

SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF
PAROLE
&
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Report 1983-84



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SWATH BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

The Chairman's Letter

107648



To his Excellency, Governor Richard W. Riley, and to the Honorable Members of the Senate and to the House of Representatives of South Carolina:

This Annual Report of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections for the fiscal year 1983-84 presents a picture of a state agency effectively responding to evolving changes in criminal justice.

Our Board has the dual responsibility of not only helping to administer justice through its right to grant pardons and paroles, but also of overseeing the Department, which supervises individuals on probation and parole in South Carolina. Both of these responsibilities have been exercised in a new environment for criminal justice. Among the citizens of South Carolina, there is an increased call for effective punishment while at the same time there is pressure to hold budget lines and to reduce prison overcrowding.

The staff and the Board have worked together throughout the year to efficiently use the human and financial resources of the agency, while developing innovative methods of meeting the sometimes conflicting demands placed upon us.

At midyear, our Executive Director, J. P. (Jack) Pratt retired after 27 years of effective service to the agency. He had served as Executive Director since 1981. We express our appreciation to Jack for his dedication to making the Department one of South Carolina's most professional agencies, especially during a period of extensive change in its operations.

(Subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, Mr. Frank B. Sanders was selected Executive Director. Mr. Sanders had been Director of the Public Safety Division of the Governor's Office.)

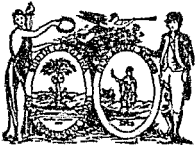
We continue to believe that community-based corrections is a cost-effective alternative to imprisonment in most cases. We pledge to continue our search for ways to improve both parole and probation services, and to help make South Carolina's criminal justice system more effective.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles R. Sanders, Jr." followed by a horizontal line.

Charles R. Sanders, Jr.
Board Chairman

A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Balancing the desire of South Carolina citizens for effective punishment of criminals with a constricted budget and a new parole law was a continuing challenge to the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections throughout 1983-84.

The final phase of the Community Corrections Act, which reduced parole eligibility to one-fourth of the maximum sentence for the majority of the state's adult prisoners, was implemented in January, 1984 as mandated by the 1981 law.

For the staff of the S. C. Department of Parole and Community Corrections, this meant intensive effort towards reducing the backlog of parole hearings. But, as a result of the effort, the Board has been able to hear an increased number of cases, and is approaching its goal of hearing all of the currently eligible cases.

The Department continues to be responsible to the citizens of South Carolina for supervising those adults placed on probation by the courts and on parole by the Board. It also investigates the case of every prisoner eligible for parole, and those investigations increased by 24.3% this year.

Another highlight this year was the development of an intensive probation program, which will be implemented on a pilot basis during the coming fiscal year. The program, which is a sentencing option for judges, should prove to be a just, safe, effective and economical sentencing alternative for non-violent offenders in South Carolina.

1983-84 also saw full implementation of our new automated information system, designed to assist the agency in the supervision of over 22,000 offenders across South Carolina. This included a client management information system; a workload-based budget system; and a new parole board hearing reporting system.

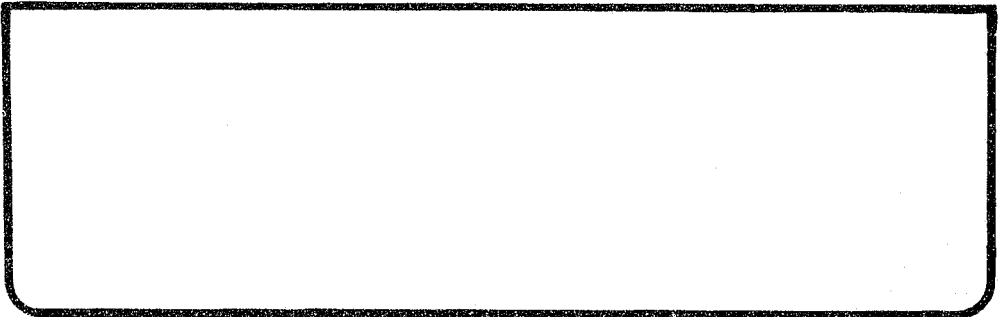
In addition, the Department was able to improve effective supervision of parolees and probationers by the addition of more agents, which resulted in smaller caseloads per agent.

George W. Chiles

George W. Chiles
Interim Executive Director



PAROLES & PARDONS



THE BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS

Honorable
Charles R. Sanders, Jr.
Chairman
District Three

Honorable
Marion Beasley
Vice-Chairman
District Four

Honorable
Rhett Jackson
Secretary
District Two

Honorable
Walter N. Lawson
District Six

Honorable
John E. Huss, D.D.
District One

Honorable
Lee R. Carthcart
District Five

Honorable
H. L. Lackey
Member-At-Large

Grady A. Wallace
Commissioner
of
Paroles & Pardons

The Board consists of seven volunteer members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve staggered, renewable, six-year terms. The Board members represent diverse backgrounds, experience, and training. Together, they have a combined total of more than 80 years of service as Board members.

This all-volunteer Board not only bears the burden of administering justice through the right to grant pardons and paroles, but has the added responsibility of overseeing the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections, which supervises individuals placed on probation and parole.



Charles R. Sanders, Chairman, who has served on the Board since 1969 and as vice-chairman since 1972, was elected chairman in January 1983. A native of Columbia, he is Director of Public Relations for Greenwood Mills and a graduate of the University of South Carolina School of Journalism.

He held the position of Managing Editor for the Columbia Record prior to joining Greenwood Mills in 1965.

Sanders is active in numerous civic and professional organizations, including the American Textile Manufacturer's Institute, the South Carolina Textile Manufacturer's Association and the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce. He is a former chairman of the Board of Publications, Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and is a past president of the United Way of Greenwood, the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce and the East Columbia Lions Club.

Sanders represents District Three.

THE BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS



Marion Beasley, Vice-Chairman, is a partner in Beasley Funeral Homes of Fountain Inn and Laurens and has served on the Parole Board since 1969. He is a native of Laurens and a graduate of the Atlanta College of Mortuary Science.

Beasley is a past president of the South Carolina Mortician's Association and has served on the Boards of the Urban League for Greater Greenville, the United Way and the Golden Strip YMCA. Presently, he serves on the South Greenville Area Health Board, the Advisory Committee for Goodwill Industries, the Board of Directors of the National Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, and is a member of the Fountain Inn and Simpsonville Chambers of Commerce and the NAACP.

He represents the fourth congressional district.



Rhett Jackson, Secretary, has served on the Board since 1976. A graduate of the University of South Carolina, he also serves as chairman of the Board of Trustees for Clafflin College and is a past president of the Alston-Wilkes Society. A native of Florence, he has been in the retail furniture and carpet business for 30 years and presently owns the Happy Bookseller in Columbia.

Jackson represents the second congressional district.

THE BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS



Dr. John E. Huss, a retired pastor from Charleston, has served on the Parole and Community Corrections Board since 1972.

A founder of the Mid-Week Hour of Power Service and author of 11 books, he has served as a pastor in Kentucky, Florida and South Carolina. He was appointed Campus Minister for the College of Charleston in 1973 and named Chaplain Emeritus upon his retirement in 1982. Also in 1982, he received the prestigious E. A. McDowell Award from the South Carolina Southern Baptist Convention for distinguished service in Christian and public affairs.

He represents congressional District One.

Lee Cathcart is a resident of Winnsboro and has served on the Board since 1979.

She is active in numerous professional and civic organizations, including: Alston-Wilkes Society, the South Carolina Sentencing Guidelines Commission, the American Paroling Authority Association, the American and South Carolina Corrections Associations, the University of South Carolina Society, Friends of the Library, the state's Heritage Trust Program, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

She is a former member of the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council and is a past president and board member of the Fairfield Historical Society and the Fairfield Garden Club.

Ms. Cathcart is a member of Bethel Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Winnsboro and, until recently, served as Youth Leader.

She represents District Five.

THE BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS



H. L. "Cotton" Lackey, a retired Southern Bell executive, has served on the Parole Board since 1970.

During Lackey's 43-year tenure with Southern Bell, he managed the York, Clover, Hickory Grove and Blackburg office, was District Manager of the Greenville area, General Commercial Manager for the State, and upon his

retirement held the position of Assistant Vice-President in charge of public affairs.

He is a past state president of the Crippled Children's and Adult Society, and has served on the board of the Greenville and Columbia Chambers of Commerce.

He presently is a member of the YMCA Board of Trustees, is on the National Bank of South Carolina Advisory Board, the Governor's and President's Committee for the Handicapped, and is a director of the Columbia Red Cross.

Lackey is the Board's member-at-large.



Walter N. Lawson, a Florence insurance executive, was appointed to the Board in 1983. He is a former member of the SC Highway Commission, where he served as vice-chairman and chairman. He has also been a member of the Board of Directors for the Pee Dee Health Systems Agency and is a founder and board member of Investor Savings Bank in Florence. For the past 14

years, Lawson has been a registered sales representative for Equitable Life Assurance Society and is a member of their National Leader Corp and Million Dollar Round Table.

THE BOARD AND ITS WORK

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The use of parole in South Carolina began in 1941 when the General Assembly established the South Carolina Probation and Parole Board. The Community Corrections Act of 1981 amended this act, and mandated an internal reorganization, new community corrections initiatives, and in general expanded the agency's mission to include the development of alternatives to incarceration.

This Board is a state agency authorized to grant parole and pardon, and to revoke the parole of those who commit technical violations or are convicted of new crimes. They oversee the Department of Parole and Community Corrections, which supervises adult offenders placed on probation by the courts or on parole by the Board, and, which releases persons under supervision who have fulfilled their sentences in compliance with the conditions governing their parole.

At the end of this fiscal year, there were 21,551 persons under supervision, of which 3,002 were on parole and 16,138 were on probation. (See Table XI)

NEW PAROLE ELIGIBILITY LAW IS IMPLEMENTED

The most significant occurrence for this fiscal year was the change January 11, 1984, in parole eligibility requirements from prison service of one-third of the maximum sentence to service of one-fourth of the maximum sentence. This change created an immediate backlog of cases that were beyond their parole eligibility dates and forced the agency into a position of catching up. While we have managed to reduce a large percentage of the backlog by scheduling extra parole board meetings and increasing the number of cases heard per meeting, it is doubtful that we can become current until early 1985.

But despite the backlog of parole eligible cases, we are managing to hear on time those cases which still require the service of one-third of the maximum sentence for parole eligibility. We are also managing to hear all of the one-fourth of sentence parole eligible cases prior to the time they would have become eligible for parole at one-third of the sentence.

Although the hoped for impact of the reduction in time served before parole eligibility has not been fully achieved, the parole law change has had some positive impact on the overcrowded prison situation.

THE BOARD AND ITS WORK

PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD Hearings Summary FY '83-84

Parole Hearings — Eligibility by Outcome

Eligibility	Hearings	Approvals	Rejections	Approval Rate (%)
First	2,161	984	1,177	45.53
Second	982	224	758	22.81
Third	223	50	173	22.42
Fourth and above	113	11	102	9.73
Total Hearings	3,479	1,269	2,210	36.47
Total Inmates	3,186	1,269	1,917	39.83

Number & Type of Parole Hearings

	Meetings	Cases	Inmates
Panel	23	1,152	951
Board	24	2,327	2,235
Total	47	3,479	3,186

Type of Supervised Furlough (I) Hearings by Outcome

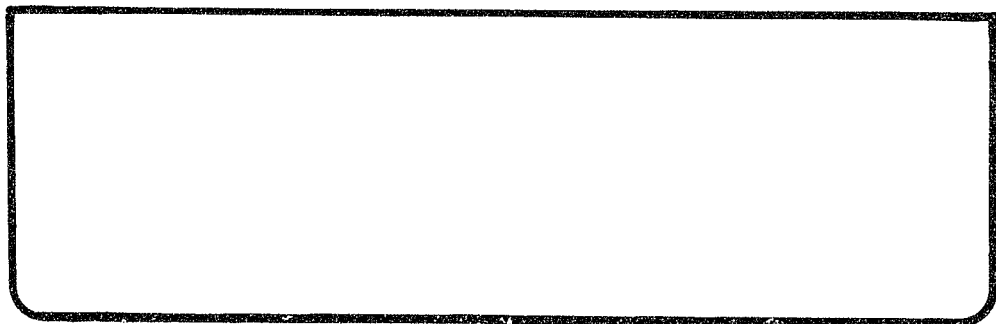
Type	Total Heard	Approvals	Rejections	Approval Rate (%)
Panel	31	5	26	16.13
Board	2	1	1	50.0
Totals	33	6	27	18.18

Pardon Hearings by Outcome

Total	Approvals	Rejections	Approval Rate (%)
261	231	30	88.50



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



FIELD SERVICES

George Chiles
Deputy
Executive Director



AGENT RECLASSIFICATION COMPLETED

In today's marketplace, the retention of qualified, professional personnel is not only dependent on opportunities for advancement and proper training, but on equitable salaries as well.

Therefore, during this fiscal year, the Department initiated a study which compared South Carolina probation and parole agent's pay with those of other law enforcement personnel both in South Carolina and in surrounding states. The study indicated a need for a reclassification of all agent level positions, and this was accomplished in December, 1983.

Another result of the study was the creation of an agent level entitled Intensive Supervisor. Agents placed in this category are primarily situated in the large county offices and are responsible for the supervision of clients released under the early release programs, such as supervised furlough and the Emergency Powers Prison Overcrowding Act.

FIELD SERVICES

STAFF TRAINING INCREASES

The Department of Parole and Community Corrections is mandated to provide training to all new and existing probation and parole agents statewide. The goal of the Training Division is to provide the agency's personnel with the knowledge and skills to adequately perform assigned job tasks. This goal is accomplished through four program areas: orientation; basic; in-service; and professional development. With the implementation of new programs the number of training classes increased substantially over last year. Following is a summary of classes held:

CLASSES FY 1983-84

	Total Man-Days	# Times Courses Offered	Total # Attending
Orientation	55	2	275
Basic	72	3	861
In-Service	197	10	793
Train. of Trainers	42	3	78
Up-Date	10	1	50
Case Management Classification	25	2	75
Management	52	1	52

Total # of Students Attending Parole & Community Corrections Training: 453

Total # Man-Days for Parole & Community Corrections Training: 2,184

Robert DeComo, Ph.D.
Deputy Director

DPRIS PROJECTS INCREASE EFFICIENCY



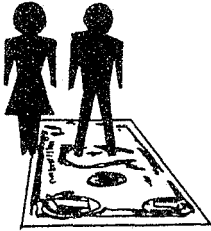
Planning, research and automated systems are imperative to an agency which supervises over 22,000 offenders across South Carolina and has an annual budget of nearly \$10 million. The Division of Planning, Research and Information Systems was established in November, 1981 to provide these services.

The major activities and accomplishments for the Division over the past fiscal year include:

- The first full year of agency operations was completed utilizing an automated Client Management Information Systems (MIS). With the MIS the Department now maintains an automated record of every client under supervision. This information is reported to field staff and management on a monthly basis and is used extensively for client monitoring, tracking, evaluation, research and budgeting. The MIS is maintained on a contractual basis using the computer facilities operated by the State Law Enforcement Division;
- The Division prepared the Department's first Workload-based budget request. Utilizing a Workload Reporting System (WRS), which exists as part of the MIS and records agent work hours for supervision, investigation and court monitoring, an accurate, data-based assessment of required staffing levels was derived and presented to the General Assembly for the first time. The WRS was also used throughout the year for staff allocations among county offices and for work assignments to agents within county offices;
- The agency's first comprehensive Parole Board Hearing Reporting System was developed and implemented. This automated system periodically reports the number, type, and outcome of Board hearings;
- The Division successfully tested the placement of data processing equipment in county offices to allow direct data entry and retrieval;
- The Division responded to a wide range of information and research inquiries from agency managers and other state and national government agencies; and
- In our continuing effort to establish a network of halfway houses, the agency established contracts with both public and private agencies for community-based residential services.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Tom Cleary
Deputy Director



ON-GOING RESPONSIBILITIES

The Division is composed of the following organizational components:

- (1) Personnel, (2) Payroll, (3) Finance, and (4) Procurement.
- **PERSONNEL:** The Agency is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer and administers its personnel program consistent with State Personnel requirements.
 - **PAYROLL:** The Agency payroll during FY 1983-84 consisted of 389 full time staff with a personal service and employer contribution expenditure of \$7,004,166. Other operating expenses totaled \$872,039.
 - **FINANCE:** The Agency is principally funded by state appropriations. Federal funds are occasionally available and are used for special projects. In recent years a number of other revenue sources have been statutorily authorized.
 - A. Probationers and Parolees contribute to the cost of their supervision by required payment of \$120 per year each. During 1983-84 this revenue amounted to \$1,534,860 and was deposited into the State General Fund.
 - B. Supervised Furlough Program participants are required to pay \$21.00 per week to support program costs. During FY 1983-84 this revenue amounted to \$197,695 and was retained by the agency to maintain the program.
 - C. Community Corrections Assessments are collected by summary and general sessions courts in addition to any fines to help support community corrections initiatives which include programmatic efforts by this agency and funds for victim compensation. During FY 1983-84 this revenue amounted to \$1,275,500 and was deposited to the State General Fund (one-half of these funds are credited to the State administered Victims Compensation Fund).

In addition, Probation/Parole Agents monitor the payment of millions of dollars in fines and restitution ordered by the courts and Parole Board.
 - **PROCUREMENT:** The Agency adheres to State Consolidated Procurement Code requirements in procuring needed supplies, equipment and other services.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES



FY 83-84 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	<u>STATE APPROP.</u>	<u>FED FUNDS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Personal Service*	\$6,918,933	—	\$ 85,233	\$7,004,166
Other Operating Expenses	<u>\$ 745,898</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$126,141</u>	<u>\$ 872,039</u>
Total Expenditures	\$7,664,831	—	\$211,374	\$7,876,205

*Includes Employer Contributions

FY 83-84 FEE & ASSESSMENTS REVENUE

Supervision Fees	\$1,534,860
Supervised Furlough Fees	\$ 197,695
Community Corrections Assessment	<u>\$1,275,500</u>
TOTAL	\$3,008,015

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Kathy M. Dunning
Director



Citizen understanding of the contributions of Parole and Community Corrections to South Carolina's criminal justice system is key to the Department's effective work. Citizens of South Carolina are the ones who pay for the operations of the Department and who look to the Department to meet their desires for cost-effective punishment and rehabilitation.

Perhaps at no other time in South Carolina history has there been such citizen interest in the work of our Department. Elected officials, legislators, the press, victims, and families of offenders all seek to understand how the Parole and Community Corrections system works and how it might affect them.

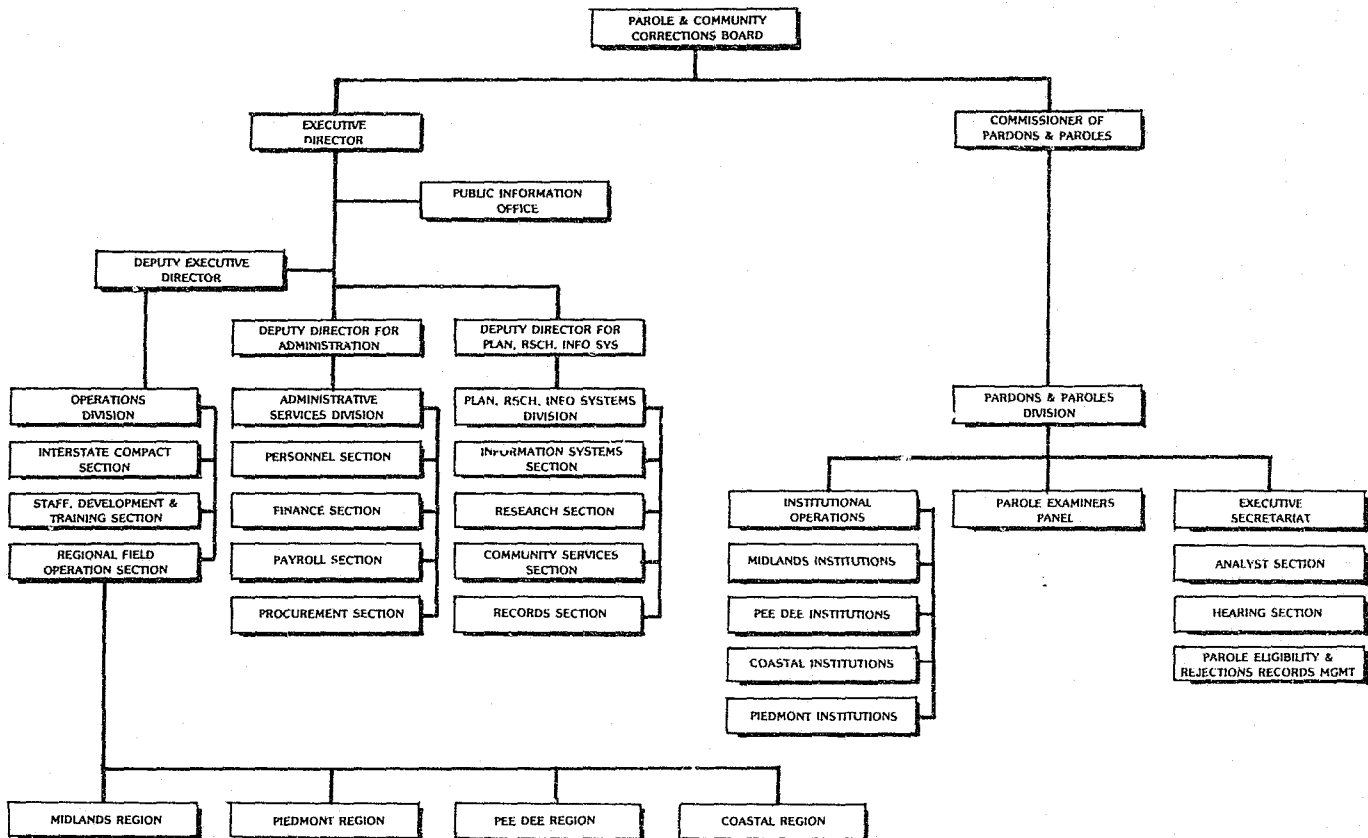
Throughout the year, the public information department seeks to explain the Agency's responsibilities and workings to SC citizens and to listen to these citizens so that their views may be related to the Department's leadership.

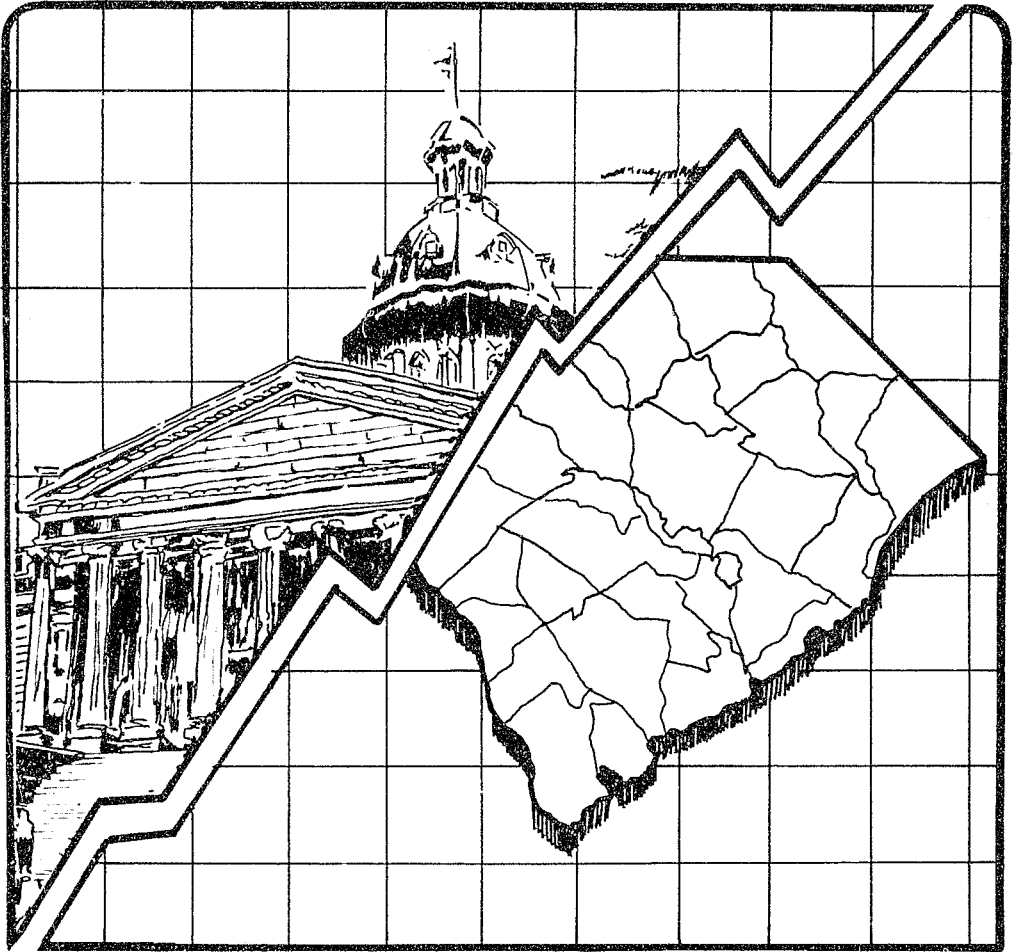
News and feature stories about the Department's operation are conveyed through the state's newspapers, radio and television stations. In addition, thousands of citizens throughout the state have had the opportunity to hear presentations about the Agency's responsibilities and operations and to have their questions directly answered by an agency executive.

Special emphasis has been placed this year on meeting with other participants in the state's criminal justice system. Internally, a newsletter about the Agency's operations is prepared for the staff and the Board, and a speaker's training program is being developed.

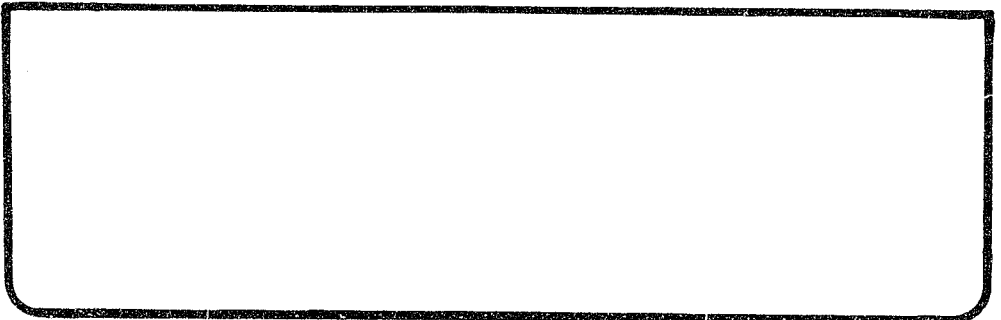
As new programs are developed, such as the intensive probation program, the Public Information staff will have an increased responsibility to assure that these programs are understood by all who will benefit from or participate in them.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

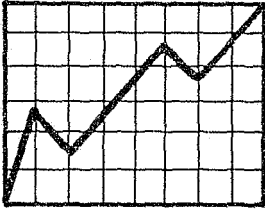




STATISTICAL ANALYSIS



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS



The supervision of probationers and parolees is a primary responsibility of this agency. Following is a brief outline of the laws and policies that govern our actions and decisions, as well as a statistical summary of the characteristics of parolees and probationers in South Carolina and our activity in these areas.

DESCRIPTION OF PAROLE

Parole is the release of an individual who has been incarcerated, and the authority to grant parole for an offender is vested in the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board.

The Board adopts the following criteria to guide their parole decisions as mandated by law:

Whether there is a substantial risk that the individual will not conform to the conditions of parole.

Whether the individual's release at the time of consideration would depreciate the seriousness of the individual's crime or promote disrespect for law.

Whether the individual's release would have substantial adverse effect on institutional discipline.

Whether the individual's continued correctional treatment, vocational or other training in the institution will substantially enhance his capacity to lead a law abiding life when released at a later date.

In applying the above, the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board considers the following factors:

- Sentence Data
- Present Offense
- Prior Criminal Record
- Personal and Social History
- Institutional Experience
- Changes in Motivation and Behavior
- Parole Plans
- Community Resources Availability
- Community Opinion
- Results of Psychological Testing and Evaluations
- Impressions Gained from the Hearing

An investigation will be conducted by the staff of the Board to compile the information as outlined above to be considered by the Board. Each inmate will be granted a personal appearance before the Parole Board when the case is scheduled to be heard.

(Continue on the next page)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The publishing of this criteria in no way binds the Parole Board to favorable parole consideration in any case under consideration.

Should an individual receive parole status, the following conditions must be adhered to. The violation of any of these conditions will be sufficient grounds for the revocation of the parole issued, and the execution of the remainder of the original sentence imposed.

1. I shall report immediately upon arrival at my destination to the Parole Agent under whose supervision I am paroled either by mail, telephone or personal visit.
2. I shall not change my residence or employment or leave the State without first procuring the consent of my Parole Agent.
3. I shall each month, until my final release, make a full and truthful report to SOUTH CAROLINA PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD as instructed to do so by my Parole Agent.
4. I shall not use narcotic drugs, except when properly prescribed by a licensed physician.
5. I shall not use alcoholic beverages to excess and will not visit places of bad reputation where alcoholic beverages are sold and/or used.
6. I shall avoid injurious habits and shall not associate with persons of bad reputation of harmful character.
7. I shall in all respects conduct myself honorably, work diligently at a lawful occupation, and support my dependents, if any, to the best of my ability.
8. I shall refrain from the violation of any Federal, State or Municipal Penal Law.
9. I hereby waive all extradition rights and process and agree to return when said Board directs.
10. I shall not, during the period of my parole, carry a concealed weapon and will not purchase or use any weapon.
11. I shall promptly and truthfully answer all inquiries directed to me by the State Board and my Parole Agent and allow him to visit me at my home, employment site or elsewhere, and carry out all instructions he gives.
12. In accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1980, as passed by the General Assembly, I shall pay a supervised fee of \$120.00 per year.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE I
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLEES
ADMITTED BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
FY '84

Offense	Totals	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & Under	21 & Over
Burglary/ Housebreaking	226	114	112	0	223	3	17	209
Robbery	167	48	118	1	161	6	4	163
Drug Offense	131	81	50	0	122	9	1	130
Homicide	130	44	86	0	113	17	5	125
Larceny	101	42	58	1	90	11	8	93
Assault	64	27	37	0	61	3	3	61
Forgery/ Counterfeiting	40	13	27	0	27	13	3	37
Sexual Assault	32	9	23	0	32	0	2	30
Stolen Property	25	11	14	0	25	0	1	24
Traffic Offense	24	15	9	0	24	0	0	24
Accessory	19	8	11	0	13	6	1	18
Conspiracy	12	8	4	0	10	2	1	11
Fraudulent Activity	11	8	3	0	8	3	1	10
Other	7	5	2	0	5	2	1	6
Crimes Against Property	6	4	2	0	6	0	0	6
Arson	6	4	2	0	5	1	1	5
Crimes Against Person	4	2	2	0	3	1	0	4
Crimes Against Public Order	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
Contributing to Delinq. of Minor	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	2
Sex Offense	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Kidnapping	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Environmental Offense	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Liquor Offense	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Property Damage	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Stolen Vehicle	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Weapons	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Extortion	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Flight/Escape	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Obstructing Justice	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Obstructing Police	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	1,030	460	568	2	953	77	51	979

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE II
PAROLES GRANTED BY COUNTY
ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX, AGE
FY '84

County	Totals	W	B	O	Male	Female	20 &				50 & Over
							Under	21-25	26-35	36-50	
Richland	141	55	86	0	120	21	4	24	83	26	4
Greenville	131	64	67	0	122	9	6	33	62	24	6
Spartanburg	88	49	39	0	80	8	5	21	47	12	3
Charleston	67	20	46	1	65	2	4	15	37	10	1
Horry	62	36	26	0	59	3	0	25	22	13	2
York	57	26	31	0	54	3	2	23	22	9	1
Anderson	33	18	15	0	32	1	1	6	17	7	2
Orangeburg	27	5	22	0	26	1	2	9	10	6	0
Colleton	26	6	20	0	24	2	3	10	10	2	1
Sumter	25	8	17	0	24	1	1	5	13	5	1
Florence	21	12	9	0	20	1	1	1	14	5	0
Union	19	8	11	0	13	1	3	2	9	5	0
Oconee	18	14	4	0	18	0	0	3	11	3	1
Lexington	18	10	8	0	15	3	0	4	6	6	2
Darlington	18	7	11	0	18	0	2	4	11	0	1
Aiken	18	9	9	0	17	1	0	5	10	3	0
Pickens	15	11	4	0	13	2	0	3	8	3	1
Laurens	15	9	6	0	14	1	0	2	8	4	1
Greenwood	15	4	11	0	15	0	0	5	7	2	1
Georgetown	15	4	11	0	13	2	0	2	9	4	0
Beaufort	15	8	7	0	15	0	2	4	6	2	1
Williamsburg	14	2	12	0	13	1	1	2	8	2	1
Cherokee	14	11	3	0	12	2	1	5	5	1	2
Berkeley	14	9	5	0	13	1	2	2	6	2	2
Marlboro	13	7	6	0	13	0	1	2	8	2	0
Dorchester	13	10	3	0	11	2	2	1	9	1	0
Dillon	12	7	4	1	12	0	2	3	5	2	0
Lancaster	11	7	4	0	10	1	1	4	6	0	0
Edgefield	10	1	9	0	10	0	2	1	4	2	1
Chester	10	2	8	0	10	0	0	4	4	2	0
Marion	9	4	5	0	9	0	0	2	5	2	0
Jasper	8	2	6	0	8	0	0	1	5	1	1
Chesterfield	8	1	7	0	4	4	0	1	4	3	0
Newberry	7	1	6	0	7	0	0	3	2	1	1
Allendale	7	1	6	0	7	0	1	3	2	1	0
Clarendon	6	2	4	0	6	0	1	0	5	0	0
Bamberg	6	2	4	0	5	1	0	1	2	3	0
Fairfield	5	1	4	0	5	0	0	1	3	1	0
Abbeville	5	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	3	1	1
Saluda	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Hampton	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Barnwell	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0
McCormick	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kershaw	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Lee	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,030	460	568	2	953	77	51	245	516	179	39

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE III
PAROLE REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY
FY '84

Abbeville	1
Aiken	4
Allendale	3
Anderson	18
Bamberg	1
Barnwell	0
Beaufort	2
Berkeley	2
Calhoun	0
Charleston	27
Cherokee	5
Chester	4
Chesterfield	2
Clarendon	3
Colleton	9
Darlington	6
Dillon	5
Dorchester	0
Edgefield	2
Fairfield	2
Florence	6
Georgetown	3
Greenville	55
Greenwood	10
Hampton	0
Horry	7
Jasper	2
Kershaw	2
Lancaster	5
Laurens	5
Lee	1
Lexington	6
Marion	6
Marlboro	6
McCormick	0
Newberry	1
Oconee	3
Orangeburg	7
Pickens	7
Richland	57
Saluda	2
Spartanburg	35
Sumter	9
Union	6
Williamsburg	6
York	18
TOTAL	<u>361</u>

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE IV
PAROLE TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY
FY 84

Expirations	788
Revocations, Criminal Offense	207
Revocations, Technical Offense	154
Absconded	80
Pardon	21
Terminated by Death	20
Administratively Discharged	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	1,271

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION OF PROBATION

The South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board is charged with the responsibility of supervising those offenders who have received a sentence of probation. These offenders, it is believed, can derive the greatest benefit from this non-institutional program.

The following are conditions for Probation:

1. Refrain from the violation of any State, Federal or Municipal Laws.
2. Refrain from associating with any person who has a criminal record.
3. Refrain from the unlawful use of intoxicants and you will not frequent places where intoxicants are sold unlawfully.
4. Refrain from the unlawful use of narcotic drugs and you will not frequent places where drugs are sold, dispensed or used unlawfully.
5. Refrain from having in your possession firearms or other weapons.
6. Work diligently at a lawful occupation.
7. Remain within the State of South Carolina unless permitted to leave by your supervising probation agent.
8. Agree to waive extradition from any state of the United States.
9. Follow the advice and instructions of the probation agent.
10. Permit the probation agent to visit you at home, your place of employment or elsewhere at any time.
11. Report to the probation agent as directed.
12. Pay all fines as ordered by the court.
13. In accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1980, as passed by the General Assembly, pay a supervision fee of \$120.00 per year.

The ensuing tables reflect probation activity and probationer characteristics for FY 1983-84.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE V
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS
ADMITTED BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
FY '84

Offense	Totals	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & Under	21 & Over
Traffic Offense	1,927	1,312	611	4	1,821	106	151	1,776
Drug Offense	1,218	752	461	5	1,034	184	124	1,094
Burglary/ Housebreaking	956	467	488	1	930	26	371	585
Larceny	832	396	435	1	628	204	242	590
Assault	517	194	319	4	434	83	78	439
Fraudulent Activity	428	175	253	0	200	228	14	414
Forgery/ Counterfeiting	387	179	207	1	268	119	57	330
Stolen Property	211	104	107	0	198	13	38	173
Obstructing Police	168	73	93	2	151	17	32	136
Sex Offense	142	104	37	1	129	13	17	125
Property Damage	112	70	42	0	105	7	36	76
Weapons	103	38	64	1	89	14	13	90
Stolen Vehicle	86	44	41	1	80	6	34	52
Conspiracy	84	53	31	0	65	19	11	73
Other	81	51	30	0	71	10	11	70
Robbery	78	17	60	1	74	4	32	46
Accessory	77	40	37	0	67	10	18	59
Homicide	68	32	36	0	46	22	7	61
Crimes Against Person	67	29	38	0	59	8	6	61
Sexual Assault	62	37	25	0	59	3	9	53
Arson	50	36	14	0	42	8	11	39
Environmental Offense	43	41	2	0	39	4	12	31
Liquor Offense	37	4	33	0	23	14	0	37
Crimes Against Public Order	35	20	15	0	25	10	5	30
Contributing to Delinq. of Minors	28	12	16	0	24	4	12	16
Invading Privacy	14	4	10	0	14	0	3	11
Bribery	13	10	3	0	9	4	1	12
Flight/Escape	12	5	7	0	8	4	1	11
Tax Offense	8	7	1	0	8	0	0	8
Obstructing Justice	5	2	3	0	4	1	2	3
Crimes Against Property	4	3	1	0	4	0	1	3
Family Offense	4	3	1	0	1	3	0	4
Embezzlement	3	2	1	0	1	2	0	3
Extortion	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Gambling	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	7,863	4,317	3,524	22	6,713	1,150	1,350	6,513

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE VI
OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO PROBATION BY COUNTY
ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX, AGE
FY '84

County	Totals	W	B	O	Male	Female	20 & Under	21-25	26-35	36-50	50 & Over
Greenville	910	564	344	2	756	154	150	236	321	157	46
Spartanburg	767	514	251	2	655	112	113	203	275	136	40
Charleston	545	277	265	3	471	74	115	148	187	71	24
Richland	502	205	294	3	408	94	75	146	184	75	22
York	368	236	132	0	308	60	56	89	131	70	22
Anderson	321	229	91	1	287	34	68	88	95	53	17
Lexington	298	235	63	0	259	39	32	82	87	76	21
Horry	241	150	91	0	179	62	40	80	72	38	11
Aiken	232	129	103	0	213	19	35	62	75	45	15
Sumter	228	86	142	0	201	27	44	51	75	45	13
Florence	222	110	112	0	190	32	47	60	68	38	9
Greenwood	197	115	82	0	162	35	44	56	65	18	14
Cherokee	178	135	41	2	160	18	29	46	67	28	8
Lancaster	159	93	66	0	149	10	29	48	54	23	5
Darlington	156	58	98	0	121	35	32	44	52	20	8
Beaufort	153	86	67	0	133	20	13	55	61	15	9
Orangeburg	149	52	97	0	131	18	24	35	52	27	11
Pickens	141	124	17	0	118	23	26	31	44	32	8
McCormick	138	63	75	0	108	30	24	27	45	28	14
Williamsburg	137	32	105	0	123	14	16	41	55	17	8
Laurens	136	76	60	0	125	11	33	26	43	29	5
Dillon	129	59	65	5	104	25	19	28	55	20	7
Georgetown	122	44	77	1	100	22	20	23	40	33	6
Berkeley	116	72	44	0	110	6	23	38	31	18	6
Chester	107	46	61	0	93	14	21	37	25	16	8
Union	97	57	40	0	88	9	22	17	37	18	3
Oconee	94	77	17	0	87	7	27	18	25	21	3
Marlboro	87	28	59	0	74	13	13	20	39	14	1
Dorchester	80	50	29	1	75	5	15	14	32	14	5
Newberry	79	35	44	0	66	13	16	22	26	11	4
Colleton	77	37	39	1	72	5	10	23	21	16	7
Chesterfield	75	39	36	0	67	8	19	22	23	9	2
Kershaw	72	35	37	0	62	10	14	14	26	14	4
Edgefield	70	12	58	0	57	13	7	16	25	15	7
Clarendon	70	23	47	0	57	13	12	17	23	14	4
Lee	61	11	50	0	43	18	11	17	22	8	3
Abbeville	60	24	35	1	51	9	6	14	18	16	6
Jasper	42	17	25	0	35	7	11	13	14	3	1
Barnwell	42	20	22	0	34	8	5	13	14	6	4
Fairfield	40	14	26	0	35	5	7	13	7	11	2
Allendale	37	6	31	0	36	1	10	7	13	6	1
Bamberg	32	10	22	0	28	4	4	4	10	7	7
Saluda	30	15	15	0	28	2	3	5	10	8	4
Hampton	28	10	18	0	23	5	3	9	8	6	2
Marion	22	4	18	0	16	6	4	2	10	3	3
Calhoun	16	3	13	0	15	1	3	4	5	4	0
TOTAL	7,863	4,317	3,524	22	6,713	1,150	1,350	2,064	2,667	1,352	430

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE VII
PROBATION REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY
FY '84

Abbeville	9
Aiken	25
Allendale	6
Anderson	26
Bamberg	1
Barnwell	2
Beaufort	17
Berkeley	8
Calhoun	0
Charleston	48
Cherokee	17
Chester	13
Chesterfield	5
Clarendon	6
Colleton	4
Darlington	18
Dillon	13
Dorchester	4
Edgefield	1
Fairfield	8
Florence	22
Georgetown	14
Greenville	162
Greenwood	33
Hampton	2
Horry	26
Jasper	0
Kershaw	16
Lancaster	18
Laurens	25
Lee	3
Lexington	27
Marion	4
Marlboro	1
McCormick	8
Newberry	9
Oconee	7
Orangeburg	10
Pickens	23
Richland	130
Saluda	0
Spartanburg	104
Sumter	26
Union	7
Williamsburg	8
York	61
TOTAL	977

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE VIII
PROBATION TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY
FY '84

Expirations	4,494
Terminated by § 24-23-130	996
Terminated Unsatisfactory	838
Revocations, Criminal Offense	382
Revocations, Technical Offense	595
Absconded	347
Terminated by Death	86
Terminated by Court Order	<u>672</u>
TOTAL	8,410

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

The Constitution of the United States and the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers are the only two juridical documents that have formal and practical application throughout all fifty states.

The only source of information on the Compact is the Handbook on Interstate Crime Control, published by the Council of State Governments.

There are two primary reasons for the creation of the Compact: (1) the ever increasing mobility of the American citizen, which frequently results in his conviction away from his home state, although it is in his home state that rehabilitation is more likely to occur, because of the positive influences of family and friends; and (2) the need to eliminate "sundown probation" — a procedure whereby a criminal sentence would be suspended if the offender left the state by sundown. To improve protection of communities, each state found it mutually advantageous to supervise its resident probationers and parolees who has been convicted in other states. South Carolina actively participates in this mutual agreement contract. The following table reflects the number of probationers and parolees accepted by South Carolina for other states as well as those probationers and parolees supervised in other states for South Carolina.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE IX
INTERSTATE ADMISSION BY TYPE
AND PLACE OF SUPERVISION
FY '84

	South Carolina	Other States	TOTAL
Parole	112	87	199
Probation	<u>304</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>503</u>
TOTAL	416	286	702

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

AGENT ACTIVITIES

The agent's role is currently changing in South Carolina from that of a caseworker/counselor to that of a community resource manager. This essentially means that the agent will have the primary responsibility for meshing the probationer/parolee's identified needs with a range of available services and for supervising the delivery of those services. In order to help our field staff accomplish these goals we use a classification system which not only addresses the risk elements or potential recidivism of the client, but also addresses the needs of the client in an effort to help him reintegrate into a productive citizen of society.

Table X presents supervision activities during FY 83-84, Table XI presents supervision activities at the end of FY 83-84, and Figure 1 compares the statewide combined caseloads for the seven year period of FY '78-FY '84. Total investigations are reported in Table XII and Figure 2 compares the total number of investigations conducted over the past seven fiscal years. Figure 3 compares changes in personnel over the same seven year period. Figure 4 compares the total number of clients in each level of supervision for clients under supervision at the end of FY 83-84.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE X
SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES
THROUGHOUT FY '84

	Clients
Probation	24,584
Parole	4,151
Supervised Furlough I	85
Provisional Parole	145
Split Sentence	1,085
Out of State	1,331
Supervised Furlough II	650
Emergency Powers Act	<u>92</u>
TOTAL	32,123

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE XI
SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES
AS OF THE END OF FY '84

	Clients
Probation	16,138
Parole	3,002
Supervised Furlough I	47
Provisional Parole	46
Split Sentence	1,083
Out of State	976
Supervised Furlough II	212
Emergency Powers Act	<u>47</u>
TOTAL	21,551

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

TABLE XII
INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED FY '84

Pre-parole Institutionals	5,413	22.7%
Probation Violation Invest.	4,694	19.7%
Miscellaneous	3,815	16.0%
Supplemental	3,059	12.8%
10 pt. pre-parole	2,516	10.6%
Out of State	1,534	6.4%
Parole Violation	1,253	5.2%
4 pt. pre-parole	683	2.9%
Pardon	431	1.8%
Supervised Furlough Inv.	310	1.3%
Pre-sentence Invest.	<u>139</u>	<u>.6%</u>
TOTALS	23,847	100.0%

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

DEFINITIONS

Pre-Parole Institutional: Initial contact and interview with inmate to gather basic background information.

Probation Violation: An investigation to determine the facts concerning a probationer's failure to comply with his terms of supervision.

Pre-Parole: 10 point: Full background investigation of inmate employment, prior record, economical and social background which allow the Parole Board to make a more wise and just decision on whether or not to grant parole.

Supplemental: Additional information, usually gathered from a different county in the state, necessary to complete another on-going investigation.

Out-of-State: Investigation to determine agency's willingness to accept supervision of an individual in this state from another state.

Pre-Parole: 4 point: Update of a 10 point investigation, verifying residence, employment, prison record, etc.

Miscellaneous: Investigation undertaken due to a special request from the court or Board; also done on individuals applying for employment at the agency.

Pardons: Investigation to determine fitness of individual for restoration of citizenship.

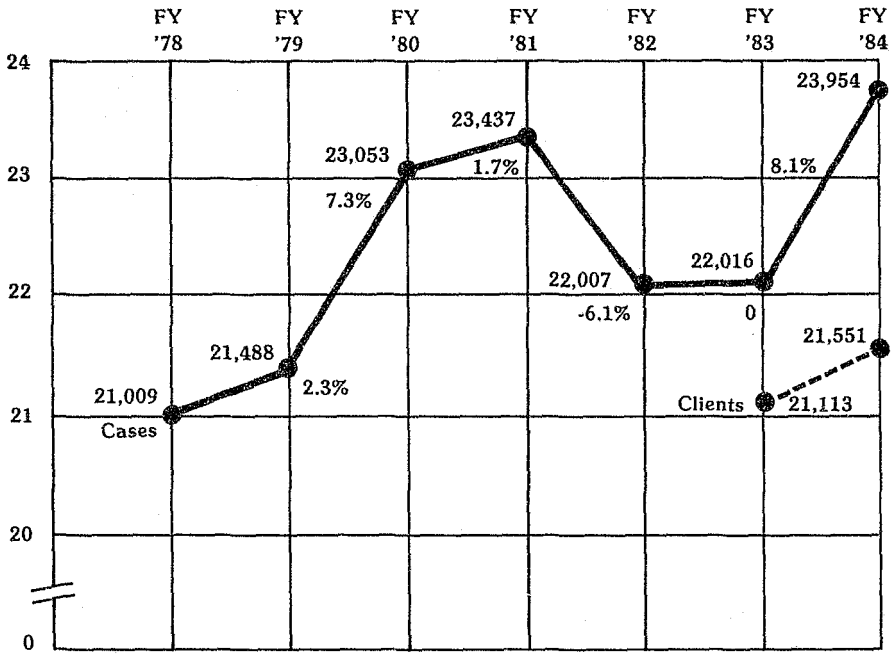
Pre-Sentence Investigation: A complete investigation into the background of an individual, provided to the judiciary upon request, and used by the judge at the time of sentencing.

Parole Violation: An investigation to determine the facts concerning a parolee's failure to comply with his terms of supervision.

Supervised Furlough I Investigation: Essentially the same as a pre-parole 10 point.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

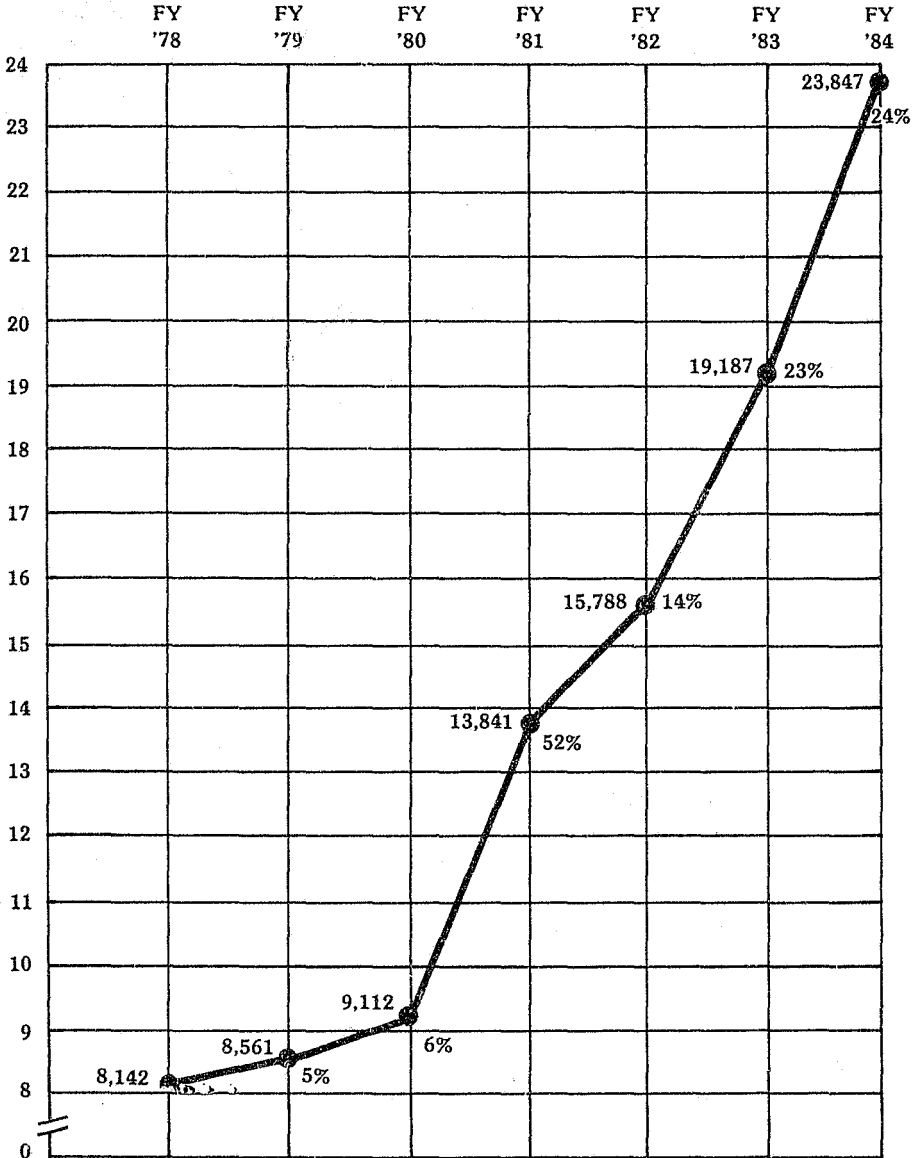
FIGURE I
STATEWIDE COMBINED CASELOADS FOR PERIOD
FY '78 - '84



Explanation of Graph: A total of 23,954 cases were being handled at the close of FY '84. This represents an 8.1% increase over the previous fiscal year. Total cases over the past seven years have increased 14%. Also, beginning in 1983, the Department is now able to account for both cases under supervision as well as actual clients reporting (dotted line). At the end of FY '84, a total of 21,551 clients were reporting, an increase of 2.1% from the previous years.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

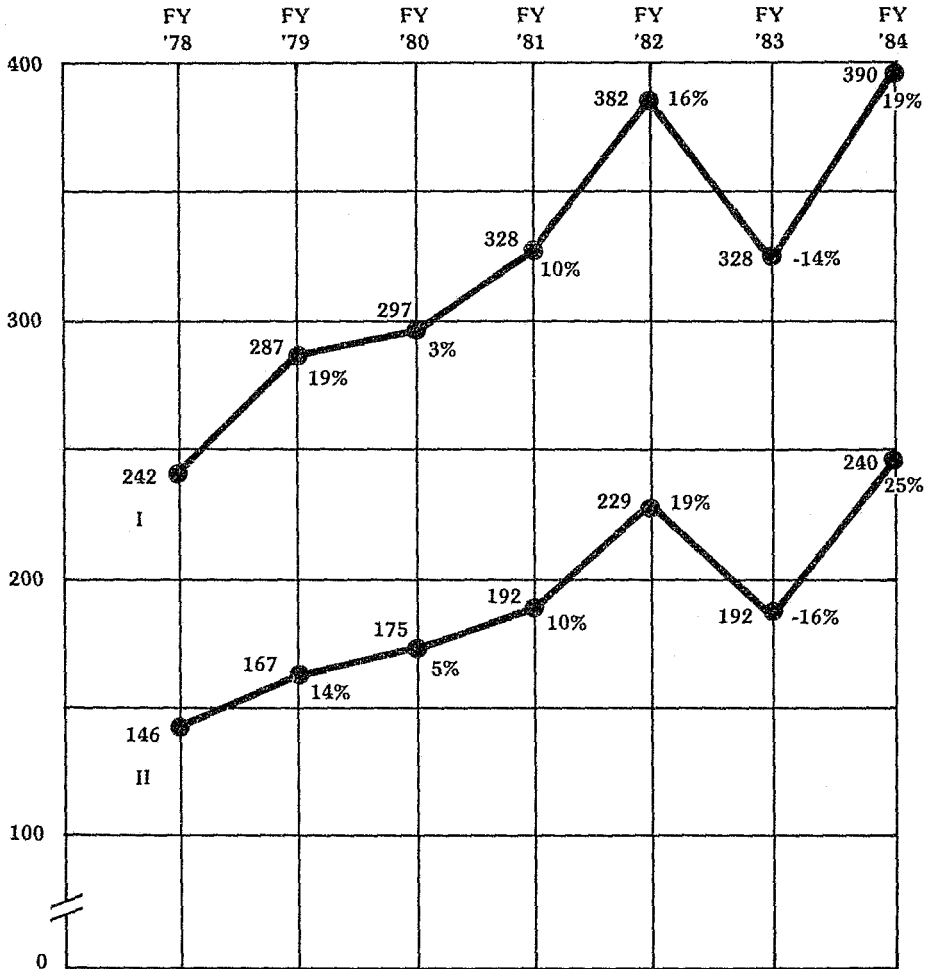
FIGURE 2
INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE
FY FOR PERIOD FY '78 - FY '84



Explanation of Graph: The total number of investigations conducted over the past seven fiscal years has increased substantially each year. The total number of investigations conducted since FY '78 has increased 293%. The increase in investigations over the past 2 years is 51%.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

FIGURE 3
TOTAL NUMBER PERSONNEL AND AGENTS
AT END OF FY '84



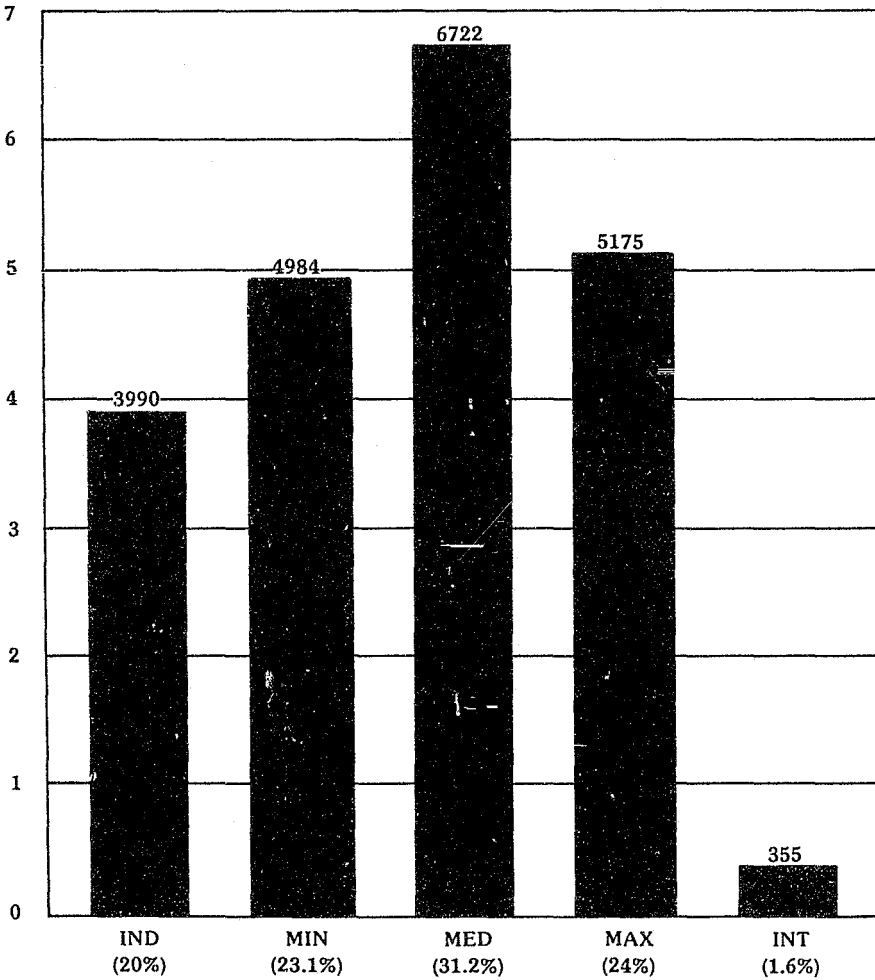
Graph I — Total number of personnel

Graph II — Total number of agents

Explanation of Graph: Over the past seven fiscal years, significant increases in personnel (agents and support staff) have occurred. During that time the total number of DPCC personnel has increased 61% and the number of agents has increased 64%.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

FIGURE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF
CLIENTS BY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL AT END OF FY '84



325 Unclassified (1.5%)

INDIRECT — includes all clients under DPCC supervision who require administrative attention, but not field supervision.

MINIMUM — clients in the minimum level of supervision constitute the lowest degree of risk as determined by the client classification system.

(Continue on the next page)

MEDIUM — clients in this level of supervision fall in the middle range of risk as determined by the client classification system.

MAXIMUM — clients in this level of supervision represent the highest level of risk as determined by the client classification system.

INTENSIVE — clients in the intensive level of supervision represent a special degree of risk, not determined by the client classification system, but are made up of inmates released under early release programs. Clients at this level of supervision receive the most rigorous degree of field supervision.