Violence Against Women
In South Carolina

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Acknowledgements

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Violence Against Women in South Carolina

The violent victimization of women is a problem that has received attention at both the state and national level in recent years. Enactment of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as set out in Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, is one measure of the level of concern. As a result of this act considerable time, effort and resources have been devoted to addressing this problem. Other programs such as the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program provide an indication of the level of attention given to the problem of violence against women. This act authorized financial assistance to states for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies, and for victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Other measures such as the development of the Sex Offender Registry demonstrate an increased awareness of the need to deal with this problem. Yet there has not been a great deal of information made available to policy makers concerning the nature and extent of violence against women in South Carolina. The purpose of this report is to establish a descriptive overview of this problem, based on an examination of incident reports of certain crimes against women over several years.

The following report represents an overview of women victims of violent crime, as taken from the South Carolina Incident Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) during the 1996 through 1999 time period. These data are collected and maintained by the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), and were made available to the South Carolina Department of Public Safety for the specific purpose of this report. It is worth noting that South Carolina is unique in being able to provide this level of information over an extended period of time. Presently, only two other states have 100% law enforcement participation with statewide data meeting the FBI's standards for the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and they just recently achieved that level of participation. South Carolina has been a part of the NIBRS program since its inception, with statewide participation throughout.

Methodology

For the purpose of this report, a comprehensive definition of violence has been employed. The operational definition of violence includes the following offenses: murder, negligent homicide, rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, and kidnapping. Women were defined as any reported victim who was female, regardless of age.

Incident reports are taken by law enforcement officers whenever a criminal incident is reported or otherwise comes to their attention. These reports contain much of the basic information pertaining to the incident, information concerning who was victimized, what if any weapons were involved, what sort of offense took place as well as other information. These reports are forwarded to SLED for entry into the SCIBRS data set. SCIBRS data for calendar years 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 provided the basis for this analysis. Data were taken from the victim segment of the record and linked to the offense segment as needed to provide information required for analysis. Links were made on the basis of case numbers. This particular analysis is based on data from final, corrected tapes for 1996, 1997 and 1998 and from the 1999 end of year file tape, a file which consists of all incidents as they were reported to SLED by the cutoff date for data entry. Since SLED maintains a two-year window for updates, edits and corrections, the 1999 end of year file will be replaced in 2001 by a file which will contain any edits or corrections that are entered during 2000. Population estimates used to calculate victimization rates for women crime victims and various sub-populations, were provided by the South Budget and Control Board's Office of Research and Statistics (BC&B ORS).

It is important to understand that there are limitations to the SCIBRS data set. SCIBRS does not have any means of identifying individuals (either victims or offenders), therefore these data cannot be linked to other data sets which might provide information beyond that collected on the incident report. Also, since SCIBRS can only provide information concerning reported events, violent crimes which are not reported to law enforcement, are not included. It is reasonable to believe that some portion of violence against women is not reported to law enforcement.

Findings

State Overview

Over the 1996 through 1999 time period, there were a total of 292,994 women victims of violence. The number of women reported as victims over that time period has been fairly consistent from year to year. Although the victimization rate increased 3.9% from 1996 to 1997, there has been relatively little change over the following three years.

Table 1
Victimization by Year

Year	Victims	Rate	Pct. Change
1996	70,301	363.0	
1997	74,092	377.3	+3.9
1998	74,485	374.5	-0.7
1999	74,116	368.6	-1.6

Note: Rate per 10,000 women.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Simple assault, an assault in which less than deadly force was involved (see Appendix A) and no serious injury or weapon was involved, was the offense most often reported. Murder and negligent homicide were the offenses least often reported, accounting for less than 1 percent of total offenses.

Table 2
Victims by Offense

Offense	Number	Pct.
Murder	347	0.1
Negligent Homicide	10	<0.1
Rape	7,136	2.4
Forcible Sodomy	1,209	0.4
Sexual Assault w/ Object	875	0.3
Forcible Fondling	5,483	1.9
Robbery	10,284	3.5
Aggravated Assault	46,785	16.0
Simple Assault	174,769	59.6
Intimidation	43,768	14.9
Kidnapping	2,328	0.8

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Black women accounted for a majority (51.3%) of women victims. This disproportionate level of victimization is representation is evident when compared to the racial distribution of women within the state according to the 1990 Census totals: 68% White, 30.8% Black and 1.1% all other racial categories.

Table 3
Victims by Race

Race	Number	Pct.
Asian	660	0.2
Black	150,274	51.3
Native American	318	0.1
Unknown	394	0.1
White	141,348	48.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Non-White (Asian, Black and Native American) women experienced higher levels of violent victimization compared to White women. The victimization rate for Non-White women was 597.9 per 10,000 from 1996 through 1999, compared to 263.2 per 10,000 for White women during the same time period.

Table 4
Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Year	Non-White	White
1996	602.4	249.2
1997	609.4	266.8
1998	598.3	268.5
1999	581.7	267.9
Total	597.9	263.2

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that racial group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Ethnicity, as used in this report and by SCIBRS, identifies a person as being either Hispanic or Non-Hispanic. Ethnicity is independent of race, i.e., victims reported as belonging to one of SCIBRS' racial categories are also reported as being either Hispanic or Non-Hispanic. Very few Hispanic women were reported as victims of violent crimes. A total of 1,108 Hispanic women were reported as victims of violence, accounting for 0.4% of the total.

Although women victims ranged in age from newborns to the very elderly, victimization was concentrated among young adult women. Women from 18 to 34 accounted for 55.5% of victims. Pre-teen girls accounted for 5.1% of victims. Similarly, women 55 years of age or older, accounted for 3.4% of victims. The highest victimization rate was experienced among women from 18 through 21 years of age, followed by women from 22 through 24 years of age. Women 65 years of age or older experienced the lowest rate of violent victimization.

Table 5
Victimization by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Pct.	Rate
0 – 5	4,787	1.6	79.0
6 - 12	10,213	3.5	138.4
13 – 17	32,043	10.9	596.8
18 – 21	41,665	14.2	975.3
22 – 24	28,080	9.6	862.9
25 - 34	87,009	29.7	748.3
35 – 44	58,924	20.1	469.0
45 – 54	19,947	6.8	194.3
55 – 64	5,995	2.0	85.0
65 & older	4,112	1.4	37.2

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that age group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Women Victims by Age
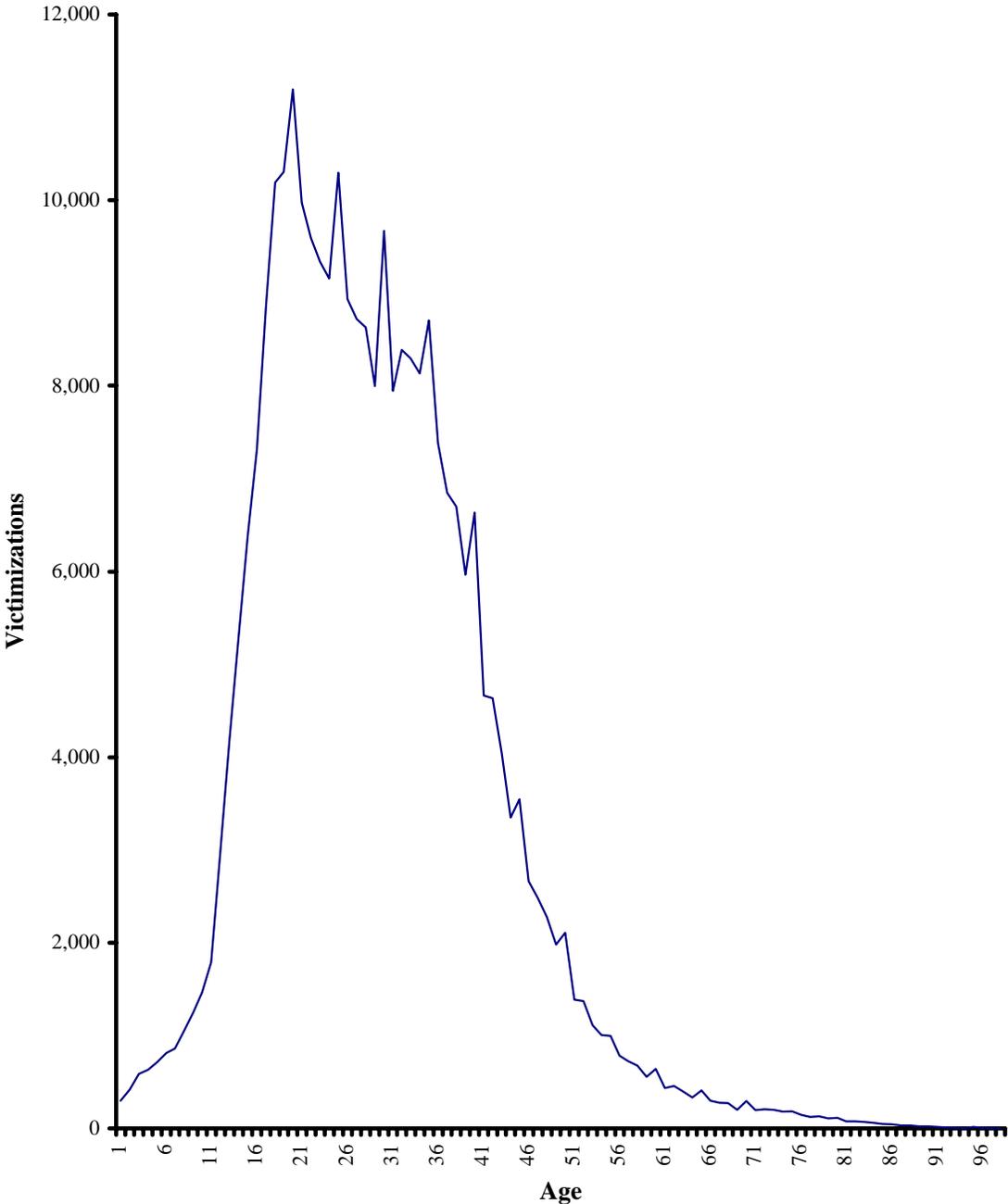
SCIBRS allows for reporting twenty-six different relationships between the victim and the offender. The most often reported relationship was that of an acquaintance, i.e., someone known to the victim, but not considered to be a friend, neighbor or closer

relationship. Acquaintances accounted for 27.7% of violent victimization against women. That was followed by the victim to offender relationship of spouse which accounted for 18.3% of victims, and boyfriends which accounted for 17.9% of victims. The victim to offender relationship categories were collapsed into five groups: family relationships, romantic relationships, ex-spouses, known to the victim and not known to the victim. Family relationships included spouses, common-law spouses, parents, step-parents, children, step-children, siblings, step-siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, in-laws and other family members. Romantic relationships included the categories of boyfriend and homosexual relationships. The group ex-spouse included only ex-spouses. The group known to the victim included the following: acquaintance, friend, employer, employee, neighbor, baby-sittee (the child taken care of) and otherwise known. The group stranger included only strangers. The categories victim was offender and relationship unknown were treated as missing data. Family relationships accounted for more victims than any other victim to offender relationship category.

Table 6
Relationship of Victims to Offenders

Victim to Offender Relationship Group	Number	Pct.
Family	105,895	37.5
Known to Victim	93,956	33.3
Romantic	50,925	18.0
Stranger	27,655	9.8
Ex-spouse	4,037	1.4

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The most often reported location or premise type at which women were violently victimized was at a residence or home. This location category alone accounted for 62.5% of victims of violence. That was followed by the location category of highway/road/alley, which accounted for 9.5%, and apartment/condominium which accounted for 8%.

For the purpose of this analysis, some of the weapon categories were collapsed into more comprehensive groups. The category, firearms, includes rifles, shotguns, handguns, other firearms and unknown firearms. The weapon category, other, includes motor vehicle, poison, explosives, fire, drugs, drowning, strangulation, pushed from high place, all other and unknown. The category knives includes knives or other cutting instruments. The weapon category blunt objects includes implements such as clubs, hammers or other objects used to bludgeon. The category personal weapons, consists of hands, fists, feet, teeth or other body parts used to harm another. It does not include personally owned weapons that would fit under one of the other categories

The weapon type most often used in the victimization of women was personal weapon, defined by SCIBRS as the use of hands, feet, fists or other body parts. Personal weapons

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were involved in 66% of cases of violent victimization. Other weapons accounted for 20.4% of violent victimization cases, followed by firearms (5.3%) and knives (4.1%). Handguns (a subset of all firearms) were involved in 3.9% of violent victimization.

Table 7
Weapons Use in Violence

Weapons	Number	Pct.
Personal weapons	193,517	66.8
Other	59,186	20.4
Firearms	15,266	5.3
Knives	11,917	4.1
Blunt objects	9,915	3.4

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

SCIBRS collects basic data concerning injuries inflicted on crime victims. The following represents the most serious injury reported per victim based on the reporting officer's observation, for those cases in which an injury was reported. It does not include death (homicide victims) as a category. It is important to note that these data are based only upon the officer's observations, and should not be considered the equivalent to the observations of trained medical personnel. The injury category, minor injuries, refers to injuries where medical aid was not indicated. The injury category, other major injury, refers to injuries where medical aid was reasonably expected. The injury category, unconsciousness, refers to the victim being knocked out, not simply fainting. Among all women victims, no injury was reported in 61.6% of the cases. Among those cases in which an injury was reported, the injury most often reported was a minor injury.

Table 8
Injuries Resulting From Violence

Injury	Number	Pct.
Minor injury	97,550	86.9
Severe laceration	7,744	6.9
Other major injury	4,393	3.9
Internal injury	1,127	1.0
Broken bones	1,081	1.0
Unconsciousness	177	0.2
Loss of teeth	172	0.2

Note: Cases where death or no injury was reported are excluded.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Violence against women occurred most often on weekends, with Saturdays accounting for 17.4% of the cases and Sunday accounting for 15.2% of the cases. Violence occurred least often on Wednesday, accounting for 13.1% of the cases.

Table 9
Violence by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Number	Pct.
Sunday	44,592	15.2
Monday	38,759	13.2
Tuesday	39,074	13.3
Wednesday	38,262	13.1
Thursday	38,461	13.1
Friday	42,987	14.7
Saturday	50,859	17.4

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Violence against women occurred more frequently in the late evening hours. Between the hours of 8:00 PM and 11:59 PM, 29.4% of all violence against women occurred. The early morning hours, from midnight to 6:59 AM accounted for 19.4% of violence against women.

Table 10
Violence by Time of Day

Time	Number	Pct.
Midnight to 6:59 AM	56,958	19.4
7 AM to 11:59 AM	37,851	12.9
Noon to 2:59 PM	32,435	11.1
3 PM to 5:59 PM	43,757	14.9
6 PM to 7:59 PM	35,912	12.3
8 PM to 11:59 PM	86,080	29.4

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Homicide

Homicide includes both murder and negligent homicide. During the 1996 to 1999 time period, there were 347 women murder victims and 10 women negligent homicide victims. There were 99 women homicide victims in 1996, 95 women homicide victims in 1997, 90 women homicide victims in 1998 and 73 women homicide victims in 1999.

Table 11
Homicide Victims

Year	Victims	Rate	Pct. Change
1996	99	0.51	
1997	95	0.48	-5.4
1998	90	0.45	-6.5
1999	70	0.36	-19.8

Note: Rate per 10,000 women.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

The majority of women homicide victims were Black. White women accounted for the second largest group of homicide victims.

Table 12
Homicide Victims by Race

Race	Number	Pct.
Asian	2	0.6
Black	179	50.1
Native American	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0
White	176	49.3

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The homicide victimization rate among Non-White women was more than twice the rate among White women.

Table 13
Homicide Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Year	Non-White	White
1996	0.88	0.33
1997	0.73	0.37
1998	0.71	0.33
1999	0.55	0.28
Total	0.72	0.33

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that racial group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

There were two (2) Hispanic homicide victims from 1996 through 1999, accounting for 0.6% of women victims. In fifteen (15) cases, ethnicity was listed as unknown. All other cases were reported as being Non-Hispanic.

Women homicide victims ranged in age from newborns to 93 years old. Women from age 25 through age 44 accounted for 51% of victims.   The highest rate of victimization occurred among women between and including 25 and 34 years of age. The lowest rate of victimization occurred among girls between and including 6 and 12 years of age.

Table 14
Homicide Victims by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Pct.	Rate
0 to 5	15	4.2	0.25
6 to 12	4	1.1	0.05
13 to 17	16	4.7	0.30
18 to 21	30	8.7	0.70
22 to 24	14	4.1	0.43
25 to 34	97	28.3	0.83
35 to 44	78	22.7	0.62
45 to 54	38	11.1	0.37
55 to 64	17	5.0	0.24
65 & older	34	9.9	0.31

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that age group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Family relations accounted for 143 or 45.5% of homicide victims. Within the family category, spouses were the most frequently reported family relationship, accounting for 21% of all women homicide victims. The category, known to victim, accounted for 73 (23.2%) of cases followed by romantic relationships which accounted for 21.7%. Strangers accounted for 24 (7.6%) of homicides.

Table 15
Relationship of Homicide Victims to Offenders

Victim to Offender Relationship Group	Number	Pct.
Family	143	45.5
Known to Victim	73	23.2
Romantic	68	21.7
Stranger	24	7.6
Ex-spouse	6	1.9

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The most frequently reported location of homicides was residence/home, which accounted for 58.5% of all cases. The second most frequently reported location was apartments or condominiums, which accounted for 10.9% of cases.

Handguns were involved in 40.6% of the cases. As a category, firearms accounted for 56.9% of women homicide victims.

Table 16
Weapon Use in Homicides

Weapons	Number	Pct.
All firearms	203	56.9
Knives	51	14.3
Other/Unknown	49	13.7
Personal weapons	37	10.4
Blunt objects	17	4.8

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More homicides occurred on Saturday than any other day of the week. The least number of homicides occurred on Monday and Thursday.

Table 17
Homicides by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Number	Pct.
Sunday	55	15.4
Monday	43	12.0
Tuesday	50	14.0
Wednesday	52	14.6
Thursday	43	12.0
Friday	46	12.9
Saturday	68	19.0

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Most homicides occurred either late at night or in the early morning hours. The 8:00 PM to 11:59 PM time period accounted for 30.8% of homicides. The midnight to 6:59 AM time period accounted for 23.5% of homicides.

Homicides by Time of Day

Military Time
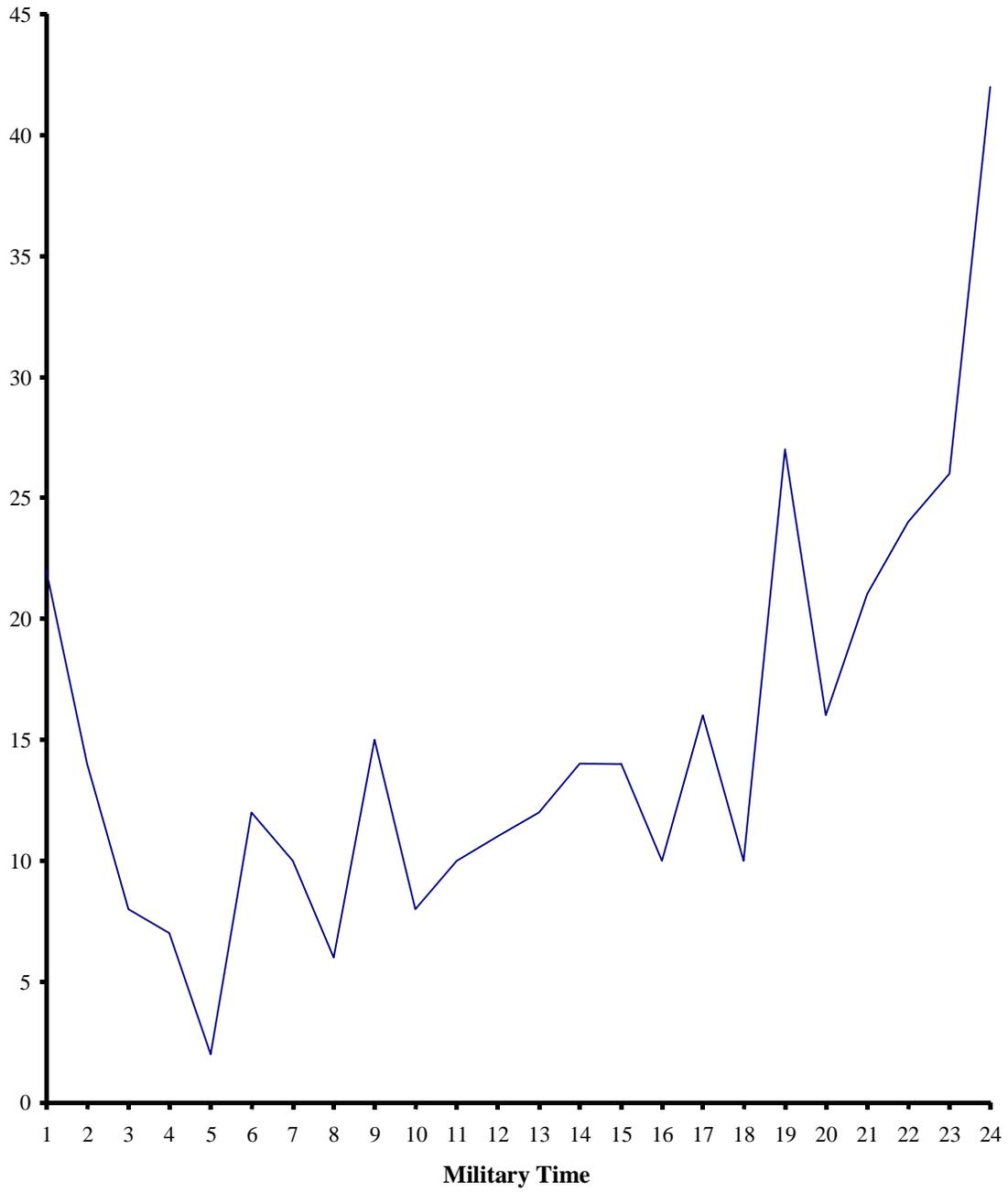
Forcible Sex Offenses

Forcible sex offenses include rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling. From 1996 through 1999, a total of 14,703 women were victims of forcible sex offenses in South Carolina.

Table 18
Forcible Sex Offense Victims

Year	Victims	Rate	Pct. Change
1996	3,813	19.7	
1997	3,831	19.5	-0.9
1998	3,569	17.9	-8.0
1999	3,490	17.4	-3.3

Note: Rate per 10,000 women.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

The majority (60.9%) of women who were reported as victims of forcible sex offenses were White.

Table 19
Forcible Sex Offense Victims by Race

Race	Number	Pct.
Asian	39	0.3
Black	5,681	38.6
Native American	15	0.1
Unknown	20	0.1
White	8,948	60.9

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Non-White women experienced a forcible sex offense victimization rate of 22.7 per 10,000 women from 1996 through 1999. During the same time period, White women experienced a 15.6 per 10,000 women forcible sex offense victimization rate.

Table 20
Forcible Sex Offense Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Year	Non-White	White
1996	23.4	17.9
1997	24.1	17.3
1998	22.2	15.9
1999	21.0	15.6
Total	22.7	16.7

Note: Rate per 10,000 women with that racial group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

There were 66 Hispanic women reported as victims of forcible sex offenses from 1996 to 1999. This represents 0.4% of all victims of forcible sex offenses. In 711 cases, ethnicity was unknown. The remaining 14,703 cases were reported to be Non-Hispanic.

Victims of forcible sex offenses ranged in age from newborns to 99 years of age. Women from 6 through 17 years of age constituted 50.8% of victims. The highest forcible sex offense victimization rate was experienced among women between and including the ages of 13 and 17, with a victimization rate of 80.6 per 10,000. The median age of forcible sex offense victims was 15 years old, the mean average age of forcible sex offense victims was 18.9 years.

Table 21
Forcible Sex Offense Victims by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Pct.	Rate
0 to 5	1,316	9.0	21.7
6 to 12	3,146	21.4	42.6
13 to 17	4,326	29.4	80.6
18 to 21	1,441	9.8	33.7
22 to 24	733	5.0	22.5
25 to 34	2,000	13.6	17.2
35 to 44	1,230	8.4	9.8
45 to 54	322	2.2	3.1
55 to 64	77	0.5	1.1
65 & older	103	0.7	0.9

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that age group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Forcible Sex Offense Victims by Age
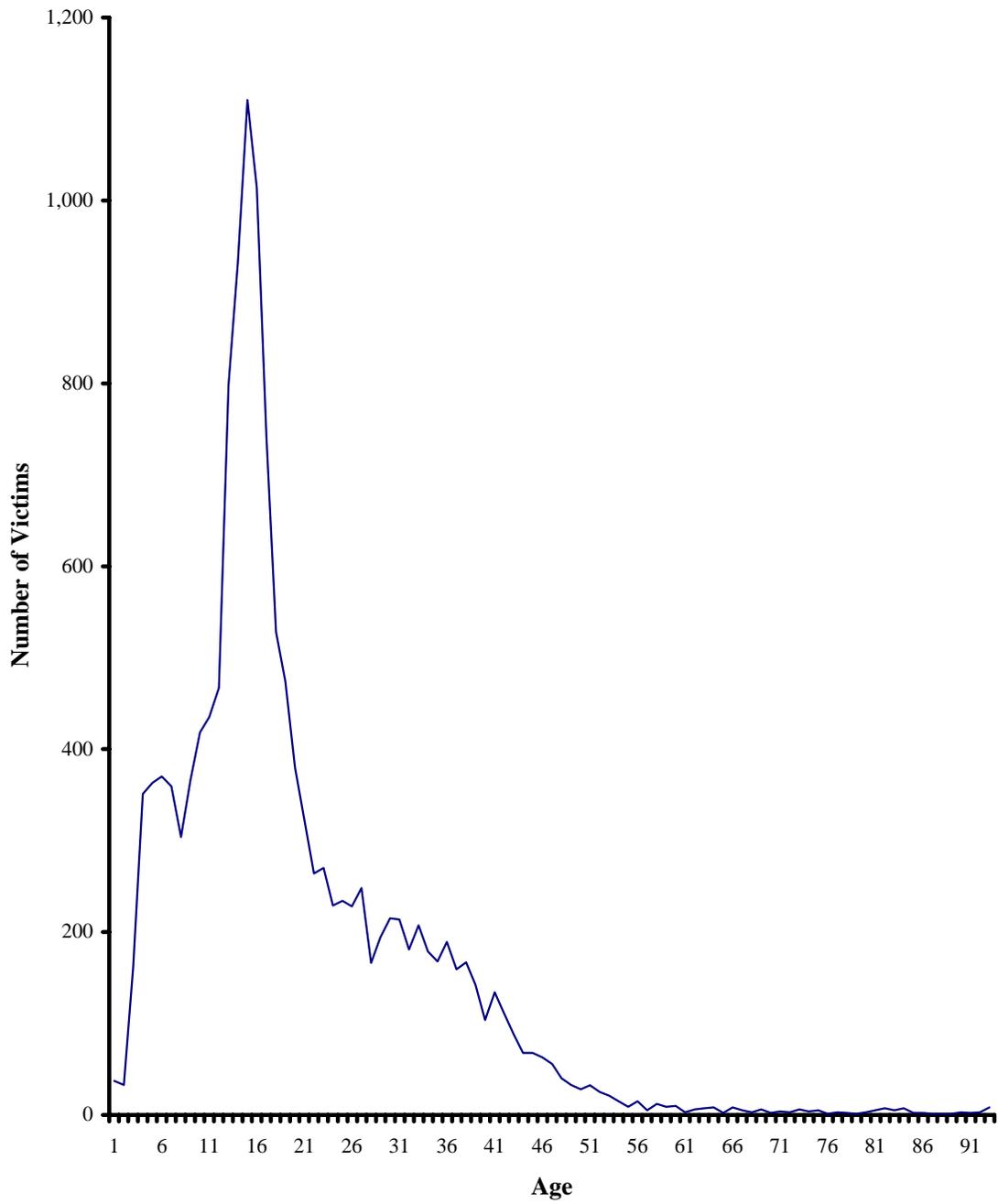
The most frequently reported victim to offender relationship in forcible sex offenses was that of acquaintance (42.8%). The relationship of stranger was the next most frequently occurring relationship, accounting for 16.3% of forcible sex offenses. Approximately a quarter of all forcible sex offenses occurred within a family relationship.

Table 22
Relationship of Forcible Sex Offense Victims to Offenders

Victim to Offender Relationship Group	Number	Pct.
Known to Victim	7,546	53.5
Family	3,537	25.1
Stranger	2,293	16.3
Romantic	673	4.8
Ex-spouse	57	0.4

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Residence/home was the most frequently reported location of forcible sex offenses, accounting for 63.2% of cases. This was followed by highway/road/alley, which accounted for 7.4% of forcible sex offense cases.

Personal weapons accounted for the vast majority of forcible sex offenses. Guns, knives and blunt objects were used comparatively infrequently.

Table 23
Weapon Use in Forcible Sex Offenses

Weapons	Number	Pct.
Personal weapons	13,336	92.6
Knives	369	2.6
Other/Unknown	325	2.3
All firearms	263	1.8
Blunt objects	103	0.7

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

In cases when an injury resulting from a forcible sex offense was reported, the most frequent injury was a minor injury. No injury was reported in 11,882 (80.8%) of forcible sex offenses.

Table 24
Injuries Resulting From Forcible Sex Offenses

Injury	Number	Pct.
Minor injury	2,206	78.2
Other major injury	232	8.2
Severe laceration	191	6.8
Internal injury	145	5.1
Broken bones	27	1.0
Unconsciousness	18	0.6
Loss of teeth	2	0.1

Note: Cases where no injury was reported are excluded.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Forcible sex offenses occurred most frequently on Saturdays, which accounted for 16.9% of cases. Sunday had the least number of forcible sex offenses reported, accounting for 13.5% of all cases.

Table 25
Forcible Sex Offenses by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Number	Pct.
Sunday	1,935	13.2
Monday	2,016	13.7
Tuesday	1,968	13.4
Wednesday	1,945	13.2
Thursday	1,972	13.4
Friday	2,380	16.2
Saturday	2,487	16.9

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The majority of forcible sex offenses occurred in the late evening or early morning hours, from 8:00 PM to 6:59 AM.

Table 26
Forcible Sex Offenses by Time of Day

Time	Number	Pct.
Midnight to 6:59 AM	3,868	26.3
7 AM to 11:59 AM	2,109	14.3
Noon to 2:59 PM	1,566	10.7
3 PM to 5:59 PM	1,764	12.0
6 PM to 7:59 PM	1,246	8.5
8 PM to 11:59 PM	4,150	28.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Robbery

There were 10,284 women victims of robbery in South Carolina from 1996 through 1999. There were 2,469 in 1996, 2,686 in 1997, 2,535 in 1998 and 2,594 in 1999.

Table 27
Robbery Victims

Year	Victims		Pct. Change
1996	2,469	12.7	
1997	2,686	13.7	+7.3
1998	2,535	12.9	-5.6
1999	2,594	12.9	0.0

Note: Rate per 10,000 women.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

The majority of women robbery victims were White. White women represented 62.1% of robbery victims. Black women made up 36.3% of robbery victims.

Table 28
Robbery Victims by Race

Race	Number	Pct.
Asian	105	1.0
Black	3,732	36.3
Native American	30	0.3
Unknown	26	0.3
White	6,391	62.1

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Non-White women experienced a robbery victimization rate of 15.3 per 10,000 from 1996 through 1999. During the same time period, White women experienced a robbery victimization rate of 11.9 per 10,000.

Table 29
Robbery Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Year	Non-White	White
1996	15.4	11.4
1997	16.0	12.5
1998	14.6	11.8
1999	15.1	11.8
Total	15.3	11.9

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that racial group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

A total of 53 Hispanic women were recorded as robbery victims, representing 0.5% of total women robbery victims. There were 520 (5.1%) women robbery victims listed as unknown ethnicity, and the remaining 9,711 (94.4%) were identified as Non-Hispanic.

Women robbery victims ranged in age from newborns to 99 years old. Women between and including age 18 and 21 experienced the highest victimization rate, 33.6 per 10,000. However, using the mean average as a measure, women robbery victims were older than other women violent crime victims, with an average age of 34.8 years of age.

Table 30
Robbery Victims by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Pct.	Rate
0 to 5	136	1.3	2.2
6 to 12	49	0.5	0.7
13 to 17	445	4.3	8.3
18 to 21	1,436	14.0	33.6
22 to 24	1,012	9.8	31.1
25 to 34	2,674	26.0	23.0
35 to 44	2,158	21.0	17.2
45 to 54	1,222	11.9	11.9
55 to 64	611	5.9	8.7
64 & older	541	5.3	4.9

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that age group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

The most frequently reported victim to offender relationship category was stranger, 81.4% of women robbery victims were robbed by strangers. The next most frequently reported victim to offender relationship category was known, accounting for 13.2%. Within the known category, acquaintances accounted for 11.1% of total robberies.

Table 31
Relationship of Robbery Victims to Offenders

Victim to Offender Relationship Group	Number	Pct.
Stranger	7,196	81.4
Known	1,171	13.2
Romantic	259	2.9
Family	194	2.2
Ex-spouse	18	0.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The most frequently reported location for robbery victims was the category convenience store, which accounted for 18.6% of the total.

Table 32
Robbery Victims by Location

Location	Number	Pct.
Convenience store	1,916	18.6
Residence/home	1,562	15.2
Highway/road/alley	1,294	12.6
Commercial/office bldg.	1,052	10.2
Bank/S&L	554	5.4
Hotel/motel	452	4.4
Apartment/condo	397	3.9
Grocery/supermarket	372	3.6
Specialty store	328	3.2
Service station	278	2.7
Other/unknown	218	2.1
All other locations	1,861	18.1

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Firearms were the weapons most frequently used (48.6%) in robberies. Handguns, a subset of firearms, were involved in 40.3% of robberies. Personal weapons were the second most often used weapon (32%) in robberies.

Table 33
Weapon Use in Robbery

Weapons	Number	Pct.
All firearms	4,889	48.6
Personal Weapons	3,220	32.0
Knives	888	8.8
Other/Unknown	788	7.8
Blunt objects	266	2.6

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

In those cases when an injury resulting from a robbery was reported, the most frequent injury was a minor injury. No injury was reported in 8,395 (81.6%) of robberies.

Table 34
Injuries Resulting From Robbery

Injury	Number	Pct.
Minor injury	1,411	74.7
Severe laceration	242	12.8
Other major injury	163	8.6
Internal injury	28	1.5
Broken bones	23	1.2
Unconsciousness	22	1.2

Note: Cases where no injury was reported are excluded.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More robberies occurred in December than any other month, followed by November. The fewest robberies occurred in February.

Table 35
Robbery by Month

Month	Number	Pct.
January	917	8.9
February	647	6.3
March	803	7.8
April	809	7.9
May	757	7.4
June	747	7.3
July	806	7.8
August	827	8.0
September	876	8.5
October	949	9.2
November	1,007	9.8
December	1,139	11.1

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More robberies occurred on Friday than any other day of the week. Saturday was the second most common day for robberies. The least number of robberies occurred on Sunday.

Table 36
Robbery by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Number	Pct.
Sunday	1,155	11.2
Monday	1,417	13.8
Tuesday	1,497	14.6
Wednesday	1,526	14.8
Thursday	1,457	14.2
Friday	1.670	16.2
Saturday	1.562	15.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More robberies occurred in the evening hours than any other time of day, followed by the early morning hours.

Table 37
Robbery by Time of Day

Time	Number	Pct.
Midnight to 6:59 AM	2,795	27.2
7 AM to 11:59 AM	1,169	11.4
Noon to 2:59 PM	877	8.5
3 PM to 5:59 PM	992	9.6
6 PM to 7:59 PM	930	9.0
8 PM to 11:59 PM	3,521	34.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Aggravated Assault

There were 46,785 women victims of aggravated assault from 1996 through 1999 in South Carolina. The victimization rate has declined each year.

Table 38
Aggravated Assault Victims

Year	Victims	Rate	Pct. Change
1996	12,165	62.8	
1997	12,155	61.9	-1.5
1998	11,498	57.8	-6.6
1999	10,967	54.5	-5.6

Note: Rate per 10,000 women.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Black women made up a majority of women who were victims of aggravated assault. Black women accounted for 60.4% of victims, while White women accounted for 39.2% of victims. Asian and Native American women accounted for less than one percent of victims.

Table 39
Aggravated Assault Victims by Race

Race	Number	Pct.
Asian	92	0.2
Black	28,257	60.4
Native American	66	0.1
Unknown	51	0.1
White	18,319	39.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Non-White women experienced an aggravated assault victimization rate of 112.3 per 10,000 from 1996 through 1999. During the same time period, White women experienced a 34.1 per 10,000 aggravated assault rate.

Table 40
Aggravated Assault Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Year	Non-White	White
1996	122.4	34.5
1997	116.2	36.2
1998	109.3	33.5
1999	101.8	32.3
Total	112.3	34.1

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that racial group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

A total of 176 Hispanic women were reported as aggravated assault victims, accounting for 0.4%. Ethnicity was unknown in 2,197 cases (4.7%). The remainder, 44,412 (94.9%) women aggravated assault victims were listed as Non-Hispanic.

Women aggravated assault victims ranged in age from newborns to 99 years of age. The average age of victims was 29.6 years of age. The highest aggravated assault victimization was experienced among women between and including ages 18 and 21, followed by women from and including ages 22 through 24. The lowest victimization rate was among women 65 years of age or older.

Table 41
Aggravated Assault Victims by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Pct.	Rate
0 to 5	696	1.5	11.5
6 to 12	1,396	3.0	18.9
13 to 17	4,581	9.8	85.3
18 to 21	6,622	14.2	155.0
22 to 24	4,373	9.4	134.4
25 to 34	14,071	30.1	121.0
35 to 44	10,075	21.6	80.2
45 to 54	3,319	7.1	32.3
55 to 64	907	1.9	12.9
65 & older	675	1.4	6.1

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that age group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Aggravated Assault Victims
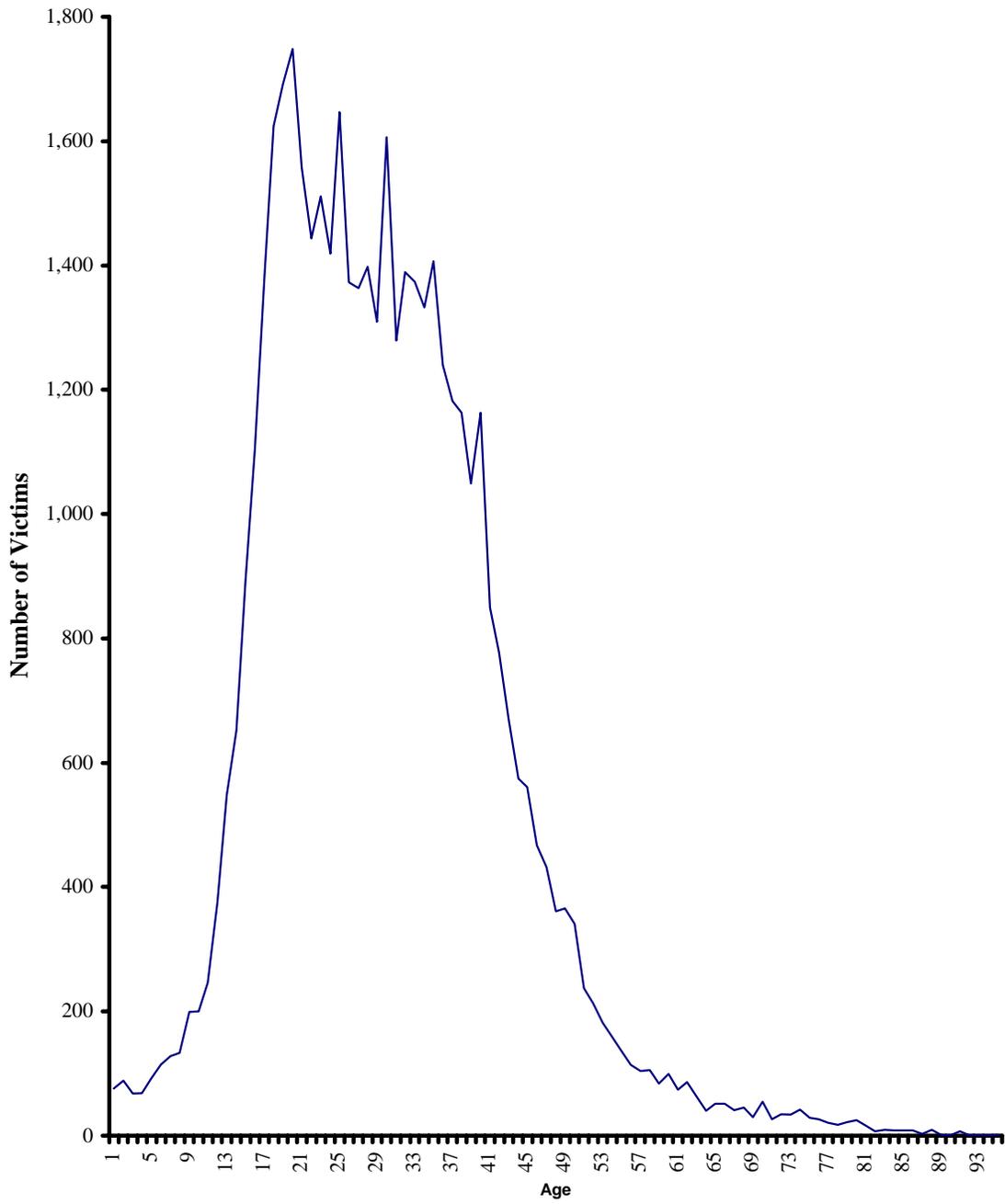
Family relationships were the most frequently reported victim to offender relationship, accounting for 38.1%. Known to victim was the next most frequently reported relationship, accounting for 35% of all cases. Within the known to victim category, acquaintances accounted for 29.8% of total victims.

Table 42
Relationship of Aggravated Assault Victims to Offenders

Victim to Offender Relationship Group	Number	Pct.
Family	17,119	38.1
Known	15,753	35.0
Romantic	7,884	17.5
Stranger	3,717	8.3
Ex-spouse	487	1.1

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Residence/home was the most frequently reported location of aggravated assaults accounting for 62.2% of cases. Highway/road/alley was the second most frequently reported location with 14.7% of cases followed by apartment/condominium which accounted for 8.8% of cases.

Weapon use in aggravated assaults against women was divided relatively evenly among the weapon categories. Personal weapons were the most frequently reported category, followed by knives, blunt objects and firearms. Among firearms, handguns were the most frequently reported type of firearm, accounting for .

Table 43
Weapon Use in Aggravated Assault

Weapons	Number	Pct.
Personal weapons	10,479	22.7
Knives	10,364	22.4
Blunt objects	9,480	20.5
Firearms	9,392	20.3
Other/Unknown	6,492	14.0

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

In those cases when an injury resulting from an aggravated assault was reported, the most frequent injury was a minor injury.   No injury was reported in 20,800 (44.5%) cases.

Table 44
Injuries Resulting From Aggravated Assault

Injury	Number	Pct.
Minor injury	13,272	51.1
Severe laceration	6,784	26.1
Other major injury	3,821	14.7
Broken bones	983	3.8
Internal injury	831	3.2
Loss of teeth	159	0.6
Unconsciousness	135	0.5

Note: Cases where no injury was reported are excluded.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Aggravated assaults against women occurred most frequently in May. February had the least number of aggravated assaults against women.

Table 45
Aggravated Assault by Month

Month	Number	Pct.
January	3,552	7.6
February	3,412	7.3
March	3,951	8.4
April	4,007	8.6
May	4,492	9.6
June	4,250	9.1
July	4,382	9.4
August	4,233	9.0
September	3,851	8.2
October	3,762	8.0
November	3,446	7.4
December	3,483	7.4

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More aggravated assaults against women occurred on Saturday than any other day of the week. Sunday was the second most common day for aggravated assaults against women. The least number of aggravated assaults against women occurred on Wednesday.

Table 46
Aggravated Assault by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Number	Pct.
Sunday	7,710	16.5
Monday	5,968	12.8
Tuesday	6,167	13.2
Wednesday	5,775	12.3
Thursday	5,989	12.8
Friday	6,473	13.8
Saturday	8,703	18.6

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The majority of aggravated assaults against women occurred in the late evening or early morning hours, from 8:00 PM to 6:59 AM.

Table 47
Aggravated Assault by Time of Day

Time	Number	Pct.
Midnight to 6:59 AM	10,436	22.3
7 AM to 11:59 AM	4,932	10.5
Noon to 2:59 PM	4,471	9.6
3 PM to 5:59 PM	6,897	14.7
6 PM to 7:59 PM	5,741	12.3
8 PM to 11:59 PM	14,308	30.6

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Lesser Assaults

There were 218,537 women victims of the lesser assault offenses of simple assault and intimidation from 1996 through 1999 in South Carolina. Of that total, 174,769 (80%) were victims of simple assault and 43,768 (20%) were victims of intimidation. The lesser assault victimization rate increased from the previous year in 1997 and 1998, but decreased in 1999.

Table 48
Lesser Assault Victims

Year	Victims	Rate	Pct. Change
1996	51,203	264.4	
1997	54,692	278.5	+5.3
1998	56,220	282.7	+1.5
1999	56,422	280.6	-0.7

Note: Rate per 10,000 women.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

Black women made up a majority of women who were victims of lesser assaults. Black women accounted for 50.9% of victims, while White women accounted for 48.7% of victims. Asian and Native American women accounted for less than one percent of victims.

Table 49
Lesser Assault Victims by Race

Race	Number	Pct.
Asian	408	0.2
Black	111,296	50.9
Native American	204	0.1
Unknown	293	0.1
White	106,336	48.7

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Non-white women experienced a lesser assault victimization rate of 442.4 per 10,000 from 1996 through 1999. During the same time period, White women experienced a lesser assault victimization rate of 198 per 10,000.

Table 50
Lesser Assault Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Year	Non-White	White
1996	435.9	182.9
1997	447.6	198.0
1998	447.1	204.8
1999	438.9	205.8
Total	442.4	198.0

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that racial group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

A total of 799 Hispanic women were reported as lesser assault offense victims, accounting for 0.4% of victims. Ethnicity was unknown in 7,146 cases (3.3%). The remainder, 218,537 (96.4%) women lesser assault victims were listed as Non-Hispanic.

Women victims of lesser assaults ranged in age from newborns to 99 years of age or older. The mean average age of women lesser assault victims was 29.4 years of age. The highest lesser assault victimization rate was experienced among women between and including the ages of 18 and 21. The lowest lesser assault victimization rate was experienced by women 65 years of age or older.

Table 51
Lesser Assault Victims by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Pct.	Rate
0 to 5	2,054	1.1	41.3
6 to 12	5,478	2.5	74.2
13 to 17	22,358	10.2	416.4
18 to 21	31,778	14.5	743.9
22 to 24	21,723	9.9	667.6
25 to 34	67,564	30.9	581.0
35 to 44	45,005	20.6	358.2
45 to 54	14,947	6.8	145.6
55 to 64	4,354	2.0	61.7
65 & older	2,720	1.2	24.6

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that age group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS

Victims of Lesser Assaultive Offenses
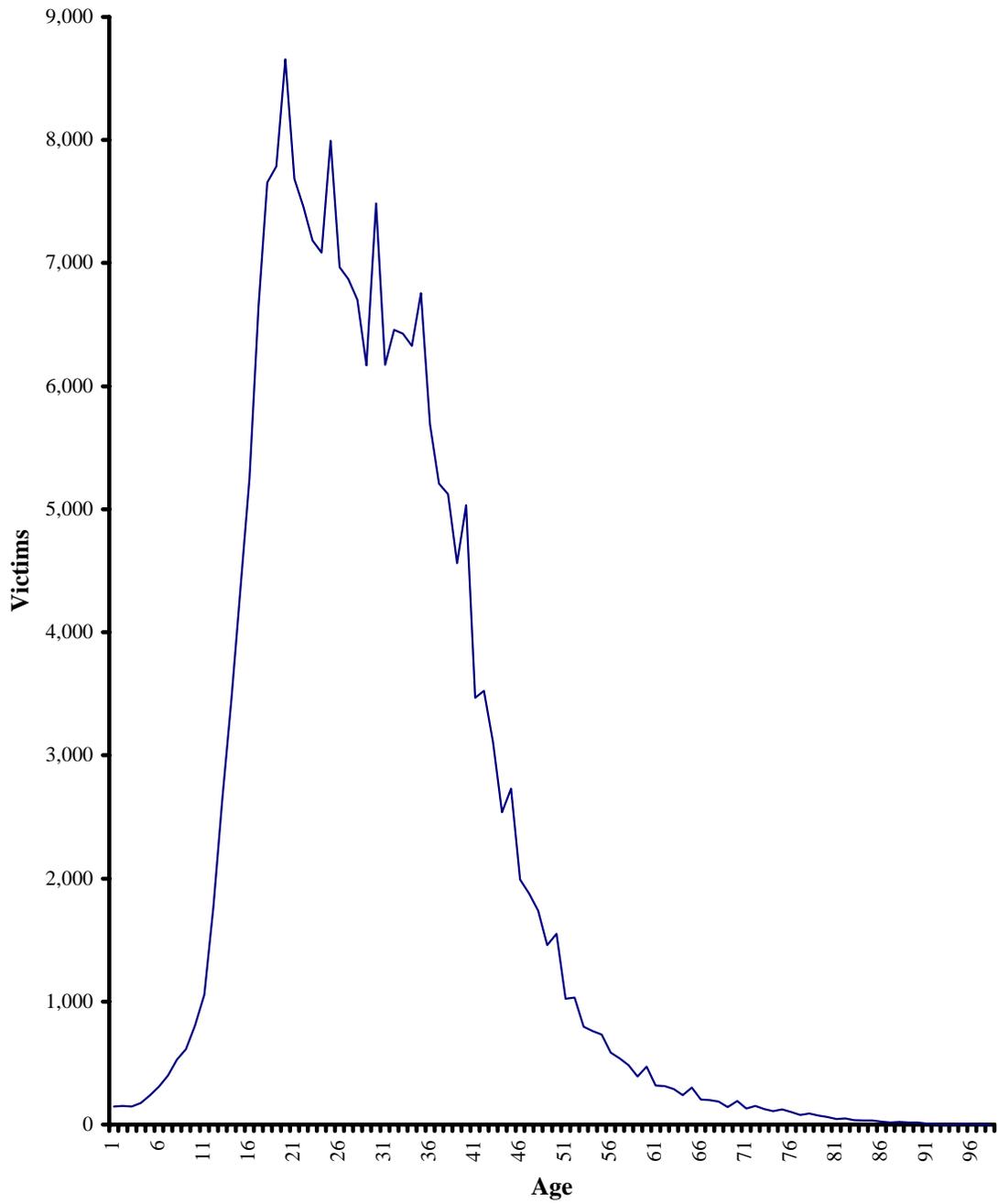
The most frequently reported victim to offender relationship among women victims of lesser assault offenses was acquaintance which accounted for 27.0%. That was followed by spouse at 20.4% and boyfriend with 19.5%. Family relationships were the most frequently reported victim to offender relationship group. Domestic relationships (family and romantic) accounted for 59.5% of lesser assault offense victims.

Table 52
Relationship of Lesser Assault Victims to Offenders

Victim to Offender Relationship Group	Number	Pct.
Family	84,523	39.9
Known	68,857	32.5
Romantic	41,602	19.6
Stranger	13,680	6.4
Ex-spouse	3,433	1.6

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The most frequently reported location of lesser assault offenses was residence/home which accounted for 65% of the cases. This was followed by the location highway/road/alley which accounted for 8.2% and apartment/condominium which accounted for 8% of all cases.

By definition, the offenses of simple assault and intimidation do not involve the use or threat of a deadly weapon. Otherwise the offense would be classified as aggravated assault (see Appendix A). Personal weapons were involved in 76.3% of lesser assaults, while other weapons accounted for the remaining 23.7%

The most common injury resulting from lesser assaults was minor injury. No injury was reported in 137,916 (63.1%) of lesser assaults.

Table 53
Injuries Resulting From Lesser Assaults

Injury	Number	Pct.
Minor injury	80,034	99.3
Severe laceration	401	0.5
Internal injury	94	0.1
Other major injury	48	<0.1
Broken bones	34	<0.1
Loss of teeth	10	<0.1

Note: Cases where no injury was reported are excluded.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Lesser assaults against women occurred most frequently in May. February had the least number of lesser assault offenses against women.

Table 54
Lesser Assaults by Month

Month	Number	Pct.
January	16,355	7.5
February	15,934	7.3
March	18,321	8.4
April	18,772	8.6
May	21,214	9.7
June	18,312	8.4
July	19,270	8.8
August	19,297	8.8
September	18,661	8.5
October	18,728	8.6
November	17,186	7.9
December	16,487	7.5

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More lesser assault offenses against women occurred on Saturday than any other day of the week. Sunday was the second most common day for aggravated assaults against women. The least number of aggravated assaults against women occurred on Wednesday.

Table 55
Lesser Assaults by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Number	Pct.
Sunday	33,403	15.3
Monday	29,005	13.3
Tuesday	29,083	13.3
Wednesday	28,637	13.1
Thursday	28,693	13.1
Friday	32,064	14.7
Saturday	37,652	17.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Lesser assaults against women were reported from 8:00 PM to 11:59 PM more frequently than during any other time period.

Table 56
Lesser Assaults by Time of Day

Time	Number	Pct.
Midnight to 6:59 AM	39,133	17.9
7 AM to 11:59 AM	29,312	13.4
Noon to 2:59 PM	25,250	11.6
3 PM to 5:59 PM	33,780	15.5
6 PM to 7:59 PM	27,719	12.7
8 PM to 11:59 PM	63,342	29.0

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Kidnapping

There were 2,328 women kidnapping victims in South Carolina from 1996 through 1999. The number of women kidnapping victims increased from 1996 to 1997, but has decreased each year since.

Table 57
Kidnapping Victims

Year	Victims	Rate	Pct. Change
1996	552	2.9	
1997	633	3.2	+13.1
1998	573	2.9	-10.6
1999	570	2.8	-1.6

Note: Rate per 10,000 women.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

White women made up a majority of women kidnapping victims. White women accounted for 50.6% of kidnapping victims, while Black women accounted for 48.5% of kidnapping victims. Asian and Native American women accounted for less than one percent of kidnapping victims.

Table 58
Kidnapping Victims by Race

Race	Number	Pct.
Asian	14	0.6
Black	1,129	48.5
Native American	3	0.1
Unknown	4	0.2
White	1,178	50.6

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Non-White women experienced a kidnapping victimization rate of 4.3 per 10,000 during the time period of 1996 through 1999. During the same time period, White women experienced a kidnapping victimization rate of 2.2 per 10,000.

Table 59
Kidnapping Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Year	Non-White	White
1996	4.4	2.1
1997	4.9	2.4
1998	4.5	2.1
1999	4.3	2.1
Total	4.5	2.2

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that racial group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS.

A total of 12 Hispanic women were reported as kidnapping victims, accounting for 0.5% of kidnapping victims. Ethnicity was unknown in 152 cases (6.5%). The remainder, 2,164 (93%) kidnapping victims were listed as Non-Hispanic.

Women kidnapping victims ranged in age from newborns to 99+ years of age. The average age of kidnapping victims was 26.2 years of age. Women between and including the ages of 18 and 21 experienced the highest kidnapping victimization rate, 8.4 per 10,000. Women 55 and older experienced the lowest kidnapping victimization rate, 0.4 per 10,000.

Table 60
Kidnapping Victims by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Pct.	Rate
0 to 5	120	5.2	2.0
6 to 12	140	6.1	1.9
13 to 17	317	13.7	5.9
18 to 21	358	15.5	8.4
22 to 24	225	9.7	6.9
25 to 34	603	26.1	5.2
35 to 44	378	16.4	3.0
45 to 54	99	4.3	1.0
55 to 64	29	1.3	0.4
65 & older	39	1.7	0.4

Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that age group.
Source: SCIBRS, SLED; Population estimates, B&CB ORS

Kidnapping Victims by Age
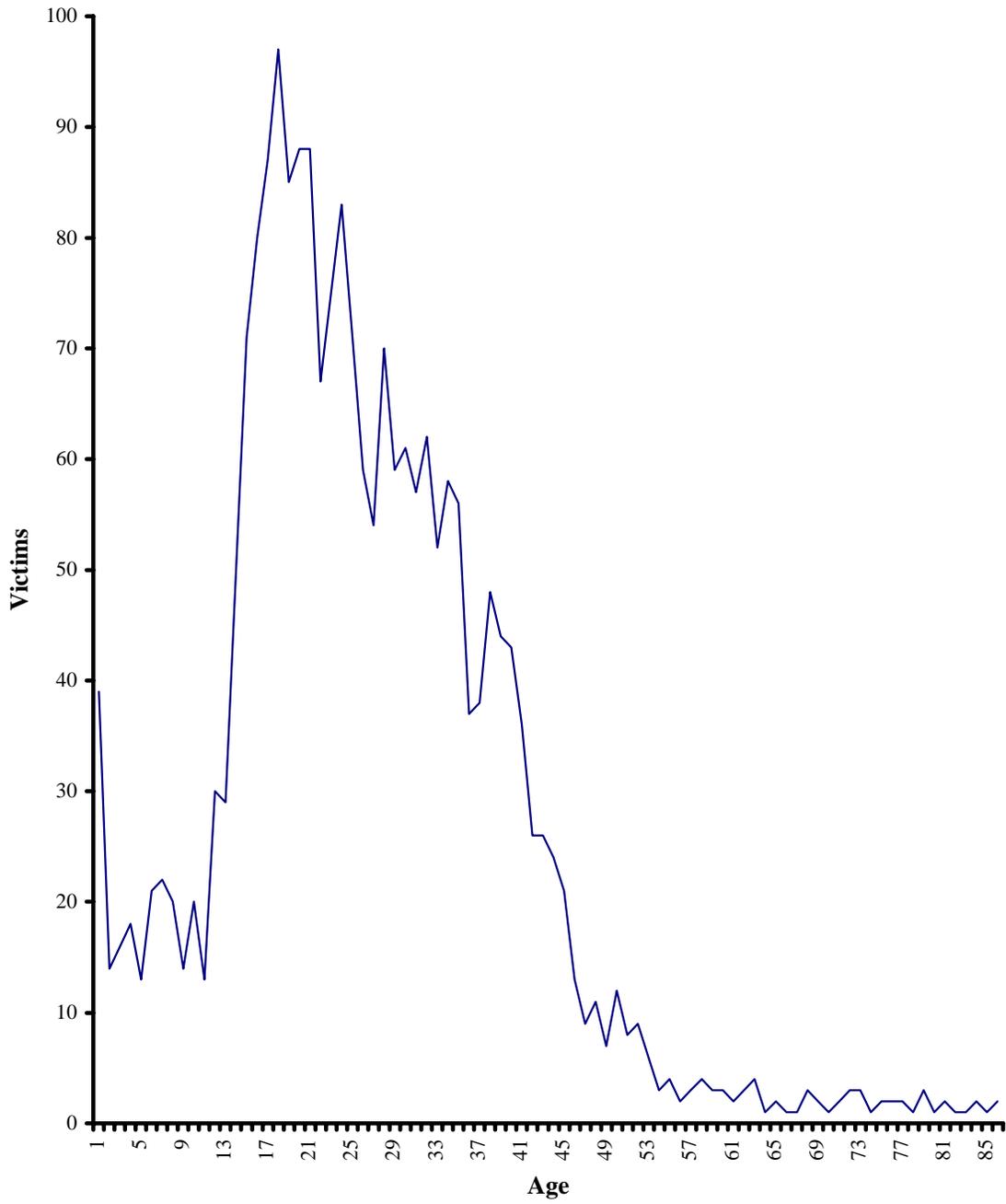
The most frequently reported victim to offender relationship for kidnapping victims was stranger, which accounted for 34.6% of all cases. This was followed by the category, acquaintance, which accounted for 21.3% of cases and boyfriend, which accounted for 20.3% of cases. Domestic relationships (family and romantic) accounted for 38% of kidnapping cases.

Table 61
Relationship of Kidnapping Victims to Offenders

Victim to Offender Relationship Group	Number	Pct.
Stranger	745	34.6
Known	556	25.8
Romantic	439	20.4
Family	379	17.6
Ex-spouse	36	1.7

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

The most frequently reported location for kidnapping was residence/home, which accounted for 41.4% of the total. The second most frequently reported location was highway/road/alley, which accounted for 23.1% of total cases. The third most frequently reported location was apartment/condominium, which accounted for 7.9% of kidnapping cases.

Personal weapons were the most frequently reported weapons used in kidnapping. Firearms were the second most frequently reported weapons used. Handguns were the most frequently reported firearm, and were involved in 18.3% of kidnapping cases.

Table 62
Weapon Use in Kidnapping

Weapons	Number	Pct.
Personal weapons	1,280	57.9
Firearms	519	23.5
Knives	245	11.1
Other	116	5.3
Blunt objects	49	2.2

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Minor injuries was the category of injury most frequently reported in conjunction with kidnapping cases. No cases were reported in 1,444 (62%) of kidnapping cases.

Table 63
Injuries Resulting From Kidnapping

Injury	Number	Pct.
Minor injury	627	70.9
Severe laceration	124	14.0
Other major injury	88	10.0
Internal injury	28	3.2
Broken bones	14	1.6
Unconsciousness	2	0.2
Loss of teeth	1	0.1

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Kidnapping occurred most frequently in July. May had the least number of kidnapping cases reported with women as victims.

Table 64
Kidnapping by Month

Month	Number	Pct.
January	200	8.6
February	174	7.5
March	186	8.0
April	192	8.2
May	168	7.2
June	189	8.1
July	221	9.5
August	218	8.2
September	204	8.8
October	203	8.7
November	189	8.1
December	184	7.9

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More kidnappings of women occurred on Saturday than any other day of the week. Friday was the second most common day for kidnapping. The least number of kidnappings occurred on Thursday.

Table 65
Kidnapping by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Number	Pct.
Sunday	334	14.3
Monday	310	13.3
Tuesday	309	13.3
Wednesday	327	14.0
Thursday	307	13.2
Friday	354	15.2
Saturday	387	16.6

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

More kidnappings occurred from 8:00 PM to 11:59 PM than any other time period. A majority of kidnappings occurred either in the late evening or early morning hours.

Table 66
Kidnapping by Time of Day

Time	Number	Pct.
Midnight to 6:59 AM	642	27.6
7 AM to 11:59 AM	280	12.0
Noon to 2:59 PM	234	10.1
3 PM to 5:59 PM	284	12.2
6 PM to 7:59 PM	239	10.3
8 PM to 11:59 PM	649	27.9

Source: SCIBRS, SLED

Summary

Examining violence against women as a single phenomenon may be useful for some purposes, but it is probably not a very useful approach for programmatic or policy relevant analysis. The differences in victimization patterns were, in some cases, noteworthy. Victims of forcible sex offenses tended to be much younger than victims of other offenses such as robbery, aggravated and lesser assaults, or homicides. Victims of forcible sex offenses were also more likely to have been victimized by someone who was known to them as a friend, neighbor or acquaintance, then by a family member or a romantic interest (although family relationships accounted for approximately a quarter of forcible sex offenses). Women were more likely to have been assaulted or killed by family members than by a person involved in any other type of relationship. Violent victimization by strangers was relatively infrequent, except in the case of robbery, where it was the rule rather than the exception.

Race was an important factor in violent victimization: minority women were disproportionately represented as victims in all violent crime categories. However the degree of disproportionality varied by offense group. The victimization rates of minority women were much greater as homicide and assault victims than it was among forcible sex offense or robbery victims. Given the small numbers of Hispanic victims, ethnicity does not appear to have been an important factor. However, it is important to consider the possibility that confounding factors such as non-reporting due to language or cultural barriers might have been at work.

The use of deadly weapons was relatively uncommon in violence against women. However, taken as a blanket statement, this could be misleading. Deadly weapons, particularly firearms, were involved in most homicides and robberies. Deadly weapons were involved in most aggravated assaults, although firearms were used about as frequently as knives, blunt objects and hands, feet, fists and other personal weapons. Deadly weapons were seldom involved in forcible sex offenses.

Simple assault and intimidation constituted the bulk of violence against women. While that may seem preferable to a situation where other, more potentially harmful or even lethal, crimes predominate, this finding leads inexorably to other questions and concerns. Do these assaults represent widespread, isolated incidents or do they represent the repetitive, ongoing victimization of a smaller group of individuals? Since a major portion of lesser assaults occur within the context of a family or romantic relationship, are there policy implications specific to those circumstances? Within family and romantic relationships what circumstances or situations trigger these acts and do they tend to escalate?

The purpose of this analysis was to provide an overview of violence against women to serve as a baseline of information. The SCIBRS data, maintained by SLED, provide a valuable resource for this purpose and should serve as a continuing source of information about violence against women. It is important to note that the scope of these data is limited to items that are descriptive of the event itself and not the underlying causes. While more in-depth research would be required to address some of the questions raised by the findings, SCIBRS data can provide valuable service by serving as a means by which to target incidents merit further examination.

Appendix A

Criminal Offense Definitions

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

Forcible Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Kidnapping: The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will; or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent or legal guardian.

Murder: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Homicide: The killing of another person through negligence.

Rape: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. (This does not include statutory rape.)

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

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated

bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Sexual Assault with an Object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Appendix B

Overview of the Data Source

The SCIBRS data set consists of the compilation of incident reports forwarded to SLED by local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Whenever a criminal incident is reported to law enforcement, the responding officer fills out a Uniform Incident Report that is forwarded to SLED. The information in SCIBRS is drawn from this report. SCIBRS is fully compliant with the FBI's NIBRS requirements and has additional data elements as well that SLED has determined would provide useful information. Participation in NIBRS among South Carolina's law enforcement agencies has been virtually 100% since 1991, with the exception of the final quarter of 1995. Law enforcement agencies that do not report directly to SLED, report through other local law enforcement agencies, usually the Sheriff's Department of that county. For the most part, SLED receives paper incident reports and enters the data, determining the offense classification based on a review of the narrative describing the incident. For law enforcement agencies that have been certified to transmit their data electronically to SLED, the offense classification is made at the local level. Part of the certification process involves training to make reliable offense classifications. These classifications conform to NIBRS standards, and unfortunately, cannot be made to correspond to state offenses such as criminal domestic violence. The SCIBRS data are maintained in annual files, created after the previous year's data have been received and entered. However, SLED keeps each file open for an additional year to enable it to receive edits, additions, deletions and other corrections. As a result, there are two types of annual files: year end files which are the first version of the annual file, and purge files which are the final, corrected version of that file. This analysis accessed the end of year file for 1999. This file will be updated and finalized sometime during 2001 and many, if not all, of the totals will change.

Appendix C

County Victim Count: Women Victims of Violence

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	388	616	647	560
Aiken	1,989	2,031	1,679	1,713
Allendale	142	152	245	206
Anderson	2,940	3,443	2,703	3,253
Bamberg	299	273	245	214
Barnwell	336	409	420	432
Beaufort	1,990	1,964	2,134	2,125
Berkeley	2,165	2,209	2,272	2,391
Calhoun	189	176	221	205
Charleston	7,121	6,849	6,631	6,914
Cherokee	1,059	1,178	1,105	1,130
Chester	908	1,002	1,059	942
Chesterfield	503	607	752	778
Clarendon	265	369	538	452
Colleton	1,046	1,063	967	1,018
Darlington	1,437	1,417	1,456	1,234
Dillon	780	831	769	796
Dorchester	1,540	1,517	1,648	1,775
Edgefield	298	397	423	396
Fairfield	737	683	591	613
Florence	2,321	2,508	2,565	2,737
Georgetown	1,325	1,260	1,342	1,220
Greenville	5,146	4,958	5,105	4,827
Greenwood	2,295	2,384	2,339	2,076
Hampton	267	284	329	266
Horry	4,013	4,920	5,417	5,579
Jasper	422	443	438	491
Kershaw	628	648	715	672
Lancaster	1,128	1,301	1,388	1,444
Laurens	1,384	1,450	1,486	1,270
Lee	282	370	326	378
Lexington	3,111	3,387	3,400	3,148
McCormick	127	103	117	140
Marion	646	831	933	730
Marlboro	682	790	960	946
Newberry	426	419	508	471
Oconee	606	674	683	724
Orangeburg	1,463	1,944	2,653	2,661
Pickens	749	867	936	1,117
Richland	5,626	6,080	5,651	5,652
Saluda	213	274	353	306
Spartanburg	5,635	5,333	5,113	5,099
Sumter	1,798	1,692	1,206	1,188
Union	382	418	339	315
Williamsburg	427	373	386	225
York	3,067	3,195	3,292	3,287
State Total	70,301	74,092	74,485	74,116

Source: SLED, SCIBRS.

County Victim Count: Women Homicide Victims

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	2	0	2	0
Aiken	2	5	2	3
Anderson	2	3	4	6
Bamberg	0	0	1	0
Barnwell	1	2	0	0
Beaufort	0	1	4	2
Berkeley	2	4	3	6
Calhoun	1	0	0	0
Charleston	10	9	3	4
Cherokee	2	2	2	0
Chester	2	0	1	1
Chesterfield	3	1	3	1
Clarendon	0	1	2	1
Colleton	2	4	3	1
Darlington	3	0	2	3
Dillon	1	1	2	4
Dorchester	3	0	2	1
Edgefield	0	0	1	1
Fairfield	0	1	1	0
Florence	3	5	2	2
Georgetown	2	0	2	0
Greenville	11	9	4	6
Greenwood	4	2	1	1
Hampton	0	0	0	0
Horry	2	6	4	2
Jasper	2	1	3	2
Kershaw	2	2	0	0
Lancaster	0	2	0	2
Laurens	3	2	3	1
Lee	0	0	1	0
Lexington	5	2	6	2
McCormick	1	0	0	0
Marion	0	1	0	2
Marlboro	0	0	4	0
Newberry	0	1	1	2
Oconee	0	3	1	0
Orangeburg	1	3	5	5
Pickens	1	1	1	1
Richland	11	10	3	5
Saluda	1	0	0	0
Spartanburg	4	3	6	3
Sumter	3	3	2	3
Union	2	0	0	0
Williamsburg	3	0	0	0
York	2	5	3	0
State Totals	99	95	90	73

Source: SLED, SCIBRS.

County Victim Count: Women Victims of Forcible Sex Offenses

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	22	28	21	22
Aiken	135	146	117	144
Allendale	6	8	7	4
Anderson	165	127	92	114
Bamberg	7	12	12	6
Barnwell	28	12	20	19
Beaufort	115	102	111	137
Berkeley	166	183	163	143
Calhoun	9	3	3	10
Charleston	329	364	336	355
Cherokee	41	51	21	36
Chester	25	38	31	30
Chesterfield	21	30	36	28
Clarendon	11	14	28	16
Colleton	19	34	26	36
Darlington	66	55	70	58
Dillon	40	34	23	28
Dorchester	94	93	106	117
Edgefield	13	21	22	12
Fairfield	22	22	28	27
Florence	115	105	94	103
Georgetown	41	39	56	46
Greenville	429	372	417	377
Greenwood	70	72	58	46
Hampton	21	13	13	11
Horry	213	227	175	180
Jasper	33	36	25	17
Kershaw	30	36	43	51
Lancaster	82	74	57	50
Laurens	67	76	83	70
Lee	12	31	10	21
Lexington	154	185	146	128
McCormick	9	2	2	7
Marion	21	27	28	21
Marlboro	30	29	28	33
Newberry	18	11	17	32
Oconee	39	39	46	38
Orangeburg	70	80	100	83
Pickens	83	86	90	66
Richland	275	272	262	273
Saluda	11	11	10	4
Spartanburg	316	308	236	213
Sumter	104	107	96	79
Union	22	23	21	20
Williamsburg	23	17	17	14
York	191	176	166	165
State Total	3,813	3,831	3,569	3,490

Source: SLED, SCIBRS.

County Victim Count: Women Victims of Robbery

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	5	1	5	3
Aiken	67	84	75	79
Allendale	1	3	7	3
Anderson	101	74	89	85
Bamberg	5	8	5	4
Barnwell	8	11	5	9
Beaufort	57	60	62	59
Berkeley	47	39	44	60
Calhoun	6	2	4	4
Charleston	316	317	228	288
Cherokee	14	34	24	57
Chester	13	26	16	21
Chesterfield	8	10	13	19
Clarendon	7	4	17	17
Colleton	29	22	15	12
Darlington	36	41	39	27
Dillon	14	44	34	13
Dorchester	38	24	33	33
Edgefield	8	14	12	4
Fairfield	11	18	10	4
Florence	62	80	78	94
Georgetown	27	20	31	34
Greenville	225	303	309	262
Greenwood	34	31	56	30
Hampton	2	2	4	7
Horry	119	166	173	136
Jasper	5	11	10	18
Kershaw	17	17	16	14
Lancaster	22	31	30	36
Laurens	21	30	23	17
Lee	13	6	2	12
Lexington	143	101	120	83
McCormick	13	8	3	4
Marion	16	11	14	12
Marlboro	20	28	28	38
Newberry	9	4	9	12
Oconee	3	3	11	6
Orangeburg	106	86	94	134
Pickens	14	15	18	21
Richland	389	393	326	386
Saluda	6	11	7	9
Spartanburg	243	276	265	261
Sumter	74	94	77	67
Union	10	6	4	8
Williamsburg	13	12	7	8
York	72	105	83	84
State Total	2,469	2,686	2,535	2,594

Source: SLED, SCIBRS.

County Victim Count: Women Victims of Aggravated Assault

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	76	135	89	70
Aiken	198	295	262	240
Allendale	32	20	37	38
Anderson	608	615	352	403
Bamberg	49	49	62	46
Barnwell	55	74	58	59
Beaufort	201	220	296	226
Berkeley	217	306	337	328
Calhoun	32	32	41	39
Charleston	1,046	924	728	853
Cherokee	272	222	201	176
Chester	234	230	162	155
Chesterfield	97	91	125	131
Clarendon	62	82	93	87
Colleton	193	178	163	134
Darlington	207	194	180	152
Dillon	198	213	212	145
Dorchester	147	155	161	195
Edgefield	64	70	30	28
Fairfield	171	141	124	107
Florence	378	352	469	558
Georgetown	117	135	191	156
Greenville	1,079	1,043	1,096	993
Greenwood	483	506	445	366
Hampton	47	48	75	39
Horry	511	514	643	611
Jasper	78	60	47	48
Kershaw	79	89	94	92
Lancaster	133	151	152	226
Laurens	293	271	309	232
Lee	47	64	48	66
Lexington	405	467	414	406
McCormick	22	21	26	23
Marion	107	120	112	86
Marlboro	118	155	160	136
Newberry	74	80	73	71
Oconee	95	98	119	92
Orangeburg	316	400	450	472
Pickens	129	112	91	130
Richland	1,048	1,001	965	953
Saluda	37	41	27	37
Spartanburg	1,400	1,082	864	817
Sumter	419	369	291	210
Union	119	127	86	87
Williamsburg	91	93	90	44
York	381	510	448	404
State Total	12,165	12,155	11,498	10,967

Source: SLED, SCIBRS.

County Victim Count: Women Victims of Lesser Assaults

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	280	451	525	465
Aiken	1,570	1,481	1,204	1,235
Allendale	102	121	193	161
Anderson	2,041	2,595	2,147	2,617
Bamberg	238	202	163	157
Barnwell	243	306	335	341
Beaufort	1,595	1,558	1,645	1,687
Berkeley	1,719	1,656	1,710	1,841
Calhoun	139	137	172	151
Charleston	5,388	5,188	5,298	5,364
Cherokee	722	864	853	854
Chester	630	701	845	730
Chesterfield	372	470	571	591
Clarendon	184	265	395	327
Colleton	798	819	757	832
Darlington	1,118	1,117	1,157	983
Dillon	525	538	494	604
Dorchester	1,249	1,231	1,334	1,414
Edgefield	209	290	356	349
Fairfield	526	499	427	474
Florence	1,744	1,954	1,909	1,968
Georgetown	1,120	1,055	1,046	974
Greenville	3,321	3,160	3,189	3,136
Greenwood	1,686	1,744	1,761	1,612
Hampton	197	221	236	208
Horry	3,152	3,978	4,387	4,628
Jasper	300	333	351	404
Kershaw	497	499	558	509
Lancaster	888	1,035	1,146	1,120
Laurens	991	1,056	1,058	942
Lee	209	265	264	276
Lexington	2,379	2,591	2,679	2,497
McCormick	81	70	86	105
Marion	501	669	774	606
Marlboro	510	570	738	729
Newberry	322	323	407	353
Oconee	467	530	505	581
Orangeburg	954	1,362	1,979	1,929
Pickens	520	652	733	895
Richland	3,847	4,342	4,038	3,981
Saluda	156	211	308	256
Spartanburg	3,612	3,606	3,703	3,750
Sumter	1,175	1,084	722	811
Union	228	260	227	200
Williamsburg	291	243	264	156
York	2,407	2,390	2,571	2,619
State Total	51,203	54,692	56,220	56,422

Source: SLED, SCIBRS.

County Victim Count: Women Victims of Kidnapping

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	3	1	5	0
Aiken	17	20	19	12
Allendale	1	0	1	0
Anderson	23	29	19	28
Bamberg	0	2	2	1
Barnwell	1	4	2	4
Beaufort	22	23	16	14
Berkeley	14	21	15	13
Calhoun	2	2	1	1
Charleston	32	47	38	50
Cherokee	8	5	4	7
Chester	4	7	4	5
Chesterfield	2	5	4	8
Clarendon	1	3	3	4
Colleton	5	6	3	3
Darlington	7	10	8	11
Dillon	2	1	4	2
Dorchester	9	14	12	15
Edgefield	4	2	2	2
Fairfield	7	2	1	1
Florence	19	12	13	12
Georgetown	18	11	16	10
Greenville	81	71	90	53
Greenwood	18	29	18	21
Hampton	0	0	0	1
Horry	16	29	35	22
Jasper	4	2	2	2
Kershaw	3	5	4	6
Lancaster	3	8	3	10
Laurens	9	15	10	8
Lee	1	4	1	3
Lexington	25	41	35	32
McCormick	1	2	0	1
Marion	1	3	5	3
Marlboro	4	8	2	10
Newberry	3	0	1	1
Oconee	2	1	1	7
Orangeburg	16	13	25	38
Pickens	2	1	3	4
Richland	56	62	57	54
Saluda	2	0	1	0
Spartanburg	60	58	39	55
Sumter	23	35	18	18
Union	1	2	1	0
Williamsburg	6	8	8	3
York	14	9	21	15
State Total	552	633	573	570

Source: SLED, SCIBRS.

Appendix D

County Victimization Rates: Women Victims of Violence

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	302.7	477.9	498.1	431.1
Aiken	291.0	295.1	242.5	245.1
Allendale	250.4	272.4	444.6	377.3
Anderson	360.2	415.8	322.3	383.3
Bamberg	336.0	309.2	279.4	247.1
Barnwell	300.3	360.7	369.4	381.0
Beaufort	382.0	369.2	390.1	378.5
Berkeley	329.5	330.4	334.5	340.6
Calhoun	265.1	242.4	297.8	273.3
Charleston	445.5	418.7	401.3	414.4
Cherokee	423.3	464.5	430.1	433.1
Chester	515.0	562.0	584.4	512.0
Chesterfield	238.7	285.5	350.3	359.0
Clarendon	171.7	236.2	343.8	288.1
Colleton	544.2	547.9	495.4	518.1
Darlington	414.8	405.9	413.4	349.8
Dillon	492.4	524.0	482.1	499.4
Dorchester	362.6	347.5	370.6	388.3
Edgefield	301.3	398.6	418.4	392.9
Fairfield	637.5	588.3	506.4	523.0
Florence	355.6	380.3	387.9	412.5
Georgetown	488.7	457.2	475.0	422.9
Greenville	287.0	272.8	277.2	258.8
Greenwood	684.9	709.7	692.2	614.0
Hampton	263.3	279.0	322.2	261.0
Horry	476.3	564.2	602.4	606.9
Jasper	492.4	507.4	498.9	554.2
Kershaw	256.6	261.0	283.5	263.1
Lancaster	379.2	430.7	450.9	464.2
Laurens	431.6	445.5	451.1	384.7
Lee	282.3	365.6	320.6	372.0
Lexington	309.6	328.4	322.4	293.2
McCormick	288.6	232.0	262.9	311.8
Marion	340.0	436.4	494.2	387.5
Marlboro	442.0	515.0	627.5	621.6
Newberry	238.4	233.9	282.1	262.2
Oconee	189.7	208.0	208.3	217.8
Orangeburg	313.7	415.4	566.3	569.6
Pickens	143.8	163.9	173.3	205.0
Richland	438.7	389.7	357.9	355.5
Saluda	245.1	314.9	403.9	351.7
Spartanburg	447.4	419.5	398.7	394.3
Sumter	321.4	301.1	212.2	209.0
Union	232.6	254.6	207.0	193.4
Williamsburg	214.2	187.4	194.7	114.0
York	402.9	408.6	410.4	400.2
State	363.0	377.3	374.5	368.6

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population.
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.

County Victimization Rates: Women Homicide Victims

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0
Aiken	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Allendale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anderson	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
Bamberg	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Barnwell	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0
Beaufort	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4
Berkeley	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9
Calhoun	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charleston	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Cherokee	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Chester	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.5
Chesterfield	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.5
Clarendon	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6
Colleton	1.0	2.1	1.5	0.5
Darlington	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9
Dillon	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5
Dorchester	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
Edgefield	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Fairfield	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
Florence	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3
Georgetown	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
Greenville	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Greenwood	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Hampton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Horry	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2
Jasper	2.3	1.1	3.4	2.3
Kershaw	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Lancaster	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Laurens	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3
Lee	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Lexington	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2
McCormick	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marion	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1
Marlboro	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Newberry	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1
Oconee	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0
Orangeburg	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1
Pickens	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Richland	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3
Saluda	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spartanburg	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Sumter	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Union	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Williamsburg	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
York	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
State	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.36

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population.
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.

County Victimization Rates: Women Forcible Sex Offense Victims

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	17.2	21.7	16.2	16.9
Aiken	19.8	21.2	16.9	20.6
Allendale	10.6	14.3	12.7	7.3
Anderson	20.2	15.3	11.0	13.4
Bamberg	7.9	13.6	13.7	6.9
Barnwell	25.0	10.6	17.6	16.8
Beaufort	22.1	19.2	20.3	24.4
Berkeley	25.3	27.4	24.0	20.4
Calhoun	12.6	4.1	4.0	13.3
Charleston	20.6	22.3	20.3	21.3
Cherokee	16.4	20.1	8.2	13.8
Chester	14.2	21.3	17.1	16.3
Chesterfield	10.0	14.1	16.8	12.9
Clarendon	7.1	9.0	17.9	10.2
Colleton	9.9	17.5	13.3	18.3
Darlington	19.1	15.8	19.9	16.4
Dillon	25.3	21.4	14.4	17.6
Dorchester	22.1	21.3	23.8	25.6
Edgefield	13.1	21.1	21.8	11.9
Fairfield	19.0	18.9	24.0	23.0
Florence	17.6	15.9	14.2	15.5
Georgetown	15.1	14.2	19.8	15.9
Greenville	23.9	20.5	22.6	20.2
Greenwood	20.9	21.4	17.2	13.6
Hampton	20.7	12.8	12.7	10.8
Horry	25.3	26.0	19.5	19.6
Jasper	38.5	41.2	28.5	19.2
Kershaw	12.3	14.5	17.0	20.0
Lancaster	27.6	24.5	18.5	16.1
Laurens	20.9	23.3	25.2	21.2
Lee	12.0	30.6	9.8	20.7
Lexington	15.3	17.9	13.8	11.9
McCormick	20.5	4.5	4.5	15.6
Marion	11.1	14.2	14.8	11.1
Marlboro	19.4	18.9	18.3	21.7
Newberry	10.1	6.1	9.4	17.8
Oconee	12.2	12.0	14.0	11.4
Orangeburg	15.0	17.1	21.3	17.8
Pickens	15.9	16.3	16.7	12.1
Richland	21.4	17.4	16.6	17.2
Saluda	12.7	12.6	11.4	4.6
Spartanburg	25.1	24.2	18.4	16.5
Sumter	18.6	19.0	16.9	13.9
Union	13.4	14.0	12.8	12.3
Williamsburg	11.5	8.5	8.6	7.1
York	25.1	22.5	20.7	20.1
State	19.7	19.5	17.9	17.4

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population.
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.

County Victimization Rates: Women Robbery Victims

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	3.9	0.8	3.8	2.3
Aiken	9.8	12.2	10.8	11.3
Allendale	1.8	5.4	12.7	5.5
Anderson	12.4	8.9	10.6	10.0
Bamberg	5.6	9.1	5.7	4.6
Barnwell	7.1	9.7	4.4	7.9
Beaufort	10.9	11.3	11.3	10.5
Berkeley	7.2	5.8	6.5	8.5
Calhoun	8.4	2.8	5.4	5.3
Charleston	19.8	19.4	13.8	17.3
Cherokee	5.6	13.4	9.3	21.8
Chester	7.4	14.6	8.8	11.4
Chesterfield	3.8	4.7	6.1	8.8
Clarendon	4.5	2.6	10.9	10.8
Colleton	15.1	11.3	7.7	6.1
Darlington	10.4	11.7	11.1	7.7
Dillon	8.8	27.7	21.3	8.2
Dorchester	8.9	5.5	7.4	7.2
Edgefield	8.1	14.1	11.9	4.0
Fairfield	9.5	15.5	8.6	3.4
Florence	9.5	12.1	11.8	14.2
Georgetown	10.0	7.3	11.0	11.8
Greenville	12.6	16.7	16.8	14.0
Greenwood	10.1	9.2	16.6	8.9
Hampton	2.0	2.0	3.9	6.9
Horry	14.1	19.0	19.2	14.8
Jasper	5.8	12.6	11.4	20.3
Kershaw	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.5
Lancaster	7.4	10.3	9.7	11.6
Laurens	6.5	9.2	7.0	5.1
Lee	13.0	5.9	2.0	11.8
Lexington	14.2	9.8	11.4	7.7
McCormick	29.5	18.0	6.7	8.9
Marion	8.4	5.8	7.4	6.4
Marlboro	13.0	18.3	18.3	25.0
Newberry	5.0	2.2	5.0	6.7
Oconee	0.9	0.9	3.4	1.8
Orangeburg	22.7	18.4	20.1	28.7
Pickens	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.9
Richland	30.3	25.2	20.6	24.3
Saluda	6.9	12.6	8.0	10.3
Spartanburg	19.3	21.7	20.7	20.2
Sumter	13.2	16.7	13.5	11.8
Union	6.1	3.7	2.4	4.9
Williamsburg	6.5	6.0	3.5	4.1
York	9.5	13.4	10.3	10.2
State	12.7	13.7	12.9	12.9

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population.
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.

County Victimization Rates: Women Aggravated Assault Victims

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	59.3	104.7	68.5	53.9
Aiken	29.0	42.9	37.8	34.3
Allendale	56.4	35.8	67.2	69.6
Anderson	74.5	74.3	42.0	47.5
Bamberg	55.1	55.5	70.7	53.1
Barnwell	49.2	65.3	51.0	52.0
Beaufort	38.6	41.4	54.1	40.2
Berkeley	33.0	45.8	49.6	46.7
Calhoun	44.9	44.1	55.3	52.0
Charleston	65.4	56.5	44.1	51.1
Cherokee	108.7	87.5	78.2	67.5
Chester	132.7	129.0	89.4	84.2
Chesterfield	46.0	42.8	58.2	60.5
Clarendon	40.2	52.5	59.4	55.4
Colleton	100.4	91.8	83.5	68.2
Darlington	59.8	55.6	51.1	43.1
Dillon	125.0	134.3	132.9	91.0
Dorchester	34.6	35.5	36.2	42.7
Edgefield	64.7	70.3	29.7	27.8
Fairfield	147.9	121.4	106.3	91.3
Florence	57.9	53.4	70.9	84.1
Georgetown	43.2	49.0	67.6	54.1
Greenville	60.2	57.4	59.5	53.2
Greenwood	144.1	150.6	131.7	108.3
Hampton	46.4	47.2	73.5	38.3
Horry	60.6	58.9	71.5	66.5
Jasper	91.0	68.7	53.5	54.2
Kershaw	32.3	35.8	37.3	36.0
Lancaster	44.7	50.0	49.4	72.6
Laurens	91.4	83.3	93.8	70.3
Lee	47.0	63.2	47.2	65.0
Lexington	40.3	45.3	39.3	37.8
McCormick	50.0	47.3	58.4	51.2
Marion	56.3	63.0	59.3	45.6
Marlboro	76.5	101.0	104.6	89.4
Newberry	41.4	44.7	40.5	39.5
Oconee	29.7	30.2	36.3	27.7
Orangeburg	67.8	85.5	96.1	101.0
Pickens	24.8	21.2	16.9	23.9
Richland	81.7	64.2	61.1	59.9
Saluda	42.6	47.1	30.9	42.5
Spartanburg	111.2	85.1	67.4	63.2
Sumter	74.9	65.7	51.2	36.9
Union	72.5	77.3	52.5	53.4
Williamsburg	45.7	46.7	45.4	22.3
York	50.1	65.2	55.9	49.2
State	62.8	61.9	57.8	54.5

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population.
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.

County Victimization Rates: Women Lesser Assault Victims

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	218.4	349.9	404.2	358.0
Aiken	229.7	215.2	173.9	176.7
Allendale	179.9	216.8	350.3	294.9
Anderson	250.1	313.4	256.0	308.4
Bamberg	267.4	228.8	185.9	181.3
Barnwell	217.2	269.8	294.6	300.7
Beaufort	306.2	292.9	300.7	300.4
Berkeley	261.6	247.7	251.8	262.3
Calhoun	195.0	188.7	231.8	201.3
Charleston	337.0	317.2	320.6	321.5
Cherokee	288.6	340.7	332.0	327.3
Chester	357.3	393.2	466.3	396.7
Chesterfield	176.6	221.1	266.0	272.7
Clarendon	119.2	169.7	252.4	208.4
Colleton	415.2	422.2	387.8	423.4
Darlington	322.7	320.0	328.5	278.6
Dillon	331.4	339.2	309.7	378.9
Dorchester	294.1	282.0	300.0	309.3
Edgefield	211.3	291.2	352.1	346.2
Fairfield	455.0	429.8	365.9	404.4
Florence	267.2	296.3	288.7	296.6
Georgetown	413.1	382.8	370.3	337.6
Greenville	185.2	173.9	173.1	168.2
Greenwood	503.1	519.2	521.2	476.8
Hampton	194.3	217.1	231.1	204.1
Horry	374.1	456.1	487.8	503.5
Jasper	350.1	381.4	399.8	456.0
Kershaw	203.1	201.0	221.3	199.3
Lancaster	298.5	342.6	372.3	360.0
Laurens	309.0	324.4	321.2	285.4
Lee	209.2	261.9	259.6	271.7
Lexington	236.8	251.2	254.1	232.6
McCormick	184.1	157.7	193.3	233.9
Marion	263.7	351.4	410.0	321.7
Marlboro	330.5	371.6	482.4	479.0
Newberry	180.2	180.3	226.0	196.5
Oconee	146.2	163.6	154.0	174.8
Orangeburg	204.6	291.0	422.4	412.9
Pickens	99.8	123.2	135.7	164.3
Richland	300.0	278.3	255.8	250.4
Saluda	179.5	242.5	352.4	294.3
Spartanburg	286.8	283.6	288.8	290.0
Sumter	210.0	192.9	127.0	142.7
Union	138.9	158.3	138.6	122.8
Williamsburg	146.0	122.1	133.1	79.0
York	316.2	305.6	320.5	318.9
State	264.4	278.5	282.7	280.6

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population.
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.

County Victimization Rates: Women Kidnapping Victims

County	1996	1997	1998	1999
Abbeville	2.3	0.8	3.8	0.0
Aiken	2.5	2.9	2.7	1.7
Allendale	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
Anderson	2.8	3.5	2.3	3.3
Bamberg	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.2
Barnwell	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.5
Beaufort	4.2	4.3	2.9	2.5
Berkeley	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.9
Calhoun	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.3
Charleston	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.0
Cherokee	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.7
Chester	2.3	3.9	2.2	2.7
Chesterfield	0.9	2.4	1.9	3.7
Clarendon	0.6	1.9	1.9	2.5
Colleton	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.5
Darlington	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.1
Dillon	1.3	0.6	2.5	1.3
Dorchester	2.1	3.2	2.7	3.3
Edgefield	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fairfield	6.1	1.7	0.9	0.9
Florence	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Georgetown	6.6	4.0	5.7	3.5
Greenville	4.5	3.9	4.9	2.8
Greenwood	5.4	8.6	5.3	6.2
Hampton	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Horry	1.9	3.3	3.9	2.4
Jasper	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Kershaw	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.3
Lancaster	1.0	2.6	1.0	3.2
Laurens	2.8	4.6	3.0	2.4
Lee	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0
Lexington	2.5	4.0	3.3	3.0
McCormick	2.3	4.5	0.0	2.2
Marion	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.6
Marlboro	2.6	5.2	1.3	6.6
Newberry	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.6
Oconee	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1
Orangeburg	3.4	2.8	5.3	8.1
Pickens	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7
Richland	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4
Saluda	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0
Spartanburg	4.8	4.6	3.0	4.3
Sumter	4.1	6.2	3.2	3.2
Union	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.0
Williamsburg	3.0	4.0	4.0	1.5
York	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.8
State	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.8

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.
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Appendix E

Annual Victim Counts by Age Group

Women Victims of Violent Offenses

Age	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	992	1,222	1,298	1,275
6 - 12	2,452	2,558	2,513	2,690
13 - 17	7,680	8,182	8,276	7,905
18 - 21	9,769	10,419	10,620	10,857
22 - 24	7,248	7,218	6,718	6,896
24 - 34	21,838	22,301	21,777	21,093
35 - 44	13,472	14,790	15,322	15,340
45 - 54	4,456	4,869	5,265	5,357
55 - 64	1,408	1,483	1,553	1,551
65 & older	939	982	1,089	1,102

Women Homicide Victims

Age	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	3	5	3	4
6 - 12	1	0	3	0
13 - 17	5	4	2	5
18 - 21	8	6	10	6
22 - 24	3	3	3	5
24 - 34	35	29	21	12
35 - 44	13	16	27	22
45 - 54	10	11	8	9
55 - 64	3	5	7	2
65 & older	14	11	5	4

Women Forcible Sex Offense Victims

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	369	351	303	293
6 - 12	836	813	760	737
13 - 17	1,083	1,115	1,102	1,026
18 - 21	355	376	330	380
22 - 24	201	185	159	188
24 - 34	559	556	456	429
35 - 44	293	307	324	306
45 - 54	69	83	85	85
55 - 64	20	21	17	19
65 & older	25	21	32	25

Women Robbery Victims

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	28	33	41	34
6 - 12	11	14	8	16
13 - 17	112	124	102	107
18 - 21	341	353	354	388
22 - 24	261	285	224	242
24 - 34	643	718	678	635
35 - 44	505	541	564	548
45 - 54	278	321	277	346
55 - 64	152	146	156	157
65 & older	138	151	131	121

Women Aggravated Assault Victims

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	154	169	172	201
6 - 12	373	363	325	335
13 - 17	1,214	1,218	1,112	1,037
18 - 21	1,633	1,659	1,688	1,642
22 - 24	1,196	1,220	973	984
24 - 34	3,770	3,715	3,435	3,151
35 - 44	2,540	2,580	2,537	2,418
45 - 54	847	804	869	799
55 - 64	232	248	210	217
65 & older	189	153	161	172

Women Lesser Assault Victims

	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	409	630	743	722
6 - 12	1,196	1,336	1,380	1,566
13 - 17	5,184	5,630	5,882	5,662
18 - 21	7,356	7,931	8,158	8,333
22 - 24	5,532	5,466	5,297	5,428
24 - 34	16,673	17,111	17,049	16,731
35 - 44	10,046	11,246	11,780	11,933
45 - 54	3,226	3,628	4,001	4,092
55 - 64	995	1,054	1,154	1,151
65 & older	568	632	748	772

Women Kidnapping Victims

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	29	34	36	21
6 - 12	35	32	37	36
13 - 17	82	91	76	68
18 - 21	76	94	80	108
22 - 24	55	59	62	49
24 - 34	158	172	138	135
35 - 44	75	100	90	113
45 - 54	26	22	25	26
55 - 64	6	9	9	5
65 & older	5	14	12	8

Appendix F

Annual Victimization Rates by of Women by Age Group

Violence Against Women

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	65.2	80.6	86.0	84.4
6 - 12	134.4	138.3	135.7	145.2
13 - 17	580.9	611.5	613.0	581.7
18 - 21	901.2	958.5	968.1	1,081.4
22 - 24	889.3	895.5	827.3	840.0
24 - 34	744.8	762.9	749.9	735.2
35 - 44	439.7	474.6	483.0	477.6
45 - 54	184.2	192.9	201.6	197.7
55 - 64	84.1	86.1	86.4	83.3
65 & older	34.6	35.7	39.1	39.2

Homicide

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	0.20	0.33	0.20	0.26
6 - 12	0.05	0.00	0.16	0.00
13 - 17	0.38	0.30	0.15	0.37
18 - 21	0.74	0.55	0.91	0.60
22 - 24	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.61
24 - 34	1.19	0.99	0.72	0.42
35 - 44	0.42	0.51	0.85	0.68
45 - 54	0.41	0.44	0.31	0.33
55 - 64	0.18	0.29	0.39	0.11
65 & older	0.52	0.40	0.18	0.14

Forcible Sex Offenses

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	24.3	23.1	20.1	19.4
6 - 12	45.8	43.9	41.0	39.8
13 - 17	81.9	83.3	81.6	75.5
18 - 21	32.7	34.6	30.1	37.8
22 - 24	24.7	23.0	19.6	22.9
24 - 34	19.1	19.0	15.7	15.0
35 - 44	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.5
45 - 54	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1
55 - 64	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
65 & older	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9

Robbery

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.3
6 - 12	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9
13 - 17	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.9
18 - 21	31.5	32.5	32.3	38.6
22 - 24	32.0	35.4	27.6	29.5
24 - 34	21.9	24.6	23.3	22.1
35 - 44	16.5	17.4	17.8	17.1
45 - 54	11.5	12.7	10.6	12.8
55 - 64	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.4
65 & older	5.1	5.5	4.7	4.3

Aggravated Assault

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	10.1	11.1	11.4	13.3
6 - 12	20.4	19.6	17.5	18.1
13 - 17	91.8	91.0	82.4	76.3
18 - 21	150.6	152.6	153.9	163.5
22 - 24	146.7	151.4	119.8	119.9
24 - 34	128.6	127.1	118.3	109.8
35 - 44	82.9	82.8	80.0	75.3
45 - 54	35.0	31.9	33.3	29.5
55 - 64	13.9	14.4	11.7	11.7
65 & older	7.0	5.6	5.8	6.1

Lesser Assaults

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	26.9	41.5	49.2	47.8
6 - 12	65.6	72.2	74.5	84.6
13 - 17	392.1	420.8	435.7	416.6
18 - 21	678.6	729.6	743.7	830.0
22 - 24	678.8	678.2	652.3	661.1
24 - 34	568.7	585.4	587.1	583.2
35 - 44	327.9	360.9	371.4	371.5
45 - 54	133.4	143.7	153.2	151.1
55 - 64	59.4	61.2	64.2	61.8
65 & older	21.0	22.9	26.9	27.5

Kidnapping

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999
0 - 5	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.4
6 - 12	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
13 - 17	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.0
18 - 21	7.0	8.6	7.3	10.8
22 - 24	6.7	7.3	7.6	6.0
24 - 34	5.4	5.9	4.8	4.7
35 - 44	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.5
45 - 54	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
55 - 64	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
65 & older	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3

Appendix G

Annual Victim Counts/Victimization Rates by Racial Group

Female Population Estimates by Racial Group

Year	Number Non-white	Number White
1996	622,200	1,314,400
1997	630,200	1,333,600
1998	636,000	1,353,000
1999	641,400	1,369,300
Four Year Total	2,529,800	5,370,300

Total Women Violence Victims

Year	Number Non-white	Number White	Rate per 10,000 Non-white	Rate per 10,000 White
1996	37,481	32,756	602.4	249.2
1997	38,406	35,574	609.4	266.8
1998	38,055	36,331	598.3	268.5
1999	37,310	36,687	581.7	267.9
Four Year Total	151,252	35,337	597.9	263.2

Women Homicide Victims

Year	Number Non-white	Number White	Rate per 10,000 Non-white	Rate per 10,000 White
1996	55	44	0.88	0.33
1997	46	49	0.73	0.37
1998	45	45	0.71	0.33
1999	35	38	0.55	0.28
Four Year Total	181	176	0.72	0.33

Women Forcible Sex Offense Victims

Year	Number Non-white	Number White	Rate per 10,000 Non-white	Rate per 10,000 White
1996	1,459	2,351	23.4	17.9
1997	1,520	2,304	24.1	17.3
1998	1,410	2,152	22.2	15.9
1999	1,346	2,141	21.0	15.6
Four Year Total	5,735	8,948	22.7	16.7

Women Robbery Victims

Year	Number Non-white	Number White	Rate per 10,000 Non-white	Rate per 10,000 White
1996	961	1,502	15.4	11.4
1997	1,007	1,673	16.0	12.5
1998	928	1,601	14.6	11.8
1999	971	1,615	15.1	11.8
Four Year Total	3,867	6,391	15.3	11.9

Women Aggravated Assault Victims

Year	Number Non-white	Number White	Rate per 10,000 Non-white	Rate per 10,000 White
1996	7,616	4,538	122.4	34.5
1997	7,320	4,822	116.2	36.2
1998	6,949	4,537	109.3	33.5
1999	6,530	4,422	101.8	32.3
Four Year Total	28,415	18,319	112.3	34.1

Women Lesser Assault Victims

Year	Number Non-white	Number White	Rate per 10,000 Non-white	Rate per 10,000 White
1996	27,119	24,041	435.9	182.9
1997	28,205	26,402	447.6	198.0
1998	28,435	27,713	447.1	204.8
1999	28,149	28,180	438.9	205.8
Four Year Total	111,908	106,336	442.4	198.0

Women Kidnapping Victims

Year	Number Non-white	Number White	Rate per 10,000 Non-white	Rate per 10,000 White
1996	271	280	4.4	2.1
1997	308	324	4.9	2.4
1998	288	283	4.5	2.1
1999	279	291	4.3	2.1
Four Year Total	1,146	1,178	4.5	2.2

Note: Rates are expressed per 10,000 female population of that racial category.
Source: SLED, SCIBRS; B&CB ORS, unpublished population estimates.