

South Carolina

Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Trends

2013

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INTRODUCTION

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2013 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 - 2012 or the fiscal years ending 1975 – 2012 but all time frames are specifically noted. Fiscal years are abbreviated using FY followed by the last two digits of the year in which the fiscal year ended. The sum of percentages may not always equal 100 due to rounding. Copies of this report or information regarding this publication may 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 Highway Safety and Justice Programs at:

<http://www.scdps.gov/ohsjp/stats/>

OFFENSES

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

CRIME RATE: The crime rate indicates the number of index crimes per 10,000 unit of population. The crime rate is a measure of criminal activity that allows for meaningful comparisons over time and among areas of differing population sizes. Unless otherwise noted, any rates presented in this report were calculated per 10,000 population.

The formula for calculating crime rates is as follows:

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

Crime and arrest rates are determined using data as published or provided by SLED and population estimates provided by the South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office (RFA). The SLED publication, *Crime in South Carolina*, as well as other useful information, can be accessed at the SLED website listed below:

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

NEW DEFINITION OF RAPE: In December 2011, the FBI approved revisions to the definition of rape. The revised (current) definition of rape is penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This includes victims of forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and male victims. The intent of this revision was to develop a more accurate understanding of the scope and volume of these crimes. Unfortunately, it is not possible to apply this new definition to rape totals from previous years. This limitation means that using the revised definition of rape for the purpose of comparing the numbers, rates and victim characteristics totals and rape rates over time would result in a case of comparing “apples to oranges.” This limitation also applies to violent crime comparisons, since rape is one of the four offenses comprising violent crime. In order to avoid invalid comparisons, the historical definition of rape was used in all tables and graphs comparing violent crime and rape in 2012 to previous years and in tables comparing South Carolina to the nation. The impact of the revised (current) definition of rape on the number of violent crimes reported in South Carolina and the state’s violent crime rate is presented on the following page.

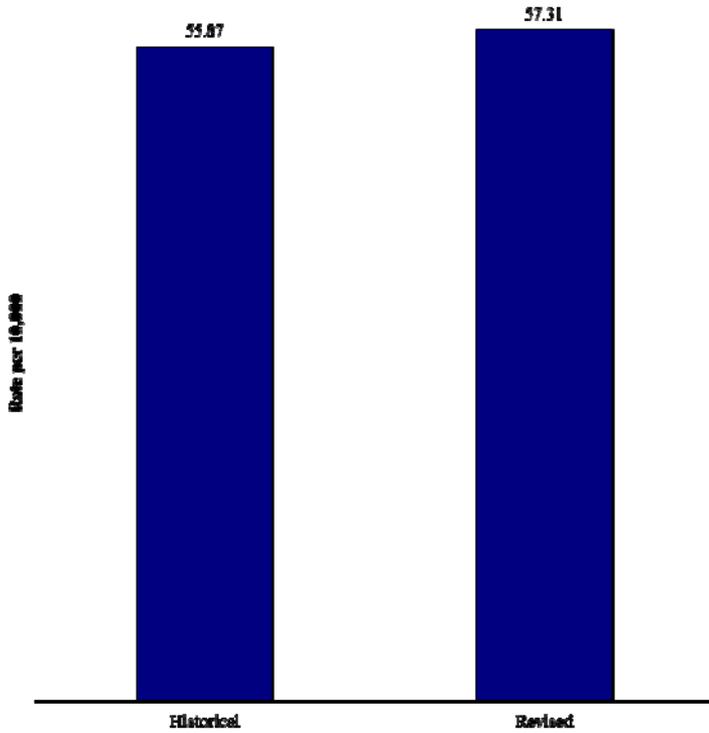
South Carolina had 27,072 violent crimes reported in 2012 using the revised definition of rape, and the violent crime rate was 57.31 per 10,000. This represents an increase of 2.6% over the number of violent crimes and the violent crime rate for the same period of time based on the historical definition of rape.

**IMPACT OF REVISED RAPE DEFINITION
VIOLENT CRIME
2012**

Definition	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Historical	26,390	55.87
Revised	27,072	57.31
% Change	+2.6%	+2.6%

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

Impact of Revised Rape Definition Violent Crime Rate 2012



South Carolina's violent crime rate decreased 6.3% from 2011 to 2012. Since 1975 the violent crime rate has increased 9.5%.

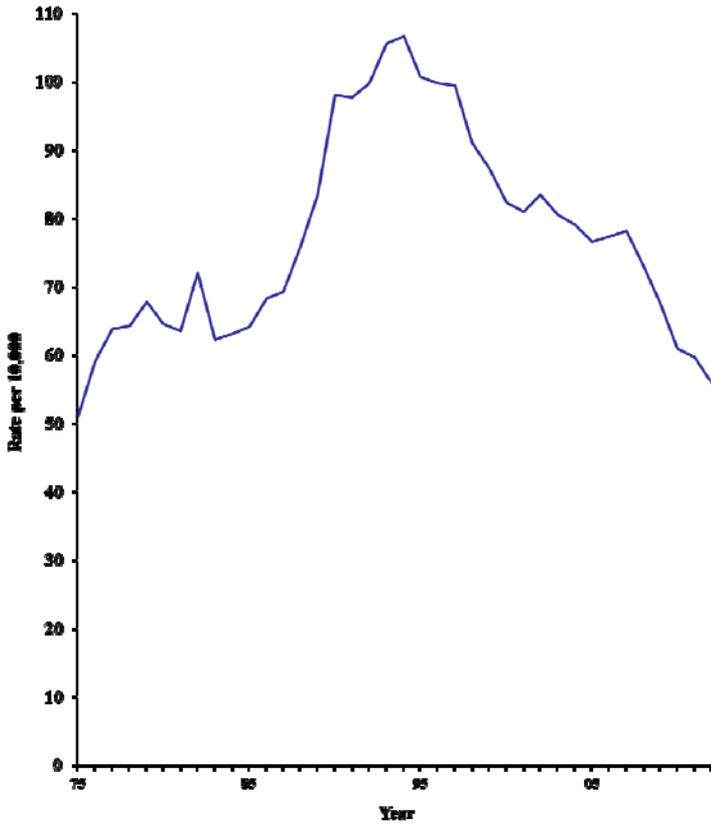
VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender. The historical definition of rape was used to calculate the total number of violent crime and the violent crime rate.

VIOLENT CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	27,905	59.64
2012	26,390	55.87
% Change	-5.4%	-6.3%
10 Year		
2003	33,396	80.53
2012	26,390	55.87
% Change	-21.0%	-30.6%
20 Year		
1993	38,319	105.56
2012	26,390	55.87
% Change	-31.1%	-47.1%
Overall		
1975	14,372	51.00
2012	26,390	55.87
% Change	+83.6%	+9.5%

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Rate



Uses historical definition of rape.

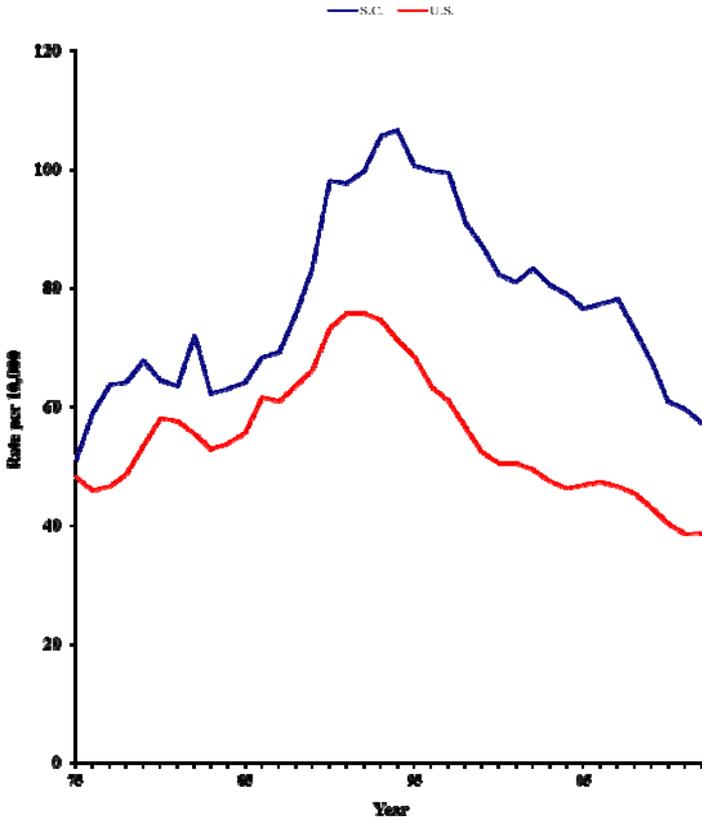
STATE & U.S. VIOLENT CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	51.0	48.2
1976	59.0	46.0
1977	63.8	46.7
1978	64.2	48.7
1979	67.8	53.5
1980	64.5	58.1
1981	63.6	57.7
1982	72.1	55.5
1983	62.3	52.9
1984	63.1	53.9
1985	64.1	55.6
1986	68.3	61.7
1987	69.3	61.0
1988	75.8	63.7
1989	83.5	66.3
1990	98.0	73.2
1991	97.7	75.8
1992	99.7	75.8
1993	105.6	74.6
1994	106.6	71.4
1995	100.7	68.5
1996	99.8	63.4
1997	99.4	61.1
1998	91.1	56.6
1999	87.3	52.5
2000	82.3	50.6
2001	81.0	50.5
2002	83.4	49.5
2003	80.5	47.5
2004	79.1	46.3
2005	76.6	46.9
2006	76.9	47.4
2007	78.2	46.7
2008	73.0	45.5
2009	67.6	42.9
2010	61.0	40.4
2011	59.6	38.6
2012	55.9	38.7

Note: Uses historical definition of rape.

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

State and National Violent Crime Rates



Uses historical definition of rape.

South Carolina's murder rate increased 4.3% from 2011 to 2012. The state murder rate decreased 51.7% from 1975 to 2012.

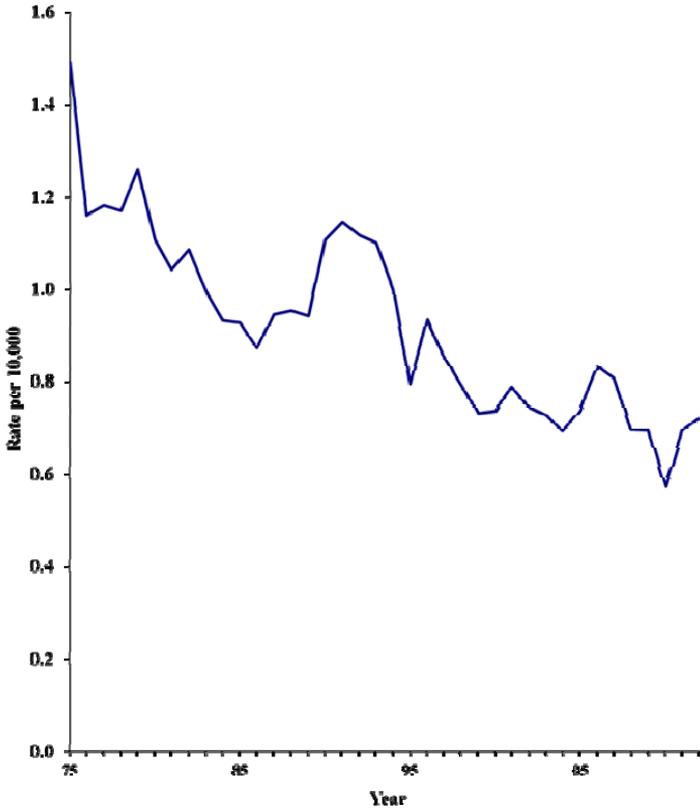
MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides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

MURDER

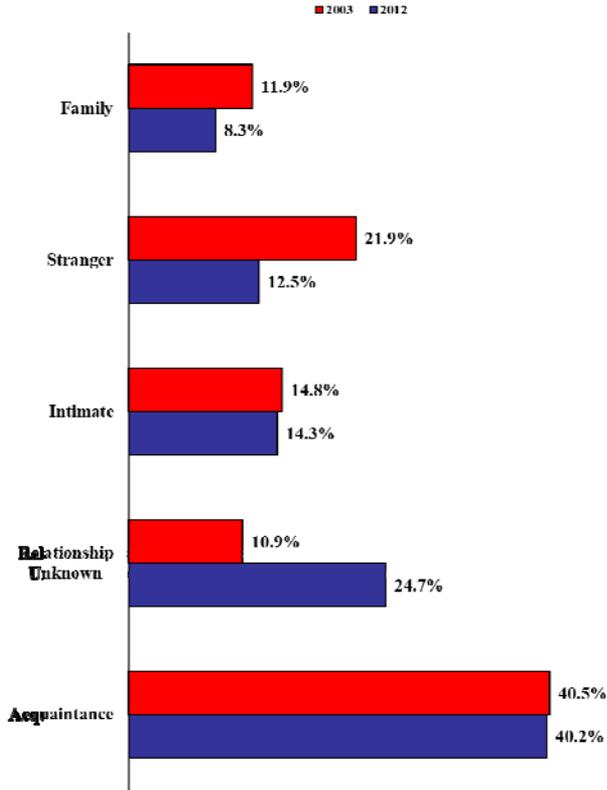
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	325	0.69
2012	340	0.72
% Change	+4.6%	+4.3%
10 Year		
2003	302	0.73
2012	340	0.72
% Change	+12.6%	-1.4%
20 Year		
1993	400	1.10
2012	340	0.72
% Change	-15.0%	-34.5%
Overall		
1975	421	1.49
2012	340	0.72
% Change	-19.2%	-51.7%

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

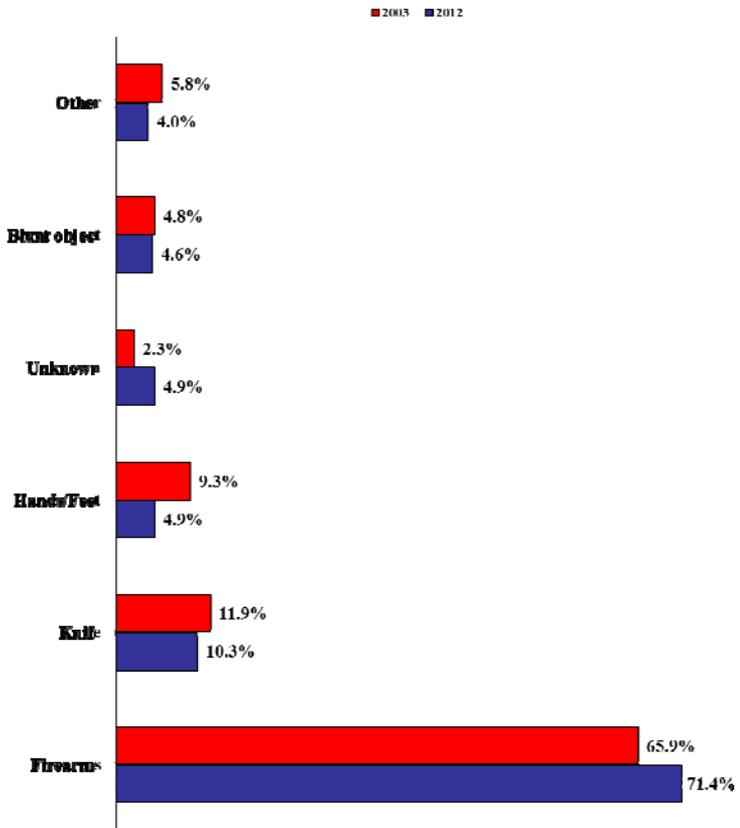
South Carolina Murder Rate



Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



South Carolina Murder Weapons

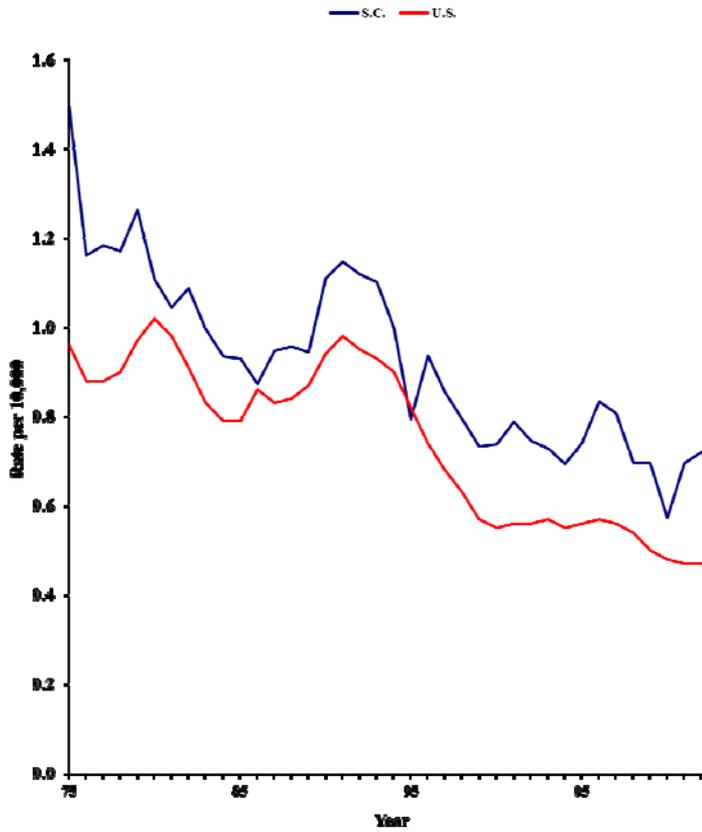


STATE & U.S. MURDER RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	1.49	0.96
1976	1.16	0.88
1977	1.18	0.88
1978	1.17	0.90
1979	1.26	0.97
1980	1.11	1.02
1981	1.04	0.98
1982	1.09	0.91
1983	1.00	0.83
1984	0.94	0.79
1985	0.93	0.79
1986	0.87	0.86
1987	0.95	0.83
1988	0.96	0.84
1989	0.94	0.87
1990	1.11	0.94
1991	1.15	0.98
1992	1.12	0.95
1993	1.10	0.93
1994	1.00	0.90
1995	0.79	0.82
1996	0.94	0.74
1997	0.85	0.68
1998	0.79	0.63
1999	0.73	0.57
2000	0.74	0.55
2001	0.79	0.56
2002	0.75	0.56
2003	0.73	0.57
2004	0.69	0.55
2005	0.74	0.56
2006	0.83	0.57
2007	0.81	0.56
2008	0.70	0.54
2009	0.69	0.50
2010	0.57	0.48
2011	0.69	0.47
2012	0.72	0.47

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

State and National Murder Rates



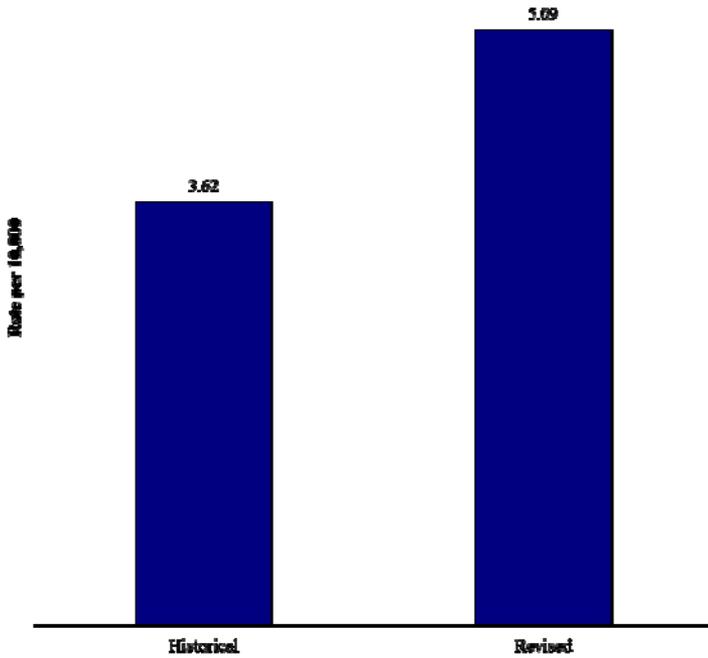
South Carolina had 2,406 rapes reported in 2012 using the revised definition, representing an increase of 697 offenses over the total using the historical definition during the same time period. The 2012 rape rate based on the revised definition was 5.09 rapes per 10,000

**IMPACT OF REVISED RAPE DEFINITION
RAPE
2012**

Definition	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Historical	1,709	3.62
Revised	2,406	5.09
% Change	+40.8%	+40.8%

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

Impact of Revised Rape Definition Rape Rate 2012



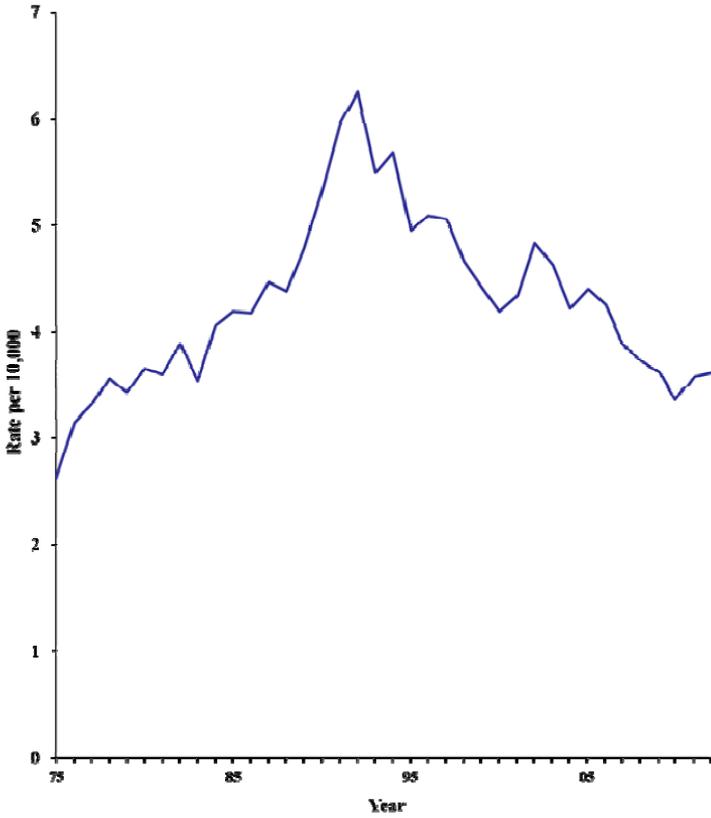
South Carolina's rape rate increased less than 1% from 2011 to 2012. From 1975 to 2012, the rape rate has increased 37.6%.

RAPE: The historical definition of 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. The historical definition of rape was used to calculate the total number of rapes and the rape rates used in the following tables and graphs.

RAPE

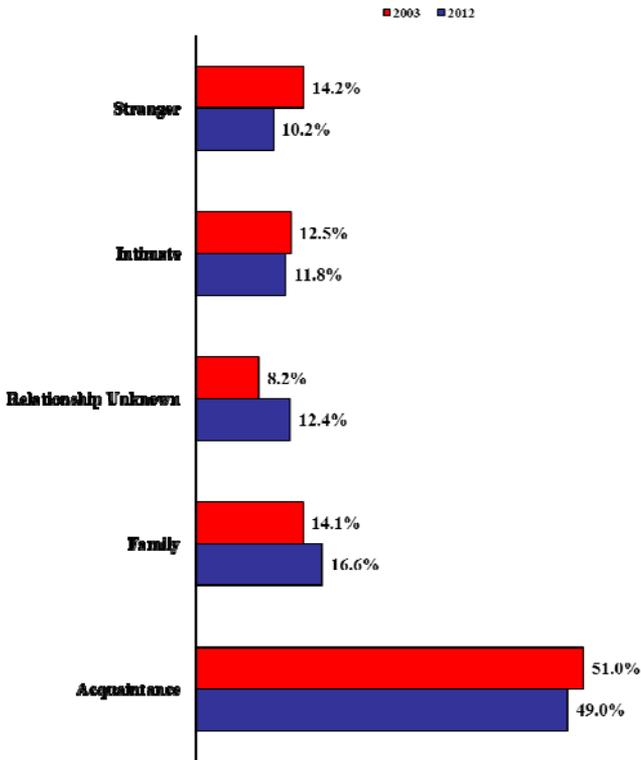
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	1,678	3.59
2012	1,709	3.62
% Change	+1.9%	+0.8%
10 Year		
2003	1,921	4.63
2012	1,709	3.62
% Change	-11.0%	-21.8%
20 Year		
1993	1,997	5.50
2012	1,709	3.62
% Change	-14.4%	-34.2%
Overall		
1975	741	2.63
2012	1,709	3.62
% Change	+130.8%	+37.6%

South Carolina Rape Rate



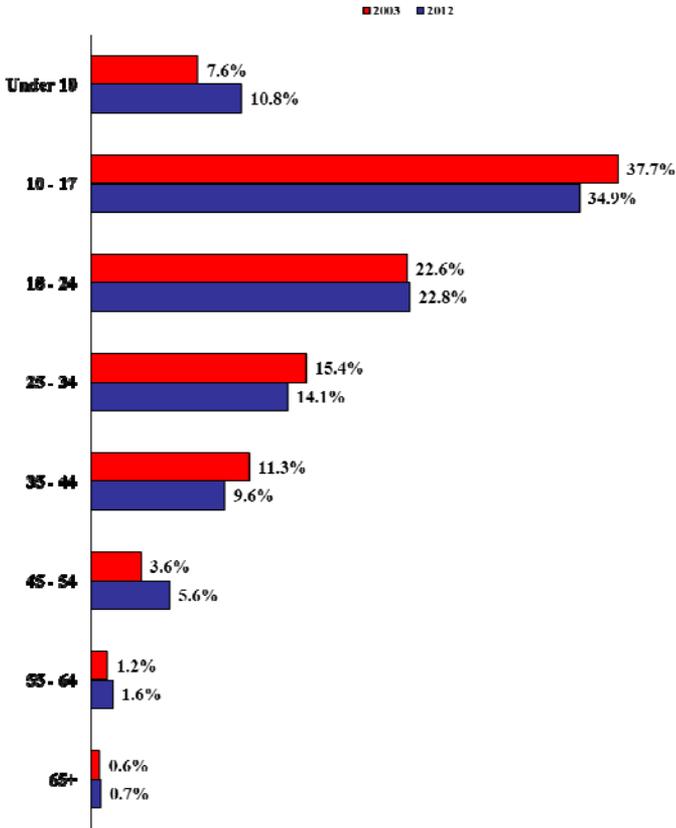
Uses historical definition of rape.

Relationship of Rape Victims to Offenders in South Carolina



Uses historical definition of rape.

South Carolina Rape Victims by Age



Uses historical definition of rape.

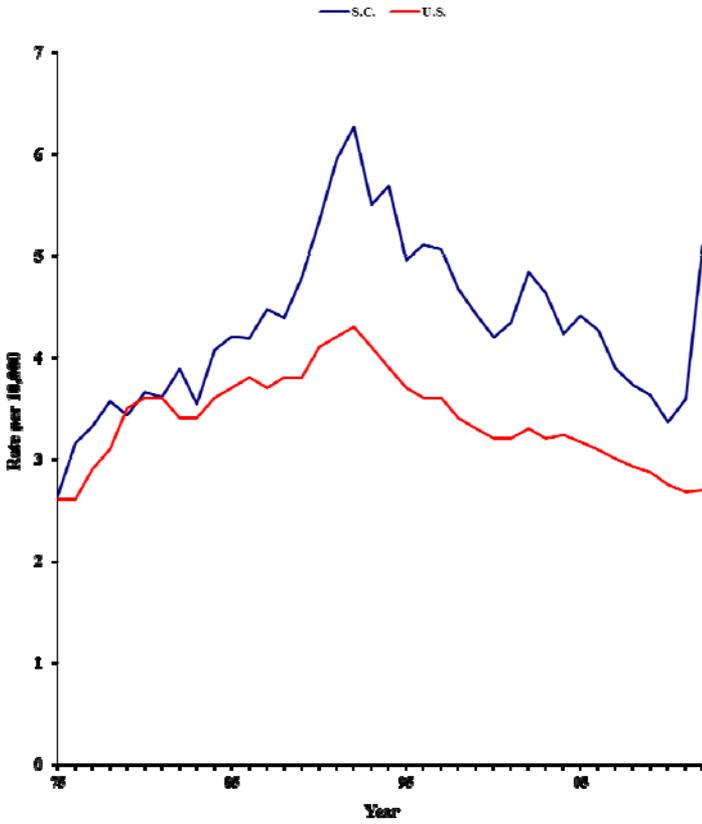
STATE & U.S. RAPE RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	2.6	2.6
1976	3.2	2.6
1977	3.3	2.9
1978	3.6	3.1
1979	3.4	3.5
1980	3.7	3.6
1981	3.6	3.6
1982	3.9	3.4
1983	3.5	3.4
1984	4.1	3.6
1985	4.2	3.7
1986	4.2	3.8
1987	4.5	3.7
1988	4.4	3.8
1989	4.8	3.8
1990	5.3	4.1
1991	5.9	4.2
1992	6.3	4.3
1993	5.5	4.1
1994	5.7	3.9
1995	5.0	3.7
1996	5.1	3.6
1997	5.1	3.6
1998	4.7	3.4
1999	4.4	3.3
2000	4.2	3.2
2001	4.3	3.2
2002	4.8	3.3
2003	4.6	3.2
2004	4.2	3.2
2005	4.4	3.2
2006	4.2	3.1
2007	3.9	3.0
2008	3.7	2.9
2009	3.6	2.9
2010	3.4	2.8
2011	3.6	2.7
2012	3.6	2.7

Note: Uses historical definition of rape.

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

State and National Rape Rates



Uses historical definition of rape.

South Carolina's robbery rate decreased 3.5% from 2011 to 2012. Since 1975 the robbery rate has decreased 13.1%.

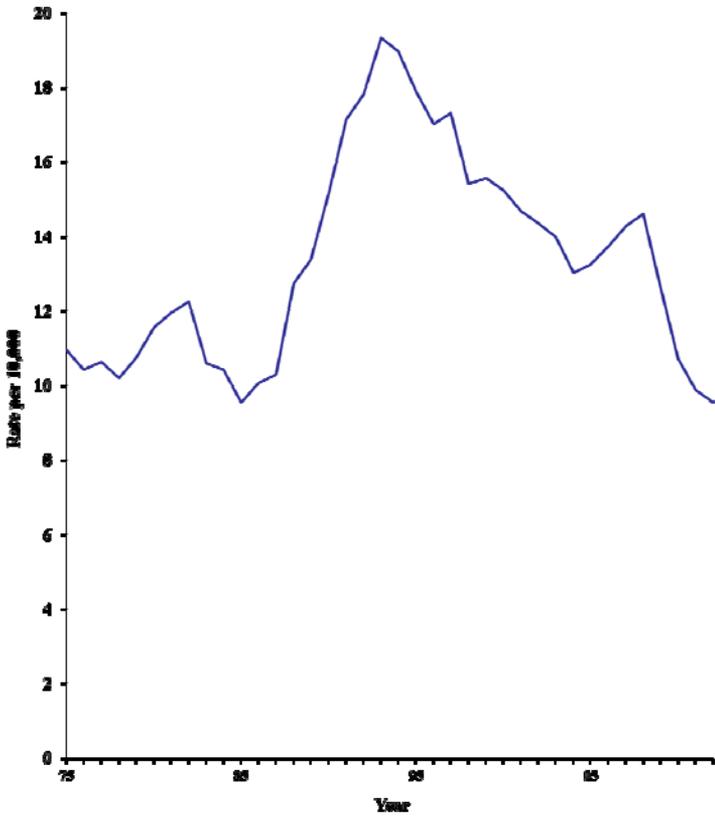
ROBBERY: The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

ROBBERY

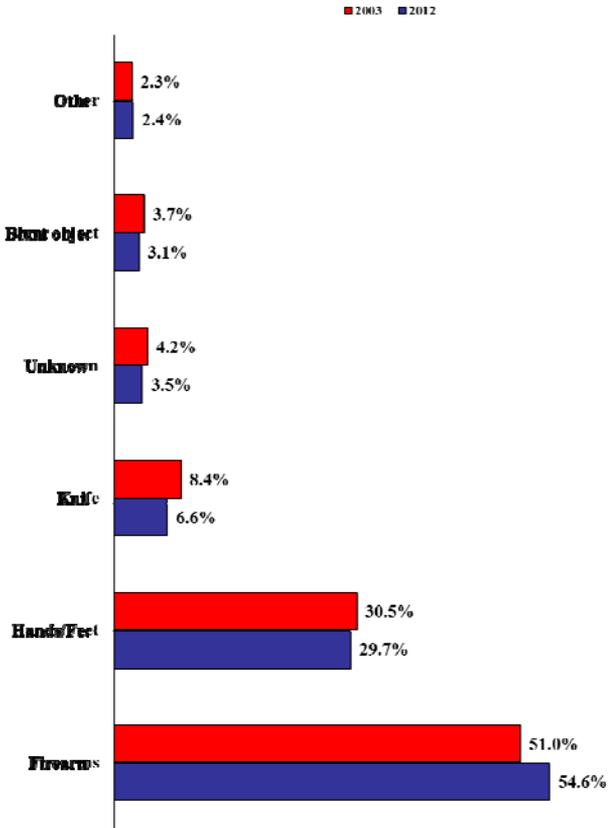
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	4,619	9.87
2012	4,497	9.52
% Change	-2.6%	-3.5%
10 Year		
2003	5,800	13.99
2012	4,497	9.52
% Change	-22.5%	-32.0%
20 Year		
1993	7,017	19.33
2012	4,497	9.52
% Change	-35.9%	-50.8%
Overall		
1975	3,087	10.95
2012	4,497	9.52
% Change	+45.7%	-13.1%

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

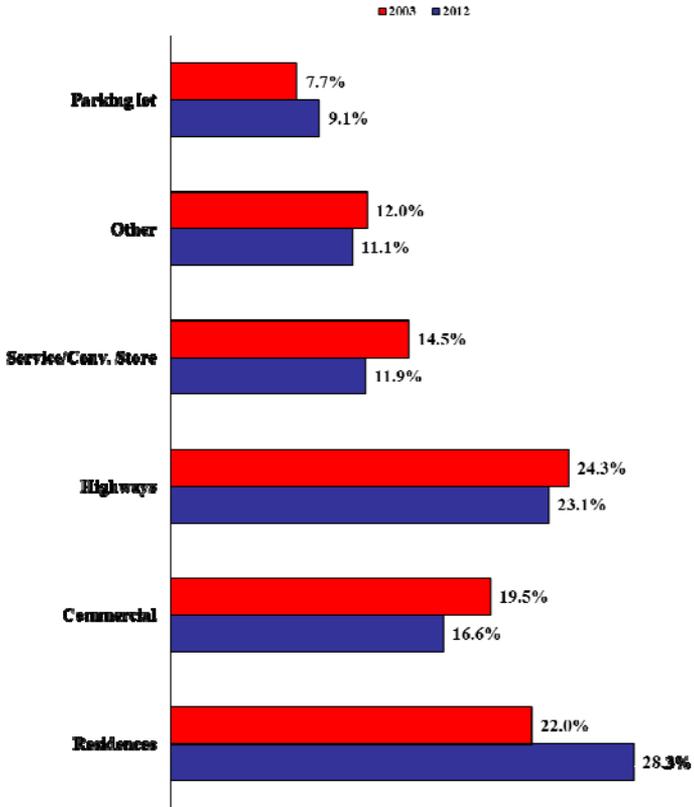
South Carolina Robbery Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Robberies



South Carolina Robberies by Location

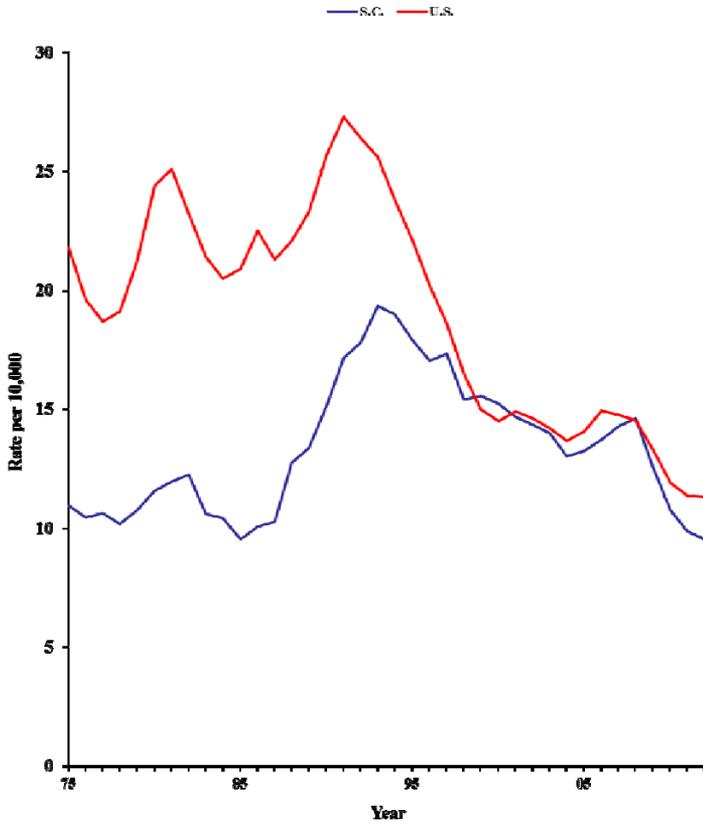


STATE & U.S. ROBBERY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	11.0	21.8
1976	10.4	19.6
1977	10.6	18.7
1978	10.2	19.1
1979	10.7	21.2
1980	11.6	24.4
1981	11.9	25.1
1982	12.3	23.2
1983	10.6	21.4
1984	10.4	20.5
1985	9.5	20.9
1986	10.1	22.5
1987	10.3	21.3
1988	12.7	22.1
1989	13.4	23.3
1990	15.2	25.7
1991	17.1	27.3
1992	17.8	26.4
1993	19.3	25.6
1994	19.0	23.8
1995	17.9	22.1
1996	17.0	20.2
1997	17.3	18.6
1998	15.4	16.5
1999	15.6	15.0
2000	15.2	14.5
2001	14.7	14.9
2002	14.4	14.6
2003	14.0	14.2
2004	13.0	13.7
2005	13.3	14.1
2006	13.7	14.9
2007	14.3	14.8
2008	14.6	14.5
2009	12.6	13.3
2010	10.7	11.9
2011	9.9	11.4
2012	9.5	11.3

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

State and National Robbery Rates



South Carolina's aggravated assault rate decreased 7.7% from 2011 to 2012, but has increased 16.9% from 1975 to 2012.

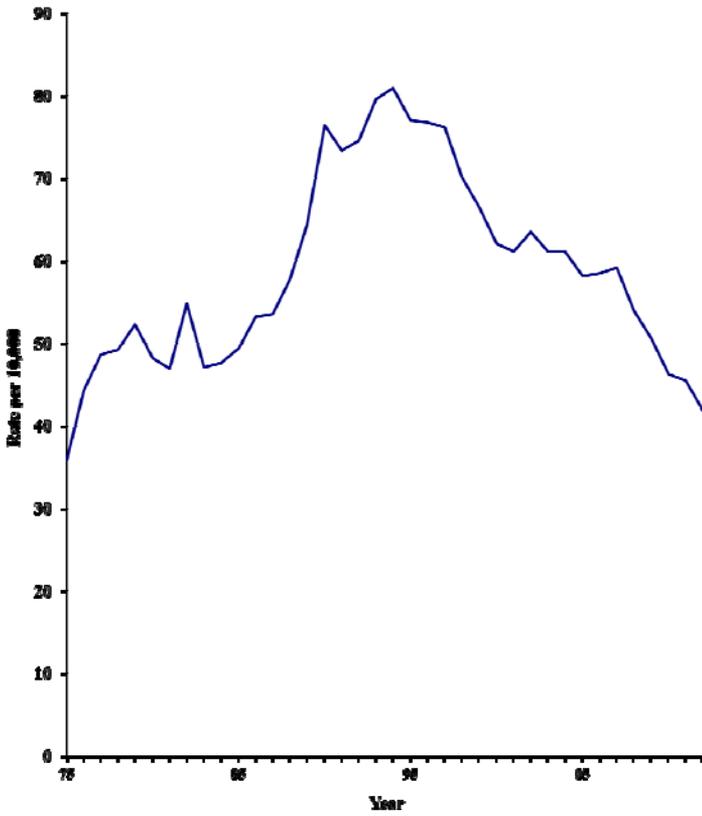
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury. This assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are also included.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

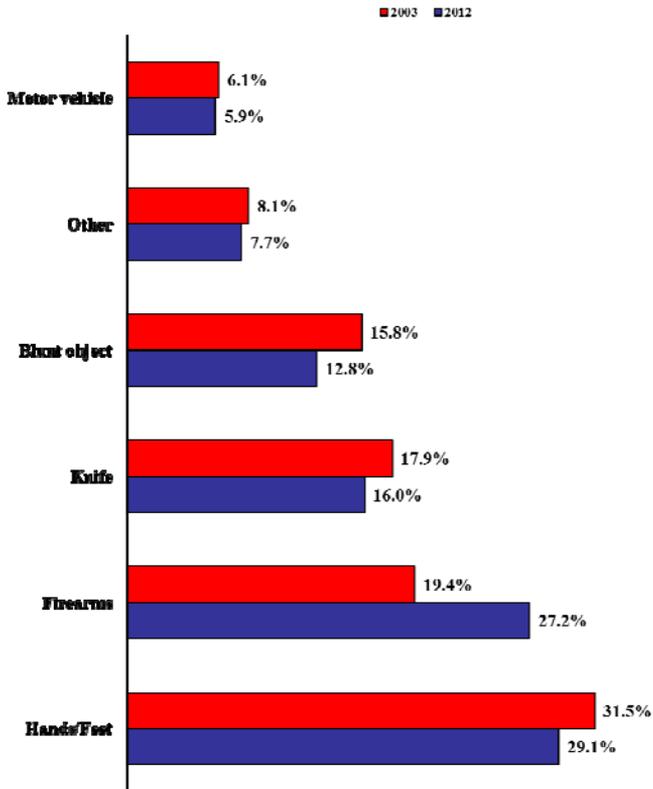
Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	21,283	45.48
2012	19,829	41.98
% Change	-6.8%	-7.7%
10 Year		
2003	25,373	61.18
2012	19,829	41.98
% Change	-21.8%	-31.4%
20 Year		
1993	28,905	79.63
2012	19,829	41.98
% Change	-31.4%	-47.3%
Overall		
1975	10,123	35.92
2012	19,829	41.98
% Change	+95.9%	+16.9%

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

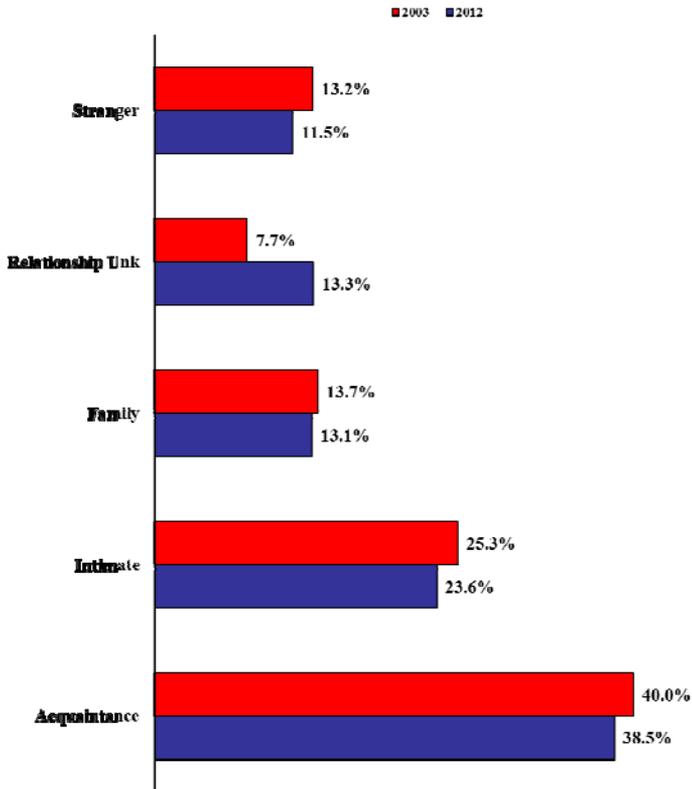
South Carolina Aggravated Assault Rate



Weapon Use in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults



Relationship of Victims to Offenders in South Carolina Aggravated Assaults

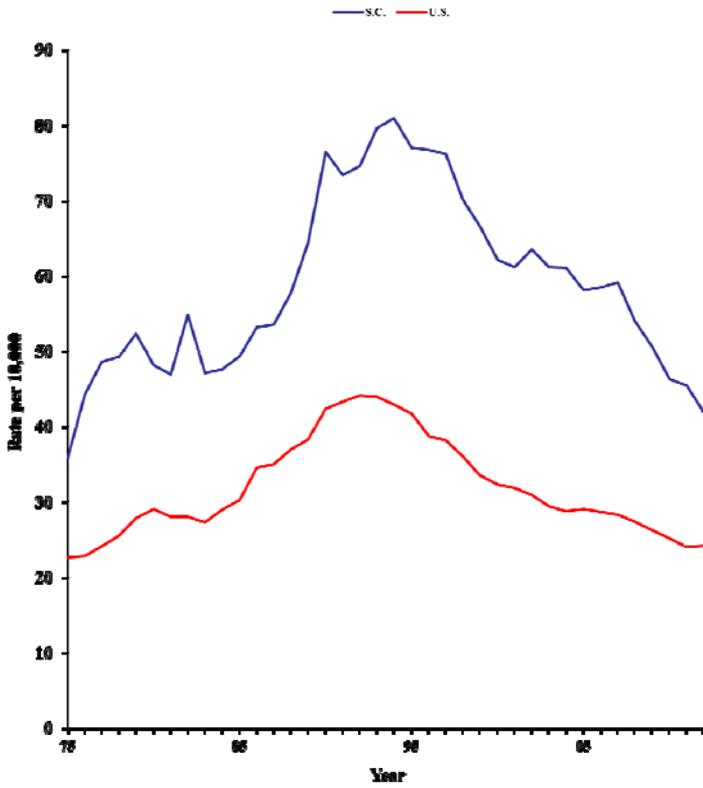


STATE & U.S. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	35.9	22.7
1976	44.3	22.9
1977	48.7	24.2
1978	49.3	25.6
1979	52.3	27.9
1980	48.2	29.1
1981	47.0	28.1
1982	54.9	28.1
1983	47.1	27.3
1984	47.6	29.0
1985	49.4	30.3
1986	53.2	34.6
1987	53.6	35.1
1988	57.8	37.0
1989	64.4	38.3
1990	76.5	42.4
1991	73.4	43.3
1992	74.6	44.2
1993	79.6	44.0
1994	81.0	43.0
1995	77.0	41.8
1996	76.7	38.8
1997	76.2	38.2
1998	70.2	36.1
1999	66.6	33.6
2000	62.1	32.4
2001	61.2	31.9
2002	63.5	31.0
2003	61.2	29.5
2004	61.1	28.9
2005	58.2	29.1
2006	58.2	28.8
2007	59.2	28.4
2008	54.0	27.5
2009	50.7	26.3
2010	46.3	25.2
2011	45.5	24.1
2012	42.0	24.2

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 2.2% from 2011 to 2012. From 1975 to 2012 the property crime rate decreased 3.8%.

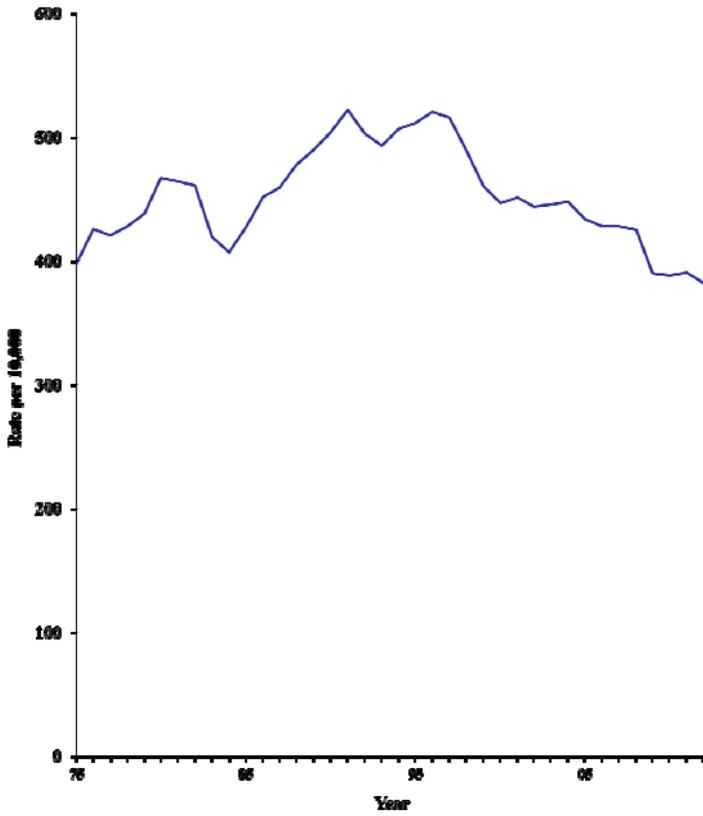
PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking and entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY CRIME

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	182,864	390.80
2012	180,583	382.29
% Change	-1.2%	-2.2%
10 Year		
2003	184,708	445.40
2012	180,583	382.29
% Change	-2.2%	-14.2%
20 Year		
1993	179,073	493.31
2012	180,583	382.29
% Change	+0.8%	-22.5%
Overall		
1975	111,963	397.27
2012	180,583	382.29
% Change	+61.3%	-3.8%

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

South Carolina Property Crime Rate

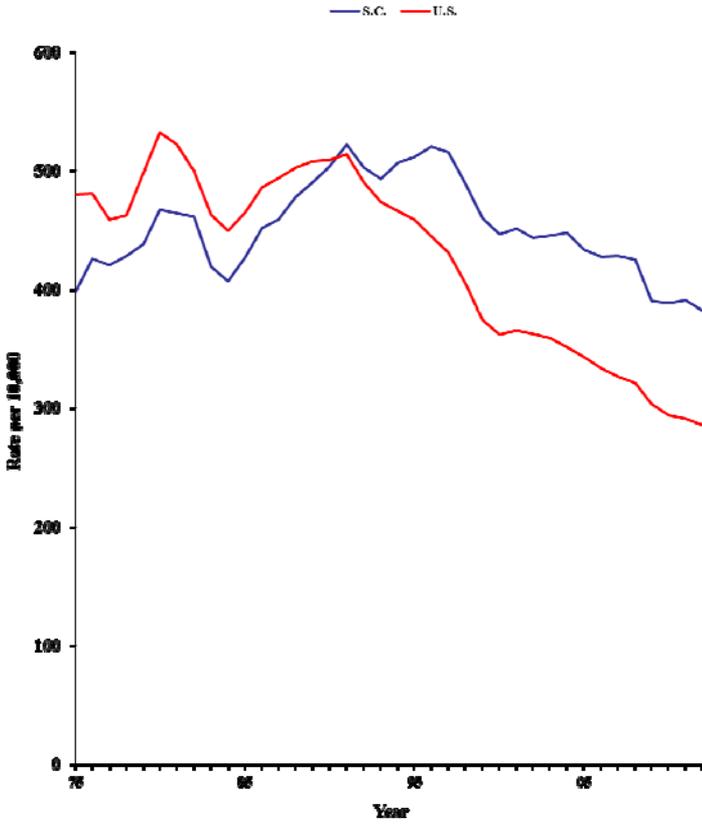


STATE & U.S. PROPERTY CRIME RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	397.3	480.0
1976	425.7	480.7
1977	420.8	458.8
1978	428.0	462.2
1979	438.1	498.6
1980	467.1	531.9
1981	464.3	522.3
1982	461.1	499.8
1983	419.3	463.0
1984	407.1	449.2
1985	427.2	465.1
1986	451.8	486.3
1987	459.0	494.0
1988	477.9	502.7
1989	490.0	508.1
1990	504.0	508.9
1991	522.4	514.0
1992	502.7	490.3
1993	493.3	473.7
1994	506.6	465.8
1995	511.4	459.1
1996	520.3	444.5
1997	515.9	431.2
1998	489.1	404.9
1999	460.2	374.2
2000	446.7	361.8
2001	451.5	365.8
2002	443.7	362.4
2003	445.4	358.8
2004	447.6	351.4
2005	433.5	343.0
2006	423.6	333.5
2007	428.0	326.4
2008	425.2	321.3
2009	390.1	303.6
2010	388.3	294.2
2011	390.8	290.9
2012	382.3	285.9

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

State and National Property Crime Rates



South Carolina's breaking and entering rate decreased 5.5% from 2011 to 2012. Since 1975, the breaking and entering rate has decreased 42.1%.

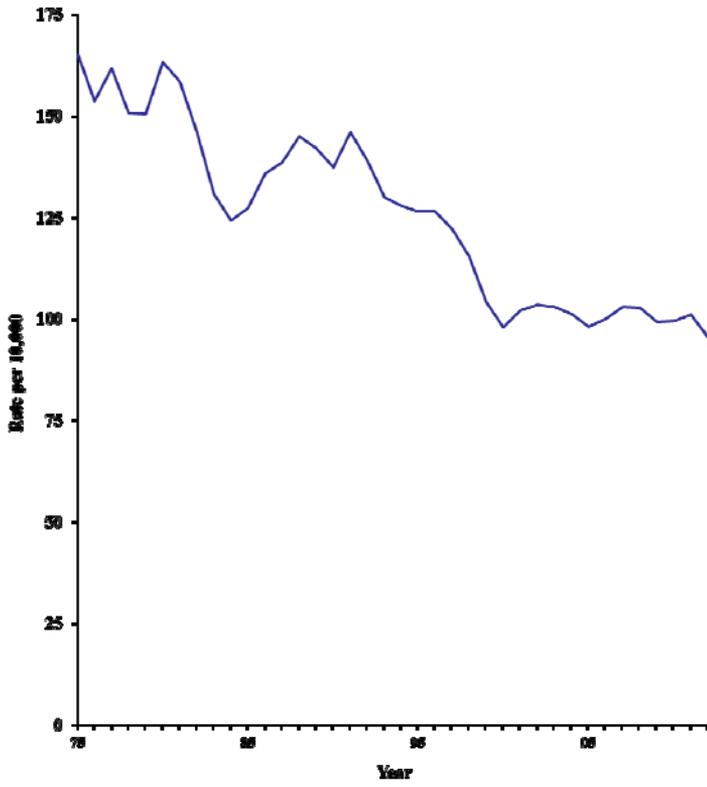
BREAKING AND ENTERING: Breaking and entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking and entering.

BREAKING AND ENTERING

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	47,229	100.93
2012	45,074	95.42
% Change	-4.6%	-5.5%
10 Year		
2003	42,710	102.99
2012	45,074	95.42
% Change	5.5%	-7.4%
20 Year		
1993	47,143	129.87
2012	45,074	95.42
% Change	-4.4%	-26.5%
Overall		
1975	46,476	164.91
2012	45,074	95.42
% Change	-3.0%	-42.1%

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

South Carolina Breaking and Entering Rate

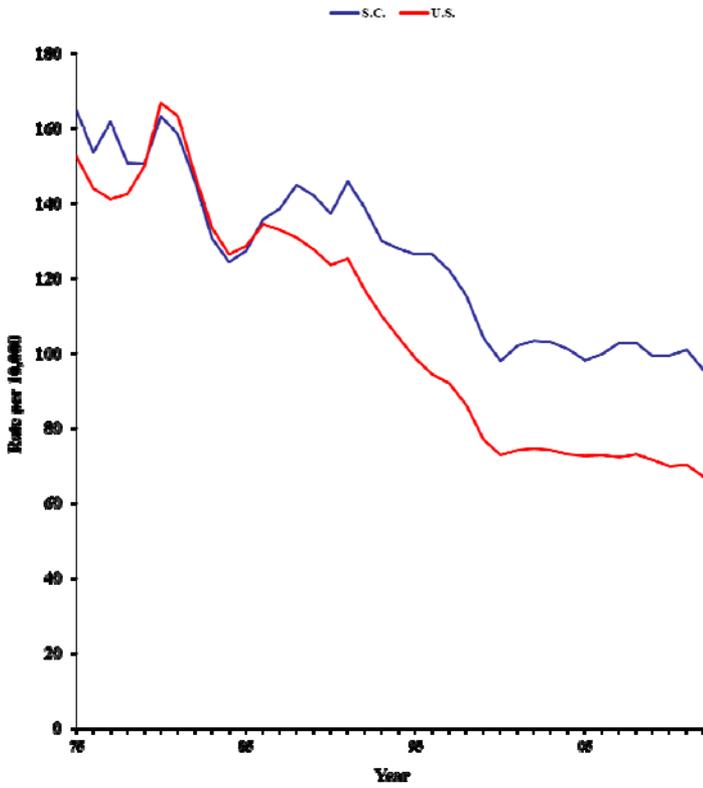


STATE & U.S. BREAKING & ENTERING RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	164.9	152.6
1976	153.6	143.9
1977	161.8	141.1
1978	150.6	142.4
1979	150.4	149.9
1980	163.2	166.8
1981	158.4	163.2
1982	145.9	147.5
1983	130.7	133.4
1984	124.2	126.4
1985	127.3	128.7
1986	135.7	134.5
1987	138.5	133.0
1988	144.9	130.9
1989	142.0	127.6
1990	137.2	123.6
1991	145.9	125.2
1992	138.8	116.8
1993	129.9	109.9
1994	127.9	104.2
1995	126.5	98.7
1996	126.4	94.3
1997	122.2	92.0
1998	115.4	86.2
1999	104.2	77.0
2000	98.0	72.8
2001	102.1	74.2
2002	103.5	74.6
2003	103.0	74.1
2004	101.1	73.0
2005	98.1	72.7
2006	97.9	72.9
2007	102.9	72.3
2008	102.7	73.1
2009	99.2	71.6
2010	99.5	70.0
2011	100.9	70.2
2012	95.4	67.0

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

State and National Breaking and Entering Rates



South Carolina's larceny rate decreased less than 1% from 2011 to 2012, but has increased 24.4% since 1975.

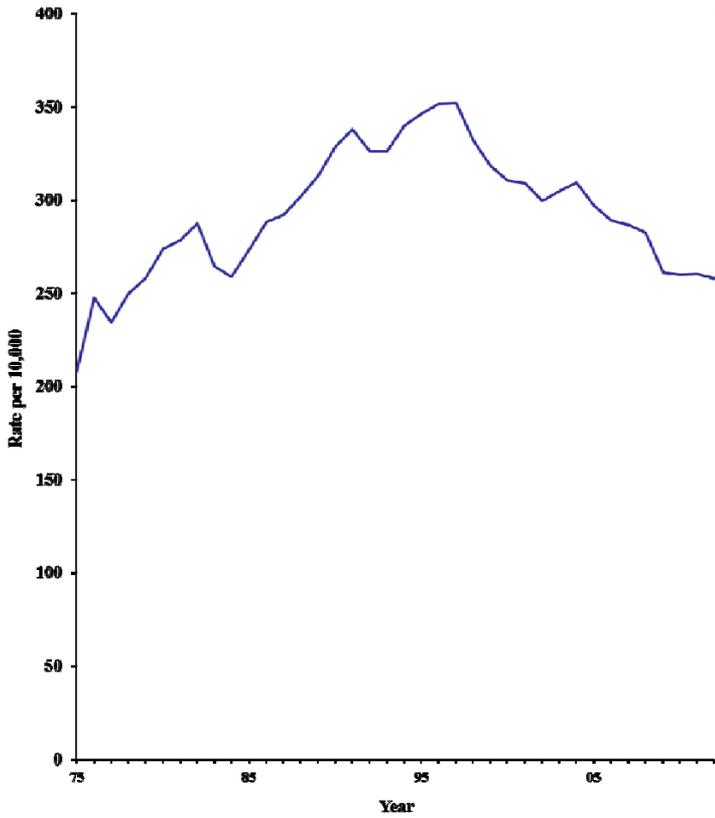
LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking of property from the possession of another. It includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories without force, violence or fraud. It does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery,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

LARCENY

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	121,840	260.38
2012	121,914	258.09
% Change	+0.1%	-0.9%
10 Year		
2003	126,446	304.91
2012	121,914	258.09
% Change	-3.6%	-15.4%
20 Year		
1993	118,486	326.41
2012	121,914	258.09
% Change	+2.9%	-20.9%
Overall		
1975	58,422	207.30
2012	121,914	258.09
% Change	+108.7%	+24.5%

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

South Carolina Larceny Rate

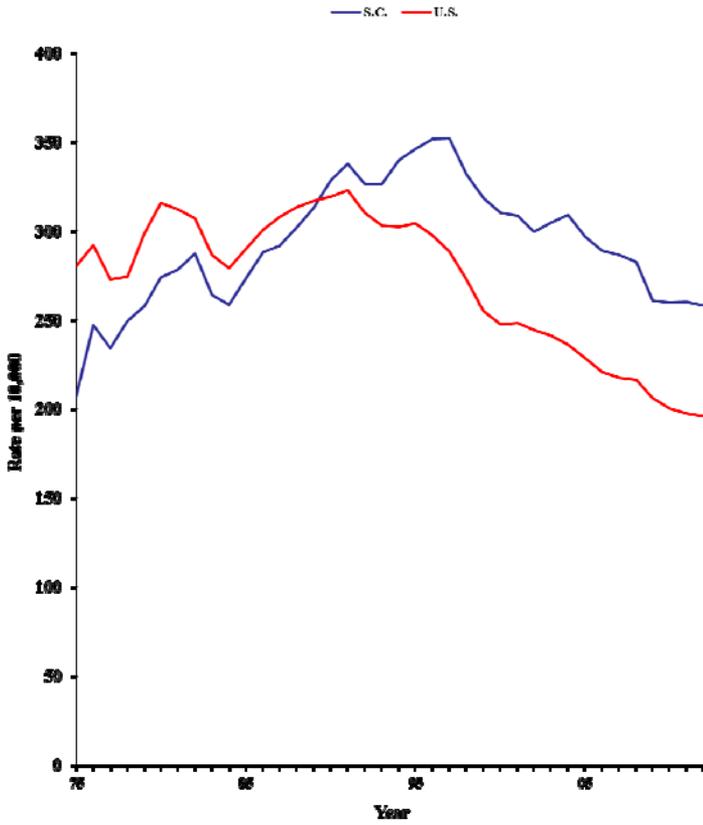


STATE & U.S. LARCENY RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	207.3	280.5
1976	247.3	292.1
1977	234.4	273.0
1978	249.6	274.4
1979	258.0	298.8
1980	273.9	315.6
1981	278.5	312.2
1982	287.4	307.0
1983	264.3	286.7
1984	258.8	279.1
1985	273.6	290.1
1986	288.1	301.0
1987	291.9	308.1
1988	301.8	313.5
1989	313.0	317.0
1990	328.5	319.5
1991	337.8	322.9
1992	326.2	310.3
1993	326.4	303.2
1994	340.0	302.5
1995	346.1	304.4
1996	351.5	297.6
1997	352.1	288.7
1998	332.0	272.8
1999	318.4	255.1
2000	310.3	247.5
2001	308.8	248.6
2002	299.6	244.6
2003	304.9	241.5
2004	309.3	236.2
2005	296.8	228.6
2006	287.6	220.7
2007	286.5	217.8
2008	282.6	216.7
2009	260.9	206.1
2010	259.8	200.4
2011	260.4	197.7
2012	258.1	195.9

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 2.4% from 2011 to 2012 and has increased 14.8% since 1975.

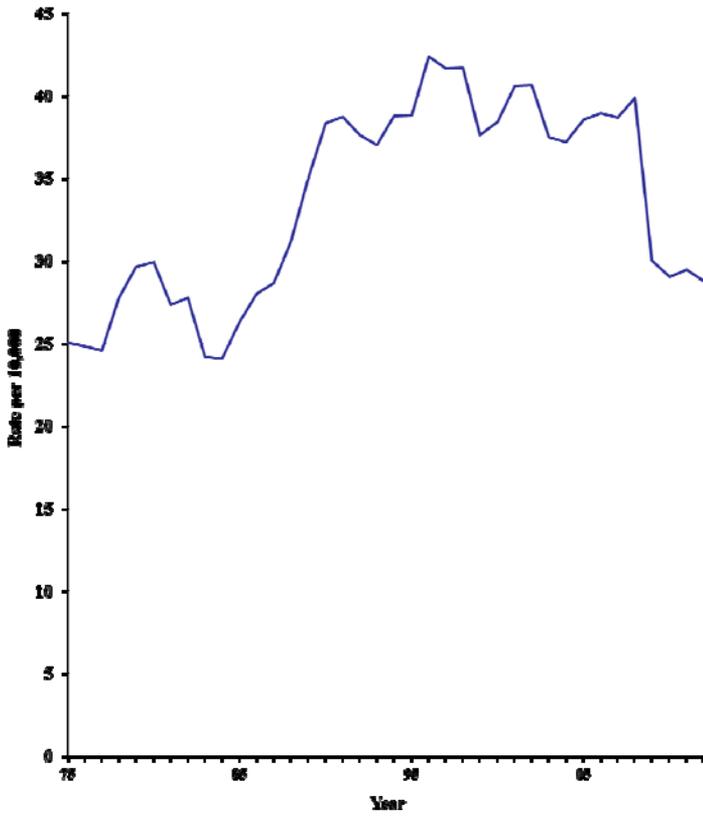
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle; e.g., cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, etc. This excludes the unauthorized temporary taking of motor vehicles by those having lawful access.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Trend	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	13,795	29.48
2012	13,595	28.78
% Change	-1.4%	-2.4%
10 Year		
2003	15,552	37.50
2012	13,595	28.78
% Change	-12.6%	-23.3%
20 Year		
1993	13,444	37.04
2012	13,595	28.78
% Change	+1.1%	-22.3%
Overall		
1975	7,065	25.07
2012	13,595	28.78
% Change	+92.4%	+14.8%

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

South Carolina Motor Vehicle Theft Rate

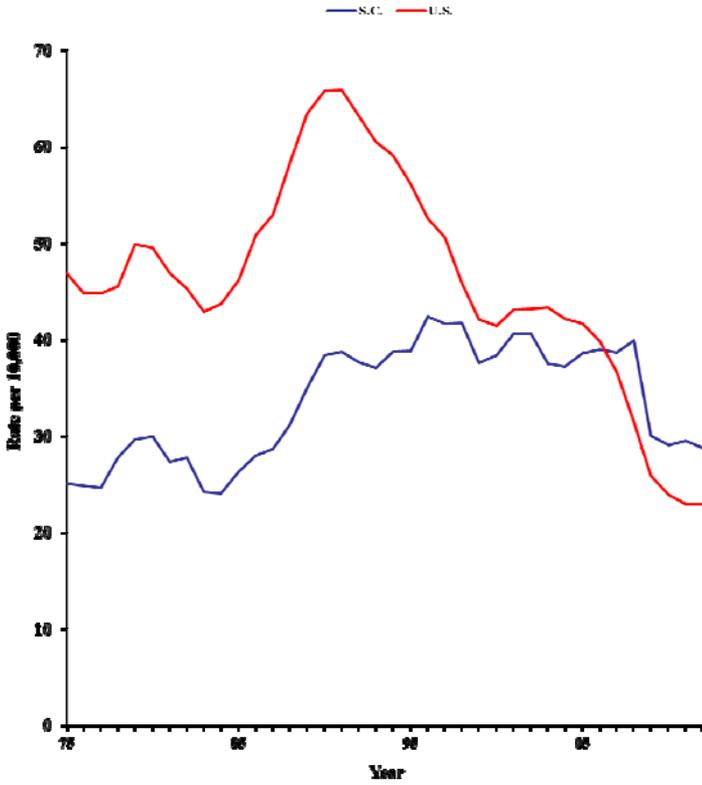


STATE & U.S. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES

Year	South Carolina	United States
1975	25.1	46.9
1976	24.8	44.8
1977	24.6	44.8
1978	27.8	45.5
1979	29.6	49.9
1980	29.9	49.5
1981	27.3	46.9
1982	27.8	45.3
1983	24.2	42.9
1984	24.1	43.7
1985	26.3	46.2
1986	28.0	50.8
1987	28.6	52.9
1988	31.2	58.3
1989	34.9	63.4
1990	38.4	65.8
1991	38.7	65.9
1992	37.6	63.2
1993	37.0	60.5
1994	38.8	59.1
1995	38.8	56.1
1996	42.4	52.6
1997	41.7	50.6
1998	41.7	45.9
1999	37.6	42.1
2000	38.4	41.4
2001	40.6	43.1
2002	40.7	43.2
2003	37.5	43.3
2004	37.2	42.2
2005	38.6	41.7
2006	38.1	38.1
2007	38.7	36.3
2008	39.9	31.5
2009	30.0	25.9
2010	29.1	23.9
2011	29.5	23.0
2012	28.8	23.0

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

State and National Motor Vehicle Theft Rates



South Carolina Crime Index Offense Counts

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	421	741	3,087	10,123	46,476	58,422	7,065
1976	327	888	2,938	12,471	43,246	69,639	6,995
1977	336	942	3,021	13,818	45,941	66,572	6,986
1978	337	1,026	2,934	14,179	43,356	71,829	7,991
1979	368	1,002	3,134	15,273	43,893	75,298	8,643
1980	346	1,143	3,608	15,501	50,963	85,510	9,347
1981	331	1,144	3,788	14,892	50,232	88,319	8,670
1982	348	1,244	3,922	17,547	46,675	91,929	8,890
1983	321	1,143	3,414	15,203	42,166	85,251	7,808
1984	305	1,328	3,398	15,538	40,528	84,412	7,853
1985	306	1,383	3,143	16,274	41,925	90,103	8,665
1986	291	1,395	3,357	17,731	45,218	96,004	9,331
1987	319	1,506	3,465	18,041	46,651	98,325	9,651
1988	325	1,492	4,333	19,636	49,278	102,622	10,601
1989	325	1,649	4,608	22,176	48,922	107,802	12,036
1990	388	1,866	5,303	26,750	48,017	114,925	13,420
1991	408	2,115	6,097	26,116	51,887	120,139	13,781
1992	402	2,251	6,399	26,807	49,895	117,280	13,532
1993	400	1,997	7,017	28,905	47,143	118,426	13,444
1994	366	2,084	6,954	29,664	46,846	124,567	14,201
1995	292	1,820	6,573	28,287	46,452	127,131	14,256
1996	348	1,897	6,327	28,527	46,983	130,642	15,754
1997	321	1,905	6,514	28,647	45,934	132,378	15,673
1998	305	1,793	5,921	26,951	44,319	127,486	16,013
1999	285	1,720	6,049	25,865	40,475	123,723	14,617
2000	297	1,688	6,134	24,991	39,406	124,832	15,455
2001	320	1,764	5,961	24,855	41,453	125,443	16,497
2002	306	1,986	5,898	26,079	42,489	123,052	16,701
2003	302	1,921	5,800	25,373	42,710	126,446	15,552
2004	291	1,775	5,470	25,664	42,456	129,827	15,626
2005	315	1,875	5,639	24,750	41,733	126,300	16,415
2006	360	1,842	5,936	25,271	43,163	124,875	16,825
2007	356	1,715	6,294	26,096	45,340	126,281	17,050
2008	312	1,670	6,541	24,190	46,018	126,592	17,869
2009	317	1,655	5,739	23,127	45,247	118,986	13,695
2010	265	1,556	4,963	21,413	46,012	120,148	13,444
2011	325	1,678	4,619	21,283	47,229	121,840	13,795
2012	340	1,709	4,497	19,829	45,074	121,914	13,595

Note: This table uses the historical definition of rape.

South Carolina Crime Index Offense Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1975	1.49	2.63	10.95	35.92	164.91	207.30	25.07
1976	1.16	3.15	10.43	44.29	153.57	247.30	24.84
1977	1.18	3.32	10.64	48.65	161.76	234.41	24.60
1978	1.17	3.56	10.19	49.27	150.65	249.58	27.77
1979	1.26	3.43	10.74	52.34	150.42	258.05	29.62
1980	1.11	3.66	11.56	48.21	163.24	273.89	29.94
1981	1.04	3.61	11.95	46.96	158.41	278.52	27.34
1982	1.09	3.89	12.26	54.85	145.90	287.37	27.79
1983	1.00	3.54	10.59	47.14	130.75	264.34	24.21
1984	0.94	4.07	10.42	47.63	124.24	258.77	24.07
1985	0.93	4.20	9.54	49.42	127.32	273.62	26.31
1986	0.87	4.19	10.08	53.21	135.71	288.13	28.00
1987	0.95	4.47	10.28	53.55	138.47	291.85	28.65
1988	0.96	4.39	12.74	57.75	144.94	301.83	31.18
1989	0.94	4.79	13.38	64.39	142.05	313.01	34.95
1990	1.11	5.33	15.16	76.45	137.23	328.45	38.35
1991	1.15	5.95	17.14	73.42	145.87	337.75	38.74
1992	1.12	6.26	17.80	74.57	138.79	326.23	37.64
1993	1.10	5.50	19.33	79.63	129.87	326.41	37.04
1994	1.00	5.69	18.98	80.96	127.85	339.98	38.76
1995	0.79	4.96	17.90	77.01	126.47	346.12	38.81
1996	0.94	5.10	17.02	76.75	126.40	351.47	42.38
1997	0.85	5.07	17.32	76.19	122.16	352.07	41.68
1998	0.79	4.67	15.42	70.18	115.41	331.99	41.70
1999	0.73	4.43	15.57	66.56	104.16	318.38	37.61
2000	0.74	4.20	15.25	62.12	97.95	310.30	38.42
2001	0.79	4.34	14.68	61.19	102.05	308.82	40.61
2002	0.75	4.84	14.36	63.50	103.46	299.62	40.66
2003	0.73	4.63	13.99	61.18	102.99	304.91	37.50
2004	0.69	4.23	13.03	61.13	101.13	309.26	37.22
2005	0.74	4.41	13.25	58.17	98.08	296.83	38.58
2006	0.83	4.26	13.74	58.48	99.89	289.00	38.94
2007	0.81	3.89	14.28	59.20	102.86	286.48	38.68
2008	0.70	3.73	14.60	54.00	102.72	282.58	39.89
2009	0.69	3.63	12.58	50.70	99.20	260.86	30.02
2010	0.57	3.36	10.73	46.29	99.48	259.76	29.07
2011	0.69	3.59	9.87	45.48	100.93	260.38	29.48
2012	0.72	3.62	9.52	41.98	95.42	258.09	28.78

Note: This table uses the historical definition of rape.

ARRESTS

Arrest data provide a measure of law enforcement's response to crime. Arrest practices, policies, and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community over time. The arrest practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and related violations may differ among agencies. But the practices for robbery, burglary, and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested, since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses. Arrest data are available from 1976 forward, with the exception of 2001; no arrest data are available for that year.

The formula for calculating arrest rates is as follows:

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

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

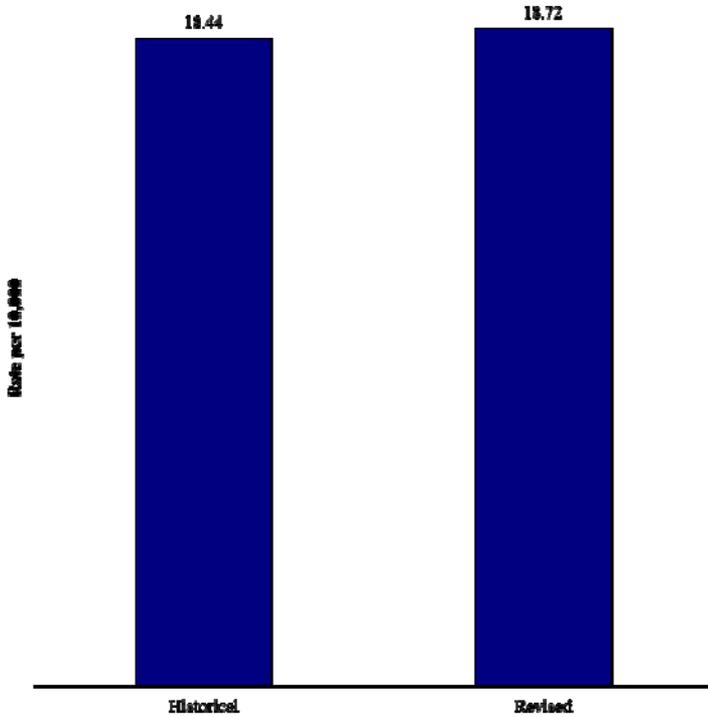
South Carolina had 8,846 arrests for violent crimes in 2012 using the revised definition of rape, and the violent crime arrest rate was 18.72 per 10,000. This represents an increase of 1.5% over the number of violent crime arrests and the violent crime arrest rate for the same period of time based on the historical definition of rape.

**IMPACT OF REVISED RAPE DEFINITION
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS
2012**

Definition	Number of Arrests	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Historical	8,711	18.44
Revised	8,846	18.72
% Change	+1.5%	+1.5%

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

Impact of Revised Rape Definition Violent Crime Arrest Rate 2012



Uses historical definition of rape.

South Carolina's violent crime arrest rate decreased 8% from 2011 to 2012. From 1976 to 2012, the violent crime arrest rate has decreased 20.3%.

VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender. The table below and following graph uses the historical definition of rape.

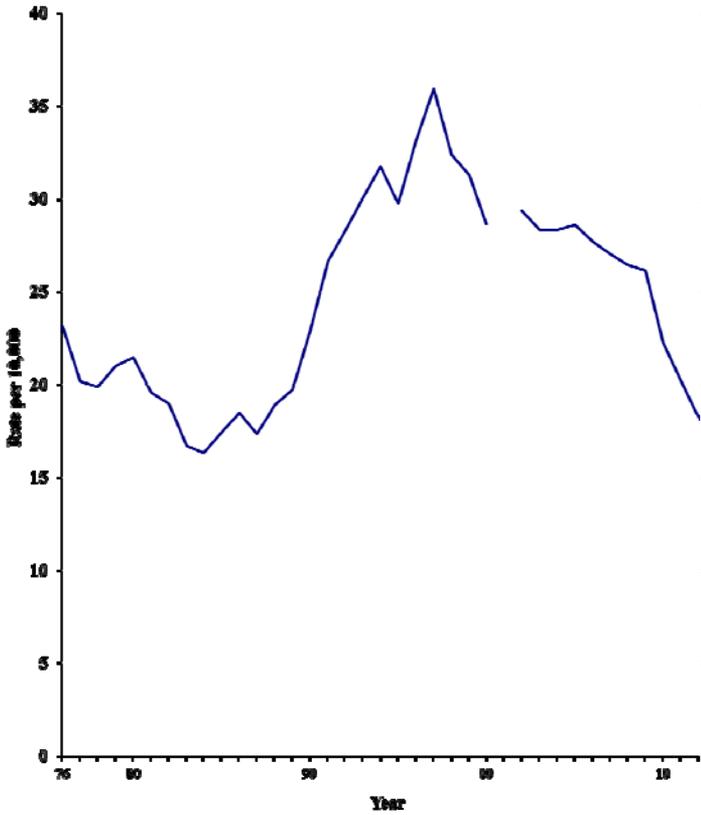
VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	9,382	20.05
2012	8,711	18.44
% Change	-7.2%	-8.0%
10 Year		
2003	11,709	28.31
2012	8,711	18.44
% Change	-25.6%	-34.9%
20 Year		
1993	10,844	30.01
2012	8,711	18.44
% Change	-19.7%	-38.6%
Overall		
1976	6,519	23.15
2012	8,711	18.44
% Change	+33.6%	-20.3%

Note: Uses the historical definition of rape.

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

South Carolina Violent Crime Arrest Rate



Uses the historical definition of rape.

South Carolina's property crime arrest rate increased 3.2% from 2011 to 2012. From 1976 through 2012, the property crime arrest rate increased 4%.

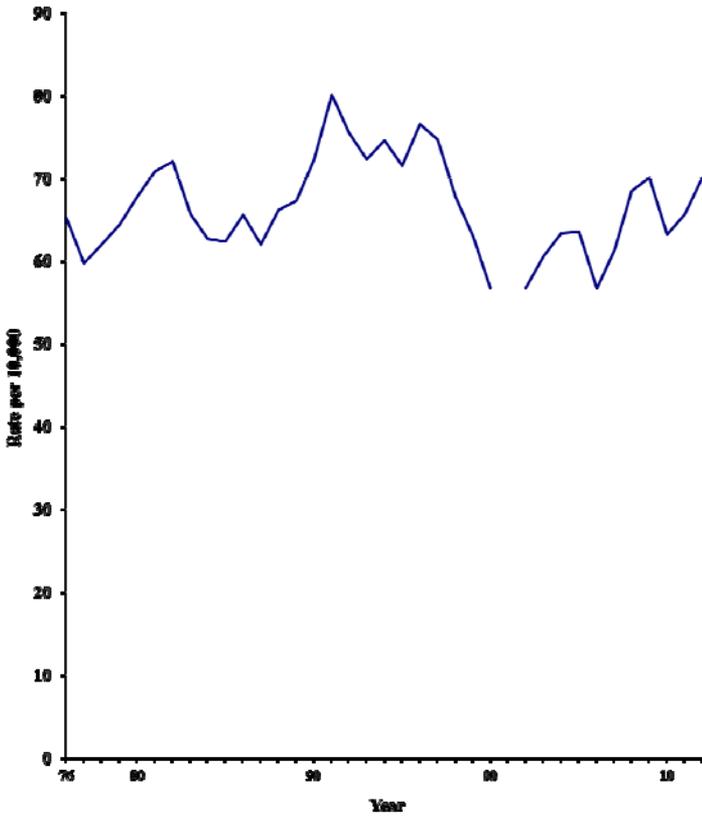
PROPERTY CRIME: Property crime consists of the offenses of breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	30,741	65.70
2012	32,039	67.83
% Change	+4.2%	+3.2%
10 Year		
2003	25,051	60.57
2012	32,039	67.83
% Change	+27.9%	+12.0%
20 Year		
1993	26,229	72.26
2012	32,039	67.83
% Change	+22.2%	-6.1%
Overall		
1976	18,375	65.25
2012	32,039	67.83
% Change	+74.4%	+4.0%

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

South Carolina Property Crime Arrest Rate



South Carolina Crime Index Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Aslt	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	347	433	1,019	4,720	5,979	11,393	1,003
1977	346	434	902	4,044	5,333	10,832	797
1978	356	457	900	4,000	5,635	11,325	890
1979	403	497	950	4,281	5,806	12,037	940
1980	378	452	1,035	4,836	6,734	13,516	904
1981	307	462	1,115	4,314	6,957	14,679	824
1982	361	532	1,048	4,124	6,556	15,725	771
1983	334	526	1,041	3,483	5,810	14,680	679
1984	283	570	945	3,520	5,523	14,206	716
1985	323	632	818	3,961	5,353	14,353	823
1986	289	653	934	4,274	5,664	15,218	964
1987	288	685	883	3,985	5,356	14,688	852
1988	336	651	1,011	4,420	5,783	15,661	1,050
1989	310	699	1,052	4,726	5,758	16,221	1,207
1990	397	721	1,180	5,695	5,862	18,021	1,361
1991	463	884	1,661	6,465	6,967	19,959	1,578
1992	467	967	1,651	7,069	6,864	18,636	1,644
1993	476	804	1,828	7,736	6,325	18,536	1,368
1994	447	801	1,854	8,518	6,188	19,818	1,319
1995	351	665	1,808	8,697	5,887	20,361	1,101
1996	355	665	1,808	9,488	6,011	21,275	1,173
1997	358	727	2,146	10,265	6,272	20,753	1,038
1998	355	702	1,763	9,625	5,439	19,644	949
1999	306	682	1,767	9,392	5,016	18,529	929
2000	310	592	1,802	8,903	4,691	17,527	890
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	290	767	1,636	9,357	4,690	17,646	981
2003	309	593	1,677	9,130	4,950	18,978	1,123
2004	283	596	1,741	9,265	5,221	20,179	1,199
2005	305	650	1,842	9,360	5,690	20,044	1,318
2006	349	533	1,995	9,138	5,588	17,713	1,290
2007	350	504	2,009	9,035	5,854	19,982	1,207
2008	296	456	2,118	8,963	5,686	23,749	1,239
2009	317	483	2,310	8,803	6,175	24,585	1,200
2010	293	386	1,877	7,731	5,549	22,644	1,058
2011	344	439	1,703	6,896	5,632	24,097	1,012
2012	298	425	1,636	6,352	5,530	25,598	920

Note: This table uses the historical definition of rape.

South Carolina Index Crime Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Aslt	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	1.23	1.54	3.62	16.76	21.23	40.46	3.56
1977	1.22	1.53	3.18	14.24	18.78	38.14	2.81
1978	1.24	1.59	3.13	13.90	19.58	39.35	3.09
1979	1.38	1.70	3.26	14.67	19.90	41.25	3.22
1980	1.21	1.45	3.32	15.49	21.57	43.29	2.90
1981	0.97	1.46	3.52	13.60	21.94	46.29	2.60
1982	1.13	1.66	3.28	12.89	20.49	49.16	2.41
1983	1.04	1.63	3.23	10.80	18.02	45.52	2.11
1984	0.87	1.75	2.90	10.79	16.93	43.55	2.19
1985	0.98	1.92	2.48	12.03	16.26	43.59	2.50
1986	0.87	1.96	2.80	12.83	17.00	45.67	2.89
1987	0.85	2.03	2.62	11.83	15.90	43.60	2.53
1988	0.99	1.91	2.97	13.00	17.01	46.06	3.09
1989	0.90	2.03	3.05	13.72	16.72	47.10	3.50
1990	1.13	2.06	3.37	16.28	16.75	51.50	3.89
1991	1.30	2.49	4.67	18.18	19.59	56.11	4.44
1992	1.30	2.69	4.59	19.66	19.09	51.84	4.57
1993	1.31	2.21	5.04	21.31	17.42	51.06	3.77
1994	1.22	2.19	5.06	23.25	16.89	54.09	3.60
1995	0.95	1.81	4.92	23.68	16.03	55.43	3.00
1996	0.96	1.79	4.86	25.53	16.17	57.24	3.16
1997	0.95	1.93	5.71	27.30	16.68	55.19	2.76
1998	0.87	1.83	4.67	25.07	14.16	51.16	2.47
1999	0.79	1.76	4.55	24.17	12.91	47.68	2.39
2000	0.75	1.45	4.41	22.01	11.46	43.12	2.20
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	0.71	1.87	3.98	22.78	11.42	42.97	2.39
2003	0.75	1.43	4.04	22.02	11.94	45.76	2.71
2004	0.67	1.42	4.15	22.07	12.44	48.07	2.86
2005	0.72	1.53	4.33	22.00	13.37	47.11	3.10
2006	0.81	1.23	4.62	21.15	12.93	40.99	2.99
2007	0.79	1.14	4.56	20.50	13.28	45.33	2.74
2008	0.66	1.02	4.73	20.01	12.69	53.01	2.77
2009	0.69	1.06	5.06	19.30	13.54	53.90	2.63
2010	0.63	0.83	4.06	16.71	12.00	48.96	2.29
2011	0.74	0.94	3.64	14.74	12.04	51.50	2.16
2012	0.63	0.90	3.46	13.45	11.71	54.17	1.95

Note: This table uses the historical definition of rape.

South Carolina's simple assault arrest rate decreased 8.8% from 2011 to 2012. From 1976 through 2012, the simple assault arrest rate increased 177.7%.

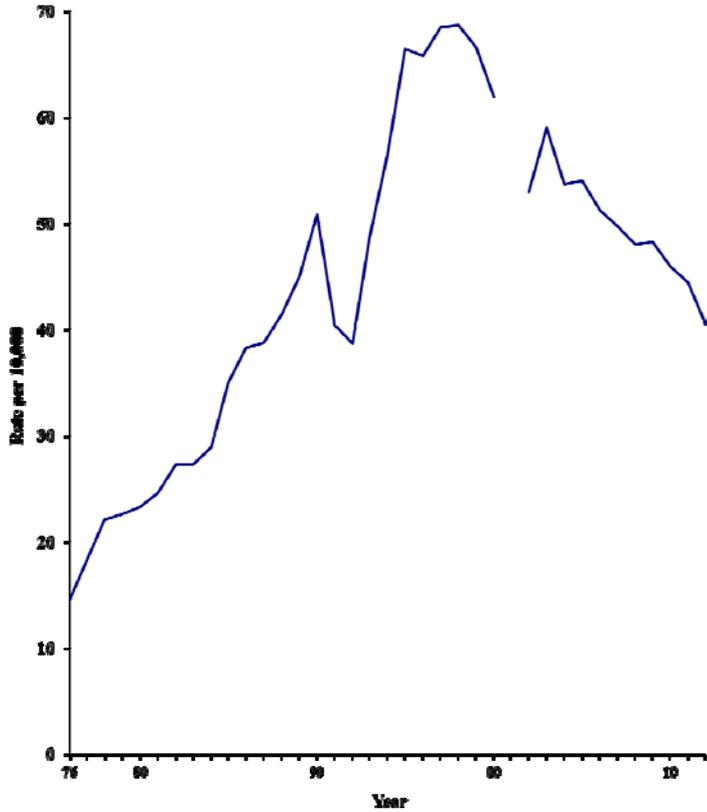
SIMPLE ASSAULT: An unlawful attack upon a person where the offender does not display a weapon, and where the victim does not suffer severe or aggravated bodily injury.

SIMPLE ASSAULT ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	20,790	44.43
2012	19,134	40.51
% Change	-8.0%	-8.8%
10 Year		
2003	24,462	58.99
2012	19,134	40.51
% Change	-21.8%	-31.3%
20 Year		
1993	15,072	48.72
2012	19,134	40.51
% Change	+27.0%	-16.9%
Overall		
1976	4,108	14.59
2012	19,134	40.51
% Change	+365.8%	+177.7%

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

South Carolina Simple Assault Arrest Rate



South Carolina's arrest rate for weapons law violations decreased 3.4% from 2011 to 2012. From 1976 through 2012, the arrest rate has decreased 50.7%.

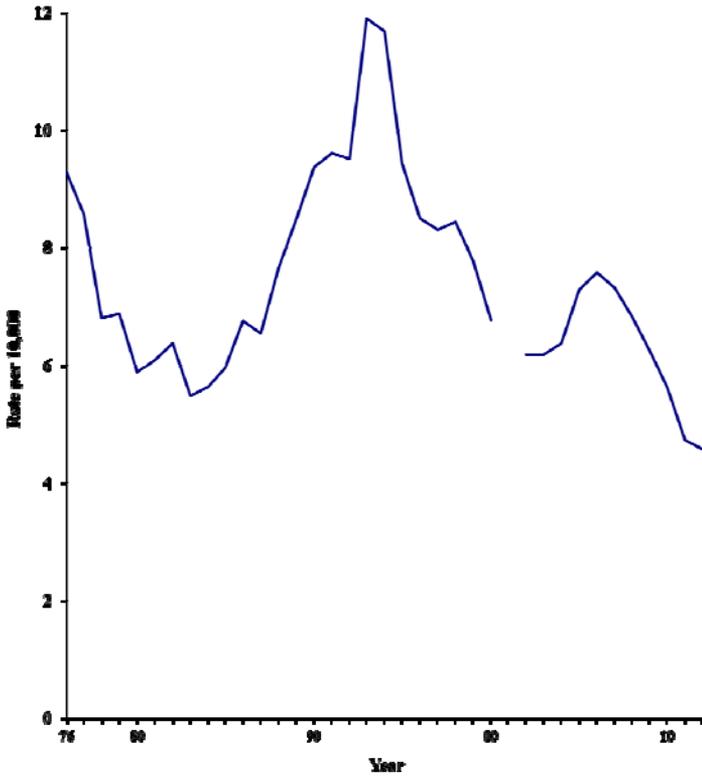
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, or other deadly weapons.

WEAPONS LAW VIOLATION ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	2,213	4.73
2012	2,159	4.57
% Change	-2.4%	-3.4%
10 Year		
2003	2,565	6.19
2012	2,159	4.57
% Change	-15.8%	-26.2%
20 Year		
1993	4,318	11.90
2012	2,159	4.57
% Change	-50.0%	-61.6%
Overall		
1976	2,611	9.27
2012	2,159	4.57
% Change	-17.3%	-50.7%

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

South Carolina Weapons Law Violation Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drug law arrest rate decreased 2.2% from 2011 to 2012. From 1976 to 2012, the arrest rate increased 173.7%.

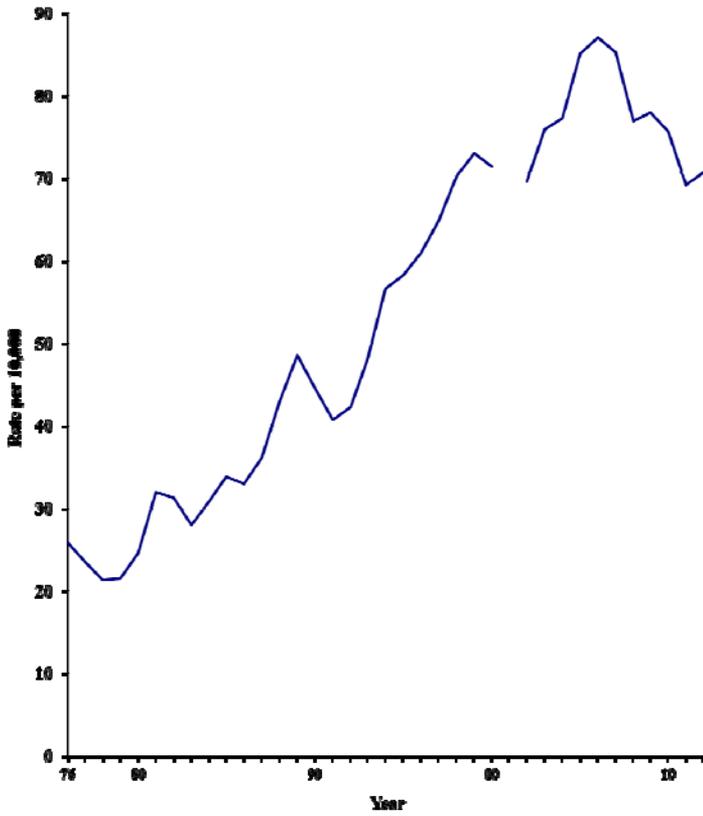
DRUG LAWS: The drug law arrest rate includes arrests for crimes related to the possession, distribution or manufacture of illegal narcotic substances.

DRUG LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	32,409	69.26
2012	33,420	70.75
% Change	+3.1%	-2.2%
10 Year		
2003	31,474	75.90
2012	33,420	70.75
% Change	+6.2%	-6.8%
20 Year		
1993	17,464	48.11
2012	33,420	70.75
% Change	+91.4%	+47.1%
Overall		
1976	7,280	25.85
2012	33,420	70.75
% Change	+359.1%	+173.7%

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

South Carolina Drug Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's DUI arrest rate decreased less than 1% from 2011 to 2012. From 1976 to 2012, the DUI arrest rate has decreased 39.5%.

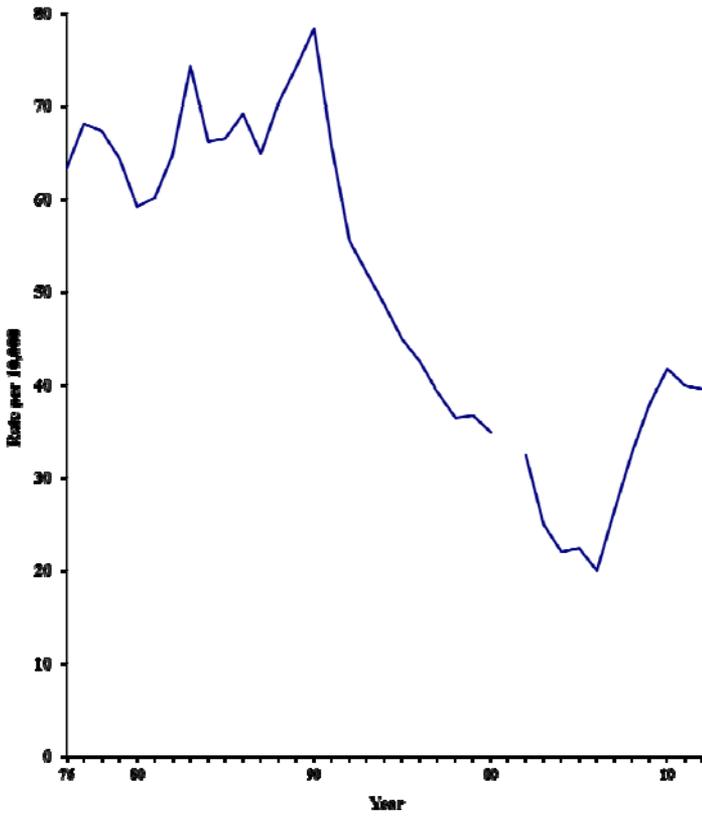
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: DUI consists of driving or operating a motor vehicle while mentally or physically impaired as the result of using alcohol, legal drugs, illegal drugs or narcotics.

DUI ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	18,670	39.90
2012	18,675	39.53
% Change	0.0%	-0.9%
10 Year		
2003	10,343	24.94
2012	18,675	39.53
% Change	+80.6%	58.5%
20 Year		
1993	18,905	52.08
2012	18,675	39.53
% Change	-1.2%	-24.1%
Overall		
1976	17,839	63.35
2012	18,675	39.53
% Change	+4.7%	-39.5%

Note: The abbreviation DUI stands for driving under the influence.
Sources: *Crime in South Carolina*, SLED; Unpublished data, RFA.

South Carolina DUI Arrest Rate



South Carolina's liquor law arrest rate decreased 3.7% from 2011 to 2012. From 1976 to 2012, the liquor law arrest rate increased 18.2%.

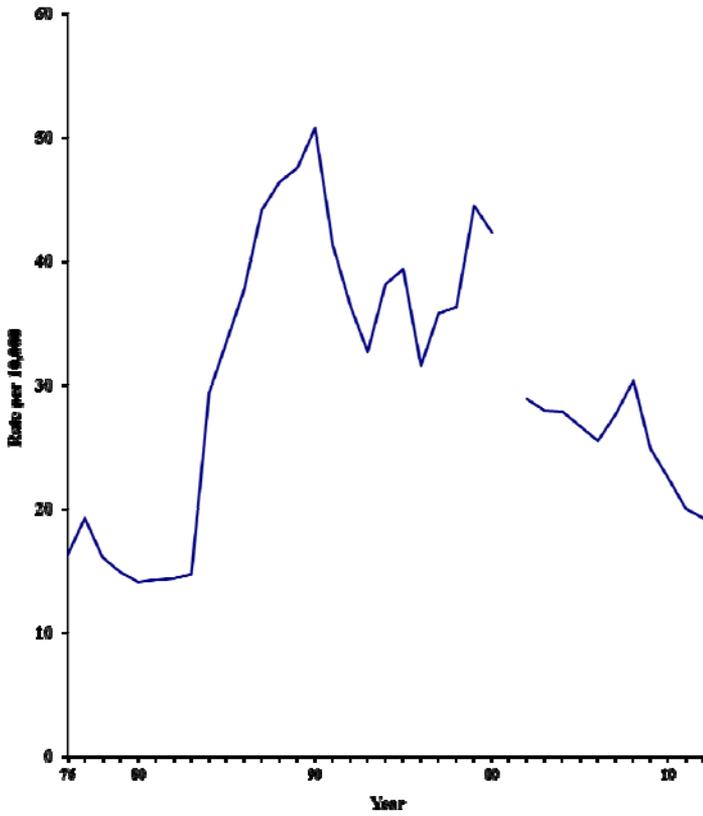
LIQUOR LAWS: Violation of laws pertaining to the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

LIQUOR LAW ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	9,357	20.00
2012	9,097	19.26
% Change	-2.8%	-3.7%
10 Year		
2003	11,563	27.88
2012	9,097	19.26
% Change	-21.3%	-30.9%
20 Year		
1993	11,851	32.65
2012	9,097	19.26
% Change	-23.2%	-41.0%
Overall		
1976	4,586	16.29
2012	9,097	19.26
% Change	+98.4%	+18.2%

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

South Carolina Liquor Law Arrest Rate



South Carolina's drunkenness arrest rate decreased 2.1% from 2011 to 2012. The drunkenness arrest rate has decreased 84.8% since 1976.

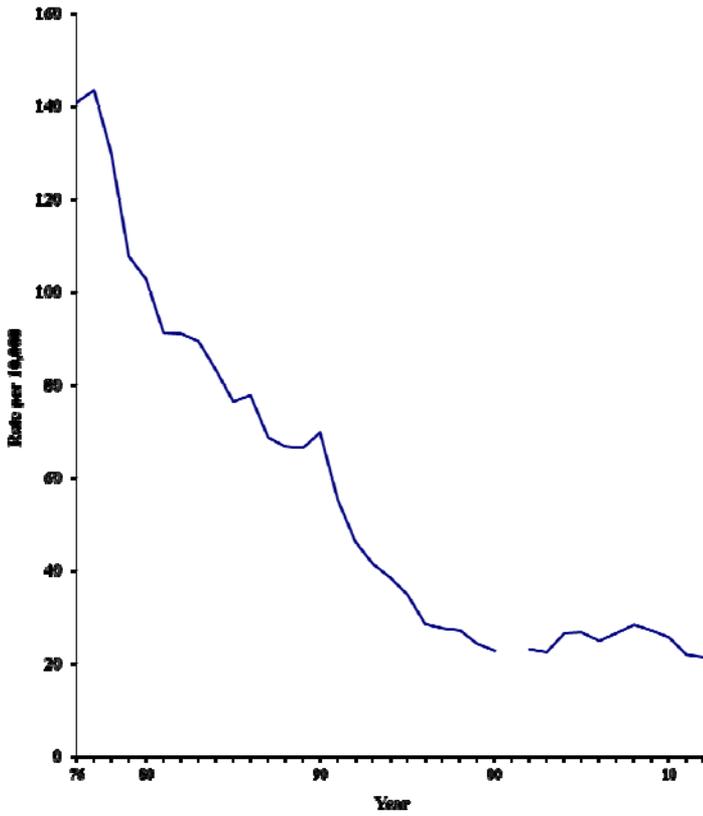
DRUNKENNESS: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. This offense includes the offenses of drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication.

DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	10,217	21.83
2012	10,099	21.38
% Change	-1.2%	-2.1%
10 Year		
2003	9,326	22.49
2012	10,099	21.38
% Change	+8.3%	-4.9%
20 Year		
1993	15,072	41.52
2012	10,099	21.38
% Change	-33.0%	-48.5%
Overall		
1976	39,617	140.69
2012	10,099	21.38
% Change	-74.5%	-84.8%

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

South Carolina Drunkenness Arrest Rate



South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Count

Year	Simple					
	Assault.	Weapons	Drugs	DUI	Liquor	Drunk
1976	4,108	2,611	7,280	17,839	4,586	39,617
1977	5,189	2,435	6,707	19,334	5,460	40,741
1978	6,373	1,959	6,145	19,383	4,621	37,409
1979	6,612	2,006	6,299	18,785	4,346	31,407
1980	7,269	1,837	7,687	18,473	4,392	32,085
1981	7,814	1,930	10,135	19,089	4,512	28,912
1982	8,721	2,039	10,016	20,718	4,595	29,101
1983	8,813	1,770	9,020	23,959	4,747	28,829
1984	9,435	1,839	10,083	21,600	9,576	27,190
1985	11,532	1,962	11,165	21,908	10,990	25,153
1986	12,769	2,252	11,014	23,039	12,539	25,883
1987	13,069	2,203	12,187	21,843	14,858	23,143
1988	14,086	2,602	14,616	23,914	15,775	22,666
1989	15,486	2,923	16,734	25,561	16,369	22,856
1990	17,801	3,278	15,585	27,415	17,751	24,378
1991	14,379	3,416	14,506	23,302	14,676	19,666
1992	13,907	3,422	15,199	19,945	13,074	16,582
1993	17,687	4,318	17,464	18,905	11,851	15,072
1994	20,694	4,283	20,742	17,813	13,970	14,080
1995	24,409	3,463	21,399	16,488	14,463	12,818
1996	24,469	3,160	22,660	15,799	11,712	10,569
1997	25,753	3,124	24,405	14,732	13,453	10,393
1998	26,385	3,243	26,961	13,991	13,938	10,440
1999	25,880	3,022	28,397	14,246	17,277	9,456
2000	24,901	2,752	28,729	14,025	17,017	9,126
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	21,755	2,541	28,600	13,318	11,860	9,464
2003	24,462	2,565	31,474	10,343	11,563	9,326
2004	22,533	2,678	32,445	9,245	11,681	11,143
2005	22,979	3,101	36,222	9,533	11,353	11,323
2006	22,147	3,274	37,618	8,651	11,009	10,758
2007	21,927	3,227	37,594	11,701	12,174	11,701
2008	21,525	3,056	34,488	14,711	13,603	12,720
2009	22,040	2,855	35,574	17,293	11,329	12,345
2010	21,264	2,600	35,004	19,314	10,390	11,832
2011	20,790	2,213	32,409	18,670	9,357	10,217
2012	19,134	2,159	33,420	18,675	9,097	10,009

South Carolina Selected Offense Arrest Rates

Year	Simple					
	Assault	Weapons	Drugs	DUI	Liquor	Drunk
1976	14.59	9.27	25.85	63.35	16.29	140.69
1977	18.27	8.57	23.62	68.08	19.23	143.45
1978	22.14	6.81	21.35	67.35	16.06	129.98
1979	22.66	6.87	21.59	64.38	14.89	107.63
1980	23.28	5.88	24.62	59.17	14.07	102.77
1981	24.64	6.09	31.96	60.20	14.23	91.18
1982	27.26	6.37	31.31	64.76	14.36	90.97
1983	27.33	5.49	27.97	74.29	14.72	89.39
1984	28.92	5.64	30.91	66.22	29.36	83.35
1985	35.02	5.96	33.91	66.53	33.37	76.38
1986	38.32	6.76	33.06	69.14	37.63	77.68
1987	38.79	6.54	36.17	64.84	44.10	68.69
1988	41.43	7.65	42.99	70.34	46.40	66.66
1989	44.97	8.49	48.59	74.22	47.53	66.36
1990	50.87	9.37	44.54	78.35	50.73	69.67
1991	40.42	9.60	40.78	65.51	41.26	55.29
1992	38.68	9.52	42.28	55.48	36.37	46.13
1993	48.72	11.90	48.11	52.08	32.65	41.52
1994	56.48	11.69	56.61	48.62	38.13	38.43
1995	66.46	9.43	58.26	44.89	39.38	34.90
1996	65.83	8.50	60.96	42.50	31.51	28.43
1997	68.49	8.31	64.91	39.18	35.78	27.64
1998	68.71	8.45	70.21	36.43	36.30	27.19
1999	66.60	7.78	73.08	36.66	44.46	24.33
2000	61.90	6.77	71.41	34.86	42.30	22.68
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	52.97	6.19	69.64	32.43	28.88	23.04
2003	59.14	6.20	76.10	25.01	27.96	22.55
2004	53.68	6.38	77.29	22.02	27.83	26.54
2005	54.00	7.29	85.13	22.40	26.68	26.61
2006	51.25	7.58	87.06	20.02	25.48	24.90
2007	49.74	7.32	85.29	26.54	27.62	26.54
2008	48.05	6.82	76.99	32.84	30.37	28.39
2009	48.32	6.26	77.99	37.91	24.84	27.06
2010	45.97	5.62	75.68	41.76	22.46	25.58
2011	44.43	4.73	69.26	39.90	20.00	21.38
2012	40.51	4.57	70.75	39.53	19.26	21.38

JUDICIARY

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

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

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

The number of cases pending in South Carolina's Court of General Sessions decreased 2.5% from FY 11 to FY 12.

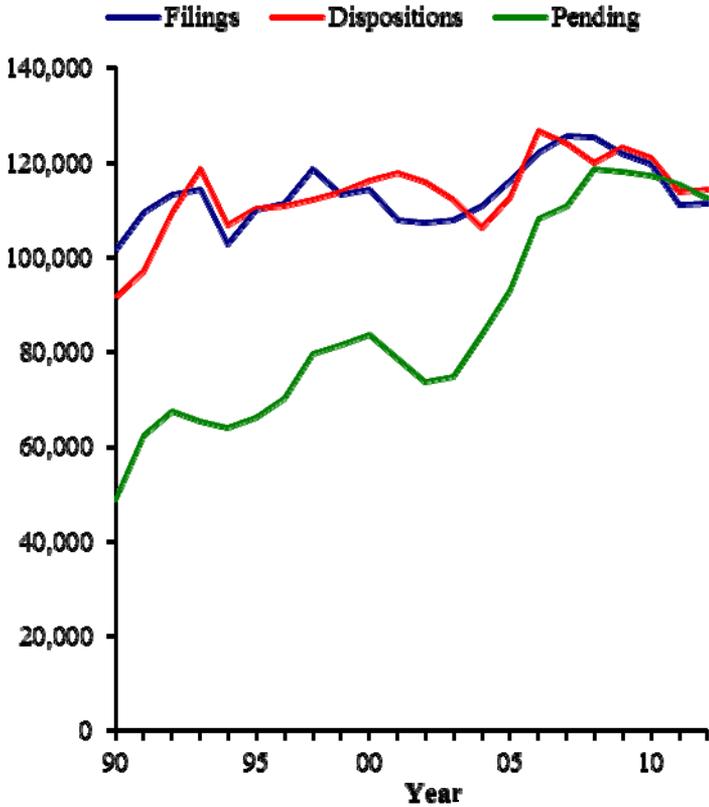
**GENERAL SESSIONS COURT FILINGS,
DISPOSITIONS AND PENDING CASES**

Year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending End of Year
1990	101,461	91,633	48,756
1991	109,580	97,132	62,419
1992	113,289	109,514	67,452
1993	114,501	118,603	65,478
1994	102,829	106,873	63,955
1995	109,698	110,373	68,077
1996	111,528	110,959	70,175
1998	118,640	112,123	79,565
1999	113,278	113,897	81,805
2000	114,358	116,348	83,811
2001	108,010	117,790	78,610
2002	107,423	115,961	73,859
2003	107,950	112,267	74,859
2004	110,971	106,363	83,608
2005	116,153	112,736	93,236
2006	122,121	126,853	108,203
2007	125,580	124,171	110,985
2008	125,300	120,094	118,591
2009	121,839	123,164	118,254
2010	119,903	121,049	117,460
2011	111,046	113,721	115,354
2012	111,328	114,509	112,446

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

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

South Carolina General Sessions Court Filings, Dispositions & Pending Cases



Convictions accounted for 41.2% of General Sessions Court dispositions in FY 12.

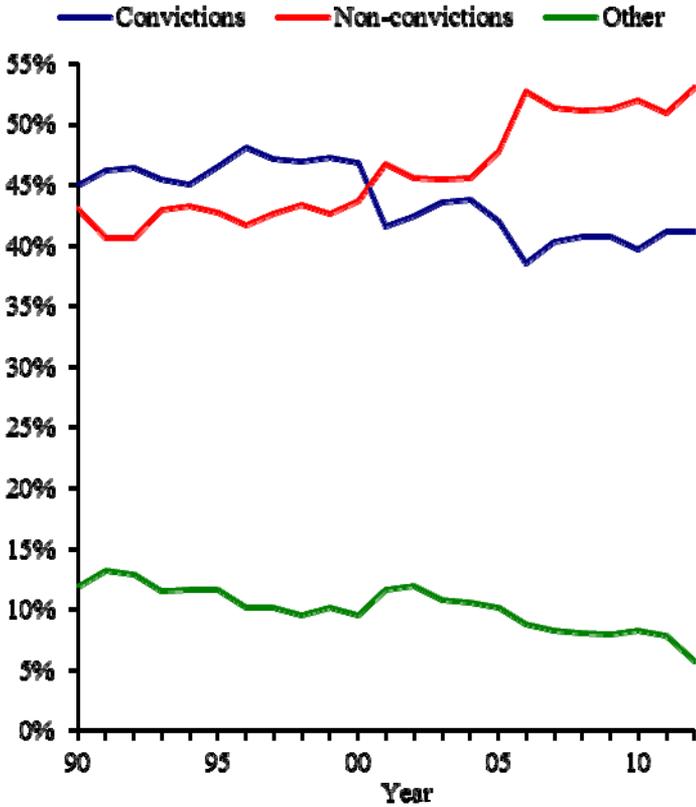
OUTCOME OF GENERAL SESSIONS COURT CASES

Year	Convictions	Non-convictions	Other
1990	45.0%	43.1%	11.9%
1991	46.2%	40.6%	13.2%
1992	46.4%	40.7%	12.9%
1993	45.5%	43.0%	11.5%
1994	45.1%	43.3%	11.6%
1995	46.5%	42.8%	11.7%
1996	48.1%	41.7%	10.2%
1997	47.2%	42.6%	10.2%
1998	47.0%	43.4%	9.5%
1999	47.3%	42.6%	10.2%
2000	46.8%	43.7%	9.5%
2001	41.6%	46.7%	11.7%
2002	42.4%	45.6%	12.0%
2003	43.6%	45.5%	10.8%
2004	43.8%	45.6%	10.6%
2005	42.0%	47.8%	10.2%
2006	38.5%	52.7%	8.8%
2007	40.3%	51.4%	8.3%
2008	40.8%	51.1%	8.1%
2009	40.8%	51.2%	8.0%
2010	39.7%	52.0%	8.3%
2011	41.2%	50.9%	7.9%
2012	41.2%	53.1%	5.7%

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

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

South Carolina General Sessions Court Case Outcomes



Nolle prosequi accounted for 50.5% of General Sessions dispositions in FY 12. Guilty pleas accounted for 40.6% of all dispositions.

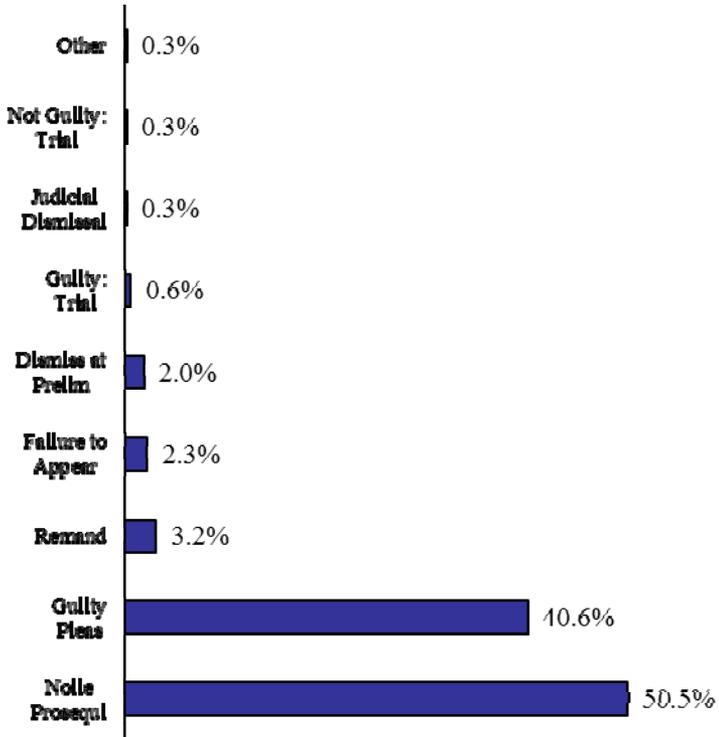
**DISPOSITION OF GENERAL SESSIONS CASES
FY 12**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Dismiss at Preliminary Hearing	2,276	2.0%
Failure to Appear	2,599	2.3%
Guilty Pleas	46,435	40.6%
Guilty: Trial	699	0.6%
Judicial Dismissal	326	0.3%
Nolle Prosequi	57,812	50.5%
Not Guilty: Trial	325	0.3%
Other	304	0.3%
Remand	3,657	3.2%
Total	114,433	100.0%

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

Source: *Annual Reports, SCJD.*

South Carolina General Sessions Court Dispositions - FY 12



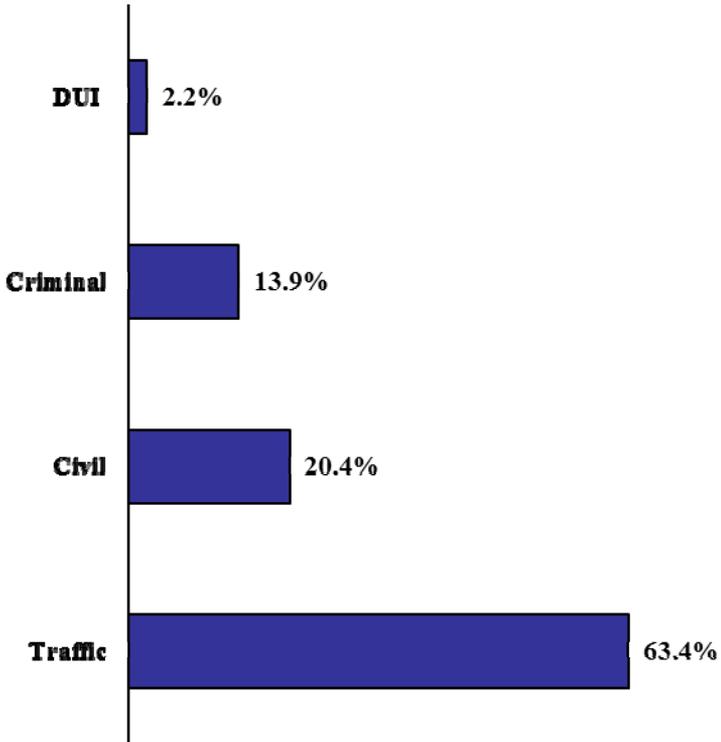
Traffic cases, not including driving under the influence, made up 63.4% of magistrate court cases filed in FY 12.

**MAGISTRATE COURT
CASES FILED BY TYPE
FY 12**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Civil	208,134	20.4%
Criminal	141,728	13.9%
DUI	22,695	2.2%
Traffic	646,386	63.4%
Total	1,018,943	100.0%

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

**South Carolina Magistrate Court
Cases Filed by Type
FY 12**



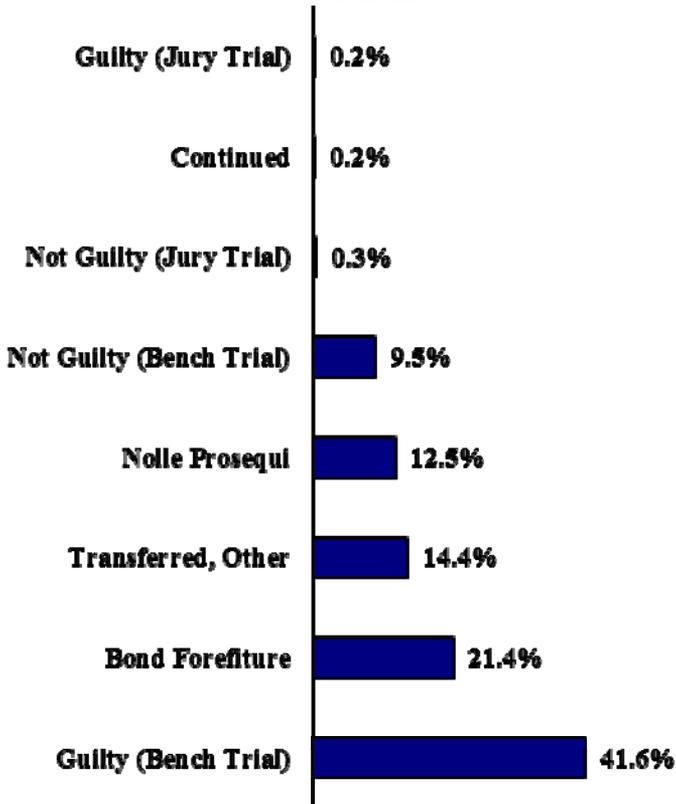
A guilty verdict by bench trial was the outcome for 41.6% of the criminal and DUI cases decided in South Carolina's magistrate courts during FY 12.

**MAGISTRATE COURT DISPOSITIONS
CRIMINAL AND DUI CASES
FY 12**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeiture	37,205	21.4%
Continued	289	0.2%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	72,442	41.6%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	268	0.2%
Nolle Prosequi	21,820	12.5%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	16,455	9.5%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	526	0.3%
Transferred, Other	25,093	14.4%
Total	174,098	100.0%

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

**South Carolina Magistrate Court
Criminal & DUI Dispositions
FY 12**



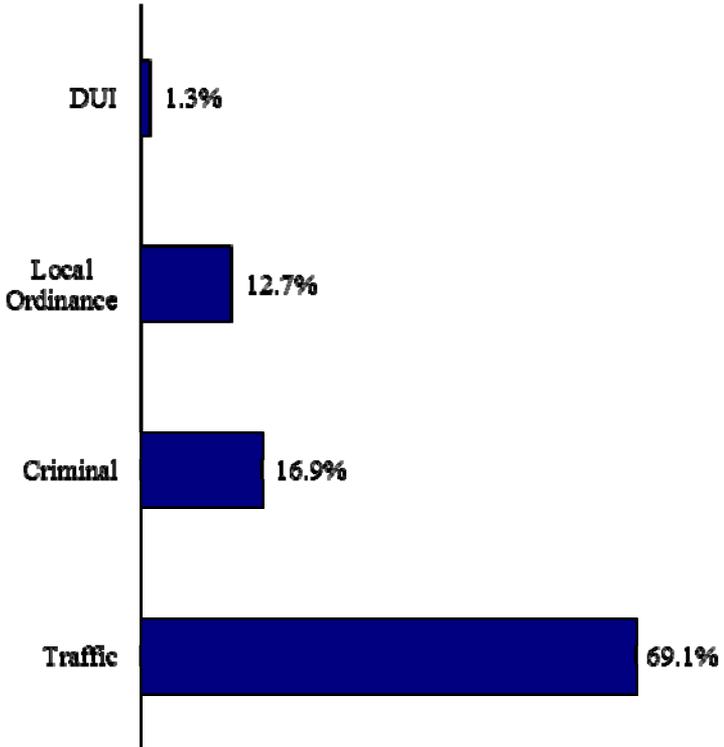
Traffic cases accounted for 69.1% of the cases filed in South Carolina's municipal court in FY 12.

**MUNICIPAL COURT CASES FILED
BY TYPE OF CASE
FY 12**

Case Type	Number	Percentage
Traffic	386,519	69.1%
Criminal	94,574	16.9%
Local Ordinance	71,141	12.7%
DUI	7,445	1.3%
Total	559,679	100.0%

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

**South Carolina Municipal Court
Type of Cases Filed
FY 12**



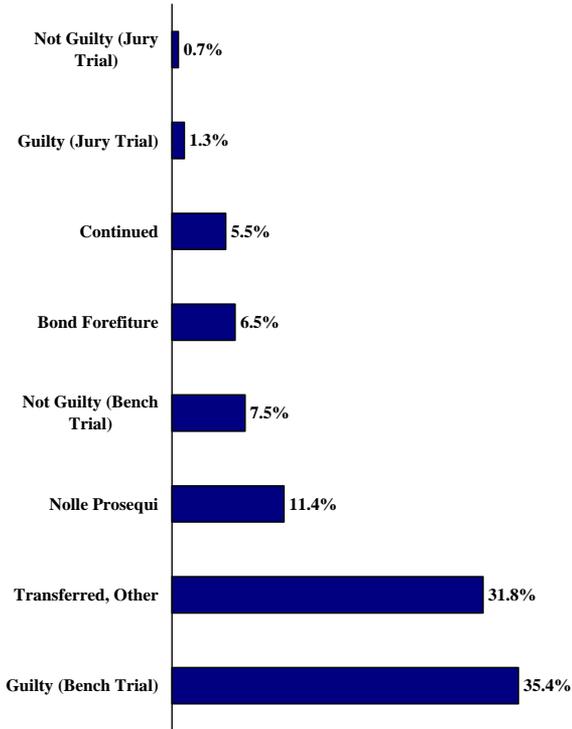
Guilty verdicts by bench trial accounted for 42.5% of municipal court dispositions of criminal and DUI cases in FY 12.

**MUNICIPAL COURT DISPOSITIONS
CRIMINAL AND DUI CASES
FY 12**

Disposition	Number	Percentage
Bond Forfeiture	10,094	8.9%
Continued	4,941	4.3%
Guilty (Bench Trial)	48,321	42.5%
Guilty (Jury Trial)	1,225	1.1%
Nolle Prosequi	16,060	14.1%
Not Guilty (Bench Trial)	8,970	7.9%
Not Guilty (Jury Trial)	607	0.5%
Transferred, Other	23,489	20.7%
Total	113,707	100.0%

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

**South Carolina Municipal Court
Criminal & DUI Case Dispositions
FY 11**



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 were provided by the SCDC Division of Compliance, Standards and Inspections. Information concerning jail populations was available for the 1985 through 2010 time period.

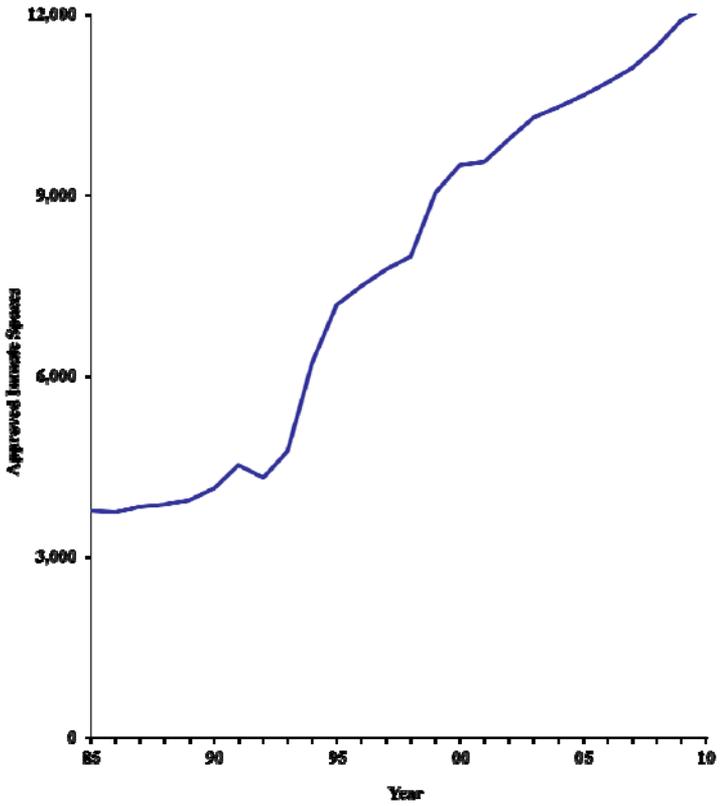
South Carolina's jail capacity increased 222% from 1985 to 2010. From 2009 to 2010, the state's jail capacity increased 1.9%.

JAIL CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Annual Change
1985	3,762	
1986	3,737	-0.7%
1987	3,823	+2.3%
1988	3,858	+0.9%
1989	3,932	+1.9%
1990	4,126	+4.9%
1991	4,511	+9.3%
1992	4,299	-4.7%
1993	4,745	+10.4%
1994	6,231	+31.3%
1995	7,170	+15.1%
1996	7,487	+4.4%
1997	7,773	+3.8%
1998	7,983	+2.7%
1999	9,036	+13.2%
2000	9,490	+5.0%
2001	9,546	+0.6%
2002	9,921	+3.9%
2003	10,289	+3.7%
2004	10,462	+1.7%
2005	10,653	+1.8%
2006	10,870	+2.0%
2007	11,102	+2.1%
2008	11,465	+3.3%
2009	11,892	+3.7%
2010	12,113	+1.9%

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

South Carolina Jail Capacity



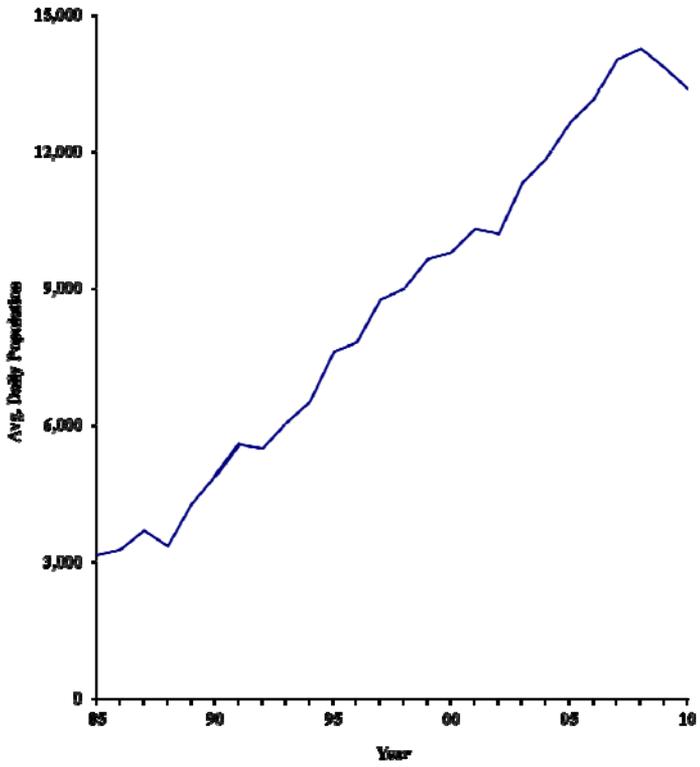
The average daily jail population in South Carolina increased 324.8% from 1985 to 2010; but decreased 3.4% from 2009 to 2010.

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION

Year	Average Daily Population	Annual Change
1985	3,146	
1986	3,255	+3.5%
1987	3,675	+12.9%
1988	3,337	-9.2%
1989	4,260	+27.7%
1990	4,874	+14.4%
1991	5,571	+14.3%
1992	5,437	-1.8%
1993	6,039	+10.3%
1994	6,512	+7.8%
1995	7,589	+16.5%
1996	7,811	+2.9%
1997	8,738	+11.9%
1998	8,977	+2.7%
1999	9,633	+7.3%
2000	9,789	+1.6%
2001	10,298	+5.2%
2002	10,185	-1.1%
2003	11,308	+11.0%
2004	11,831	+4.6%
2005	12,624	+6.7%
2006	13,137	+4.1%
2007	14,012	+6.7%
2008	14,260	+1.8%
2009	13,830	-3.0%
2010	13,363	-3.4%

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

South Carolina Average Daily Jail Population



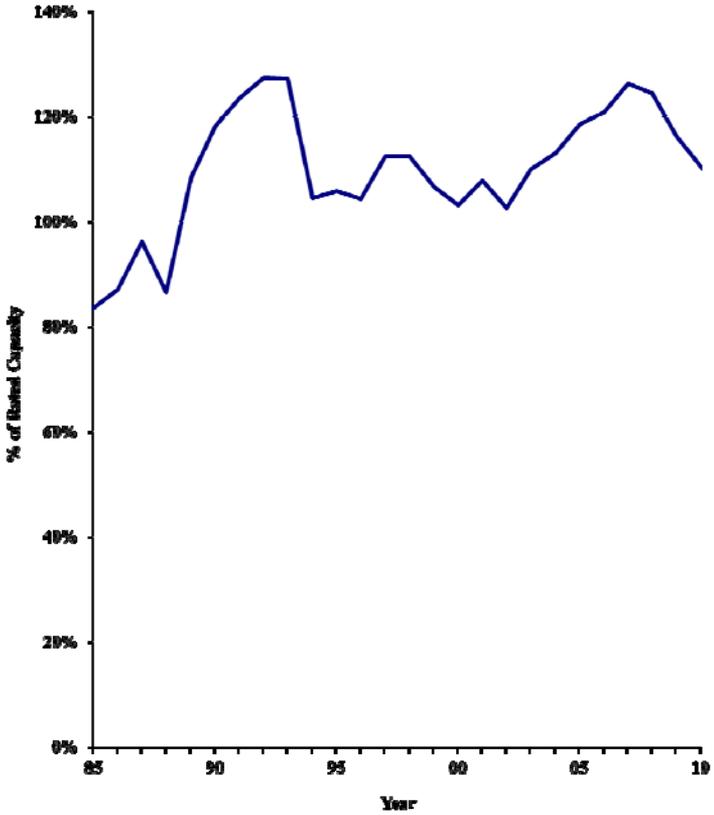
South Carolina's average daily jail population has exceeded the operating capacity since 1989.

JAIL OPERATING CAPACITY

Year	Average Daily Population	% Operating Capacity
1985	3,146	83.6%
1986	3,255	87.1%
1987	3,675	96.1%
1988	3,337	86.5%
1989	4,260	108.3%
1990	4,874	118.1%
1991	5,571	123.5%
1992	5,473	127.3%
1993	6,039	127.3%
1994	6,512	104.5%
1995	7,589	105.8%
1996	7,811	104.3%
1997	8,738	112.4%
1998	8,977	112.5%
1999	9,633	106.6%
2000	9,789	103.2%
2001	10,298	107.9%
2002	10,185	102.7%
2003	11,308	109.9%
2004	11,831	113.1%
2005	12,624	118.5%
2006	13,137	120.9%
2007	14,012	126.2%
2008	14,260	124.4%
2009	13,830	116.3%
2010	13,363	110.3%

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

South Carolina Jail Operating Capacity



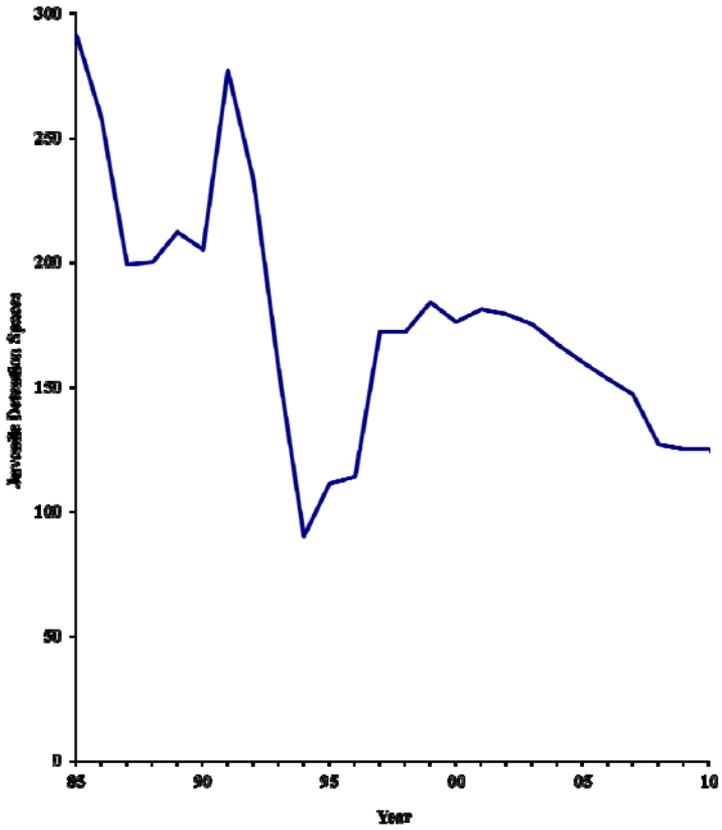
South Carolina's juvenile detention capacity was unchanged from 2009 to 2010.

JUVENILE DETENTION CAPACITY

Year	Capacity	Annual Change
1985	291	
1986	258	-11.3%
1987	199	-22.9%
1988	200	+0.5%
1989	212	+6.0%
1990	205	-3.3%
1991	277	+35.1%
1992	233	-15.9%
1993	156	-33.0%
1994	90	-42.3%
1995	111	+23.3%
1996	114	+2.7%
1997	172	+50.9%
1998	172	0.0%
1999	184	+7.0%
2000	176	-4.3%
2001	181	+2.8%
2002	179	-1.1%
2003	175	-2.2%
2004	167	-4.6%
2005	160	-4.2%
2006	153	-4.4%
2007	147	-3.9%
2008	127	-13.6%
2009	125	-1.6%
2010	125	0.0%

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/>

The inmate population decreased 2.5% from FY 11 to FY 12. Since FY 75, the inmate population has increased 405.3%.

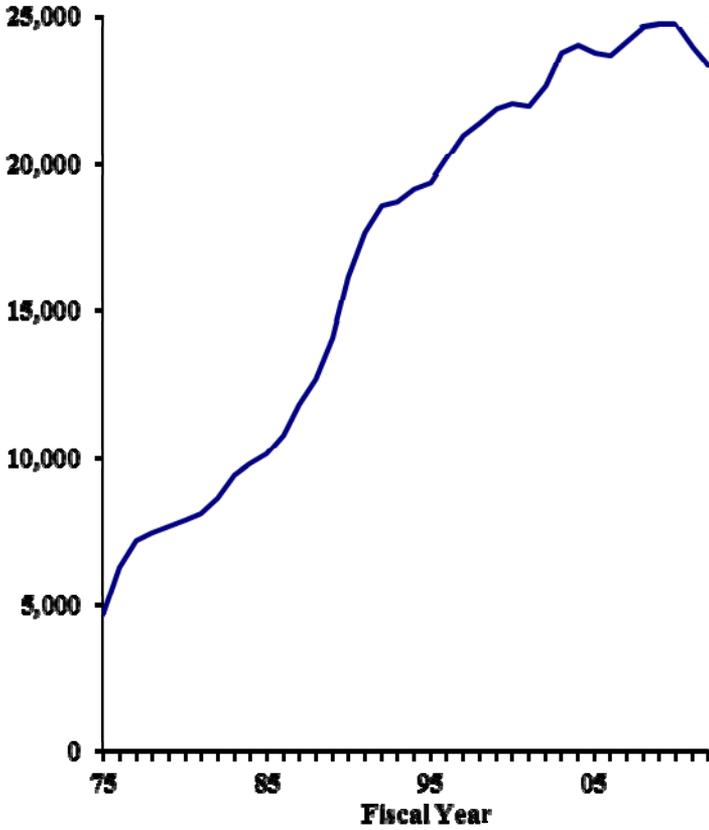
INMATE POPULATION

Trend	Number of Inmates	Rate Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Previous Year		
2011	23,939	51.2
2012	23,334	49.4
% Change	-2.5%	-3.4%
10 Year		
2003	23,773	57.3
2012	23,334	49.4
% Change	-1.8%	-13.8%
20 Year		
1993	18,704	51.5
2012	23,334	49.4
% Change	+24.8%	-4.1%
Overall		
1975	4,618	16.4
2012	23,334	49.4
% Change	+405.3%	+201.5%

Notes: Rates are calculated using total SCDC jurisdictional population at the end of the fiscal year and ORS population estimates. See page 126 for annual inmate populations from FY 75 through FY 12.

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

South Carolina Inmate Population



More inmates were committed to prison by Greenville County than any other county during FY 12.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INMATES ADMITTED
BY COUNTY
FY 12**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	31	12.4	Greenwood	165	23.7
Aiken	371	22.8	Hampton	43	20.7
Allendale	30	30.0	Horry	660	23.4
Anderson	289	15.3	Jasper	50	19.4
Bamberg	45	28.5	Kershaw	71	11.4
Barnwell	50	22.5	Lancaster	101	12.8
Beaufort	191	11.4	Laurens	181	27.3
Berkeley	272	14.3	Lee	51	27.3
Calhoun	17	11.4	Lexington	518	19.2
Charleston	672	18.4	Marion	97	29.9
Cherokee	209	37.5	Marlboro	57	20.3
Chester	47	14.4	McCormick	10	10.1
Chesterfield	94	20.4	Newberry	128	34.1
Clarendon	106	30.9	Oconee	125	16.7
Colleton	105	27.5	Orangeburg	216	23.6
Darlington	109	16.0	Pickens	237	19.8
Dillon	88	28.0	Richland	719	18.3
Dorchester	158	11.1	Saluda	40	20.1
Edgefield	58	22.0	Spartanburg	964	33.4
Fairfield	74	31.7	Sumter	360	33.3
Florence	485	35.2	Union	105	37.2
Georgetown	167	27.7	Williamsburg	102	30.3
Greenville	992	21.2	York	510	21.7

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

Cherokee County committed 37.5 inmates per 10,000 population, the highest rate among the counties in FY 12.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST INMATE
COMMITMENT RATES
FY 12**

County	Number of Commitments	Commitments Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Cherokee	209	37.5
Union	105	37.2
Florence	485	35.2
Newberry	128	34.1
Spartanburg	964	33.4
Sumter	360	33.3
Fairfield	74	31.7
Clarendon	106	30.9
Williamsburg	102	30.3
Allendale	30	30.0

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

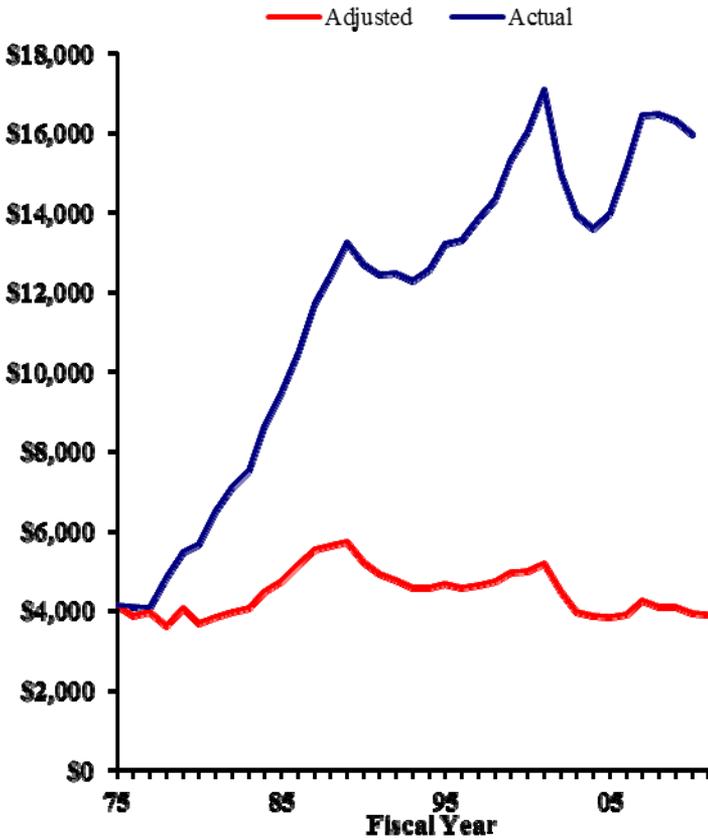
The annual cost per inmate increased 5.7% from FY 11 to FY 12.

ANNUAL COST PER INMATE

Trend	Cost per Inmate	Cost per Inmate 1975 Dollars
Previous Year		
2011	\$16,406	\$3,924
2012	\$17,343	\$4,064
% Change	+5.7%	+3.6%
10 Year		
2003	\$13,962	\$3,966
2012	\$17,343	\$4,064
% Change	+24.2%	+2.5%
20 Year		
1993	\$12,296	\$4,578
2012	\$17,343	\$4,064
% Change	+41.0%	-11.2%
Overall		
1975	\$4,147	\$4,147
2012	\$17,343	\$4,064
% Change	+318.2%	-2.0%

Notes: The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate cost in 1975 dollars. See page 121 for annual inmate costs from FY 75 through FY 12.
Sources: *SCDC Annual Reports*, SCDC; *Statistical Reports*, SCDC; *CPI Inflation Calculator*, US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina Annual Inmate Costs



Drug offenses were the most frequently reported offense category among South Carolina inmates, both in FY 03 and FY 12.

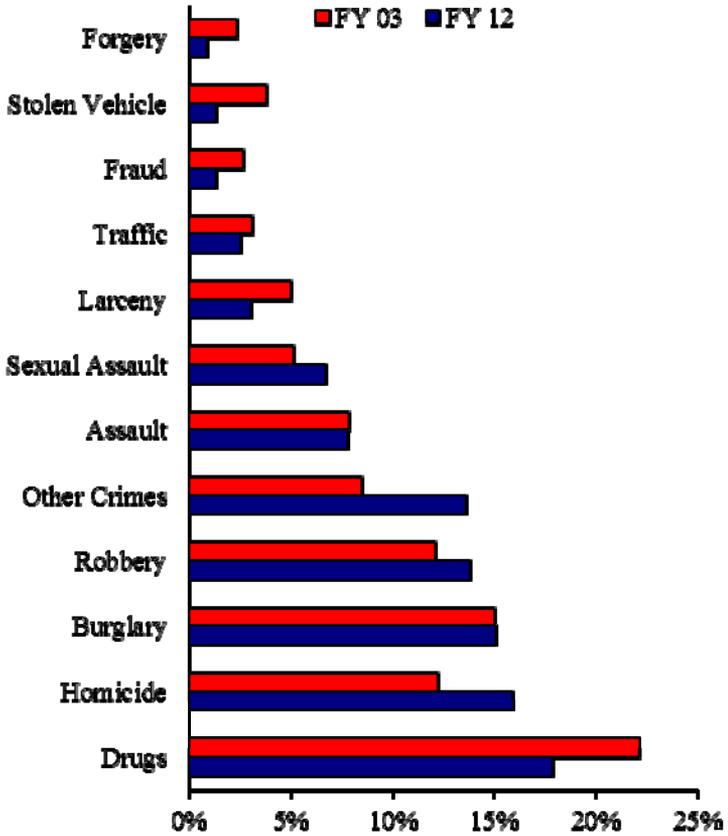
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR INMATES

Offense	FY 03		FY 12	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	1,890	7.9%	1,760	7.8%
Burglary	3,609	15.1%	3,414	15.1%
Drugs	5,303	22.1%	4,033	17.9%
Forgery	553	2.3%	199	0.9%
Fraud	631	2.6%	300	1.3%
Homicide	2,936	12.3%	3,600	16.0%
Larceny	1,196	5.0%	686	3.0%
Other Crimes	2,042	8.5%	3,076	13.6%
Robbery	2,903	12.1%	3,119	13.8%
Sexual Assault	1,236	5.2%	1,520	6.7%
Stolen Vehicle	911	3.8%	294	1.3%
Traffic	740	3.1%	566	2.5%
Total	23,950	100.0%	22,567	100.0%

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

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

South Carolina Inmates by Offense



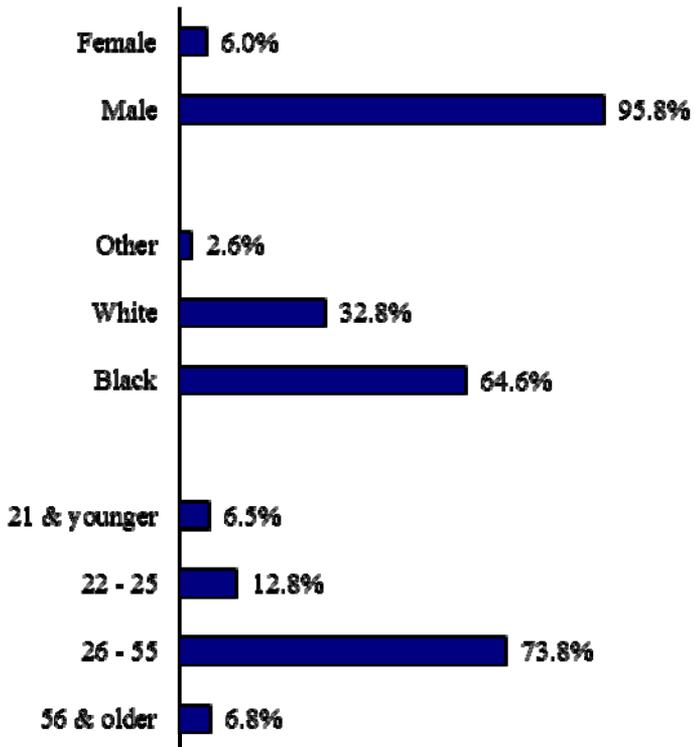
In FY 12, the average age of inmates was 36 years, 64.6% of inmates were Black and 95.8% of inmates were men.

**INMATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
FY 12**

	Number	Percent
Age Group		
21 & younger	1,451	6.5%
22 – 25	2,838	12.8%
26 – 55	16,359	73.8%
56 & older	1,513	6.8%
Race		
Black	14,314	64.6%
Other	582	2.6%
White	7,265	32.8%
Sex		
Female	1,340	6.0%
Male	21,227	95.8%

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

**South Carolina Inmates
by Demographic Characteristics
FY 12**



More inmates were released from Greenville County than from any other county in FY 12.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INMATES RELEASED
BY COUNTY
FY 12**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	45	17.9	Greenwood	200	28.7
Aiken	392	24.1	Hampton	61	29.4
Allendale	39	39.0	Horry	665	23.6
Anderson	393	20.8	Jasper	58	22.5
Bamberg	50	31.7	Kershaw	74	11.9
Barnwell	64	28.8	Lancaster	129	16.3
Beaufort	228	13.6	Laurens	213	32.2
Berkeley	291	15.3	Lee	58	31.1
Calhoun	22	14.8	Lexington	546	20.2
Charleston	755	20.7	Marion	108	33.3
Cherokee	156	28.0	Marlboro	85	30.2
Chester	54	16.6	McCormick	19	19.1
Chesterfield	108	23.4	Newberry	128	34.1
Clarendon	99	28.8	Oconee	146	19.6
Colleton	116	30.4	Orangeburg	197	21.5
Darlington	134	19.7	Pickens	289	24.1
Dillon	73	23.2	Richland	856	21.7
Dorchester	212	14.9	Saluda	52	26.1
Edgefield	69	26.2	Spartanburg	1,056	36.6
Fairfield	53	22.7	Sumter	319	29.5
Florence	592	42.9	Union	133	47.1
Georgetown	201	33.4	Williamsburg	103	30.6
Greenville	1,204	25.7	York	564	24.0

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

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

Union County had the highest inmate release rates in FY 12 with 47.1 inmates released per 10,000 inhabitants.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
INMATE RELEASE RATES
FY 12**

County	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Released Per 10,000 Inhabitants
Union	133	47.1
Florence	592	42.9
Allendale	39	39.0
Spartanburg	1,056	36.6
Newberry	128	34.1
Georgetown	201	33.4
Marion	108	33.3
Laurens	213	32.2
Bamberg	50	31.7
Lee	58	31.1

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

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

In FY 12, 51.9% of inmates leaving SCDC were released after serving their full sentence, less good time and work/education credits.

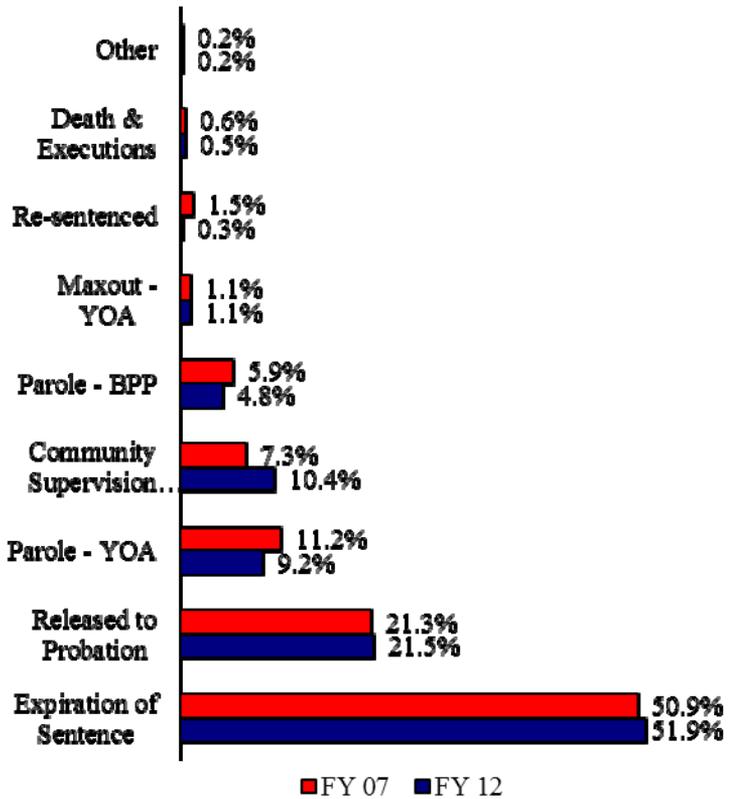
INMATES RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Type Release	FY 07		FY 12	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community Supervision				
Release	988	7.3%	1,192	10.4%
Death	75	0.6%	61	0.5%
Executed	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Expiration				
of Sentence	6,876	50.9%	5,924	51.9%
Maxout - YOA	154	1.1%	123	1.1%
Other	32	0.2%	26	0.2%
Paroled - BPP	792	5.9%	547	4.8%
Paroled - YOA	1,506	11.2%	1,049	9.2%
Released				
to Probation	2,874	21.3%	2,455	21.5%
Re-sentenced	200	1.5%	32	0.3%
Total	13,499	100.0%	11,409	100.0%

Notes: The 51.9% cited above includes both the Maxout -YOA and Expiration of Sentence categories. 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.

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmates by Type of Release



In FY 12, 50.6% of the inmates released in South Carolina served one year or less.

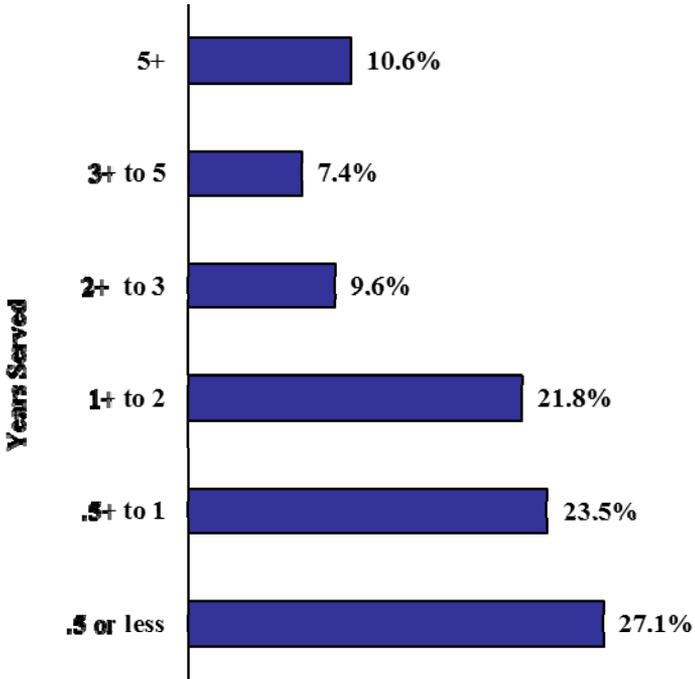
**TIME SERVED BY INMATES RELEASED
FY 12**

Time Served	Number	Percent
0 – 3 months	1,203	10.5%
3 – 6 months	1,892	16.6%
6 – 9 months	1,271	11.1%
9 – 12 months	1,406	12.3%
1 – 2 years	2,491	21.8%
2 – 3 years	1,092	9.6%
3 – 4 years	424	3.7%
4 – 5 years	419	3.7%
5 – 6 years	296	2.6%
6 – 7 years	181	1.6%
7 – 8 years	80	0.7%
8 – 9 years	205	1.8%
9 – 10 years	58	0.5%
10 – 15 years	277	2.4%
15 – 20 years	71	0.6%
20+ years	43	0.4%
Total	11,409	100.0%

Notes: Excludes inmates who died, inmates who were released due to conditions associated with shock incarceration, and inmates who were released for having paid restitution or having paid fines. The start of each range under time served is actually the starting time plus one day.

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

**Time Served by South Carolina
Inmates Released
FY 12**



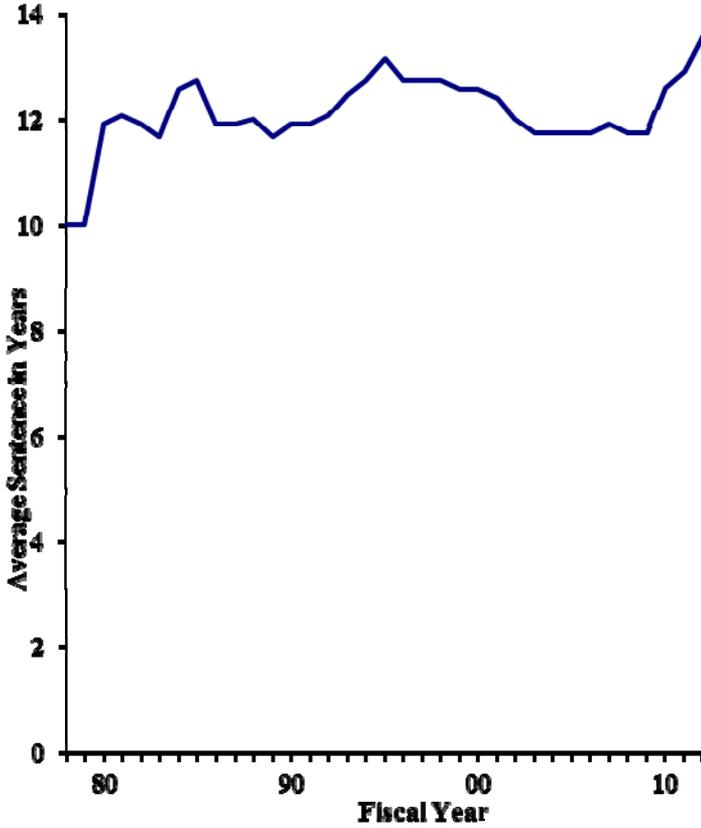
The average inmate sentence was 13.58 years in FY 12.

INMATES BY SENTENCE LENGTH

Fiscal Year	Length (Years)	Annual Change
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	-3.2%
1997	12.75	0.0%
1998	12.75	0.0%
1999	12.58	-1.3%
2000	12.58	0.0%
2001	12.42	-1.3%
2002	12.00	-3.4%
2003	11.75	-2.1%
2004	11.75	0.0%
2005	11.75	0.0%
2006	11.75	0.0%
2007	11.92	+1.4%
2008	11.75	-1.4%
2009	11.75	0.0%
2010	12.60	+7.2%
2011	12.92	+2.5%
2012	13.58	+5.1%

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

South Carolina Inmates by Sentence Length



The recidivism rate for inmates released from South Carolina's prisons in FY 09 was 29.4%.

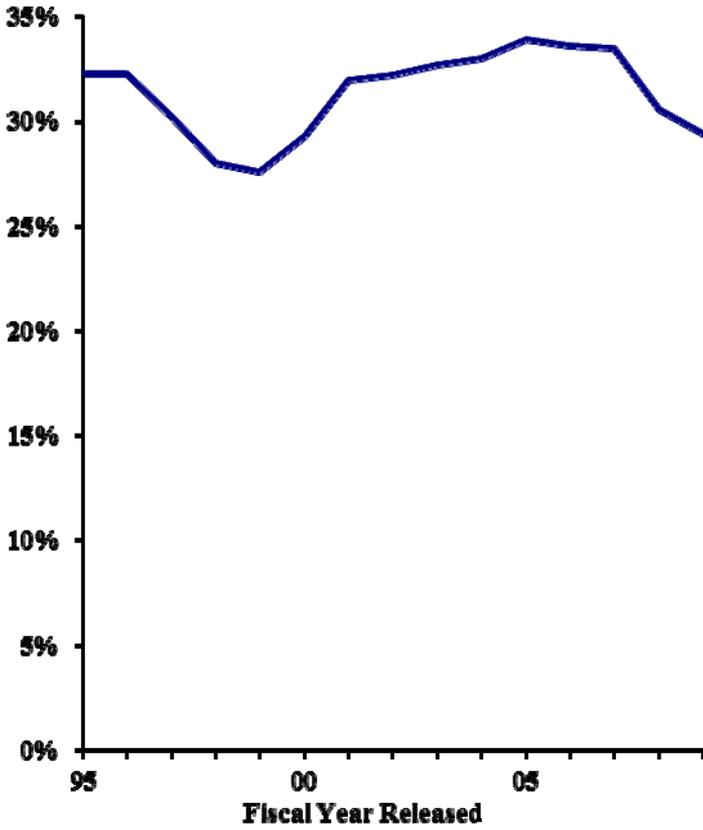
INMATE RECIDIVISM

Fiscal Year Released	Number of Inmates Released	Inmates Returned in Three Years
1995	10,911	32.3%
1996	9,092	32.3%
1997	10,547	30.2%
1998	10,927	28.0%
1999	10,969	27.6%
2000	11,165	29.3%
2001	11,673	32.0%
2002	12,204	32.2%
2003	12,538	32.7%
2004	13,489	33.0%
2005	13,565	33.9%
2006	13,716	33.6%
2007	13,499	33.5%
2008	12,087	30.6%
2009	13,454	29.4%

Notes: Recidivism is defined as an inmate returning to SCDC within three years of release. It is important to note that this definition does not include inmates released from SCDC who are subsequently incarcerated in a local jail, the penal system of another state or the federal penal system.

Source: *Statistical Reports*, SCDC.

South Carolina Inmate Recidivism Rates



ANNUAL SCDC INMATE POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Inmates	Annual Change
1975	4,618	
1976	6,264	+35.6%
1977	7,167	+14.4%
1978	7,447	+3.9%
1979	7,623	+2.4%
1980	7,869	+3.2%
1981	8,078	+2.7%
1982	8,602	+6.5%
1983	9,392	+9.2%
1984	9,789	+4.2%
1985	10,121	+3.4%
1986	10,755	+6.3%
1987	11,786	+9.6%
1988	12,660	+7.4%
1989	14,049	+11.0%
1990	16,149	+14.9%
1991	17,641	+9.2%
1992	18,581	+5.3%
1993	18,704	+0.7%
1994	19,150	+2.4%
1995	19,328	+0.9%
1996	20,122	+4.1%
1997	20,930	+4.0%
1998	21,401	+2.3%
1999	21,855	+2.1%
2000	22,053	+0.9%
2001	21,946	-0.5%
2002	22,643	+3.2%
2003	23,773	+5.0%
2004	24,025	+1.1%
2005	23,760	-1.1%
2006	23,686	-0.3%
2007	24,138	+1.9%
2008	24,637	+2.1%
2009	24,734	+0.4%
2010	24,710	-0.1%
2011	23,939	-3.1%
2012	23,334	-2.5%

ANNUAL COST PER SCDC INMATE

Fiscal Year	Actual Cost	Adjusted Cost
1975	\$4,147	\$4,147
1976	\$4,102	\$3,879
1977	\$4,075	\$3,982
1978	\$4,826	\$3,618
1979	\$5,488	\$4,067
1980	\$5,666	\$3,699
1981	\$6,489	\$3,841
1982	\$7,110	\$3,963
1983	\$7,520	\$4,062
1984	\$8,632	\$4,470
1985	\$9,476	\$4,738
1986	\$10,471	\$5,140
1987	\$11,721	\$5,551
1988	\$12,421	\$5,649
1989	\$13,237	\$5,743
1990	\$12,707	\$5,231
1991	\$12,451	\$4,918
1992	\$12,467	\$4,781
1993	\$12,296	\$4,578
1994	\$12,574	\$4,565
1995	\$13,219	\$4,667
1996	\$13,315	\$4,566
1997	\$13,857	\$4,645
1998	\$14,318	\$4,726
1999	\$15,336	\$4,952
2000	\$16,024	\$5,006
2001	\$17,076	\$5,187
2002	\$14,975	\$4,478
2003	\$13,962	\$3,966
2004	\$13,590	\$3,868
2005	\$13,988	\$3,853
2006	\$15,156	\$3,922
2007	\$16,432	\$4,264
2008	\$16,462	\$4,114
2009	\$16,312	\$4,091
2010	\$15,969	\$3,940
2011	\$16,406	\$3,924
2012	\$17,343	\$4,064

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

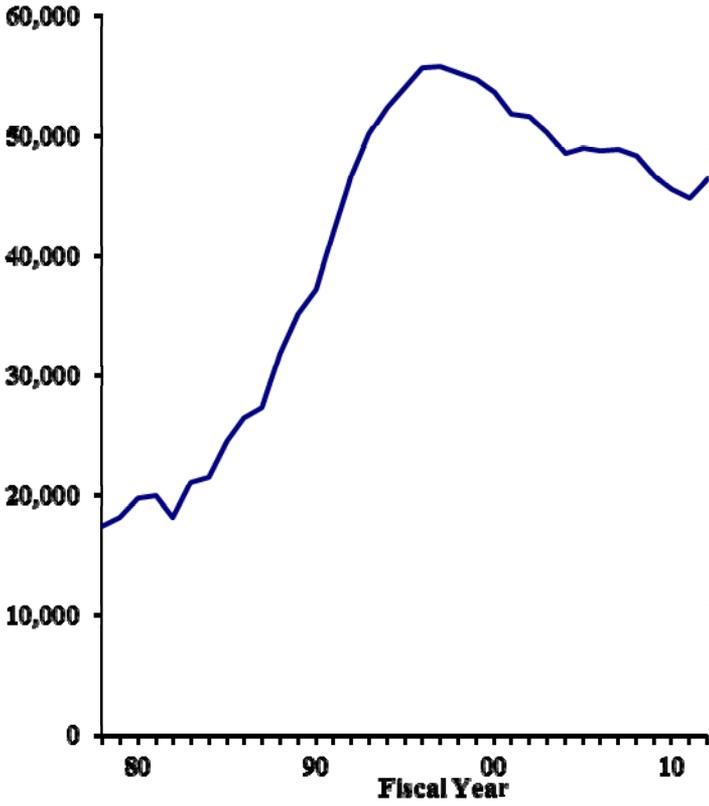
The number of offenders under community correctional supervision increased 3.6% from FY 11 to FY 12.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Trend	Number of Offenders	Rate Per 10,000 Adults
Previous Year		
2011	44,782	122.5
2012	46,374	125.2
% Change	+3.6%	+2.2%
10 Year		
2003	50,284	158.0
2012	46,374	125.2
% Change	-7.8%	-20.8%
20 Year		
1993	50,106	182.8
2012	46,374	125.2
% Change	-7.4%	-31.5%
Overall		
1978	17,433	87.8
2012	46,374	125.2
% Change	+166.0%	+43.1%

Note: Rates were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. See page 142 for complete community corrections populations from FY 78 through FY 12.
Sources: SCDPPPS Annual Reports, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, SCDPPPS; Unpublished data, RFA.

South Carolina Community Corrections Population



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

**OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION
BY COUNTY
FY 12**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	218	109.8	Greenwood	769	141.4
Aiken	1,662	129.0	Hampton	220	135.7
Allendale	130	162.7	Horry	1,973	86.1
Anderson	2,172	147.4	Jasper	327	163.6
Bamberg	185	146.2	Kershaw	397	82.2
Barnwell	255	149.8	Lancaster	709	113.8
Beaufort	626	46.2	Laurens	716	137.8
Berkeley	1,326	91.1	Lee	169	113.4
Calhoun	139	116.6	Lexington	1,890	90.3
Charleston	3,794	129.1	McCormick	119	136.8
Cherokee	937	218.3	Marion	256	101.8
Chester	342	134.5	Marlboro	141	62.4
Chesterfield	205	57.1	Newberry	422	142.9
Clarendon	350	127.3	Oconee	587	97.6
Colleton	553	186.3	Orangeburg	1,167	162.7
Darlington	396	74.7	Pickens	1,243	127.9
Dillon	213	89.8	Richland	3,406	109.8
Dorchester	1,126	104.9	Saluda	120	77.0
Edgefield	331	154.4	Spartanburg	4,021	180.1
Fairfield	240	128.8	Sumter	1,050	127.2
Florence	1,347	126.7	Union	452	202.2
Georgetown	514	106.0	Williamsburg	384	144.9
Greenville	5,797	160.2	York	1,750	97.7

Notes: County rates per 10,000 were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population at the end of FY 12 and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. The 1,228 offenders supervised in the central officer were not included in any county total.

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

Cherokee County had the highest rate with 218.3 offenders under supervision per 10,000 adults.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL OFFENDER
SUPERVISION RATES
FY 12**

County	Offenders	Rate per 10,000 Adults
Cherokee	937	218.3
Union	452	202.2
Colleton	553	186.3
Spartanburg	4,021	180.1
Jasper	327	163.6
Allendale	130	162.7
Orangeburg	1,167	162.7
Greenville	5,797	160.2
Edgefield	331	154.4
Barnwell	255	149.8

Notes: County rates per 10,000 were calculated on the basis of jurisdictional population at the end of FY 12 and the estimated adult (17 years and older) population. The 1,228 offenders supervised in the central officer were not included in any county total.

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

Drug offenses accounted for more probation admissions than any other offense category in FY 03 and FY 12.

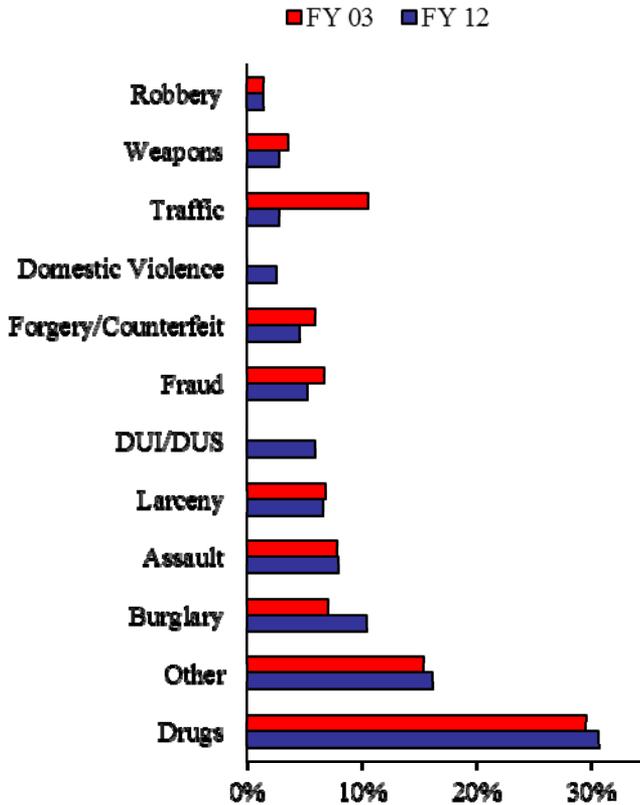
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PROBATION
ADMISSIONS**

Offense	FY 03		FY 12	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	1,278	7.4%	1,181	10.0%
Burglary	1,151	6.5%	1,543	8.8%
Domestic Violence	NA	NA	390	3.2%
Drugs	4,799	28.5%	4,523	26.1%
DUI/DUS	NA	NA	875	6.0%
Forgery/Counterfeit	971	5.5%	680	4.9%
Fraud	1,103	7.0%	778	6.7%
Larceny	1,121	6.3%	980	6.7%
Obstruct Police	371	2.6%	180	1.7%
Other	2,503	15.2%	2,395	16.3%
Robbery	239	1.2%	228	1.9%
Stolen Vehicle	391	1.9%	156	1.5%
Traffic	1,722	14.5%	415	3.2%
Weapons	592	3.4%	414	3.0%
Total	16,241	100.0%	14,738	100.0%

Notes: DUI/DUS is an abbreviation for the offenses of driving under suspension and/or driving under the influence. Domestic violence and DUI/DUS offense data are not available for FY 03.

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Offense



In FY 12, 26.9% of probationers admitted to supervision were 40 years of age or older. In FY 03, 23.8% of probationers admitted were 40 years of age or older.

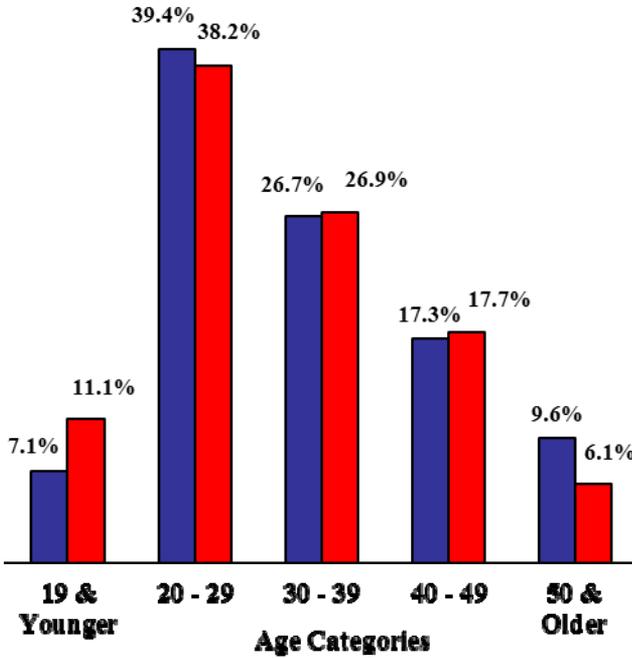
PROBATION ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 03		FY 12	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	36	0.2%	13	0.1%
17 – 19	1,758	10.9%	1,034	7.0%
20 – 24	3,627	22.4%	3,043	20.6%
25 – 29	2,551	15.8%	2,772	18.8%
30 – 34	2,288	14.1%	2,309	15.7%
35 – 39	2,071	12.8%	1,623	11.0%
40 – 44	1,708	10.6%	1,406	9.5%
45 – 49	1,153	7.1%	1,138	7.7%
50+	985	6.1%	1,409	9.6%
Total	16,177	100.0%	14,747	100.0%

Sources: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Probation Admissions by Age

■ FY 12 ■ FY 03



In FY 12, 3,619 probationers failed while under supervision in the community, representing a 9% failure rate.

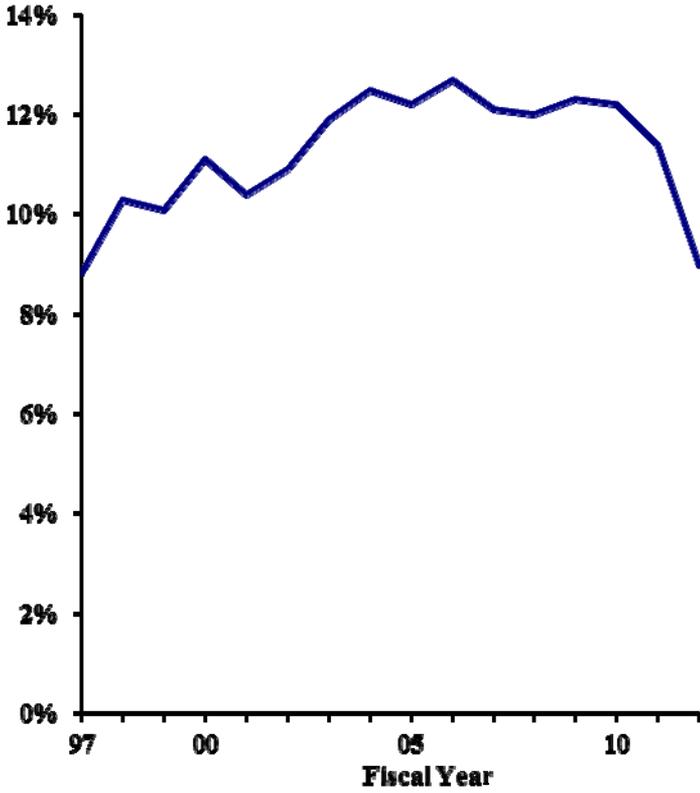
COMPREHENSIVE PROBATION FAILURES

Fiscal Year	Failures	Percent
1997	4,168	8.8%
1998	4,871	10.3%
1999	4,736	10.1%
2000	5,258	11.1%
2001	4,773	10.4%
2002	4,831	10.9%
2003	5,337	11.9%
2004	5,419	12.5%
2005	5,055	12.2%
2006	5,251	12.7%
2007	4,899	12.1%
2008	4,993	12.0%
2009	5,182	12.3%
2010	4,915	12.2%
2011	4,437	11.4%
2012	3,619	9.0%

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

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Comprehensive Probation Failures



In FY 12, 584 inmates were approved for release on parole, representing 17.2% of inmates reviewed by the parole board.

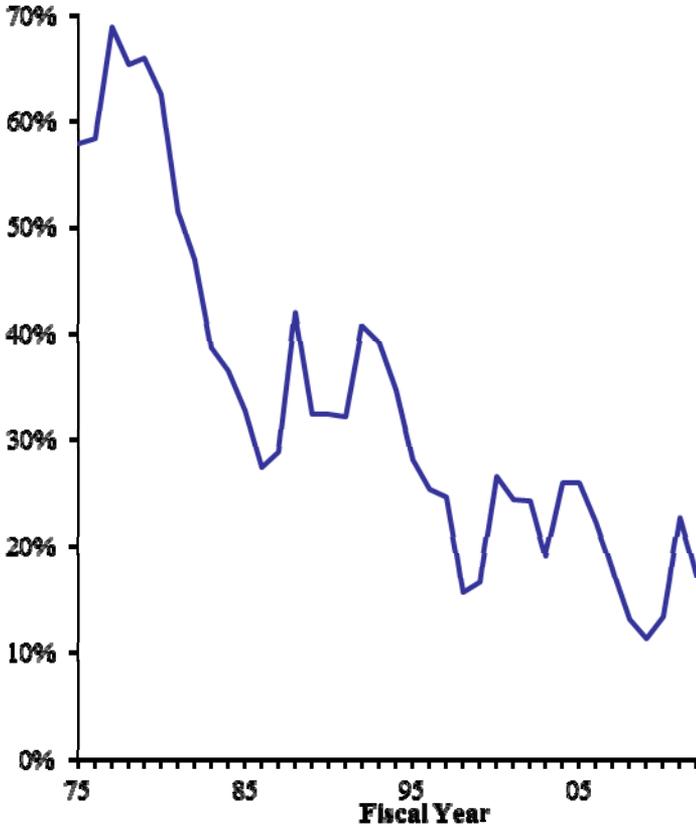
PAROLE HEARINGS

Trend	Inmates Approved for Parole	Percent Inmates Approved
Previous Year		
2011	906	22.7%
2012	584	17.2%
% Change	-35.5%	-24.2%
10 Year		
2003	1,260	19.0%
2012	584	17.2%
% Change	-53.7%	-9.2%
20 Year		
1993	1,785	39.1%
2012	584	17.2%
% Change	-67.3%	-55.9%
Overall		
1975	762	57.9%
2012	584	17.2%
% Change	-23.4%	-70.2%

Notes: The % Change row for the Percent Inmates Approved column represents the percentage difference between the percentages approved for parole for each year, not the difference between the approval percentages for each year. See page 149 for complete parole hearing information from FY 75 to FY 12.

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

South Carolina Parole Approval



Drug offenses were the leading offense category for inmates admitted to parole supervision in both FY 03 and FY 12.

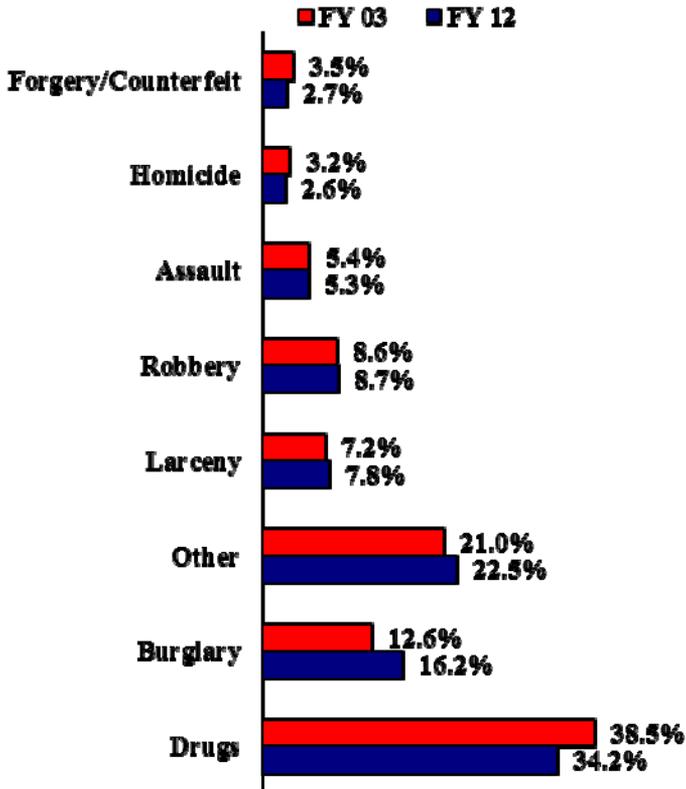
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR PAROLE ADMISSIONS

Offense	FY 03		FY 12	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Assault	39	5.3%	65	5.4%
Burglary	119	16.2%	152	12.6%
Drugs	251	34.2%	463	38.5%
Forgery/Counterfeit	20	2.7%	42	3.5%
Homicide	19	2.6%	38	3.2%
Larceny	57	7.8%	87	7.2%
Other	165	22.5%	253	21.0%
Robbery	64	8.7%	103	8.6%
Total	734	100.0%	1,203	100.0%

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

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Offense



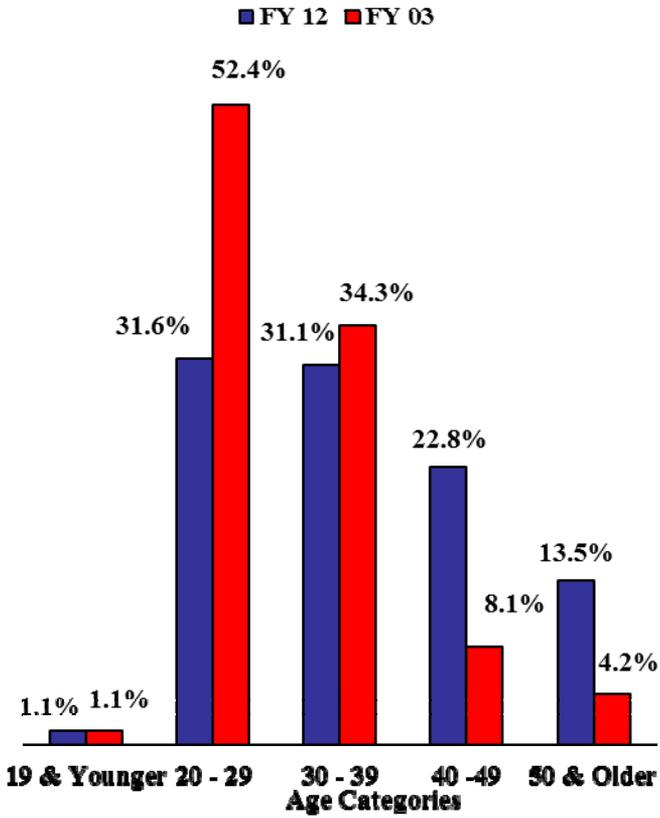
In FY 03, 12.2% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older. In FY 12, 36.2% of parole admissions were 40 years of age or older.

PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY AGE

Age Group	FY 03		FY 12	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Under 17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 – 19	14	1.1%	8	1.1%
20 – 24	269	21.5%	83	11.3%
25 – 29	387	30.9%	149	20.3%
30 – 34	279	22.3%	122	16.6%
35 – 39	151	12.1%	106	14.4%
40 – 44	70	5.6%	103	14.0%
45 – 49	31	2.5%	64	8.7%
50+	52	4.2%	99	13.5%
Total	1,253	100.0%	734	100.0%

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Parole Admissions by Age



In FY 12, 81 parolees failed while under supervision, representing 3.6% of those at risk.

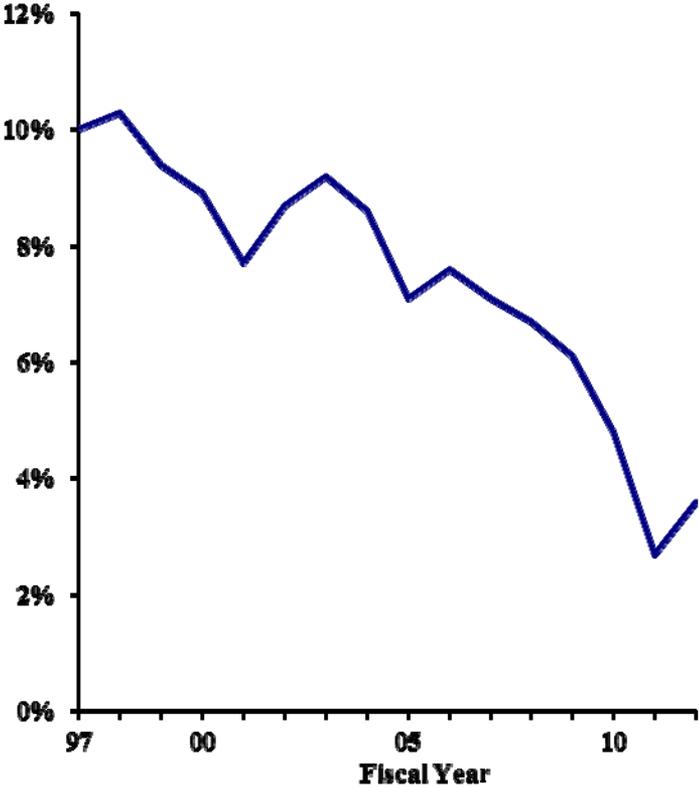
COMPREHENSIVE PAROLE FAILURES

Fiscal Year	Failures	Percent
1997	564	10.0%
1998	525	10.3%
1999	427	9.4%
2000	412	8.9%
2001	368	7.7%
2002	406	8.7%
2003	394	9.2%
2004	354	8.6%
2005	285	7.1%
2006	282	7.6%
2007	230	7.1%
2008	184	6.7%
2009	145	6.1%
2010	102	4.8%
2011	59	2.7%
2012	81	3.6%

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

Source: Unpublished data, SCDPPPS.

South Carolina Comprehensive Parole Failures



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Fiscal Year	# Offenders	Annual Change
1978	17,433	
1979	18,162	+4.2%
1980	19,678	+8.3%
1981	19,926	+1.3%
1982	18,133	-9.0%
1983	21,113	+16.4%
1984	21,551	+2.1%
1985	24,535	+13.8%
1986	26,423	+7.7%
1987	27,221	+3.0%
1988	31,814	+16.9%
1989	35,090	+10.3%
1990	37,138	+5.8%
1991	41,806	+12.6%
1992	46,625	+11.5%
1993	50,106	+7.5%
1994	52,325	+4.4%
1995	54,113	+3.4%
1996	55,682	+2.9%
1997	55,769	+0.2%
1998	55,199	-1.0%
1999	54,705	-0.9%
2000	53,608	-2.0%
2001	51,833	-3.3%
2002	51,655	-0.3%
2003	50,284	-2.7%
2004	48,546	-3.5%
2005	48,932	+0.8%
2006	48,789	-0.3%
2007	48,809	<+0.1%
2008	48,327	-1.0%
2009	46,634	-3.5%
2010	45,577	-2.3%
2011	44,782	-1.7%
2012	46,374	+3.6%

PAROLE HEARINGS

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Approvals	% Approved
1975	1,317	762	57.9%
1976	1,448	845	58.4%
1977	1,400	962	68.7%
1978	1,895	1,234	65.1%
1979	1,780	1,172	65.8%
1980	2,220	1,387	62.5%
1981	2,908	1,498	51.5%
1982	2,604	1,224	47.0%
1983	3,516	1,359	38.7%
1984	3,479	1,269	36.5%
1985	4,115	1,349	32.8%
1986	3,255	894	27.5%
1987	3,573	1,031	28.9%
1988	3,065	1,289	42.1%
1989	3,292	1,070	32.5%
1990	4,064	1,317	32.4%
1991	4,091	1,319	32.2%
1992	4,686	1,906	40.7%
1993	4,563	1,785	39.1%
1994	5,227	1,813	34.7%
1995	5,435	1,527	28.1%
1996	5,791	1,469	25.4%
1997	5,969	1,472	24.7%
1998	7,106	1,113	15.7%
1999	5,503	915	16.6%
2000	6,440	1,714	26.6%
2001	6,373	1,553	24.4%
2002	6,367	1,547	24.3%
2003	6,632	1,260	19.0%
2004	6,271	1,622	26.0%
2005	6,064	1,562	26.0%
2006	4,905	1,093	22.3%
2007	5,158	916	17.8%
2008	4,518	594	13.1%
2009	4,504	511	11.3%
2010	4,165	560	13.4%
2011	3,983	906	22.7%
2012	3,387	584	17.2%

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Besides being a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrests provide reliable data concerning the age of apprehended offenders. Consequently, arrest rates by age provide one of the best available measures of juvenile delinquency. Uniform Crime Reporting procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. As a result, annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individual juveniles arrested, since one juvenile might be arrested several times during a year. In keeping with state law which sets the age of adult responsibility in most criminal matters at seventeen years of age, arrest rates were calculated on the basis of the juvenile (ages 16 and younger) population for each year in question. As noted earlier, arrest data are available from 1976 forward with the exception of 2001. Consequently, there is a gap at that point on each data graph.

The formula for calculating juvenile arrest rates is as follows:

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

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

South Carolina had 498 juvenile arrests for violent crimes in 2012 using the revised definition of rape, and the violent crime arrest rate was 4.85 per 10,000. This represents an increase of 8.3% over the number of violent crime juvenile arrests and the violent crime juvenile arrest rate for the same period of time based on the historical definition of rape.

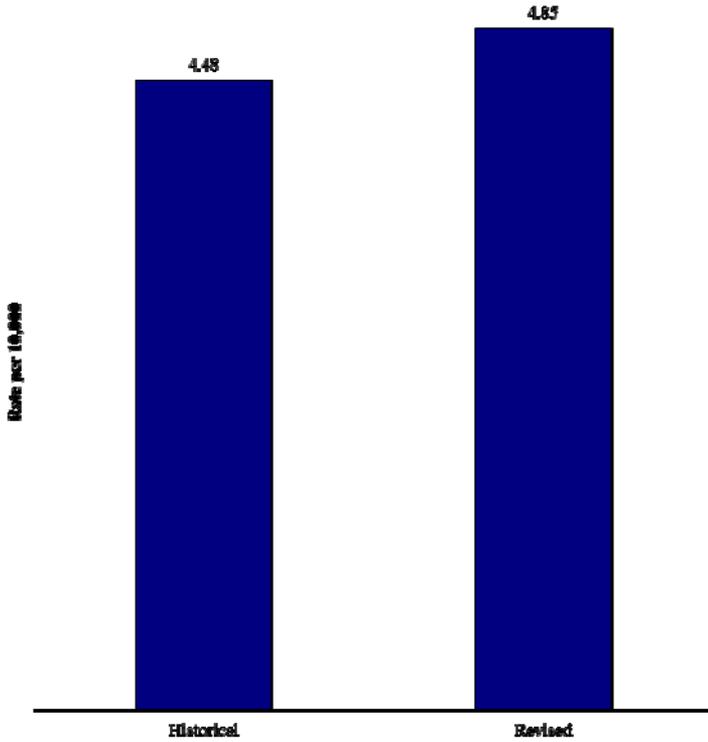
VIOLENT CRIME: Violent crime consists of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and involves the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender. It is not possible to go back and apply the current definition to arrests prior to 2012 in order to identify trends or make comparisons.

**IMPACT OF REVISED RAPE DEFINITION
VIOLENT CRIME JUVENILE ARRESTS
2012**

Definition	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Historical	460	4.48
Revised	498	4.85
% Change	+8.3%	+8.3%

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

**Impact of Revised Rape Definition
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate
2012**



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes decreased 8.9% from 2011 to 2012. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes has increased 5.2% 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.

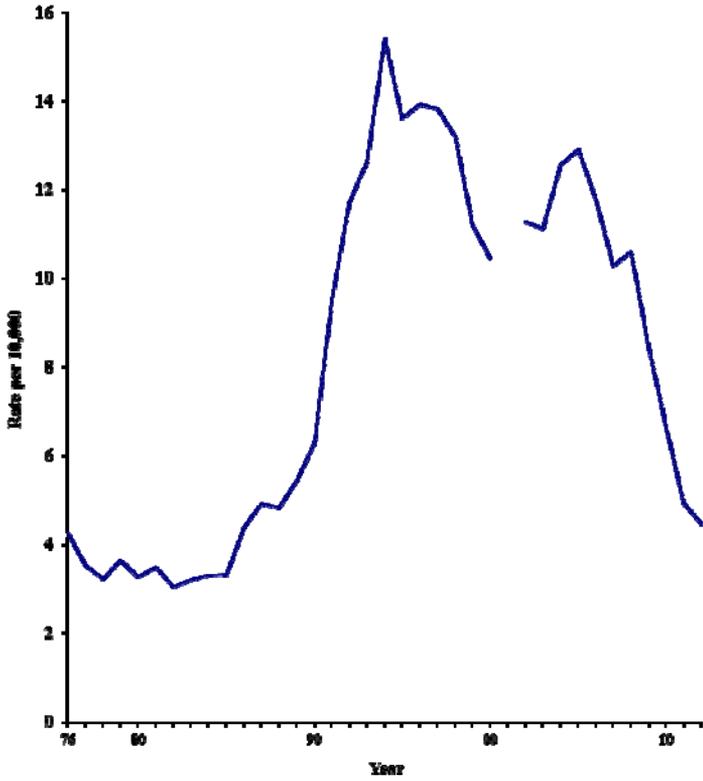
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	506	4.92
2012	460	4.48
% Change	-9.1%	-8.9%
10 Year		
2003	1,074	11.12
2012	460	4.48
% Change	-57.2%	-59.7%
20 Year		
1993	1,123	12.64
2012	460	4.48
% Change	-59.0%	-61.8%
Overall		
1976	385	4.26
2012	460	4.48
% Change	+19.5%	+5.2%

Note: Uses the historical definition of rape.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crime



Uses the historical definition of rape.

Five juveniles were arrested for murder in 2012, compared to twelve in 2011.

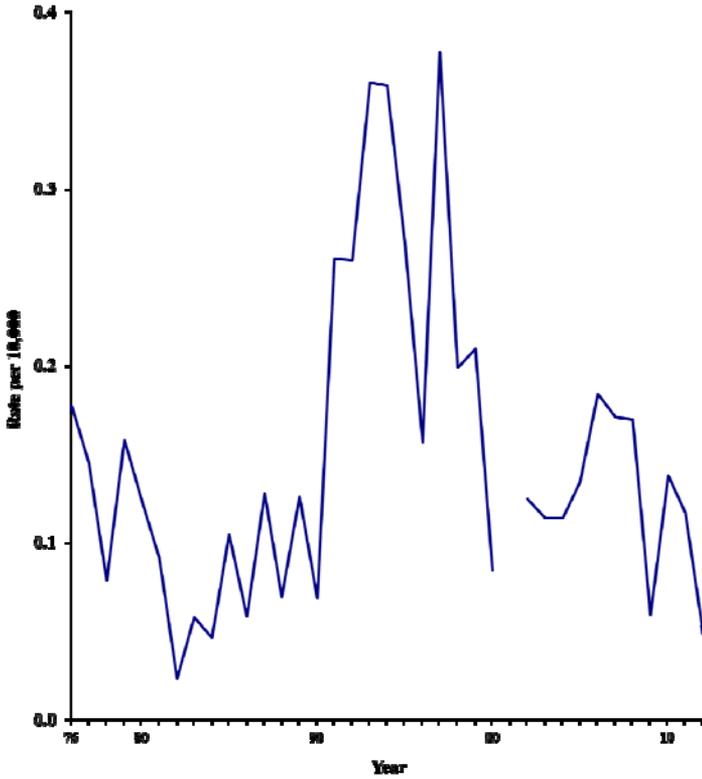
MURDER: Murder is the willful killing of one person by another. The classification of this offense is based on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicides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

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MURDER

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	12	0.12
2012	5	0.05
% Change	-58.3%	-58.3%
10 Year		
2003	11	0.11
2012	5	0.05
% Change	-54.5%	-54.5%
20 Year		
1993	32	1.19
2012	5	0.05
% Change	-84.4%	-95.8%
Overall		
1976	16	0.18
2012	5	0.05
% Change	-68.8%	-72.2%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Murder



South Carolina had 73 juvenile arrests for rape in 2012 using the revised definition of rape, an increase of 38 arrests during the same period of time. The 2012 juvenile arrests rate for rape based on the revised definition was 0.71 per 10,000.

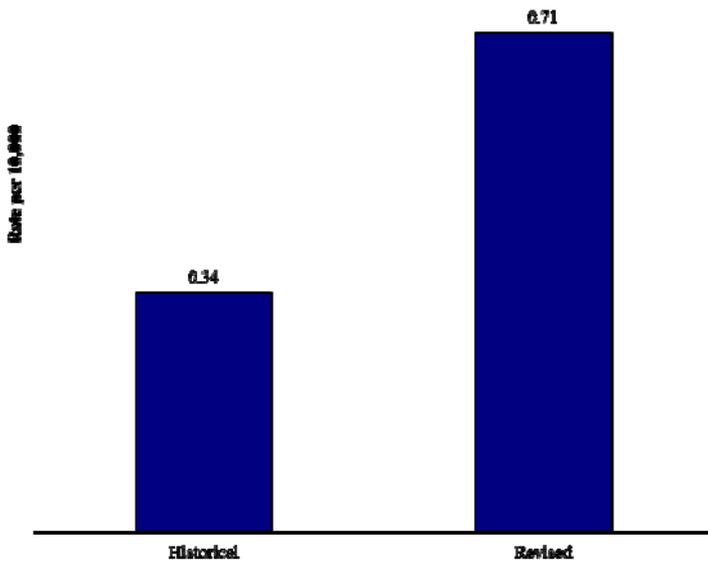
RAPE: The historical definition of rape is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and against their will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. The historical definition of rape was used to calculate the total number of rapes and the rape rates used in the following tables and graphs.

**IMPACT OF REVISED RAPE DEFINITION
VIOLENT CRIME JUVENILE ARRESTS
2012**

Definition	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Historical	35	0.34
Revised	73	0.71
% Change	+108.6%	+108.6%

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

Impact of Revised Rape Definition Juvenile Rape Arrest Rate 2012



South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for rape decreased 12.8% from 2011 to 2012. The juvenile arrest rate for rape decreased 17.1% from 1976 to 2012.

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.

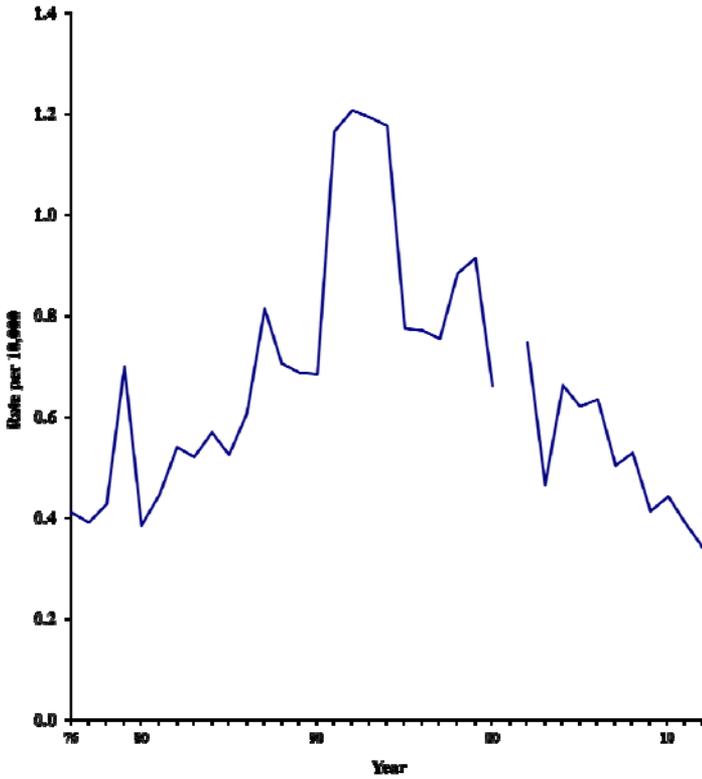
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR RAPE

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
2011	40	0.39
2012	35	0.34
% Change	-12.5%	-12.8%
10 Year		
2003	45	0.47
2012	35	0.34
% Change	-22.2%	-27.7%
20 Year		
1993	106	1.19
2012	35	0.34
% Change	-67.0%	-71.4%
Overall		
1976	37	0.41
2012	35	0.34
% Change	-5.4%	-17.1%

Note: Uses the historical definition of rape.

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Rape



Uses the historical definition of rape.

South Carolina's juvenile arrest rate for robbery increased 4.3% from 2011 to 2012. Since 1976, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery has increased 19.6%.

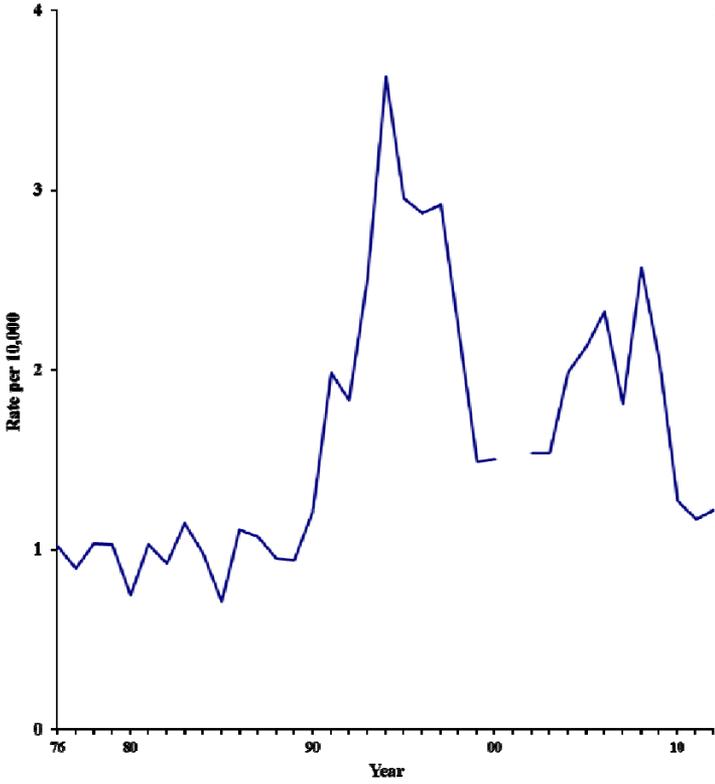
ROBBERY: The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	120	1.17
2012	125	1.22
% Change	+4.2%	+4.3%
10 Year		
2003	148	1.53
2012	125	1.22
% Change	-15.5%	-20.3%
20 Year		
1993	223	1.53
2012	125	1.22
% Change	-43.9%	-20.3%
Overall		
1976	92	1.02
2012	125	1.22
% Change	+35.9%	+19.6%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Robbery



South Carolina's juvenile aggravated assault arrest rate decreased 11.7% from 2011 to 2012. The juvenile aggravated arrest rate has increased 7.9% since 1976.

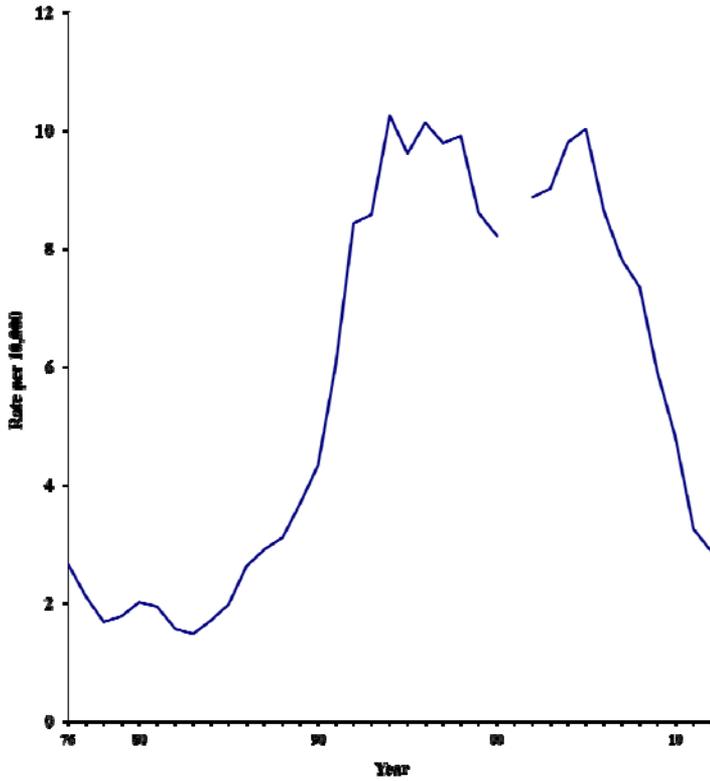
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury. This assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are also included.

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	334	3.25
2012	295	2.87
% Change	-11.7%	-11.7%
10 Year		
2003	870	9.01
2012	295	2.87
% Change	-66.1%	-68.1%
20 Year		
1993	762	8.57
2012	295	2.87
% Change	-61.3%	-66.5%
Overall		
1976	240	2.66
2012	295	2.87
% Change	+22.9%	+7.9%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Aggravated Assault



The juvenile arrest rate for property crimes decreased 1.5% from 2011 to 2012, and has decreased 45.1% since 1976.

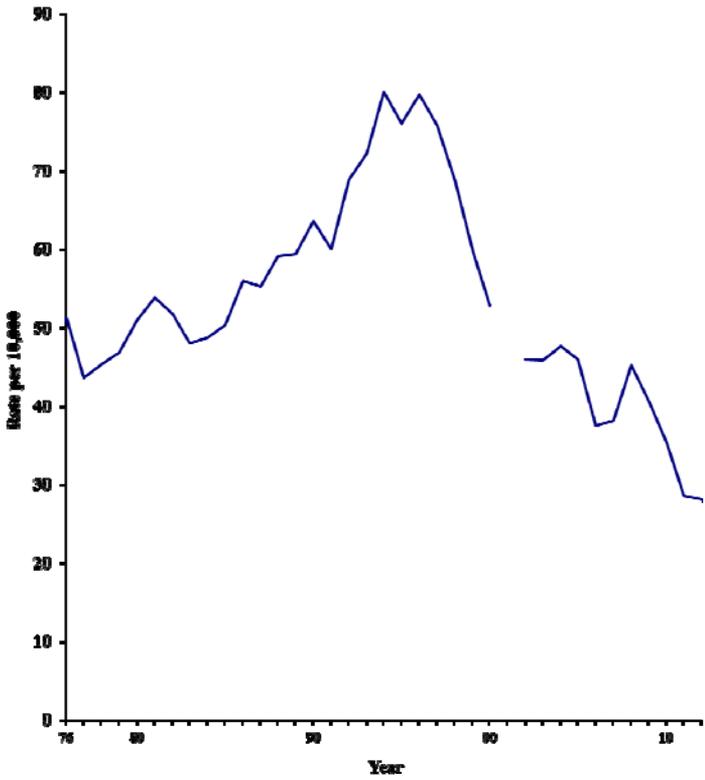
PROPERTY CRIME: Property crimes include the offenses of breaking and entering, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	2,932	28.54
2012	2,888	28.11
% Change	-1.5%	-1.5%
10 Year		
2003	4,422	47.60
2012	2,888	28.11
% Change	-34.7%	-40.9%
20 Year		
1993	6,409	72.12
2012	2,888	28.11
% Change	-54.9%	-61.0%
Overall		
1976	4,620	51.17
2012	2,888	28.11
% Change	-37.5%	-45.1%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes



South Carolina's breaking and entering arrest rate for juveniles decreased 12.9% from 2011 to 2012. The breaking and entering rate has decreased 67.1% since 1976.

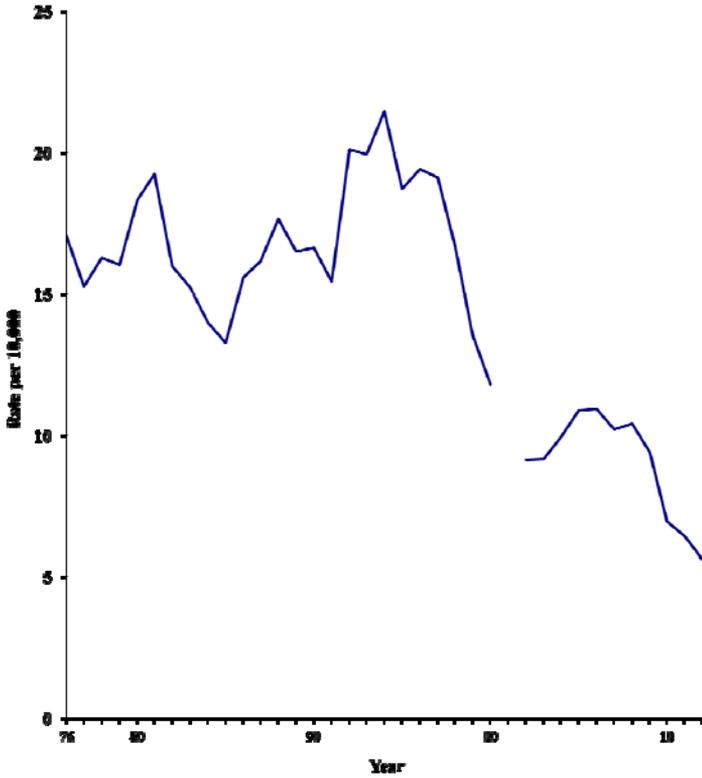
BREAKING AND ENTERING: Breaking and entering is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as breaking and entering.

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR BREAKING AND ENTERING

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	663	6.45
2012	577	5.62
% Change	-13.0%	-12.9%
10 Year		
2003	886	9.18
2012	577	5.62
% Change	-34.9%	-38.8%
20 Year		
1993	1,774	19.96
2012	577	5.62
% Change	-67.5%	-71.8%
Overall		
1976	1,543	17.09
2012	577	5.62
% Change	-62.6%	-67.1%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Breaking and Entering



South Carolina's juvenile larceny arrest rate increased 1.2% from 2011 to 2012, but has decreased 30.4% since 1976.

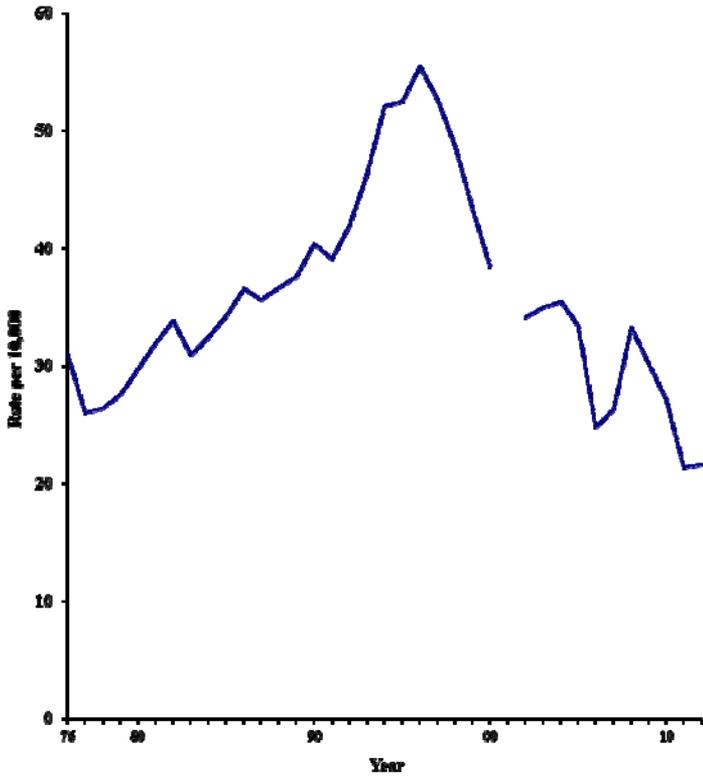
LARCENY: Larceny is the unlawful taking of property from the possession of another. It includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts, and accessories without force, violence or fraud. It does not include embezzlement, con games, forgery,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

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR LARCENY

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	2,196	21.37
2012	2,222	21.63
% Change	+1.2%	+1.2%
10 Year		
2003	3,379	35.00
2012	2,222	21.63
% Change	-34.2%	-38.2%
20 Year		
1993	4,111	46.26
2012	2,222	21.63
% Change	-45.9%	-53.2%
Overall		
1976	2,807	31.09
2012	2,222	21.63
% Change	-20.8%	-30.4%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Larceny



The juvenile motor vehicle theft arrest rate increased 22.5% from 2011 to 2012 and has decreased 70.9 % since 1976.

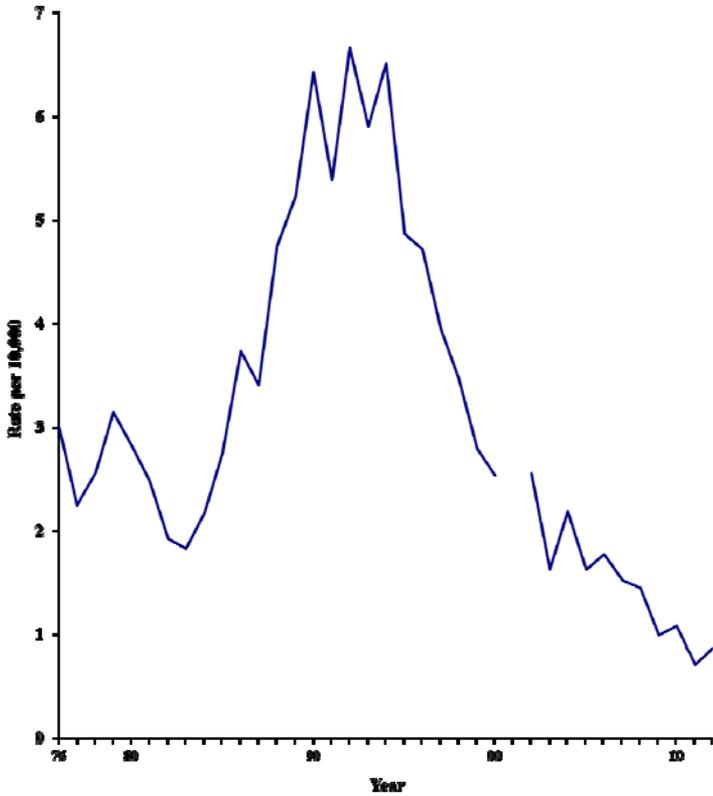
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Motor vehicle theft is the stealing or attempted stealing of a motor vehicle; e.g., cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, etc. This excludes the unauthorized temporary taking of motor vehicles by those having lawful access.

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Trend	Number of Arrests	Rate Per 10,000 Juveniles
Previous Year		
2011	73	0.71
2012	89	0.87
% Change	+21.9%	+22.5%
10 Year		
2003	157	1.63
2012	89	0.87
% Change	-43.3%	-46.6%
20 Year		
1993	524	5.90
2012	89	0.87
% Change	-83.0%	-85.3%
Overall		
1976	270	2.99
2012	89	0.87
% Change	-67.0%	-70.9%

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

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rate for Motor Vehicle Theft



South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Count

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	16	37	92	240	1,543	2,807	270
1977	13	35	80	189	1,369	2,331	201
1978	7	38	92	150	1,453	2,354	228
1979	14	62	91	157	1,423	2,447	278
1980	11	34	66	178	1,623	2,638	249
1981	8	39	90	170	1,690	2,808	217
1982	2	47	80	136	1,394	2,945	167
1983	5	45	99	128	1,319	2,673	158
1984	4	49	84	147	1,208	2,800	187
1985	9	45	61	170	1,140	2,942	235
1986	5	52	95	225	1,337	3,140	320
1987	11	70	92	250	1,391	3,064	293
1988	6	61	82	269	1,528	3,166	410
1989	11	60	82	322	1,443	3,282	456
1990	6	60	106	380	1,460	3,546	563
1991	23	103	175	535	1,366	3,456	476
1992	23	107	162	748	1,785	3,727	590
1993	32	106	223	762	1,774	4,111	524
1994	32	105	324	915	1,917	4,649	581
1995	24	69	263	856	1,670	4,673	433
1996	14	69	257	907	1,739	4,972	422
1997	34	68	263	882	1,724	4,744	355
1998	18	80	201	897	1,516	4,399	314
1999	19	83	135	781	1,230	3,939	253
2000	8	63	143	783	1,126	3,663	241
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	12	72	148	854	883	3,292	246
2003	11	45	148	870	886	3,379	157
2004	11	64	192	948	963	3,429	211
2005	13	60	206	971	1,055	3,235	157
2006	18	62	227	903	1,070	2,426	173
2007	17	50	180	777	1,018	2,624	151
2008	17	53	257	736	1,045	3,336	145
2009	6	42	209	601	957	3,067	101
2010	14	45	129	491	709	2,762	110
2011	12	40	120	334	663	2,196	73
2012	5	35	125	295	577	2,222	89

South Carolina Juvenile Arrest Rates

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Aslt.	B&E	Larceny	MVT
1976	0.18	0.41	1.02	2.66	17.09	31.09	2.99
1977	0.15	0.39	0.89	2.11	15.28	26.02	2.24
1978	0.08	0.43	1.03	1.68	16.30	26.40	2.56
1979	0.16	0.70	1.03	1.77	16.06	27.62	3.14
1980	0.12	0.38	0.75	2.01	18.33	29.80	2.81
1981	0.09	0.44	1.03	1.94	19.27	32.01	2.47
1982	0.02	0.54	0.92	1.56	16.01	33.83	1.92
1983	0.06	0.52	1.15	1.48	15.26	30.92	1.83
1984	0.05	0.57	0.98	1.71	14.02	32.51	2.17
1985	0.10	0.52	0.71	1.98	13.28	34.27	2.74
1986	0.06	0.61	1.11	2.62	15.60	36.63	3.73
1987	0.13	0.81	1.07	2.95	16.17	35.63	3.41
1988	0.07	0.71	0.95	3.11	17.68	36.64	4.74
1989	0.13	0.69	0.94	3.69	16.53	37.60	5.22
1990	0.07	0.68	1.21	4.33	16.65	40.45	6.42
1991	0.26	1.17	1.98	6.05	15.45	39.10	5.39
1992	0.26	1.21	1.83	8.44	20.13	42.04	6.65
1993	0.36	1.19	2.51	8.57	19.96	46.26	5.90
1994	0.36	1.18	3.63	10.25	21.48	52.08	6.51
1995	0.27	0.77	2.95	9.61	18.74	52.45	4.86
1996	0.16	0.77	2.87	10.13	19.42	55.53	4.71
1997	0.38	0.75	2.92	9.79	19.13	52.64	3.94
1998	0.20	0.88	2.22	9.90	16.74	48.57	3.47
1999	0.21	0.91	1.49	8.61	13.56	43.42	2.79
2000	0.08	0.66	1.50	8.22	11.82	38.44	2.53
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	0.12	0.75	1.54	8.87	9.17	34.18	2.55
2003	0.11	0.47	1.53	9.01	9.18	35.00	1.63
2004	0.11	0.66	1.99	9.80	9.96	35.46	2.18
2005	0.13	0.62	2.13	10.03	10.90	33.42	1.62
2006	0.18	0.63	2.32	9.24	10.95	24.82	1.77
2007	0.17	0.50	1.81	7.81	10.23	26.37	1.52
2008	0.17	0.53	2.56	7.34	10.43	33.29	1.45
2009	0.06	0.41	2.05	5.91	9.41	30.14	0.99
2010	0.14	0.44	1.27	4.83	6.97	27.16	1.08
2011	0.12	0.39	1.17	3.25	6.45	21.37	0.71
2012	0.05	0.34	1.22	2.87	5.62	21.63	0.87

RESPONSES TO JUVENILE CRIME

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

Additional information about juvenile delinquency and related concerns, including but not limited to statistical reports, can be found at the DJJ website at:

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

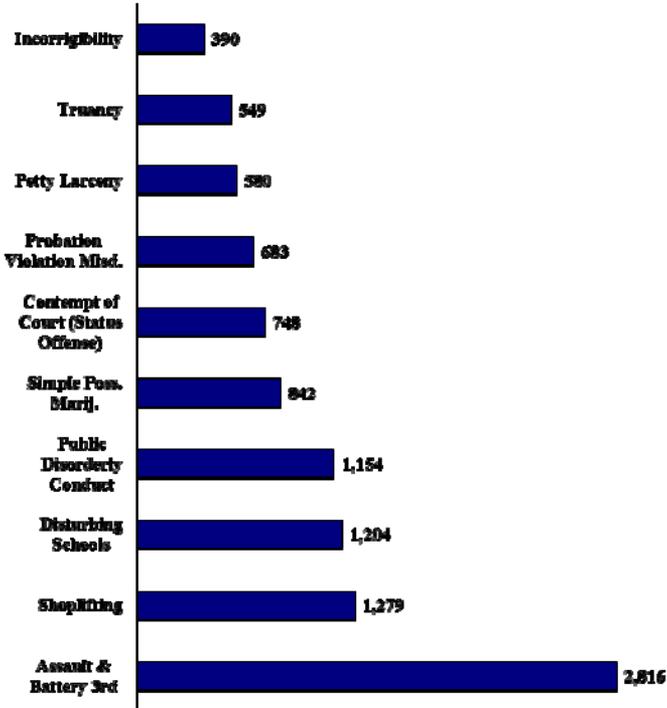
Assault and battery (3rd degree) was the most frequently reported offense among juveniles referred to solicitors in FY 12.

**TEN MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES FOR
JUVENILE REFFERALS
FY 12**

Offense	Number	Percentage
Assault & Battery 3rd	2,816	16.4%
Contempt of Court (Status Offense)	748	4.4%
Disturbing Schools	1,204	7.0%
Incorrigibility	390	2.3%
Petty Larceny	580	3.4%
Probation Violation for Misdemeanors	683	4.0%
Public Disorderly Conduct	1,154	6.7%
Shoplifting	1,279	7.4%
Simple Possession of Marijuana	842	4.9%
Truancy	549	3.2%
Total	10,245	59.6%

Note: A total of 17,180 cases were processed through intake by DJJ.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2011-21*, DJJ.

**Ten Most Frequent Offenses
Juvenile Referrals
FY 12**



Charleston County had more juvenile delinquency referrals than any other county in FY 12.

**Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by County
FY 12**

County	Number	Rate	County	Number	Rate
Abbeville	59	25.5	Greenwood	578	88.8
Aiken	561	38.9	Hampton	116	56.1
Allendale	46	50.7	Horry	1,404	67.9
Anderson	556	30.9	Jasper	132	58.8
Bamberg	38	26.0	Kershaw	152	25.2
Barnwell	140	59.6	Lancaster	250	36.8
Beaufort	536	44.7	Laurens	173	28.5
Berkeley	1,104	65.4	Lee	63	37.7
Calhoun	18	13.8	Lexington	821	32.6
Charleston	1,791	69.5	McCormick	35	57.7
Cherokee	134	24.9	Marion	210	66.3
Chester	143	45.7	Marlboro	152	58.7
Chesterfield	90	19.0	Newberry	209	63.8
Clarendon	68	22.2	Oconee	149	23.8
Colleton	115	30.4	Orangeburg	463	56.2
Darlington	196	29.1	Pickens	327	33.7
Dillon	179	55.3	Richland	1,227	36.4
Dorchester	461	31.1	Saluda	59	34.9
Edgefield	67	27.7	Spartanburg	471	17.2
Fairfield	90	41.7	Sumter	324	30.8
Florence	496	37.7	Union	192	69.6
Georgetown	254	47.2	Williamsburg	126	38.5
Greenville	1,452	34.5	York	953	41.8

Note: Rate is based on referrals per 1,000 children from age 10 through 16 in 2010.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2011-12*, DJJ.

Greenwood County had the highest juvenile delinquency rate with 88.8 referrals per 1,000 children.

**COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REFERRAL RATES
FY 12**

County	Number	Rate per 1,000
Greenwood	578	88.8
Union	192	69.6
Charleston	1,791	69.5
Horry	1,404	67.9
Marion	210	66.3
Berkeley	1,104	65.4
Newberry	209	63.8
Barnwell	140	59.6
Jasper	132	58.8
Marlboro	152	58.7

Note: Rate is based on referrals per 1,000 children from age 10 through 16 in 2010.
Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2011-12.*

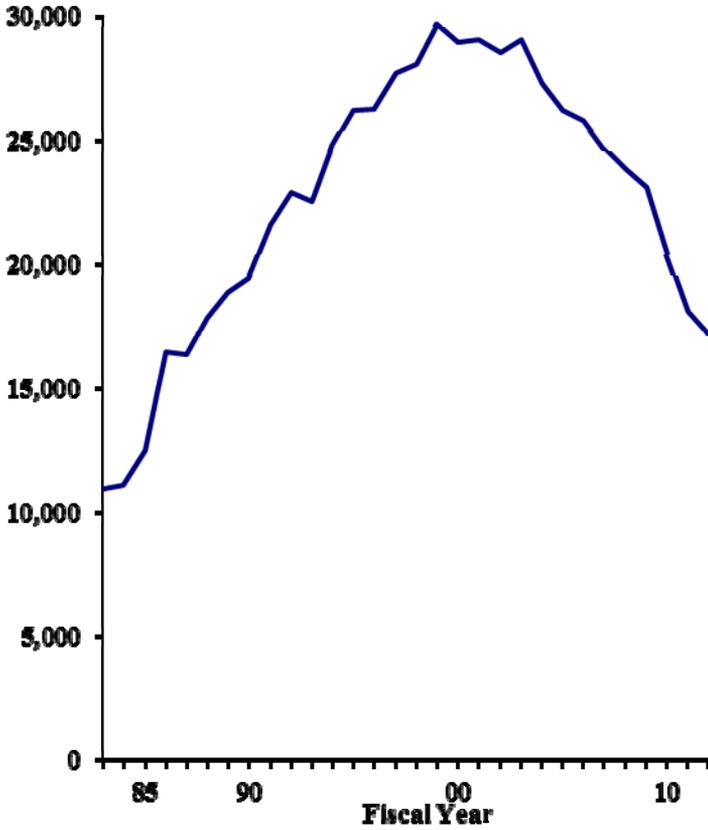
***Juvenile cases referred to solicitors decreased
15.8% from FY 11 to FY 12.***

REFERRALS TO THE SOLICITOR

Fiscal Year	Cases Referred	Annual Change
1983	10,948	
1984	11,127	+1.6%
1985	12,507	+12.4%
1986	16,436	+31.4%
1987	16,382	-0.3%
1988	17,856	+9.0%
1989	18,851	+5.6%
1990	19,435	+3.1%
1991	21,608	+11.2%
1992	22,883	+5.9%
1993	22,505	-1.7%
1994	24,767	+10.1%
1995	26,246	+6.0%
1996	26,276	+0.1%
1997	27,690	+5.4%
1998	28,057	+1.3%
1999	29,670	+5.7%
2000	28,969	-2.4%
2001	29,062	+0.3%
2002	28,550	-1.8%
2003	29,031	+1.7%
2004	27,328	-5.9%
2005	26,213	-4.1%
2006	25,820	-1.5%
2007	24,699	-4.3%
2008	23,826	-3.5%
2009	23,111	-3.0%
2010	20,394	-11.8%
2011	18,114	-11.2%
2012	17,180	-15.8%

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

Juvenile Cases Referred to Solicitors



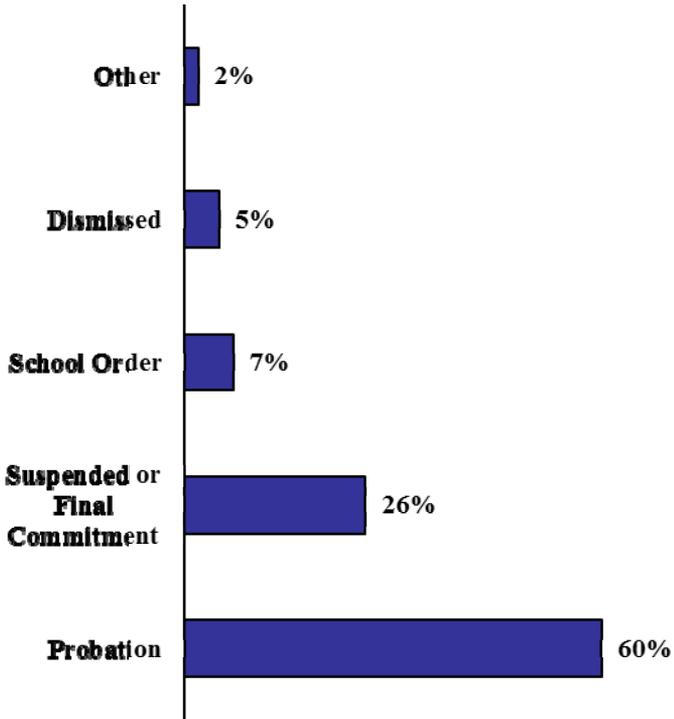
Probation was the most frequent disposition in South Carolina's family courts during FY 12, 60% of juvenile cases resulted in probation supervision.

**JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN FAMILY COURT
FY 12**

Disposition	Percentage
Dismissed	5%
Other	2%
Probation	60%
School Order	7%
Suspended or Final Commitment	26%
Total	100%

Source: *DJJ Annual Statistical Report FY 2011-12*, DJJ.

Judicial Dispositions in Family Court FY 12



Reception and evaluation center admissions decreased 23.3% from FY 11 to FY 12.

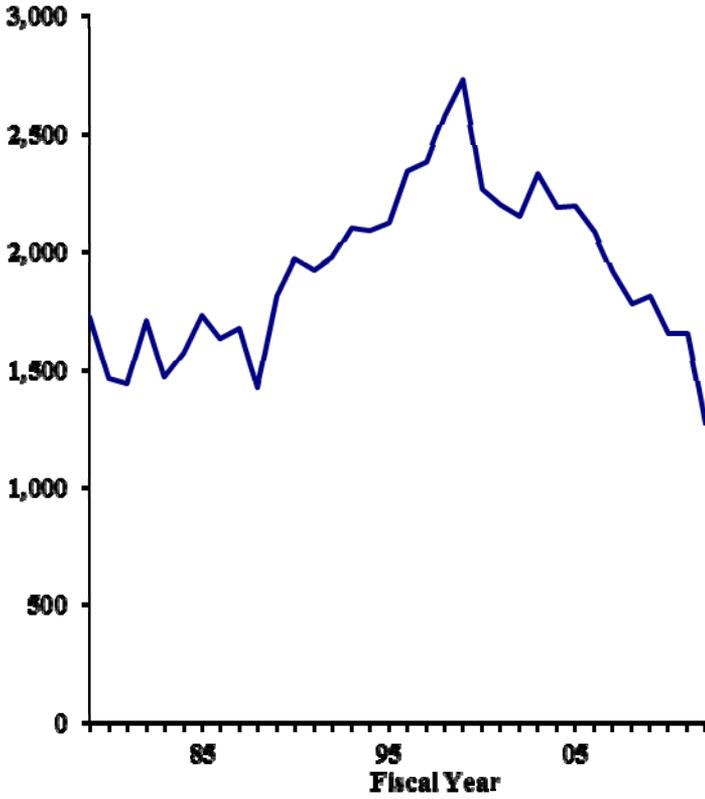
RECEPTION & EVALUATION ADMISSIONS

Trend	Admissions	Admissions per 10,000
Previous Year		
2011	1,654	16.1
2012	1,268	12.4
% Change	-23.3%	-23.0%
10 Year		
2003	2,330	24.1
2012	1,268	12.4
% Change	-45.6%	-48.5%
20 Year		
1993	2,103	23.7
2012	1,268	12.4
% Change	-39.7%	-47.7%
Overall		
1979	1,725	19.1
2012	1,268	12.4
% Change	-26.5%	-35.1%

Notes: Admissions per 10,000 were calculated on the basis of the number of children (16 years of age or younger) for each year.

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

DJJ Reception & Evaluation Center Admissions



***Institutional admissions decreased 23% from
FY 11 to FY 12.***

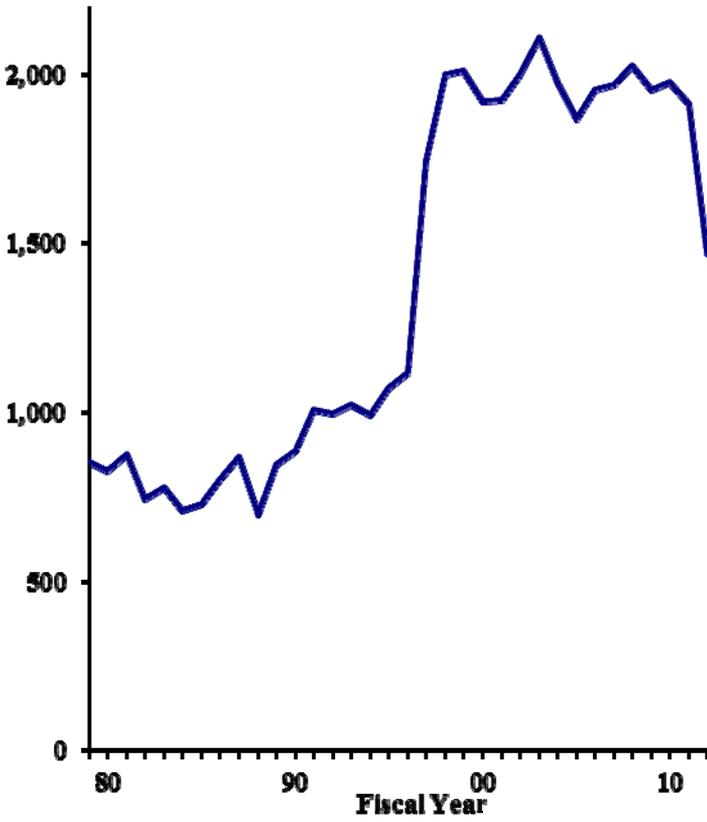
INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS

Trend	Admissions	Admissions per 10,000
Previous Year		
2011	1,910	18.6
2012	1,470	14.4
% Change	-23.0%	-22.6%
10 Year		
2003	2,109	21.8
2012	1,470	14.4
% Change	-30.3%	-33.9%
20 Year		
1993	1,022	11.5
2012	1,470	14.4
% Change	+43.8%	+25.2%
Overall		
1979	853	9.4
2012	1,470	14.4
% Change	+72.3%	+53.2%

Notes: Admissions per 10,000 were calculated on the basis of the number of children (16 years of age or younger) for each year.

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

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 revenue and employment by presenting financial and employment data relating to state agencies that are primarily involved in administering justice and enforcing the law. The most recent data available for state appropriations and employment are for FY 14. It is important to be aware that these data do not reflect budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the course of the fiscal year.

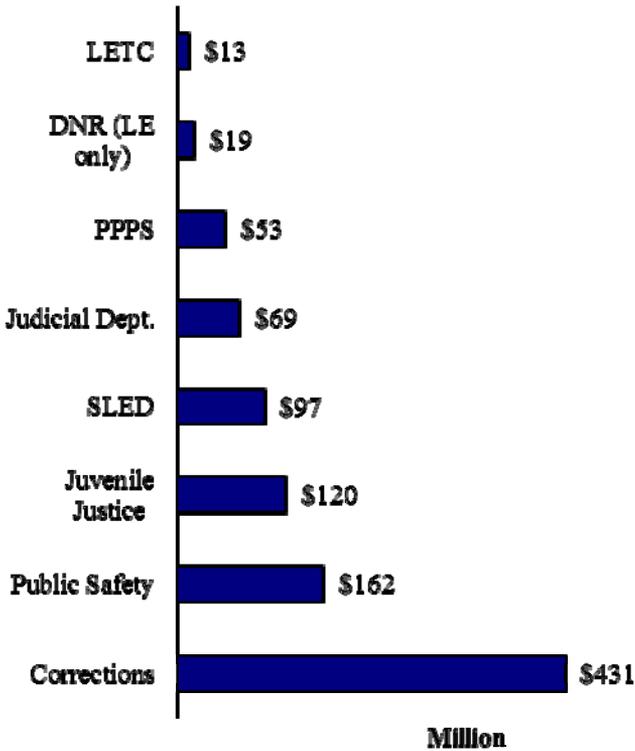
The Department of Corrections had the largest appropriation among the state's criminal justice agencies for FY 14.

**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
FY 14**

Agency	Appropriations
Corrections	\$431
Judicial Department	\$69
Juvenile Justice	\$120
Law Enforcement Training Council	\$13
Natural Resources (law enforcement only)	\$19
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	\$53
Public Safety	\$162
SLED	\$97

Notes: Appropriations (total funds) represent millions of dollars, rounded to the nearest million. The Department of Natural Resources amount only includes appropriations for law enforcement. It is important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the fiscal year.
Source: 2013 Appropriations Act.

**State Criminal Justice Agency
Appropriations
FY 14**



Appropriations for state criminal justice agencies increased 3.9% from FY 13 to FY 14.

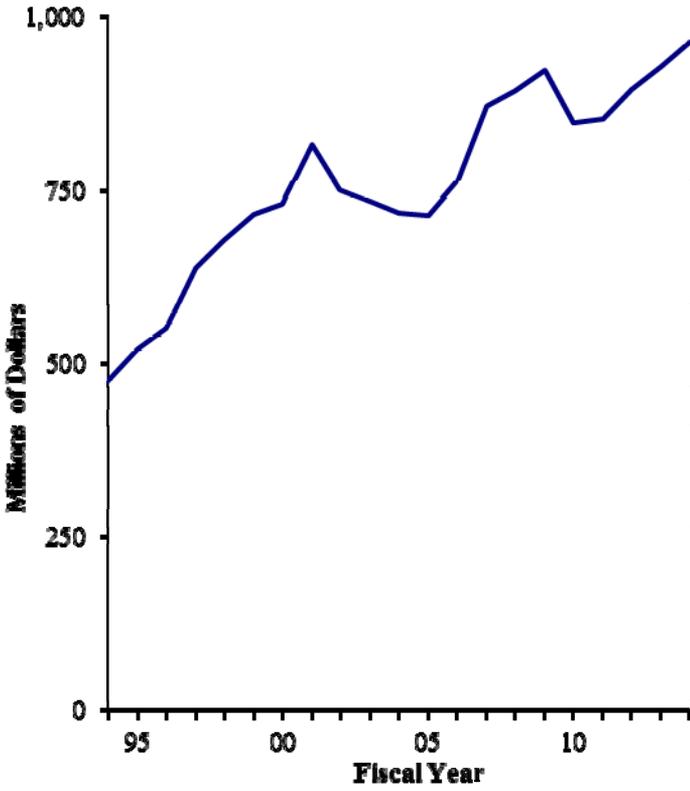
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Annual Change
1994	\$474,547,128	
1995	\$520,919,842	+9.8%
1996	\$550,791,920	+5.7%
1997	\$638,229,999	+15.9%
1998	\$679,189,844	+6.4%
1999	\$716,322,483	+5.5%
2000	\$729,442,252	+1.8%
2001	\$816,744,939	+12.0%
2002	\$749,692,597	-8.2%
2003	\$733,792,784	-2.1%
2004	\$718,275,084	-2.1%
2005	\$713,799,143	-0.6%
2006	\$761,899,976	+6.7%
2007	\$871,921,292	+14.4%
2008	\$893,663,816	+2.5%
2009	\$922,398,665	+3.2%
2010	\$848,766,154	-8.0%
2011	\$854,183,865	+0.6%
2012	\$895,711,347	+4.9%
2013	\$928,220,793	+3.6%
2014	\$964,518,548	+3.9%

Notes: This includes appropriations (total funds) for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services, SLED, the Judicial Department, the Law Enforcement Training Council and the law enforcement appropriations for the Department of Natural Resources. Appropriations for the Department of Motor Vehicles were subtracted from Department of Public Safety totals for the years when those agencies were combined to more accurately reflect current organizational structure. It is important to note that appropriations do not take into account budget cuts or other adjustments that occur during the fiscal year.

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2013.

State Criminal Justice Agency Appropriations



The Department of Corrections had the largest authorized work force among criminal justice agencies for FY 14 with 6,213 positions.

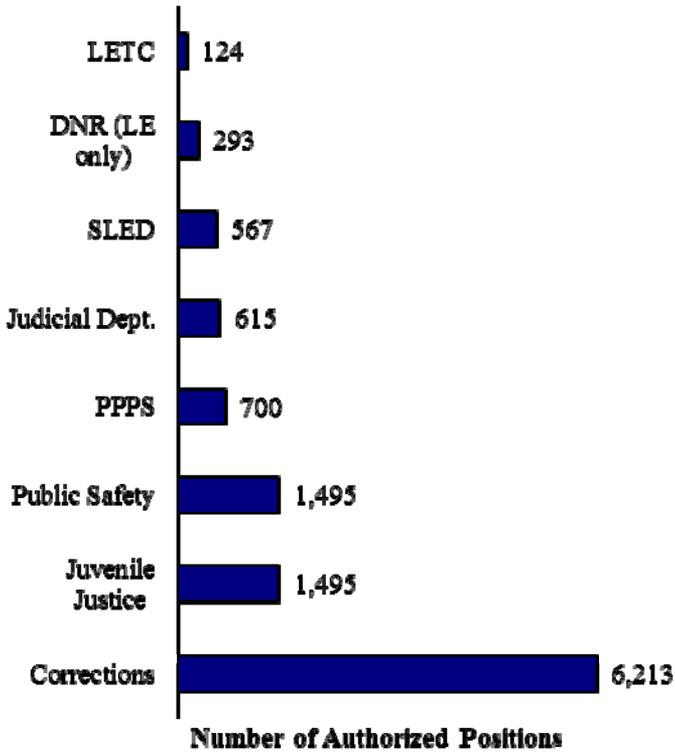
**STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT
FY 14**

Agency	Positions
Corrections	6,213
Judicial Department	615
Juvenile Justice	1,495
Law Enforcement Training Council	124
Natural Resources (law enforcement only)	293
Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	700
Public Safety	1,495
SLED	567
Total	11,503

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

Source: 2013 Appropriations Act.

**State Agency Criminal Justice
Employment
FY 14**



From FY 94 to FY 14, the number of authorized positions for state criminal justice agencies increased 4.4%. From FY 13 to FY 14 the number of positions increased less than 1%.

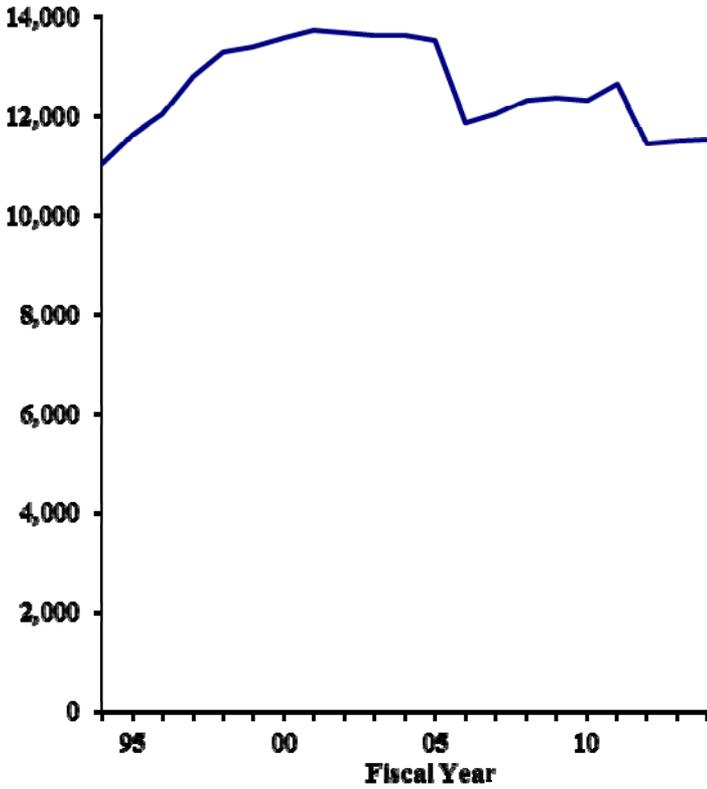
STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EMPLOYMENT

Fiscal Year	Positions	Annual Change
1994	11,018	
1995	11,594	+5.2%
1996	12,013	+3.6%
1997	12,795	+6.5%
1998	13,267	+3.7%
1999	13,369	+0.8%
2000	13,555	+1.4%
2001	13,697	+1.0%
2002	13,667	-0.2%
2003	13,601	-0.5%
2004	13,598	<-0.1%
2005	13,517	-0.6%
2006	11,837	-12.4%
2007	12,009	+1.5%
2008	12,300	+2.4%
2009	12,349	+0.4%
2010	12,298	-0.4%
2011	12,629	+2.7%
2012	11,439	-9.4%
2013	11,488	+0.4%
2014	11,503	+0.1%

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

Sources: Appropriations Acts, 1993 through 2013.

State Criminal Justice Agency Authorized Positions



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

South Carolina Judicial Department.

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services.