

South Carolina
Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Trends 2005

Prepared by:

South Carolina Department of Public Safety

Office of Justice Programs

Statistical Analysis Center

Editor: Rob McManus

This publication was partially funded with \$4,750 from Federal Grant Number 2005-BJ-CX-K015 from the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Points of view or opinions stated are those of the principal researcher and do not necessarily represent the opinion or official position of the United States Department of Justice.

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INTRODUCTION

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2005 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 - 2004 or the fiscal years ending in 1975 - 2004. Fiscal years are referred to by the abbreviation FY followed by the last two digits of the year in which the fiscal year ended. Other time frames are specifically noted. The sum of total percent columns may not always 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:

**South Carolina Department of Public Safety
Office of Justice Programs
Statistical Analysis Center
PO Box 1993
Blythewood, South Carolina 29016
(803) 896-8717
robertmcmanus@scdps.net**

Alternatively, this report can be accessed at the South Carolina Department of Public Safety's website for the Office of Justice Programs 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 2003 to 2004. From 1975 to 2004, the crime index rate increased 20.7%.

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

ANNUAL SUMMARY

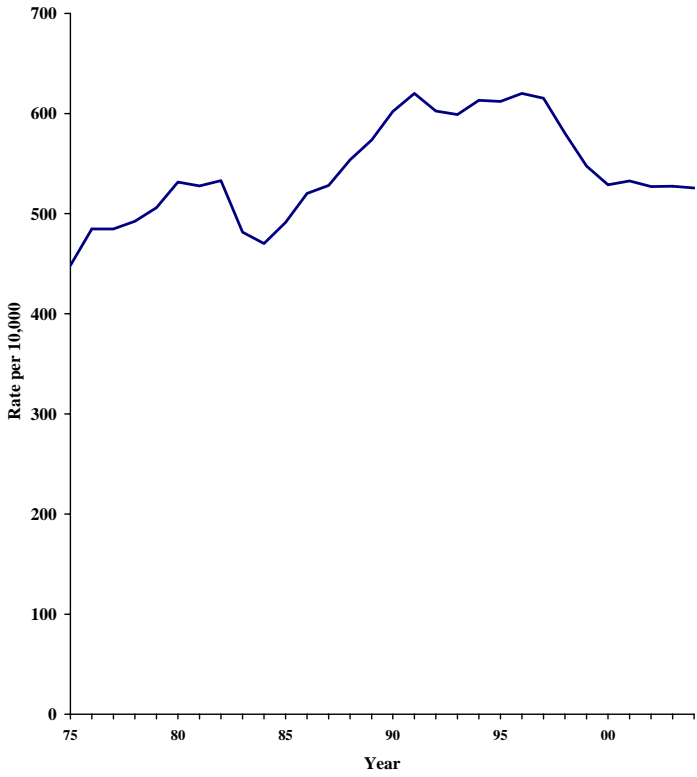
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	218,104	527.33
2004	219,582	525.69
% Change	+0.7%	-0.3%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	126,335	435.64
2004	219,582	525.69
% Change	+73.8%	+20.7%

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

South Carolina Crime Index Rate



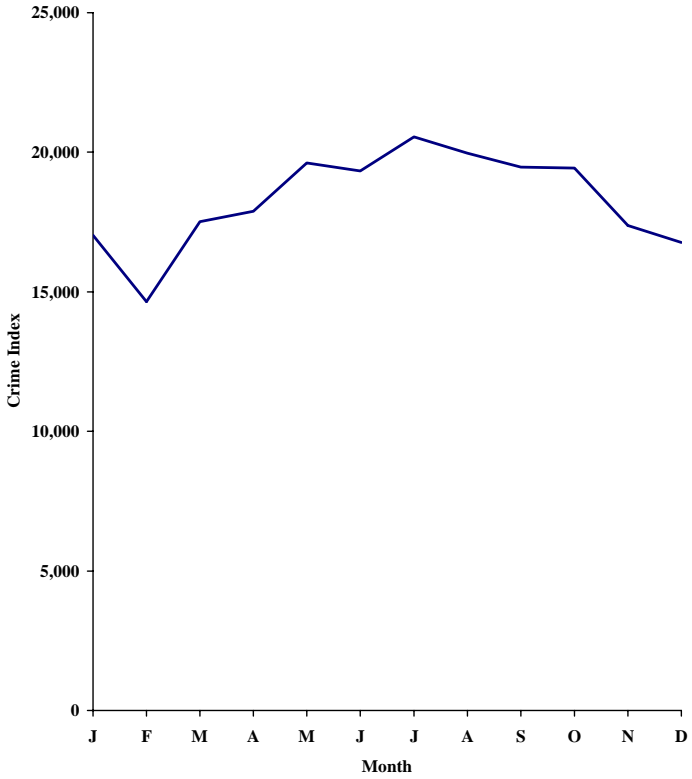
July had the highest reported crime index in South Carolina during 2004, while February had the lowest.

CRIME INDEX BY MONTH

Month	Number	Percentage
January	17,024	7.8%
February	14,646	6.7%
March	17,512	8.0%
April	17,883	8.1%
May	19,613	8.9%
June	19,338	8.8%
July	20,550	9.4%
August	19,963	9.1%
September	19,468	8.9%
October	19,436	8.9%
November	17,377	7.9%
December	16,772	7.6%

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

South Carolina Crime Index by Month, 2004



South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 2.5% from 2003 to 2004. Since 1975 the violent crime rate has increased 58.6%.

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

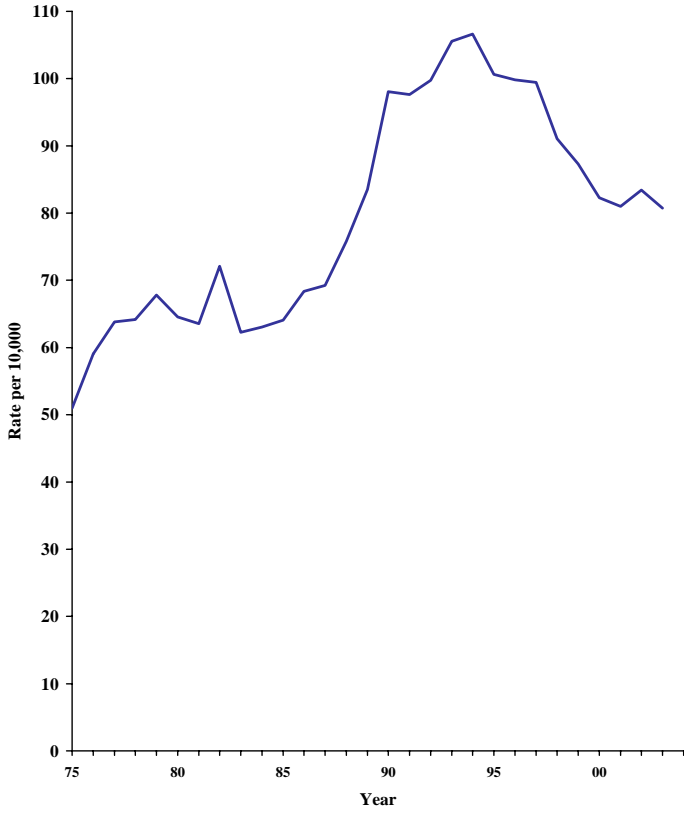
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	33,396	80.74
2004	32,889	78.74
% Change	-1.5%	-2.5%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	14,372	49.64
2004	32,889	78.74
% Change	+128.8%	+58.6%

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Rate



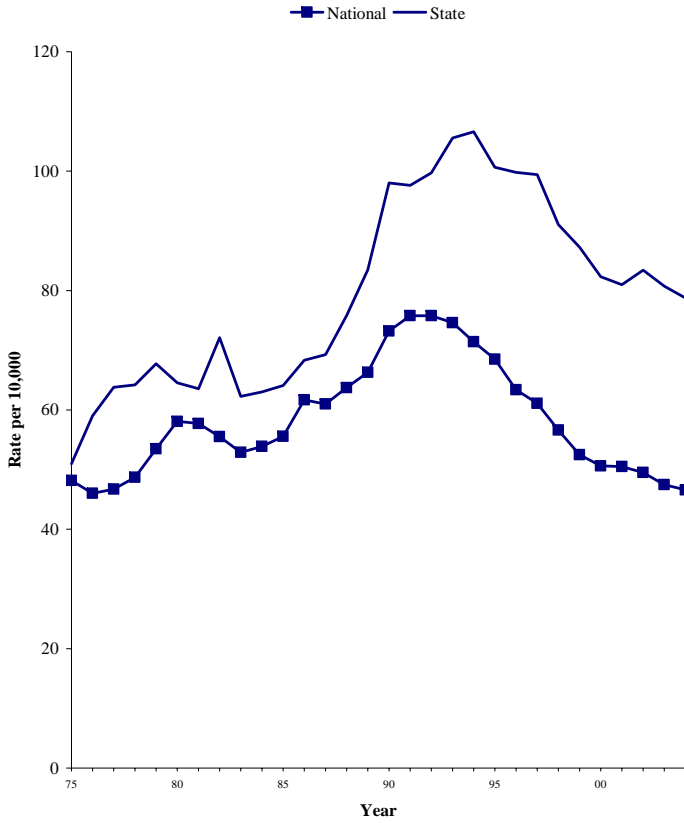
South Carolina's violent crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

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	83.4	49.5
2003	80.7	47.5
2004	78.7	46.6

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 5.5% from 2003 to 2004. The murder rate decreased 52.4% from 1975 through 2004.

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

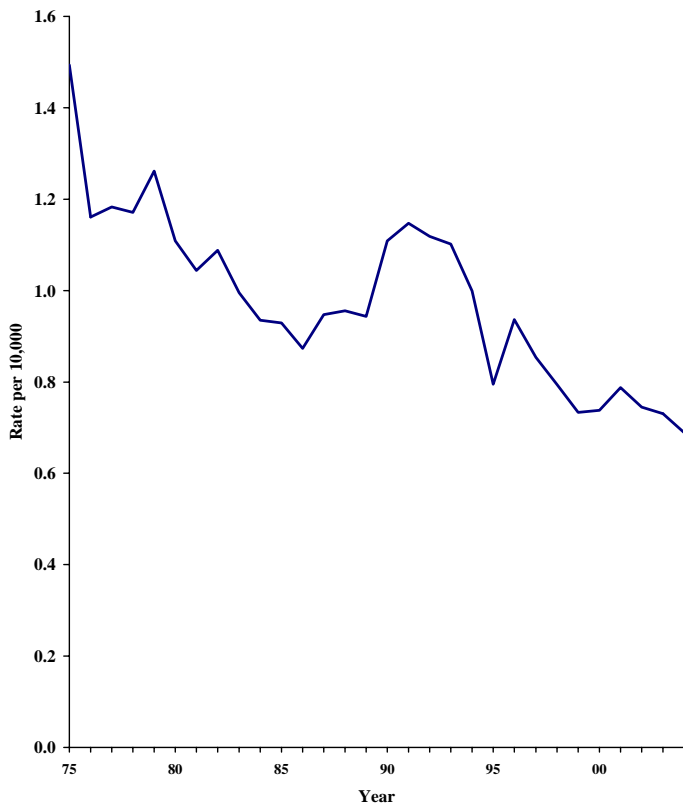
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	302	0.73
2004	288	0.69
% Change	-4.6%	-5.5%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

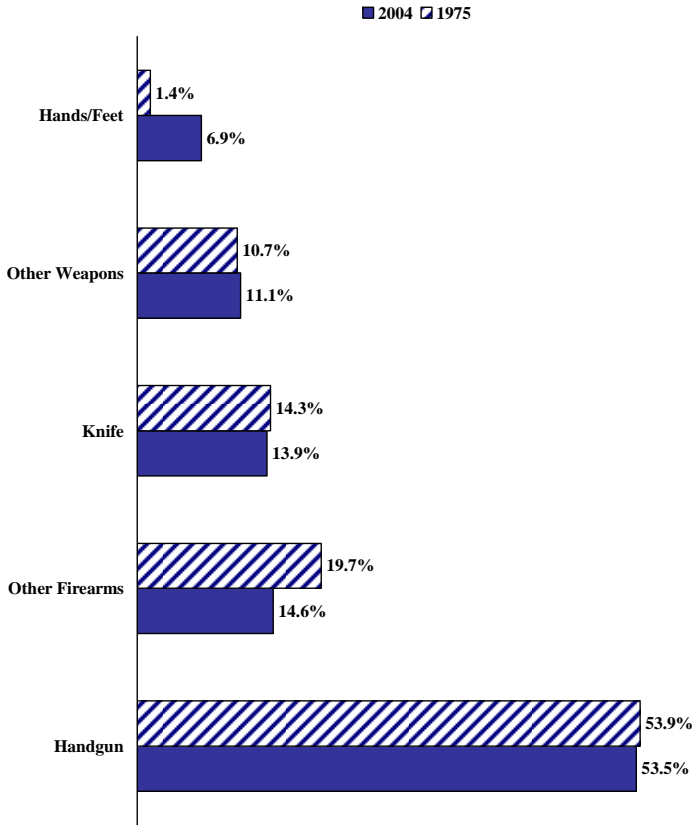
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	421	1.45
2004	288	0.69
% Change	-31.6%	-52.4%

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

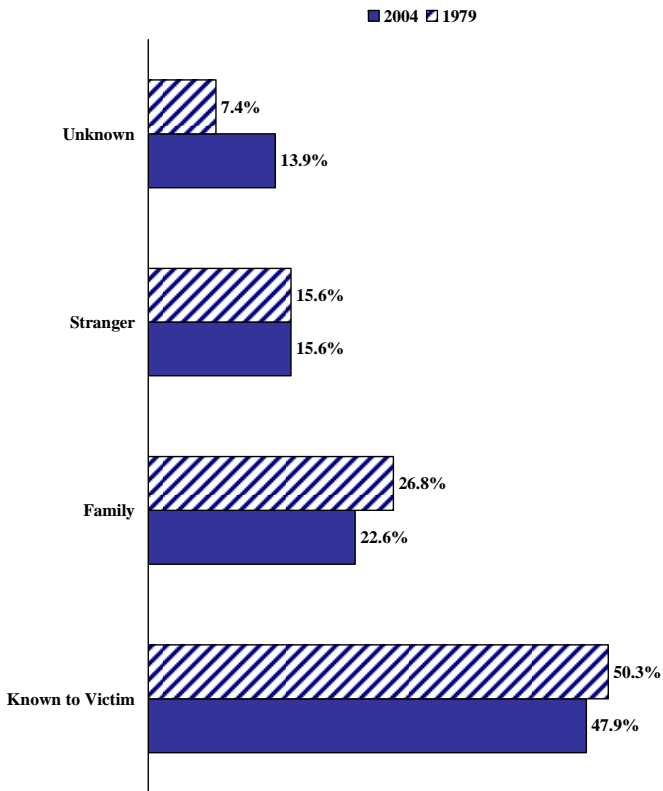
South Carolina Murder Rate



South Carolina Murder Weapons



Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



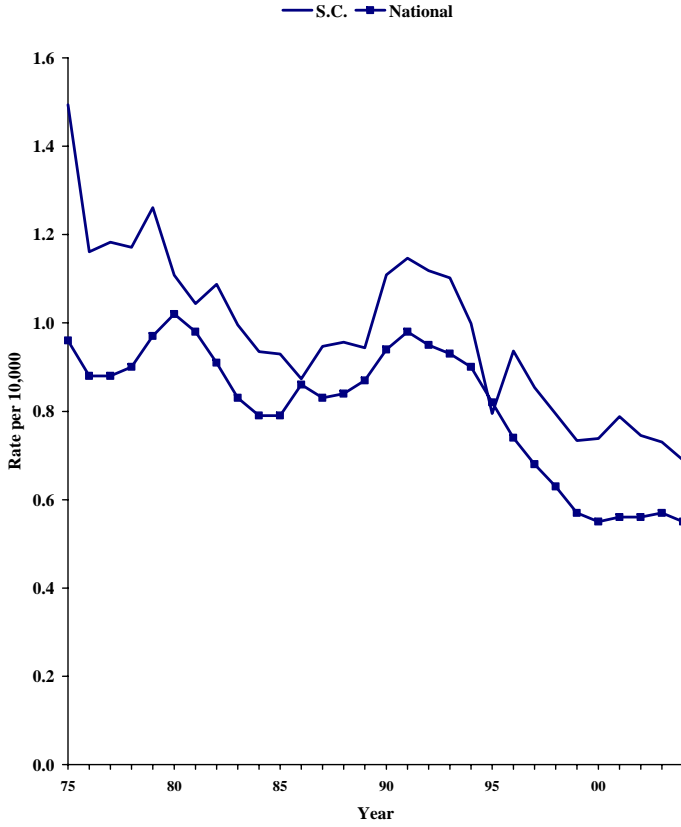
South Carolina's murder rate has exceeded the national murder rate every year since 1996.

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	.75	.56
2003	.73	.57
2004	.69	.55

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 decreased 11.2% from 2003 to 2004. From 1975 to 2004, the rape rate increased 60.9%.

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.

RAPE

ANNUAL SUMMARY

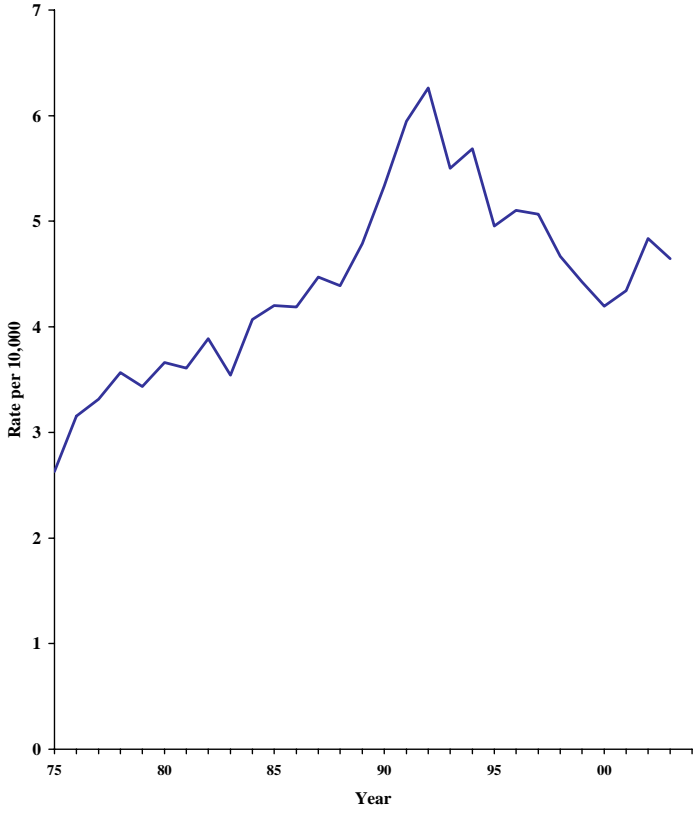
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	1,921	4.64
2004	1,720	4.12
% Change	-10.5%	-11.2%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

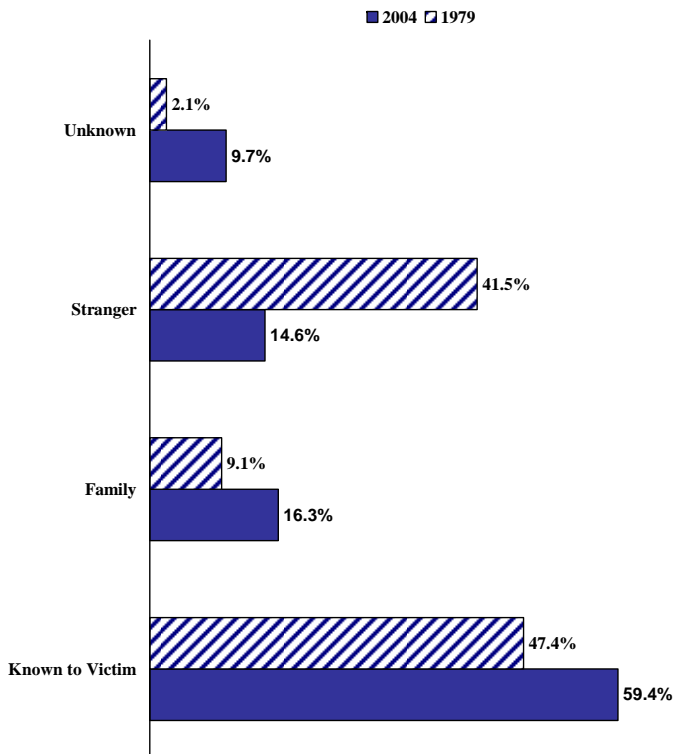
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	741	2.56
2004	1,720	4.12
% Change	+132.1%	+60.9%

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

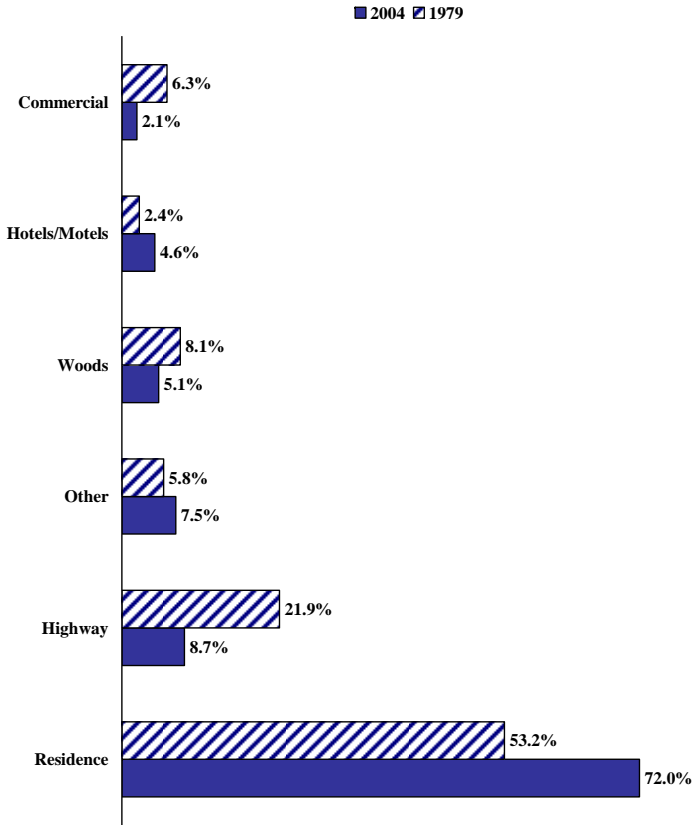
South Carolina Rape Rate



Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Rape Victims by Location



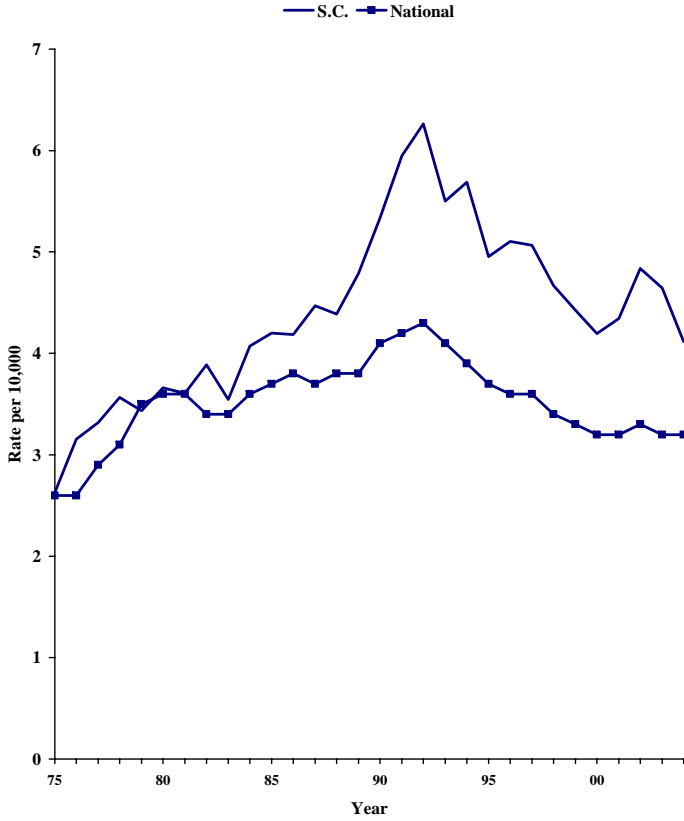
South Carolina's rape rate has exceeded the national rape rate since 1982.

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	4.8	3.3
2003	4.6	3.2
2004	4.1	3.2

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 7% from 2003 to 2004. Since 1975 the robbery rate has increased 22.6%.

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

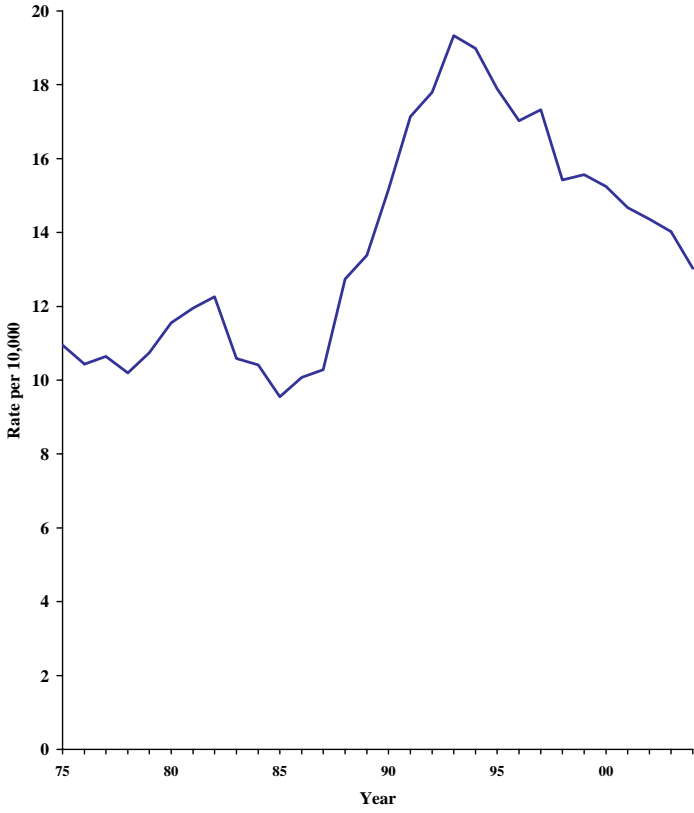
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	5,800	14.02
2004	5,445	13.04
% Change	-6.1%	-7.0%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

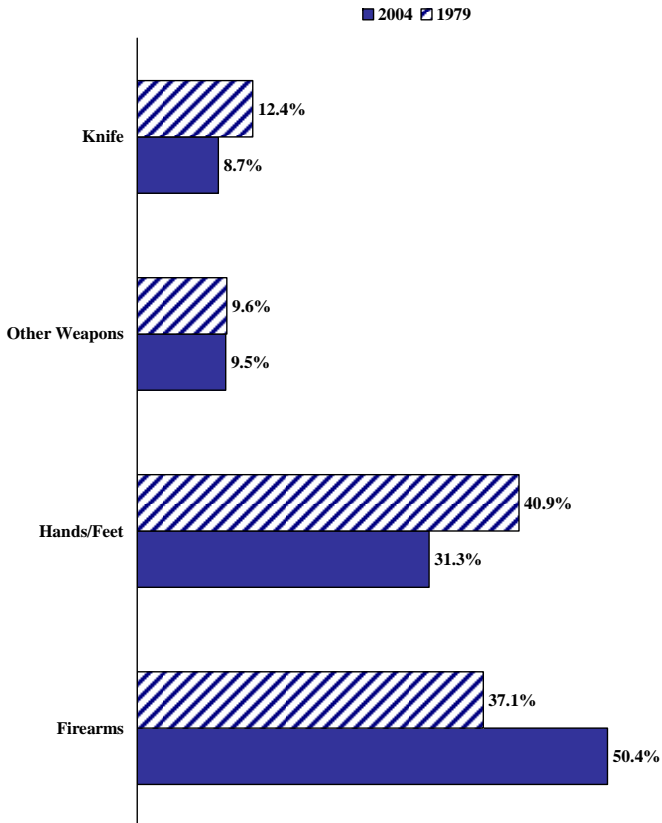
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	3,087	10.64
2004	5,445	13.04
% Change	+76.4%	+22.6%

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

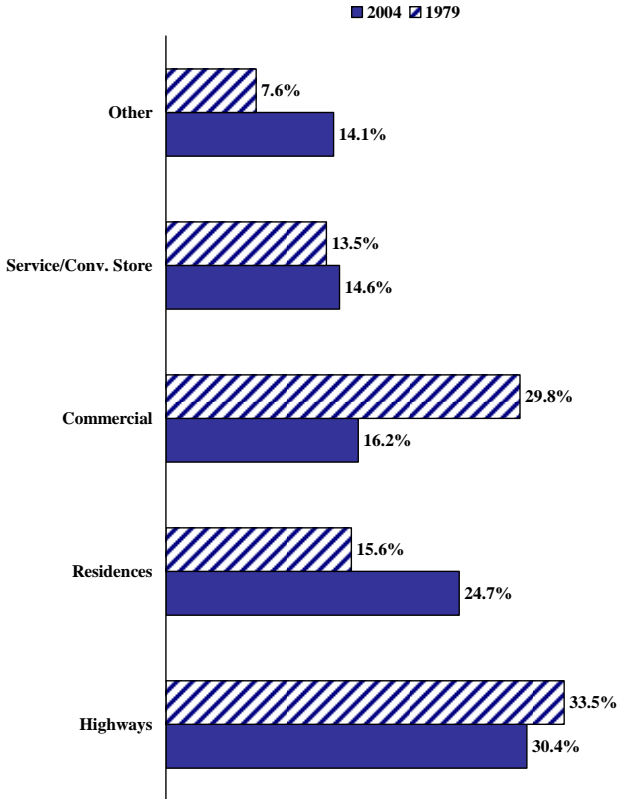
South Carolina Robbery Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Robberies



South Carolina Robberies by Location



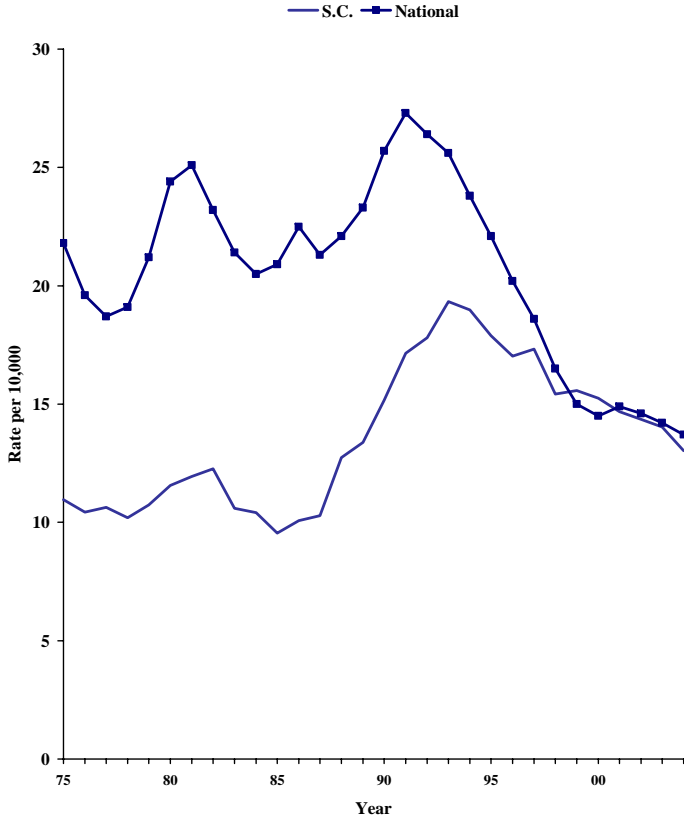
The national robbery rate has exceeded South Carolina's rate each of the past four years.

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
2003	14.0	14.2
2004	13.0	13.7

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 decreased less than 1% from 2003 to 2004. The aggravated assault rate has increased 74.4% from 1975 to 2004.

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

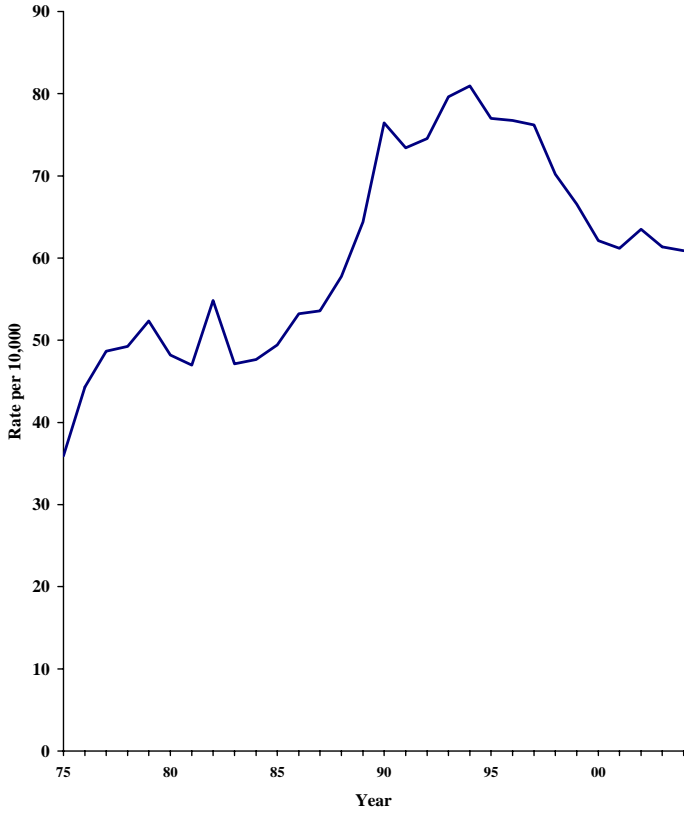
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	25,373	61.35
2004	25,436	60.90
% Change	+0.2%	-0.7%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

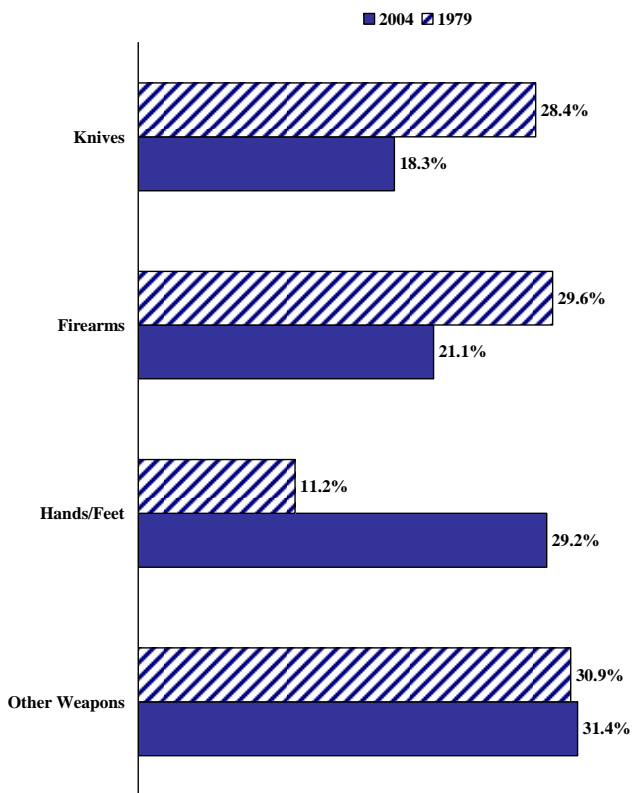
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	10,123	34.91
2004	25,436	60.90
% Change	+151.3%	+74.4%

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

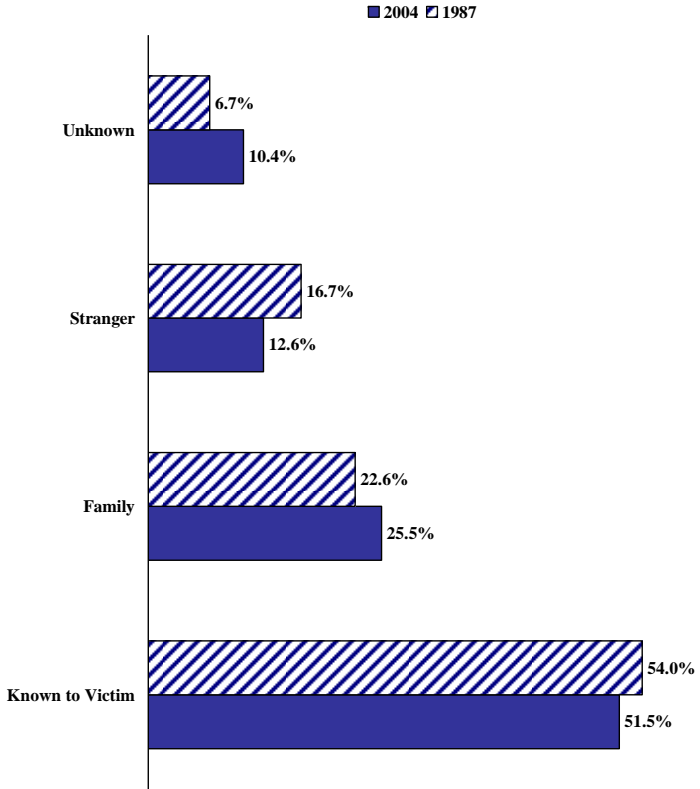
South Carolina Aggravated Assault Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



Relationship of Victims to Offenders in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



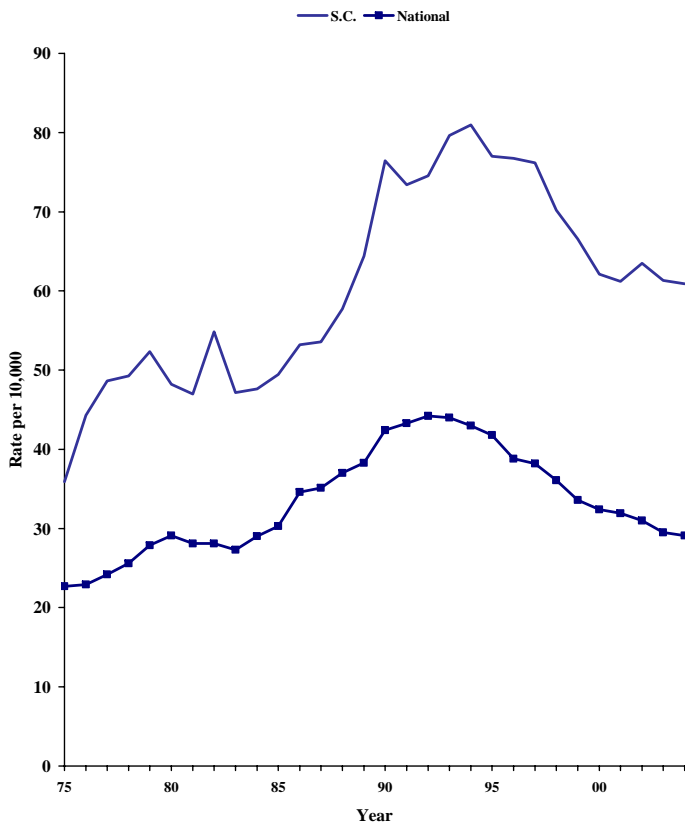
South Carolina's aggravated assault rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

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	63.5	31.0
2003	61.4	29.5
2004	60.9	29.1

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 increased less than 1% from 2003 to 2004. From 1975 to 2004, 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

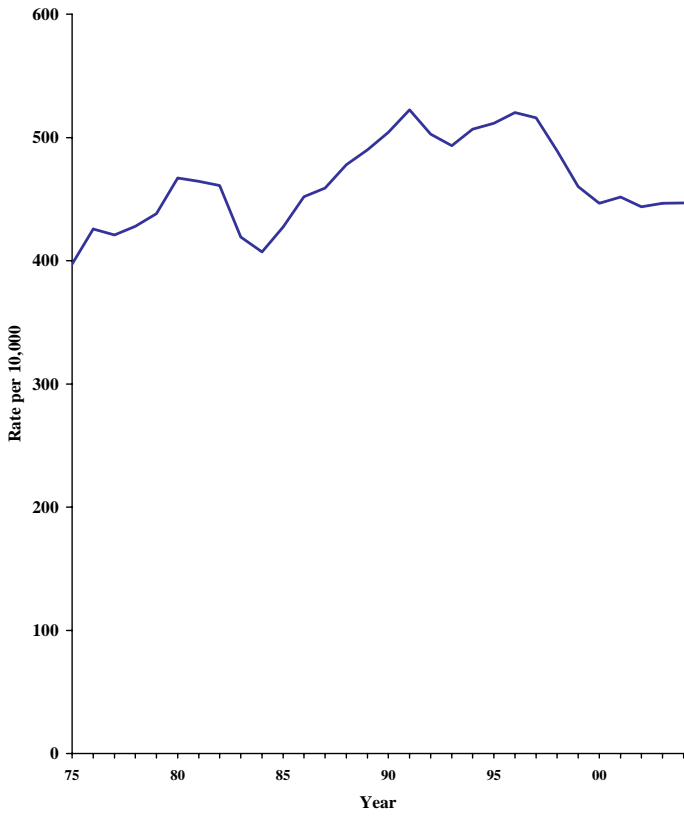
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	184,708	446.59
2004	186,693	446.95
% Change	+1.1%	+0.1%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	111,963	386.08
2004	186,693	446.95
% Change	+66.7%	+15.8%

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

South Carolina Property Crime Rate



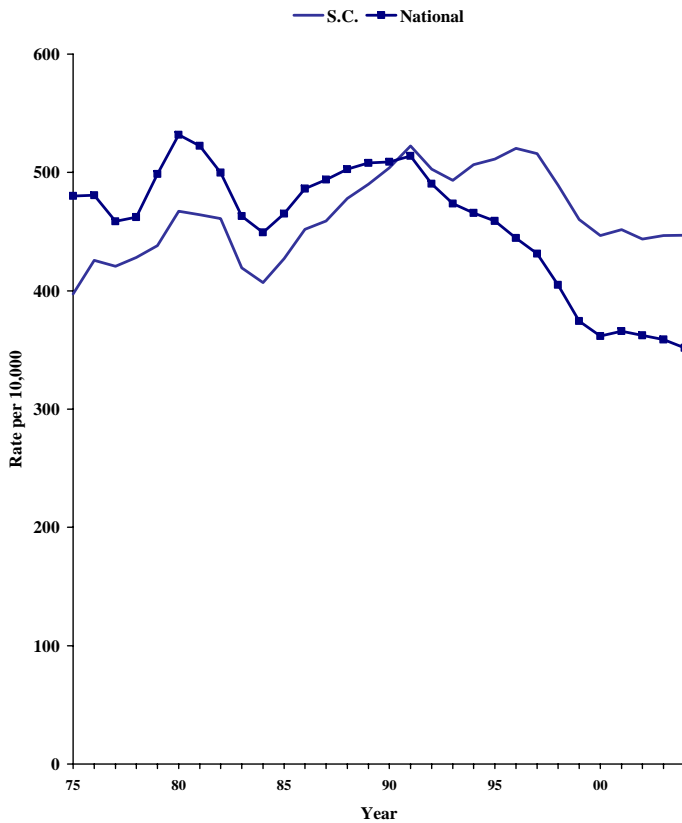
The state's property crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1991.

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	443.7	362.4
2003	446.6	358.8
2004	447.0	351.7

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 decreased 2.1% from 2003 to 2004. Since 1975, the breaking or entering rate has decreased 36.9%.

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

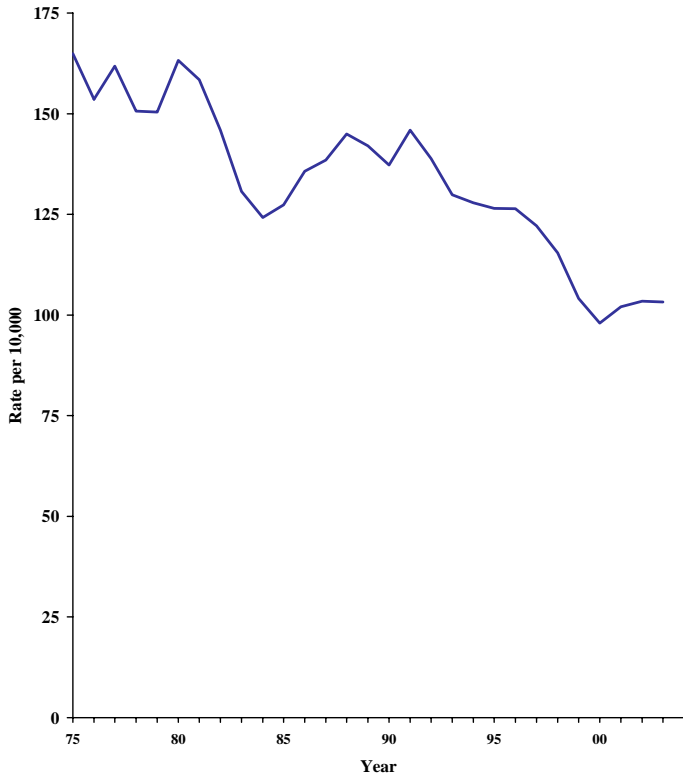
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	42,710	103.26
2004	42,225	101.09
% Change	-1.1%	-2.1%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	46,476	160.26
2004	42,225	101.09
% Change	-9.1%	-36.9%

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

South Carolina Breaking or Entering Rates



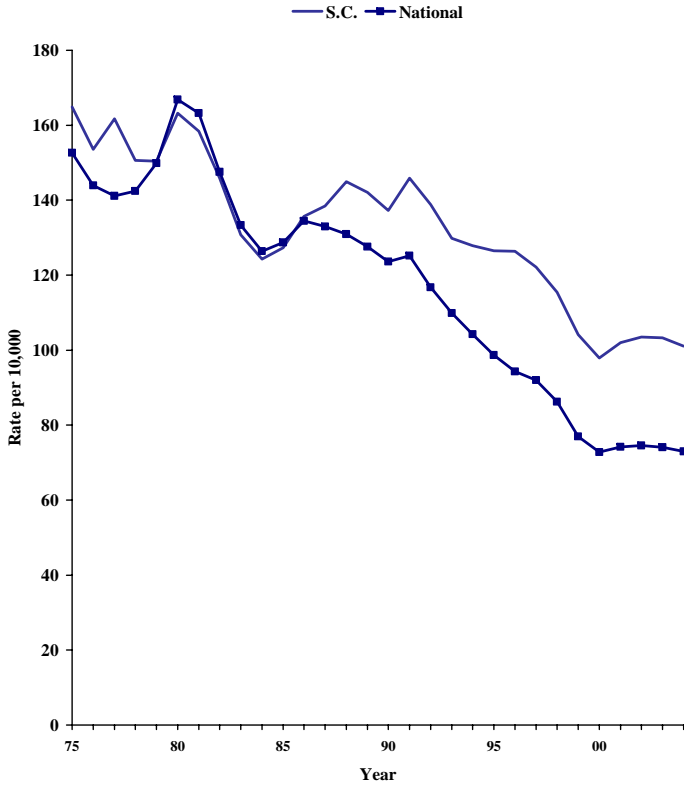
South Carolina's breaking or entering rate has exceeded the national rate since 1986.

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	103.5	74.6
2003	103.3	74.1
2004	101.1	73.0

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 increased less than 1% from 2003 to 2004. Since 1975, the larceny rate has increased 53.2%.

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

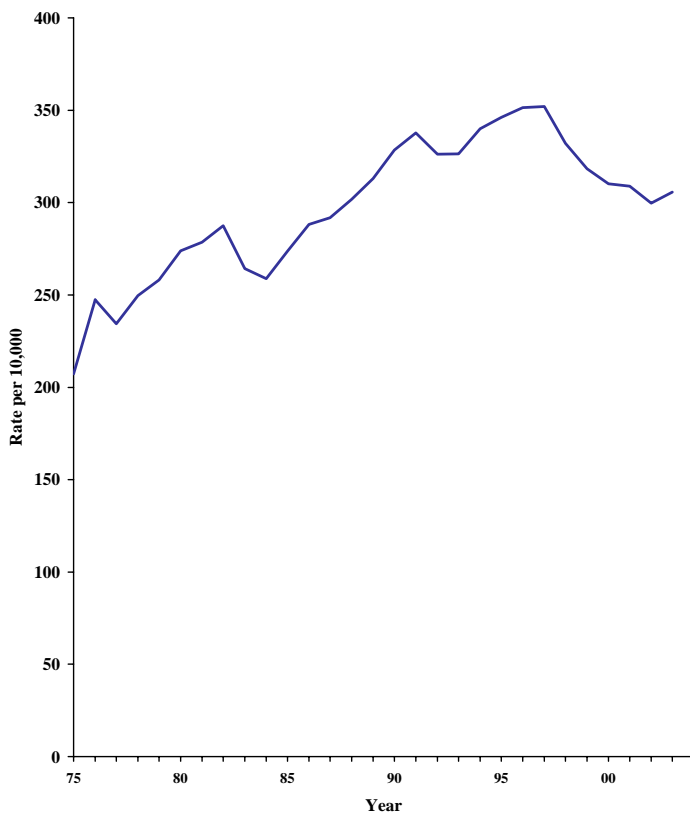
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	126,446	305.72
2004	128,912	308.62
% Change	+2.0%	+0.9%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	58,422	201.46
2004	128,912	308.62
% Change	+120.7%	+53.2%

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

South Carolina Larceny Rate



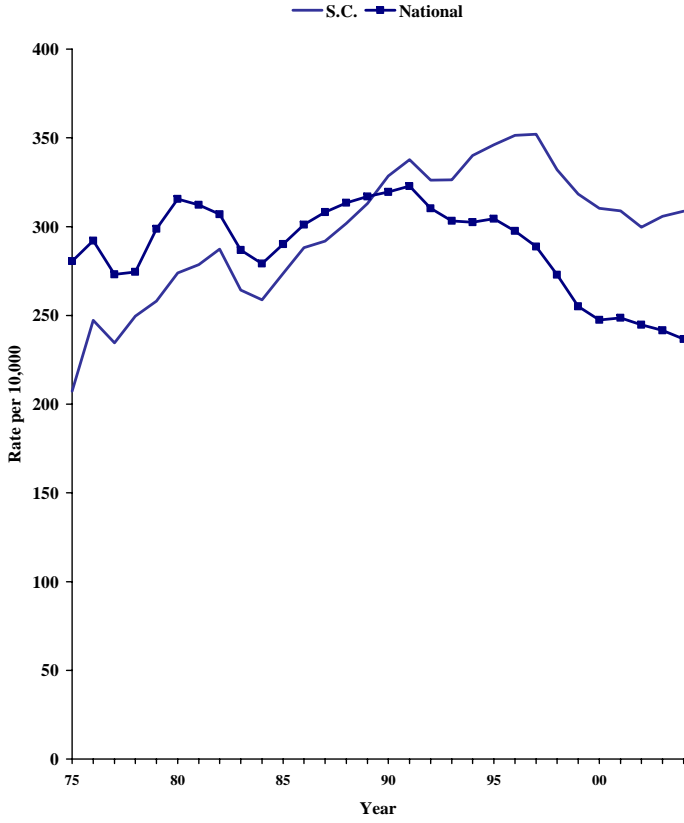
South Carolina's larceny rate has exceeded the national larceny rate since 1990.

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	299.6	244.6
2003	305.7	241.5
2004	308.6	236.6

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 decreased 1% from 2003 to 2004, and has increased 52.9% 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

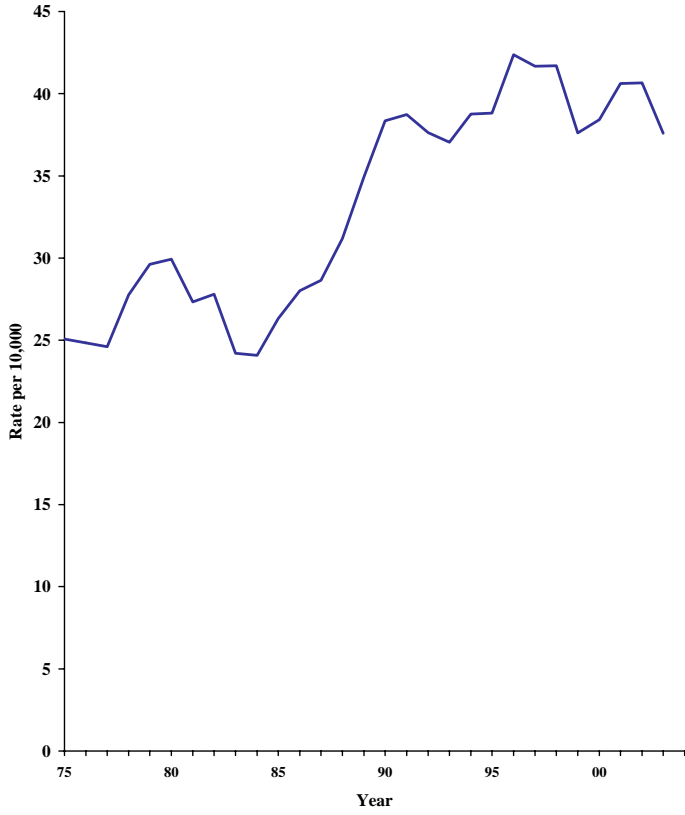
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2003	15,552	37.60
2004	15,556	37.24
% Change	<+0.1%	-1.0%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	7,065	24.36
2004	15,556	37.24
% Change	+120.2%	+52.9%

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

South Carolina Motor Vehicle Theft Rate



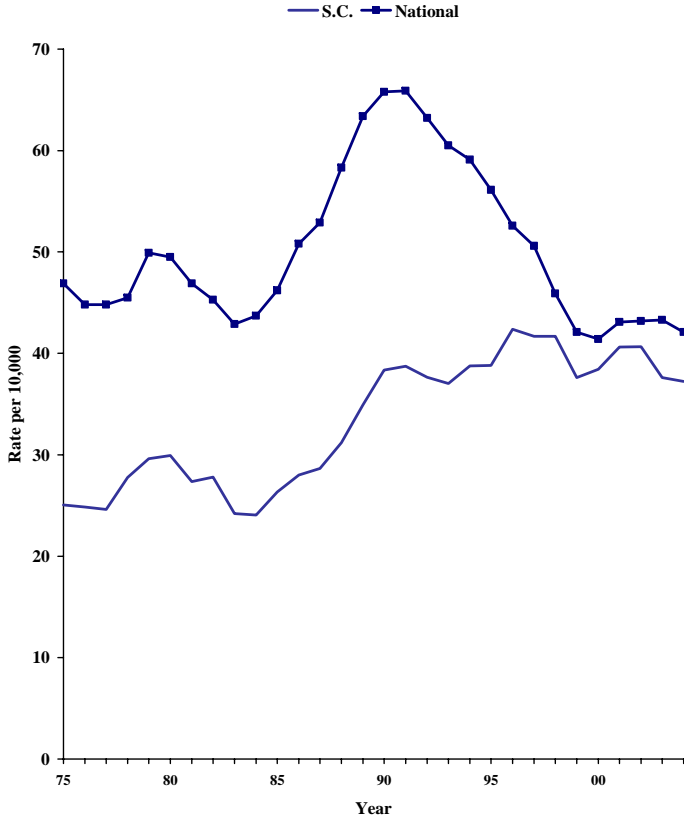
South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate has been lower than the national rate since 1975.

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	40.7	43.2
2003	37.6	43.3
2004	37.2	42.1

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	306	1,986	5,898	26,079	42,489	123,052	16,701
2003	302	1,921	5,800	25,373	42,710	126,446	15,552
2004	288	1,720	5,445	25,436	42,225	128,912	15,556

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	.75	4.84	14.36	63.50	103.46	299.62	40.66
2003	.73	4.64	14.02	61.35	103.26	305.72	37.60
2004	.69	4.12	13.04	60.90	101.09	308.62	37.24

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, FBI). Statewide arrest data were not available for 2001.

South Carolina's arrest rate for the crime index increased 3.2% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, there has been an increase of 3.8% in the crime index arrest rate.

CRIME INDEX: 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
2003	36,760	88.88
2004	38,322	91.75
% Change	+4.2%	+3.2%

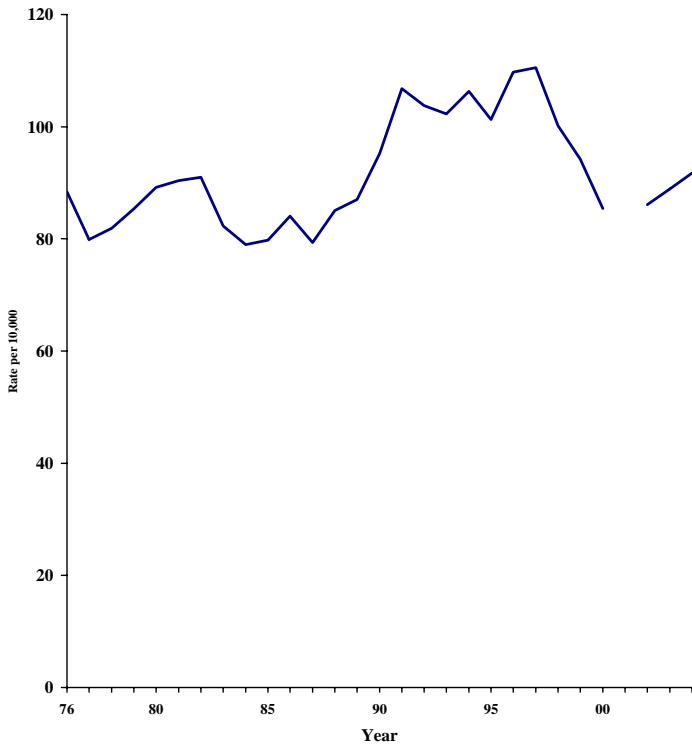
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	24,894	88.40
2004	38,322	91.75
% Change	+53.9%	+3.8%

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 decreased less than 1% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, the violent crime arrest rate has increased 21.8%.

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
2003	11,709	28.31
2004	11,777	28.19
% Change	+0.6%	-0.4%

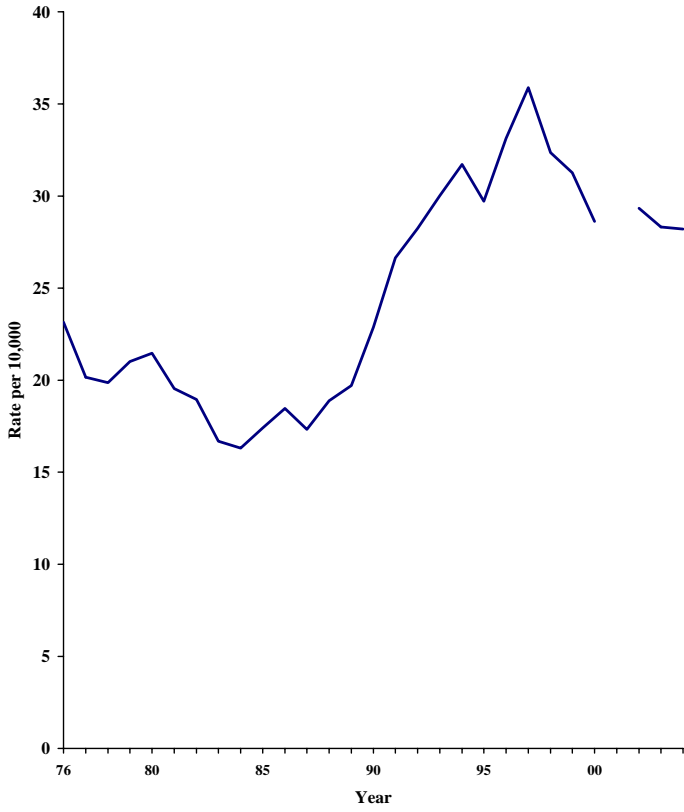
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	6,519	23.15
2004	11,777	28.19
% Change	+80.7%	+21.8%

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 4.9% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, the property crime arrest rate decreased 2.6%.

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
2003	25,051	60.57
2004	26,545	63.55
% Change	+6.0%	+4.9%

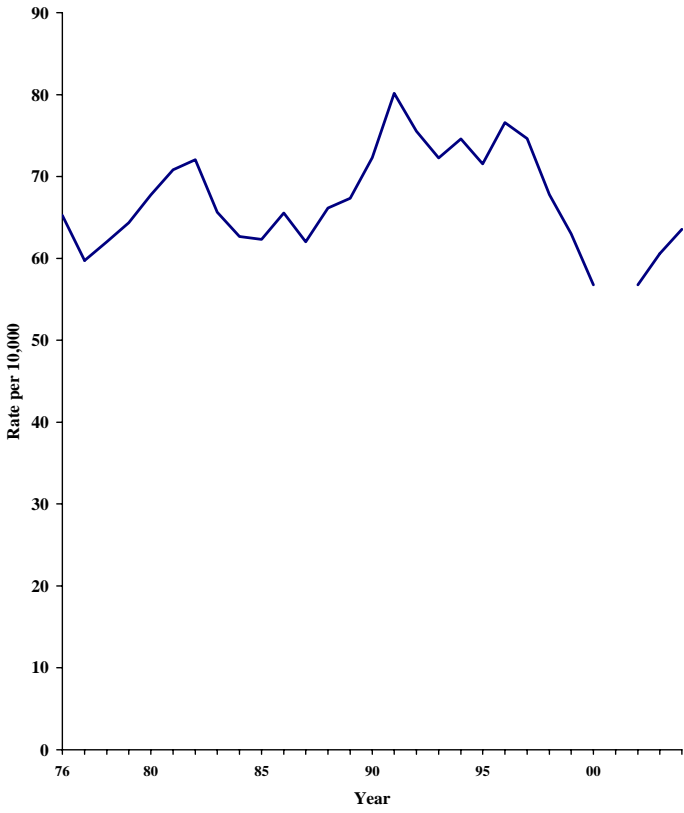
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	18,375	65.25
2004	26,545	63.55
% Change	+44.5%	-2.6%

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	290	767	1,636	9,357	4,690	17,646	981
2003	309	593	1,677	9,130	4,950	18,978	1,123
2004	285	595	1,744	9,153	5,193	20,157	1,195

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	.71	1.87	3.98	22.78	11.42	42.97	2.39
2003	.75	1.43	4.05	22.07	11.97	45.88	2.72
2004	.68	1.42	4.18	21.91	12.43	48.26	2.86

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available. Arrest rates are expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

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

South Carolina's simple assault arrest rate decreased 9.3% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, the simple assault arrest rate has increased 267.6%.

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
2003	24,462	59.14
2004	22,406	53.64
% Change	-8.4%	-9.3%

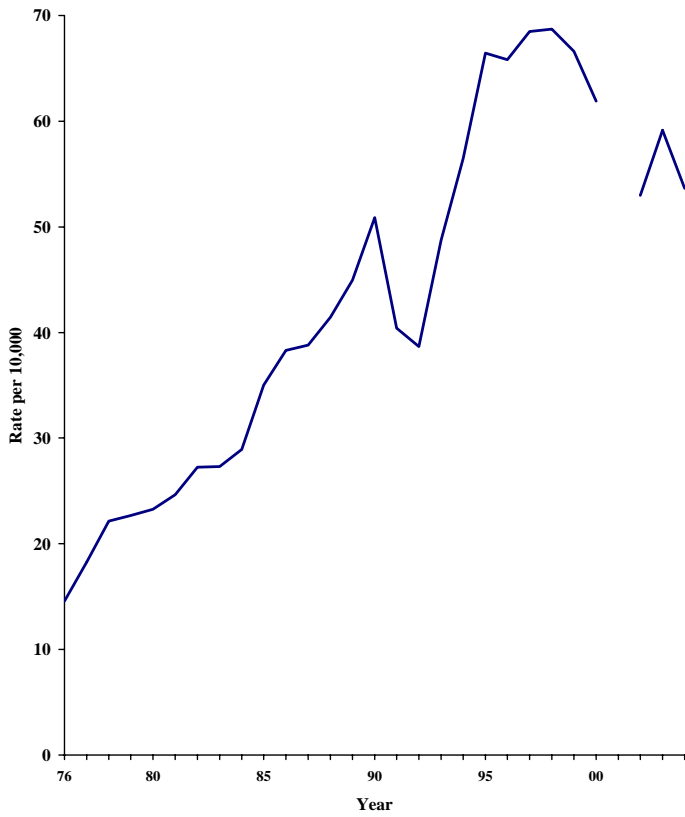
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	4,108	14.59
2004	22,406	53.64
% Change	+445.4%	+267.6%

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 decreased 5.4% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004 the arrest rate for fraud and bad checks increased 459.5%.

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
2003	26,952	65.16
2004	25,757	61.66
% Change	-4.4%	-5.4%

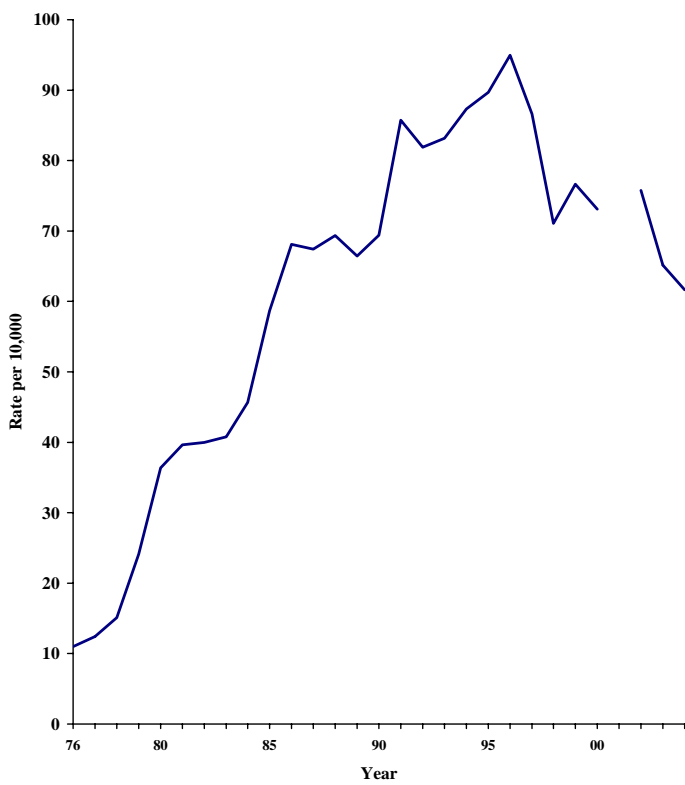
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	3,102	11.02
2004	25,757	61.66
% Change	+730.3%	+459.5%

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 increased 3.4% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, the arrest rate has decreased 30.9%.

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
2003	2,565	6.20
2004	2,677	6.41
% Change	+4.4%	+3.4%

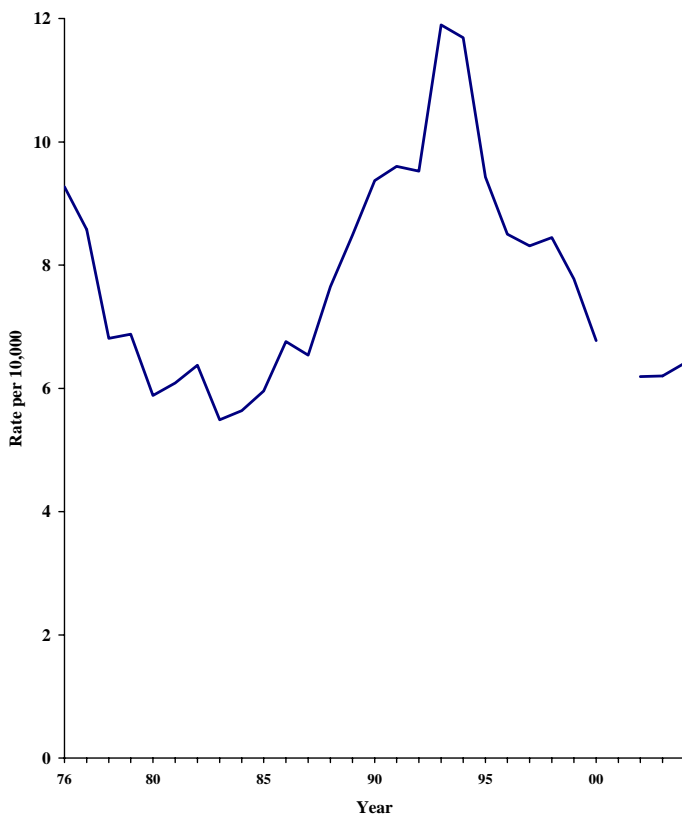
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	2,611	9.27
2004	2,677	6.41
% Change	+2.5%	-30.9%

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 increased 1.8% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, the arrest rate increased 199.6%.

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
2003	31,474	76.10
2004	32,348	77.44
% Change	+2.8%	+1.8%

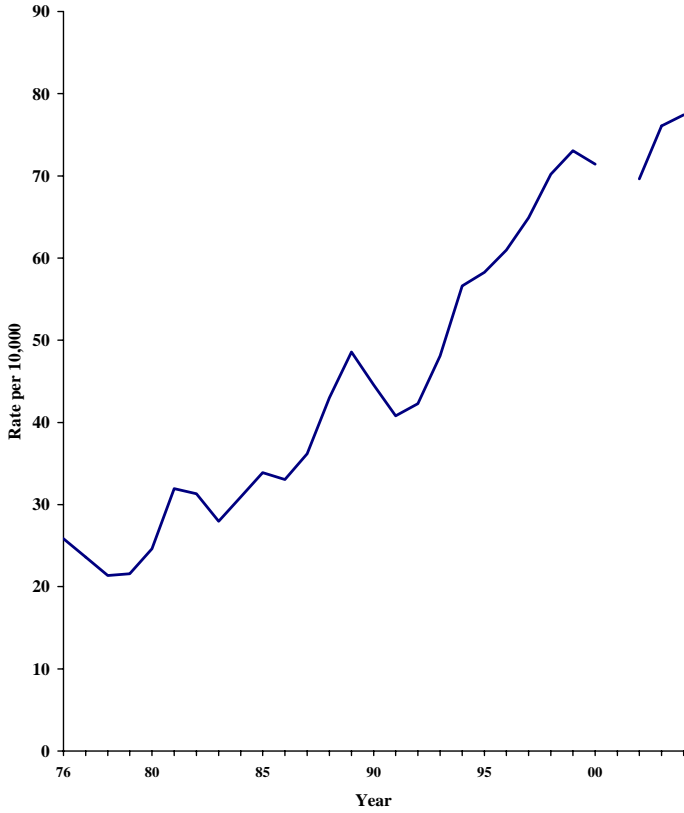
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	7,280	25.85
2004	32,348	77.44
% Change	+344.3%	+199.6%

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 11.7% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, the D.U.I. arrest rate has decreased 65.1%.

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
2003	10,343	25.01
2004	9,226	22.09
% Change	-10.8%	-11.7%

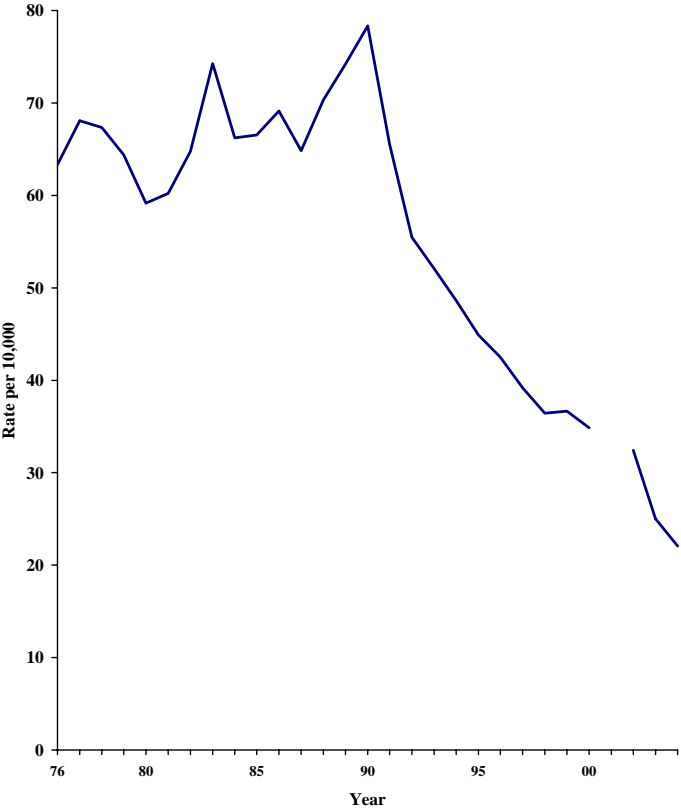
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	17,839	63.35
2004	9,226	22.09
% Change	-48.3%	-65.1%

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 1.6% from 2003 to 2004. From 1976 through 2004, the liquor law arrest rate has increased 68.9%.

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
2003	11,563	27.96
2004	11,494	27.52
% Change	-0.6%	-1.6%

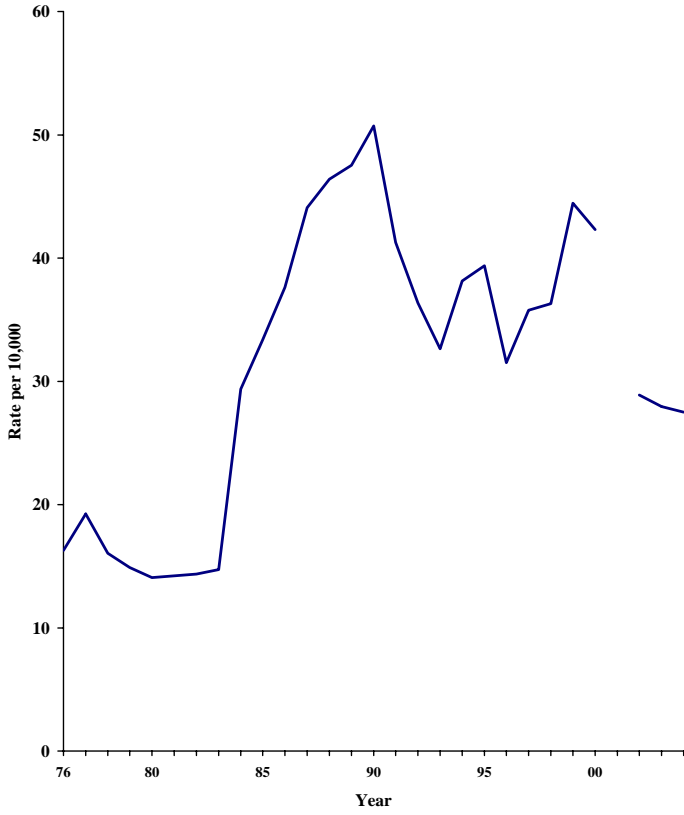
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	4,586	16.29
2004	11,494	27.52
% Change	+150.6%	+68.9%

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 17.6% from 2003 to 2004, but has decreased 81.1% 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
2003	9,326	22.55
2004	11,083	26.53
% Change	+18.8%	+17.6%

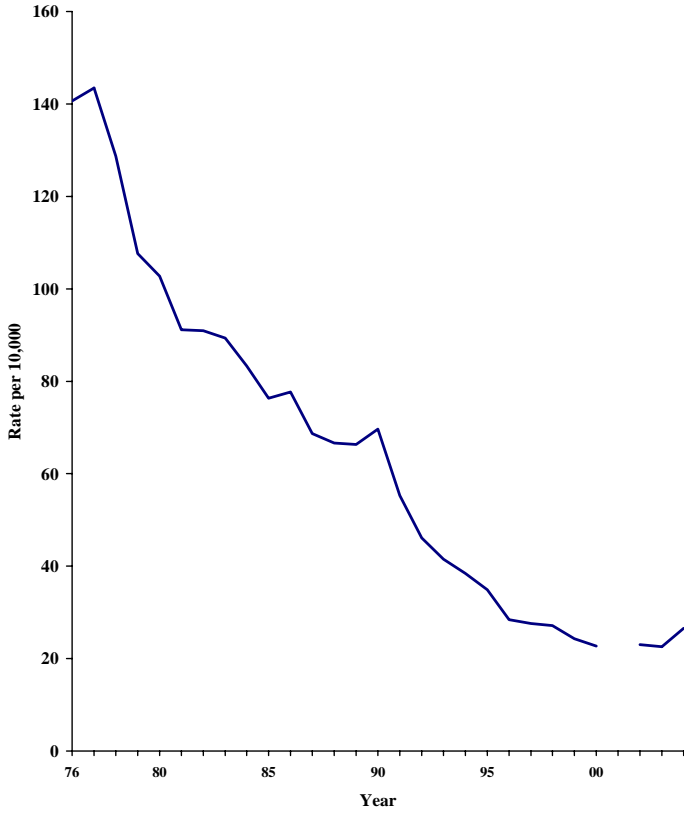
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	39,617	140.69
2004	11,083	26.53
% Change	-72.0%	-81.1%

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	21,755	31,113	2,541	28,600	13,318	11,860	9,464
2003	24,462	26,952	2,565	31,474	10,343	11,563	9,326
2004	22,406	25,757	2,677	32,348	9,226	11,494	11,083

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	52.97	75.76	6.19	69.64	32.43	28.88	23.04
2003	59.14	65.16	6.20	76.10	25.01	27.96	22.55
2004	53.64	61.66	6.41	77.44	22.09	27.52	26.53

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available. Arrest rates are expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

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.

Additional statistical information is available on the Judicial Department's web site at:

<http://www.judicial.state.sc.us/>

The number of cases filed in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions increased 2.8% from FY 03 to FY 04.

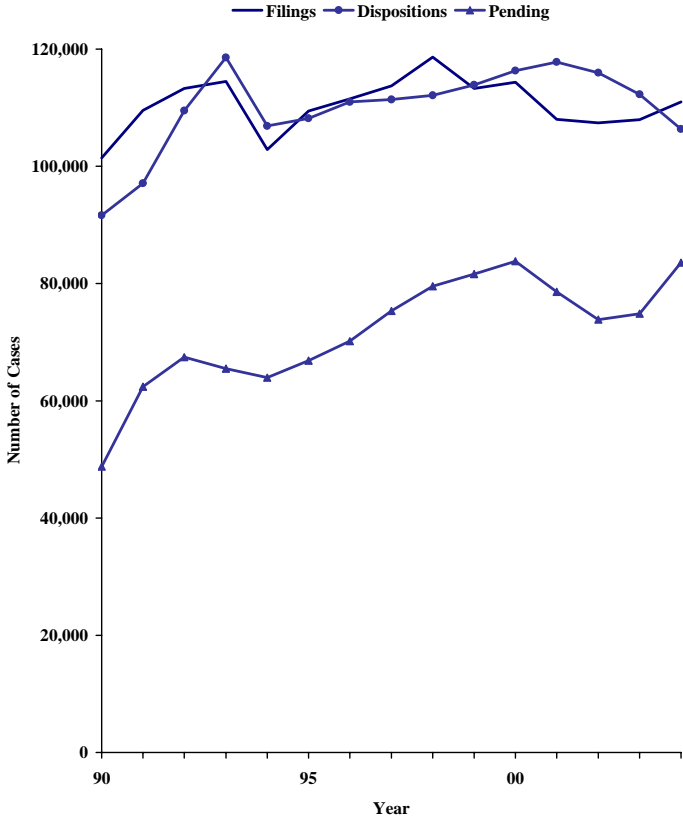
GENERAL SESSIONS COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

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
2003	107,950	112,267	74,859
2004	110,971	106,363	83,608

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.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Cases



Of all the indictments disposed of in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions during FY 04, 43.8% resulted in convictions.

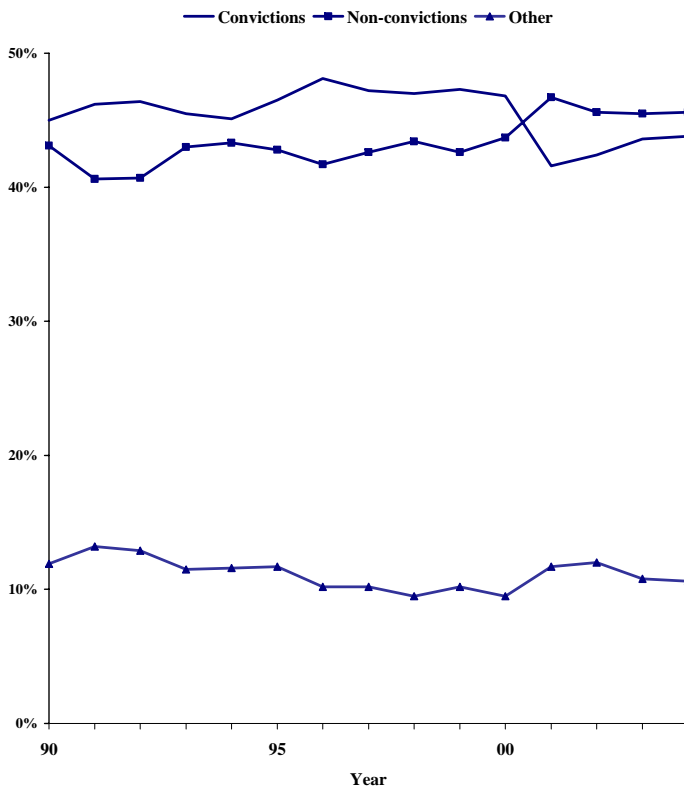
OUTCOME OF GENERAL SESSIONS COURT CASES

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	42.4%	45.6%	12.0%
2003	43.6%	45.5%	10.8%
2004	43.8%	45.6%	10.6%

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



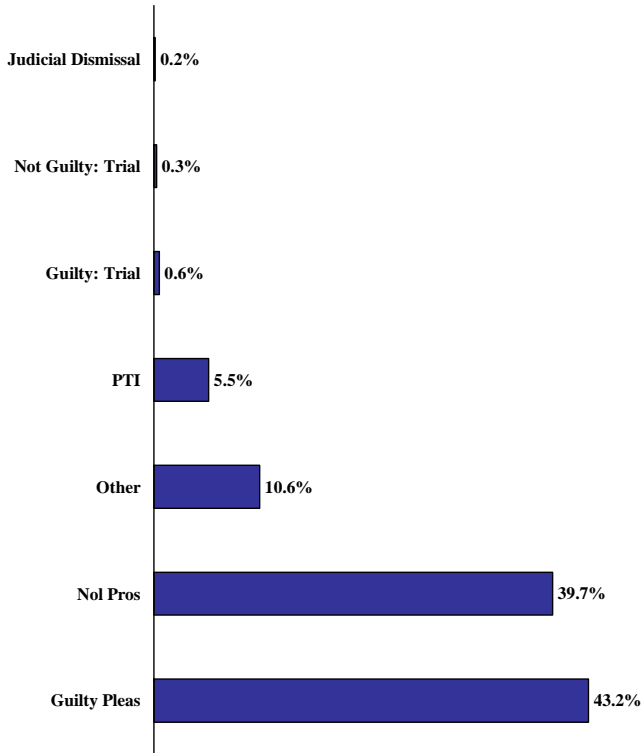
Convictions resulting from guilty pleas accounted for 43.2% of all the Court of General Sessions dispositions in FY 04.

**DISPOSITION OF GENERAL SESSIONS CASES
FY 04**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Guilty Pleas	46,116	43.2%
Guilty: Trial	599	0.6%
Judicial Dismissal	165	0.2%
Nol Pros	42,342	39.7%
Not Guilty: Trial	321	0.3%
Other	11,261	10.6%
PTI	5,827	5.5%
Total	106,631	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 04



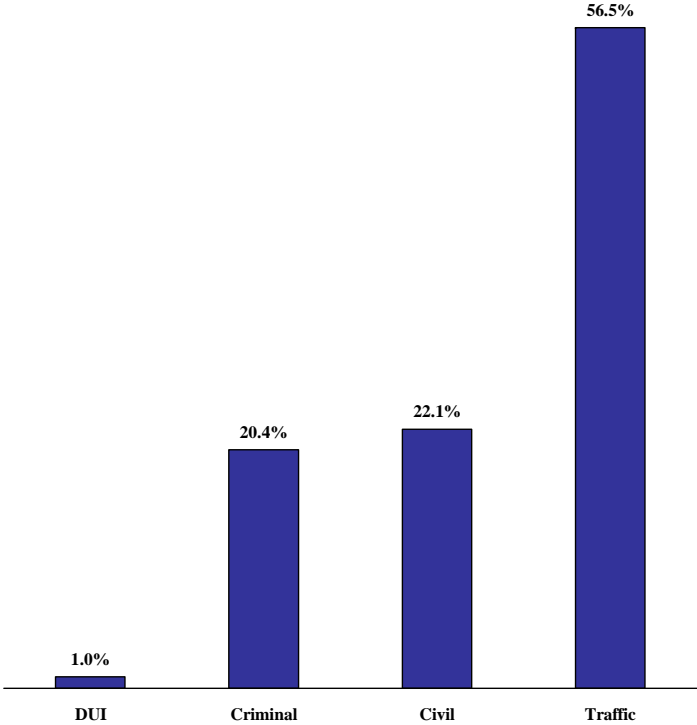
Traffic cases, not including driving under the influence, made up 56.5% of magistrate court cases filed in FY 04.

**MAGISTRATE COURT CASES BY TYPE
FY 04**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Civil	197,409	22.1%
Criminal	181,956	20.4%
DUI	8,657	1.0%
Traffic	503,597	56.5%
Total	891,619	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

**South Carolina Magistrate Court Cases by
Type FY 04**



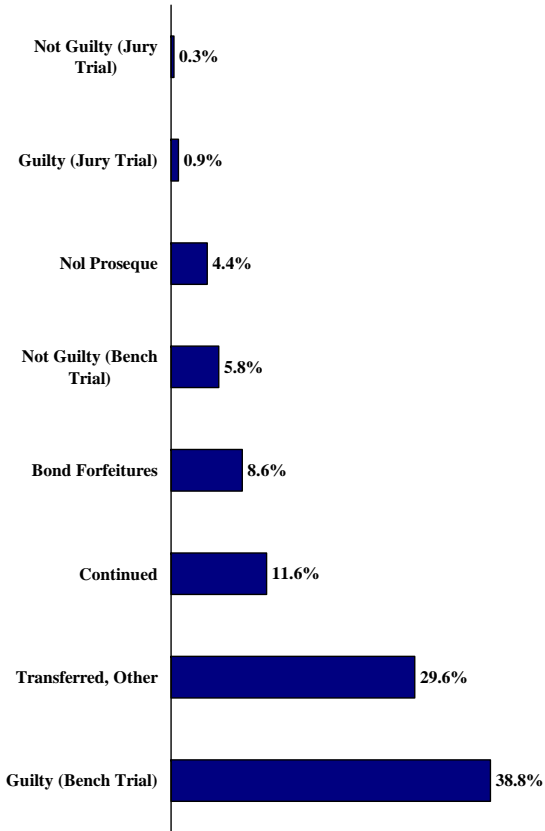
Of the criminal cases processed through South Carolina's magistrate court during FY 04, 38.8% resulted in a guilty verdict by a bench trial.

**MAGISTRATE COURT DISPOSITIONS
FY 04**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeitures	19,236	8.6%
Continued	25,805	11.6%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	86,258	38.8%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	1,965	0.9%
Nol Proseque	9,757	4.4%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	12,824	5.8%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	754	0.3%
Transferred, Other	65,840	29.6%
Total	222,439	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

**Outcome of South Carolina Magistrate Criminal Cases
FY 04**



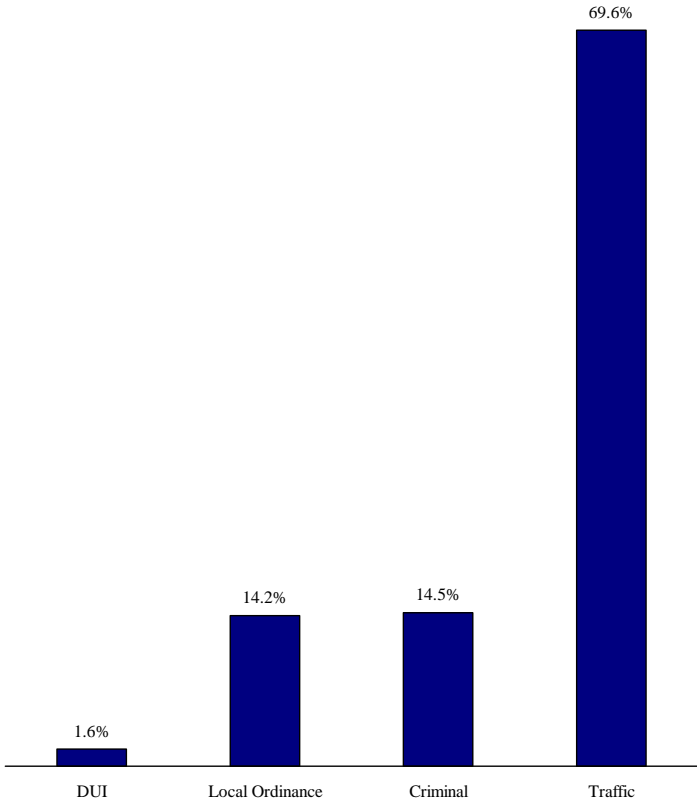
Traffic cases accounted for 69.6% of cases filed in South Carolina's municipal courts in FY 04.

**MUNICIPAL COURT CASES BY TYPE
FY 04**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Criminal	59,773	14.5%
DUI	6,670	1.6%
Local Ordinance	58,671	14.2%
Traffic	287,114	69.6%
Total	412,228	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

**South Carolina Municipal Court Cases by Type
FY 04**



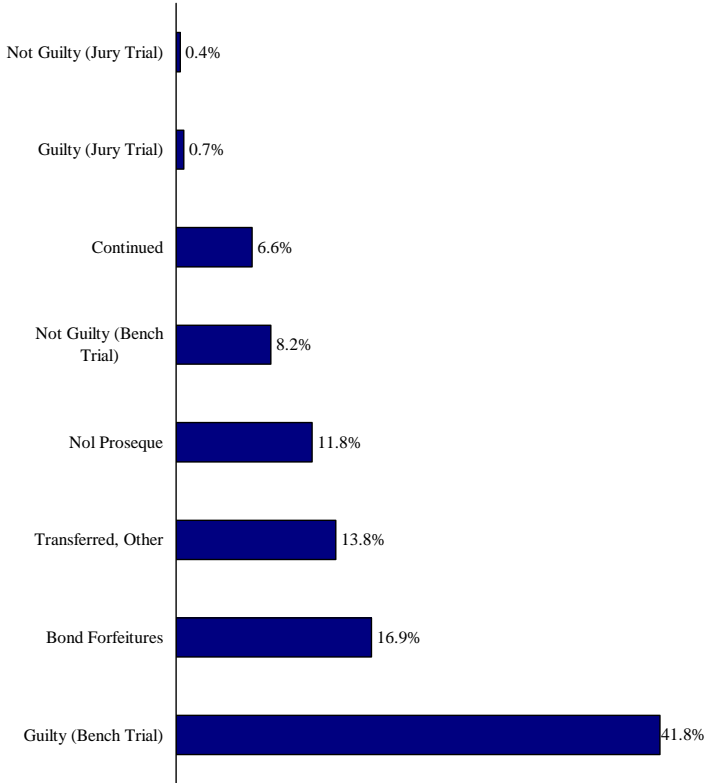
Of the criminal cases processed through South Carolina's municipal courts during FY 04, 41.8% resulted in a guilty verdict by bench trial.

**MUNICIPAL COURT DISPOSITIONS
FY 04**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeitures	10,315	16.9%
Continued	4,013	6.6%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	25,535	41.8%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	412	0.7%
Nol Proseque	7,186	11.8%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	4,993	8.2%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	226	0.4%
Transferred, Other	8,435	13.8%
Total	61,115	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

**Outcome of Municipal Criminal Cases
FY 04**



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 2003.

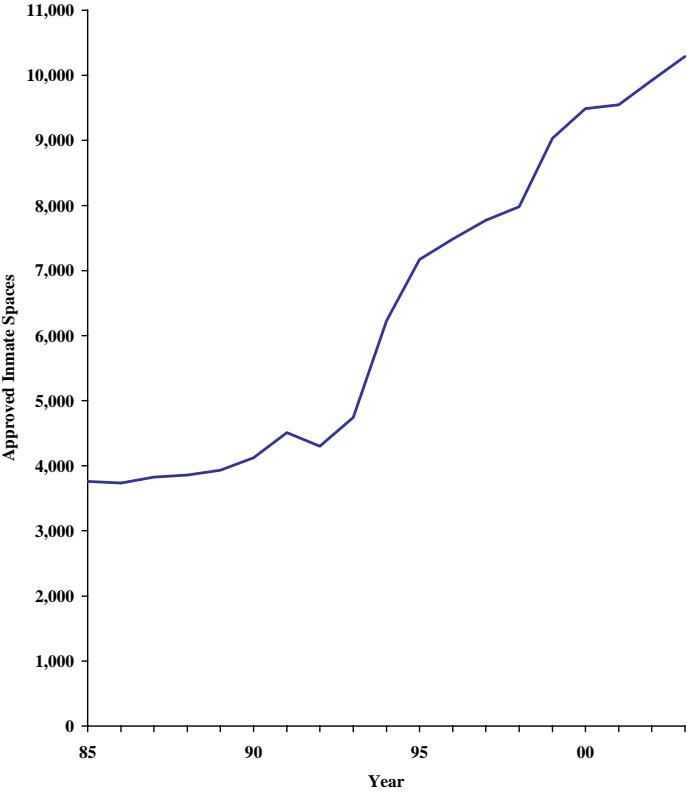
The total capacity of South Carolina's jails increased 173.3% from 1985 to 2003, and increased 3.7% from 2002 to 2003.

TOTAL RATED JAIL CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Change
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%
2002	9,921	+3.9%
2003	10,289	+3.7%

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

South Carolina Jail Capacity



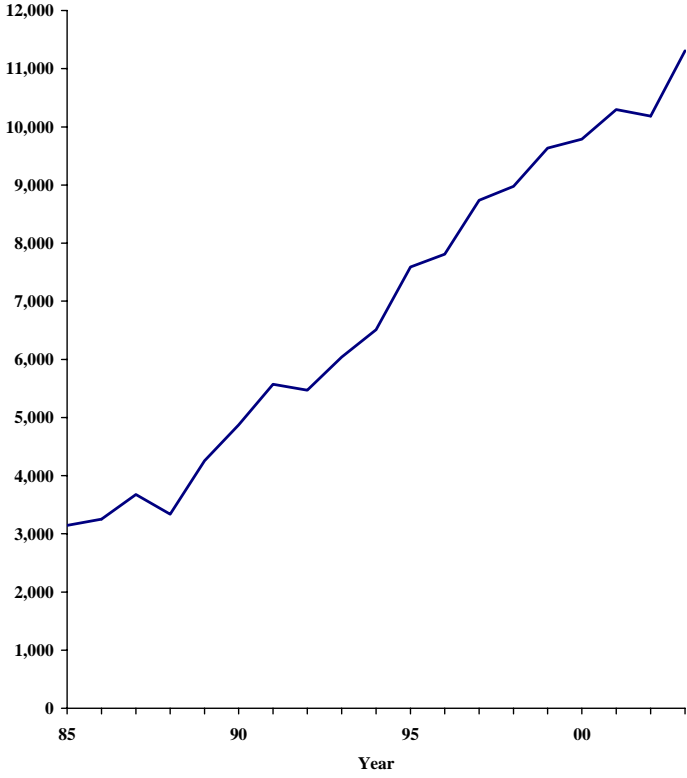
The average daily population of South Carolina's jails increased 259.4% from 1985 to 2003, and increased 11% from 2002 to 2003.

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%
2002	10,185	-1.1%
2003	11,308	+11.0%

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

South Carolina Average Daily Jail Population



South Carolina's average daily jail population was 110% of the total rated jail capacity during 2003.

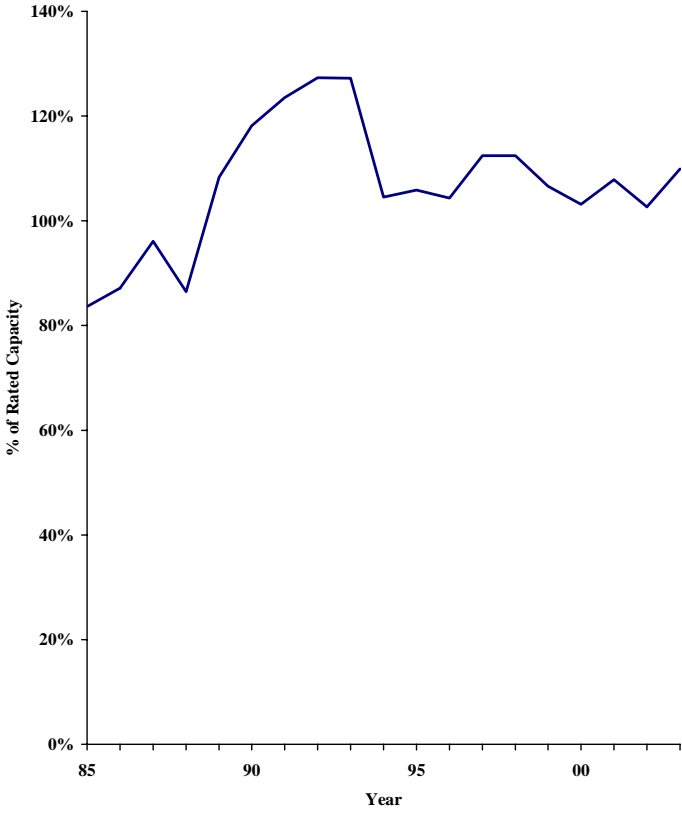
JAIL OPERATING CAPACITY

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%
2002	103%
2003	110%

Note: Operating capacity represents a comparison of the average daily population to rated capacity. When operating capacity exceeds 100% it indicates an overcrowding situation, meaning that the average daily population was greater than the rated capacity.

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

South Carolina Jail Operating Capacity



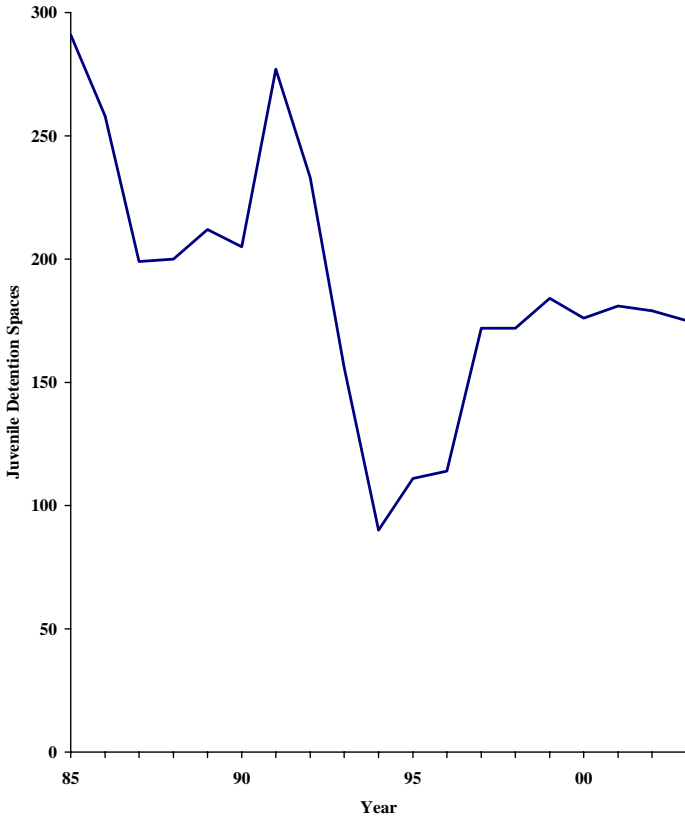
The total capacity of South Carolina's jails to detain juveniles decreased 39.9% from 1985 to 2003.

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%
2002	179	-1.1%
2003	175	-2.2%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina 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 sentenced to 91 days or more 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.

Additional statistical information is available on the department's web site at:

www.state.sc.us/scdc/PublicInformation/StatisticalReports/StatisticalReports.htm

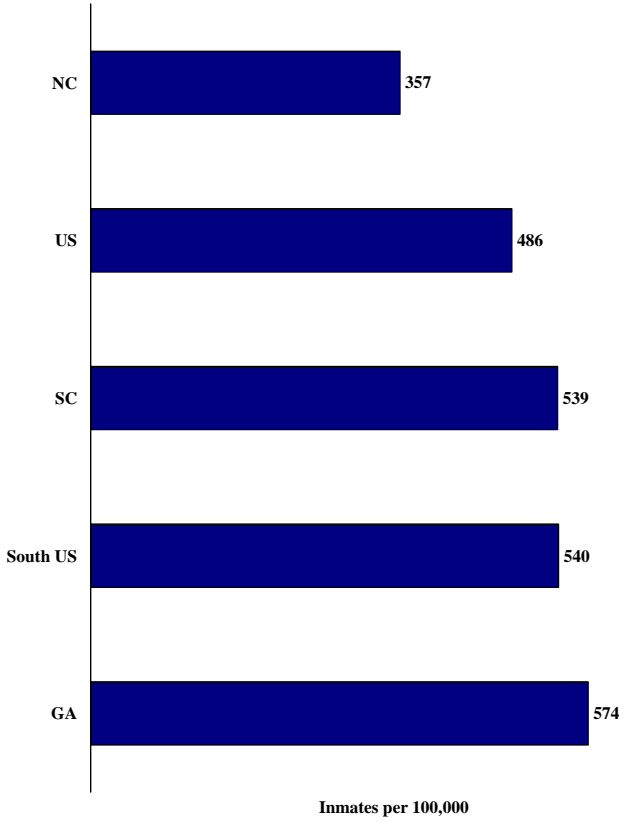
South Carolina ranked seventh among the states, incarcerating 539 inmates per 100,000 residents. The national incarceration rate was 486 inmates per 100,000 residents.

**STATE INCARCERATION RATES
THE TEN HIGHEST, 2004**

State	Incarceration Rate per 100,000
Louisiana	816
Texas	694
Mississippi	669
Oklahoma	649
Georgia	574
Alabama	556
South Carolina	539
Missouri	538
Arizona	534
Arkansas	495

Notes: Incarceration rates include only inmates with a sentence of 1 year or more.
Source: Prisoners in 2004, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Selected Incarceration Rates



Florence County committed 48.9 inmates per 10,000 population, the highest rate among the counties.

**COUNTIES BY INMATE COMMITMENT RATE:
THE TOP TEN IN FY 04**

County	Number of Commitments	Commitments Per 10,000
Florence	622	48.9
Greenwood	309	45.8
Marlboro	130	45.3
Cherokee	229	42.8
Richland	1,385	42.1
York	725	41.8
Marion	143	40.9
Union	120	40.7
Georgetown	227	38.9
Lancaster	237	38.1

Note: County represents the county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence.

Sources: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections, Unpublished data, Budget and Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Inmates Admitted FY 04 By County

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	96	36.4	Greenwood	309	45.8
Aiken	424	29.2	Hampton	55	25.8
Allendale	41	37.3	Horry	643	31.2
Anderson	549	32.2	Jasper	67	31.9
Bamberg	32	19.6	Kershaw	132	24.6
Barnwell	76	32.5	Lancaster	237	38.1
Beaufort	174	13.6	Laurens	230	32.6
Berkeley	294	20.2	Lee	56	27.3
Calhoun	28	18.2	Lexington	424	19.0
Charleston	1,037	32.8	McCormick	35	34.3
Cherokee	229	42.8	Marion	143	40.9
Chester	80	23.4	Marlboro	130	45.3
Chesterfield	91	21.1	Newberry	112	30.4
Clarendon	103	31.3	Oconee	155	22.8
Colleton	96	24.7	Orangeburg	337	37.0
Darlington	211	31.1	Pickens	270	23.9
Dillon	107	34.6	Richland	1,385	42.1
Dorchester	269	26.7	Saluda	65	33.7
Edgefield	72	28.9	Spartanburg	895	34.5
Fairfield	72	30.0	Sumter	364	34.6
Florence	622	48.9	Union	120	40.7
Georgetown	227	38.9	Williamsburg	89	24.4
Greenville	1,465	37.4	York	725	41.8

Notes: County represents county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rate expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

Sources: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections, Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics.

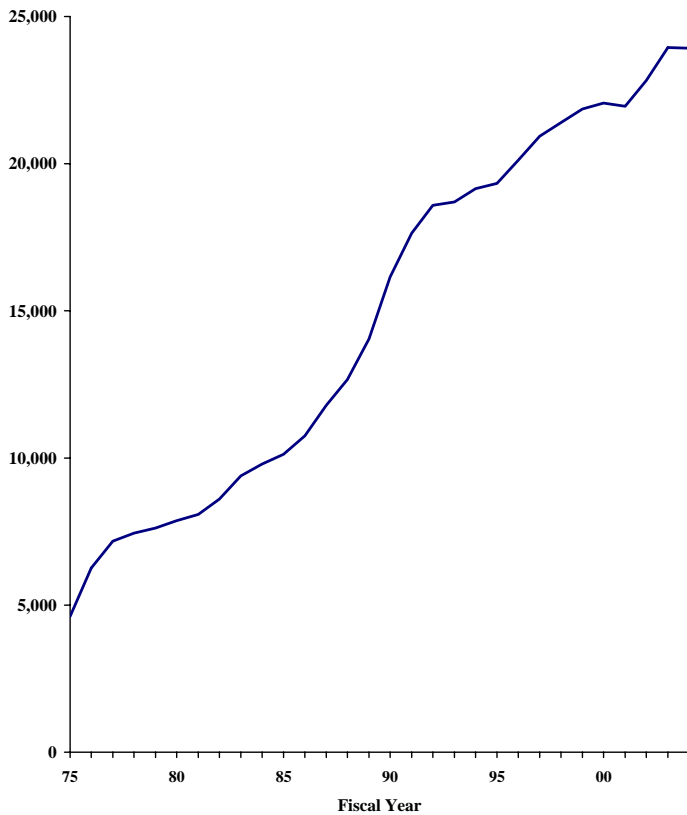
The state's inmate population decreased from FY 03 to FY 04 for the second time since 1975.

INMATE POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Inmates	Change From 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%
2003	23,950	+4.9%
2004	23,923	-0.1%

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

South Carolina Inmate Population



The annual cost per inmate in South Carolina was \$13,590 in FY 04.

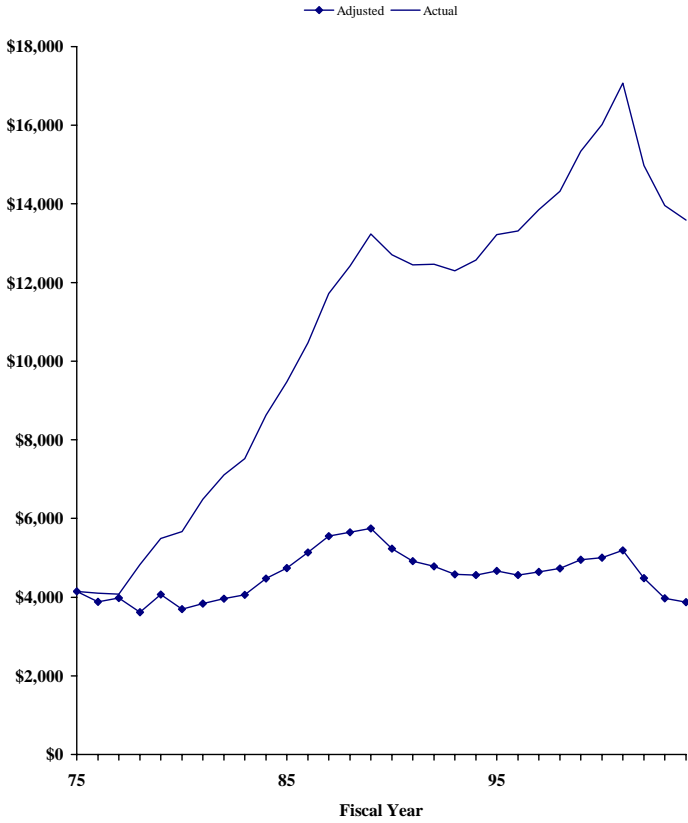
ANNUAL COST PER INMATE

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
2003	\$13,962	\$3,966
2004	\$13,590	\$3,868

Note: Adjusted cost uses the Consumer Price Index to reflect cost in 1975 dollars.

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

South Carolina Annual Inmate Costs



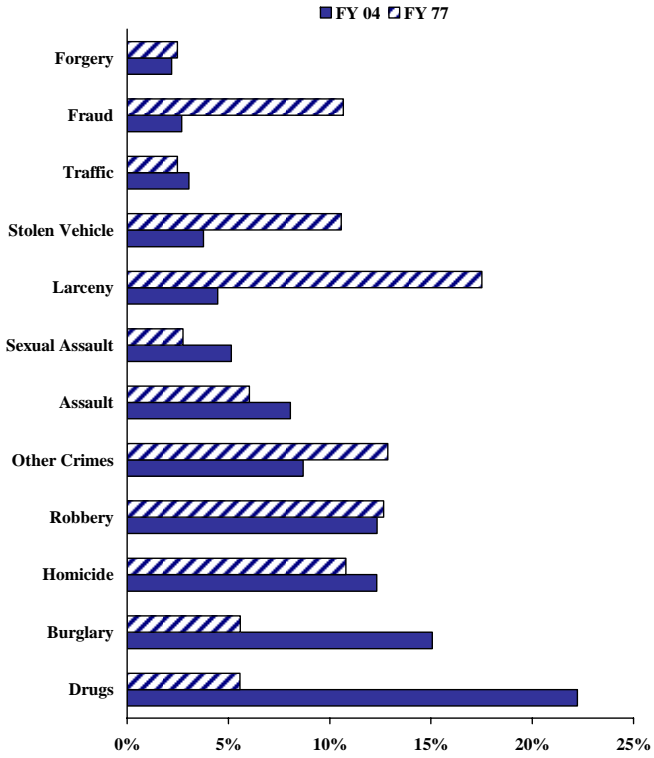
More inmates are incarcerated for drug offenses than any other offense category. The percent of inmates serving time in South Carolina for drug convictions has increased from 5.6% in FY 77 to 22.2% in FY 04.

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR INMATES

Offense	FY 77		FY 04	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	542	6.0%	1,926	8.1%
Burglary	503	5.6%	3,603	15.1%
Drugs	501	5.6%	5,316	22.2%
Forgery	223	2.5%	526	2.2%
Fraud	961	10.7%	645	2.7%
Homicide	971	10.8%	2,949	12.3%
Larceny	1,576	17.5%	1,068	4.5%
Other Crimes	1,158	12.9%	2,078	8.7%
Robbery	1,139	12.7%	2,952	12.3%
Sexual Assault	248	2.8%	1,228	5.1%
Stolen Vehicle	951	10.6%	902	3.8%
Traffic	224	2.5%	730	3.1%
Total	8,997	100.0%	23,923	100.0%

Note: 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 04, the average age for inmates was 34 years, 66.8% of inmates were Black and 93.3% of inmates were men.

INMATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	FY 99		FY 04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
21& younger	2,655	12.1%	2,310	9.7%
22 - 25	3,224	14.7%	4,004	16.7%
26 - 55	15,612	71.0%	16,853	70.4%
55 & older	504	2.3%	756	3.2%

Average age: FY 99 - 33 years, FY 04 - 34 years.

Average age at admission: FY 99 - 29.5 years, FY 04, 30.2 years.

Race

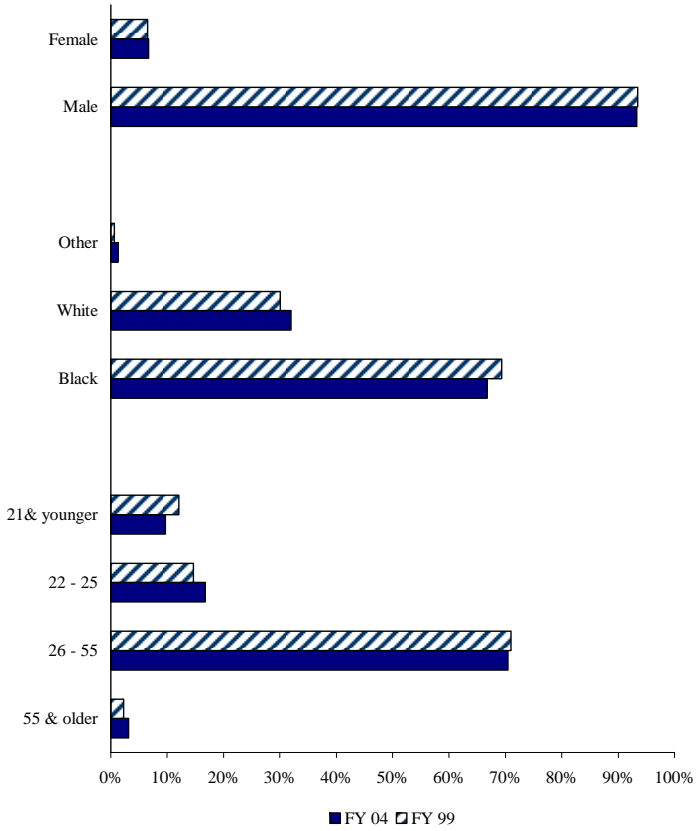
Black	15,248	69.3%	15,971	66.8%
White	6,609	30.0%	7,650	32.0%
Other	138	0.6%	302	1.3%

Sex

Female	1,440	6.5%	1,608	6.7%
Male	20,555	93.5%	22,315	93.3%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Inmate Demographic Characteristics



Greenwood County had the highest release rate, 49.6 inmates per 10,000 population.

**COUNTIES BY INMATE RELEASE RATES:
THE TOP TEN IN FY 04**

County	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Released Per 10,000
Greenwood	335	49.6
Florence	623	49.0
Marlboro	134	46.7
Richland	1,414	43.0
Newberry	154	41.7
Marion	146	41.7
Clarendon	133	40.4
Saluda	78	40.4
Greenville	1,528	39.0
Union	112	38.0
Edgefield	94	37.8

Note: Based on county of commitment

Sources: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections, Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics.

South Carolina Inmates Released FY 04 By County

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	81	30.7	Greenwood	335	49.6
Aiken	382	26.3	Hampton	61	28.6
Allendale	36	32.7	Horry	586	28.4
Anderson	562	32.9	Jasper	71	33.8
Bamberg	49	30.1	Kershaw	131	24.4
Barnwell	88	37.6	Lancaster	223	35.9
Beaufort	171	13.4	Laurens	242	34.3
Berkeley	313	21.5	Lee	76	37.1
Calhoun	27	17.5	Lexington	449	20.1
Charleston	1,141	36.0	McCormick	31	30.4
Cherokee	176	32.9	Marion	146	41.7
Chester	100	29.2	Marlboro	134	46.7
Chesterfield	112	25.9	Newberry	154	41.7
Clarendon	133	40.4	Oconee	194	28.6
Colleton	99	25.5	Orangeburg	311	34.1
Darlington	202	29.7	Pickens	237	21.0
Dillon	91	29.4	Richland	1,414	43.0
Dorchester	302	30.0	Saluda	78	40.4
Edgefield	94	37.8	Spartanburg	867	33.4
Fairfield	60	25.0	Sumter	355	33.7
Florence	623	49.0	Union	112	38.0
Georgetown	200	34.3	Williamsburg	116	31.8
Greenville	1,528	39.0	York	595	34.3

Notes: Based on county of commitment. Rate expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

Sources: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections, Unpublished data, South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics.

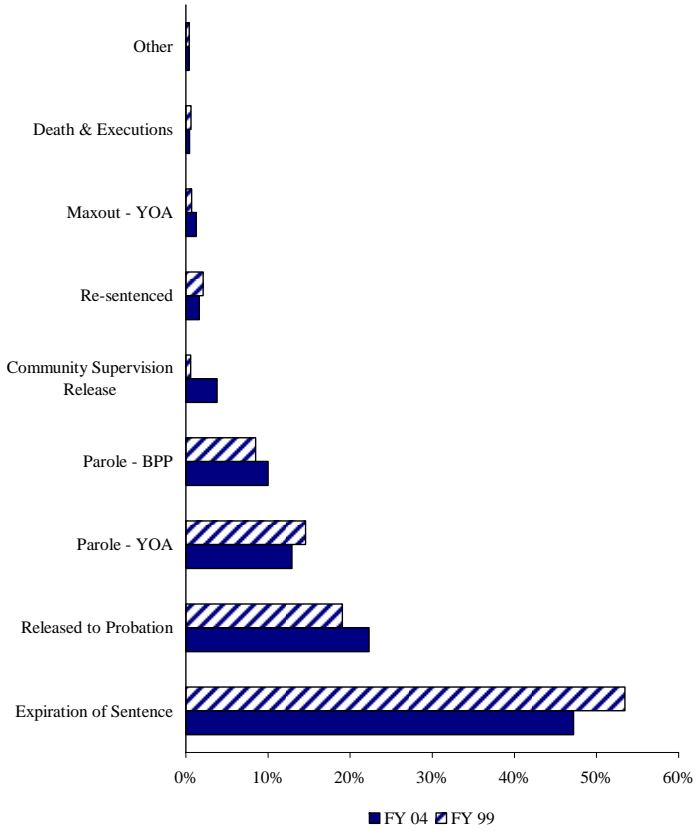
In FY 2004, 47.2% of inmates were released due to serving their full sentence, less good time and work/education credits.

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Type Release	FY 99		FY 04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community Supervision Release	63	0.6%	511	3.8%
Death	61	0.6%	58	0.4%
Executed	8	0.1%	4	0.0%
Expiration of Sentence	5,862	53.4%	6,364	47.2%
Maxout - YOA	81	0.7%	169	1.3%
Other	45	0.4%	56	0.4%
Paroled - BPP	933	8.5%	1,350	10.0%
Paroled - YOA	1,598	14.6%	1,743	12.9%
Released to Probation	2,088	19.0%	3,012	22.3%
Re-sentenced	230	2.1%	222	1.6%
Total	10,969	100.0%	13,489	100.0%

Notes: YOA is an abbreviation for Youthful Offender Act. BPP is an abbreviation for the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The category other includes releases due to court orders, paid fines, appeal bonds, pardons and being remanded to the county.
 Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections.

South Carolina Inmates by Type of Release



Of the prison inmates released in South Carolina during FY 04, 52.9% served one year or less.

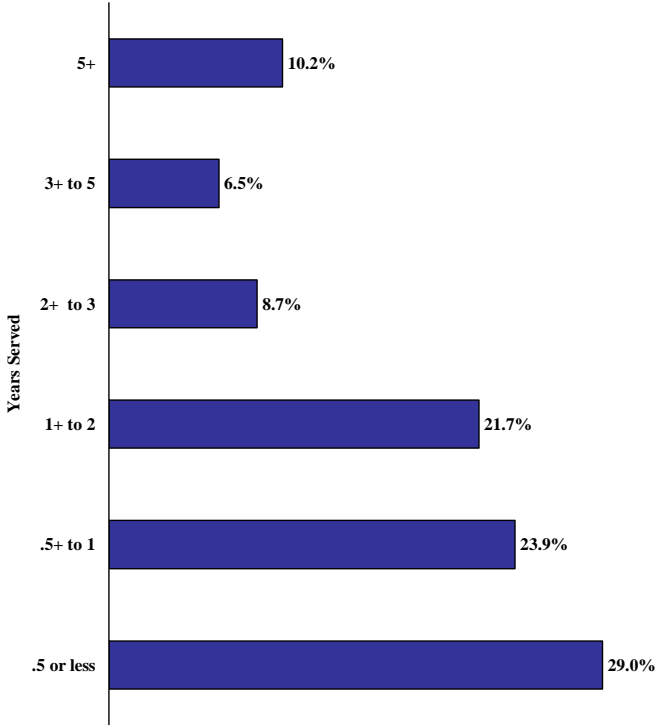
**TIME SERVED BY INMATES RELEASED
FY 04**

Time Served	Number	Percent
0 - 3 months	1,646	12.2%
3 - 6 months	2,267	16.8%
6 - 9 months	1,551	11.5%
9 - 12 months	1,669	12.4%
1 - 2 years	2,933	21.7%
2 - 3 years	1,174	8.7%
3 - 4 years	480	3.6%
4 - 5 years	392	2.9%
5 - 6 years	257	1.9%
6 - 7 years	206	1.5%
7 - 8 years	144	1.1%
8 - 9 years	116	0.9%
9 - 10 years	130	1.0%
10 - 15 years	364	2.7%
15 - 20 years	105	0.8%
20+ years	55	0.4%
Total	13,489	100.0%

Notes: Excludes inmates who died or were released due to conditions associated with shock incarceration, having paid restitution or having 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 04



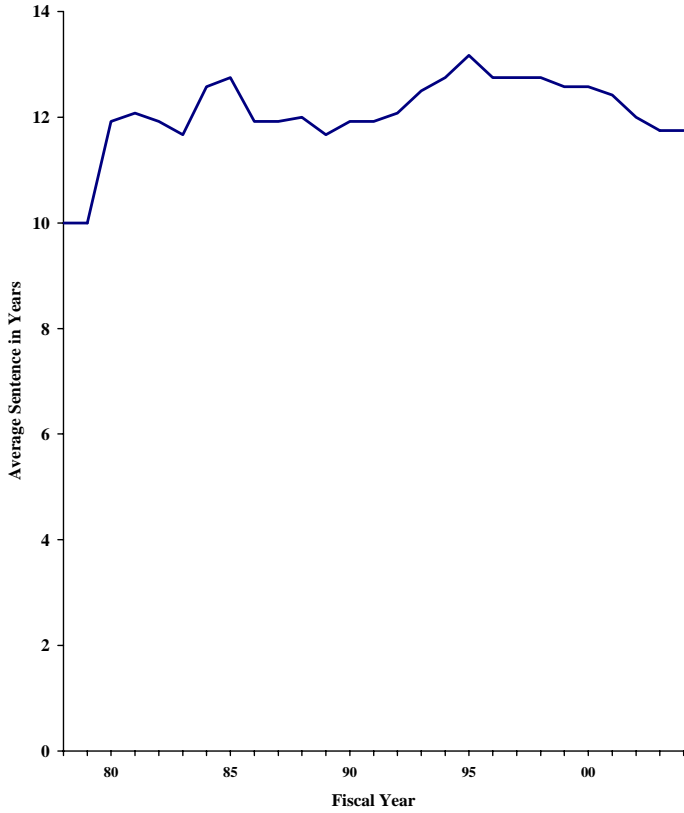
The average sentence of South Carolina's inmates was 11.75 years in FY 04.

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%
2003	11.75	-2.1%
2004	11.75	0.0%

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

South Carolina Inmates by Sentence Length



Of the inmates released from South Carolina's prisons in 2001, 32% returned within 3 years.

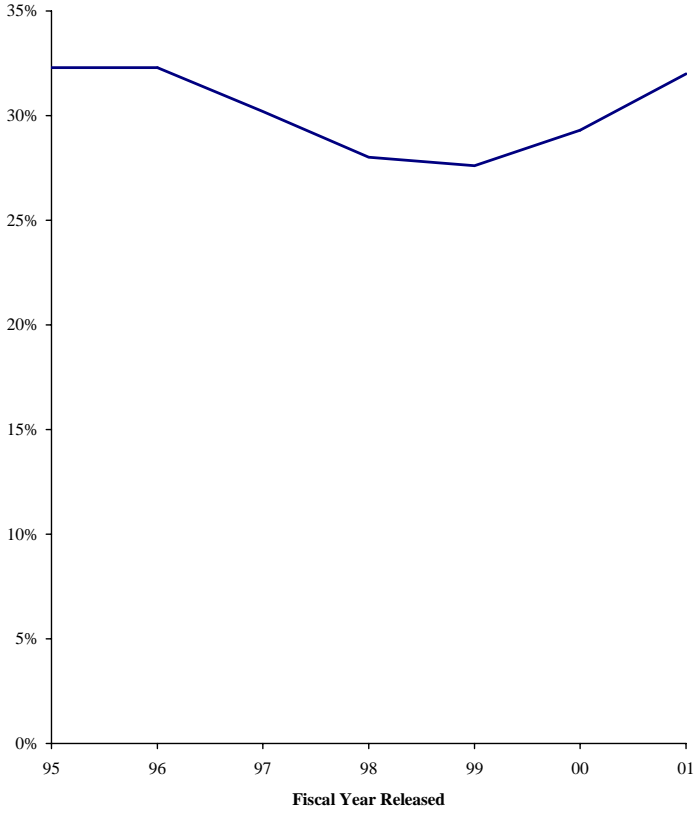
INMATE RECIDIVISM RATE

Fiscal Year Released	Number of Inmates Released	Recidivism Rate
1995	10,911	32.3%
1996	9,092	32.3%
1997	10,547	30.2%
1998	10,927	28.0%
1999	10,969	27.6%
2000	11,165	29.3%
2001	11,673	32.0%

Notes: Recidivism is defined as an inmate returning to SCDC within three years of release. As a result, there is a three year lag in determining recidivism. It is also important to note that these data do not include inmates released from SCDC who are subsequently incarcerated in a local jail, the penal system of another state or the federal penal system.

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Department of Corrections.

South Carolina Inmate Recidivism Rates



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 corrections 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.

Additional statistical information can be found at the SCDPPPS website at:

<http://www.dppps.sc.gov/>

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 data 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 80.8 offenders in community corrections per 10,000 population in South Carolina in FY 04. Union County had the highest rate with 120 offenders under supervision per 10,000 population.

**COUNTIES BY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER RATES: THE TOP TEN IN FY 04**

County	Offenders	Offenders Per 10,000
Union	354	120.0
Cherokee	617	115.3
Jasper	220	104.8
Laurens	732	103.8
Bamberg	167	102.5
Saluda	188	97.4
Sumter	1,001	95.2
Greenwood	637	94.4
McCormick	96	94.1
Orangeburg	850	93.2

Note: Based on active offender population only.

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

Offenders Under Community Corrections by County, FY 04

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	195	73.9	Greenwood	637	94.4
Aiken	1,180	81.2	Hampton	136	63.8
Allendale	96	87.3	Horry	1,547	75.1
Anderson	1,509	88.5	Jasper	220	104.8
Bamberg	167	102.5	Kershaw	377	70.3
Barnwell	160	68.4	Lancaster	440	70.7
Beaufort	534	41.7	Laurens	732	103.8
Berkeley	783	53.9	Lee	165	80.5
Calhoun	109	70.8	Lexington	1,425	63.9
Charleston	2,670	84.3	McCormick	96	94.1
Cherokee	617	115.3	Marion	245	70.0
Chester	203	59.4	Marlboro	262	91.3
Chesterfield	250	57.9	Newberry	308	83.5
Clarendon	228	69.3	Oconee	500	73.6
Colleton	287	74.0	Orangeburg	850	93.2
Darlington	429	63.2	Pickens	759	67.1
Dillon	258	83.5	Richland	2,993	91.0
Dorchester	750	74.4	Saluda	188	97.4
Edgefield	208	83.5	Spartanburg	2,380	91.8
Fairfield	158	65.8	Sumter	1,001	95.2
Florence	1,124	88.4	Union	354	120.0
Georgetown	525	90.1	Williamsburg	295	80.8
Greenville	3,409	87.1	York	1,411	81.3

Notes: Based on active offender population. Offenders supervised in restitution centers or other special situations are counted in the county in which the center or other program is located. Rate expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

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

The community corrections population decreased 3.5% from FY 03 to FY 04.

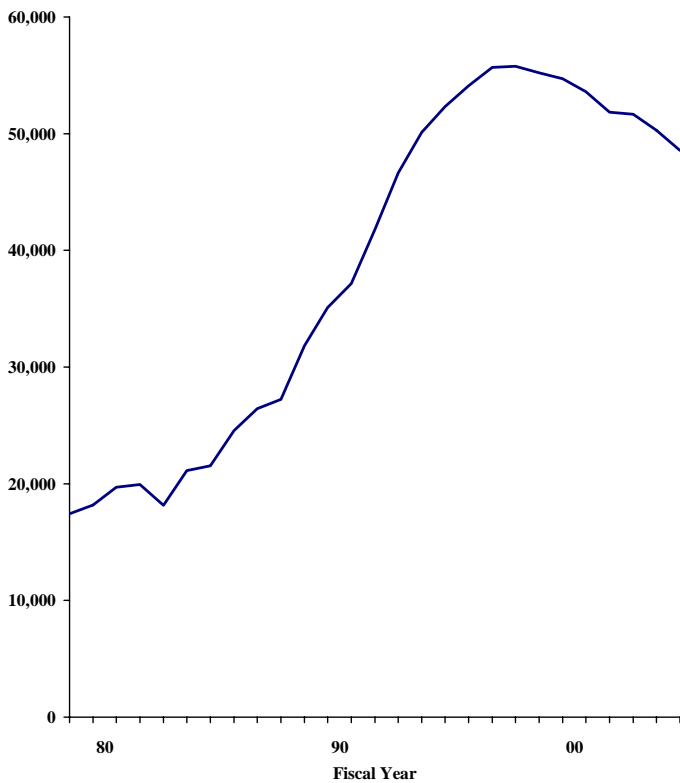
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

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%
2003	50,284	-2.7%
2004	48,546	-3.5%

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

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports, Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Community Corrections Population



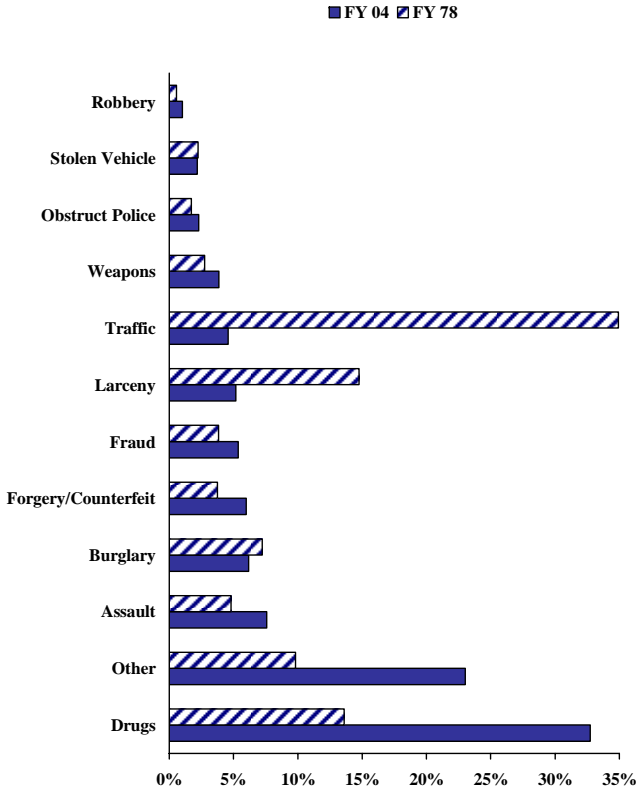
Drug offenses accounted for more probation admissions than any other offense category in FY 04. The proportion of probationers sentenced for drug offenses increased from 13.6% in FY 78 to 32.7% in FY 04.

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PROBATION ADMISSIONS

Offense	FY 78		FY 04	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	441	4.8%	1,154	7.6%
Burglary	665	7.2%	942	6.2%
Drugs	1,249	13.6%	4,989	32.7%
Forgery/Counterfeit	344	3.7%	912	6.0%
Fraud	352	3.8%	819	5.4%
Larceny	1,357	14.8%	790	5.2%
Obstruct Police	159	1.7%	348	2.3%
Other	902	9.8%	3,508	23.0%
Robbery	53	0.6%	155	1.0%
Stolen Vehicle	206	2.2%	335	2.2%
Traffic	3,207	34.9%	701	4.6%
Weapons	252	2.7%	590	3.9%
Total	9,187	100.0%	15,243	100.0%

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

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Offense



The revocation rate for probationers increased from 11.8% in FY 03 to 13.8% in FY 04.

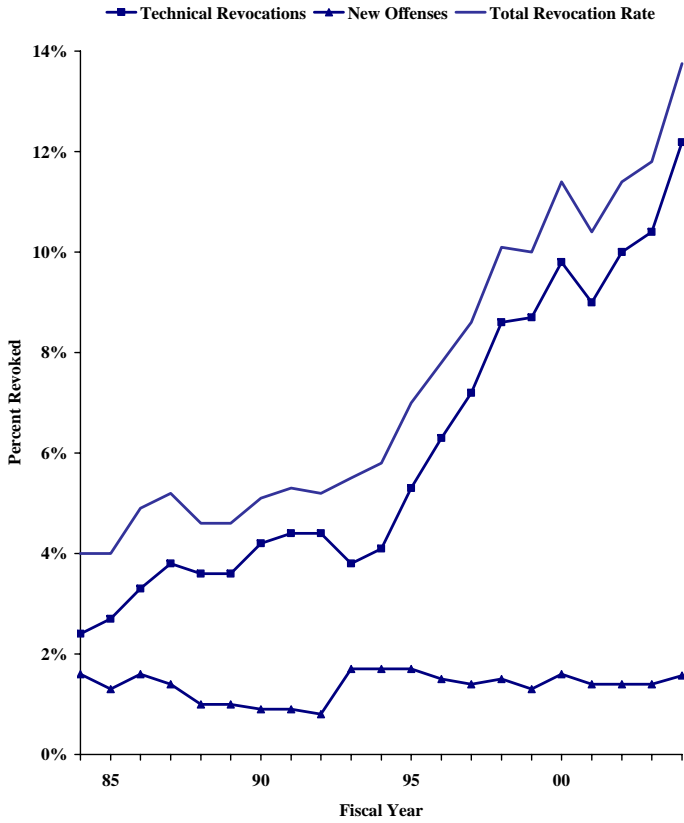
PROBATION REVOCATION RATES

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%
2003	10.4%	1.4%	11.8%
2004	12.2%	1.6%	13.8%

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 data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Revocation Rate



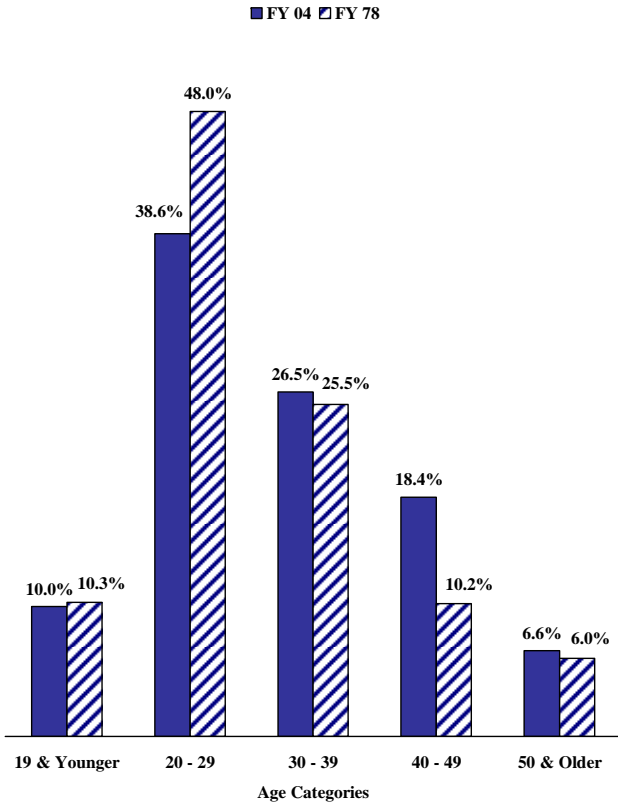
In FY 04, 51.4% of probation admissions were 30 years of age or older. In FY 85, 41.6% of probation admissions were 30 years of age or older.

PROBATION ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 85		FY 04	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	46	0.3%
17 - 19	856	10.3%	1,475	9.7%
20 - 24	2,142	25.8%	3,277	21.5%
25 - 29	1,841	22.2%	2,605	17.1%
30 - 34	1,301	15.7%	2,182	14.3%
35 - 39	812	9.8%	1,850	12.1%
40 - 44	539	6.5%	1,720	11.3%
45 - 49	302	3.6%	1,081	7.1%
50+	499	6.0%	1,007	6.6%
Total	8,292	100.0%	15,243	100.0%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Report, Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Age



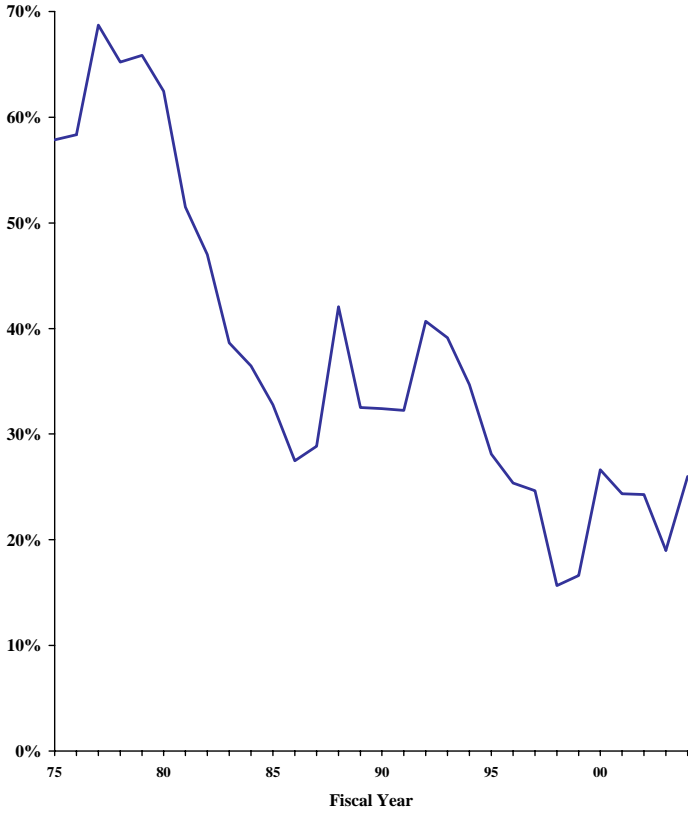
South Carolina's parole approval rate increased from 19% in FY 03 to 26% in FY 04.

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%
2003	6,632	1,260	19.0%
2004	6,271	1,622	26.0%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Report, Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Approval Rate



In FY 04, 40.6% of the inmates paroled in South Carolina had been incarcerated for drug law violations, compared to 11.7% of inmates paroled in FY 78.

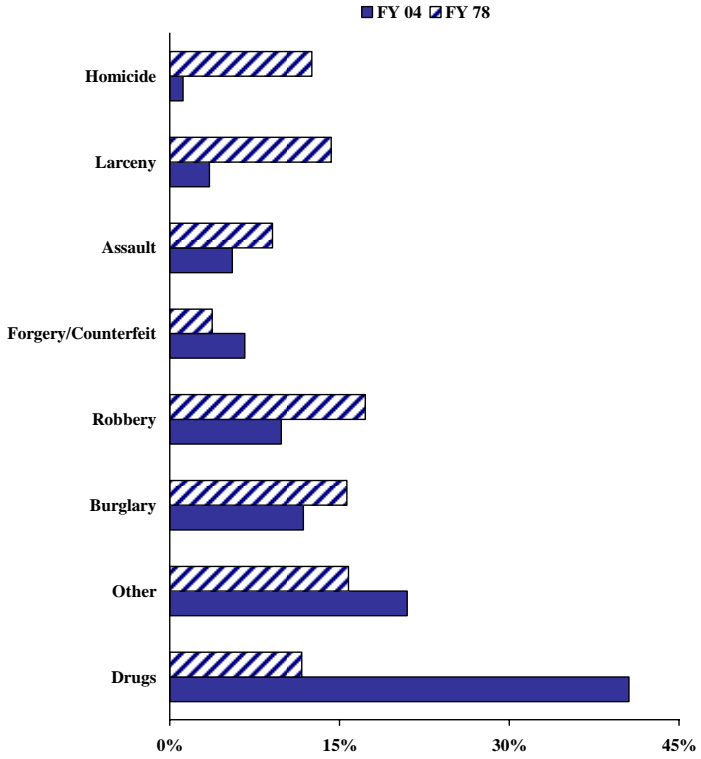
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAROLE ADMISSIONS

Offense	FY 78		FY 04	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	112	9.1%	81	5.5%
Burglary	193	15.6%	173	11.8%
Drugs	144	11.7%	594	40.6%
Forgery/Counterfeit	46	3.7%	97	6.6%
Homicide	155	12.6%	17	1.2%
Larceny	176	14.3%	51	3.5%
Other	195	15.8%	307	21.0%
Robbery	213	17.3%	144	9.8%
Total	1,234	100.0%	1,464	100.0%

Note: Parole approvals are not equal to parole admissions for two reasons. Inmates may be 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 data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Offense



The parole revocation rate in South Carolina increased from 8.9% in FY 03 to 10.2% in FY 04.

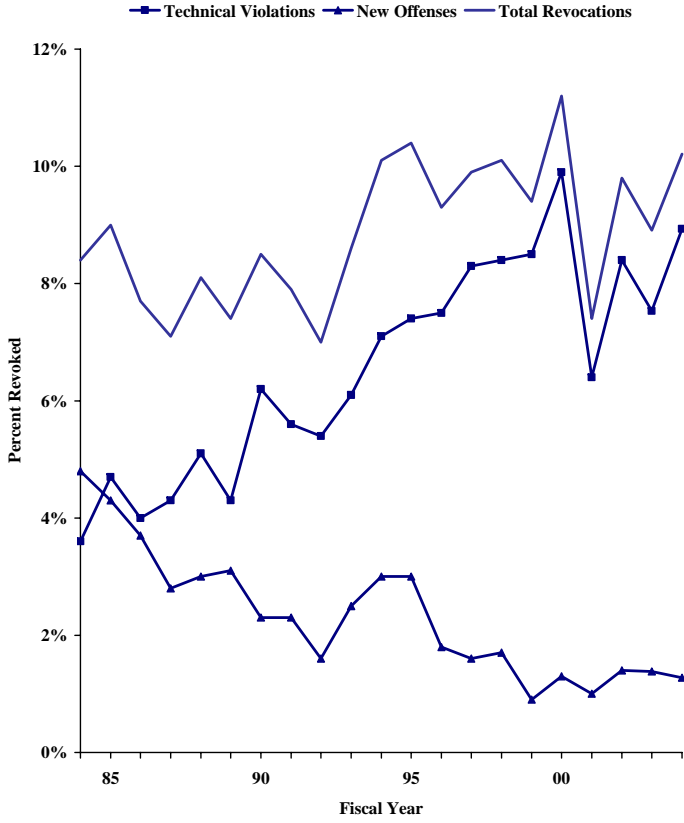
PAROLE REVOCATION RATES

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%
2003	7.5%	1.4%	8.9%
2004	8.9%	1.3%	10.2%

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 data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Revocations



In FY 85, 46.7% of parole admissions were 30 years of age or older. In FY 04, 59.4% of parole admissions were 30 years of age or older.

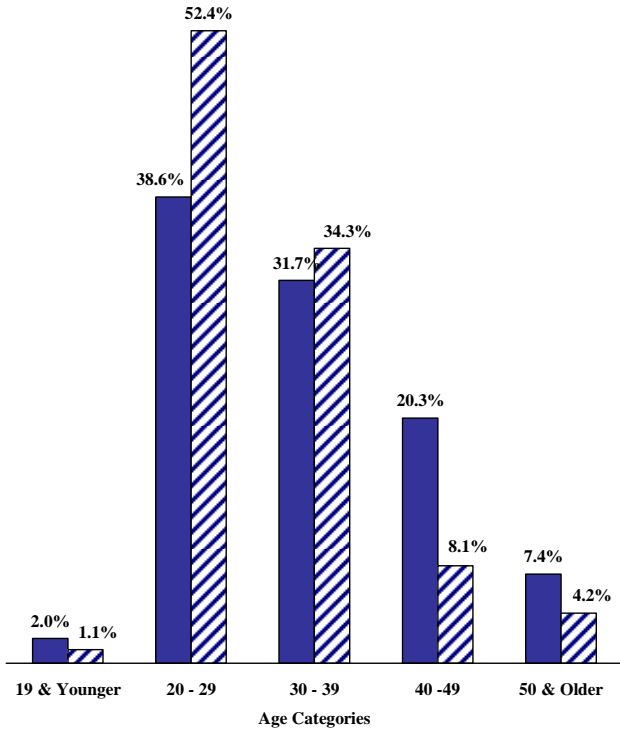
PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 85		FY 04	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
17 - 19	14	1.1%	30	2.0%
20 - 24	269	21.5%	273	18.6%
25 - 29	387	30.9%	292	19.9%
30 - 34	279	22.3%	257	17.6%
35 - 39	151	12.1%	207	14.1%
40 - 44	70	5.6%	181	12.4%
45 - 49	31	2.5%	116	7.9%
50+	52	4.2%	108	7.4%
Total	1,253	100.0%	1,464	100.0%

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

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Age

■ FY 04 ▨ 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 juvenile (age 0 through 16) population for each year in question. As noted earlier, arrest data are not available for 2001. Consequently, there is a gap at that point on each graph.

South Carolina's crime index arrest rate for juveniles increased 5.7% from 2003 to 2004 and increased 8.7% from 1976 to 2004.

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
2003	5,496	56.93
2004	5,818	60.16
% Change	+5.9%	+5.7%

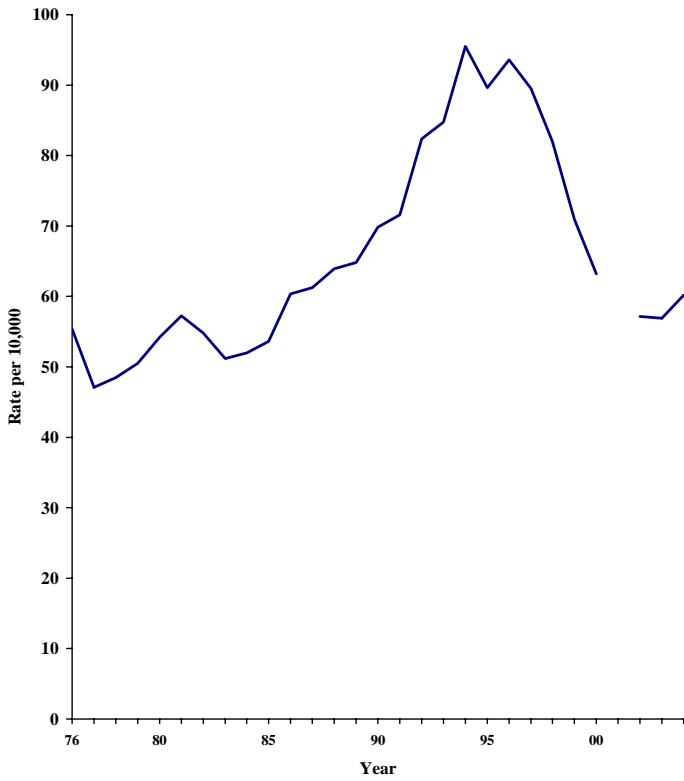
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	4,999	55.37
2004	5,818	60.16
% Change	+16.4%	+8.7%

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 Crime Index Arrest Rate



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes increased 12.9% from 2003 to 2004. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 199% 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
2003	1,074	11.12
2004	1,215	12.56
% Change	+13.1%	+12.9%

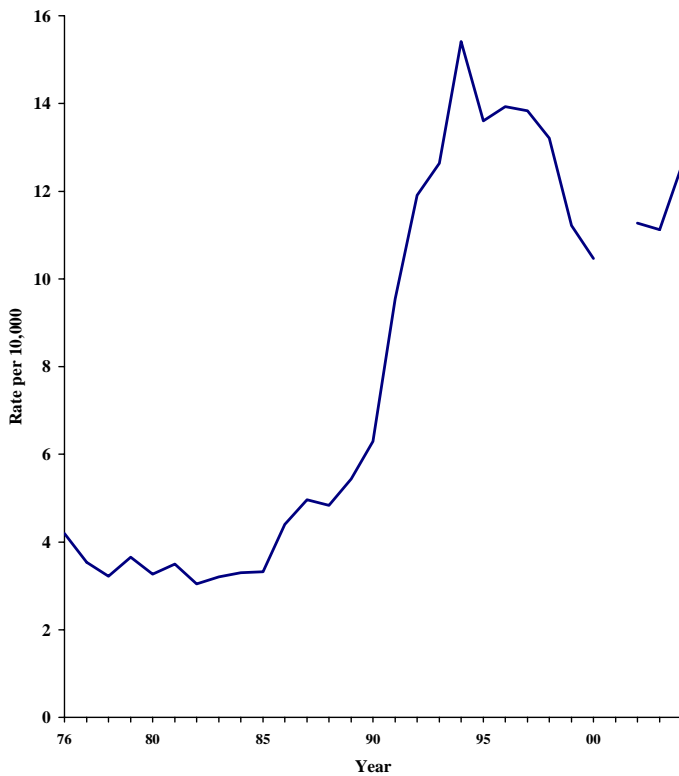
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	379	4.20
2004	1,215	12.56
% Change	+220.6%	+199.0%

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 Violent Crime



Eleven juveniles were arrested for murder in 2004, the same number as were arrested in 2003.

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
2003	11	0.11
2004	11	0.11
% Change	0%	0%

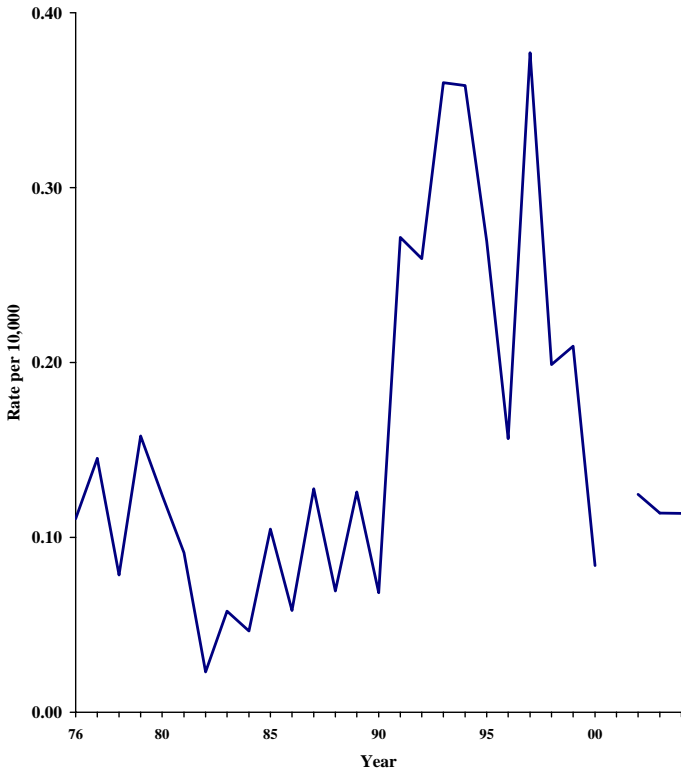
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	10	0.11
2004	11	0.11
% Change	+10.0%	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 Murder Arrest Rate



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for rape increased 40.4% from 2003 to 2004. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for rape has increased 51.2%.

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
2003	45	0.47
2004	64	0.66
% Change	+42.2%	+40.4%

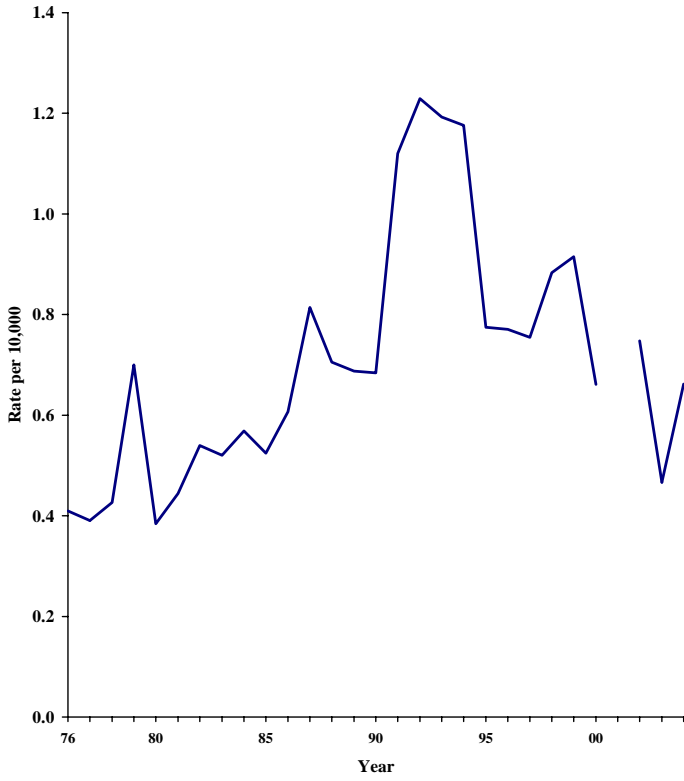
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	37	0.41
2004	64	0.62
% Change	+73.0%	+51.2%

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 30.1% from 2003 to 2004. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery has increased 95.1%.

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
2003	148	1.53
2004	192	1.99
% Change	+29.7%	+30.1%

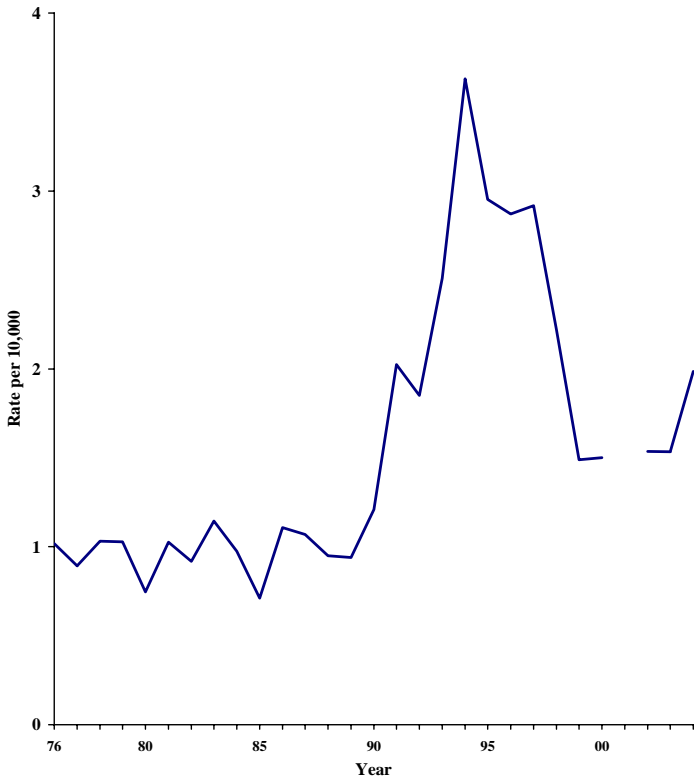
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	92	1.02
2004	192	1.99
% Change	+1.1%	+95.1%

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 Arrest Rate for Robbery



South Carolina's arrest rate of juveniles for aggravated assault increased 8.8% from 2003 to 2004. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault has increased 268.4%.

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
2003	870	9.01
2004	948	9.80
% Change	+9.0%	+8.8%

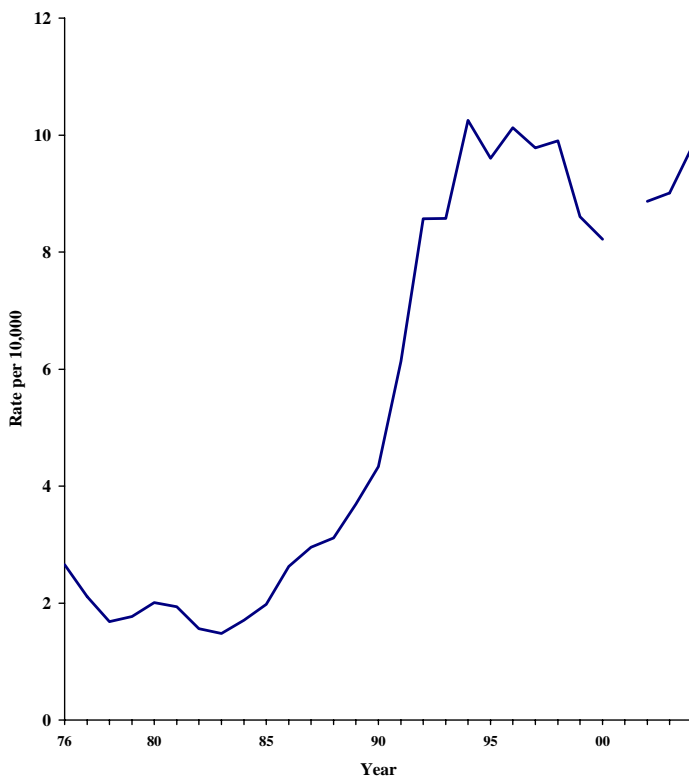
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	240	2.66
2004	948	9.80
% Change	+295.0%	+268.4%

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 2004 juvenile arrest rate for property crimes represents a 3.9% increase from 2003, and a 7% 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
2003	4,422	45.80
2004	4,603	47.60
% Change	+4.1%	+3.9%

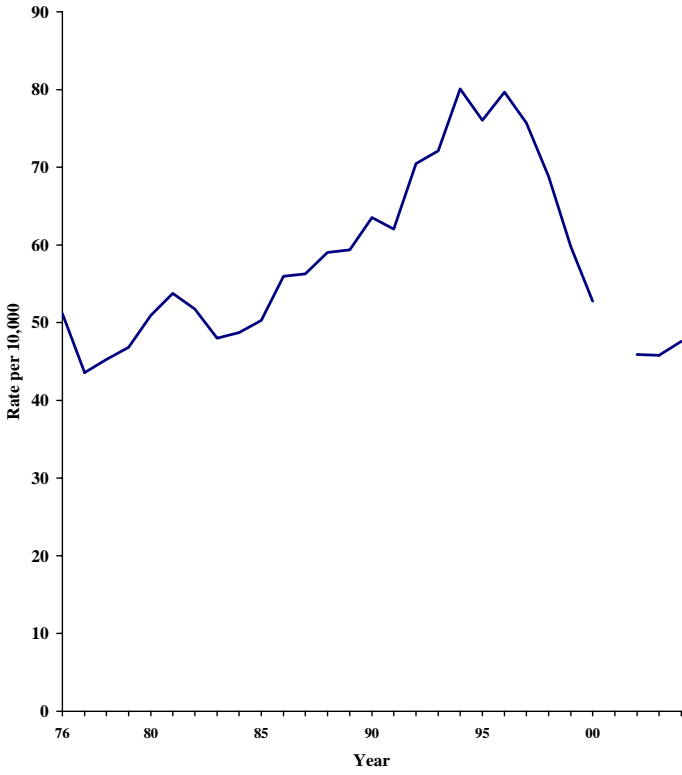
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	4,620	51.17
2004	4,603	47.60
% Change	-0.4%	-7.0%

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 Property Crime



South Carolina's breaking or entering arrest rate for juveniles increased 8.5% from 2003 to 2004. The breaking or entering rate has decreased 41.7% 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
2003	886	9.18
2004	963	9.96
% Change	+8.7%	+8.5%

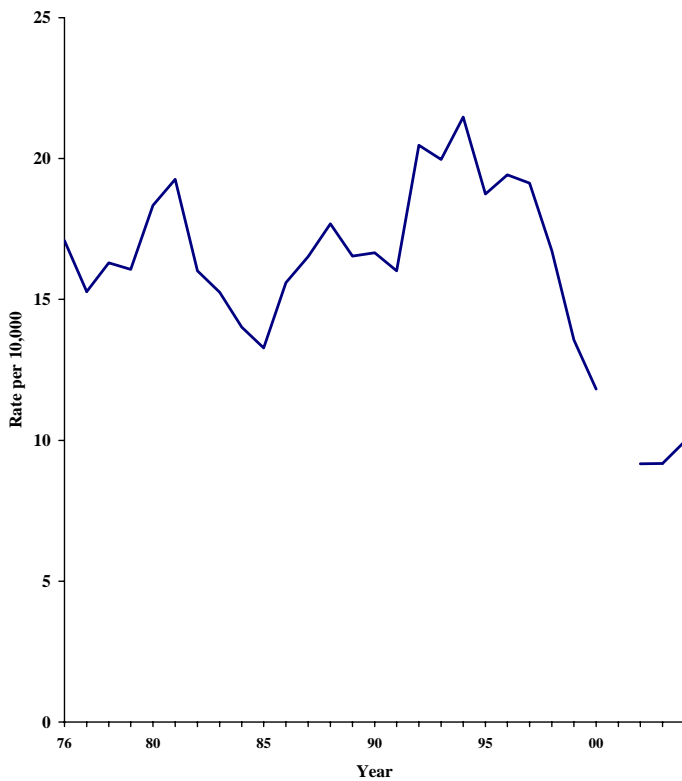
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	1,543	17.09
2004	963	9.96
% Change	-37.6%	-41.7%

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 Breaking or Entering



South Carolina's larceny arrest rate for juveniles increased 1.3% from 2003 to 2004. The juvenile arrest rate for larceny has increased 14.1% 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
2003	3,379	35.00
2004	3,429	35.46
% Change	+1.5%	+1.3%

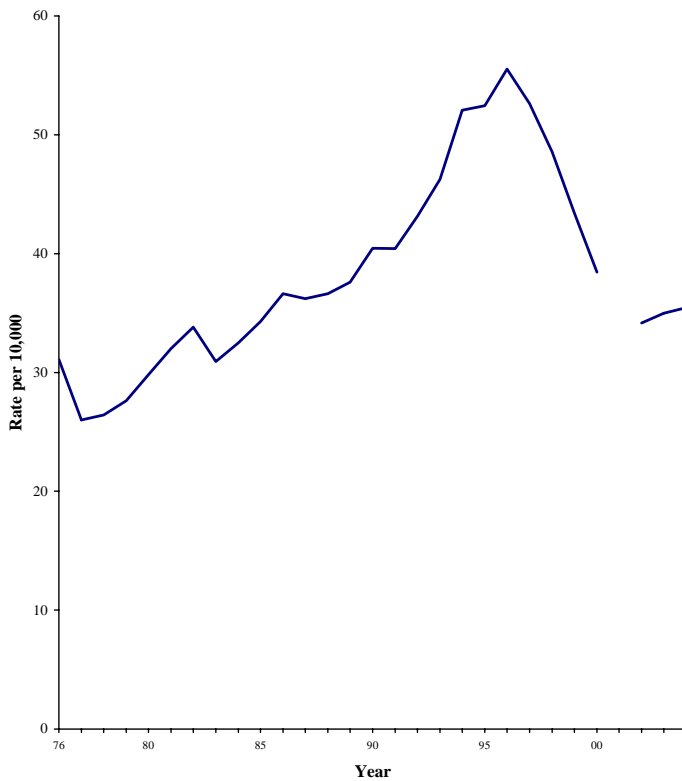
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	2,807	31.09
2004	3,429	35.46
% Change	+22.2%	+14.1%

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 Arrest Rate for Larceny



The juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft increased 33.7% from 2003 to 2004, and has decreased 27.1% 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
2003	157	1.63
2004	211	2.18
% Change	+34.4%	+33.7%

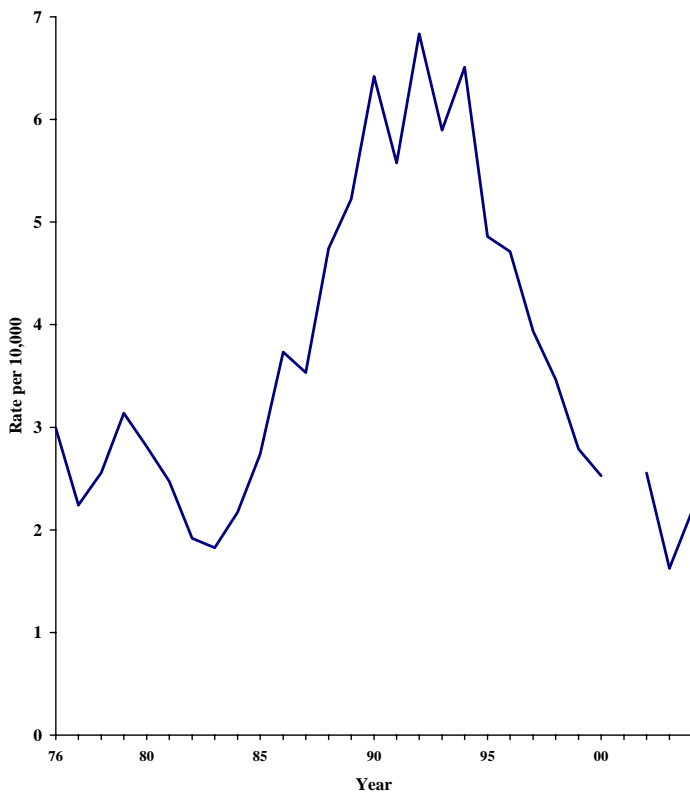
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	270	2.99
2004	211	2.18
% Change	-21.9%	-27.1%

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 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
2003	11	45	148	870	886	3,379	157
2004	11	64	192	948	963	3,429	211

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
2003	.11	.47	1.53	9.01	9.18	35.00	1.63
2004	.11	.66	1.99	9.80	9.96	35.46	2.18

Notes: Arrest data for 2001 are not available. Arrest rates are expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

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

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 04.

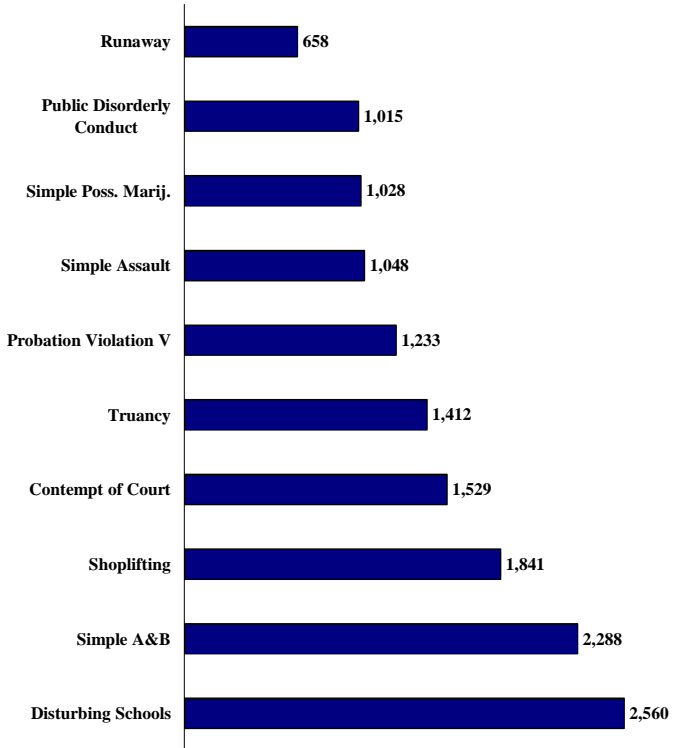
**TEN MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES FOR
JUVENILE REFFERALS
FY 04**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Disturbing Schools	2,560	9.4%
Simple A&B	2,288	8.4%
Shoplifting	1,841	6.7%
Contempt of Court	1,529	5.6%
Truancy	1,412	5.2%
Probation Violation V	1,233	4.5%
Simple Assault	1,048	3.8%
Simple Poss. Marijuana	1,028	3.8%
Public Disorderly Conduct	1,015	3.7%
Runaway	658	2.4%
All other offenses	12,716	46.5%
Total Offenses	27,328	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 2003-04.

Top Ten Juvenile Offenses Reported to Solicitors FY 04



South Carolina's delinquency rate in FY 04 was 67.8 per 1,000 children. Marion County had the highest delinquency rate with 178.6 per 1,000.

**COUNTIES BY DELINQUENCY REFERRAL
RATES:
THE TEN HIGHEST FY 04**

County	Number	Rate per 1,000
Marion	709	178.6
Horry	2,005	122.2
Allendale	131	110.6
Florence	1,286	95.9
McCormick	82	93.9
Union	260	92.0
Greenwood	589	90.2
Georgetown	520	88.6
Lancaster	542	87.9
Charleston	2,575	87.9

Note: 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 2003-04.

Juvenile Delinquency Referral Rate per 1,000 by County, FY 04

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	106	39.5	Greenwood	589	90.2
Aiken	981	65.5	Hampton	87	35.2
Allendale	131	110.6	Horry	2,005	122.2
Anderson	801	50.1	Jasper	121	57.2
Bamberg	97	55.9	Kershaw	303	53.2
Barnwell	126	45.3	Lancaster	542	87.9
Beaufort	687	65.3	Laurens	358	50.0
Berkeley	1,387	84.8	Lee	85	40.7
Calhoun	53	34.1	Lexington	1,766	78.8
Charleston	2,575	87.9	McCormick	82	93.9
Cherokee	433	82.7	Marion	709	178.6
Chester	192	51.5	Marlboro	209	68.3
Chesterfield	179	39.0	Newberry	199	57.4
Clarendon	190	52.9	Oconee	231	38.1
Colleton	314	72.9	Orangeburg	627	64.3
Darlington	593	87.1	Pickens	621	64.3
Dillon	274	74.9	Richland	1,343	43.5
Dorchester	862	72.7	Saluda	49	26.0
Edgefield	80	32.6	Spartanburg	1,145	46.5
Fairfield	43	17.5	Sumter	455	38.8
Florence	1,286	95.9	Union	260	92.0
Georgetown	520	88.6	Williamsburg	262	57.9
Greenville	2,092	57.9	York	1,278	73.3

Source: South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report FY 2003-04.

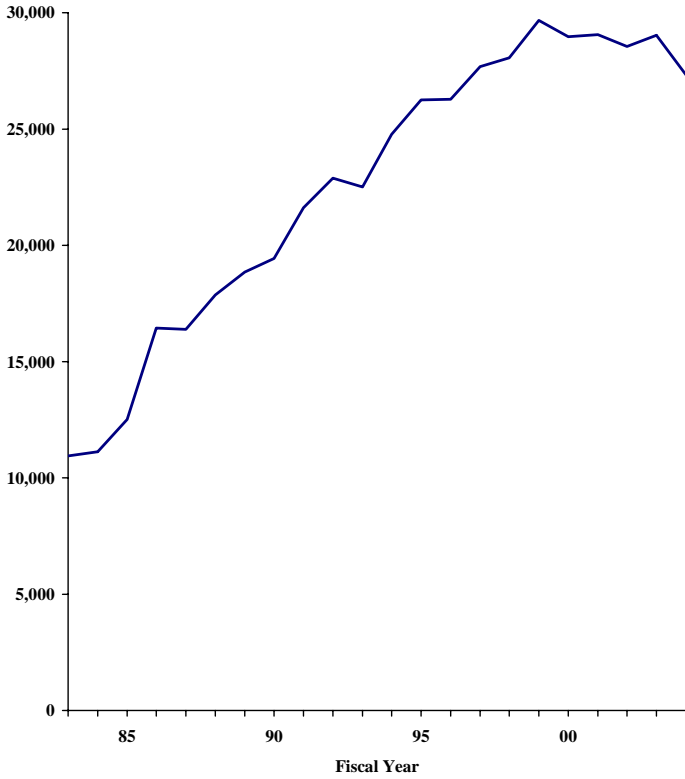
A total of 27,328 juvenile cases were referred to South Carolina solicitors in FY 04, representing a 5.9% decrease from FY 03. Since 1983, the number of referrals has increased 150%.

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%
2003	29,031	+1.7%
2004	27,328	-5.9%

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



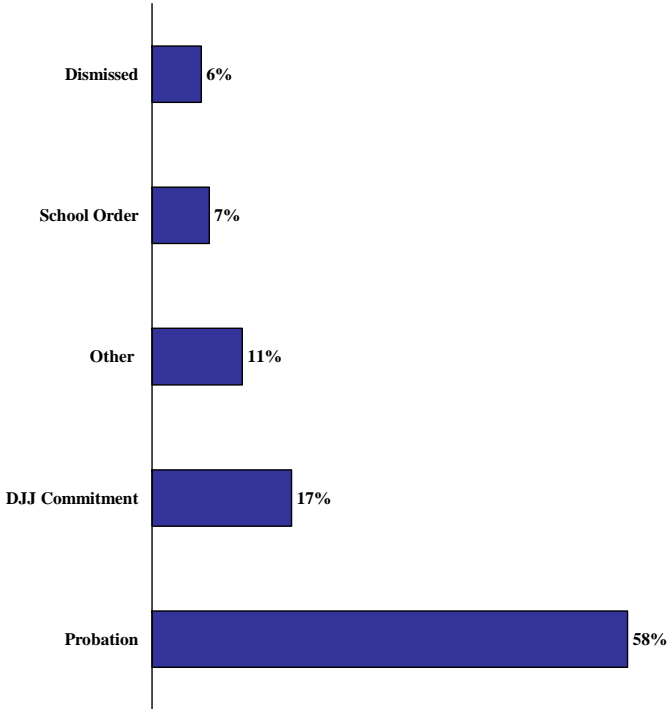
Probation was the most common disposition in South Carolina's family courts during FY 04, 58% of juvenile cases resulted in probation supervision.

**JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN FAMILY COURT
FY 04**

Disposition	Percentage
Dismissed	6%
DJJ Commitment	17%
Other	11%
Probation	58%
School Order	7%

Source: South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report FY 2003-04.

Judicial Dispositions in South Carolina Family Court, FY 04



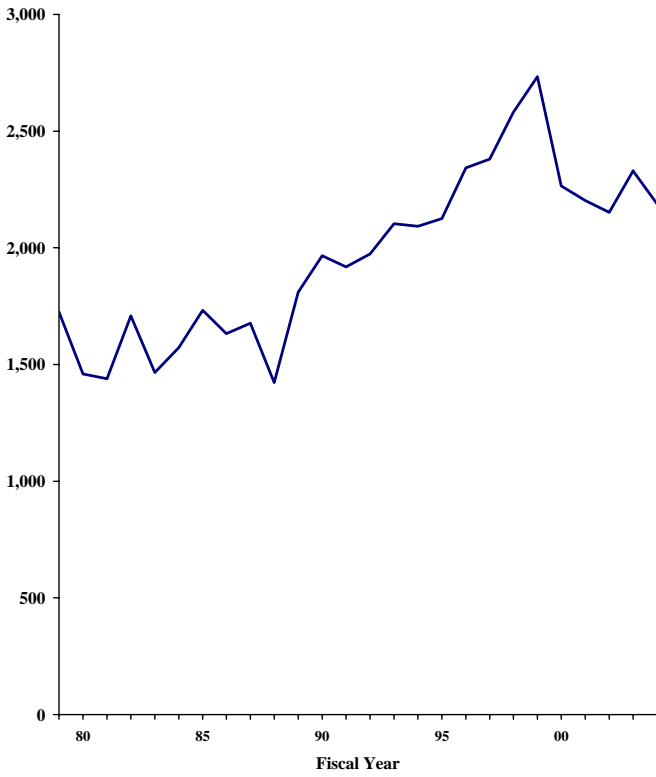
Admissions to DJJ's Reception and Evaluation Center decreased 6.1% from FY 03 to FY 04. Since 1979, the number of admissions has increased 26.8%.

**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%
2003	2,330	+8.3%
2004	2,188	-6.1%

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

DJJ Reception & Evaluation Center Admissions



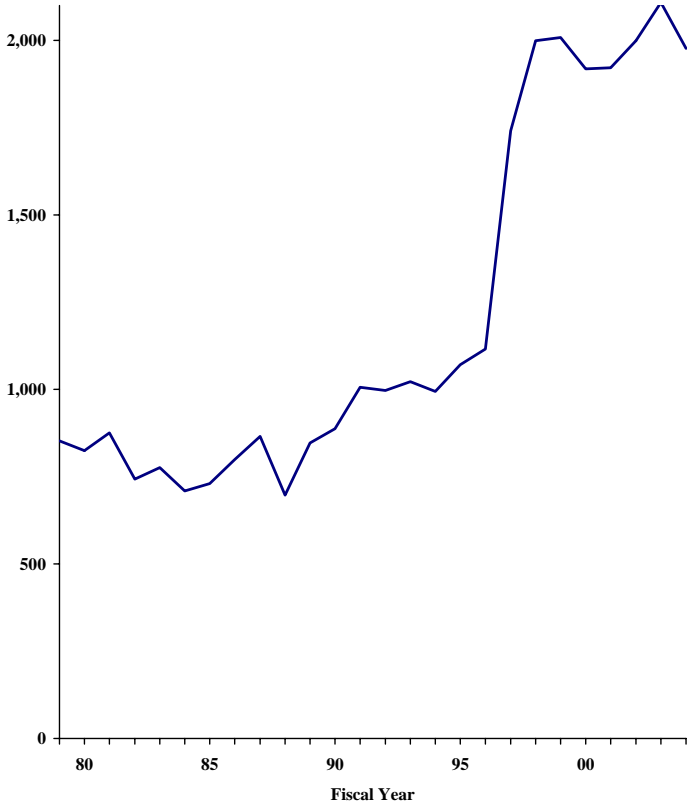
From FY 03 to FY 04, admissions to DJJ correctional facilities, decreased 6.3%. Since 1979, admissions have increased 131.8%.

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%
2003	2,109	+5.5%
2004	1,977	-6.3%

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 rather attempts 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 05 - 06. The most recent data available for county and municipal expenditures cover FY 01 - 02.

The Department of Corrections had the largest appropriation among the state's criminal justice agencies for FY 06.

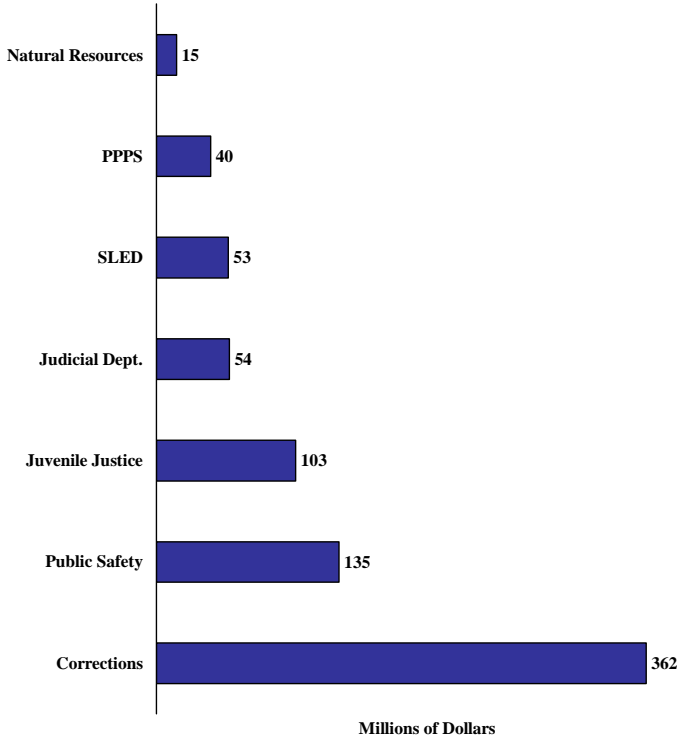
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
FY 06**

Agency	Appropriations
Corrections	362
Judicial	54
Juvenile Justice	103
Natural Resources - Law Enforcement	15
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	40
Public Safety	135
SLED	53

Notes: Appropriations represent millions of dollars, rounded to the nearest million. The 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: 2005 Appropriations Act.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations FY 06



Appropriations for state criminal justice agencies increased 6.7% from FY 05 to FY 06.

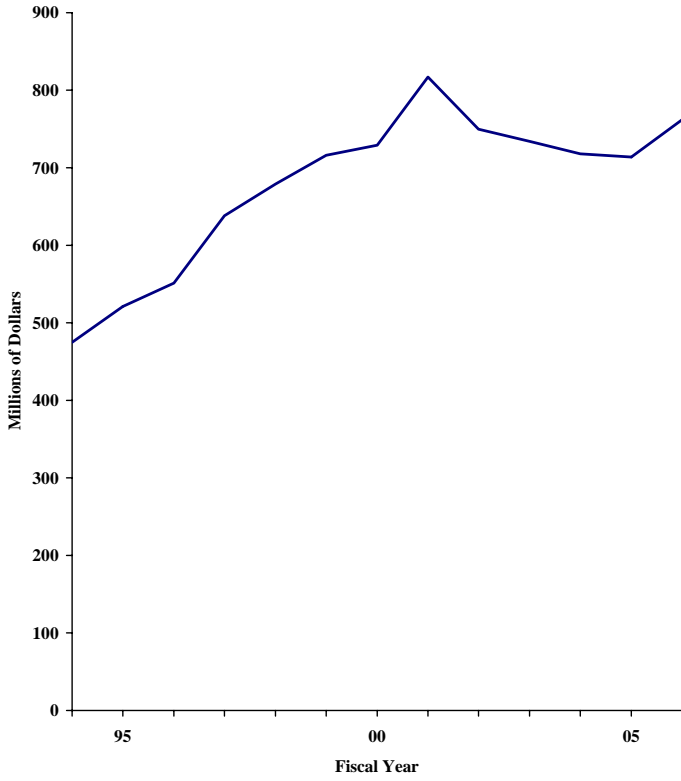
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Change From Prior Year
1994	\$474,547,128	
1995	\$520,919,842	+9.8%
1996	\$550,791,920	+5.7%
1997	\$638,229,999	+15.9%
1998	\$679,189,844	+6.4%
1999	\$716,322,483	+5.5%
2000	\$729,442,252	+1.8%
2001	\$816,744,939	+12.0%
2002	\$749,692,597	-8.2%
2003	\$733,792,784	-2.1%
2004	\$718,275,084	-2.1%
2005	\$713,799,143	-0.6%
2006	\$761,899,976	+6.7%

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, State Law Enforcement Division, the Judicial Department and the law enforcement appropriations for the Department of Natural Resources. Appropriations for the Department of Motor Vehicles were subtracted from Department of Public Safety totals for the years when those agencies were combined to more accurately reflect current organizational structure. 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 2005.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations



The Department of Corrections had the largest authorized work force among criminal justice agencies for FY 06, with 6,331 positions.

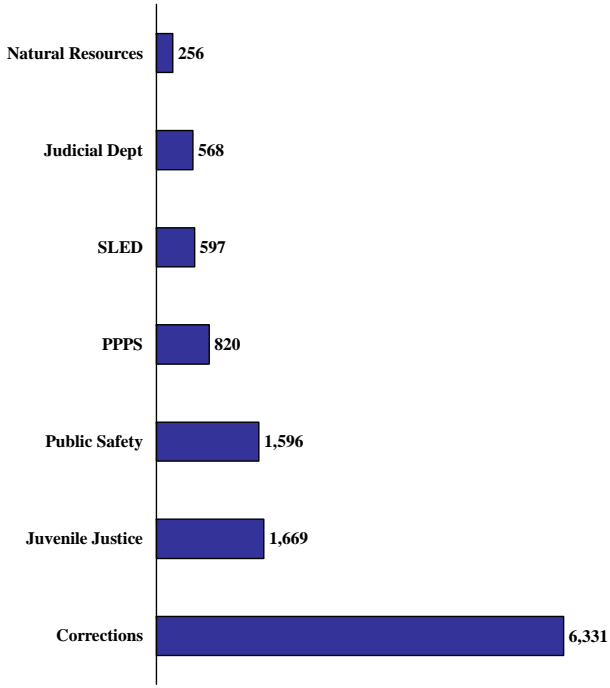
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT
FY 06**

Agency	Positions
Corrections	6,331
Judicial Department	568
Juvenile Justice	1,669
Natural Resources	256
Public Safety	1,596
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	820
SLED	597

Notes: Full time equivalent positions are rounded to the nearest whole number. The 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: 2005 Appropriations Act.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies, FY 06



From FY 94 to FY 06, the authorized number of positions for state criminal justice agencies increased 7.4%. From FY 05 to FY 06 the number of positions decreased 12.4%.

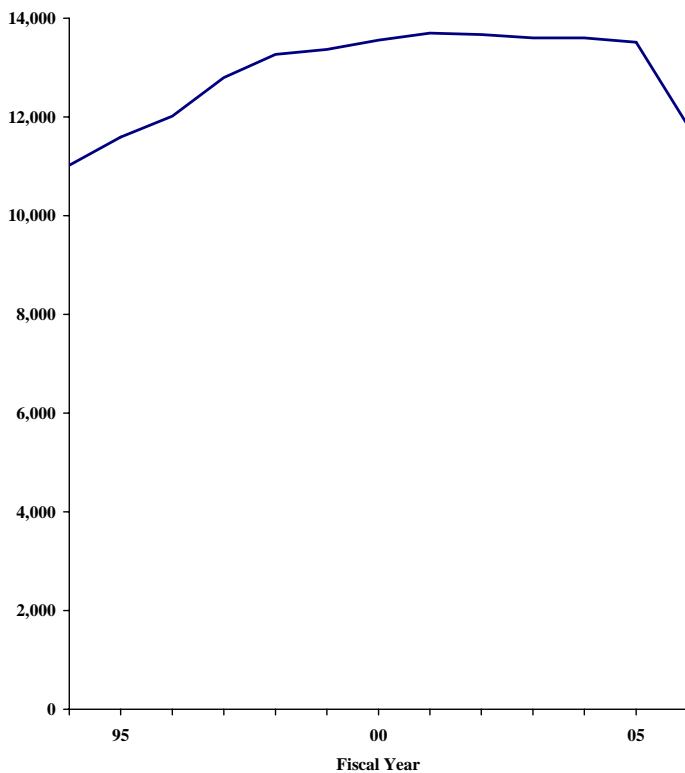
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT

Fiscal Year	Positions	Change From Prior Year
1994	11,018	
1995	11,594	+5.2%
1996	12,013	+3.6%
1997	12,795	+6.5%
1998	13,267	+3.7%
1999	13,369	+0.8%
2000	13,555	+1.4%
2001	13,697	+1.0%
2002	13,667	-0.2%
2003	13,601	-0.5%
2004	13,598	<-0.1%
2005	13,517	-0.6%
2006	11,837	-12.4%

Notes: 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, State Law Enforcement Division, the Judicial Department, and law enforcement positions within the Department of Natural Resources. Positions for the Department of Motor Vehicles were subtracted from Department of Public Safety totals for the years when those agencies were combined to more accurately reflect current organizational structure. As previously noted, not all authorized positions are necessarily filled.

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2005.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies



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

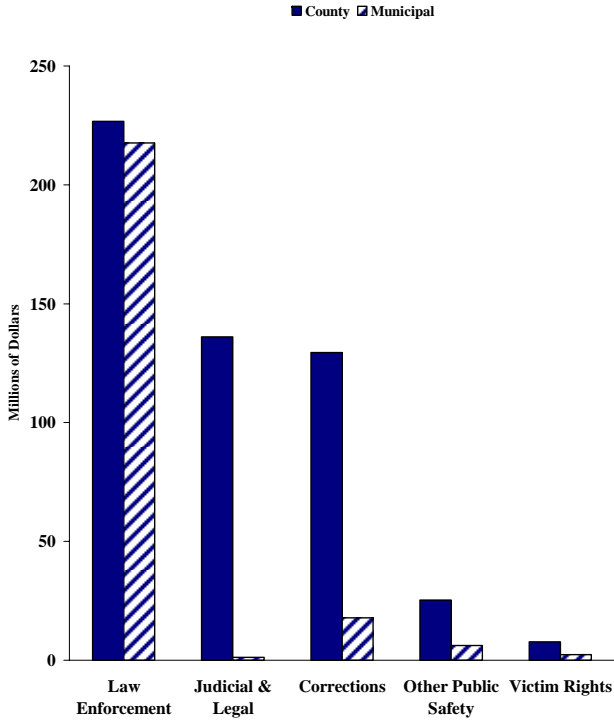
**LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA: FY 02**

Function	County	Municipal
Corrections	136.1	1.2
Judicial & Legal	129.5	17.8
Law Enforcement	226.7	217.6
Other Public Safety	25.3	6.1
Victim Rights	7.7	2.4
Total	525.3	245.1

Notes: 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 2001-02, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control Board. Annual Municipal Financial Report, FY 2001-02, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control Board.

County and Municipal Criminal Justice Expenditures, FY 02



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

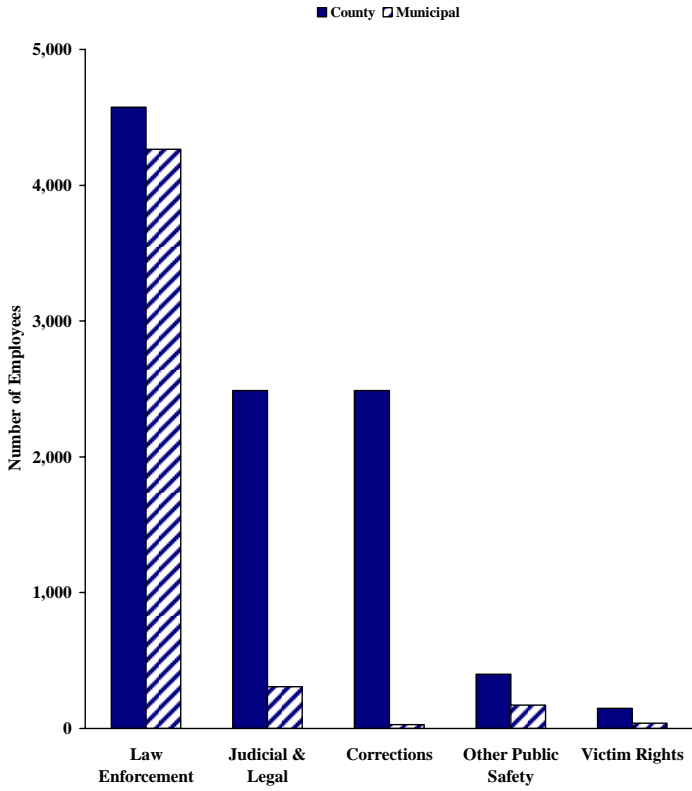
**LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT IN
SOUTH CAROLINA: FY 02**

Function	County	Municipal
Corrections	2,488	29
Judicial & Legal	2,489	307
Law Enforcement	4,574	4,266
Other Public Safety	401	172
Victim Rights	149	38
Total	10,100	4,811

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 2001-02, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control board. Annual Municipal Financial Report, FY 2001-02, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control Board.

County and Municipal Criminal Justice Employment, FY 02



SOURCES

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Annual County Financial Report, FY 2001-02, Office of Research & Statistics, Budget & Control Board.

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South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardons Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1979 through 1982.

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1986 through 1994.

South Carolina Department of Youth Services Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1982 through 1992.

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Unpublished data provided by:

South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistical Services.

South Carolina Department of Corrections, Division of Inspections and Operational Review.

South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement.

South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.