

South Carolina

Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Trends 2007

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Office of Justice Programs

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INTRODUCTION

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2007 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 - 2006 or the fiscal years 1975 - 2006. Other 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>

OFFENSES

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

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

The formula for calculating crime rates is as follows:

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

Crime rates are determined using crimes as published by SLED and population estimates provided by the Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics (ORS). SLED's 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 crime index rate decreased 1.9% from 2005 to 2006. From 1975 to 2006, the crime index rate increased 11.6%.

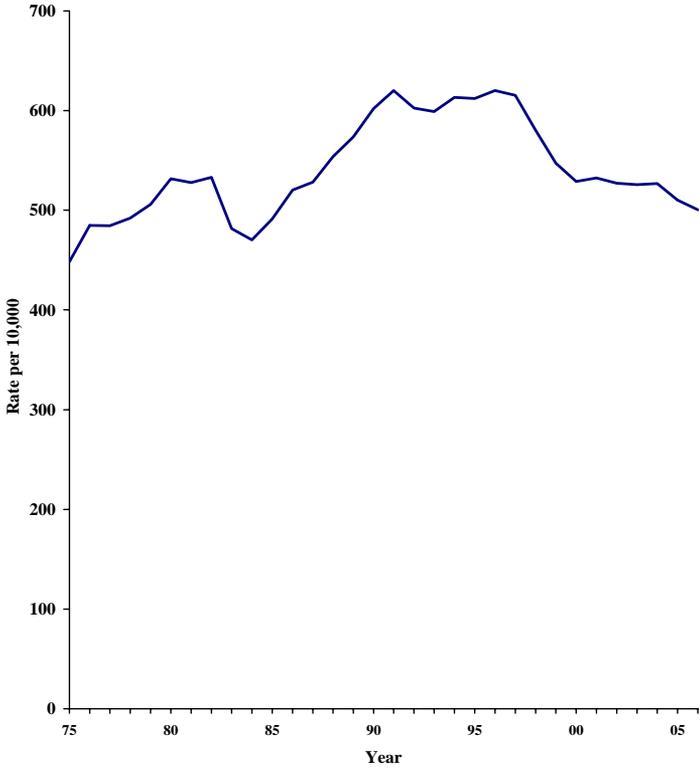
CRIME INDEX: The crime index consists of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

CRIME INDEX

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	217,027	510.05
2006	216,262	500.49
% Change	-0.4%	-1.9%
10 Year		
1997	231,372	615.35
2006	216,262	500.49
% Change	-6.5%	-18.7%
20 Year		
1987	177,958	528.22
2006	216,262	500.49
% Change	+21.5%	-5.2%
Overall		
1975	126,335	448.27
2006	216,262	500.49
%Change	+71.2%	+11.6%

Sources: Crime in South Carolina, SLED; Unpublished data, ORS.

South Carolina Crime Index Rate



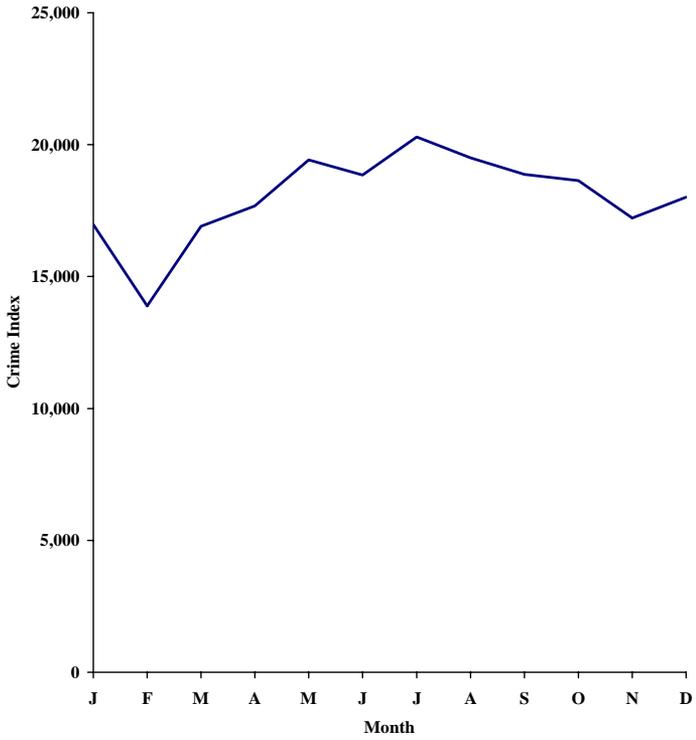
July had the highest reported crime index in South Carolina during 2006, February had the lowest.

**CRIME INDEX BY MONTH
2006**

Month	Number	Percentage
January	16,969	7.8%
February	13,895	6.4%
March	16,910	7.8%
April	17,677	8.2%
May	19,420	9.0%
June	18,849	8.7%
July	20,294	9.4%
August	19,500	9.0%
September	18,874	8.7%
October	18,641	8.6%
November	17,223	8.0%
December	18,010	8.3%

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

South Carolina Crime Index by Month 2006



South Carolina's violent crime rate increased less than 1% from 2005 to 2006. Since 1975 the violent crime rate has increased 50.7%.

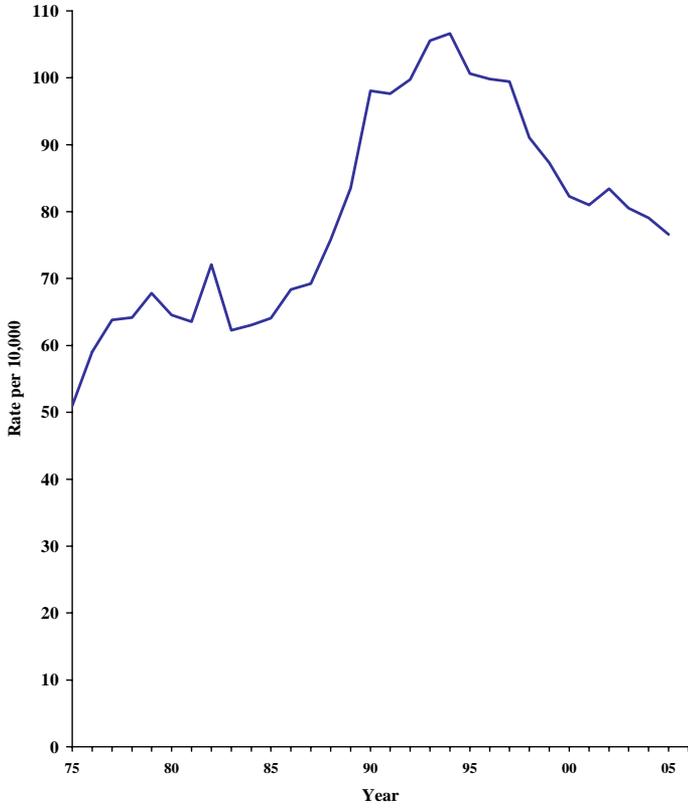
VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender.

VIOLENT CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	32,579	76.57
2006	33,217	76.87
% Change	+2.0%	+0.4%
10 Year		
1997	37,387	99.43
2006	33,217	76.87
% Change	-11.2%	-22.7%
20 Year		
1987	23,331	69.25
2006	33,217	76.87
% Change	+42.4%	+11.0%
Overall		
1975	14,372	51.00
2006	33,217	76.87
% Change	+131.1%	+50.7%

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Rate



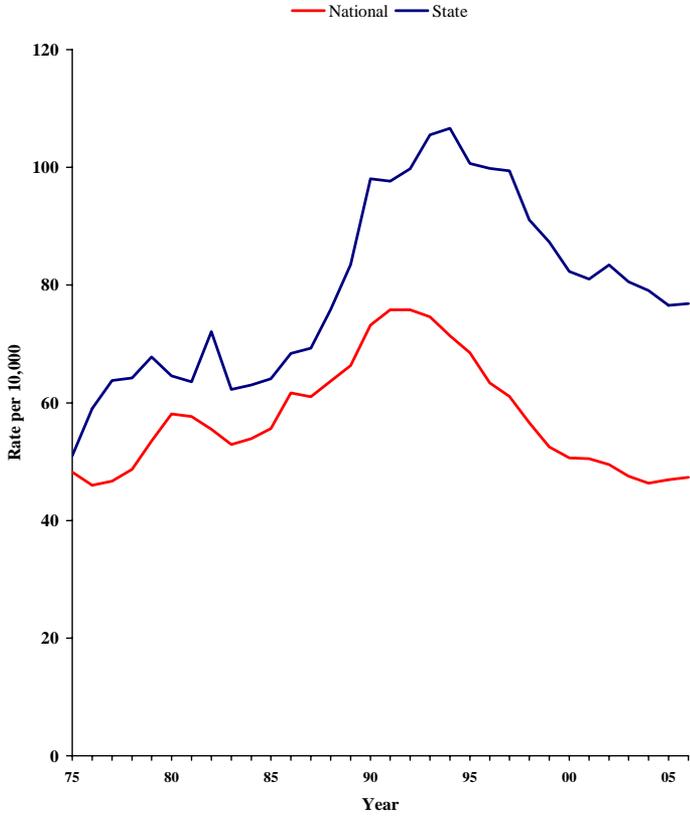
South Carolina's violent crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

STATE & U.S. VIOLENT CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	51.0	48.2
1976	59.0	46.0
1977	63.8	46.7
1978	64.2	48.7
1979	67.8	53.5
1980	64.5	58.1
1981	63.6	57.7
1982	72.1	55.5
1983	62.3	52.9
1984	63.1	53.9
1985	64.1	55.6
1986	68.3	61.7
1987	69.3	61.0
1988	75.8	63.7
1989	83.5	66.3
1990	98.0	73.2
1991	97.7	75.8
1992	99.7	75.8
1993	105.6	74.6
1994	106.6	71.4
1995	100.7	68.5
1996	99.8	63.4
1997	99.4	61.1
1998	91.1	56.6
1999	87.3	52.5
2000	82.3	50.6
2001	81.0	50.5
2002	83.4	49.5
2003	80.5	47.5
2004	79.1	46.3
2005	76.6	46.9
2006	76.9	47.4

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

State and National Violent Crime Rates



South Carolina's murder rate increased 13.5% from 2005 to 2006. The murder rate decreased 43.6% from 1975 through 2006.

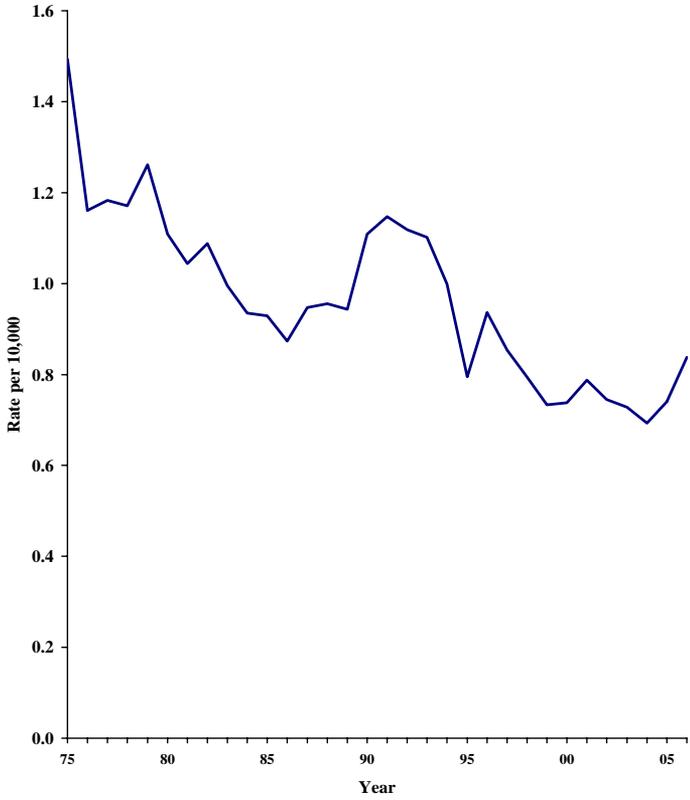
MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides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

MURDER

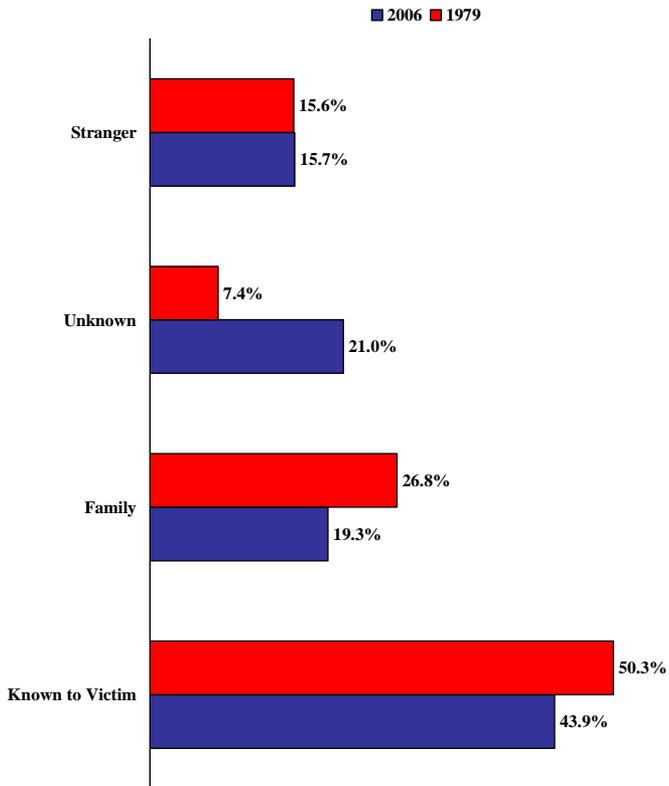
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	315	0.74
2006	362	0.84
% Change	+14.9%	+13.5%
10 Year		
1997	321	0.85
2006	362	0.84
% Change	+12.8%	-1.2%
20 Year		
1987	319	0.95
2006	362	0.84
% Change	+13.5%	-11.6%
Overall		
1975	421	1.49
2006	362	0.84
% Change	-14.0%	-43.6%

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

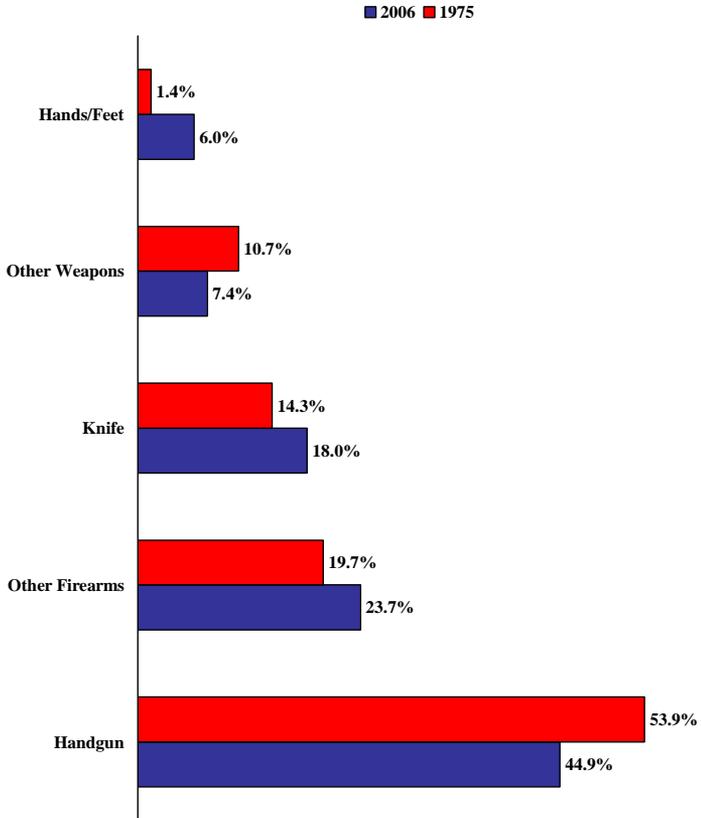
South Carolina Murder Rate



Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Murder Weapons



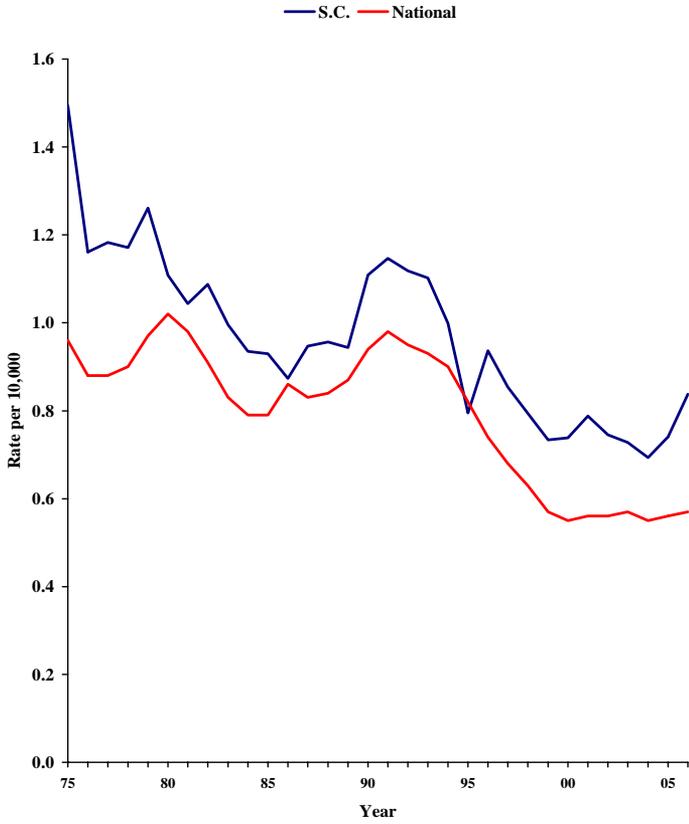
South Carolina's murder rate has exceeded the national murder rate every year except 1995.

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	0.84	0.57

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

State and National Murder Rates



South Carolina's rape rate decreased 5% from 2005 to 2006. From 1975 to 2006, the rape rate increased 59.3%.

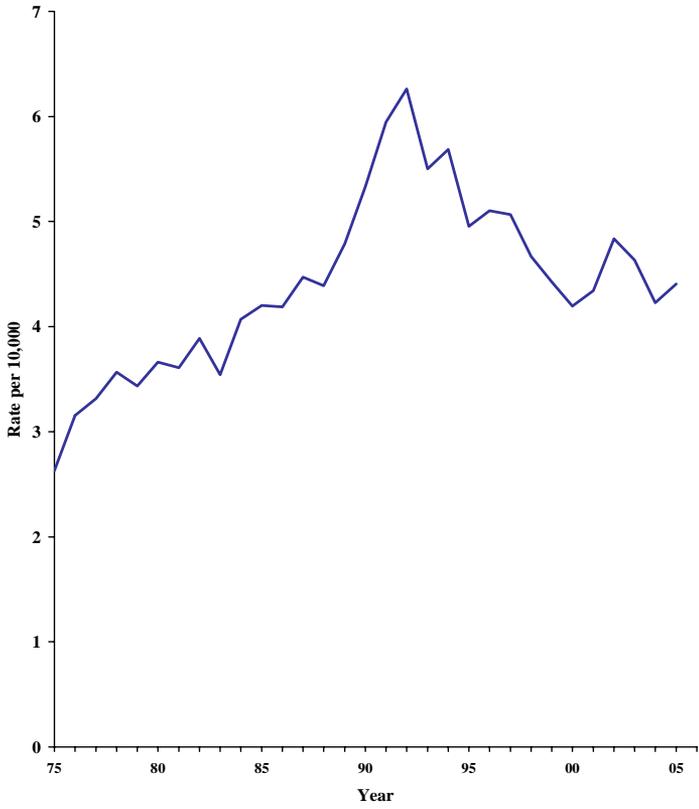
RAPE: Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and against their will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

RAPE

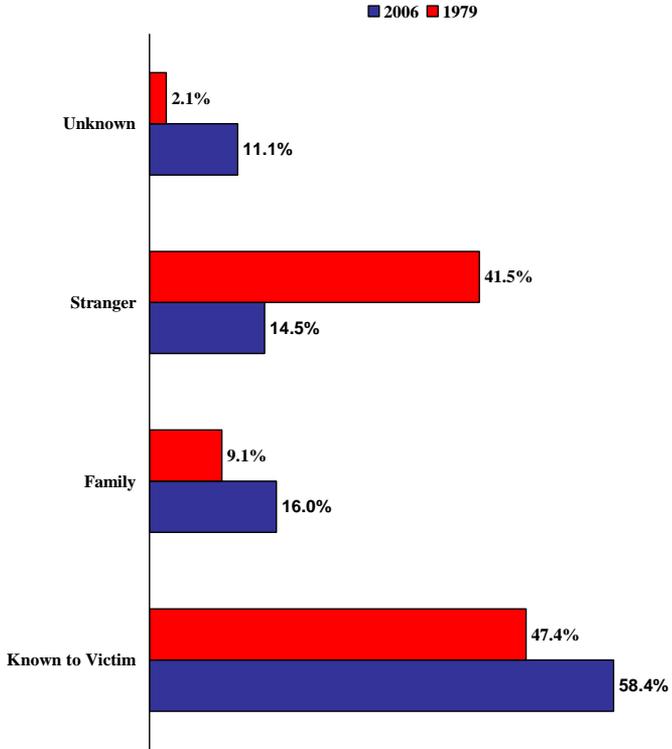
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	1,875	4.41
2006	1,810	4.19
% Change	-3.5%	-5.0%
10 Year		
1997	1,905	5.07
2006	1,810	4.19
% Change	+5.0%	-17.4%
20 Year		
1987	1,506	4.47
2006	1,810	4.19
% Change	+20.2%	-6.3%
Overall		
1975	741	2.63
2006	1,810	4.19
% Change	+144.3%	+59.3%

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

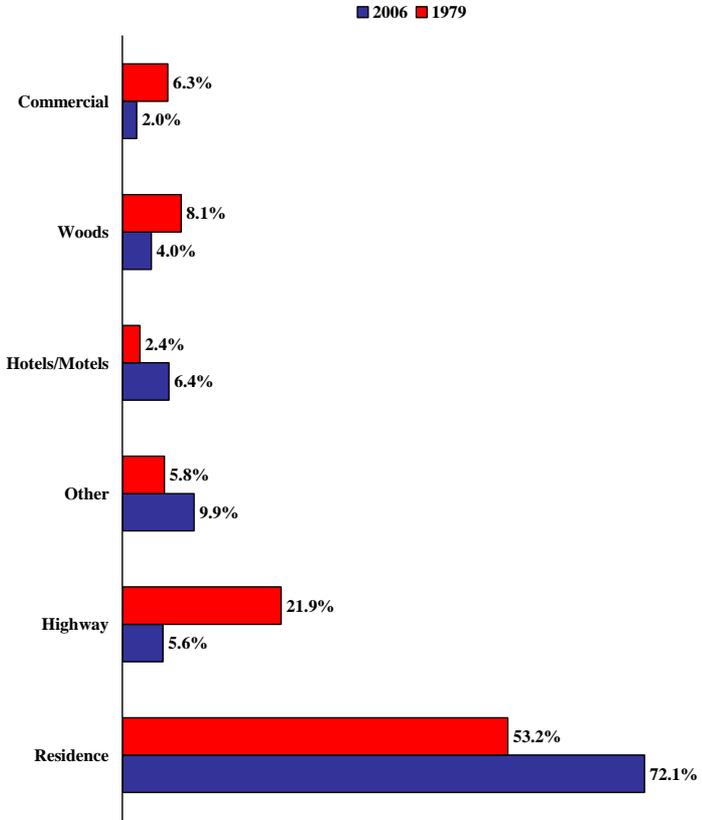
South Carolina Rape Rate



Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Rape Victims by Location



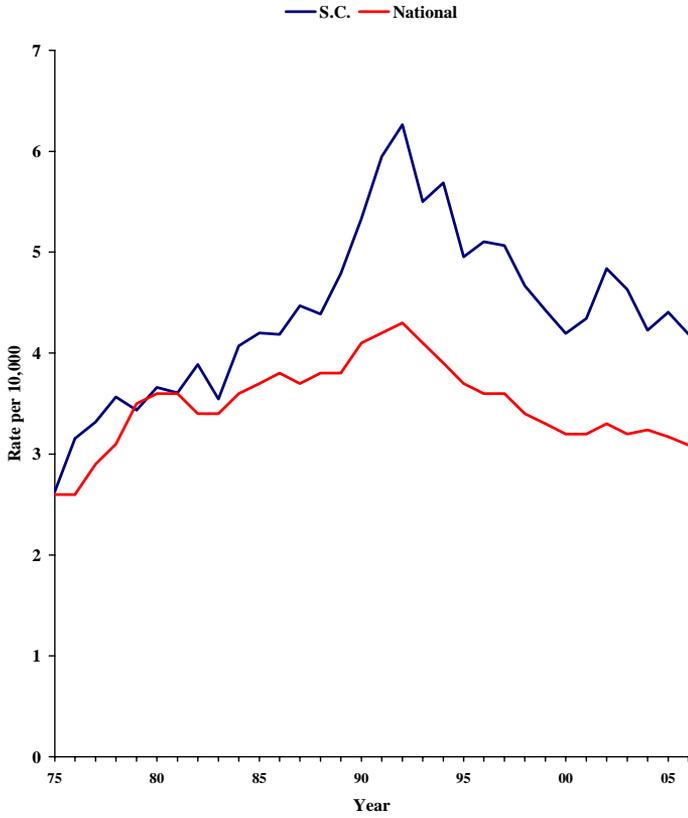
South Carolina's rape rate has exceeded the national rate since 1982.

STATE & U.S. RAPE RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	2.6	2.6
1976	3.2	2.6
1977	3.3	2.9
1978	3.6	3.1
1979	3.4	3.5
1980	3.7	3.6
1981	3.6	3.6
1982	3.9	3.4
1983	3.5	3.4
1984	4.1	3.6
1985	4.2	3.7
1986	4.2	3.8
1987	4.5	3.7
1988	4.4	3.8
1989	4.8	3.8
1990	5.3	4.1
1991	5.9	4.2
1992	6.3	4.3
1993	5.5	4.1
1994	5.7	3.9
1995	5.0	3.7
1996	5.1	3.6
1997	5.1	3.6
1998	4.7	3.4
1999	4.4	3.3
2000	4.2	3.2
2001	4.3	3.2
2002	4.8	3.3
2003	4.6	3.2
2004	4.2	3.2
2005	4.4	3.2
2006	4.2	3.1

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

State and National Rape Rates



South Carolina's robbery rate increased 3.2% from 2005 to 2006. Since 1975 the robbery rate has increased 24.8%.

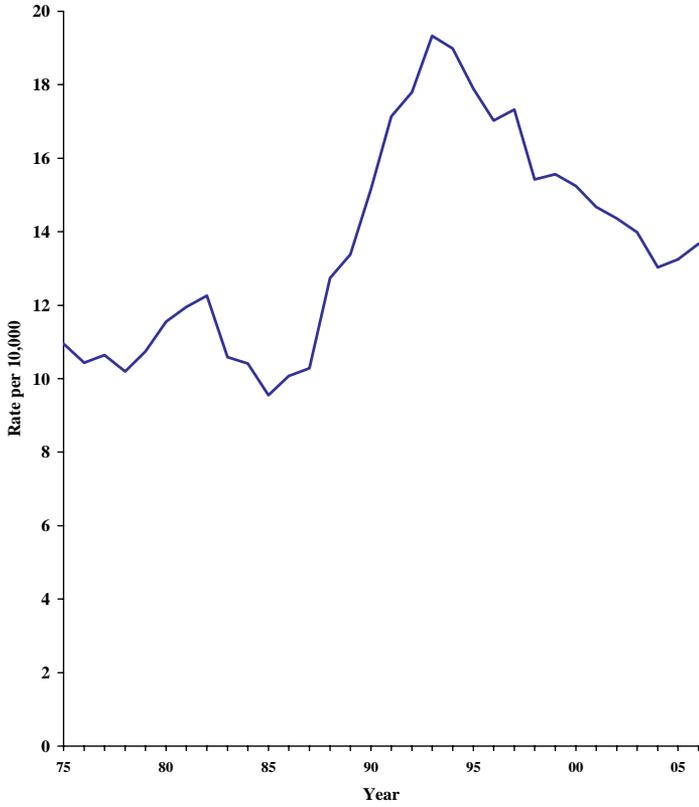
ROBBERY: Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force, by violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

ROBBERY

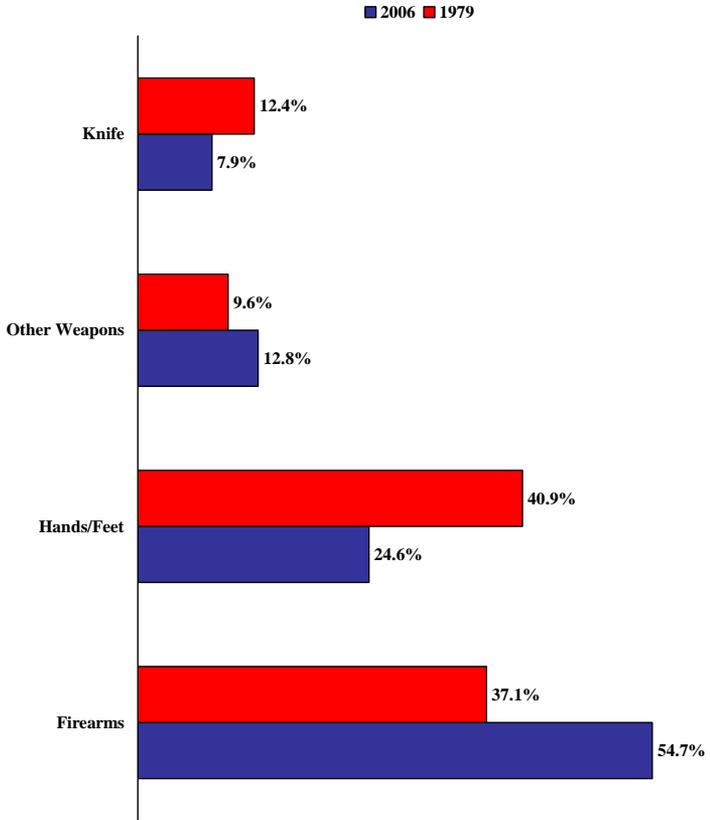
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	5,639	13.25
2006	5,906	13.67
% Change	+4.7%	+3.2%
10 Year		
1997	6,514	17.32
2006	5,906	13.67
% Change	-9.3%	-21.1%
20 Year		
1987	3,465	10.28
2006	5,906	13.67
% Change	+70.4%	+33.0%
Overall		
1975	3,087	10.95
2006	5,906	13.67
% Change	+91.3%	+24.8%

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

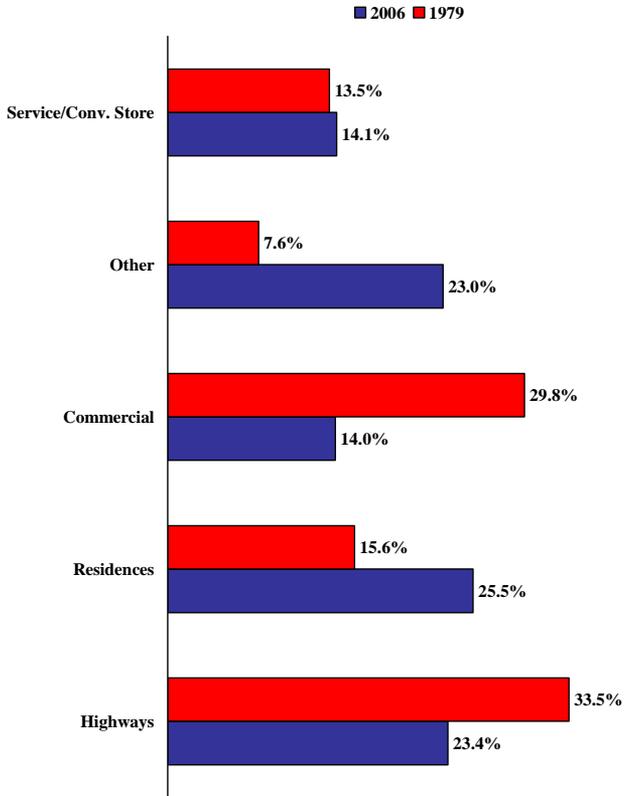
South Carolina Robbery Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Robberies



South Carolina Robberies by Location



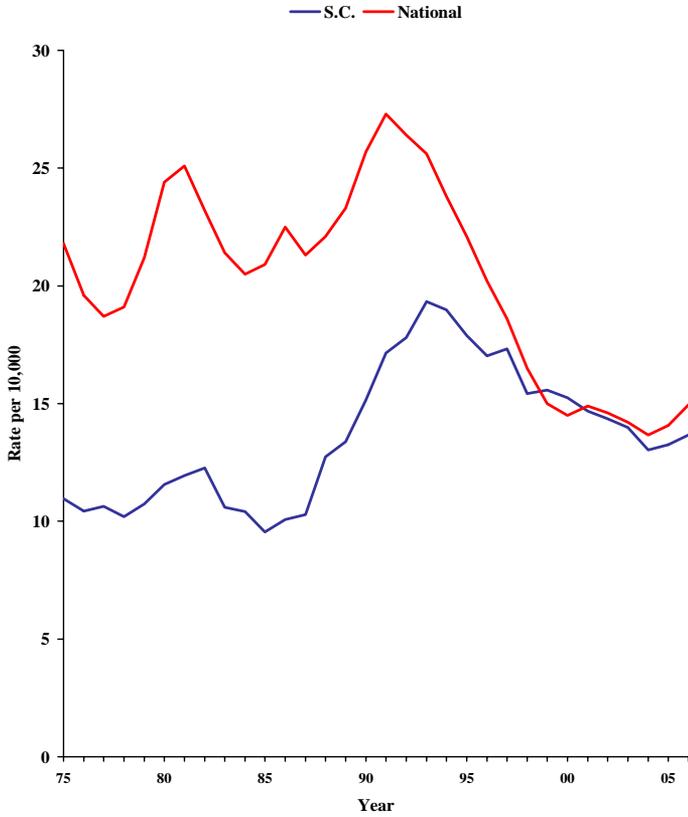
The national robbery rate has exceeded South Carolina's rate for all but two years.

STATE & U.S. ROBBERY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	11.0	21.8
1976	10.4	19.6
1977	10.6	18.7
1978	10.2	19.1
1979	10.7	21.2
1980	11.6	24.4
1981	11.9	25.1
1982	12.3	23.2
1983	10.6	21.4
1984	10.4	20.5
1985	9.5	20.9
1986	10.1	22.5
1987	10.3	21.3
1988	12.7	22.1
1989	13.4	23.3
1990	15.2	25.7
1991	17.1	27.3
1992	17.8	26.4
1993	19.3	25.6
1994	19.0	23.8
1995	17.9	22.1
1996	17.0	20.2
1997	17.3	18.6
1998	15.4	16.5
1999	15.6	15.0
2000	15.2	14.5
2001	14.7	14.9
2002	14.4	14.6
2003	14.0	14.2
2004	13.0	13.7
2005	13.3	14.1
2006	13.7	14.9

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

State and National Robbery Rates



South Carolina's aggravated assault rate increased less than 1% from 2005 to 2006, and has increased 62% from 1975 to 2006.

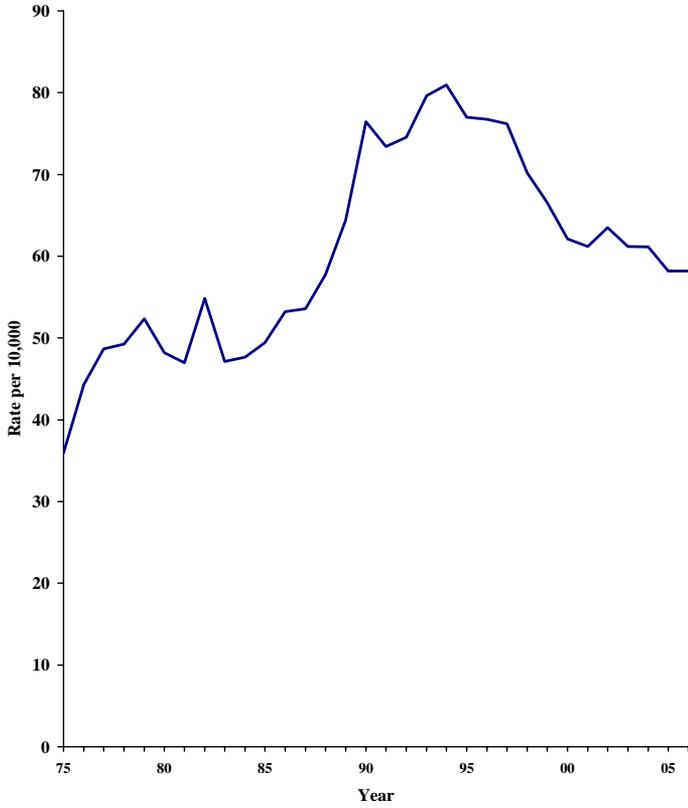
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury. This assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are also included.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

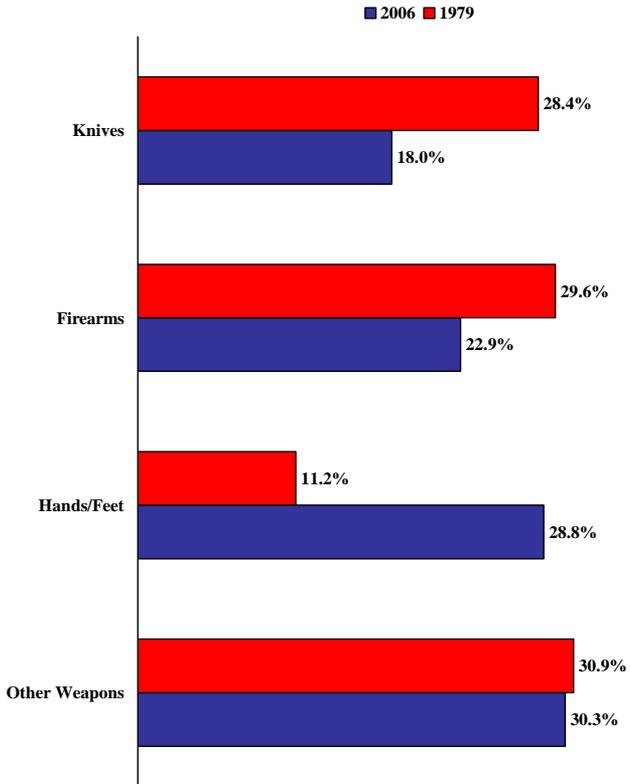
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	24,750	58.17
2006	25,139	58.18
% Change	+1.6%	<+0.1%
10 Year		
1997	28,647	76.19
2006	25,139	58.18
% Change	-12.2%	-23.5%
20 Year		
1987	18,041	53.55
2006	25,139	58.18
% Change	+39.3%	+8.6%
Overall		
1975	10,123	35.92
2006	25,139	58.18
% Change	+148.3%	+62.0%

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

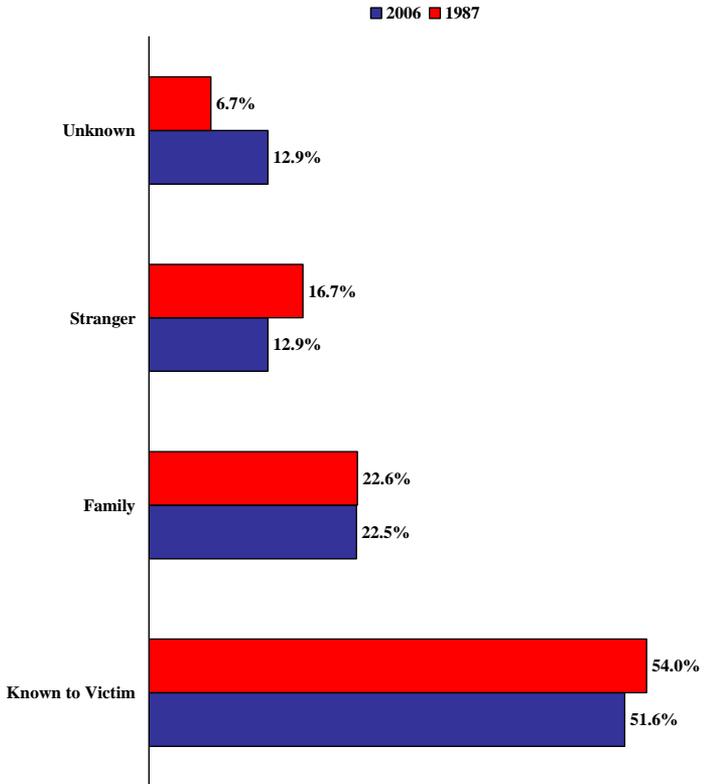
South Carolina Aggravated Assault Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



Relationship of Victims to Offenders in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



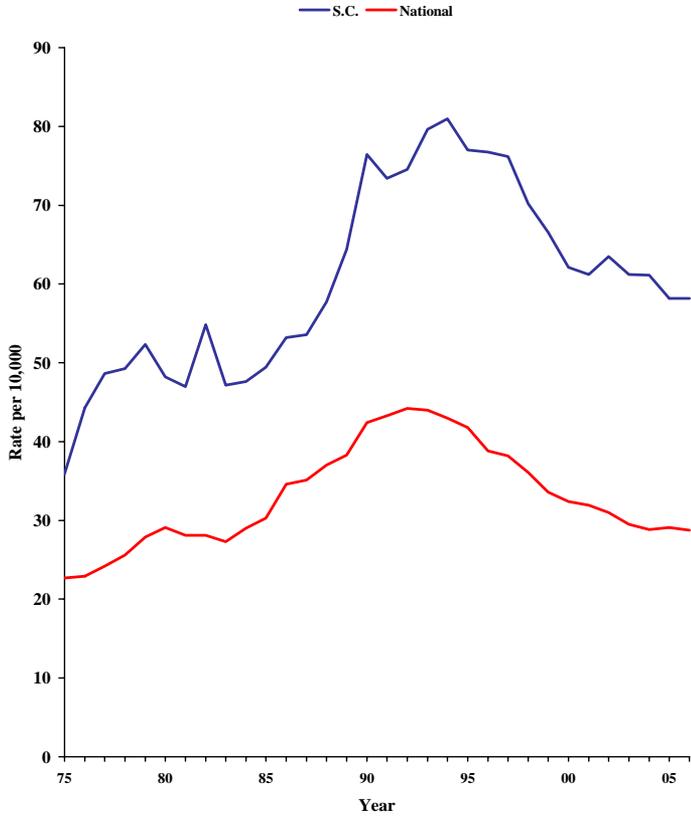
South Carolina's aggravated assault rate has exceeded the national rate since 1975.

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

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 2.3% from 2005 to 2006. From 1975 to 2006, the property crime rate increased 6.6%.

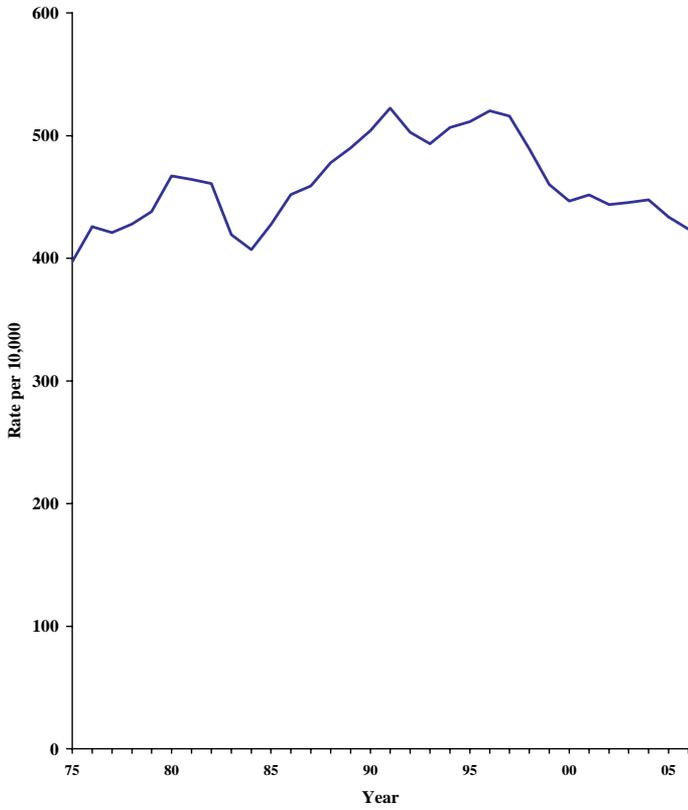
PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	184,448	433.49
2006	183,045	423.62
% Change	-0.8%	-2.3%
10 Year		
1997	193,985	515.92
2006	183,045	423.62
% Change	-5.6%	-17.9%
20 Year		
1987	154,627	458.97
2006	183,045	423.62
% Change	+18.4%	-7.7%
Overall		
1975	111,963	397.27
2006	183,045	423.62
% Change	+63.5%	+6.6%

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

South Carolina Property Crime Rate



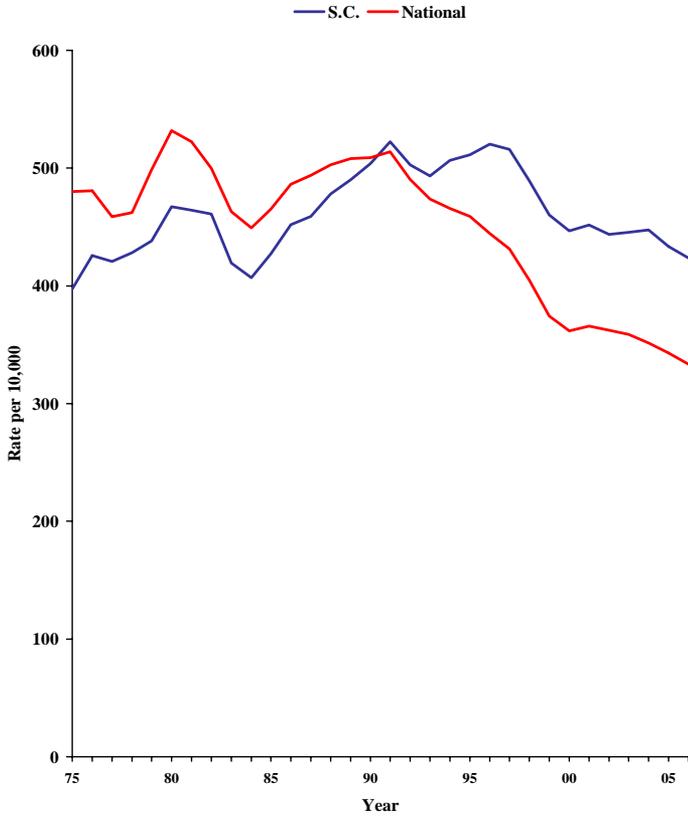
The state's property crime rate has exceeded the national rate since 1991.

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

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 less than 1% from 2005 to 2006. Since 1975, the breaking or entering rate has decreased 40.6%.

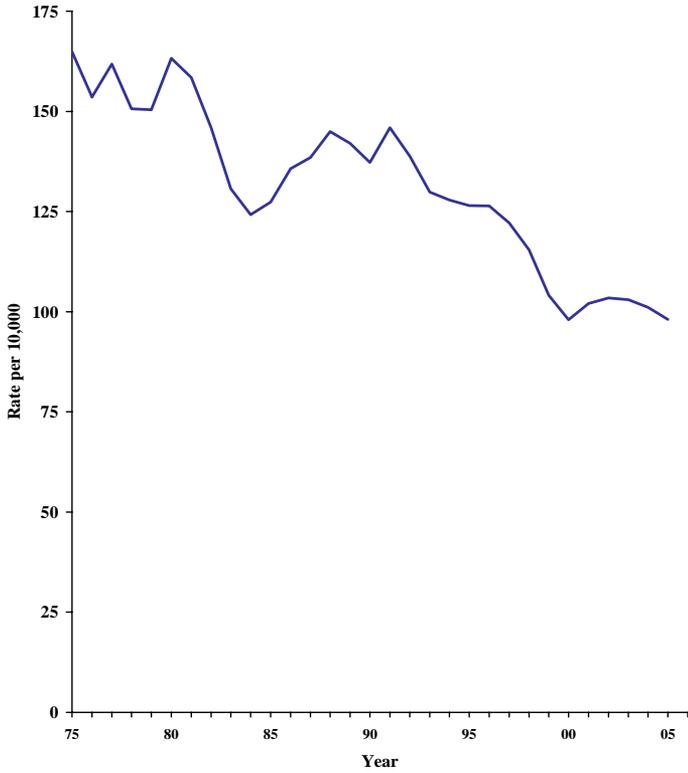
BREAKING OR ENTERING: Breaking or entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking or entering.

BREAKING OR ENTERING

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	41,733	98.08
2006	42,322	97.94
% Change	+1.4%	-0.1%
10 Year		
1997	45,934	122.16
2006	42,322	97.94
% Change	-7.9%	-19.8%
20 Year		
1987	46,651	138.47
2006	42,322	97.94
% Change	-9.3%	-29.3%
Overall		
1975	46,476	164.91
2006	42,322	97.94
% Change	-8.9%	-40.6%

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

South Carolina Breaking or Entering Rates



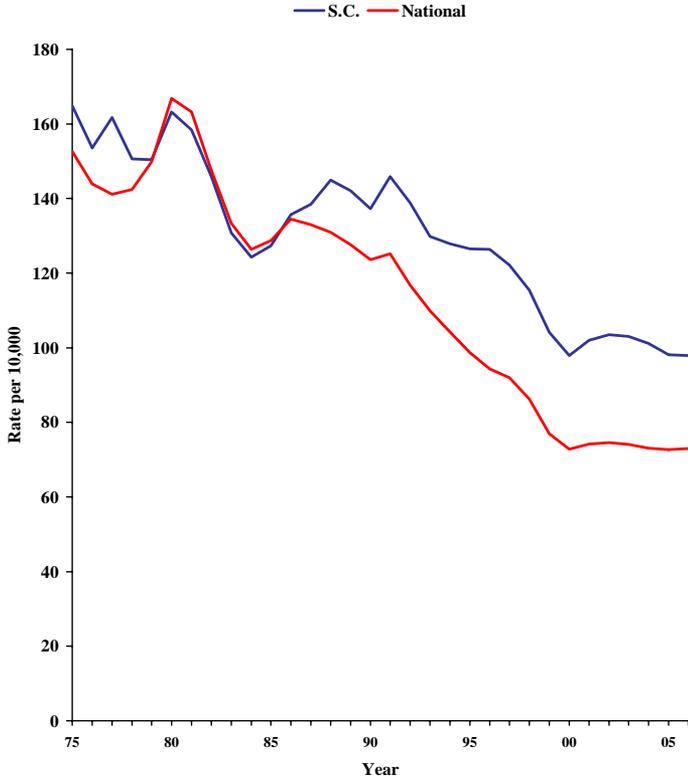
South Carolina's breaking or entering rate has exceeded the national rate since 1986.

STATE & U.S. BREAKING & ENTERING RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	164.9	152.6
1976	153.6	143.9
1977	161.8	141.1
1978	150.6	142.4
1979	150.4	149.9
1980	163.2	166.8
1981	158.4	163.2
1982	145.9	147.5
1983	130.7	133.4
1984	124.2	126.4
1985	127.3	128.7
1986	135.7	134.5
1987	138.5	133.0
1988	144.9	130.9
1989	142.0	127.6
1990	137.2	123.6
1991	145.9	125.2
1992	138.8	116.8
1993	129.9	109.9
1994	127.9	104.2
1995	126.5	98.7
1996	126.4	94.3
1997	122.2	92.0
1998	115.4	86.2
1999	104.2	77.0
2000	98.0	72.8
2001	102.1	74.2
2002	103.5	74.6
2003	103.0	74.1
2004	101.1	73.0
2005	98.1	72.7
2006	97.9	72.9

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

State and National Breaking or Entering Rates



South Carolina's larceny rate dropped 3.1% in 2006, but has increased 38.7% since 1975.

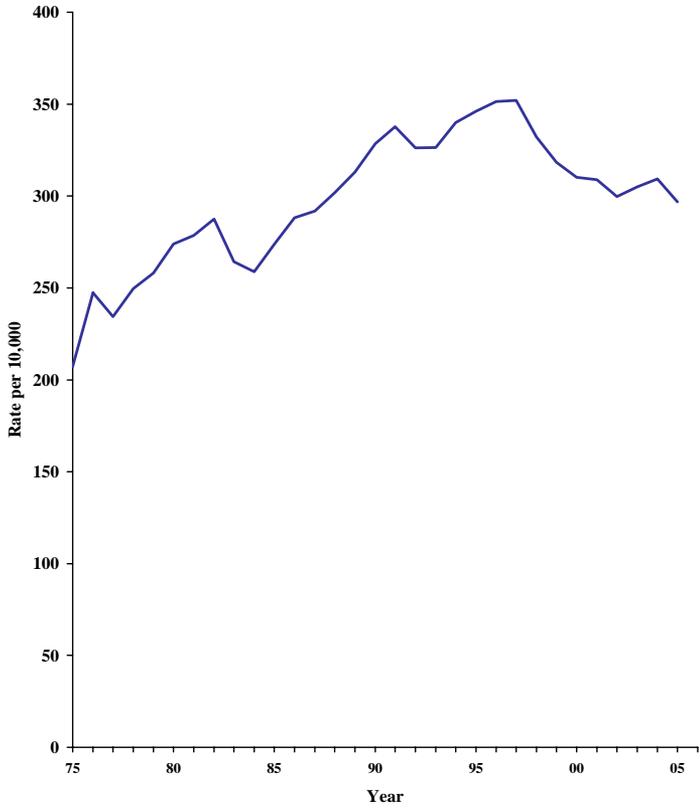
LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. It includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs.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

LARCENY

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	126,300	296.83
2006	124,260	287.57
% Change	-1.6%	-3.1%
10 Year		
1997	132,378	352.07
2006	124,260	287.57
% Change	-6.1%	-18.3%
20 Year		
1987	98,325	291.85
2006	124,260	287.57
% Change	+26.4%	-1.5%
Overall		
1975	58,422	207.30
2006	124,260	287.57
% Change	+112.7%	+38.7%

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

South Carolina Larceny Rate



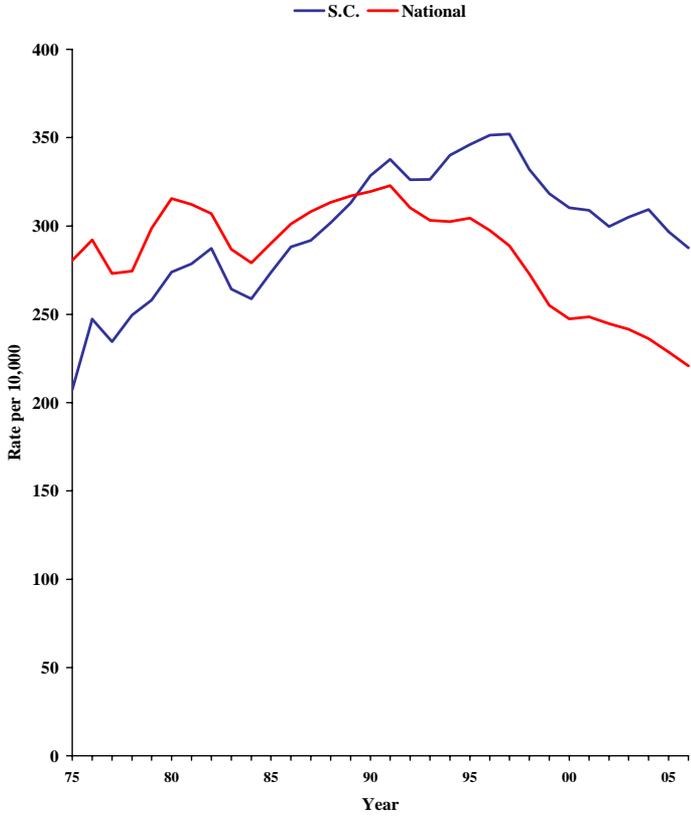
South Carolina's larceny rate has exceeded the national larceny rate since 1990.

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

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 1.2% from 2005 to 2006, and has increased 52% since 1975.

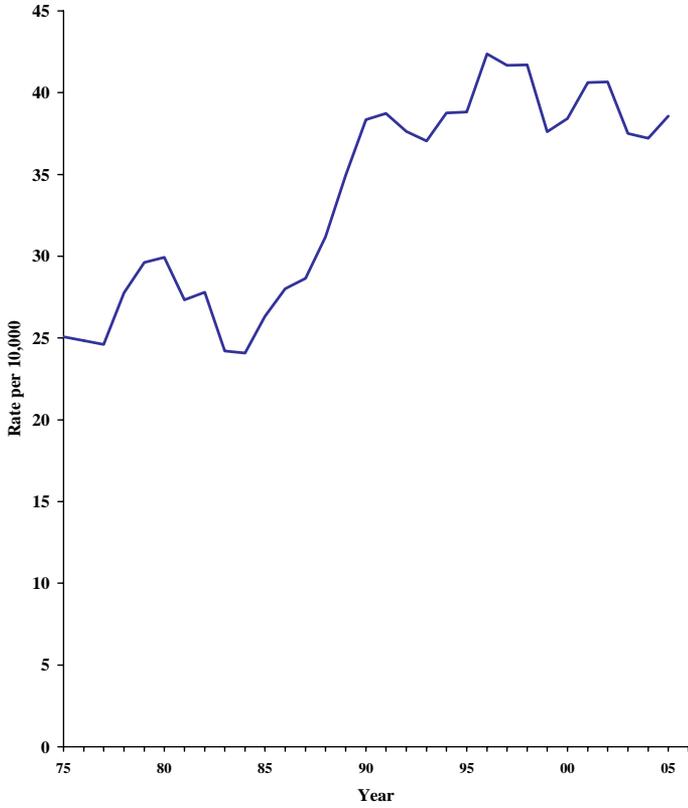
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, snowmobiles, etc. This definition excludes the unauthorized taking of motor vehicles for temporary use by those having lawful access.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	16,415	38.58
2006	16,463	38.10
% Change	+0.3%	-1.2%
10 Year		
1997	15,673	41.68
2006	16,463	38.10
% Change	+5.0%	-8.6%
20 Year		
1987	9,651	28.65
2006	16,463	38.10
% Change	+70.6%	+33.0%
Overall		
1975	7,065	25.07
2006	16,463	38.10
% Change	+133.0%	+52.0%

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

South Carolina Motor Vehicle Theft Rate



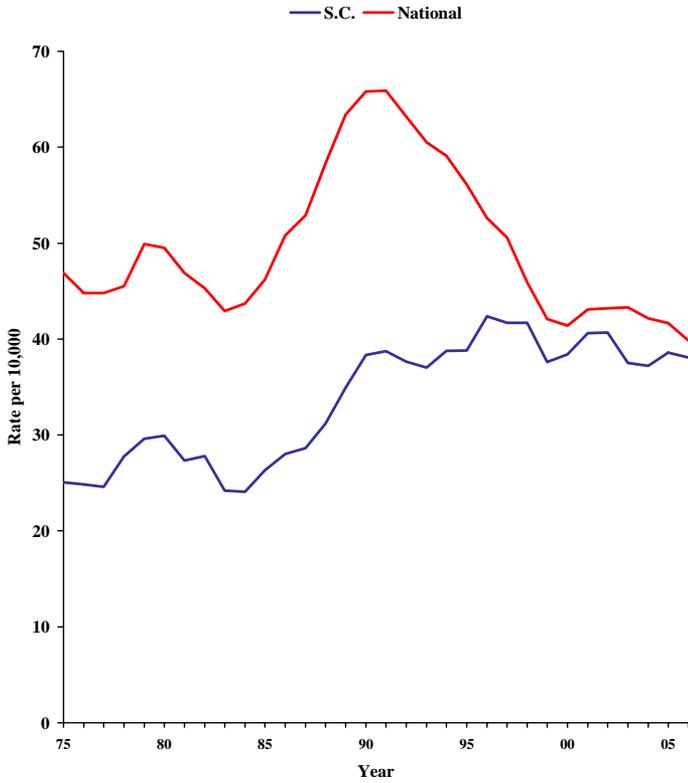
South Carolina's motor vehicle theft rate has been lower than the national rate since 1975.

STATE & U.S. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	25.1	46.9
1976	24.8	44.8
1977	24.6	44.8
1978	27.8	45.5
1979	29.6	49.9
1980	29.9	49.5
1981	27.3	46.9
1982	27.8	45.3
1983	24.2	42.9
1984	24.1	43.7
1985	26.3	46.2
1986	28.0	50.8
1987	28.6	52.9
1988	31.2	58.3
1989	34.9	63.4
1990	38.4	65.8
1991	38.7	65.9
1992	37.6	63.2
1993	37.0	60.5
1994	38.8	59.1
1995	38.8	56.1
1996	42.4	52.6
1997	41.7	50.6
1998	41.7	45.9
1999	37.6	42.1
2000	38.4	41.4
2001	40.6	43.1
2002	40.7	43.2
2003	37.5	43.3
2004	37.2	42.2
2005	38.6	41.7
2006	38.1	38.1

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

State and National Motor Vehicle Theft Rates



South Carolina Index Crime Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	421	741	3,087	10,123	46,476	58,422	7,065
1976	327	888	2,938	12,471	43,246	69,639	6,995
1977	336	942	3,021	13,818	45,941	66,572	6,986
1978	337	1,026	2,934	14,179	43,356	71,829	7,991
1979	368	1,002	3,134	15,273	43,893	75,298	8,643
1980	346	1,143	3,608	15,501	50,963	85,510	9,347
1981	331	1,144	3,788	14,892	50,232	88,319	8,670
1982	348	1,244	3,922	17,547	46,675	91,929	8,890
1983	321	1,143	3,414	15,203	42,166	85,251	7,808
1984	305	1,328	3,398	15,538	40,528	84,412	7,853
1985	306	1,383	3,143	16,274	41,925	90,103	8,665
1986	291	1,395	3,357	17,731	45,218	96,004	9,331
1987	319	1,506	3,465	18,041	46,651	98,325	9,651
1988	325	1,492	4,333	19,636	49,278	102,622	10,601
1989	325	1,649	4,608	22,176	48,922	107,802	12,036
1990	388	1,866	5,303	26,750	48,017	114,925	13,420
1991	408	2,115	6,097	26,116	51,887	120,139	13,781
1992	402	2,251	6,399	26,807	49,895	117,280	13,532
1993	400	1,997	7,017	28,905	47,143	118,426	13,444
1994	366	2,084	6,954	29,664	46,846	124,567	14,201
1995	292	1,820	6,573	28,287	46,452	127,131	14,256
1996	332	1,833	6,252	28,234	46,523	129,128	15,675
1997	321	1,905	6,514	28,647	45,934	132,378	15,673
1998	305	1,793	5,921	26,951	44,319	127,486	16,013
1999	285	1,720	6,049	25,865	40,475	123,723	14,617
2000	297	1,688	6,134	24,991	39,406	124,832	15,455
2001	320	1,764	5,961	24,855	41,453	125,443	16,497
2002	306	1,986	5,898	26,079	42,489	123,052	16,701
2003	302	1,921	5,800	25,373	42,710	126,446	15,552
2004	291	1,775	5,470	25,664	42,456	129,827	15,626
2005	315	1,875	5,639	24,750	41,733	126,300	16,415
2006	362	1,810	5,906	25,139	42,322	124,260	16,463

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

South Carolina Index Crime Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	1.49	2.63	10.95	35.92	164.91	207.30	25.07
1976	1.16	3.15	10.43	44.29	153.57	247.30	24.84
1977	1.18	3.32	10.64	48.65	161.76	234.41	24.60
1978	1.17	3.56	10.19	49.27	150.65	249.58	27.77
1979	1.26	3.43	10.74	52.34	150.42	258.05	29.62
1980	1.11	3.66	11.56	48.21	163.24	273.89	29.94
1981	1.04	3.61	11.95	46.96	158.41	278.52	27.34
1982	1.09	3.89	12.26	54.85	145.90	287.37	27.79
1983	1.00	3.54	10.59	47.14	130.75	264.34	24.21
1984	0.94	4.07	10.42	47.63	124.24	258.77	24.07
1985	0.93	4.20	9.54	49.42	127.32	273.62	26.31
1986	0.87	4.19	10.08	53.21	135.71	288.13	28.00
1987	0.95	4.47	10.28	53.55	138.47	291.85	28.65
1988	0.96	4.39	12.74	57.75	144.94	301.83	31.18
1989	0.94	4.79	13.38	64.39	142.05	313.01	34.95
1990	1.11	5.33	15.16	76.45	137.23	328.45	38.35
1991	1.15	5.95	17.14	73.42	145.87	337.75	38.74
1992	1.12	6.26	17.80	74.57	138.79	326.23	37.64
1993	1.10	5.50	19.33	79.63	129.87	326.41	37.04
1994	1.00	5.69	18.98	80.96	127.85	339.98	38.76
1995	0.79	4.96	17.90	77.01	126.47	346.12	38.81
1996	0.94	5.10	17.02	76.75	126.40	351.47	42.38
1997	0.85	5.07	17.32	76.19	122.16	352.07	41.68
1998	0.79	4.67	15.42	70.18	115.41	331.99	41.70
1999	0.73	4.43	15.57	66.56	104.16	318.38	37.61
2000	0.74	4.20	15.25	62.12	97.95	310.30	38.42
2001	0.79	4.34	14.68	61.19	102.05	308.82	40.61
2002	0.75	4.84	14.36	63.50	103.46	299.62	40.66
2003	0.73	4.63	13.99	61.18	102.99	304.91	37.50
2004	0.69	4.23	13.03	61.13	101.13	309.26	37.22
2005	0.74	4.41	13.25	58.17	98.08	296.83	38.58
2006	0.84	4.19	13.67	58.18	97.94	287.57	38.10

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

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

ARRESTS

Arrest counts provide a measure of law enforcement's response to crime and also provide descriptive data concerning offenders. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community over time. The arrest practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and related violations may differ among agencies. But the practices for robbery, burglary, and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested, since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses (Crime in the United States, FBI). Arrest data are available from 1976 forward, but are not available for 2001.

South Carolina's arrest rate for the crime index decreased 8.5% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, there has been a decrease of 4.6% in the crime index arrest rate.

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

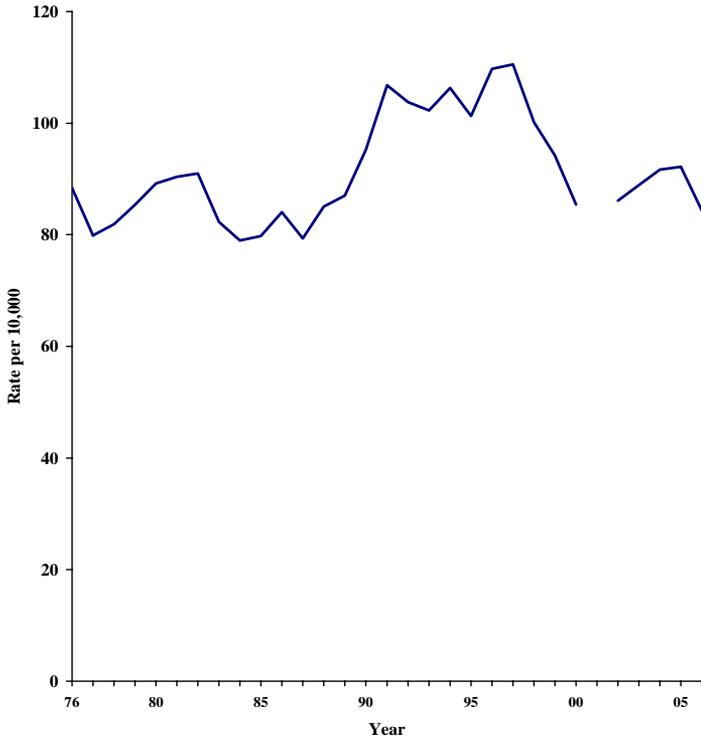
CRIME INDEX ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	39,209	92.15
2006	36,445	84.34
% Change	-7.0%	-8.5%
10 Year		
1997	41,559	110.53
2006	36,445	84.34
% Change	-12.3%	-23.7%
20 Year		
1987	26,737	79.36
2006	36,445	84.34
% Change	+36.3%	+6.3%
Overall		
1976	24,894	88.40
2006	36,445	84.34
% Change	+46.4%	-4.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Crime Index Arrest Rate



South Carolina's violent crime arrest rate decreased 3.1% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, the violent crime arrest rate has increased 19.6%.

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

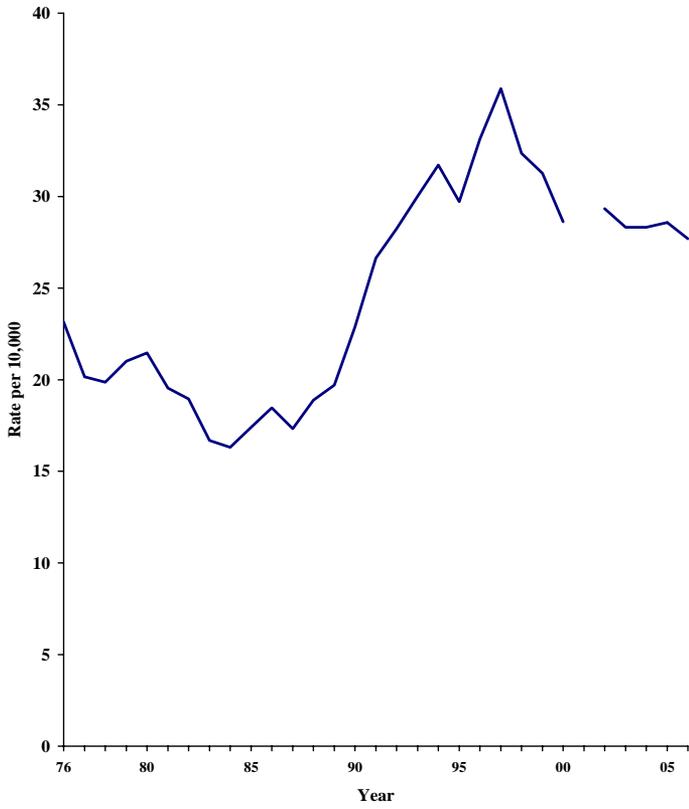
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	12,157	28.57
2006	11,965	27.69
% Change	-1.6%	-3.1%
10 Year		
1997	13,496	35.89
2006	11,965	27.69
% Change	-11.3%	-22.9%
20 Year		
1987	5,841	17.34
2006	11,965	27.69
% Change	+104.8%	+59.7%
Overall		
1976	6,519	23.15
2006	11,965	27.69
% Change	+83.5%	+19.6%

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 decreased 10.9% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, the property crime arrest rate decreased 13.2%.

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

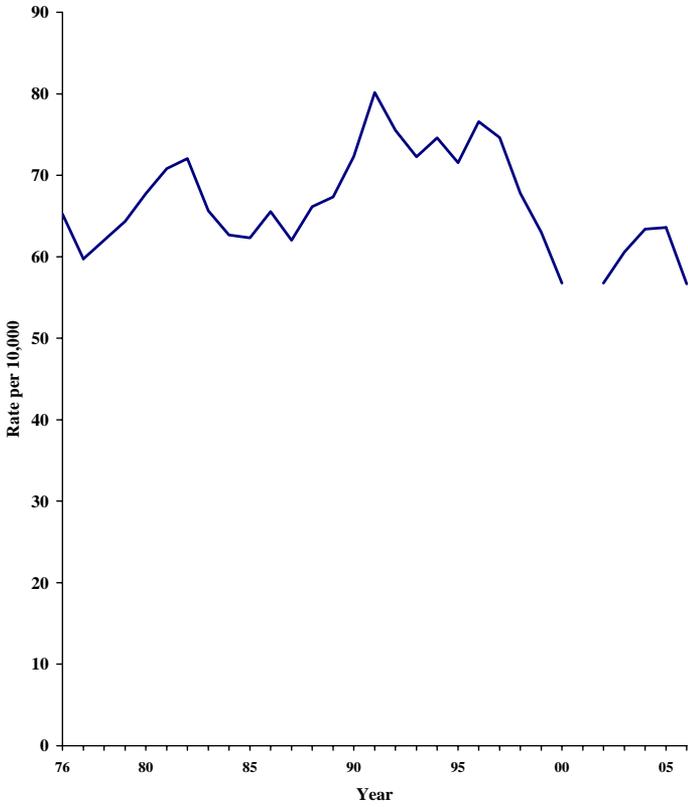
PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
1 Year		
2005	27,052	63.58
2006	24,480	56.65
% Change	-9.5%	-10.9%
10 Year		
1997	28,063	74.64
2006	24,480	56.65
% Change	-12.8%	-24.1%
20 Year		
1987	20,896	62.02
2006	24,480	56.65
% Change	+17.2%	-8.7%
Overall		
1976	18,375	65.25
2006	24,480	56.65
% Change	+33.2%	-13.2%

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 Index Crime Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	347	433	1,019	4,720	5,979	11,393	1,003
1977	346	434	902	4,044	5,333	10,832	797
1978	356	457	900	4,000	5,635	11,325	890
1979	403	497	950	4,281	5,806	12,037	940
1980	378	452	1,035	4,836	6,734	13,516	904
1981	307	462	1,115	4,314	6,957	14,679	824
1982	361	532	1,048	4,124	6,556	15,725	771
1983	334	526	1,041	3,483	5,810	14,680	679
1984	283	570	945	3,520	5,523	14,206	716
1985	323	632	818	3,961	5,353	14,353	823
1986	289	653	934	4,274	5,664	15,218	964
1987	288	685	883	3,985	5,356	14,688	852
1988	336	651	1,011	4,420	5,783	15,661	1,050
1989	310	699	1,052	4,726	5,758	16,221	1,207
1990	397	721	1,180	5,707	5,870	18,067	1,362
1991	463	884	1,661	6,465	6,967	19,959	1,578
1992	467	967	1,651	7,069	6,864	18,636	1,644
1993	476	804	1,878	7,736	6,325	18,536	1,368
1994	447	801	1,854	8,518	6,188	19,818	1,319
1995	340	624	1,695	8,254	5,605	19,619	1,057
1996	355	665	1,808	9,488	6,011	21,275	1,173
1997	358	727	2,146	10,265	6,272	20,753	1,038
1998	355	702	1,763	9,625	5,439	19,644	949
1999	306	682	1,767	9,392	5,016	18,529	929
2000	310	592	1,802	8,903	4,691	17,527	890
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	290	767	1,636	9,357	4,690	17,646	981
2003	309	593	1,677	9,130	4,950	18,978	1,123
2004	283	596	1,741	9,265	5,221	20,179	1,199
2005	305	650	1,842	9,360	5,690	20,044	1,318
2006	344	533	1,985	9,103	5,517	17,691	1,272

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

South Carolina Index Crime Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	1.21	1.54	3.62	16.76	21.23	40.46	3.56
1977	1.22	1.53	3.18	14.24	18.78	38.14	2.81
1978	1.24	1.59	3.13	13.90	19.58	39.35	3.09
1979	1.38	1.70	3.26	14.67	19.90	41.25	3.22
1980	1.21	1.45	3.32	15.49	21.57	43.29	2.90
1981	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	20.3	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	16.31	16.78	51.63	3.89
1991	1.30	2.49	4.67	18.18	19.59	56.11	4.44
1992	1.30	2.69	4.59	19.66	19.09	51.84	4.57
1993	1.31	2.21	5.17	21.31	17.42	51.06	3.77
1994	1.22	2.19	5.06	23.25	16.89	54.09	3.60
1995	1.05	2.00	5.43	26.10	17.67	61.11	3.30
1996	0.96	1.79	4.86	25.53	16.17	57.25	3.16
1997	0.95	1.93	5.71	27.30	16.68	55.19	2.76
1998	0.87	1.83	4.59	25.07	14.16	51.16	2.47
1999	0.79	1.76	4.55	24.17	12.91	47.68	2.39
2000	0.77	1.47	4.48	22.13	11.66	43.57	2.21
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	4.05	22.07	11.97	45.88	2.72
2004	0.67	1.42	4.15	22.07	12.44	48.07	2.86
2005	0.72	1.53	4.33	22.00	13.37	47.11	3.10
2006	0.80	1.23	4.59	21.07	12.77	40.94	2.94

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 decreased 5.4% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, the simple assault arrest rate has increased 250.2%.

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.

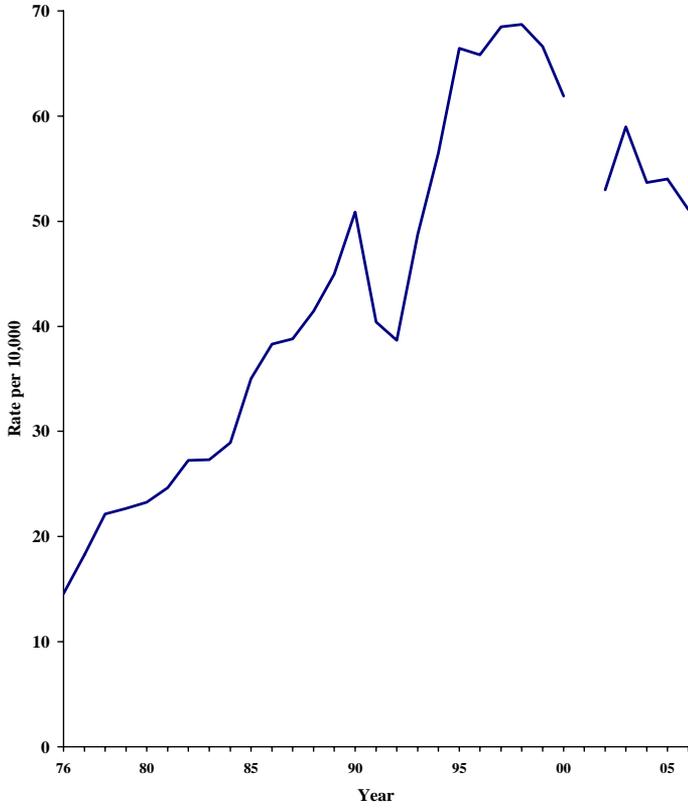
SIMPLE ASSAULT ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	22,979	54.00
2006	22,079	51.10
% Change	-3.9%	-5.4%
10 Year		
1997	25,753	68.49
2006	22,079	51.10
% Change	-14.3%	-25.4%
20 Year		
1987	13,069	38.79
2006	22,079	51.10
% Change	+68.9%	+31.7%
Overall		
1976	4,108	14.59
2006	22,079	51.10
% Change	+437.5%	+250.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Simple Assault Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for fraud and bad checks decreased 19.2% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006 the arrest rate for fraud and bad checks increased 348.6%.

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

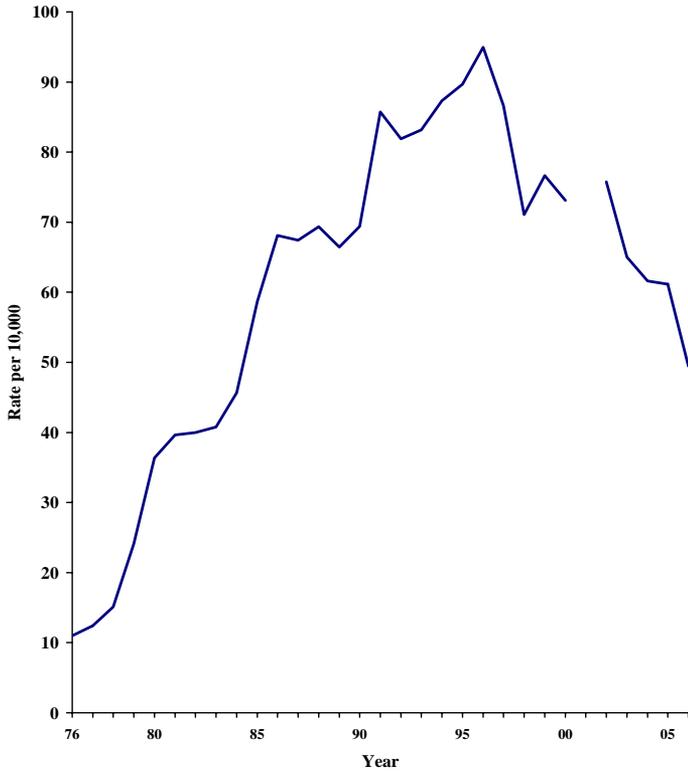
FRAUD & BAD CHECK ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	26,024	61.16
2006	21,361	49.44
% Change	-17.9%	-19.2%
10 Year		
1997	32,573	86.63
2006	21,361	49.44
% Change	-34.4%	-42.9%
20 Year		
1987	22,718	67.43
2006	21,361	49.44
% Change	-6.0%	-26.7%
Overall		
1976	3,102	11.02
2006	21,361	49.44
% Change	+588.6%	+348.6%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Fraud & Bad Check Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for weapons law violations increased 3.7% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, the arrest rate decreased 18.4%.

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.

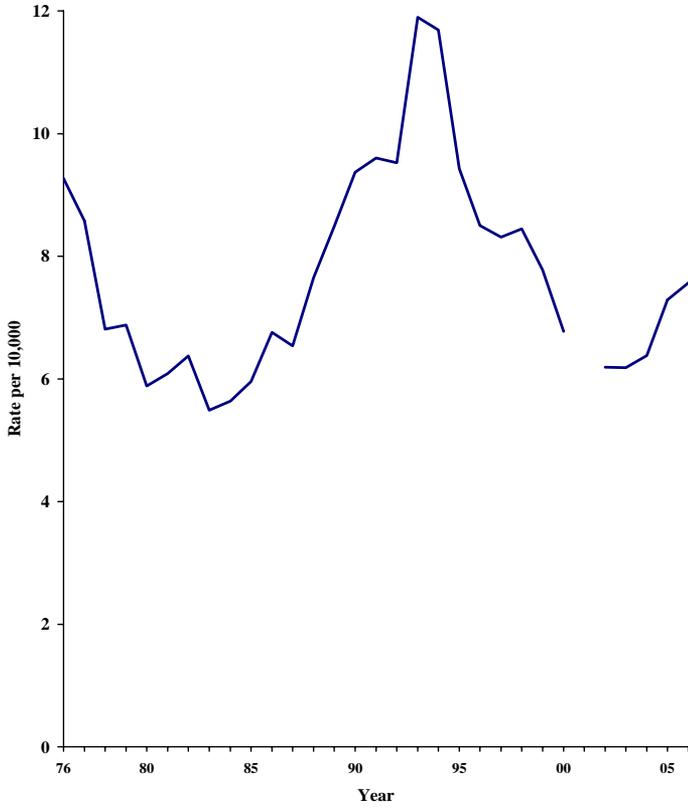
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATION ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	3,101	7.29
2006	3,268	7.56
% Change	+5.4%	+3.7%
10 Year		
1997	3,124	8.31
2006	3,268	7.56
% Change	+4.6%	-9.0%
20 Year		
1987	2,203	6.54
2006	3,268	7.56
% Change	+48.3%	+15.6%
Overall		
1976	2,611	9.27
2006	3,268	7.56
% Change	+25.2%	-18.4%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Weapons Offense Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drug law arrest rate increased 1.9% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, the arrest rate increased 235.7%.

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

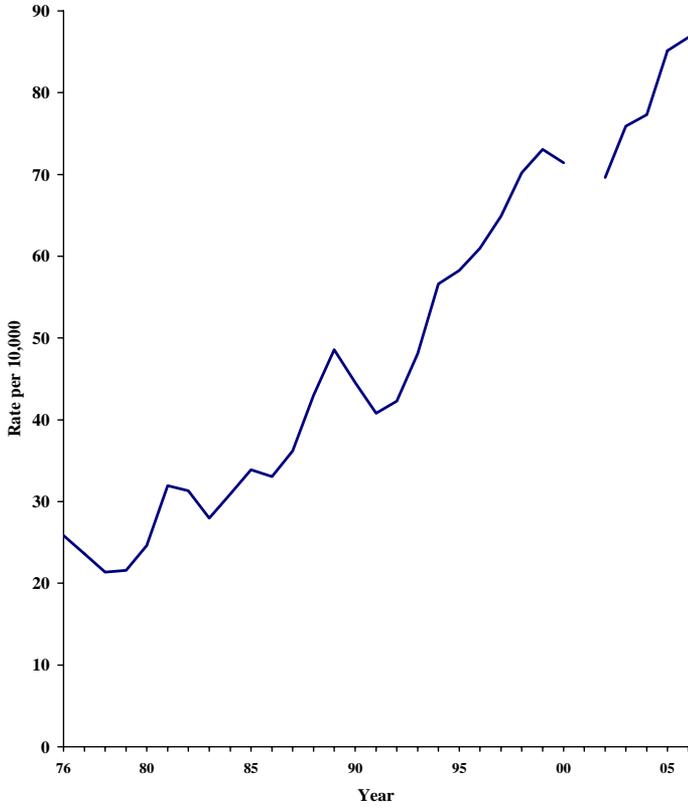
DRUG LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	36,222	85.13
2006	37,495	86.77
% Change	+3.5%	+1.9%
10 Year		
1997	24,405	64.91
2006	37,495	86.77
% Change	+53.6%	+33.7%
20 Year		
1987	12,187	36.17
2006	37,495	86.77
% Change	+207.7%	+139.9%
Overall		
1976	7,280	25.85
2006	37,495	86.77
% Change	+415.0%	+235.7%

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 D.U.I. arrest rate decreased 11.7% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, the D.U.I. arrest rate has decreased 68.8%.

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

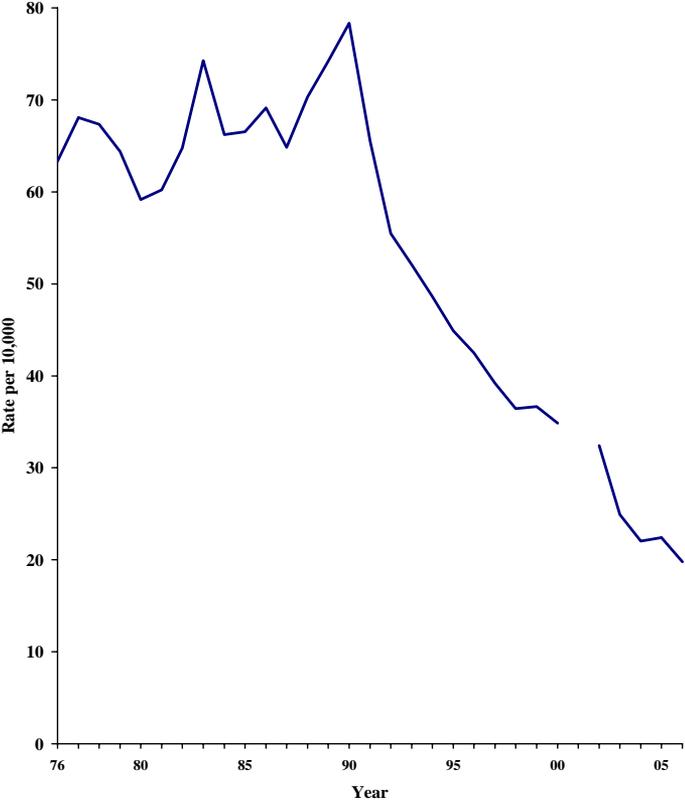
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	9,533	22.40
2006	8,542	19.77
% Change	-10.4%	-11.7%
10 Year		
1997	14,732	39.18
2006	8,542	19.77
% Change	-42.0%	-49.5%
20 Year		
1987	21,843	64.84
2006	8,542	19.77
% Change	-60.9%	-69.5%
Overall		
1976	17,839	63.35
2006	8,542	19.77
% Change	-52.1%	-68.8%

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 8% from 2005 to 2006. From 1976 through 2006, the liquor law arrest rate has increased 50.8%.

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

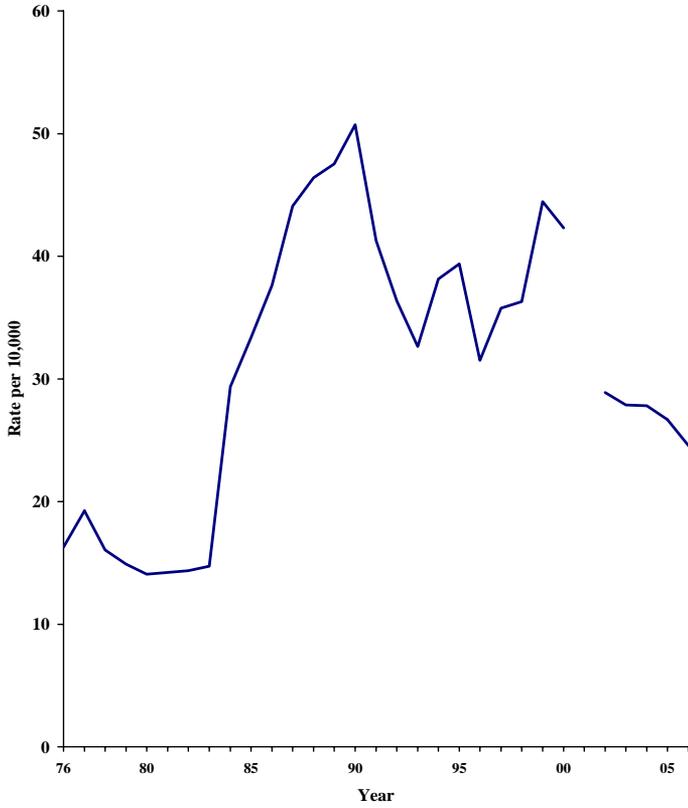
LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	11,353	26.68
2006	10,611	24.56
% Change	-6.5%	-8.0%
10 Year		
1997	13,453	35.78
2006	10,611	24.56
% Change	-21.1%	-31.4%
20 Year		
1987	14,858	44.10
2006	10,611	24.56
% Change	-28.6%	-44.3%
Overall		
1976	4,586	16.29
2006	10,611	24.56
% Change	+131.4%	+50.8%

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 drunkenness arrest rate decreased 4.9% from 2005 to 2006. The drunkenness arrest rate has decreased 82% since 1976.

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

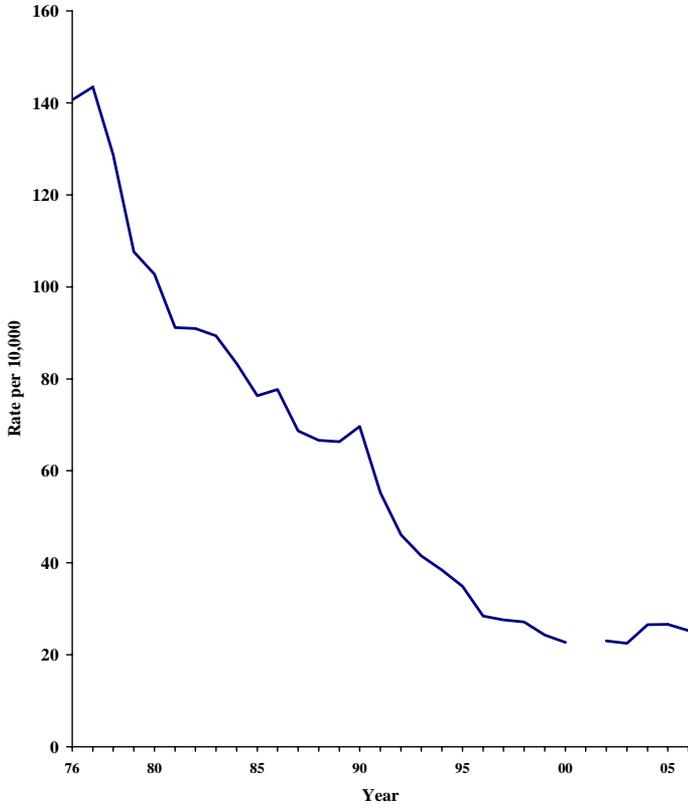
DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2005	11,323	26.61
2006	10,933	25.30
% Change	-3.4%	-4.9%
10 Year		
1997	10,393	27.64
2006	10,933	25.30
% Change	+5.2%	-8.5%
20 Year		
1987	23,143	68.69
2006	10,933	25.30
% Change	-52.8%	-63.2%
Overall		
1976	39,617	140.69
2006	10,933	25.30
% Change	-72.4%	-82.0%

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	Fraud / Checks	Weapons	Drug Laws	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunk
1976	4,108	3,102	2,611	7,280	17,839	4,586	39,617
1977	5,189	3,528	2,435	6,707	19,334	5,460	40,741
1978	6,373	4,340	1,959	6,145	19,383	4,621	37,049
1979	6,612	7,047	2,006	6,299	18,785	4,346	31,407
1980	7,269	11,363	1,837	7,687	18,473	4,392	32,085
1981	7,814	12,565	1,930	10,135	19,089	4,512	28,912
1982	8,721	12,788	2,039	10,016	20,718	4,595	29,101
1983	8,813	13,148	1,770	9,020	23,959	4,747	28,829
1984	9,435	14,890	1,839	10,083	21,600	9,576	27,190
1985	11,532	19,328	1,962	11,165	21,908	10,990	25,153
1986	12,769	22,689	2,252	11,014	23,039	12,539	25,883
1987	13,069	22,718	2,203	12,187	21,843	14,858	23,143
1988	14,086	23,579	2,602	14,616	23,914	15,775	22,666
1989	15,486	22,881	2,923	16,734	25,561	16,369	22,856
1990	17,801	24,284	3,278	15,585	27,415	17,751	24,378
1991	14,379	30,492	3,416	14,506	23,302	14,676	19,666
1992	13,907	29,446	3,423	15,199	19,945	13,074	16,582
1993	17,687	30,187	4,319	17,464	18,905	11,851	15,072
1994	20,694	31,995	4,283	20,742	17,813	13,970	14,080
1995	24,409	32,943	3,463	21,399	16,488	14,463	12,818
1996	24,469	35,305	3,160	22,660	15,799	11,712	10,569
1997	25,753	32,573	3,124	24,405	14,732	13,453	10,393
1998	26,385	27,294	3,243	26,961	13,991	13,938	10,440
1999	25,880	29,790	3,022	28,397	14,246	17,277	9,456
2000	24,901	29,403	2,752	28,729	14,025	17,017	9,126
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	21,755	31,113	2,541	28,600	13,318	11,860	9,464
2003	24,462	26,952	2,565	31,474	10,343	11,563	9,326
2004	22,533	25,849	2,678	32,445	9,245	11,681	11,143
2005	22,979	26,024	3,101	36,222	9,533	11,353	11,323
2006	22,079	21,361	3,268	37,495	8,542	10,611	10,933

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

South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Rates

Year	Simple Assault	Fraud / Checks	Weapons	Drug Laws	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunk
1976	14.59	11.02	9.27	25.85	63.35	16.29	140.69
1977	18.27	12.42	8.57	23.62	68.08	19.23	143.45
1978	22.14	15.08	6.81	21.35	67.35	16.06	128.73
1979	22.66	24.15	6.87	21.59	64.38	14.89	107.63
1980	23.28	36.40	5.88	24.62	59.17	14.07	102.77
1981	24.64	39.62	6.09	31.96	60.20	14.23	91.18
1982	27.26	39.97	6.37	31.31	64.76	14.36	90.97
1983	27.33	40.77	5.49	27.97	74.29	14.72	89.39
1984	28.92	45.65	5.64	30.91	66.22	29.36	83.35
1985	35.02	58.69	5.96	33.91	66.53	33.37	76.38
1986	38.32	68.09	6.76	33.06	69.14	37.63	77.68
1987	38.79	67.43	6.54	36.17	64.84	44.10	68.69
1988	41.43	69.35	7.65	42.99	70.34	46.40	66.66
1989	44.97	66.44	8.49	48.59	74.22	47.53	66.36
1990	50.87	69.40	9.37	44.54	78.35	50.73	69.67
1991	40.42	85.72	9.60	40.78	65.51	41.26	55.29
1992	38.68	81.91	9.52	42.28	55.48	36.37	46.13
1993	48.72	83.16	11.90	48.11	52.08	32.65	41.52
1994	56.48	87.32	11.69	56.61	48.62	38.13	38.43
1995	66.46	89.69	9.43	58.26	44.89	39.38	34.90
1996	65.83	94.98	8.50	60.96	42.50	31.51	28.43
1997	68.49	86.63	8.31	64.91	39.18	35.78	27.64
1998	68.71	71.08	8.45	70.21	36.43	36.30	27.19
1999	66.60	76.66	7.78	73.08	36.66	44.46	24.33
2000	61.90	73.09	6.77	71.41	34.86	42.30	22.68
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	52.97	75.76	6.19	69.64	32.43	28.88	23.04
2003	59.14	65.16	6.20	76.10	25.01	27.96	22.55
2004	53.68	61.57	6.38	77.29	22.02	27.83	26.54
2005	54.00	61.16	7.29	85.13	22.40	26.68	26.61
2006	51.10	49.44	7.56	86.77	19.77	24.56	25.30

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.

JUDICIARY

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

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

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

The number of cases filed in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions increased 5.1% from FY 05 to FY 06.

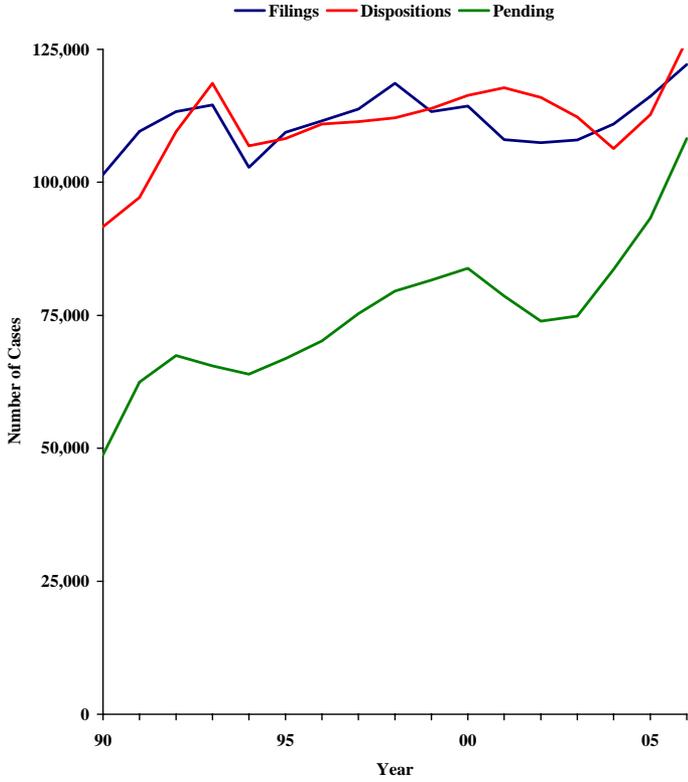
GENERAL SESSIONS COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending End of Year
1990	101,461	91,633	48,756
1991	109,580	97,132	62,419
1992	113,289	109,514	67,452
1993	114,501	118,603	65,478
1994	102,829	106,873	63,955
1995	109,419	108,222	66,833
1996	111,528	110,959	70,175
1997	113,722	111,418	75,319
1998	118,640	112,123	79,565
1999	113,278	113,897	81,605
2000	114,358	116,348	83,881
2001	108,010	117,790	78,610
2002	107,423	115,961	73,859
2003	107,950	112,267	74,859
2004	110,971	106,363	83,608
2005	116,153	112,736	93,236
2006	122,121	126,853	108,203

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; Statistical Trends, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Filings and Dispositions



Of all the indictments disposed of in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions during FY 06, 40.3% resulted in convictions.

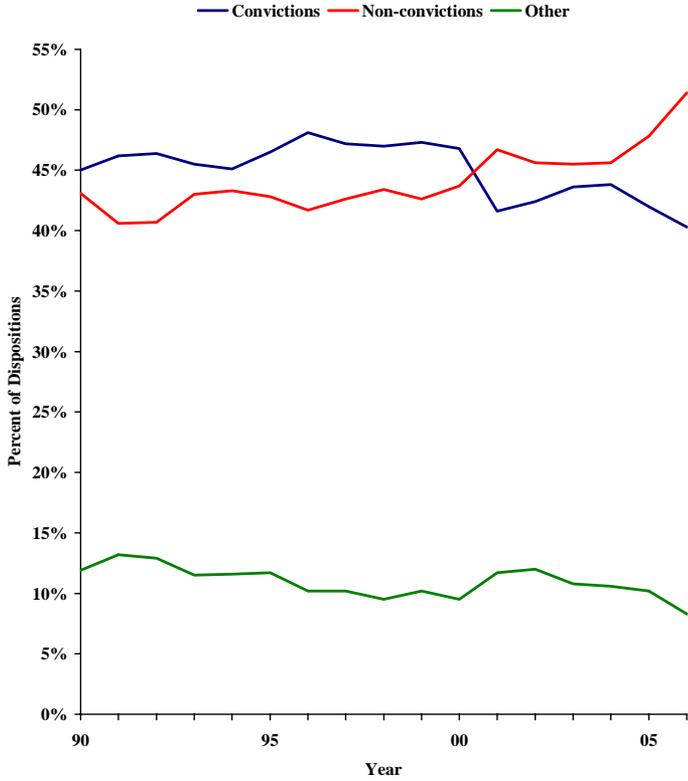
OUTCOME OF GENERAL SESSIONS COURT CASES

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	40.3%	51.4%	8.3%

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. Statistical Trends, South Carolina Judicial Department.

Outcome of South Carolina General Sessions Court Cases



Nolle prosequi accounted for 52.4% of General Sessions dispositions in FY 07. Guilty pleas accounted for 38% of all dispositions.

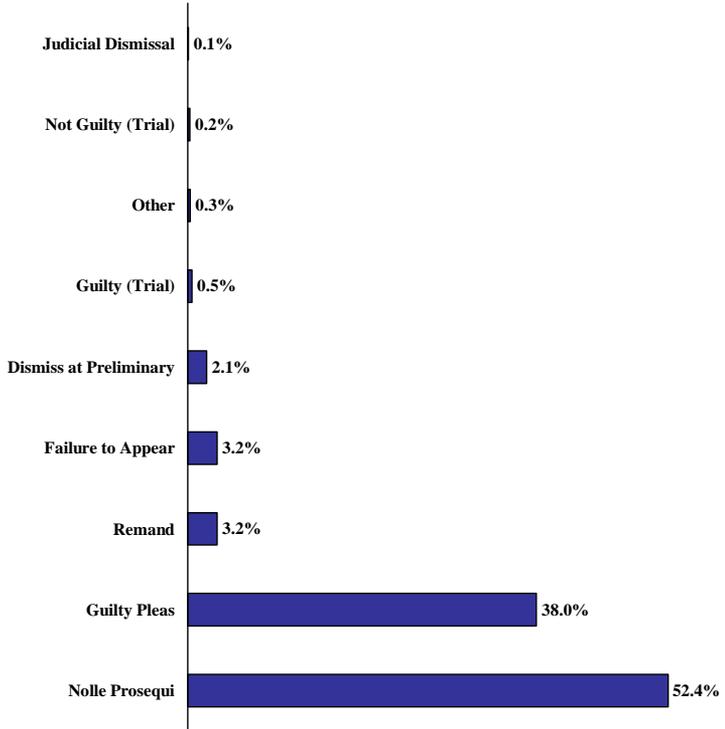
**DISPOSITION OF GENERAL SESSIONS CASES
FY 06**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Dismiss at Prelim	2,630	2.1%
Failure to Appear	4,074	3.2%
Guilty Pleas	48,369	38.0%
Guilty: Trial	614	0.5%
Judicial Dismissal	128	0.1%
Nolle Prosequi	66,645	52.4%
Not Guilty: Trial	295	0.2%
Other	341	0.3%
Remand	4,109	3.2%
Total	127,205	100.0%

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

Source: Statistical Trends, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina General Sessions Court Dispositions - FY 06



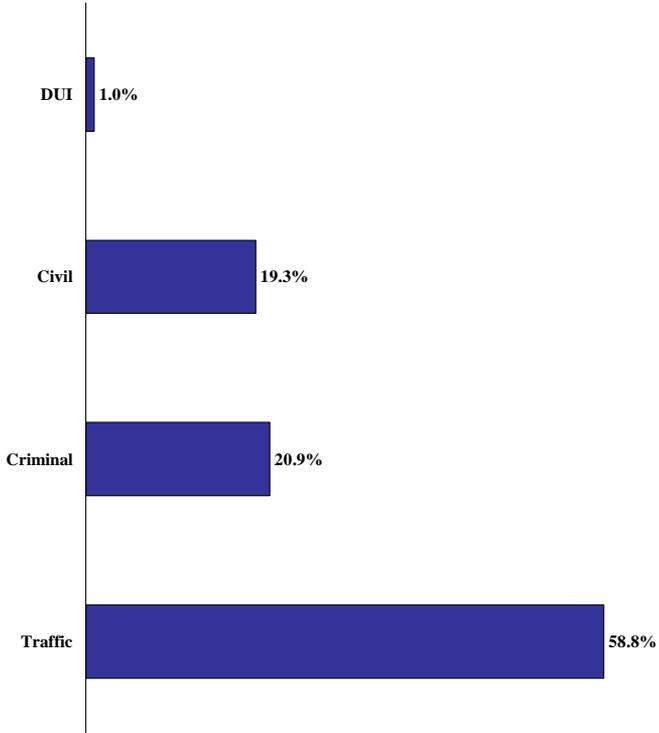
Traffic cases, other than driving under the influence, made up 58.8% of magistrate court cases filed in FY 06.

**MAGISTRATE COURT CASES FILED BY TYPE
FY 06**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Civil	197,143	19.3%
Criminal	213,606	20.9%
DUI	9,901	1.0%
Traffic	600,902	58.8%
Total	1,021,552	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

Cases Filed in South Carolina Magistrate Courts by Type - FY 06



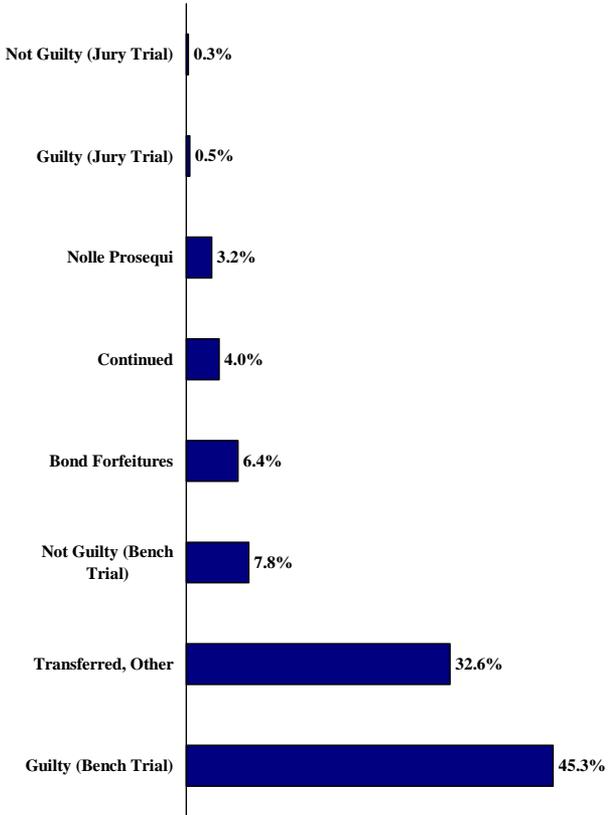
Of the criminal cases processed by South Carolina's magistrate courts during FY 06, 45.3% resulted in a guilty verdict by a bench trial.

**MAGISTRATE CRIMINAL & DUI
COURT DISPOSITIONS
FY 06**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeitures	14,844	6.4%
Continued	9,386	4.0%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	105,068	45.3%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	1,069	0.5%
Nolle Prosequi	7,333	3.2%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	17,971	7.8%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	634	0.3%
Transferred, Other	75,538	32.6%
Total	231,843	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Magistrate Criminal & DUI Court Dispositions - FY 06



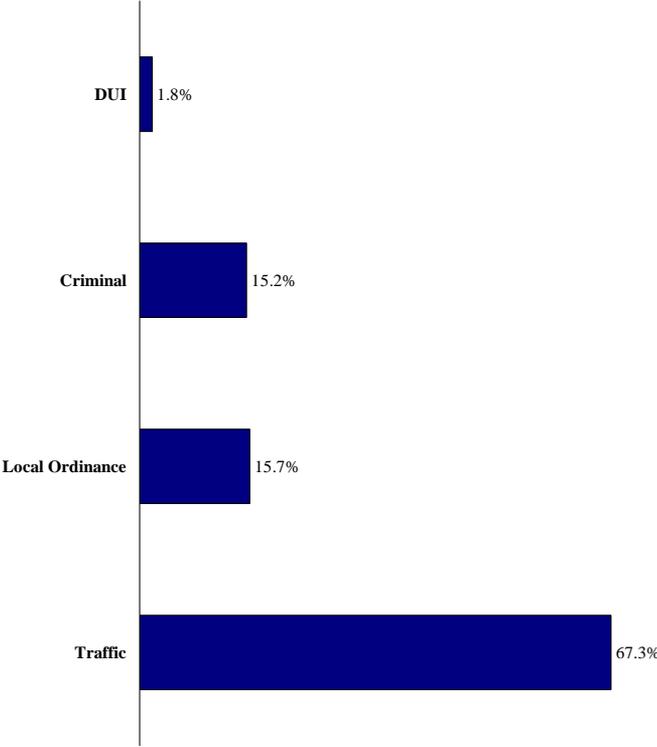
Traffic cases accounted for 67.3% of the cases filed in South Carolina's municipal court in FY 06.

**MUNICIPAL COURT CASES FILED BY TYPE
FY 06**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Criminal	82,916	15.2%
DUI	9,854	1.8%
Local Ordinance	85,706	15.7%
Traffic	367,648	67.3%
Total	546,124	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

**Cases Filed in South Carolina Municipal
Courts by Type - FY 06**



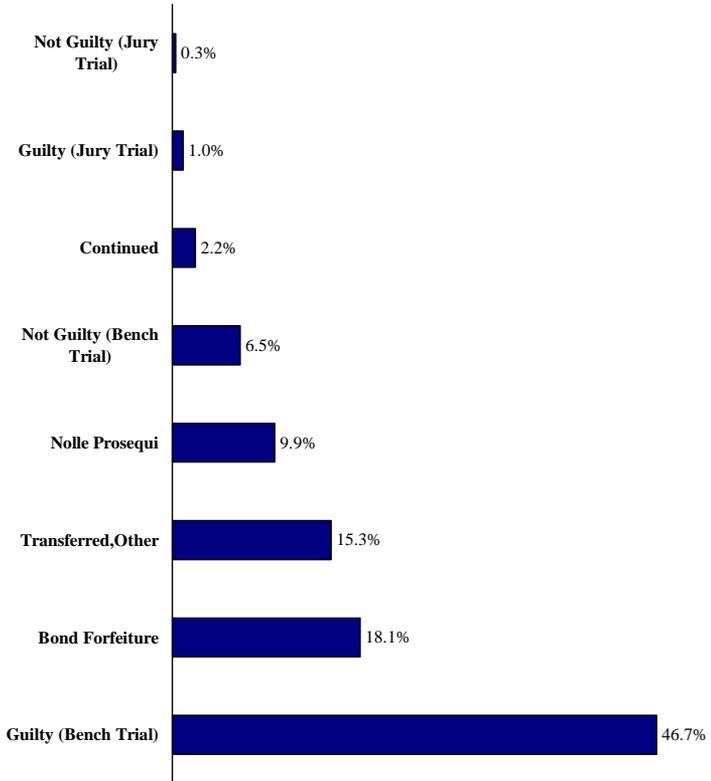
Of the criminal and D.U.I. cases processed through South Carolina's municipal court during FY 06, 46.7% resulted in a guilty verdict by bench trial.

**MUNICIPAL COURT CRIMINAL AND DUI
DISPOSITIONS
FY 06**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeiture	15,764	18.1%
Continued	1,945	2.2%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	40,693	46.7%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	888	1.0%
Nolle Prosequi	8,593	9.9%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	5,688	6.5%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	275	0.3%
Transferred, Other	13,344	15.3%
Total	87,189	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Municipal Court Criminal & DUI Dispositions - FY 06



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 for calendar years 1985 through 2005.

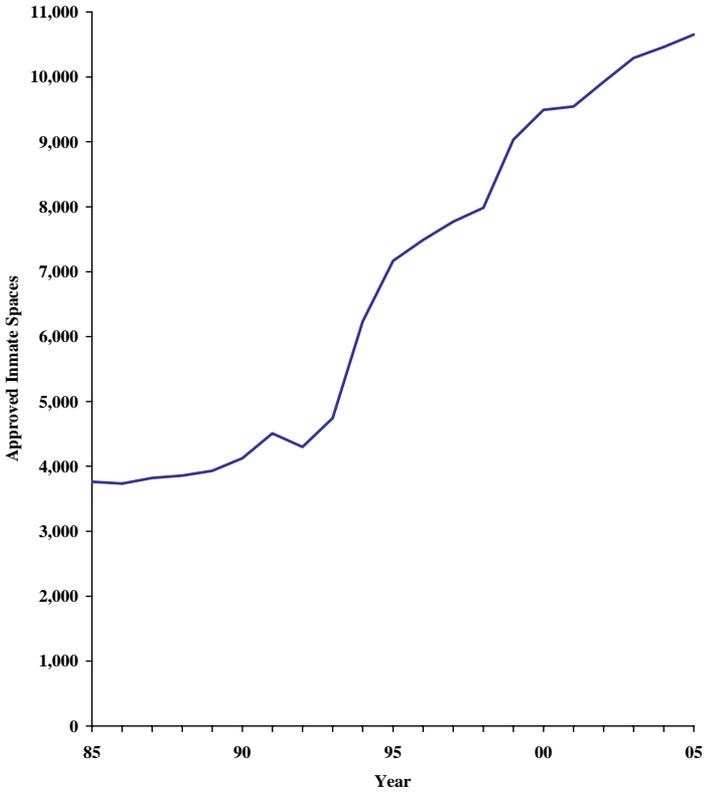
South Carolina's jail capacity increased 183.2% from 1985 to 2005. From 2004 to 2005, jail capacity increased 1.8%.

JAIL CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Change
1985	3,762	
1986	3,737	-0.7%
1987	3,823	+2.3%
1988	3,858	+ 0.9%
1989	3,932	+1.9%
1990	4,126	+ 4.9%
1991	4,511	+ 9.3%
1992	4,299	-4.7%
1993	4,745	+10.4%
1994	6,231	+31.3%
1995	7,170	+15.1%
1996	7,487	+4.4%
1997	7,773	+3.8%
1998	7,983	+2.7%
1999	9,036	+13.2%
2000	9,490	+5.0%
2001	9,546	+0.6%
2002	9,921	+3.9%
2003	10,289	+3.7%
2004	10,462	+1.7%
2005	10,653	+1.8%

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

South Carolina Jail Capacity



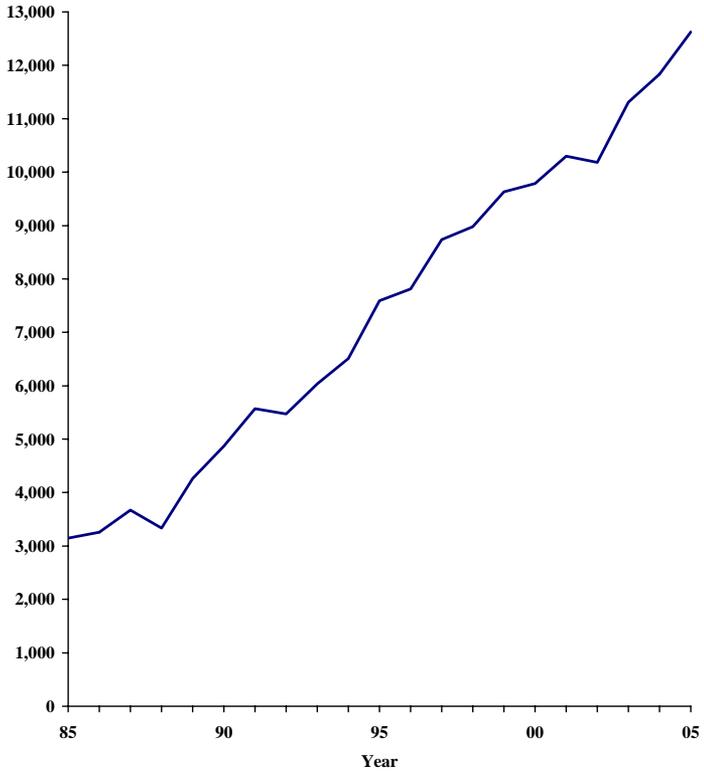
The average daily population of South Carolina's jails increased 301.3% from 1985 to 2005, and increased 6.7% from 2004 to 2005.

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION

Year	Average Daily Population	Change Over Prior Year
1985	3,146	
1986	3,255	+3.5%
1987	3,675	+12.9%
1988	3,337	-9.2%
1989	4,260	+27.7%
1990	4,874	+14.4%
1991	5,571	+14.3%
1992	5,437	-1.8%
1993	6,039	+10.3%
1994	6,512	+7.8%
1995	7,589	+16.5%
1996	7,811	+2.9%
1997	8,738	+11.9%
1998	8,977	+2.7%
1999	9,633	+7.3%
2000	9,789	+1.6%
2001	10,298	+5.2%
2002	10,185	-1.1%
2003	11,308	+11.0%
2004	11,831	+4.6%
2005	12,624	+6.7%

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

South Carolina Average Daily Jail Population



South Carolina's average daily jail population was 119% of the total jail capacity during 2005.

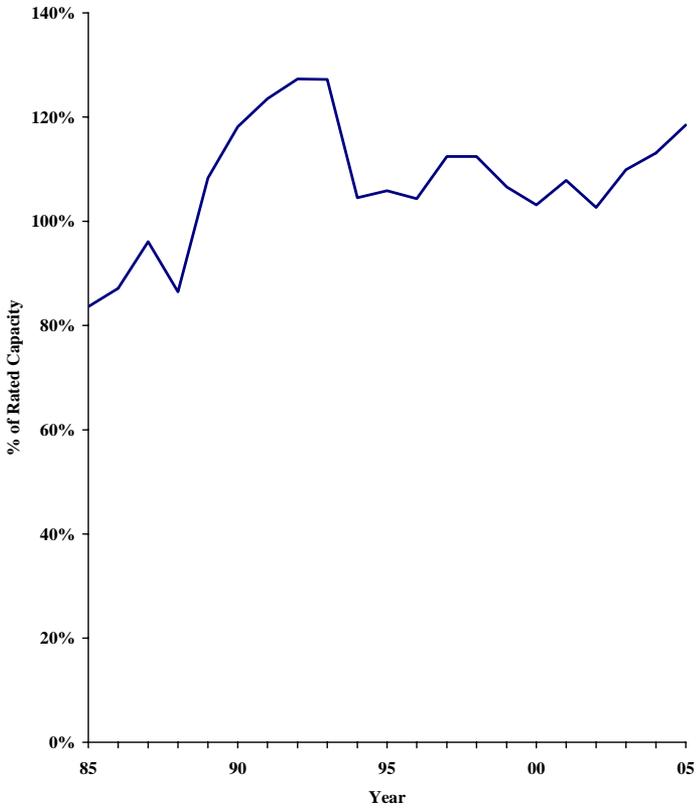
JAIL OPERATING CAPACITY

Year	% Capacity
1985	84%
1986	87%
1987	96%
1988	87%
1989	108%
1990	118%
1991	124%
1992	126%
1993	127%
1994	105%
1995	106%
1996	104%
1997	112%
1998	112%
1999	107%
2000	103%
2001	108%
2002	103%
2003	110%
2004	113%
2005	119%

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

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

South Carolina Jail Operating Capacity



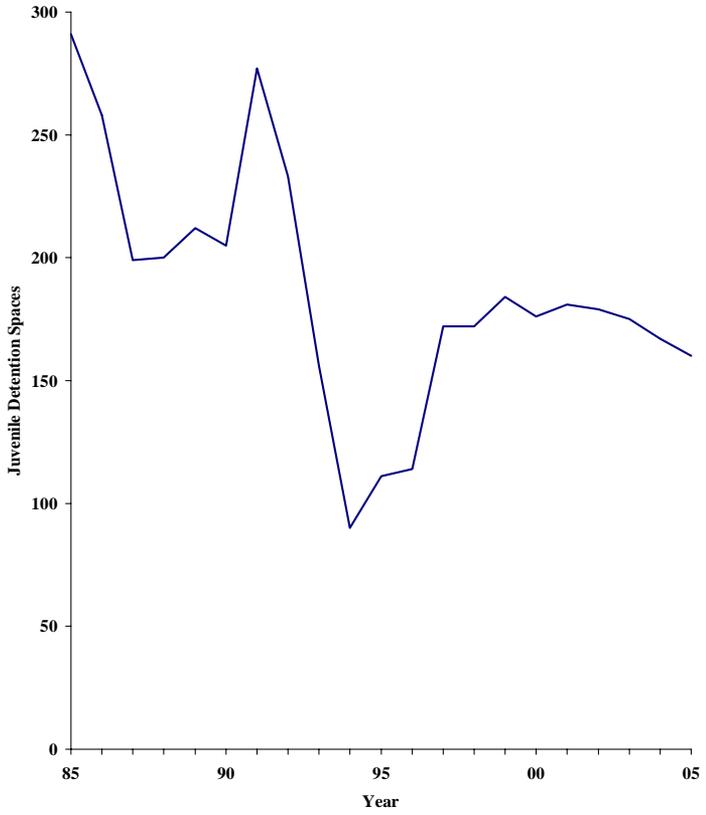
The total capacity of South Carolina's jails to detain juveniles decreased 4.2% from 2004 to 2005.

JUVENILE DETENTION CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Change Over Prior Year
1985	291	
1986	258	-11.3%
1987	199	-22.9%
1988	200	+0.5%
1989	212	+6.0%
1990	205	-3.3%
1991	277	+35.1%
1992	233	-15.9%
1993	156	-33.0%
1994	90	-42.3%
1995	111	+23.3%
1996	114	+2.7%
1997	172	+50.9%
1998	172	0.0%
1999	184	+7.0%
2000	176	-4.3%
2001	181	+2.8%
2002	179	-1.1%
2003	175	-2.2%
2004	167	-4.6%
2005	160	-4.2%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Detention Capacity



CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is a cabinet agency, headed by a director reporting directly to, and serving at the pleasure of, the Governor. The director administers policy and is responsible for the operation of a modern, statewide penal system. The department is responsible for the incarceration of offenders sentenced to 91 days or more in a safe, secure and humane setting in order to protect public safety. The department also provides offenders with opportunities to become productive, law abiding citizens.

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

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

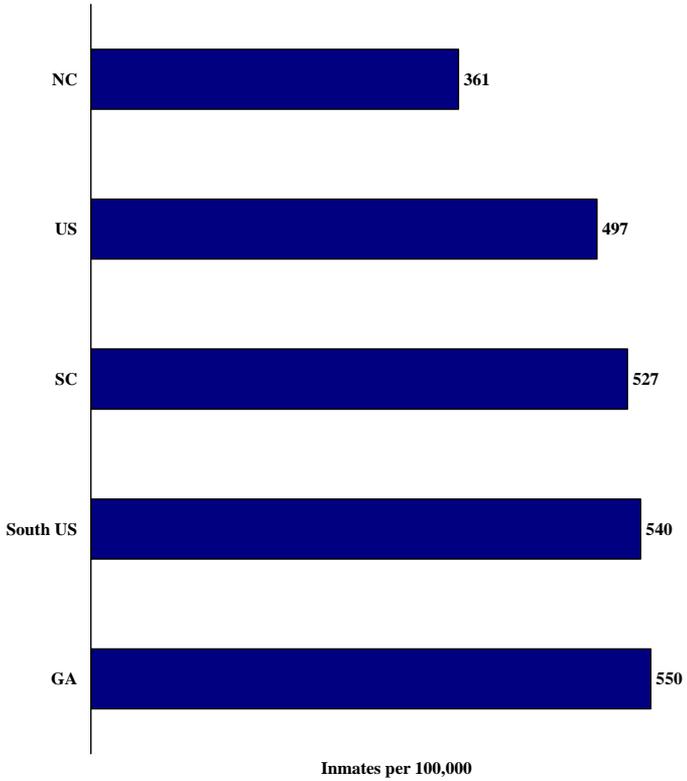
South Carolina ranked eighth among the states, incarcerating 527 inmates per 100,000 residents. The national incarceration rate was 497 inmates per 100,000 residents.

**STATES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
INCARCERATION RATES
MIDYEAR – 2006**

State	Incarceration Rate per 100,000
Louisiana	835
Texas	687
Mississippi	661
Oklahoma	658
Alabama	587
Georgia	550
Arizona	529
South Carolina	527
Missouri	524
Michigan	502

Note: Incarceration rates include only inmates with a sentence of 1 year or more.
Source: Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2006, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Selected Incarceration Rates Midyear - 2006



Union County committed 49.5 inmates per 10,000 population, the highest rate among the counties in FY 06.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST INMATE
COMMITMENT RATES
FY 06**

County	Number of Commitments	Commitments Per 10,000
Union	140	49.5
Sumter	470	45.0
Marion	146	42.1
Allendale	45	42.1
Clarendon	131	39.3
Florence	509	38.8
Georgetown	234	38.4
Horry	892	37.4
Charleston	1,208	36.4
Richland	1,265	36.3

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

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

South Carolina Inmates Admitted FY 06 By County

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	64	24.7	Greenwood	238	34.9
Aiken	373	24.6	Hampton	50	23.5
Allendale	45	42.1	Horry	892	37.4
Anderson	619	34.8	Jasper	71	32.6
Bamberg	44	28.0	Kershaw	129	22.4
Barnwell	63	27.0	Lancaster	187	29.4
Beaufort	236	16.6	Laurens	232	33.0
Berkeley	385	25.3	Lee	60	29.1
Calhoun	27	18.0	Lexington	579	24.1
Charleston	1,208	36.4	McCormick	24	23.5
Cherokee	185	34.3	Marion	146	42.1
Chester	70	21.3	Marlboro	104	35.6
Chesterfield	125	28.9	Newberry	123	32.5
Clarendon	131	39.3	Oconee	171	24.2
Colleton	89	22.5	Orangeburg	246	27.1
Darlington	205	30.3	Pickens	255	22.3
Dillon	98	31.6	Richland	1,265	36.3
Dorchester	336	28.2	Saluda	57	29.8
Edgefield	74	29.2	Spartanburg	980	36.1
Fairfield	82	34.5	Sumter	470	45.0
Florence	509	38.8	Union	140	49.5
Georgetown	234	38.4	Williamsburg	111	30.7
Greenville	1,509	36.2	York	664	33.4

Notes: County represents county of commitment which is not necessarily the county of residence. Rate expressed per 10,000 unit of population.
Sources: Statistical Reports, SCDC; Unpublished data, ORS.

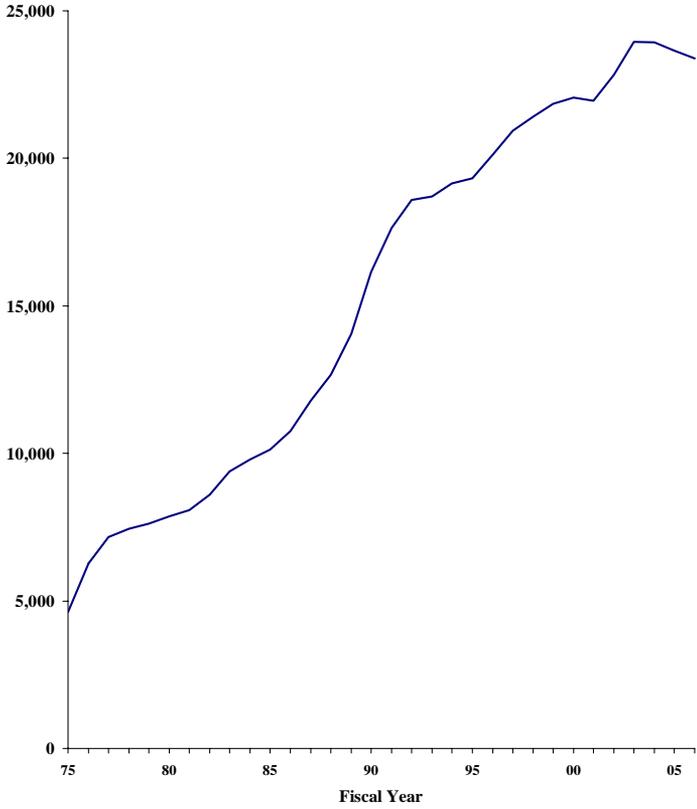
The state's inmate population decreased 1.1% from FY 05 to FY 06.

INMATE POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Inmates	Annual Change
1975	4,618	
1976	6,264	+35.6%
1977	7,167	+14.4%
1978	7,447	+3.9%
1979	7,623	+2.4%
1980	7,869	+3.2%
1981	8,078	+2.7%
1982	8,602	+6.5%
1983	9,392	+9.2%
1984	9,789	+4.2%
1985	10,121	+3.4%
1986	10,755	+6.3%
1987	11,786	+9.6%
1988	12,660	+7.4%
1989	14,049	+11.0%
1990	16,149	+14.9%
1991	17,641	+9.2%
1992	18,581	+5.3%
1993	18,704	+0.7%
1994	19,150	+2.4%
1995	19,328	+0.9%
1996	20,122	+4.1%
1997	20,930	+4.0%
1998	21,401	+2.3%
1999	21,855	+2.1%
2000	22,053	+0.9%
2001	21,946	-0.5%
2002	22,829	+4.0%
2003	23,950	+4.9%
2004	23,923	-0.1%
2005	23,657	-1.1%
2006	23,390	-1.1%

Sources: SCDC Annual Reports; SCDC Statistical Reports.

South Carolina Inmate Population



The cost per inmate was \$15,156 in FY 05.

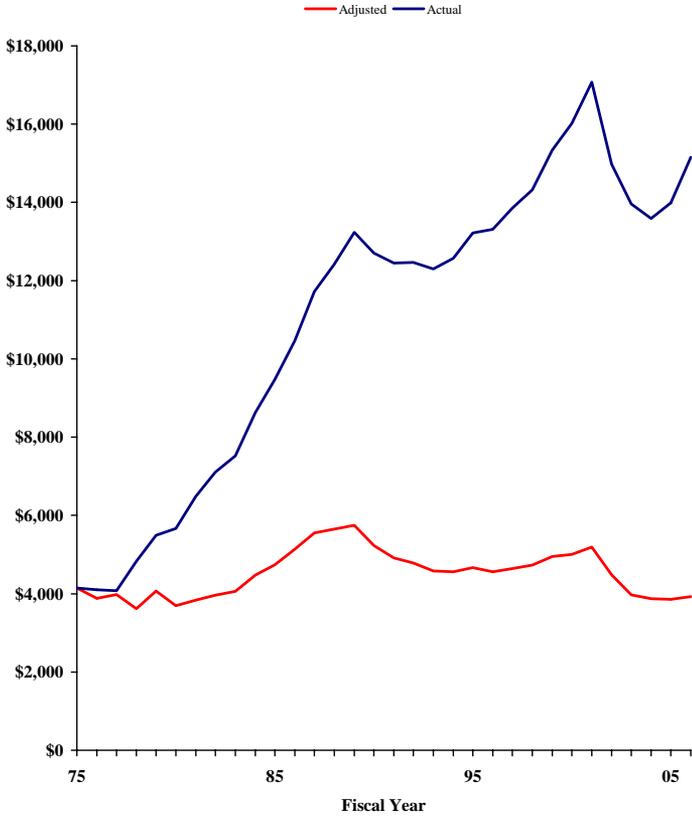
ANNUAL COST PER INMATE

Fiscal Year	Actual Cost	Adjusted Cost
1975	\$4,147	\$4,147
1976	\$4,102	\$3,879
1977	\$4,075	\$3,982
1978	\$4,826	\$3,618
1979	\$5,488	\$4,067
1980	\$5,666	\$3,699
1981	\$6,489	\$3,841
1982	\$7,110	\$3,963
1983	\$7,520	\$4,062
1984	\$8,632	\$4,470
1985	\$9,476	\$4,738
1986	\$10,471	\$5,140
1987	\$11,721	\$5,551
1988	\$12,421	\$5,649
1989	\$13,237	\$5,743
1990	\$12,707	\$5,231
1991	\$12,451	\$4,918
1992	\$12,467	\$4,781
1993	\$12,296	\$4,578
1994	\$12,574	\$4,565
1995	\$13,219	\$4,667
1996	\$13,315	\$4,566
1997	\$13,857	\$4,645
1998	\$14,318	\$4,726
1999	\$15,336	\$4,952
2000	\$16,024	\$5,006
2001	\$17,076	\$5,187
2002	\$14,975	\$4,478
2003	\$13,962	\$3,966
2004	\$13,590	\$3,868
2005	\$13,988	\$3,853
2006	\$15,156	\$3,922

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

Sources: SCDC Annual Reports; SCDC Statistical Reports; United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina Annual Inmate Costs



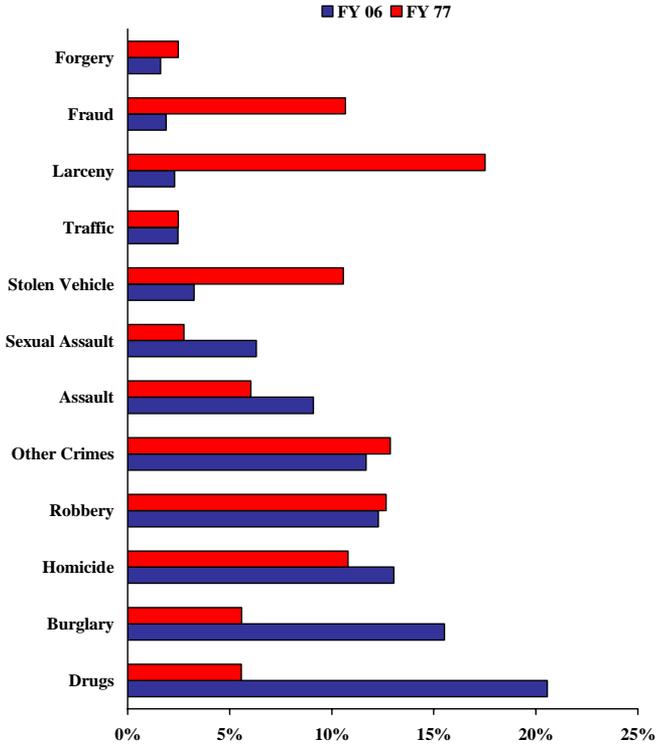
More inmates are incarcerated for drug offenses than any other offense category. The percent of inmates serving time in South Carolina for drug convictions has increased from 5.6% in FY 77 to 20.6% in FY 06.

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR INMATES

Offense	FY 77		FY 06	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	542	6.0%	2,128	9.1%
Burglary	503	5.6%	3,631	15.5%
Drugs	501	5.6%	4,809	20.6%
Forgery	223	2.5%	377	1.6%
Fraud	961	10.7%	439	1.9%
Homicide	971	10.8%	3,050	13.0%
Larceny	1,576	17.5%	538	2.3%
Other Crimes	1,158	12.9%	2,734	11.7%
Robbery	1,139	12.7%	2,873	12.3%
Sexual Assault	248	2.8%	1,473	6.3%
Stolen Vehicle	951	10.6%	761	3.3%
Traffic	224	2.5%	577	2.5%

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

South Carolina Inmate Population by Offense



In FY 07, the average age for inmates was 35 years, 67.6% of inmates were Black and 93.1% of inmates were men.

INMATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	FY 02		FY 07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
19 & younger	974	4.3%	779	3.3%
20 - 24	4,607	20.2%	3,688	15.4%
25 - 54	16,512	72.3%	18,278	76.5%
55 & older	733	3.2%	1,142	4.8%

Average age: FY 02 - 33 years, FY 07 - 35 years.

Average age at admission: FY 02 - 31 years, FY 07 - 32 years.

Race

Black	15,422	67.6%	15,654	65.5%
Other	216	0.9%	426	1.8%
White	7,188	31.5%	7,807	32.7%

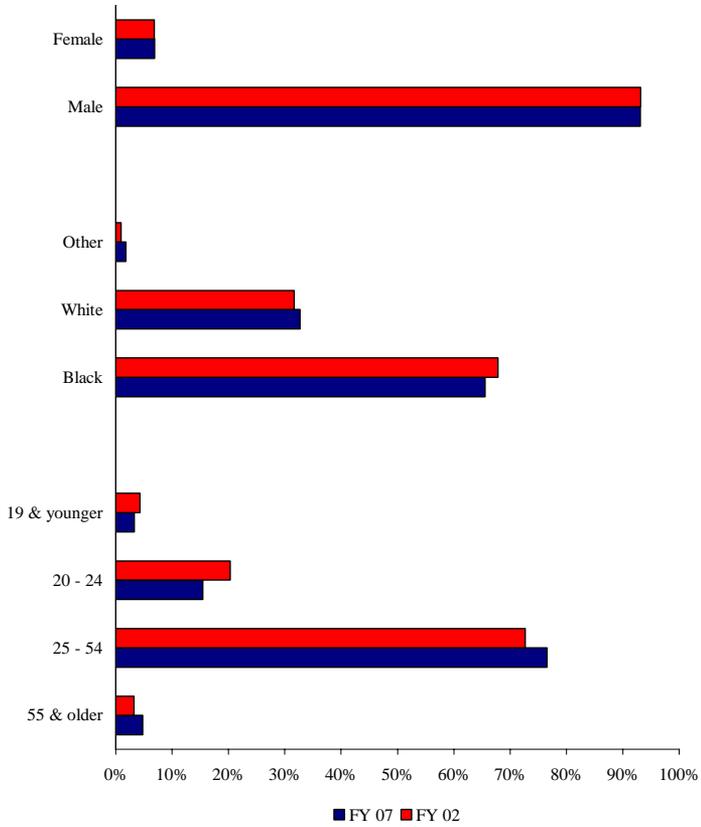
Sex

Female	1,548	6.8%	1,644	6.9%
Male	21,278	93.2%	22,243	93.1%

Note: FY 07 data were used for this table.

Source: SCDC Statistical Reports.

Inmate Demographic Characteristics



Greenwood County had the highest release rate in FY 06, 53.5 inmates per 10,000 population.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
INMATE RELEASE RATES
FY 06**

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

Note: Based on county of commitment.
Source: SCDC Statistical Reports.

South Carolina Inmates Released FY 06 By County

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

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

Source: SCDC Statistical Reports.

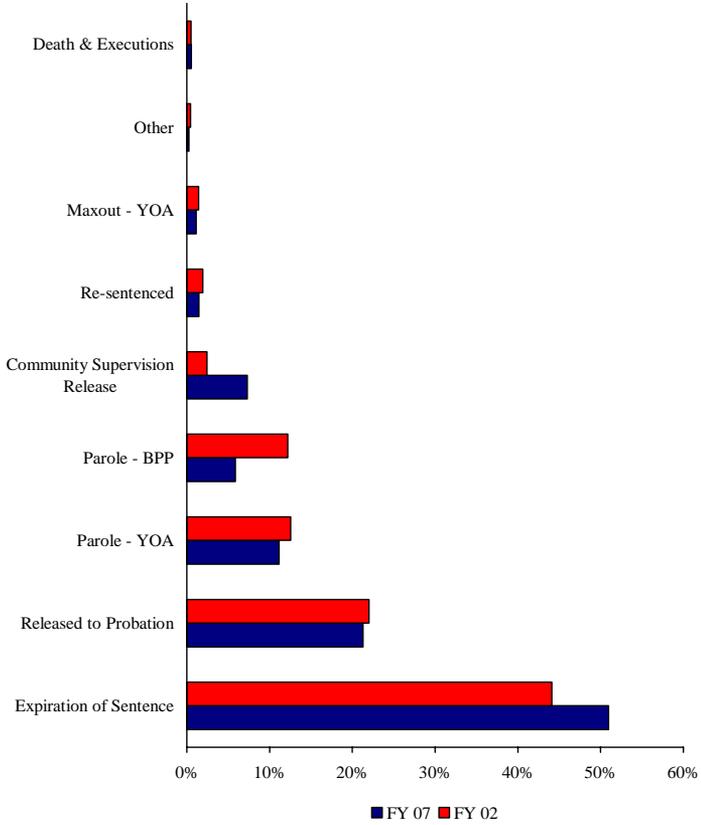
In FY 2007, 50.9% of inmates were released due to serving their full sentence, less good time and work/education credits.

INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Type Release	FY 02		FY 07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community Supervision Release	298	2.4%	988	7.3%
Death	63	0.5%	75	0.6%
EPA/SF II Release	284	2.3%	0	0.0%
Executed	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Expiration of Sentence	5,381	44.1%	6,876	50.9%
Maxout – YOA	173	1.4%	154	1.1%
Other	55	0.5%	32	0.2%
Paroled - BPP	1,491	12.2%	792	5.9%
Paroled - YOA	1,534	12.6%	1,506	11.2%
Released to Probation	2,687	22.0%	2,874	21.3%
Re-sentenced	237	1.9%	200	1.5%
Total	12,204	100.0%	13,499	100.0%

Notes: SF is an abbreviation for Supervised Furlough. YOA is an abbreviation for Youthful Offender Act. BPP is an abbreviation for the Board of Pardons and Pardons. The category other includes releases due to court orders, paid fines, appeal bonds, pardons and being remanded to the county. This table uses FY 07 data.
Source: SCDC Statistical Reports.

South Carolina Inmates by Type of Release



Of the prison inmates released in South Carolina during FY 06, 55% served one year or less.

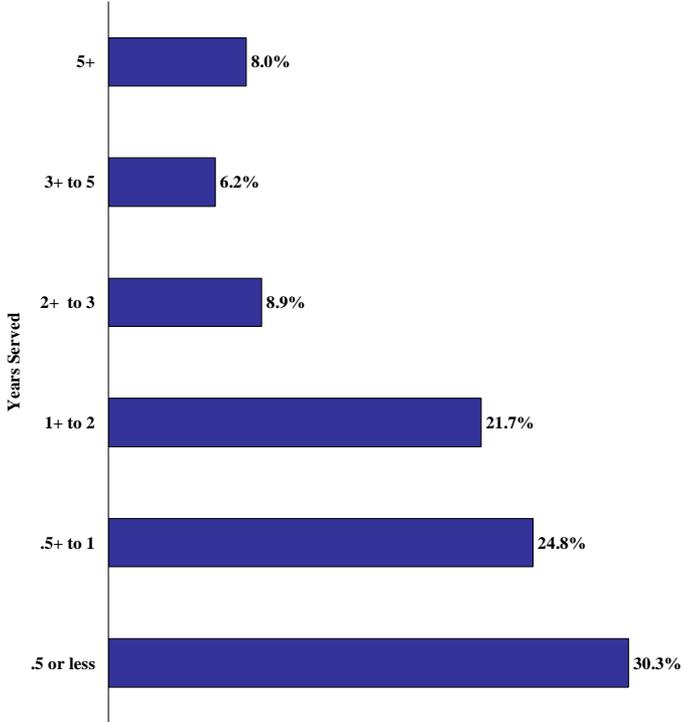
**TIME SERVED BY INMATES RELEASED
FY 06**

Time Served	Number	Percent
0 - 3 months	1,814	13.2%
3 - 6 months	2,344	17.1%
6 - 9 months	1,663	12.1%
9 - 12 months	1,734	12.6%
1 - 2 years	2,979	21.7%
2 - 3 years	1,223	8.9%
3 - 4 years	462	3.4%
4 - 5 years	393	2.9%
5 - 6 years	213	1.6%
6 - 7 years	163	1.2%
7 - 8 years	94	0.7%
8 - 9 years	218	1.6%
9 - 10 years	59	0.4%
10 - 15 years	232	1.7%
15 - 20 years	81	0.6%
20+ years	44	0.3%
Total	13,716	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: SCDC Statistical Reports.

Time Served by South Carolina Inmates Released During FY 06



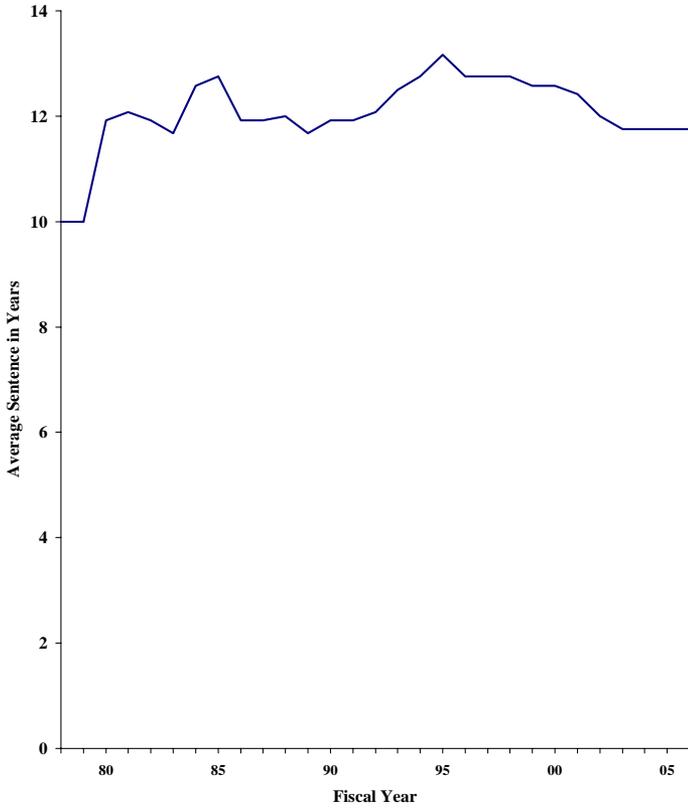
The average sentence of South Carolina's inmates was 11.75 years in FY 06.

INMATES BY SENTENCE LENGTH

Fiscal Year	Average Sentence Length (Years)	Change Over Prior Year
1978	10.00	
1979	10.00	0.0%
1980	11.92	+19.2%
1981	12.08	+1.3%
1982	11.92	-1.3%
1983	11.67	-2.1%
1984	12.58	+7.8%
1985	12.75	+1.4%
1986	11.92	-6.5%
1987	11.92	0.0%
1988	12.00	+0.7%
1989	11.67	-2.8%
1990	11.92	+2.1%
1991	11.92	0.0%
1992	12.08	+1.3%
1993	12.50	+3.5%
1994	12.75	+2.0%
1995	13.17	+3.3%
1996	12.75	0.0%
1997	12.75	0.0%
1998	12.75	0.0%
1999	12.58	-1.3%
2000	12.58	0.0%
2001	12.42	-1.3%
2002	12.00	-3.4%
2003	11.75	-2.1%
2004	11.75	0.0%
2005	11.75	0.0%
2006	11.75	0.0%

Sources: SCDC Annual Reports; SCDC Statistical Reports.

South Carolina Inmates by Sentence Length



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

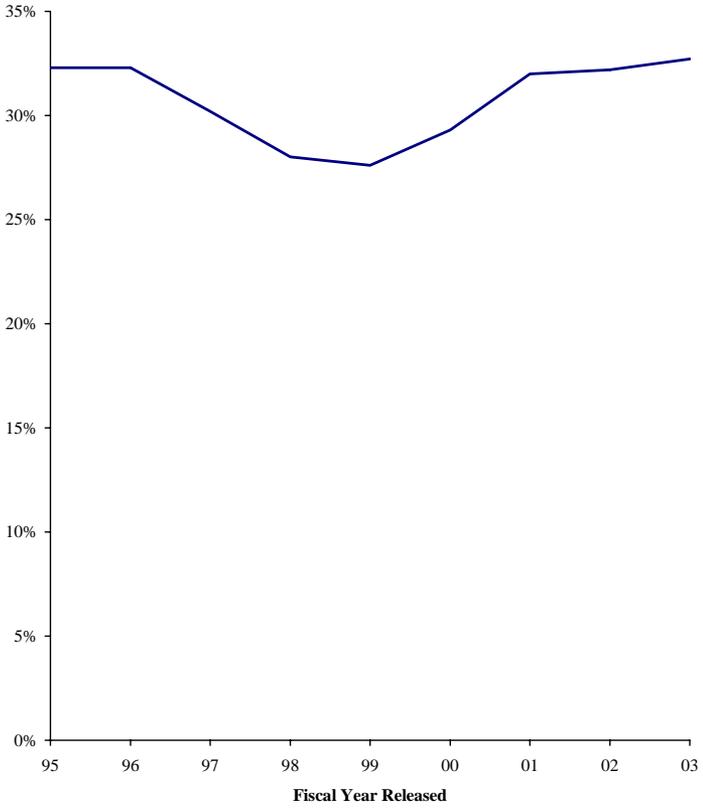
INMATE RECIDIVISM RATE

Fiscal Year Released	Number of Inmates Released	Recidivism Rate
1995	10,911	32.3%
1996	9,092	32.3%
1997	10,547	30.2%
1998	10,927	28.0%
1999	10,969	27.6%
2000	11,165	29.3%
2001	11,673	32.0%
2002	12,204	32.2%
2003	12,538	32.7%

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

Source: SCDC Statistical Reports.

South Carolina Inmate Recidivism Rates



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

In FY 06 South Carolina had 74.4 offenders per 10,000 population under community corrections supervision. Union County had the highest rate with 125.8 offenders under supervision per 10,000.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OFFENDER
RATES
FY 06**

County	Offenders	Offenders Per 10,000
Union	356	125.8
Laurens	762	108.2
Jasper	224	102.8
Newberry	378	100.0
Cherokee	529	98.1
Lancaster	571	89.8
Sumter	924	88.5
Edgefield	216	85.4
Greenville	3,547	85.0
Abbeville	220	84.9

Notes: Based on active offender population only. The state rate includes 136 offenders in restitution centers, that were not included in county totals.

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

Offenders Supervised Under Community Corrections by County, FY 06

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	220	84.9	Greenwood	551	80.8
Aiken	1,073	70.7	Hampton	134	62.9
Allendale	76	71.0	Horry	1,414	59.3
Anderson	1,474	82.8	Jasper	224	102.8
Bamberg	130	82.8	Kershaw	282	49.0
Barnwell	146	62.7	Lancaster	571	89.8
Beaufort	493	34.7	Laurens	762	108.2
Berkeley	1,096	72.0	Lee	137	66.5
Calhoun	93	62.0	Lexington	1,506	62.7
Charleston	2,534	76.3	McCormick	55	53.9
Cherokee	529	98.1	Marion	228	65.7
Chester	195	59.3	Marlboro	229	78.4
Chesterfield	179	41.4	Newberry	378	100.0
Clarendon	224	67.3	Oconee	540	76.5
Colleton	242	61.3	Orangeburg	763	84.0
Darlington	310	45.9	Pickens	756	66.1
Dillon	188	60.6	Richland	2,723	78.2
Dorchester	794	66.7	Saluda	158	82.7
Edgefield	216	85.4	Spartanburg	2,136	78.8
Fairfield	179	75.2	Sumter	924	88.5
Florence	1,056	80.4	Union	356	125.8
Georgetown	400	65.7	Williamsburg	282	78.1
Greenville	3,547	85.0	York	1,631	82.0

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

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

The community corrections population decreased less than 1% from FY 05 to FY 06.

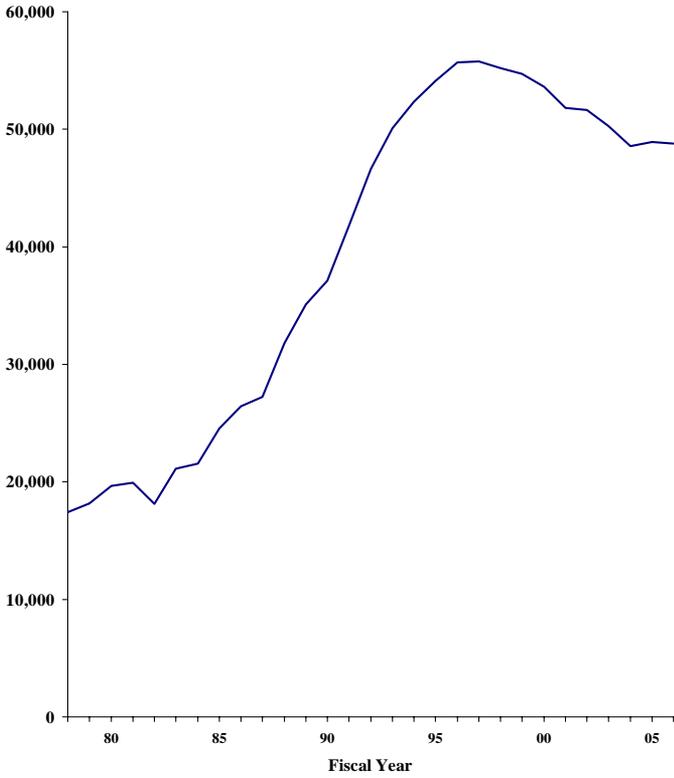
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Fiscal Year	Number of Offenders	% Change
1978	17,433	
1979	18,162	+4.2%
1980	19,678	+8.3%
1981	19,926	+1.3%
1982	18,133	-9.0%
1983	21,113	+16.4%
1984	21,551	+2.1%
1985	24,535	+13.8%
1986	26,423	+7.7%
1987	27,221	+3.0%
1988	31,814	+16.9%
1989	35,090	+10.3%
1990	37,138	+5.8%
1991	41,806	+12.6%
1992	46,625	+11.5%
1993	50,106	+7.5%
1994	52,325	+4.4%
1995	54,113	+3.4%
1996	55,682	+2.9%
1997	55,769	+0.2%
1998	55,199	-1.0%
1999	54,705	-0.9%
2000	53,608	-2.0%
2001	51,833	-3.3%
2002	51,655	-0.3%
2003	50,284	-2.7%
2004	48,546	-3.5%
2005	48,932	+0.8%
2006	48,789	-0.3%

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

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Community Corrections Population



Drug offenses accounted for more probation admissions than any other offense category in FY 06. The percentage of probationers sentenced for drug offenses increased from 13.6% in FY 78 to 31.6% in FY 06.

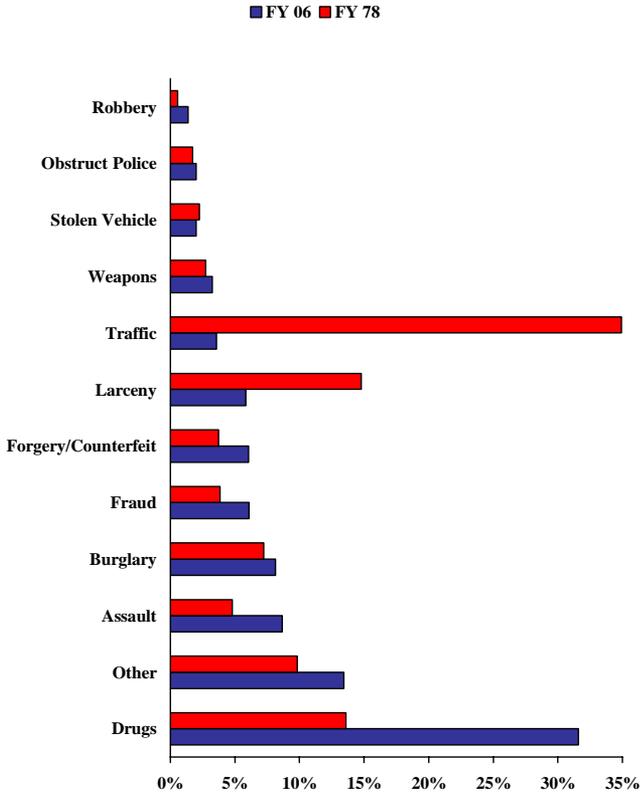
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PROBATION ADMISSIONS

Offense	FY 78		FY 06	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	441	4.8%	1,368	8.7%
Burglary	665	7.2%	1,286	8.1%
Domestic Violence	NA	NA	487	3.1%
Drugs	1,249	13.6%	4,988	31.6%
DUI/DUS	NA	NA	769	4.9%
Forgery/Counterfeit	344	3.7%	956	6.1%
Fraud	352	3.8%	962	6.1%
Larceny	1,357	14.8%	925	5.9%
Obstruct Police	159	1.7%	317	2.0%
Other	902	9.8%	2,121	13.4%
Robbery	53	0.6%	216	1.4%
Stolen Vehicle	206	2.2%	318	2.0%
Traffic	3,207	34.9%	566	3.6%
Weapons	252	2.7%	511	3.2%
Total	9,187	100.0%	15,790	100.0%

Note: DUS is an abbreviation for driving under suspension.

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

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Offense



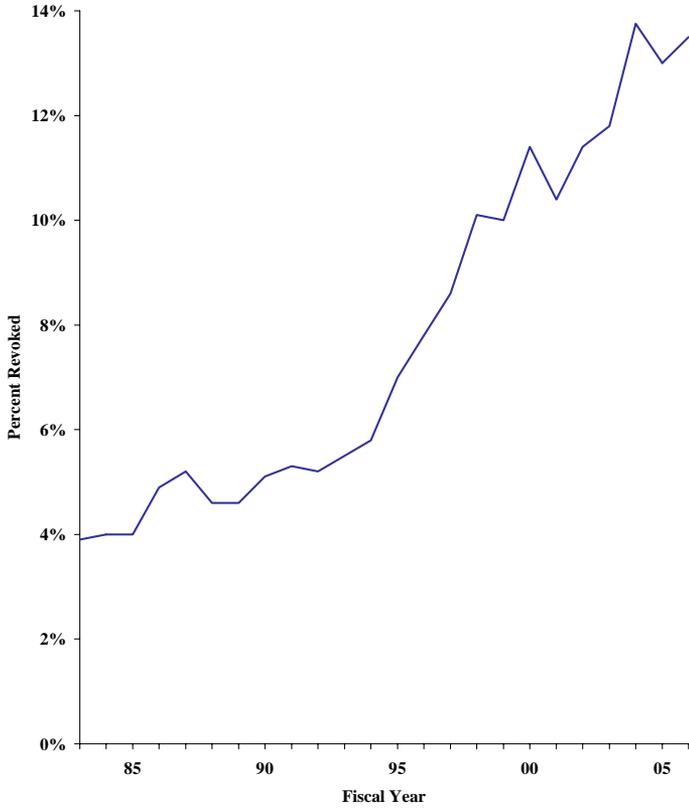
The percent of probationers revoked increased from 13% in FY 05 to 13.5% in FY 06.

PROBATION REVOCATIONS

Fiscal Year	Percent Revoked
1983	3.9%
1984	4.0%
1985	4.0%
1986	4.9%
1987	5.2%
1988	4.6%
1989	4.6%
1990	5.1%
1991	5.3%
1992	5.2%
1993	5.5%
1994	5.8%
1995	7.0%
1996	7.8%
1997	8.6%
1998	10.1%
1999	10.0%
2000	11.4%
2001	10.4%
2002	11.4%
2003	11.8%
2004	13.8%
2005	13.0%
2006	13.5%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Revocations



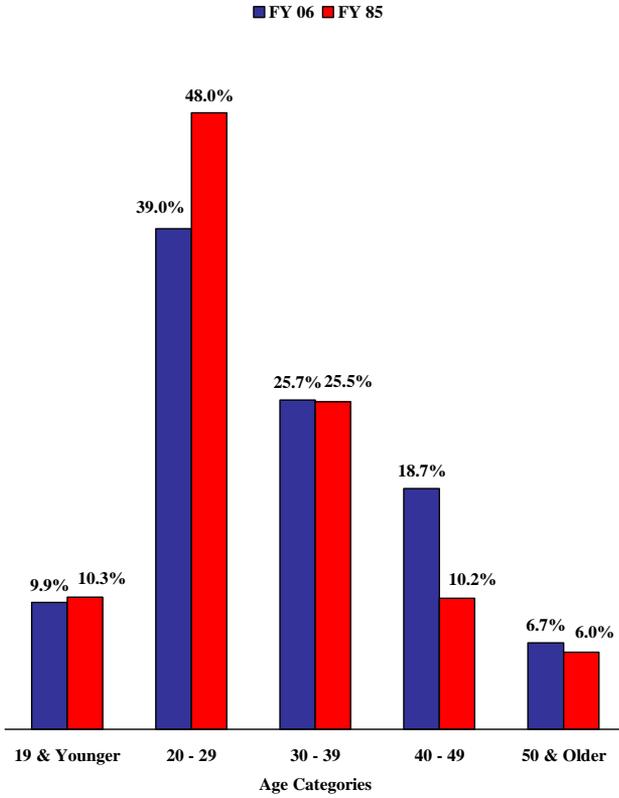
In FY 06, 25.4% of probation admissions were 40 years of age or older. In FY 85, 16.1% of probation admissions were 40 years of age or older.

PROBATION ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 85		FY 06	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	35	0.2%
17 - 19	856	10.3%	1,526	9.7%
20 - 24	2,142	25.8%	3,267	20.7%
25 - 29	1,841	22.2%	2,889	18.3%
30 - 34	1,301	15.7%	2,158	13.7%
35 - 39	812	9.8%	1,893	12.0%
40 - 44	539	6.5%	1,744	11.0%
45 - 49	302	3.6%	1,215	7.7%
50+	499	6.0%	1,063	6.7%
Total	8,292	100.0%	15,790	100.0%

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

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Age



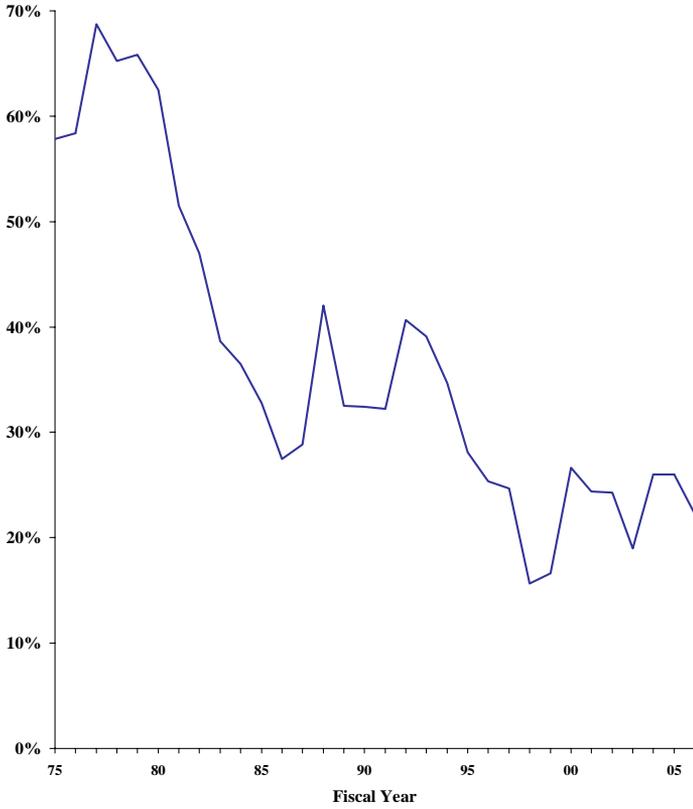
***South Carolina's parole approval percentage
dropped to 22.3% in FY 06.***

PAROLE HEARINGS

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Approvals	Percent
1975	1,317	762	57.9%
1976	1,448	845	58.4%
1977	1,400	962	68.7%
1978	1,895	1,234	65.1%
1979	1,780	1,172	65.8%
1980	2,220	1,387	62.5%
1981	2,908	1,498	51.5%
1982	2,604	1,224	47.0%
1983	3,516	1,359	38.7%
1984	3,479	1,269	36.5%
1985	4,115	1,349	32.8%
1986	3,255	894	27.5%
1987	3,573	1,031	28.9%
1988	3,065	1,289	42.1%
1989	3,292	1,070	32.5%
1990	4,064	1,317	32.4%
1991	4,091	1,319	32.2%
1992	4,686	1,906	40.7%
1993	4,563	1,785	39.1%
1994	5,227	1,813	34.7%
1995	5,435	1,527	28.1%
1996	5,791	1,469	25.4%
1997	5,969	1,472	24.7%
1998	7,106	1,113	15.7%
1999	5,503	915	16.6%
2000	6,440	1,714	26.6%
2001	6,373	1,553	24.4%
2002	6,367	1,547	24.3%
2003	6,632	1,260	19.0%
2004	6,271	1,622	26.0%
2005	6,064	1,562	26.0%
2006	4,905	1,093	22.3%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Approval



In FY 06, 36.7% of the inmates paroled in South Carolina had been incarcerated for drug law violations, compared to 11.7% of the inmates paroled in FY 78.

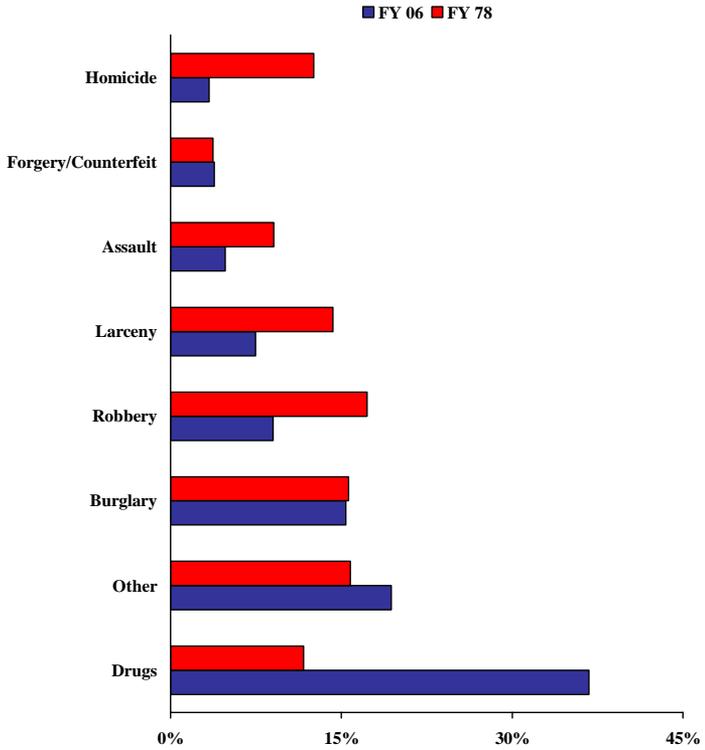
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAROLE
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 78		FY 06	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	112	9.1%	54	4.8%
Burglary	193	15.6%	173	15.4%
Drugs	144	11.7%	413	36.7%
Forgery/Counterfeit	46	3.7%	43	3.8%
Homicide	155	12.6%	38	3.4%
Larceny	176	14.3%	84	7.5%
Other	195	15.8%	218	19.4%
Robbery	213	17.3%	101	9.0%
Total	1,234	100.0%	1,124	100.0%

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

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

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Offense



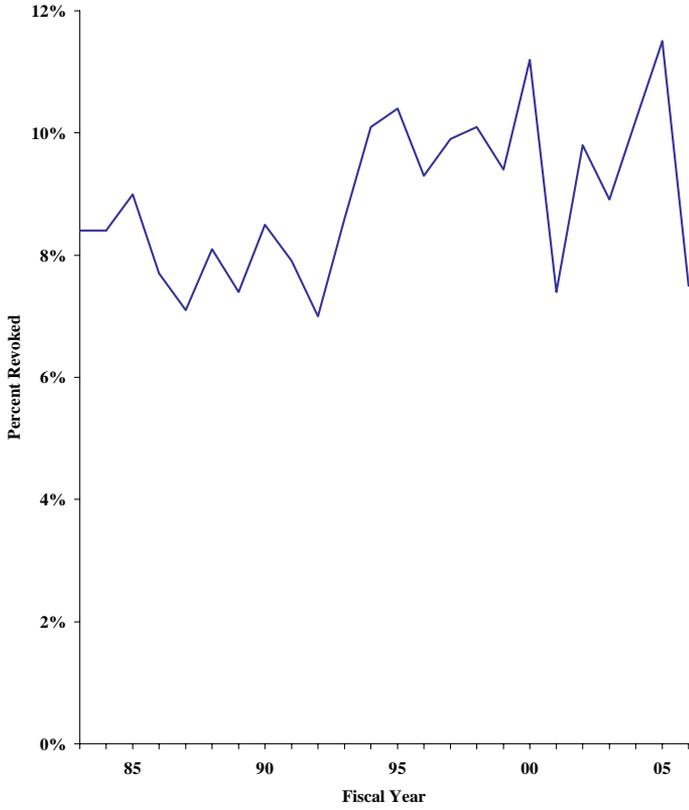
The percentage of parolees revoked in South Carolina decreased from 11.5% in FY 05 to 7.5% in FY 06.

PAROLE REVOCATIONS

Fiscal Year	Percent Revoked
1983	8.4%
1984	8.4%
1985	9.0%
1986	7.7%
1987	7.1%
1988	8.1%
1989	7.4%
1990	8.5%
1991	7.9%
1992	7.0%
1993	8.6%
1994	10.1%
1995	10.4%
1996	9.3%
1997	9.9%
1998	10.1%
1999	9.4%
2000	11.2%
2001	7.4%
2002	9.8%
2003	8.9%
2004	10.2%
2005	11.5%
2006	7.5%

Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Revocations



In FY 85, 12.3% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older. In FY 06, 29.5% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older.

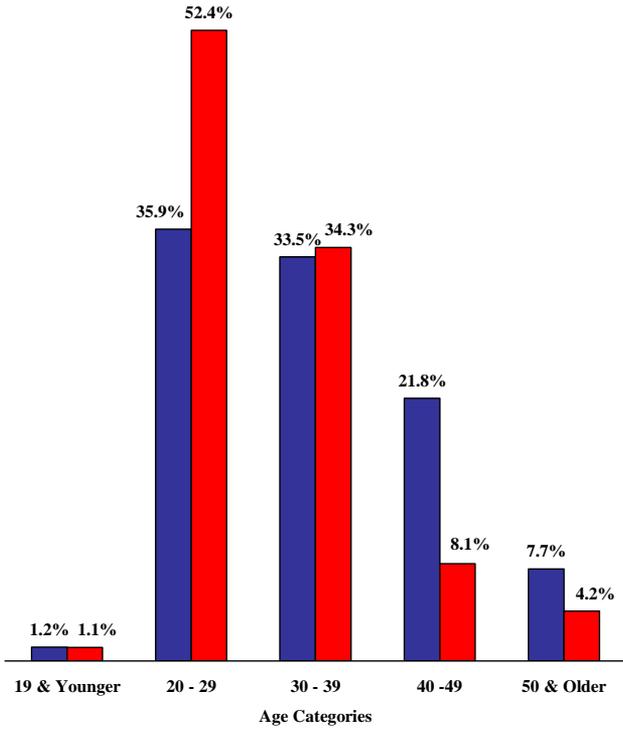
PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 85		FY 06	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 - 19	14	1.1%	13	1.2%
20 - 24	269	21.5%	174	15.5%
25 - 29	387	30.9%	229	20.4%
30 - 34	279	22.3%	197	17.5%
35 - 39	151	12.1%	180	16.0%
40 - 44	70	5.6%	143	12.7%
45 - 49	31	2.5%	102	9.1%
50+	52	4.2%	86	7.7%
Total	1,253	100.0%	1,124	100.0%

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

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Age

■ FY 06 ■ FY 85



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 a good measure of juvenile delinquency. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. As a result, annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individual juveniles arrested, since one juvenile might be arrested several times during a year (Crime in the United States, FBI). In keeping with state law which sets the age of adult responsibility in most criminal matters at seventeen years of age, arrest rates were calculated on the basis of the juvenile (age 0 through 16) population for each year in question. As noted earlier, arrest data are available from 1976 forward but are not available for 2001. Consequently, there is a gap at that point on each graph.

South Carolina's crime index arrest rate for juveniles decreased 19.3% from 2005 to 2006 and decreased 14.3% from 1976 to 2006.

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

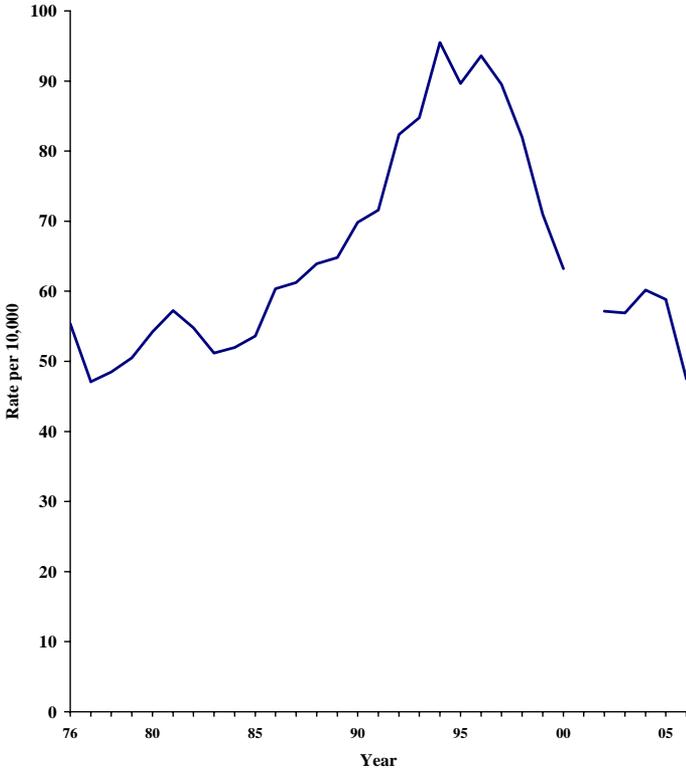
JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	5,697	58.85
2006	4,641	47.47
% Change	-18.5%	-19.3%
10 Year		
1997	8,070	89.54
2006	4,641	47.47
% Change	-42.5%	-47.0%
20 Year		
1987	5,266	61.23
2006	4,641	47.47
% Change	-11.9%	-22.5%
Overall		
1976	4,999	55.37
2006	4,641	47.47
%Change	-7.2%	-14.3%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Crime Index Arrest Rate



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes decreased 11.6% from 2005 to 2006. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 171.7% 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.

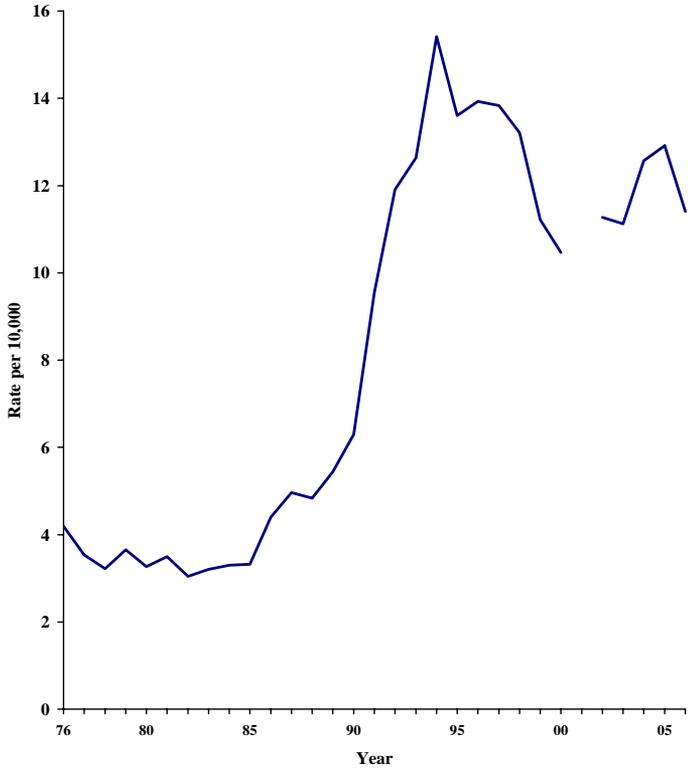
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	1,250	12.91
2006	1,115	11.41
% Change	-10.8%	-11.6%
10 Year		
1997	1,247	13.84
2006	1,115	11.41
% Change	-10.6%	-17.6%
20 Year		
1987	427	4.97
2006	1,115	11.41
% Change	+161.1%	+129.6%
Overall		
1976	379	4.20
2006	1,115	11.41
% Change	+194.2%	+171.7%

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



Nine juveniles were arrested for murder in 2006, down from 13 in 2005.

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

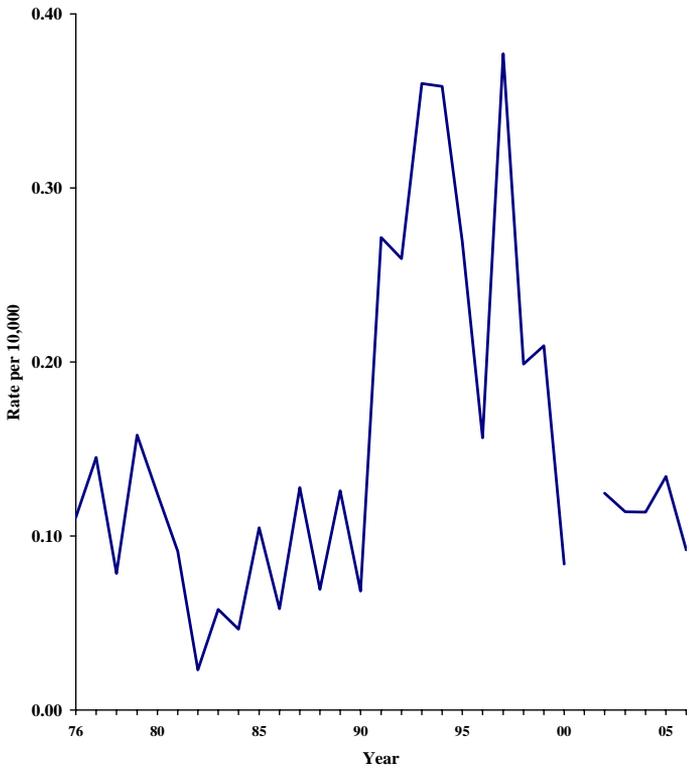
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MURDER

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	13	0.13
2006	9	0.09
% Change	-30.8%	-30.8%
10 Year		
1997	34	0.38
2006	9	0.09
% Change	-73.5%	-76.3%
20 Year		
1987	11	0.13
2006	9	0.09
% Change	-18.2%	-30.8%
Overall		
1976	10	0.11
2006	9	0.09
% Change	-10.0%	-18.2%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Murder Arrest Rate



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for rape decreased 1.6% from 2005 to 2006. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for rape has increased 48.8%.

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.

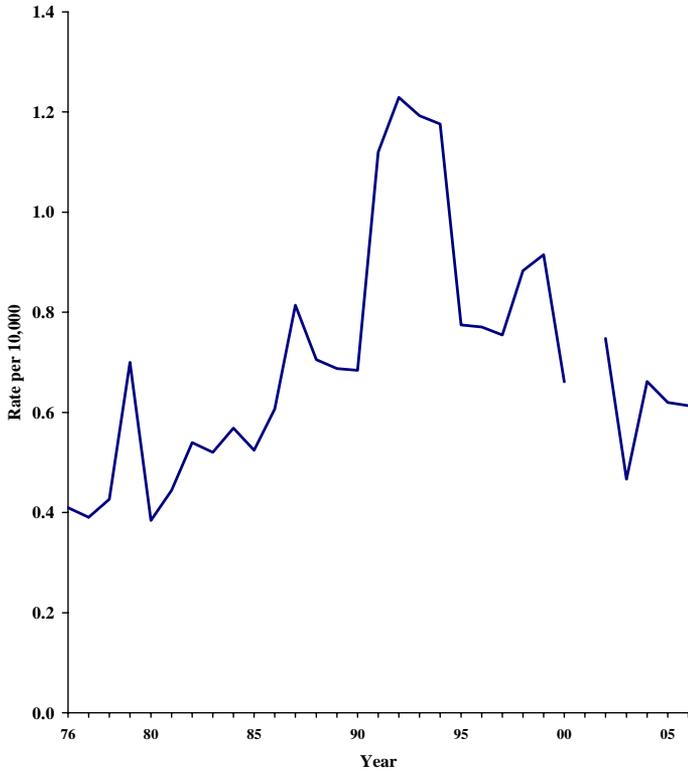
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR RAPE

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	60	0.62
2006	60	0.61
% Change	0.0%	-1.6%
10 Year		
1997	68	0.75
2006	60	0.61
% Change	-11.8%	-18.7%
20 Year		
1987	70	0.81
2006	60	0.61
% Change	-14.3%	-24.7%
Overall		
1976	37	0.41
2006	60	0.61
% Change	+62.2%	+48.8%

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 2.3% from 2005 to 2006. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery has increased 103.9%.

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.

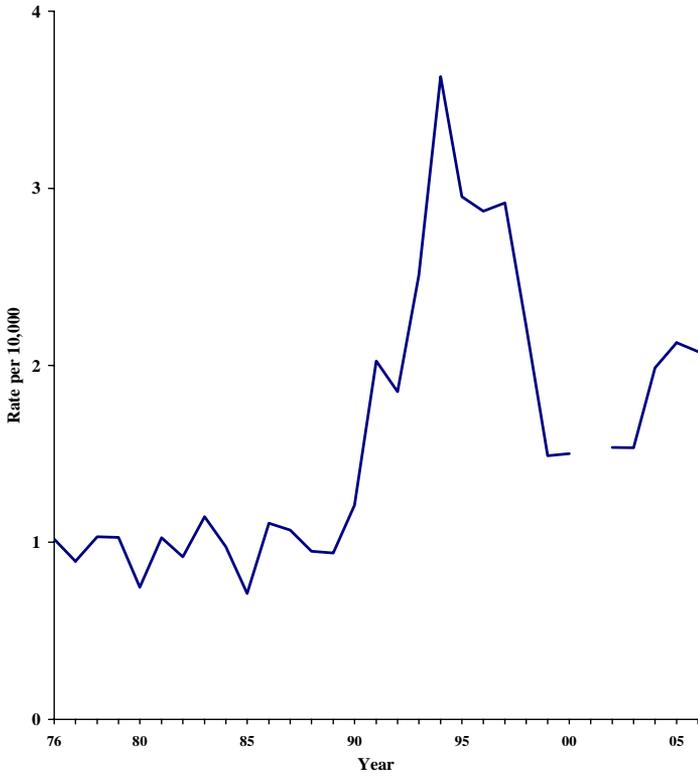
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	206	2.13
2006	203	2.08
% Change	-1.5%	-2.3%
10 Year		
1997	263	2.92
2006	203	2.08
% Change	-22.8%	-28.8%
20 Year		
1987	92	1.07
2006	203	2.08
% Change	+120.7%	+94.4%
Overall		
1976	92	1.02
2006	203	2.08
% Change	+120.7%	+103.9%

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 14.1% from 2005 to 2006, but has increased 224.1% since 1976.

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

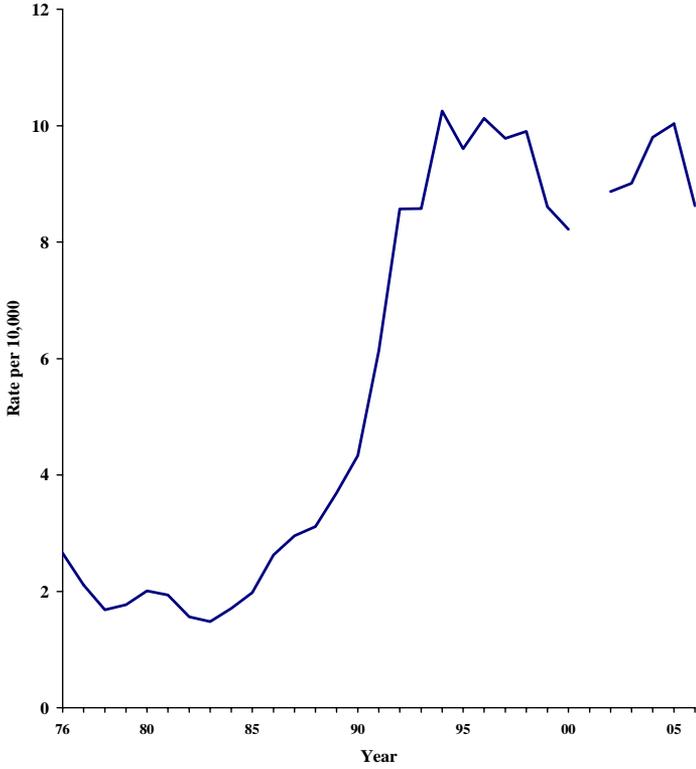
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	971	10.03
2006	843	8.62
% Change	-13.2%	-14.1%
10 Year		
1997	882	9.79
2006	843	8.62
% Change	-4.4%	-12.0%
20 Year		
1987	254	2.95
2006	843	8.62
% Change	+97.4%	+192.2%
Overall		
1976	240	2.66
2006	843	8.62
% Change	+251.3%	+224.1%

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



South Carolina's 2006 juvenile arrest rate for property crimes represents a 21.5% decrease from 2005, and a 29.5% decrease since 1976.

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

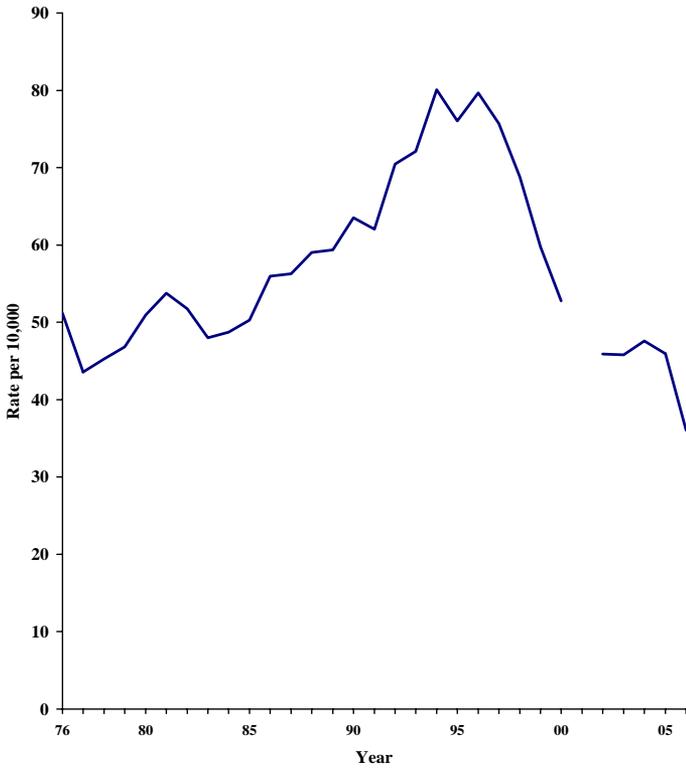
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	4,447	45.94
2006	3,526	36.07
% Change	-20.7%	-21.5%
10 Year		
1997	6,823	75.70
2006	3,526	36.07
% Change	-48.3%	-52.4%
20 Year		
1987	4,839	56.27
2006	3,526	36.07
% Change	-27.1%	-35.9%
Overall		
1976	4,620	51.17
2006	3,526	36.07
% Change	-23.7%	-29.5%

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crime



South Carolina's breaking or entering arrest rate for juveniles decreased 5.5% from 2005 to 2006. The breaking or entering rate has decreased 39.7% since 1976.

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

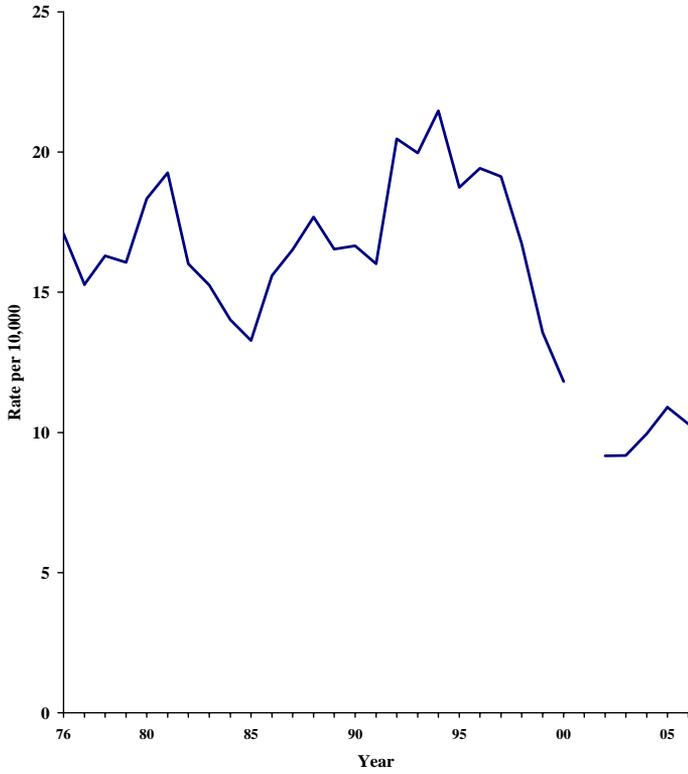
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR BREAKING OR ENTERING

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	1,055	10.90
2006	1,007	10.30
% Change	-4.5%	-5.5%
10 Year		
1997	1,724	19.13
2006	1,007	10.30
% Change	-41.6%	-46.2%
20 Year		
1987	1,421	16.52
2006	1,007	10.30
% Change	-29.1%	-37.7%
Overall		
1976	1,543	17.09
2006	1,007	10.30
% Change	-34.7%	-39.7%

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 has decreased 27.7% since 2005, and has decreased 22.3% since 1976.

LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking away 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 in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs. It does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery, worthless checks, or motor vehicle theft.

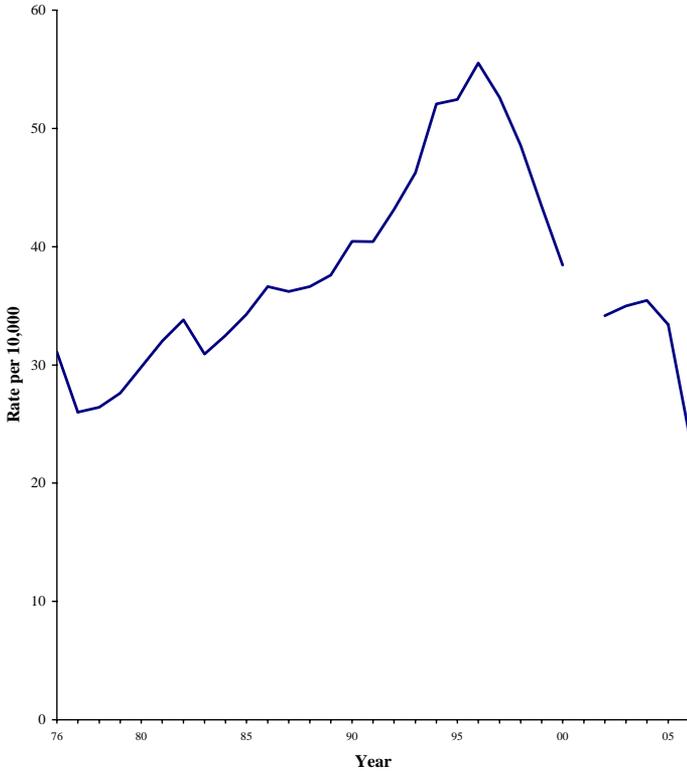
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR LARCENY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	3,235	33.42
2006	2,362	24.16
% Change	-27.0%	-27.7%
10 Year		
1997	4,744	52.64
2006	2,362	24.16
% Change	-50.2%	-54.1%
20 Year		
1987	3,114	36.21
2006	2,362	24.16
% Change	-24.1%	-33.3%
Overall		
1976	2,807	31.09
2006	2,362	24.16
% Change	-15.9%	-22.3%

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 less than 1% from 2005 and has decreased 46.2% since 1976.

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

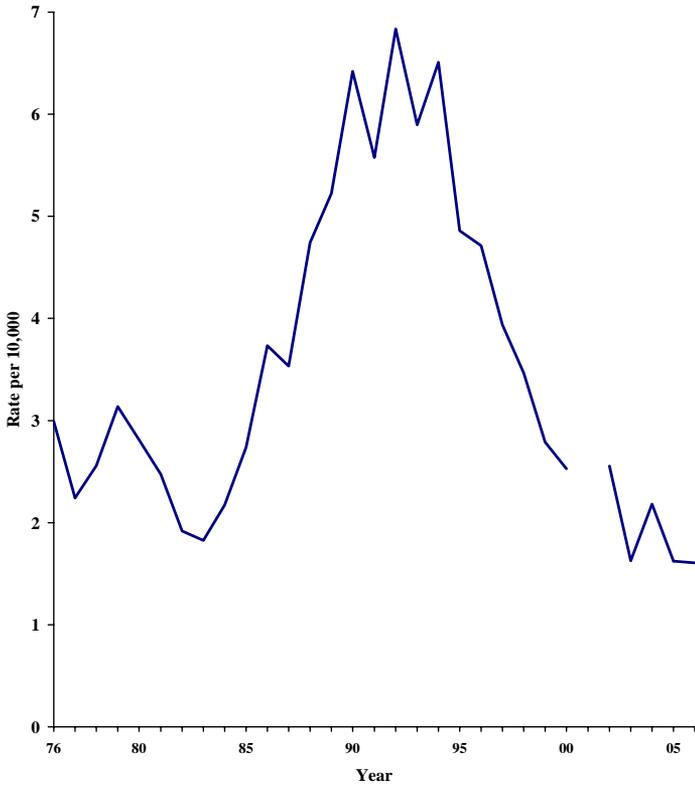
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2005	157	1.62
2006	157	1.61
% Change	0.0%	-0.6%
10 Year		
1997	355	3.94
2006	157	1.61
% Change	-55.8%	-59.1 %
20 Year		
1987	304	3.53
2006	157	1.61
% Change	-48.4%	-54.4%
Overall		
1976	270	2.99
2006	157	1.61
% Change	-41.9%	-46.2%

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	10	37	92	240	1,543	2,807	270
1977	13	35	80	189	1,369	2,331	201
1978	7	38	92	150	1,453	2,354	228
1979	14	62	91	157	1,423	2,447	278
1980	11	34	66	178	1,623	2,638	249
1981	8	39	90	170	1,690	2,808	217
1982	2	47	80	136	1,394	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	254	1,421	3,114	304
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	24	99	179	542	1,416	3,574	493
1992	23	109	164	760	1,815	3,826	606
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	9	60	203	843	1,007	2,362	157

Note: Arrest data for 2001 are not available.

Source: Crime in South Carolina, SLED.

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	0.11	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	16.52	36.21	3.53
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	0.27	1.12	2.03	6.13	16.02	40.43	5.58
1992	0.26	1.23	1.85	8.57	20.47	43.15	6.84
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	0.09	0.61	2.08	8.62	10.30	24.16	1.61

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

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

RESPONSES TO JUVENILE CRIME

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

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

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

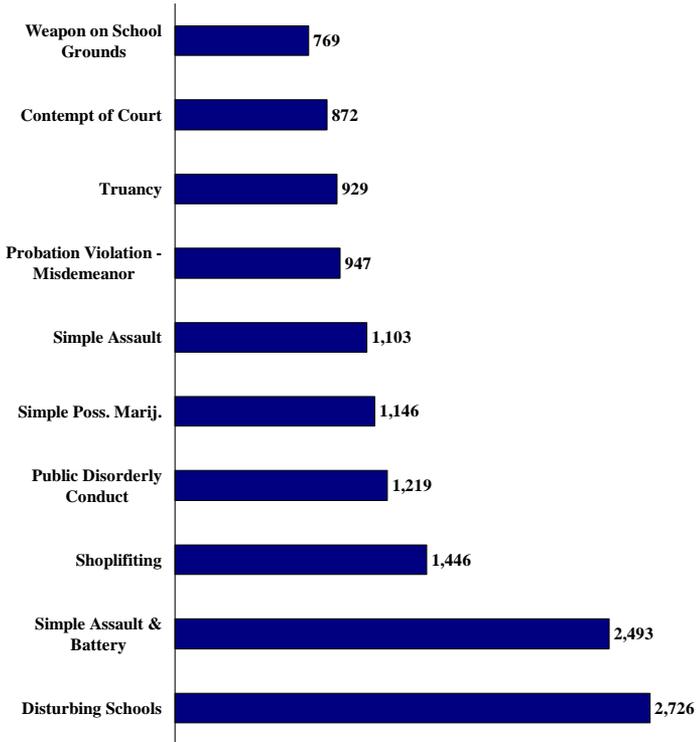
Disturbing schools was the most frequently reported offense among juvenile cases referred to solicitors in FY 06.

**TEN MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES FOR
JUVENILE REFFERALS
FY 06**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Contempt of Court	872	3.4%
Disturbing Schools	2,726	10.6%
Probation Violation – Misdemeanor	947	3.7%
Public Disorderly Conduct	1,219	4.7%
Shoplifting	1,446	5.6%
Simple Assault	1,103	4.3%
Simple Assault & Battery	2,493	9.7%
Simple Poss. Marijuana	1,146	4.4%
Truancy	929	3.6%
Weapon on School Grounds	769	3.0%
Total	25,820	100.0%

Notes: The total consists of all offenses including an additional 12,380 other offenses not listed. The ten most frequent presented here represent 53% of the total.
Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2005-06.

Top Ten Juvenile Offenses Reported to South Carolina Solicitors, FY 06



South Carolina's delinquency rate in FY 05 was 64.1 per 1,000 children. Horry County had the highest delinquency rate with 118.4 per 1,000 children.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
DELINQUENCY REFERRAL RATES
FY 06**

County	Number	Rate per 1,000
Horry	1,943	118.4
Charleston	3,369	115.0
Union	305	107.9
Newberry	353	101.9
Marion	402	101.3
Greenwood	657	100.6
Lancaster	565	91.6
York	1,577	90.5
Allendale	104	87.8
Berkeley	1,363	83.3
Cherokee	436	83.3

Note: Rate is expressed in terms of number of children per 1,000, ages 10 – 16.
Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2005-06.

**Juvenile Delinquency Referral Rate per 1,000
by County
FY 06**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	100	37.3	Greenwood	657	100.6
Aiken	897	59.9	Hampton	111	44.8
Allendale	104	87.8	Horry	1,943	118.4
Anderson	740	46.3	Jasper	139	65.7
Bamberg	97	55.9	Kershaw	265	46.5
Barnwell	181	65.1	Lancaster	565	91.6
Beaufort	719	68.4	Laurens	414	57.8
Berkeley	1,363	83.3	Lee	53	25.3
Calhoun	48	30.9	Lexington	1,113	49.7
Charleston	3,369	115.0	McCormick	54	61.9
Cherokee	436	83.3	Marion	402	101.3
Chester	147	39.5	Marlboro	123	40.2
Chesterfield	191	41.7	Newberry	353	101.9
Clarendon	119	33.1	Oconee	191	31.5
Colleton	273	63.3	Orangeburg	537	55.1
Darlington	495	72.7	Pickens	503	52.1
Dillon	282	77.1	Richland	1,256	40.7
Dorchester	804	67.8	Saluda	67	35.6
Edgefield	92	37.5	Spartanburg	1,020	41.4
Fairfield	18	7.3	Sumter	436	37.2
Florence	1,008	75.1	Union	305	107.9
Georgetown	423	72.1	Williamsburg	209	46.2
Greenville	1,621	44.8	York	1,577	90.5

Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2005-06.

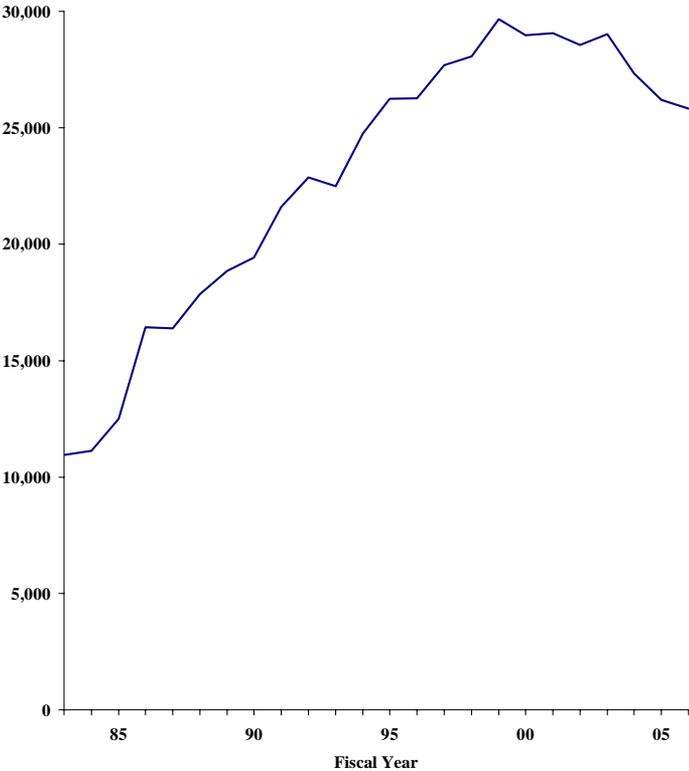
The number of juvenile cases referred to South Carolina solicitors in FY 06 decreased 1.5% from FY 05. Since 1983, the number of referrals has increased 135.8%.

REFERRALS TO THE SOLICITOR

Fiscal Year	Cases Referred	Change From Prior Year
1983	10,948	
1984	11,127	+16.4%
1985	12,507	+12.4%
1986	16,436	+31.4%
1987	16,382	-0.3%
1988	17,856	+9.0%
1989	18,821	+5.4%
1990	19,435	+3.3%
1991	21,608	+11.2%
1992	22,883	+5.9%
1993	22,505	-1.7%
1994	24,767	+10.1%
1995	26,246	+6.0%
1996	26,276	+0.1%
1997	27,690	+5.4%
1998	28,057	+1.3%
1999	29,670	+5.7%
2000	28,969	-2.4%
2001	29,062	+0.3%
2002	28,550	-1.8%
2003	29,031	+1.7%
2004	27,328	-5.9%
2005	26,213	-4.1%
2006	25,820	-1.5%

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

Juvenile Cases Referred to South Carolina Solicitors



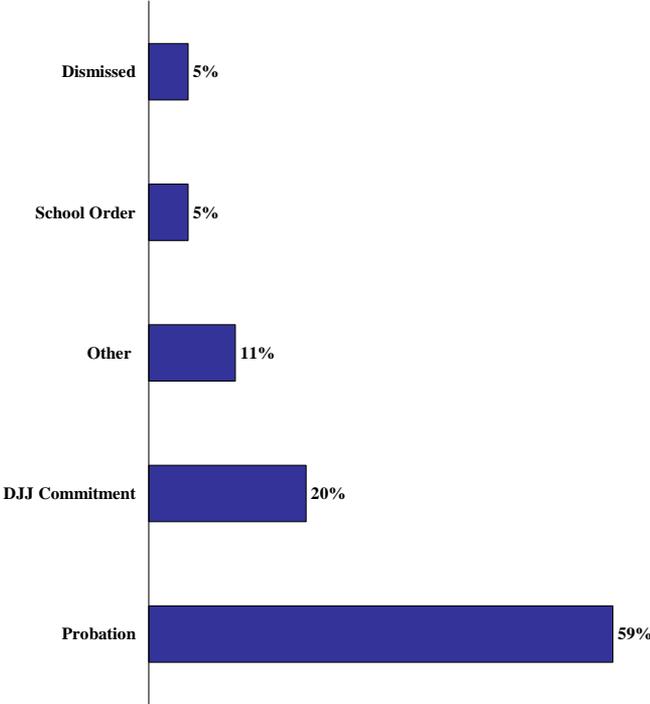
Probation was the most common disposition in South Carolina's family courts during FY 06, 59% of juvenile cases resulted in probation supervision.

**JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN FAMILY COURT
FY 06**

Disposition	Percentage
Dismissed	5%
DJJ Commitment	20%
Other	11%
Probation	59%
School Order	5%
Total	100%

Source: DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2005-06.

**Judicial Dispositions in South Carolina
Family Court, FY 06**



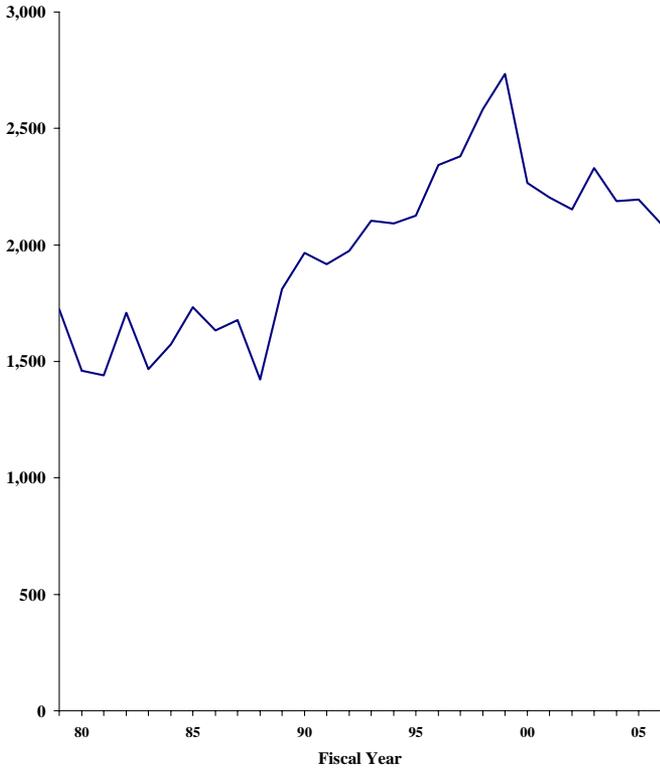
Admissions to DJJ's Reception and Evaluation Center decreased 4.7% from FY 05 to FY 06.

**RECEPTION & EVALUATION CENTER
ADMISSIONS**

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Change From Prior Year
1979	1,725	
1980	1,460	-15.4%
1981	1,439	+1.4%
1982	1,709	+18.8%
1983	1,466	-14.2%
1984	1,573	+7.3%
1985	1,733	+10.2%
1986	1,633	-5.8%
1987	1,677	+2.7%
1988	1,422	-15.2%
1989	1,810	+27.3%
1990	1,966	+8.6%
1991	1,918	-2.4%
1992	1,974	+2.9%
1993	2,103	+6.5%
1994	2,093	-0.5%
1995	2,126	+1.6%
1996	2,343	+10.2%
1997	2,380	+1.6%
1998	2,582	+8.5%
1999	2,734	+5.9%
2000	2,266	-17.1%
2001	2,203	-2.8%
2002	2,152	-2.3%
2003	2,330	+8.3%
2004	2,188	-6.1%
2005	2,194	+0.3%
2006	2,090	-4.7%

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

DJJ Reception & Evaluation Center Admissions



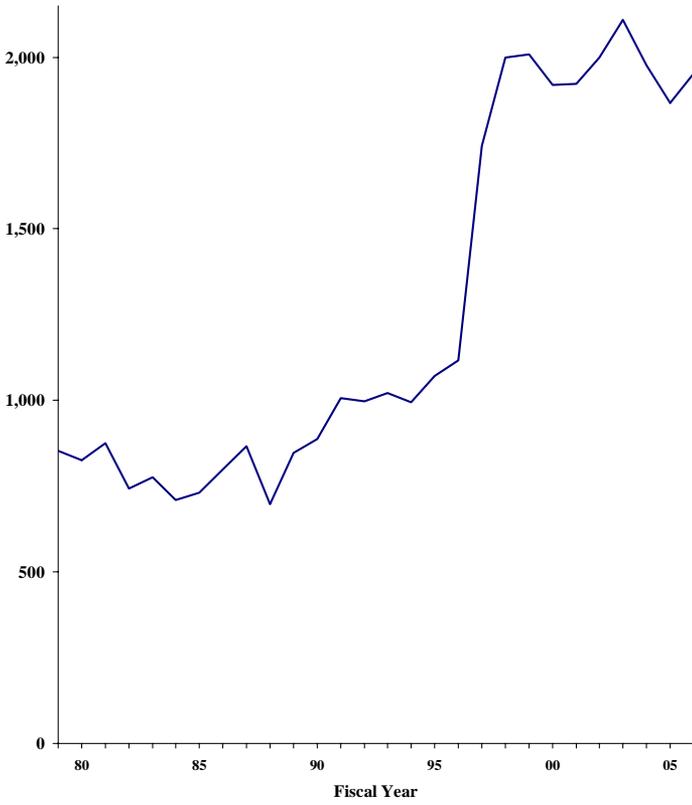
Admissions to DJJ correctional facilities increased 4.6% from FY 05 to FY 06. Since FY 79, admissions have increased 128.8%.

INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Year	Admissions	Change From Prior Year
1979	853	
1980	825	-3.3%
1981	876	+6.2%
1982	743	-15.2%
1983	776	+4.4%
1984	709	-8.6%
1985	730	+3.0%
1986	799	+9.5%
1987	866	-8.4%
1988	697	-19.5%
1989	847	+21.5%
1990	888	+4.8%
1991	1,006	+13.3%
1992	997	-0.9%
1993	1,022	+2.5%
1994	994	-2.7%
1995	1,071	+7.7%
1996	1,116	+4.2%
1997	1,741	+56.0%
1998	1,999	+14.8%
1999	2,008	+0.5%
2000	1,919	-4.4%
2001	1,922	+0.2%
2002	1,999	+4.0%
2003	2,109	+5.5%
2004	1,977	-6.3%
2005	1,867	-5.6%
2006	1,952	+4.6%

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

Admissions to DJJ Institutions



CRIMINAL JUSTICE FISCAL DATA

This section provides information concerning 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 spending by presenting financial 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 07 - 08.

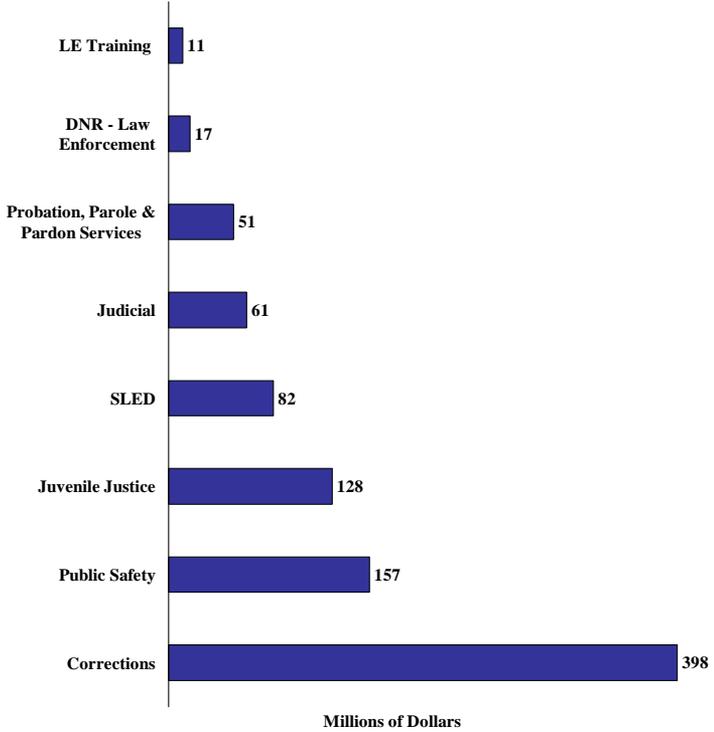
The Department of Corrections had the largest appropriation among the state's criminal justice agencies for FY 08.

**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
FY 08**

Agency	Appropriations
Corrections	\$398
Judicial Dept.	\$61
Juvenile Justice	\$128
Law Enforcement Training Council	\$11
Natural Resources (LE)	\$17
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	\$51
Public Safety	\$157
SLED	\$82

Notes: Appropriations represent millions of dollars, rounded to the nearest million. The Department of Natural Resources amount only includes appropriations for law enforcement. It is also important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts that occur during the fiscal year.
Source: 2007 Appropriations Act.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations FY 08



Appropriations for state criminal justice agencies increased 2.5% from FY 07 to FY 08.

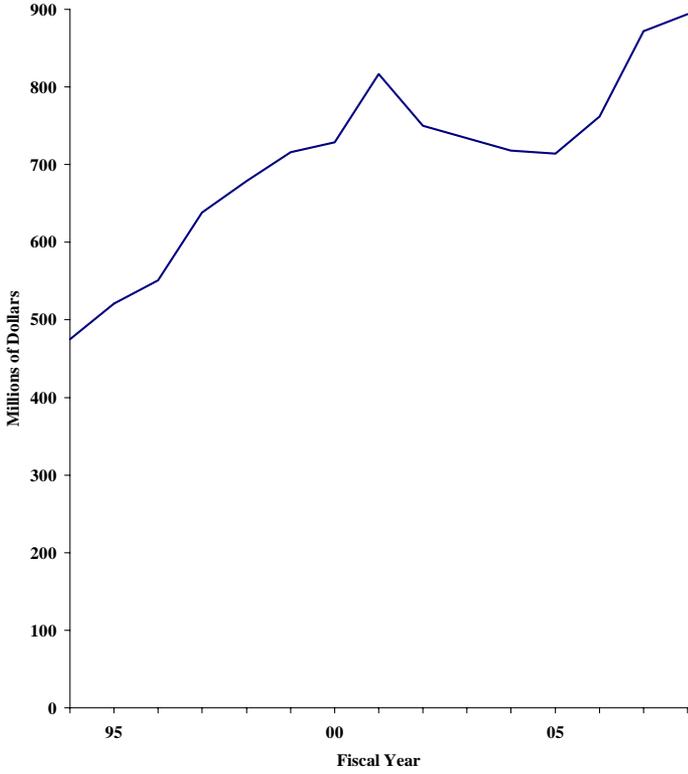
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Change From Prior Year
1994	\$474,547,128	
1995	\$520,919,842	+9.8%
1996	\$550,791,920	+5.7%
1997	\$638,229,999	+15.9%
1998	\$679,189,844	+6.4%
1999	\$716,322,483	+5.5%
2000	\$729,442,252	+1.8%
2001	\$816,744,939	+12.0%
2002	\$749,692,597	-8.2%
2003	\$733,792,784	-2.1%
2004	\$718,275,084	-2.1%
2005	\$713,799,143	-0.6%
2006	\$761,899,976	+6.7%
2007	\$871,921,292	+14.4%
2008	\$893,663,816	+2.5%

Notes: This includes appropriations for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, SLED, the Judicial Department, 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 that occurred during the fiscal year.

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2007.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations



The Department of Corrections had the largest authorized work force among criminal justice agencies for FY 08, with 6,255 positions.

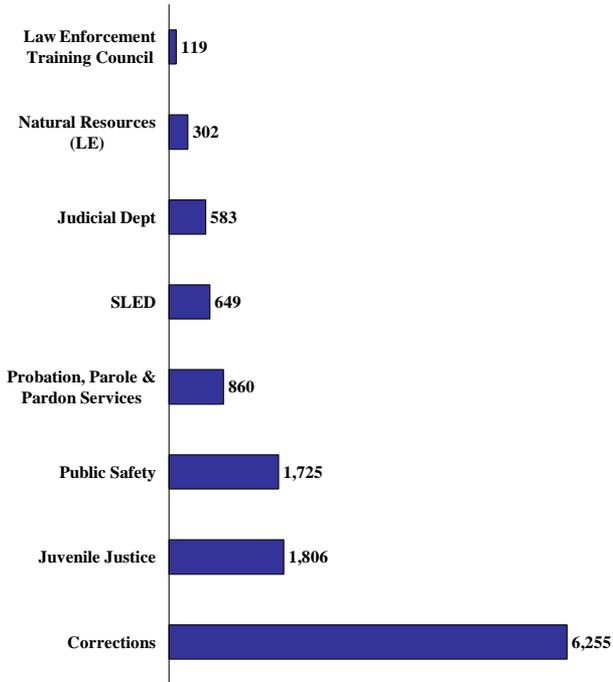
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT
FY 08**

Agency	Positions
Corrections	6,255
Judicial Dept.	583
Juvenile Justice	1,806
Law Enforcement Training Council	119
Natural Resources (LE)	302
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	860
Public Safety	1,725
SLED	649
Total	12,300

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

Source: 2007 Appropriations Act.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies, FY 08



From FY 94 to FY 08, the authorized number of positions for state criminal justice agencies increased 11.6%. From FY 07 to FY 08 the number of positions increased 2.4%.

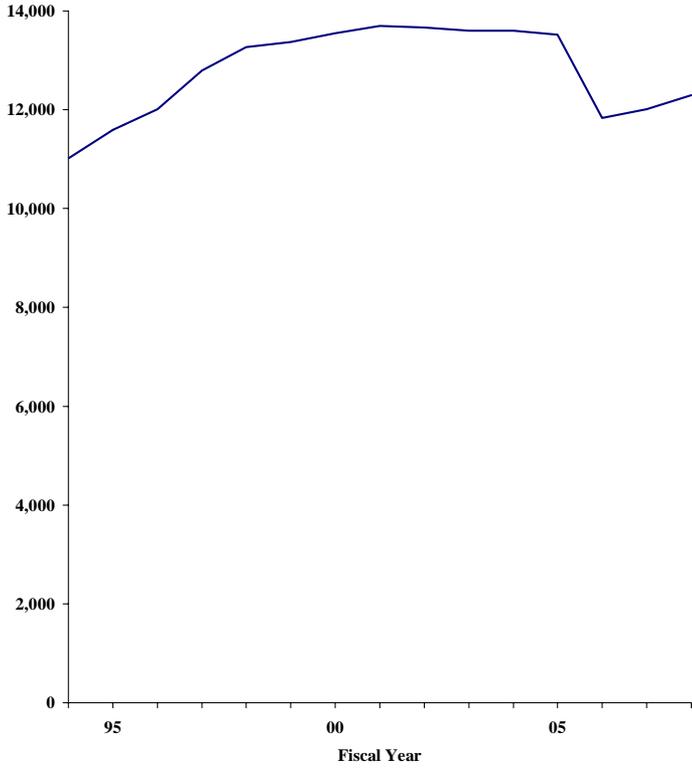
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT

Fiscal Year	Positions	Change From Prior Year
1994	11,018	
1995	11,594	+5.2%
1996	12,013	+3.6%
1997	12,795	+6.5%
1998	13,267	+3.7%
1999	13,369	+0.8%
2000	13,555	+1.4%
2001	13,697	+1.0%
2002	13,667	-0.2%
2003	13,601	-0.5%
2004	13,598	<-0.1%
2005	13,517	-0.6%
2006	11,837	-12.4%
2007	12,009	+1.5%
2008	12,300	+2.4%

Notes: This includes authorized positions for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, 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 2007.

Authorized Positions for State Criminal Justice Agencies



SOURCES

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Crime in the United States (Uniform Crime Reports), 1976 through 2006. United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations.

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South Carolina Judicial Department Annual Report, 1979 through 1998.

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<http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.jsp>

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/SCCrimeBooks.aspx?MenuID=CrimeReporting>

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
<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 and Pardon Services.

State Law Enforcement Division.

