

South Carolina

Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Trends 2010

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Office of Justice Programs

Statistical Analysis Center

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INTRODUCTION

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2010 provides basic information about criminal and juvenile justice in South Carolina. This publication also provides simple statistical information about crime rates, arrests, the courts, inmates, probationers and parolees. It addresses issues of concern 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 - 2009 or the fiscal years 1975 – 2009, but all time frames are specifically noted. Fiscal years are abbreviated using FY followed by the last two digits of the year in which the fiscal year ended. The sum of percentages may not always equal 100 due to rounding. Copies of this report or information regarding this publication can be obtained by writing or sending electronic mail requests to the following:

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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>

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OFFENSES

INDEX OFFENSES: There are seven index offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. These are typically categorized as violent (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) or property (breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft) and provide basic measures of crime.

CRIME RATE: The crime rate indicates 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. Unless otherwise noted, any rates presented in this report were calculated per 10,000 population.

The formula for calculating crime rates is as follows:

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

Crime and arrest rates are determined using data as published or provided by SLED and population estimates provided by the Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics (ORS). The SLED publication, *Crime in South Carolina*, as well as other useful information, can be accessed at the SLED website listed below:

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

South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 7.4% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1975 the violent crime rate has increased 32.5%.

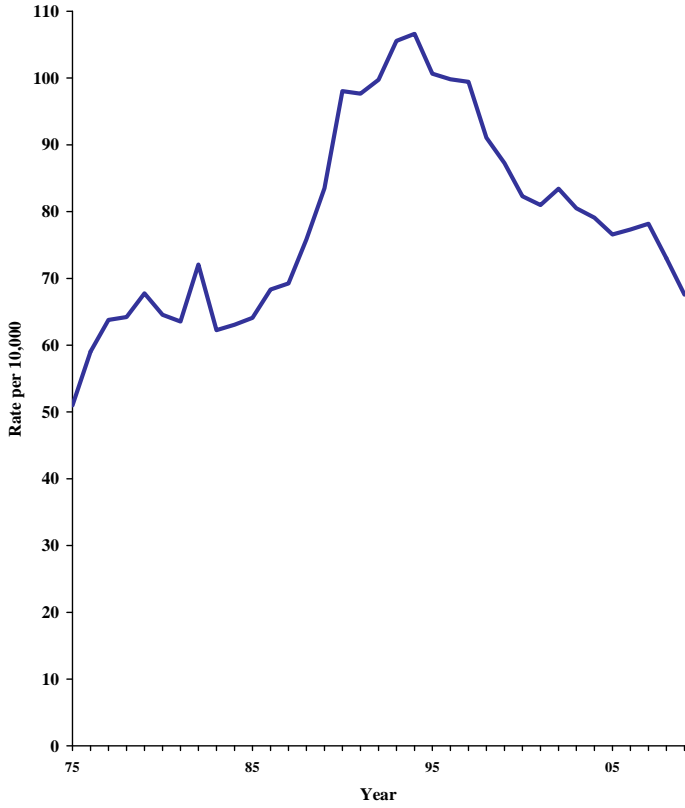
VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

VIOLENT CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	32,713	73.02
2009	30,829	67.59
% Change	-5.8%	-7.4%
10 Year		
2000	33,110	82.30
2009	30,829	67.59
% Change	-6.9%	-17.9%
20 Year		
1990	34,307	98.05
2009	30,829	67.59
% Change	-10.1%	-31.1%
Overall		
1975	14,372	51.00
2009	30,829	67.59
% Change	+114.5%	+32.5%

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Rate



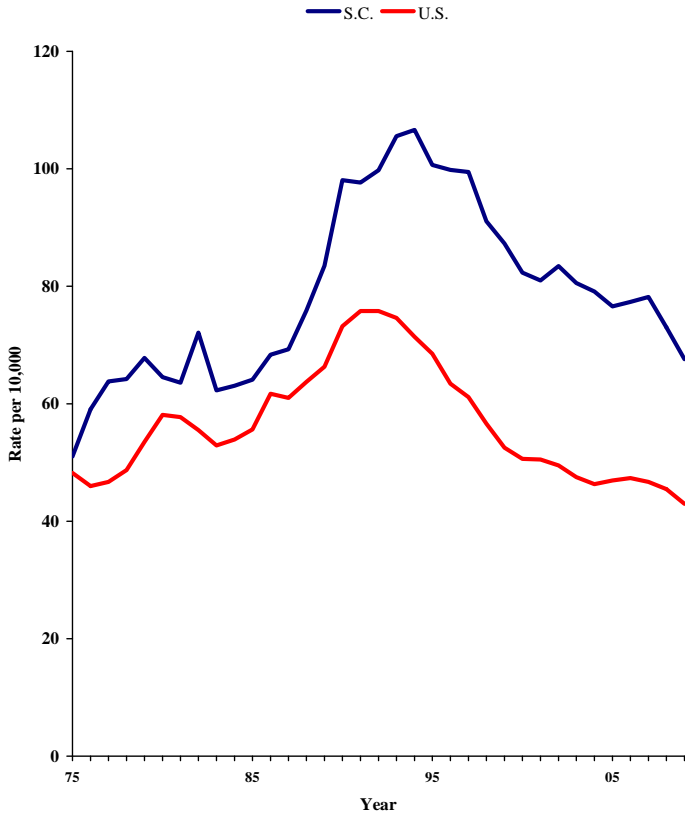
The state violent crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

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	76.6	46.9
2006	76.9	47.4
2007	78.2	46.7
2008	73.0	45.5
2009	67.6	42.9

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

State and National Violent Crime Rates



South Carolina's murder rate decreased 1.4% from 2008 to 2009. The state murder rate decreased 53.7% from 1975 through 2009.

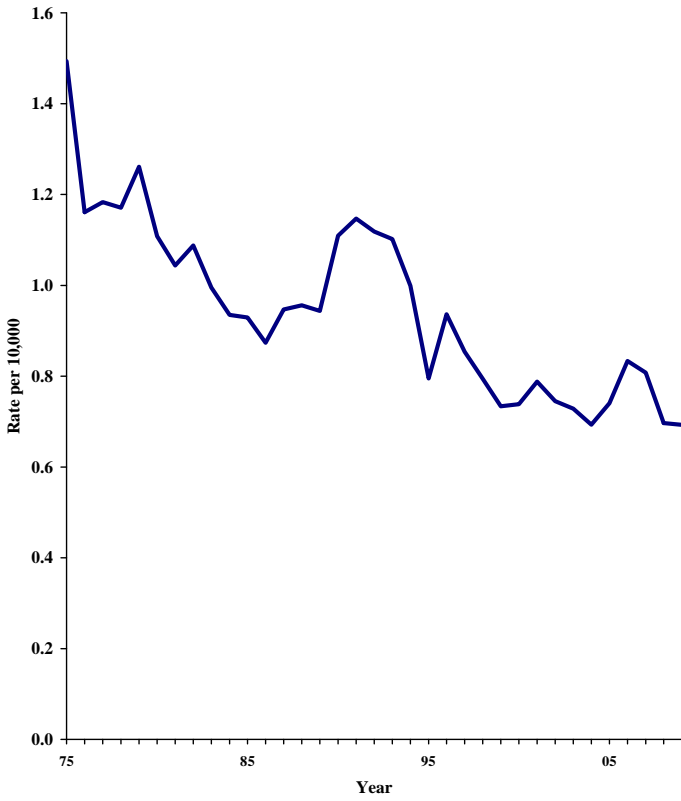
MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides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

MURDER

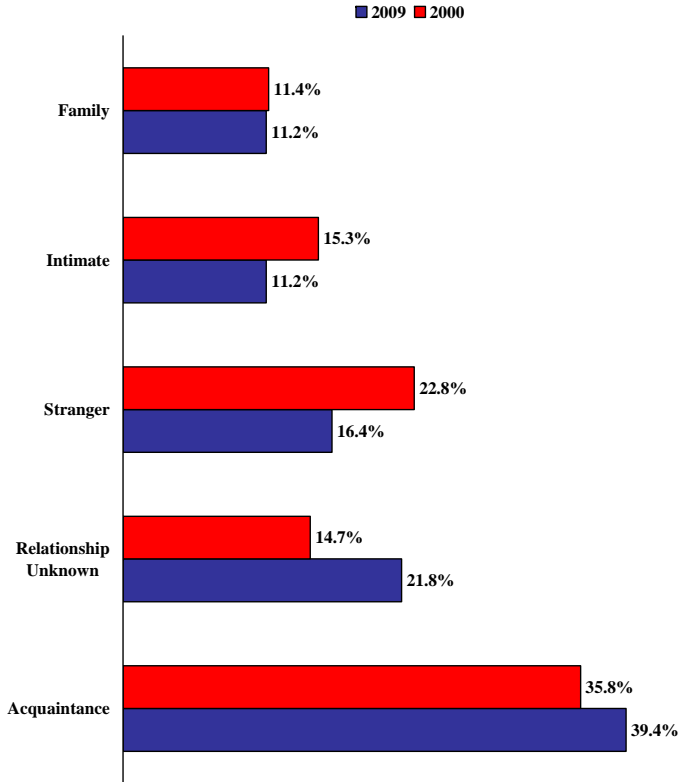
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	312	0.70
2009	316	0.69
% Change	+1.3%	-1.4%
10 Year		
2000	297	0.74
2009	316	0.69
% Change	+6.4%	-6.8%
20 Year		
1990	388	1.11
2009	316	0.69
% Change	-18.6%	-37.8%
Overall		
1975	421	1.49
2009	316	0.69
% Change	-24.9%	-53.7%

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

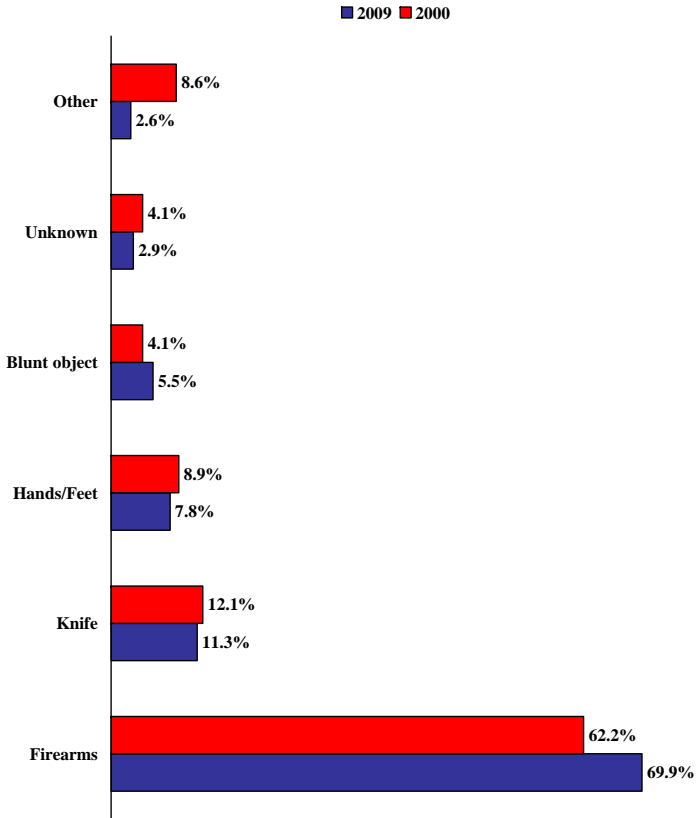
South Carolina Murder Rate



Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Murder Weapons



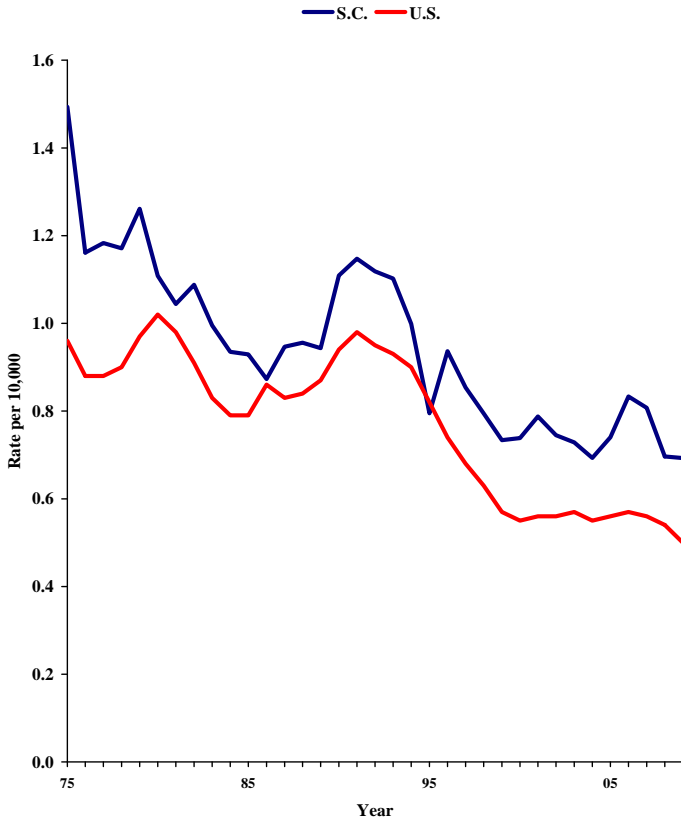
South Carolina's murder rate has exceeded the national murder rate every year except 1995.

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
2006	0.83	0.57
2007	0.81	0.56
2008	0.70	0.54
2009	0.69	0.50

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

State and National Murder Rates



South Carolina's rape rate decreased 2.9% from 2008 to 2009. From 1975 to 2009, the rape rate increased 37.6%.

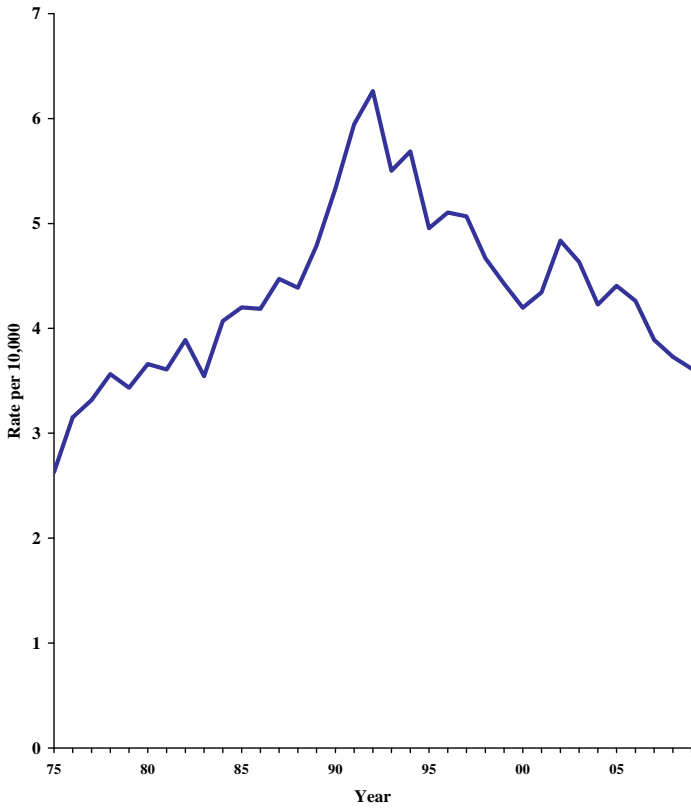
RAPE: Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and against their will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

RAPE

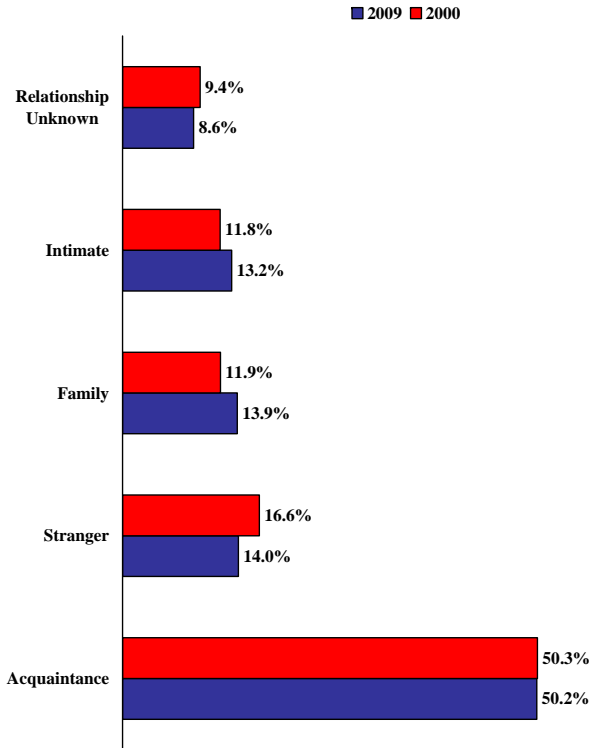
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	1,670	3.73
2009	1,649	3.62
% Change	-1.3%	-2.9%
10 Year		
2000	1,688	4.20
2009	1,649	3.62
% Change	-2.3%	-13.8%
20 Year		
1990	1,866	5.33
2009	1,649	3.62
% Change	-11.6%	-32.1%
Overall		
1975	741	2.63
2009	1,649	3.62
% Change	+122.5%	+37.6%

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

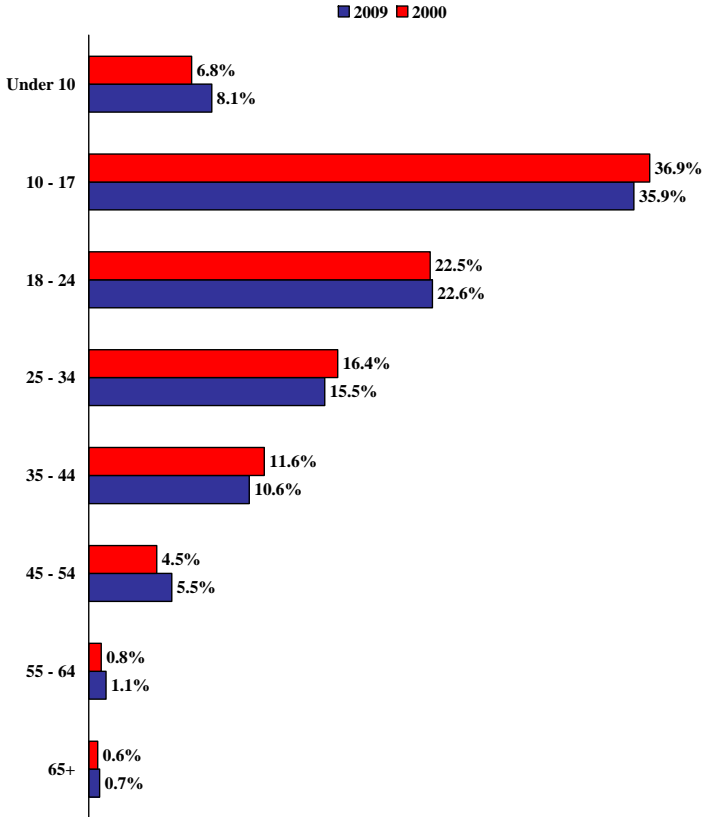
South Carolina Rape Rate



Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Rape Victims by Age



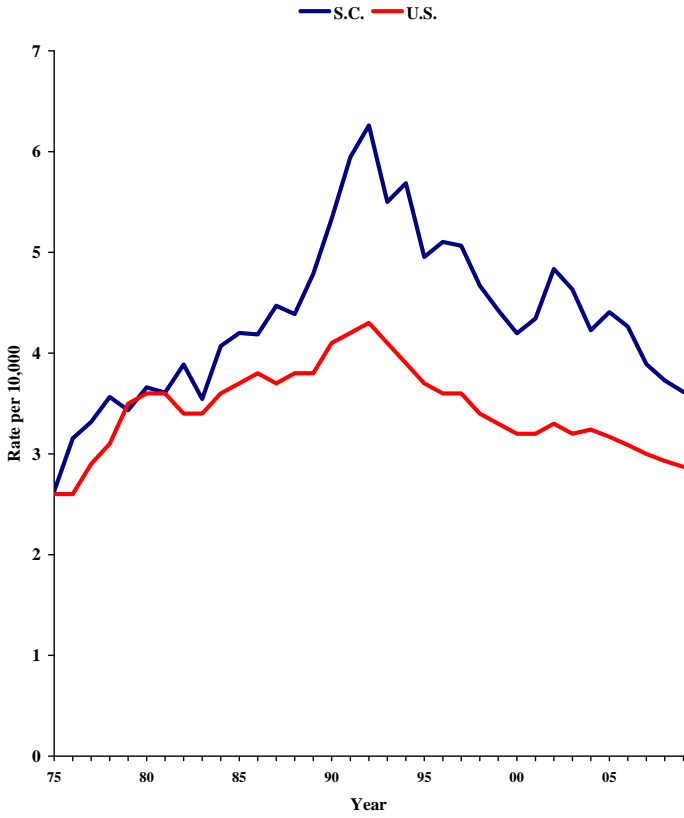
South Carolina's rape rate has exceeded the national rape rate since 1982.

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	4.4	3.2
2006	4.2	3.1
2007	3.9	3.0
2008	3.7	2.9
2009	3.6	2.9

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

State and National Rape Rates



South Carolina's robbery rate decreased 13.8% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1975 the robbery rate has increased 15%.

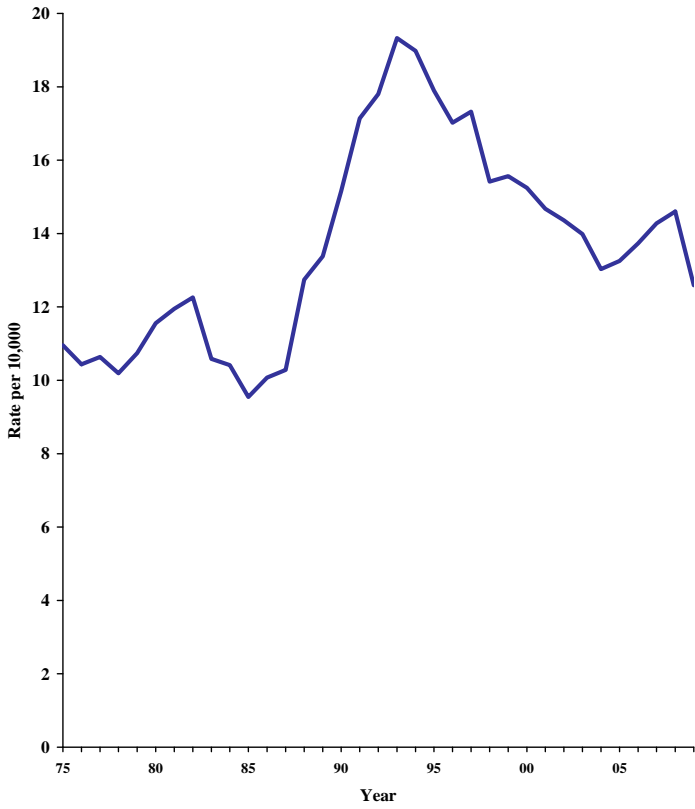
ROBBERY: Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force, by violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

ROBBERY

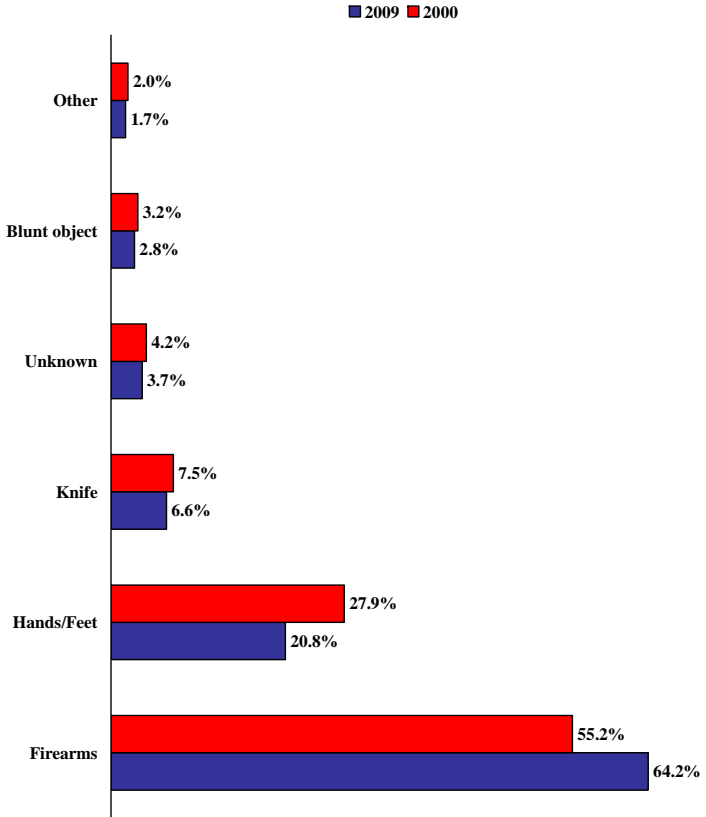
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	6,541	14.60
2009	5,744	12.59
% Change	-12.2%	-13.8%
10 Year		
2000	6,134	15.25
2009	5,744	12.59
% Change	-6.4%	-17.4%
20 Year		
1990	5,303	15.16
2009	5,744	12.59
% Change	+8.3%	-17.0%
Overall		
1975	3,087	10.95
2009	5,744	12.59
% Change	+86.1%	+15.0%

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

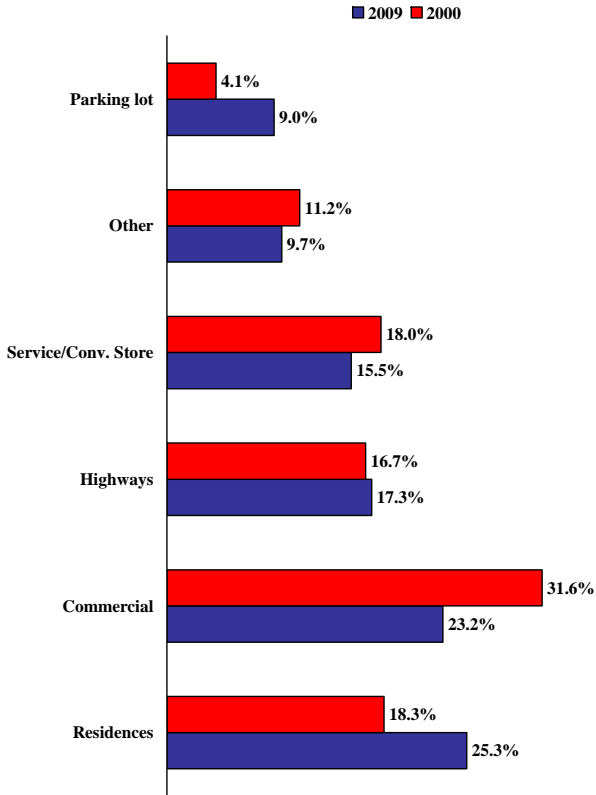
South Carolina Robbery Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Robberies



South Carolina Robberies by Location



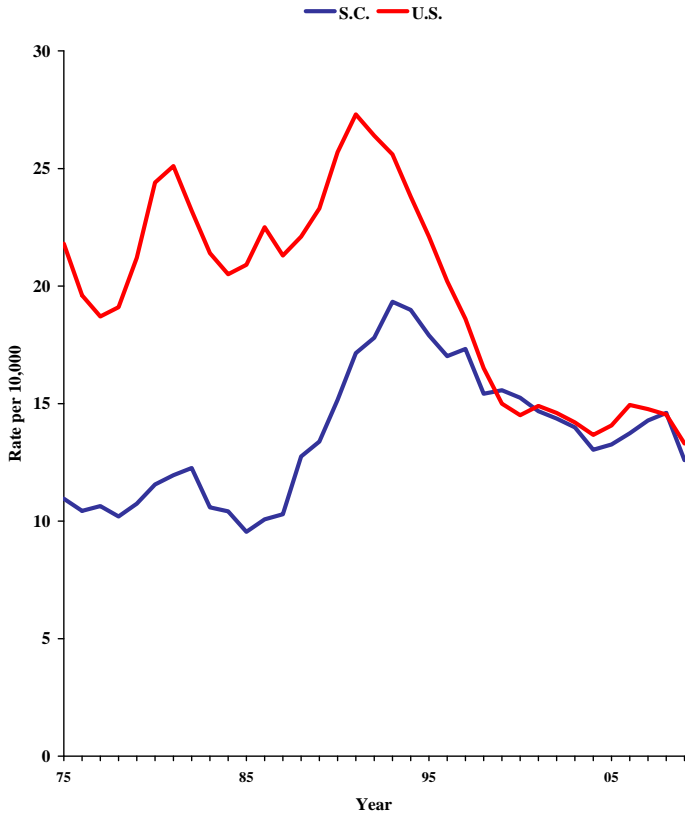
The national robbery rate has exceeded the state robbery rate eight of the last ten years.

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	13.3	14.1
2006	13.7	14.9
2007	14.3	14.8
2008	14.6	14.5
2009	12.6	13.3

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

State and National Robbery Rates



South Carolina's aggravated assault rate decreased 6.1% in 2009, but has increased 41.1% from 1975 to 2009.

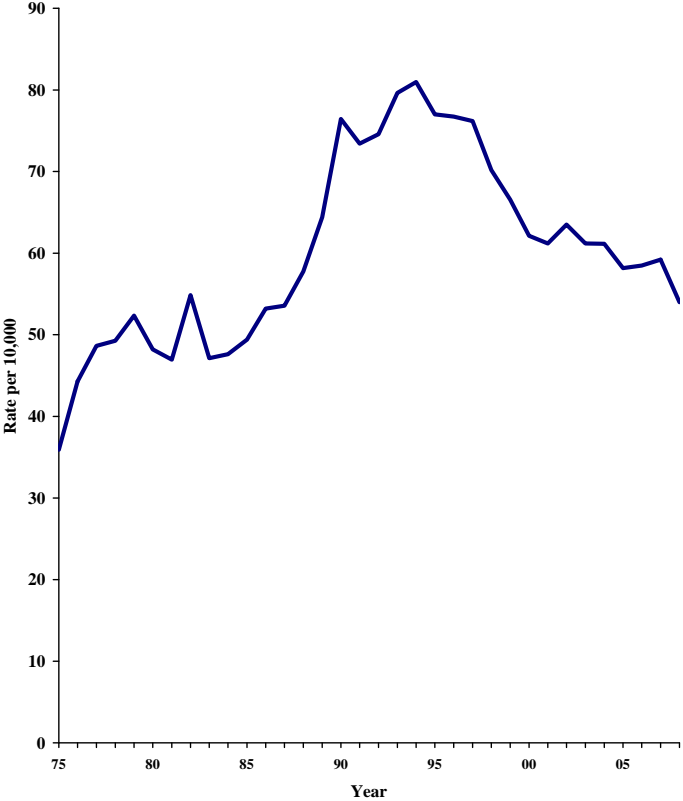
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury. This assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are also included.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

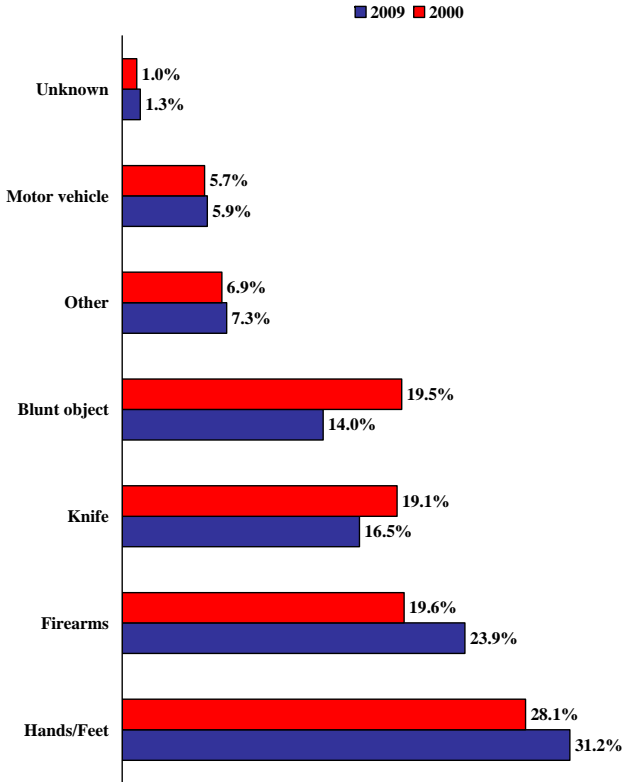
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	24,190	54.00
2009	23,120	50.69
% Change	-4.4%	-6.1%
10 Year		
2000	24,991	62.12
2009	23,120	50.69
% Change	-7.5%	-18.4%
20 Year		
1990	26,750	76.45
2009	23,120	50.69
% Change	-13.6%	-33.7%
Overall		
1975	10,123	35.92
2009	23,120	50.69
% Change	+128.4%	+41.1%

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

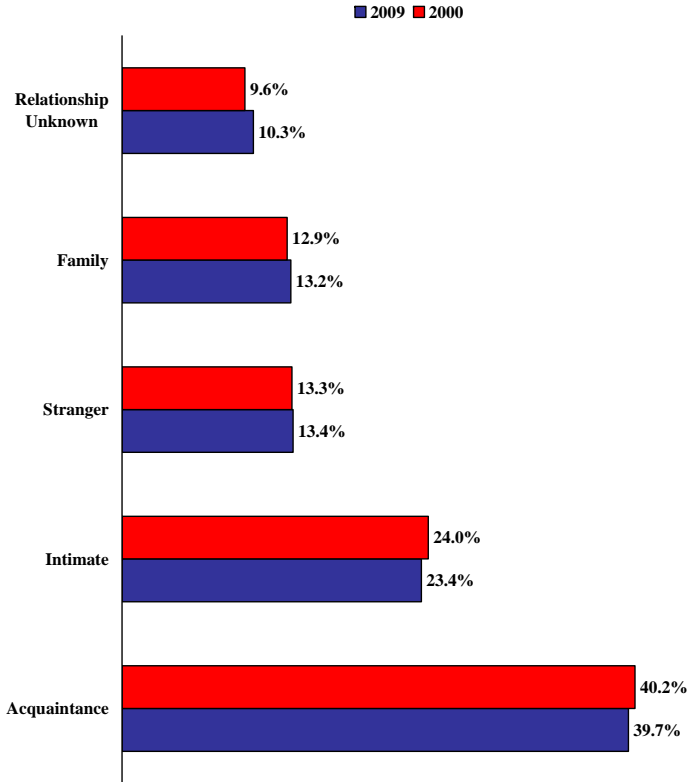
South Carolina Aggravated Assault Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



Relationship of Victims to Offenders in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



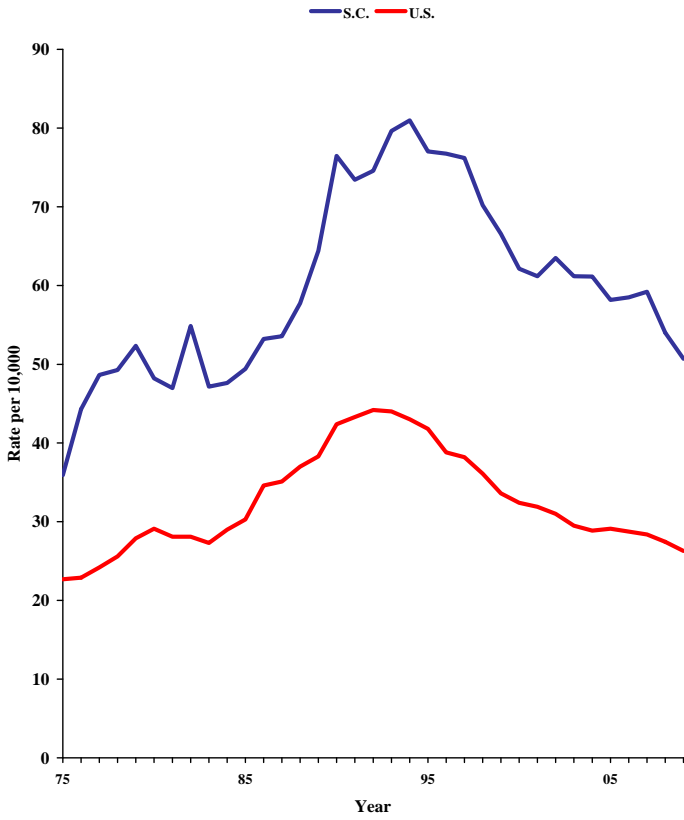
South Carolina's aggravated assault rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

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	58.2	29.1
2006	58.2	28.8
2007	59.2	28.4
2008	54.0	27.5
2009	50.7	26.3

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 8.3% from 2008 to 2009. From 1975 to 2009, the property crime rate decreased 1.8%.

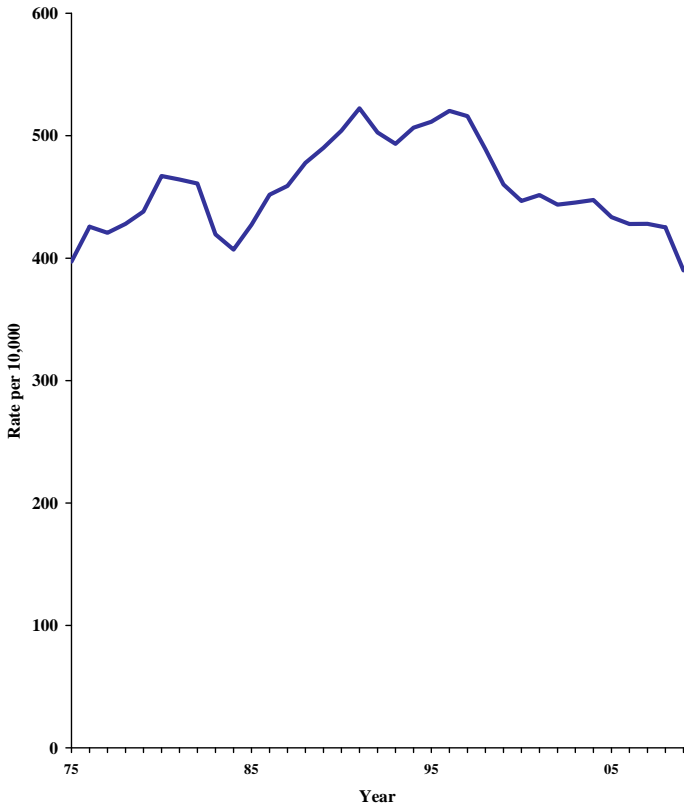
PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	190,479	425.20
2009	177,899	390.02
% Change	-6.6%	-8.3%
10 Year		
2000	179,693	446.66
2009	177,899	390.02
% Change	-1.0%	-12.7%
20 Year		
1990	176,362	504.04
2009	177,899	390.02
% Change	+0.9%	-22.6%
Overall		
1975	111,963	397.27
2009	177,899	390.02
% Change	+58.9%	-1.8%

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

South Carolina Property Crime Rate



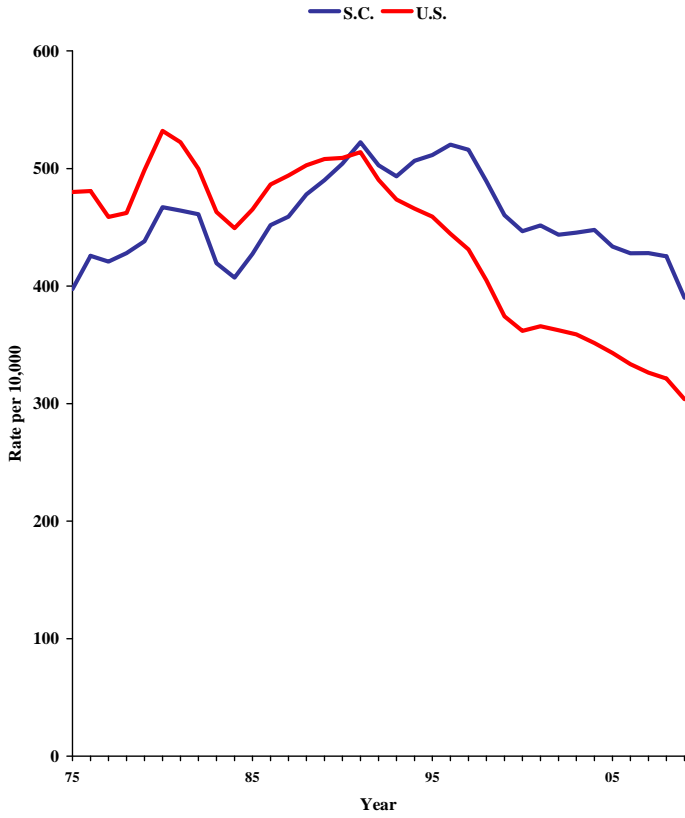
The state's property crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1991.

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	433.5	343.0
2006	423.6	333.5
2007	428.0	326.4
2008	425.2	321.3
2009	390.0	303.6

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 3.4% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1975, the breaking or entering rate has decreased 39.8%.

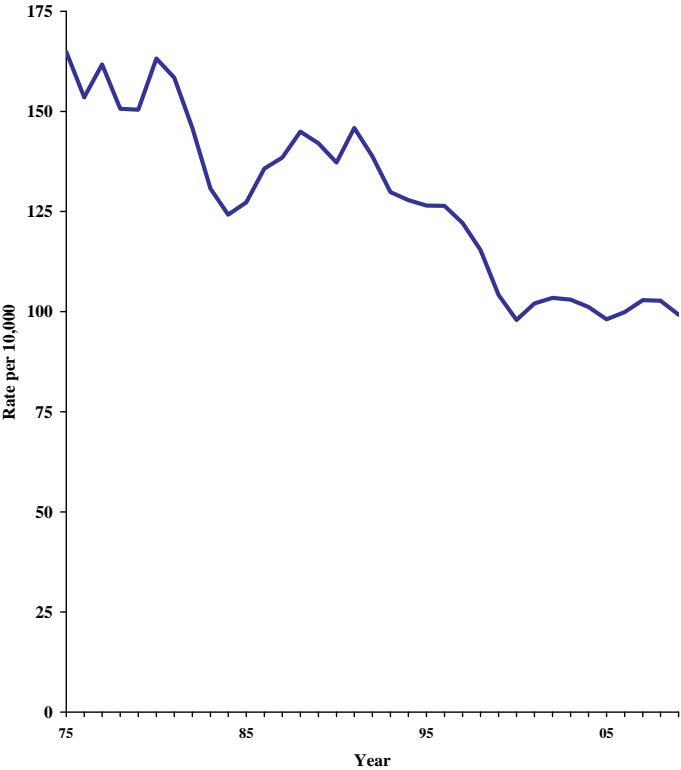
BREAKING OR ENTERING: Breaking or entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking or entering.

BREAKING OR ENTERING

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	46,018	102.72
2009	45,270	99.25
% Change	-1.6%	-3.4%
10 Year		
2000	39,406	97.95
2009	45,270	99.25
% Change	+14.9%	+1.3%
20 Year		
1990	48,017	137.23
2009	45,270	99.25
% Change	-5.7%	-27.7%
Overall		
1975	46,476	164.91
2009	45,270	99.25
% Change	-2.6%	-39.8%

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

South Carolina Breaking or Entering Rate



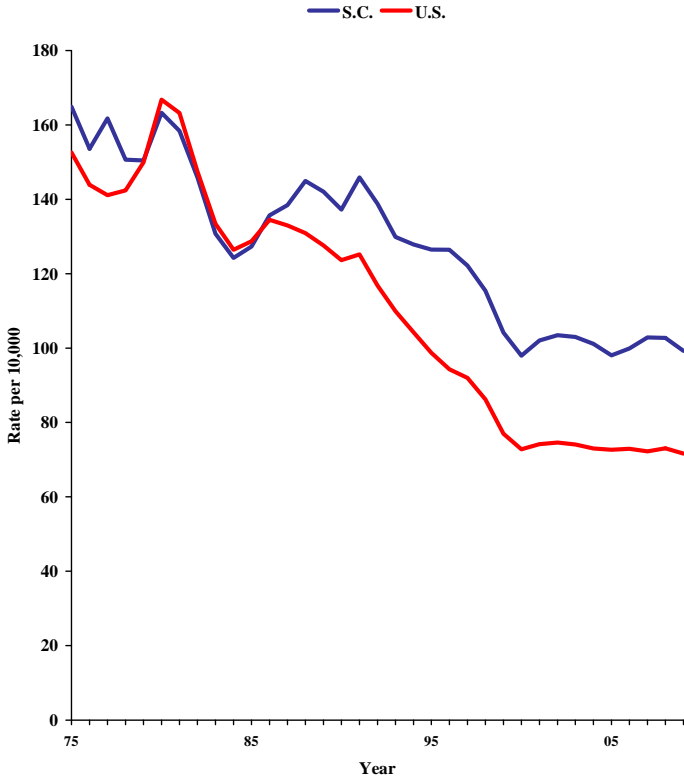
South Carolina's breaking or entering rate has exceeded the national rate since 1986.

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
2006	97.9	72.9
2007	102.9	72.3
2008	102.7	73.1
2009	99.3	71.6

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 7.7% from 2008 to 2009, but has increased 25.8% since 1975.

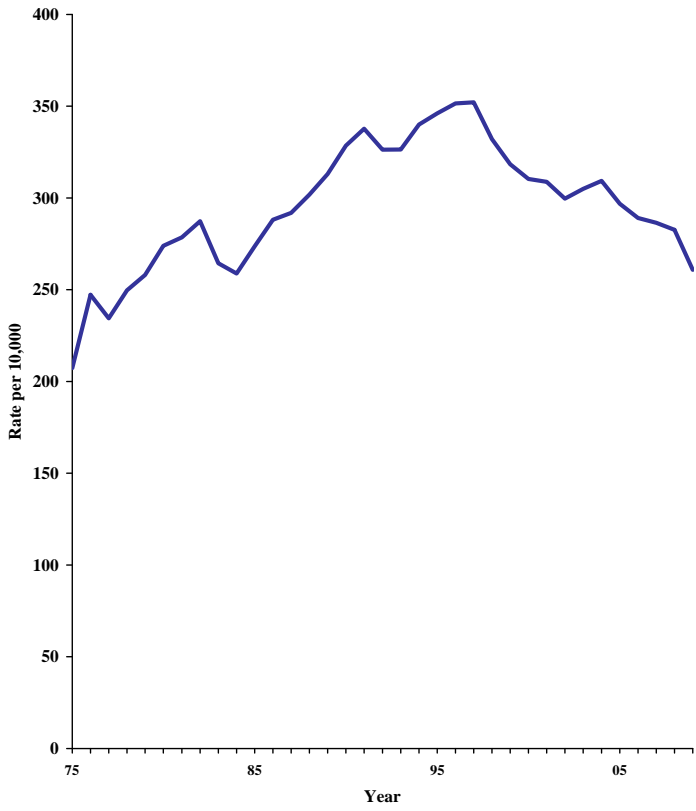
LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking of property from the possession of another. It includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories without force, violence or fraud. It does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery, bad checks or motor vehicle theft.

LARCENY

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	126,592	282.58
2009	118,933	260.75
% Change	-6.1%	-7.7%
10 Year		
2000	124,832	310.30
2009	118,933	260.75
% Change	-4.7%	-16.0%
20 Year		
1990	114,925	328.45
2009	118,933	260.75
% Change	+3.5%	-20.6%
Overall		
1975	58,422	207.30
2009	118,933	260.75
% Change	+103.6%	+25.8%

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

South Carolina Larceny Rate



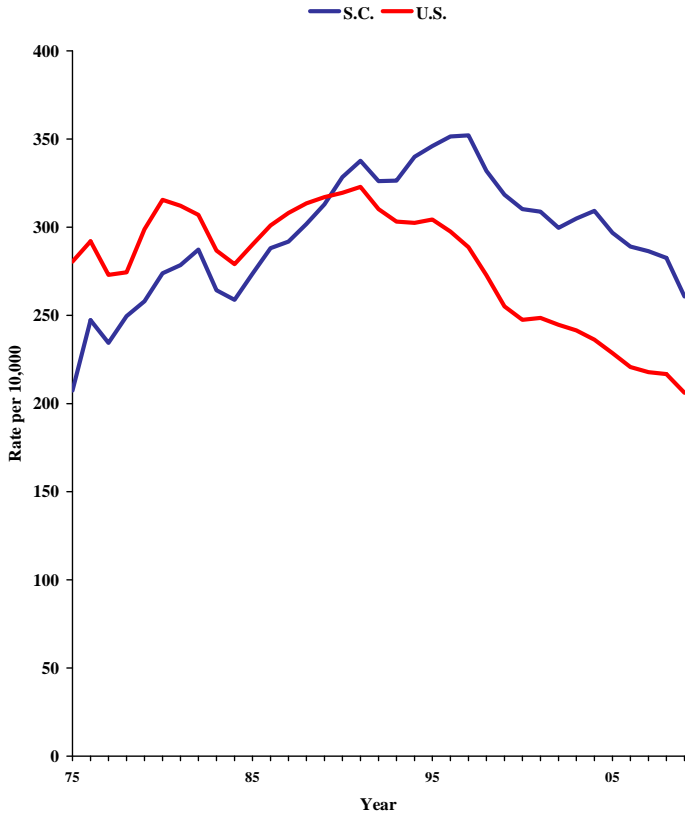
South Carolina's larceny rate has exceeded the national larceny rate since 1990.

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	296.8	228.6
2006	287.6	220.7
2007	286.5	217.8
2008	282.6	216.7
2009	260.8	206.1

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

State and National Larceny Rates



South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate decreased 24.7% from 2008 to 2009. The motor vehicle theft rate has increased 19.8% since 1975.

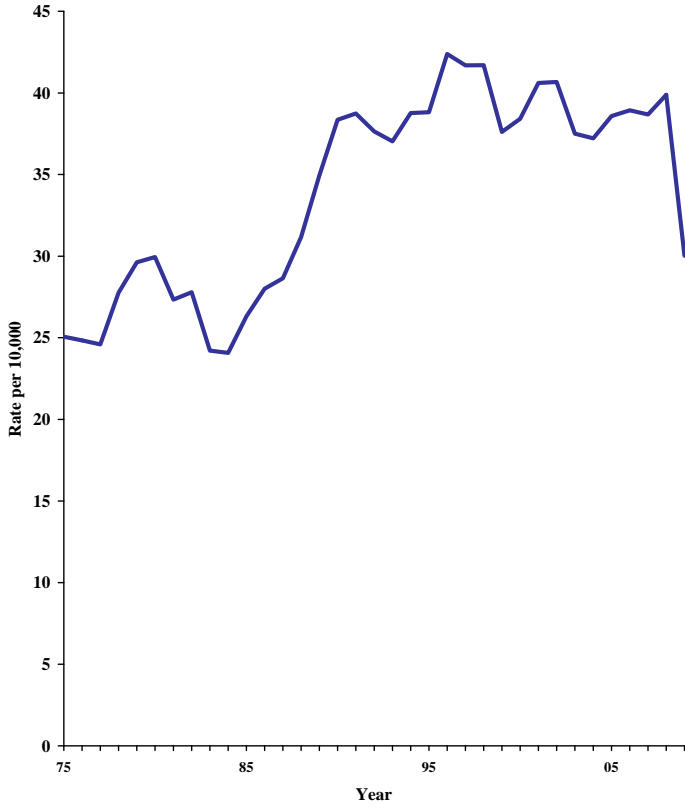
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle; e.g., cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, etc. This excludes the unauthorized temporary taking of motor vehicles by those having lawful access.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	17,869	39.89
2009	13,696	30.03
% Change	-23.4%	-24.7%
10 Year		
2000	15,455	38.42
2009	13,696	30.03
% Change	-11.4%	-21.8%
20 Year		
1990	13,420	38.35
2009	13,696	30.03
% Change	+2.1%	-21.7%
Overall		
1975	7,065	25.07
2009	13,696	30.03
% Change	+93.9%	+19.8%

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

South Carolina Motor Vehicle Theft Rate



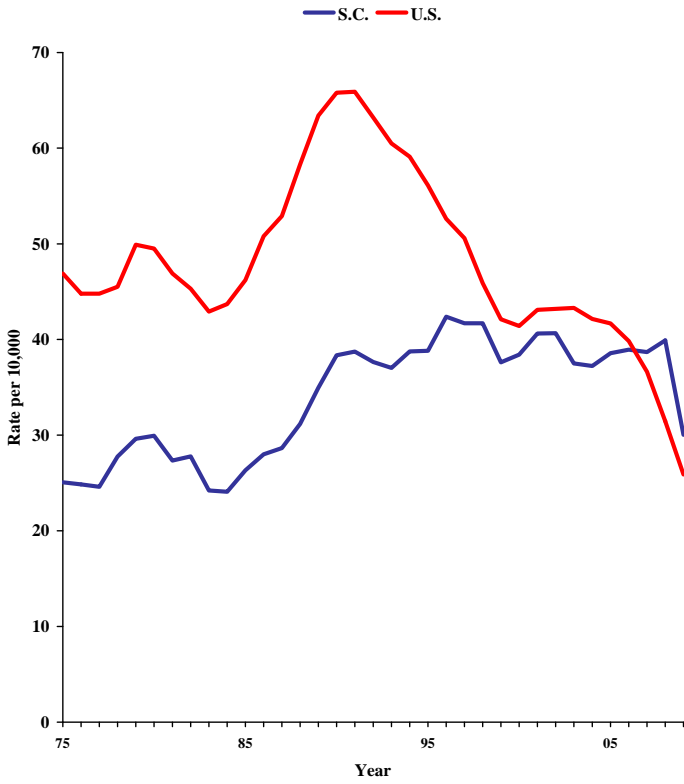
The state's motor vehicle theft rate exceeded the national rate each of the last three years.

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	38.6	41.7
2006	38.1	38.1
2007	38.7	36.3
2008	39.9	31.5
2009	30.0	25.9

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

State and National Motor Vehicle Theft Rates



South Carolina Crime Index Offense Counts

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	348	1,897	6,327	28,527	46,983	130,642	15,754
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	315	1,875	5,639	24,750	41,733	126,300	16,415
2006	360	1,842	5,936	25,271	43,163	124,875	16,825
2007	356	1,715	6,294	26,096	45,340	126,281	17,050
2008	312	1,670	6,541	24,190	46,018	126,592	17,869
2009	316	1,649	5,744	23,120	45,270	118,933	13,696

Source: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED.

South Carolina Crime Index Offense 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	4.41	13.25	58.17	98.08	296.83	38.58
2006	0.83	4.26	13.74	58.48	99.89	289.00	38.94
2007	0.81	3.89	14.28	59.20	102.86	286.48	38.68
2008	0.70	3.73	14.60	54.00	102.72	282.58	39.89
2009	0.69	3.62	12.59	50.69	99.52	260.75	30.03

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

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ARRESTS

Arrest data provide a measure of law enforcement's response to crime. 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, with the exception of 2001; no arrest data are available for that year.

The formula for calculating arrest rates is as follows:

$$\text{Arrest Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Arrests} \times 10,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Unless noted otherwise, all arrest rates are expressed per 10,000 unit of population.

South Carolina's violent crime arrest rate decreased 1.3% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1976 the violent crime arrest rate has increased 12.6%.

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

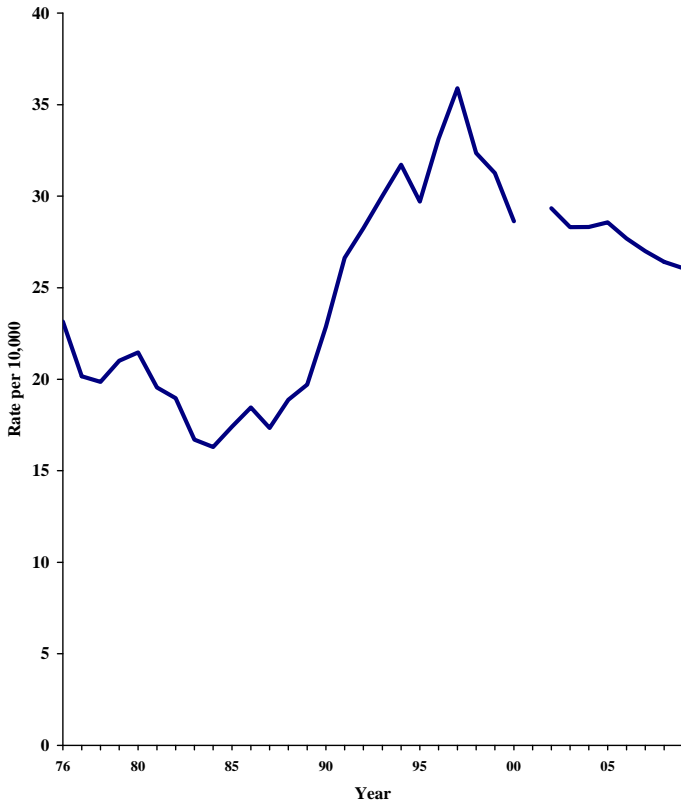
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	11,833	26.41
2009	11,892	26.07
% Change	+0.5%	-1.3%
10 Year		
2000	11,516	28.63
2009	11,892	26.07
% Change	+3.3%	-8.9%
20 Year		
1990	7,993	22.84
2009	11,892	26.07
% Change	+48.8%	+14.1%
Overall		
1975	6,519	23.15
2009	11,892	26.07
% Change	+82.4%	+12.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina's property crime arrest rate increased 2.2% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1976 the property crime arrest rate increased 7.3%.

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

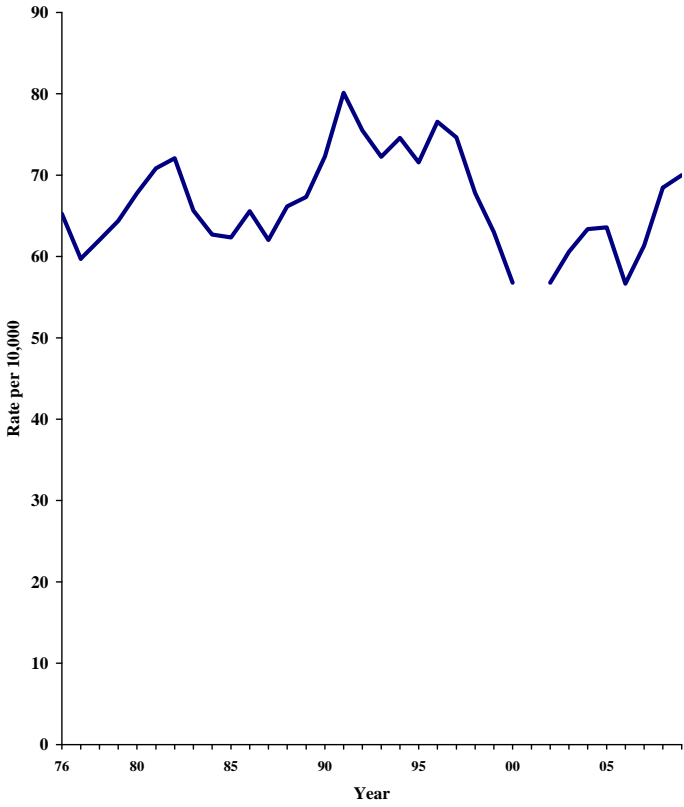
PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	30,674	68.47
2009	31,929	70.00
% Change	+4.1%	+2.2%
10 Year		
2000	22,842	56.78
2009	31,929	70.00
% Change	+39.8%	+23.3%
20 Year		
1990	25,244	72.30
2009	31,929	70.00
% Change	+26.5%	-3.2%
Overall		
1975	18,375	65.25
2009	31,929	70.00
% Change	+73.8%	+7.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Property Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina Crime Index Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Aslt	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	5,695	5,862	18,021	1,361
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	1,828	7,736	6,325	18,536	1,368
1994	447	801	1,854	8,518	6,188	19,818	1,319
1995	351	665	1,808	8,697	5,887	20,361	1,101
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	305	650	1,842	9,360	5,690	20,044	1,318
2006	349	533	1,995	9,138	5,588	17,713	1,290
2007	350	504	2,009	9,035	5,854	19,982	1,207
2008	296	456	2,118	8,963	5,686	23,749	1,239
2009	317	476	2,308	8,791	6,156	24,576	1,197

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Source: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED.

South Carolina Index Crime Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Aslt	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	1.23	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	0.97	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	0.87	1.75	2.90	10.79	16.93	43.55	2.19
1985	0.98	1.92	2.48	12.03	16.26	43.59	2.50
1986	0.87	1.96	2.80	12.83	17.00	45.67	2.89
1987	0.85	2.03	2.62	11.83	15.90	43.60	2.53
1988	0.99	1.91	2.97	13.00	17.01	46.06	3.09
1989	0.90	2.03	3.05	13.72	16.72	47.10	3.50
1990	1.13	2.06	3.37	16.28	16.75	51.50	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	5.04	21.31	17.42	51.06	3.77
1994	1.22	2.19	5.06	23.25	16.89	54.09	3.60
1995	0.95	1.81	4.92	23.68	16.03	55.43	3.00
1996	0.96	1.79	4.86	25.53	16.17	57.24	3.16
1997	0.95	1.93	5.71	27.30	16.68	55.19	2.76
1998	0.87	1.83	4.67	25.07	14.16	51.16	2.47
1999	0.79	1.76	4.55	24.17	12.91	47.68	2.39
2000	0.75	1.45	4.41	22.01	11.46	43.12	2.20
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	0.71	1.87	3.98	22.78	11.42	42.97	2.39
2003	0.75	1.43	4.04	22.02	11.94	45.76	2.71
2004	0.67	1.42	4.15	22.07	12.44	48.07	2.86
2005	0.72	1.53	4.33	22.00	13.37	47.11	3.10
2006	0.81	1.23	4.62	21.15	12.93	40.99	2.99
2007	0.79	1.14	4.56	20.50	13.28	45.33	2.74
2008	0.66	1.02	4.73	20.01	12.69	53.01	2.77
2009	0.69	1.04	5.06	19.27	13.50	53.88	2.62

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, ORS.

South Carolina's simple assault arrest rate increased less than 1% from 2008 to 2009. From 1976 through 2009, the simple assault arrest rate has increased 231.3%.

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

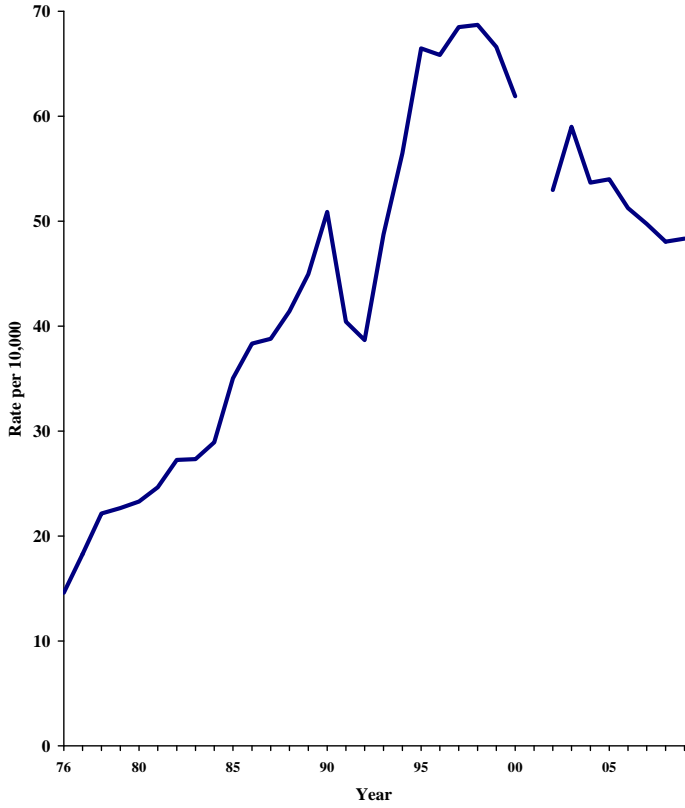
SIMPLE ASSAULT ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	21,525	48.05
2009	22,045	48.33
% Change	+2.4%	+0.6%
10 Year		
2000	24,901	61.90
2009	22,045	48.33
% Change	-11.5%	-21.9%
20 Year		
1990	17,801	50.87
2009	22,045	48.33
% Change	+23.8%	-5.0%
Overall		
1975	4,108	14.59
2009	22,045	48.33
% Change	+436.6%	+231.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Simple Assault Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for weapons law violations decreased 8.2% from 2008 to 2009. From 1976 to 2009, the arrest rate decreased 32.5%.

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.

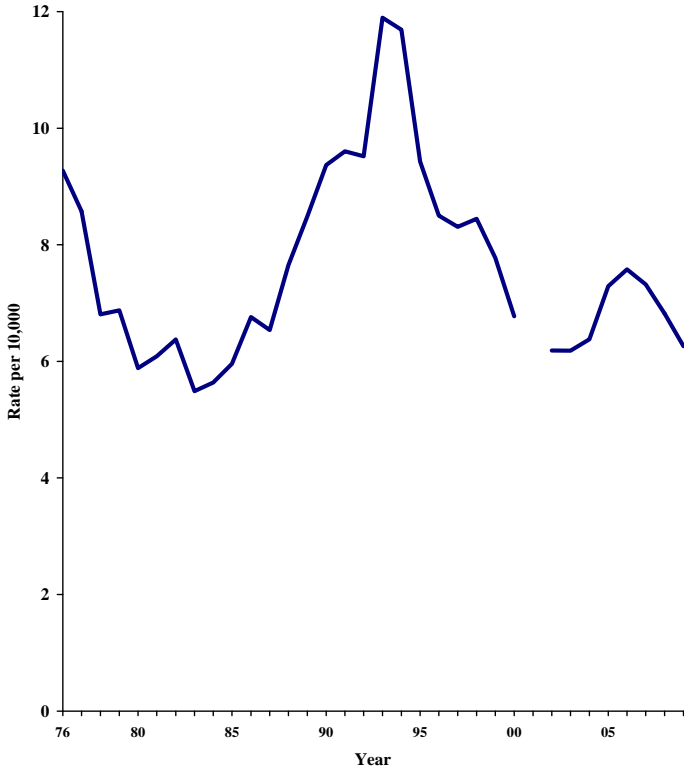
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATION ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	3,056	6.82
2009	2,856	6.26
% Change	-6.5%	-8.2%
10 Year		
2000	2,725	6.77
2009	2,856	6.26
% Change	+4.8%	-7.5%
20 Year		
1990	3,278	9.37
2009	2,856	6.26
% Change	-12.9%	-33.2%
Overall		
1975	2,611	9.27
2009	2,856	6.26
% Change	+9.4%	-32.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Weapons Law Violation Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drug law arrest rate increased 1.3% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1976, the drug law arrest rate has increased 201.6%.

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

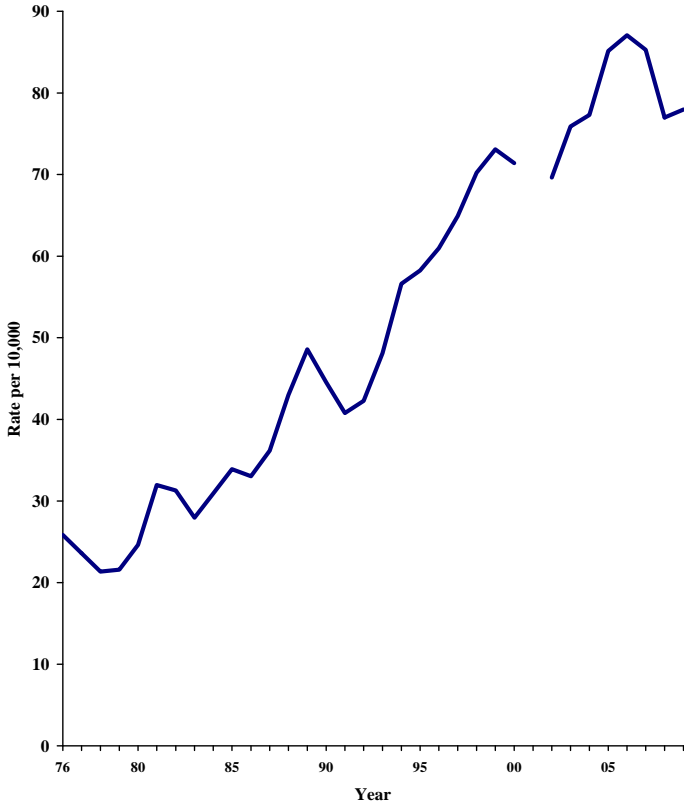
DRUG LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	34,488	76.99
2009	35,560	77.96
% Change	+3.1%	+1.3%
10 Year		
2000	28,729	71.41
2009	35,560	77.96
% Change	+23.8%	+9.2%
20 Year		
1990	15,585	44.54
2009	35,560	77.96
% Change	+128.2%	+75.0%
Overall		
1975	7,280	25.85
2009	35,560	77.96
% Change	+388.5%	+201.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Drug Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's DUI arrest rate increased 15.1% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1976 the DUI arrest rate decreased 40.3%.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: DUI 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.

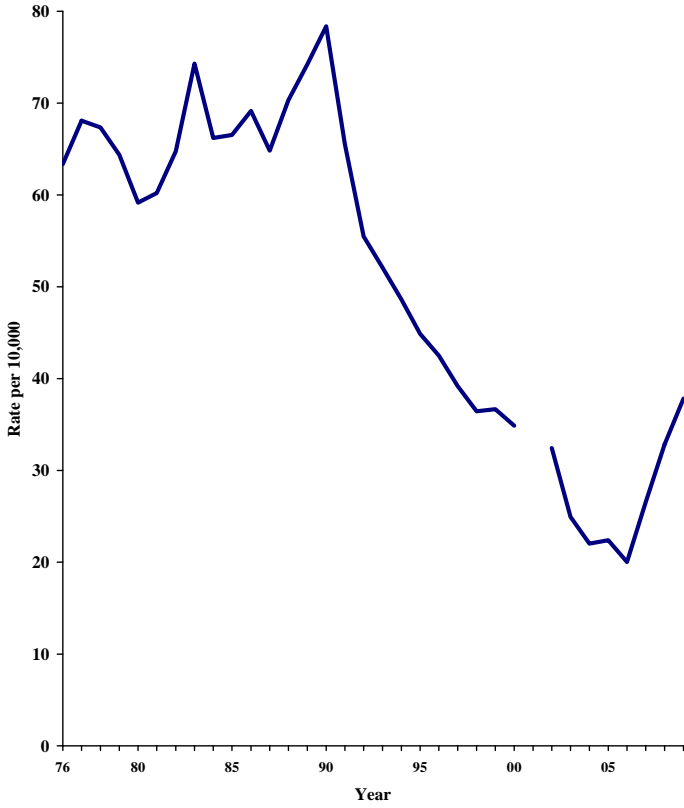
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	14,711	32.84
2009	17,248	37.81
% Change	+17.2%	+15.1%
10 Year		
2000	14,025	34.86
2009	17,248	37.81
% Change	+23.0%	+8.5%
20 Year		
1990	27,415	78.35
2009	17,248	37.81
% Change	-37.1%	-51.7%
Overall		
1975	17,839	63.35
2009	17,248	37.81
% Change	-3.3%	-40.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina DUI Arrest Rate



South Carolina's liquor law arrest rate decreased 18.8% from 2008 to 2009. From 1976 to 2009, the liquor law arrest rate increased 51.4%.

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

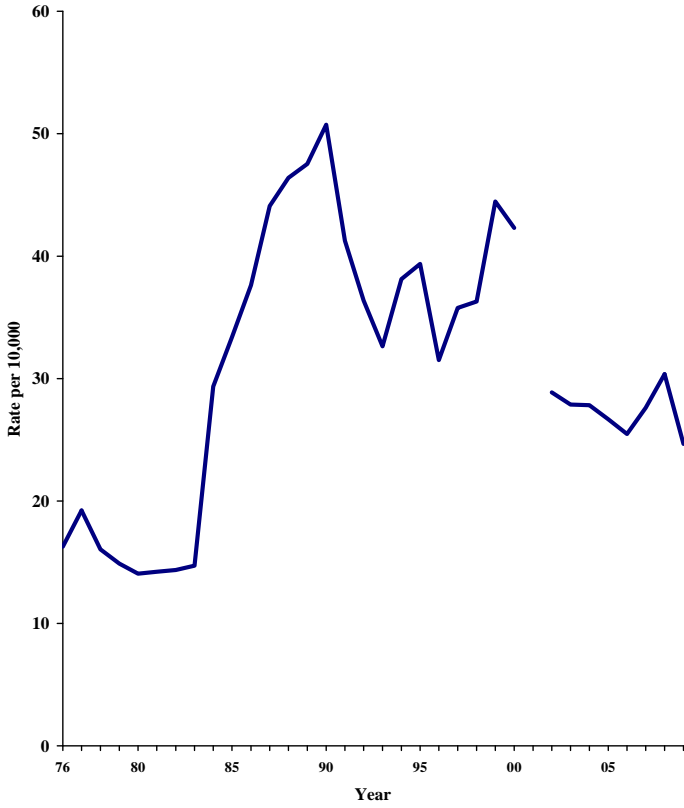
LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	13,603	30.37
2009	11,252	24.67
% Change	-17.3%	-18.8%
10 Year		
2000	17,017	42.30
2009	11,252	24.67
% Change	-33.9%	-41.7%
20 Year		
1990	17,751	50.73
2009	11,252	24.67
% Change	-36.6%	-51.4%
Overall		
1975	4,586	16.29
2009	11,252	24.67
% Change	+145.4%	+51.4%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Liquor Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for drunkenness decreased 4.8% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1976, the arrest rate for drunkenness has decreased 80.8%.

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.

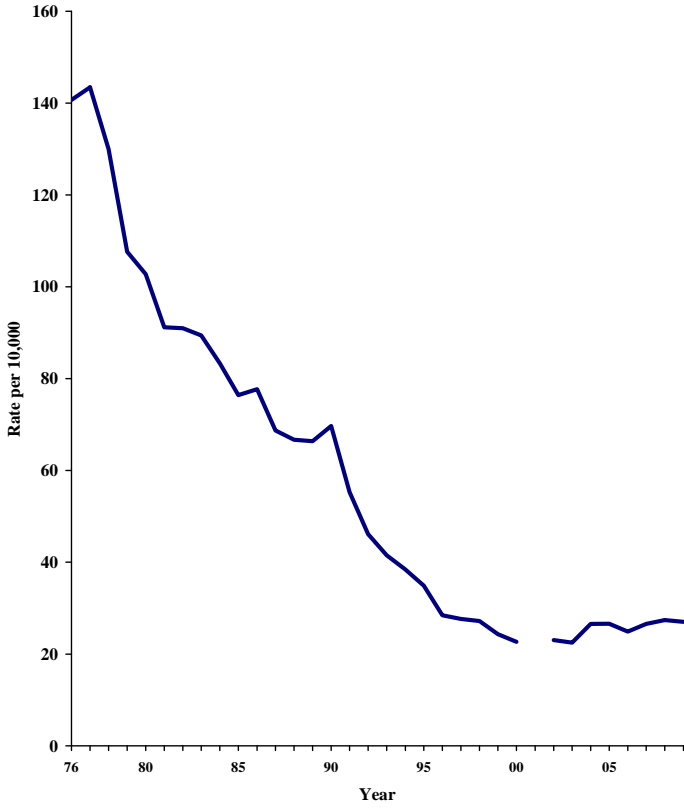
DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	12,720	28.39
2009	12,328	27.03
% Change	+0.5%	-4.8%
10 Year		
2000	9,126	22.68
2009	12,328	27.03
% Change	+35.1%	+19.2%
20 Year		
1990	24,378	69.67
2009	12,328	27.03
% Change	-49.4%	-61.2%
Overall		
1975	39,617	140.69
2009	12,328	27.03
% Change	-68.9%	-80.8%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Drunkenness Arrest Rate



South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Count

Year	Simple Assault	Weapons	Drug Laws	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunk
1976	4,108	2,611	7,280	17,839	4,586	39,617
1977	5,189	2,435	6,707	19,334	5,460	40,741
1978	6,373	1,959	6,145	19,383	4,621	37,409
1979	6,612	2,006	6,299	18,785	4,346	31,407
1980	7,269	1,837	7,687	18,473	4,392	32,085
1981	7,814	1,930	10,135	19,089	4,512	28,912
1982	8,721	2,039	10,016	20,718	4,595	29,101
1983	8,813	1,770	9,020	23,959	4,747	28,829
1984	9,435	1,839	10,083	21,600	9,576	27,190
1985	11,532	1,962	11,165	21,908	10,990	25,153
1986	12,769	2,252	11,014	23,039	12,539	25,883
1987	13,069	2,203	12,187	21,843	14,858	23,143
1988	14,086	2,602	14,616	23,914	15,775	22,666
1989	15,486	2,923	16,734	25,561	16,369	22,856
1990	17,801	3,278	15,585	27,415	17,751	24,378
1991	14,379	3,416	14,506	23,302	14,676	19,666
1992	13,907	3,422	15,199	19,945	13,074	16,582
1993	17,687	4,318	17,464	18,905	11,851	15,072
1994	20,694	4,283	20,742	17,813	13,970	14,080
1995	24,409	3,463	21,399	16,488	14,463	12,818
1996	24,469	3,160	22,660	15,799	11,712	10,569
1997	25,753	3,124	24,405	14,732	13,453	10,393
1998	26,385	3,243	26,961	13,991	13,938	10,440
1999	25,880	3,022	28,397	14,246	17,277	9,456
2000	24,901	2,752	28,729	14,025	17,017	9,126
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	21,755	2,541	28,600	13,318	11,860	9,464
2003	24,462	2,565	31,474	10,343	11,563	9,326
2004	22,533	2,678	32,445	9,245	11,681	11,143
2005	22,979	3,101	36,222	9,533	11,353	11,323
2006	22,147	3,274	37,618	8,651	11,009	10,758
2007	21,927	3,227	37,594	11,701	12,174	11,701
2008	21,525	3,056	34,488	14,711	13,603	12,720
2009	22,045	2,856	35,560	17,248	11,252	12,328

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

South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Rates

Year	Simple Assault	Weapons	Drug Laws	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunk
1976	14.59	9.27	25.85	63.35	16.29	140.69
1977	18.27	8.57	23.62	68.08	19.23	143.45
1978	22.14	6.81	21.35	67.35	16.06	129.98
1979	22.66	6.87	21.59	64.38	14.89	107.63
1980	23.28	5.88	24.62	59.17	14.07	102.77
1981	24.64	6.09	31.96	60.20	14.23	91.18
1982	27.26	6.37	31.31	64.76	14.36	90.97
1983	27.33	5.49	27.97	74.29	14.72	89.39
1984	28.92	5.64	30.91	66.22	29.36	83.35
1985	35.02	5.96	33.91	66.53	33.37	76.38
1986	38.32	6.76	33.06	69.14	37.63	77.68
1987	38.79	6.54	36.17	64.84	44.10	68.69
1988	41.43	7.65	42.99	70.34	46.40	66.66
1989	44.97	8.49	48.59	74.22	47.53	66.36
1990	50.87	9.37	44.54	78.35	50.73	69.67
1991	40.42	9.60	40.78	65.51	41.26	55.29
1992	38.68	9.52	42.28	55.48	36.37	46.13
1993	48.72	11.90	48.11	52.08	32.65	41.52
1994	56.48	11.69	56.61	48.62	38.13	38.43
1995	66.46	9.43	58.26	44.89	39.38	34.90
1996	65.83	8.50	60.96	42.50	31.51	28.43
1997	68.49	8.31	64.91	39.18	35.78	27.64
1998	68.71	8.45	70.21	36.43	36.30	27.19
1999	66.60	7.78	73.08	36.66	44.46	24.33
2000	61.90	6.77	71.41	34.86	42.30	22.68
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	52.97	6.19	69.64	32.43	28.88	23.04
2003	59.14	6.20	76.10	25.01	27.96	22.55
2004	53.68	6.38	77.29	22.02	27.83	26.54
2005	54.00	7.29	85.13	22.40	26.68	26.61
2006	51.25	7.58	87.06	20.02	25.48	24.90
2007	49.74	7.32	85.29	26.54	27.62	26.54
2008	48.05	6.82	76.99	32.84	30.37	28.39
2009	48.33	6.26	77.96	37.81	24.67	27.03

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available

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

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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 defenders, court appointed counsel, retained counsel, and the Office of Appellate Defense. Court data presented in the following pages represent activity on the part of the General Sessions, magisterial and municipal courts.

More information concerning the South Carolina Judicial Department (SCJD), including statistical reports, is available on the Judicial Department's web site at:

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

The number of cases pending in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions decreased less than 1% from FY 08 to FY 09.

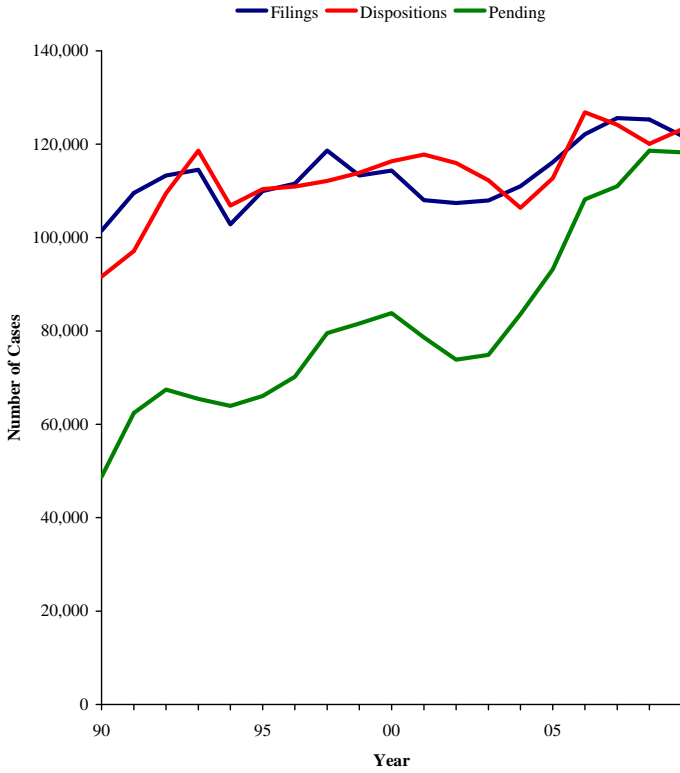
**GENERAL SESSIONS COURT FILINGS,
DISPOSITIONS AND PENDING CASES**

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	109,698	110,373	68,077
1996	111,528	110,959	70,175
1998	118,640	112,123	79,565
1999	113,278	113,897	81,805
2000	114,358	116,348	83,811
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
2006	122,121	126,853	108,203
2007	125,580	124,171	110,985
2008	125,300	120,094	118,591
2009	121,839	123,164	118,254

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*, SCJD; *Annual Reports*, SCJD.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Filings, Dispositions & Pending Cases



Of the indictments disposed of in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions during FY 09, 40.8% resulted in convictions.

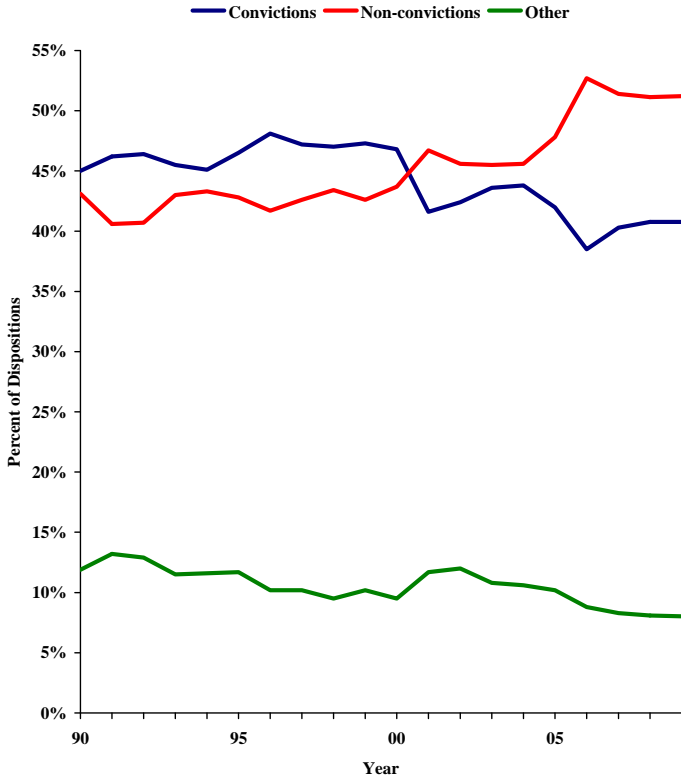
OUTCOME OF GENERAL SESSIONS COURT CASES

Year	Convictions	Non-convictions	Other
1990	45.0%	43.1%	11.9%
1991	46.2%	40.6%	13.2%
1992	46.4%	40.7%	12.9%
1993	45.5%	43.0%	11.5%
1994	45.1%	43.3%	11.6%
1995	46.5%	42.8%	11.7%
1996	48.1%	41.7%	10.2%
1997	47.2%	42.6%	10.2%
1998	47.0%	43.4%	9.5%
1999	47.3%	42.6%	10.2%
2000	46.8%	43.7%	9.5%
2001	41.6%	46.7%	11.7%
2002	42.4%	45.6%	12.0%
2003	43.6%	45.5%	10.8%
2004	43.8%	45.6%	10.6%
2005	42.0%	47.8%	10.2%
2006	38.5%	52.7%	8.8%
2007	40.3%	51.4%	8.3%
2008	40.8%	51.1%	8.1%
2009	40.8%	51.2%	8.0%

Notes: Years 1990 through 1996 represent data collected over the corresponding calendar year. Subsequent years represent data collected over the corresponding fiscal year. Other dispositions include no bill by grand jury, remanded, failure to appear and other judicial dispositions.

Sources: *South Carolina Judicial Department Annual Reports and Statistical Summaries*, SCJD; *Annual Reports*, SCJD.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Case Outcomes



Nolle prosequi accounted for 50.8% of General Sessions dispositions in FY 09. Guilty pleas accounted for 40.1% of all dispositions.

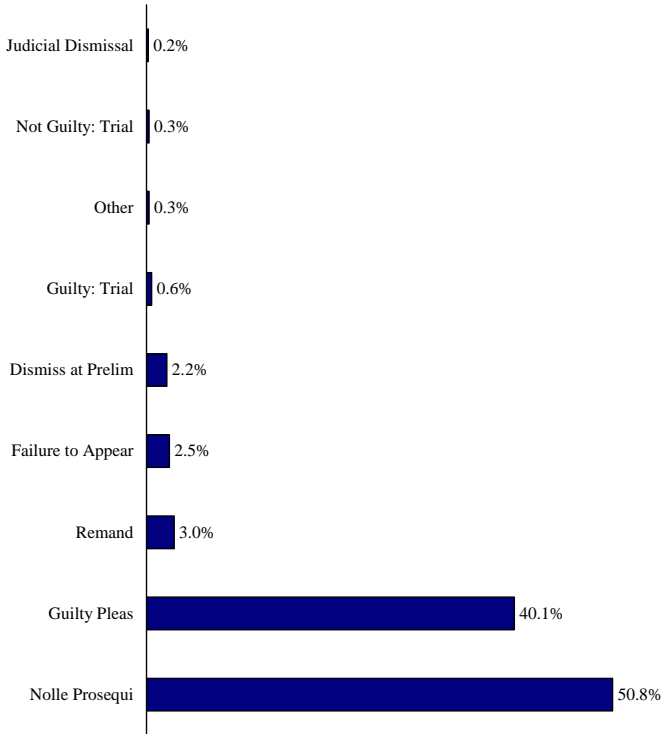
**DISPOSITION OF GENERAL SESSIONS CASES
FY 09**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Dismissed at Preliminary Hearing	2,727	2.2%
Failure to Appear	3,085	2.5%
Guilty Pleas	49,485	40.1%
Guilty: Trial	685	0.6%
Judicial Dismissal	240	0.2%
Nolle Prosequi	62,674	50.8%
Not Guilty: Trial	347	0.3%
Other	350	0.3%
Remand	3,722	3.0%
Total	123,315	100.0%

Note: The phrase "Nolle Prosequi" means the decision was made not to further prosecute the case.

Source: *Annual Reports*, SCJD.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Dispositions FY 09



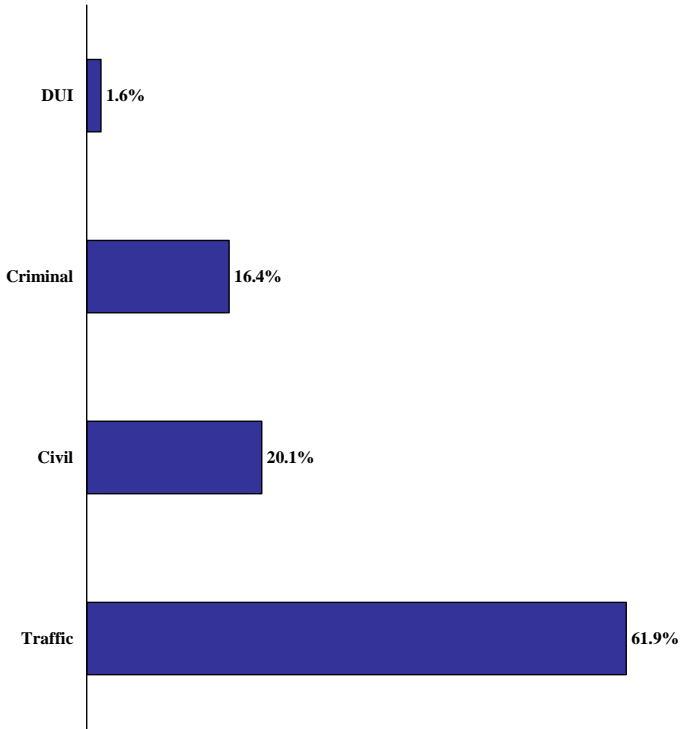
Traffic cases, other than driving under the influence, made up 61.9% of magistrate court cases filed in FY 09.

**MAGISTRATE COURT
CASES FILED BY TYPE
FY 09**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Civil	193,876	20.1%
Criminal	157,735	16.4%
DUI	15,801	1.6%
Traffic	597,120	61.9%
Total	964,532	100.0%

Note: The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Magistrate Court
Cases Filed by Type
FY 09**



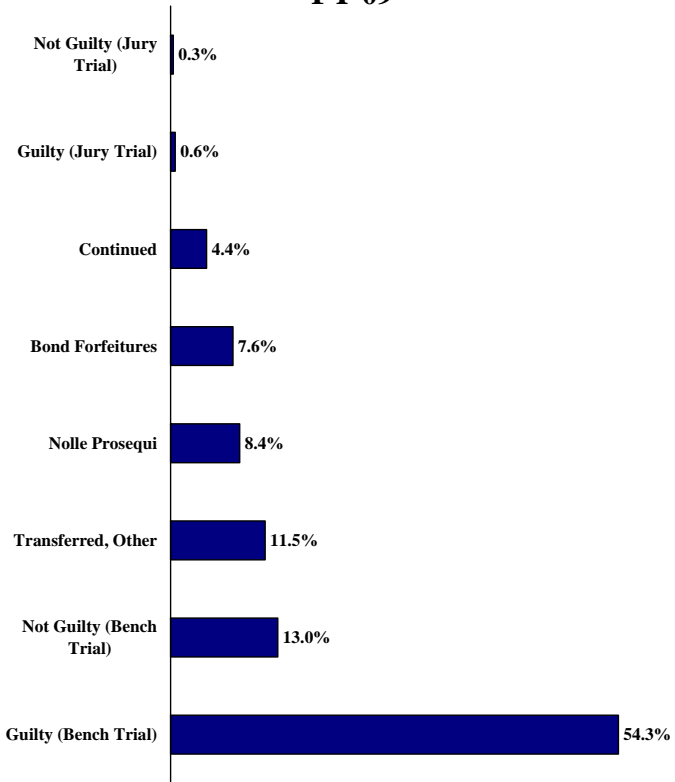
A guilty verdict by a bench trial was the outcome of 54.3% of the criminal and DUI cases decided in South Carolina's magistrate courts during FY 09.

**MAGISTRATE COURT DISPOSITIONS
CRIMINAL AND DUI CASES
FY 09**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeitures	11,327	7.6%
Continued	6,541	4.4%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	81,423	54.3%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	847	0.6%
Nolle Prosequi	12,566	8.4%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	19,477	13.0%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	489	0.3%
Transferred, Other	17,182	11.5%
Total	149,852	100.0%

Notes: The phrase "Nolle Prosequi" means the decision was made not to further prosecute the case. The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Magistrate Court
Criminal & DUI Dispositions
FY 09**



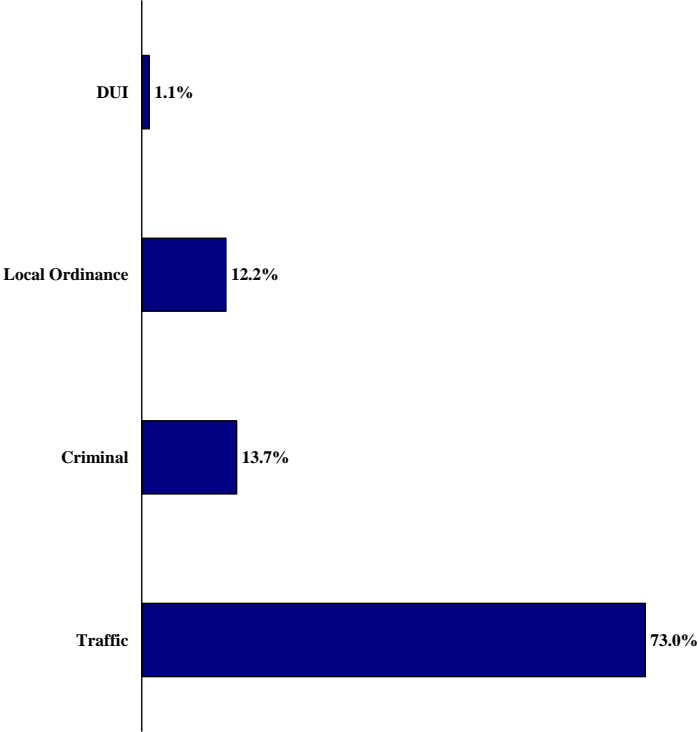
Traffic cases accounted for 73% of the cases filed in South Carolina's municipal court in FY 09.

**MUNICIPAL COURT CASES FILED
BY TYPE OF CASE
FY 09**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Criminal	72,766	13.7%
DUI	5,687	1.1%
Local Ordinance	64,456	12.2%
Traffic	386,482	73.0%
Total	529,391	100.0%

Note: The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Municipal Court
Type of Cases Filed
FY 09**



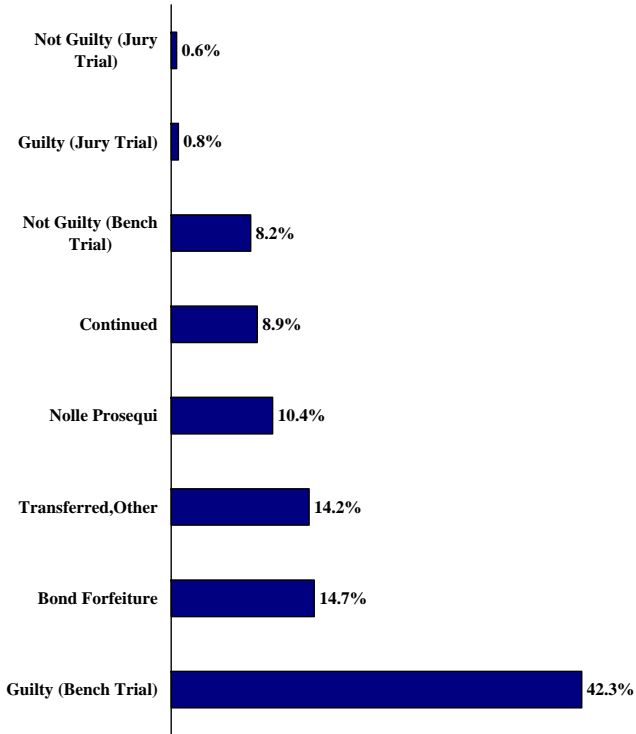
Of the criminal and DUI cases processed through South Carolina's municipal court during FY 09, 42.3% resulted in a guilty verdict by bench trial.

**MUNICIPAL COURT DISPOSITIONS
CRIMINAL AND DUI CASES
FY 09**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeiture	11,739	14.7%
Continued	7,065	8.9%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	33,690	42.3%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	601	0.8%
Nolle Prosequi	8,328	10.4%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	6,533	8.2%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	446	0.6%
Transferred, Other	11,313	14.2%
Total	79,715	100.0%

Notes: The phrase "Nolle Prosequi" means the decision was made not to further prosecute the case. The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Source: Unpublished data, SCJD.

**South Carolina Municipal Court
Criminal & DUI Case Dispositions
FY 09**



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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. Jails are used to detain prisoners before trial, and to provide a place where some inmates may serve their sentences. Data concerning jail capacity and use are available from 1985 through 2008 and were provided by the SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections.

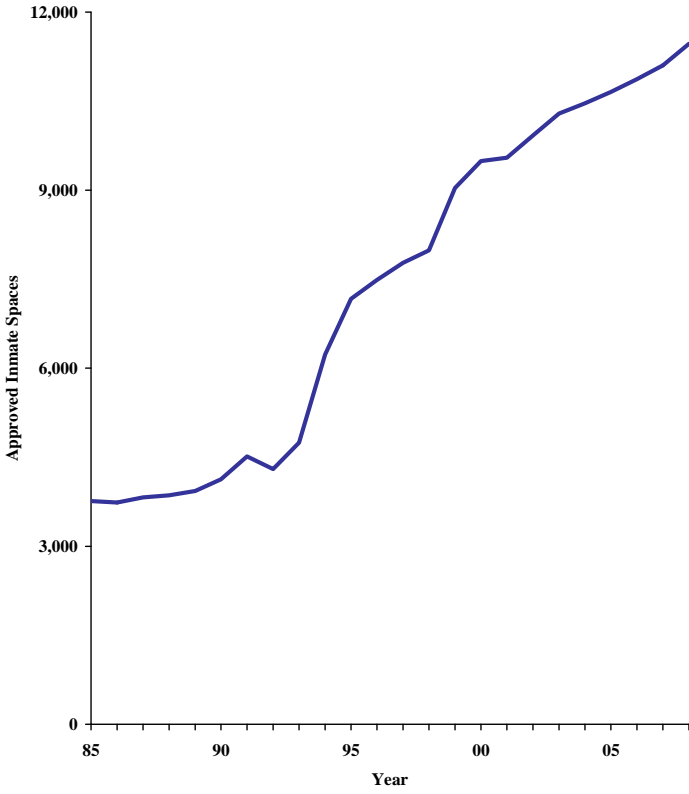
South Carolina's jail capacity increased 204.8% from 1985 to 2008. From 2007 to 2008, the state's jail capacity increased 3.3%.

JAIL CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Annual 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%
2005	10,653	+1.8%
2006	10,870	+2.0%
2007	11,102	+2.1%
2008	11,465	+3.3%

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

South Carolina Jail Capacity



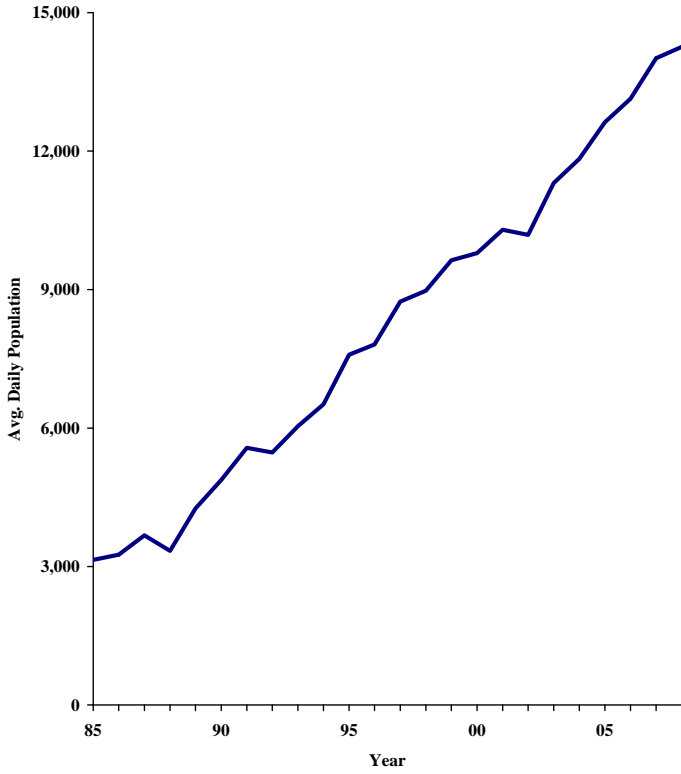
The average daily jail population in South Carolina has increased 353.3% from 1985 to 2008, and increased 1.8% from 2007 to 2008.

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION

Year	Average Daily Population	Annual Change
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%
2005	12,624	+6.7%
2006	13,137	+4.1%
2007	14,012	+6.7%
2008	14,260	+1.8%

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

South Carolina Average Daily Jail Population



South Carolina's average daily jail population has exceeded the operating capacity since 1989.

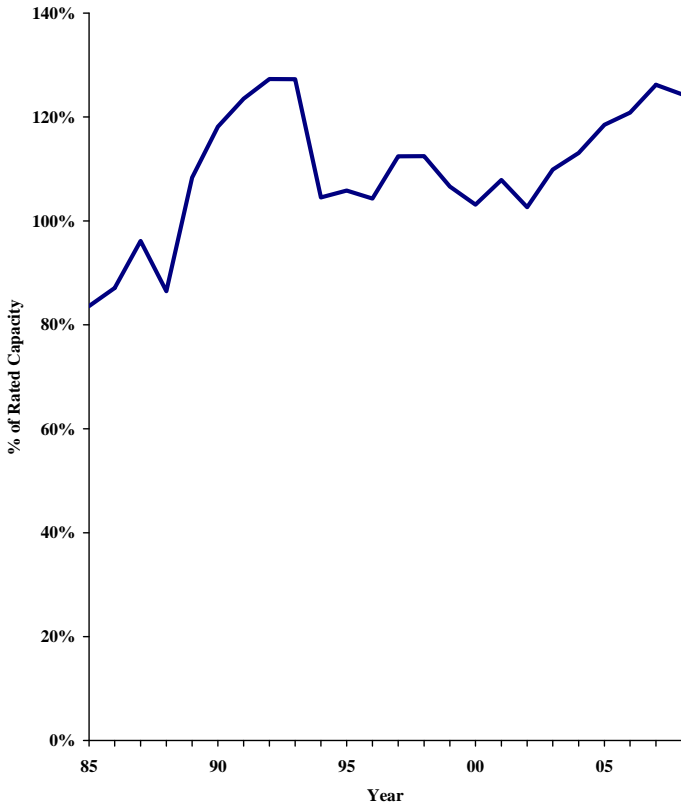
JAIL OPERATING CAPACITY

Year	Capacity
1985	83.6%
1986	87.1%
1987	96.1%
1988	86.5%
1989	108.3%
1990	118.1%
1991	123.5%
1992	127.3%
1993	127.3%
1994	104.5%
1995	105.8%
1996	104.3%
1997	112.4%
1998	112.5%
1999	106.5%
2000	103.2%
2001	107.9%
2002	102.7%
2003	109.9%
2004	113.1%
2005	118.5%
2006	120.9%
2007	126.2%
2008	124.4%

Note: Operating capacity, as presented here, 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



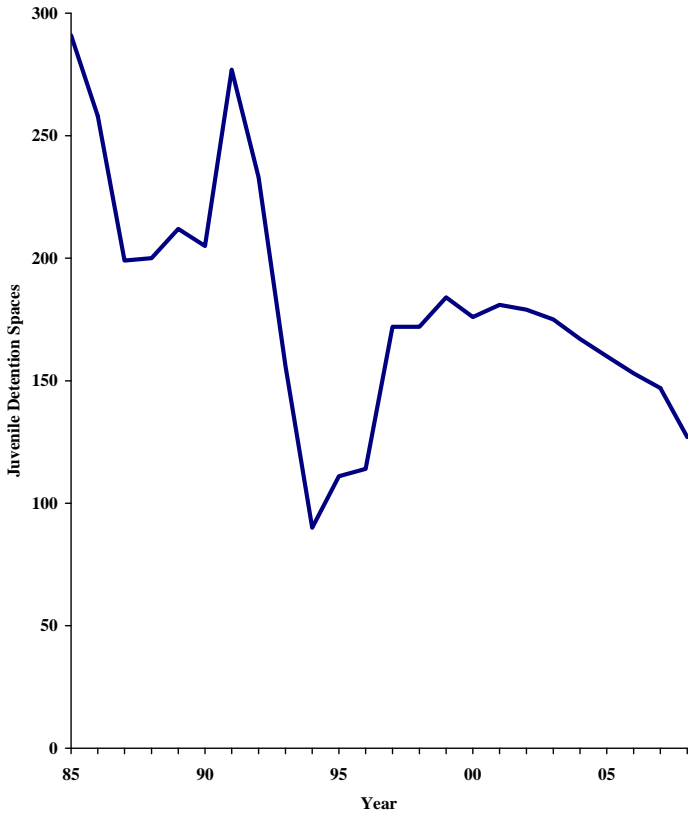
South Carolina's juvenile detention capacity decreased 13.6% from 2007 to 2008.

JUVENILE DETENTION CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Annual Change
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%
2005	160	-4.2%
2006	153	-4.4%
2007	147	-3.9%
2008	127	-13.6%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Detention Capacity



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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 information concerning SCDC, including statistical information, is available on the department's web site at:

<http://www.doc.state.gov/>

South Carolina ranked ninth among the states, incarcerating 519 inmates per 100,000 residents. The national incarceration rate was 504 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.

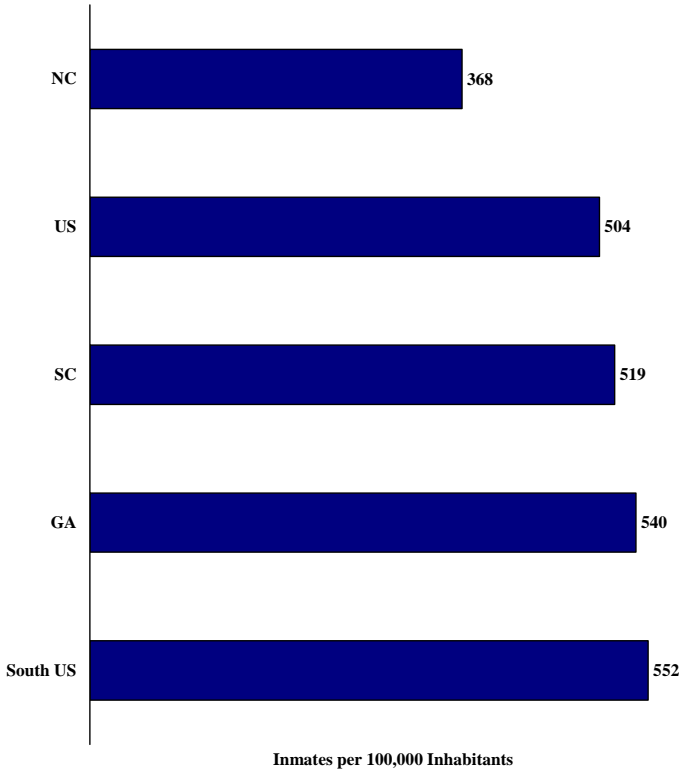
**STATES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
INCARCERATION RATES
2008**

State	Prison Inmates per 100,000 Inhabitants
Louisiana	853
Mississippi	735
Oklahoma	661
Texas	639
Alabama	634
Arizona	567
Florida	557
Georgia	540
South Carolina	519
Arkansas	511

Note: Incarceration rates include only inmates with a sentence of 1 year or more. SCDC houses prisoners with sentences of more than 90 days, but SCDC inmates with sentences of less than 1 year are not included in this table.

Source: *Prisoners in 2008*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Selected Incarceration Rates 2008



More inmates were committed to prison by Greenville County than any other county during FY 09.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INMATES ADMITTED
BY COUNTY
FY 09**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	74	29.5	Greenwood	239	34.3
Aiken	434	27.8	Hampton	67	31.9
Allendale	42	41.2	Horry	729	27.6
Anderson	595	32.2	Jasper	84	36.2
Bamberg	39	26.0	Kershaw	86	14.3
Barnwell	60	26.4	Lancaster	211	27.1
Beaufort	230	14.8	Laurens	226	32.3
Berkeley	347	20.0	Lee	40	20.3
Calhoun	25	17.1	Lexington	618	24.2
Charleston	1,107	31.2	Marion	25	7.5
Cherokee	201	36.7	Marlboro	109	37.9
Chester	79	24.4	McCormick	78	76.9
Chesterfield	115	26.7	Newberry	95	24.5
Clarendon	145	44.0	Oconee	165	23.1
Colleton	118	30.1	Orangeburg	246	27.3
Darlington	167	25.1	Pickens	261	22.1
Dillon	93	30.1	Richland	958	25.8
Dorchester	289	22.2	Saluda	48	25.1
Edgefield	74	28.7	Spartanburg	1,189	41.5
Fairfield	68	29.1	Sumter	340	32.5
Florence	608	45.3	Union	124	45.3
Georgetown	209	34.4	Williamsburg	116	33.7
Greenville	1,292	28.6	York	734	32.3

Notes: County represents county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent number of inmate admissions per 10,000 inhabitants. Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

McCormick County committed 76.9 inmates per 10,000 population, the highest rate among the counties in FY 09.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST INMATE COMMITMENT RATES
FY 09**

County	Number of Commitments	Commitments Per 10,000 Inhabitants
McCormick	78	76.9
Union	124	45.3
Florence	608	45.3
Clarendon	145	44.0
Spartanburg	1,189	41.5
Allendale	42	41.2
Marlboro	109	37.9
Cherokee	201	36.7
Jasper	84	36.2
Georgetown	209	34.4

Notes: County represents county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent number of inmate admissions per 10,000 inhabitants. Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

Although the inmate population increased 435.6% from FY 75 to FY 09, it increased less than 1% from FY 08 to FY 09.

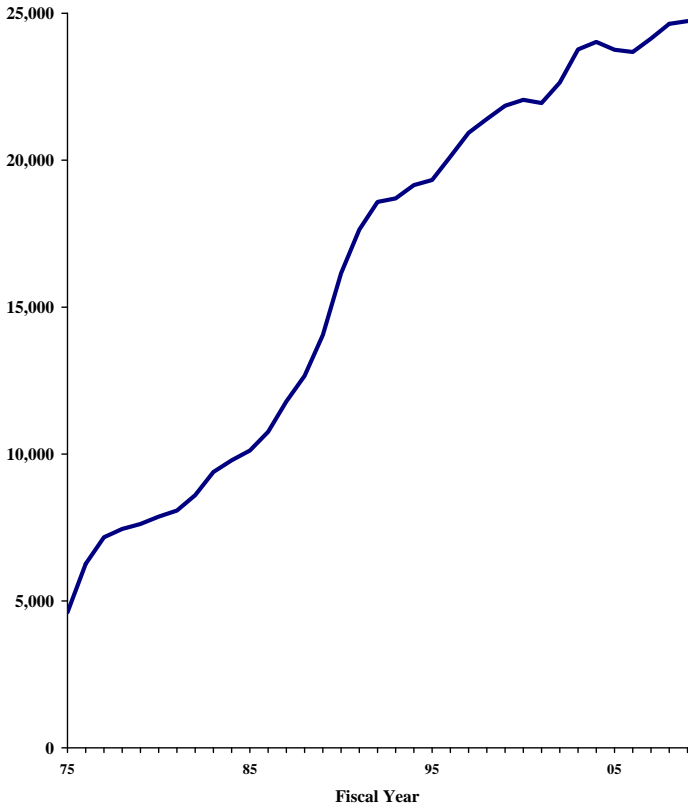
INMATE POPULATION

Trend	Number of Inmates	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2008	24,637	55.0
2009	24,734	54.2
% Change	+0.4%	-1.4%
10 Year		
2000	22,053	54.8
2009	24,734	54.2
% Change	+12.2%	-1.1%
20 Year		
1990	16,149	46.2
2009	24,734	54.2
% Change	+53.2%	+17.5%
Overall		
1975	4,618	16.4
2009	24,734	54.2
% Change	+435.6%	+230.9%

Notes: Rates are calculated using total SCDC jurisdictional population at the end of the fiscal year and ORS population estimates. See page 122 for annual inmate populations from FY 75 through FY 09.

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*; SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Inmate Population



The annual cost per inmate decreased less than 1% from 2008 to 2009.

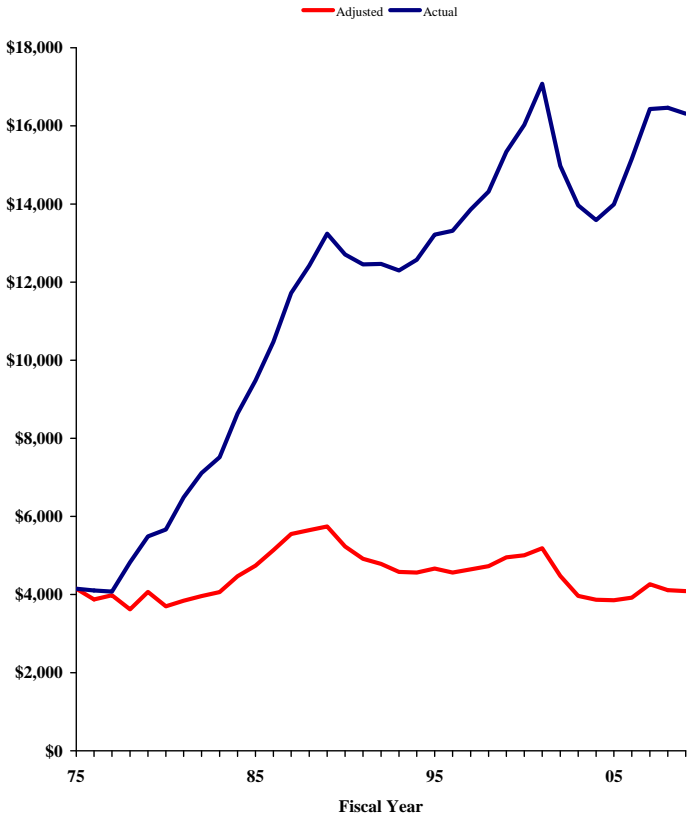
ANNUAL COST PER INMATE

Trend	Cost per Inmate	Cost per Inmate 1975 Dollars
Previous Year		
2008	\$16,462	\$4,114
2009	\$16,312	\$4,091
% Change	-0.9%	-0.6%
10 Year		
2000	\$16,024	\$5,006
2009	\$16,312	\$4,091
% Change	+1.8%	-18.3%
20 Year		
1990	\$12,707	\$5,231
2009	\$16,312	\$4,091
% Change	+28.4%	-21.8%
Overall		
1975	\$4,147	\$4,147
2009	\$16,312	\$4,091
% Change	+293.3%	-1.4%

Notes: The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate cost in 1975 dollars. See page 123 for annual inmate costs from FY 75 through FY 09.

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina Annual Inmate Costs



Drug offenses were the most frequent offense among South Carolina inmates, both in FY 00 and in FY 09.

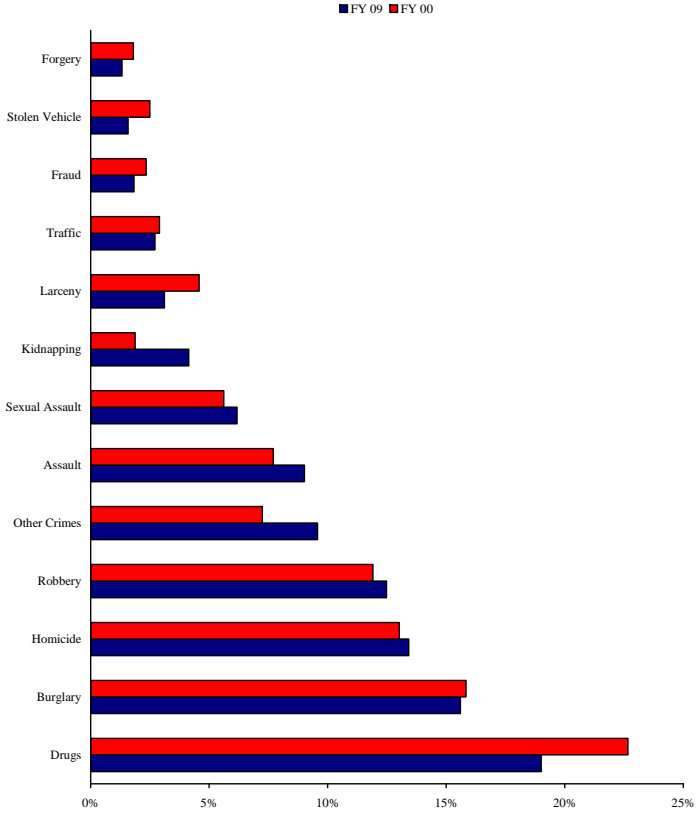
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR INMATES

Offense	FY 00		FY 09	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	1,710	7.7%	2,245	9.0%
Burglary	3,515	15.8%	3,882	15.6%
Drugs	5,033	22.7%	4,729	19.0%
Forgery	401	1.8%	330	1.3%
Fraud	521	2.3%	455	1.8%
Homicide	2,891	13.0%	3,340	13.4%
Kidnapping	417	1.9%	1,030	4.1%
Larceny	1,016	4.6%	774	3.1%
Other Crimes	1,609	7.2%	2,383	9.6%
Robbery	2,643	11.9%	3,107	12.5%
Sexual Assault	1,248	5.6%	1,537	6.2%
Stolen Vehicle	554	2.5%	394	1.6%
Traffic	645	2.9%	677	2.7%
Total	22,203	100.0%	24,883	100.0%

Notes: Offense is based on the most serious offense. The most serious offense is defined as the offense with the longest sentence.

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Offense



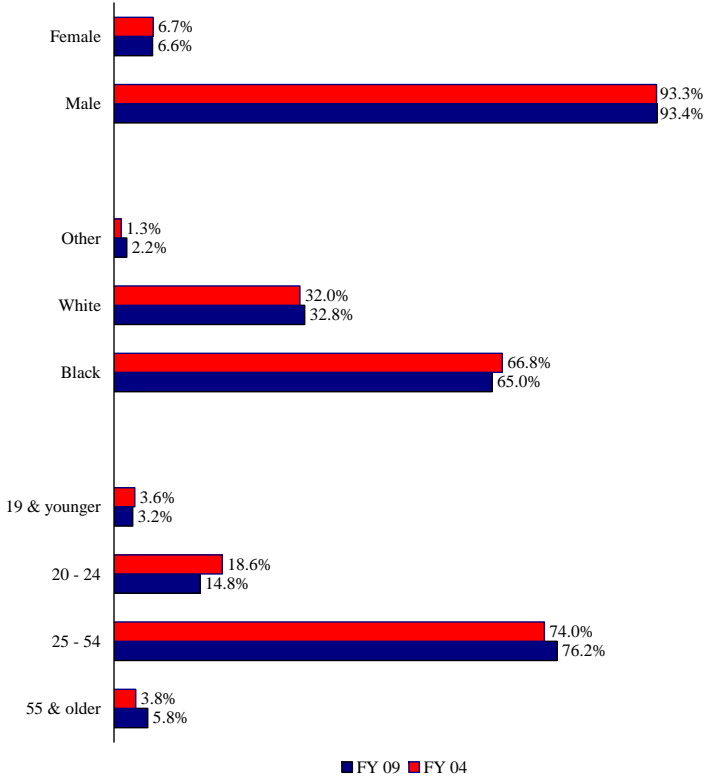
In FY 09, the average age of inmates was 35 years, 65% of inmates were Black and 93.4% of inmates were men.

INMATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	FY 04		FY 09	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
19 & younger	860	3.6%	799	3.2%
20 - 24	4,459	18.6%	3,683	14.8%
25 - 54	17,703	74.0%	18,954	76.2%
55 & older	901	3.8%	1,447	5.8%
Race				
Black	15,971	66.8%	16,176	65.0%
Other	302	1.3%	552	2.2%
White	7,650	32.0%	8,155	32.8%
Sex				
Female	1,608	6.7%	1,649	6.6%
Male	22,315	93.3%	23,234	93.4%

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Demographic Characteristics



Greenville County had more inmates released than any other county in FY 09.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INMATES RELEASED
BY COUNTY
FY 09**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	69	27.5	Greenwood	228	32.7
Aiken	353	22.6	Hampton	58	27.6
Allendale	47	46.1	Horry	747	28.3
Anderson	584	31.6	Jasper	66	28.4
Bamberg	37	24.7	Kershaw	130	21.7
Barnwell	61	26.9	Lancaster	206	26.5
Beaufort	238	15.3	Laurens	219	31.3
Berkeley	367	21.2	Lee	42	21.3
Calhoun	26	17.8	Lexington	633	24.8
Charleston	1,116	31.4	Marion	129	38.5
Cherokee	207	37.8	Marlboro	87	30.2
Chester	79	24.4	McCormick	33	32.5
Chesterfield	127	29.5	Newberry	150	38.7
Clarendon	128	38.8	Oconee	156	21.8
Colleton	97	24.7	Orangeburg	228	25.3
Darlington	214	32.2	Pickens	249	21.1
Dillon	131	42.4	Richland	1,021	27.4
Dorchester	332	25.5	Saluda	51	26.7
Edgefield	94	36.5	Spartanburg	1,075	37.5
Fairfield	74	31.7	Sumter	401	38.4
Florence	563	41.9	Union	142	51.9
Georgetown	230	37.9	Williamsburg	108	31.4
Greenville	1,387	30.7	York	734	32.3

Notes: County represents the county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent number of inmate releases per 10,000 inhabitants.

Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

Union County had the highest inmate release rate in FY 09 with 51.9 inmates released per 10,000 inhabitants.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
INMATE RELEASE RATES
FY 09**

County	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Released Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Union	142	51.9
Allendale	47	46.1
Dillon	131	42.4
Florence	563	41.9
Clarendon	128	38.8
Newberry	150	38.7
Marion	129	38.5
Sumter	401	38.4
Georgetown	230	37.9
Cherokee	207	37.8

Notes: County represents the county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rates represent number of inmate releases per 10,000 inhabitants.

Sources: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

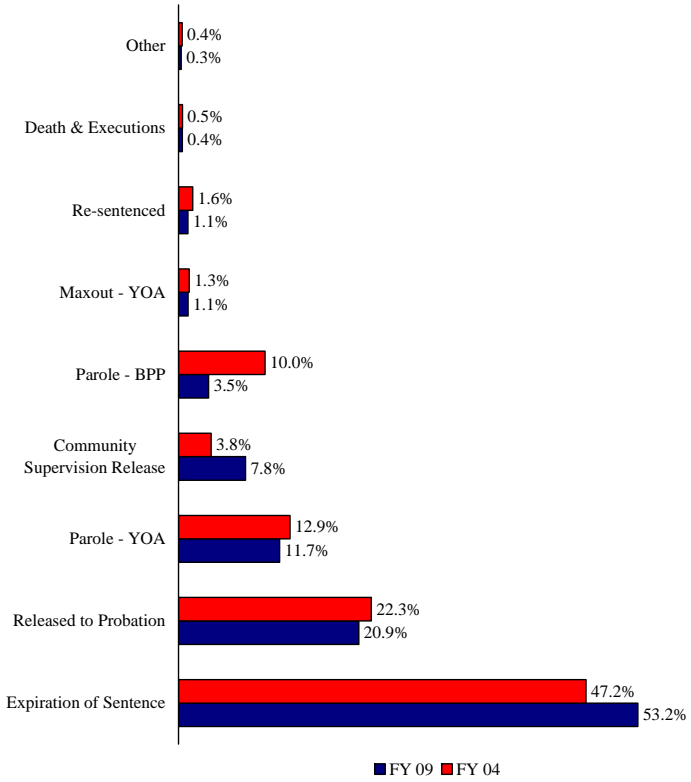
In FY 09, 53.2% of released inmates were released due to serving their full sentence, less good time and work/education credits.

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Type Release	FY 04		FY 09	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community Supv. Release	511	3.8%	1,044	7.8%
Death	58	0.4%	57	0.4%
Executed	4	0.0%	3	0.0%
Expiration of Sentence	6,364	47.2%	7,158	53.2%
EPA/SFII Release	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maxout - YOA	169	1.3%	150	1.1%
Other	56	0.4%	44	0.3%
Paroled - BPP	1,350	10.0%	467	3.5%
Paroled - YOA	1,743	12.9%	1,576	11.7%
Released to Probation	3,012	22.3%	2,809	20.9%
Re-sentenced	222	1.6%	146	1.1%
Total	13,489	100.0%	13,454	100.0%

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

South Carolina Inmates by Type of Release



Of the prison inmates released in South Carolina during FY 09, 55.6% served one year or less.

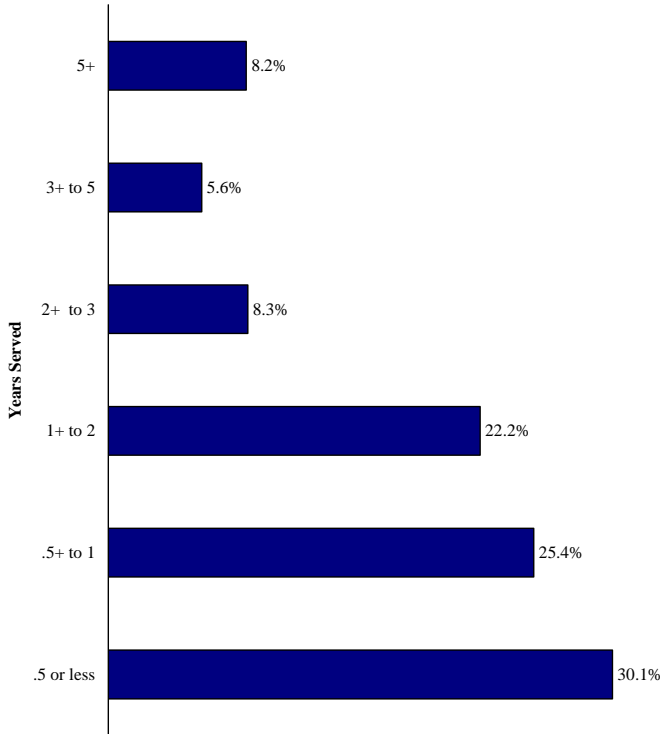
**TIME SERVED BY INMATES RELEASED
FY 09**

Time Served	Number	Percent
0 - 3 months	1,601	11.9%
3 - 6 months	2,455	18.2%
6 - 9 months	1,680	12.5%
9 - 12 months	1,743	13.0%
1 - 2 years	2,992	22.2%
2 - 3 years	1,122	8.3%
3 - 4 years	409	3.0%
4 - 5 years	343	2.5%
5 - 6 years	254	1.9%
6 - 7 years	176	1.3%
7 - 8 years	79	0.6%
8 - 9 years	199	1.5%
9 - 10 years	58	0.4%
10 - 15 years	226	1.7%
15 - 20 years	84	0.6%
20+ years	33	0.2%
Total	13,454	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 the starting time plus one day.

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates Released by Time Served FY 09



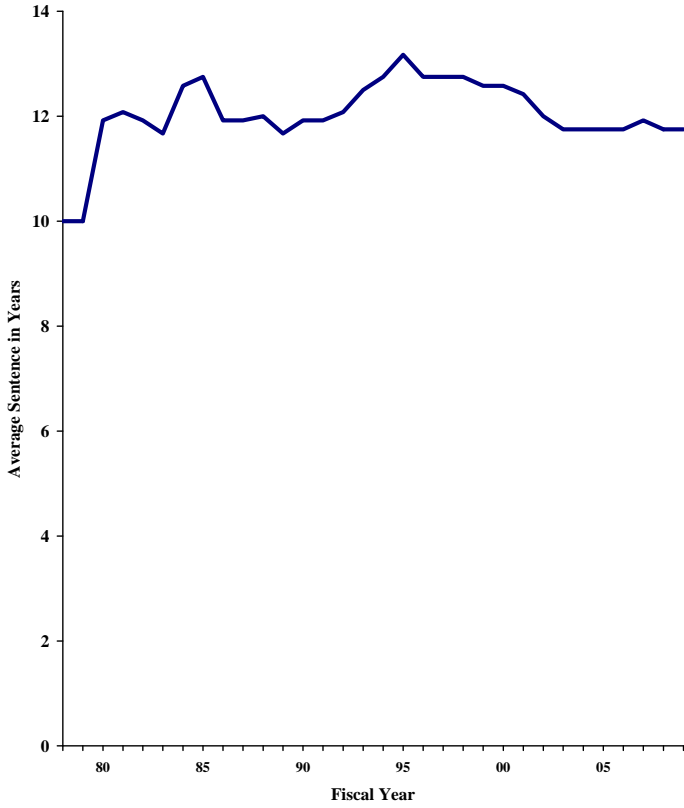
The average sentence was 11.75 years in FY 09.

INMATES BY SENTENCE LENGTH

Fiscal Year	Average Sentence Length (Years)	Annual Change
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%
2006	11.75	0.0%
2007	11.92	+1.4%
2008	11.75	-1.4%
2009	11.75	0.0%

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Sentence Length



Of the inmates released from South Carolina's prisons in FY 06, 33.6% returned within three years.

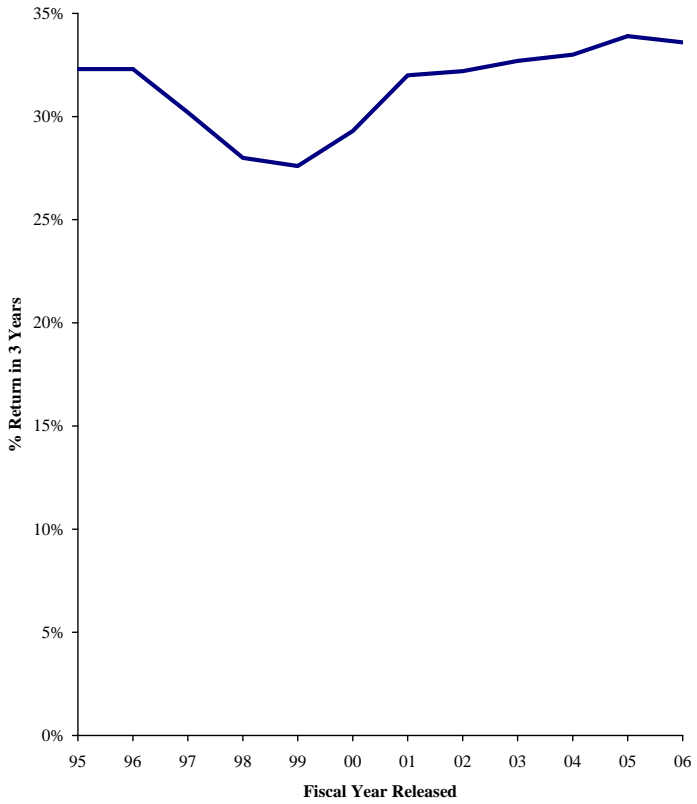
INMATE RECIDIVISM

Fiscal Year Released	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Returned in Three Years
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%
2004	13,489	33.0%
2005	13,565	33.9%
2006	13,716	33.6%

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 important to note that this definition does 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: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmate Recidivism Rates



ANNUAL SCDC 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	22,643	+3.2%
2003	23,773	+5.0%
2004	24,025	+1.1%
2005	23,760	-1.1%
2006	23,686	-0.3%
2007	24,138	+1.9%
2008	24,637	+2.1%
2009	24,734	+0.4%

Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*; SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

ANNUAL COST PER SCDC 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
2006	\$15,156	\$3,922
2007	\$16,432	\$4,264
2008	\$16,462	\$4,114
2009	\$16,312	\$4,091

Note: Adjusted cost uses the Consumer Price Index to reflect cost in 1975 dollars.
Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Board of Paroles and Pardons 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 Paroles and Pardons 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.

South Carolina ranked 38th among the states with 1,254 offenders under community corrections supervision per 100,000 residents. The national community correctional supervision rate was 2,201 per 100,000 residents.

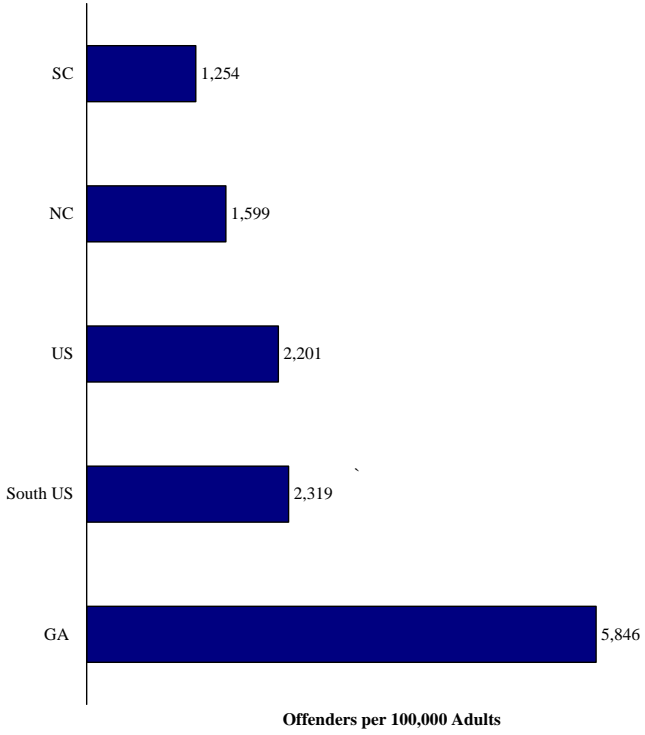
**STATES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUPERVISION
RATES
2008**

State	Community Corrections Population per 100,000 Adults
Georgia	5,846
Idaho	4,714
Massachusetts	3,683
Minnesota	3,329
Rhode Island	3,313
Ohio	3,191
Texas	2,979
Indiana	2,948
Pennsylvania	2,672
Colorado	2,667

Note: Calculated on the basis of the community corrections supervision population on December 31, 2008 and the estimated adult (18 years and older) population on January 1, 2009..

Source: *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Selected Community Corrections Supervision Rates 2008



Greenville County had more offenders under community corrections supervision than any other county.

**OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION
BY COUNTY
FY 09**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	296	146.9	Greenwood	765	145.3
Aiken	1,808	150.5	Hampton	183	113.9
Allendale	122	149.0	Horry	1,869	90.7
Anderson	2,163	153.8	Jasper	306	182.9
Bamberg	200	164.8	Kershaw	353	79.0
Barnwell	185	106.1	Lancaster	849	144.8
Beaufort	799	67.6	Laurens	975	177.8
Berkeley	1,472	114.6	Lee	210	132.8
Calhoun	136	116.0	Lexington	2,093	111.0
Charleston	3,972	143.5	McCormick	133	152.6
Cherokee	813	194.3	Marion	260	100.0
Chester	348	137.6	Marlboro	198	87.1
Chesterfield	223	67.8	Newberry	432	147.7
Clarendon	321	121.5	Oconee	676	119.0
Colleton	494	164.9	Orangeburg	1,282	182.7
Darlington	461	88.9	Pickens	1,051	112.6
Dillon	227	100.6	Richland	3,917	139.5
Dorchester	1,159	122.9	Saluda	157	108.5
Edgefield	341	166.5	Spartanburg	3,120	145.2
Fairfield	281	153.1	Sumter	1,115	141.7
Florence	1,432	142.2	Union	431	197.9
Georgetown	553	115.2	Williamsburg	380	137.0
Greenville	4,917	147.7	York	1,886	115.5

Notes: County rates per 10,000 were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population at the end of FY 09 and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. The 1,270 offenders in restitution centers or other special situations were not included in any county total.

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, ORS.

Union County had the highest rate with 197.9 offenders under supervision per 10,000.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL OFFENDER
SUPERVISION RATES
FY 09**

County	Offenders	Rate per 10,000 Adults
Union	431	197.9
Cherokee	813	194.3
Jasper	306	182.9
Orangeburg	1,282	182.7
Laurens	975	177.8
Edgefield	341	166.5
Colleton	494	164.9
Bamberg	200	164.8
Anderson	2,163	153.8
Fairfield	281	153.1

Notes: Rates were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population at the end of FY 09 and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. The 1,270 offenders in restitution centers or other special situations were not included in county totals.

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, ORS.

The number of offenders under community correctional supervision decreased 3.5% from FY 08 to FY 09.

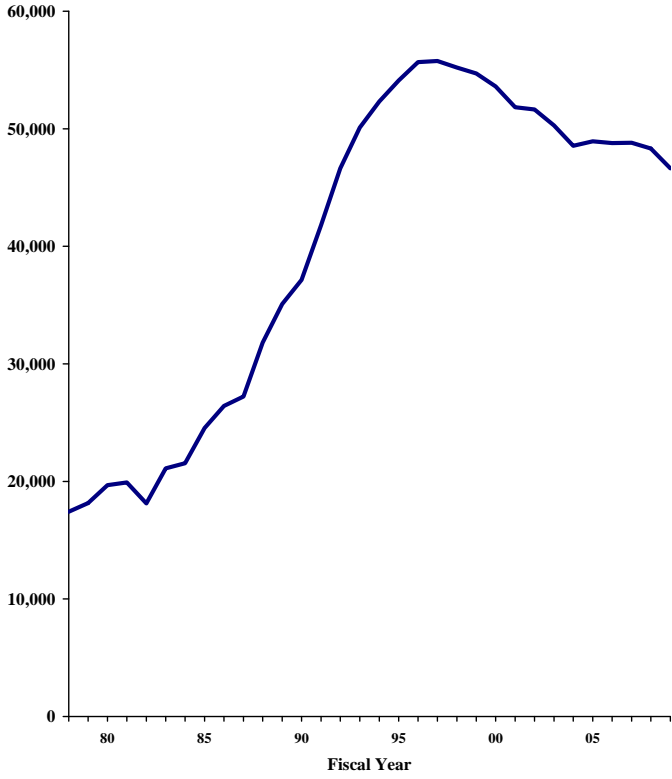
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Trend	Number of Offenders	Rate Per 10,000 Adults
Previous Year		
2008	48,327	139.6
2009	46,634	132.2
% Change	-3.5%	-5.3%
10 Year		
2000	53,608	174.9
2009	46,634	132.2
% Change	-13.0%	-24.4%
20 Year		
1990	37,138	142.0
2009	46,634	132.2
% Change	+25.6%	-6.9%
Overall		
1978	17,433	87.5
2009	46,634	132.2
% Change	+167.5%	+51.1%

Notes: Rates were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. See page 146 for complete community corrections populations from FY 78 through FY 09.

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Community Corrections Population



Drug offenses accounted for more probation admissions than any other offense category in FY 09.

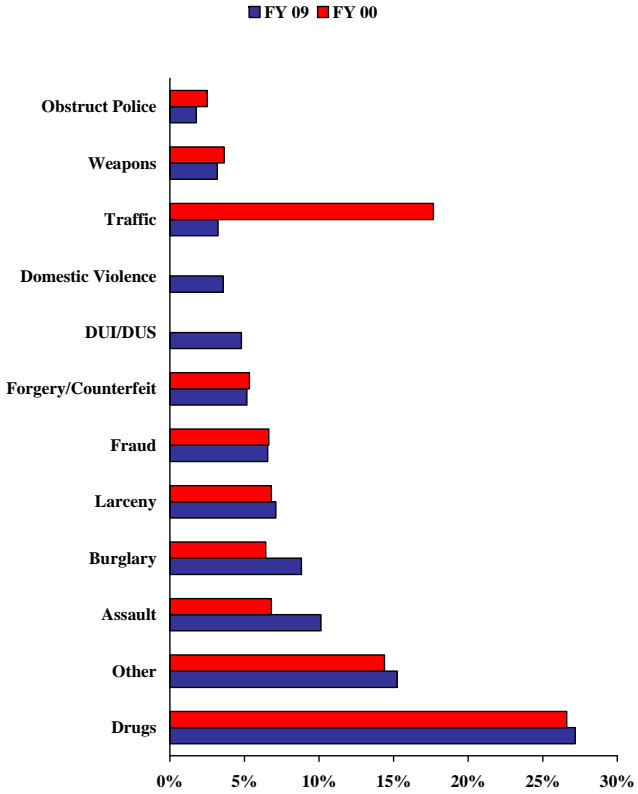
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PROBATION
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 00		FY 09	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	1,001	6.8%	1,564	10.1%
Burglary	946	6.4%	1,361	8.8%
Domestic Violence	NA	NA	551	3.6%
Drugs	3,914	26.6%	4,192	27.2%
DUI/DUS	NA	NA	741	4.8%
Forgery/Counterfeit	785	5.3%	796	5.2%
Fraud	974	6.6%	1,012	6.6%
Larceny	1,001	6.8%	1,096	7.1%
Obstruct Police	368	2.5%	273	1.8%
Other	2,116	14.4%	2,350	15.2%
Robbery	190	1.3%	243	1.6%
Stolen Vehicle	283	1.9%	263	1.7%
Traffic	2,598	17.7%	498	3.2%
Weapons	534	3.6%	491	3.2%
Total	14,710	100.0%	15,431	100.0%

Notes: DUI/DUS is an abbreviation for the offenses of driving under suspension and/or driving under the influence. Domestic violence and DUI/DUS offense data are not available for FY 00.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Offense



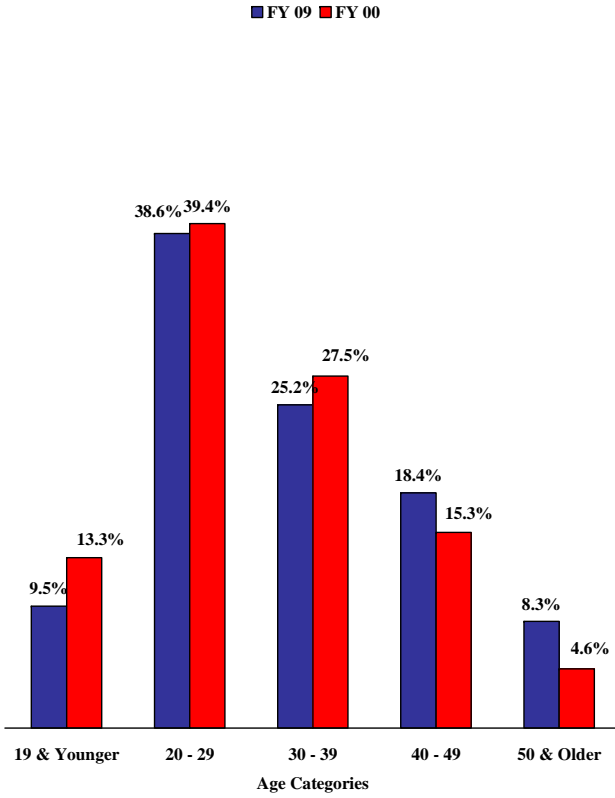
In FY 09, 26.7% of probationers admitted to supervision were 40 years of age or older. In FY 00, 19.8% of probationers admitted were 40 years of age or older.

PROBATION ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 00		FY 09	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	29	0.2%	39	0.3%
17 - 19	1,920	13.1%	1,430	9.3%
20 - 24	3,285	22.4%	2,999	19.4%
25 - 29	2,487	17.0%	2,955	19.1%
30 - 34	2,080	14.2%	2,080	13.5%
35 - 39	1,947	13.3%	1,812	11.7%
40 - 44	1,441	9.8%	1,599	10.4%
45 - 49	797	5.4%	1,233	8.0%
50+	676	4.6%	1,284	8.3%
Total	14,662	100.0%	15,431	100.0%

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Age



In 2009 5,182 probationers failed while under supervision in the community, representing a 12.3% failure rate.

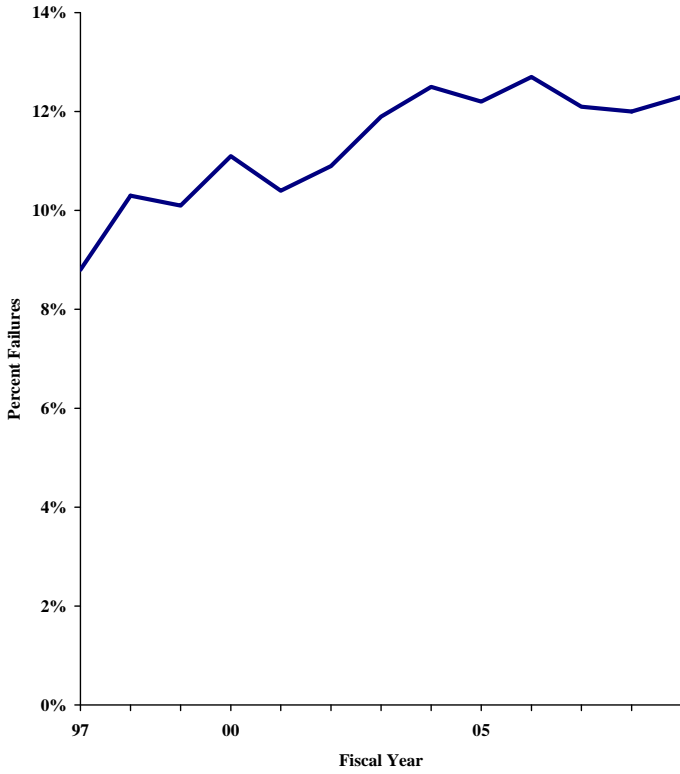
COMPREHENSIVE PROBATION FAILURES

Fiscal Year	Failures	Percent
1997	4,168	8.8%
1998	4,871	10.3%
1999	4,736	10.1%
2000	5,258	11.1%
2001	4,773	10.4%
2002	4,831	10.9%
2003	5,337	11.9%
2004	5,419	12.5%
2005	5,055	12.2%
2006	5,251	12.7%
2007	4,899	12.1%
2008	4,993	12.0%
2009	5,182	12.3%

Notes: Comprehensive failure is calculated as a percentage of all probationers closed during the fiscal year plus all probationers active at the end of the fiscal year. Failure consists of the following case closure reasons: expired in institution, judicial closure institution, revoked for new offense, revoked for compliance violations and revoked for compliance with charges pending. Failures do not necessarily result in incarceration.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Comprehensive Probation Failures



In FY 09, 511 inmates were approved for parole, representing 11.3% of those heard by the parole board.

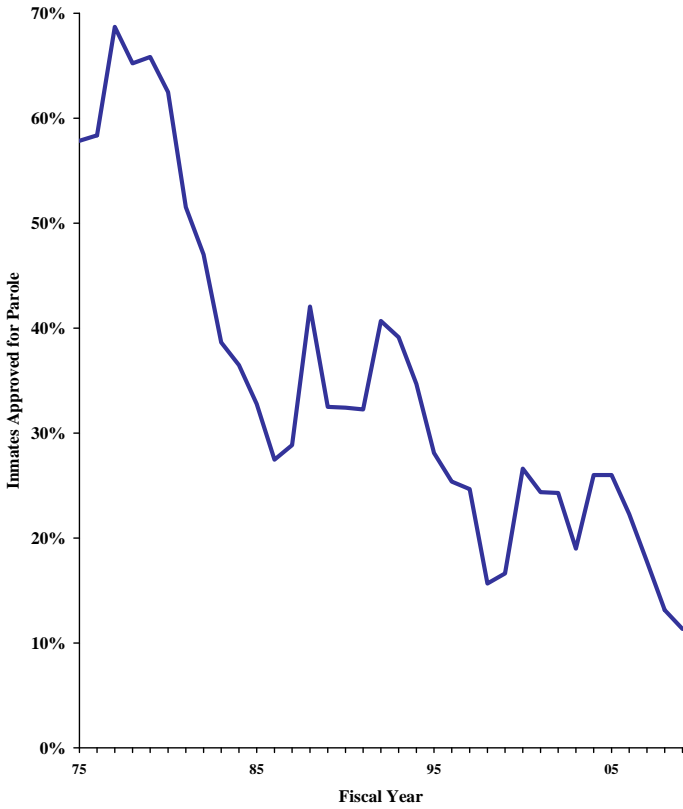
PAROLE HEARINGS

Trend	Inmates Approved for Parole	Percent Inmates Approved
Previous Year		
2008	594	13.1%
2009	511	11.3%
% Change	-14.0%	-13.7%
10 Year		
2000	1,714	26.6%
2009	511	11.3%
% Change	-70.2%	-57.5%
20 Year		
1990	1,317	32.4%
2009	511	11.3%
% Change	-61.2%	-65.1%
Overall		
1975	762	57.9%
2009	511	11.3%
% Change	-32.9%	-80.5%

Notes: The percent change for the Percent Inmates Approved column represents the percentage difference between the percentages approved for parole for each year, not the actual difference between the approval percentages for each year. See page 147 for complete parole hearing information from 1975 to 2009.

Sources: *SCDPPPS Annual Reports*, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Approval



In both FY 00 and FY 09, drug law violations, were the leading offense category for inmates admitted to parole supervision.

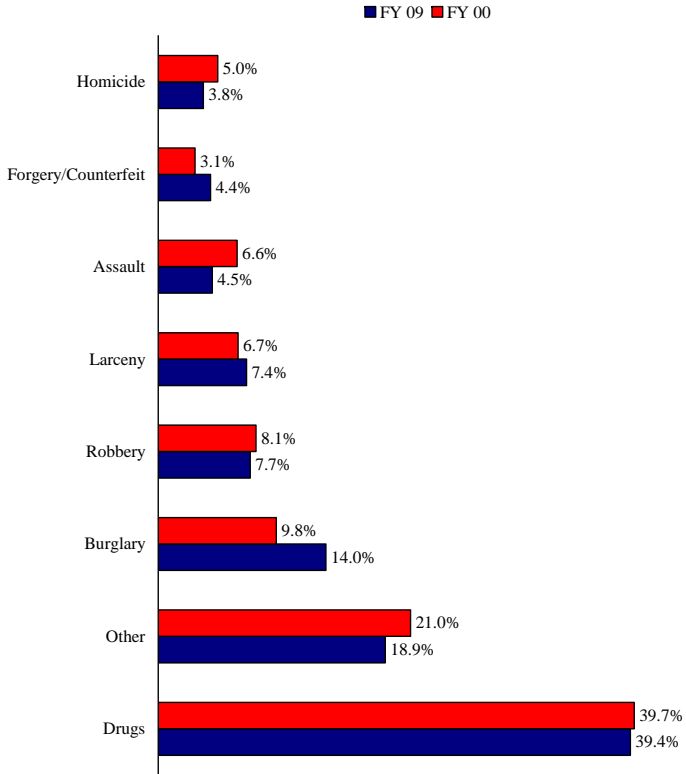
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAROLE
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 00		FY 09	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	97	6.6%	30	4.5%
Burglary	145	9.8%	93	14.0%
Drugs	585	39.7%	262	39.4%
Forgery/Counterfeit	45	3.1%	29	4.4%
Homicide	73	5.0%	25	3.8%
Larceny	98	6.7%	49	7.4%
Other	310	21.0%	126	18.9%
Robbery	120	8.1%	51	7.7%
Total	1,473	100.0%	665	100.0%

Notes: 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.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Offense



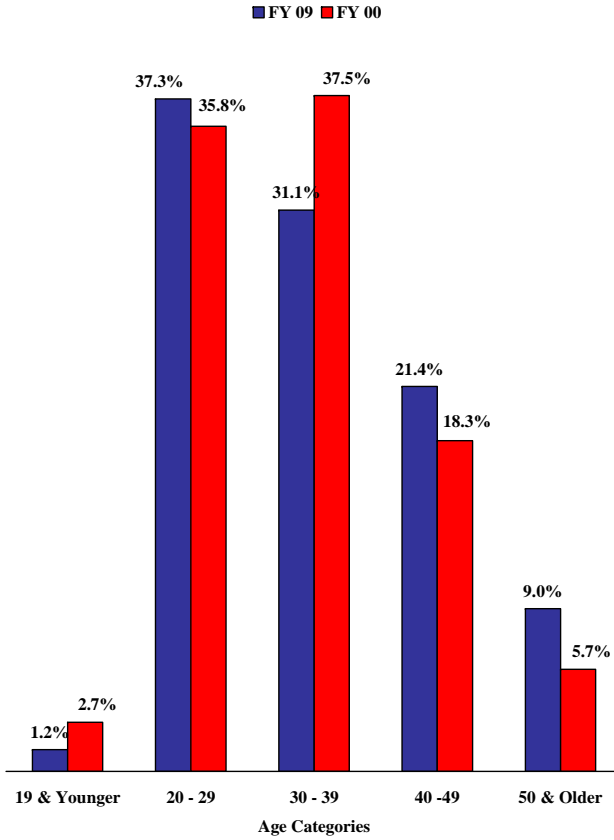
In FY 00, 24.1% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older. In FY 09, 30.4% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older.

PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 00		FY 09	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 - 19	40	2.7%	8	1.2%
20 - 24	215	14.7%	101	15.2%
25 - 29	310	21.1%	147	22.1%
30 - 34	273	18.6%	121	18.2%
35 - 39	277	18.9%	86	12.9%
40 - 44	171	11.7%	83	12.5%
45 - 49	98	6.7%	59	8.9%
50+	83	5.7%	60	9.0%
Total	1,467	100.0%	665	100.0%

Source: SCDPPPS, Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Age



In FY 09, 145 parolees failed while under supervision, representing 6.1% of those at risk.

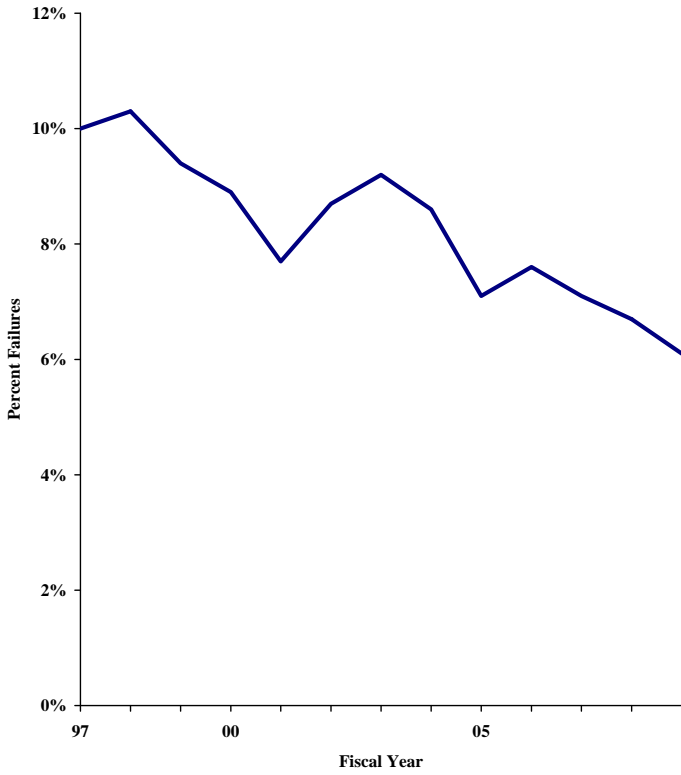
COMPREHENSIVE PAROLE FAILURES

Fiscal Year	Failures	Percent
1997	564	10.0%
1998	525	10.3%
1999	427	9.4%
2000	412	8.9%
2001	368	7.7%
2002	406	8.7%
2003	394	9.2%
2004	354	8.6%
2005	285	7.1%
2006	282	7.6%
2007	230	7.1%
2008	184	6.7%
2009	145	6.1%

Notes: Comprehensive failure is calculated as a percentage of all parolees closed during the fiscal year plus all parolees active at the end of the fiscal year. Failure consists of the following case closure reasons: expired in institution, judicial closure institution, revoked for new offense, revoked for compliance violations and revoked for compliance with charges pending. Failures do not necessarily result in incarceration.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Comprehensive Parole Failures



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Offenders	Annual 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%
2006	48,789	-0.3%
2007	48,809	0.0%
2008	48,327	-1.0%
2009	46,634	-3.5%

Sources: *SCDPPPS Annual Reports*, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

PAROLE HEARINGS

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Approvals	% Approved
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%
2006	4,905	1,093	22.3%
2007	5,158	916	17.8%
2008	4,518	594	13.1%
2009	4,504	511	11.3%

Sources: *SCDPPPS Annual Reports*, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

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JUVENILE ARRESTS

Besides being a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrests provide reliable data concerning the age of apprehended offenders. Consequently, arrest rates by age provide one of the best available measures 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 (ages 16 and younger) population for each year in question. As noted earlier, arrest data are available from 1976 forward with the exception of 2001. Consequently, there is a gap at that point on each data graph.

The formula for calculating juvenile arrest rates is as follows:

$$\text{Arrest Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Juvenile Arrests} \times 10,000}{\text{Juvenile Population}}$$

Unless otherwise noted, all juvenile arrest rates are expressed per 10,000 juveniles (ages 16 and younger).

South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes decreased 20.3% from 2008 to 2009. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 98.6% 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.

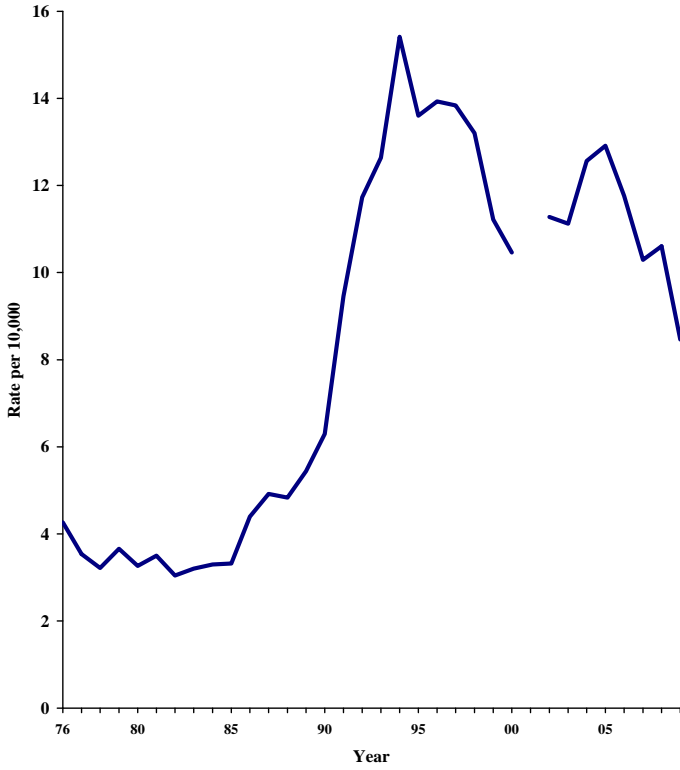
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	1,063	10.61
2009	861	8.46
% Change	-19.0%	-20.3%
10 Year		
2000	997	10.46
2009	861	8.46
% Change	-13.6%	-19.1%
20 Year		
1990	552	6.30
2009	861	8.46
% Change	+56.0%	+34.3%
Overall		
1976	385	4.26
2009	861	8.46
% Change	+123.6%	+98.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crime



Six juveniles were arrested for murder in 2009, eleven fewer than were arrested for murder in 2008.

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.

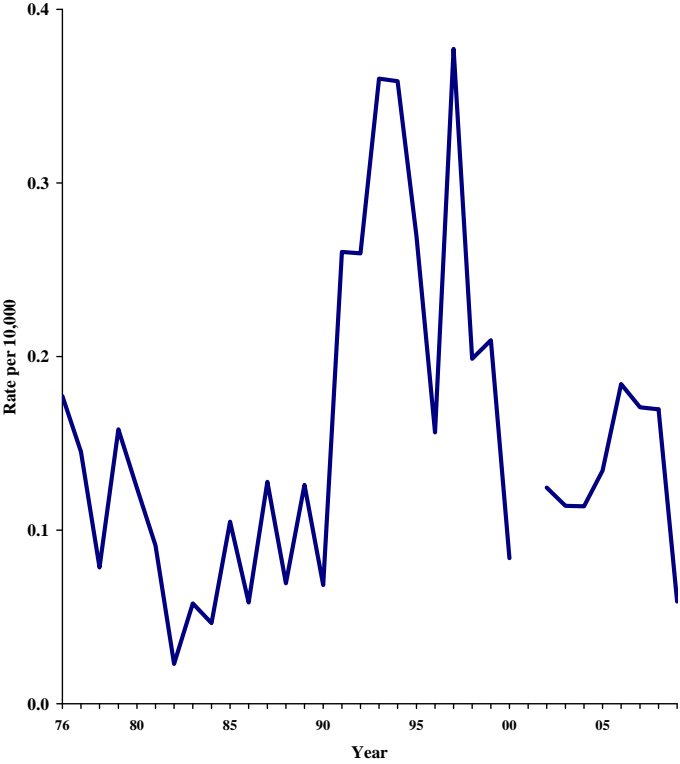
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MURDER

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	17	0.17
2009	6	0.06
% Change	-64.7%	-64.7%
10 Year		
2000	8	0.08
2009	6	0.06
% Change	-25.0%	-25.0%
20 Year		
1990	6	0.07
2009	6	0.06
% Change	0.0%	-14.3%
Overall		
1976	16	0.18
2009	6	0.06
% Change	-62.5%	-66.7%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Murder



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for rape decreased 22.6% from 2008 to 2009. The 1976 and 2009 juvenile arrest rates for rape are the same.

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.

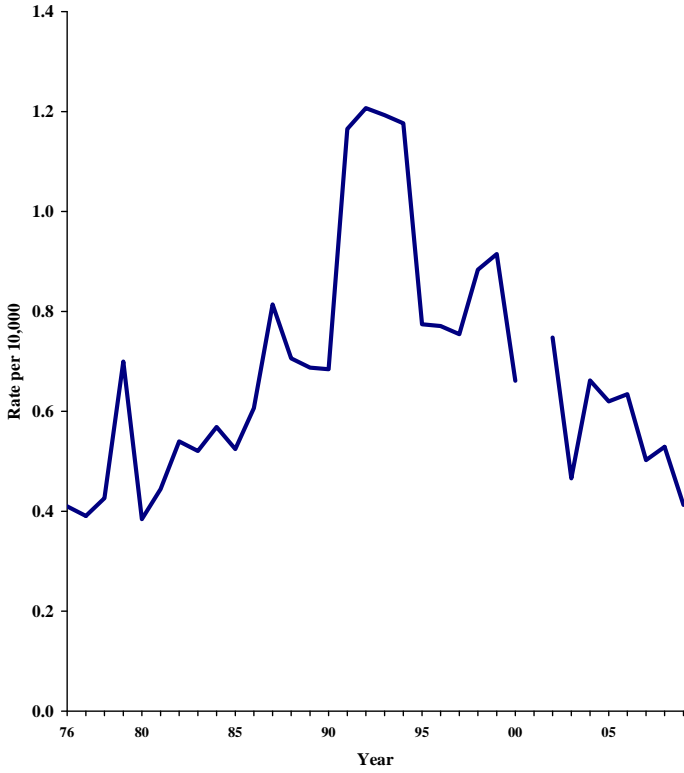
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR RAPE

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	53	0.53
2009	42	0.41
% Change	-20.8%	-22.6%
10 Year		
2000	63	0.66
2009	42	0.41
% Change	-33.3%	-37.9%
20 Year		
1990	60	0.68
2009	42	0.41
% Change	-30.0%	-39.7%
Overall		
1976	37	0.41
2009	42	0.41
% Change	+13.5%	0.0%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Rape



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for robbery decreased 19.9% from 2008 to 2009. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery has increased 101%.

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.

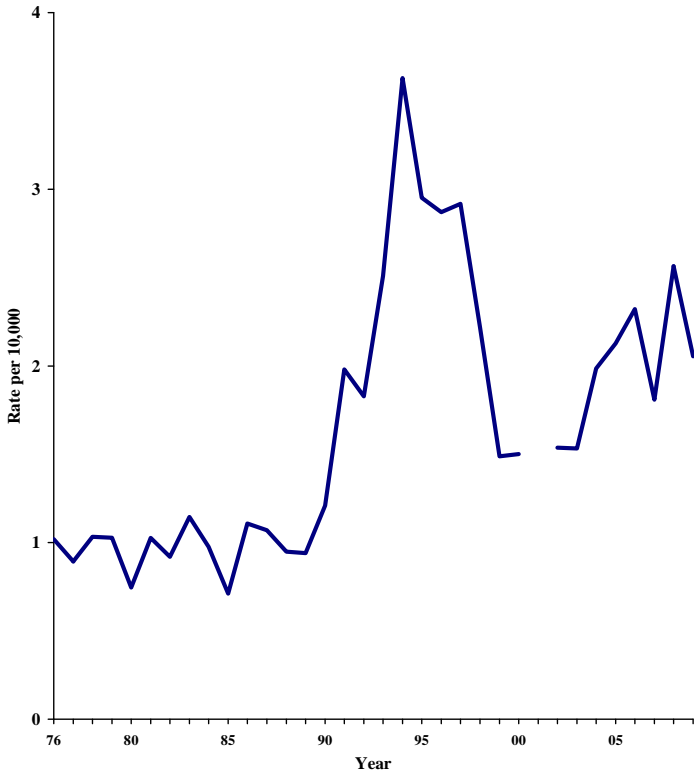
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	257	2.56
2009	209	2.05
% Change	-18.7%	-19.9%
10 Year		
2000	63	1.50
2009	209	2.05
% Change	+231.7%	+36.7%
20 Year		
1990	106	1.21
2009	209	2.05
% Change	+97.2%	+69.4%
Overall		
1976	92	1.02
2009	209	2.05
% Change	+127.2%	+101.0%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Robbery



South Carolina's juvenile aggravated assault arrest rate decreased 19.1% from 2008 to 2009, but has increased 123.3% since 1976.

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

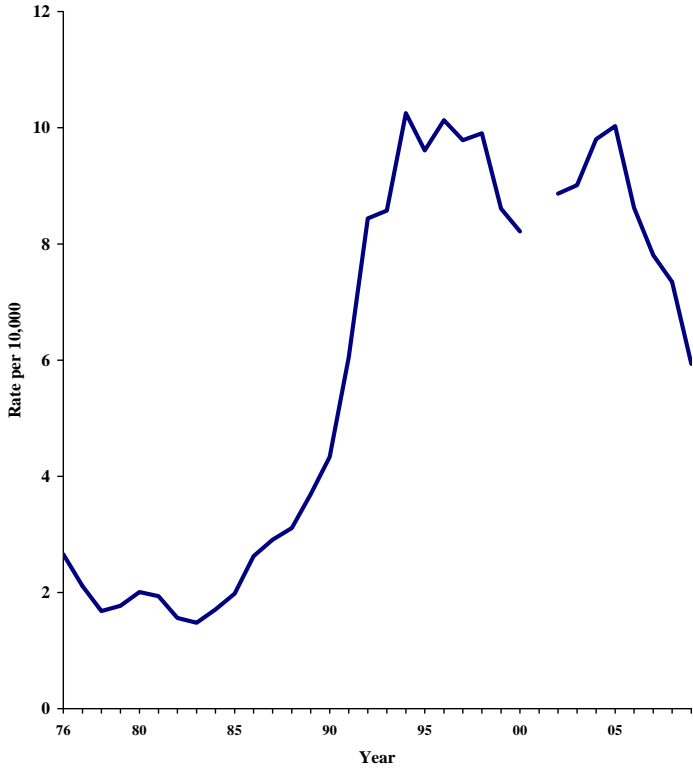
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	736	7.34
2009	604	5.94
% Change	-17.9%	-19.1%
10 Year		
2000	783	8.22
2009	604	5.94
% Change	-22.9%	-27.7%
20 Year		
1990	380	4.33
2009	604	5.94
% Change	+58.9%	+37.2%
Overall		
1976	240	2.66
2009	604	5.94
% Change	+151.7%	+123.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Aggravated Assault



The juvenile arrest rate for property crimes decreased 10.3% from 2008 to 2009 and has decreased 20.9% since 1976.

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

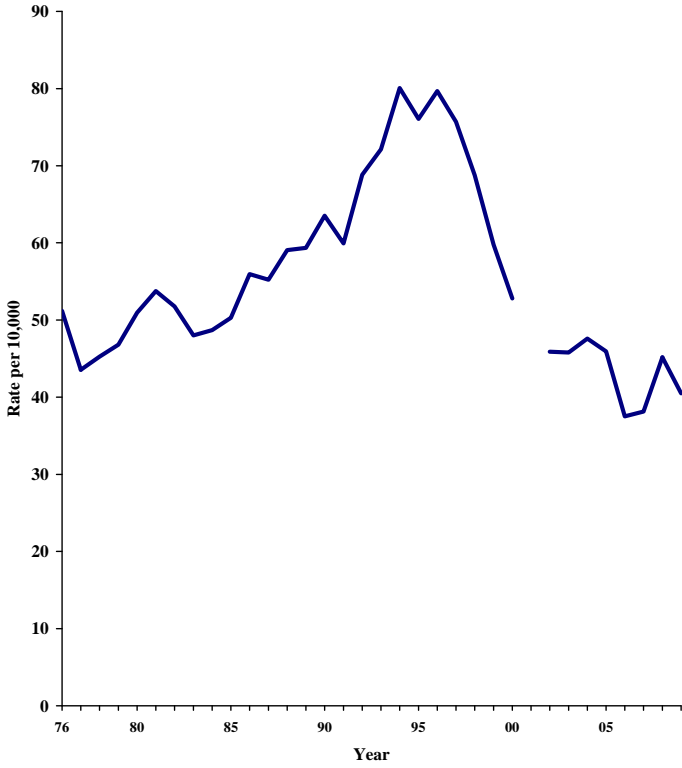
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	4,526	45.16
2009	4,121	40.50
% Change	-8.9%	-10.3%
10 Year		
2000	5,030	52.79
2009	4,121	40.50
% Change	-18.1%	-24.7%
20 Year		
1990	5,569	63.52
2009	4,121	40.50
% Change	-26.0%	-36.2%
Overall		
1976	4,620	51.17
2009	4,121	40.50
% Change	-10.8%	-20.9%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes



South Carolina's breaking or entering arrest rate for juveniles decreased 10.2% from 2008 to 2009 and has decreased 45.2% 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.

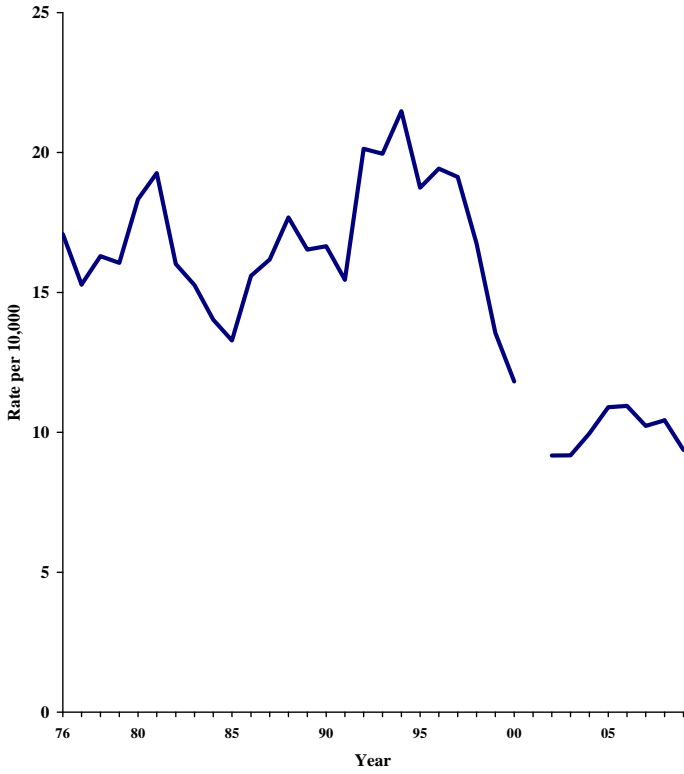
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR BREAKING OR ENTERING

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	1,045	10.43
2009	953	9.37
% Change	-8.8%	-10.2%
10 Year		
2000	1,126	11.82
2009	953	9.37
% Change	-15.4%	-20.7%
20 Year		
1990	1,460	16.65
2009	953	9.37
% Change	-34.7%	-43.7%
Overall		
1976	1,543	17.09
2009	953	9.37
% Change	-38.2%	-45.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Breaking or Entering



South Carolina's juvenile larceny arrest rate decreased 9.5% from 2008 to 2009, and has decreased 3.1% since 1976.

LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking of property from the possession of another. It includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories without force, violence or fraud. It does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery, bad checks or MVT.

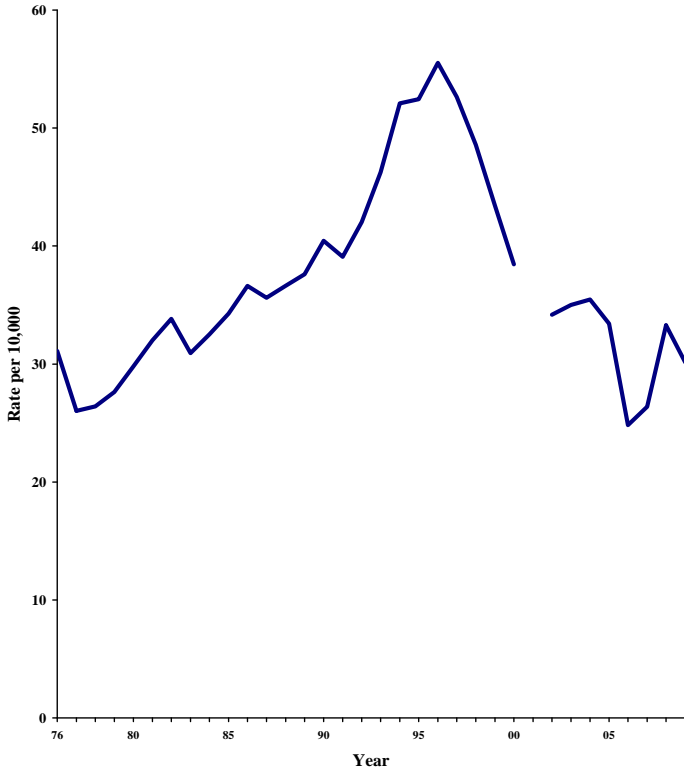
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR LARCENY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	3,336	33.29
2009	3,067	30.14
% Change	-8.1%	-9.5%
10 Year		
2000	3,663	38.44
2009	3,067	30.14
% Change	-16.3%	-21.6%
20 Year		
1990	3,546	40.45
2009	3,067	30.14
% Change	-13.5%	-25.5%
Overall		
1976	2,807	31.09
2009	3,067	30.14
% Change	+9.3%	-3.1%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Larceny



The juvenile motor vehicle theft arrest rate decreased 31.7% from 2008 to 2009 and has decreased 66.9% since 1976.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle; e.g., cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, etc. This excludes the unauthorized temporary taking of motor vehicles by those having lawful access.

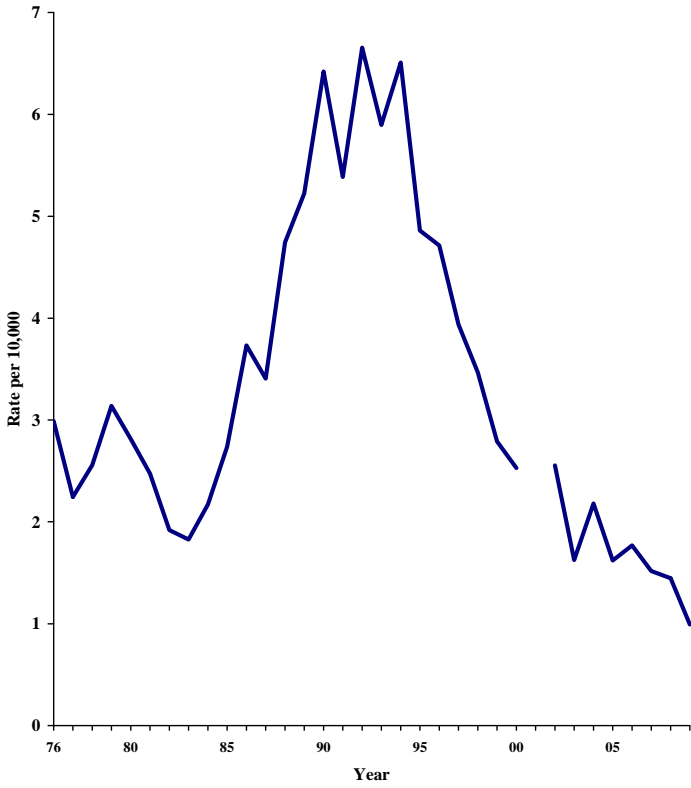
**JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
THEFT**

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2008	145	1.45
2009	101	0.99
% Change	-30.3%	-31.7%
10 Year		
2000	241	2.53
2009	101	0.99
% Change	-58.1%	-60.9%
20 Year		
1990	563	6.42
2009	101	0.99
% Change	-82.1%	-84.6%
Overall		
1976	270	2.99
2009	101	0.99
% Change	-62.6%	-66.9%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

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	16	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	1,394	2,945	167
1983	5	45	99	128	1,319	2,673	158
1984	4	49	84	147	1,208	2,800	187
1985	9	45	61	170	1,140	2,942	235
1986	5	52	95	225	1,337	3,140	320
1987	11	70	92	250	1,391	3,064	293
1988	6	61	82	269	1,528	3,166	410
1989	11	60	82	322	1,443	3,282	456
1990	6	60	106	380	1,460	3,546	563
1991	23	103	175	535	1,366	3,456	476
1992	23	107	162	748	1,785	3,727	590
1993	32	106	223	762	1,774	4,111	524
1994	32	105	324	915	1,917	4,649	581
1995	24	69	263	856	1,670	4,673	433
1996	14	69	257	907	1,739	4,972	422
1997	34	68	263	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
2006	18	62	227	903	1,070	2,426	173
2007	17	50	180	777	1,018	2,624	151
2008	17	53	257	736	1,045	3,336	145
2009	6	42	209	604	953	3,067	101

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	0.18	0.41	1.02	2.66	17.09	31.09	2.99
1977	0.15	0.39	0.89	2.11	15.28	26.02	2.24
1978	0.08	0.43	1.03	1.68	16.30	26.40	2.56
1979	0.16	0.70	1.03	1.77	16.06	27.62	3.14
1980	0.12	0.38	0.75	2.01	18.33	29.80	2.81
1981	0.09	0.44	1.03	1.94	19.27	32.01	2.47
1982	0.02	0.54	0.92	1.56	16.01	33.83	1.92
1983	0.06	0.52	1.15	1.48	15.26	30.92	1.83
1984	0.05	0.57	0.98	1.71	14.02	32.51	2.17
1985	0.10	0.52	0.71	1.98	13.28	34.27	2.74
1986	0.06	0.61	1.11	2.62	15.60	36.63	3.73
1987	0.13	0.81	1.07	2.95	16.17	35.63	3.41
1988	0.07	0.71	0.95	3.11	17.68	36.64	4.74
1989	0.13	0.69	0.94	3.69	16.53	37.60	5.22
1990	0.07	0.68	1.21	4.33	16.65	40.45	6.42
1991	0.26	1.17	1.98	6.05	15.45	39.10	5.39
1992	0.26	1.21	1.83	8.44	20.13	42.04	6.65
1993	0.36	1.19	2.51	8.57	19.96	46.26	5.90
1994	0.36	1.18	3.63	10.25	21.48	52.08	6.51
1995	0.27	0.77	2.95	9.61	18.74	52.45	4.86
1996	0.16	0.77	2.87	10.13	19.42	55.53	4.71
1997	0.38	0.75	2.92	9.79	19.13	52.64	3.94
1998	0.20	0.88	2.22	9.90	16.74	48.57	3.47
1999	0.21	0.91	1.49	8.61	13.56	43.42	2.79
2000	0.08	0.66	1.50	8.22	11.82	38.44	2.53
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	0.12	0.75	1.54	8.87	9.17	34.18	2.55
2003	0.11	0.47	1.53	9.01	9.18	35.00	1.63
2004	0.11	0.66	1.99	9.80	9.96	35.46	2.18
2005	0.13	0.62	2.13	10.03	10.90	33.42	1.62
2006	0.18	0.63	2.32	9.24	10.95	24.82	1.77
2007	0.17	0.50	1.81	7.81	10.23	26.37	1.52
2008	0.17	0.53	2.56	7.34	10.43	33.29	1.45
2009	0.06	0.41	2.05	5.94	9.37	30.14	0.99

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

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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, probation and aftercare supervision. DJJ operates the reception and evaluation (R&E) centers as well as all the state's long term correctional facilities. The R&E centers temporarily hold 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.

Information for DJJ clients was available through FY 09. Additional information about juvenile delinquency and related concerns, including but not limited to statistical reports, can be found at the DJJ website at:

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

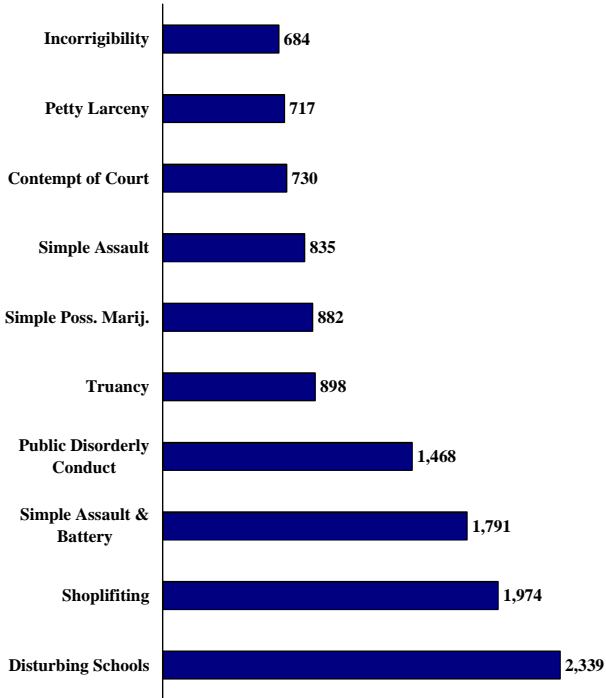
Disturbing schools was the most frequently reported offense among juvenile cases referred to solicitors in FY 09.

**TEN MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES FOR
JUVENILE REFFERALS
FY 09**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Contempt of Court	730	3.2%
Disturbing Schools	2,339	10.1%
Incorrigibility	684	3.0%
Petty Larceny	717	3.1%
Public Disorderly Conduct	1,468	6.4%
Shoplifting	1,974	8.5%
Simple Assault	835	3.6%
Simple Assault & Battery	1,791	7.7%
Simple Poss. Marijuana	882	3.8%
Truancy	898	3.9%
Total (10 Most Frequent)	12,318	53.3%

Note: A total of 23,111 cases were processed through intake by DJJ.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2008-09*, DJJ.

**Ten Most Frequent Offenses
Juvenile Referrals
FY 09**



Charleston County had more juvenile delinquency referrals than any other county in FY 09.

**Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by County
FY 09**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	55	23.3	Greenwood	726	110.9
Aiken	748	50.6	Hampton	170	81.4
Allendale	101	102.1	Horry	1,792	89.7
Anderson	598	35.4	Jasper	139	63.6
Bamberg	42	31.1	Kershaw	249	44.6
Barnwell	190	83.1	Lancaster	377	53.0
Beaufort	845	66.7	Laurens	232	34.8
Berkeley	1,373	82.9	Lee	76	42.7
Calhoun	19	13.8	Lexington	1,043	44.0
Charleston	2,558	87.2	McCormick	65	89.4
Cherokee	207	39.1	Marion	400	120.1
Chester	140	44.2	Marlboro	165	64.3
Chesterfield	193	44.3	Newberry	219	65.9
Clarendon	116	39.3	Oconee	162	26.3
Colleton	190	48.3	Orangeburg	410	49.4
Darlington	337	49.7	Pickens	483	50.3
Dillon	207	63.8	Richland	1,015	30.5
Dorchester	845	64.6	Saluda	90	52.5
Edgefield	112	50.7	Spartanburg	1,100	41.9
Fairfield	112	49.6	Sumter	317	29.9
Florence	886	71.8	Union	273	102.8
Georgetown	321	59.5	Williamsburg	286	86.0
Greenville	1,667	41.8	York	1,459	71.0

Note: Rate is based on referrals per 1,000 children from age 10 through 16.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2008-09*, DJJ.

Marion County had the highest juvenile delinquency rate with 120.1 referrals per 1,000 children.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRAL RATES
FY 09**

County	Number	Rate per 1,000
Marion	400	120.1
Greenwood	726	110.9
Union	273	102.8
Allendale	101	102.1
Horry	1,792	89.7
McCormick	65	89.4
Charleston	2,558	87.2
Williamsburg	286	86.0
Barnwell	190	83.1
Berkeley	1,373	82.9

Note: Rate is based on referrals per 1,000 children from age 10 through 16.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2008-09.*

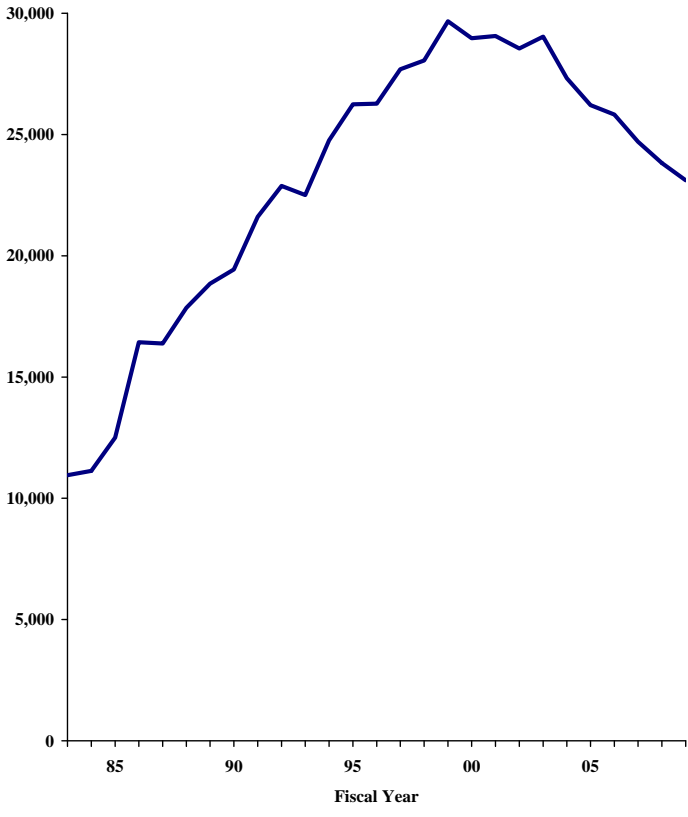
The number of juvenile cases referred to South Carolina solicitors in FY 09 decreased 6.4%.

REFERRALS TO THE SOLICITOR

Fiscal Year	Cases Referred	Annual Change
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%
2006	25,820	-1.5%
2007	24,699	-4.3%
2008	23,826	-7.7%
2009	23,111	-6.4%

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

Juvenile Cases Referred to Solicitors



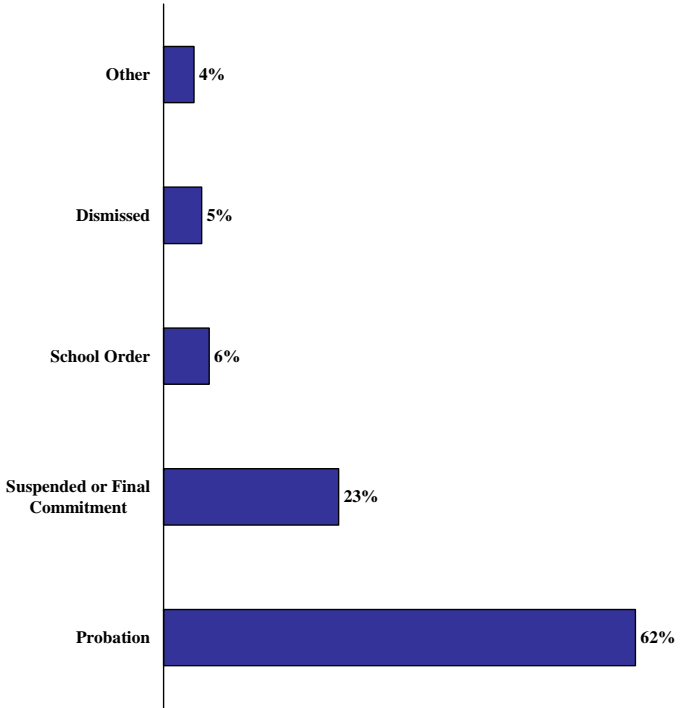
Probation was the most common disposition in South Carolina's family courts during FY 09, 62% of juvenile cases resulted in probation supervision.

**JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN FAMILY COURT
FY 09**

Disposition	Percentage
Dismissed	5%
Other	4%
Probation	62%
School Order	6%
Suspended or Final Commitment	23%
Total	100%

Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2008-09*, DJJ.

Judicial Dispositions in Family Court FY 09



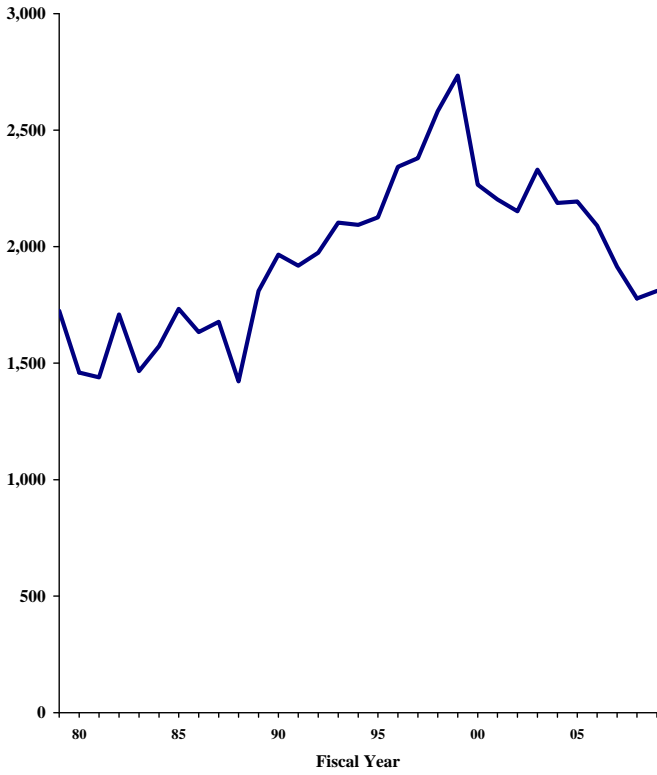
Admissions to reception and evaluation centers increased 1.8% from FY 08 to FY 09.

RECEPTION & EVALUATION ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Annual Change
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%
2006	2,090	-4.7%
2007	1,914	-8.4%
2008	1,778	-7.1%
2009	1,810	+1.8%

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

DJJ Reception & Evaluation Center Admissions



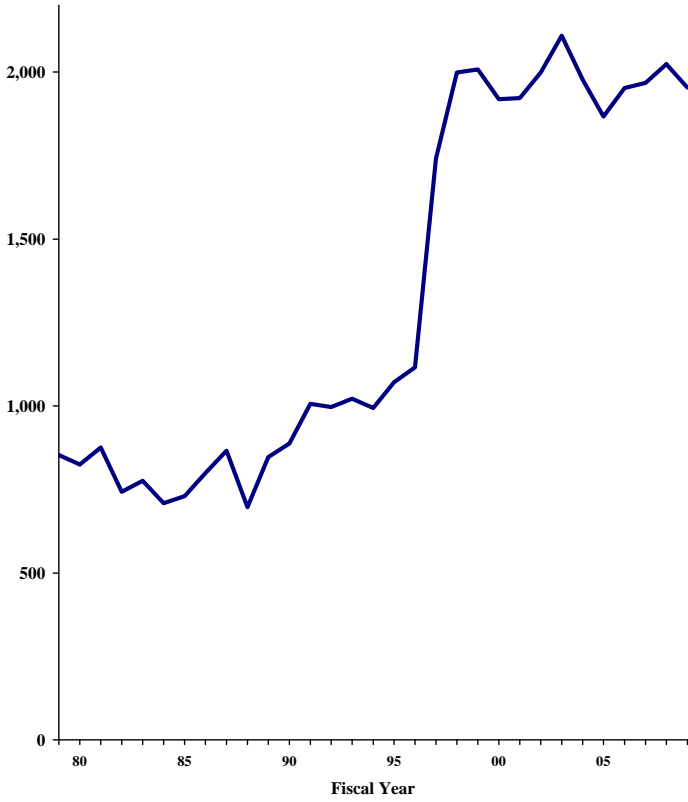
Institutional admissions decreased 3.5% from FY 08 to FY 09.

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Annual Change
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%
2006	1,952	+4.6%
2007	1,968	+0.8%
2008	2,024	+2.8%
2009	1,953	-3.5%

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

Admissions to DJJ Institutions



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CRIMINAL JUSTICE FISCAL DATA

This section provides information concerning state appropriations and employment for the administration of justice in South Carolina. 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. County and municipal governments in South Carolina also operate criminal justice agencies, unfortunately employment and expenditure data related to those efforts are not readily available. 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 revenue and employment by presenting financial and employment data relating to state agencies that are primarily involved in administering justice and enforcing the law. The most recent data available for state appropriations and employment are for FY 11. It is important to be aware that these data do not reflect budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the course of the fiscal year.

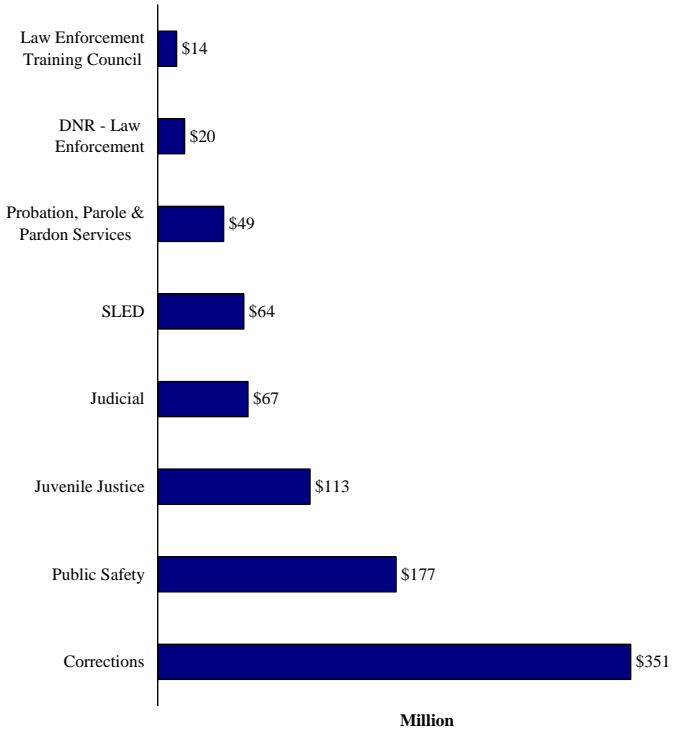
The Department of Corrections had the largest appropriation among the state's criminal justice agencies for FY 11.

**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
FY 11**

Agency	Appropriations
Corrections	\$351
Judicial	\$67
Juvenile Justice	\$113
Law Enforcement Training Council	\$14
Natural Resources (LE)	\$20
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	\$49
Public Safety	\$177
SLED	\$64

Notes: Appropriations (total funds) represent millions of dollars, rounded to the nearest million. The Department of Natural Resources amount only includes appropriations for law enforcement. It is important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the fiscal year.
Source: 2010 Appropriations Act.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations FY 11



Appropriations for state criminal justice agencies increased less than 1% from FY 10 to FY 11.

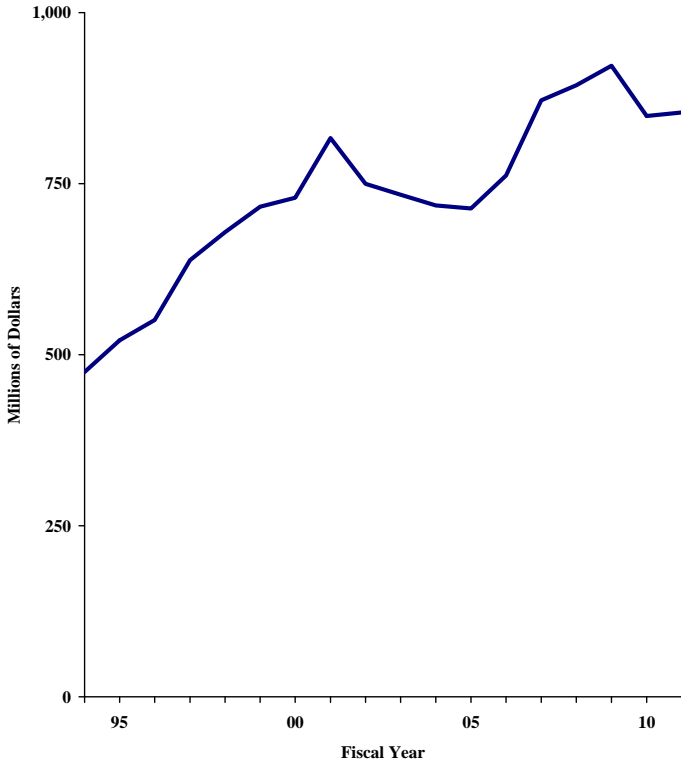
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Annual Change
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%
2008	\$893,663,816	+2.5%
2009	\$922,398,665	+3.2%
2010	\$848,766,154	-8.0%
2011	\$854,183,865	+0.6%

Notes: This includes appropriations (total funds) 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, the Law Enforcement Training Council 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 or other adjustments that occur during the fiscal year.

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2010.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations



The Department of Corrections had the largest authorized work force among criminal justice agencies for FY 11 with 6,283 positions.

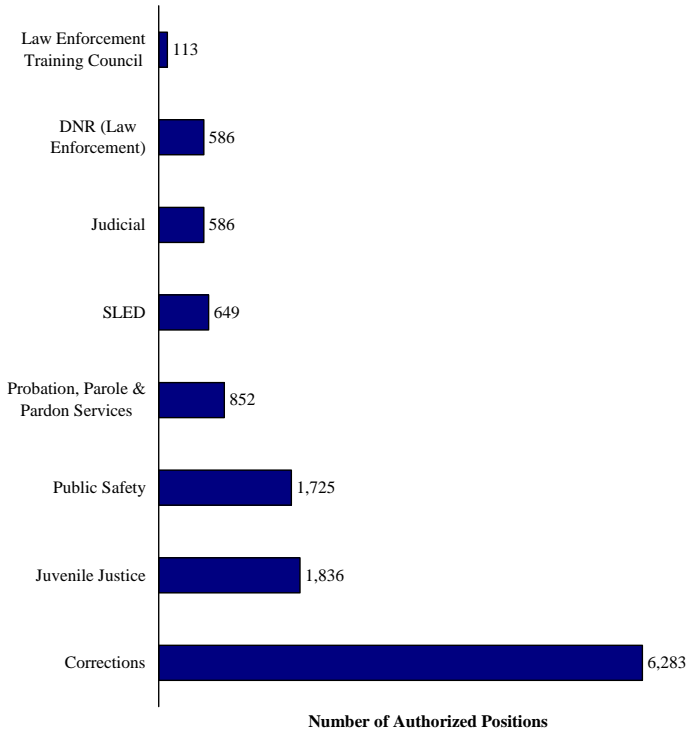
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT
FY 11**

Agency	Positions
Corrections	6,283
Judicial	586
Juvenile Justice	1,836
Law Enforcement Training Council	113
Natural Resources (LE)	586
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	852
Public Safety	1,725
SLED	649
Total	12,629

Notes: Full time equivalent positions are rounded to the nearest whole number. The Department of Natural Resources' positions include only law enforcement positions. It is important to note that all authorized positions are not necessarily filled and that any mid-year reductions are not show here.

Source: 2010 Appropriations Act.

State Agency Criminal Justice Employment FY 11



From FY 94 to FY 11, the number of authorized positions for state criminal justice agencies increased 14.6%. From FY 10 to FY 11 the number of positions increased 2.7%.

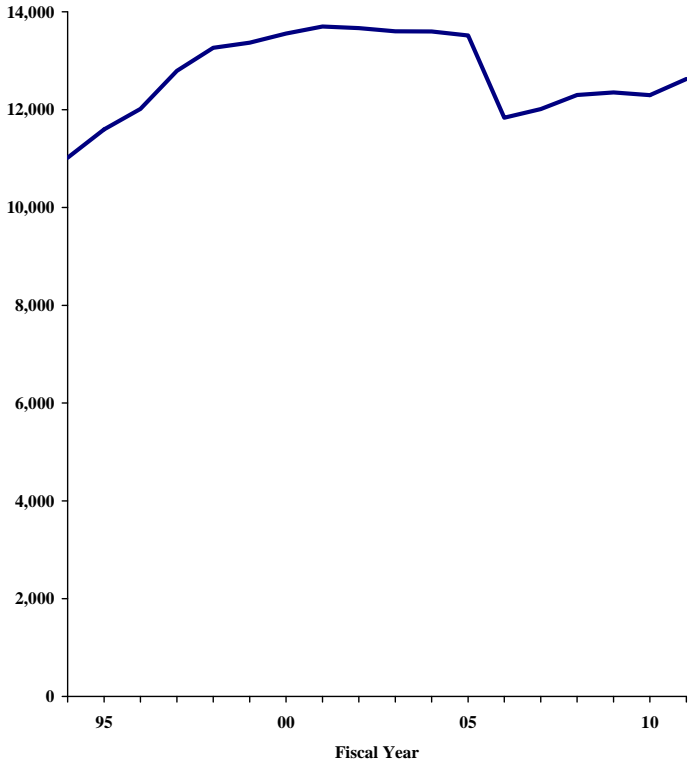
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT

Fiscal Year	Positions	Annual Change
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%
2008	12,300	+2.4%
2009	12,349	+0.4%
2010	12,298	-0.4%
2011	12,629	+2.7%

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, the Law Enforcement Training Council 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 2010.

State Criminal Justice Agency Authorized Positions



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South Carolina Judicial Department, *Statistical Trends*, <http://www.sccourts.org/trends/index.cfm>

State Law Enforcement Division, *Crime in South Carolina*, <http://www.sled.sc.gov/>

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, (Consumer Product Index inflation calculator) <http://stats.bls.gov/>

Unpublished data provided by:

South Carolina Budget & Control Board, Office of Research & Statistics.

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

South Carolina Department of Corrections, Office of Resource and Information Management.

South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services.