

South Carolina

Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Trends 2006

Prepared by:

South Carolina Department of Public Safety

Office of Justice Programs

Statistical Analysis Center

Editor: Rob McManus

This publication was partially funded with \$4,900 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PART I - CRIMINAL JUSTICE

OFFENSES 3

ARRESTS 55

JUDICIARY 81

JAILS 97

CORRECTIONS..... 107

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS..... 131

PART II - JUVENILE JUSTICE

ARRESTS151

RESPONSES 175

PART III - CRIMINAL JUSTICE FISCAL DATA

SOURCES.....198

INTRODUCTION

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2006 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 - 2005 or the fiscal years ending in 1975 - 2005. 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 for meaningful comparisons over time and among areas of differing population sizes.

The formula for calculating crime rates is as follows:

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

Crime rates are determined using crimes as published by SLED and population estimates provided by the Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistical Services (ORSS). SLED's annual publication, *Crime in South Carolina*, as well as other useful information, can be accessed at the SLED website listed below:

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

South Carolina's crime index rate decreased 3.5% from 2004 to 2005. From 1975 to 2005, the crime index rate increased 13.3%.

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

ANNUAL SUMMARY

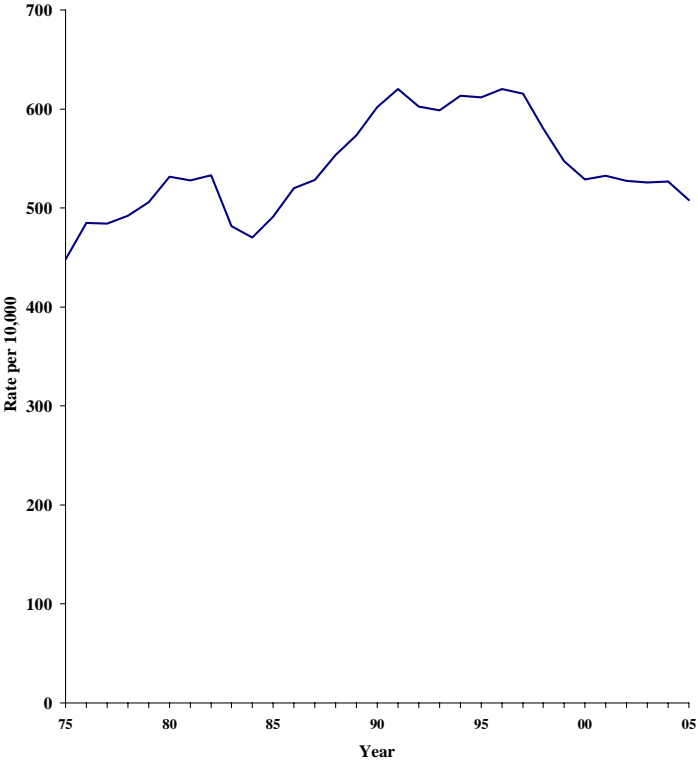
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	221,109	526.70
2005	216,169	508.04
% Change	-2.2%	-3.5%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	126,335	448.27
2005	216,169	508.04
% Change	+71.1%	+13.3%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Crime Index Rate



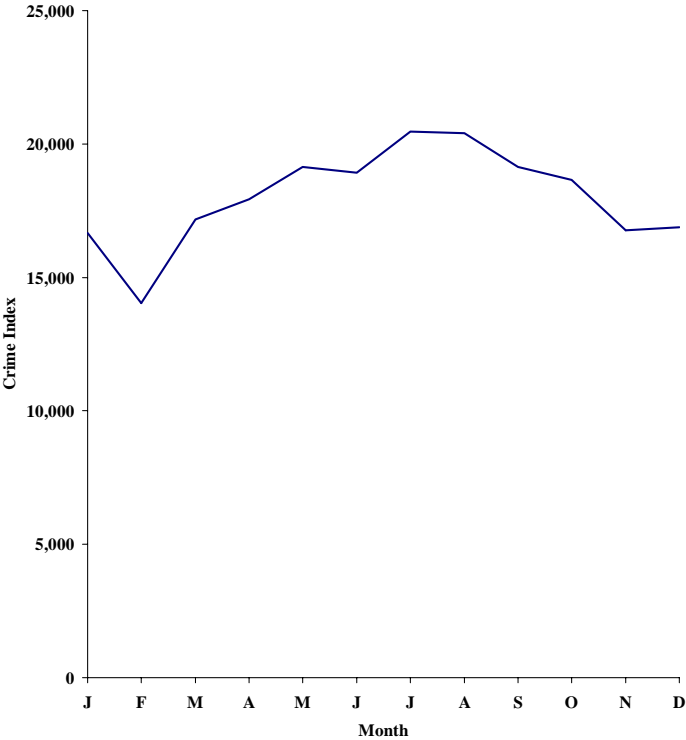
July had the highest reported crime index in South Carolina during 2005, while February had the lowest.

CRIME INDEX BY MONTH

Month	Number	Percentage
January	16,662	7.7%
February	14,047	6.5%
March	17,170	7.9%
April	17,928	8.3%
May	19,138	8.9%
June	18,920	8.8%
July	20,472	9.5%
August	20,412	9.4%
September	19,134	8.9%
October	18,645	8.6%
November	16,762	7.8%
December	16,879	7.8%

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

South Carolina Crime Index by Month 2005



South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 3.6% from 2004 to 2005. Since 1975 the violent crime rate has increased 49.5%.

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

VIOLENT CRIME

ANNUAL SUMMARY

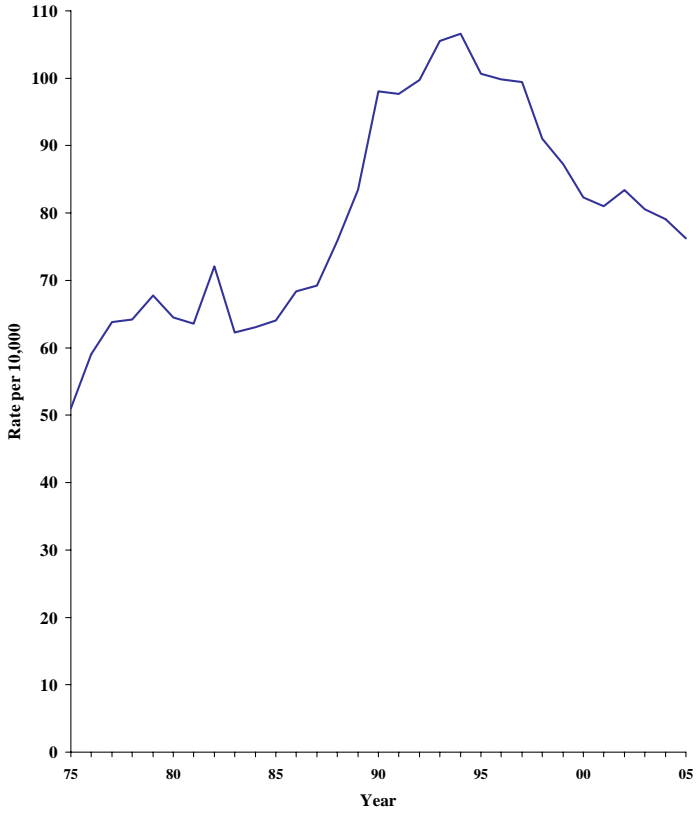
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	33,200	79.09
2005	32,430	76.22
% Change	-2.3%	-3.6%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	14,372	51.00
2005	32,430	76.22
% Change	+125.6%	+49.5%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Violent Crime Rate



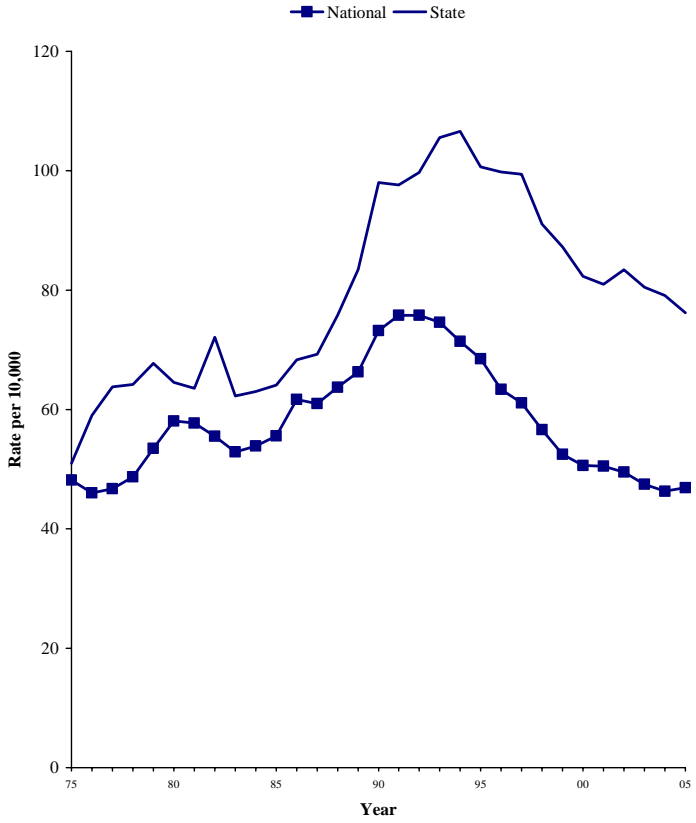
South Carolina's violent crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

STATE & U.S. VIOLENT CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	51.0	48.2
1976	59.0	46.0
1977	63.8	46.7
1978	64.2	48.7
1979	67.8	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	68.3	61.7
1987	69.3	61.0
1988	75.8	63.7
1989	83.5	66.3
1990	98.0	73.2
1991	97.7	75.8
1992	99.7	75.8
1993	105.6	74.6
1994	106.6	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	52.5
2000	82.3	50.6
2001	81.0	50.5
2002	83.4	49.5
2003	80.5	47.5
2004	79.1	46.3
2005	76.2	46.9

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Violent Crime Rates



South Carolina's murder rate increased 7.1% from 2004 to 2005. The murder rate decreased 50.3% from 1975 through 2005.

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

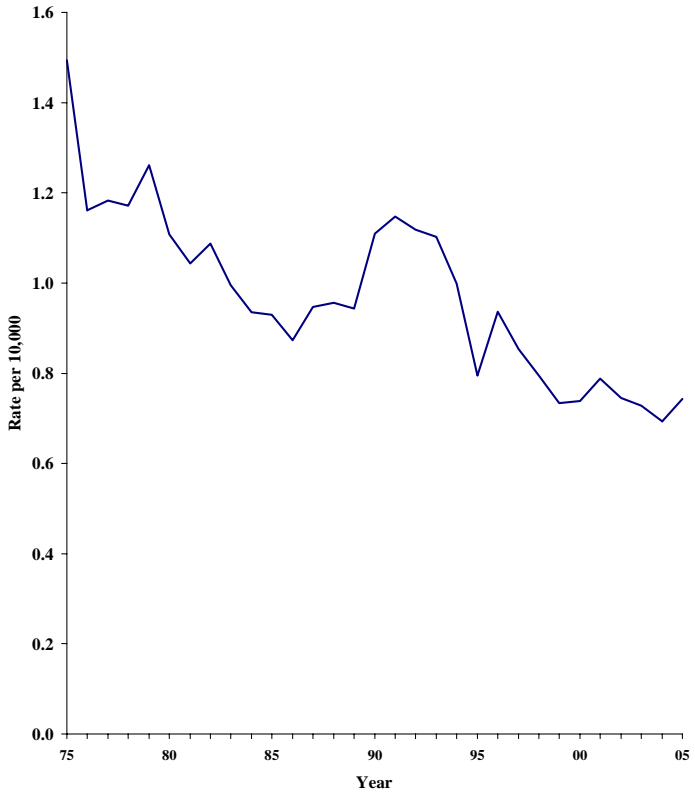
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	291	0.69
2005	316	0.74
% Change	+8.6%	+7.1%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

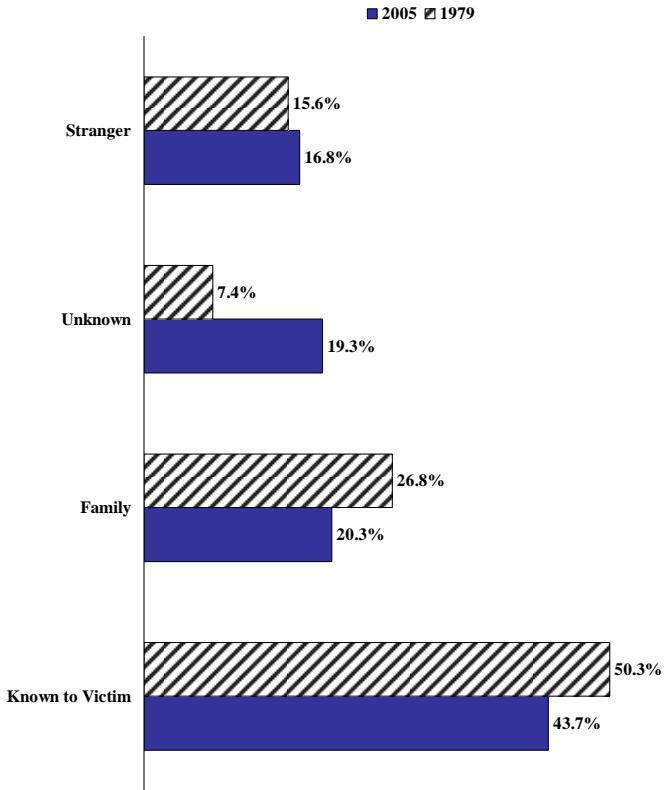
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	421	1.49
2005	316	0.74
% Change	-24.9%	-50.3%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

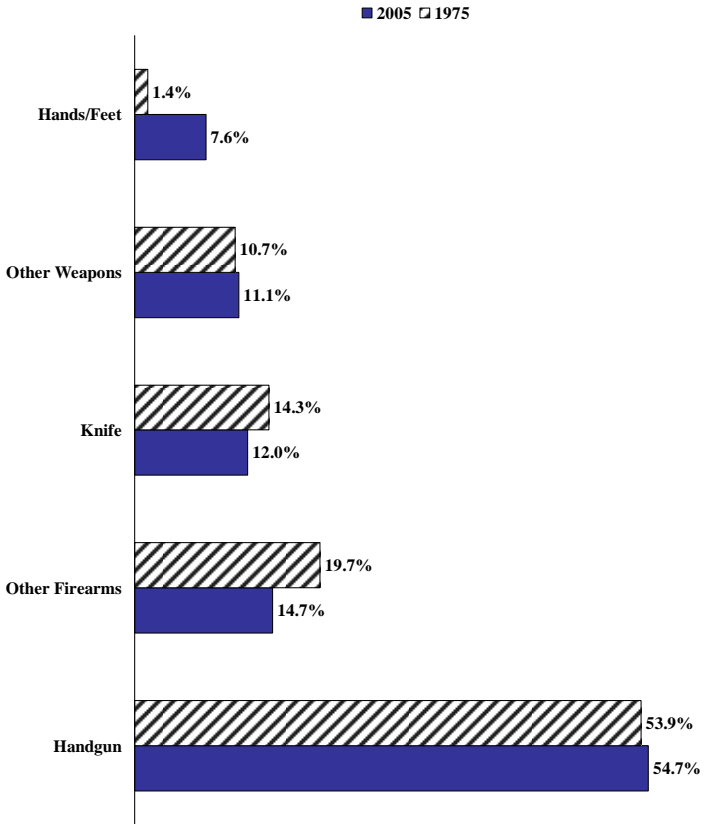
South Carolina Murder Rate



Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Murder Weapons



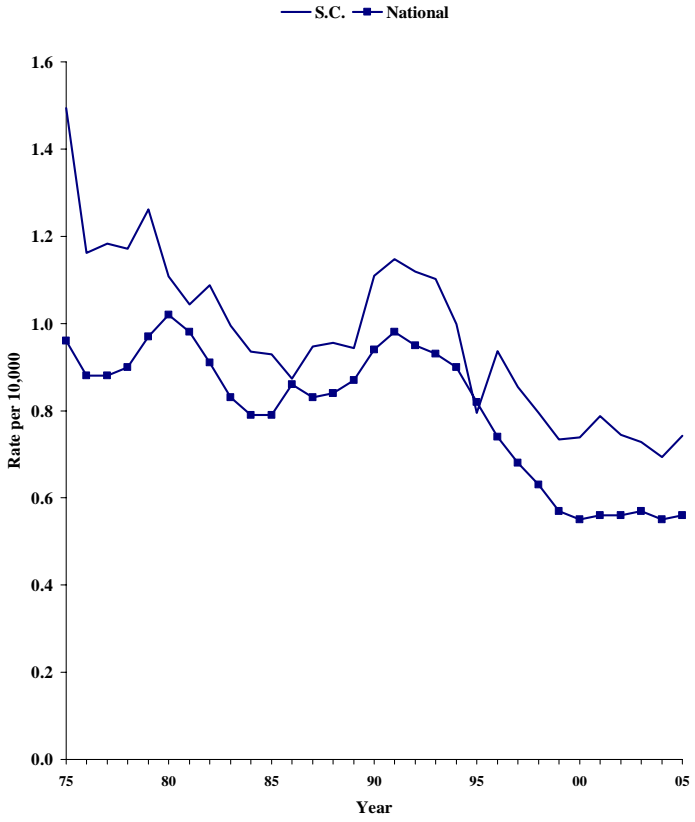
South Carolina's murder rate has exceeded the national murder rate every year except 1995.

STATE & U.S. MURDER RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	1.49	0.96
1976	1.16	0.88
1977	1.18	0.88
1978	1.17	0.90
1979	1.26	0.97
1980	1.11	1.02
1981	1.04	0.98
1982	1.09	0.91
1983	1.00	0.83
1984	0.94	0.79
1985	0.93	0.79
1986	0.87	0.86
1987	0.95	0.83
1988	0.96	0.84
1989	0.94	0.87
1990	1.11	0.94
1991	1.15	0.98
1992	1.12	0.95
1993	1.10	0.93
1994	1.00	0.90
1995	0.79	0.82
1996	0.94	0.74
1997	0.85	0.68
1998	0.79	0.63
1999	0.73	0.57
2000	0.74	0.55
2001	0.79	0.56
2002	0.75	0.56
2003	0.73	0.57
2004	0.69	0.55
2005	0.74	0.56

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Murder Rates



South Carolina's rape rate increased 1.4% from 2004 to 2005. From 1975 to 2005, the rape rate increased 63.1%.

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

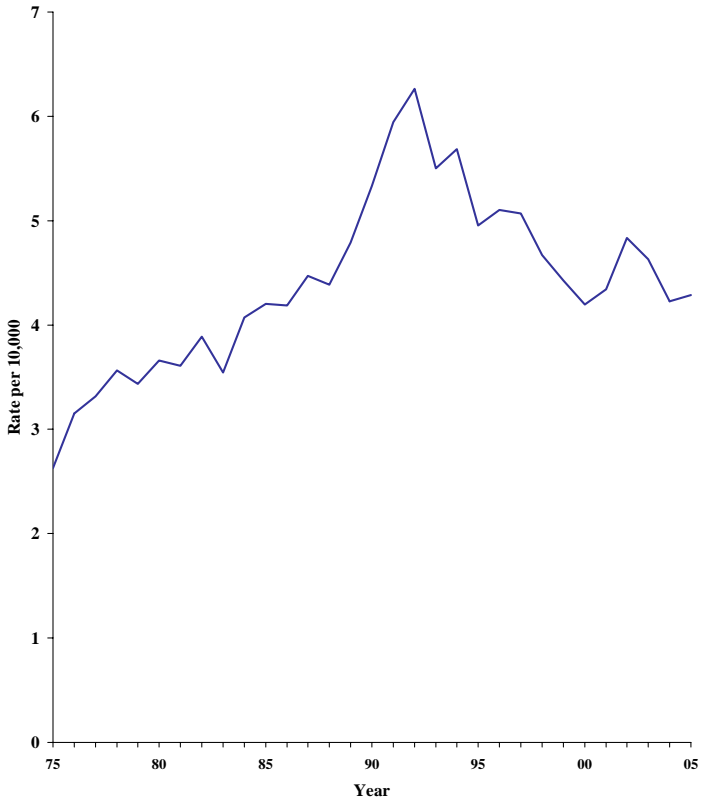
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	1,775	4.23
2005	1,825	4.29
% Change	+2.8%	+1.4%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

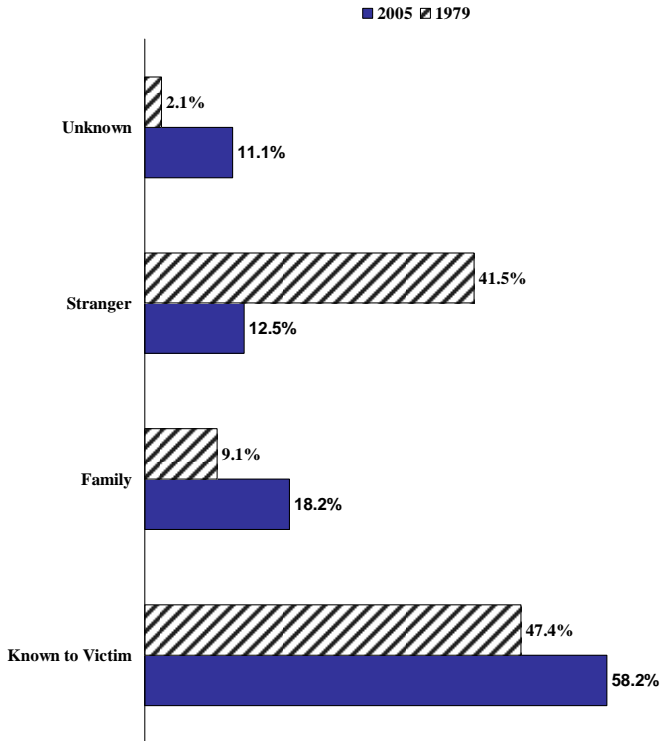
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	741	2.63
2005	1,825	4.29
% Change	+146.3%	+63.1%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

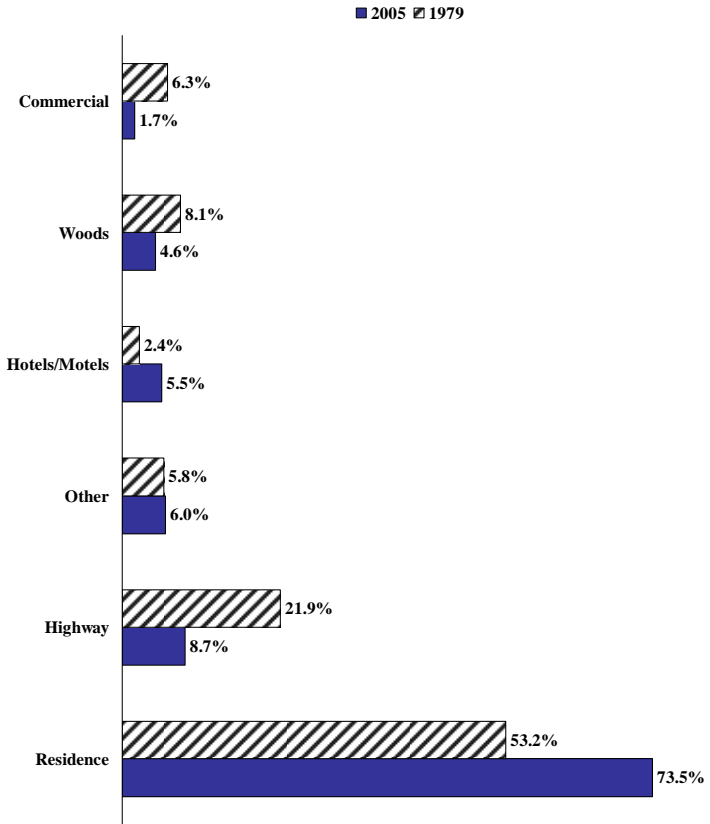
South Carolina Rape Rate



Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Rape Victims by Location



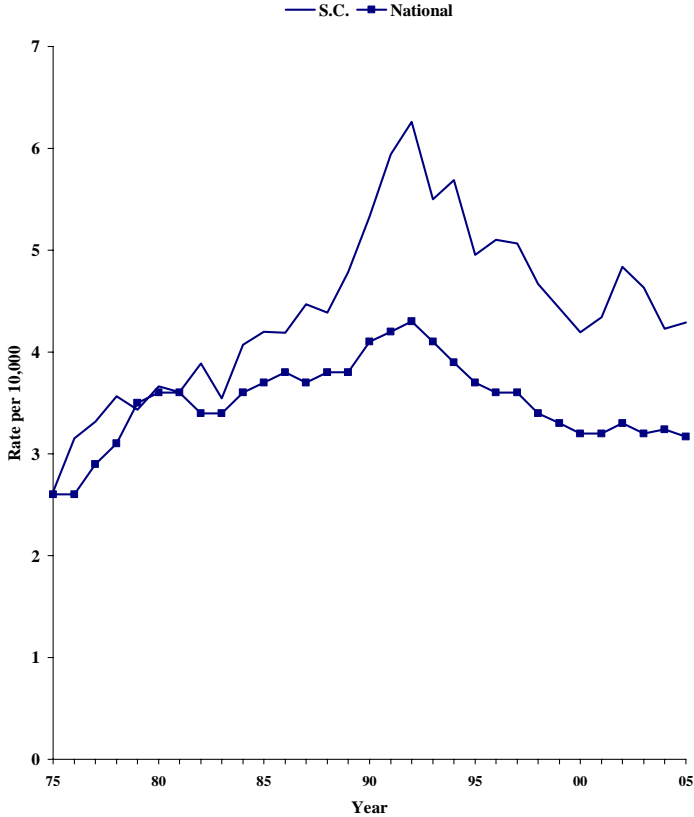
South Carolina's rape rate has exceeded the national rate since 1982.

STATE & U.S. RAPE RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	2.6	2.6
1976	3.2	2.6
1977	3.3	2.9
1978	3.6	3.1
1979	3.4	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	5.3	4.1
1991	5.9	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	4.2	3.2
2005	4.3	3.2

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Rape Rates



South Carolina's robbery rate increased 1.1% from 2004 to 2005. Since 1975 the robbery rate has increased 20.3%.

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

ROBBERY

ANNUAL SUMMARY

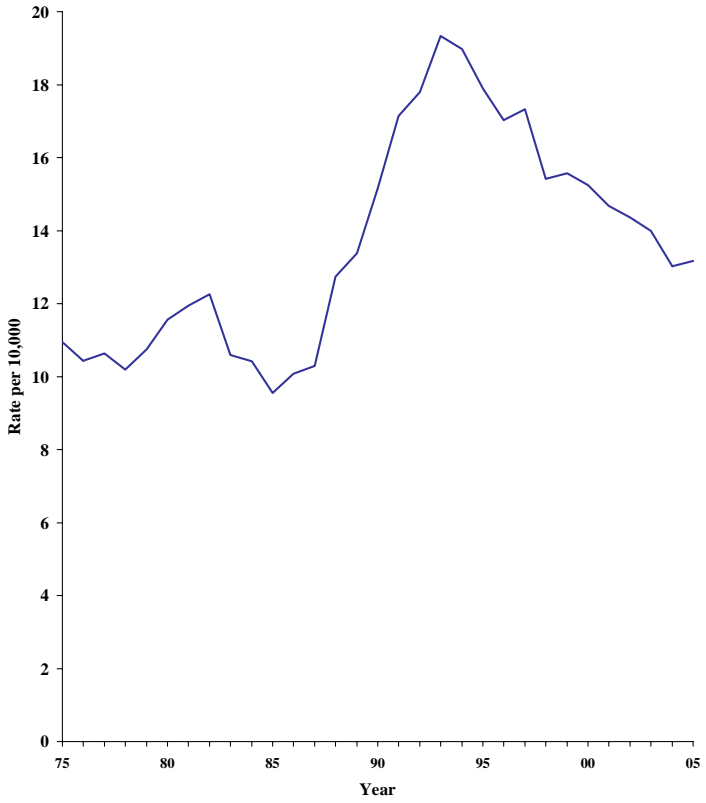
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	5,470	13.03
2005	5,604	13.17
% Change	+2.4%	+1.1%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

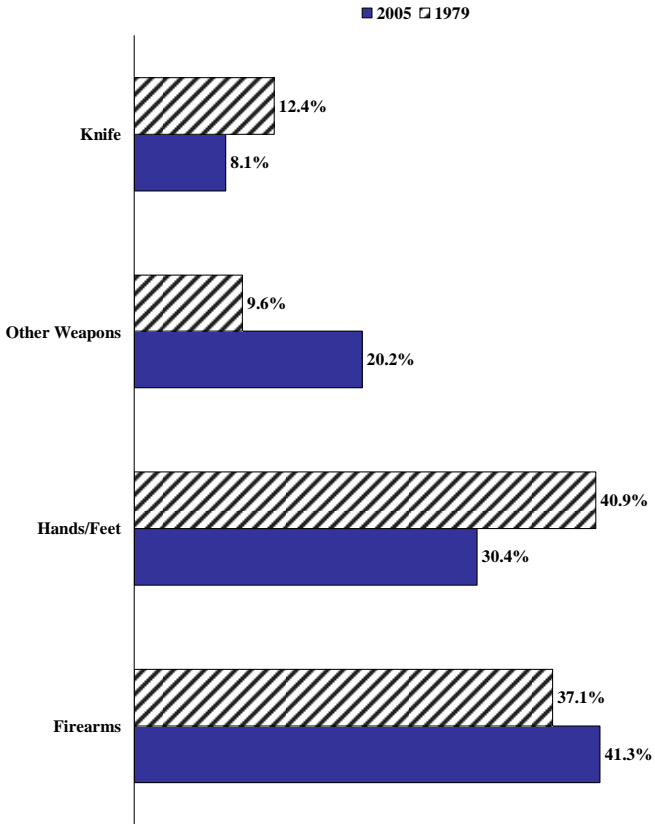
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	3,087	10.95
2005	5,604	13.17
% Change	+81.5%	+20.3%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

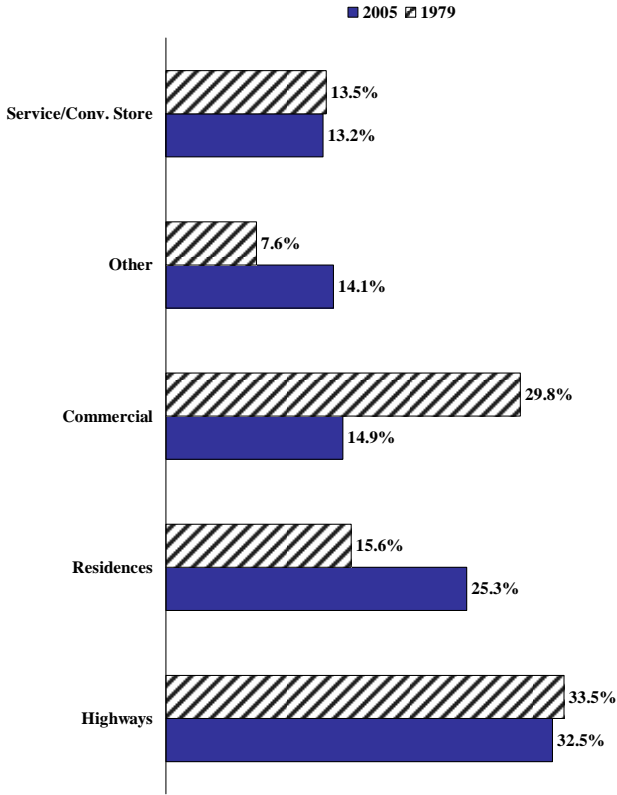
South Carolina Robbery Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Robberies



South Carolina Robberies by Location



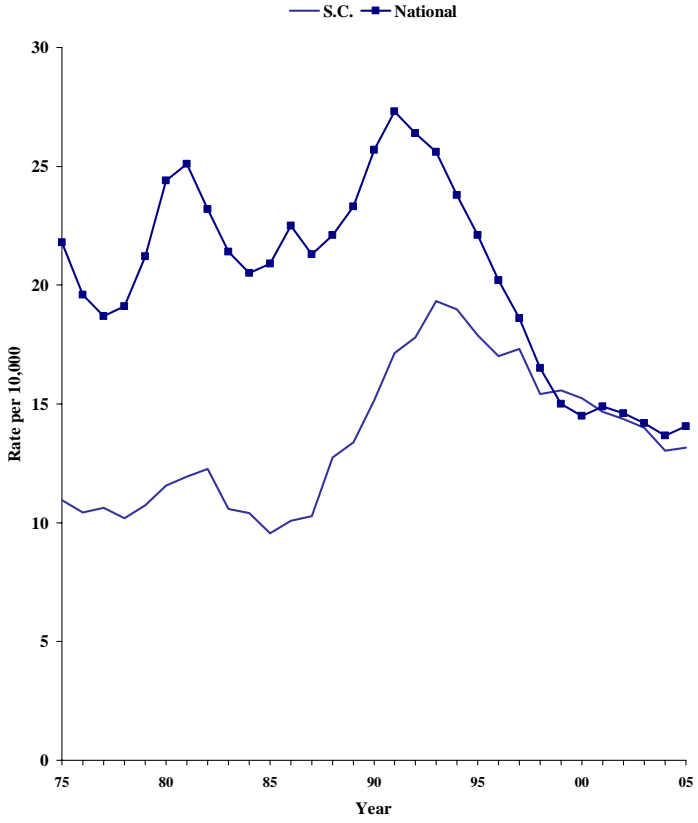
The national robbery rate has exceeded South Carolina's rate all but two years.

STATE & U.S. ROBBERY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	11.0	21.8
1976	10.4	19.6
1977	10.6	18.7
1978	10.2	19.1
1979	10.7	21.2
1980	11.6	24.4
1981	11.9	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	19.0	23.8
1995	17.9	22.1
1996	17.0	20.2
1997	17.3	18.6
1998	15.4	16.5
1999	15.6	15.0
2000	15.2	14.5
2001	14.7	14.9
2002	14.4	14.6
2003	14.0	14.2
2004	13.0	13.7
2005	13.2	14.1

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Robbery Rates



South Carolina's aggravated assault rate decreased 5.1% from 2004 to 2005. The aggravated assault rate has increased 61.5% from 1975 to 2005.

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

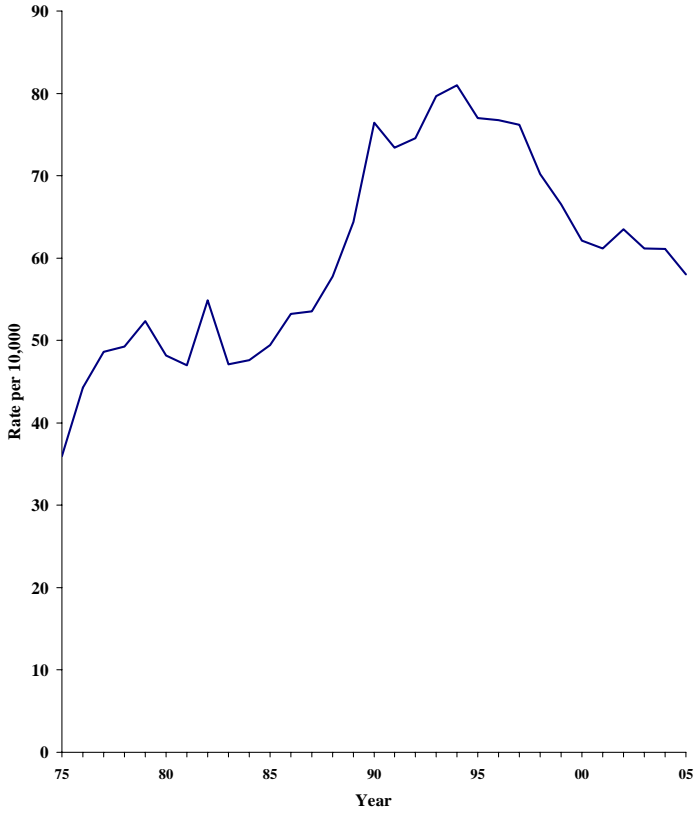
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	25,664	61.13
2005	24,685	58.01
% Change	-3.8%	-5.1%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

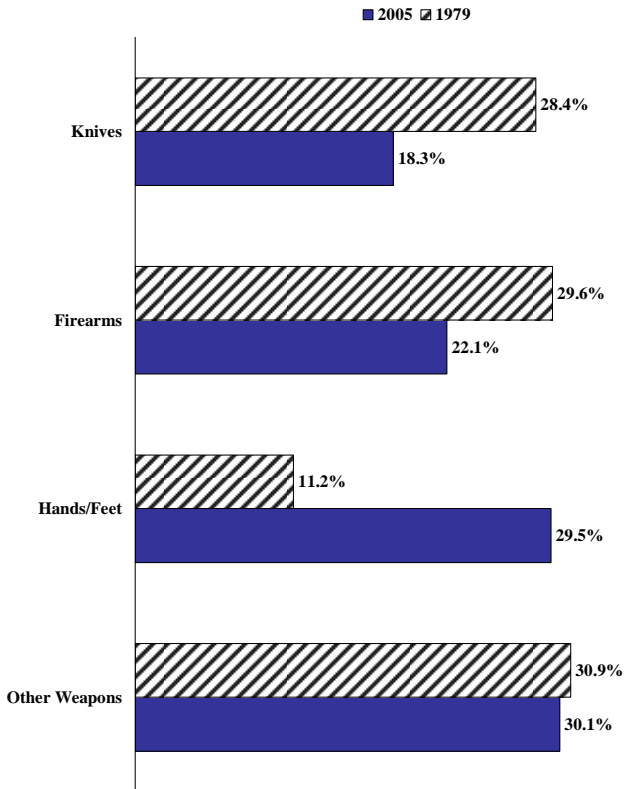
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	10,123	35.92
2005	24,685	58.01
% Change	+143.9%	+61.5%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

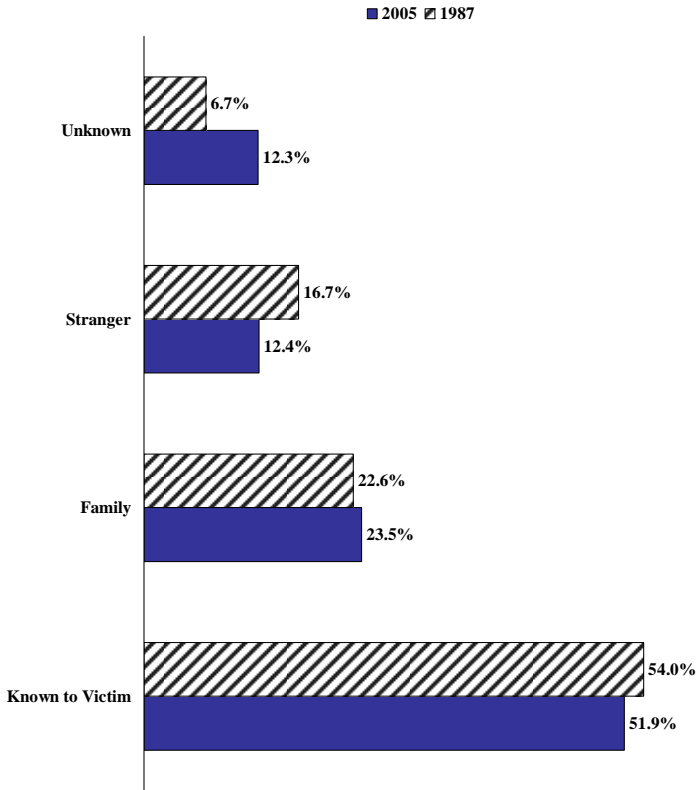
South Carolina Aggravated Assault Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



Relationship of Victims to Offenders in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



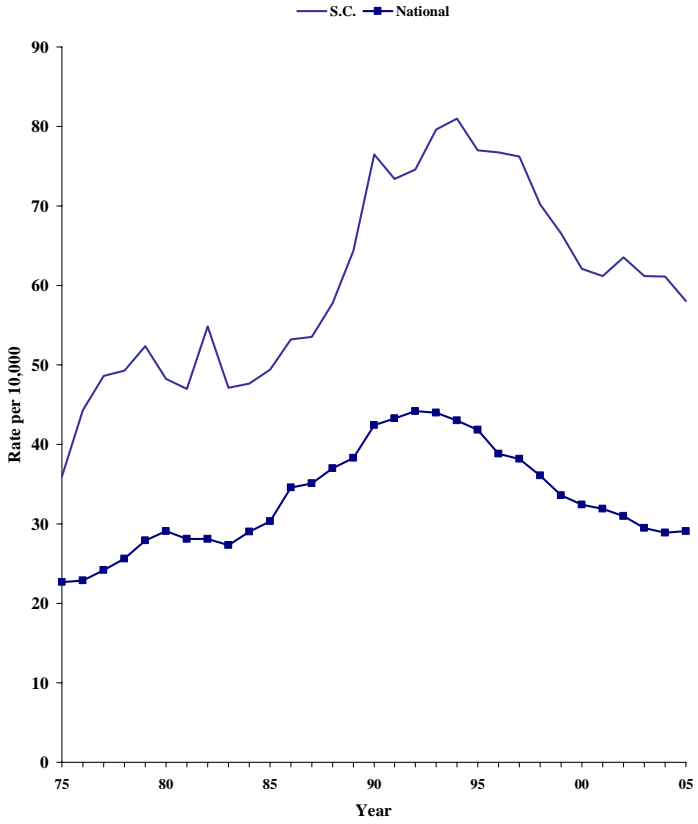
South Carolina's aggravated assault rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

STATE & U.S. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	35.9	22.7
1976	44.3	22.9
1977	48.7	24.2
1978	49.3	25.6
1979	52.3	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	76.5	42.4
1991	73.4	43.3
1992	74.6	44.2
1993	79.6	44.0
1994	81.0	43.0
1995	77.0	41.8
1996	76.7	38.8
1997	76.2	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	61.2	29.5
2004	61.1	28.9
2005	58.0	29.1

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Aggravated Assault Rates



South Carolina's property crime rate decreased 3.5% from 2004 to 2005. From 1975 to 2005, the property crime rate increased 8.7%.

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

PROPERTY CRIME

ANNUAL SUMMARY

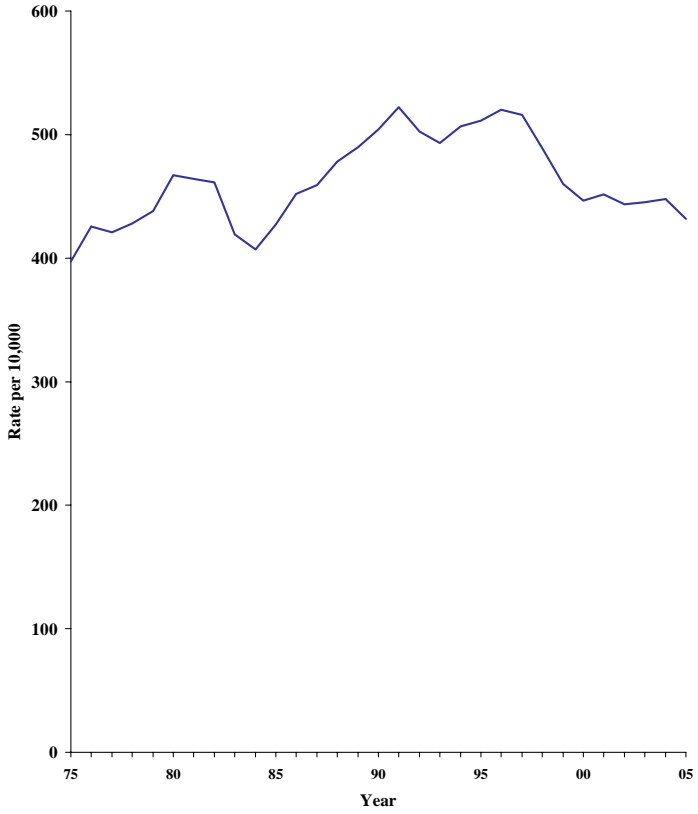
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	187,909	447.62
2005	183,739	431.82
% Change	-2.2%	-3.5%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	111,963	397.27
2005	183,739	431.82
% Change	+64.1%	+8.7%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Property Crime Rate



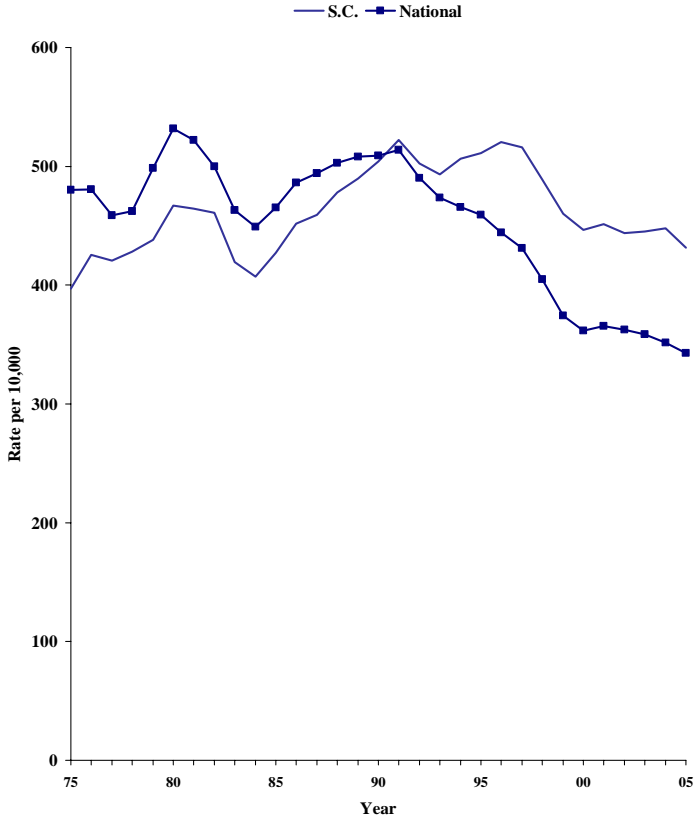
The state's property crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1991.

STATE & U.S. PROPERTY CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	397.3	480.0
1976	425.7	480.7
1977	420.8	458.8
1978	428.0	462.2
1979	438.1	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	427.2	465.1
1986	451.8	486.3
1987	459.0	494.0
1988	477.9	502.7
1989	490.0	508.1
1990	504.0	508.9
1991	522.4	514.0
1992	502.7	490.3
1993	493.3	473.7
1994	506.6	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	374.2
2000	446.7	361.8
2001	451.5	365.8
2002	443.7	362.4
2003	445.4	358.8
2004	447.6	351.4
2005	431.8	343.0

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Property Crime Rates



South Carolina's breaking or entering rate decreased 3% from 2004 to 2005. Since 1975, the breaking or entering rate has decreased 40.5%.

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

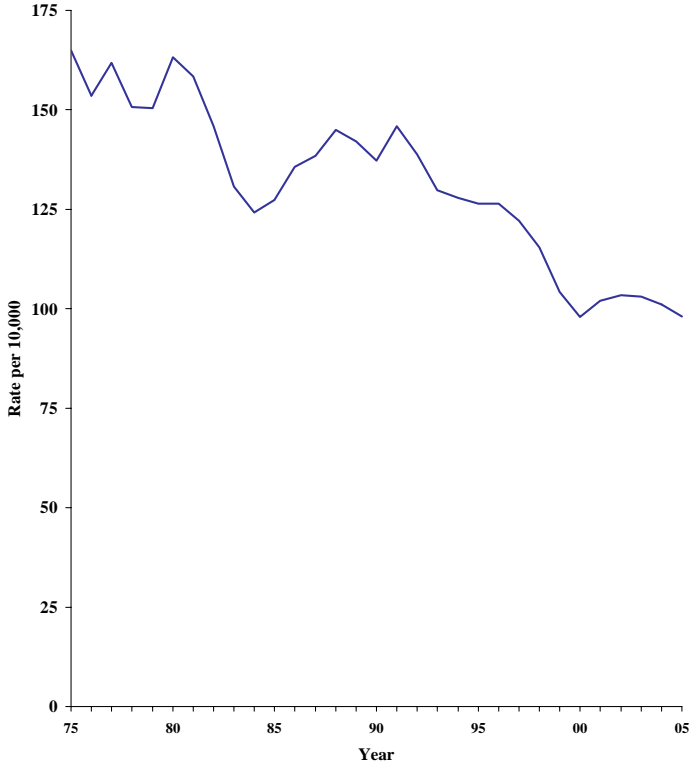
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	42,456	101.13
2005	41,740	98.10
% Change	-1.7%	-3.0%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	46,476	164.91
2005	41,740	98.10
% Change	-10.2%	-40.5%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Breaking or Entering Rates



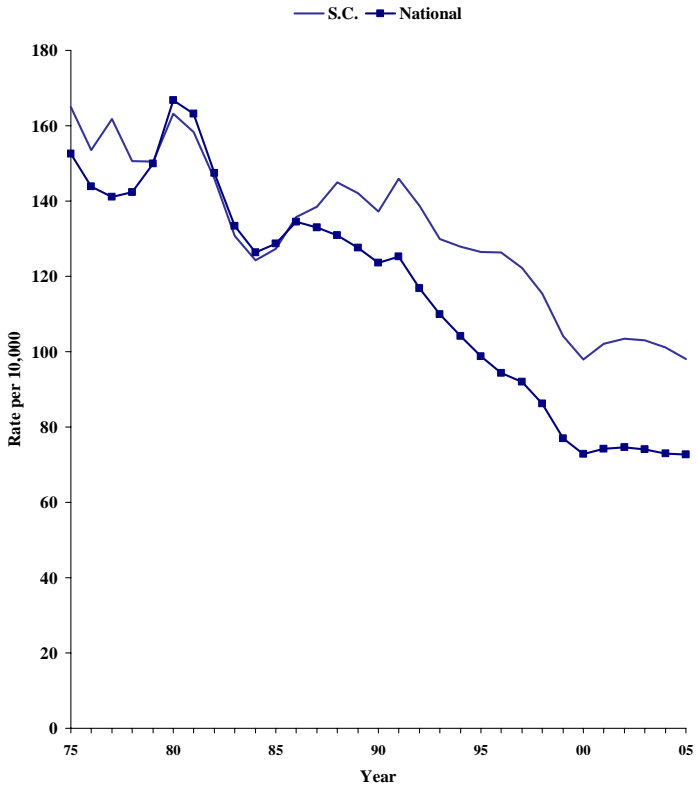
South Carolina's breaking or entering rate has exceeded the national rate since 1986.

STATE & U.S. BREAKING & ENTERING RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	164.9	152.6
1976	153.6	143.9
1977	161.8	141.1
1978	150.6	142.4
1979	150.4	149.9
1980	163.2	166.8
1981	158.4	163.2
1982	145.9	147.5
1983	130.7	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	142.0	127.6
1990	137.2	123.6
1991	145.9	125.2
1992	138.8	116.8
1993	129.9	109.9
1994	127.9	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	74.2
2002	103.5	74.6
2003	103.0	74.1
2004	101.1	73.0
2005	98.1	72.7

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Breaking or Entering Rates



South Carolina's larceny rate decreased 4.5% from 2004 to 2005. Since 1975, the larceny rate has increased 42.4%.

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

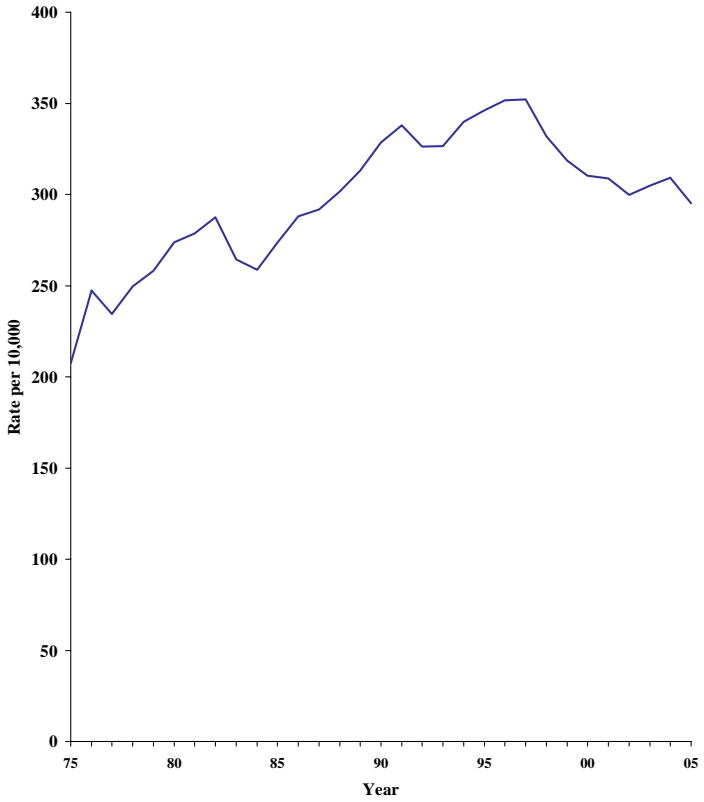
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	129,827	309.26
2005	125,634	295.26
% Change	-3.2%	-4.5%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	58,422	207.30
2005	125,634	295.26
% Change	+115.0%	+42.4%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Larceny Rate



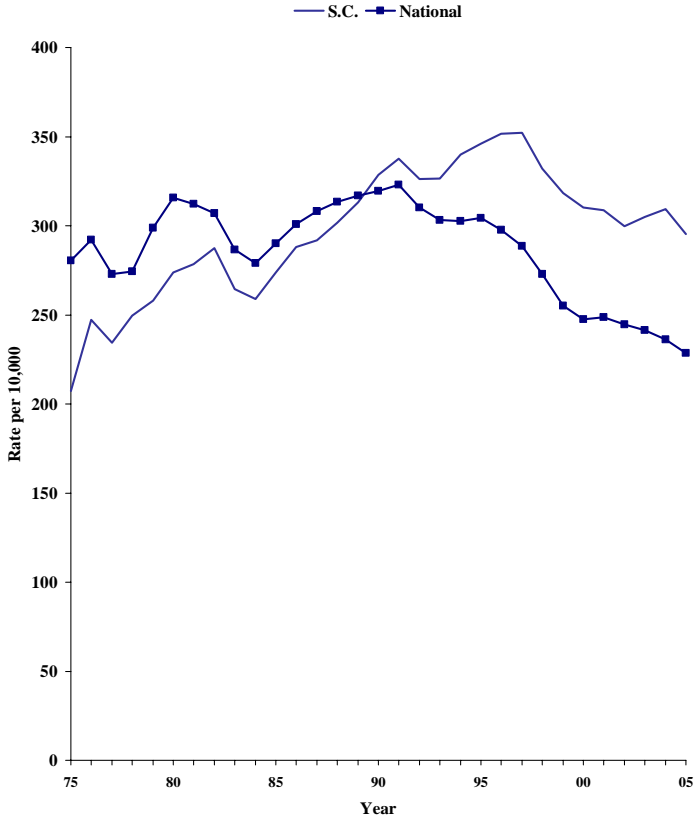
South Carolina's larceny rate has exceeded the national larceny rate since 1990.

STATE & U.S. LARCENY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	207.3	280.5
1976	247.3	292.1
1977	234.4	273.0
1978	249.6	274.4
1979	258.0	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	328.5	319.5
1991	337.8	322.9
1992	326.2	310.3
1993	326.4	303.2
1994	340.0	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	248.6
2002	299.6	244.6
2003	304.9	241.5
2004	309.3	236.2
2005	295.3	228.6

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Larceny Rates



South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate increased 3.3% from 2004 to 2005, and has increased 53.4% 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

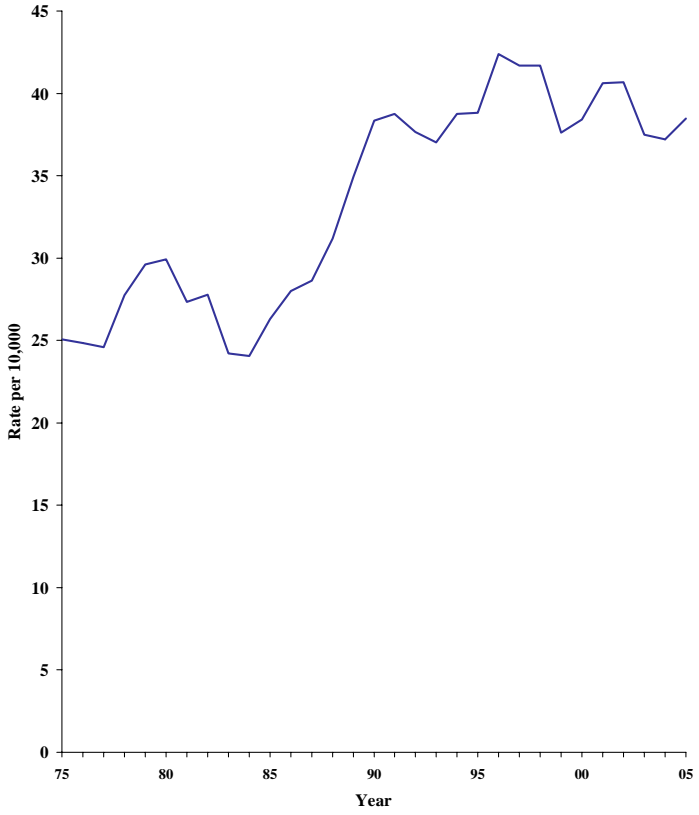
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	15,626	37.22
2005	16,365	38.46
% Change	+4.7%	+3.3%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1975	7,065	25.07
2005	16,365	38.46
% Change	+131.6%	+53.4%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Motor Vehicle Theft Rate



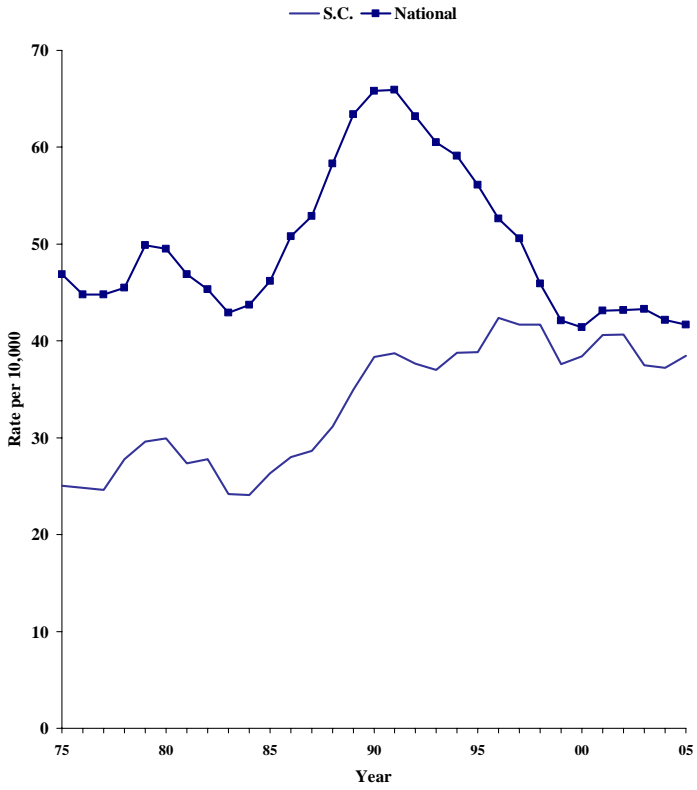
South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate has been lower than the national rate since 1975.

STATE & U.S. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	25.1	46.9
1976	24.8	44.8
1977	24.6	44.8
1978	27.8	45.5
1979	29.6	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	28.6	52.9
1988	31.2	58.3
1989	34.9	63.4
1990	38.4	65.8
1991	38.7	65.9
1992	37.6	63.2
1993	37.0	60.5
1994	38.8	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	42.1
2000	38.4	41.4
2001	40.6	43.1
2002	40.7	43.2
2003	37.5	43.3
2004	37.2	42.2
2005	38.5	41.7

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Crime in the United States, FBI.

State and National Motor Vehicle Theft 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	291	1,775	5,470	25,664	42,456	129,827	15,626
2005	316	1,825	5,604	24,685	41,740	125,634	16,365

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

South Carolina Index Crime Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	1.49	2.63	10.95	35.92	164.91	207.30	25.07
1976	1.16	3.15	10.43	44.29	153.57	247.30	24.84
1977	1.18	3.32	10.64	48.65	161.76	234.41	24.60
1978	1.17	3.56	10.19	49.27	150.65	249.58	27.77
1979	1.26	3.43	10.74	52.34	150.42	258.05	29.62
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	27.79
1983	1.00	3.54	10.59	47.14	130.75	264.34	24.21
1984	0.94	4.07	10.42	47.63	124.24	258.77	24.07
1985	0.93	4.20	9.54	49.42	127.32	273.62	26.31
1986	0.87	4.19	10.08	53.21	135.71	288.13	28.00
1987	0.95	4.47	10.28	53.55	138.47	291.85	28.65
1988	0.96	4.39	12.74	57.75	144.94	301.83	31.18
1989	0.94	4.79	13.38	64.39	142.05	313.01	34.95
1990	1.11	5.33	15.16	76.45	137.23	328.45	38.35
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	5.69	18.98	80.96	127.85	339.98	38.76
1995	0.79	4.96	17.90	77.01	126.47	346.12	38.81
1996	0.94	5.10	17.02	76.75	126.40	351.47	42.38
1997	0.85	5.07	17.32	76.19	122.16	352.07	41.68
1998	0.79	4.67	15.42	70.18	115.41	331.99	41.70
1999	0.73	4.43	15.57	66.56	104.16	318.38	37.61
2000	0.74	4.20	15.25	62.12	97.95	310.30	38.42
2001	0.79	4.34	14.68	61.19	102.05	308.82	40.61
2002	0.75	4.84	14.36	63.50	103.46	299.62	40.66
2003	0.73	4.63	13.99	61.18	102.99	304.91	37.50
2004	0.69	4.23	13.03	61.13	101.13	309.26	37.22
2005	0.74	4.29	13.17	58.01	98.10	295.26	38.46

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

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

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). Arrest data are available from 1976 forward, but are not available for 2001.

South Carolina's arrest rate for the crime index increased less than 1% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, there has been an increase of 4.2% 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
2004	38,484	91.67
2005	39,189	92.10
% Change	+1.8%	+0.5%

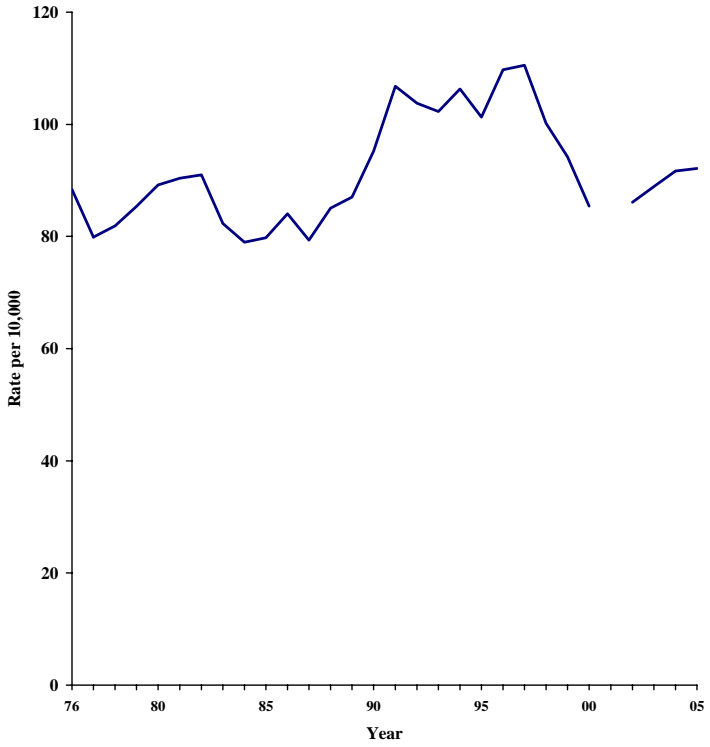
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	24,894	88.40
2005	39,189	92.10
% Change	+57.4%	+4.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Crime Index Arrest Rate



South Carolina's violent crime arrest rate increased less than 1% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, the violent crime arrest rate has increased 23.2%.

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
2004	11,885	28.31
2005	12,135	28.52
% Change	+2.1%	+0.7%

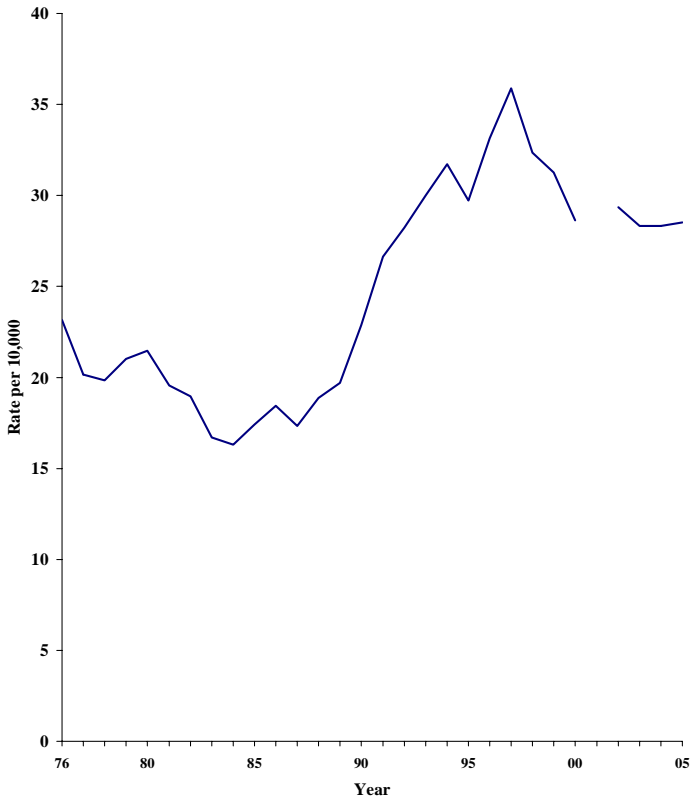
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	6,519	23.15
2005	12,135	28.52
% Change	+86.1%	+23.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Violent Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina's property crime arrest rate increased less than 1% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, 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
2004	26,599	63.36
2005	27,054	63.58
% Change	+1.7%	+0.3%

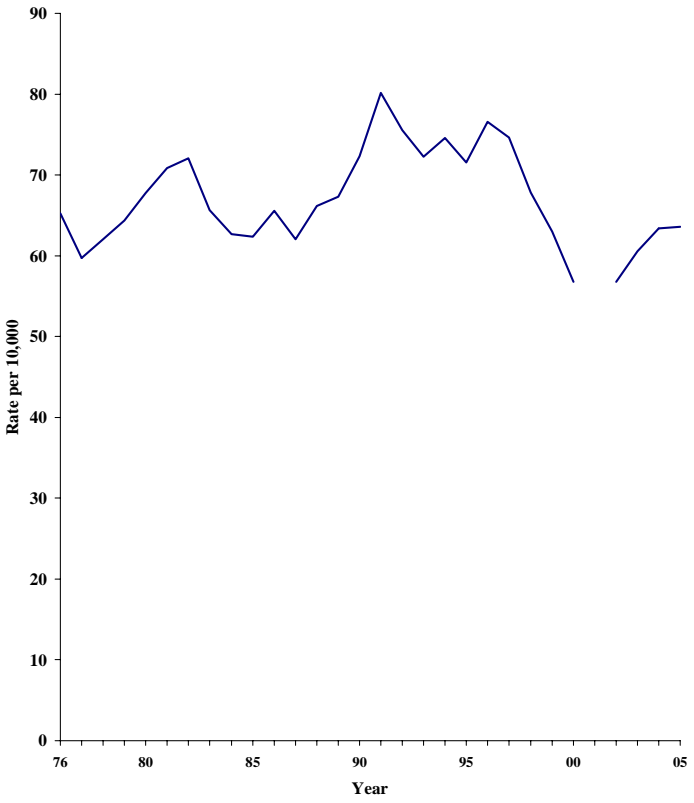
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	18,375	65.25
2005	27,054	63.58
% Change	+47.2%	-2.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

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	283	596	1,741	9,265	5,221	20,179	1,199
2005	315	646	1,814	9,360	5,667	20,076	1,311

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.
 Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

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	0.67	1.42	4.15	22.07	12.44	48.07	2.86
2005	0.74	1.52	4.26	22.00	13.32	47.18	3.08

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

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina's simple assault arrest rate increased less than 1% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, the simple assault arrest rate has increased 269.1%.

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
2004	22,533	53.68
2005	22,911	53.84
% Change	+1.7%	+0.3%

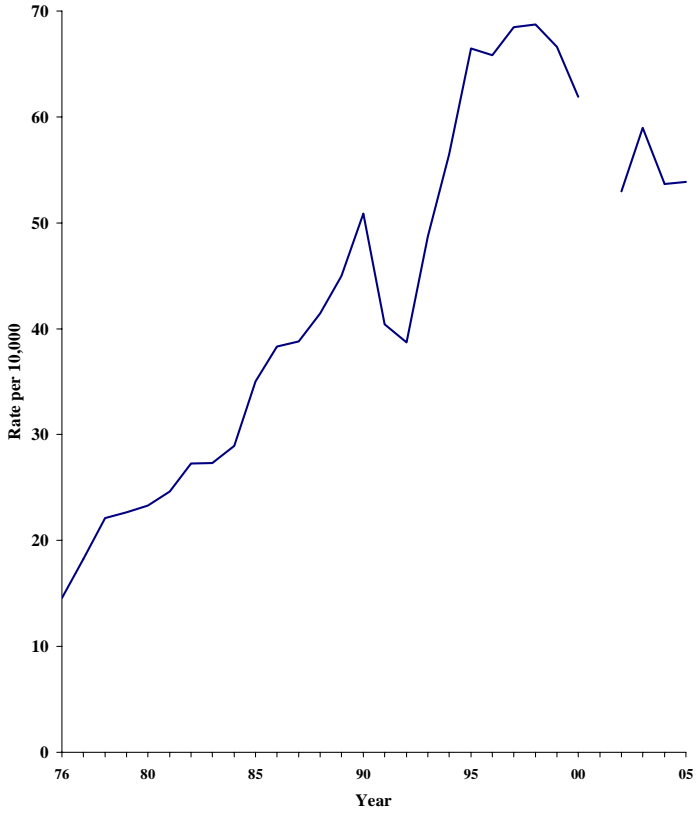
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	4,108	14.59
2005	22,911	53.84
% Change	+457.7%	+269.1%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Simple Assault Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for fraud and bad checks decreased less than 1% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005 the arrest rate for fraud and bad checks increased 454.6%.

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

FRAUD & BAD CHECKS

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	25,849	61.57
2005	26,006	61.12
% Change	+0.6%	-0.7%

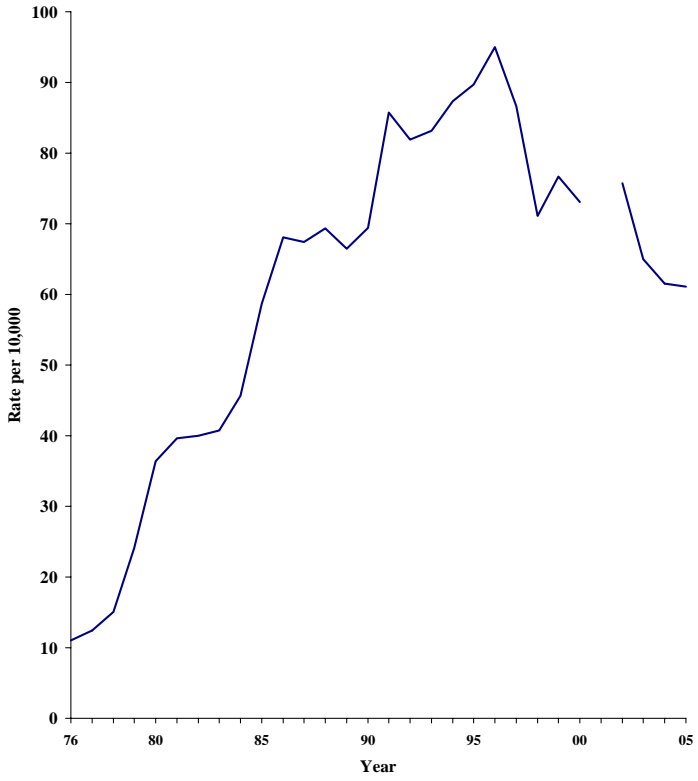
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	3,102	11.02
2005	26,006	61.12
% Change	+738.4%	+454.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Fraud & Bad Check Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for weapons law violations increased 14.3% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, the arrest rate has decreased 21.3%.

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

WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	2,678	6.38
2005	3,104	7.29
% Change	+15.9%	+14.3%

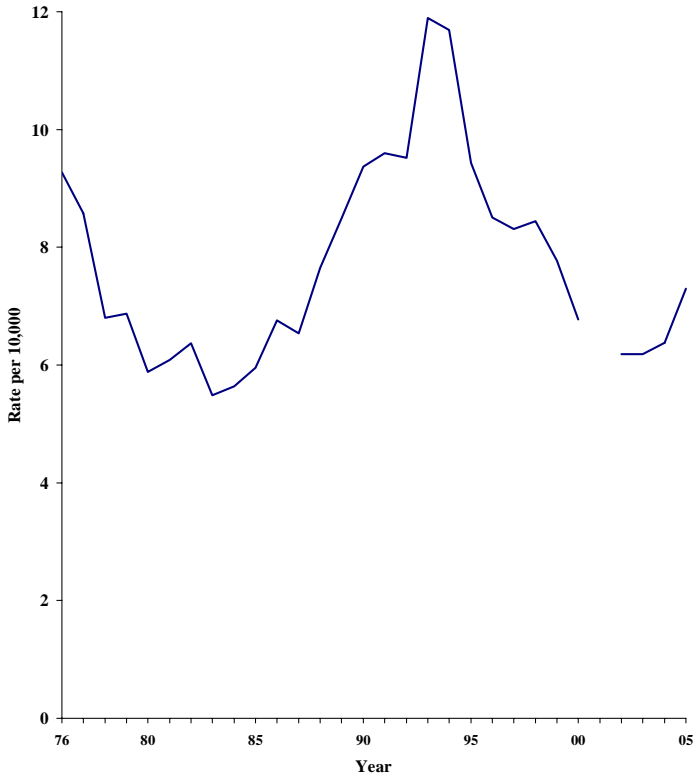
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	2,611	9.27
2005	3,104	7.29
% Change	+18.9%	-21.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Weapons Offense Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drug law arrest rate increased 9.6% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, the arrest rate increased 227.6%.

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
2004	32,445	77.29
2005	36,030	84.68
% Change	+11.0%	+9.6%

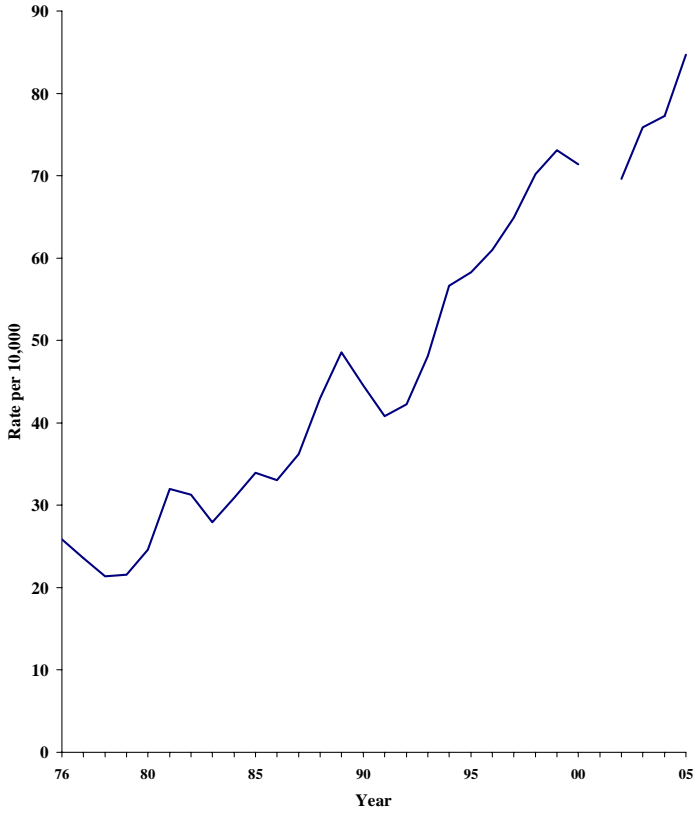
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	7,280	25.85
2005	36,030	84.68
% Change	+394.9%	+227.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Drug Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's D.U.I. arrest rate increased less than 1% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, the D.U.I. arrest rate has decreased 65%.

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
2004	9,245	22.02
2005	9,438	22.18
% Change	+2.1%	+0.7%

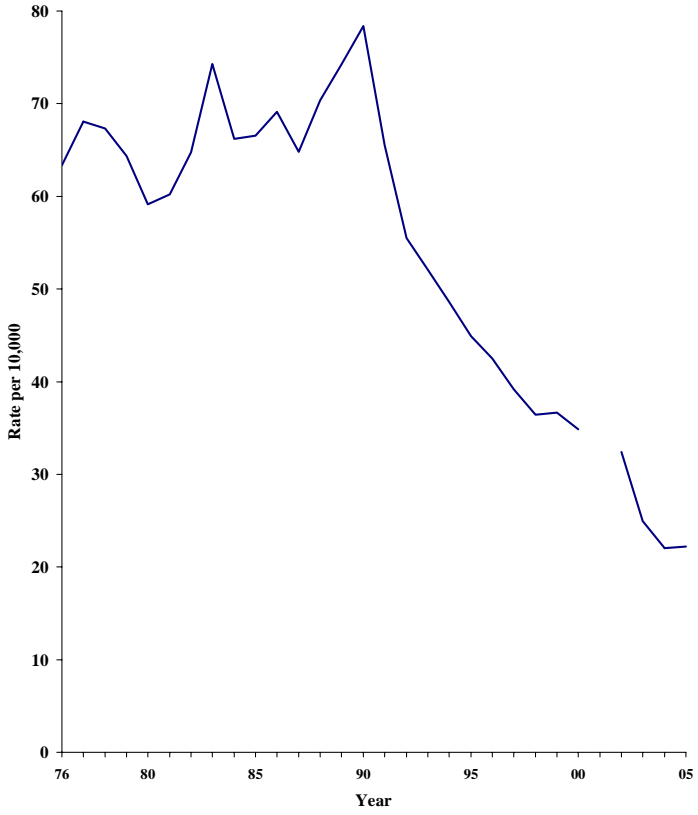
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	17,839	63.35
2005	9,438	22.18
% Change	-47.1%	-65.0%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina DUI Arrest Rate



South Carolina's liquor law arrest rate decreased 6.1% from 2004 to 2005. From 1976 through 2005, the liquor law arrest rate has increased 60.3%.

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
2004	11,681	27.83
2005	11,113	26.12
% Change	-4.9%	-6.1%

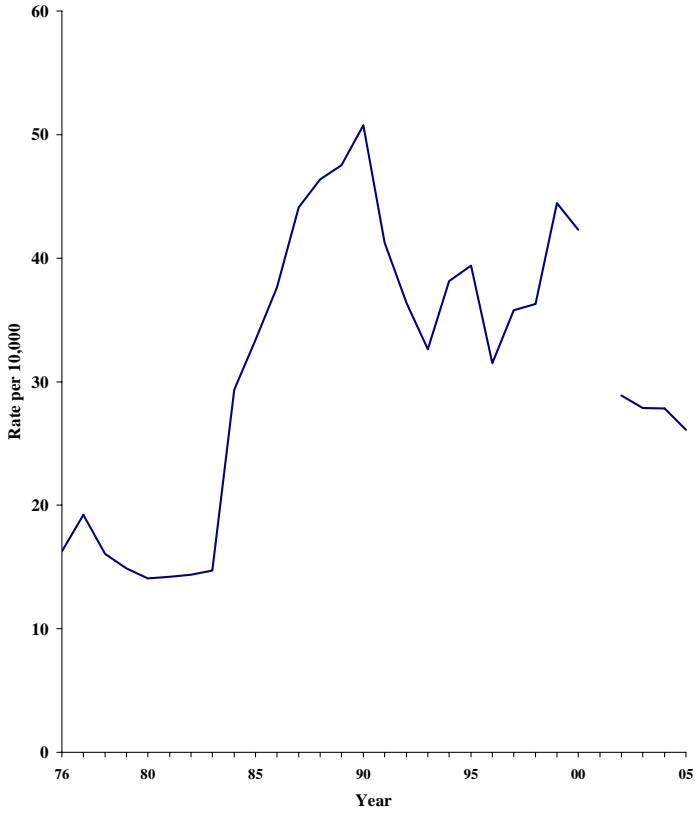
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	4,586	16.29
2005	11,113	26.12
% Change	+142.3%	+60.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Liquor Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drunkenness arrest rate increased less than 1% from 2004 to 2005. The drunkenness arrest rate 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

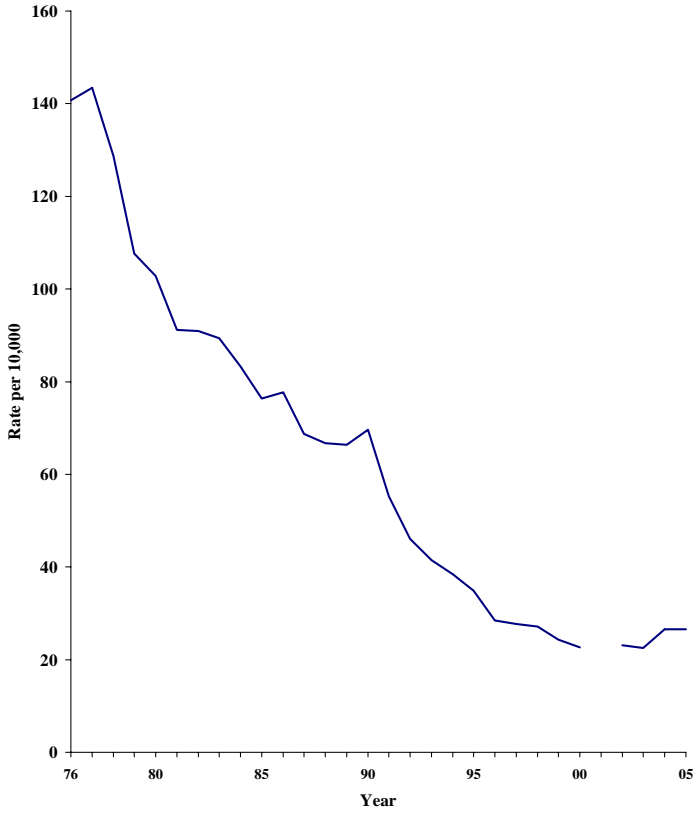
Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
2004	11,143	26.54
2005	11,298	26.55
% Change	+1.4%	<+0.1%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1976	39,617	140.69
2005	11,298	26.55
% Change	-71.5%	-81.1%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.
Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

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	22,533	25,849	2,678	32,445	9,245	11,681	11,143
2005	22,911	26,006	3,104	36,030	9,438	11,113	11,298

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.
Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

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	53.68	61.57	6.38	77.29	22.02	27.83	26.54
2005	53.84	61.12	7.29	84.68	22.18	26.12	26.55

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

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

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.

More information concerning the Judicial Department, including statistical reports, is available on the Judicial Department's web site at:

<http://www.sccourts.org/>

The number of cases filed in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions increased 4.7% from FY 04 to FY 05.

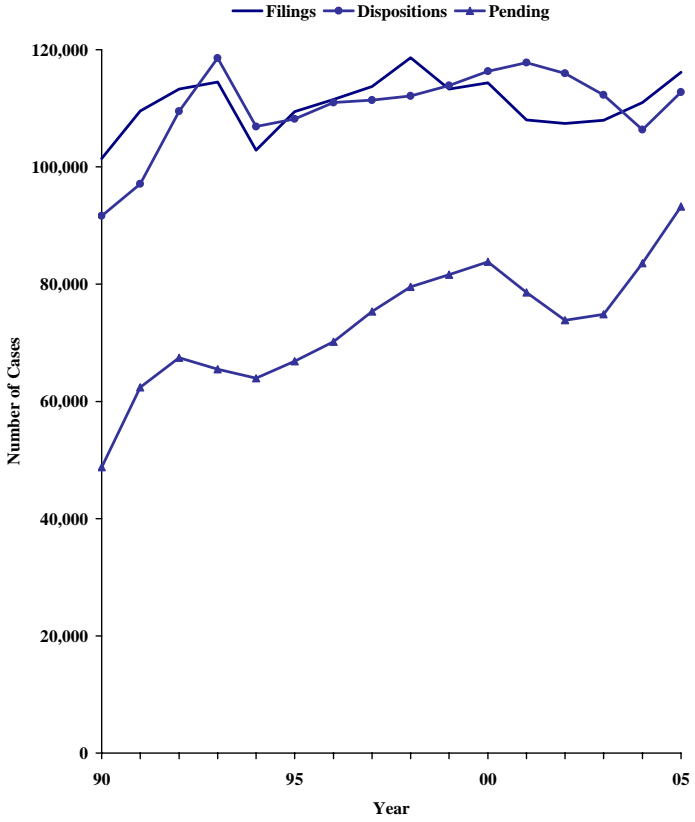
GENERAL SESSIONS COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

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
2005	116,153	112,736	93,236

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 05, 42% resulted in convictions.

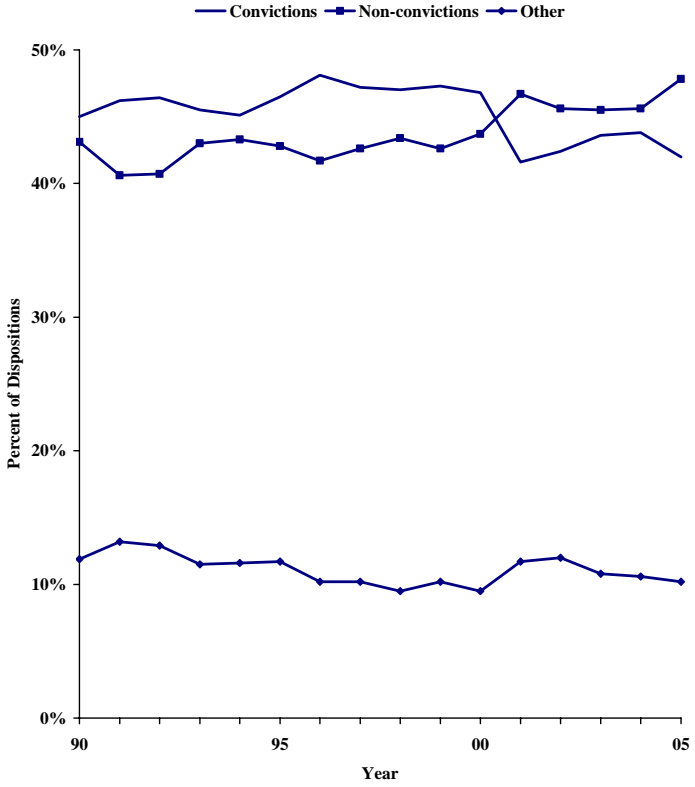
**OUTCOME OF GENERAL SESSIONS COURT
CASES**

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%
2005	42.0%	47.8%	10.2%

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

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

Disposition of Indictments in South Carolina General Sessions Court



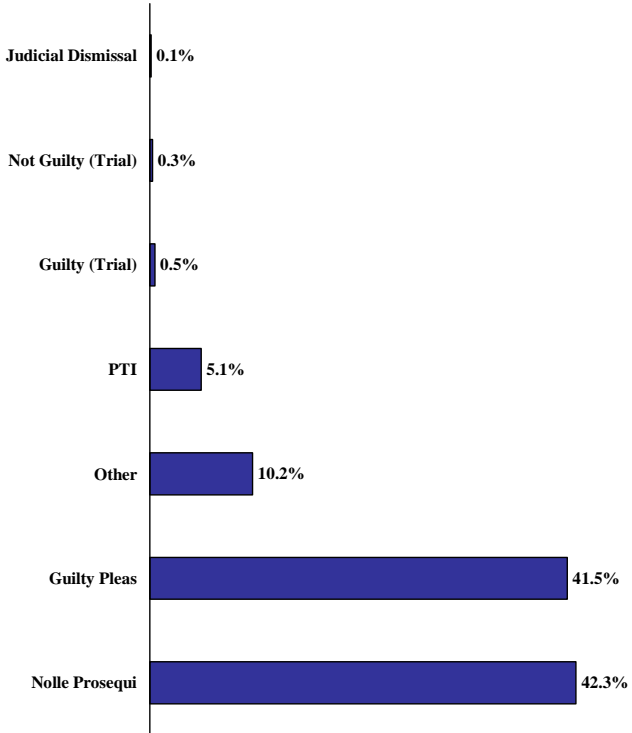
Nolle prosequi accounted for 42.3% of General Sessions dispositions in FY 05, guilty pleas accounted for 41.5% of all dispositions.

**DISPOSITION OF GENERAL SESSIONS CASES
FY 05**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Guilty Pleas	46,752	41.5%
Guilty (Trial)	583	0.5%
Judicial Dismissal	162	0.1%
Nolle Prosequi	47,691	42.3%
Not Guilty (Trial)	313	0.3%
Other	11,499	10.2%
Pre-trial Intervention	5,736	5.1%
Total	112,736	100.0%

Notes: The phrase “Nolle Prosequi” means the decision was made not to further prosecute the case. 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.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Dispositions by Outcome, FY 05



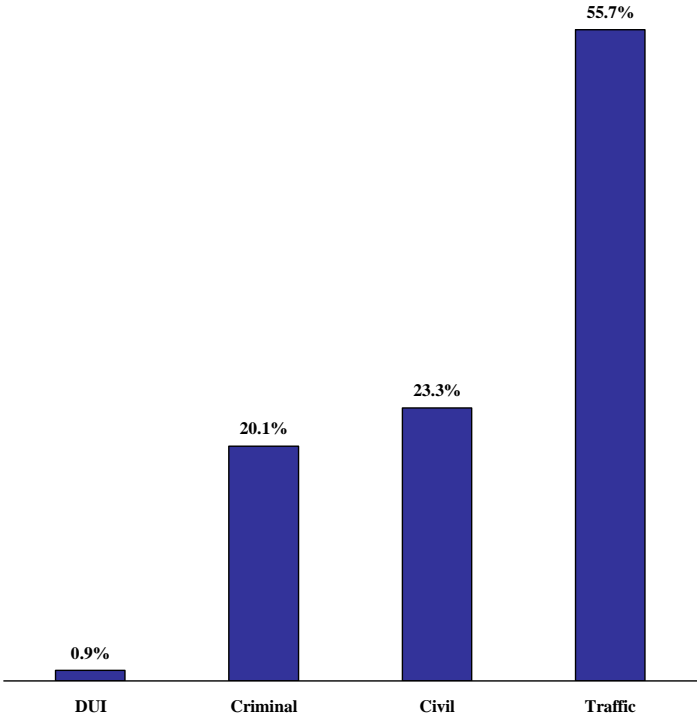
Traffic cases, not including driving under the influence, made up 55.7% of magistrate court cases filed in FY 05.

**MAGISTRATE COURT CASES BY TYPE
FY 05**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
DUI	4,626	0.9%
Criminal	102,992	20.1%
Civil	119,866	23.3%
Traffic	286,055	55.7%
Total	513,538	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

**South Carolina Magistrate Court Cases by
Type FY 05**



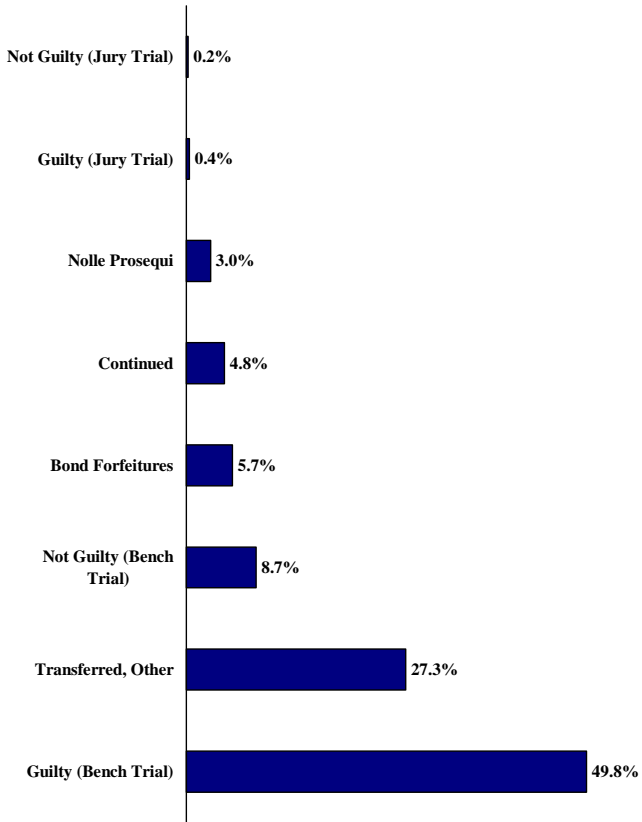
Of the criminal cases processed through South Carolina's magistrate court during FY 05, 49.8% resulted in a guilty verdict by a bench trial.

**MAGISTRATE COURT DISPOSITIONS
FY 05**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeitures	5,993	5.7%
Continued	4,985	4.8%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	51,977	49.8%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	433	0.4%
Nolle Prosequi	3,161	3.0%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	9,063	8.7%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	236	0.2%
Transferred, Other	28,501	27.3%
Total	104,349	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Magistrate Court Criminal Dispositions, FY 05



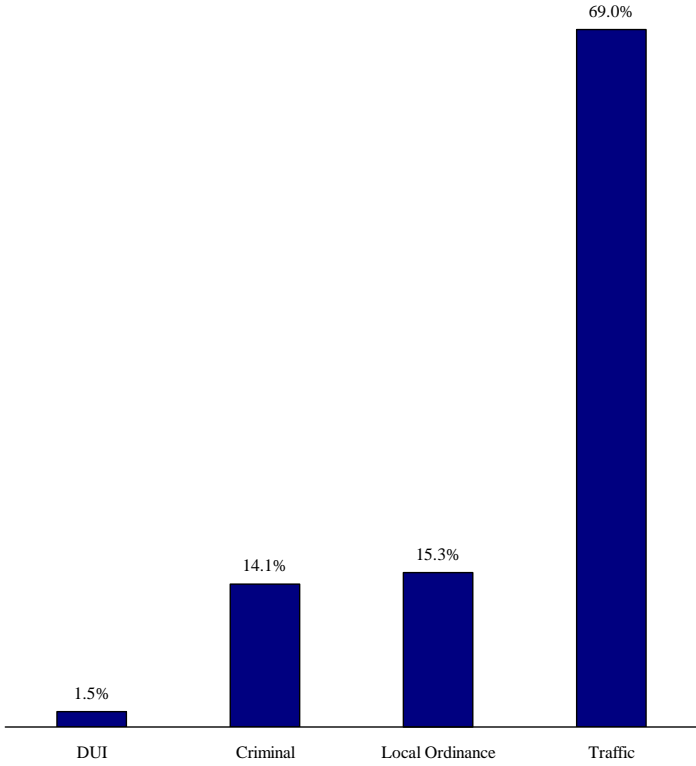
Traffic cases accounted for 69% of the cases filed in South Carolina's municipal court in FY 05.

**MUNICIPAL COURT CASES BY TYPE
FY 05**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Criminal	69,596	14.1%
DUI	7,533	1.5%
Local Ordinance	75,236	15.3%
Traffic	339,625	69.0%
Total	491,989	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Municipal Court Cases by Type, FY 05



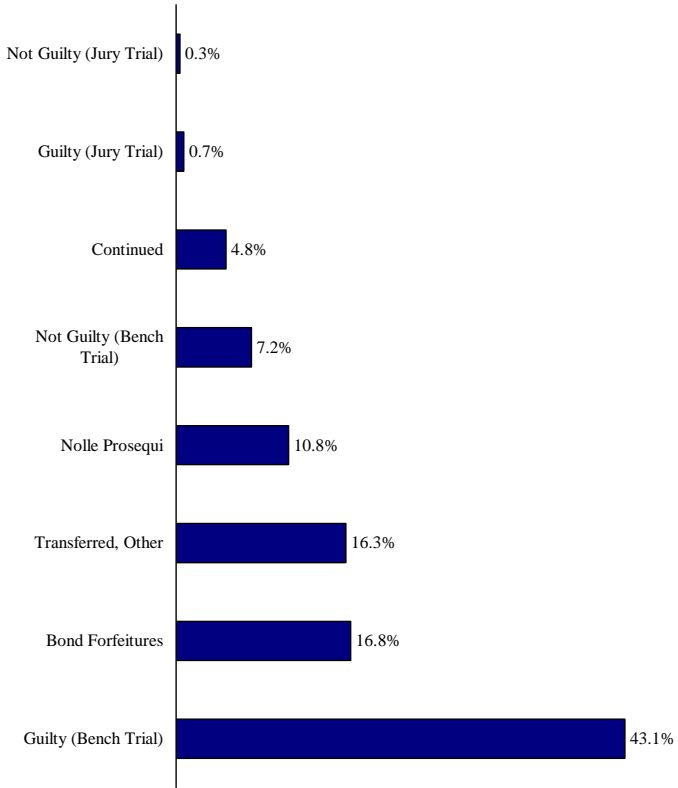
Of the criminal cases processed through South Carolina's municipal court during FY 05, 43.1% resulted in a guilty verdict by bench trial.

**MUNICIPAL COURT DISPOSITIONS
FY 05**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeiture	12,977	16.8%
Continued	3,713	4.8%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	33,351	43.1%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	557	0.7%
Nolle Prosequi	8,357	10.8%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	5,602	7.2%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	271	0.3%
Transferred, Other	12,612	16.3%
Total	77,439	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Municipal Court Criminal Dispositions, FY 05



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 2004.

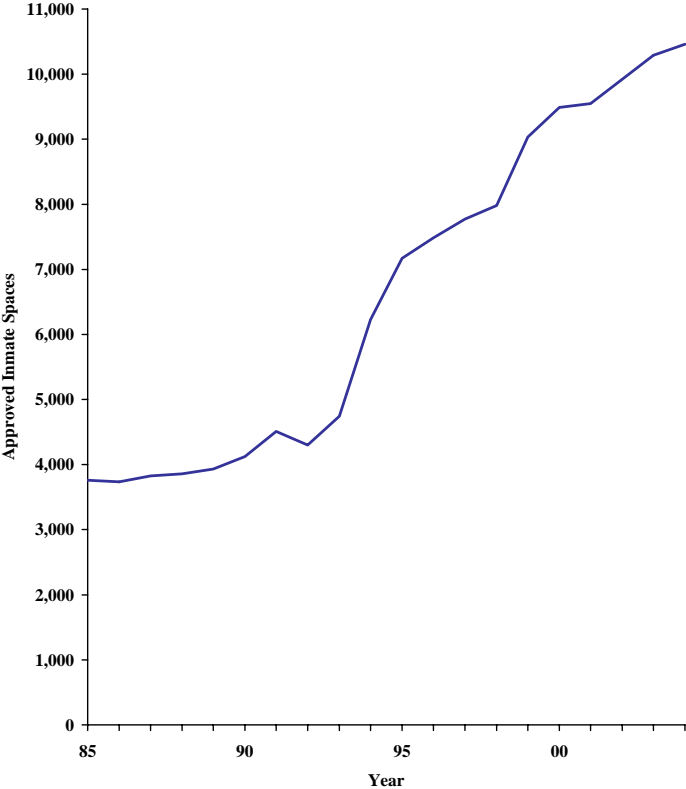
The total capacity of South Carolina's jails increased 178.1% from 1985 to 2004, and increased 1.7% from 2003 to 2004.

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%
2004	10,462	+1.7%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Jail Capacity



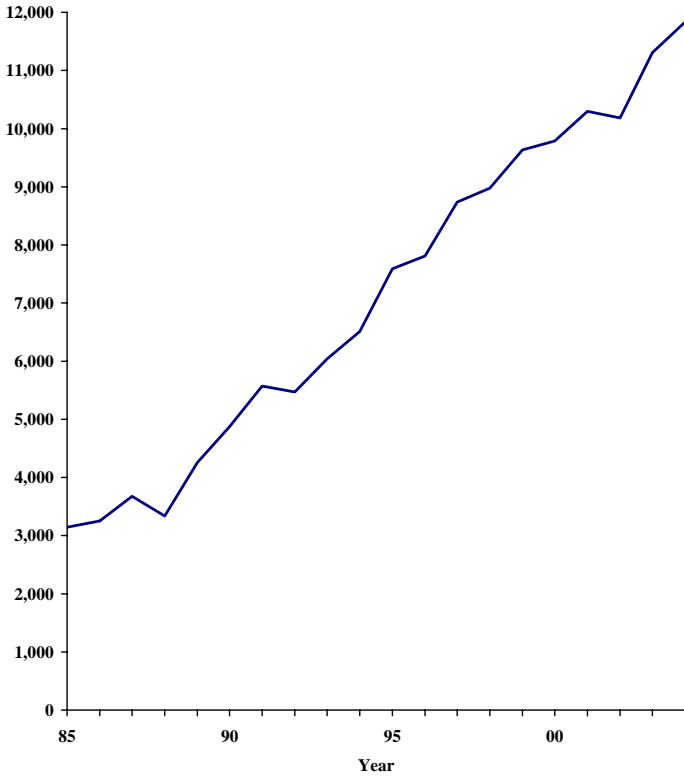
The average daily population of South Carolina's jails increased 276.1% from 1985 to 2004, and increased 4.6% from 2003 to 2004.

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%
2004	11,831	+4.6%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Average Daily Jail Population



South Carolina's average daily jail population was 113% of the total rated jail capacity during 2004.

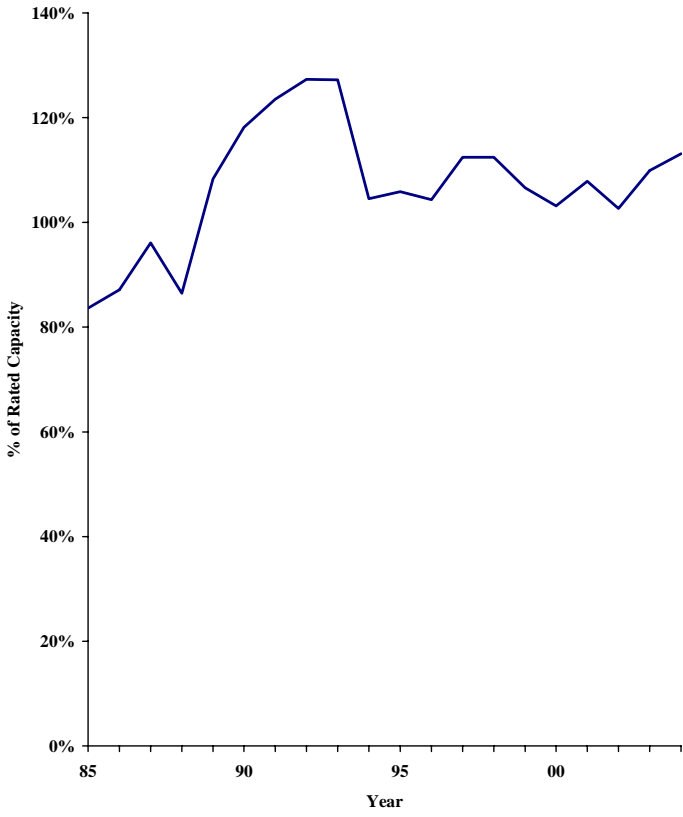
JAIL OPERATING CAPACITY

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%
2004	113%

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, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Jail Operating Capacity



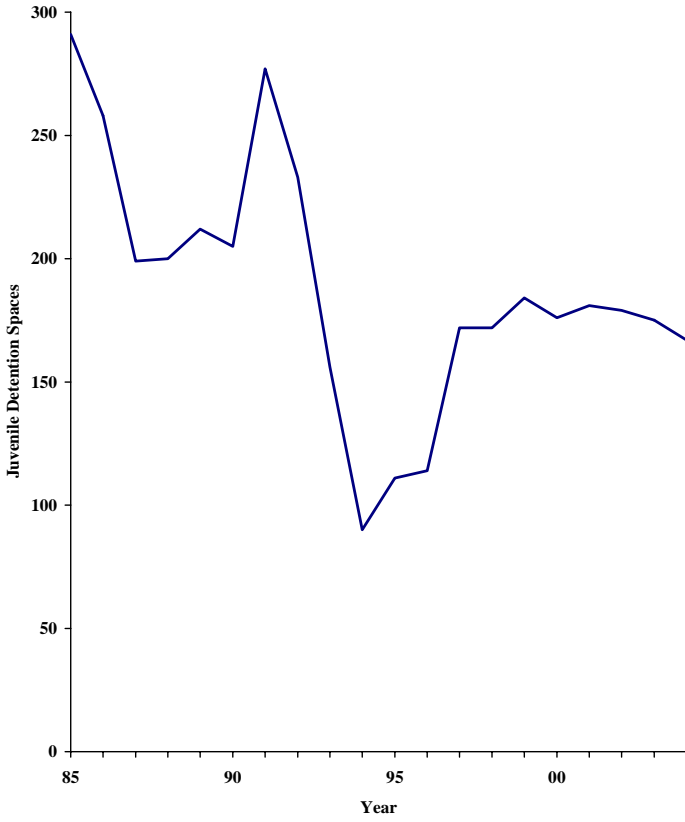
The total capacity of South Carolina's jails to detain juveniles decreased 4.6% from 2003 to 2004.

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%
2004	167	-4.6%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

South Carolina Juvenile Detention Capacity



CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) 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 concerning SCDC, including statistical information, is available on the department's web site at:

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

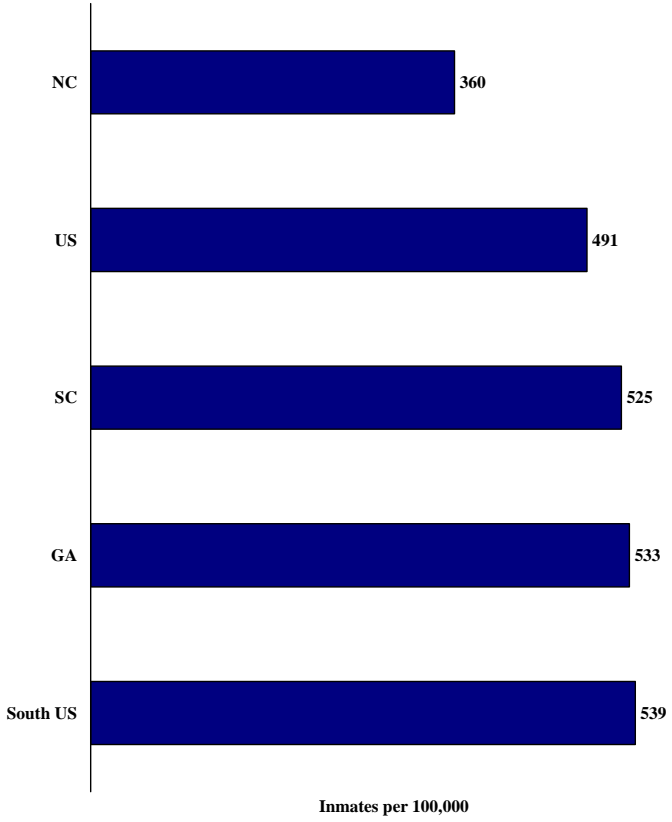
South Carolina ranked eighth among the states, incarcerating 525 inmates per 100,000 residents. The national incarceration rate was 491 inmates per 100,000 residents.

**STATE INCARCERATION RATES
THE TEN HIGHEST, 2005**

State	Incarceration Rate per 100,000
Louisiana	797
Texas	691
Mississippi	660
Oklahoma	652
Alabama	591
Georgia	533
Missouri	529
South Carolina	525
Arizona	521
Florida	499

Notes: Incarceration rates include only inmates with a sentence of 1 year or more.
Source: Prisoners in 2005, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Selected Incarceration Rates 2005



Marlboro County committed 50.4 inmates per 10,000 population, the highest rate among the counties.

**COUNTIES BY INMATE COMMITMENT RATE:
THE TOP TEN IN FY 05**

County	Number of Commitments	Commitments Per 10,000
Marlboro	141	50.4
Saluda	95	50.3
Union	126	44.2
Greenwood	289	42.5
Allendale	46	41.8
Barnwell	97	41.6
Marion	143	41.0
Florence	518	39.5
McCormick	39	38.6
Newberry	144	38.6

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

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Inmates Admitted FY 05 By County

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	67	25.7	Greenwood	289	42.5
Aiken	401	26.7	Hampton	58	27.2
Allendale	46	41.8	Horry	781	34.4
Anderson	556	31.7	Jasper	52	24.3
Bamberg	43	27.0	Kershaw	178	31.5
Barnwell	97	41.6	Lancaster	216	34.2
Beaufort	207	15.0	Laurens	222	31.6
Berkeley	296	19.5	Lee	71	34.5
Calhoun	32	21.2	Lexington	479	20.4
Charleston	1,138	34.4	McCormick	39	38.6
Cherokee	196	36.4	Marion	143	41.0
Chester	80	24.1	Marlboro	141	50.4
Chesterfield	145	33.4	Newberry	144	38.6
Clarendon	113	33.8	Oconee	150	21.4
Colleton	84	21.2	Orangeburg	261	28.3
Darlington	158	23.5	Pickens	247	21.7
Dillon	118	38.1	Richland	1,144	33.6
Dorchester	340	30.1	Saluda	95	50.3
Edgefield	95	37.3	Spartanburg	918	34.4
Fairfield	52	21.7	Sumter	389	36.9
Florence	518	39.5	Union	126	44.2
Georgetown	226	37.0	Williamsburg	85	24.0
Greenville	1,308	32.1	York	689	36.2

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, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORSS.

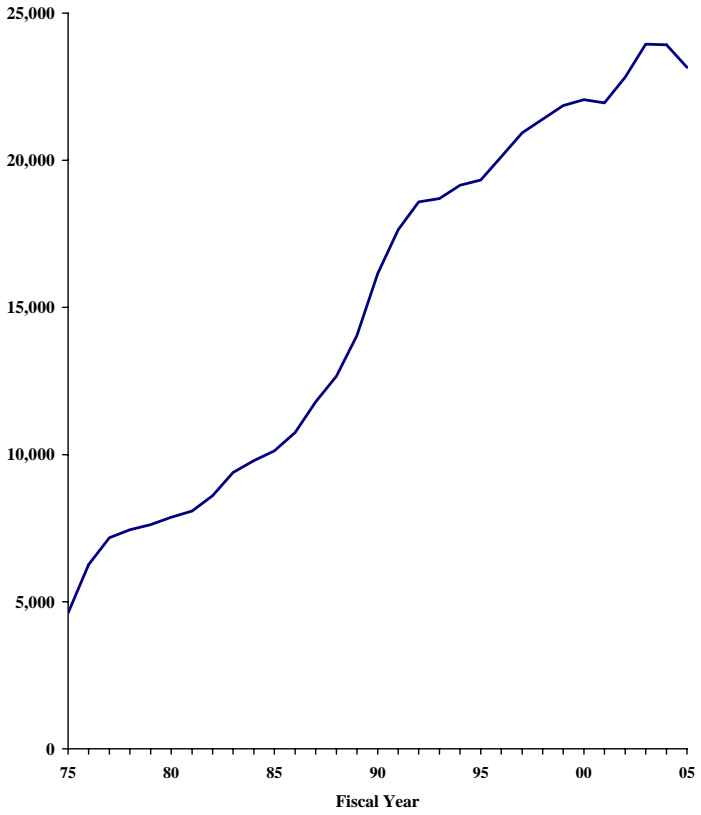
The state's inmate population decreased 3.2% from FY 04 to FY 05.

INMATE POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Inmates	Annual Change
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%
2005	23,161	-3.2%

Sources: SCDC Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmate Population



The cost per inmate was \$13,988 in FY 05.

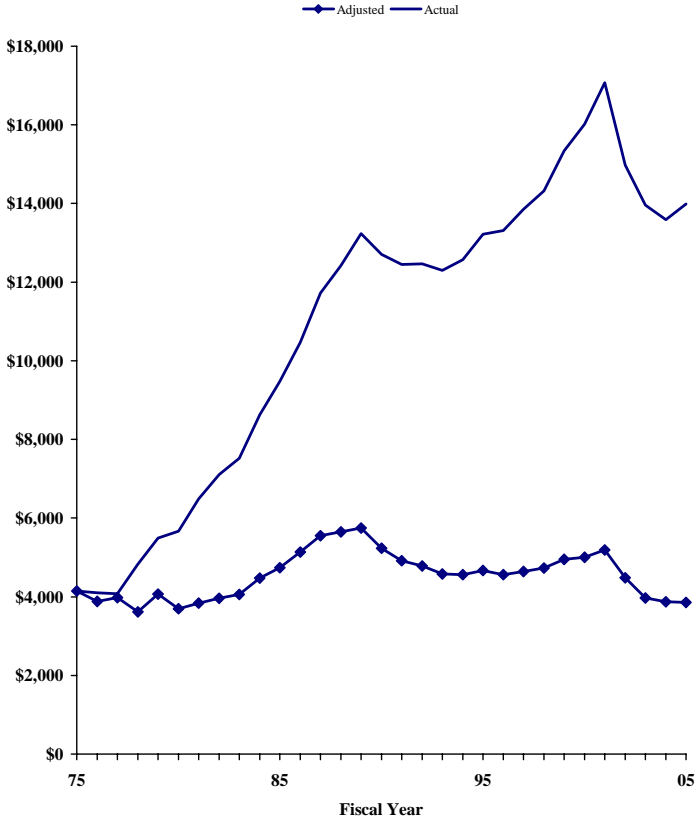
ANNUAL COST PER INMATE

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
2005	\$13,988	\$3,853

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

Sources: SCDC Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDC; Unpublished data, US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina Annual Inmate Costs



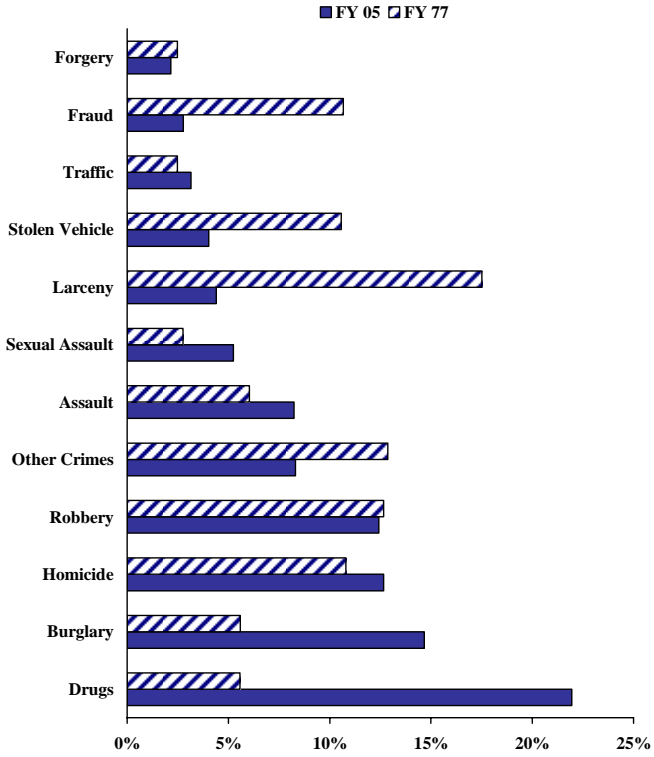
More inmates are incarcerated for drug offenses than any other offense category. The percent of inmates serving time in South Carolina for drug convictions has increased from 5.6% in FY 77 to 22% in FY 05.

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR INMATES

Offense	FY 77		FY 05	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Drugs	501	5.6%	5,194	22.0%
Burglary	503	5.6%	3,469	14.7%
Homicide	971	10.8%	2,995	12.7%
Robbery	1,139	12.7%	2,938	12.4%
Other Crimes	1,158	12.9%	1,967	8.3%
Assault	542	6.0%	1,948	8.2%
Sexual Assault	248	2.8%	1,240	5.2%
Larceny	1,576	17.5%	1,040	4.4%
Stolen Vehicle	951	10.6%	951	4.0%
Traffic	224	2.5%	746	3.2%
Fraud	961	10.7%	657	2.8%
Forgery	223	2.5%	512	2.2%
Total	8,997	100.0%	23,657	100.0%

Note: Offense category is based on the offense with the longest sentence.
Sources: SCDC Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmate Population by Offense



In FY 05, the average age for inmates was 34 years, 66% of inmates were Black and 93.1% of inmates were men.

INMATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	FY 00		FY 05	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
19 & younger	1,031	4.6%	752	3.2%
20 - 24	4,231	19.1%	4,089	17.3%
25 - 54	16,318	73.5%	17,851	75.5%
55 & older	623	2.8%	965	4.1%

Average age: FY 00 - 33 years, FY 05 - 34 years.

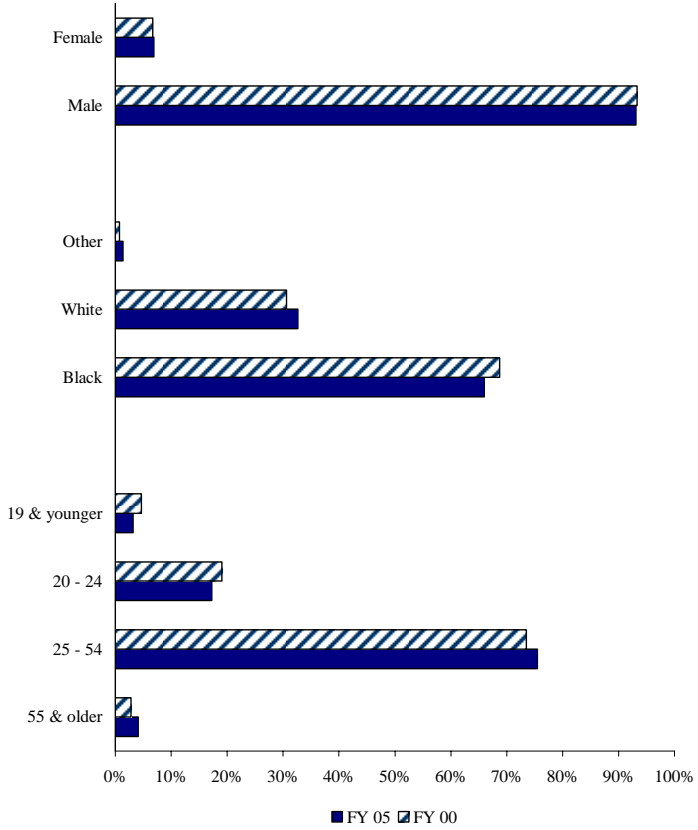
Average age at admission: FY 00 - 30 years, FY 05, 31 years.

Race				
Black	15,252	68.7%	15,609	66.0%
Other	159	0.7%	328	1.4%
White	6,792	30.6%	7,720	32.6%

Sex				
Female	1,483	6.7%	1,628	6.9%
Male	20,720	93.3%	22,029	93.1%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC.

Inmate Demographic Characteristics



Greenwood County had the highest release rate, 53.5 inmates per 10,000 population.

**COUNTIES BY INMATE RELEASE RATES:
THE TOP TEN IN FY 05**

County	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Released Per 10,000
Greenwood	364	53.5
Union	149	52.3
Saluda	94	49.7
Marion	165	47.3
Florence	614	46.8
Cherokee	230	42.8
Marlboro	118	42.1
Allendale	44	40.0
Greenville	1,532	37.6
Barnwell	86	36.9

Note: Based on county of commitment.

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Inmates Released FY 05 By County

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	89	34.1	Greenwood	364	53.5
Aiken	391	26.0	Hampton	54	25.4
Allendale	44	40.0	Horry	707	31.1
Anderson	611	34.8	Jasper	65	30.4
Bamberg	31	19.5	Kershaw	160	28.3
Barnwell	86	36.9	Lancaster	179	28.4
Beaufort	181	13.1	Laurens	235	33.4
Berkeley	297	19.6	Lee	67	32.5
Calhoun	38	25.2	Lexington	423	18.0
Charleston	1,162	35.2	McCormick	30	29.7
Cherokee	230	42.8	Marion	165	47.3
Chester	72	21.7	Marlboro	118	42.1
Chesterfield	126	29.0	Newberry	127	34.0
Clarendon	104	31.1	Oconee	160	22.9
Colleton	95	24.0	Orangeburg	288	31.2
Darlington	190	28.2	Pickens	269	23.7
Dillon	114	36.8	Richland	1,244	36.6
Dorchester	298	26.4	Saluda	94	49.7
Edgefield	72	28.2	Spartanburg	924	34.6
Fairfield	62	25.8	Sumter	342	32.4
Florence	614	46.8	Union	149	52.3
Georgetown	223	36.6	Williamsburg	88	24.9
Greenville	1,532	37.6	York	648	34.1

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

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORSS.

In FY 2005, 47.3% of inmates were released due to serving their full sentence, less good time and work/education credits.

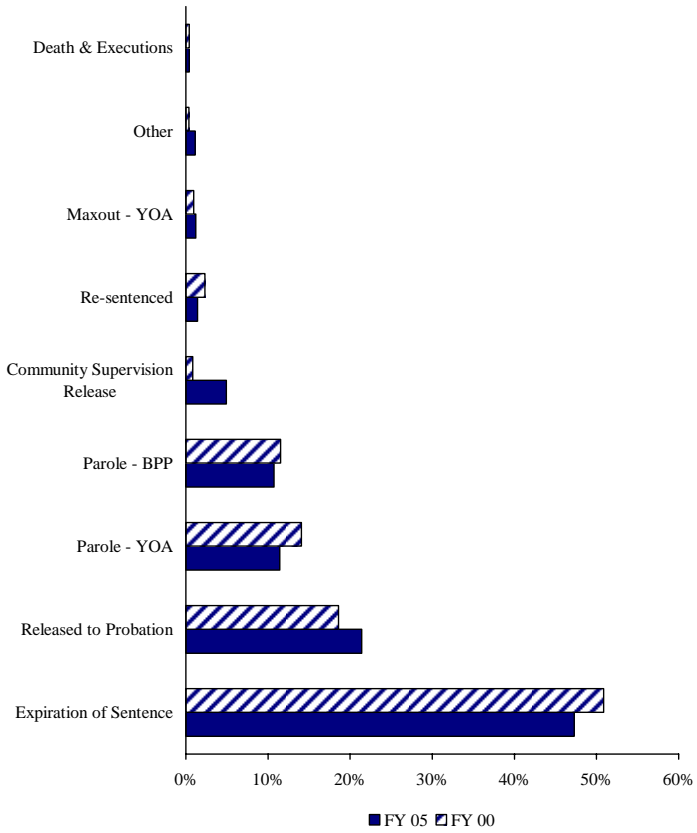
INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Type Release	FY 00		FY 05	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community Supervision Release	94	0.8%	669	4.9%
Death	46	0.4%	57	0.4%
Executed	2	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Expiration of Sentence	5,679	50.9%	6,411	47.3%
Maxout - SF	0	0.0%	124	0.9%
Maxout - YOA	108	1.0%	164	1.2%
Other	44	0.4%	29	0.2%
Paroled - BPP	1,287	11.5%	1,456	10.7%
Paroled - YOA	1,569	14.1%	1,553	11.4%
Released to Probation	2,077	18.6%	2,908	21.4%
Re-sentenced	259	2.3%	193	1.4%
Total	11,165	100.0%	13,565	100.0%

Notes: SF is an abbreviation for Supervised Furlough. YOA is an abbreviation for Youthful Offender Act. BPP is an abbreviation for the Board of Paroles and Pardons. The category other includes releases due to court orders, paid fines, appeal bonds, pardons and being remanded to the county.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Type of Release



Of the prison inmates released in South Carolina during FY 05, 47.4% served one year or less.

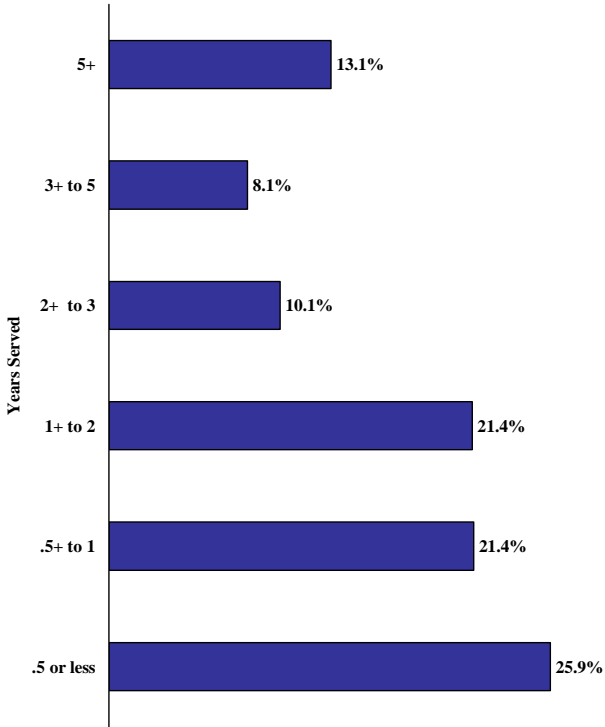
**TIME SERVED BY INMATES RELEASED
FY 05**

Time Served	Number	Percent
0 - 3 months	1,503	11.1%
3 - 6 months	2,017	14.9%
6 - 9 months	1,330	9.8%
9 - 12 months	1,578	11.6%
1 - 2 years	2,898	21.4%
2 - 3 years	1,364	10.1%
3 - 4 years	602	4.4%
4 - 5 years	501	3.7%
5 - 6 years	340	2.5%
6 - 7 years	238	1.8%
7 - 8 years	158	1.2%
8 - 9 years	207	1.5%
9 - 10 years	149	1.1%
10 - 15 years	455	3.4%
15 - 20 years	159	1.2%
20+ years	66	0.5%
Total	13,565	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, SCDC.

Time Served by South Carolina Inmates Released During FY 05



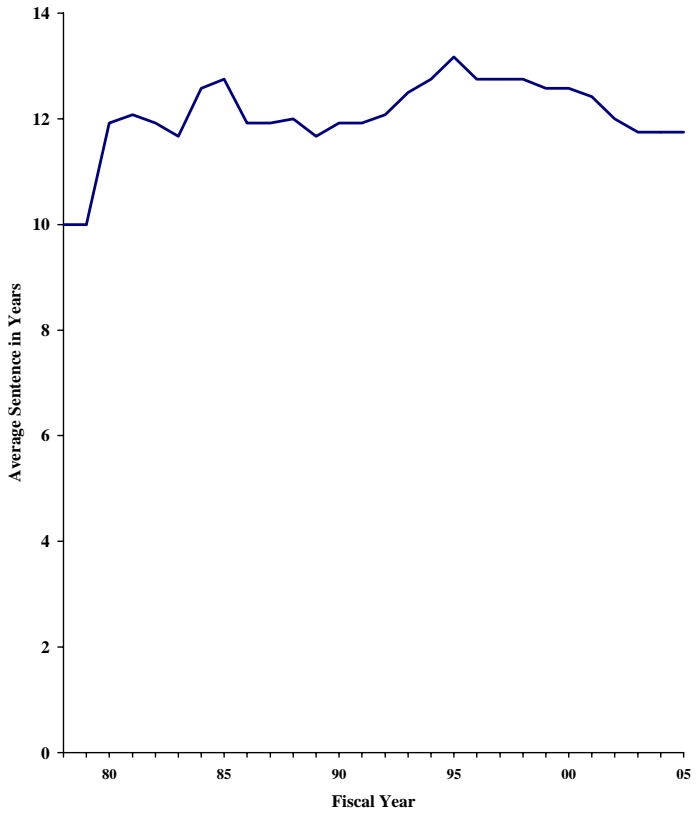
The average sentence of South Carolina's inmates was 11.75 years in FY 05.

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%
2005	11.75	0.0%

Sources: SCDC Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Sentence Length



Of the inmates released from South Carolina's prisons in FY 03, 32.7% returned within 3 years.

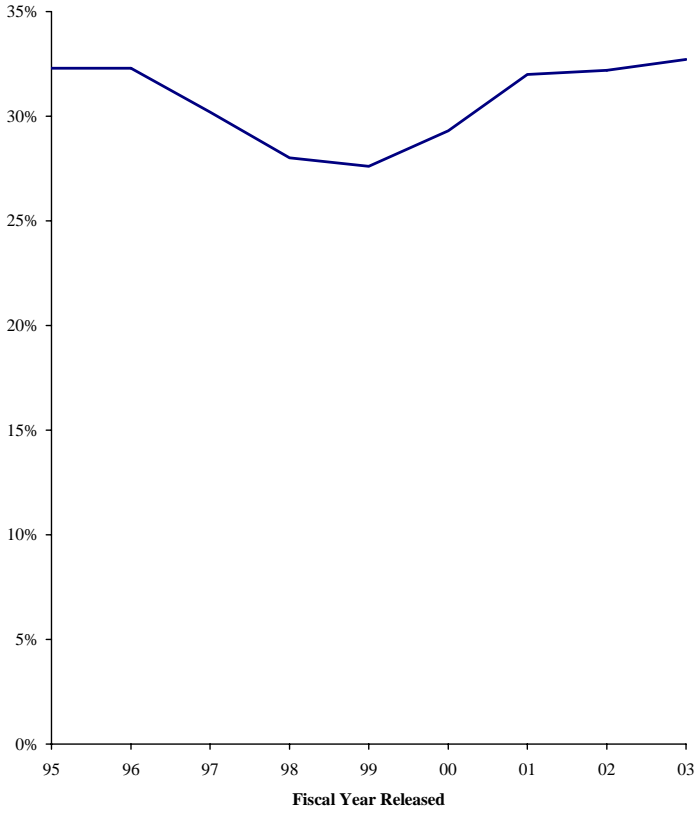
INMATE RECIDIVISM RATE

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%
2002	12,204	32.2%
2003	12,538	32.7%

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, SCDC.

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 information concerning SCDPPPS, including statistical information, can be found at the departmental website listed below:

<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.

In FY 05, there were 79.5 offenders under community corrections supervision per 10,000 population in South Carolina. Union County had the highest rate with 126 offenders under supervision per 10,000 population.

**COUNTIES BY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER RATES: THE TOP TEN IN FY 05**

County	Offenders	Offenders Per 10,000
Union	354	126.0
Cherokee	617	110.6
Laurens	732	104.0
Saluda	188	100.5
Jasper	220	99.5
Bamberg	167	97.5
Orangeburg	850	93.8
Greenwood	637	93.2
McCormick	96	93.1
Sumter	1,001	93.0

Note: Based on active offender population only. The state rate includes 136 offenders in restitution centers, that were not included in county totals.
Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, ORSS.

Offenders Supervised Under Community Corrections by County, FY 05

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	195	73.9	Greenwood	637	93.2
Aiken	1,180	74.5	Hampton	136	65.3
Allendale	96	89.1	Horry	1,547	66.0
Anderson	1,509	85.6	Jasper	220	99.5
Bamberg	167	97.5	Kershaw	377	66.2
Barnwell	160	67.0	Lancaster	440	69.1
Beaufort	534	37.4	Laurens	732	104.0
Berkeley	783	50.0	Lee	165	81.6
Calhoun	109	69.5	Lexington	1,425	60.0
Charleston	2,670	77.5	McCormick	96	93.1
Cherokee	617	110.6	Marion	245	71.9
Chester	203	59.3	Marlboro	262	91.4
Chesterfield	250	54.8	Newberry	308	81.0
Clarendon	228	67.1	Oconee	500	68.9
Colleton	287	71.0	Orangeburg	850	93.8
Darlington	429	63.7	Pickens	759	65.9
Dillon	258	81.3	Richland	2,993	86.9
Dorchester	750	66.4	Saluda	188	100.5
Edgefield	208	80.8	Spartanburg	2,380	85.9
Fairfield	158	66.7	Sumter	1,001	93.0
Florence	1,124	85.4	Union	354	126.0
Georgetown	525	85.2	Williamsburg	295	81.9
Greenville	3,409	82.3	York	1,411	72.0

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, ORSS..

The community corrections population increased less than 1% from FY 04 to FY 05.

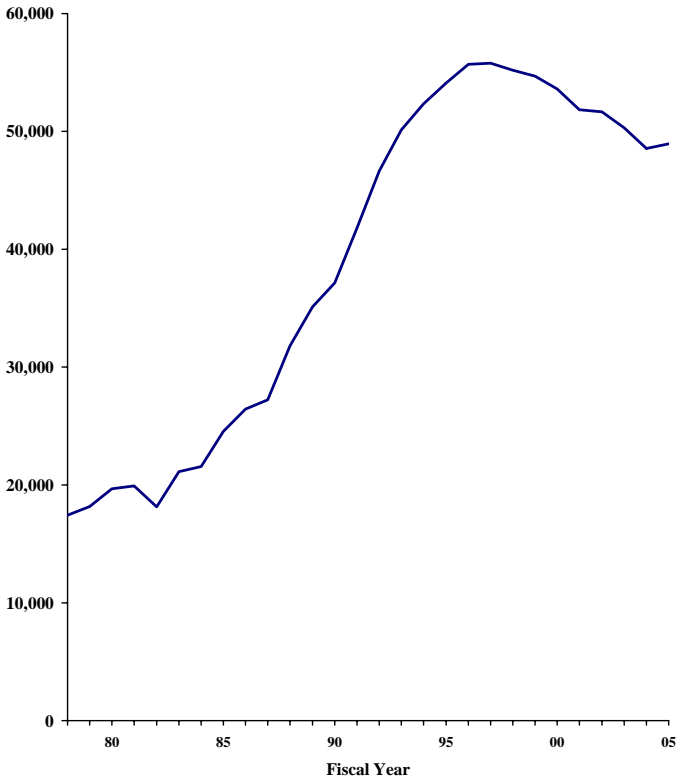
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

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%
2005	48,932	+0.8%

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



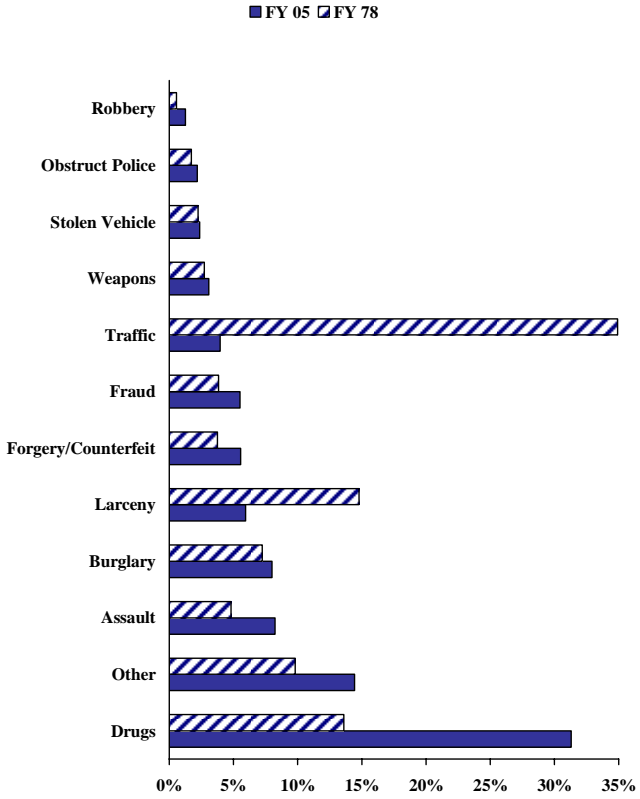
Drug offenses accounted for more probation admissions than any other offense category in FY 05. The percentage of probationers sentenced for drug offenses increased from 13.6% in FY 78 to 31.3% in FY 05.

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PROBATION ADMISSIONS

Offense	FY 78		FY 05	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	441	4.8%	1,297	8.3%
Burglary	665	7.2%	1,259	8.0%
Domestic Violence	NA	NA	497	3.2%
Drugs	1,249	13.6%	4,919	31.3%
DUI/DUS	NA	NA	779	5.0%
Forgery/Counterfeit	344	3.7%	875	5.6%
Fraud	352	3.8%	868	5.5%
Larceny	1,357	14.8%	934	5.9%
Obstruct Police	159	1.7%	344	2.2%
Other	902	9.8%	2,267	14.4%
Robbery	53	0.6%	200	1.3%
Stolen Vehicle	206	2.2%	373	2.4%
Traffic	3,207	34.9%	623	4.0%
Weapons	252	2.7%	484	3.1%
Total	5,728	100.0%	15,719	100.0%

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

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Offense



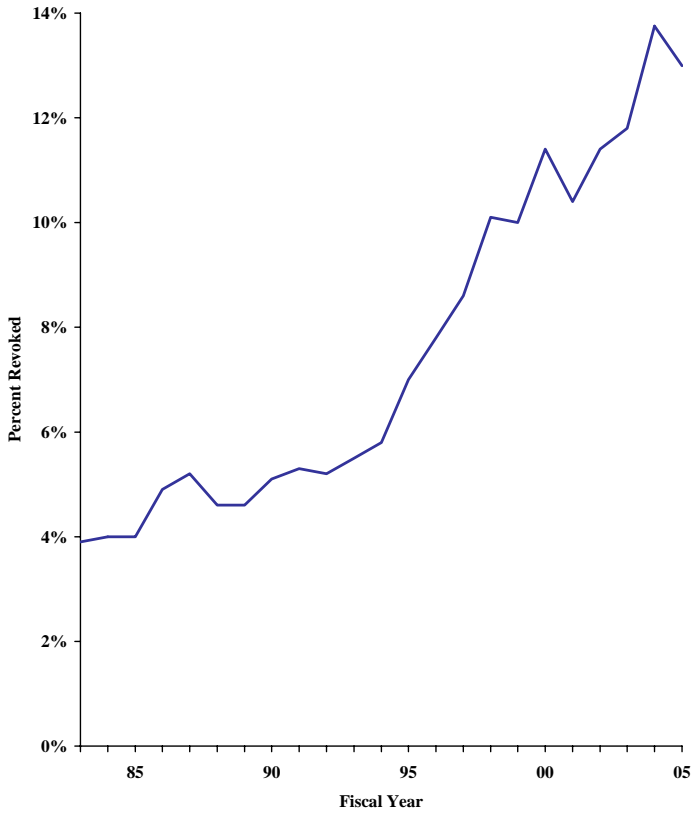
The percent of probationers revoked decreased from 13.8% in FY 04 to 13% in FY 05.

PROBATION REVOCATIONS

Fiscal Year	Percent Revoked
1983	3.9%
1984	4.0%
1985	4.0%
1986	4.9%
1987	5.2%
1988	4.6%
1989	4.6%
1990	5.1%
1991	5.3%
1992	5.2%
1993	5.5%
1994	5.8%
1995	7.0%
1996	7.8%
1997	8.6%
1998	10.1%
1999	10.0%
2000	11.4%
2001	10.4%
2002	11.4%
2003	11.8%
2004	13.8%
2005	13.0%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Revocations



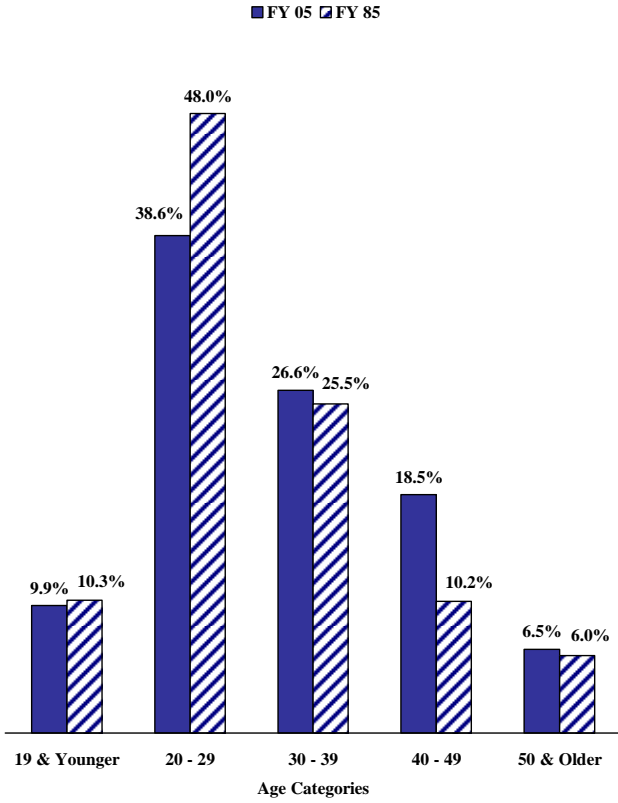
In FY 05, 25% of probation admissions were 40 years of age or older. In FY 85, 16.1% of probation admissions were 40 years of age or older.

PROBATION ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 85		FY 05	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	48	0.3%
17 - 19	856	10.3%	1506	9.6%
20 - 24	2,142	25.8%	3365	21.4%
25 - 29	1,841	22.2%	2696	17.2%
30 - 34	1,301	15.7%	2256	14.4%
35 - 39	812	9.8%	1921	12.2%
40 - 44	539	6.5%	1782	11.3%
45 - 49	302	3.6%	1124	7.2%
50+	499	6.0%	1021	6.5%
Total	8,292	100.0%	15,719	100.0%

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

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Age



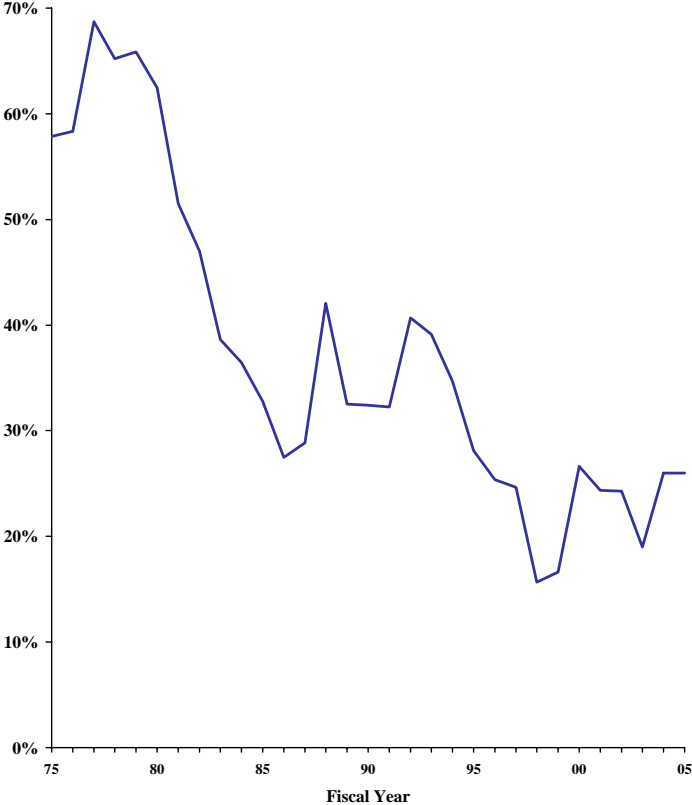
South Carolina's parole approval percentage remained the same FY 04 to FY 05.

PAROLE HEARINGS

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Approvals	Percent
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%
2005	6,064	1,562	26.0%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Approval



In FY 05, 39.9% of the inmates paroled in South Carolina had been incarcerated for drug law violations, compared to 11.7% of inmates paroled in FY 78.

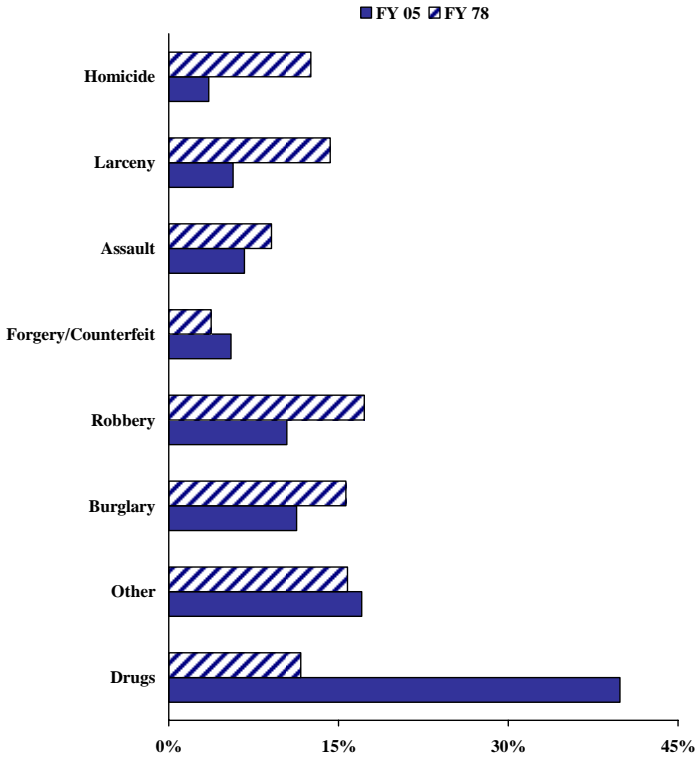
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAROLE
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 78		FY 05	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	112	9.1%	150	6.7%
Burglary	193	15.6%	253	11.3%
Drugs	144	11.7%	895	39.9%
Forgery/Counterfeit	46	3.7%	123	5.5%
Homicide	155	12.6%	79	3.5%
Larceny	176	14.3%	127	5.7%
Other	195	15.8%	383	17.1%
Robbery	213	17.3%	234	10.4%
Total	1,234	100.0%	2,244	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



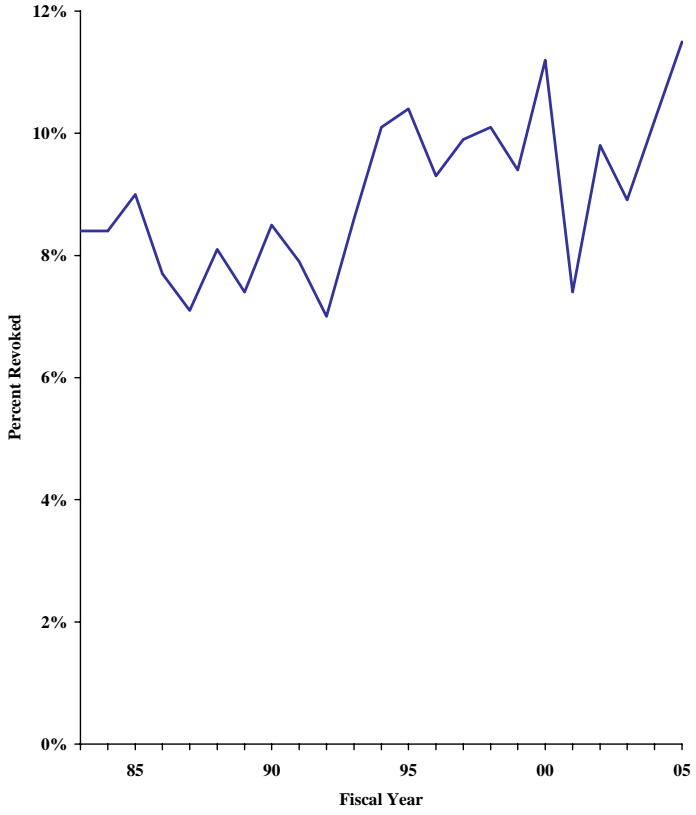
The percentage of parolees revoked in South Carolina increased from 10.2% in FY 04 to 11.5% in FY 05.

PAROLE REVOCATIONS

Fiscal Year	Percent Revoked
1983	8.4%
1984	8.4%
1985	9.0%
1986	7.7%
1987	7.1%
1988	8.1%
1989	7.4%
1990	8.5%
1991	7.9%
1992	7.0%
1993	8.6%
1994	10.1%
1995	10.4%
1996	9.3%
1997	9.9%
1998	10.1%
1999	9.4%
2000	11.2%
2001	7.4%
2002	9.8%
2003	8.9%
2004	10.2%
2005	11.5%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Revocations



In FY 85, 12.3% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older. In FY 05, 28.6% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older.

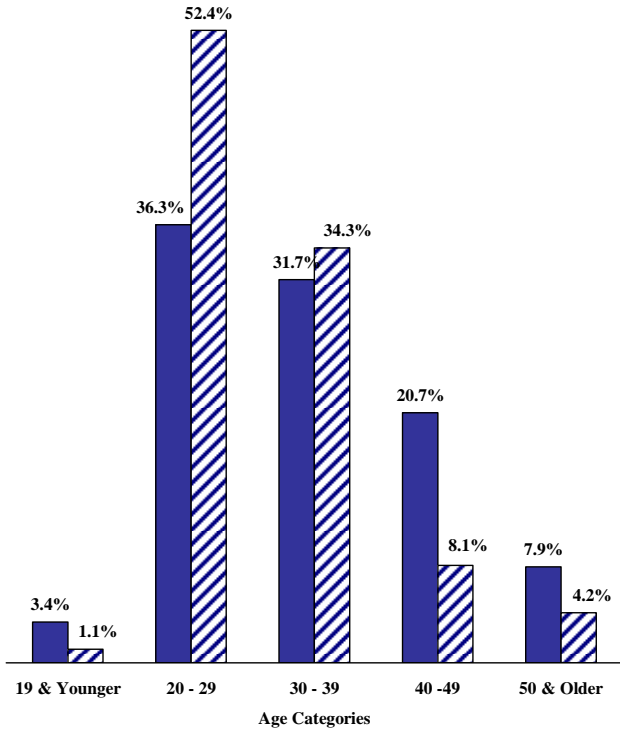
PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 85		FY 05	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
17 - 19	14	1.1%	77	3.4%
20 - 24	269	21.5%	378	16.6%
25 - 29	387	30.9%	449	19.7%
30 - 34	279	22.3%	387	17.0%
35 - 39	151	12.1%	336	14.7%
40 - 44	70	5.6%	277	12.1%
45 - 49	31	2.5%	195	8.6%
50+	52	4.2%	181	7.9%
Total	1,253	100.0%	2,280	100.0%

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

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Age

■ FY 05 ■ 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 from 1976 forward but 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 decreased 2.2% from 2004 to 2005 and increased 6.3% from 1976 to 2005.

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
2004	5,818	60.16
2005	5,697	58.85
% Change	-2.1%	-2.2%

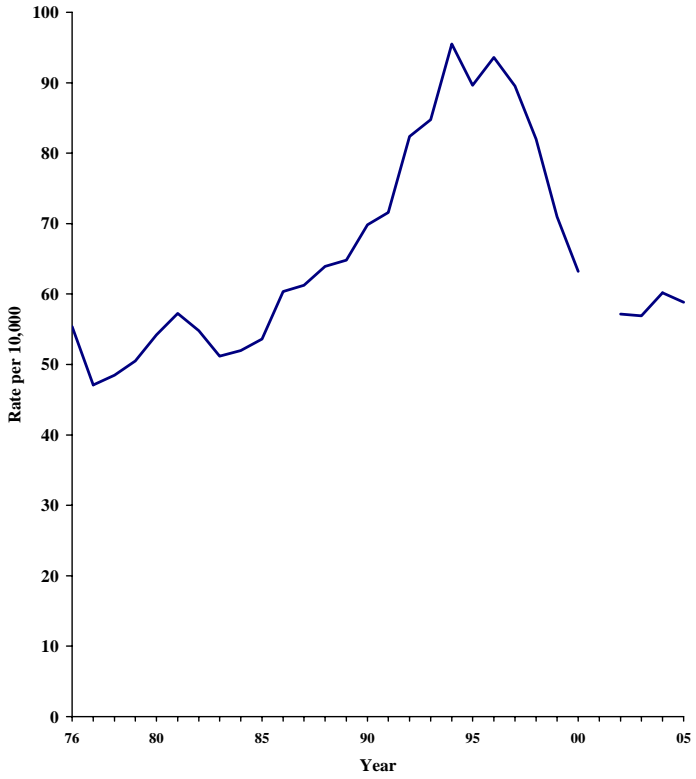
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	4,999	55.37
2005	5,697	58.85
% Change	+14.0%	+6.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Crime Index Arrest Rate



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes increased 2.8% from 2004 to 2005. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 207.6% 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
2004	1,215	12.56
2005	1,250	12.91
% Change	+2.9%	+2.8%

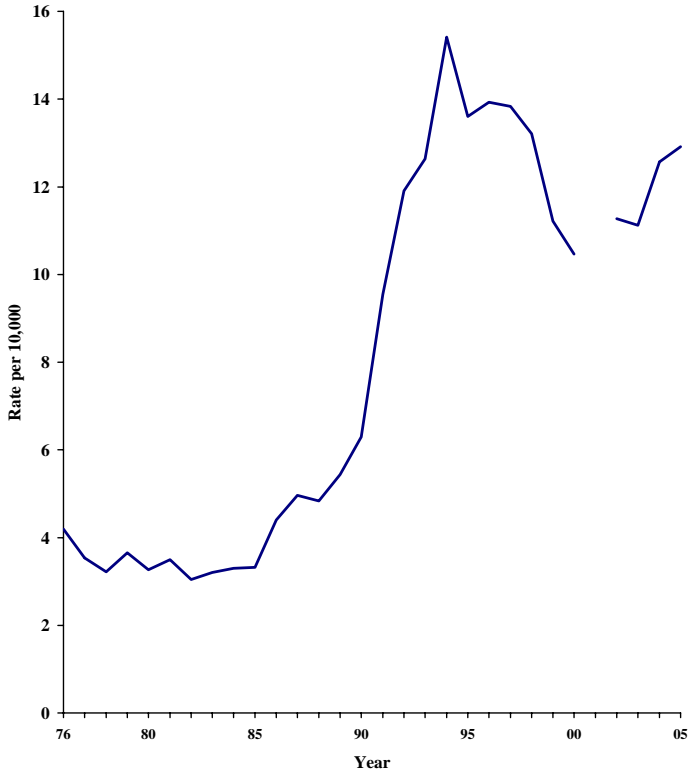
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	379	4.20
2005	1,250	12.91
% Change	+229.8%	+207.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crime



Thirteen juveniles were arrested for murder in 2005, an increase of two from 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.

JUVENILE ARREST RATE FOR MURDER

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2004	11	0.11
2005	13	0.13
% Change	+18.2%	+18.2%

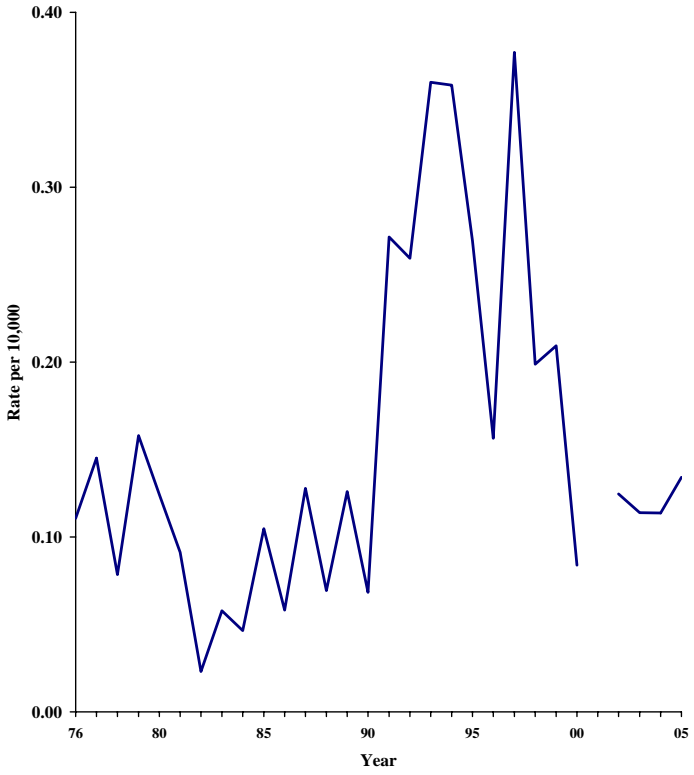
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	10	0.11
2005	13	0.13
% Change	+30.0%	+21.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Murder Arrest Rate



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for rape decreased 6.1% from 2004 to 2005. 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
2004	64	0.66
2005	60	0.62
% Change	-6.3%	-6.3%

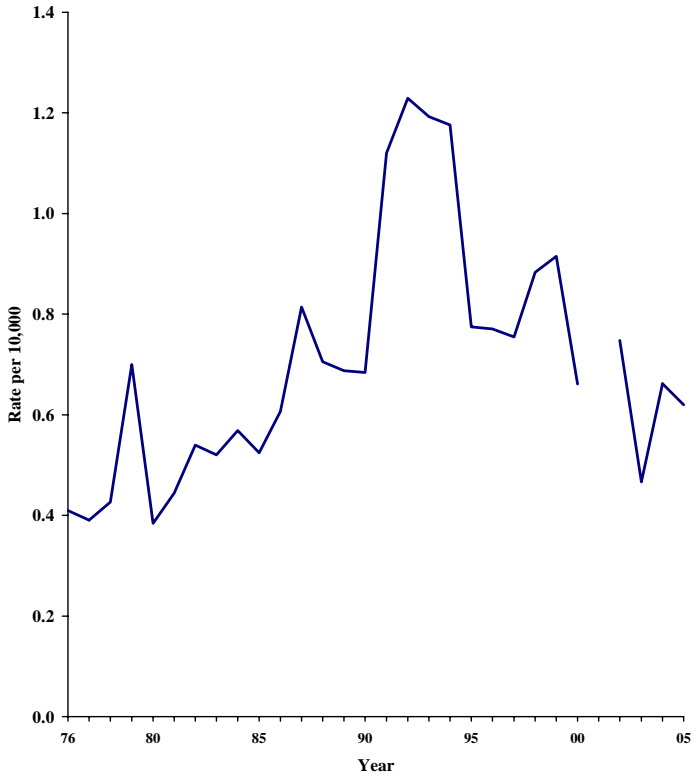
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	37	0.41
2005	60	0.62
% Change	+62.2%	+51.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, FBI; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Rape



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for robbery increased 7.1% from 2004 to 2005. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery has increased 108.8%.

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
2004	192	1.99
2005	206	2.13
% Change	+7.3%	+7.1%

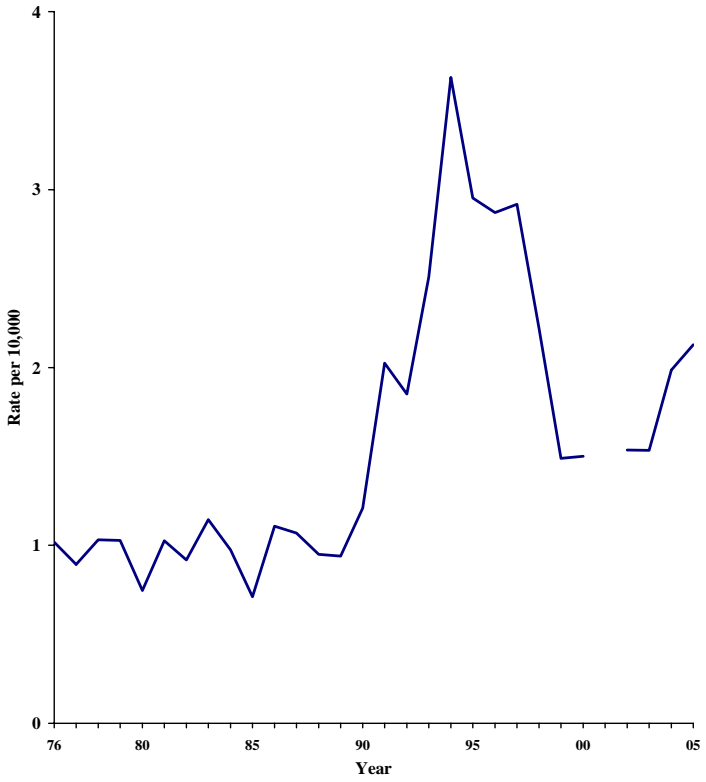
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	92	1.02
2005	206	2.13
% Change	+123.9%	+108.8%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Robbery



South Carolina's arrest rate of juveniles for aggravated assault increased 2.4% from 2004 to 2005. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault has increased 277.3%.

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

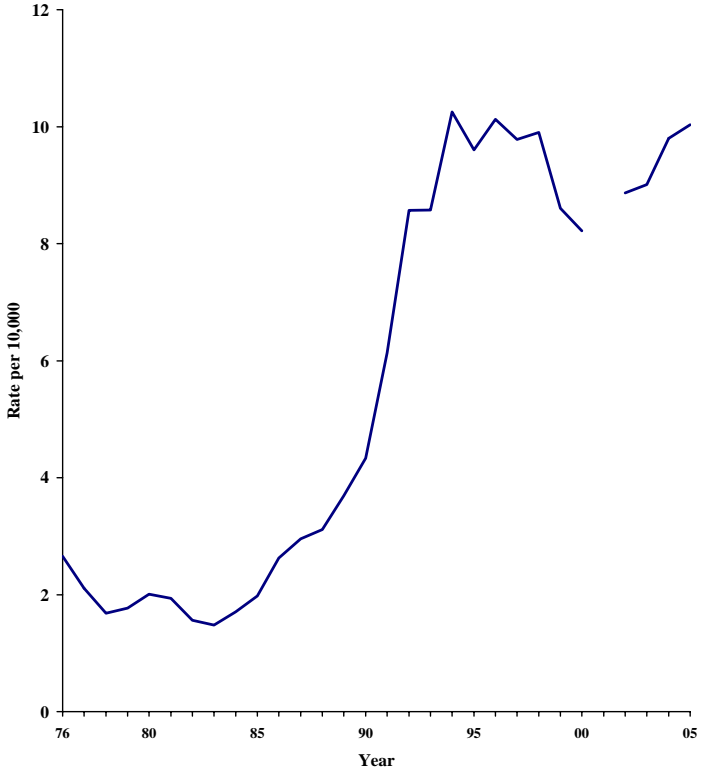
Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2004	948	9.80
2005	971	10.03
% Change	+2.4%	+2.4%

MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	240	2.66
2005	971	10.03
% Change	+304.6%	+277.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.
Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Aggravated Assault



South Carolina's 2004 juvenile arrest rate for property crimes represents a 3.5% decrease from 2005, and a 10.2% 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
2004	4,603	47.60
2005	4,447	45.94
% Change	-3.4%	-3.5%

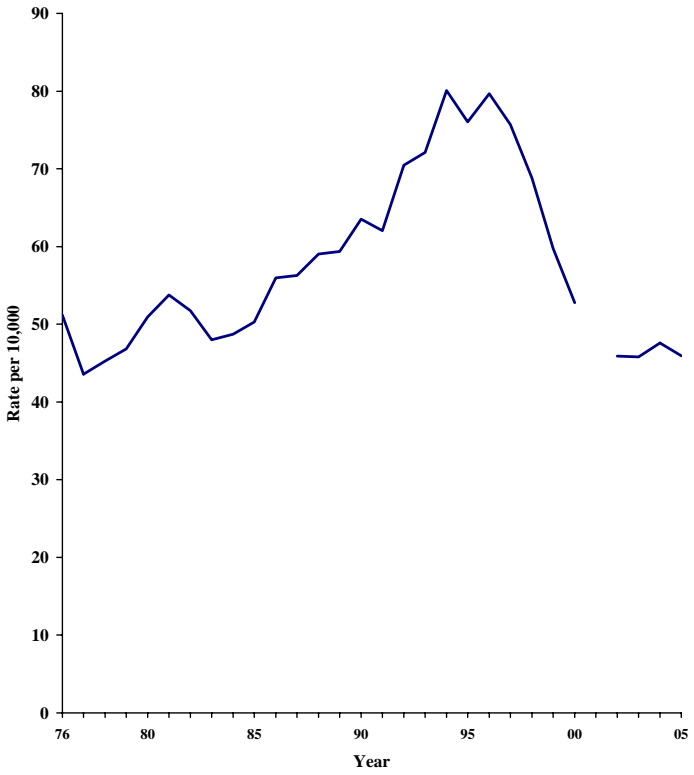
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	4,620	51.17
2005	4,447	45.94
% Change	-3.7%	-10.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crime



South Carolina's breaking or entering arrest rate for juveniles increased 9.4% from 2004 to 2005. The breaking or entering rate has decreased 36.2% 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
2004	963	9.96
2005	1,055	10.90
% Change	+9.6%	+9.4%

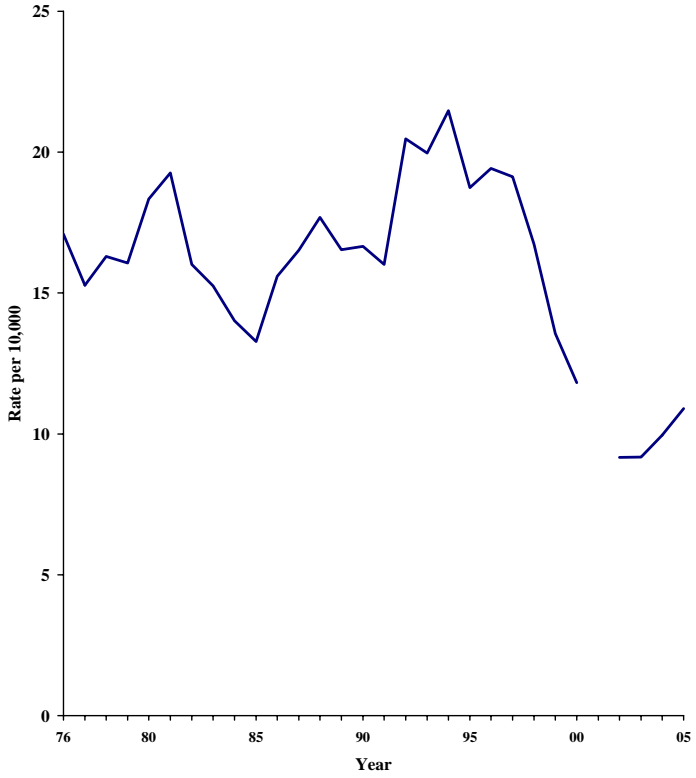
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	1,543	17.09
2005	1,055	10.90
% Change	-31.6%	-36.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Breaking or Entering



South Carolina's larceny arrest rate for juveniles decreased 5.8% from 2004 to 2005. The juvenile arrest rate for larceny has increased 7.5% 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
2004	3,429	35.46
2005	3,235	33.42
% Change	-5.7%	-5.8%

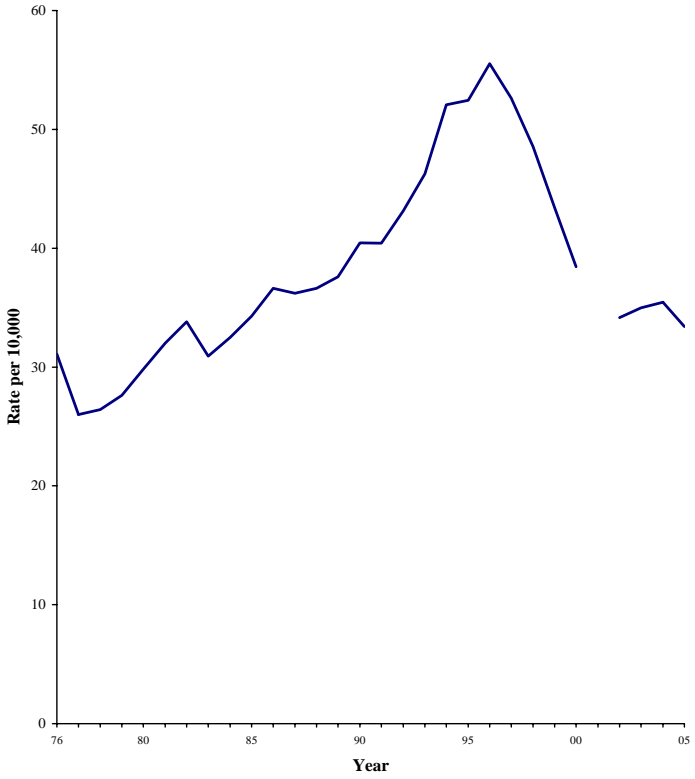
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	2,807	31.09
2005	3,235	33.42
% Change	+15.2%	+7.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Larceny



The juvenile arrest rate for motor vehicle theft decreased 25.7% from 2004 to 2005. The juvenile arrest rate has decreased 45.8% since 1976 to 1.62, the lowest rate recorded.

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
2004	211	2.18
2005	157	1.62
% Change	-25.6%	-25.7%

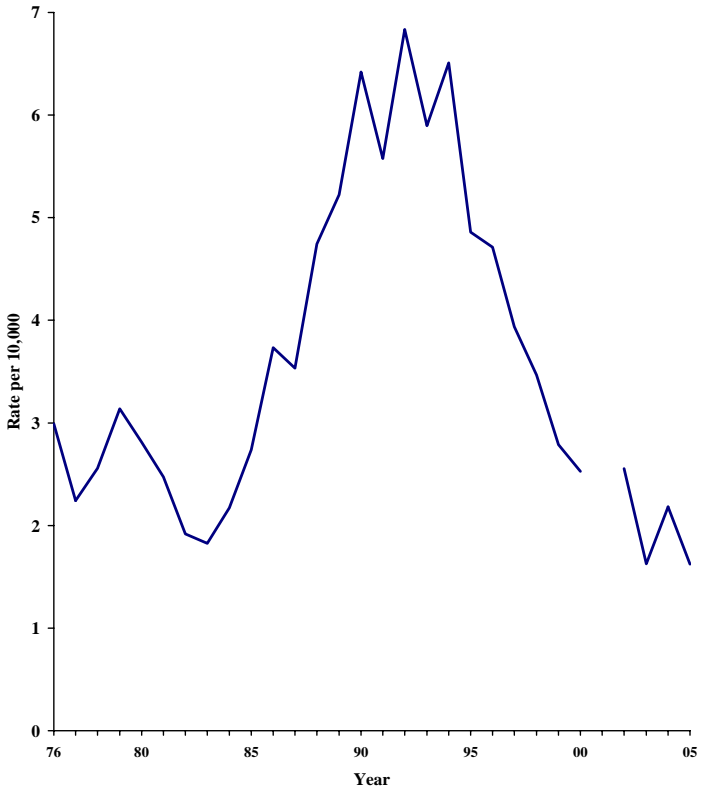
MULTI-YEAR TREND

Year	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
1976	270	2.99
2005	211	1.62
% Change	-41.9%	-45.8%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

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
2005	13	60	206	971	1,055	3,235	157

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

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
2005	.13	.62	2.13	10.03	10.90	33.42	1.62

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

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORSS.

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.

Additional information, including but not limited to statistical reports, can be found at the DJJ website at:

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

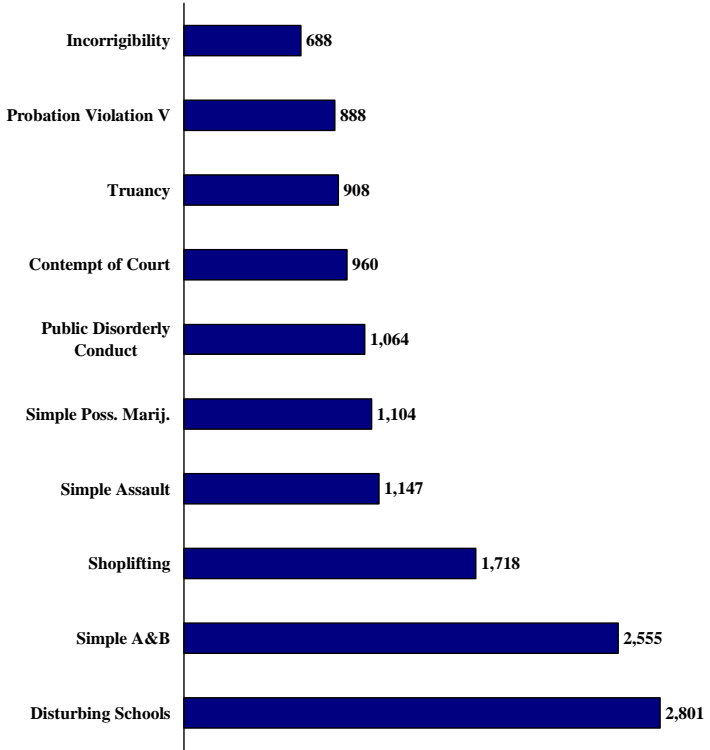
Disturbing schools was the most frequently reported offense among juvenile cases referred to solicitors in FY 05.

**TEN MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES FOR
JUVENILE REFFERALS
FY 05**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Contempt of Court	960	3.7%
Disturbing Schools	2,801	10.7%
Incorrigibility	688	2.6%
Probation Violation V	888	3.4%
Public Disorderly Conduct	1,064	4.1%
Shoplifting	1,718	6.6%
Simple Assault	1,147	4.4%
Simple Assault & Battery	2,555	9.7%
Simple Poss. Marijuana	1,104	4.2%
Truancy	908	3.5%
Total	26,213	100.0%

Notes: The total consists of all offenses including 12,380 other offenses not just the ten most frequent as presented here. Probation Violation V refers to probation violations in cases where the original offense was a minor, misdemeanor level crime. Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2004-05.

Top Ten Juvenile Offenses Reported to South Carolina Solicitors, FY 05



South Carolina's delinquency rate in FY 05 was 65.1 per 1,000 children. Marion County had the highest delinquency rate with 156.5 per 1,000.

**COUNTIES BY DELINQUENCY REFERRAL
RATES:
THE TEN HIGHEST FY 05**

County	Number	Rate per 1,000
Marion	621	156.5
Union	324	114.6
Horry	1,840	112.2
Calhoun	157	101.0
Greenwood	657	100.6
McCormick	87	99.7
Darlington	674	99.0
Charleston	2,832	96.6
Cherokee	484	92.4
Georgetown	534	91.0

Note: Rate is expressed in terms of number of children per 1,000, ages 10 – 16.
Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2004-05.

**Juvenile Delinquency Referral Rate per 1,000 by
County, FY 05**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	105	39.2	Greenwood	657	100.6
Aiken	852	56.9	Hampton	84	33.9
Allendale	94	79.4	Horry	1,840	112.2
Anderson	749	46.9	Jasper	127	60.0
Bamberg	92	53.0	Kershaw	230	40.4
Barnwell	175	62.9	Lancaster	456	73.9
Beaufort	691	65.7	Laurens	470	65.7
Berkeley	1,247	76.2	Lee	47	22.5
Calhoun	157	101.0	Lexington	1,453	64.8
Charleston	2,832	96.6	McCormick	87	99.7
Cherokee	484	92.4	Marion	621	156.5
Chester	164	44.0	Marlboro	163	53.2
Chesterfield	180	39.3	Newberry	220	63.5
Clarendon	157	43.7	Oconee	230	37.9
Colleton	294	68.2	Orangeburg	551	56.5
Darlington	674	99.0	Pickens	509	52.7
Dillon	239	65.4	Richland	1,454	47.1
Dorchester	722	60.9	Saluda	86	45.7
Edgefield	111	45.2	Spartanburg	1,030	41.9
Fairfield	55	22.4	Sumter	489	41.7
Florence	1,180	88.0	Union	324	114.6
Georgetown	534	91.0	Williamsburg	178	39.3
Greenville	1,710	47.3	York	1,409	80.9

Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2004-05.

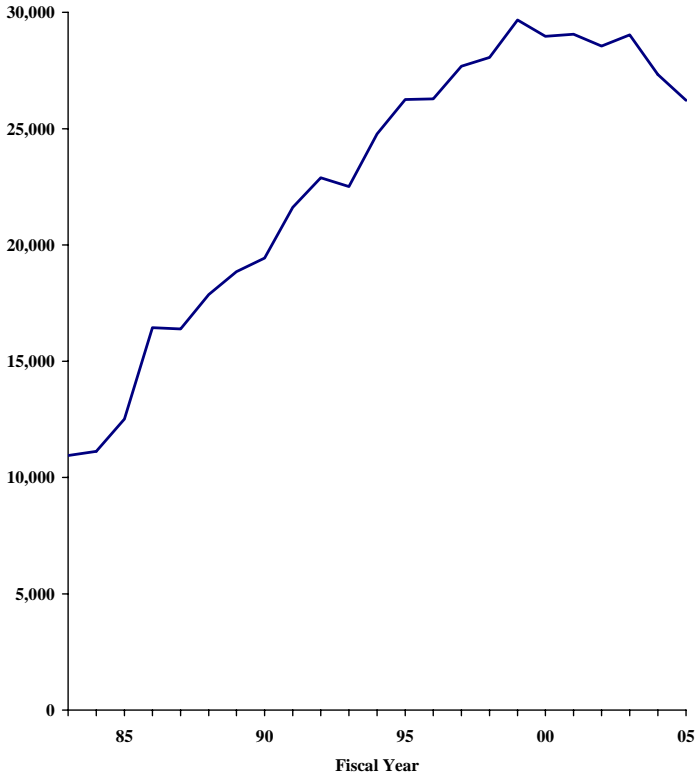
A total of 26,213 juvenile cases were referred to South Carolina solicitors in FY 05, representing a 4.1% decrease from FY 04. Since 1983, the number of referrals has increased 139.4%.

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%
2005	26,213	-4.1%

Sources: SC Dept. of Youth Services Annual Statistical Reports; DJJ Annual Statistical Reports.

Juvenile Cases Referred to South Carolina Solicitors



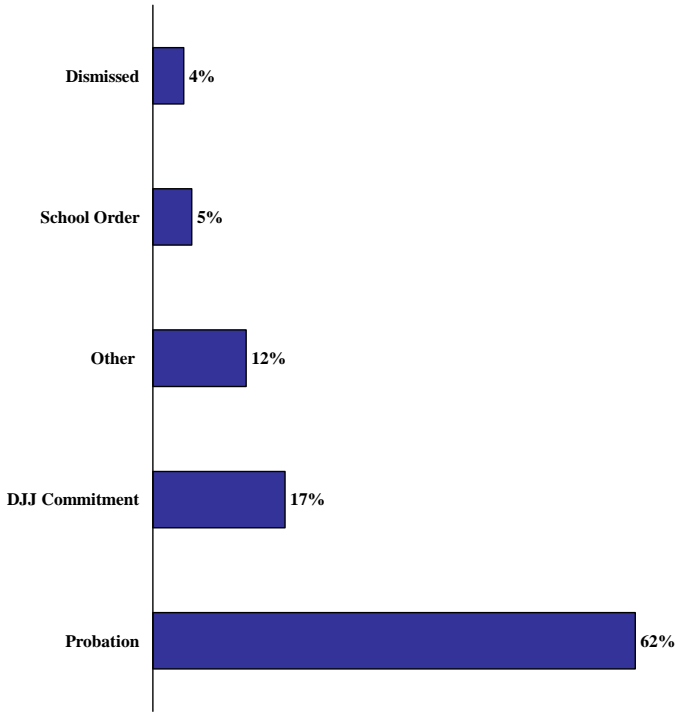
Probation was the most common disposition in South Carolina's family courts during FY 05, 62% of juvenile cases resulted in probation supervision.

**JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN FAMILY COURT
FY 05**

Disposition	Percentage
Probation	62%
DJJ Commitment	17%
Other	12%
School Order	5%
Dismissed	4%

Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2004-05.

**Judicial Dispositions in South Carolina
Family Court, FY 05**



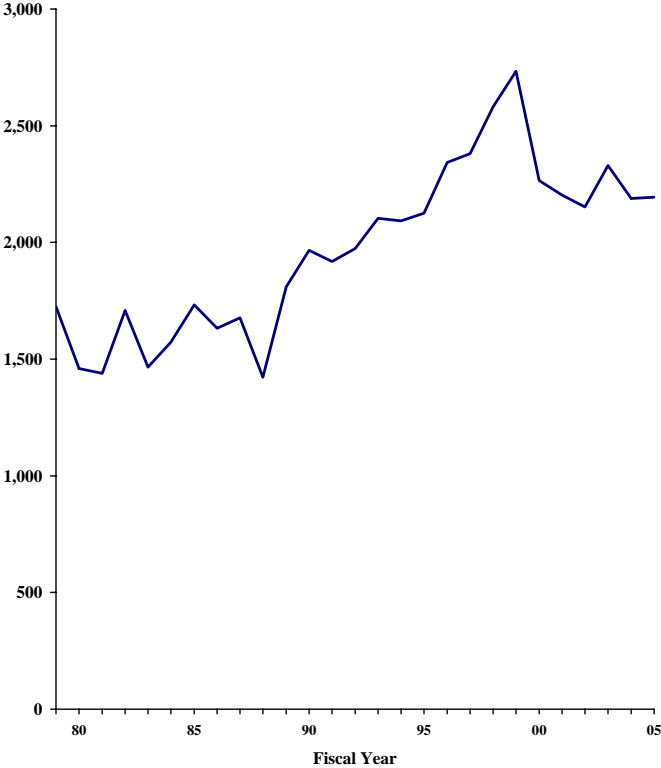
Admissions to DJJ's Reception and Evaluation Center increased less than 1% in FY 05.

**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%
2005	2,194	+0.3%

Sources: South Carolina Dept. of Youth Services Annual Reports; DJJ Annual Statistical Reports.

DJJ Reception & Evaluation Center Admissions



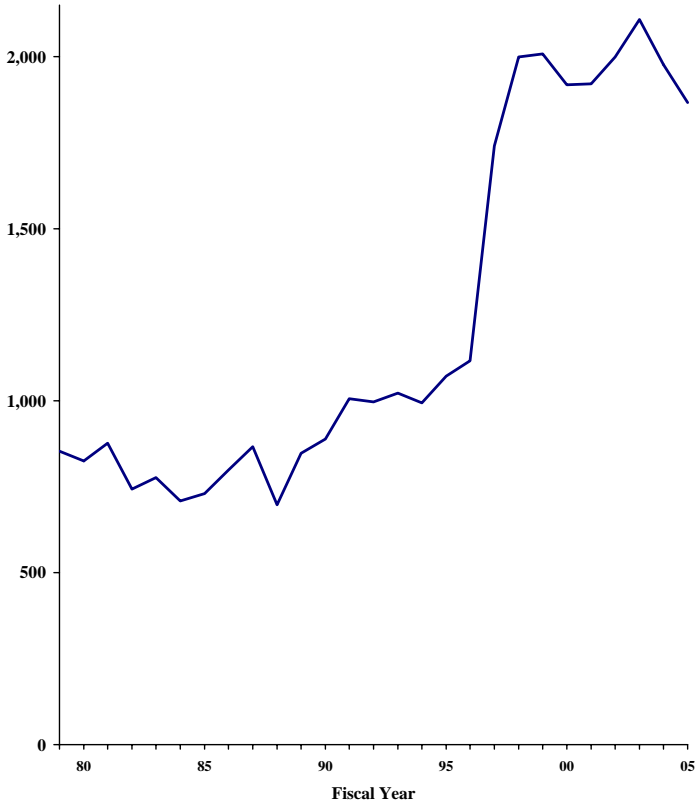
From FY 04 to FY 05, admissions to DJJ correctional facilities, decreased 5.6%. Since 1979, admissions have increased 118.9%.

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%
2005	1,867	-5.6%

Sources: SC Dept. of Youth Services Annual Statistical Reports; DJJ 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 06 - 07.

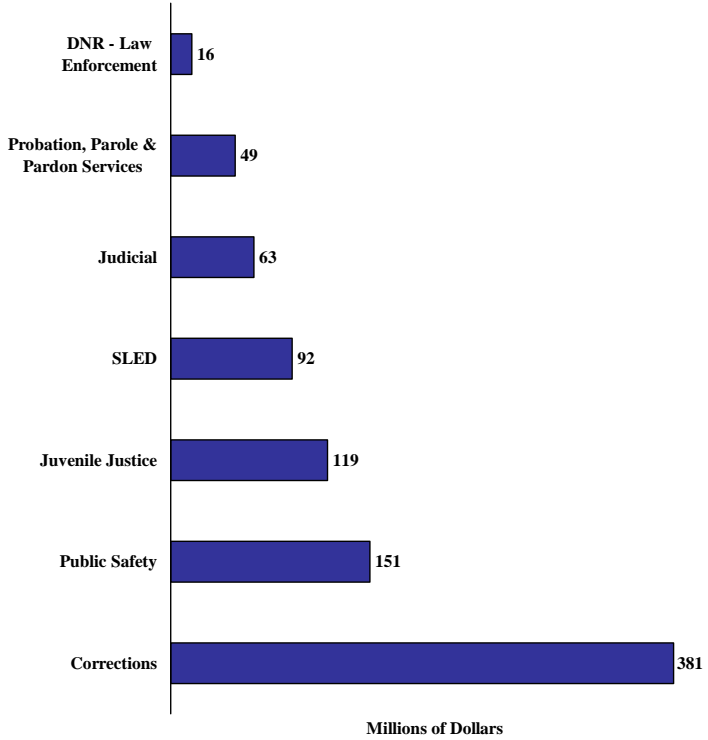
The Department of Corrections had the largest appropriation among the state's criminal justice agencies for FY 07.

**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
FY 07**

Agency	Appropriations
Corrections	\$381
Judicial Dept.	\$63
Juvenile Justice	\$119
Natural Resources – Law Enforcement	\$16
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	\$49
Public Safety	\$151
SLED	\$92

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: 2006 Appropriations Act.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations FY 07



Appropriations for state criminal justice agencies increased 14.4% from FY 06 to FY 07.

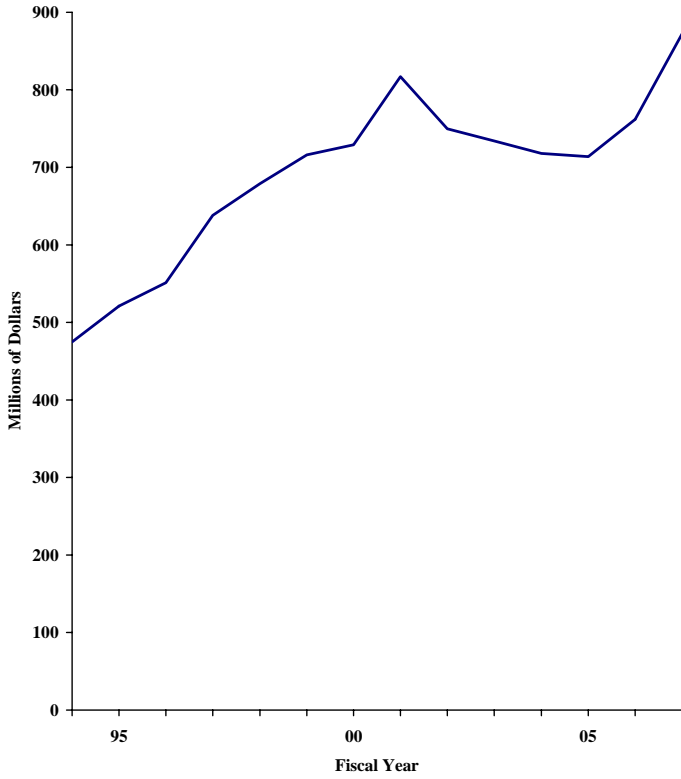
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

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%
2007	\$871,921,292	+14.4%

Notes: This includes appropriations for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, SLED, the Judicial Department and the law enforcement appropriations for the Department of Natural Resources. 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 2006.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations



The Department of Corrections had the largest authorized work force among criminal justice agencies for FY 07, with 6,189 positions.

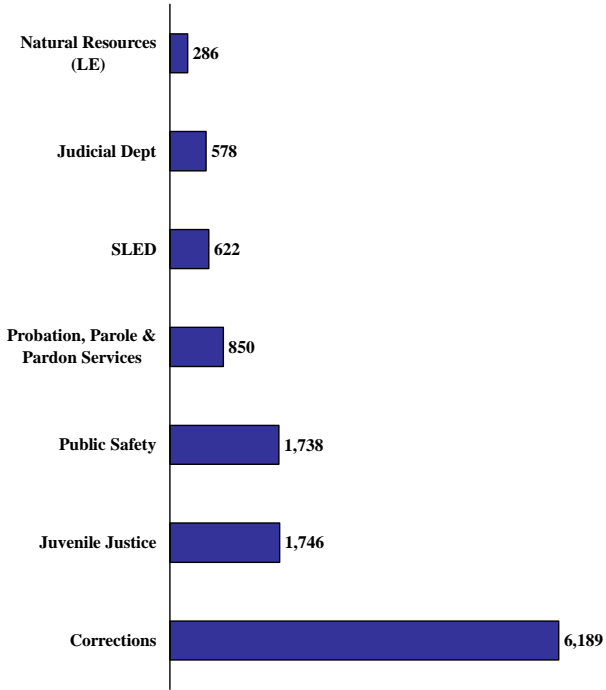
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT
FY 07**

Agency	Positions
Corrections	6,189
Judicial Dept.	578
Juvenile Justice	1,746
Natural Resources (LE)	286
Public Safety	1,738
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	850
SLED	622

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: 2006 Appropriations Act.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies, FY 07



From FY 94 to FY 07, the authorized number of positions for state criminal justice agencies increased 9%. From FY 06 to FY 07 the number of positions increased 1.5%.

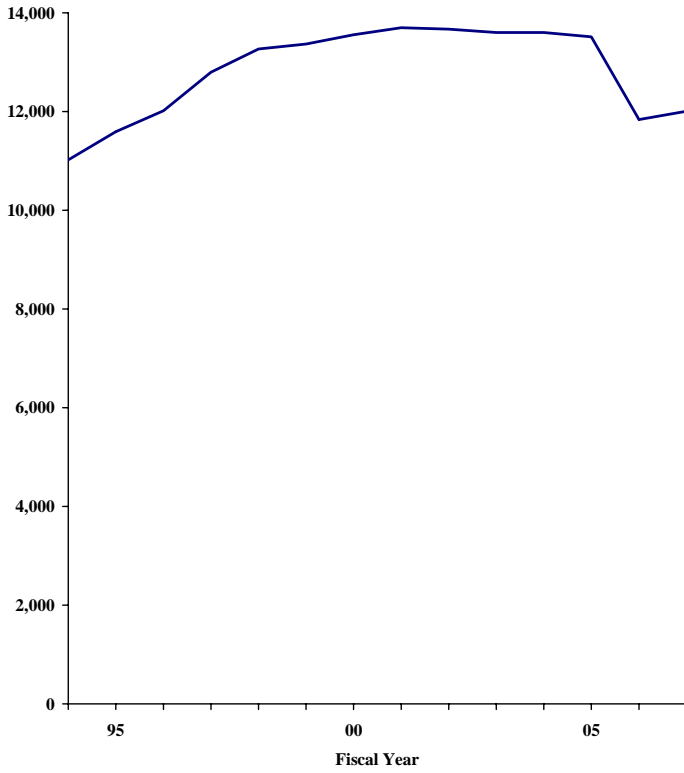
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT

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%
2007	12,009	+1.5%

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, SLED, 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 2006.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies



SOURCES

Publications:

Crime in South Carolina, 1976 through 2005, State Law Enforcement Division.

Crime in the United States (Uniform Crime Reports), 1976 through 2005. United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations.

Prisoners in 2005, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

SC Acts & Joint Resolutions, Appropriations Acts 1993 through 2006. Act No. 164 (1993), Act No. 497 (1994) Act No. 145 (1995) Act No. 458 (1996) Act No. 155 (1997) Act No. 419 (1998) Act No. 100 (1999) Act No. 387 (2000) Act No. 66 (2001) Act No. 289 (2002) Act No. 91 (2003) Act No. 248 (2004) Act No. 115 (2005) Act No. 397 (2006).

South Carolina Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975 through 2000.

South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1993 through 2005.

South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1983 through 1985.

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.

South Carolina Judicial Department Annual Report, 1979 through 1998.

Unpublished data provided by:

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

South Carolina Department of Corrections, Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

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.

