

South Carolina
Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Trends 2003

Prepared by:

South Carolina Department of Public Safety

Office of Justice Programs

Statistical Analysis Center

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INTRODUCTION

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2003 is designed to provide basic information about criminal and juvenile justice in South Carolina. This publication also provides simple statistical information about crime rates, arrests, conviction rates, inmates, probationers and parolees. It addresses issues frequently raised about crime and seeks to clarify misconceptions about the state's criminal justice system.

Most trend information in this booklet is based on data for calendar years 1975 - 2002 or the fiscal years ending in 1975 - 2002. Fiscal years are referred to by the abbreviation FY followed by the last two digits of the year in which the fiscal year ended. School years are referred to by the abbreviation SY followed by the last two digits of the year in which the school year ended. Other time frames are specifically noted. The sum of total percent columns may not equal 100 due to rounding. Copies of this report or information regarding this publication can be obtained by writing, calling or sending electronic mail requests to the following:

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Alternatively, this report can be accessed at:
<http://www.scdps.org/ojp/statistics.asp>

OFFENSES

CRIME INDEX: The crime index is a basic measure of crime. The offenses defined as index crimes were chosen because of their serious nature, the frequency of their occurrence, and the level of public interest. The offenses of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault are defined as violent crimes. Breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft are defined as property crimes. The crime index is the total of these offenses reported by law enforcement agencies to the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED).

CRIME RATE: The crime rate shows the number of index crimes per 10,000 units of population. The crime rate is a measure of criminal activity that allows valid comparisons over time and among areas of differing population sizes.

The formula for calculating crime rates follows below:

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Crimes} \times 10,000}{\text{Total Population}}$$

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\text{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X2 - X1}{X1}$$

Where: X1= Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year.

Where: X2= Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

South Carolina's crime index rate decreased less than 1% from 2001 to 2002. From 1975 to 2002, the crime index rate increased 21.9%.

CRIME INDEX: The crime index consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

ANNUAL SUMMARY

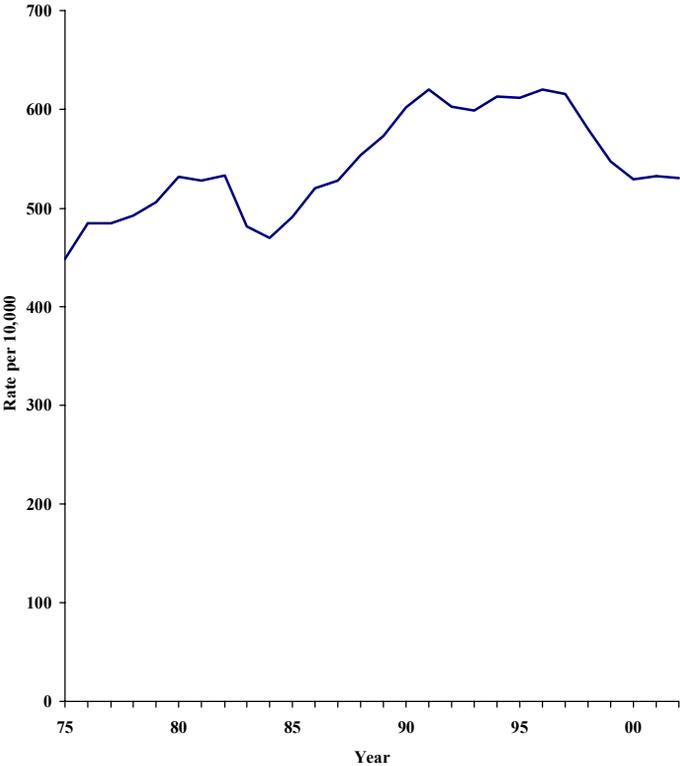
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	216,293	532.48
2002	218,016	530.84
% Change	+0.8%	-0.3%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	126,335	435.64
2002	218,016	530.84
% Change	+72.6%	+21.9%

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

South Carolina Crime Index Rate



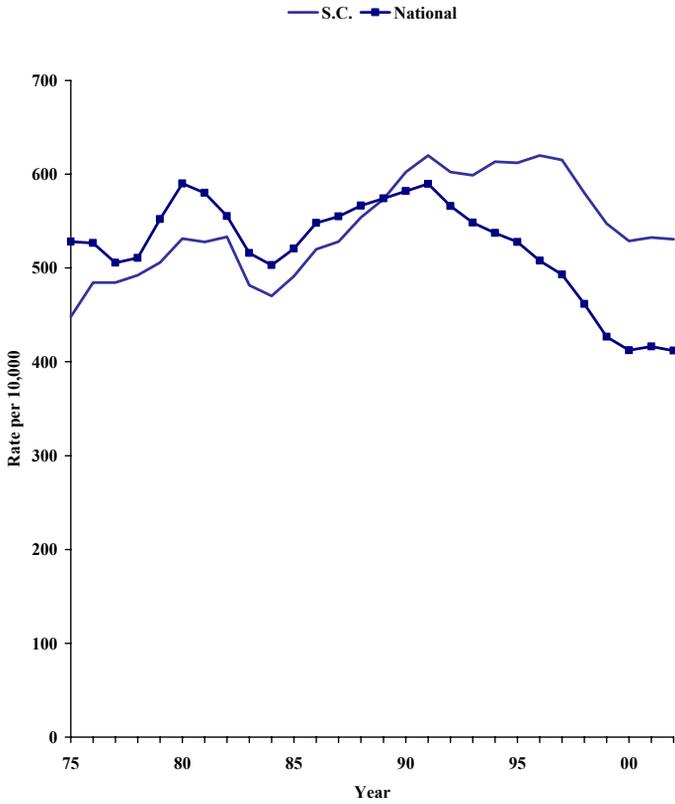
South Carolina's crime index rate has exceeded the national crime index rate since 1990.

STATE & NATIONAL CRIME INDEX RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	435.6	528.2
1976	464.1	526.6
1977	460.4	505.5
1978	465.8	510.9
1979	478.2	552.1
1980	531.6	590.0
1981	527.8	580.0
1982	533.2	555.3
1983	481.6	515.9
1984	470.2	503.1
1985	491.3	520.6
1986	520.2	548.0
1987	528.2	555.0
1988	553.8	566.4
1989	573.5	574.4
1990	604.3	582.0
1991	620.0	589.8
1992	602.4	566.0
1993	598.9	548.3
1994	616.8	537.4
1995	612.1	527.6
1996	620.1	507.9
1997	615.4	492.3
1998	580.2	461.6
1999	547.4	426.7
2000	529.0	412.4
2001	532.5	416.1
2002	530.8	411.9

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division,
Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Crime Index Rate



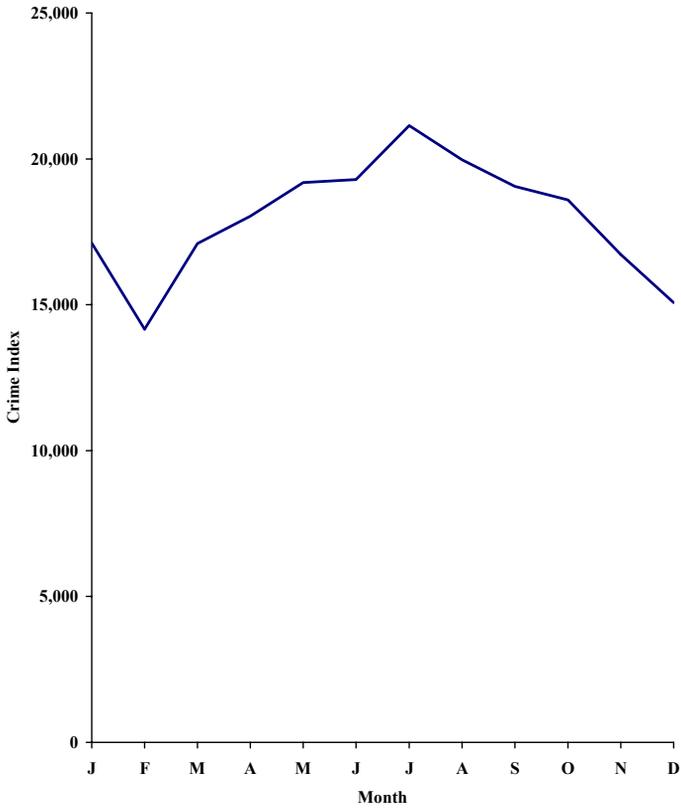
July had the highest reported crime index in South Carolina during 2002, while February had the lowest.

CRIME INDEX BY MONTH

Month	Number	Percentage
January	17,114	7.9%
February	14,159	6.6%
March	17,106	7.9%
April	18,033	8.4%
May	19,193	8.9%
June	19,296	9.0%
July	21,150	9.8%
August	19,972	9.3%
September	19,062	8.8%
October	18,594	8.6%
November	16,724	7.8%
December	15,069	7.0%
Total	215,472	100.0%

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

South Carolina Crime Index by Month, 2002



South Carolina's violent crime rate increased 3.2% from 2001 to 2002. Since 1975 the violent crime rate increased 68.5%.

VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

VIOLENT CRIME

ANNUAL SUMMARY

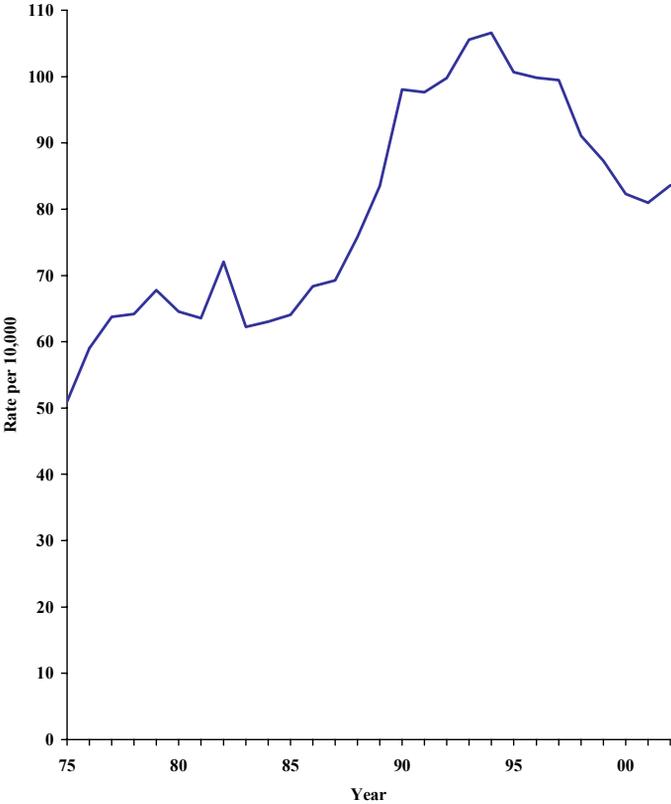
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	32,990	81.00
2002	34,343	83.62
% Change	+4.1%	+3.2%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	14,372	49.64
2002	34,343	83.62
% Change	+139.0%	+68.5%

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Rate



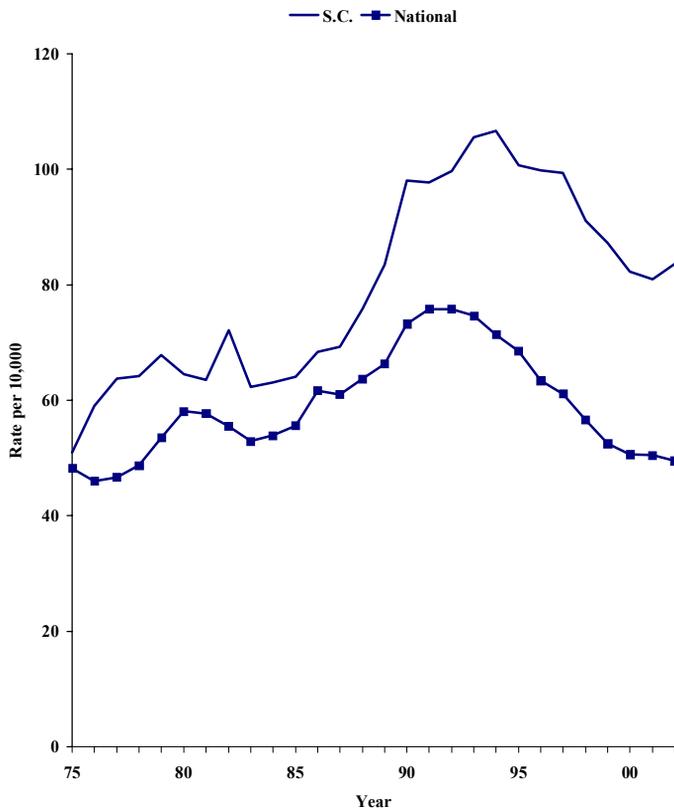
South Carolina's violent crime rate has exceeded the national violent crime rate every year since 1975.

STATE & NATIONAL VIOLENT CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	49.6	48.2
1976	56.5	46.0
1977	60.6	46.7
1978	60.8	48.7
1979	64.1	53.5
1980	64.5	58.1
1981	63.6	57.7
1982	72.1	55.5
1983	62.3	52.9
1984	63.1	53.9
1985	64.1	55.6
1986	68.4	61.7
1987	69.3	61.0
1988	75.8	63.7
1989	83.5	66.3
1990	98.4	73.2
1991	97.7	75.8
1992	99.8	75.8
1993	105.6	74.6
1994	107.2	71.4
1995	100.7	68.5
1996	99.8	63.4
1997	99.4	61.1
1998	91.1	56.6
1999	87.3	52.3
2000	82.3	50.6
2001	81.0	50.4
2002	83.6	49.5

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Violent Crime Rates



South Carolina's murder rate decreased 6.3% from 2001 to 2002. The murder rate decreased 49% from 1975 through 2002.

MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides are not included.

MURDER

ANNUAL SUMMARY

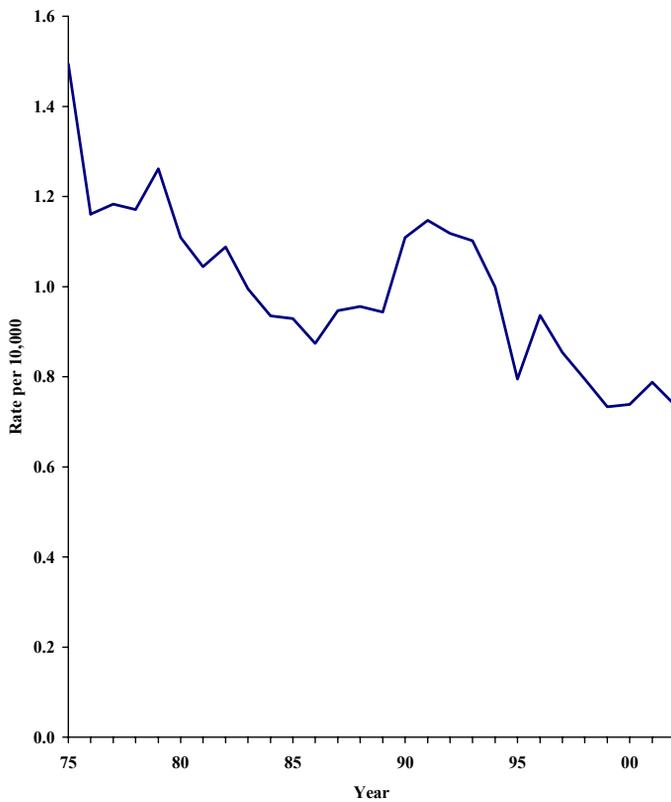
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	320	0.79
2002	303	0.74
% Change	-5.3%	-6.3%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

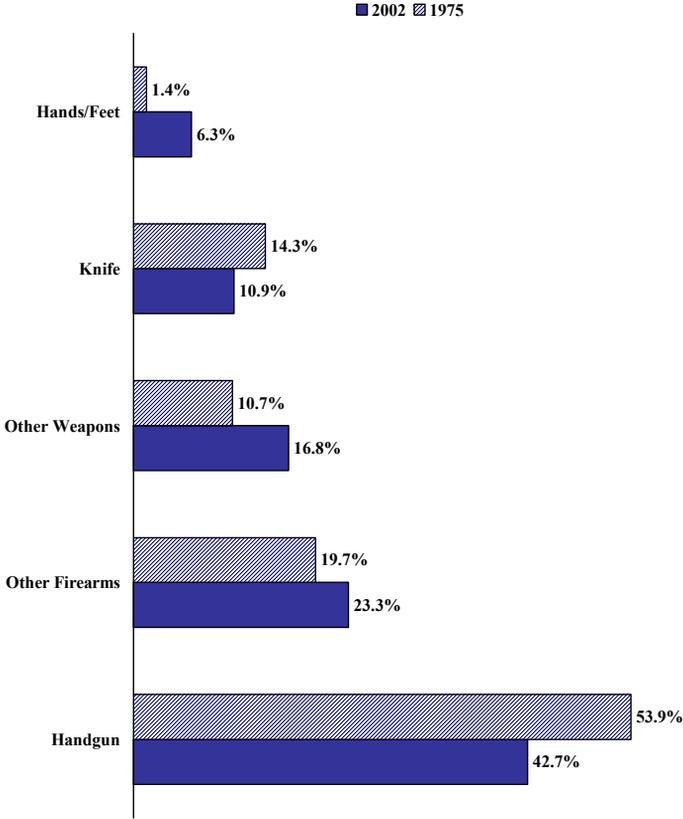
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	421	1.45
2002	303	0.74
% Change	-28.0%	-49.0%

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

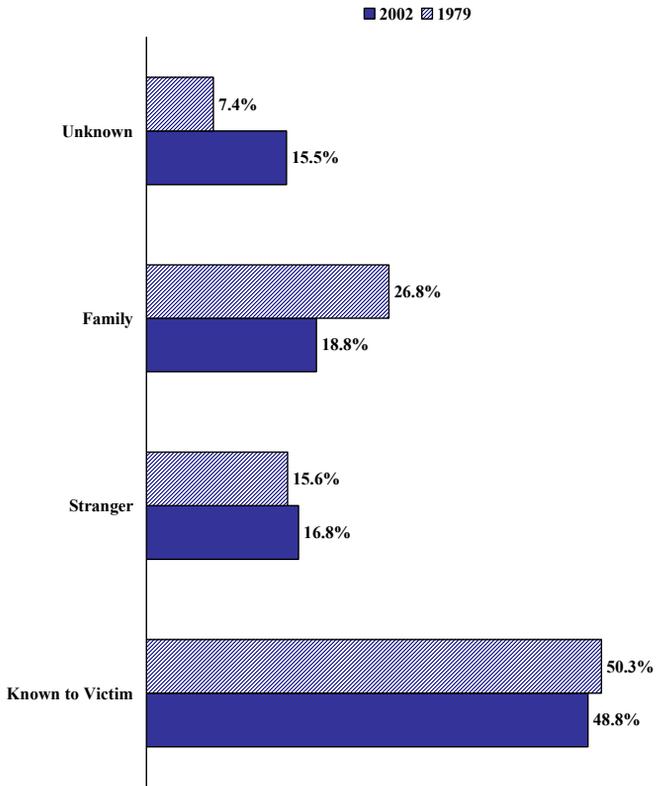
South Carolina Murder Rate



South Carolina Murder Weapons



Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



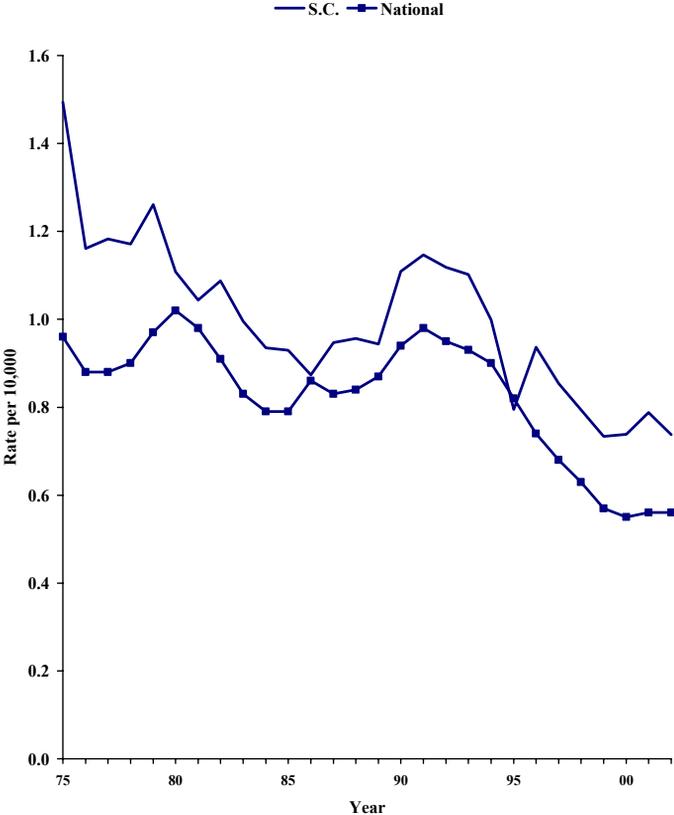
South Carolina's murder rate has exceeded the national murder rate every year since 1996.

STATE & NATIONAL MURDER RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	1.45	.96
1976	1.11	.88
1977	1.12	.88
1978	1.11	.90
1979	1.19	.97
1980	1.11	1.02
1981	1.04	.98
1982	1.09	.91
1983	1.00	.83
1984	.94	.79
1985	.93	.79
1986	.87	.86
1987	.95	.83
1988	.96	.84
1989	.94	.87
1990	1.11	.94
1991	1.15	.98
1992	1.12	.95
1993	1.10	.93
1994	1.00	.90
1995	.79	.82
1996	.94	.74
1997	.85	.68
1998	.79	.63
1999	.73	.57
2000	.74	.55
2001	.79	.56
2002	.74	.56

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Murder Rates



South Carolina's rape rate increased 13.8% from 2001 to 2002. From 1975 to 2002, the rape rate increased 93%.

RAPE: Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and against their will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

RAPE

ANNUAL SUMMARY

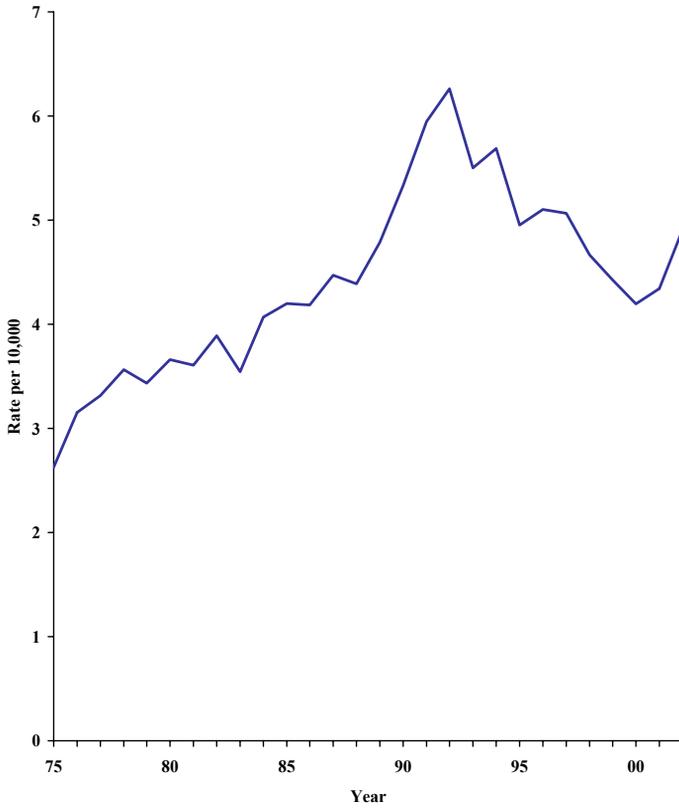
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	1,764	4.34
2002	2,016	4.94
% Change	+14.3%	+13.8%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

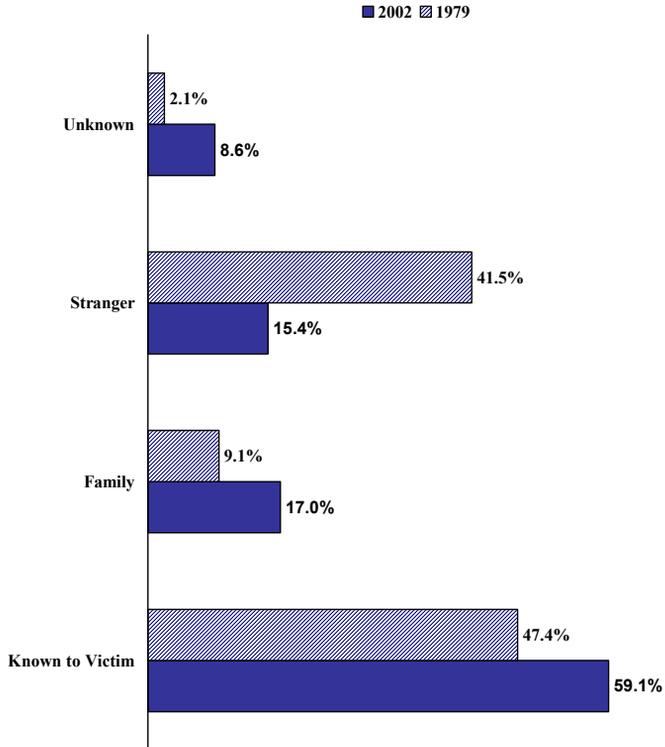
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	741	2.56
2002	2,016	4.94
% Change	+172.1%	+93.0%

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

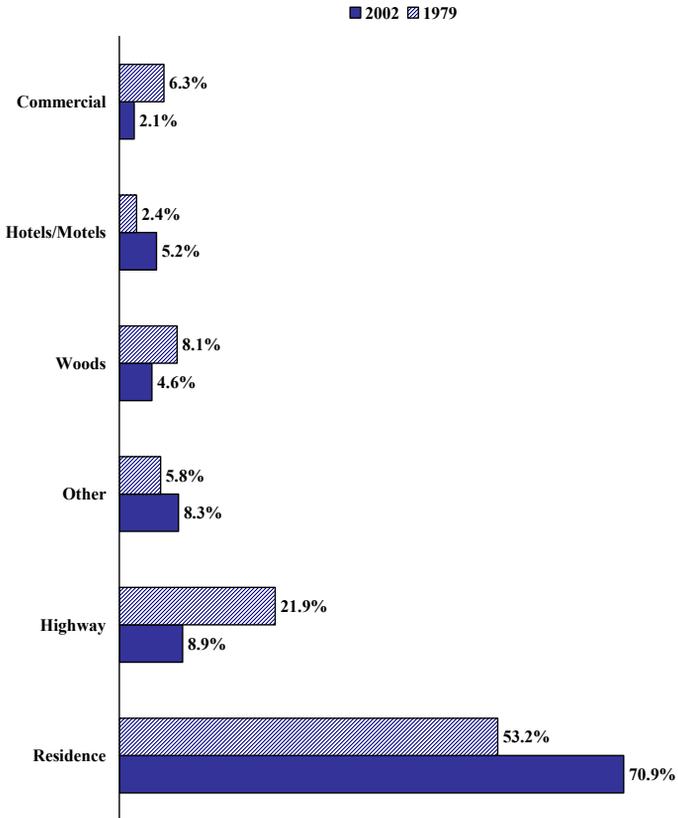
South Carolina Rape Rate



Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Rape Victims by Location



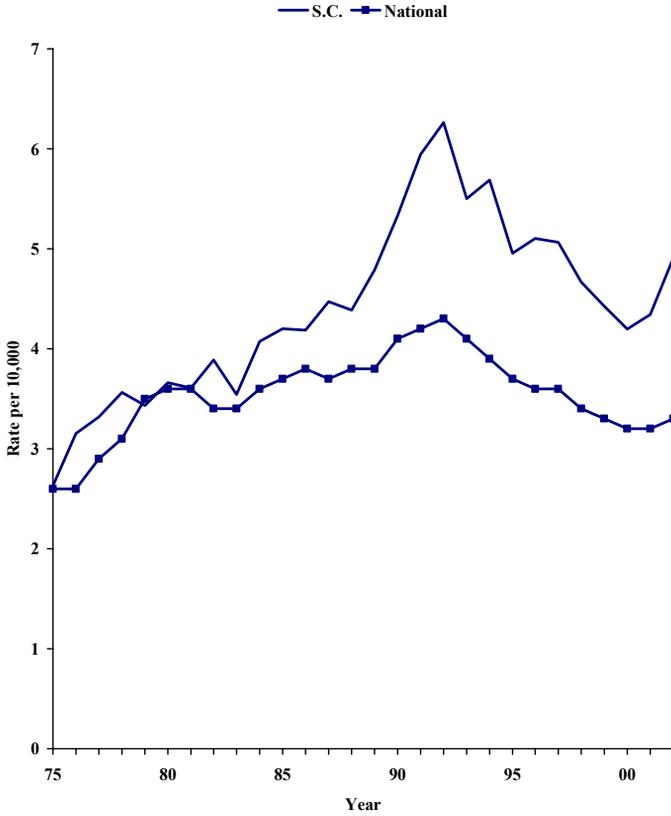
South Carolina's rape rate has exceeded the national rape rate since 1982.

STATE & NATIONAL RAPE RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	2.6	2.6
1976	3.0	2.6
1977	3.2	2.9
1978	3.4	3.1
1979	3.3	3.5
1980	3.7	3.6
1981	3.6	3.6
1982	3.9	3.4
1983	3.5	3.4
1984	4.1	3.6
1985	4.2	3.7
1986	4.2	3.8
1987	4.5	3.7
1988	4.4	3.8
1989	4.8	3.8
1990	5.4	4.1
1991	6.0	4.2
1992	6.3	4.3
1993	5.5	4.1
1994	5.7	3.9
1995	5.0	3.7
1996	5.1	3.6
1997	5.1	3.6
1998	4.7	3.4
1999	4.4	3.3
2000	4.2	3.2
2001	4.3	3.2
2002	4.9	3.3

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division,
Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Rape Rates



South Carolina's robbery rate decreased 1.9% from 2001 to 2002. Since 1975 the robbery rate has increased 35.3%.

ROBBERY: Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force, by violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

ROBBERY

ANNUAL SUMMARY

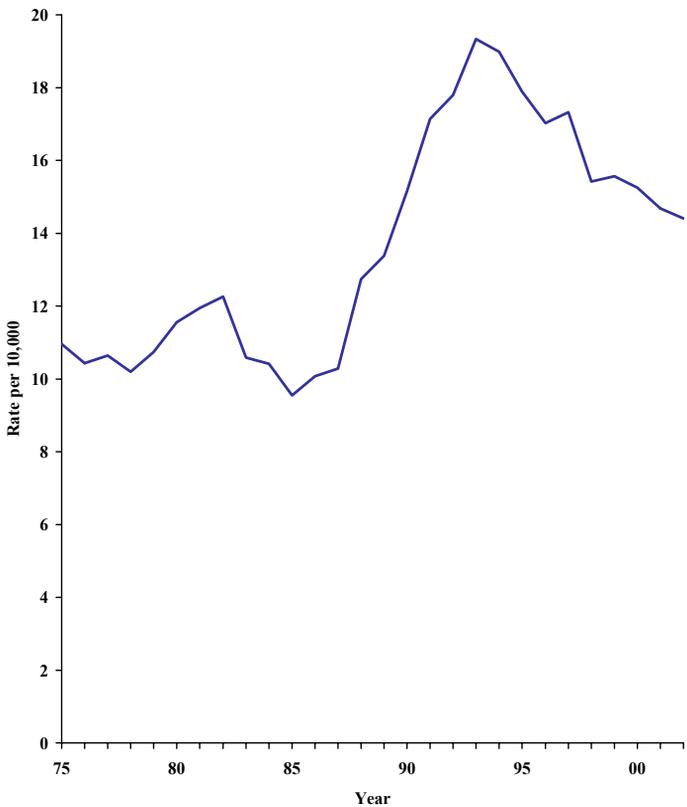
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	5,961	14.68
2002	5,914	14.40
% Change	-0.8%	-1.9%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

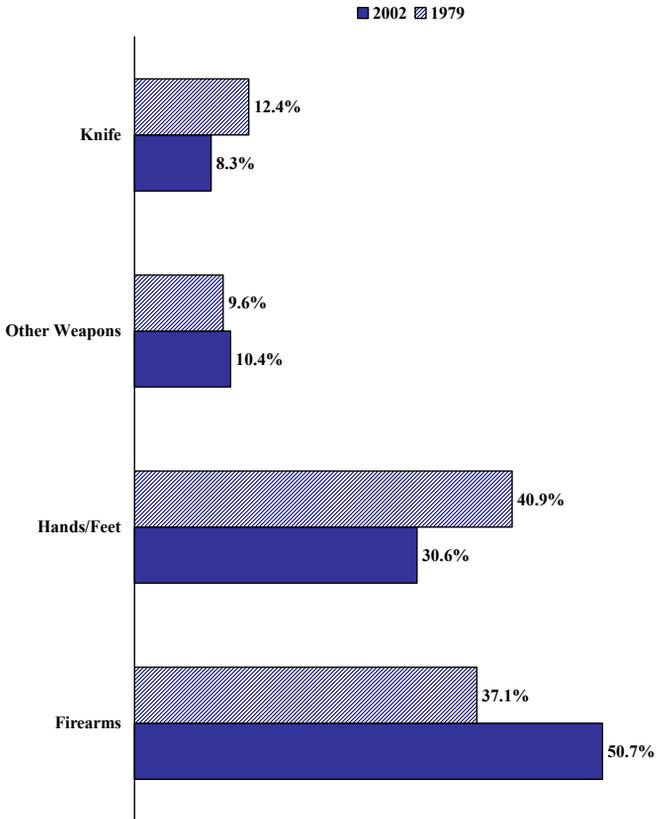
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	3,087	10.64
2002	5,914	14.40
% Change	+91.6%	+35.3%

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

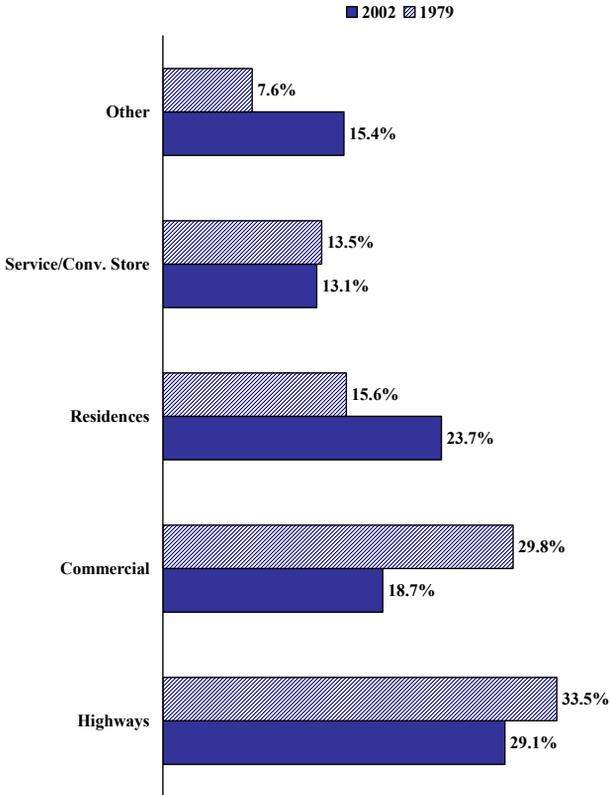
South Carolina Robbery Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Robberies



South Carolina Robberies by Location



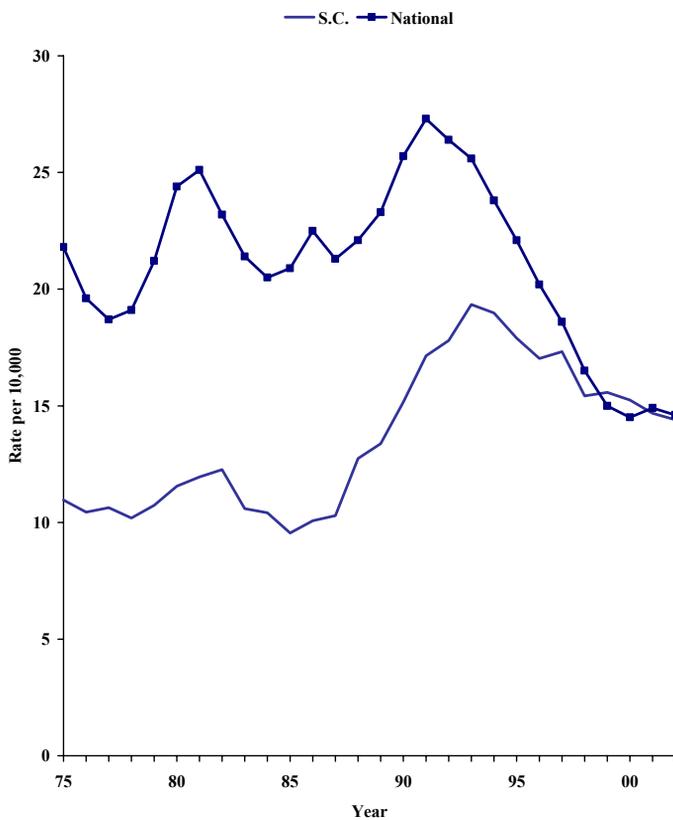
The national robbery rate has exceeded South Carolina's robbery rate each of the past two years.

STATE & NATIONAL ROBBERY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	10.6	21.8
1976	10.0	19.6
1977	10.1	18.7
1978	9.7	19.1
1979	10.2	21.2
1980	11.6	24.4
1981	12.0	25.1
1982	12.3	23.2
1983	10.6	21.4
1984	10.4	20.5
1985	9.5	20.9
1986	10.1	22.5
1987	10.3	21.3
1988	12.7	22.1
1989	13.4	23.3
1990	15.2	25.7
1991	17.1	27.3
1992	17.8	26.4
1993	19.3	25.6
1994	19.1	23.8
1995	17.9	22.1
1996	17.0	20.2
1997	17.2	18.6
1998	15.4	16.5
1999	15.6	15.0
2000	15.3	14.5
2001	14.7	14.9
2002	14.4	14.6

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division,
Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Robbery Rates



South Carolina's aggravated assault rate increased 3.9% from 2001 to 2002. The aggravated assault rate has increased 82.1% from 1975 to 2002.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury. This assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assaults are also included.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

ANNUAL SUMMARY

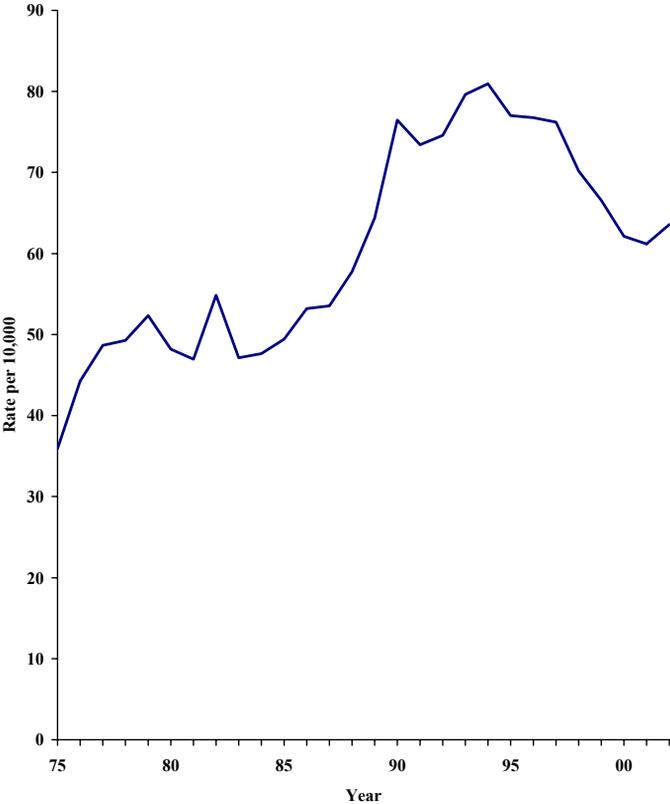
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	24,855	61.19
2002	26,110	63.57
% Change	+5.1%	+3.9%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

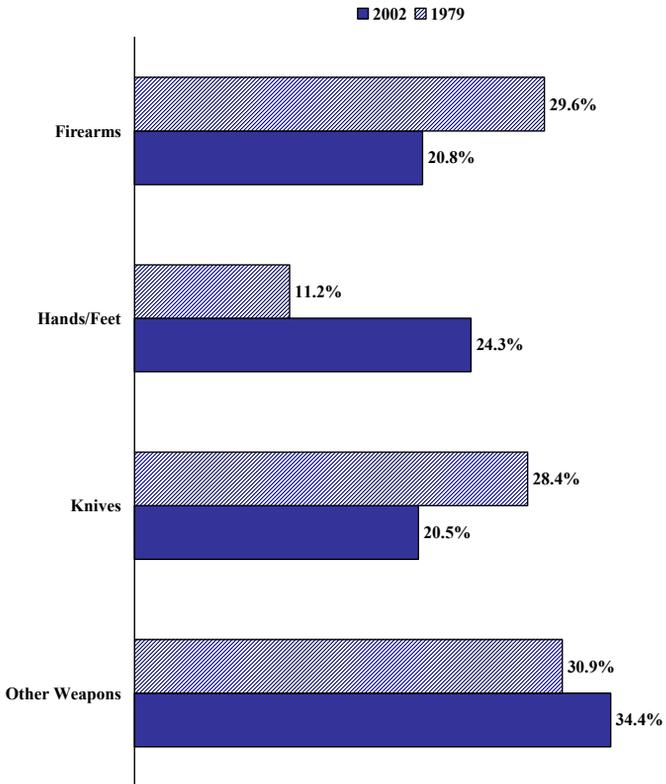
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	10,123	34.91
2002	26,110	63.57
% Change	+157.9%	+82.1%

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

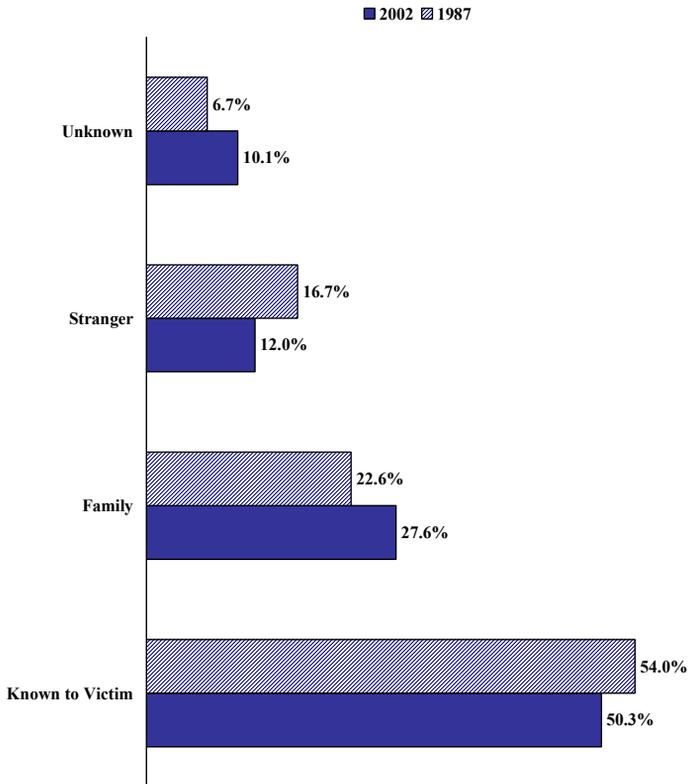
South Carolina Aggravated Assault Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



Relationship of Victims to Offenders in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



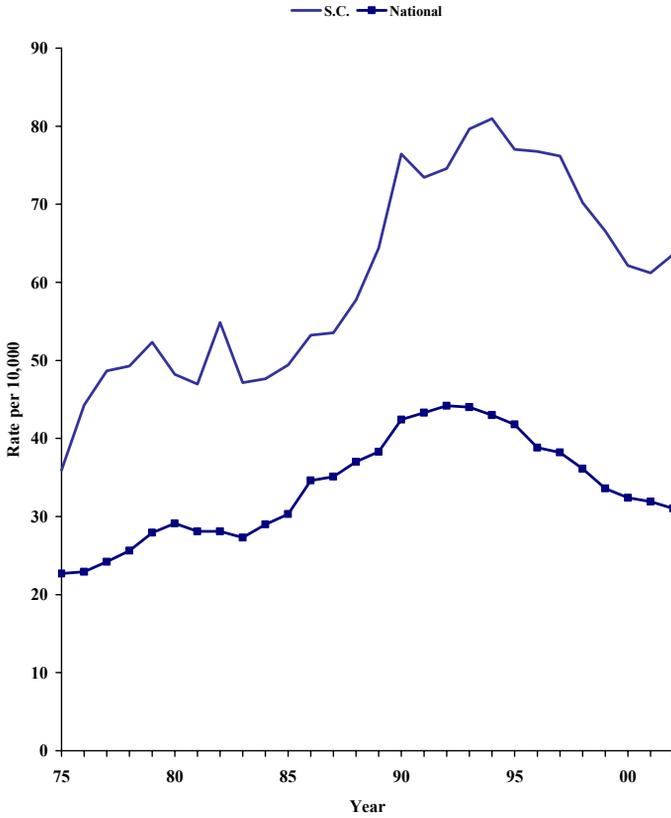
South Carolina's aggravated assault rate has exceeded the national aggravated assault rate every year since 1975.

STATE & NATIONAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	34.9	22.7
1976	42.4	22.9
1977	46.2	24.2
1978	46.6	25.6
1979	49.5	27.9
1980	48.2	29.1
1981	47.0	28.1
1982	54.9	28.1
1983	47.1	27.3
1984	47.6	29.0
1985	49.4	30.3
1986	53.2	34.6
1987	53.6	35.1
1988	57.8	37.0
1989	64.4	38.3
1990	76.7	42.4
1991	73.4	43.3
1992	74.6	44.2
1993	79.6	44.0
1994	81.4	43.0
1995	77.0	41.8
1996	76.8	38.8
1997	75.4	38.2
1998	70.2	36.1
1999	66.6	33.6
2000	62.1	32.4
2001	61.2	31.9
2002	63.6	31.0

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division,
Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Aggravated Assault Rates



South Carolina's property crime rate decreased less than 1% from 2001 to 2002. From 1975 to 2002, the property crime rate increased 15.8%.

PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY CRIME

ANNUAL SUMMARY

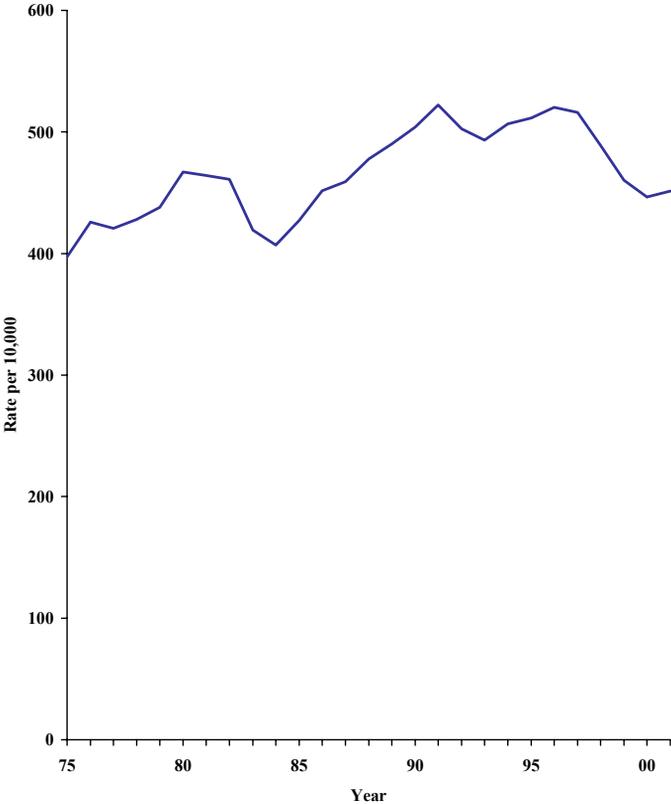
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	183,393	451.48
2002	183,673	447.22
% Change	+0.2%	-0.9%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	111,963	386.08
2002	183,673	447.22
% Change	+64.1%	+15.8%

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

South Carolina Property Crime Rate



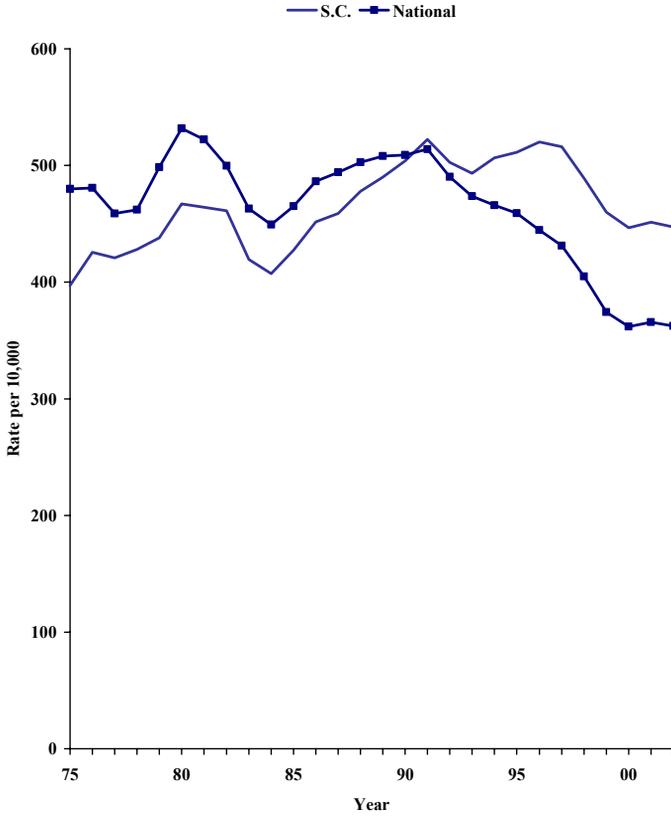
South Carolina's property crime rate has exceeded the national property crime rate since 1991.

STATE & NATIONAL PROPERTY CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	386.1	480.0
1976	407.6	480.7
1977	399.8	458.8
1978	405.1	462.2
1979	414.1	498.6
1980	467.1	531.9
1981	464.3	522.3
1982	461.1	499.8
1983	419.3	463.0
1984	407.1	449.2
1985	427.3	465.1
1986	451.8	486.3
1987	459.0	494.0
1988	477.9	502.7
1989	490.0	508.1
1990	505.9	508.9
1991	522.4	514.0
1992	502.7	490.3
1993	493.3	473.7
1994	512.3	465.8
1995	511.4	459.1
1996	520.3	444.5
1997	515.9	431.2
1998	489.1	404.9
1999	460.2	374.4
2000	446.7	361.8
2001	451.5	365.6
2002	447.2	362.4

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Property Crime Rates



South Carolina's breaking or entering rate increased 2.2% from 2001 to 2002. Since 1975, the breaking or entering rate has decreased 34.9%.

BREAKING OR ENTERING: Breaking or entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking or entering.

BREAKING OR ENTERING

ANNUAL SUMMARY

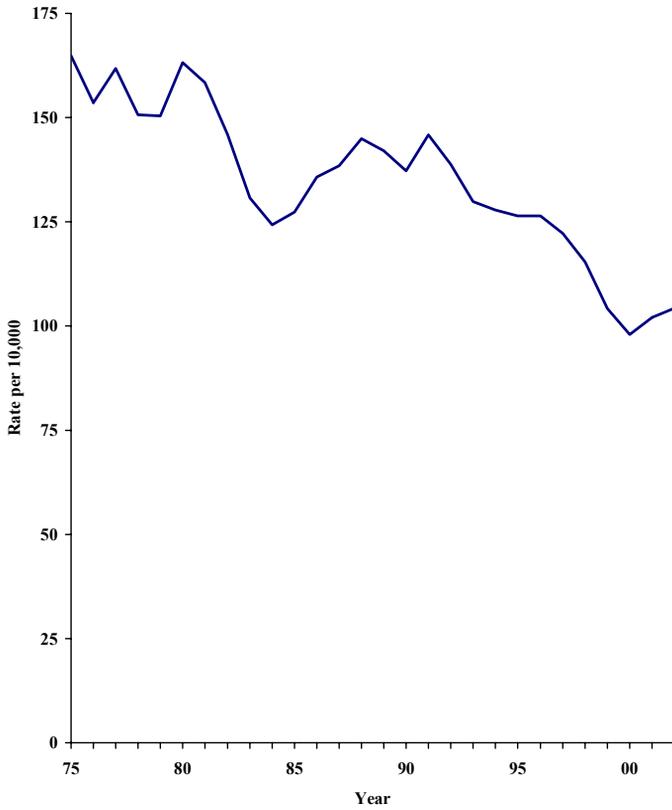
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	41,453	102.05
2002	42,829	104.28
% Change	+3.3%	+2.2%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	46,476	160.26
2002	42,829	104.28
% Change	-7.8%	-34.9%

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

South Carolina Breaking or Entering Rates



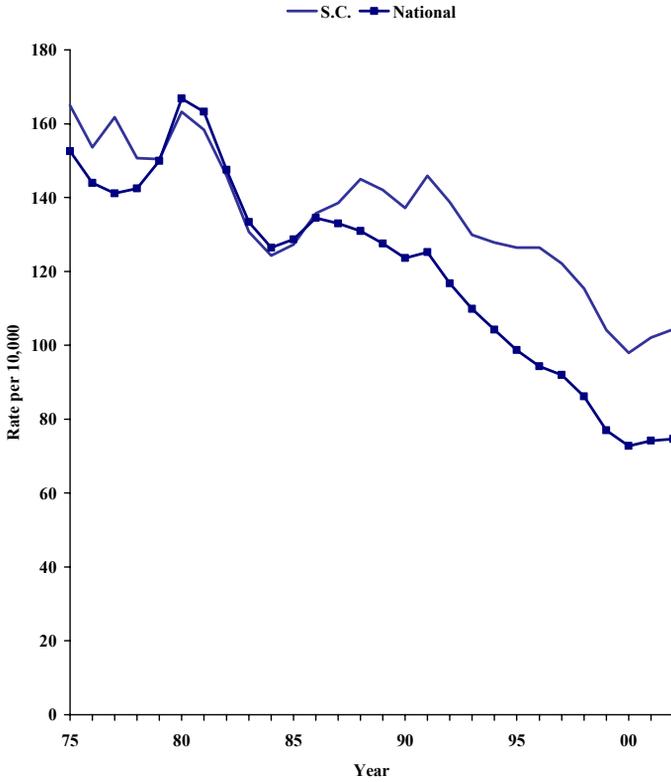
South Carolina's breaking or entering rate has exceeded the national rate every year since 1986.

STATE & NATIONAL BREAKING OR ENTERING RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	160.3	152.6
1976	147.1	143.9
1977	153.7	141.1
1978	142.6	142.4
1979	142.2	149.9
1980	163.2	166.8
1981	158.4	163.2
1982	145.9	147.5
1983	130.8	133.4
1984	124.2	126.4
1985	127.3	128.7
1986	135.7	134.5
1987	138.5	133.0
1988	144.9	130.9
1989	142.1	127.6
1990	137.7	123.6
1991	145.9	125.2
1992	138.8	116.8
1993	129.9	109.9
1994	128.6	104.2
1995	126.5	98.7
1996	126.4	94.3
1997	122.2	92.0
1998	115.4	86.2
1999	104.2	77.0
2000	98.0	72.8
2001	102.1	74.1
2002	104.3	74.6

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Breaking or Entering Rates



South Carolina's larceny rate decreased 2.2% from 2001 to 2002. Since 1975, the larceny rate has increased 49.9%.

LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. This crime category does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery, worthless checks, or motor vehicle theft.

LARCENY

ANNUAL SUMMARY

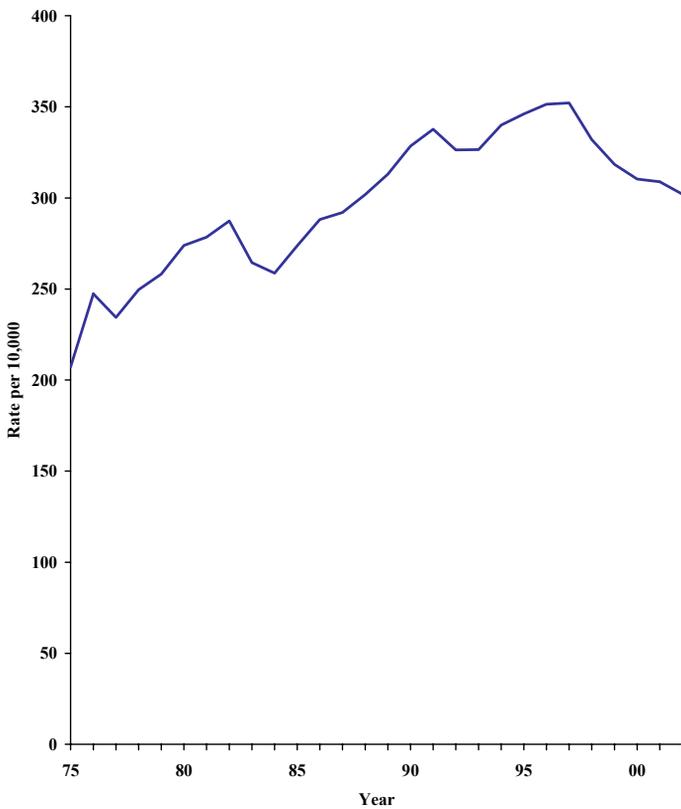
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	125,443	308.82
2002	124,059	302.07
% Change	-1.1%	-2.2%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	58,422	201.46
2002	124,059	302.07
% Change	+112.3%	+49.9%

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

South Carolina Larceny Rate



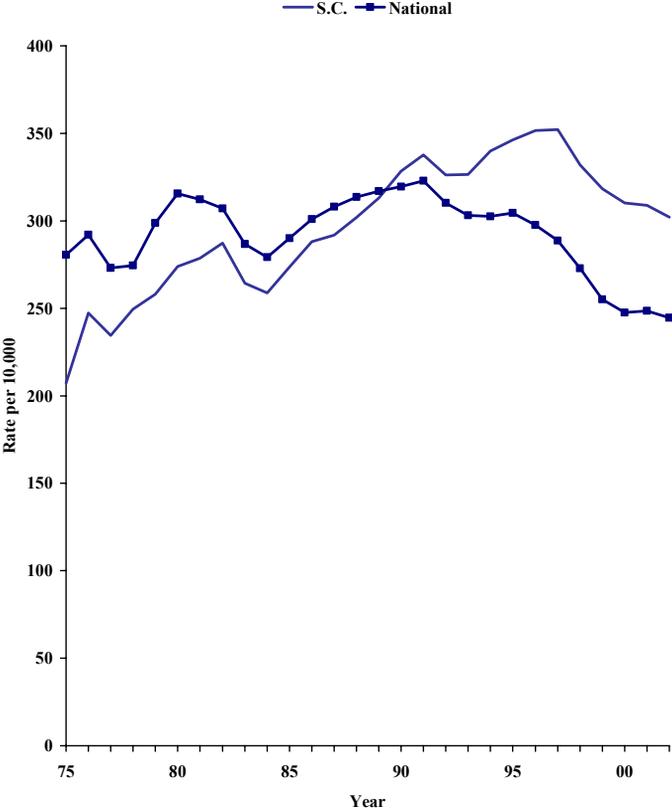
South Carolina's larceny rate has exceeded the national larceny rate since 1990.

STATE & NATIONAL LARCENY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	201.5	280.5
1976	236.8	292.1
1977	222.7	273.0
1978	236.2	274.4
1979	243.9	298.8
1980	273.9	315.6
1981	278.5	312.2
1982	287.4	307.0
1983	264.3	286.7
1984	258.8	279.1
1985	273.6	290.1
1986	288.1	301.0
1987	291.9	308.1
1988	301.8	313.5
1989	313.0	317.0
1990	329.7	319.5
1991	337.8	322.9
1992	326.3	310.3
1993	326.4	303.2
1994	341.9	302.5
1995	346.1	304.4
1996	351.5	297.6
1997	352.1	288.7
1998	332.0	272.8
1999	318.4	255.1
2000	310.3	247.5
2001	308.8	248.5
2002	302.1	244.6

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division,
Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Larceny Rates



South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate increased less than 1% from 2001 to 2002, and has increased 67.8% since 1975.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, snowmobiles, etc. This definition excludes the unauthorized taking of motor vehicles for temporary use by those having lawful access.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

ANNUAL SUMMARY

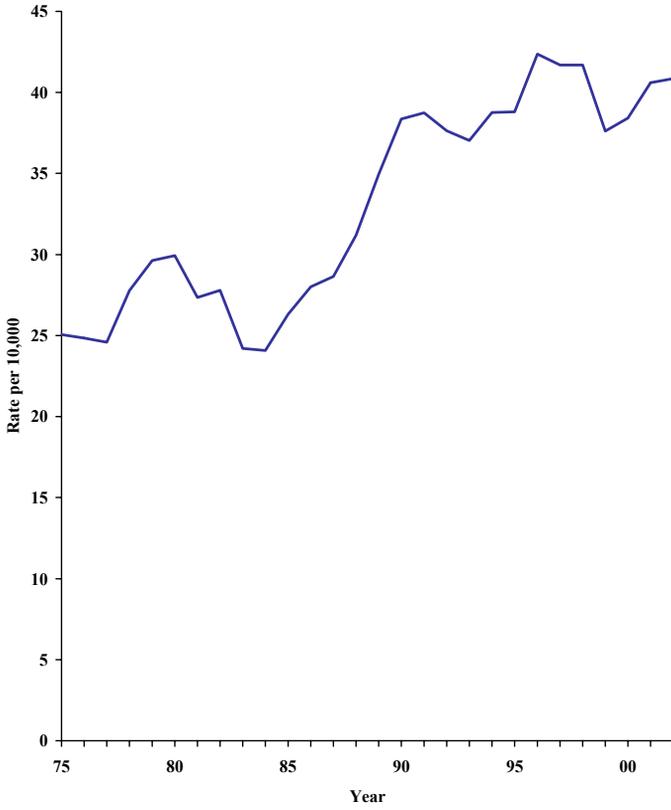
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2001	16,497	40.61
2002	16,785	40.87
% Change	+1.7%	+0.6%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	7,065	24.36
2002	16,785	40.87
% Change	+137.6%	+67.8%

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

South Carolina Motor Vehicle Theft Rate



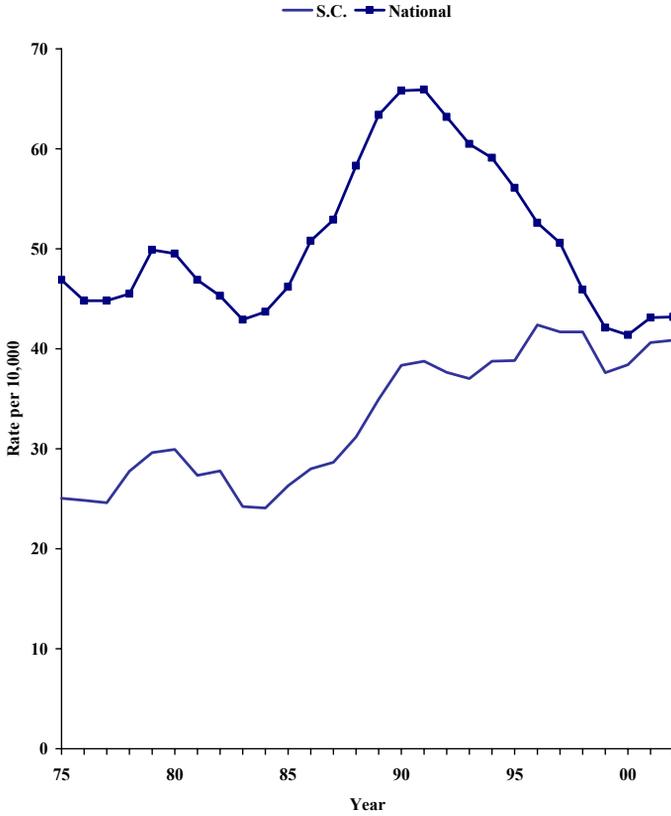
South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate has been lower than the national motor vehicle theft rate every year since 1975.

STATE & NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	24.4	46.9
1976	23.8	44.8
1977	23.4	44.8
1978	26.3	45.5
1979	28.0	49.9
1980	29.9	49.5
1981	27.3	46.9
1982	27.8	45.3
1983	24.2	42.9
1984	24.1	43.7
1985	26.3	46.2
1986	28.0	50.8
1987	28.7	52.9
1988	31.2	58.3
1989	35.0	63.4
1990	38.5	65.8
1991	38.7	65.9
1992	37.6	63.2
1993	37.0	60.5
1994	39.0	59.1
1995	38.8	56.1
1996	42.4	52.6
1997	41.7	50.6
1998	41.7	45.9
1999	37.6	42.3
2000	38.4	41.4
2001	40.6	43.1
2002	40.9	43.2

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State and National Motor Vehicle Rates



South Carolina Index Crime Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	421	741	3,087	10,123	46,476	58,422	7,065
1976	327	888	2,938	12,471	43,246	69,639	6,995
1977	336	942	3,021	13,818	45,941	66,572	6,986
1978	337	1,026	2,934	14,179	43,356	71,829	7,991
1979	368	1,002	3,134	15,273	43,893	75,298	8,643
1980	346	1,143	3,608	15,501	50,963	85,510	9,347
1981	331	1,144	3,788	14,892	50,232	88,319	8,670
1982	348	1,244	3,922	17,547	46,675	91,929	8,890
1983	321	1,143	3,414	15,203	42,166	85,251	7,808
1984	305	1,328	3,398	15,538	40,528	84,412	7,853
1985	306	1,383	3,143	16,274	41,925	90,103	8,665
1986	291	1,395	3,357	17,731	45,218	96,004	9,331
1987	319	1,506	3,465	18,041	46,651	98,325	9,651
1988	325	1,492	4,333	19,636	49,278	102,622	10,601
1989	325	1,649	4,608	22,176	48,922	107,802	12,036
1990	388	1,866	5,303	26,750	48,017	114,925	13,420
1991	408	2,115	6,097	26,116	51,887	120,139	13,781
1992	402	2,251	6,399	26,807	49,895	117,280	13,532
1993	400	1,997	7,017	28,905	47,143	118,426	13,444
1994	366	2,084	6,954	29,664	46,846	124,567	14,201
1995	292	1,820	6,573	28,287	46,452	127,131	14,256
1996	332	1,833	6,252	28,234	46,523	129,128	15,675
1997	321	1,905	6,514	28,647	45,934	132,378	15,673
1998	305	1,793	5,921	26,951	44,319	127,486	16,013
1999	285	1,720	6,049	25,865	40,475	123,723	14,617
2000	297	1,688	6,134	24,991	39,406	124,832	15,455
2001	320	1,764	5,961	24,855	41,453	125,443	16,497
2002	303	2,016	5,914	26,110	42,829	124,059	16,785

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

South Carolina Index Crime Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	1.45	2.56	10.64	34.91	160.26	201.46	24.36
1976	1.11	3.02	9.99	42.40	147.05	236.79	23.78
1977	1.12	3.15	10.11	46.23	153.70	222.72	23.37
1978	1.11	3.37	9.65	46.63	142.57	236.20	26.28
1979	1.19	3.25	10.15	49.48	142.19	243.92	28.00
1980	1.11	3.66	11.56	48.21	163.24	273.89	29.94
1981	1.04	3.61	11.95	46.96	158.41	278.52	27.34
1982	1.09	3.89	12.26	54.85	145.90	287.37	27.97
1983	1.00	3.54	10.59	47.14	130.75	264.34	42.41
1984	.94	4.07	10.42	47.63	124.24	258.77	24.07
1985	.93	4.20	9.54	49.42	127.32	273.62	26.31
1986	.87	4.19	10.08	53.21	135.71	288.13	28.00
1987	.95	4.47	10.28	53.55	138.47	291.85	28.65
1988	.96	4.39	12.74	57.75	144.94	301.83	31.18
1989	.94	4.79	13.38	64.39	142.05	313.01	34.95
1990	1.11	5.35	15.21	76.74	137.74	329.68	38.50
1991	1.15	5.95	17.14	73.42	145.87	337.75	38.74
1992	1.12	6.26	17.80	74.57	138.79	326.23	37.64
1993	1.10	5.50	19.33	79.63	129.87	326.41	37.04
1994	1.00	5.72	19.09	81.43	128.59	341.94	38.98
1995	.79	4.96	17.90	77.01	126.47	346.12	38.81
1996	.90	4.96	16.90	76.33	125.77	349.09	42.38
1997	.85	5.07	17.32	76.19	122.16	352.07	41.68
1998	.79	4.67	15.42	70.18	115.41	331.99	41.70
1999	.73	4.43	15.57	66.56	104.16	318.38	37.61
2000	.74	4.20	15.25	62.12	97.95	310.30	38.41
2001	.79	4.34	14.68	61.19	102.05	308.82	40.61
2002	.74	4.91	14.40	63.57	104.28	302.07	40.87

Note: Crime rates are expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

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

ARRESTS

Arrest counts provide a measure of law enforcement's response to crime and also provide descriptive data concerning offenders. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community over time. The arrest practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and related violations may differ among agencies. But the practices for robbery, burglary, and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested, since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses (Crime in the United States). Statewide arrest data were not available for 2001, so the most recent statewide arrest data are presented in this section.

South Carolina's arrest rate for the crime index increased 2.2% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, there has been a 1.3% decrease in the arrest rate for the crime index.

INDEX CRIME: The crime index consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

CRIME INDEX

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	34,715	85.40
2002	35,843	87.27
% Change	+1.3%	+2.2%

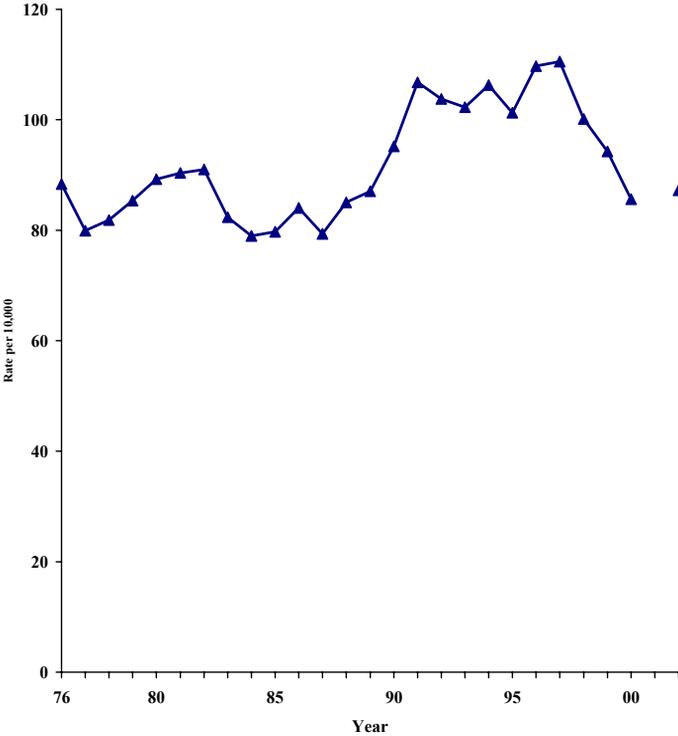
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	24,894	88.40
2002	35,843	87.27
% Change	+44.0%	-1.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Crime Index Arrest Rate



South Carolina's violent crime arrest rate increased 3.7% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, the violent crime arrest rate has increased 28.3%.

VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

VIOLENT CRIMES

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	11,607	28.63
2002	12,193	29.69
% Change	+5.0%	+3.7%

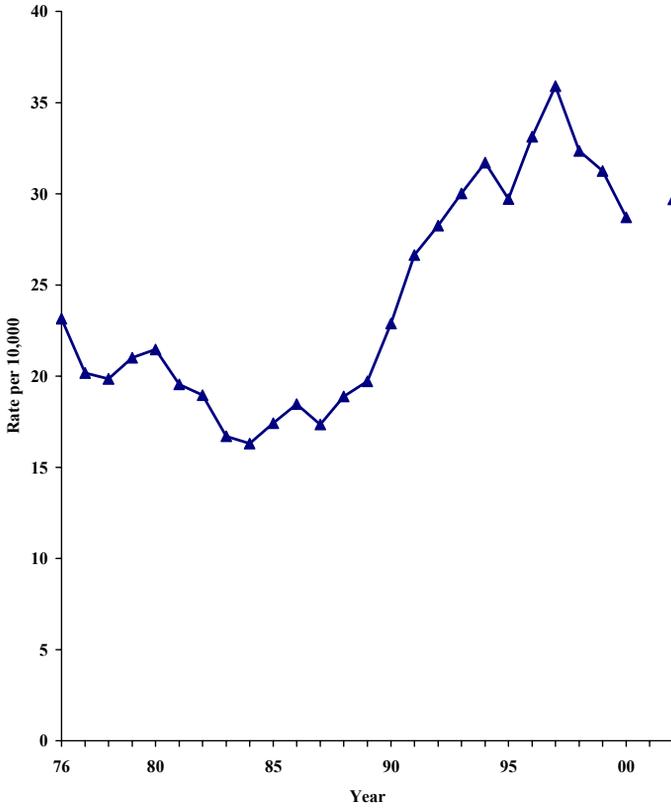
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	6,519	23.15
2002	12,193	29.69
% Change	+87.0%	+28.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina's property crime arrest rate increased 1.4% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, the property crime arrest rate has decreased 11.8%.

PROPERTY CRIME: Property crime consists of the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY CRIMES

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	23,108	56.78
2002	23,650	57.58
% Change	+2.3%	+1.4%

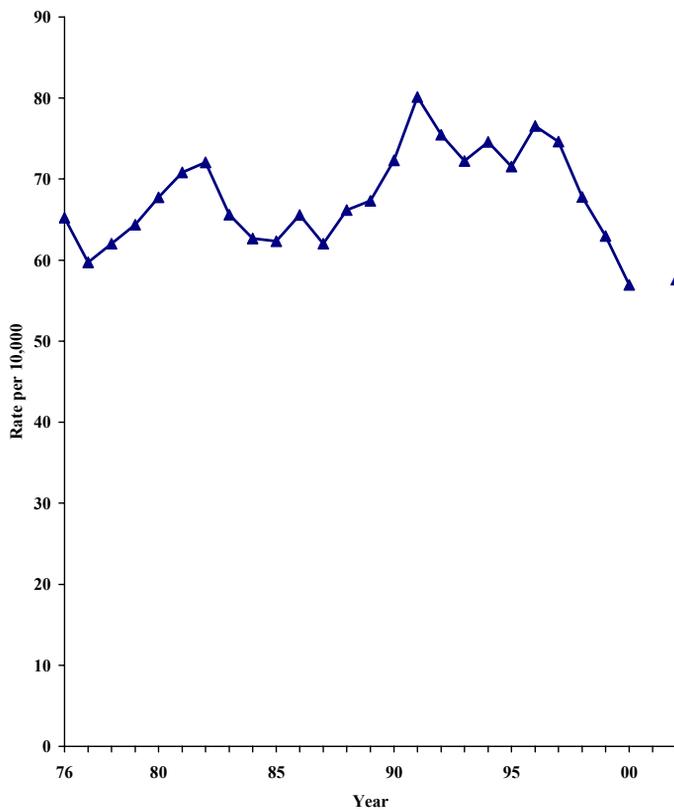
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	18,375	65.25
2002	23,650	57.58
% Change	+28.7%	-11.8%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Property Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina Index Crime Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	347	433	1,019	4,720	5,979	11,393	1,003
1977	346	434	902	4,044	5,333	10,832	797
1978	356	457	900	4,000	5,635	11,325	890
1979	403	497	950	4,281	5,806	12,037	940
1980	378	452	1,035	4,836	6,734	13,516	904
1981	307	462	1,115	4,314	6,957	14,679	824
1982	361	532	1,048	4,124	6,556	15,725	771
1983	334	526	1,041	3,483	5,810	14,680	679
1984	283	570	945	3,520	5,523	14,206	716
1985	323	632	818	3,961	5,353	14,353	823
1986	289	653	934	4,274	5,664	15,218	964
1987	288	685	883	3,985	5,356	14,688	852
1988	336	651	1,011	4,420	5,783	15,661	1,050
1989	310	699	1,052	4,726	5,758	16,221	1,207
1990	397	721	1,180	5,707	5,870	18,067	1,362
1991	463	884	1,661	6,465	6,967	19,959	1,578
1992	467	967	1,651	7,069	6,864	18,636	1,644
1993	476	804	1,878	7,736	6,325	18,536	1,368
1994	447	801	1,854	8,518	6,188	19,818	1,319
1995	340	624	1,695	8,254	5,605	19,619	1,057
1996	355	665	1,808	9,488	6,011	21,275	1,173
1997	358	727	2,146	10,265	6,272	20,753	1,038
1998	355	702	1,763	9,625	5,439	19,644	949
1999	306	682	1,767	9,392	5,016	18,529	929
2000	310	592	1,802	8,903	4,691	17,527	890
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	295	771	1,668	9,459	4,790	17,856	1,004

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Index Crime Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	1.21	1.54	3.62	16.76	21.23	40.46	3.56
1977	1.22	1.53	3.18	14.24	18.78	38.14	2.81
1978	1.24	1.59	3.13	13.90	19.58	39.35	3.09
1979	1.38	1.70	3.26	14.67	19.90	41.25	3.22
1980	1.21	1.45	3.32	15.49	21.57	43.29	2.90
1981	.97	1.46	3.52	13.60	21.94	46.29	2.60
1982	1.13	1.66	3.28	12.89	20.49	49.16	2.41
1983	1.04	1.63	3.23	10.80	18.02	45.52	2.11
1984	.87	1.75	2.90	10.79	16.93	43.55	2.19
1985	.98	1.92	2.48	12.03	16.26	43.59	2.50
1986	.87	1.96	2.80	12.83	17.00	45.67	2.89
1987	.85	20.3	2.62	11.83	15.90	43.60	2.53
1988	.99	1.91	2.97	13.00	17.01	46.06	3.09
1989	.90	2.03	3.05	13.72	16.72	47.10	3.50
1990	1.13	2.06	3.37	16.31	16.78	51.63	3.89
1991	1.30	2.49	4.67	18.18	19.59	56.11	4.44
1992	1.30	2.69	4.59	19.66	19.09	51.84	4.57
1993	1.31	2.21	5.17	21.31	17.42	51.06	3.77
1994	1.22	2.19	5.06	23.25	16.89	54.09	3.60
1995	1.05	2.00	5.43	26.10	17.67	61.11	3.30
1996	.96	1.79	4.86	25.53	16.17	57.25	3.16
1997	.95	1.93	5.71	27.30	16.68	55.19	2.76
1998	.87	1.83	4.59	25.07	14.16	51.16	2.47
1999	.79	1.76	4.55	24.17	12.91	47.68	2.39
2000	.77	1.47	4.48	22.13	11.66	43.57	2.21
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	.72	1.88	4.06	23.03	29.69	11.66	43.48

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina's simple assault arrest rate decreased 13.1% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, the simple assault arrest rate has increased 268.5%.

SIMPLE ASSAULT: An unlawful attack upon a person where the offender does not display a weapon, and the victim does not suffer severe or aggravated bodily injury.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	24,901	61.90
2002	22,085	53.77
% Change	-11.3%	-13.1%

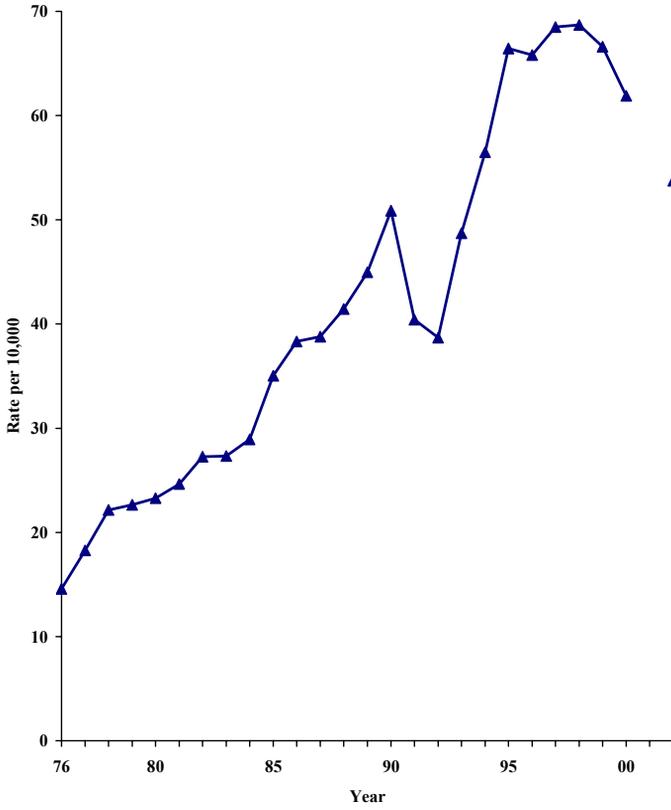
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	4,108	14.59
2002	22,085	53.77
% Change	+437.6%	+268.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division.

South Carolina Simple Assault Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for fraud and bad checks increased 3.8% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002 the arrest rate for fraud and bad checks increased 588.6%.

FRAUD & BAD CHECKS: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing a person or other entity to part with something of value to include the writing and passing of bad checks. This does not include the offenses of counterfeiting or forgery.

FRAUD & BAD CHECKS

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	29,403	73.09
2002	31,165	75.88
% Change	+6.0%	+3.8%

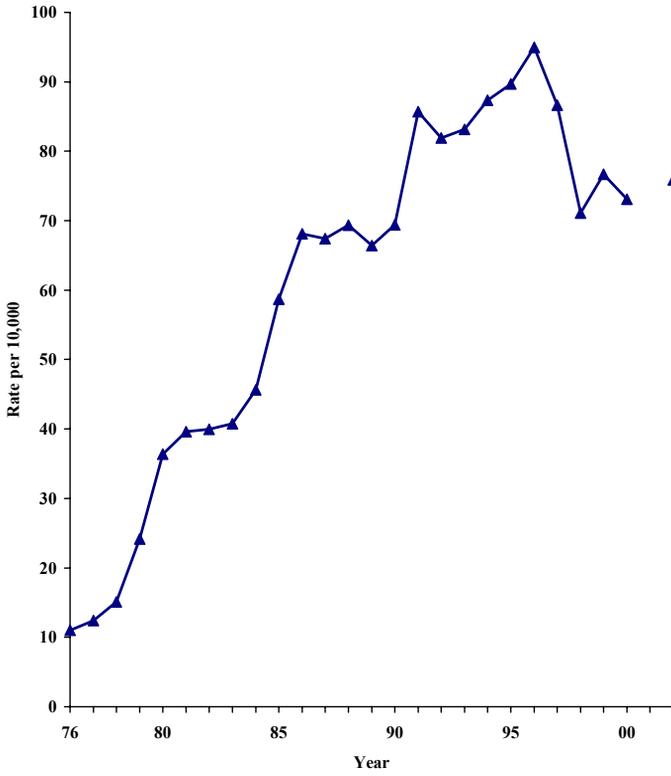
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	3,102	11.02
2002	31,165	75.88
% Change	+904.7%	+588.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Fraud & Bad Check Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for weapons law violations decreased 7.2% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, the arrest rate has decreased 32.3%.

WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, or other deadly weapons.

WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	2,725	6.77
2002	2,581	6.28
% Change	-5.3%	-7.2%

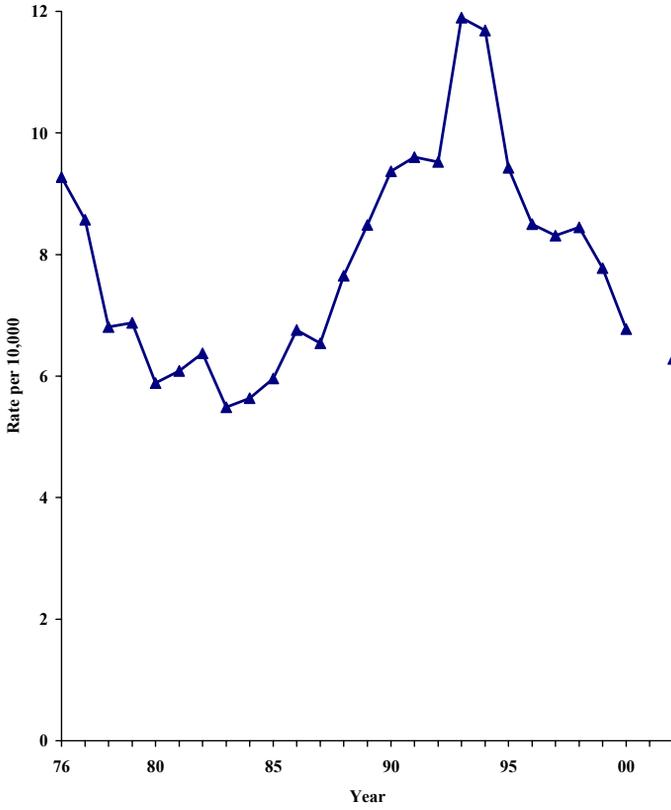
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	2,611	9.27
2002	2,581	6.28
% Change	-1.1%	-32.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Weapons Offense Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drug law arrest rate decreased 1.9% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, the arrest rate increased 171%.

DRUG LAWS: The drug law arrest rate includes arrests for crimes related to the possession, distribution or manufacture of illegal narcotic substances.

DRUG LAWS

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	28,729	71.41
2002	28,774	70.06
% Change	+0.2%	-1.9%

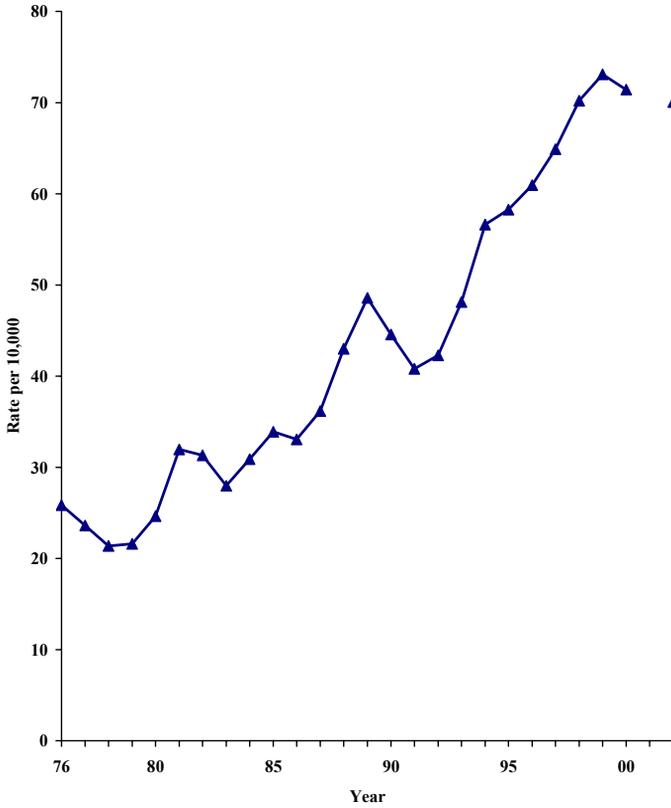
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	7,280	25.85
2002	28,774	70.06
% Change	+295.2%	+171.0%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Drug Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's D.U.I. arrest rate decreased 6.3% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, the D.U.I. arrest rate has decreased 48.4%.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: D.U.I. consists of driving or operating a motor vehicle while mentally or physically impaired as the result of using alcohol, legal drugs, illegal drugs or narcotics.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	14,025	34.86
2002	13,415	32.66
% Change	-4.3%	-6.3%

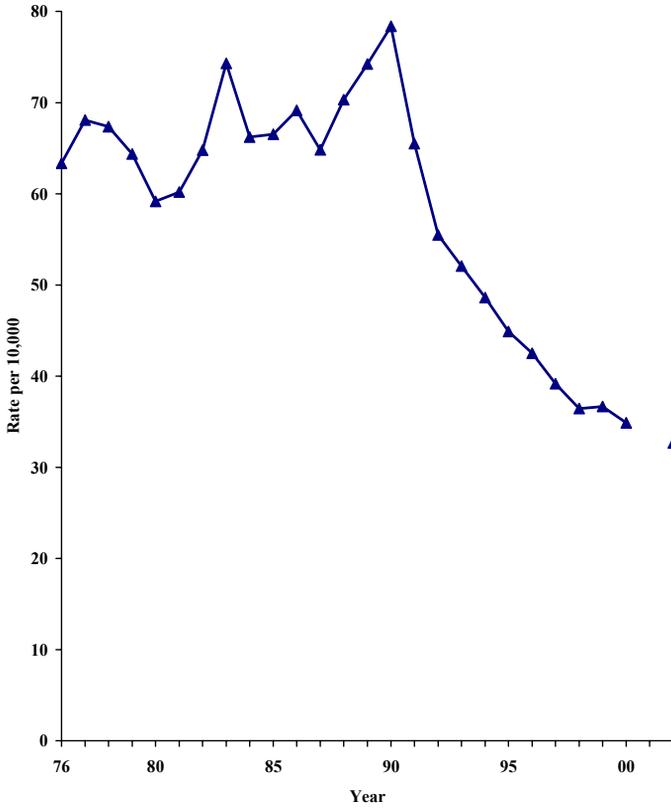
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	17,839	63.35
2002	13,415	32.66
% Change	-24.8%	-48.4%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina DUI Arrest Rate



South Carolina's liquor law arrest rate decreased 31.9% from 2000 to 2002. From 1976 through 2002, the liquor law arrest rate has increased 76.8%.

LIQUOR LAWS: Violation of laws pertaining to the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

LIQUOR LAWS

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	17,017	42.3
2002	11,830	28.8
% Change	-30.5%	-31.9%

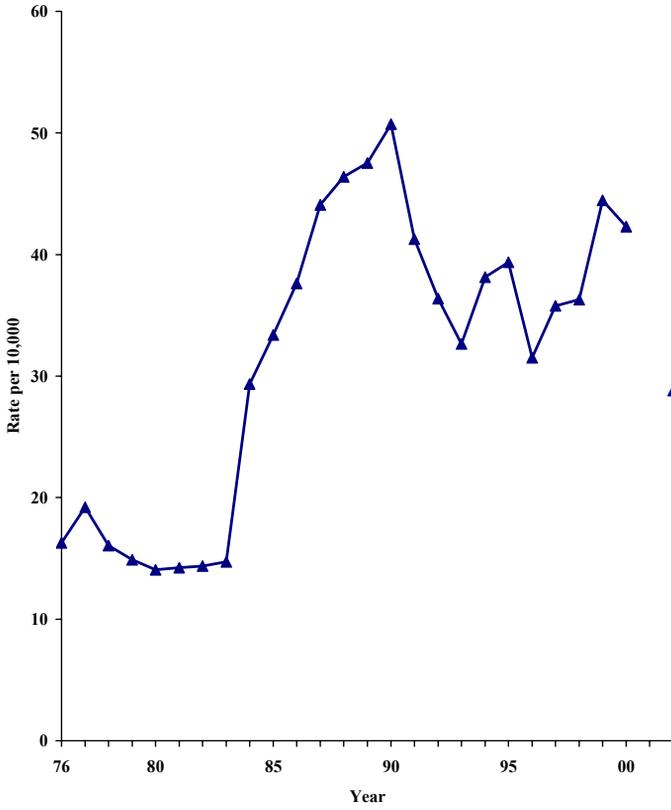
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	4,586	16.29
2002	11,830	28.80
% Change	+158.0%	+76.8%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Liquor Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drunkenness arrest rate increased 1.7% from 2000 to 2002 and has decreased 83.6% since 1976.

DRUNKENNESS: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. This offense includes the offenses of drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication.

DRUNKENNESS

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2000	8,964	22.68
2002	9,472	23.06
% Change	-5.7%	+1.7%

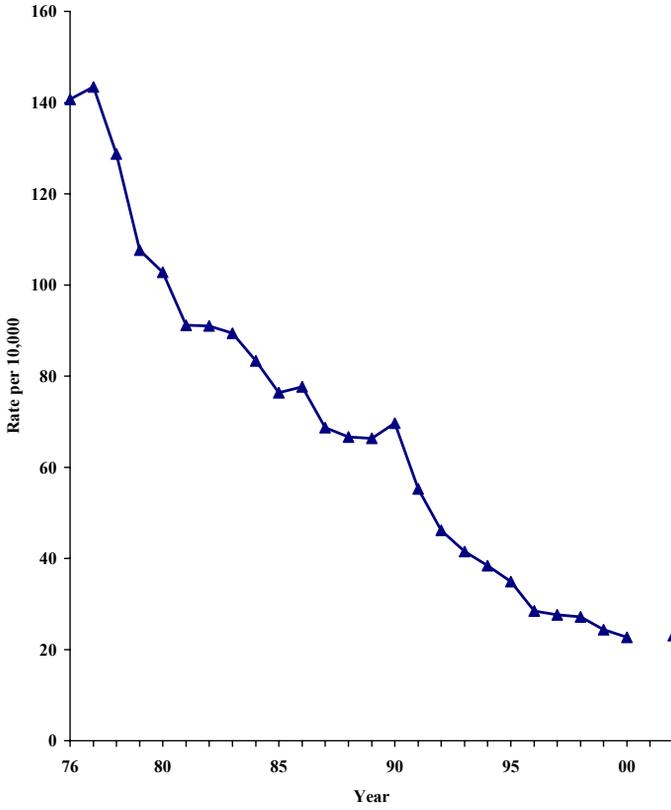
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	39,617	140.69
2002	9,472	23.06
% Change	-76.1%	-83.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Drunkenness Arrest Rate



South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Count

Year	Simple Assault	Fraud / Checks	Weapons	Drug Laws	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunk
1976	4,108	3,102	2,611	7,280	17,839	4,586	39,617
1977	5,189	3,528	2,435	6,707	19,334	5,460	40,741
1978	6,373	4,340	1,959	6,145	19,383	4,621	37,049
1979	6,612	7,047	2,006	6,299	18,785	4,346	31,407
1980	7,269	11,363	1,837	7,687	18,473	4,392	32,085
1981	7,814	12,565	1,930	10,135	19,089	4,512	28,912
1982	8,721	12,788	2,039	10,016	20,718	4,595	29,101
1983	8,813	13,148	1,770	9,020	23,959	4,747	28,829
1984	9,435	14,890	1,839	10,083	21,600	9,576	27,190
1985	11,532	19,328	1,962	11,165	21,908	10,990	25,153
1986	12,769	22,689	2,252	11,014	23,039	12,539	25,883
1987	13,069	22,718	2,203	12,187	21,843	14,858	23,143
1988	14,086	23,579	2,602	14,616	23,914	15,775	22,666
1989	15,486	22,881	2,923	16,734	25,561	16,369	22,856
1990	17,801	24,284	3,278	15,585	27,415	17,751	24,378
1991	14,379	30,492	3,416	14,506	23,302	14,676	19,666
1992	13,907	29,446	3,423	15,199	19,945	13,074	16,582
1993	17,687	30,187	4,319	17,464	18,905	11,851	15,072
1994	20,694	31,995	4,283	20,742	17,813	13,970	14,080
1995	24,409	32,943	3,463	21,399	16,488	14,463	12,818
1996	24,469	35,305	3,160	22,660	15,799	11,712	10,569
1997	25,753	32,573	3,124	24,405	14,732	13,453	10,393
1998	26,385	27,294	3,243	26,961	13,991	13,938	10,440
1999	25,880	29,790	3,022	28,397	14,246	17,277	9,456
2000	24,901	29,403	2,752	28,729	14,025	17,017	9,126
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	22,085	31,165	2,581	28,774	13,415	11,830	9,472

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Rates

Year	Simple Assault	Fraud / Checks	Weapons	Drug Laws	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunk
1976	14.59	11.02	9.27	25.85	63.35	16.29	140.69
1977	18.27	12.42	8.57	23.62	68.08	19.23	143.45
1978	22.14	15.08	6.81	21.35	67.35	16.06	128.73
1979	22.66	24.15	6.87	21.59	64.38	14.89	107.63
1980	23.28	36.40	5.88	24.62	59.17	14.07	102.77
1981	24.64	39.62	6.09	31.96	60.20	14.23	91.18
1982	27.26	39.97	6.37	31.31	64.76	14.36	90.97
1983	27.33	40.77	5.49	27.97	74.29	14.72	89.39
1984	28.92	45.65	5.64	30.91	66.22	29.36	83.35
1985	35.02	58.69	5.96	33.91	66.53	33.37	76.38
1986	38.32	68.09	6.76	33.06	69.14	37.63	77.68
1987	38.79	67.43	6.54	36.17	64.84	44.10	68.69
1988	41.43	69.35	7.65	42.99	70.34	46.40	66.66
1989	44.97	66.44	8.49	48.59	74.22	47.53	66.36
1990	50.87	69.40	9.37	44.54	78.35	50.73	69.67
1991	40.42	85.72	9.60	40.78	65.51	41.26	55.29
1992	38.68	81.91	9.52	42.28	55.48	36.37	46.13
1993	48.72	83.16	11.90	48.11	52.08	32.65	41.52
1994	56.48	87.32	11.69	56.61	48.62	38.13	38.43
1995	66.46	89.69	9.43	58.26	44.89	39.38	34.90
1996	65.83	94.98	8.50	60.96	42.50	31.51	28.43
1997	68.49	86.63	8.31	64.91	39.18	35.78	27.64
1998	68.71	71.08	8.45	70.21	36.43	36.30	27.19
1999	66.60	76.66	7.78	73.08	36.66	44.46	24.33
2000	61.90	73.09	6.77	71.41	34.86	42.30	22.68
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	53.77	75.88	6.28	70.06	32.66	28.80	23.06

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

JUDICIARY

The judicial system of South Carolina consists of several different levels of courts. These courts include the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the circuit courts (both General Sessions and Common Pleas), the family courts, the magisterial courts, the municipal courts, the probate courts, and the master-in-equity courts. The prosecutorial system consists of the circuit solicitors and the Office of the Attorney General. The defense component includes public defender corporations, court appointed counsel, retained counsel, and the Office of Appellate Defense (S.C. Judicial Department). Court data presented in the following pages represent activity on the part of the circuit, magisterial and municipal courts. Data for magistrate and municipal courts were only available through FY 2001.

The number of cases filed in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions decreased less than 1% from FY 01 to FY 02.

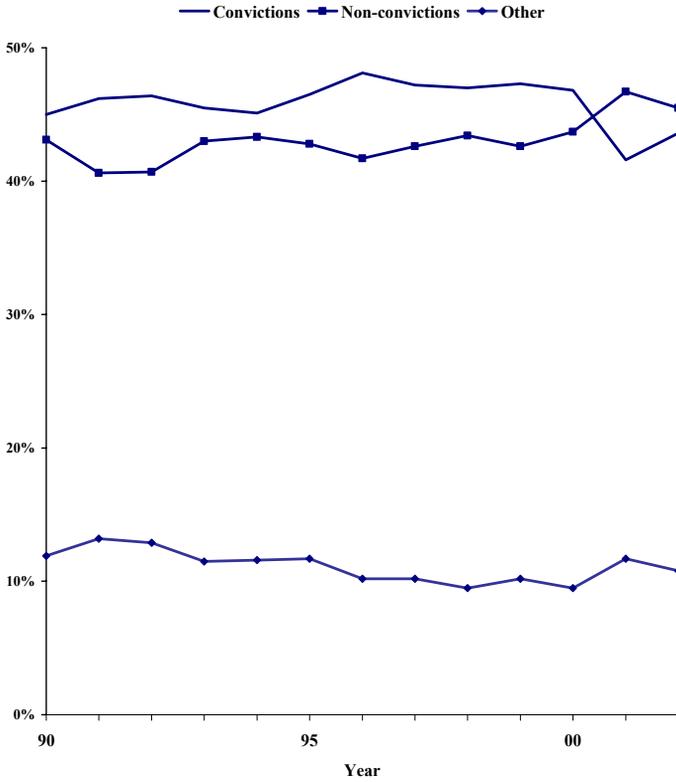
GENERAL SESSIONS COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending End of Year
1990	101,461	91,633	48,756
1991	109,580	97,132	62,419
1992	113,289	109,514	67,452
1993	114,501	118,603	65,478
1994	102,829	106,873	63,955
1995	109,419	108,222	66,833
1996	111,528	110,959	70,175
1997	113,722	111,418	75,319
1998	118,640	112,123	79,565
1999	113,278	113,897	81,605
2000	114,358	116,348	83,881
2001	108,010	117,790	78,610
2002	107,423	115,961	73,859

Note: Years 1990 through 1996 represent data collected over the corresponding calendar year. Subsequent years represent data collected over the corresponding fiscal year.

Sources: South Carolina Judicial Department Annual Reports, and Statistical Summaries. Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

Conviction Rate in South Carolina General Sessions Court Cases



Of all the indictments disposed of in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions during FY 2002, 43.6% resulted in convictions.

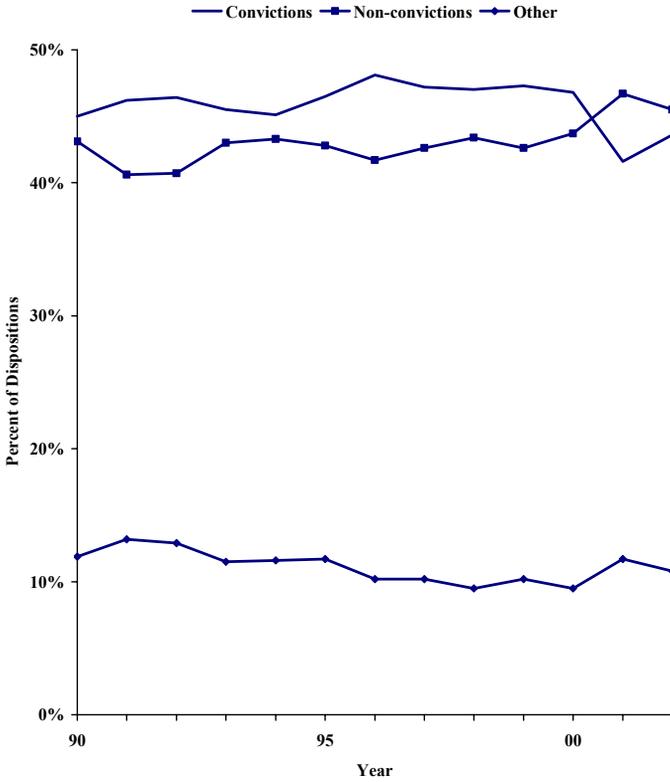
OUTCOME OF SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL SESSIONS COURT CASES

Year	Convictions	Non-convictions	Other
1990	45.0%	43.1%	11.9%
1991	46.2%	40.6%	13.2%
1992	46.4%	40.7%	12.9%
1993	45.5%	43.0%	11.5%
1994	45.1%	43.3%	11.6%
1995	46.5%	42.8%	11.7%
1996	48.1%	41.7%	10.2%
1997	47.2%	42.6%	10.2%
1998	47.0%	43.4%	9.5%
1999	47.3%	42.6%	10.2%
2000	46.8%	43.7%	9.5%
2001	41.6%	46.7%	11.7%
2002	43.6%	45.5%	10.8%

Note: Years 1990 through 1996 represent data collected over the corresponding calendar year. Subsequent years represent data collected over the corresponding fiscal year.

Sources: South Carolina Judicial Department Annual Reports and Statistical Summaries. Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

Disposition of Indictments in South Carolina General Sessions Court



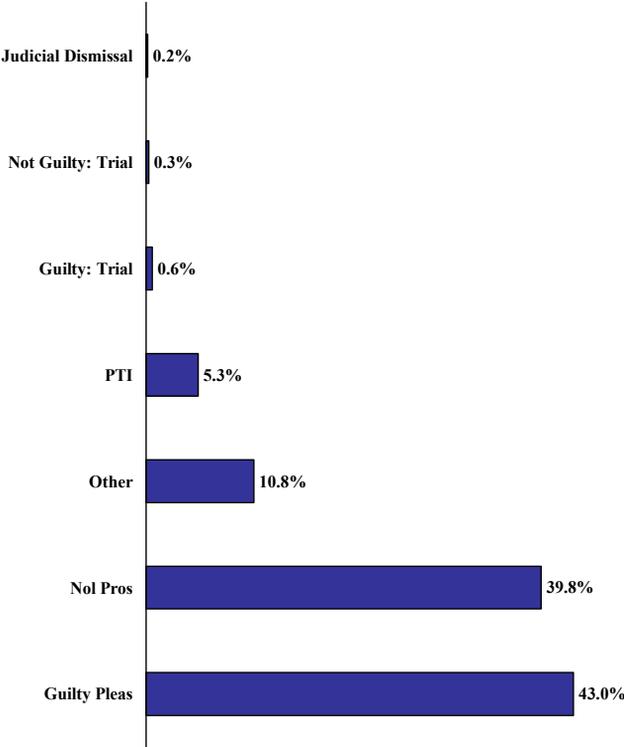
Guilty pleas accounted for 43% of all the Court of General Sessions dispositions in FY 02.

**DISPOSITION TYPE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL SESSIONS CASES IN FY 02**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Guilty Pleas	48,386	43.0%
Nol Proseque	44,720	39.8%
Other Dispositions	12,200	10.8%
PTI/Judicial Commitment	5,925	5.3%
Guilty at Trial	692	0.6%
Not Guilty at Trial	302	0.3%
Judicial Dismissals	222	0.2%
Total	112,447	100.0%

Note: Other Dispositions include those dismissed at preliminary hearing, no bill by grand jury, remanded, failure to appear and judicial dispositions
Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

General Sessions Court Dispositions by Outcome FY 02



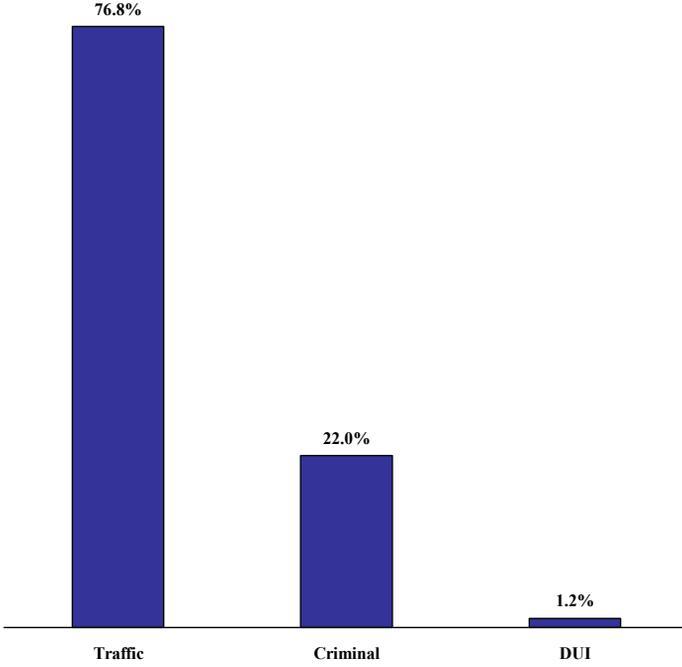
Traffic cases, other than driving under the influence, made up 76.8% of magistrate court dispositions in FY 01.

**FY 01 CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS BY CASE
TYPE**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Traffic	743,054	76.8%
Criminal	212,646	22.0%
DUI	11,228	1.2%
Total	966,928	100.0%

Source: Unpublished material, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Magistrate Court Cases by Type FY 01



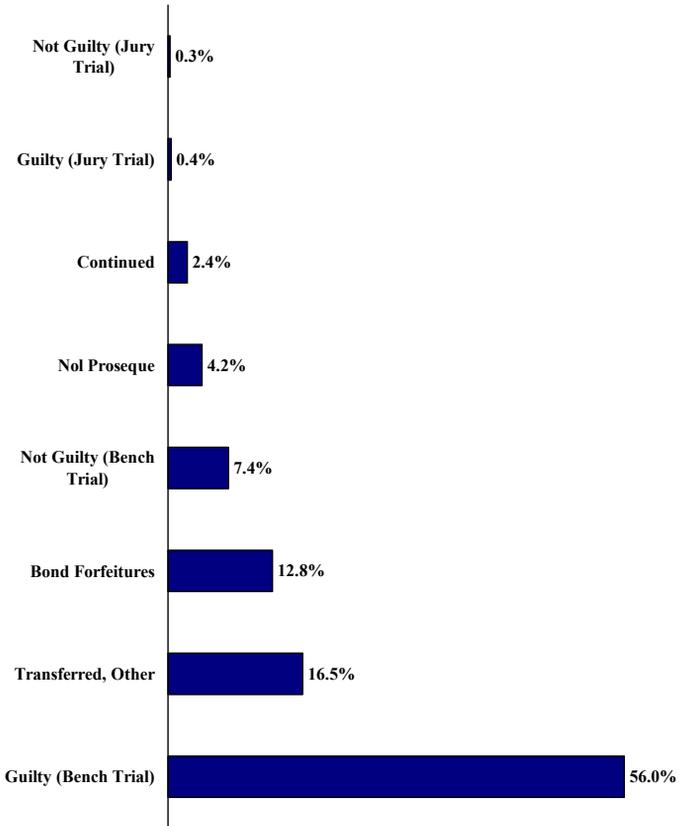
Of the criminal cases processed through South Carolina's magistrate court during FY 01, 56% resulted in a guilty verdict by bench trial.

MAGISTRATE COURT DISPOSITIONS, FY 01

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Guilty (bench trial)	99,368	56.0%
Transferred, other	29,302	16.5%
Bond forfeiture	22,769	12.8%
Not guilty (bench trial)	13,172	7.4%
Nol Prose	7,455	4.2%
Continued	4,244	2.4%
Guilty (jury trial)	692	0.4%
Not guilty (jury trial)	448	0.3%
Total	177,450	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

**Outcome of South Carolina Magistrate Court Cases
FY 01**



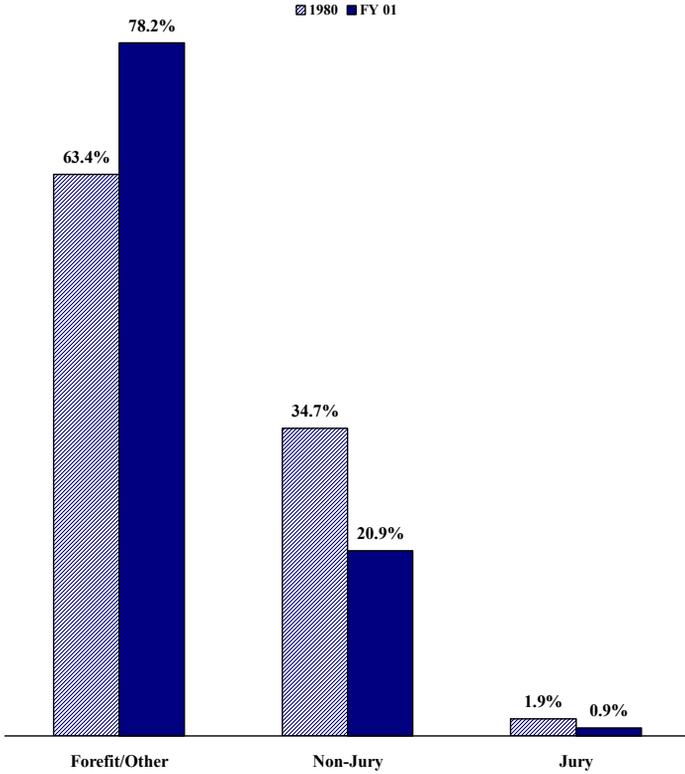
Bench trials accounted for 34.7% of the dispositions in South Carolina's municipal courts in FY 01, representing a 66% increase over 1980.

TYPE OF TRIAL

Case Type	1980	FY 01	% Change
Forfeit/Other	78.2%	63.4%	-18.9%
Non-Jury	20.9%	34.7%	+66.0%
Jury	0.9%	1.9%	+111.1%

Note: 1979 Municipal Court data were not available.
 Sources: South Carolina Judicial Department 1980 Annual Report, Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

Type of Trial in South Carolina Municipal Courts



JAILS

The jail system in South Carolina provides an important example of intergovernmental cooperation. Although jails are the administrative and financial responsibility of local governments, both county and municipal, the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is responsible for ensuring that local jails and detention centers meet certain operational standards. Jails must meet these standards to be certified for operation. Jails and detention centers are an important segment of the criminal justice system. They detain prisoners before trial, and provide a place where some inmates may serve their sentences. Data concerning jail capacity and use are available for calendar years 1985 through 2001.

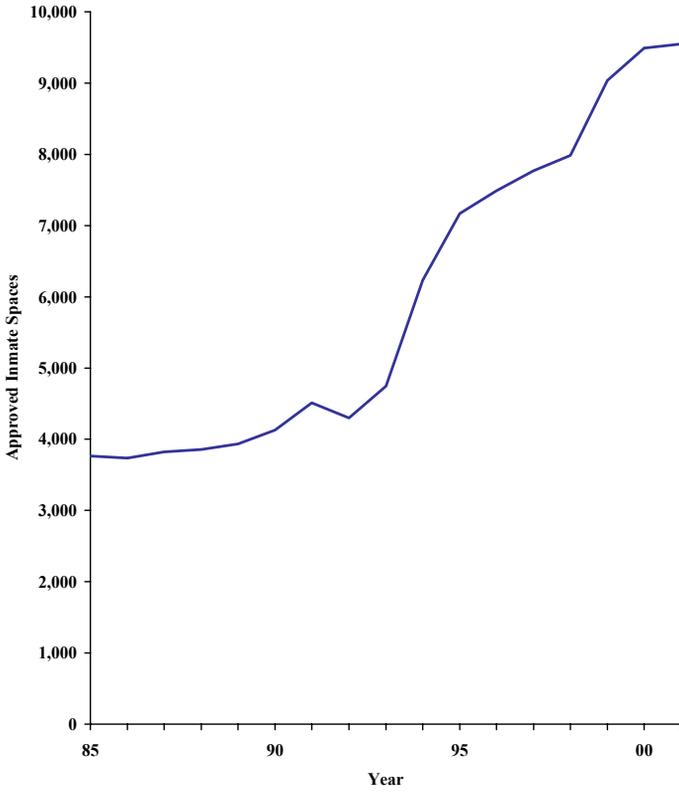
The total capacity of South Carolina's jails increased 153.7% from 1985 to 2001, but increased less than 1% from 2000 to 2001.

TOTAL RATED JAIL CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Change Over Prior Year
1985	3,762	
1986	3,737	-0.7%
1987	3,823	+2.3%
1988	3,858	+ 0.9%
1989	3,932	+1.9%
1990	4,126	+ 4.9%
1991	4,511	+ 9.3%
1992	4,299	-4.7%
1993	4,745	+10.4%
1994	6,231	+31.3%
1995	7,170	+15.1%
1996	7,487	+4.4%
1997	7,773	+3.8%
1998	7,983	+2.7%
1999	9,036	+13.2%
2000	9,490	+5.0%
2001	9,546	+0.6%

Source: Unpublished data, SC Department of Corrections, Division of Inspections and Operational Review.

South Carolina Jail Capacity



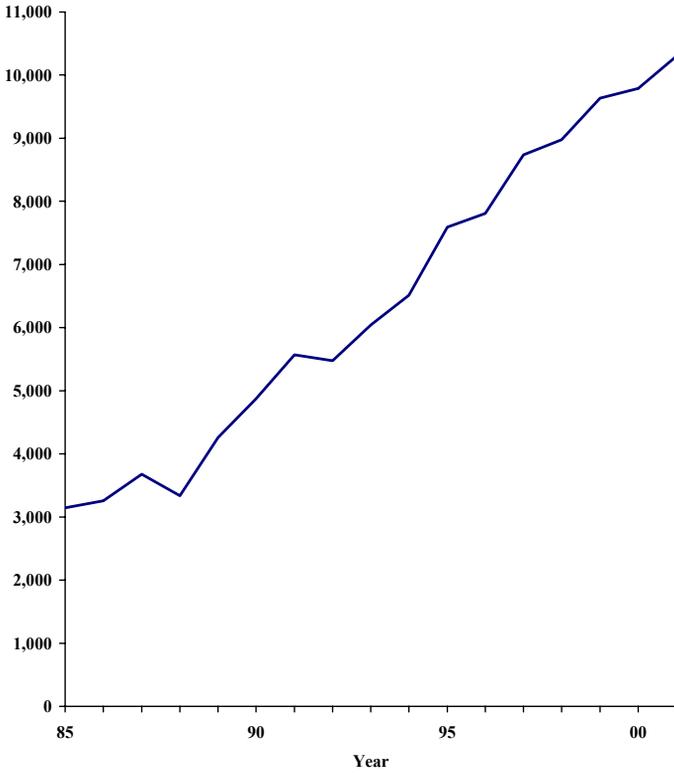
The average daily population of South Carolina's jails increased 227.3% from 1985 to 2001, and increased 5.2% from 2000 to 2001.

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION

Year	Average Daily Population	Change Over Prior Year
1985	3,146	
1986	3,255	+3.5%
1987	3,675	+12.9%
1988	3,337	-9.2%
1989	4,260	+27.7%
1990	4,874	+14.4%
1991	5,571	+14.3%
1992	5,437	-1.8%
1993	6,039	+10.3%
1994	6,512	+7.8%
1995	7,589	+16.5%
1996	7,811	+2.9%
1997	8,738	+11.9%
1998	8,977	+2.7%
1999	9,633	+7.3%
2000	9,789	+1.6%
2001	10,298	+5.2%

Source: Unpublished data, SC Department of Corrections, Division of Inspections and Operational Review.

South Carolina Average Daily Jail Population



South Carolina's jails were operating at 108% of their total rated capacity during 2001.

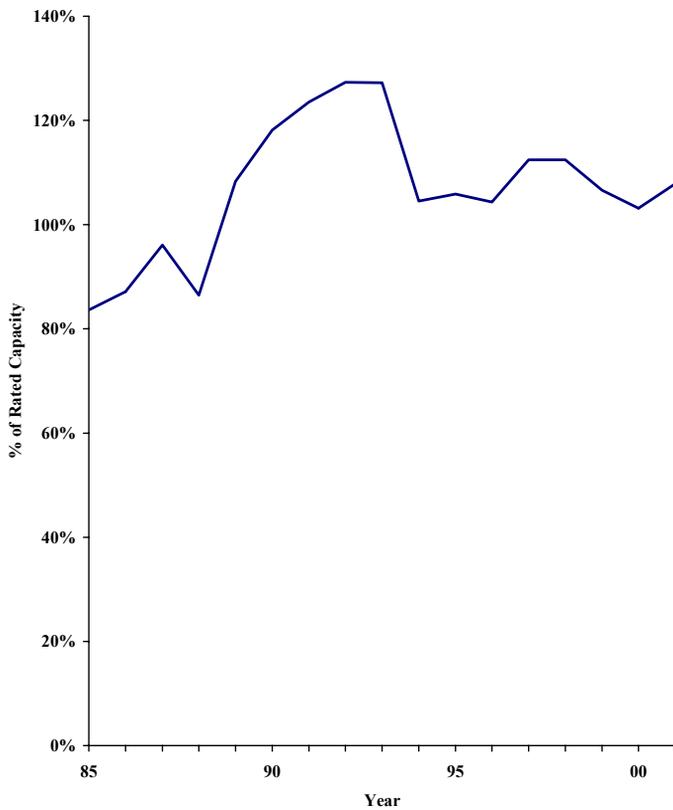
OPERATING CAPACITY OF JAILS

Year	% Capacity
1985	84%
1986	87%
1987	96%
1988	87%
1989	108%
1990	118%
1991	124%
1992	126%
1993	127%
1994	105%
1995	106%
1996	104%
1997	112%
1998	112%
1999	107%
2000	103%
2001	108%

Note: Operating capacity represents a comparison of the average daily population to rated capacity.

Source: Unpublished data, SC Department of Corrections, Division of Inspections and Operational Review.

South Carolina Jail Operating Capacity



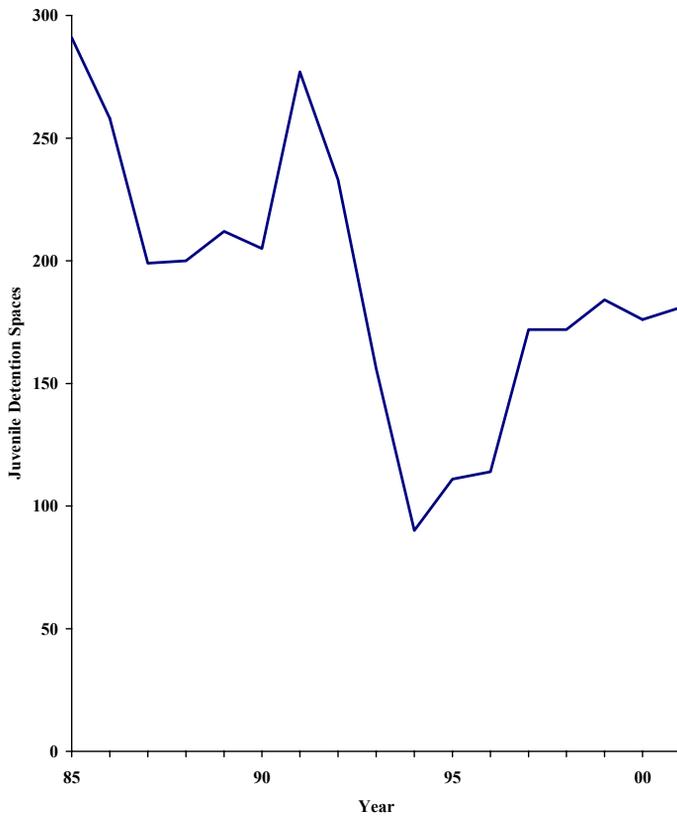
The total capacity of South Carolina's jails to detain juveniles decreased 60.8% from 1985 to 2001, but increased 2.8% from 2000 to 2001.

TOTAL JUVENILE JAIL CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Change Over Prior Year
1985	291	
1986	258	-11.3%
1987	199	-22.9%
1988	200	+0.5%
1989	212	+6.0%
1990	205	-3.3%
1991	277	+35.1%
1992	233	-15.9%
1993	156	-33.0%
1994	90	-42.3%
1995	111	+23.3%
1996	114	+2.7%
1997	172	+50.9%
1998	172	0.0%
1999	184	+7.0%
2000	176	-4.3%
2001	181	+2.8%

Source: Unpublished data, SC Department of Corrections, Division of Inspections and Operational Review.

South Carolina Juvenile Detention Capacity



CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections is a cabinet agency, headed by a director reporting directly to, and serving at the pleasure of, the Governor. The director administers policy and is responsible for the operation of a modern, statewide penal system. The department is responsible for the incarceration of offenders in a safe, secure and humane setting in order to protect public safety. The department also provides offenders with opportunities to become productive, law abiding citizens.

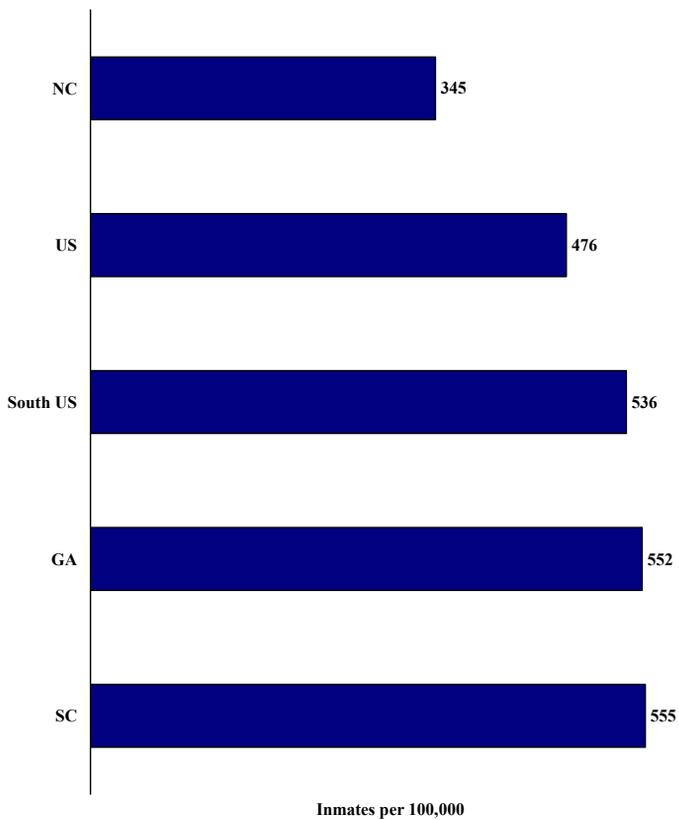
South Carolina ranked sixth among the states, incarcerating 555 inmates per 100,000 residents. The national incarceration rate was 476 inmates per 100,000 residents.

**STATE INCARCERATION RATES:
THE TEN HIGHEST, DECEMBER 30, 2002**

State	Incarceration Rate per 100,000
Louisiana	794
Mississippi	743
Texas	692
Oklahoma	667
Alabama	612
South Carolina	555
Georgia	552
Missouri	529
Arizona	513
Michigan	501

Note: This includes only inmates with a sentence of 1 year or more.
Source: Prisoners in 2002, United States Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Selected Incarceration Rates



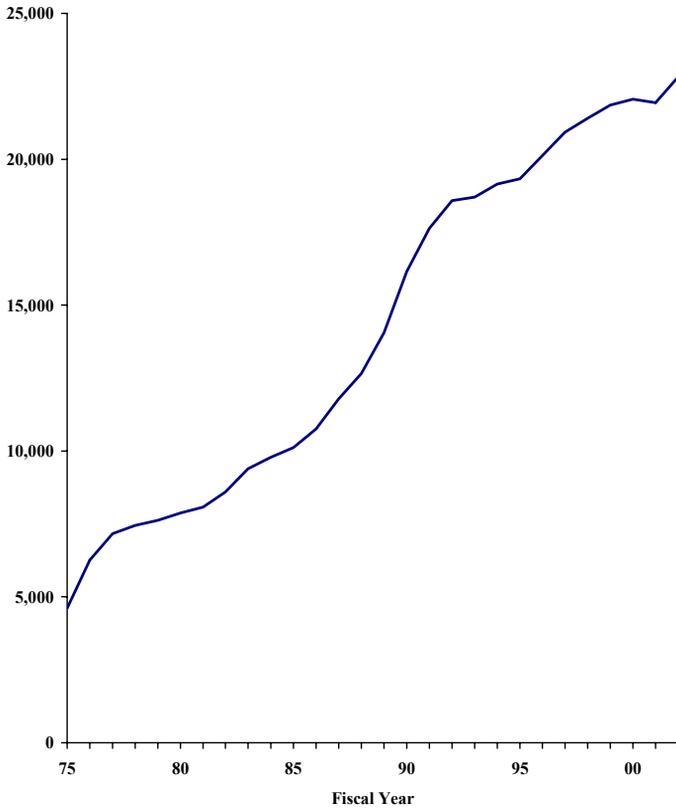
The state's inmate population increased 4% from FY 01 to FY 02. Since FY 75, the inmate population has increased 394.3%.

INMATE POPULATION GROWTH

Fiscal Year	# Inmates	Change Over Prior Year
1975	4,618	
1976	6,264	+35.6%
1977	7,167	+14.4%
1978	7,447	+3.9%
1979	7,623	+2.4%
1980	7,869	+3.2%
1981	8,078	+2.7%
1982	8,602	+6.5%
1983	9,392	+9.2%
1984	9,789	+4.2%
1985	10,121	+3.4%
1986	10,755	+6.3%
1987	11,786	+9.6%
1988	12,660	+7.4%
1989	14,049	+11.0%
1990	16,149	+14.9%
1991	17,641	+9.2%
1992	18,581	+5.3%
1993	18,704	+0.7%
1994	19,150	+2.4%
1995	19,328	+0.9%
1996	20,122	+4.1%
1997	20,930	+4.0%
1998	21,401	+2.3%
1999	21,855	+2.1%
2000	22,053	+0.9%
2001	21,946	-0.5%
2002	22,829	+4.0%

Source: South Carolina Department of Corrections Annual Reports.

South Carolina Inmate Population



The annual cost per inmate in South Carolina was \$14,975 in FY 02.

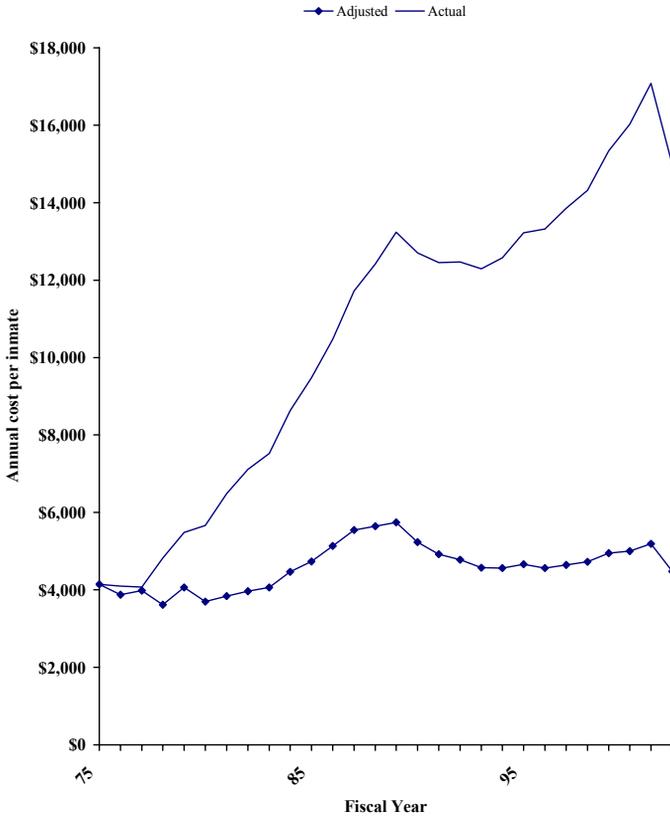
ANNUAL COST PER INMATE

Fiscal Year	Actual Cost	Adjusted Cost
1975	\$4,147	\$4,147
1976	\$4,102	\$3,879
1977	\$4,075	\$3,982
1978	\$4,826	\$3,618
1979	\$5,488	\$4,067
1980	\$5,666	\$3,699
1981	\$6,489	\$3,841
1982	\$7,110	\$3,963
1983	\$7,520	\$4,062
1984	\$8,632	\$4,470
1985	\$9,476	\$4,738
1986	\$10,471	\$5,140
1987	\$11,721	\$5,551
1988	\$12,421	\$5,649
1989	\$13,237	\$5,743
1990	\$12,707	\$5,231
1991	\$12,451	\$4,918
1992	\$12,467	\$4,781
1993	\$12,296	\$4,578
1994	\$12,574	\$4,565
1995	\$13,219	\$4,667
1996	\$13,315	\$4,566
1997	\$13,857	\$4,645
1998	\$14,318	\$4,726
1999	\$15,336	\$4,952
2000	\$16,024	\$5,006
2001	\$17,076	\$5,187
2002	\$14,975	\$4,478

Note: Adjusted cost uses the Consumer Price Index to account for inflation and reflect the cost in 1975 dollars.

Sources: South Carolina Department of Corrections Annual Reports, Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections, Unpublished data, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina Inmate Costs



More inmates are incarcerated for drug offenses than any other offense category. The percent of inmates serving time in South Carolina for drug convictions has increased from 5.6% in FY 77 to 21.1% in FY 02.

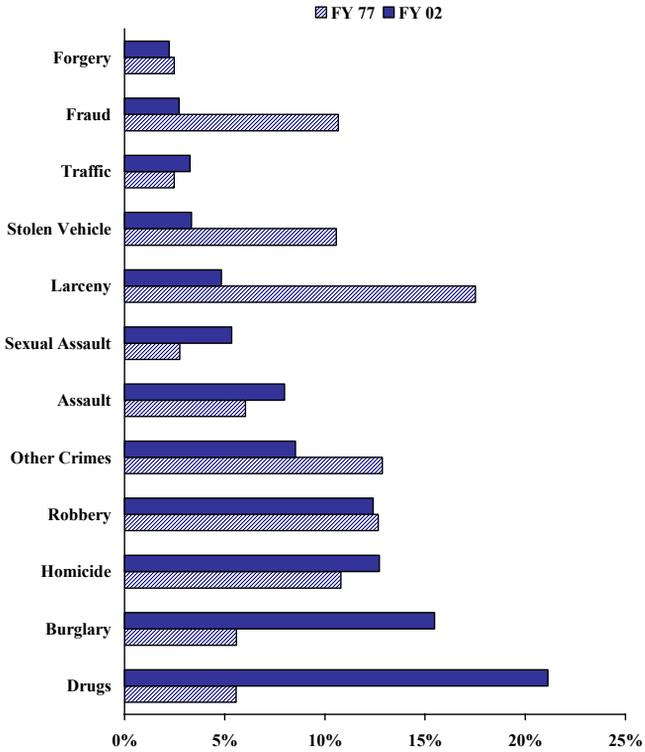
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR INMATES

Offense	FY 77		FY 02	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Drugs	501	5.6%	4,824	21.1%
Burglary	503	5.6%	3,533	15.5%
Homicide	971	10.8%	2,904	12.7%
Robbery	1,139	12.7%	2,832	12.4%
Other Crimes	1,158	12.9%	1,949	8.5%
Assault	542	6.0%	1,822	8.0%
Sexual Assault	248	2.8%	1,220	5.3%
Larceny	1,576	17.5%	1,103	4.8%
Stolen Vehicle	951	10.6%	763	3.3%
Traffic	224	2.5%	746	3.3%
Fraud	961	10.7%	623	2.7%
Forgery	223	2.5%	507	2.2%
Total	8,997	100.0%	22,826	100.0%

Notes: Although earlier offense data were available, the FY 77 offense classifications provide the best comparison for current data. Offense category is based on the offense with the longest sentence.

Sources: South Carolina Department of Corrections Annual Reports, Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections.

South Carolina Inmate Population by Offense



In FY 84, 41.1% of the inmate population was 30 years of age or older. In FY 02, 58.1% of the inmate population was 30 years of age or older.

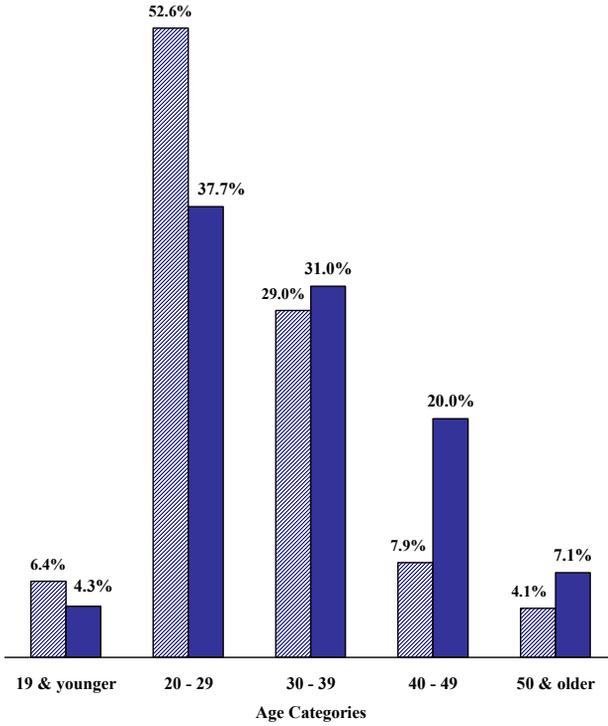
INMATE POPULATION BY AGE

Age Group	FY 84		FY 02	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	6	0.1%	11	0.0%
17 - 19	614	6.3%	963	4.2%
20 - 24	2,558	26.3%	4,607	20.2%
25 - 29	2,563	26.3%	3,992	17.5%
30 - 34	1,771	18.2%	3,659	16.0%
35 - 39	1,054	10.8%	3,422	15.0%
40 - 44	531	5.5%	2,775	12.2%
45 - 49	240	2.5%	1,782	7.8%
50+	399	4.1%	1,615	7.1%
Total	9,736	100.0%	22,826	100.0%

Sources: South Carolina Department of Corrections FY 84 Annual Report, Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections.

South Carolina Inmate Population by Age

▨ FY 84 ■ FY 02



Of the prison inmates released in South Carolina during FY 02, 50.5% served one year or less. The average time served for all inmates released was two years.

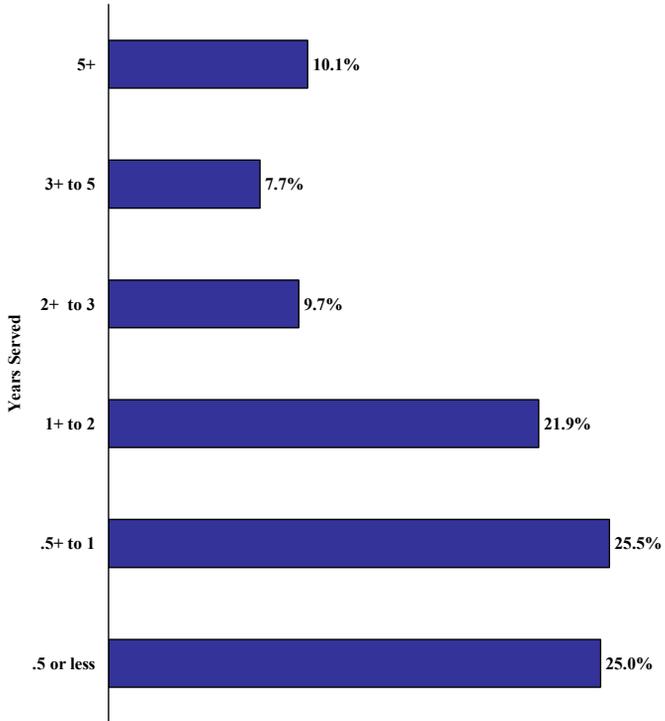
**TIME SERVED BY INMATES RELEASED
FY 02**

Time Served	Number	Percent
0 - 3 months	1,165	9.5%
3 - 6 months	1,892	15.5%
6 - 9 months	1,602	13.1%
9 - 12 months	1,511	12.4%
1 -2 years	2,673	21.9%
2 - 3 years	1,183	9.7%
3 - 4 years	521	4.3%
4 - 5 years	419	3.4%
5 - 6 years	285	2.3%
6 - 7 years	173	1.4%
7 - 8 years	168	1.4%
8 - 9 years	150	1.2%
9 - 10 years	90	0.7%
10 - 15 years	249	2.0%
15 - 20 years	71	0.6%
20+ years	52	0.4%
Total	12,204	100.0%

Note: Excludes inmates who died or were released due to conditions such as shock incarceration, restitution and paid fines. The start of each time range is actually plus one day.

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Time Served by South Carolina Inmates Released During FY 02



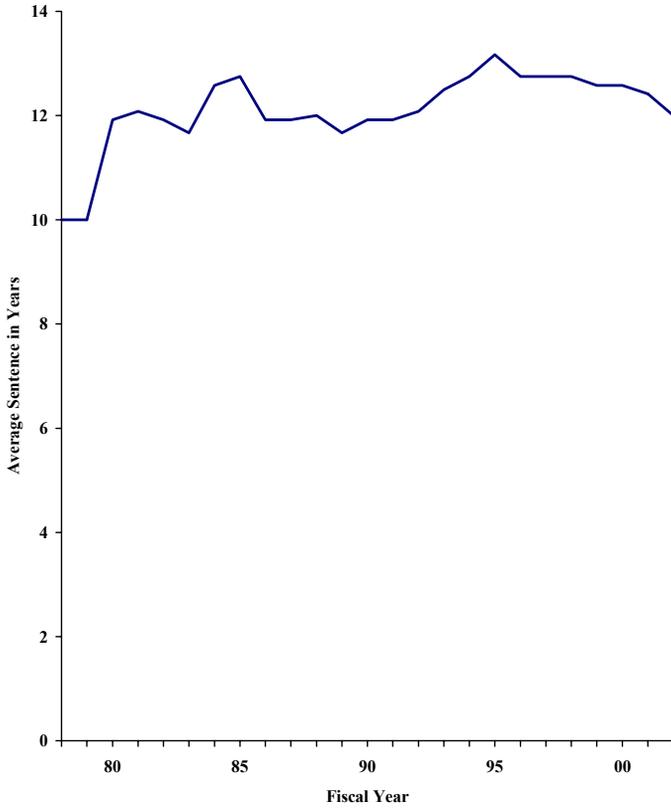
The average sentence of South Carolina's inmates was 12 years in FY 02.

INMATES BY SENTENCE LENGTH

Fiscal Year	Average Sentence Length (Years)	Change Over Prior Year
1978	10.00	
1979	10.00	0.0%
1980	11.92	+19.2%
1981	12.08	+1.3%
1982	11.92	-1.3%
1983	11.67	-2.1%
1984	12.58	+7.8%
1985	12.75	+1.4%
1986	11.92	-6.5%
1987	11.92	0.0%
1988	12.00	+0.7%
1989	11.67	-2.8%
1990	11.92	+2.1%
1991	11.92	0.0%
1992	12.08	+1.3%
1993	12.50	+3.5%
1994	12.75	+2.0%
1995	13.17	+3.3%
1996	12.75	0.0%
1997	12.75	0.0%
1998	12.75	0.0%
1999	12.58	-1.3%
2000	12.58	0.0%
2001	12.42	-1.3%
2002	12.00	-3.4%

Sources: South Carolina Department of Corrections Annual Reports, Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections.

South Carolina Inmates by Sentence Length



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Board of Pardons and Paroles consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This board is responsible for granting paroles and pardons. The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) is a cabinet agency, with the director reporting to, and serving at the pleasure of, the Governor.

SCDPPPS is responsible for providing adult community supervision throughout the state. This includes the supervision of those offenders sentenced to probation by the court, paroled by the board or placed on early release programs. SCDPPPS also works closely with the Board of Pardons and Paroles to provide information required for its consideration in granting paroles and pardons.

Note: From 1941 through Fiscal Year 82, SCDPPPS was known as the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardons. From Fiscal Year 83 through Fiscal Year 85, the agency was known as the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections. The current name has been in use since FY 86. In the interest of both brevity and thoroughness, source notes referring to materials taken from annual reports for those years will reference only SCDPPPS for the corresponding years. Full reference, with appropriate citation for all years, can be found under Sources.

There were 83 offenders under community supervision per 10,000 population in South Carolina in FY 02. Union County had the highest rate with 130.2 offenders under supervision per 10,000 population.

**COUNTIES BY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
OFFENDER RATES: THE TOP TEN IN FY 02**

County	Offenders Per 10,000
Union	130.2
Saluda	112.4
Cherokee	111.0
McCormick	110.8
Laurens	106.7
Greenwood	104.9
Florence	104.3
Sumter	101.0
Bamberg	99.4
Lee	99.0

Note: Based on active offender population.

Sources: Unpublished material, SCDPPPS, Unpublished material, Budget and Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

**Offenders Under Community Supervision per 10,000
Population by County, FY 02**

Abbeville	81.4	Greenwood	104.9
Aiken	81.4	Hampton	63.4
Allendale	74.5	Horry	70.9
Anderson	91.2	Jasper	91.4
Bamberg	99.4	Kershaw	75.9
Barnwell	86.3	Lancaster	85.4
Beaufort	41.6	Laurens	106.7
Berkeley	71.0	Lee	99.0
Calhoun	78.6	Lexington	72.9
Charleston	89.1	McCormick	110.8
Cherokee	111.0	Marion	65.1
Chester	83.0	Marlboro	82.6
Chesterfield	54.4	Newberry	85.6
Clarendon	86.9	Oconee	74.5
Colleton	69.8	Orangeburg	90.9
Darlington	79.5	Pickens	56.9
Dillon	75.1	Richland	89.9
Dorchester	48.7	Saluda	112.4
Edgefield	92.4	Spartanburg	93.5
Fairfield	70.8	Sumter	101.0
Florence	104.3	Union	130.2
Georgetown	71.9	Williamsburg	76.7
Greenville	89.3	York	79.6

Note: Based on active offender population.

Sources: Unpublished material, SCDPPPS, Unpublished material, Budget and Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

The number of offenders under community supervision in South Carolina decreased less than 1% from FY 01 to FY 02.

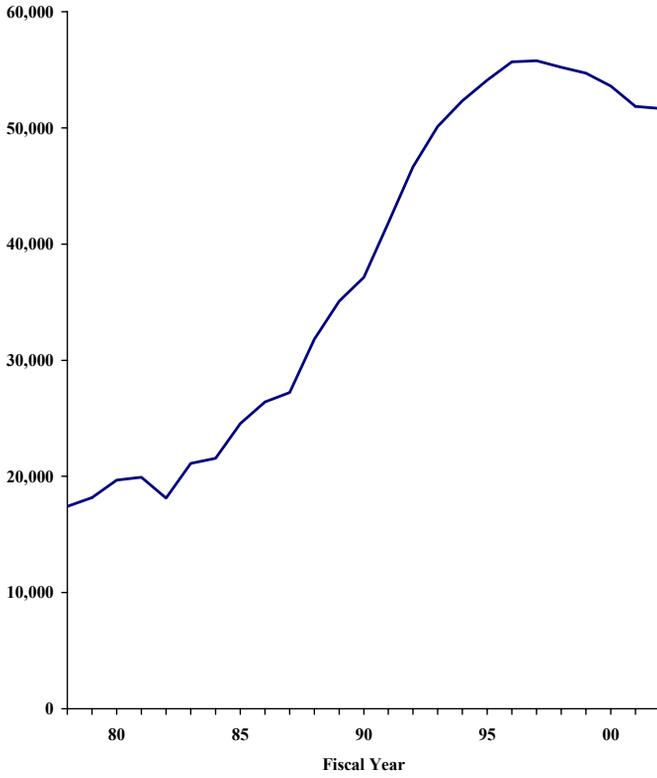
**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OFFENDER
POPULATION**

Fiscal Year	Number of Offenders	% Change
1978	17,433	
1979	18,162	+4.2%
1980	19,678	+8.3%
1981	19,926	+1.3%
1982	18,133	-9.0%
1983	21,113	+16.4%
1984	21,551	+2.1%
1985	24,535	+13.8%
1986	26,423	+7.7%
1987	27,221	+3.0%
1988	31,814	+16.9%
1989	35,090	+10.3%
1990	37,138	+5.8%
1991	41,806	+12.6%
1992	46,625	+11.5%
1993	50,106	+7.5%
1994	52,325	+4.4%
1995	54,113	+3.4%
1996	55,682	+2.9%
1997	55,769	+0.2%
1998	55,199	-1.0%
1999	54,705	-0.9%
2000	53,608	-2.0%
2001	51,833	-3.3%
2002	51,655	-0.3%

Note: Based on jurisdictional population, which includes both reporting and non-reporting offenders.

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Community Supervision Population



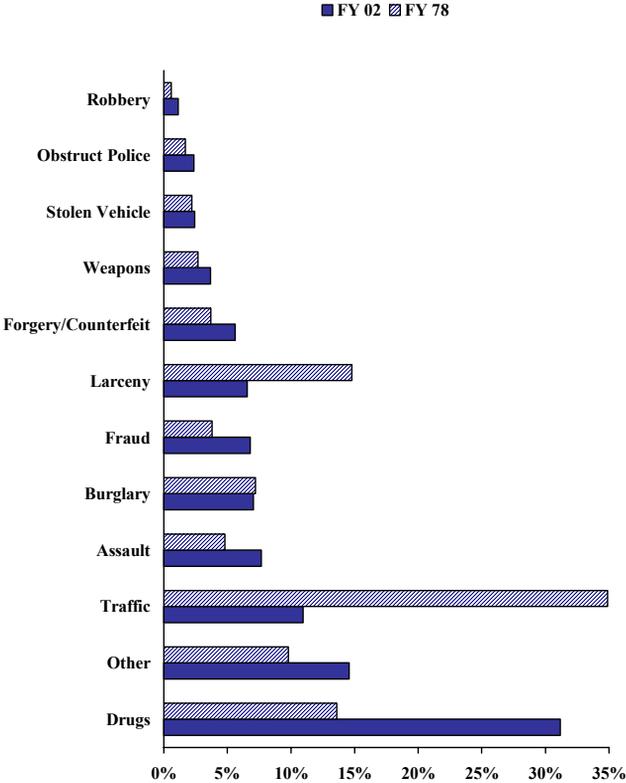
Drug offenses account for more probation admissions than any other offense category. The proportion of probationers sentenced for drug offenses increased from 13.6% in FY 78 to 31.2% in FY 02.

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PROBATION ADMISSIONS

Offense	FY 78		FY 02	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Drugs	1,249	13.6%	4,463	31.2%
Other	902	9.8%	2,085	14.6%
Traffic	3,207	34.9%	1,569	11.0%
Assault	441	4.8%	1,097	7.7%
Burglary	665	7.2%	1,008	7.0%
Fraud	352	3.8%	972	6.8%
Larceny	1,357	14.8%	937	6.5%
Forgery/Counterfeit	344	3.7%	802	5.6%
Weapons	252	2.7%	527	3.7%
Stolen Vehicle	206	2.2%	349	2.4%
Obstruct Police	159	1.7%	340	2.4%
Robbery	53	0.6%	164	1.1%
Total	9,187	100.0%	14,313	100.0%

Sources: SCDPPPS FY 78 Annual Report, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Offense



The probation revocation rate for South Carolina during FY 02 was 11.4%.

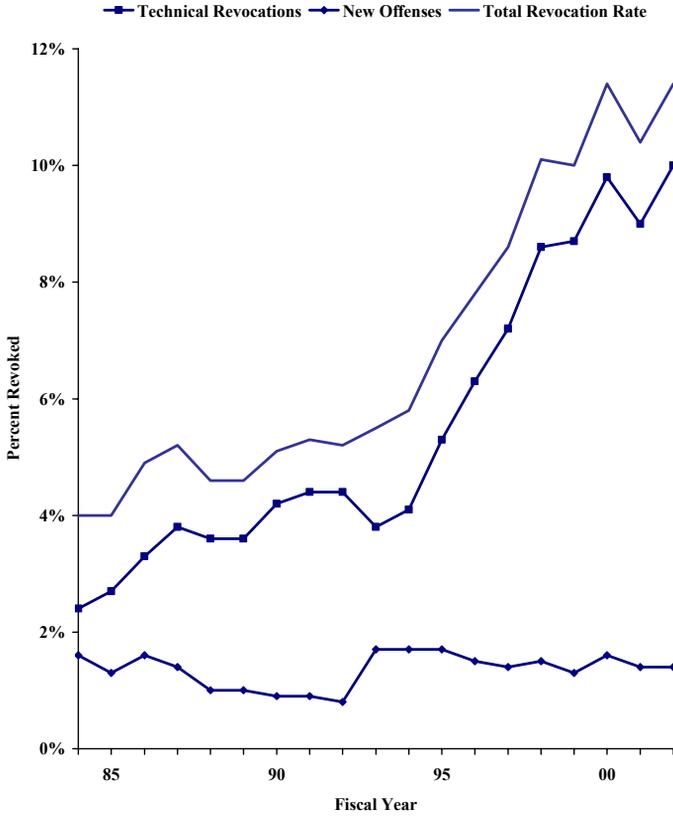
PROBATION REVOCATION RATES

Fiscal Year	Technical Offenses	New Offenses	Total Rate
1983	N/A	N/A	3.9%
1984	2.4%	1.6%	4.0%
1985	2.7%	1.3%	4.0%
1986	3.3%	1.6%	4.9%
1987	3.8%	1.4%	5.2%
1988	3.6%	1.0%	4.6%
1989	3.6%	1.0%	4.6%
1990	4.2%	0.9%	5.1%
1991	4.4%	0.9%	5.3%
1992	4.4%	0.8%	5.2%
1993	3.8%	1.7%	5.5%
1994	4.1%	1.7%	5.8%
1995	5.3%	1.7%	7.0%
1996	6.3%	1.5%	7.8%
1997	7.2%	1.4%	8.6%
1998	8.6%	1.5%	10.1%
1999	8.7%	1.3%	10.0%
2000	9.8%	1.6%	11.4%
2001	9.0%	1.4%	10.4%
2002	10.0%	1.4%	11.4%

Note: A breakdown of revocation rates for FY 83 is not available. The term technical offense refers to offenses that are violations of the terms of supervision but not criminal offenses.

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Revocation Rate



In FY 02, 47.2% of probation admissions were 30 years of age or older. In FY 85, 41.7% of probation admissions were 30 years of age or older.

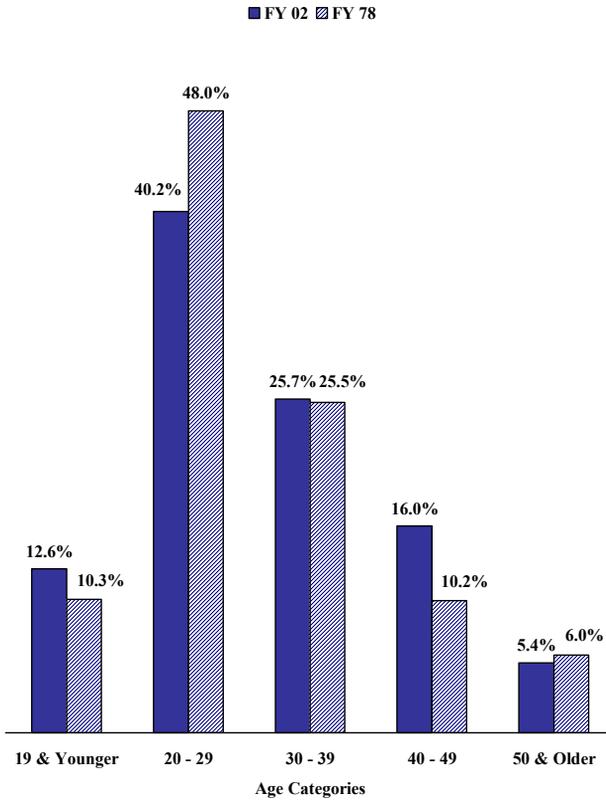
PROBATION ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 85		FY 02	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	42	0.3%
17 - 19	856	10.3%	1,751	12.3%
20 - 24	2,142	25.8%	3,427	24.2%
25 - 29	1,841	22.2%	2,279	16.1%
30 - 34	1,301	15.7%	1,883	13.3%
35 - 39	812	9.8%	1,768	12.5%
40 - 44	539	6.5%	1,419	10.0%
45 - 49	302	3.6%	845	6.0%
50+	499	6.0%	766	5.4%
Total	8,292	100.0%	14,180	100.0%

Note: There were 153 probation admissions in FY 02 for which age data were not available.

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Report, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Age



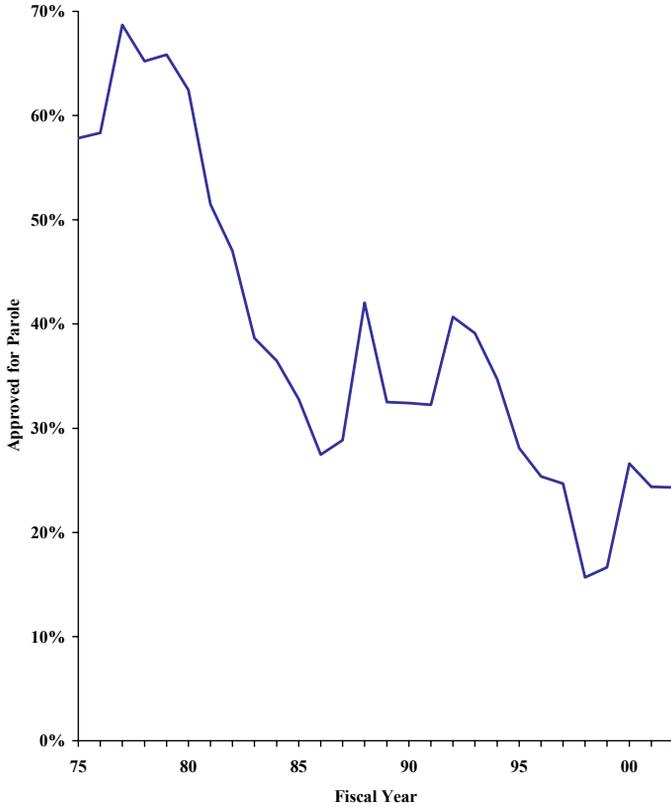
South Carolina's parole approval rate in FY 02 was 24.3%.

PAROLE HEARINGS SUMMARY

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Approvals	Rate
1975	1,317	762	57.9%
1976	1,448	845	58.4%
1977	1,400	962	68.7%
1978	1,895	1,234	65.1%
1979	1,780	1,172	65.8%
1980	2,220	1,387	62.5%
1981	2,908	1,498	51.5%
1982	2,604	1,224	47.0%
1983	3,516	1,359	38.7%
1984	3,479	1,269	36.5%
1985	4,115	1,349	32.8%
1986	3,255	894	27.5%
1987	3,573	1,031	28.9%
1988	3,065	1,289	42.1%
1989	3,292	1,070	32.5%
1990	4,064	1,317	32.4%
1991	4,091	1,319	32.2%
1992	4,686	1,906	40.7%
1993	4,563	1,785	39.1%
1994	5,227	1,813	34.7%
1995	5,435	1,527	28.1%
1996	5,791	1,469	25.4%
1997	5,969	1,472	24.7%
1998	7,106	1,113	15.7%
1999	5,503	915	16.6%
2000	6,440	1,714	26.6%
2001	6,373	1,553	24.4%
2002	6,367	1,547	24.3%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Report, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Approval Rate



In FY 02, 37.3% of the inmates paroled in South Carolina had been incarcerated for drug law violations, compared to 11.7% of inmates paroled in FY 78.

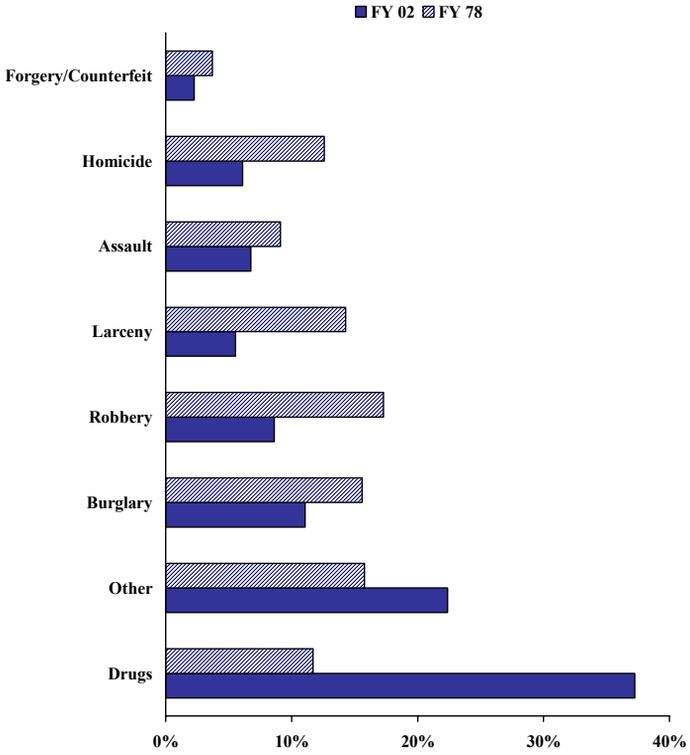
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAROLE
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 78		FY 02	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Drugs	144	11.7%	579	37.3%
Other	195	15.8%	348	22.4%
Burglary	193	15.6%	172	11.1%
Robbery	213	17.3%	134	8.6%
Assault	112	9.1%	105	6.8%
Homicide	155	12.6%	95	6.1%
Larceny	176	14.3%	86	5.5%
Forgery/Counterfeit	46	3.7%	35	2.3%
Total	1,234	100.0%	1,554	100.0%

Note: Parole approvals are not equal to parole admissions for two reasons. Inmates are approved for parole on the basis of conditions which, if not met, will result in their not being released to parole supervision, and parole admissions include inmates supervised under early release programs that do not require approval by the parole board.

Sources: SCDPPPS FY 78 Annual Report, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Offense



The parole revocation rate in South Carolina increased from 7.4% in FY 01 to 9.8% in FY 02.

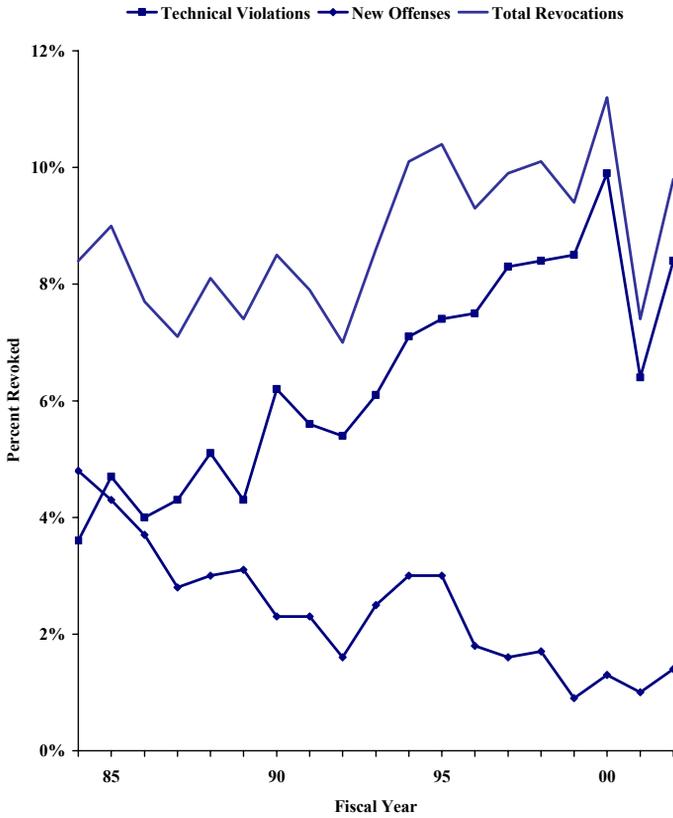
PAROLE REVOCATION RATES

Fiscal Year	Technical Offenses	New Offenses	Total Rate
1983	N/A	N/A	8.4%
1984	3.6%	4.8%	8.4%
1985	4.7%	4.3%	9.0%
1986	4.0%	3.7%	7.7%
1987	4.3%	2.8%	7.1%
1988	5.1%	3.0%	8.1%
1989	4.3%	3.1%	7.4%
1990	6.2%	2.3%	8.5%
1991	5.6%	2.3%	7.9%
1992	5.4%	1.6%	7.0%
1993	6.1%	2.5%	8.6%
1994	7.1%	3.0%	10.1%
1995	7.4%	3.0%	10.4%
1996	7.5%	1.8%	9.3%
1997	8.3%	1.6%	9.9%
1998	8.4%	1.7%	10.1%
1999	8.5%	0.9%	9.4%
2000	9.9%	1.3%	11.2%
2001	6.4%	1.0%	7.4%
2002	8.4%	1.4%	9.8%

Note: A breakdown of revocation rates for FY 83 is not available. The term technical offense refers to offenses that are violations of the terms of supervision but not criminal offenses.

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Revocations



In FY 85, 46.7% of parole admissions were 30 years of age or older. In FY 02, 60.7% of parole admissions were 30 years of age or older.

PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY AGE

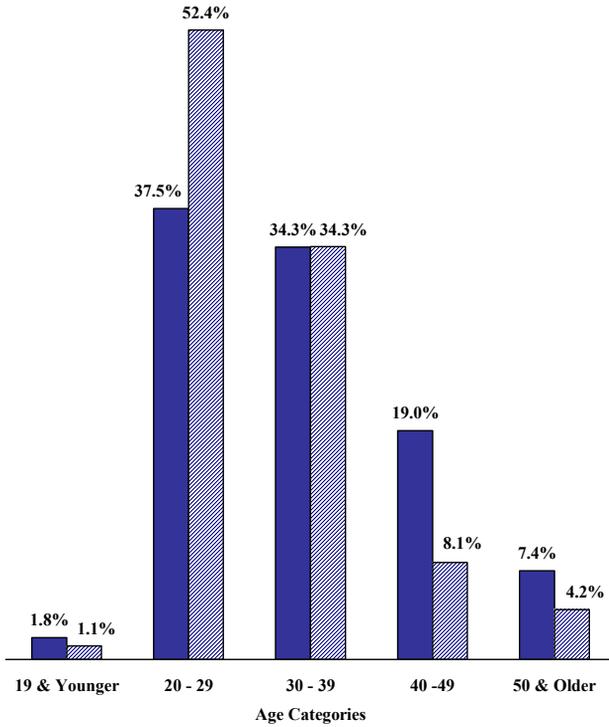
Age Group	FY 85		FY 02	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 - 19	14	1.1%	28	1.8%
20 - 24	269	21.5%	256	16.7%
25 - 29	387	30.9%	319	20.8%
30 - 34	279	22.3%	286	18.6%
35 - 39	151	12.1%	240	15.6%
40 - 44	70	5.6%	193	12.6%
45 - 49	31	2.5%	99	6.5%
50+	52	4.2%	113	7.4%
Total	1,253	100.0%	1,534	100.0%

Note: There were 20 parole admissions in FY 02 for which age data were not available.

Sources: SCDPPPS FY 85 Annual Report, Unpublished material, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Age

■ FY 02 ▨ FY 85



JUVENILE ARREST RATES

Besides being a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrest rates provide reliable data concerning the age, sex and race of apprehended offenders. Consequently, arrest rates by age provide a good measure of juvenile delinquency. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. As a result, annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individual juveniles arrested, since one juvenile might be arrested several times during a year (Crime in the United States, FBI). In keeping with state law which sets the age of adult responsibility in most criminal matters at seventeen years of age, arrest rates were calculated on the basis of the estimated juvenile (age 0 through 16) population for each year in question. As noted earlier, arrest data are not available for 2001.

South Carolina's 2002 crime index arrest rate for juveniles represents a 9.6% decrease from 2000, and a 3.3% increase over 1976.

CRIME INDEX: The crime index consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARREST RATE

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	6,027	63.25
2002	5,507	57.17
% Change	-8.6%	-9.6%

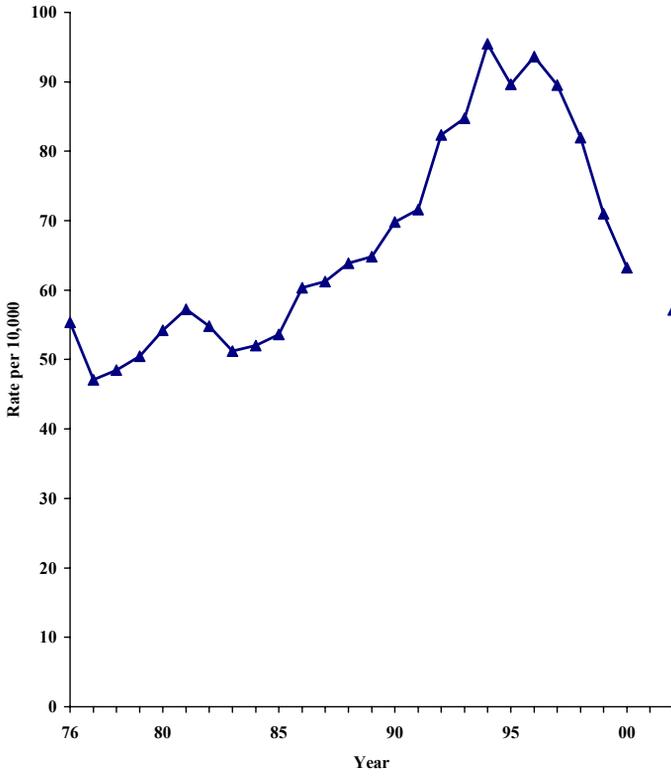
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	4,999	55.37
2002	5,507	57.17
% Change	+10.2%	+3.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Crime Index



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes increased 7.7% from 2000 to 2002. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 168.3% since 1976.

VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	997	10.46
2002	1,086	11.27
% Change	+8.9%	+7.7%

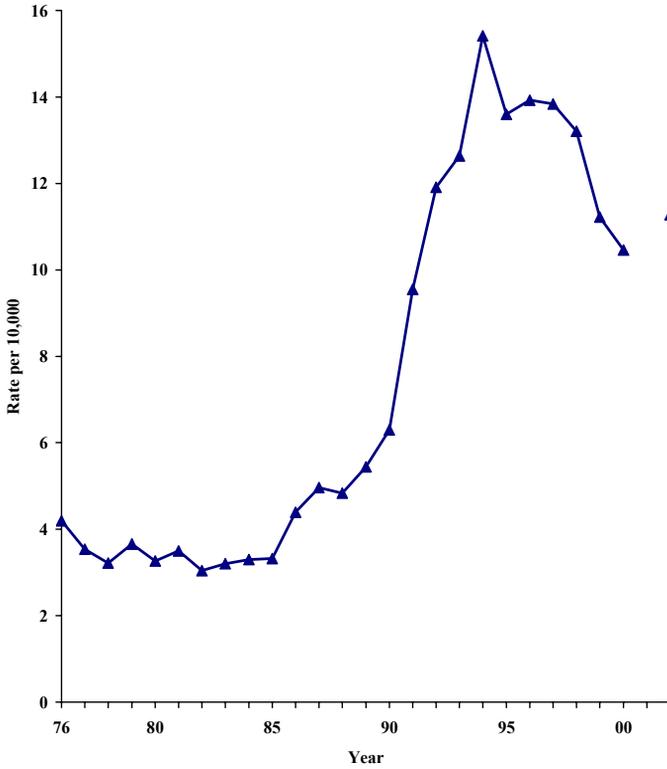
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	379	4.20
2002	1,086	11.27
% Change	+186.5%	+168.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crime



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for murder increased from .08 per 10,000 to .12 per 10,000 from 2000 to 2002.

MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides are not included.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR MURDER

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	8	0.08
2002	12	0.12
% Change	+50.0%	+50.0%

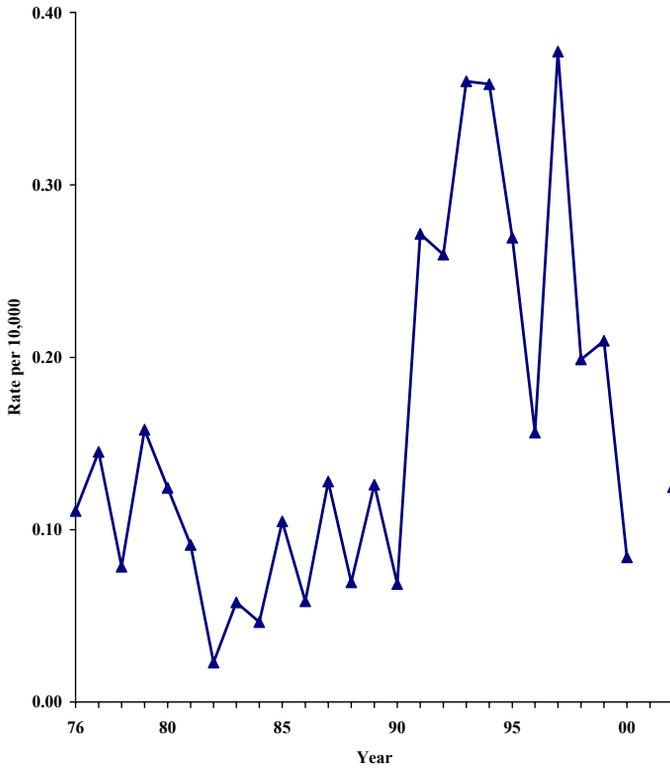
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	10	0.11
2002	12	0.12
% Change	+20.0%	+9.1%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Murder Arrest Rate



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for rape increased 13.6% from 2000 to 2002. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for rape has increased 82.9%.

RAPE: Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and against their will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR RAPE

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	63	0.66
2002	72	0.75
% Change	+14.3%	+13.6%

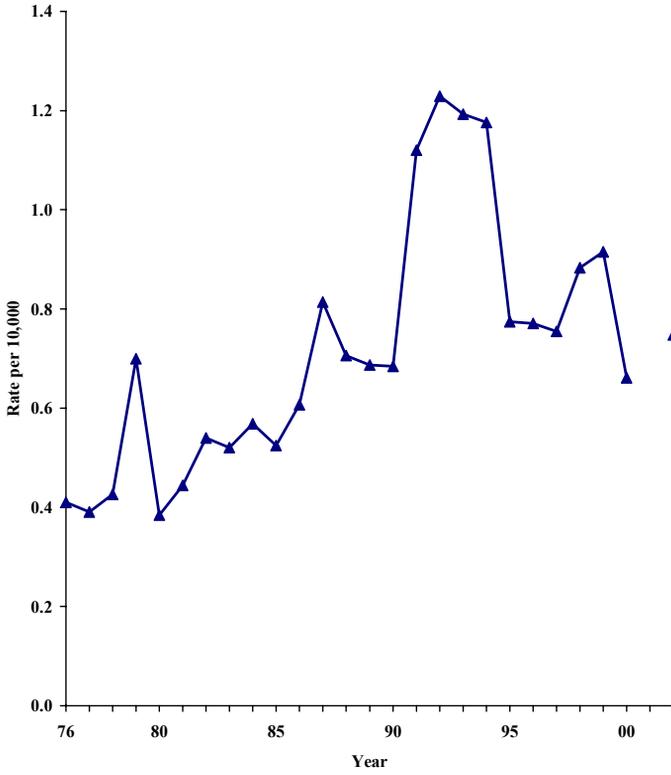
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	37	0.41
2002	72	0.75
% Change	+94.6%	+82.9%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, FBI; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Rape



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for robbery increased 2.7% from 2000 to 2002. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery has increased 51%.

ROBBERY: Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force, by violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR ROBBERY

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	143	1.50
2002	148	1.54
% Change	+3.8%	+2.7%

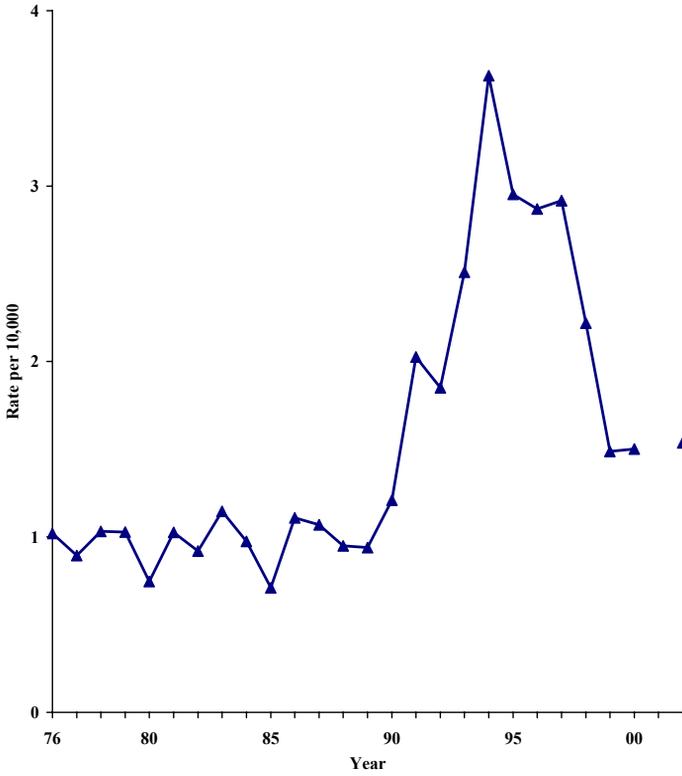
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	92	1.02
2002	148	1.54
% Change	+60.9%	+51.0%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Robbery



South Carolina's arrest rate of juveniles for aggravated assault increased 7.9% from 2000 to 2002. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault has increased 233.5%.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury. This assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assaults are also included.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	783	8.22
2002	854	8.87
% Change	+9.1%	+7.9%

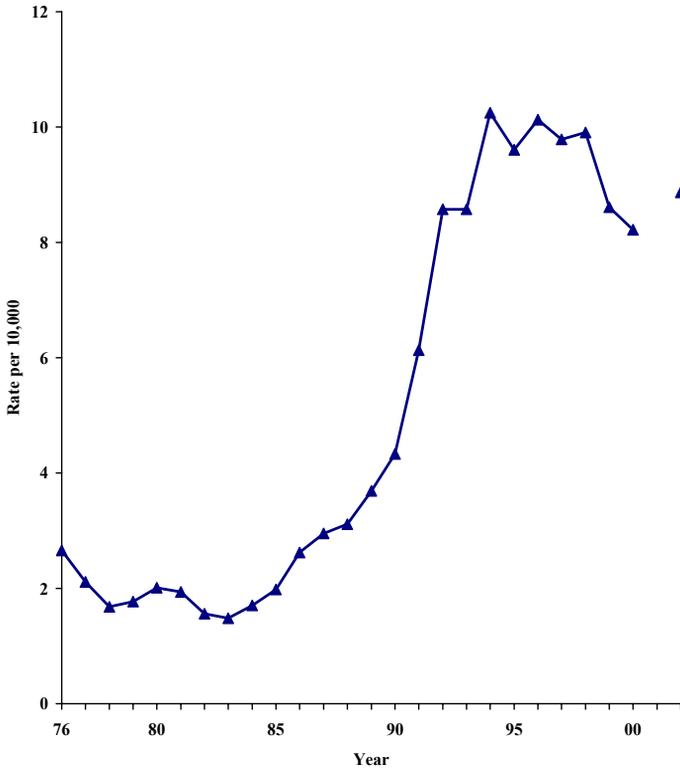
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	240	2.66
2002	854	8.87
% Change	+255.8%	+233.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Aggravated Assault



South Carolina's 2002 juvenile arrest rate for property crimes represents a 13.1% decrease since 2000, and a 10.3% decrease since 1976.

PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	5,030	52.79
2002	4,421	45.90
% Change	-12.1%	-13.1%

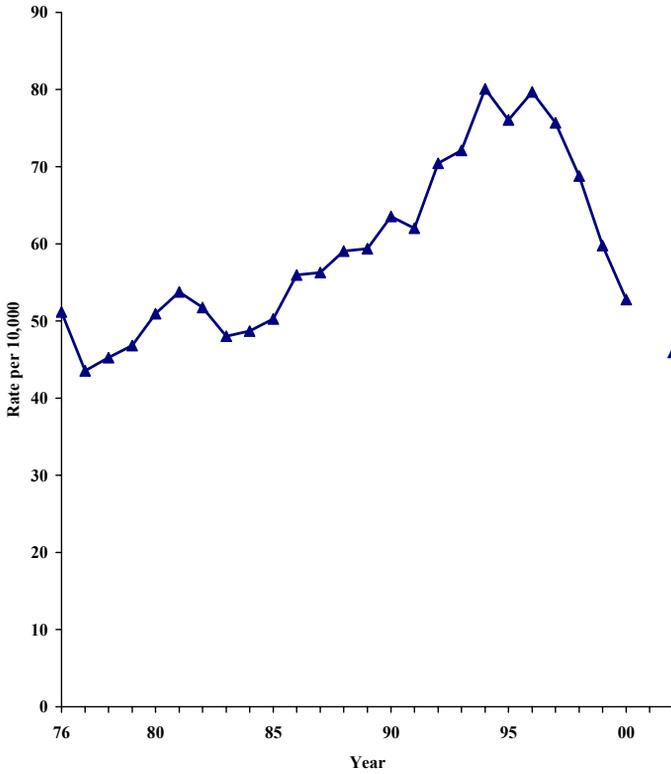
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	4,620	51.17
2002	4,421	45.90
% Change	-4.3%	-10.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crime



South Carolina's breaking or entering arrest rate for juveniles decreased 22.4% from 2000 to 2002. The breaking or entering rate has decreased 46.3% since 1976.

BREAKING OR ENTERING: Breaking or entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking or entering.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR BREAKING OR ENTERING

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	1,126	11.82
2002	883	9.17
% Change	-21.6%	-22.4%

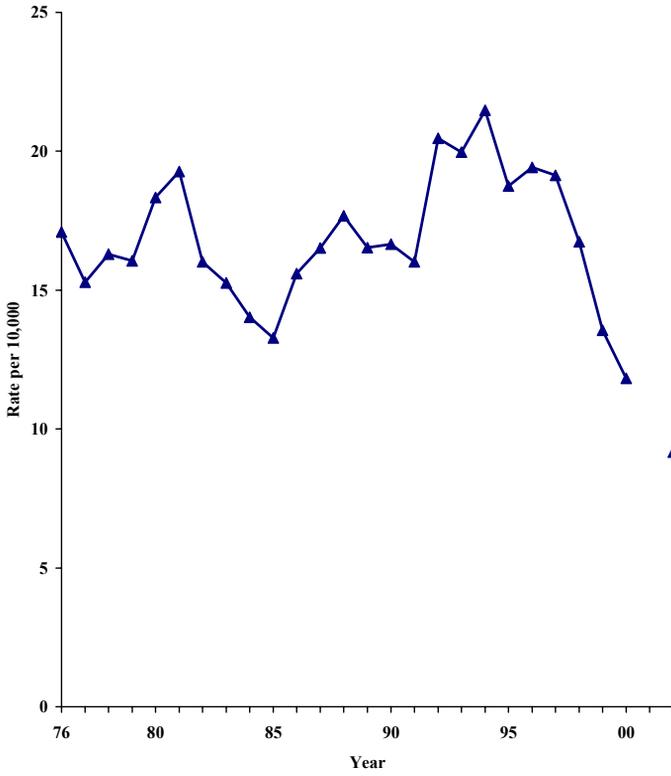
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	1,543	17.09
2002	883	9.17
% Change	-42.8%	-46.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Breaking or Entering



South Carolina's larceny arrest rate for juveniles decreased 11.1% from 2000 to 2002. The juvenile arrest rate for larceny has increased 9.9% since 1976.

LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. This crime category does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery, worthless checks, or motor vehicle theft.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR LARCENY

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	3,663	38.44
2002	3,292	34.18
% Change	-10.1%	-11.1%

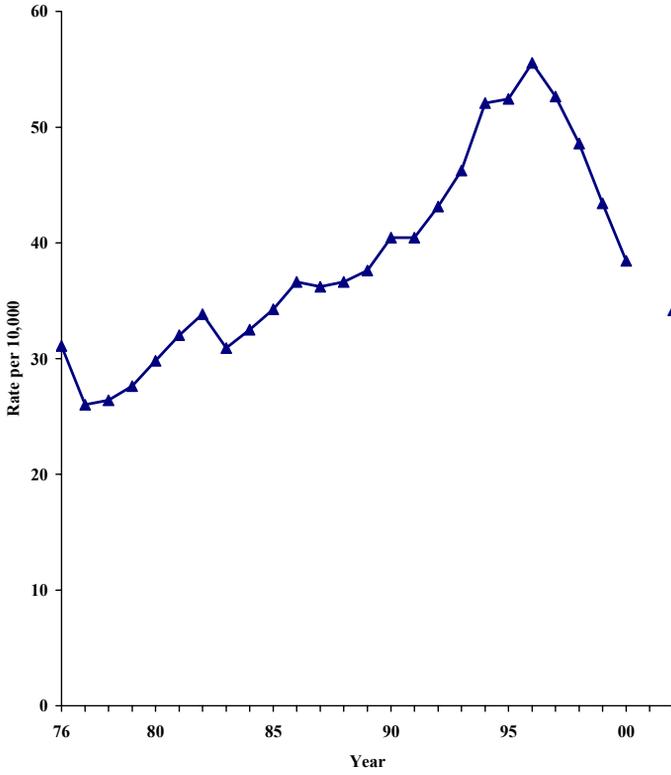
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	2,807	31.09
2002	3,292	34.18
% Change	+17.3%	+9.9%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Larceny



The juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft increased less than 1% from 2000 to 2002, and has decreased 14.7% since 1976.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, snowmobiles, etc. This definition excludes the unauthorized taking of motor vehicles for temporary use by those having lawful access.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2000	241	2.53
2002	246	2.55
% Change	+2.1%	+0.8%

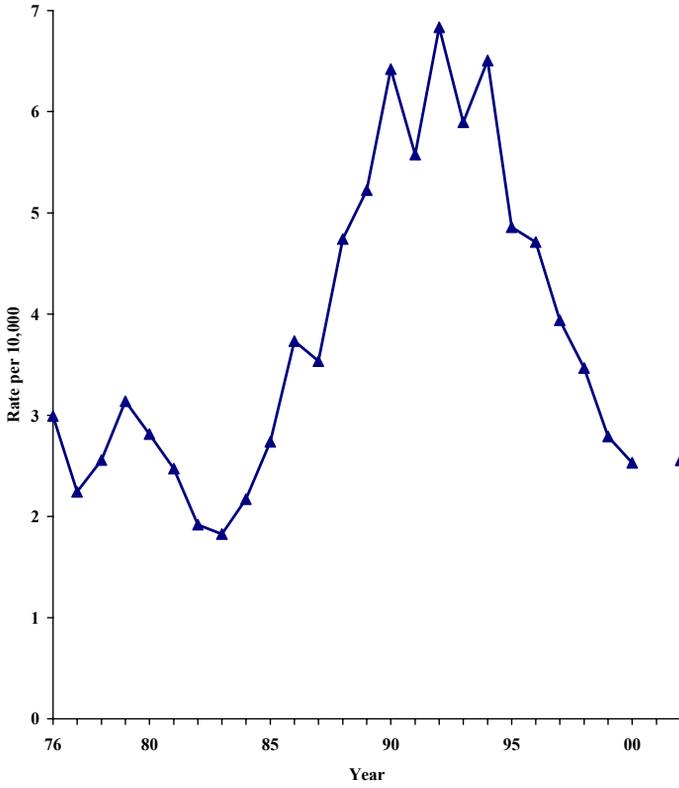
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	270	2.99
2002	246	2.55
% Change	-8.9%	-14.7%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, State Law Enforcement Division; Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Motor Vehicle Theft



South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	10	37	92	240	1,543	2,807	270
1977	13	35	80	189	1,369	2,331	201
1978	7	38	92	150	1,453	2,354	228
1979	14	62	91	157	1,423	2,447	278
1980	11	34	66	178	1,623	2,638	249
1981	8	39	90	170	1,690	2,808	217
1982	2	47	80	136	1,319	2,673	158
1983	5	45	99	128	1,208	2,800	187
1984	4	49	84	147	1,140	2,942	235
1985	9	45	61	170	1,337	3,140	320
1986	5	52	95	225	1,421	3,114	304
1987	11	70	92	250	1,528	3,166	410
1988	6	61	82	269	1,443	3,282	456
1989	11	60	82	322	1,460	3,546	563
1990	6	60	106	380	1,416	3,574	493
1991	24	99	179	542	1,815	3,826	606
1992	23	109	164	760	1,774	4,111	524
1993	32	106	223	762	1,917	4,649	581
1994	32	105	324	915	1,670	4,673	433
1995	24	69	263	856	1,670	4,673	433
1996	14	69	257	907	1,739	4,972	422
1997	34	68	253	882	1,724	4,744	355
1998	18	80	201	897	1,516	4,399	314
1999	19	83	135	781	1,230	3,939	253
2000	8	63	143	783	1,126	3,663	241
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	12	72	148	854	883	3,292	246

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	.11	.41	1.02	2.66	17.09	31.09	2.99
1977	.15	.39	.89	2.11	15.28	26.02	2.24
1978	.08	.43	1.03	1.77	16.06	26.40	2.56
1979	.16	.70	1.03	1.77	16.06	27.62	3.14
1980	.12	.38	.75	2.01	18.33	29.80	2.81
1981	.09	.44	1.03	1.94	19.27	32.01	2.47
1982	.02	.54	.92	1.56	16.01	33.83	1.92
1983	.06	.52	1.15	1.48	15.26	30.92	1.83
1984	.05	.57	.98	1.71	14.02	32.51	2.17
1985	.10	.52	.71	1.98	13.28	34.27	2.74
1986	.06	.61	1.11	2.62	15.60	36.63	3.73
1987	.13	.81	1.07	2.95	16.52	36.21	3.53
1988	.07	.71	.95	3.11	17.68	36.64	4.74
1989	.13	.69	.94	3.69	16.53	37.60	5.22
1990	.07	.68	1.21	4.33	16.65	40.45	6.42
1991	.27	1.12	2.03	6.13	16.02	40.43	5.58
1992	.26	1.23	1.85	8.57	20.47	43.15	6.84
1993	.36	1.19	2.51	8.57	19.96	46.26	5.90
1994	.36	1.18	3.63	10.25	21.48	52.08	6.51
1995	.27	.77	2.95	9.61	18.74	52.45	4.86
1996	.16	.77	2.87	10.13	19.42	55.53	4.71
1997	.38	.75	2.92	9.79	19.13	52.64	3.94
1998	.20	.88	2.22	9.90	16.74	48.57	3.47
1999	.21	.91	1.49	8.61	13.56	43.42	2.79
2000	.08	.66	1.50	8.22	11.82	38.44	2.53
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	.12	.75	1.54	8.87	9.17	34.18	2.55

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

CRIME IN SCHOOLS

Concern over the safety of children in school led to the Safe Schools Act of 1990, which required the collection and reporting of school crime incidents. School crime incidents include offenses committed on public school campuses, during travel to and from schools on public school buses, and during school functions. In the case of incidents involving more than one crime, the incident is categorized according to the most serious of the offenses. The South Carolina Department of Education collects information concerning school crime incidents and reports the results annually. The data presented in this section represent incidents from June 2001 through May 2002 (SY 02).

The leading category of school crimes in South Carolina public schools during SY 02 was crimes against the person. Disrupting school crimes ranked second, followed by crimes against property.

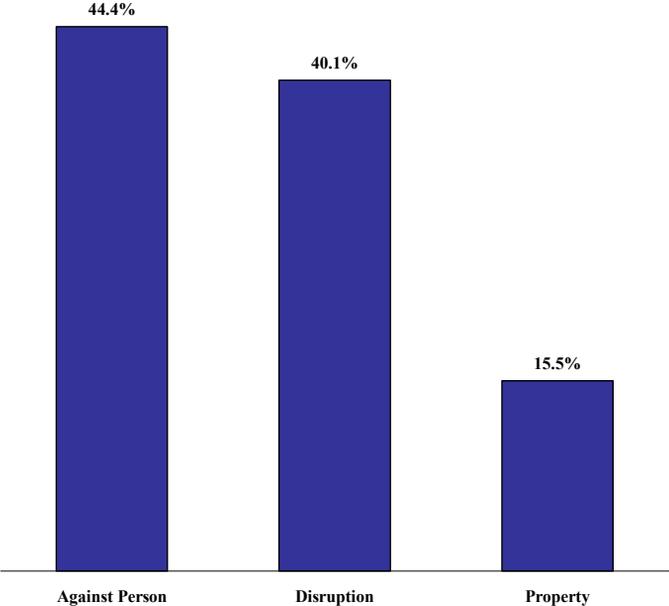
**SCHOOL CRIMES BY OFFENSE CATEGORY
SY 02**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Against Person	5,440	44.4%
Disruption	4,906	40.1%
Property	1,902	15.5%
Total	12,248	100.0%

Note: There were 56 crime incidents classified as other and not included in the three offense categories listed above.

Source: School Crime Incident Report for South Carolina Public Schools 2001 – 02 School Year, South Carolina Department of Education.

**South Carolina School Crime by Offense
Category, SY 02**



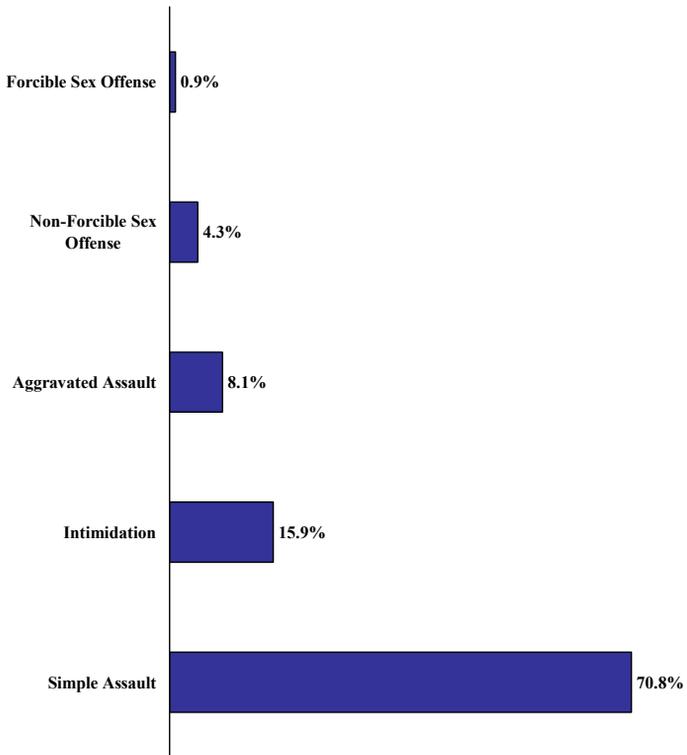
Simple assault accounted for 70.8% of school crimes against persons.

**CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS BY OFFENSE
SY 02**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Simple Assault	3,851	70.8%
Intimidation	867	15.9%
Aggravated Assault	441	8.1%
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	231	4.3%
Forcible Sex Offense	48	0.9%
Homicide	2	<0.1%
Total	5,440	100.0%

Source: School Crime Incident Report for South Carolina Public Schools 2001 – 02 School Year, South Carolina Department of Education.

Crimes Against Persons in South Carolina Schools, SY 02



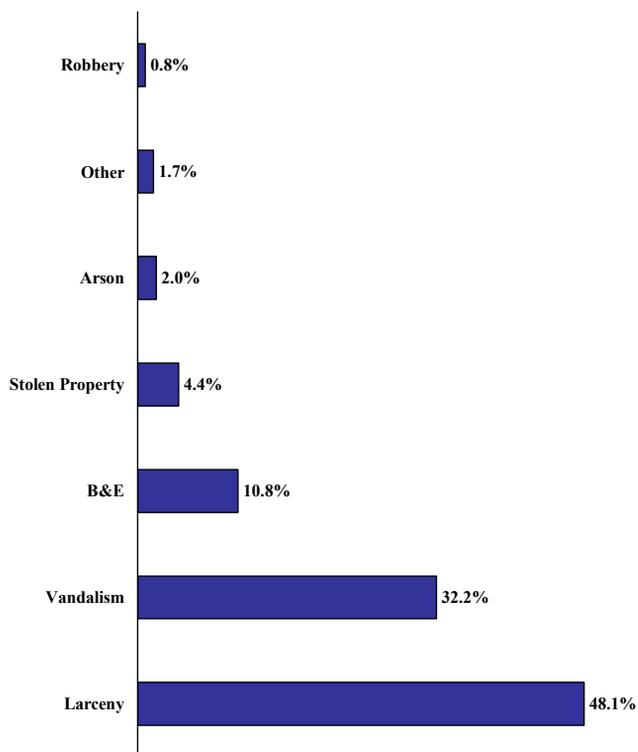
Larceny accounted for 48.1% of crimes against property in South Carolina's public schools during SY 02.

**CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY BY OFFENSE
SY 02**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Larceny	915	48.1%
Vandalism	613	32.2%
B&E	206	10.8%
Stolen Property	83	4.4%
Arson	37	2.0%
Other	33	1.7%
Robbery	15	0.8%
Total	1,902	100.0%

Source: School Crime Incident Report for South Carolina Public Schools 2001 – 02 School Year, South Carolina Department of Education.

Crimes Against Property in South Carolina Schools, SY 02



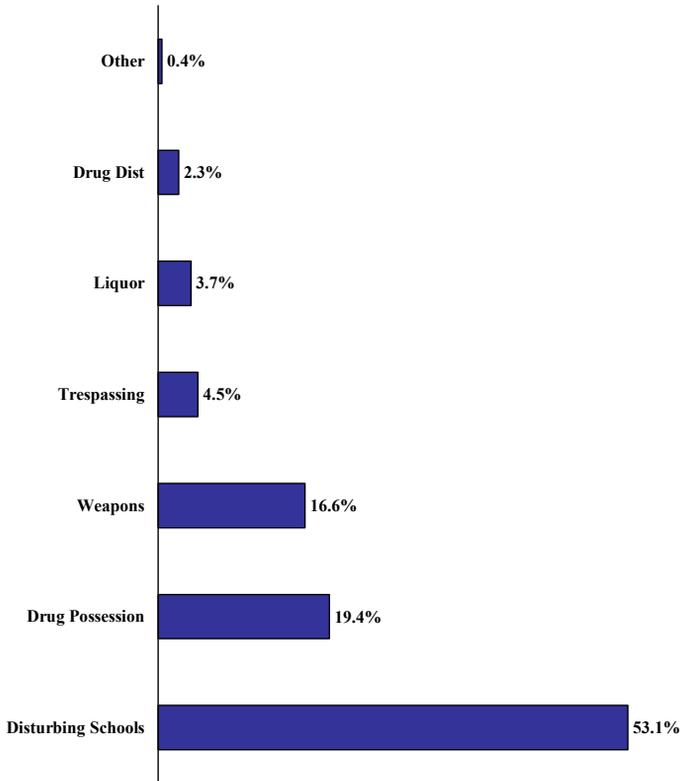
Crimes of disruption involve willfully or unnecessarily interfering with the students or school officials or in any way disturbing school order. Disturbing schools accounted for 53.1% of this offense category during SY 02.

CRIMES OF DISRUPTION BY OFFENSE

Offense	Number	Percentage
Disturbing Schools	2,604	53.1%
Drug Possession	950	19.4%
Weapons	814	16.6%
Trespassing	220	4.5%
Liquor	182	3.7%
Drug Distribution	115	2.3%
Other	21	0.4%
Total	4,906	100.0%

Source: School Crime Incident Report for South Carolina Public Schools 2001 – 02 School Year, South Carolina Department of Education.

Crimes of Disruption in South Carolina Schools, SY 02



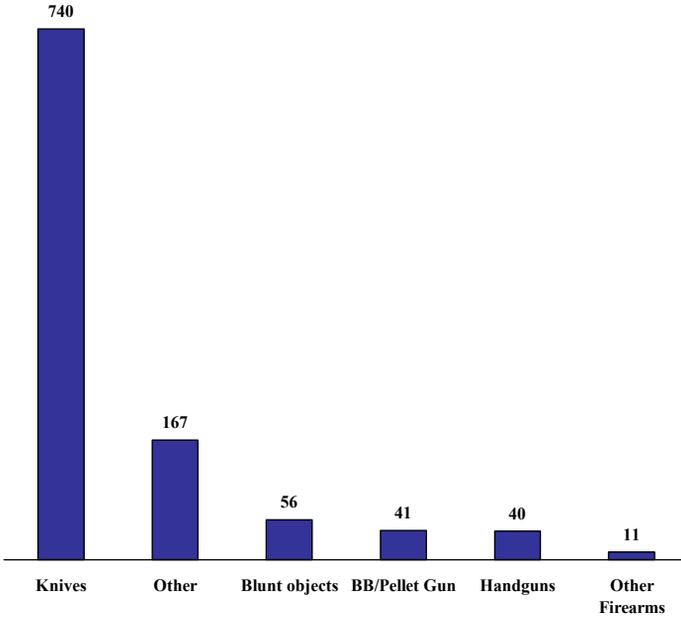
Knives and other sharp objects were the weapons most commonly involved in school crime incidents during SY 02. It is important to note that weapon involvement does not necessarily mean the weapon was used to harm someone.

WEAPONS REPORTED IN SCHOOL CRIMES

Weapon	Number	Percentage
Knives	740	70.1%
Other	167	15.8%
Blunt objects	56	5.3%
BB/Pellet Gun	41	3.9%
Handguns	40	3.8%
Other Firearms	11	1.1%
Total	1,055	100.0%

Note: This table does not include hands and feet as a weapon category.
Source: School Crime Incident Report for South Carolina Public Schools 2001 – 02 School Year, South Carolina Department of Education.

Weapon Involvement in South Carolina School Crimes, SY 02



RESPONSES TO JUVENILE CRIME

The South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) serves as the state's designated juvenile justice agency. The Family Court is the arm of the state's judicial system that disposes of most juvenile cases. DJJ supports the Family Court system by providing intake services, diversion programs, and probation and aftercare supervision. DJJ operates the Reception and Evaluation (R&E) Center as well as all the state's long term correctional facilities. The R&E Center temporarily holds juveniles committed by the Family Court between the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings for comprehensive diagnostic testing and treatment recommendations. DJJ also operates programs designed to serve as non-institutional alternatives.

Disturbing schools was the most frequently reported offense among juvenile cases referred to solicitors in FY 02.

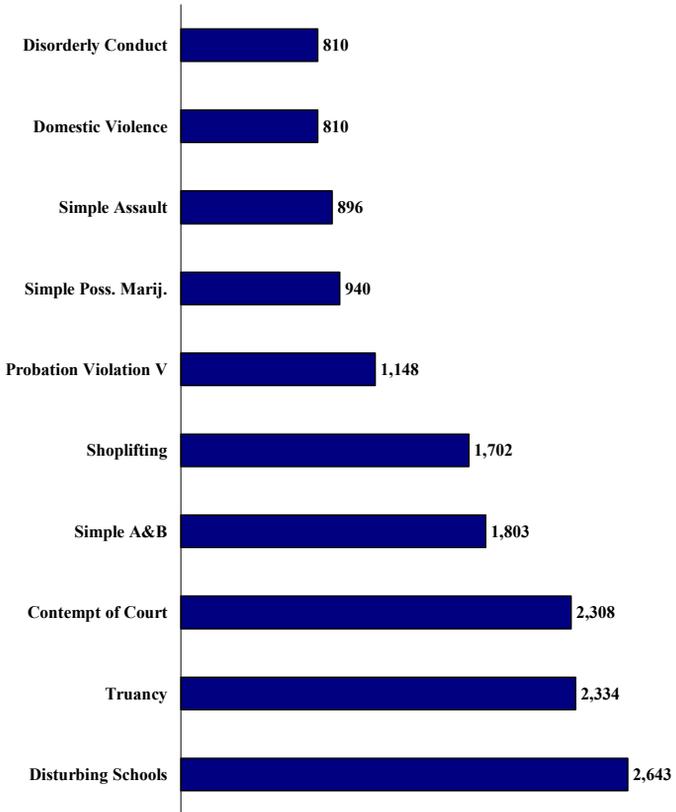
**TEN MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES FOR
JUVENILE REFFERALS
FY 02**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Disturbing Schools	2,643	9.3%
Truancy	2,334	8.2%
Contempt of Court	2,308	8.1%
Simple A&B	1,803	6.3%
Shoplifting	1,702	6.0%
Probation Violation V	1,148	4.0%
Simple Poss. Marijuana	940	3.3%
Simple Assault	896	3.1%
Domestic Violence	810	2.8%
Disorderly Conduct	810	2.8%
All other offenses	13,156	46.1%
Total Offenses	28,550	100.0%

Notes: Probation Violation V refers to probation violations in cases where the original offense was a minor, misdemeanor level crime. The total includes all offenses, not just the ten most frequent as presented here.

Source: South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report FY 2001-02.

Top Ten Juvenile Offenses Reported to Solicitors FY 02



South Carolina's delinquency rate in FY 02 was 70.9 per 1,000 children. Horry and Marlboro had the highest delinquency rate with 126.7 per 1,000.

**COUNTIES BY DELINQUENCY REFERRAL
RATES:
THE TEN HIGHEST FY 02**

County	Rate per 1,000
Horry	126.7
Marlboro	126.7
Allendale	122.5
Lancaster	119.5
Union	112.1
Orangeburg	112.0
Darlington	101.3
Charleston	98.9
Georgetown	94.6
Cherokee	91.7

Notes: Rate is expressed in terms of number of children per 1,000, ages 10 – 16.
Source: South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report FY. 2001-02.

**Juvenile Delinquency Processing Rate per 1,000 by
County, FY 02**

Abbeville	45.9	Greenwood	78.9
Aiken	65.0	Hampton	37.2
Allendale	122.5	Horry	126.7
Anderson	63.7	Jasper	68.5
Bamberg	58.8	Kershaw	50.7
Barnwell	47.1	Lancaster	119.5
Beaufort	52.0	Laurens	49.2
Berkeley	87.6	Lee	32.0
Calhoun	45.7	Lexington	78.8
Charleston	98.9	McCormick	60.7
Cherokee	91.7	Marion	126.7
Chester	41.9	Marlboro	84.9
Chesterfield	58.2	Newberry	55.7
Clarendon	50.4	Oconee	35.5
Colleton	89.1	Orangeburg	112.0
Darlington	101.3	Pickens	66.2
Dillon	71.4	Richland	42.7
Dorchester	51.4	Saluda	53.2
Edgefield	47.7	Spartanburg	51.5
Fairfield	25.2	Sumter	39.0
Florence	70.9	Union	112.1
Georgetown	94.6	Williamsburg	33.1
Greenville	65.5	York	81.5

Source: South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report FY 2001-02.

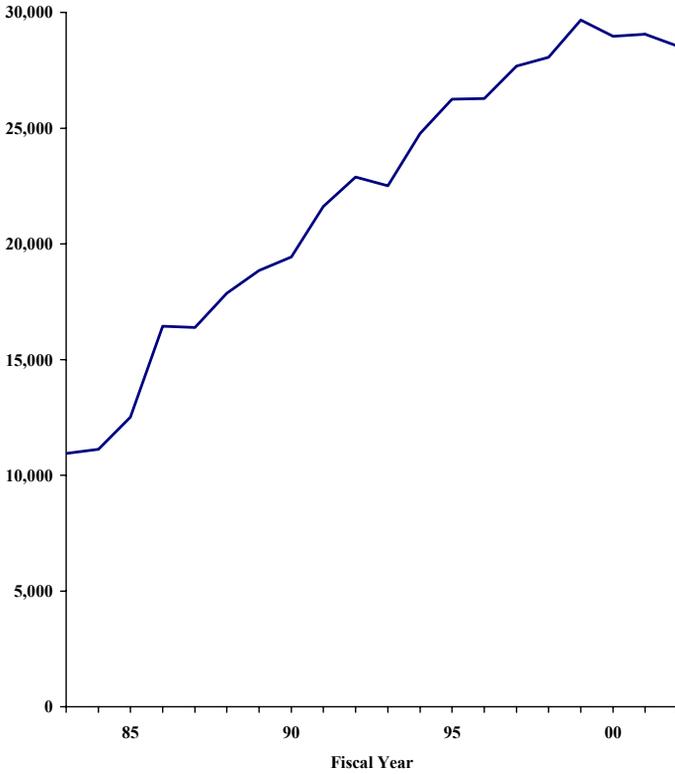
A total of 28,550 juvenile cases were referred to South Carolina solicitors in FY 02, representing a 1.8% decrease from FY 01.

REFERRALS TO THE SOLICITOR

Fiscal Year	Cases Referred	Change From Prior Year
1983	10,948	
1984	11,127	+16.4%
1985	12,507	+12.4%
1986	16,436	+31.4%
1987	16,382	-0.3%
1988	17,856	+9.0%
1989	18,821	+5.4%
1990	19,435	+3.3%
1991	21,608	+11.2%
1992	22,883	+5.9%
1993	22,505	-1.7%
1994	24,767	+10.1%
1995	26,246	+6.0%
1996	26,276	+0.1%
1997	27,690	+5.4%
1998	28,057	+1.3%
1999	29,670	+5.7%
2000	28,969	-2.4%
2001	29,062	+0.3%
2002	28,550	-1.8%

Sources: South Carolina Department of Youth Services Annual Statistical Reports, South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Reports.

Juvenile Cases Referred to South Carolina Solicitors



Probation was the most common disposition in South Carolina's family courts during FY 02, 58% of juvenile cases resulted in probation supervision.

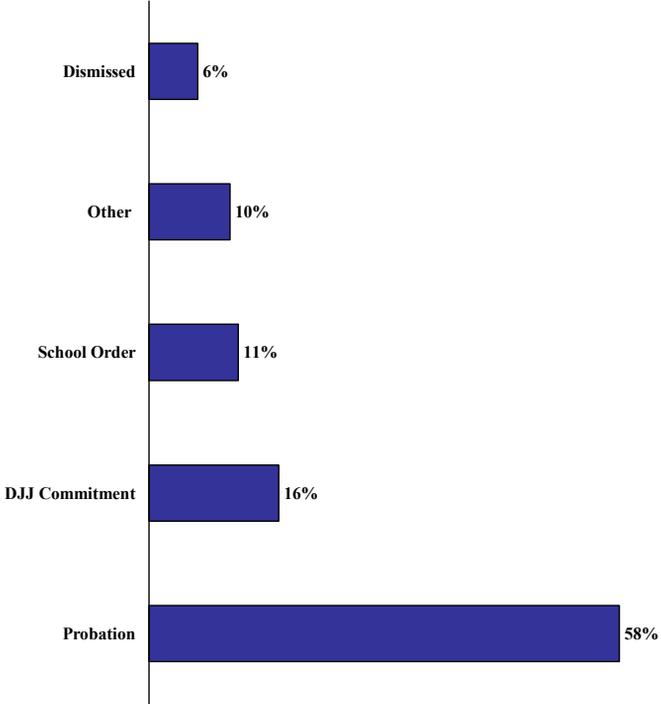
**JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN FAMILY COURT
FY 02**

Disposition	Percentage
Probation	58%
DJJ Commitment	16%
School Order	11%
Other	10%
Dismissed	6%

Note: The total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Source: South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report FY 2001-02.

**Judicial Dispositions in South Carolina
Family Court, FY 02**



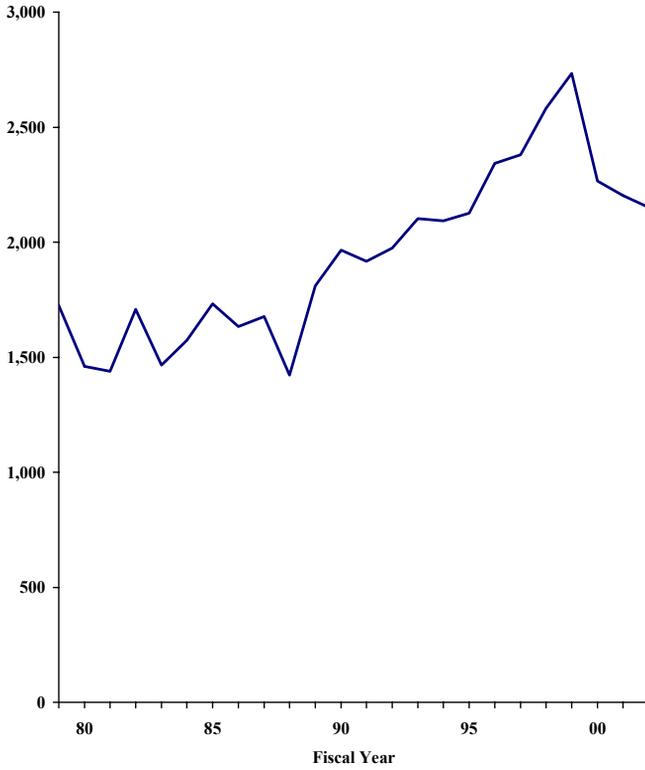
The number of admissions to the DJJ Reception and Evaluation Center decreased 2.3% from FY 01 to FY 02.

**RECEPTION & EVALUATION CENTER
ADMISSIONS**

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Change From Prior Year
1979	1,725	
1980	1,460	-15.4%
1981	1,439	+1.4%
1982	1,709	+18.8%
1983	1,466	-14.2%
1984	1,573	+7.3%
1985	1,733	+10.2%
1986	1,633	-5.8%
1987	1,677	+2.7%
1988	1,422	-15.2%
1989	1,810	+27.3%
1990	1,966	+8.6%
1991	1,918	-2.4%
1992	1,974	+2.9%
1993	2,103	+6.5%
1994	2,093	-0.5%
1995	2,126	+1.6%
1996	2,343	+10.2%
1997	2,380	+1.6%
1998	2,582	+8.5%
1999	2,734	+5.9%
2000	2,266	-17.1%
2001	2,203	-2.8%
2002	2,152	-2.3%

Sources: South Carolina Department of Youth Services Annual Reports, South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Reports.

Admissions to South Carolina's Juvenile Reception & Evaluation Center



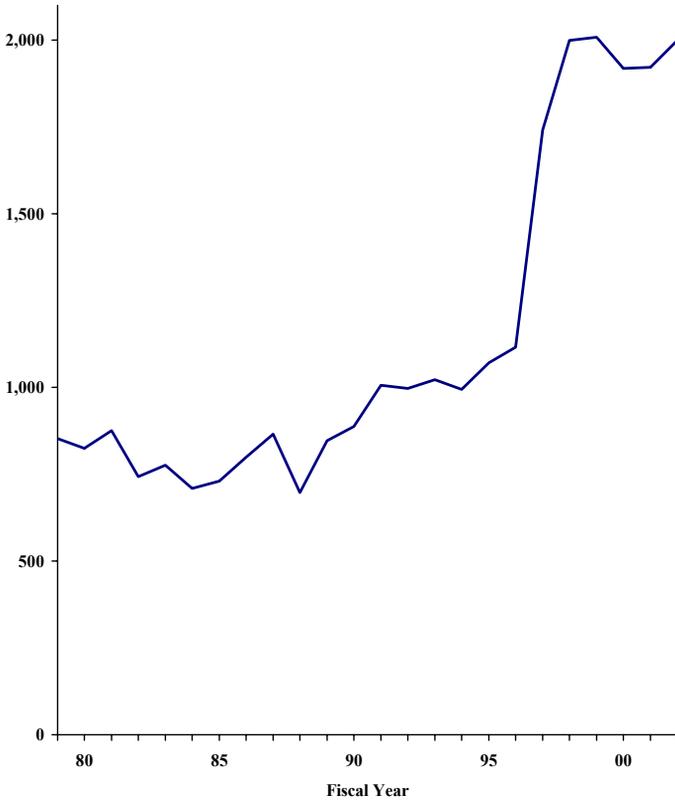
In FY 02, there were 1,999 admissions to DJJ correctional facilities, representing a 4% increase over FY 01.

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Change From Prior Year
1979	853	
1980	825	-3.3%
1981	876	+6.2%
1982	743	-15.2%
1983	776	+4.4%
1984	709	-8.6%
1985	730	+3.0%
1986	799	+9.5%
1987	866	-8.4%
1988	697	-19.5%
1989	847	+21.5%
1990	888	+4.8%
1991	1,006	+13.3%
1992	997	-0.9%
1993	1,022	+2.5%
1994	994	-2.7%
1995	1,071	+7.7%
1996	1,116	+4.2%
1997	1,741	+56.0%
1998	1,999	+14.8%
1999	2,008	+0.5%
2000	1,919	-4.4%
2001	1,922	+0.2%
2002	1,999	+4.0%

Sources: South Carolina Department of Youth Services Annual Statistical Reports,
South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Reports.

Admissions to DJJ Institutions



CRIMINAL JUSTICE FISCAL DATA

This section provides information concerning expenditures, appropriations and employment for three levels of government involved in the administration of justice in South Carolina: state, county and municipal. It is important to note that a variety of agencies have as part of their mission, criminal justice related functions, and that parts of the mission of some criminal justice agencies might be considered to be outside the realm of criminal justice. Additionally, federal criminal justice agencies operate in South Carolina, and provide federal funding to state and local units of government for fighting crime and administering justice. This publication does not attempt to capture and define all fiscal data related to every criminal justice function, but does attempt to provide a broad overview of criminal justice spending by presenting financial data relating to those agencies that are primarily involved in administering justice and enforcing the law. The most recent data available for state appropriations cover FY 03 - 04. The most recent data available for county and municipal expenditures cover FY 00 - 01.

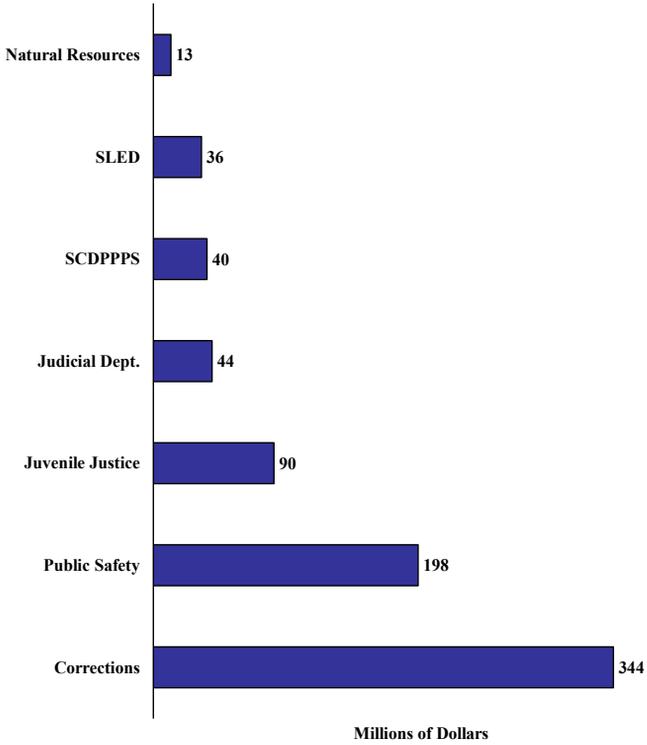
The Department of Corrections had the largest appropriation among the state's criminal justice agencies for FY 04.

**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
FY 04**

Agency	Appropriations
Corrections	344
Public Safety	198
Juvenile Justice	90
Judicial	44
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	40
SLED	36
Natural Resources - Law Enforcement	13

Notes: Appropriations represent millions of dollars, rounded to the nearest million.
Department of Natural Resources only includes appropriations for law enforcement.
It is also important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts that occur during the fiscal year.
Source: 2003 Appropriations Act.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations FY 04



Appropriations for state criminal justice agencies decreased 2.1% from FY 03 to FY 04.

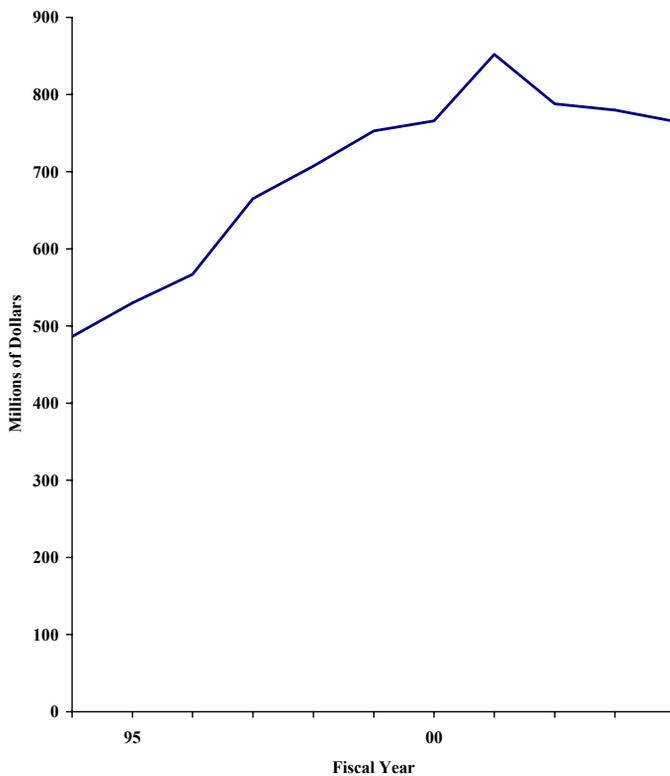
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Change From Prior Year
1994	\$485,606,282	
1995	\$530,433,777	+9.2%
1996	\$567,018,397	+6.9%
1997	\$665,272,951	+17.3%
1998	\$707,261,493	+6.3%
1999	\$753,113,257	+6.5%
2000	\$766,033,859	+1.7%
2001	\$851,871,658	+11.2%
2002	\$787,697,965	-7.5%
2003	\$780,943,626	-0.9%
2004	\$764,515,112	-2.1%

Notes: This includes appropriations for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, SLED, the Judicial Department and the law enforcement appropriations for the Department of Natural Resources. It is important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts that occurred during the fiscal year.

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2003.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations



The Department of Corrections had the largest authorized work force among criminal justice agencies for FY 04, with 7,493 positions.

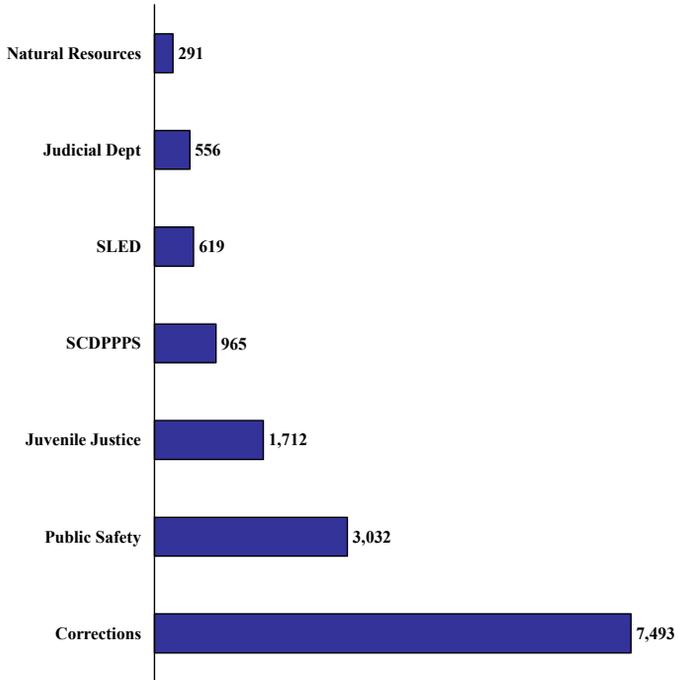
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT
FY 04**

Agency	Positions
Corrections	7,493
Public Safety	3,032
Juvenile Justice	1,712
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	965
SLED	619
Judicial Department	556
Natural Resources – Law Enforcement	291

Note: Full time equivalent positions are rounded to the nearest whole number. Department of Natural Resources full time equivalent positions include only law enforcement positions. It is important to note that all authorized positions are not necessarily filled.

Source: 2003 Appropriations Act.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies, FY 04



From FY 94 to FY 04, the authorized number of positions for state criminal justice agencies has increased 30.3%. From FY 03 to FY 04 the number of positions decreased less than 1%.

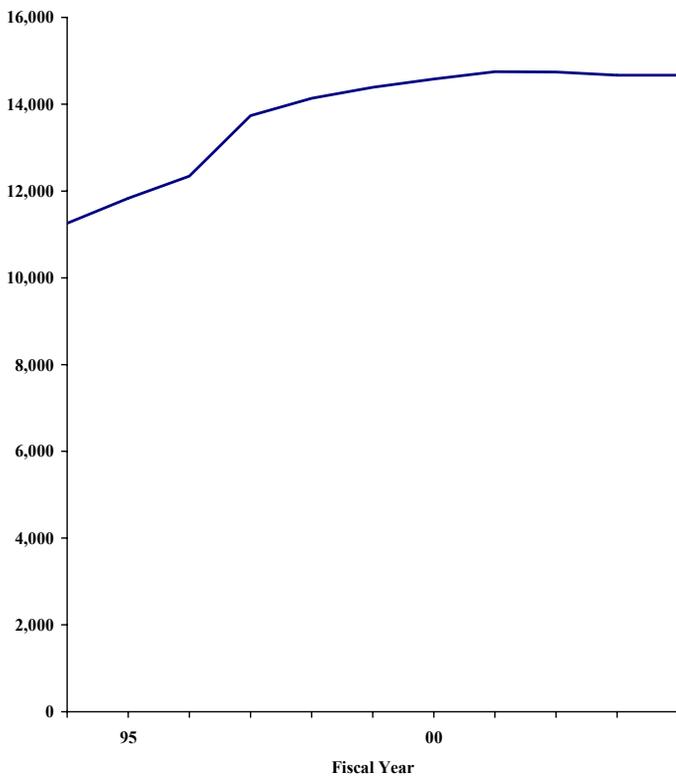
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT

Fiscal Year	Positions	Change From Prior Year
1994	11,253	
1995	11,832	+5.1%
1996	12,343	+3.5%
1997	13,739	+11.3%
1998	14,137	+2.9%
1999	14,391	+1.8%
2000	14,578	+1.3%
2001	14,750	+1.2%
2002	14,737	-0.1%
2003	14,673	-0.4%
2004	14,668	<-0.1%

Note: This includes authorized positions for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, SLED, the Judicial Department, and law enforcement positions within the Department of Natural Resources. As previously noted, not all authorized positions are necessarily filled.

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2003.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies



Both county and municipal governments spent more on law enforcement than any other criminal justice function.

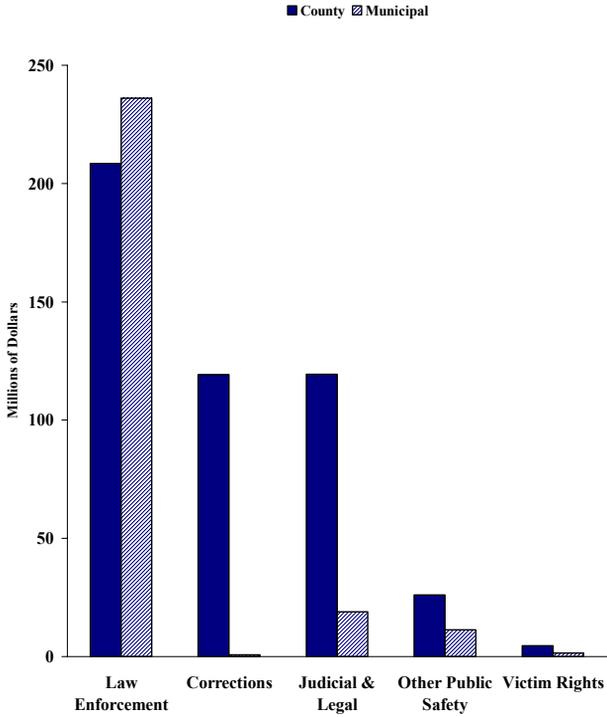
**LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: FY 01**

Function	County	Municipal
Corrections	119.2	0.8
Judicial & Legal	119.4	18.3
Law Enforcement	208.5	236.1
Other Public Safety	26.0	11.2
Victim Rights	4.6	1.4
Total	477.5	267.8

Note: Expenditures represent millions of dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars. Column sums may not total due to rounding.

Sources: Annual County Financial Report, FY 2000-01, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control Board. Annual Municipal Financial Report, FY 2000-01, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control Board.

County and Municipal Criminal Justice Expenditures, FY 01



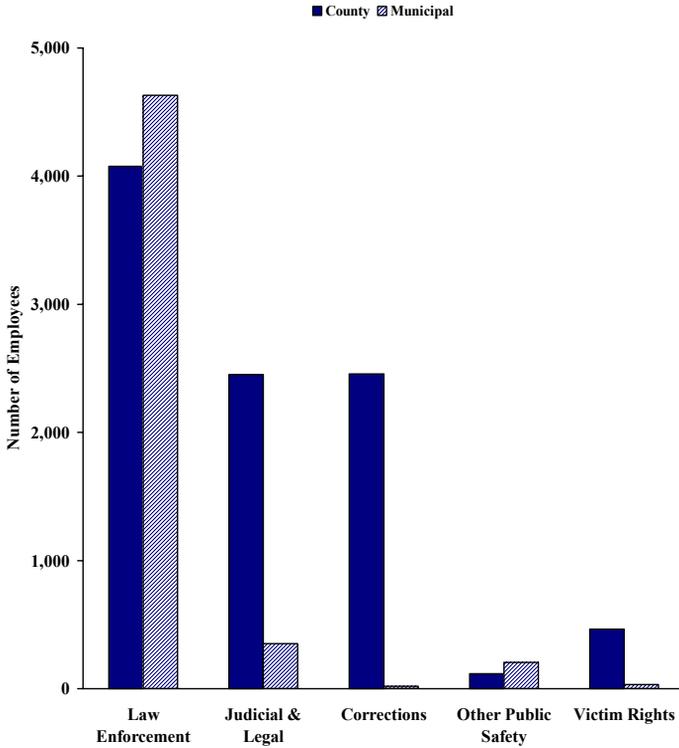
Law enforcement is the largest area of criminal justice employment for both county and municipal governments.

**LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT IN
SOUTH CAROLINA: FY 01**

Function	County	Municipal
Judicial & Legal	2,451	352
Corrections	2,456	19
Law Enforcement	4,076	4,629
Other Public Safety	464	205
Victim Rights	115	32
Total	9,560	5,237

Note: Number of employees is rounded to the nearest whole number (part time employees are often represented as fractions of an employee).
Sources: Annual County Financial Report, FY 2000-01, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control board. Annual Municipal Financial Report, FY 2000-01, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control Board.

County and Municipal Criminal Justice Employment, FY 01



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