGE	= 1.91% /year from base of: 56											
	57	58	59	60	61						<=	
2) HISTORICAL TREND -- # CHANGE	= 0.9 /year from base of: 56											
	57	58	59	60	61						<=	
3) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- % CHANGE	= Average 1990-1991 to Average 1999-2000 = 57 -> 57 = 0.0% = 0.00% /year from base of: 56											
	56	56	56	56	56						<=	
4) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- # CHANGE	= 0.0 /year from base of: 56											
	56	56	56	56	56						<=	
5) MEAN DEVIATION -- OFFENSES	= Period Average to High Year = 1.9 /year from base of: 56											
	58	60	62	63	65						<=	
6) RATIO TO POPULATION -- % CHANGE	= 1.45% /year from base of: 6.3											
	57	59	60	61	62						<=	
	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8							
7) RATIO TO POPULATION -- # CHANGE	= 0.080 /year from base of: 6.3											
	57	58	60	61	62						<=	
	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7							
8) MODIFIED RATIO TO POP. -- % CHANGE	= Average 1990-1991 to Average 1999-2000 = 6.60 -> 6.43 = -2.6% = -0.26% /year from base of: 6.3											
	56	57	57	57	58						<=	
	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3							

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
9) MODIFIED POP. RATIO -- # CHANGE	= -0.017 /year from base of: 6.3											
	56	57	57	57	57						<=	
	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3							
10) MEAN DEVIATION -- POP. RATIO	= Period Average to High Year = 0.215 /year from base of: 6.3											
	58	61	63	66	68						<=	
	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4							
11) OFFENSES TO POP. RELATIONSHIP	= Filings: 57 57 0.0 = Pop: 85,500 87,876 <u>2,376</u> = Ratio: 0.0000											
	56	56	56	56	56						<=	
	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1							
12) LINEAR REGRESSION -- RATIO	= Least Squares Analysis											
	53	52	52	52	51						<=	
	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6							
13) LINEAR REGRESSION -- OFFENSES	= Least Squares Analysis											
	52	52	51	51	50						<=	
	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5							
14) MULTIPLE REGRESSION	= Variables: Time, Population = R-Square: 0.088											
	54	55	56	58	59							
	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4							
RECOMMENDED FORECAST ==>												
AVERAGE ALL MODELS Except 14						56	57	57	58	59		
Offenses per 10,000 Population:						6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4		

**Figure 4-5
RAPE OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY	HISTORICAL OFFENSES											PROJECTED OFFENSES				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
RAPE OFFENSES	47	66	76	47	58	55	48	43	59	57	56	56	57	57	58	59
Offense Rate	5.5	7.7	8.7	5.4	6.6	6.3	5.5	4.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4



**Table 4-17
ROBBERY OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ROBBERY OFFENSES	178	185	252	228	275	206	201	205	202	258	236
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	21.0	21.5	29.0	26.0	31.3	23.6	23.0	23.4	23.0	29.5	26.7
<i>Orangeburg County Population</i>	84,804	86,195	86,923	87,540	87,821	87,379	87,322	87,596	87,710	87,519	88,233

HISTORICAL PERIOD: 1990-2000	Percent Change		Number Change		1990-00
	Period	Annual	Period	Annual	Average
ROBBERY OFFENSES	32.6%	3.26%	58	5.8	221
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	27.4%	2.74%	5.8	0.58	25.28

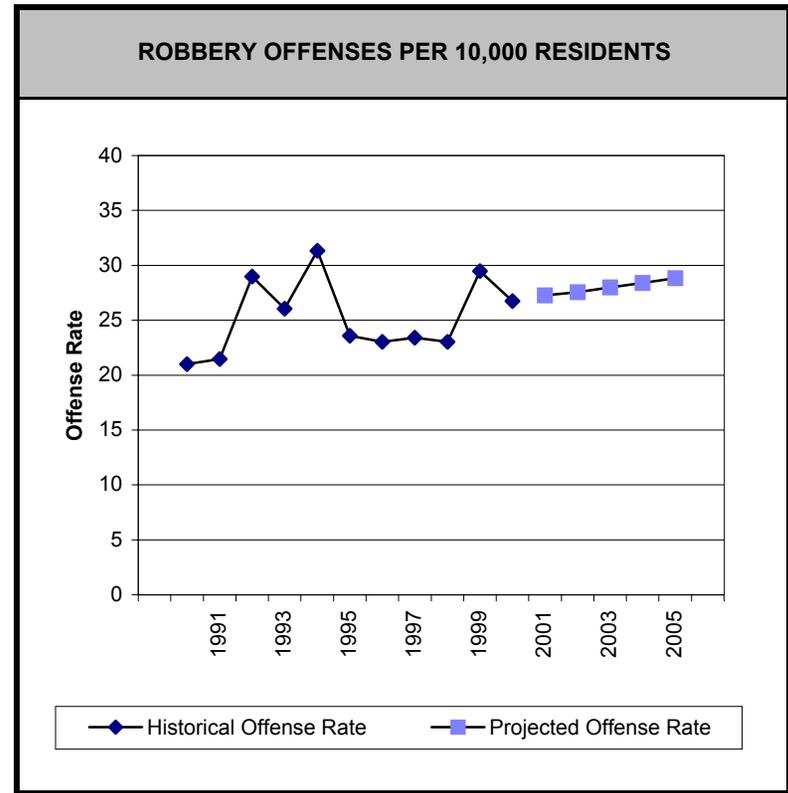
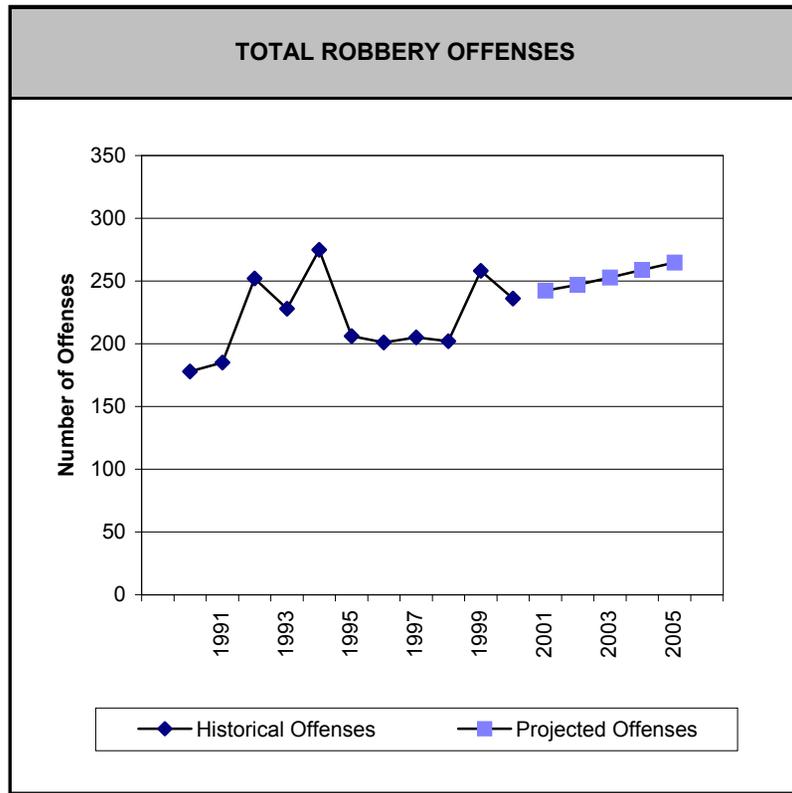
PROJECTIONS OF RELEVANT VARIABLES					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Orangeburg County Population	88,946	89,660	90,373	91,087	91,800

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
1) HISTORICAL TREND -- % CHANGE											
= 3.26% /year from base of: 236						244	251	259	267	274	<=
2) HISTORICAL TREND -- # CHANGE											
= 5.8 /year from base of: 236						242	248	253	259	265	<=
3) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- % CHANGE											
= Average 1990-1991 to Average 1999-2000											
= 182 -> 247 = 36.1%											
= 3.61% /year from base of: 236						245	253	262	270	279	<=
4) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- # CHANGE											
= 6.6 /year from base of: 236						243	249	256	262	269	<=
5) MEAN DEVIATION -- OFFENSES											
= Period Average to High Year											
= 5.0 /year from base of: 236						241	246	251	256	261	<=
6) RATIO TO POPULATION -- % CHANGE											
= 2.74% /year from base of: 26.7						244	253	262	270	279	<=
= 2.74% /year from base of: 26.7						27.5	28.2	28.9	29.7	30.4	<=
7) RATIO TO POPULATION -- # CHANGE											
= 0.576 /year from base of: 26.7						243	250	257	265	272	<=
= 0.576 /year from base of: 26.7						27.3	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.6	<=
8) MODIFIED RATIO TO POP. -- % CHANGE											
= Average 1990-1991 to Average 1999-2000											
= 21.23 -> 28.11 = 32.4%											
= 3.24% /year from base of: 26.7						246	255	265	275	285	<=
= 3.24% /year from base of: 26.7						27.6	28.5	29.4	30.2	31.1	<=

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
9) MODIFIED POP. RATIO -- # CHANGE						244	252	260	269	277	<=
= 0.689 /year from base of: 26.7						27.4	28.1	28.8	29.5	30.2	<=
10) MEAN DEVIATION -- POP. RATIO											
= Period Average to High Year						243	250	257	264	271	<=
= 0.549 /year from base of: 26.7						27.3	27.8	28.4	28.9	29.5	<=
11) OFFENSES TO POP. RELATIONSHIP						Forecast Formula: (Future Pop. - 2000 Pop.) * Ratio + Base					
= Filings: 182 247 65.5						256	275	295	315	334	
= Pop: 85,500 87,876 <u>2,376</u>						28.7	30.7	32.6	34.5	36.4	
= Ratio: 0.0276											
12) LINEAR REGRESSION -- RATIO						239	243	248	252	257	<=
= Least Squares Analysis						26.9	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.9	<=
13) LINEAR REGRESSION -- OFFENSES						238	240	243	246	249	<=
= Least Squares Analysis						26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.1	<=
14) MULTIPLE REGRESSION											
= Variables: Time, Population						250	267	284	302	319	
= R-Square: 0.394						28.1	29.8	31.5	33.1	34.7	
RECOMMENDED FORECAST ==>											
AVERAGE ALL MODELS Except 11, 14						243	247	253	259	265	
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population:</i>						27.3	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	

**Figure 4-6
ROBBERY OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY	HISTORICAL OFFENSES											PROJECTED OFFENSES				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ROBBERY OFFENSES	178	185	252	228	275	206	201	205	202	258	236	243	247	253	259	265
Offense Rate	21.0	21.5	29.0	26.0	31.3	23.6	23.0	23.4	23.0	29.5	26.7	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8



**Table 4-18
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OFFENSES	929	694	829	863	990	889	734	878	1,036	1,076	1,100
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>	109.5	80.5	95.4	98.6	112.7	101.7	84.1	100.2	118.1	122.9	124.7
<i>Orangeburg County Population</i>	84,804	86,195	86,923	87,540	87,821	87,379	87,322	87,596	87,710	87,519	88,233

HISTORICAL PERIOD: 1990-2000		Percent Change		Number Change		1990-00 Average
	Period	Annual	Period	Annual		
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OFFENSES		18.4%	1.84%	171	17.1	911
<i>Offenses per 10,000 Population</i>		13.8%	1.38%	15.1	1.51	104.41

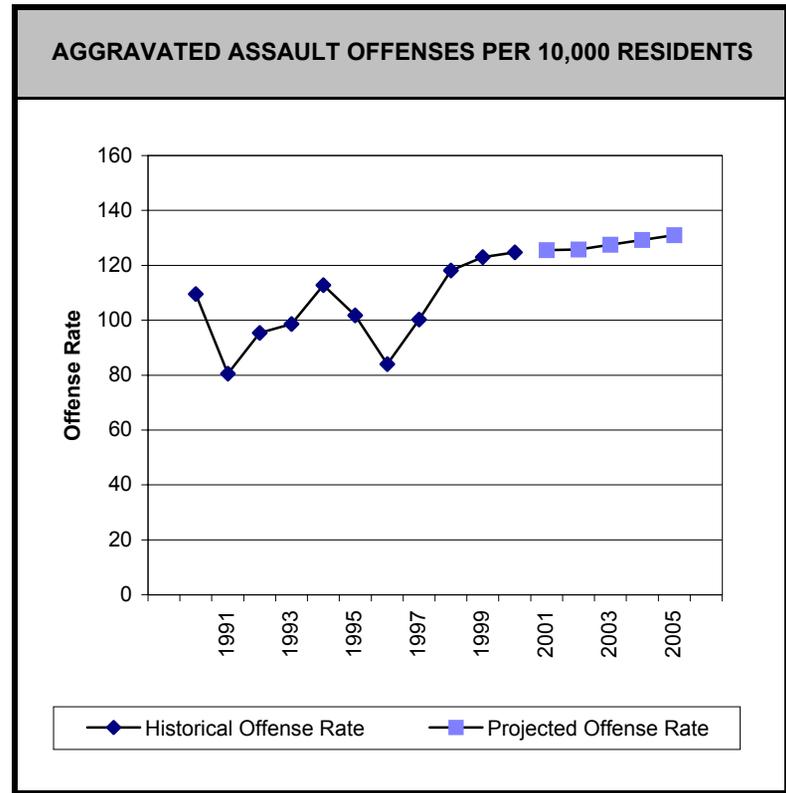
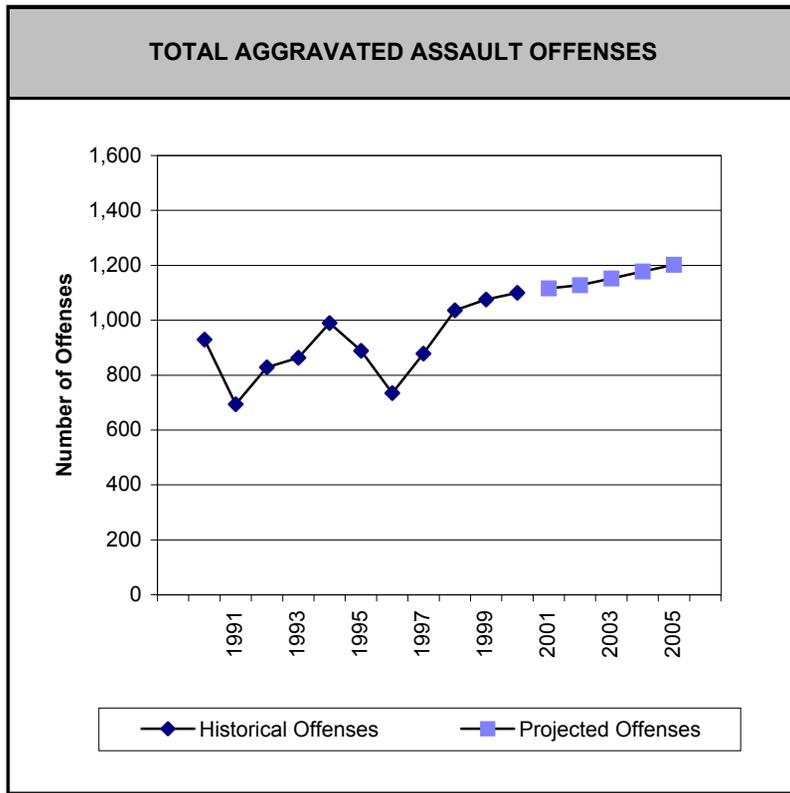
PROJECTIONS OF RELEVANT VARIABLES						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Orangeburg County Population						88,946	89,660	90,373	91,087	91,800

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
1) HISTORICAL TREND -- % CHANGE = 1.84% /year from base of: 1,100						1,120	1,140	1,161	1,181	1,201	<=
2) HISTORICAL TREND -- # CHANGE = 17.1 /year from base of: 1,100						1,117	1,134	1,151	1,168	1,186	<=
3) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- % CHANGE = Average 1990-1991 to Average 1999-2000 = 812 -> 1,088 = 34.1% = 3.41% /year from base of: 1,100						1,137	1,175	1,212	1,250	1,287	<=
4) MODIFIED HIST. TREND -- # CHANGE = 27.7 /year from base of: 1,100						1,128	1,155	1,183	1,211	1,238	<=
5) MEAN DEVIATION -- OFFENSES = Period Average to High Year = 17.2 /year from base of: 1,100						1,117	1,134	1,152	1,169	1,186	<=
6) RATIO TO POPULATION -- % CHANGE = 1.38% /year from base of: 124.7						1,124	1,149	1,173	1,198	1,223	<=
7) RATIO TO POPULATION -- # CHANGE = 1.512 /year from base of: 124.7						1,122	1,145	1,168	1,191	1,214	<=
8) MODIFIED RATIO TO POP. -- % CHANGE = Average 1990-1991 to Average 1999-2000 = 95.03 -> 123.81 = 30.3% = 3.03% /year from base of: 124.7						1,142	1,185	1,229	1,273	1,318	<=

FORECAST MODELS						2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
9) MODIFIED POP. RATIO -- # CHANGE = 2.878 /year from base of: 124.7						1,134	1,169	1,205	1,240	1,277	<=
10) MEAN DEVIATION -- POP. RATIO = Period Average to High Year = 1.842 /year from base of: 124.7						1,125	1,151	1,177	1,203	1,229	<=
11) OFFENSES TO POP. RELATIONSHIP = Filings: 812 1,088 276.5 = Pop: 85,500 87,876 <u>2,376</u> = Ratio: 0.1164						1,183	1,266	1,349	1,432	1,515	
Forecast Formula: (Future Pop. - 2000 Pop.) * Ratio + Base						133.0	141.2	149.3	157.2	165.0	
12) LINEAR REGRESSION -- RATIO = Least Squares Analysis						1,069	1,101	1,133	1,166	1,199	<=
13) LINEAR REGRESSION -- OFFENSES = Least Squares Analysis						1,062	1,088	1,113	1,138	1,163	<=
14) MULTIPLE REGRESSION = Variables: Time, Population = R-Square: 0.424						1,049	1,058	1,068	1,077	1,087	
						117.9	118.0	118.1	118.3	118.4	
RECOMMENDED FORECAST ==>											
AVERAGE ALL MODELS Except 11, 14						1,117	1,128	1,153	1,177	1,202	
Offenses per 10,000 Population:						125.5	125.8	127.5	129.3	131.0	

**Figure 4-7
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OFFENSE PROJECTIONS**

ORANGEBURG COUNTY	HISTORICAL OFFENSES											PROJECTED OFFENSES				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	929	694	829	863	990	889	734	878	1,036	1,076	1,100	1,117	1,128	1,153	1,177	1,202
Offense Rate	109.5	80.5	95.4	98.6	112.7	101.7	84.1	100.2	118.1	122.9	124.7	125.5	125.8	127.5	129.3	131.0



Section 3: DEMOGRAPHIC / PREDISPOSING FACTORS

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

3. Demographic / Predisposing Factors

Detailed analysis and research has been conducted on violent crime in Orangeburg County. The research has been undertaken in an attempt to understand potential causes of violent crime, and to identify possible avenues for crime reduction efforts. The analyses presented in this section include:

- County comparisons among demographic / predisposing factors
- Age of violent offenders
- Race relationship of violent offenders and victims
- Jurisdictional residence of violent offenders and victims
- Victim relationship in violent offenses
- Premises of violent offenses
- Circumstances of violent offenses
- Types of weapons used in violent offenses
- Types of injuries sustained in violent crimes
- Month / day / time of violent offenses
- Offender / victim drug use

The following narrative summarizes some of the major conclusions.

Demographic / Predisposing Factors

Table 4-19 presents comparisons of crime rate with demographic factors for each of the 46 South Carolina counties. These factors include age, race, female-headed households, high school drop-out rate, unemployment rate, median household income, and persons below poverty level. As with the national analysis presented earlier, there are no discernable patterns or correlations. Jurisdictions which rank high on factors believed to

contribute to crime may have relatively low violent crime rates, while jurisdictions with low demographic rankings may have high violent crime rates. Orangeburg County ranked in the top ten in five of the seven demographic categories, and first in violent crime rate. Conversely, Williamsburg County also ranked in the top ten in five of the seven categories, but ranked 44th in violent crime rate. Allendale County ranked first in four of the seven categories, but its violent crime rate ranked 14th in the state. The Consultant was, therefore, unable to identify specific factors which might significantly impact the crime rate.

Age, Race, and Jurisdictional Residence

Tables 4-20 through 4-22 present information related to the age, race, and jurisdictional residence of violent crime offenders and victims. Based on year 2000 data, violent crime offenders in Orangeburg County were primarily young, with 47 percent age 25 or younger. Approximately 80 percent of the offenders, and 70 percent of the victims, were black (compared with 62 percent of the general resident population). Nearly 70 percent of violent offenses were black-on-black crimes. Approximately 90 percent of the offenders and victims resided in Orangeburg County. It had been postulated that due to the Interstate network which runs through Orangeburg County, many of the offenders might be transients, but this was not borne out statistically.

Specific Incident Data

Figures 4-8 through 4-10 and Tables 4-23 through 4-27 present summaries of incident reports for year 2000 violent crimes in Orangeburg County. The following narrative presents some

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

comparisons between Orangeburg County and State of South Carolina trends. Violent crime trends for the State are defined as part of the State Law Enforcement Division's *Crime in South Carolina Reports*.

Victim Relationship: Relationship data for rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults demonstrate similar trends between Orangeburg County and the State. For example, 29 percent of aggravated assaults involved a family member in Orangeburg County, compared with 27 percent statewide. Relationships in murders vary somewhat from State averages, as 33 percent of murders involved a stranger to the victim in Orangeburg County, compared with 17 percent statewide. However, in contrast to stranger-related murders, 33 percent of murders in Orangeburg County involved a family member, compared with 19 percent statewide.

Premises: Data related to the premises of violent crimes correspond relatively closely with statewide trends. The majority of murders, rapes, and aggravated assaults occurred in a residence, apartment, or home setting, while most robberies occurred on streets, roads, parking lots, and in commercial buildings.

Weapon Use: The types and percentages of weapons used in murders, rapes, and aggravated assaults are consistent with statewide trends. There was a slight deviation in robberies, however, as a firearm was used in 57 percent of the robberies in Orangeburg County, compared with 46 percent statewide.

**Table 4-19
COMPARISON OF CRIME RATE WITH DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS**

County	2000 County Population	Violent Crime Rate (1999)		Persons Ages 15-34 (2000)		Racial Minorities (Non-White) (2000)		Female-Headed Households (2000)		High School Drop-Out Rate (1999)		Unemployment Rate (2000)		Median Household Income(1997)		Persons Below Poverty (1997)	
		Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Number	Rank	Percent	Rank
Orangeburg	91,582	160.7	1	28%	11	62%	5	20%	8	3.5%	9	9.1%	6	\$26,554	12	23%	10
Fairfield	23,454	153.3	2	26%	39	60%	6	20%	9	2.9%	25	7.6%	11	\$27,752	14	20%	17
Marlboro	28,818	148.9	3	28%	16	55%	11	22%	6	1.5%	44	11.5%	4	\$23,302	4	24%	8
Greenwood	66,271	145.3	4	28%	12	34%	27	16%	24	4.0%	6	5.7%	17	\$32,937	32	14%	35
Dillon	30,722	127.5	5	27%	23	49%	14	22%	5	3.1%	16	13.7%	3	\$23,572	6	26%	6
Chester	34,068	122.3	6	26%	35	40%	23	19%	14	4.5%	2	8.2%	8	\$29,110	22	17%	23
Florence	125,761	113.7	7	28%	17	41%	21	18%	17	3.5%	8	5.7%	19	\$30,557	25	19%	18
Horry	196,629	108.1	8	27%	24	18%	42	12%	43	1.4%	45	2.9%	42	\$31,312	29	14%	28
Lancaster	61,351	103.6	9	27%	22	28%	32	15%	29	3.8%	7	4.9%	28	\$32,656	31	15%	27
Cherokee	52,537	103.4	10	28%	18	22%	39	15%	30	3.2%	12	4.7%	30	\$31,489	30	14%	33
Jasper	20,678	102.7	11	29%	5	57%	8	18%	16	2.0%	39	3.7%	37	\$25,154	10	26%	7
Colleton	38,264	102.0	12	25%	41	44%	18	17%	19	2.9%	23	5.0%	26	\$25,682	11	23%	12
Laurens	69,567	101.8	13	27%	25	28%	35	16%	27	3.0%	20	4.2%	33	\$30,159	24	14%	30
Allendale	11,211	101.5	14	28%	14	72%	1	26%	1	2.2%	36	4.3%	32	\$20,942	1	35%	1
Richland	320,677	100.8	15	34%	2	49%	16	16%	21	2.8%	27	3.3%	40	\$35,903	39	15%	26
Spartanburg	253,791	99.1	16	27%	20	24%	38	14%	36	2.6%	29	4.5%	31	\$35,713	37	12%	40
Charleston	309,969	95.8	17	31%	4	37%	24	16%	25	2.1%	38	3.7%	36	\$35,150	36	17%	24
Chesterfield	42,768	94.9	18	27%	30	35%	26	16%	22	4.0%	5	6.0%	15	\$28,422	15	19%	21
Lee	20,119	90.1	19	28%	15	65%	3	24%	2	3.2%	14	10.1%	5	\$23,160	3	28%	2
Clarendon	32,502	88.3	20	26%	31	55%	12	20%	10	2.9%	22	7.5%	12	\$23,906	8	27%	4
Georgetown	55,797	87.0	21	24%	45	40%	22	15%	32	2.3%	31	7.7%	10	\$30,915	27	19%	22
Greenville	379,616	85.7	22	29%	10	22%	41	12%	41	2.3%	32	2.3%	46	\$38,807	43	11%	45
York	164,614	80.9	23	28%	13	22%	40	13%	39	2.2%	37	4.1%	34	\$39,728	45	11%	43
Marion	35,466	80.3	24	27%	21	58%	7	24%	3	2.5%	30	19.1%	1	\$27,056	13	20%	16
Anderson	165,740	77.2	25	26%	38	18%	43	13%	40	3.1%	15	2.7%	43	\$34,662	35	11%	44
Barnwell	23,478	76.2	26	26%	34	44%	17	19%	11	1.9%	41	6.8%	14	\$29,085	21	22%	13
Bamberg	16,658	74.3	27	29%	6	63%	4	21%	7	2.9%	21	5.3%	21	\$23,858	7	26%	5
Sumter	104,646	73.7	28	29%	8	49%	15	18%	15	1.8%	43	5.6%	20	\$29,005	18	20%	15
Abbeville	26,167	73.3	29	26%	33	31%	30	15%	31	1.3%	46	5.2%	22	\$31,037	28	14%	34
Beaufort	120,937	72.8	30	29%	7	28%	33	11%	44	1.8%	42	2.6%	44	\$38,867	44	13%	38
Berkeley	142,651	71.2	31	31%	3	31%	31	14%	35	3.0%	19	3.5%	38	\$36,249	40	14%	32
Calhoun	15,185	70.9	32	24%	46	49%	13	16%	26	4.0%	4	5.1%	25	\$29,479	23	19%	19
McCormick	9,958	70.8	33	25%	40	55%	10	18%	18	2.8%	26	6.8%	13	\$23,539	5	23%	11
Darlington	67,394	69.9	34	26%	32	43%	20	19%	13	5.4%	1	7.7%	9	\$28,644	16	20%	14
Hampton	21,386	65.9	35	28%	19	57%	9	19%	12	4.2%	3	5.2%	24	\$25,108	9	24%	9
Union	29,881	65.9	36	25%	42	32%	29	17%	20	3.5%	10	8.2%	7	\$28,716	17	14%	31
Dorchester	96,413	58.7	37	27%	28	28%	34	15%	33	2.6%	28	3.4%	39	\$36,590	41	13%	37
Saluda	19,181	58.3	38	27%	29	34%	28	14%	34	2.3%	34	5.2%	23	\$29,005	19	17%	25
Aiken	142,552	57.8	39	26%	36	28%	37	14%	37	3.0%	18	4.7%	29	\$38,084	42	14%	36
Edgefield	24,595	57.5	40	29%	9	43%	19	16%	28	2.9%	24	3.9%	35	\$29,031	20	19%	20
Lexington	216,014	55.7	41	27%	26	15%	44	12%	42	2.0%	40	2.4%	45	\$42,697	46	9%	46
Newberry	36,108	53.8	42	27%	27	35%	25	16%	23	3.1%	17	5.9%	16	\$30,637	26	14%	29
Kershaw	52,647	50.7	43	25%	43	28%	36	14%	38	3.2%	13	5.7%	18	\$34,077	33	12%	39
Williamsburg	37,217	41.0	44	26%	37	67%	2	22%	4	2.3%	35	13.8%	2	\$22,448	2	28%	3
Oconee	66,215	40.4	45	25%	44	10%	45	10%	45	2.3%	33	4.9%	27	\$34,286	34	11%	42
Pickens	110,757	34.5	46	34%	1	9%	46	9%	46	3.3%	11	3.3%	41	\$35,825	38	11%	41
TOTAL	4,012,012	86.5		27%		32%		16%		2.7%		4.0%		\$33,325		15%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Year 2000 Census); South Carolina State Data Center; South Carolina Department of Education; South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

**Table 4-20
2000 AGE OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS**

Age Range	TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
10 - 16 years old	7%	7%	0%	3%	9%
17 - 25 years old	40%	71%	44%	57%	33%
26 - 35 years old	22%	7%	31%	13%	25%
36 years old and above	19%	14%	12%	5%	24%
Unknown	12%	0%	14%	22%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Percentages shown are calculated from reported violent offenses for the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Public Safety Department (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).

**Table 4-21
2000 RACE RELATIONSHIP OF VIOLENT CRIME OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS**

Offender and Victim Race Relationship	TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Black Offender / Black Victim	69%	56%	69%	51%	78%
Black Offender / White Victim	10%	25%	16%	21%	4%
White Offender / White Victim	9%	19%	9%	1%	13%
White Offender / Black Victim	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%
Other	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Unknown	10%	0%	5%	23%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

- (1) Percentages shown are calculated from reported violent offenses for the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Public Safety Department (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).
- (2) The Other category includes all other combinations of offenders and victims (White, Black, American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander).
- (3) The Unknown category includes combinations of offenders or victims where race is not known.

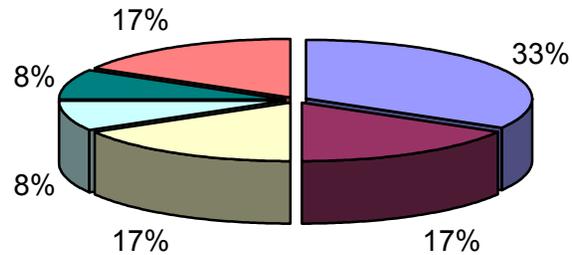
**Table 4-22
2000 RESIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIME OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS**

Residence	TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
ARRESTEE					
Resides in County	89%	100%	100%	83%	90%
Resides out of County	11%	0%	0%	17%	10%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
VICTIM					
Resides in County	87%	80%	88%	69%	94%
Resides out of County	8%	20%	12%	13%	5%
Unknown	5%	0%	0%	18%	0%

Note: Percentages shown are calculated from reported violent offenses for the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Public Safety Department (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).

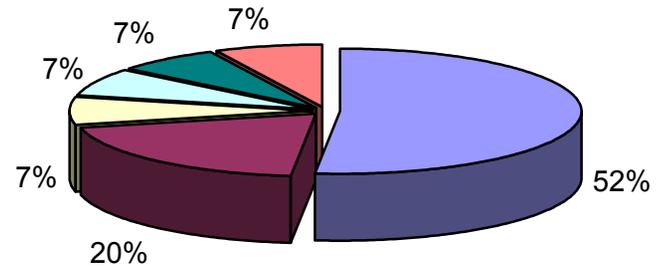
**Figure 4-8
2000 VICTIM RELATIONSHIP IN VIOLENT OFFENSES**

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP IN MURDERS



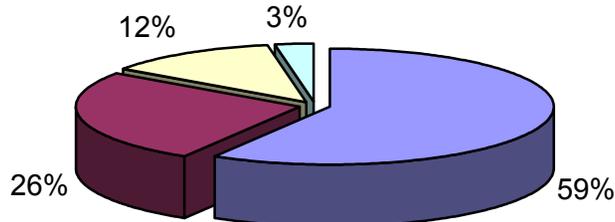
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Stranger | Child |
| Friend / Acquaintance | Spouse |
| Sibling | Unknown |

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP IN RAPES



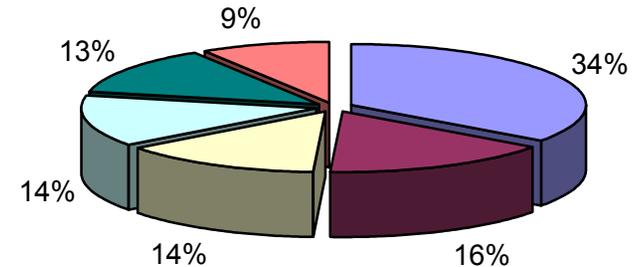
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Friend / Acquaintance | Stranger |
| Boyfriend / Girlfriend | Spouse / Ex-Spouse |
| Child / Stepchild | Other Family / Unknown |

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP IN ARMED ROBBERIES



- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Stranger | Unknown |
| Friend / Acquaintance | Family/Neighbor/Known |

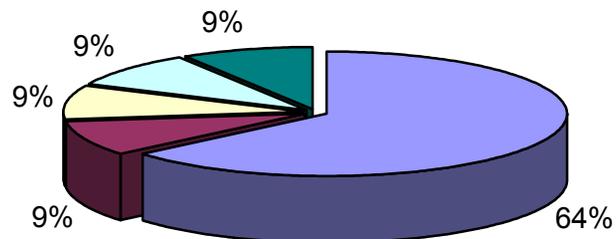
VICTIM RELATIONSHIP IN AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS



- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Friend / Acquaintance | Family Relative |
| Stranger | Boyfriend / Girlfriend |
| Spouse / Ex-Spouse | Other / Unknown |

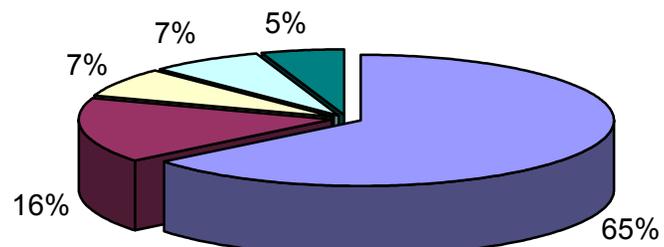
**Figure 4-9
2000 PREMISES OF VIOLENT OFFENSES**

PREMISES OF MURDERS



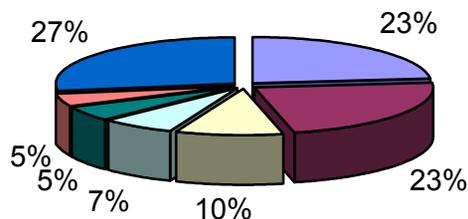
- Residence / Home
- Bar / Nightclub
- Office Building
- College
- Other / Unknown

PREMISES OF RAPES



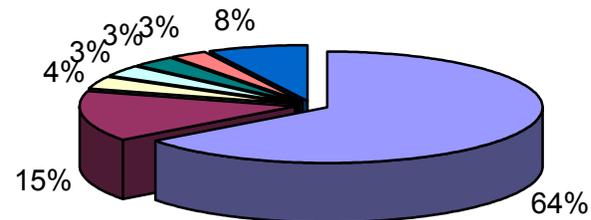
- Residence / Home
- Highway / Road
- School / College
- Field / Woods
- Other

PREMISES OF ARMED ROBBERIES



- Highway / Road
- Residence / Home
- Convenience Store
- Hotel / Motel
- Office Building
- Restaurant
- Other / Unknown

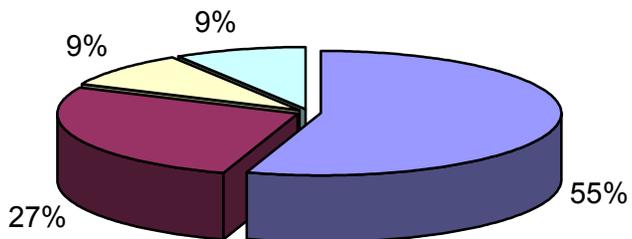
PREMISES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS



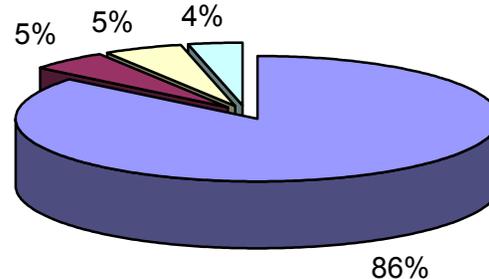
- Residence / Home
- Highway / Road
- Apartment / Condo
- School / College
- Bar / Nightclub
- Office Building
- Other / Unknown

**Figure 4-10
2000 WEAPONS USED IN VIOLENT OFFENSES**

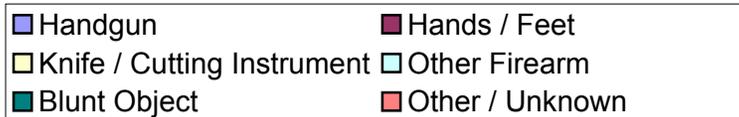
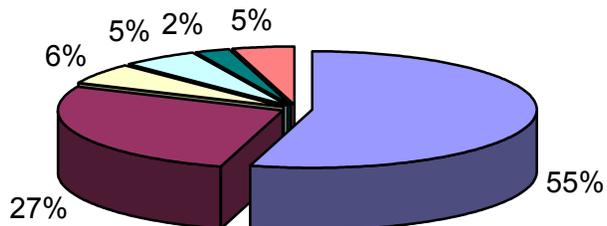
WEAPONS USED IN MURDERS



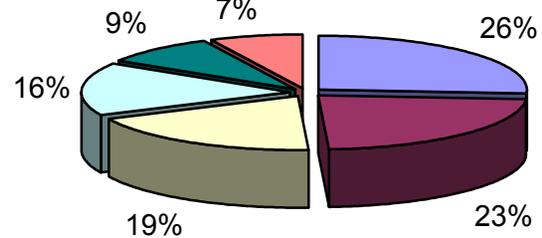
WEAPONS USED IN RAPES



WEAPONS USED IN ARMED ROBBERIES



WEAPONS USED IN AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS



**Table 4-23
2000 VIOLENT OFFENSES BY WEAPON USED AND TYPE OF INJURY**

	WEAPON	TOTAL		TYPE OF INJURY							
		Number	Percent	None	Apparent Minor Injury	Apparent Broken Bones	Possible Internal Injury	Severe Laceration	Other Major Injury	Loss of Teeth	Unconsciousness
RAPE	Handgun	3	5%	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Knife / Cutting Instrument	3	5%	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Hands / Feet	48	86%	38	8	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Unknown	2	4%	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	56		43	9	0	1	3	0	0	0
	<i>Percent of Total Injuries</i>		<i>100%</i>	<i>77%</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>
ROBBERY	Handgun	222	64%	181	23	0	0	11	7	0	0
	Rifle	3	1%	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shotgun	6	2%	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Firearm Unknown Type	6	2%	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Knife / Cutting Instrument	17	5%	11	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Blunt Object	6	2%	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle	3	1%	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Other	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hands / Feet	75	22%	37	27	0	2	7	1	1	0
	Unknown	6	2%	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	None	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	346		255	54	0	3	23	10	1	0
	<i>Percent of Total Injuries</i>		<i>100%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Handgun	239	22%	184	22	0	2	7	24	0	0
	Rifle	30	3%	28	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Shotgun	51	5%	37	5	0	0	3	6	0	0
	Other Firearm	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firearm Unknown Type	49	4%	39	2	0	0	2	6	0	0
	Knife / Cutting Instrument	242	22%	104	47	0	0	77	14	0	0
	Blunt Object	271	24%	92	72	7	3	88	7	1	1
	Fire / Incendiary Device	4	0%	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Motor Vehicle	50	5%	28	15	2	2	3	0	0	0
	Poison	1	0%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	17	2%	5	9	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Strangulation	4	0%	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Hands / Feet	145	13%	14	34	15	5	39	27	7	4
	Unknown	3	0%	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1,107		534	210	24	12	227	86	8	6
	<i>Percent of Total Injuries</i>		<i>100%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>19%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
TOTAL INJURIES	TOTAL		TYPE OF INJURY								
	Number	Percent	None	Apparent Minor Injury	Apparent Broken Bones	Possible Internal Injury	Severe Laceration	Other Major Injury	Loss of Teeth	Unconsciousness	
	1,509	100%	832	273	24	16	253	96	9	6	
			55%	18%	2%	1%	17%	6%	1%	0%	

*Note: Due to multiple counting of injuries, the total number of injury / noninjury cases is greater than the number of total reported offenses, and may not correspond to reported offenses shown on other tables.

**Table 4-24
2000 VIOLENT CRIME DATA - MURDER**

***Month:**

February	2	18%
May	1	9%
July	1	9%
August	2	18%
October	3	27%
November	1	9%
December	1	9%
TOTAL	11	100%

***Day:**

Monday	2	18%
Tuesday	1	9%
Wednesday	3	27%
Friday	1	9%
Saturday	4	36%
TOTAL	11	100%

***Time:**

03	1	9%
04	1	9%
12	1	9%
13	1	9%
16	1	9%
18	1	9%
22	1	9%
23	2	18%
unknown	2	18%
TOTAL	11	100%

Relationship of Victim:

Spouse	1	8%	1 F
Child	2	17%	1 M, 1 F
Sibling	1	8%	1 M
Friend	1	8%	1 M
Acquaintance	1	8%	1 M
Stranger	4	33%	4 M
Unknown	2	17%	1 M, 1 F
TOTAL	12	100%	9 M, 3 F

Victim Type:

Individual	12	100%
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Resident Status of Victim:

Jurisdiction	10	83%
State	1	8%
Out of State	1	8%
TOTAL	12	100%

***Premise Type:**

Bar / Nightclub	1	9%
Commercial / Office Building	1	9%
Residence / Home	7	64%
Other Unknown	1	9%
Colleges	1	9%
TOTAL	11	100%

***Weapon Type:**

Handgun	6	55%
Firearm Unknown Type	3	27%
Other Dangerous Weapon	1	9%
Hands, Feet	1	9%
TOTAL	11	100%

Circumstance:

Argument	5	42%
Drug Dealing	1	8%
Other Felony Involved	3	25%
Other Circumstance	2	17%
Unknown	1	8%
TOTAL	12	100%

***Victim Alcohol / Drug Use:**

Not using	11	100%
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***Offender Alcohol / Drug Use:**

Not using	11	100%
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***Note: Data for some categories are available for 11 of the 12 events.**

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

**Table 4-25
2000 VIOLENT CRIME DATA - RAPE**

Month:

January	1	2%
February	6	11%
March	8	14%
April	6	11%
May	4	7%
June	3	5%
July	8	14%
August	9	16%
September	3	5%
October	5	9%
December	3	5%
TOTAL	56	100%

Day:

Sunday	9	16%
Monday	6	11%
Tuesday	11	20%
Wednesday	2	4%
Thursday	5	9%
Friday	8	14%
Saturday	15	27%
TOTAL	56	100%

Time:

01	6	11%
02	2	4%
03	2	4%
04	1	2%
07	4	7%
10	1	2%
11	1	2%
12	5	9%
13	2	4%
14	3	5%
15	2	4%
19	1	2%
20	1	2%
21	3	5%
22	3	5%
23	4	7%
00	3	5%
Unknown	12	21%
TOTAL	56	100%

Relationship of Victim:

Total Family	10	18%	
Spouse	3	5%	3 F
Ex-spouse	1	2%	1 F
Child	2	4%	2 F
Stepchild	2	4%	2 F
Other Family	2	4%	2 F
Total Other Relationships	33	59%	
Boy / Girlfriend	4	7%	4 F
Friend	1	2%	1 F
Acquaintance	28	50%	28 F
Stranger	11	20%	11 F
Unknown	2	4%	2 F
TOTAL	56	100%	56 F

Victim Type:

Individual	56	100%
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Resident Status of Victim:

Jurisdiction	50	89%
State	5	9%
Out of State	1	2%
TOTAL	56	100%

Type Injury:

None	43	77%
Apparent Minor Injury	9	16%
Possible Internal Injury	1	2%
Severe Laceration	3	5%
TOTAL	56	100%

Premise Type:

Field / Woods	4	7%
Highway / Road	9	16%
Hotel / Motel	2	4%
Residence / Home	36	64%
School / College	2	4%
Colleges	2	4%
Apartment / Condo	1	2%
TOTAL	56	100%

Weapon Type:

Handgun	3	5%
Knife / Cutting Instrument	3	5%
Hands, Feet	48	86%
Unknown	2	4%
TOTAL	56	100%

Victim Alcohol / Drug Use:

Alcohol	4	7%
Not using	52	93%
TOTAL	56	100%

Offender Alcohol / Drug Use:

Alcohol	4	7%
Alcohol / Drugs	1	2%
Not using	51	91%
TOTAL	56	100%

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

**Table 4-26
2000 VIOLENT CRIME DATA - ROBBERY**

Month:			Relationship of Victim:			Premise Type:			
January	25	10%	Parent	1	0.3%	1 M	Total Business	108	45%
February	22	9%	Stepsibling	1	0.3%	1 M	Bank / Savings & Loan	5	2%
March	21	9%	In-Law	1	0.3%	1 M	Bar / Nightclub	5	2%
April	18	7%	Other Family	1	0.3%	1 M	Commercial / Office Building	13	5%
May	22	9%	Boy / Girlfriend	2	0.6%	2 F	Convenience Store	23	10%
June	20	8%	Friend	3	0.9%	2 M, 1 F	Department / Discount Store	4	2%
July	13	5%	Acquaintance	40	12%	30 M, 10 F	Drug Store / Dr. Office / Hospital	1	0.4%
August	18	7%	Neighbor	1	0.3%	1 F	Government / Public Building	3	1%
September	17	7%	Otherwise Known	3	0.9%	1 M, 2 F	Grocery / Supermarket	8	3%
October	20	8%	Stranger	203	59%	127 M, 76 F	Hotel / Motel	16	7%
November	25	10%	Unknown	90	26%	55 M, 33 F, 2 U	Liquor Store	1	0.4%
December	20	8%	TOTAL	346	100%	219 M, 125 F, 2 U	Restaurant	11	5%
TOTAL	241	100%				Service / Gas Station	9	4%	
						Specialty Store	9	4%	
Day:			Victim Type:			Total Individual			
Sunday	25	10%	Individual	346	83%	Total Individual	131	54%	
Monday	28	12%	Business	69	17%	School / College	2	1%	
Tuesday	36	15%	Financial Institution	2	0.5%	Colleges	3	1%	
Wednesday	28	12%	TOTAL	417	100%	Shopping Mall	1	0.4%	
Thursday	45	19%				Apartment / Condo	6	2%	
Friday	45	19%				Highway Rest Areas	1	0.4%	
Saturday	34	14%				Field / Woods	3	1%	
TOTAL	241	100%				Highway / Road	56	23%	
						Parking Lot / Garage	3	1%	
						Residence / Home	56	23%	
Time:			Resident Status of Victim:			Other Unknown			
01	14	6%	Jurisdiction	285	82%	Other Unknown	2	1%	
02	11	5%	State	47	14%	TOTAL	241	100%	
03	9	4%	Out of State	10	3%				
04	10	4%	Unknown	4	1%				
05	4	2%	TOTAL	346	100%				
06	4	2%							
07	3	1%							
08	2	1%							
09	3	1%							
10	5	2%							
11	4	2%							
12	7	3%							
13	7	3%							
14	7	3%							
15	7	3%							
16	9	4%							
17	7	3%							
18	8	3%							
19	11	5%							
20	17	7%							
21	17	7%							
22	19	8%							
23	18	7%							
00	13	5%							
Unknown	25	10%							
TOTAL	241	100%							
			Type Injury:			Weapon Type:			
			None	255	74%	Handgun	131	54%	
			Apparent Minor Injury	54	16%	Rifle	3	1%	
			Possible Internal Injury	3	1%	Shotgun	6	2%	
			Severe Laceration	22	6%	Firearm Unknown Type	4	2%	
			Other Major Injury	10	3%	Knife / Cutting Instrument	14	6%	
			Loss of Teeth	2	1%	Blunt Object	6	2%	
			TOTAL	346	100%	Motor Vehicle	3	1%	
						Other Dangerous Weapon	1	0.4%	
						Hands, Feet	66	27%	
						Unknown	6	2%	
						None	1	0.4%	
						TOTAL	241	100%	
			Victim Alcohol / Drug Use:						
			Alcohol	15	6%				
			Not using	226	94%				
			TOTAL	241	100%				
			Offender Alcohol / Drug Use:						
			Alcohol	13	5%				
			Alcohol / Drugs	3	1%				
			Not using	225	93%				
			TOTAL	241	100%				

Note: Totals for all categories are not identical because some categories contain more than a single data element for each offense, or the incident reports lack data for particular categories.

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

**Table 4-27
2000 VIOLENT CRIME DATA - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**

Month:			Relationship of Victim:			Premise Type:		
January	70	8%	Total Spouse	141	13%	Bar / Nightclub	29	3%
February	63	7%	Spouse	98	9%	Commercial / Office Building	24	3%
March	105	12%	Common-Law Spouse	37	3%	Convenience Store	12	1%
April	92	10%	Ex-spouse	6	1%	Drug Store / Dr. Office / Hospital	2	0.2%
May	86	10%				Field / Woods	2	0.2%
June	74	8%	Total Other Relative	174	16%	Government / Public Building	2	0.2%
July	92	10%	Parent	26	2%	Grocery / Supermarket	4	0.4%
August	55	6%	Child	16	1%	Highway / Road	132	15%
September	68	8%	Sibling	62	6%	Hotel / Motel	10	1%
October	70	8%	Grandchild	2	0.2%	Jail / Prison	5	1%
November	64	7%	Stepparent	9	1%	Lake / Waterway	1	0.1%
December	57	6%	Stepchild	10	1%	Liquor Store	1	0.1%
TOTAL	896	100%	In-Law	11	1%	Parking Lot / Garage	7	1%
			Other Family	38	3%	Residence / Home	580	65%
Day:			Boy / Girlfriend	152	14%	Restaurant	3	0.3%
Sunday	139	16%				School / College	21	2%
Monday	111	12%	Total Other Relationships	418	38%	Service / Gas Station	7	1%
Tuesday	125	14%	Friend	29	3%	Specialty Store	6	1%
Wednesday	97	11%	Acquaintance	359	32%	Other Unknown	4	0.4%
Thursday	109	12%	Neighbor	15	1%	Colleges	9	1%
Friday	137	15%	Child of Boy / Girlfriend	3	0.3%	Shopping Mall	2	0.2%
Saturday	178	20%	Employee	1	0.1%	Apartment / Condo	33	4%
TOTAL	896	100%	Otherwise Known	11	1%	TOTAL	896	100%
Time:			Stranger	153	14%	Weapon Type:		
01	44	5%				Handgun	170	19%
02	39	4%	Unknown	68	6%	Rifle	16	2%
03	25	3%	Victim also Offender	1	0.1%	Shotgun	33	4%
04	13	1%	TOTAL	1,107	100%	Other Firearm	1	0.1%
05	12	1%				Firearm Unknown Type	31	3%
06	10	1%	Victim Type:			Knife / Cutting Instrument	205	23%
07	14	2%	Individual	1,107	100%	Blunt Object	235	26%
08	12	1%				Fire / Incendiary Device	4	0.4%
09	15	2%	Resident Status of Victim:			Motor Vehicle	40	4%
10	13	1%	Jurisdiction	1,041	94%	Poison	1	0.1%
11	36	4%	State	52	5%	Other Dangerous Weapon	12	1%
12	28	3%	Out of State	10	1%	Strangulation	4	0.4%
13	20	2%	Unknown	4	0.4%	Hands, Feet	141	16%
14	32	4%	TOTAL	1,107	100%	Unknown	3	0.3%
15	35	4%				TOTAL	896	100%
16	34	4%	Type Injury:			Circumstance:		
17	47	5%	None	534	48%	Argument	780	70%
18	51	6%	Apparent Minor Injury	211	19%	Assault on Law Officer	7	1%
19	61	7%	Apparent Broken Bones	24	2%	Drug Dealing	4	0.4%
20	46	5%	Possible Internal Injury	14	1%	Gangland	7	1%
21	70	8%	Severe Laceration	227	21%	Lovers Quarrel	80	7%
22	55	6%	Other Major Injury	81	7%	Other Felony Involved	5	0.5%
23	58	6%	Loss of Teeth	8	1%	Other Circumstances	42	4%
00	25	3%	Unconsciousness	8	1%	Unknown Circumstances	177	16%
Unknown	101	11%	TOTAL	1,107	100%	Criminal Assaulted by Citizen	5	0.5%
TOTAL	896	100%				TOTAL	1,107	100%
			Victim Alcohol / Drug Use:			Offender Alcohol / Drug Use:		
			Alcohol	110	12%	Alcohol	168	19%
			Not using	786	88%	Drugs	4	0.4%
			TOTAL	896	100%	Alcohol / Drugs	13	1%
						Not using	711	79%
						TOTAL	896	100%

Note: Totals for all categories are not identical because some categories contain more than a single data element for each offense, or the incident reports lack data for particular categories.

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

Section 4: VIOLENT CRIME LOCATIONS

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

4. Violent Crime Locations

This section summarizes the analysis and research into the locations of violent crime in Orangeburg County. The Consultant attempted to understand the locational patterns of violent crime within the County in order to determine where crime reduction efforts might best be applied.

The section includes the following tables and figures:

Table 4-28
1999 Violent Offenses and Arrests by Law Enforcement Jurisdiction

Table 4-29
1999 Violent Offenses by Law Enforcement Jurisdiction

Table 4-30
2000 Violent Offenses by Orangeburg County Census Tract

Figure 4-11
2000 Number of Violent Offenses by Census Tract

Figure 4-12
2000 Percentage of Violent Offenses by Census Tract

Figure 4-13
2000 Number of Violent Offenses In or Near City of Orangeburg

Figure 4-14
2000 Percentage of Violent Offenses In or Near City of Orangeburg

Law Enforcement Jurisdiction

Tables 4-28 and 4-29 illustrate the number of reported violent offenses by law enforcement jurisdiction for 1999. The Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office (OCSO) reported 71 percent of the County's total violent offenses, the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety (ODPS) reported 23 percent of the total, and all other agencies reported 6 percent of the total. Since the Sheriff's Office and Department of Public Safety constituted 94 percent of the violent offenses, the Consultant directed the law enforcement focus of the project on these agencies.

Census Tract Location

In order to further understand the locations of violent crime in Orangeburg County, an extensive analysis was undertaken to map the areas in which violent crime occur. Using incident reports submitted by OCSO and ODPS officers for calendar year 2000, all violent crimes were mapped according to census tract location. Orangeburg County is the second largest county in South Carolina in terms of geographical area, with 1,111 square miles of land area. The County contains 20 census tracts. An equitable distribution of violent crime would translate to approximately five percent within each tract.

The analysis revealed that approximately 70 percent of the violent crime in 2000 occurred in or near the City of Orangeburg (11 census tracts). The highest crime sections were census tracts 106 and 109, which constituted nearly 17 percent of the violent crimes. These census tracts are located in the southeastern areas around the City of Orangeburg. Most of the remaining crime was fairly evenly distributed throughout the County, with typically

CHAPTER IV: DETAILED ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

two to three percent within each census tract. Slightly larger pockets of crime occurred in census tracts 102 (Holly Hill) and 103 (Santee), with each tract comprising approximately six percent of all violent crimes.

Crime Mapping

The next step in the analysis was to map each violent crime by street location within each of the census tracts. Using large Department of Transportation maps of the County and municipal areas, individual locations of violent crimes were manually mapped by the Consultant using 2000 incident reports. Separate colors were used to indicate murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults. The maps were too large for incorporation into this report, and have been distributed to the Sheriff's Office and Department of Public Safety for their use.

The analysis revealed clusters of high crime areas, many located just outside the city limits of Orangeburg. The research contributed to the exploration of two specific crime reduction measures. First, the possibility of overlapping patrols between the Department of Public Safety and the Sheriff's Office was considered. The Sheriff's Field Services Division must cover a large geographical area with limited manpower resources. The Department of Public Safety already covers some of the high crime areas in terms of fire response. By enabling some of the Public Safety officers to patrol areas just outside city limits, there would be greater police presence in the high crime areas.

Second, both departments recognized the utility of the crime mapping approach. The Sheriff's Office had already initiated some crime mapping techniques related to its burglary task force.

However, in order to be most effective, the crime mapping data had to be current, and not based on previous annual or even monthly data. The Consultant then began exploring the steps required to bring crime mapping analysis to both of the major departments. This specific crime reduction measure is explained in detail in the following chapter.

**Table 4-28
1999 VIOLENT OFFENSES AND ARRESTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION**

VIOLENT OFFENSES

Jurisdiction	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	TOTAL
Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office	14	46	159	816	1,035
<i>Percent of County Total</i>	<i>88%</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>71%</i>
Orangeburg Public Safety Department	1	8	90	233	332
<i>Percent of County Total</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>23%</i>
All Other Agencies	1	4	31	55	91
<i>Percent of County Total</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>6%</i>
TOTAL - ORANGEBURG COUNTY	16	58	280	1,104	1,458
<i>Percent of County Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

COMBINED TOTAL OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT

Sheriff's Office and Public Safety Department	15	54	249	1,049	1,367
<i>Percent of County Total</i>	<i>94%</i>	<i>93%</i>	<i>89%</i>	<i>95%</i>	<i>94%</i>

VIOLENT OFFENSE ARRESTS

Jurisdiction	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	TOTAL
TOTAL - ORANGEBURG COUNTY	14	9	32	192	247
<i>Percent of Offenses Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>88%</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>17%</i>

Notes: (1) Percent cleared is based on mathematical calculation which divides number of arrests by number of offenses. Actual clearance rates of specific offenses may be higher as one arrest may clear multiple offenses. (2) 1999 Orangeburg County population was 87,519. 1999 Population for the City of Orangeburg was 13,463 (approximately 15.4% of the County's total population).

**Table 4-29
1999 VIOLENT OFFENSES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION**

Jurisdiction	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	TOTAL
Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office <i>Percent of County Total</i>	14 88%	46 79%	159 57%	816 74%	1,035 71%
Orangeburg Public Safety Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	1 6%	8 14%	90 32%	233 21%	332 23%
Branchville Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Bowman Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 0%	2 0%
Elloree Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	1 6%	0 0%	0 0%	4 0%	5 0%
Eutawville Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	4 0%	5 0%
Holly Hill Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	1 2%	3 1%	13 1%	17 1%
North Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	0 0%	5 2%	4 0%	9 1%
Norway Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Springfield Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Santee Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	1 2%	4 1%	20 2%	25 2%
S.C. State University Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	2 3%	18 6%	8 1%	28 2%
Vance Police Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
TOTAL - ORANGEBURG COUNTY <i>Percent of County Total</i>	16 100%	58 100%	280 100%	1,104 100%	1,458 100%
COMBINED TOTAL OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT					
Sheriff's Office and Public Safety Department <i>Percent of County Total</i>	15 94%	54 93%	249 89%	1,049 95%	1,367 94%

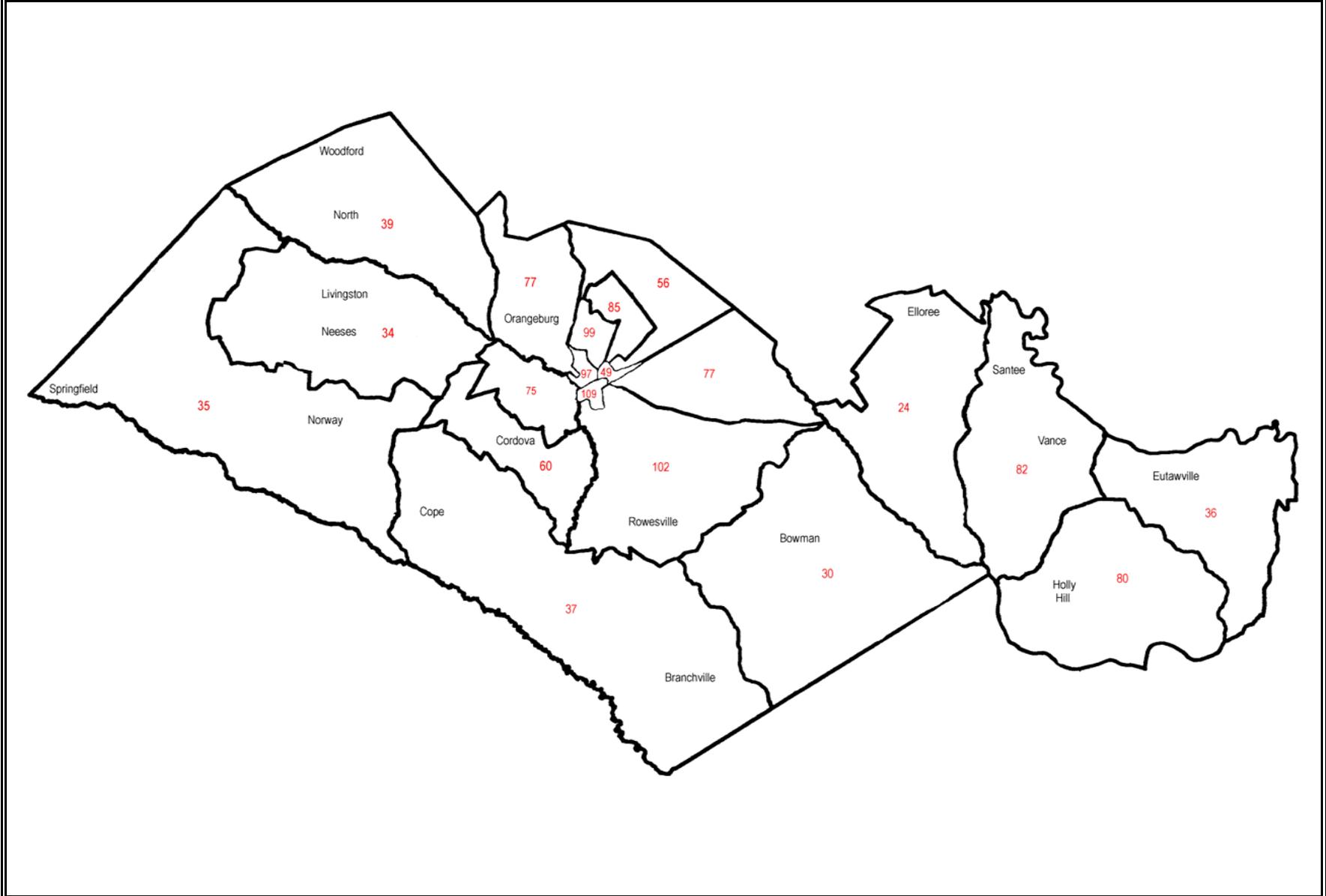
Note: The county total of 1,458 violent offenses differs from the 1,406 total used to determine crime rate due to revised / updated data by SLED.

**Table 4-30
2000 VIOLENT OFFENSES BY ORANGEBURG COUNTY CENSUS TRACT**

Census Tract	Major Feature	TOTAL OFFENSES		Murder		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
101	Eutawille	36	2.8%	0	0.0%	4	8.2%	6	2.8%	26	2.6%
102	Holly Hill	80	6.2%	1	10.0%	4	8.2%	5	2.3%	70	6.9%
103	Santee / Vance	82	6.4%	1	10.0%	4	8.2%	14	6.6%	63	6.2%
104	Elloree	24	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.3%	19	1.9%
105	Bowman	30	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.9%	26	2.6%
106	Rowesville / SE O'Burg City	102	8.0%	1	10.0%	1	2.0%	18	8.5%	82	8.1%
107	I-26 (East of O'Burg)	77	6.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	19	8.9%	57	5.6%
108	I-26 (North of O'Burg)	56	4.4%	0	0.0%	2	4.1%	8	3.8%	46	4.5%
109	Hwy. 178 (West of O'Burg)	77	6.0%	0	0.0%	4	8.2%	8	3.8%	65	6.4%
110	Hwy 21 (North of O'Burg)	99	7.7%	1	10.0%	3	6.1%	22	10.3%	73	7.2%
111	Hwy 29 (NE of O-Burg)	85	6.6%	1	10.0%	3	6.1%	17	8.0%	64	6.3%
112	East O'burg City	49	3.8%	1	10.0%	3	6.1%	14	6.6%	31	3.1%
113	South O'burg City	109	8.5%	0	0.0%	5	10.2%	24	11.3%	80	7.9%
114	Central / NW O'Burg City	97	7.6%	2	20.0%	2	4.1%	27	12.7%	66	6.5%
115	West of Edisto River	75	5.8%	0	0.0%	5	10.2%	7	3.3%	63	6.2%
116	Cordova	60	4.7%	1	10.0%	2	4.1%	4	1.9%	53	5.2%
117	Branchville / Cope	37	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	4	1.9%	32	3.2%
118	Norway / Springfield	35	2.7%	1	10.0%	1	2.0%	3	1.4%	30	3.0%
119	Livingston / Neeses	34	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	6.1%	1	0.5%	30	3.0%
120	North / Woodford	39	3.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	3	1.4%	35	3.5%
TOTAL		1,283	100%	10	100%	49	100%	213	100%	1,011	100%

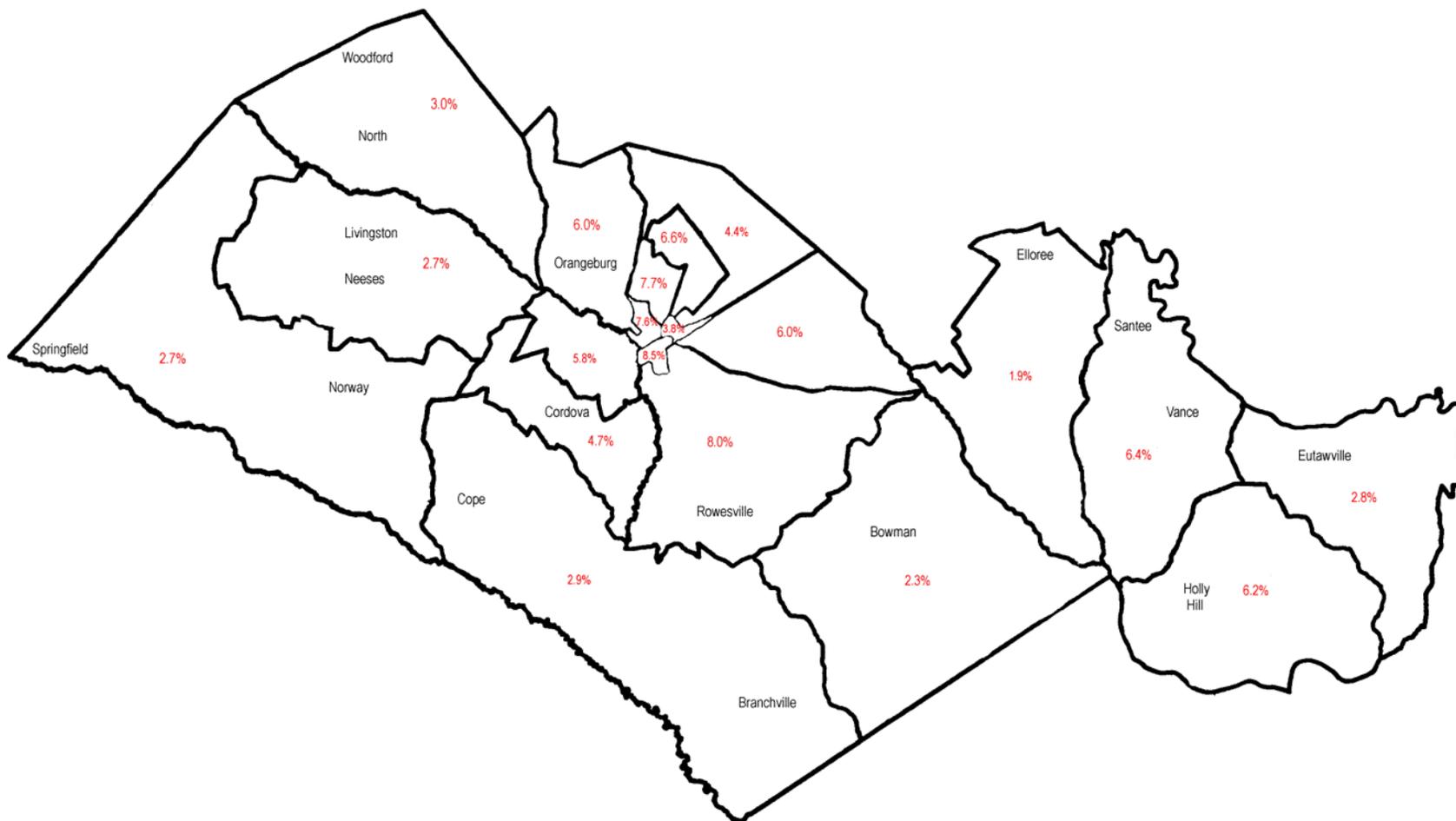
Note: Totals shown are reported violent offenses for the OCSO and DPS (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).

Figure 4-11
2000 NUMBER OF VIOLENT OFFENSES BY CENSUS TRACT



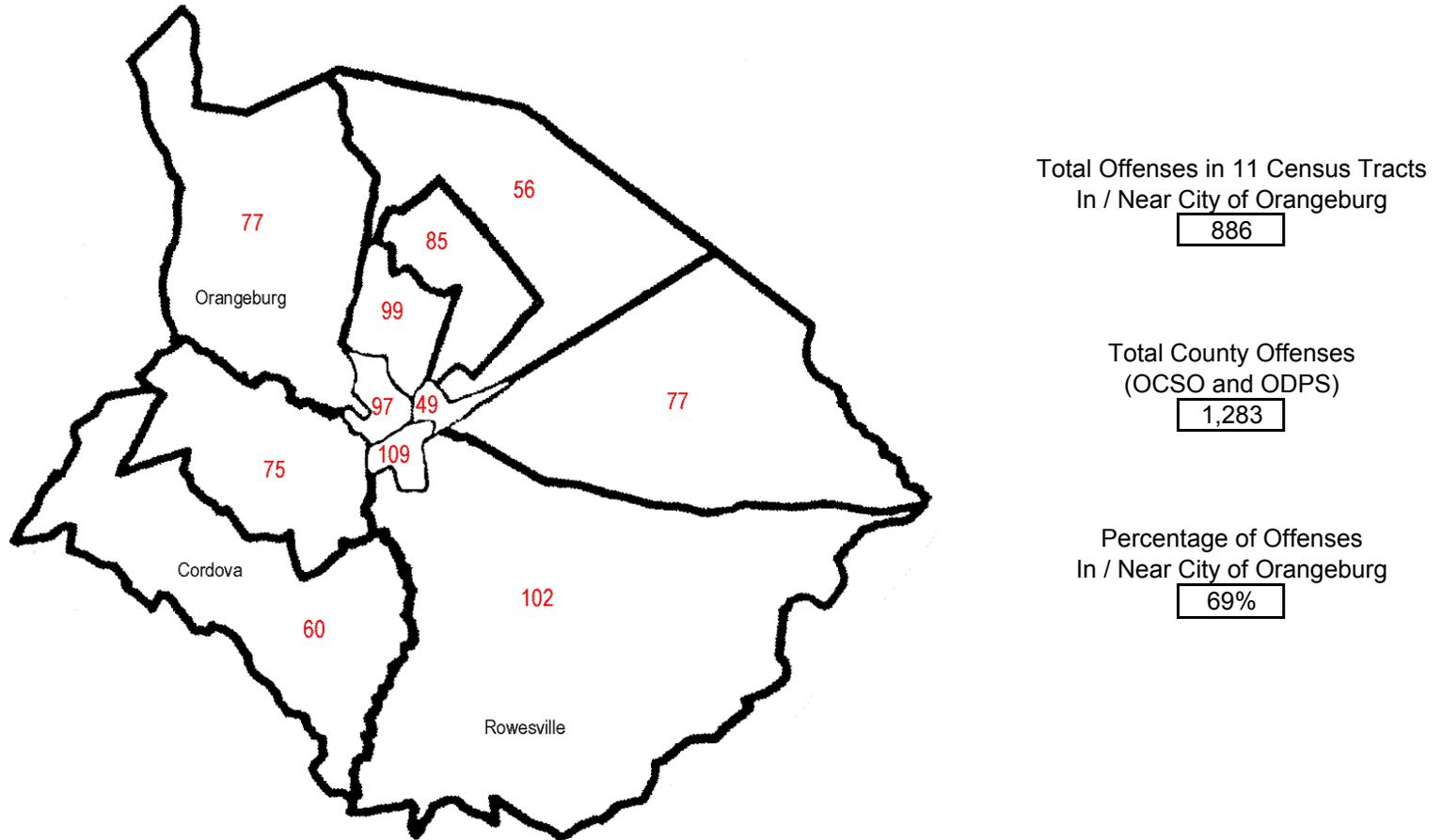
Note: Totals shown are reported violent offenses for the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Department of Public Safety (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).

Figure 4-12
2000 PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT OFFENSES BY CENSUS TRACT



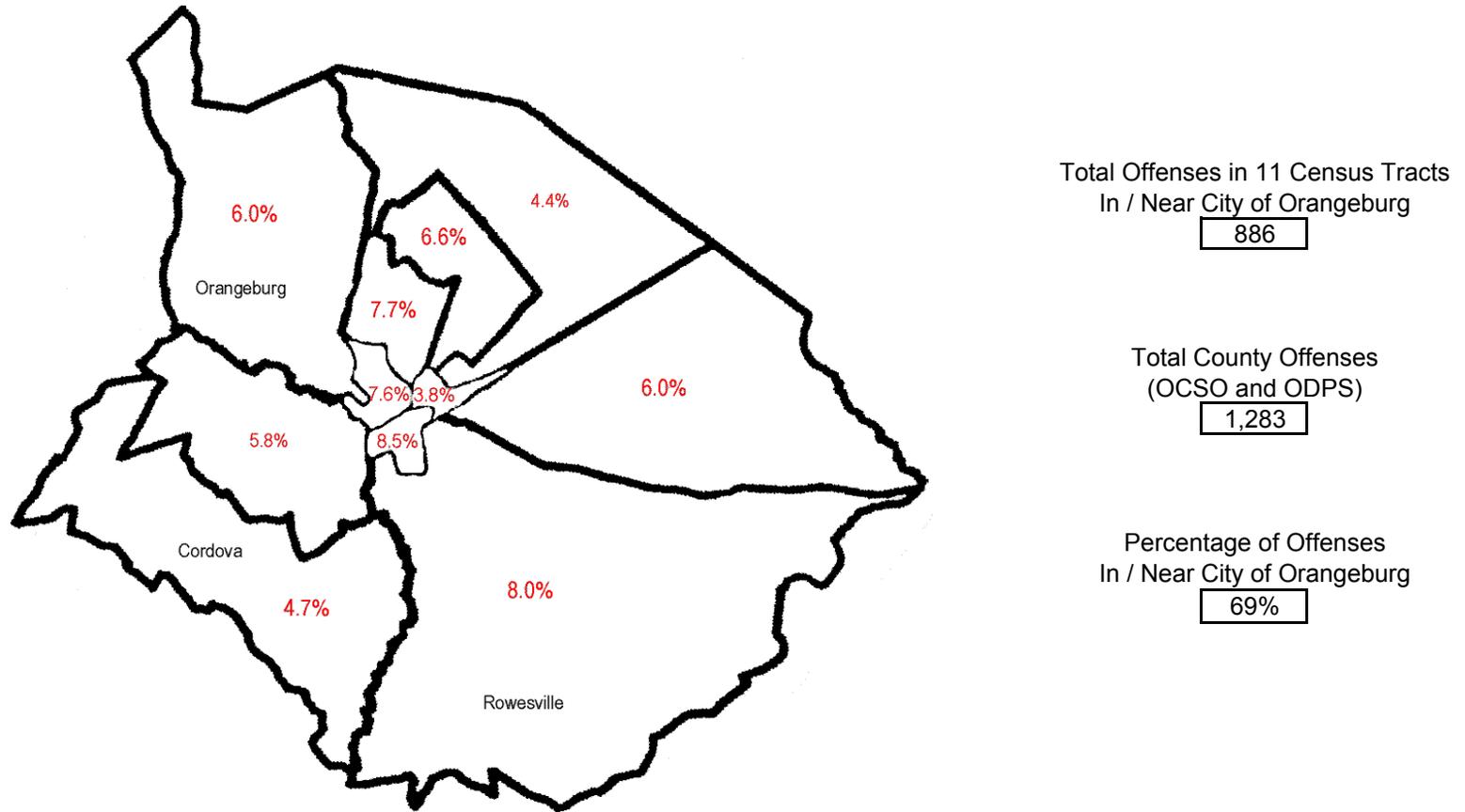
Note: Totals shown are reported violent offenses for the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Department of Public Safety (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).

Figure 4-13
2000 NUMBER OF VIOLENT OFFENSES IN OR NEAR CITY OF ORANGEBURG



Note: Totals shown are reported violent offenses for the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Department of Public Safety (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).

Figure 4-14
2000 PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT OFFENSES IN OR NEAR CITY OF ORANGEBURG



Note: Totals shown are reported violent offenses for the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Department of Public Safety (approximately 93% of all reported violent offenses).



CHAPTER V

SPECIFIC CRIME REDUCTION MEASURES

CHAPTER V: SPECIFIC CRIME REDUCTION MEASURES

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I, the Executive Summary, explained the general analytical process which increasingly directed attention into internal practices within the Orangeburg County Criminal Justice System. Chapter II described the extensive investment in on-site research. This chapter describes what the Consultant found within the law enforcement and prosecutorial mechanisms in Orangeburg County, and the crime reduction measures which evolved from the collaborative analytical process.

A. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This section presents observations regarding the major law enforcement, prosecutorial, and public defender agencies in Orangeburg County. Section 1 describes analyses of the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and Orangeburg Department of Public Safety. Section 2 describes analyses of the Solicitor's Office and the Public Defender's Office.

1. Law Enforcement

The major law enforcement agencies responsible for enforcing State law, and therefore, for violent crime in Orangeburg County, are the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety. Although there are eleven small municipal police departments, approximately 94 percent of the County's total violent crime falls within the jurisdiction of the two large departments. Of that total, in 1999, the Sheriff's Office was responsible for 71 percent, and Public Safety was responsible for 23 percent of the total violent crime in the County.

The analytical process commenced with the two major departments and found historical morale and enforcement problems within both. The Sheriff's Office, according to a number of its officers, had a history of differentiated enforcement. Some individuals had historically received special treatment with respect to enforcement and arrest. Although the recipients of the perceived favoritism had changed from administration to administration, a "good old boy" network had been seen as pervasive. Apparently, the situation had intensified in the late 1990s. A number of good officers had left the department, and general morale and enforcement were at a very low ebb. That anecdotal information seemed to correlate with the escalating crime rate of the late 1990s, with Orangeburg County reaching number one in the State in per capita violent crime in 1999. Also, as noted in Chapter IV, in 1999 only 17 percent of all violent crimes in Orangeburg County were cleared by arrest.

The internal situation had greatly improved before the Consultant commenced work in August 2001. A newly-elected Sheriff, Sheriff Larry Williams, had taken office in January 2001. According to his officers, his first directive to them was to simply, and without favoritism, enforce the law. That simple and sincere edict (along with some reorganization, personnel changes, and badly-needed new equipment) had already begun to restore some of the damaged morale in the Sheriff's Office. Conscientious officers who had seemed to suffer some loss of pride and motivation reported a new attitude of professionalism and commitment.

An additional problem, still unresolved at the beginning of Phase I, involved the County's Selective Enforcement Unit. Tasked with narcotics investigation, among other things, and located away from the rest of the department, this unit had historically operated with very little supervision from within the normal command

CHAPTER V: SPECIFIC CRIME REDUCTION MEASURES

structure of the Sheriff's Office. Although significant staff resources and buy money were available, relatively few narcotics cases were being made. Open-air, daylight drug sales were occurring, and general narcotic trafficking (believed to be an antecedent to violent crime) was flourishing in Orangeburg County. As with violent crimes and property crimes, narcotics arrests were disproportionately low in the County.

Analysis of the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety revealed a different set of problems. There was no discernible pattern of favoritism or preferential treatment in enforcement of the law. But the multiple roles within Public Safety (policing, firefighting, traffic enforcement, and community service), along with some other internal problems, had created a situation in which morale and enforcement had suffered. As with Sheriff Williams, Chief Wendell Davis was committed to improving conditions both within his department and within the County as a whole. In fact, Chief Davis, as a member of the Public Safety Coordinating Council, had helped to develop the concept of a crime reduction effort. But as with the Sheriff's Office, Chief Davis was dealing with a culture which had historically been somewhat tolerant of crime, and the conflicting roles which his officers were compelled to play had led to a rather passive approach to enforcement.

Compounding the general problem was a perception among line staff within Public Safety that the City would not always back-up its officers as they performed their law enforcement responsibilities. Although Chief Davis was well respected within his department, there was a perception that he was under pressure to be unduly responsive to citizen complaints regarding enforcement of the law. This perception, whether justified or not, had exacerbated the morale problem and contributed to the general lack of street

enforcement. Some management practices, referenced in the list of specific measures, had also contributed to a reduction of effective enforcement.

2. Trial Process

The other component of the criminal justice system which is generally believed to contribute to the deterrence of crime is the trial process. The Consultant conducted interviews with numerous City and County staff, engaged in discussions with the Advisory Group, observed court proceedings, and monitored weekly court summary reports from the local newspaper. It is typical for citizens, and particularly for law enforcement officers, to believe that plea bargains are too generous, and that sentences are too lenient in their particular jurisdiction. However, the general perception that there were insufficient consequences to constitute a credible deterrent threat in Orangeburg County, did seem to have validity. Plea bargains seemed generous, juries seemed reluctant to convict, and jail time appeared rare even when arrest and prosecution did occur.

The prosecutorial environment in Orangeburg County did not appear to be a very healthy one. The relationship between prosecutor and public defender in any jurisdiction is, by its nature, adversarial. However, in order to maximize the effective use of scarce resources, prosecutors and public defenders typically find ways to compensate for the adversarial nature of the court process. In this case, over the course of many years, the relationship between the Solicitor's Office and Public Defender's Office had become increasingly suspicious and acrimonious.

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Exacerbating the general relationship problem is a perceived workload problem. Both the Solicitor's Office and the Public Defender's Office feel under-staffed. The First Circuit Solicitor's Office prosecutes cases in Orangeburg, Dorchester, and Calhoun Counties. The Solicitor's Office has felt that the Orangeburg office has been historically under-funded by the County, especially given the number of criminal offenses, and the relatively serious nature of the crimes being committed. The problem has been further exacerbated over the past three years due to budget cuts by the County. Two senior prosecutors recently resigned from the office, leaving a relatively young staff in place. Two grant-funded positions have been requested by the Solicitor, as described later in this chapter.

The Public Defender's Office feels a similar demand on its current staffing level. The office handles approximately 90 to 95 percent of all criminal cases in Orangeburg. The caseload volume creates acute pressure on the four attorneys. Total General Sessions Court filings translate to roughly 500 to 600 criminal cases per attorney. A single capital case can severely tax the resources of the agency. The agency would probably hire an additional attorney now, except office conditions are already overcrowded in the courthouse. If the Solicitor succeeds in obtaining one or more additional prosecutors, the Public Defender's Office would also probably need to increase staff (or increase the use of private court appointed attorneys) in order to remain productive.

The relationship problem is more complicated. Neither agency believes that the other operates in good faith. There is little incentive to cooperatively plea bargain cases, until the very last moment, which drains the resources of both offices. Plea bargains which are reached, frequently at the last moment, often appear to be fairly generous, involving either time-served and/or

sentences suspended to probation. This has a damaging effect on the morale of patrol officers and investigators, and undermines the opportunity to provide credible deterrence.

B. ONGOING EFFORTS

As noted in the Executive Summary, a crime reduction effort, particularly one which includes internal operations, is a very collaborative process. Suggestions come from internal and external sources, and are modified, immediately implemented, or phased-in over time. The specific measures illustrated include a hybrid of activities already underway in Orangeburg County, and those which should be implemented over the course of the twelve-month implementation period. Additional measures will be developed and implemented during that same period.

1. Law Enforcement Measures

The law enforcement measures span a wide gamut of activities, including some intended to strengthen the effectiveness of the individual departments, and some intended to develop a more strategic and cooperative county-wide approach to crime reduction.

- **Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office:** The greatest specific needs appear to be an increased patrol presence just outside the city limits of Orangeburg; the development of a cadre (one or two officers) to provide professional crime scene investigation; an improved evidence management process; and an overall increase in narcotics enforcement. Additional internal measures will be developed and implemented, as necessary, during Phase II.

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- **Orangeburg Department of Public Safety:** The greatest specific needs appear to be an increased emphasis on street enforcement (Chief Davis, for instance, implemented a zero tolerance policy on such crimes as simple assault and open container violations during 2001); clear and unambiguous signals from the City and the Chief that crime reduction is a top priority; a better delineation of roles vis-à-vis street crime and traffic enforcement; clearer guidelines for investigation; and more direct management from the patrol commander and investigative commander positions. Additional internal measures will be developed and implemented, as necessary, during Phase II.
- **Expanded / Overlapping Patrol Districts:** The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety staffs each patrol shift with approximately 10 officers. Three officers are assigned to the two fire stations. The remaining 7 officers are responsible for patrolling the city limits, which constitute approximately 7.5 square miles. The Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office assigns approximately 7 field officers per shift. These officers are responsible for patrolling over 1,100 square miles. Typical assignments include 2 officers in the south county area (Santee / Holly Hill), and the remaining officers in the central portion of the county. Minimal coverage is provided to the relatively low crime north county areas.

Based on Consultant analyses of incident reports, approximately 70 percent of all violent crimes occur in or near the City of Orangeburg. Many crimes are occurring just outside the city limits, particularly in the southern and southeastern areas. It is recommended that the Department of Public Safety and Sheriff's Office cooperate in patrolling the central area of the County. The Department of Public Safety

is already responsible for providing fire services to many of these areas. A Public Safety presence in the high crime locations will increase law enforcement visibility, and should improve both deterrence and response time. Sheriff's officers can also assist with coverage inside the city limits, particularly as they are in transit to and from the Criminal Justice Complex.

- **Coordination of Patrol and Investigation Divisions:** For the first time in the history of the two departments, a joint meeting of the Department of Public Safety and Sheriff's Office staff was held on January 31, 2002. The purpose of the meeting was to address the violent crime issue, and to pledge support and cooperation between the departments in combating crime. In this same spirit, it is recommended that the Patrol and Investigation Divisions of the Department of Public Safety and Sheriff's Office increase coordination and sharing of intelligence. There should be regularly scheduled weekly or bi-weekly meetings of the Patrol and Investigation Captains to review cases, suspects, and problem areas. The coordination meetings could extend beyond the Captain level to include line staff and officers in order to facilitate the atmosphere of teamwork and mutual aid between the departments.
- **Creation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force:** It is recommended that a multi-jurisdictional task force be developed with a specific focus on drug crimes. Secondary focus would be given to violent crimes and potential gang activity. The Task Force would be led by the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office, as the County's chief law enforcement office. Assistance would be provided by the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety, by other municipalities in the

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County, and by state and Federal law enforcement agencies such as SLED, the Highway Patrol, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The Task Force would work closely with the First Circuit Solicitor's Office and the United States Attorney General's Office in the acquisition of warrants and the prosecution of cases. Most of the necessary equipment and resources for the Task Force are already in place, primarily through the Sheriff's Selective Enforcement Unit. Additional funding may be provided through grants, City and County general funds, and/or seizures related to the drug activity.

- **Joint Crimestoppers Program:** The Director of Public Safety and the Orangeburg County Sheriff are working to implement a crimestoppers program, also known as "Orangeburg's Most Wanted." Public service announcements will be made on local television and radio stations. The announcements will speak to the general need of improving the quality of life of Orangeburg residents through crime prevention, as well as seeking specific information to facilitate arrests of criminal suspects. To promote a unified front of the two major law enforcement agencies, the Director and Sheriff will make joint appearances in the advertisements. Whenever this is not possible, the person making the ad will speak on behalf of the other. The agencies can operate the announcements for approximately 30 weeks out of block grants. In order to continue the program past that point, funding assistance for production costs in the amount of approximately \$300 per week will be required. On air time is typically provided free of charge by Time Warner and the local radio stations.
- **Crime Mapping:** In order to understand the locations of the violent crimes in Orangeburg County, the Consultant manually

located all 2000 crimes on a large map of the County. That time-consuming analysis resulted in the recommendation to increase the patrol presence just outside the Orangeburg city limits. But both departments need the capability to provide real-time information on crimes to the Patrol and Investigative Divisions. Both departments need computerized crime mapping capabilities. Computerized crime mapping combines data from an agency's Geographic Information System (GIS), Records Management System (RMS), and Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system to generate a geographic representation of where crimes occur. It can be called an electronic stickpin map. Both the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office (OCSO) and the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety (ODPS) recognize the benefits of having this technology and have sought technical assistance from the South Carolina Research Authority (SCRA) and the Southeast Region of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) located in Charleston, South Carolina.

In December 2001, representatives from OCSO, ODPS, SCRA, NLECTC, Orangeburg County Data Processing and GIS Departments, and the Consultant first met to discuss the implementation of crime mapping technology in Orangeburg County. Both SCRA and NLECTC discussed the technical assistance that could be provided to both agencies in securing equipment and training for crime mapping. The Consultant discussed the South Carolina Department of Public Safety's recent order of high-end computer equipment and GIS software to be used for crime mapping by both OCSO and ODPS. The delivery of equipment and software is expected in late February, 2002. The Orangeburg County GIS Department has agreed to provide GIS software training for both agencies once the

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equipment is installed. Subsequent training in incident mapping and analysis will occur at the NLECTC Southeast Center in Charleston. Additional discussion centered on obtaining an updated records management system for the Sheriff's Office and on seeking qualified crime analysts to implement and manage the crime mapping system for both OCSO and ODPS.

Also, in December 2001 and January 2002, the OCSO, ODPS, South Carolina State University Department of Public Safety, and Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College Department of Public Safety signed an agreement with SCRA to pursue information sharing through a shared computer system. SCRA will assist the participating agencies in concept development and in obtaining Federal funding for a shared criminal data network for Orangeburg County. If funded, SCRA will direct the engineering of a system design for the shared network. In 1998, SCRA initiated a similar project in the Charleston Tri-County area. This project involves the implementation of a shared crime data network for the Berkeley County Sheriff's Office, Dorchester County Sheriff's Office, Charleston County Sheriff's Office, Charleston Police Department, Mount Pleasant Police Department, and the North Charleston Police Department. Funding covers the purchase of required computer hardware and software, the upgrade of agency RMS and CAD systems, and the training of personnel. The process for developing a concept for a shared information system in Orangeburg County is currently underway and a project working group has begun meeting.

2. Trial Process Measures

The following measures are recommended to improve the trial process in the County. Additional measures will be developed and implemented, as necessary, during Phase II.

- **Solicitor's Office:** The Solicitor's Office has a grant application in place for two Assistant Solicitor positions to focus on gun crimes. These positions can also be used to prosecute other cases. One Assistant Solicitor position should be developed to focus on drug offenses in the County. It may also be possible to have a Criminal Domestic Violence investigator assigned to Orangeburg County through the State Attorney General's office. This investigator would focus on crimes of domestic violence, including the relocation of victims and families to secure environments, and the prosecution of offenders.
- **Public Defender's Office:** Depending in part on potential increases in Solicitor staffing, the County should explore additional options to assist with the caseload. Due to the spatial overcrowding situation at the courthouse, the County might consider relocating the agency into nearby office space, enabling the Public Defender's Office to add staff. If the agency is located apart from the courthouse, workroom space should ideally be provided in the courthouse for client intake.
- **Assigned (Non-Rotating) Circuit Court Judge:** It is recommended that a Circuit Court Judge be assigned to Orangeburg County for at least the full Phase II implementation period (twelve months), and preferably beyond. This judge would work closely with the Solicitor and Public Defender to ensure timely and fair disposition of cases,

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and to encourage improved relations between the two agencies. Issues of discovery, docketing, and plea bargaining would be resolved in a standardized, expeditious manner. The Consultant, with OJP, has explored this option with the Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, and has received a favorable response to the request.

- **Expedited Drug Testing:** The County currently utilizes the drug testing lab at the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED). The SLED lab is an accredited lab, which facilitates the prosecution of cases. However, the SLED lab has a current backlog of cases for up to one year, which can delay prosecution of drug crimes. On an interim basis, it is recommended that the County explore the use of the Charleston County Drug Lab to expedite drug testing. The Charleston County Lab is the only other accredited lab in the state. The Charleston Lab is currently processing cases from Dorchester and other low country counties. Obtaining court testimony by the drug lab technicians is a concern, however, due to the travel distance between Orangeburg and Charleston. For this reason, Orangeburg County may explore the development of its own drug testing lab, through grant-funding with a relatively low (10 percent) County match requirement. Two options are currently being explored for Orangeburg County. The minimal option would not meet accreditation standards, but would be relatively easy to fund and staff. The more expensive accreditation option would have both recruitment and ongoing funding implications.

3. Community Measures

Through discussions with the Orangeburg County Violent Crime Reduction Advisory Group, various community-related measures have been proposed. Chief among the proposals is a community revitalization campaign. The campaign would focus on steps to beautify the City and surrounding area, and to improve overall public image and safety. A key aspect of the campaign is the removal of numerous abandoned structures which serve as havens for drug activity and the criminal element. The abandoned buildings also depress property values and blight the area streetscape.

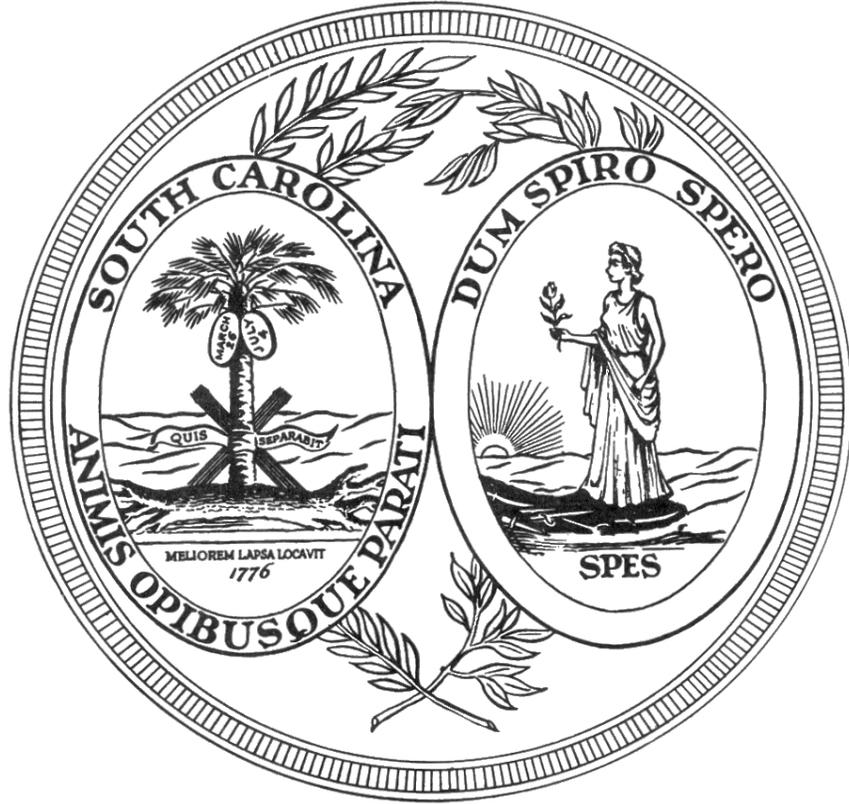
The Advisory Group also recommended exploring mechanisms to deal with businesses and locations where drug activity and violence commonly occur. Such mechanisms might include revocation of business licenses and acquisition of the property.

Advisory group members also proposed other measures to enhance quality of life in the Orangeburg area. The measures include better street and parking area lighting; a comprehensive recreational program, including the development of neighborhood parks and playgrounds; and better employment options for its citizens.

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C. CONCLUSION

Orangeburg County did not develop a severe crime problem, and specifically a violent crime problem, all at once. And it will take time to turn the situation around. The efforts already undertaken by Sheriff Williams and Chief Davis in 2001 should exert some effect on the 2001 crime statistics (not yet available as of this date). Measures implemented in late 2001 and early 2002 should similarly exert an influence on the 2002 statistics. And as additional measures are developed, or existing ones refined, during the twelve-month implementation period, there should be additional statistical impacts. But the long-term key to reducing the violent crime problem in Orangeburg County, and to improving the quality of life for its citizens, is sustainable determined leadership, and an ongoing strategic and cooperative approach to crime reduction.



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INTRODUCTION

The Appendix contains the following sections:

- Section A: Bibliography of crime reduction efforts in other jurisdictions throughout the United States.
- Section B: Internet Resources
- Section C: Synopsis of Crime Reduction Articles
- Section D: Additional Analysis and Research

A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ***Criminal Victimization 2000*** (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS] June 2001)
- ***Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods—Does it Lead to Crime?*** (National Institute of Justice [NIJ], February 2001)
- ***Gang Suppression and Intervention: Problem and Response*** (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP], October 1994)
- ***Metropolitan Nashville Police Department Attacks Violent Crime in Davidson County*** (Metropolitan Police Department Media Release, August 19, 1998)
- ***150 Tested Strategies to Prevent Crime from Small Cities, Counties, and Rural Communities*** (NCPC, 2000)
- ***Operation Safe Neighborhoods – The Baltimore Plan to Reduce Homicides*** (Greater Baltimore Committee, 1999)
- ***Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*** (NIJ, July 1998)
- ***Reducing Crime and Drug Dealing by Improving Place Management*** (NIJ, January 1999)
- ***Reducing Gun Violence: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*** (NIJ, 2000)
- ***Safe Street Violent Crime Initiative Report – FY 2000 –*** (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI])
- ***Six Safer Cities – On the Crest of the Crime Prevention Wave*** (NCPC, 2001)
- ***State and Local Programs: Understanding and Combating Violence*** (BJA, July 1994)
- ***The Effects of Arrest on Intimate Partner Violence*** (NIJ, July 2001)
- ***The Youth Gangs, Drugs, and Violence Connection*** (OJJDP, January 1999)
- ***Youth Gangs: An Overview*** (OJJDP, August 1998)
- ***A Guide for Applying Information Technology in Law Enforcement*** (National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center, March 2001)
- ***Blueprints for Violence Prevention*** (OJJDP, July 2001)
- ***Caseload Highlights – Examining the Work of State Courts*** (National Center for State Courts, August 2001)
- ***Columbia's Community Policing Program in Public Housing*** (Cpt. E.T. Young, Columbia, SC, Police Department)
- ***Comprehensive Communities Program: A Unique Way to Reduce Crime and Enhance Public Safety*** (Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA], December 2000)
- ***Crime Mapping – Principle and Practice*** (U.S. Department of Justice, December 1999)
- ***Crime Prevention and Community Policing: A Vital Partnership*** (BJA, September 1997)
- ***Crime Reduction Local Initiatives (New York City, Ft. Worth, Boston, Hartford)*** (National Crime Prevention Council [NCPC], 1996)

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B. INTERNET RESOURCES

- Bureau of Justice Assistance - www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja/
- Bureau of Justice Statistics - www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
- National Crime Prevention Council – www.ncpc.org
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service – www.ncjrs.org
- National Institute of Justice – www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

found that disorder does not directly promote crime, although the two phenomena are related, and that collective efficacy is a significant factor in explaining levels of crime and disorder. Disorder and crime alike were found to stem from certain neighborhood structural characteristics, notably concentrated poverty. Homicide was among the offenses for which there was no direct relationship with disorder. Disorder was directly linked only to the level of robbery. In neighborhoods where collective efficacy was strong, rates of violence were low, regardless of socio-demographic composition and the amount of disorder observed.

C. SYNOPSIS OF CRIME REDUCTION ARTICLES

- **Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods – Does it Lead to Crime?**
By Robert J. Sampson and Stephen W. Raudenbush (February 2001)

The authors conducted a study in Chicago neighborhoods to assess the “broken windows” thesis and its implications for crime control policy and practice. The broken windows theory is based on a belief that disorder and crime are linked and that manifestations of social and physical disorder, such as public drunkenness, graffiti, and broken windows, may lead directly to more serious offenses. This theory has had a major influence on law enforcement policies in many urban areas. The authors’ research assessed this theory in 196 neighborhoods in Chicago. Collective efficacy, defined as cohesion among neighborhood residents combined with shared expectation for informal social control of public space, is proposed by the authors as a major social process inhibiting both crime and disorder. The authors

- **Neighborhood Collective Efficacy – Does it Help Reduce Violence?** by Robert Sampson, Stephen Raudenbush, and Felton Earls (April 1998)

Researchers found that rates of violence are lower in urban neighborhoods characterized by collective efficacy. Collective efficacy refers to mutual trust among neighbors combined with willingness to intervene on behalf of the common, specifically to supervise children and maintain public order. A total of 8,782 residents from 343 neighborhood clusters in the city of Chicago were interviewed to elicit views of how much informal social control, social cohesion, trust and violence exists in their neighborhood. Researchers found that neighborhoods scoring high on collective efficacy had crime rates which were 40 percent below those in lower scoring neighborhoods. This difference supported the researchers’ basic premise that crime rates are not solely attributable to individuals’ aggregate demographic characteristics. Rather, crime is a function of neighborhood social and organizational characteristics. Communities can be encouraged to mobilize against violence

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through self-help strategies of informal social control. These strategies can perhaps be reinforced by partnerships with agencies of formal social control (for example, community policing). Understanding collective efficacy is essential to working with residents to address community problems.

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- **Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising** by Lawrence Sherman, Denise Gottfredson, Doris Mackenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shaw Bushway (July 1998)

This study evaluated State and local crime prevention programs funded by the U.S. Department of Justice. Scientific evaluations were conducted to determine the effectiveness of these programs. Examples of crime prevention programs that work, do not work, or are promising are listed below:

What Works?

- Nuisance abatement action on landlords regarding rental housing with drug dealing activity
- Extra police patrols in high-crime hot spots
- Drug treatment in prison via therapeutic community programs
- Vocational training for older male ex-offenders
- Monitoring of high-risk repeat offenders by specialized police units

What Doesn't Work?

- Gun buyback programs without geographic limitations
- Community mobilization of residents' efforts against crime in high-crime, inner-city areas
- Neighborhood watch programs organized with police

- Increased arrests or raids on drug markets
- Storefront police offices
- Police newsletters with local crime information
- Intensive supervision of individuals on parole or probation

What's Promising?

- Gang offender monitoring by community workers and probation and police officers
- Job Corps – an intensive residential training program for at-risk youth
- Battered women's shelters reduce at least the short-term rate of repeat victimization
- Enterprise zones
- Improving training and management of bar and tavern staff
- Street closures, barricades, and rerouting
- Community policing with meetings to set priorities
- Policing with greater respect to offenders

-
- **Reducing Crime and Drug Dealing by Improving Place Management: A Randomized Experiment** by John E. Eck and Julie Wartell (January 1999)

Researchers in San Diego noted that drug dealers frequently rent in buildings with weak property management. These properties often have no onsite manager, and the owners are seldom present at the property or conduct background checks of prospective tenants. To determine whether improved onsite management could be induced by police action and whether this would reduce crime, the researchers conducted a randomized study of rental properties in San Diego with incidences of drug

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dealing activity. Residential rental properties where some form of drug enforcement occurred during a specified time period were assigned to either a control group or to one of two test groups. The most successful results occurred in the test group of property owners who received a Drug Abatement Response Team letter emphasizing the legal consequences of renting to drug dealers, and who met with the police to develop a plan to prevent future drug dealing. This group experienced a 60 percent reduction in crime within six months after the drug enforcement effort. The researchers believe that rental property managers can have a pivotal role in improving public safety. They believe that the police can improve the effectiveness of property managers and that such efforts represent an important opportunity to solve community drug and crime problems.

- **Reducing Gun Violence: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising** by Lawrence W. Sherman (April 2000)

The author conducted research on various gun policies across the country to learn which measures work and which do not work in reducing gun violence. One policy the author found to be effective is Uniformed Gun Patrols. During 1992 in Kansas City, police in a high crime area worked overtime to increase gun seizures by 65 percent, and subsequently experienced a 49 percent reduction in crimes committed with guns. No change was found in either gun seizures or gun crimes in a similar area several miles away. A modified replication of this Kansas City experiment was conducted in Indianapolis in 1996. Two target areas either maintained or increased the level of gun seizures, while gun seizures dropped by 40 percent in a comparison area. Gun assaults, armed robberies, and homicides dropped by 50

percent in one target area and by 25 percent in the other, even as those crimes rose 22 percent in the comparison area and remained constant citywide. The author also noted that the Boston Police Department's well-known reduction in homicides in the early 1990s was statistically correlated to a major increase in weapons arrests.

A policy the author found not to be effective is the gun buyback program. In three separate, moderately strong scientific evaluations in St. Louis and Seattle during the 1990s, there was no reduction in gun violence following the purchase of large quantities of guns. Nothing in the structure of the program attempts to focus the intervention on the risk. Guns are bought from anyone, regardless of where they live or whether the gun was readily accessible to persons at high risk for crime. Not all guns are at equal risk of being used in crime. Risk varies widely by geographic area, type of gun, recency of manufacture, and prior criminal records of the gun owners. The programs are extremely expensive, usually costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. The author does add that a gun buyback program might be somewhat effective on gun violence if it were limited to residents of a small, contained housing area that suffers gun violence problems.

- **Six Safer Cities on the Crest of the Crime Prevention Wave (Vol. II)** by National Crime Prevention Council (2001)

Crime prevention initiatives of six cities (Cleveland, El Paso, Lowell (MA), Newark, New Orleans, and Portland) are outlined. Descriptions of the crime prevention measures used by each city are highlighted. Program content varies by city, but all initiatives share a similar experience: the use of a preventive

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process that targets efforts on key situational and social causes of local crime. Recommendations to improve efforts are listed. A major result of the crime prevention efforts described is that government and community partners began, and have continued, seeking non-traditional ways to meet needs and solve problems. For example, police created community-based offices in public housing and other neighborhoods. Criminal justice agencies rethought their relationships with the communities they serve, and together they designed community service projects and provided adult education classes. Ministers created alliances across denominations to provide networks of after-school program opportunities. Quality-of-life and human service agencies found new partners among law enforcement and community members as they focused on addressing residents' concerns about graffiti, illegal dumping, and abandoned properties.

This shift to more creative, less precedent-bound thinking generated enthusiasm, energy, synergy, and most importantly, safer communities. A common initiative shared by all of the cities is the development of a community partnership group. Some police departments have developed a community relations committee that is composed of residents, merchants, and police officers who meet to discuss current safety issues and to increase community awareness. Other police departments have developed a Community Advisory Board that serves as a liaison between the community and the police department and come from the faith community, neighborhood block groups, local businesses, and the schools. Their mission is to support and share in the police's responsibility to protect the community from crime by identifying community concerns, providing feedback, and assisting in devising solutions.

D. ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

The following tables present additional analysis and research which was developed relative to Orangeburg County. The analysis either focused on a specific issue, or supplemented the research presented in Chapter IV.

Table A-1
Pre-Implementation Survey

Table A-2
1992-2000 Index Crimes Clearance Rates

Table A-3
2000 Clearance Rates for Violent Crimes and Simple Assaults

Table A-4
2000 Types of Clearances for Violent Index Crimes

Table A-5
2000 Types of Clearances for All Other Crimes

Table A-6
1999 County Arrest Rates

Table A-7
1990-2000 Drug Law Arrests

Tables A-8 and A-9
1999-2001 Department of Public Safety Calls for Service

Table A-10
July 1999-June 2000 Court Dispositions by Type

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Table A-11

July 2000-June 2001 Court Dispositions by Type

Table A-12

2000-2001 General Sessions Caseload per Solicitor

Table A-13

1998-2001 General Sessions Filing and Disposition Trends

Table A-14

June 30, 2001 General Sessions Age of Pending Cases

Table A-15

2000 and 2001 State Probation Statistics by County

**Table A-1
PRE-IMPLEMENTATION SURVEY**

The Governor's Office Department of Public Safety is conducting a pilot project in Orangeburg County. The objective is to make an intensive effort to reduce violent crime during a 12-month period. Violent crime is defined as murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. In order to make the effort to reduce violent crime as effective as possible, we would appreciate your assistance in defining potential causes of violent crime, and potential measures to reduce it.

Please complete the following questionnaire:

A. In your opinion, beginning with the most important, what are the top five causes of violent crime in Orangeburg County?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B. In your opinion, beginning with the most important, what are the five measures which are currently doing the most to curtail violent crime in Orangeburg County?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C. In your opinion, beginning with the most important, what additional measures (law enforcement, court, probation, educational, social service, etc.) might be likeliest to reduce violent crime in Orangeburg County?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

D. In your opinion, considering both existing and potential measures, and beginning with the most important, on what five measures should the State and County choose to concentrate their resources?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

E. Additional comments:

Your assistance in completing this confidential questionnaire will be greatly appreciated, as your insights will be valuable in tailoring a comprehensive approach to reducing violent crime.

Please return this survey to:

Justice Planning Associates
9 Calendar Court
Columbia, SC 29206
Telephone: (803) 779-4474
Fax: (803) 779-4733

Contact Person: Alice Painter

Note: This survey was distributed to members of the Orangeburg County Violent Crime Reduction Group. Responses received provided additional understanding of the crime situation in the County. The information also served to foster dialogue and discussion at Advisory Group meetings.

**Table A-2
1992 - 2000 INDEX CRIMES CLEARANCE RATES**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Period Average
ORANGEBURG COUNTY												
Murder	N/A	N/A	61%	82%	83%	N/A	86%	82%	72%	87%	67%	78%
Rape	N/A	N/A	26%	33%	31%	N/A	28%	30%	26%	30%	16%	28%
Robbery	N/A	N/A	19%	19%	15%	N/A	24%	21%	17%	16%	20%	19%
Aggravated Assault	N/A	N/A	28%	37%	29%	N/A	45%	33%	26%	28%	29%	32%
Breaking & Entering	N/A	N/A	9%	8%	7%	N/A	9%	7%	4%	5%	4%	7%
Larceny	N/A	N/A	16%	16%	14%	N/A	16%	11%	11%	10%	9%	13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	7%	14%	4%	N/A	9%	9%	7%	5%	6%	8%
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	N/A	N/A	16%	18%	15%	N/A	16%	14%	12%	12%	12%	14%
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA												
Murder	N/A	N/A	84%	90%	83%	N/A	83%	87%	87%	79%	77%	84%
Rape	N/A	N/A	54%	60%	58%	N/A	55%	59%	57%	54%	50%	56%
Robbery	N/A	N/A	32%	33%	34%	N/A	36%	38%	36%	32%	31%	34%
Aggravated Assault	N/A	N/A	52%	55%	57%	N/A	59%	51%	51%	59%	57%	55%
Breaking & Entering	N/A	N/A	15%	15%	15%	N/A	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	14%
Larceny	N/A	N/A	18%	18%	18%	N/A	19%	19%	19%	17%	16%	18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	N/A	16%	17%	17%	N/A	17%	16%	15%	15%	14%	16%
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	N/A	N/A	22%	23%	24%	N/A	24%	23%	22%	22%	21%	23%

**Table A-3
2000 CLEARANCE RATES FOR VIOLENT CRIMES AND SIMPLE ASSAULTS**

County	1999 Violent Crime Rank	VIOLENT OFFENSES CLEARED				TOTAL VIOLENT INDEX OFFENSES			SIMPLE ASSAULT OFFENSES		
		Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Number	Cleared	Rank	Number	Cleared	Rank
Abbeville	29	50%	83%	44%	86%	159	83%	1	647	61%	16
Aiken	39	40%	52%	31%	60%	789	55%	18	1,818	53%	23
Allendale	14	100%	N/A	13%	40%	125	38%	39	229	34%	40
Anderson	25	79%	37%	21%	56%	932	49%	31	2,757	64%	14
Bamberg	27	100%	38%	50%	62%	132	59%	13	236	55%	20
Barnwell	26	100%	80%	69%	70%	172	71%	7	389	63%	15
Beaufort	30	88%	55%	25%	44%	945	41%	36	2,094	37%	37
Berkeley	31	78%	53%	30%	58%	970	54%	19	2,140	67%	12
Calhoun	32	100%	44%	25%	41%	101	41%	37	121	54%	22
Charleston	17	53%	57%	31%	56%	2,661	50%	26	6,445	52%	25
Cherokee	10	100%	43%	11%	47%	442	43%	34	968	38%	36
Chester	6	67%	20%	20%	48%	355	44%	32	867	41%	34
Chesterfield	18	100%	33%	19%	52%	335	49%	28	628	46%	29
Clarendon	20	75%	35%	27%	39%	269	37%	41	505	34%	41
Colleton	12	100%	80%	35%	77%	430	73%	6	807	87%	2
Darlington	34	80%	35%	35%	63%	442	57%	16	1,318	71%	8
Dillon	5	100%	23%	32%	39%	353	38%	40	858	33%	43
Dorchester	37	100%	61%	22%	53%	498	50%	25	1,349	47%	28
Edgefield	40	0%	20%	20%	55%	115	49%	30	446	39%	35
Fairfield	2	100%	38%	42%	62%	331	60%	12	695	68%	10
Florence	7	64%	29%	18%	44%	1,239	39%	38	2,070	36%	38
Georgetown	21	100%	83%	38%	82%	496	77%	5	995	75%	6
Greenville	22	55%	54%	45%	76%	3,066	68%	9	3,857	84%	3
Greenwood	4	0%	61%	34%	54%	874	52%	21	2,071	44%	32
Hampton	35	N/A	33%	8%	17%	174	16%	46	303	21%	46
Horry	8	72%	44%	15%	50%	1,968	43%	35	5,019	45%	31
Jasper	11	100%	44%	27%	47%	266	43%	33	478	51%	26
Kershaw	43	100%	29%	37%	62%	326	59%	14	623	58%	19
Lancaster	9	90%	74%	44%	84%	535	79%	3	1,357	91%	1
Laurens	13	67%	33%	37%	50%	696	49%	27	1,104	46%	30
Lee	19	0%	67%	22%	53%	229	50%	24	338	51%	27
Lexington	41	100%	41%	35%	57%	1,191	52%	22	3,010	65%	13
Marion	24	100%	36%	22%	28%	289	28%	43	754	34%	39
Marlboro	3	60%	17%	16%	27%	485	25%	45	811	23%	45
McCormick	33	100%	20%	0%	54%	67	51%	23	145	58%	18
Newberry	42	100%	100%	80%	81%	205	81%	2	436	78%	4
Oconee	45	100%	73%	50%	69%	298	68%	8	714	60%	17
Orangeburg	1	67%	16%	20%	29%	1,404	27%	44	1,946	27%	44
Pickens	46	100%	45%	42%	68%	324	62%	10	1,060	67%	11
Richland	15	80%	52%	37%	54%	3,027	49%	29	4,879	42%	33
Saluda	38	100%	40%	0%	36%	90	34%	42	240	33%	42
Spartanburg	16	89%	70%	31%	68%	2,340	62%	11	4,143	76%	5
Sumter	28	100%	49%	29%	61%	992	52%	20	1,300	68%	9
Union	36	100%	80%	46%	81%	221	77%	4	271	75%	7
Williamsburg	44	83%	13%	47%	61%	213	58%	15	250	52%	24
York	23	100%	67%	38%	58%	1,327	55%	17	3,269	54%	21
TOTAL		77%	50%	31%	57%	32,898	52%		66,760	55%	

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

Table A-4
2000 TYPES OF CLEARANCES FOR VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES

County	Violent Crime Rank	MURDER			RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES		
		By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed	By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed	By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed	By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed	By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed
Abbeville	29	50%	0%	0%	58%	25%	8%	33%	11%	11%	60%	26%	3%	58%	25%	4%
Aiken	39	40%	0%	0%	43%	10%	2%	26%	5%	4%	55%	4%	1%	50%	5%	1%
Allendale	14	100%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	13%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%
Anderson	25	71%	7%	0%	13%	23%	7%	17%	4%	7%	33%	22%	5%	30%	19%	5%
Bamberg	27	100%	0%	0%	25%	13%	13%	50%	0%	6%	58%	4%	3%	55%	4%	4%
Barnwell	26	100%	0%	0%	80%	0%	0%	69%	0%	0%	61%	9%	2%	63%	8%	2%
Beaufort	30	88%	0%	0%	32%	23%	2%	20%	5%	2%	35%	8%	1%	33%	8%	1%
Berkeley	31	78%	0%	0%	37%	15%	8%	25%	5%	7%	41%	17%	4%	39%	15%	5%
Calhoun	32	100%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	25%	0%	13%	39%	2%	5%	39%	2%	5%
Charleston	17	53%	0%	0%	40%	17%	2%	20%	11%	3%	42%	14%	2%	36%	13%	2%
Cherokee	10	100%	0%	0%	38%	5%	14%	11%	0%	11%	44%	3%	3%	40%	2%	5%
Chester	6	67%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	48%	1%	0%	43%	1%	0%
Chesterfield	18	100%	0%	0%	33%	0%	17%	19%	0%	4%	49%	2%	6%	47%	2%	7%
Clarendon	20	75%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	38%	2%	1%	36%	1%	1%
Colleton	12	100%	0%	0%	47%	33%	0%	24%	11%	22%	34%	43%	7%	34%	39%	8%
Darlington	34	80%	0%	0%	24%	12%	6%	28%	6%	11%	31%	32%	7%	31%	26%	7%
Dillon	5	100%	0%	0%	23%	0%	15%	28%	4%	6%	36%	3%	22%	35%	3%	19%
Dorchester	37	100%	0%	0%	25%	36%	14%	19%	3%	14%	40%	14%	13%	36%	14%	13%
Edgefield	40	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	53%	2%	7%	47%	2%	6%
Fairfield	2	100%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	38%	4%	0%	44%	17%	0%	44%	15%	0%
Florence	7	64%	0%	0%	20%	10%	10%	14%	3%	26%	37%	7%	12%	33%	6%	14%
Georgetown	21	100%	0%	0%	42%	42%	8%	22%	16%	26%	46%	35%	3%	44%	33%	6%
Greenville	22	55%	0%	0%	26%	29%	14%	27%	18%	25%	53%	23%	12%	46%	22%	14%
Greenwood	4	0%	0%	0%	54%	7%	4%	32%	2%	21%	48%	7%	7%	46%	6%	8%
Hampton	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	33%	0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	17%	0%	5%	16%	0%	5%
Horry	8	68%	4%	4%	21%	22%	16%	14%	1%	14%	41%	9%	12%	35%	8%	13%
Jasper	11	100%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	22%	5%	2%	32%	14%	3%	31%	12%	3%
Kershaw	43	100%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	37%	0%	0%	60%	2%	0%	57%	2%	0%
Lancaster	9	90%	0%	0%	44%	30%	15%	21%	24%	22%	49%	36%	7%	46%	33%	9%
Laurens	13	67%	0%	0%	22%	11%	0%	29%	8%	2%	37%	13%	0%	36%	13%	1%
Lee	19	0%	0%	0%	56%	11%	0%	11%	11%	0%	34%	19%	0%	33%	17%	0%
Lexington	41	100%	0%	0%	34%	6%	5%	31%	5%	1%	34%	23%	1%	34%	18%	1%
Marion	24	100%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	22%	0%	9%	28%	0%	22%	28%	0%	19%
Marlboro	3	60%	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%	16%	0%	0%	26%	0%	4%	25%	0%	3%
McCormick	33	100%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	51%	0%	0%
Newberry	42	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	67%	13%	0%	61%	21%	0%	61%	20%	0%
Oconee	45	100%	0%	0%	33%	40%	0%	50%	0%	0%	57%	13%	0%	55%	13%	0%
Orangeburg	1	67%	0%	0%	16%	0%	14%	18%	2%	11%	26%	3%	34%	25%	2%	29%
Pickens	46	100%	0%	0%	30%	15%	6%	33%	8%	4%	56%	12%	6%	50%	12%	6%
Richland	15	73%	7%	0%	25%	27%	1%	17%	20%	1%	31%	23%	3%	27%	22%	2%
Saluda	38	100%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	1%	4%	33%	1%	3%
Spartanburg	16	84%	5%	0%	38%	32%	4%	26%	4%	7%	53%	4%	2%	48%	14%	3%
Sumter	28	100%	0%	0%	36%	13%	0%	23%	6%	0%	39%	21%	1%	35%	17%	1%
Union	36	100%	0%	0%	70%	10%	0%	35%	12%	4%	70%	10%	3%	67%	10%	3%
Williamsburg	44	83%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	47%	0%	3%	61%	1%	1%	57%	0%	1%
York	23	100%	0%	0%	36%	30%	5%	24%	14%	6%	42%	16%	12%	39%	16%	11%
TOTAL		75%	2%	0%	31%	19%	6%	22%	9%	8%	42%	15%	7%	38%	14%	7%

Note: Offenses are Exceptionally Cleared when the subject is known but no arrest is made due to death of offender, prosecution declined, extradition denied, victim refused to cooperate, or juvenile.

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

**Table A-5
2000 TYPES OF CLEARANCES FOR ALL OTHER CRIMES**

County	Violent Crime Rank	SIMPLE ASSAULTS			NON-VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES			DRUG OFFENSES			TOTAL NATIONAL CRIMES		
		By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed	By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed	By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed	By Arrest	Exception. Cleared	Admin. Closed
Abbeville	29	38%	23%	3%	13%	10%	5%	87%	0%	2%	30%	16%	4%
Aiken	39	47%	6%	2%	9%	2%	9%	66%	0%	1%	27%	3%	6%
Allendale	14	34%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	81%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%
Anderson	25	24%	40%	4%	9%	4%	17%	79%	0%	1%	17%	14%	13%
Bamberg	27	53%	2%	3%	21%	1%	2%	90%	0%	0%	40%	2%	2%
Barnwell	26	50%	14%	5%	16%	4%	13%	85%	1%	2%	33%	9%	9%
Beaufort	30	30%	7%	0%	7%	2%	1%	87%	1%	0%	20%	4%	1%
Berkeley	31	41%	26%	5%	8%	3%	18%	90%	1%	1%	24%	10%	15%
Calhoun	32	46%	7%	3%	5%	0%	3%	100%	0%	0%	25%	2%	3%
Charleston	17	40%	12%	1%	11%	8%	7%	92%	0%	1%	25%	9%	5%
Cherokee	10	38%	1%	2%	12%	1%	3%	88%	0%	1%	28%	1%	3%
Chester	6	38%	3%	1%	14%	0%	1%	85%	0%	0%	30%	1%	1%
Chesterfield	18	43%	3%	22%	15%	1%	19%	93%	0%	0%	32%	1%	19%
Clarendon	20	32%	2%	1%	11%	0%	1%	93%	0%	0%	29%	1%	1%
Colleton	12	33%	54%	6%	8%	11%	24%	85%	1%	1%	20%	29%	15%
Darlington	34	28%	44%	7%	8%	8%	38%	65%	1%	3%	20%	18%	24%
Dillon	5	31%	1%	45%	10%	1%	24%	82%	0%	2%	19%	1%	31%
Dorchester	37	30%	18%	16%	9%	2%	34%	85%	1%	2%	23%	8%	24%
Edgefield	40	38%	1%	6%	5%	0%	5%	90%	0%	0%	27%	1%	4%
Fairfield	2	33%	35%	2%	13%	3%	0%	85%	0%	0%	31%	15%	1%
Florence	7	26%	9%	11%	10%	2%	34%	84%	0%	2%	17%	3%	26%
Georgetown	21	34%	41%	5%	12%	7%	37%	84%	3%	2%	26%	20%	23%
Greenville	22	51%	33%	6%	15%	6%	54%	90%	1%	3%	31%	12%	36%
Greenwood	4	33%	10%	12%	17%	2%	15%	77%	0%	1%	30%	5%	13%
Hampton	35	21%	0%	9%	6%	0%	3%	62%	0%	7%	13%	0%	6%
Horry	8	37%	8%	11%	10%	2%	12%	80%	0%	5%	22%	4%	12%
Jasper	11	30%	21%	7%	7%	3%	27%	87%	0%	3%	21%	8%	19%
Kershaw	43	53%	5%	0%	13%	1%	0%	82%	0%	0%	34%	2%	0%
Lancaster	9	43%	48%	2%	12%	19%	42%	88%	4%	1%	27%	29%	26%
Laurens	13	34%	11%	1%	10%	5%	2%	91%	0%	0%	25%	8%	1%
Lee	19	27%	24%	1%	7%	6%	19%	83%	0%	0%	25%	12%	8%
Lexington	41	28%	37%	2%	8%	4%	8%	74%	0%	0%	19%	14%	7%
Marion	24	34%	1%	19%	11%	0%	11%	92%	0%	0%	22%	0%	17%
Marlboro	3	22%	1%	2%	7%	0%	2%	63%	0%	1%	16%	0%	2%
McCormick	33	51%	7%	1%	12%	2%	1%	91%	1%	0%	45%	3%	1%
Newberry	42	55%	22%	0%	28%	13%	4%	91%	0%	1%	49%	16%	2%
Oconee	45	39%	20%	0%	13%	4%	3%	89%	0%	0%	28%	9%	2%
Orangeburg	1	22%	5%	42%	7%	1%	33%	86%	0%	3%	16%	2%	33%
Pickens	46	46%	21%	7%	13%	4%	11%	87%	1%	1%	29%	8%	9%
Richland	15	26%	16%	3%	9%	5%	2%	84%	1%	1%	20%	9%	2%
Saluda	38	30%	3%	10%	9%	0%	6%	86%	0%	2%	24%	2%	7%
Spartanburg	16	55%	22%	1%	15%	7%	7%	86%	0%	0%	32%	10%	5%
Sumter	28	34%	34%	2%	9%	3%	2%	81%	0%	0%	21%	11%	2%
Union	36	68%	6%	4%	24%	6%	5%	90%	0%	0%	44%	6%	4%
Williamsburg	44	48%	4%	6%	17%	0%	4%	92%	0%	1%	38%	1%	4%
York	23	35%	20%	16%	10%	6%	17%	78%	0%	2%	25%	10%	16%
TOTAL		36%	19%	7%	11%	5%	16%	84%	0%	2%	25%	9%	13%

Note: Offenses are Exceptionally Cleared when the subject is known but no arrest is made due to death of offender, prosecution declined, extradition denied, victim refused to cooperate, or juvenile.

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

**Table A-6
1999 COUNTY ARREST RATES**

County	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	TOTAL VIOLENT		Breaking & Entering	Larceny	Motor Veh. Theft	TOTAL PROPERTY		TOTAL INDEX CRIME	
					Rate	Rank				Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Dillon	3.0	1.7	10.4	37.4	52.5	2	30.6	44.4	3.7	78.7	2	131.2	1
Greenwood	0.2	2.4	6.8	41.9	51.3	3	14.4	63.1	0.8	78.3	4	129.6	2
Florence	0.3	1.2	5.4	38.3	45.2	7	14.3	58.9	3.6	76.8	5	122.0	3
Union	0.3	2.6	7.2	39.5	49.6	4	15.5	47.0	5.9	68.4	13	118.0	4
Charleston	1.3	3.2	5.7	28.8	39.0	13	13.1	60.1	5.3	78.5	3	117.5	5
Chesterfield	1.4	1.9	3.6	37.1	44.0	9	16.6	53.3	1.7	71.6	9	115.6	6
Fairfield	0.0	5.3	7.1	45.6	58.0	1	16.4	36.3	4.9	57.6	21	115.6	7
Richland	0.8	2.0	6.4	21.7	30.9	23	12.5	68.2	2.4	83.1	1	114.0	8
Bamberg	0.0	1.8	4.9	36.2	42.9	10	11.7	53.4	3.1	68.2	14	111.1	9
Spartanburg	0.5	1.3	5.1	30.2	37.1	17	17.5	55.7	0.6	73.8	6	110.9	10
Chester	0.3	2.3	4.6	42.4	49.6	5	12.3	45.0	3.0	60.3	18	109.9	11
Lancaster	1.0	0.7	4.4	32.9	39.0	14	13.9	54.0	2.5	70.4	10	109.4	12
Cherokee	0.4	2.2	10.2	32.3	45.1	8	10.8	51.5	2.0	64.3	16	109.4	13
Allendale	0.0	0.0	6.2	31.9	38.1	15	45.1	22.1	1.8	69.0	11	107.1	14
Georgetown	0.9	3.1	3.1	28.8	35.9	21	12.2	51.2	4.7	68.1	15	104.0	15
Greenville	0.7	1.1	4.8	21.7	28.3	29	13.2	56.5	3.6	73.3	7	101.6	16
Newberry	0.0	0.9	7.0	19.5	27.4	31	15.7	55.8	0.9	72.4	8	99.8	17
Barnwell	0.9	0.5	5.5	33.0	39.9	12	15.6	41.7	1.8	59.1	19	99.0	18
Marlboro	0.7	2.0	10.5	34.6	47.8	6	14.2	32.5	3.7	50.4	28	98.2	19
Kershaw	0.8	0.8	2.2	25.2	29.0	26	17.0	50.1	1.8	68.9	12	97.9	20
Colleton	1.3	1.3	6.6	26.5	35.7	22	16.7	38.2	1.3	56.2	22	91.9	21
Abbeville	1.2	0.4	4.0	31.2	36.8	18	6.5	45.3	3.2	55.0	26	91.8	22
Jasper	2.3	1.2	7.6	25.0	36.1	20	15.1	37.8	2.3	55.2	25	91.3	23
Laurens	0.8	1.9	2.5	35.2	40.4	11	13.9	32.6	2.1	48.6	30	89.0	24
York	0.4	2.0	5.1	16.9	24.4	36	14.9	47.4	1.9	64.2	17	88.6	25
Orangeburg	1.6	1.0	3.7	21.9	28.2	30	10.6	45.6	1.7	57.9	20	86.1	26
Sumter	0.9	1.5	3.4	22.7	28.5	28	11.8	41.2	2.6	55.6	24	84.1	27
Aiken	0.5	1.9	4.0	22.1	28.5	27	10.9	39.6	1.6	52.1	27	80.6	28
Lee	2.0	1.5	5.4	27.6	36.5	19	12.8	29.1	0.5	42.4	36	78.9	29
Oconee	0.6	1.7	0.9	14.6	17.8	42	12.4	42.5	1.1	56.0	23	73.8	30
Clarendon	1.3	0.3	5.2	22.3	29.1	25	9.7	32.0	1.3	43.0	34	72.1	31
Darlington	2.3	1.7	2.3	19.7	26.0	32	11.9	31.4	0.9	44.2	32	70.2	32
Beaufort	1.1	2.5	1.9	19.0	24.5	35	7.5	35.5	1.7	44.7	31	69.2	33
Anderson	0.6	1.0	2.4	15.1	19.1	41	9.5	38.6	1.5	49.6	29	68.7	34
McCormick	0.0	1.0	6.3	30.2	37.5	16	9.4	15.6	2.1	27.1	41	64.6	35
Dorchester	0.6	2.4	1.3	15.8	20.1	39	8.4	33.2	1.0	42.6	35	62.7	36
Berkeley	0.5	2.0	2.3	21.1	25.9	33	7.6	25.1	2.2	34.9	38	60.8	37
Lexington	0.4	1.3	3.5	14.4	19.6	40	11.8	23.9	2.9	38.6	37	58.2	38
Pickens	0.2	1.0	1.8	7.1	10.1	46	11.3	31.8	0.6	43.7	33	53.8	39
Williamsburg	0.8	0.8	3.8	19.3	24.7	34	9.0	17.7	0.5	27.2	40	51.9	40
Marion	0.6	0.9	2.9	12.8	17.2	43	8.4	24.6	0.9	33.9	39	51.1	41
Horry	0.4	1.7	5.2	22.6	29.9	24	11.8	7.8	1.5	21.1	44	51.0	42
Hampton	0.0	1.6	1.6	17.8	21.0	38	4.2	17.3	0.5	22.0	43	43.0	43
Edgefield	0.0	0.0	1.0	14.5	15.5	44	5.0	19.0	0.0	24.0	42	39.5	44
Calhoun	0.0	2.1	4.2	16.2	22.5	37	4.2	9.2	0.0	13.4	46	35.9	45
Saluda	1.2	1.2	1.8	7.6	11.8	45	7.6	12.4	0.0	20.0	45	31.8	46
TOTAL	0.7	1.7	4.4	23.7	30.5		12.6	47.1	2.3	62.0		92.5	

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, 1999 Crime in South Carolina Report.

Rates are per 10,000 residents.

**Table A-7
1990 - 2000 DRUG LAW ARRESTS**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990-2000 % Change
ORANGEBURG COUNTY												
Drug Law Arrests	326	224	175	187	218	336	360	341	419	355	349	7%
Arrests per 10,000 Population	38.4	26.0	20.1	21.4	24.8	38.5	41.2	38.9	47.8	40.6	39.6	3%
Resident Population	84,804	86,195	86,923	87,540	87,821	87,379	87,322	87,596	87,710	87,519	88,233	4%
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA												
Drug Law Arrests	15,608	13,701	14,862	17,464	20,742	21,399	22,660	24,405	27,447	28,071	28,320	81%
Arrests per 10,000 Population	44.8	38.7	41.3	48.2	56.8	58.1	61.0	64.9	71.6	72.2	70.6	58%
Resident Population	3,486,310	3,542,078	3,597,847	3,625,731	3,653,615	3,683,395	3,716,645	3,760,181	3,835,962	3,885,736	4,012,012	15%

**Table A-8
1999-2001 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY CALLS FOR SERVICE (Including Property Checks)**

Type of Call	1999		2000		2001	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
VIOLENT	598	3%	534	2%	566	1%
Murder	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%
Aggravated Assault	3	0%	5	0%	14	0%
Assault	378	2%	260	1%	267	1%
Criminal Domestic Violence	95	0%	98	0%	108	0%
Fight	59	0%	108	0%	126	0%
Robbery	63	0%	61	0%	51	0%
PROPERTY	1,668	7%	4,434	14%	19,022	36%
Property Check	100	0%	2,770	9%	17,483	33%
Burglary	362	2%	401	1%	516	1%
Larceny	844	4%	833	3%	578	1%
Malicious Injury	362	2%	430	1%	446	1%
TRAFFIC	7,891	34%	11,073	34%	12,783	24%
Accident	1,103	5%	1,283	4%	1,190	2%
Vehicle Disabled	478	2%	570	2%	713	1%
Traffic Stop	6,310	27%	9,155	28%	10,272	20%
Parking Violation	--	n/a	65	0%	609	1%
PUBLIC SAFETY	8,193	35%	10,261	32%	11,756	22%
Alarm	2,410	10%	3,227	10%	3,341	6%
Animal Complaint	571	2%	541	2%	552	1%
Disorderly Conduct	172	1%	293	1%	348	1%
Disturbance	1,338	6%	1,049	3%	1,062	2%
Domestic	234	1%	287	1%	332	1%
Escort Funeral / Business / Person	2,482	11%	3,128	10%	3,828	7%
Open Container	1	0%	4	0%	2	0%
Suspicious Vehicle / Activity / Person	919	4%	1,613	5%	2,135	4%
Warrant	66	0%	119	0%	158	0%
FIRE	986	4%	1,159	4%	1,217	2%
Fire	986	4%	1,159	4%	1,217	2%
DRUGS	35	0%	97	0%	80	0%
Drug Offense	14	0%	57	0%	38	0%
Narcotics	8	0%	5	0%	9	0%
Simple Possession	13	0%	35	0%	33	0%
ALL OTHER	3,746	16%	4,896	15%	7,025	13%
Other	3,746	16%	4,896	15%	7,025	13%
TOTAL	23,117	100%	32,454	100%	52,446	100%

Note: 2001 is annualized based on 8 months of data.

**Table A-9
1999-2001 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY CALLS FOR SERVICE (Excluding Property Checks)**

Type of Call	1999		2000		2001	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
VIOLENT	598	3%	534	2%	566	2%
Murder	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%
Aggravated Assault	3	0%	5	0%	14	0%
Assault	378	2%	260	1%	267	1%
Criminal Domestic Violence	95	0%	98	0%	108	0%
Fight	59	0%	108	0%	126	0%
Robbery	63	0%	61	0%	51	0%
PROPERTY	1,568	7%	1,664	6%	1,539	4%
Property Check	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burglary	362	2%	401	1%	516	1%
Larceny	844	4%	833	3%	578	2%
Malicious Injury	362	2%	430	1%	446	1%
TRAFFIC	7,891	34%	11,073	37%	12,783	37%
Accident	1,103	5%	1,283	4%	1,190	3%
Vehicle Disabled	478	2%	570	2%	713	2%
Traffic Stop	6,310	27%	9,155	31%	10,272	29%
Parking Violation	--	n/a	65	0%	609	2%
PUBLIC SAFETY	8,193	36%	10,261	35%	11,756	34%
Alarm	2,410	10%	3,227	11%	3,341	10%
Animal Complaint	571	2%	541	2%	552	2%
Disorderly Conduct	172	1%	293	1%	348	1%
Disturbance	1,338	6%	1,049	4%	1,062	3%
Domestic	234	1%	287	1%	332	1%
Escort Funeral / Business / Person	2,482	11%	3,128	11%	3,828	11%
Open Container	1	0%	4	0%	2	0%
Suspicious Vehicle / Activity / Person	919	4%	1,613	5%	2,135	6%
Warrant	66	0%	119	0%	158	0%
FIRE	986	4%	1,159	4%	1,217	3%
Fire	986	4%	1,159	4%	1,217	3%
DRUGS	35	0%	97	0%	80	0%
Drug Offense	14	0%	57	0%	38	0%
Narcotics	8	0%	5	0%	9	0%
Simple Possession	13	0%	35	0%	33	0%
ALL OTHER	3,746	16%	4,896	16%	7,025	20%
Other	3,746	16%	4,896	16%	7,025	20%
TOTAL	23,017	100%	29,684	100%	34,964	100%

Note: 2001 is annualized based on 8 months of data.

Table A-10
JULY 1999 - JUNE 2000 COURT DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE

County / Circuit	CONVICTIONS			NON-CONVICTIONS				OTHER			TOTAL CASES DISPOSED
	Guilty Plea	Trial: Guilty	TOTAL	Trial: Not Guilty	Pros. Ended/ Not Pros	Other	TOTAL	Fail to Appear	Other	TOTAL	
ORANGEBURG COUNTY	946 44%	30 1%	976 46%	28 1%	845 40%	136 6%	1,009 47%	62 3%	90 4%	152 7%	2,137 100%
DORCHESTER COUNTY	848 62%	34 2%	882 65%	9 1%	212 16%	76 6%	297 22%	59 4%	127 9%	186 14%	1,365 100%
CALHOUN COUNTY	79 32%	4 2%	83 34%	1 0.4%	110 45%	13 5%	124 50%	6 2%	33 13%	39 16%	246 100%
TOTAL FIRST CIRCUIT	1,873 50%	68 2%	1,941 52%	38 1%	1,167 31%	225 6%	1,430 38%	127 3%	250 7%	377 10%	3,748 100%
TOTAL SECOND CIRCUIT (Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell)	1,584 37%	56 1%	1,640 38%	25 1%	1,991 47%	230 5%	2,246 53%	43 1%	338 8%	381 9%	4,267 100%
TOTAL THIRD CIRCUIT (Clarendon, Lee, Sumter, Williamsburg)	2,617 48%	65 1%	2,682 50%	42 1%	1,828 34%	224 4%	2,094 39%	181 3%	448 8%	629 12%	5,405 100%
TOTAL NINTH CIRCUIT (Berkeley, Charleston)	4,567 40%	75 1%	4,642 40%	54 0.5%	5,192 45%	572 5%	5,818 50%	378 3%	705 6%	1,083 9%	11,543 100%
TOTAL ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Edgefield, Lexington, McCormick, Saluda)	3,916 40%	56 1%	3,972 40%	16 0.2%	4,399 45%	651 7%	5,066 52%	381 4%	406 4%	787 8%	9,825 100%
TOTAL FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT (Allendale, Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper)	1,711 38%	27 1%	1,738 39%	27 1%	1,660 37%	213 5%	1,900 42%	373 8%	502 11%	875 19%	4,513 100%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	53,510 46%	964 1%	54,474 47%	425 0.4%	44,505 38%	5,860 5%	50,790 44%	4,740 4%	6,344 5%	11,084 10%	116,348 100%

Notes: (1) Counties that neighbor Orangeburg are shown in bold typeface.

(2) Other "Non-Convictions" are PTI, Judicial Commitment, and Judicial Dismissal. Other "Other" are Remand, Dismissal at Preliminary Hearing, and No Bill.

Source: South Carolina Court Administration

**Table A-11
JULY 2000 - JUNE 2001 COURT DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE**

County / Circuit	CONVICTIONS			NON-CONVICTIONS				OTHER			TOTAL CASES DISPOSED
	Guilty Plea	Trial: Guilty	TOTAL	Trial: Not Guilty	Pros. Ended/ NoI Pros	Other	TOTAL	Fail to Appear	Other	TOTAL	
ORANGEBURG COUNTY	775 37%	11 1%	786 38%	6 0.3%	897 43%	166 8%	1,069 51%	101 5%	130 6%	231 11%	2,086 100%
DORCHESTER COUNTY	761 59%	42 3%	803 62%	4 0.3%	217 17%	86 7%	307 24%	45 3%	143 11%	188 14%	1,298 100%
CALHOUN COUNTY	86 33%	4 2%	90 35%	2 0.8%	111 43%	14 5%	127 49%	10 4%	33 13%	43 17%	260 100%
TOTAL FIRST CIRCUIT	1,622 45%	57 2%	1,679 46%	12 0.3%	1,225 34%	266 7%	1,503 41%	156 4%	306 8%	462 13%	3,644 100%
TOTAL SECOND CIRCUIT (Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell)	1,317 31%	50 1%	1,367 32%	16 0.4%	2,130 50%	259 6%	2,405 57%	65 2%	416 10%	481 11%	4,253 100%
TOTAL THIRD CIRCUIT (Clarendon, Lee, Sumter, Williamsburg)	2,272 45%	41 1%	2,313 46%	40 1%	1,991 39%	98 2%	2,129 42%	107 2%	501 10%	608 12%	5,050 100%
TOTAL NINTH CIRCUIT (Berkeley, Charleston)	4,959 34%	67 0.5%	5,026 35%	39 0.3%	6,671 46%	1,095 8%	7,805 54%	669 5%	875 6%	1,679 12%	14,510 100%
TOTAL ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Edgefield, Lexington, McCormick, Saluda)	2,653 40%	55 1%	2,708 41%	12 0.2%	2,705 41%	577 9%	3,294 49%	178 3%	484 7%	662 10%	6,664 100%
TOTAL FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT (Allendale, Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper)	1,217 28%	21 0.5%	1,238 28%	18 0.4%	1,836 42%	313 7%	2,167 49%	354 8%	624 14%	978 22%	4,383 100%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	47,685 40%	833 1%	48,518 41%	403 0.3%	47,508 40%	6,886 6%	54,797 47%	4,589 4%	9,886 8%	14,475 12%	117,790 100%

Notes: (1) Counties that neighbor Orangeburg are shown in bold typeface.

(2) Other "Non-Convictions" are PTI, Judicial Commitment, and Judicial Dismissal. Other "Other" are Remand, Dismissal at Preliminary Hearing, and No Bill.

Source: South Carolina Court Administration

**Table A-12
2000 - 2001 GENERAL SESSIONS CASELOAD PER SOLICITOR**

Circuit	Counties	Solicitors & Asst. Solicitors	Total Filings	Total Dispositions	Pending Cases	Filings per Solicitor		Dispositions per Solicitor		Pending per Solicitor	
						Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
1st	Calhoun, Dorchester, Orangeburg	12	3,878	3,644	2,300	323	15	304	15	192	15
2nd	Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell	10	3,962	4,253	3,217	396	10	425	11	322	7
3rd	Clarendon, Lee, Sumter, Williamsburg	8	4,490	5,050	3,059	561	5	631	4	382	4
4th	Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Marlboro	7	5,356	5,795	3,213	765	1	828	1	459	3
5th	Kershaw, Richland	32	11,343	13,433	7,647	354	13	420	12	239	14
6th	Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster	5	3,589	3,233	4,834	718	2	647	3	967	1
7th	Cherokee, Spartanburg	18	9,174	10,450	8,542	510	7	581	6	475	2
8th	Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, Newberry	10	5,558	5,611	2,522	556	6	561	7	252	12
9th	Berkeley, Charleston	31	11,865	14,510	10,536	383	12	468	8	340	6
10th	Anderson, Oconee	10	6,193	7,076	2,401	619	3	708	2	240	13
11th	Edgefield, Lexington, McCormick, Saluda	18	6,902	6,664	6,438	383	11	370	13	358	5
12th	Florence, Marion	8	4,568	4,678	2,319	571	4	585	5	290	10
13th	Greenville, Pickens	35	13,998	16,131	9,699	400	9	461	9	277	11
14th	Allendale, Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	10	4,448	4,383	3,164	445	8	438	10	316	8
15th	Georgetown, Horry	22	7,163	7,240	6,832	326	14	329	14	311	9
16th	Union, York	20	5,434	5,486	1,809	272	16	274	16	90	16
TOTAL		256	107,921	117,637	78,532	422		460		307	
1st CIRCUIT											
	Orangeburg County	5	2,498	2,086	1,748	500		417		350	
	Dorchester County	5	1,188	1,298	465	238		260		93	
	Calhoun County	2	192	260	87	96		130		44	
	TOTAL	12	3,878	3,644	2,300	323		304		192	

Source: South Carolina Court Administration; South Carolina Prosecution Commission.

Table A-13
1998 - 2001 GENERAL SESSIONS FILING AND DISPOSITION TRENDS

County	Circuit	FILINGS				% Change 1997-2001		County	DISPOSITIONS				% Change 1997-2001	
		FY 1997-98	FY 1998-99	FY 1999-00	FY 2000-01	Rate	Rank		FY 1997-98	FY 1998-99	FY 1999-00	FY 2000-01	Rate	Rank
Abbeville	8th	1,132	770	749	662	-42%	45	Abbeville	1,046	1,182	655	869	-17%	36
Aiken	2nd	3,398	3,191	3,328	2,907	-14%	32	Aiken	3,340	3,249	3,136	3,142	-6%	25
Allendale	14th	388	357	358	409	5%	9	Allendale	478	430	343	241	-50%	46
Anderson	10th	4,530	4,280	5,255	4,494	-1%	15	Anderson	4,208	4,602	4,998	5,133	22%	9
Bamberg	2nd	630	482	441	470	-25%	39	Bamberg	458	576	459	382	-17%	35
Barnwell	2nd	647	607	779	585	-10%	24	Barnwell	598	685	672	729	22%	10
Beaufort	14th	2,412	2,224	2,473	2,251	-7%	21	Beaufort	2,277	2,345	2,293	2,321	2%	18
Berkeley	9th	2,392	2,520	2,617	2,525	6%	8	Berkeley	2,041	2,216	2,284	3,163	55%	3
Calhoun	1st	351	291	290	192	-45%	46	Calhoun	315	377	246	260	-17%	38
Charleston	9th	9,559	9,739	9,982	9,340	-2%	16	Charleston	8,485	9,986	9,259	11,347	34%	7
Cherokee	7th	1,709	1,503	1,472	1,529	-11%	25	Cherokee	1,718	1,135	1,516	1,123	-35%	42
Chesterfield	4th	1,231	1,055	1,211	1,043	-15%	33	Chesterfield	1,339	1,360	984	1,194	-11%	29
Chester	6th	1,131	337	1,220	1,177	4%	11	Chester	1,078	701	1,128	940	-13%	32
Clarendon	3rd	875	734	969	870	-1%	14	Clarendon	672	915	1,007	1,100	64%	2
Colleton	14th	1,146	979	916	764	-33%	42	Colleton	1,142	1,037	941	826	-28%	41
Darlington	4th	2,495	2,397	2,280	2,166	-13%	28	Darlington	3,692	2,711	2,095	2,267	-39%	44
Dillon	4th	1,257	1,199	1,115	1,228	-2%	17	Dillon	1,278	1,199	953	1,213	-5%	24
Dorchester	1st	1,445	1,436	1,353	1,188	-18%	36	Dorchester	1,594	1,233	1,365	1,298	-19%	39
Edgefield	11th	709	503	544	678	-4%	19	Edgefield	332	964	672	740	123%	1
Fairfield	6th	642	743	642	570	-11%	26	Fairfield	668	694	780	611	-9%	26
Florence	12th	3,567	3,473	3,567	3,585	1%	13	Florence	3,400	3,502	3,614	3,684	8%	15
Georgetown	15th	1,570	1,594	1,322	1,496	-5%	20	Georgetown	1,652	1,173	1,857	1,719	4%	17
Greenville	13th	13,968	13,421	11,869	11,648	-17%	35	Greenville	13,768	11,899	15,565	13,776	0%	21
Greenwood	8th	3,118	2,914	2,080	2,454	-21%	37	Greenwood	3,006	2,968	2,179	2,497	-17%	37
Hampton	14th	668	427	462	398	-40%	44	Hampton	771	584	477	458	-41%	45
Horry	15th	5,196	5,513	5,411	5,667	9%	5	Horry	5,167	4,597	4,984	5,521	7%	16
Jasper	14th	512	599	601	626	22%	2	Jasper	551	533	459	537	-3%	22
Kershaw	5th	1,565	1,591	1,709	1,672	7%	7	Kershaw	1,437	1,555	1,600	1,926	34%	6
Lancaster	6th	1,757	1,746	2,036	1,842	5%	10	Lancaster	1,296	1,483	1,594	1,682	30%	8
Laurens	8th	1,933	1,437	1,586	1,668	-14%	30	Laurens	2,189	1,612	1,638	1,415	-35%	43
Lee	3rd	502	499	505	481	-4%	18	Lee	530	528	520	516	-3%	23
Lexington	11th	6,325	5,898	6,122	5,318	-16%	34	Lexington	4,680	5,837	8,244	5,113	9%	14
Marion	12th	1,135	994	1,053	983	-13%	29	Marion	1,109	700	1,007	994	-10%	28
Marlboro	4th	1,004	1,037	1,237	919	-8%	23	Marlboro	1,108	891	970	1,121	1%	19
McCormick	11th	534	533	300	321	-40%	43	McCormick	435	682	534	328	-25%	40
Newberry	8th	1,127	970	805	774	-31%	41	Newberry	827	1,339	849	830	0%	20
Oconee	10th	1,951	1,616	1,652	1,699	-13%	27	Oconee	1,761	1,878	1,674	1,943	10%	13
Orangeburg	1st	2,257	2,237	2,188	2,498	11%	4	Orangeburg	2,397	2,253	2,137	2,086	-13%	33
Pickens	13th	2,726	2,565	2,481	2,350	-14%	31	Pickens	2,752	2,151	2,814	2,355	-14%	34
Richland	5th	8,900	8,566	10,193	9,671	9%	6	Richland	8,145	9,648	9,753	11,507	41%	5
Saluda	11th	527	362	342	585	11%	3	Saluda	418	749	375	483	16%	11
Spartanburg	7th	9,922	9,507	8,862	7,645	-23%	38	Spartanburg	8,250	9,017	7,542	9,327	13%	12
Sumter	3rd	3,245	3,002	2,964	2,278	-30%	40	Sumter	2,899	3,125	3,142	2,569	-11%	30
Union	16th	1,023	1,053	1,167	1,049	3%	12	Union	1,124	939	1,240	1,016	-10%	27
Williamsburg	3rd	652	911	857	861	32%	1	Williamsburg	585	959	736	865	48%	4
York	16th	4,756	5,353	4,885	4,385	-8%	22	York	5,089	5,553	4,951	4,470	-12%	31
TOTAL		118,640	113,278	114,358	108,010	-9%		TOTAL	112,123	113,897	116,348	117,790	5%	

Source: South Carolina Court Administration

**Table A-14
JUNE 30, 2001 GENERAL SESSIONS AGE OF PENDING CASES**

County	Circuit	TOTAL PENDING	NUMBER OF CASES BY AGE CATEGORY						PERCENTAGE OF CASES BY AGE CATEGORY						Total < 180 Days	
			0-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-270 Days	271-365 Days	366-540 Days	541+ Days	0-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-270 Days	271-365 Days	366-540 Days	541+ Days	Percent	Rank
Abbeville	8th	303	88	73	59	26	18	39	29%	24%	19%	9%	6%	13%	53%	20
Aiken	2nd	2,389	609	374	276	310	402	418	25%	16%	12%	13%	17%	17%	41%	34
Allendale	14th	343	63	59	136	37	32	16	18%	17%	40%	11%	9%	5%	36%	41
Anderson	10th	1,790	712	751	160	39	43	85	40%	42%	9%	2%	2%	5%	82%	3
Bamberg	2nd	453	91	91	67	48	61	95	20%	20%	15%	11%	13%	21%	40%	36
Barnwell	2nd	375	101	50	28	27	94	75	27%	13%	7%	7%	25%	20%	40%	35
Beaufort	14th	1,825	558	386	253	204	189	235	31%	21%	14%	11%	10%	13%	52%	21
Berkeley	9th	1,761	518	324	305	268	205	141	29%	18%	17%	15%	12%	8%	48%	26
Calhoun	1st	87	37	21	16	3	6	4	43%	24%	18%	3%	7%	5%	67%	12
Charleston	9th	8,775	1,882	1,585	1,251	1,109	1,480	1,468	21%	18%	14%	13%	17%	17%	40%	37
Cherokee	7th	1,407	244	304	190	187	244	238	17%	22%	14%	13%	17%	17%	39%	39
Chester	6th	1,432	272	191	123	106	144	596	19%	13%	9%	7%	10%	42%	32%	43
Chesterfield	4th	599	174	109	86	38	96	96	29%	18%	14%	6%	16%	16%	47%	27
Clarendon	3rd	566	129	131	93	45	92	76	23%	23%	16%	8%	16%	13%	46%	28
Colleton	14th	358	131	64	35	36	28	64	37%	18%	10%	10%	8%	18%	54%	19
Darlington	4th	1,053	513	298	89	59	64	30	49%	28%	8%	6%	6%	3%	77%	7
Dillon	4th	883	168	232	115	82	132	154	19%	26%	13%	9%	15%	17%	45%	30
Dorchester	1st	465	175	166	81	20	17	6	38%	36%	17%	4%	4%	1%	73%	8
Edgefield	11th	161	73	28	21	21	8	10	45%	17%	13%	13%	5%	6%	63%	14
Fairfield	6th	767	102	94	65	68	102	336	13%	12%	8%	9%	13%	44%	26%	45
Florence	12th	1,825	593	512	250	199	200	71	32%	28%	14%	11%	11%	4%	61%	16
Georgetown	15th	1,222	388	293	148	109	128	156	32%	24%	12%	9%	10%	13%	56%	18
Greenville	13th	8,286	2,349	1,919	1,549	1,376	700	393	28%	23%	19%	17%	8%	5%	52%	22
Greenwood	8th	1,075	321	365	129	49	57	154	30%	34%	12%	5%	5%	14%	64%	13
Hampton	14th	139	66	28	28	10	3	4	47%	20%	20%	7%	2%	3%	68%	11
Horry	15th	5,610	1,017	1,083	805	713	990	1,002	18%	19%	14%	13%	18%	18%	37%	40
Jasper	14th	499	81	141	134	35	77	31	16%	28%	27%	7%	15%	6%	44%	31
Kershaw	5th	933	245	164	91	133	128	172	26%	18%	10%	14%	14%	18%	44%	32
Lancaster	6th	2,635	284	376	227	198	297	1,253	11%	14%	9%	8%	11%	48%	25%	46
Laurens	8th	939	295	170	36	216	96	126	31%	18%	4%	23%	10%	13%	50%	24
Lee	3rd	117	56	27	6	23	3	2	48%	23%	5%	20%	3%	2%	71%	9
Lexington	11th	5,977	943	942	781	744	1,026	1,541	16%	16%	13%	12%	17%	26%	32%	44
Marion	12th	494	128	151	86	32	50	47	26%	31%	17%	6%	10%	10%	56%	17
Marlboro	4th	678	146	151	68	60	72	181	22%	22%	10%	9%	11%	27%	44%	33
McCormick	11th	50	3	22	13	0	5	7	6%	44%	26%	0%	10%	14%	50%	23
Newberry	8th	205	98	62	22	13	3	7	48%	30%	11%	6%	1%	3%	78%	6
Oconee	10th	611	282	228	70	12	9	10	46%	37%	11%	2%	1%	2%	83%	2
Orangeburg	1st	1,745	504	553	176	197	165	150	29%	32%	10%	11%	9%	9%	61%	15
Pickens	13th	1,412	630	344	206	115	89	28	45%	24%	15%	8%	6%	2%	69%	10
Richland	5th	6,714	1,452	1,632	1,069	979	839	743	22%	24%	16%	15%	12%	11%	46%	29
Saluda	11th	248	134	63	23	12	10	6	54%	25%	9%	5%	4%	2%	79%	5
Spartanburg	7th	7,132	1,351	1,040	777	665	1,198	2,101	19%	15%	11%	9%	17%	29%	34%	42
Sumter	3rd	1,886	506	423	235	152	223	347	27%	22%	12%	8%	12%	18%	49%	25
Union	16th	285	175	65	24	13	5	3	61%	23%	8%	5%	2%	1%	84%	1
Williamsburg	3rd	490	121	70	77	52	78	92	25%	14%	16%	11%	16%	19%	39%	38
York	16th	1,524	774	447	162	54	42	45	51%	29%	11%	4%	3%	3%	80%	4
TOTAL		78,523	19,582	16,602	10,641	8,894	9,950	12,854	25%	21%	14%	11%	13%	16%	46%	

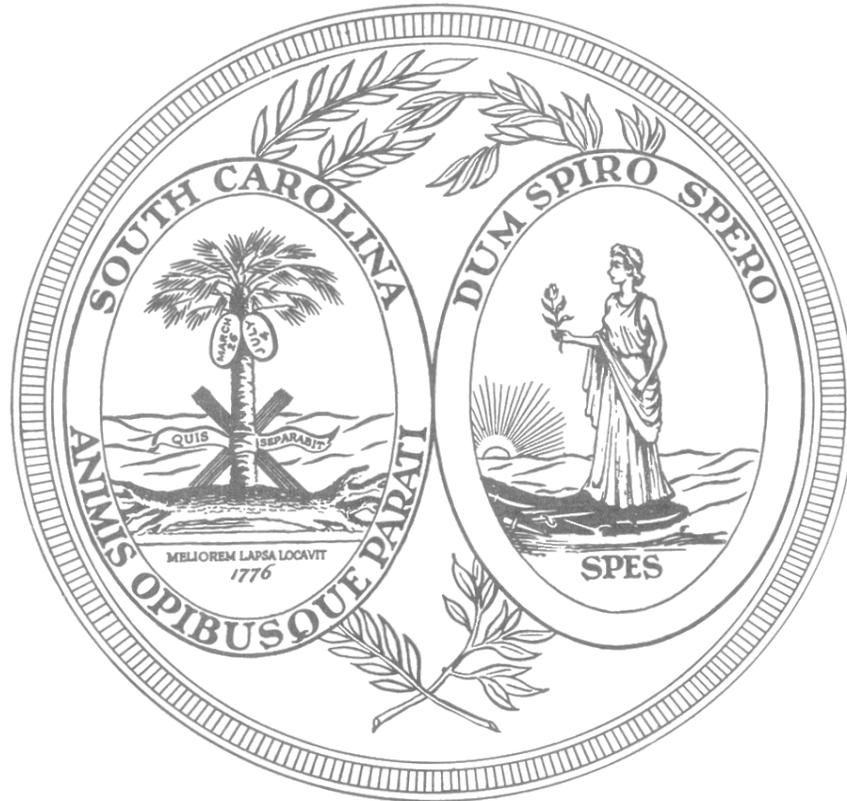
Source: South Carolina Court Administration

Table A-15
2000 and 2001 STATE PROBATION STATISTICS BY COUNTY

Snapshot as of December 2000					Snapshot as of November 2001				
County	Number of Probationers	Number of PPPS Agents	Ratio of Prob. To Agents	State Ranking by Ratio	County	Number of Probationers	Number of PPPS Agents	Ratio of Prob. To Agents	State Ranking by Ratio
Marion	217	2	109	1	Lexington	1,798	28	64	1
Kershaw	478	6	80	2	Kershaw	385	6	64	2
Edgefield	213	3	71	3	Georgetown	307	5	61	3
Chester	353	5	71	4	Marion	184	3	61	4
Berkeley	828	12	69	5	Edgefield	183	3	61	5
Pickens	721	11	66	6	Berkeley	850	14	61	6
Lexington	1,591	27	59	7	Saluda	182	3	61	7
Anderson	1,279	22	58	8	Anderson	1,265	21	60	8
Abbeville	287	5	57	9	Colleton	240	4	60	9
Oconee	457	8	57	10	Charleston	2,485	42	59	10
Barnwell	225	4	56	11	Laurens	568	10	57	11
Greenville	3,352	60	56	12	Pickens	567	10	57	12
Aiken	1,130	21	54	13	Barnwell	167	3	56	13
Laurens	590	11	54	14	Spartanburg	2,354	44	54	14
Sumter	1,003	19	53	15	Oconee	418	8	52	15
Saluda	158	3	53	16	Greenville	3,071	59	52	16
Chesterfield	262	5	52	17	Horry	1,193	23	52	17
Charleston	2,219	43	52	18	Sumter	983	19	52	18
Clarendon	258	5	52	19	Aiken	1,025	20	51	19
Orangeburg	714	14	51	20	Richland	2,539	50	51	20
Colleton	303	6	51	21	Fairfield	150	3	50	21
Lancaster	454	9	50	22	Union	296	6	49	22
Horry	1,157	23	50	23	Clarendon	242	5	48	23
Richland	2,661	53	50	24	Lancaster	386	8	48	24
Newberry	249	5	50	25	Williamsburg	238	5	48	25
Georgetown	243	5	49	26	Florence	1,131	24	47	26
Lee	144	3	48	27	Orangeburg	644	14	46	27
Florence	1,149	24	48	28	Newberry	229	5	46	28
Cherokee	467	10	47	29	Cherokee	457	10	46	29
Union	280	6	47	30	Chester	257	6	43	30
Beaufort	445	10	45	31	Abbeville	209	5	42	31
Darlington	482	11	44	32	Lee	167	4	42	32
Fairfield	173	4	43	33	York	1,105	27	41	33
Williamsburg	256	6	43	34	Calhoun	79	2	40	34
Greenwood	675	16	42	35	Darlington	430	11	39	35
Spartanburg	1,926	46	42	36	Greenwood	575	15	38	36
Bamberg	162	4	41	37	Beaufort	421	11	38	37
York	1,207	30	40	38	Bamberg	151	4	38	38
Dillon	195	5	39	39	Jasper	146	4	37	39
Allendale	76	2	38	40	Chesterfield	177	5	35	40
Jasper	174	5	35	41	Dorchester	388	11	35	41
Calhoun	69	2	35	42	Marlboro	172	5	34	42
Marlboro	205	6	34	43	Allendale	66	2	33	43
Dorchester	455	14	33	44	Dillon	161	5	32	44
Hampton	94	4	24	45	Hampton	81	4	20	45
McCormick	87	6	15	46	McCormick	93	5	19	46
TOTAL	30,123	601	50		TOTAL	29,215	581	50	

Source: Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (PPPS)

**SOUTH CAROLINA
VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROJECT
*EVALUATION REPORT***



Justice Planning Associates, Inc.

May 2003

**SOUTH CAROLINA VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROJECT
EVALUATION REPORT**

May 2003

Prepared for:

South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council

Under Direction of:
Office of Justice Programs

Contract #03 230692

Prepared by:

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INTRODUCTION

In 1999, South Carolina ranked second only to Florida in per capita violent crime rate. In May 2001, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, acting on behalf of the South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council, solicited proposals to substantially reduce violent crime in a targeted county during a two-year planning, implementation, and evaluation period. The project was to have three phases: a six-month planning phase, a twelve-month implementation phase, and up to a six-month evaluation phase.

The Phase I Report, presented in the first five chapters, documented a planning process which commenced in August of 2001 and concluded in January of 2002. This evaluation report, published at the end of April 2003, documents the results of the implementation process in Orangeburg County, which commenced during Phase I, and which is continuing as of the writing of this report. In order to fully understand the project, and the process and results documented in this evaluation report, it is recommended that this chapter be read in conjunction with Chapter I, the Executive Summary of the Phase I Report. However, as this report was written approximately fifteen months after the first one, and a great deal more time was spent in Orangeburg County during that period, it is believed that the causes and potential solutions to the Orangeburg County violent crime problem can now be defined with even greater clarity than was the case in Phase I.

In 1999 and 2000, Orangeburg County had a very high violent crime rate. On a per capita basis (crimes per 10,000 population), the County ranked number one in the state in 1999 and number two in 2000. Significantly, violent crime in Orangeburg County

was increasing during the mid-to-late 1990s at a time when most of the state, and the nation as a whole, were experiencing decreases in violent crime. Extensive demographic analysis, documented in previous chapters, was done in late 2001 to determine what made Orangeburg County different. Unsurprisingly perhaps, no special geographic, racial, economic, or educational factors emerged which would explain the County's unusually high violent crime rate. Nor did a comparative lack of resources appear to be the problem. Instead, the analysts began to perceive what could best be described as a cultural tolerance for crime in Orangeburg County. And that systemic tolerance had been facilitated by the traditional mechanisms of law enforcement, prosecution, and trial. In 1999, it was not coincidental that Orangeburg County ranked first in the State in per capita violent crime, and last out of 46 counties in per capita arrests for violent crime. And the general perception within the Orangeburg County criminal justice system was that citizens (and victims) were unwilling to assist the police, witnesses were reluctant to testify, and juries were unlikely to convict. This perception, true or not, created a situation in which violent crime, and crime in general, were seen as the norm. And that cultural norm was insufficiently challenged by the County's criminal justice system. To the Consultant, it appeared that the classical mechanisms of deterrence were simply not being utilized effectively in Orangeburg County. There was insufficient threat of arrest, or of significant punishment, to check the inclination toward crime and violence which seems to be so much a part of modern American culture, and which was occurring at an unusual rate in Orangeburg County.

Several factors began to change the situation in 2001. First a new Sheriff, Larry Williams, was elected, and took office in January. Sheriff Williams was determined to increase the level of

professionalism in the Sheriff's Office. That was significant, because the Sheriff's Office in Orangeburg County is responsible for about 70 percent of the population of the County, and about 70 percent of the violent crime. Second, Chief Wendell Davis of the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety saw the election of Sheriff Williams as an opportunity to recommit to a county-wide reduction in violent crime. And third, an outside consultant (Justice Planning Associates) was able to demonstrate that the problem was primarily one of culture and attitude, best addressed by a focused effort to enhance the traditional mechanisms of deterrence, and essentially through the use of existing resources.

This report provides a statistical evaluation of the effectiveness of the violent crime reduction effort in Orangeburg County, and offers some additional perspective on the overall approach to reducing violent crime.

A. STATISTICAL EVALUATION

The statistical evaluation is presented in two subsections: Law Enforcement and Trial Process. The Law Enforcement section summarizes changes in offenses, arrests, and clearance rates for Orangeburg County, and for its two major law enforcement departments: the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office and the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety. Those two departments are responsible for approximately 94 percent of the total crime in Orangeburg County. The Trial Process section summarizes changes in disposition rates and pending cases for the General Sessions Court in Orangeburg County.

The law enforcement data just summarized is presented in Table 1. Specific data related to the Sheriff's Office is presented in Table 2, and data related to the City Public Safety Department is presented in Table 3. The data presented in the tables has been audited and verified for accuracy by the Consultant. Of particular note are the arrest rates for the City's Public Safety Department. The clearance rate for violent offenses is now above 50 percent. Simple assault arrests are up nearly 200 percent with clearance rates above 60 percent, while drug law arrests are up over 130 percent due to the City's policy of zero tolerance for crime. The Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office has subsequently commenced a similar policy of zero tolerance with respect to criminal offenses.

1. Law Enforcement

The total number of violent offenses in Orangeburg County has decreased by 22 percent since the inception of the crime reduction initiative. Violent crimes have decreased from 1,404 in 2000 to 1,089 in 2002. During this same period, the clearance rate for violent offenses has increased by over 44 percent, from a total clearance rate of just 27 percent in 2000 to a clearance rate of 39 percent in 2002. In addition, the two major law enforcement agencies have also begun focusing on simple assaults and drug law offenses due to the potential relationship of these crimes to violent crimes. Simple assault offenses have decreased by 10 percent over the two-year period, and clearance rates from simple assaults have increased by nearly 30 percent. Drug law arrests have increased by 30 percent over 2000 levels. Joint efforts, involving multiple departments, have focused on drug cases, and are ongoing as of the writing of this report.

**Table 1
2000 - 2002 ORANGEBURG COUNTY VIOLENT CRIME DATA**

Crime Category	Offenses			Arrests			Total Clearance Rate		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Murder	12	11	8	8	9	12	67%	82%	100%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-8%	-27%	-	13%	33%	-	22%	18%
Rape	56	51	44	9	15	12	16%	41%	36%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-9%	-14%	-	67%	-20%	-	156%	-14%
Robbery	236	181	166	43	34	29	20%	22%	17%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-23%	-8%	-	-21%	-15%	-	10%	-23%
Aggravated Assault	1,100	883	871	291	321	300	29%	39%	43%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-20%	-1%	-	10%	-7%	-	34%	10%
Total Violent Crime	1,404	1,126	1,089	351	379	353	27%	37%	39%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-20%	-3%	-	8%	-7%	<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>
<i>2000 - 2002 Change</i>			-22%			1%			
Simple Assault	1,946	1,852	1,750	431	596	451	27%	35%	35%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-5%	-6%	-	38%	-24%	-	30%	0%
Drug Laws	353	419	587	303	330	455	86%	83%	75%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	19%	40%	-	9%	38%	-	-3%	-10%

Notes: (1) The clearance rate includes crimes cleared by arrests and by exceptional circumstances which involve elements, beyond law enforcement control, that preclude the arrest of the offender. (2) Some drug offenses and arrests shown here were not included in SLED data reports for 2000 and 2001, because incident reports were not written for misdemeanor drug offenses. (3) The Consultant believes that drug arrests for 2002 may be underreported; however, as of the writing of this report, there is no way to further verify this data.

Source: South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office, City of Orangeburg Public Safety Department

**Table 2
2000 - 2002 ORANGEBURG COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE VIOLENT CRIME DATA**

Crime Category	Offenses			Arrests			Total Clearance Rate		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Murder	7	10	7	5	7	10	71%	70%	100%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	43%	-30%	-	40%	43%	-	-1%	43%
Rape	42	39	29	7	11	4	17%	36%	31%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-7%	-26%	-	57%	-64%	-	112%	-14%
Robbery	143	112	117	20	20	19	16%	21%	18%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-22%	4%	-	0%	-5%	-	31%	-14%
Aggravated Assault	855	714	660	216	254	176	28%	38%	39%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-16%	-8%	-	18%	-31%	-	36%	3%
Total Violent Crime	1,047	875	813	248	292	209	26%	36%	36%
<i>Percentage Change 2000 - 2002 Change</i>	-	-16%	-7%	-	18%	-28%	<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>
			-22%			-16%			
Simple Assault	1,622	1,476	1,403	327	450	270	25%	34%	31%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-9%	-5%	-	38%	-40%	-	36%	-9%
Drug Laws	173	244	369	147	214	236	86%	88%	69%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	41%	51%	-	46%	10%	-	2%	-22%

Notes: (1) The clearance rate includes crimes cleared by arrests and by exceptional circumstances which involve elements, beyond law enforcement control, that preclude the arrest offender. (2) Some drug offenses and arrests shown here were not included in SLED data reports for 2000 and 2001, because incident reports were not written for misdemeanor drug offenses. (3) The Consultant believes that drug arrests for 2002 may be underreported; however, as of the writing of this report, there is no way to further verify this data.

Source: South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office

**Table 3
2000 - 2002 CITY OF ORANGEBURG PUBLIC SAFETY VIOLENT CRIME DATA**

Crime Category	Offenses			Arrests			Total Clearance Rate		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Murder	4	0	1	3	0	2	75%	n/a	100%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-100%	100%	-	-100%	200%	-	-	-
Rape	11	8	15	2	3	7	18%	50%	47%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-27%	88%	-	50%	133%	-	178%	-6%
Robbery	73	61	37	16	14	9	23%	23%	16%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-16%	-39%	-	-13%	-36%	-	0%	-30%
Aggravated Assault	172	131	153	60	74	119	35%	50%	64%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	-24%	17%	-	23%	61%	-	43%	28%
Total Violent Crime	260	200	206	81	91	137	32%	42%	54%
<i>Percentage Change 2000 - 2002 Change</i>	-	-23%	3%	-	12%	51%	<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>
			-21%			69%			
Simple Assault	181	306	238	56	134	167	33%	42%	61%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	69%	-22%	-	139%	25%	-	27%	45%
Drug Laws	82	106	159	74	88	172	90%	85%	89%
<i>Percentage Change</i>	-	29%	50%	-	19%	95%	-	-6%	5%

Notes: (1) The clearance rate includes crimes cleared by arrests and by exceptional circumstances which involve elements, beyond law enforcement control, that preclude the arrest of the offender.

(2) The 2002 clearance rate includes a total of only 13 exceptionally cleared cases for all offenses listed.

Source: South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and City of Orangeburg Public Safety Department

In 1999, the selection of Orangeburg County as the targeted jurisdiction was made on the basis of its crime rate compared with the other 45 counties in the state. As part of this evaluation, a similar comparison would be an important indicator of comparative increases or reductions in the crime rate. However, due to changes in reporting policies and practices by the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), a similar statewide comparison is not possible. Prior to July 2001, law enforcement agencies were permitted to submit crime data in either written or computer automated format. The new policy requires that all data must be either automated or entered on pre-coded forms. Written data is no longer accepted by SLED (written data accounts for approximately 75 percent of all data received). This policy is intended to reduce the amount of time and effort required to collect, code, and publish crime data.

SLED has not entered non-automated data from law enforcement agencies since July 2001. Instead, SLED is using Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) estimates to determine annual offense totals for each county. SLED does have totals for automated agencies, but this represents only 25 percent of the counties. After extensive review of the available data for 2002, the Consultant has concluded that the generic estimates used for the majority of the counties is not reliable for purposes of statistical analysis and crime trend comparisons. However, six counties with well-established automated reporting procedures are believed to be likely to have reliable data for comparison purposes. Those six counties are: Charleston, Greenville, Lexington, Richland, Spartanburg, and York.

As shown in Table 4, total violent offenses for the six counties in 2000 were 13,612 (approximately 41 percent of the State's total violent crime). In 2002, violent offenses had increased for those

six counties to a total of 14,743, an increase of eight percent for the two-year period. Since Orangeburg County's violent crime rate went down by 22 percent during the same period, this is believed to be a very significant comparison. Orangeburg County was somewhat unique during the late 1990s in that its violent crime rate had been going up at a time when most of the state was experiencing decreases. However, after a concentrated effort to reduce violent crime, primarily using existing resources, the Orangeburg County crime rate has begun to substantially decrease as the rest of the state (or at least the approximately 40 percent which can be quantified) has been increasing.

Table 4 VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON, 2000 and 2002						
Jurisdiction	2000		2002		2000-2002 Change	
	Offenses	Rate	Offenses	Rate	Offenses	Rate
Orangeburg County	1,404	153.3	1,089	116.1	-22%	-24%
Six Selected Counties	13,612	82.8	14,743	87.7	8%	6%
State of South Carolina	32,898	82.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Of additional interest is the per capita violent crime rate; that is the number of crimes as a ratio to population. Based on the State's estimate of population increases between 2000 and 2002, the population in Orangeburg, and in the six selected counties, increased by approximately 2.3 to 2.4 percent. The crime rate in Orangeburg County decreased between 2000 and 2002 from 153.3 per 10,000 people to 116.1, while the crime rate for the six selected counties increased during the same period from 82.8 in 2000 to 87.7 in 2002.

Although much remains to be done in Orangeburg County, the trends appear to be very promising. The short-term goal, which is believed to be attainable, would be a violent crime rate of under 100 offenses per 10,000 people. The Consultant believes that the combination of forces already at work in 2001 and 2002, combined with additional measures implemented since, could produce that degree of change during 2003.

**Table 5
COMPARISON OF 2000 AND 2002 VIOLENT CRIME IN SELECTED COUNTIES**

County	2000			2002			2000-2002 Change	
	Population	Violent Crimes	Crime Rate	Population	Violent Crimes	Crime Rate	Violent Crimes	Crime Rate
Orangeburg	91,582	1,404	153.3	93,755	1,089	116.2	-22.4%	-24.2%
SELECTED COUNTIES								
Spartanburg	253,791	2,340	92.2	259,811	2,086	80.3	-10.9%	-12.9%
Greenville	379,616	3,066	80.8	388,622	2,985	76.8	-2.6%	-4.9%
Lexington	216,014	1,191	55.1	221,138	1,238	56.0	3.9%	1.5%
Charleston	309,969	2,661	85.8	317,322	3,135	98.8	17.8%	15.1%
Richland	320,677	3,027	94.4	328,283	3,580	109.1	18.3%	15.5%
York	164,614	1,327	80.6	168,519	1,719	102.0	29.5%	26.5%
SELECTED COUNTIES	1,644,681	13,612	82.8	1,683,695	14,743	87.6	8.3%	5.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,012,012	32,898	82.0	4,100,534	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: The Selected Counties are those for which the Consultant reposes some confidence in the reporting data.

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division (SLED).

2. Trial Process

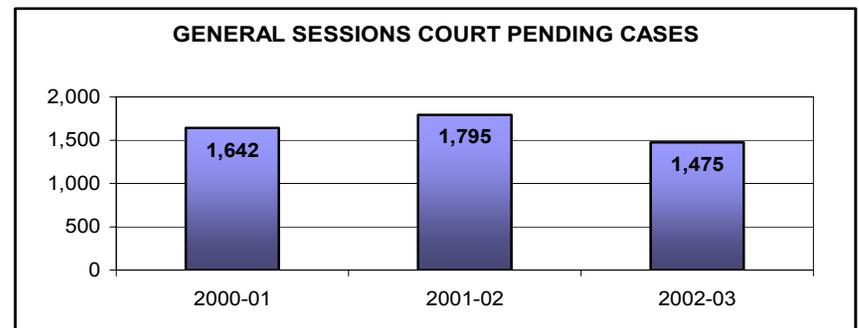
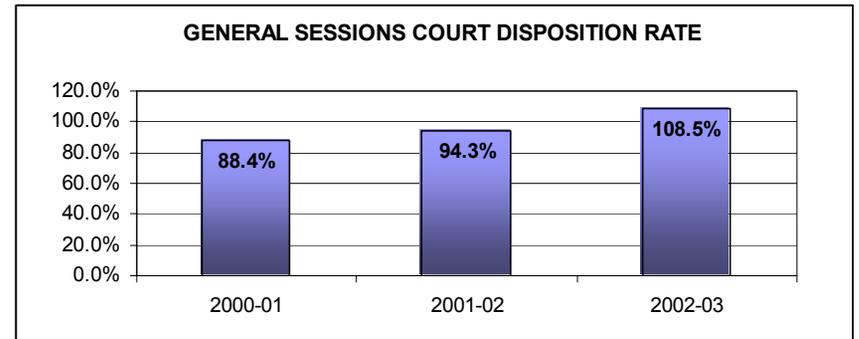
One of the recommended implementation measures was the assignment of a non-rotating judge for the General Sessions Court in Orangeburg County, in order to bring more rigor to the criminal trial process and to increase the deterrent effect for violent crimes. A grant to the South Carolina Judicial Department was developed and submitted to the Public Safety Coordinating Council. The grant funded a retired judge and a law clerk for 12 months. Judge Edward Cottingham began trying all General Sessions cases in Orangeburg County in October 2002 and will continue through September 2003. As a component of the grant, terms of court were also increased by almost 50 percent.

In fiscal 2000-2001, there were 1,642 pending cases with a disposition rate of 88.4 percent. Although the disposition rate went up slightly in 2001-2002, to 94.3 percent, the pending caseload had also increased to 1,795, a backlog of about 10.5 to 11 months. (A disposition rate of 100 percent represents the point of equilibrium in which a pending caseload is neither increasing nor decreasing.)

The results of Judge Cottingham’s efforts are statistically discernable in the accompanying table. In approximately six months, the disposition rate has increased by 15 percent (to 108.5), and the number of pending cases has decreased from a high of 1,795 in 2002, to the current number of 1,475. As new cases are filed at a rate of 150 to 200 new cases per month, the 300 case reduction means that cases are already coming to trial approximately two months earlier than they were last year. Judge Cottingham’s goal is to reduce the backlog, between now and September 2003, to somewhere between 1,000 and 1,200 cases. At that point, the normal time to trial for General Sessions cases

would be approximately six months. That speedier time-to-trial should exert a positive effect on deterrence in Orangeburg County.

Table 6			
ORANGEBURG COUNTY GENERAL SESSIONS COURT			
	2001-02	2002-03	Change
Disposition Rate	94.3%	108.5%	15.1%
Pending Cases	1,795	1,475	-17.8%



Another statistic is also very meaningful in terms of overall deterrent effect. In conjunction with increased efforts from both law enforcement and the Solicitor's Office, and particularly from the chief prosecutor for Orangeburg County, Robbie Robbins, the conviction rate for General Sessions (Circuit Criminal) cases has increased from 39 percent in the previous year to 46 percent in the current year. And the impact which this overall court initiative has had is also important in other, less quantifiable ways. The perception that juries in Orangeburg County will not convict is changing. In a recent armed robbery trial, three witnesses testified that the defendant was with them at the time of the robbery. The Sheriff's Office was able to disprove the alibi through one of the witnesses' work records. The jury convicted the defendant despite the testimony of the three alibi witnesses, and in the jury's absence, Judge Cottingham ordered the three witnesses arrested in the courtroom and charged with perjury. The experience was so unusual for Orangeburg County that several lengthy newspaper articles were written to report the story.

The development of a case management system, consistently administered by a determined judge, better cooperation and communication between Solicitor and Public Defender, additional focused effort by the Solicitor, and better law enforcement investigation have resulted in a decreasing backlog and an increasing conviction rate. During 2003, this should result in an additional deterrent effect, and additional decreases in the Orangeburg County crime rate should occur.

B. OVERVIEW OF VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION MEASURES

Chapter V of the Phase I Report lists the implementation measures in a systematic way. But from the perspective of fifteen additional months of working in Orangeburg County, the evaluation report offers additional insight into some of the more significant measures, and into a general strategy for reducing violent crime in other South Carolina counties.

As stated earlier in this report, the Consultant, and the other participants in the project, became convinced fairly early in the process that focusing on internal operations was the key to reducing violent crime in Orangeburg County. Specifically, scrutiny focused primarily on the two major law enforcement agencies in the County, and secondarily on the judicial process. In 2000, only 25 percent of violent crimes in Orangeburg County were cleared by arrest. And 94 percent of all violent crime in the County (and of other crime, as well) fell within the jurisdiction of either the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office or the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Safety. Of that 94 percent, about 70 percent was the responsibility of the Sheriff's Office, and the remainder of Public Safety.

Changes in internal operations in those two departments commenced in 2001, well prior to the formal start of the implementation plan in February 2002. Those changes had already begun for the Sheriff's Office with the inauguration of the new Sheriff in January 2001, and Public Safety had also begun to bear down more as the Consultant came on-board in August 2001. The operational changes tended to center around broad operational policy, basic organizational structure, specific command responsibilities, specific personnel assignments, and

specific operating procedures. Command realignments occurred in both departments, and some shifts in personnel assignments also took place in order to increase effectiveness and efficiency.

A critical example of a broad change in operational policy that has occurred in both departments is the adoption of a zero tolerance policy with respect to less serious crimes. It is standard practice for all departments to enforce more serious crimes, although the determination, persistence, and even skill with which a crime may be investigated probably vary depending on a number of factors. But the enforcement of "less serious" crimes such as simple assault, open container of alcohol, or domestic violence is often at the discretion of the responding officer. An officer, typically a uniform patrol officer, responding to a 911 call involving a domestic disturbance, or a simple assault, will not necessarily make an arrest, even where there is physical evidence of an assault. That situation, among others, was occurring with some frequency in Orangeburg County. And, in the opinion of the participants of the project, that tolerance for less serious crimes was helping to create a climate in which more serious crime could flourish. In other words, in order to deter violent crime, the County had to deter crime in general. The County had to be perceived as enforcing the law, and particularly crimes of violence. Otherwise, left unchecked, simple assaults for instance, could escalate or lead to aggravated assaults. That is a significant concept, as in 2000, aggravated assaults accounted for 78 percent of the total violent crime in Orangeburg County (1,100 out of 1,404 crimes).

The zero tolerance policy, adopted by both departments, is an effort to increase the effectiveness of the law enforcement deterrent mechanism in Orangeburg County, and to change the perception that crime, and particularly violent crime, is a normal and tolerated part of the culture. This concept of zero tolerance

created one of the three major cornerstones of the project. Every effort is being made in Orangeburg County to use uniform officers as the first line of deterrence, making their presence more visible, and their response to all crimes more certain.

The second major cornerstone of the project involved investigation. While patrol is typically tasked with the less serious crimes, violent crimes (murder, rape, armed robbery, and aggravated assault) fall within the responsibility of the investigative division. The Consultant and the leadership in the two major departments agreed that the investigative divisions were adequately staffed in proportion to the overall size of the departments. But the arrest rate for violent crimes was only 25 percent in 2000. So a number of internal steps were taken within the two departments to increase relative effectiveness. Although the specific measures were different for the two departments, there were some common themes. Both departments needed to clearly define patrol versus investigative responsibilities, and to increase communication and cooperation between the divisions. In both departments, investigators were using their time, and running their cases, with very little proactive management; often spending very little time outside the office. Both departments needed to foster more effective management through clearly defined expectations with respect to investigation. The specific target is an expectation of a 50 percent arrest rate for major and violent crimes (already achieved by Public Safety in 2002). Both departments needed to focus more effectively on evidence storage and classification so that cases could be tried more effectively.

As an adjunct to the concentration on investigation, and consistent with the concept of overall deterrence, there was additional emphasis placed on drug crime in Orangeburg County. The

participants in the project agreed that more emphasis on drug crime, particularly "hard core" dealers would be likely to have a beneficial effect on the overall crime problem. To facilitate that emphasis, the cooperation of the Lexington County Sheriff's Office was sought and obtained. The State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), operating with limited resources, had developed a one-year backlog in processing (testing) Orangeburg County's drug cases. With that much delay between arrest and the possibility of trial, effective narcotics enforcement efforts were undermined. But Lexington County, through a South Carolina Department of Public Safety grant, developed its own drug lab, with a SLED certified technician, and commenced operations in March 2003. The Lexington County Sheriff's Office graciously agreed to test all of Orangeburg County's drug cases for the foreseeable future. The travel distance is shorter than it was to the SLED laboratory, there is no backlog of drug cases, and as of the writing of this report, the turnaround time for drug testing is believed to be less than 60 days.

The third cornerstone of the implementation plan involved an increased emphasis on the trial process through the focused efforts of a non-rotating Circuit Court judge. The backlog in criminal cases had developed over time. Similarly, a cultural perception had developed that crime was somehow viewed more tolerantly in Orangeburg County. To decrease the backlog and change the perception, a focused effort was required. Judge Cottingham enforced additional communication and cooperation between prosecutors and defense attorneys as a means of insuring timely plea offers and overall preparedness for trial. And with the assistance of the Circuit Clerk, he used an adapted version of Richland County's Model Case Management Plan to attack the backlog, and to insure timely disposition of criminal cases.

As with the measure to increase patrol deterrence through a zero tolerance policy, and to increase investigative deterrence through a significantly higher arrest rate, the goal of this third measure was to increase deterrence by heightening the perception of swift and certain justice. The basic operating principle in all three instances was that a scrupulous regard for fairness, professionalism, and the organized application of resources would produce an environment in which the historically-viable deterrent mechanisms could work effectively. The message which the various system participants have been trying harder to convey is that crime is not acceptable, and that violent crime is not the norm in Orangeburg County; that the law enforcement agencies are vigilant and will arrest people who commit crimes; that the courts will expeditiously bring them to trial; and that juries drawn from the citizens of Orangeburg County will subsequently convict given proof beyond a reasonable doubt. As of the writing of this report, there is both statistical and anecdotal evidence that the message is being conveyed.

C. ONGOING MEASURES AND FUTURE COUNTY INITIATIVES

The measures currently operating in Orangeburg County have some intrinsic momentum. And as additional measures have been incrementally adopted during the entire 21-month period, the opportunity to dramatically reduce crime in Orangeburg County has increased. Leadership from within the law enforcement community, and from within the judicial system, has begun to slightly alter the general community perception that crime is acceptable, or normal, in Orangeburg County. But the momentum will only be sustained for as long as that leadership is sustained. Counties do not develop serious crime problems overnight, and they do not fix them overnight. The situation in Orangeburg County is very promising, but also somewhat fragile. 2003 has every opportunity to see additional reductions in the violent crime rate, but only if the initiatives begun during the last two years are continued.

Of particular concern to the Consultant is the expiration of the grant which funded a non-rotating judge for a period of one year. With a substantially reduced backlog and a case management plan in effect, the opportunity to maintain a healthy trial process will be much greater than it has been in the past. Judge Cottingham believes that the three terms of court per month will still be required to maintain a current caseload. In any case, maintaining the case management plan, and limiting General Sessions judge rotations for another year or two, are extremely important. Long-term rotations of at least three to six months are strongly recommended.

Similarly, the two major law enforcement agencies in Orangeburg County need to keep bearing-down on the crime problem.

Effective leadership will be required to keep the departments adequately focused on the task until a new norm is achieved. A good two-to-three year goal for Orangeburg County would be a violent crime rate consistent with the statewide average of about 80 per 10,000 population. Given sustained leadership and concentration on the principle measures of deterrence listed above, that should be achievable.

Future initiatives in other counties in South Carolina can benefit from the lessons learned in Orangeburg County. Among those lessons is the assumption, that in the absence of specific evidence to the contrary, county crime problems are likely to be more similar than dissimilar. Some demographic analysis would be helpful in any future effort. And law enforcement, and other resources, can be usefully compared. But absent compelling evidence to the contrary, the assumption should probably be made that a focused operational effort, commencing from the top down within the county, should result in a decrease in crime.

That top-down initiative is particularly important. The support of the primary law enforcement agency, the Sheriff's Office, and specifically the support of the Sheriff is critical. Similarly, the police chief or city administrator of a significant city within a given county is very important. Without their active support for the process, no crime reduction initiative is likely to have any realistic hope of success. Finally, the Solicitor, and/or relevant Circuit Judge should be contacted and proactively enlisted, in the process. Change, particularly the kind of operational change required to make more effective use of existing resources, cannot be externally imposed. It can only be implemented by leaders who are receptive to the idea of improvement. And as the process is time-consuming and difficult, that receptivity needs to be sincere, as it is sure to be tested.

Another important lesson from the Orangeburg experience is the recognition that implementation takes time. The fundamental components of the plan were identified within approximately four months from the start, although they continued to evolve over time. But some of those components, particularly those involving the use of an alternative drug lab, the development of grants, the acquisition of a non-rotating judge, or even policy and personnel realignments within an agency, took many months to implement. The implementation process, therefore, needs to be considered just that – a process – and a lengthy one. Some measures can be implemented immediately, others can be added incrementally over a number of months. But significant impacts will typically be contingent upon multiple measures and will, therefore, take time to produce measurable statistical results. In the Consultant's opinion, a statistical period of about three years needs to be monitored in order to give incrementally-implemented measures time to begin to act in concert, and to produce an overall effect on the crime rate.

Finally, it seems clear that while no external agent can impose change within a county, some external agent is probably required in most cases to act as the catalyst for change. In the case of Orangeburg County, that catalyst was a consultant. Among the responsibilities were research, data analysis, and problem solving. It was important to understand the specific forces at work, and to craft particular solutions that were either unique to the department, or hybridized from the experience of other jurisdictions. Additional tasks were organizing, brainstorming, motivating, and persuading. In some cases, the solutions were already known to, or discovered by, people within the County criminal justice system. But in many instances, they lacked the belief that change was possible, or that a particular change combined with others would produce a significant overall effect.

The simple fact is that most county criminal justice systems are staffed with individuals trying to do the best that they can. They are constrained by the cultures within which they operate, the resources they have available, the attention that they can devote to a particular problem or issue, and by their own management skills. They are also constrained by inertia. In order to expect a significant change in result, such as a substantial reduction in violent crime, some outside catalyst who can objectively concentrate on, and apply consistent pressure to, that particular problem is necessary. But the combination of outside catalyst, committed top-down leadership, and time, can produce a significant change in a county's violent crime problem.

