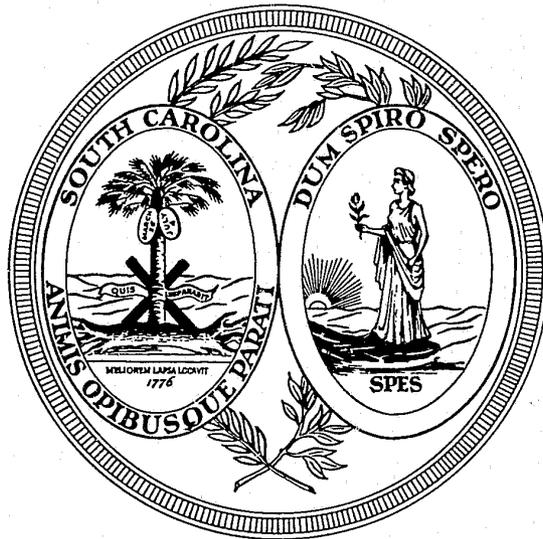


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SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



ANNUAL REPORT
1990-1991

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

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Trends Data
Department of Corrections - Fiscal Years 1986 to 1991

<u>Item</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Change</u>
ADMISSIONS	7,397	11,433*	54.6%
Average Age	29	29	None
Non-Whites	57%	65%	8%
Females	8%	9%	1%
Youthful Offender Act	860	1,488	73.0%
Sentence Length	4 yrs. 10 mos.	4 yrs. 8 mos.	- 2 mos
Life Sentences	98	95	- 3
RELEASES	6,369	10,021*	57.3%
Inmates Paroled	1,616	2,105	30.0%
Parolees as % of Releases	25%	21%	- 4%
Average Time Served	1 yr. 10 mos.	1 yr. 10 mos.	None
Average:			
Custody Population	9,299	15,810	70.0%
Jurisdiction Population	10,755	17,641	64.0%
Time to Serve	4 yrs. 1 mth.	3 yrs. 11 mos.	- 2 mos.
Most Serious Offenses (Total Inmate Population):			
Dangerous Drugs	8.9%	20.6%	11.7%
Burglary	11.0%	14.5%	3.5%
Larceny	17.0%	10.4%	- 6.6%
Homicide	13.3%	10.2%	- 3.1%
Robbery	13.0%	9.4%	- 3.6%
Assault	7.6%	6.6%	- 1.0%
Sexual Assault	6.8%	6.5%	- 0.3%

*Included in this figure are 83 Shock Probation admissions, 309 Restitution Center admissions, 386 Shock Probation releases, and 298 Restitution Center releases.

Trends Data
Department of Corrections - Fiscal Years 1986 to 1991

South Carolina's Crime Rate

Last Six Years Has Ranked 29th or Higher Nationally

1990 Crime Rate (per 10,000 persons): 604 crimes

1990 National Ranking: 13th

1990 Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 persons): 977

South Carolina's Incarceration Rate

Last Six Years Has Ranked 1st or 2nd Nationally

1990 Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 persons): 451

1990 National Ranking: 1st

Overall SCDC Recidivism Rate: 32 percent

People in South Carolina

July 1, 1989, Provisional Population Estimate: 3,519,000

Estimated Growth Between 1980 and 1989: 12.8%

Projected Growth Between 1980 and 1991: 13.5%

1987 Population at Risk (males 17 to 39): 681,700

1991 Projected Population at Risk (males 17 to 39): 703,300

Comparative Operating Costs

Per In-State Student Cost at USC for 1991-92: \$5,920

Per Capita Income in S.C. (1990): \$15,151

Per Capita Income in U.S. (1990): \$18,691

S.C. Annual Per Inmate Costs (all funds) FY '91: \$12,451

Same Costs in FY '86: \$10,471

Percentage Increase, FY '91 Over FY '86: 18.9%



south carolina department of corrections

P.O. BOX 21787/4444 BROAD RIVER ROAD/COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29221-1787
TELEPHONE (803) 737-8555
PARKER EVATT, Commissioner

October 15, 1991

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell
Governor of South Carolina
State House
Post Office Box 11369
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Campbell:

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections for the period July 1, 1990, to June 30, 1991.

As I begin my fifth year as Commissioner, it is a privilege to report to you that the level of professionalism at the Department of Corrections is outstanding, and the morale among the workforce is high. This Annual Report reflects the dedicated and conscientious effort made on behalf of the people of South Carolina by the 5,944 employees of the Department of Corrections during the past fiscal year. The Department, within the resources provided, successfully met the challenge to accommodate an ever increasing prison population and comply with statutory and judicial standards for a modern prison system. I am confident that, in the year ahead, both the employees and the leadership of the Department will be equal to these continuing tasks and the new challenges which face us.

The Annual Report contains information on the Department's statutory authority, history, correctional institutions, personnel, programs, and the inmate population (including extensive statistical data.) We hope the Report will be informative and useful to you, to Members of the General Assembly, and to others who require information about South Carolina's prison operations.

Very truly yours,


Parker Evatt

Encl: SCDC Annual Report, FY '90-91

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ACQUISITION

South Carolina Department of Corrections
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1990-91

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(* As Of June 30, 1991)

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(Any data published in these tables and figures for prior years supersede those in previous reports.)

South Carolina State Board of Corrections

In 1960, the General Assembly established a State Board of Corrections (to replace the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary) and charged them with governing the Department of Corrections. The Board is composed of seven members, six of whom are appointed by the Governor, one from each of the congressional districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor is ex officio a member of the Board. Appointments by the Governor are for a term of six years, and the terms are staggered to promote continuity. (Reference: 24-1-40, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976.)

On June 30, 1991, the following distinguished citizens were serving on the Board of Corrections, with a total of 58 years of experience and service to the people of South Carolina in this capacity.

<u>Congressional District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Date of Initial Appointment</u>
First	Vacant		
Second	Norman Kirkland, Vice Chairman	Bamberg	1962
Third	Goetz B. Eaton, Chairman	Anderson	1981
Fourth	Milton Smith	Spartanburg	1989
Fifth	C. Lock McKinnon, Secretary	Lancaster	1987
Sixth	Robert Harrelson	Mullins	1990
Ex officio	Governor Carroll A. Campbell		

Effective July 1, 1990, Robert M. Harrelson became the newest member of the Board of Corrections replacing Eugene N. Ziegler. The Board holds a regular meeting on the second Tuesday in each month, and special meetings may be called as necessary. The public and news media may attend regular meetings of the Board.

Pursuant to law, the Board employs a general Commissioner of the prison system who carries out the policy of the Board and has the authority to manage the affairs of the prison system.

The Commissioner

Parker Evatt was appointed Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, effective September 1, 1987. Mr. Evatt is very familiar with the corrections field. He served from 1966 to 1987 as Executive Director of the Alston Wilkes Society, an organization dedicated to helping former prison inmates and their families establish new lives. During his 13 years as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Mr. Evatt worked tirelessly for the betterment of the State's corrections system through provision of sufficient funding and appropriate legislation to deal with overcrowding, alternatives to prison sentences, and enabling legislation for various prison programs and services. In addition to a bachelor's degree from the University of South Carolina, Mr. Evatt earned his master's in Criminal Justice from USC's College of Criminal Justice.

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to:

Protect the public by maintaining those persons remanded to its custody, in the least restrictive, most cost-effective environment consistent with public safety.

Provide humane supervision and conditions of confinement in accordance with the South Carolina Department of Corrections' constitutional and statutory mandates and with the American Correctional Association's Standards.

Provide programs and services which are intended to enhance the community re-integration, the emotional stability, and the economic self-sufficiency of those persons placed under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Promote efficiency and cost-effectiveness in correctional operations and administer all aspects of the Department in a fair and equitable manner, while providing for the safety and general welfare of employees and inmates.

Comply with legislative, judicial, and executive directives at all times, and ensure that the constitutional rights of those under custody or control of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are maintained.

Develop goals, objectives, and plans that implement the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and review them annually.

SCDC Vision and Values

OUR VISION

To be the best Corrections Agency in the nation providing a balance of services to both the public and the offenders.

OUR VALUES

Professionalism

We are committed to excellent performance in every aspect of our work. As primary goals, we pursue efficiency and effectiveness in our services and quality in our work, recognizing the essential role of two-way communication in the successful achievement of these goals.

Respect for the Individual

We uphold the dignity of each individual and recognize that the success of the organization is dependent upon the combined efforts and contributions of each person. We are committed to ensuring that everyone is treated with courtesy, understanding, and respect.

Ethical Behavior

We expect honesty, integrity, and moral behavior as essential parts of our performance, both on and off the job. We recognize that our effectiveness is directly dependent upon the trust which we earn through ethical behavior.

Openness to Change

We accept change as a positive force. We view our daily working environment as one which not only accepts, but requires, informed risk taking and change. We adapt not only to changing technologies and opportunities, but also to the changing needs of those we serve.

A Safe and Positive Environment

We are committed to providing a safe and positive environment. We affirm the right of each individual to a clear sense of Agency direction, proper recognition for accomplishments, and encouragement with opportunity for personal and professional development.

Historical Perspective

Gateway to the 21st Century

The journey through the last decade of the 20th century promises to be more challenging to the Department of Corrections than any definable period in the last 124 years. On June 29, 1991, the inmate jurisdictional population was at an all-time high (18,778) as was the number of inmates in corrections' facilities (16,501). Despite projections that the inmate population may reach 23,701 in 1995, the Department's need for \$105 million in the current bond to build new prisons was not acted upon by the General Assembly.

The modern era of corrections in South Carolina began in 1960 when the General Assembly established the Department of Corrections "to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system." The State Board of Corrections was established and empowered to employ a Commissioner of the prison system, "who shall possess qualifications and training which suit him to manage the affairs of a modern penal institution." That anticipated model penal system has come a long way in the last three decades. Changes since 1960 have far surpassed the corrections evolution experienced in the preceding 100 years.

The General Assembly, in 1866, recognized the unsuitable conditions prevailing under county supervision of convicts. Control of convicted and sentenced felons was transferred to the state, and the State Penitentiary was established. For almost 100 years, the State continued to experiment - as other states were doing - with various corrections programs. Work, for example, was considered to be of a beneficial nature. It could help defray the cost of prison operations, keep inmates busy and out of trouble, and perhaps even teach them a trade which would stand them in good stead when their sentences were finished. Education was also looked upon favorably at times and programs were begun (and later terminated) to educate prisoners. Religious instruction was also authorized. Separate facilities for young boys, young girls, women, and physically and mentally ill inmates were established.

As the decades rolled on, the forty-six counties throughout the state faced a need for labor for building and maintaining roads. The General Assembly frequently passed laws to accommodate the counties, and county supervisors had full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. By 1930, the local prison system, or what is more commonly known as the "chain gang," was in full swing, coexisting with the state system which was represented by the state Penitentiary. As in most other aspects of South Carolina life, county prison conditions depended heavily on the wealth of the county, and the skills and knowledge of county officials. Inevitably, unequal conditions resulted, and there was no uniformity in keeping abreast of changing correctional philosophy. Even with the establishment of the Department of Corrections in 1960, the dual-system of State and county prisons continued. Such critical problems as adequate planning and programming, efficient resource utilization and equitable distribution of rehabilitative services were not comprehensively addressed.

An Adult Corrections Study, completed in May 1973, by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office, gave major impetus to coming to grips with South Carolina's corrections problems. The first major step was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation in 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding 90 days, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the State for custody. Along with the prisoners, some county prison facilities were transferred to the State; however, many of these proved unsatisfactory for long-term use. Assumption of the custody responsibility for county

prisoners and the closing of many local prison systems worsened the over-crowded conditions in State facilities. The Department of Corrections began to plan for the regionalization of SCDC operations. In 1974, two Regional Correctional Administrators were appointed and plans proposed for a number of regional, community-based facilities. The 1977 Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan laid the groundwork for the reality which existed in the late 1980s: three correctional regions, each with a number of community-based prisons and work centers assigned to them for administrative and operational oversight. (These are described in other parts of this Annual Report.)

Overcrowding - A Way of Life

The movement to regionalization was a difficult one for many reasons, not the least of which was the unprecedented increase in crime in South Carolina, as elsewhere in the nation. Fiscal year 1975 was a key year; when it ended there was a 53 percent increase in the number of prisoners held in State institutions (5,658, up from 3,693 at the end of June 1974). The increased crime rate, the transfer of county-held inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term (over 90 days) prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, literally pushed the State system to the breaking point. The population in State institutions has increased every year since 1968 (as reflected in Tables 4 and 5 in this report.)

Prison overcrowding, or insufficient bedspaces to accommodate the incarcerated population, became a "way-of-life" problem for the Department of Corrections, and, in effect, for the State of South Carolina. The problem existed even when the county-state dual prison system was in vogue. (The overcrowding problem is not unique to the Palmetto State, as the federal prison system and other states have experienced the same escalation in the growth of prisoners.)

Alternative Programs and Harsher Penalties

Several early release programs were developed in the late '70s and early '80s in an effort to reduce the prison overcrowding problem. An Extended Work Release Program authorized by the legislature in 1977 allows qualified offenders to live and work in the community under intensive supervision during the final phase of their sentences. A year later the Litter Control Act established an Earned Work Credit Program as a means of reducing the amount of time that had to be served by inmates engaged in productive work while in prison. In 1980, two "good-time" measures were consolidated and additional time off a sentence was allowed for inmates with clear disciplinary records while in prison.

In 1981, legislation creating an independent correctional school district for SCDC inmates was signed into law. The long-range goals were increased state funding on a per pupil basis (realized in fiscal year 1985), and enhancement of the quality and scope of educational services to inmates through improved standards and accreditation.

The year 1982 saw implementation of the Community Corrections Act which established the Supervised Furlough Program (permits carefully screened inmates to live and work in local communities under supervision), and reduced the time to be served before parole eligibility for non-violent offenders from one-third of the sentence to one-fourth. A year later, the Prison Overcrowding Powers Act authorized the Governor to declare a state of emergency when certain conditions of overcrowding existed and to order the sentences of qualified offenders reduced to effect the immediate release of some prisoners. Subsequent amendments to this Act, principally in the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act of 1986, changed the procedure to allow the release of a set number of prisoners, rather than advance the release date of all eligible prisoners.

The 1980s also brought increased public concern for the rights of victims of crime. In the mid-eighties, the General Assembly responded by passing laws which levied harsher penalties (particularly

for repeat offenders or those who committed violent crimes), limiting parole eligibility for repeat and violent offenders, increasing the minimum sentence for certain crimes. Offenders convicted of burglary and murder were particularly singled out.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act revised several early release provisions. Eligibility for parole, supervised furlough and earned work credits programs were made more restrictive. An "enhancement" measure was added to the Code of Laws whereby anyone convicted of a violent crime who was in possession of a firearm or knife has an additional five years added to his sentence. This "flat time" has to be served without reduction of any sort.

The Act offered a weapon to reduce long-term incarceration prospects for some offenders.

A ninety-day shock probation program was instituted for first-time youthful offenders, as were restitution centers. These programs came on-line during fiscal year 1987-88, with the Department of Corrections operating a 96 bed unit for male probationers and a 24 bed unit for female probationers.

(Two 96-bed restitution centers were being managed by the Department in Columbia and Spartanburg for the Department of Probation, Parole and Community Services as fiscal year 1989-90 came to a close.)

Legislative changes in June, 1990, changed "shock probation" to "shock incarceration," and gave the Department of Corrections a major role in the selection of offenders to enter the programs being conducted at Wateree River Correctional Institution for males and the Women's Correctional Center for females. The Department will screen incoming inmates and assign willing offenders to the program, and will also evaluate potential participants on behalf of circuit court judges. On March 18, 1991, the Department doubled the capacity of the male shock incarceration unit at Wateree to accommodate a total of 192 inmates.

As can be seen from the foregoing, the modern era has been a mixture of: prison overcrowding, early release programs and mechanisms, increased crime rates in certain offenses, a tougher attitude toward criminals from the public and the legislature, and increased admissions and longer times served. The net effect has been an exacerbation of the prison overcrowding problem, despite major steps to alleviate it.

Managing Change

The Department has opened nine new prisons since 1980, and four were under construction as fiscal year 1990-91 ended. One of these, a new women's prison at Greenwood, S.C., was originally scheduled to open in April 1991, but a combination of weather and construction problems postponed the opening date until September. Unavoidable delays were also being experienced with the other three major projects and estimated opening dates are at year-end: May-June 1993.

The pressure on the Department to be prepared to handle an even larger number of inmates than these four projects would accommodate necessitated some bold recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly. Working in cooperation with the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Department proposed an Adult Criminal Offender Management System designed to control the capacity of the state's adult prisons.

The OMS would divert from prison to alternative sanctions carefully selected non-violent inmates to keep the number of prisoners consistent with the Department's available beds. These highly supervised programs would include house arrest, restitution centers, day reporting centers, public service work and substance abuse centers.

Upon enactment and full funding, the OMS would reduce both prison construction and escalating operating costs. By preventing the prison system population from exceeding one hundred percent of capacity at high count, the Department also sought to preclude federal intervention in state prison management on the basis of overcrowding. At year-end, the South Carolina Senate had adopted the OMS legislation but the matter was held up in the House of Representatives.

In addition to the OMS, the 1991 Bond Bill was not adopted prior to the end of the legislative session in June. Speculation ensued that the Governor would call the General Assembly back into session to adopt ethics legislation and that the bond bill might be considered also. The \$275 million (for all state agencies) bill would provide approximately \$105 million for the Department of Corrections. This is less than one-fourth of the \$466 million originally requested by the Department for new prison construction and upgrading of existing facilities before 1995. The adoption of the OMS would certainly reduce future SCDC capital and operating costs.

The Department's plans to construct housing units for counties to hold short-term prisoners, both convicted and awaiting trial, by adopting the department's 96-bed prototypical facility and using inmate labor was on hold as the year ended. Efforts were underway to resolve conflicts between the authorizing legislation and other parts of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Directory of Key Administrators

(As announced through June 30, 1991)

(*Change from last Annual Report)

Headquarters

Commissioner.....	Parker Evatt
Executive Assistant for Legislative Affairs.....	Sterling W. Beckman
Executive Assistant.....	Sandra S. Jeffcoat
Office of General Counsel.....	Larry C. Batson
Executive Assistant, Legal Settlements & Compliance.....	Laurie A. Osler
Director, Division of Management Services.....	Rallie M. Seigler
Director, Division of Public Affairs.....	Robyn Zimmerman*
Director, Division of Audits, Inspections and Inmate Affairs.....	Blake E. Taylor, Jr.
Deputy Commissioner for Administration.....	Hubert M. Clements
Administrative Services Manager.....	Connie M. Riley
Director, Division of Resource & Information Management.....	Lorraine T. Fowler
Director, Division of Personnel Administration.....	Sam D. O'Kelley
Director, Division of Industries.....	Tony Ellis
Director, Division of Support Services.....	Francis X. Archibald*
Director, Division of Training & Staff Development.....	Lew Jemigan*
Director, Division of Budget & Planning.....	Glen Franz
Deputy Commissioner for Operations.....	William D. Catoe
Administrative Services Manager.....	Yvonne W. Holley
Director of Security.....	Joe R. Martin
Director, Division of Inmate Operations & Control.....	David L. Bartles
Director, Division of Construction, Engineering & Maintenance.....	William H. Harmon
Deputy Commissioner for Program Services.....	Milton Kimpson
Administrative Services Manager.....	Betty Robinson
Director, Division of Community Services.....	Tony L. Strawhorn
Director, Division of Classification.....	Sammie E. Brown
Director, Division of Human Services.....	William J. Deemer
Director, Division of Educational Services.....	H. Layne Coleman
Director, Division of Health Services.....	Patricia B. Satterfield

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region

Regional Administrator.....	Donald F. Dease
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Robert W. Donlin
Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center, Superintendent.....	James H. Whitworth
Catawba Work Center, Superintendent.....	R. Brien Ward
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Phoebe B. Johnson
Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Martha A. Wannamaker
Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden.....	Robert H. Mauney
Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden.....	Frankie L. Rickenbaker
**Leath Correctional Institution.....	E. Richard Bazzle*
Livesay Work Center, Superintendent.....	Robert L. Rice
McCormick Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Richard S. Lindler
Northside Correctional Center, Warden.....	Frank H. Horton, Jr.
Perry Correctional Institution, Warden.....	S.R. (Dick) Witkowski

Midlands Correctional Region

Regional Administrator.....	James L. Harvey
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Kenneth D. McKellar
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Jerry D. Spigner
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden.....	George T. Hagan
Broad River Correctional Institution, Warden.....	George N. Martin III
Bymes Clinical Center, Warden.....	Robert E. Elgin
Campbell Work Center, Superintendent.....	George A. Roof
Central Correctional Institution, Warden.....	William C. Wallace
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Louisa D. Brown
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Laurie F. Bessinger
Lower Savannah Work Center, Superintendent.....	John H. McCall
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Rickie Harrison
State Park Correctional Center, Warden.....	Judy C. Anderson
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden.....	George Hampton, Jr.
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Ed M. McCrory
Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden.....	John H. Carmichael, Jr.
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent.....	Carl J. Frederick
Women's Correctional Center, Warden.....	Vannie M. Toy

Coastal Correctional Region

Regional Administrator.....	Lucious J. Allen
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Clyde R. Metts
Allendale Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Robert E. Currie
Coastal Work Center, Superintendent.....	Frank A. Smith
Evans Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Flora B. Boyd
Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden.....	P. Douglas Taylor
MacDougall Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Edsel T. Taylor
Palmer Work Center, Acting Superintendent.....	Ruby Williams*

**Under Construction

Department Organization

The South Carolina Department of Corrections is governed by the State Board of Corrections, a seven-member board, six of whom are appointed by the Governor, one from each of the six Congressional Districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor is ex officio member of the Board. The Board is responsible for setting overall policy.

The Department is headed by a Commissioner, appointed by the Board of Corrections, who administers Board policy and manages the day-to-day affairs of a modern penal system.

The Department is organized into three primary functional offices, or areas of responsibility: administration, operations, and program services, each of which is headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Other specific staff functions are attached to the Commissioner's Office, as described below.

Office Of The Commissioner

Within the office of the Commissioner are the following specialized administrative staff support divisions/offices:

Division of Public Affairs

Responsible for all public information, media contacts and public relations; it includes the crime prevention programs and the victim-witness liaison.

Executive Assistant for Legislative Affairs

Conducts liaison with governmental offices, the legislature, correctional institutions, and others as required. Keeps the Commissioner informed of significant and related legislation, programs and procedures.

Office of General Counsel

Provides legal advice to the Board, the Commissioner, and the Department, and it represents the Department in legal actions. The Office of Legal Settlements and Compliance is responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms of any court orders or consent decrees, in particular, the Plyler v. Evatt consent decree, under which the Department is currently operating.

Division of Management Services

Administers efforts to accredit individual prisons by the Commission on Accreditation, and is responsible for management audits, investigations/internal affairs, the arts and crafts marketing program and directs the policy-change process for the Department. Also directs SCDC's extensive Volunteer Program and Unit Management efforts.

Division of Audits, Inspections and Inmate Affairs

Responsible for conducting annual inspections of all local detention facilities. In addition, the Division conducts internal audits, and investigates inmates' complaints.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Administration

The Deputy Commissioner for Administration directs the budgeting, planning, industries, purchasing, food services, personnel, financial accounting, offender records management, computer operations, and training programs throughout the Department. These functions are carried out through six divisions:

Division of Budget and Planning

Prepares all budget requests for submission to the Budget and Control Board and Legislature, reconciles expenditures with appropriations, and prepares all capital improvement plans and requests for bond approval. The division also conducts monitoring, allocation and internal control of budgets.

Division of Industries

Manages prison industries. Its products and services include the state motor vehicle license tags, furniture refinishing and repair, laundry, and apparel.

Division of Support Services

Directs purchasing, food services, and the operation of the commissary, canteens, and farms.

Division of Personnel Administration

Performs all the activities associated with recruiting and hiring new employees, maintaining personnel records, authorizing payrolls, and placing student interns.

Division of Resource and Information Management

Manages financial accounting; offender records; offender management; statistical analysis and operations research; fiscal and personnel systems; operations; telecommunications; and the Corrections Information Center.

Division of Training and Staff Development

Provides pre-employment and in-service training for all employees.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Operations

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner For Operations directs the management of all prison operations, security, construction, engineering, and facility, equipment, and vehicle maintenance throughout the prison system. Within the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations are the three regional offices for prison operations (Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal) and the following divisions and offices:

Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance

Manages all phases of new construction, and acts as liaison with architects, engineers and contractors working on construction projects. Other activities include management and operation of the physical plants, i.e. institutions, other buildings and facilities. This Division has the primary responsibility for implementation of the capital improvements plan and maintenance of all SCDC facilities.

Division of Inmate Operations and Control

Oversees certain activities related to the movement, status, and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities, and administers the Interstate Corrections Compact. This Division also contracts with counties for inmate work crews.

Office of Security

The Director of Security is responsible for the Department's readiness to respond to emergency situations such as riots or hostage-taking. This office ensures that the special response teams, e.g., Reserve Emergency Platoons, Situation Control Teams, and Corrections Emergency Response Teams, are properly trained. This office also conducts regular security audits of high security institutions.

Transportation Management Branch

Responsible for the purchasing of all vehicles and parts, vehicle repair and safety, and for management of the fleet owned and operated by the Department of Corrections. This Branch is also responsible for all radio communications.

Institutional Operations: Regional Offices

The state is divided into three geographical regions to facilitate management and operations. Each of the regions is headed by a Regional Administrator who directs prison operations within his region. The regions are: Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal. Figure 2, page 18, outlines the counties which comprise each region.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Program Services

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services directs the classification, health, mental health, education, and community employment programs for inmates. Delivering a broad spectrum of program services under the supervision of this office during this fiscal year were the following divisions:

Division of Classification

Directs the classification of inmates for security and custody purposes. This Division is also responsible for all institutional services for inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

Division of Human Services

Administers and provides a variety of programs and services directed at improving offenders' mental health, and emotional well being. The programs include: psychological assessment; social work services; transitional care units for intermediate mental health care; substance abuse therapy; religious services and pastoral counseling; and athletic and other recreational activities.

Division of Health Services

Renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to the inmate population. Through this Division, the S.C. Department of Corrections operates 24-hour out-patient clinics at the large institutions, several infirmaries, and utilizes a floor at the Byrnes Clinical Center, Department of Mental Health, for general hospital care. The Department operates seven dental clinics. It has the Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital for acute psychiatric care. The Department provides most of the health care services with in-house staff; however, it contracts for health care services at seven institutions.

Division of Educational Services

This Division is also known as "Palmetto Unified School District #1" and administers and provides academic, vocational, special and career education and library services to the inmate population at 16 institutions, with satellites at pre-release and work centers. The School District offers a variety of vocational programs, including auto mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, and heavy equipment operation and repair, and academic programs, including GED preparation.

Division of Community Services

This Division oversees the custody and supervision of certain offenders in community programs, namely, Work Release and Extended Work Release, monitors Parole's supervision of offenders in Supervised Furlough and other early release programs, and provides SCDC's law enforcement liaison.

Institutions

The South Carolina Department of Corrections operated thirty-one correctional institutions as of June 30, 1991. These range in size from the largest (and oldest) Central Correctional Institution with an operating capacity of 1,382, to the smallest, Greenwood Work Camp, with an operating capacity of 86.

The thirty-one institutions are spread over three Correctional Regions and include: twenty-eight prisons for male offenders, one for female offenders, one medical unit for male and female inmates*, and one (State Park Correctional Center) that has three units - one for male geriatric and handicapped prisoners, one for female geriatric and handicapped prisoners, and one for females on work release. Also, one 96-bed work camp was opened during the fiscal year making the total number three.

Eight of the institutions are classified as security Level IV and V, five as security Level III, seven as security Level II, one as security Level I and II, and eight pre-release/work centers classified as security Level I facilities.

Each of the three Correctional Regions has a facility for intake processing, known as a Reception and Evaluation Center. These are adjacent to medium/maximum security institutions, i.e., Lieber, Perry, and Broad River Correctional Institutions.

Effective January 1, 1988, the institutional capacities for minimum and medium/maximum security institutions changed as agreed upon in the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree, which the Department and the State of South Carolina entered into in 1985. As of June 30, 1991, the Department's "safe and reasonable" operating capacity was set at 15,472**. This capacity is subject to change as requirements of the Decree are met.

Additional details about these institutions, including average daily populations, design and safe and reasonable capacities, may be found in Table 1. Their location within South Carolina is depicted in Figure 2.

*(Located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

**This capacity figure was "certified" by the Budget and Control Board at the beginning of the quarter (April 1, 1991); however, additional bedspaces were added during the quarter and by June 30, 1991, the Safe and Reasonable Capacity was actually 15,566. (This figure was certified by the B & C Board on July 1, 1991.)

Table 1
Institutions and Centers of the S.C. Department of Corrections

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY 1991	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
<u>Appalachian Correctional Region</u>							
Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release or work release	193	143	135	208	93
Catawba Work Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release	159	86	185	144	110
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	Level III (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	586	528	111	528	111
Dutchman Correctional Institution	Level III (Medium)	Male, ages 17 and up	519	528	98	528	98
Givens Youth Correction Center	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	122	68	179	120	102
Greenwood Correctional Center	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	93	48	194	86	108
Greenwood Work Camp	Level II (Minimum)	Female, ages 17 and up	86	96	90	96	90
Livesay Work Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release	93	96	97	96	97
McCormick Correctional Institution	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1,093	600	182	1,104	99
Northside Correctional Center	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	341	286	119	286	119
Northside Work Camp	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	55	96	57	96	57
Perry Correctional Institution*	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	882	576	153	768	115
<u>Midlands Correctional Region</u>							
Aiken Youth Correction Center	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders	303	224	135	275	110
Broad River Correctional Institution	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,308	792	165	1,236	106
Holding Unit		Male, ages 17 and up--inmates undergoing reception processing		82		82	
Byrnes Clinical Center	All levels	Hospitalized inmates ³					
Campbell Work Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release	222	196	113	246	90
Central Correctional Institution	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1,326	1,340	99	1,382	96
Goodman Correctional Institution	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	461	283	163	464	99
Kirkland Correctional Institution**	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	604	448	135	612	99
Lower Savannah Work Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release	155	45	344	154	101
Lower Savannah Work Camp	Level I (Minimum)	Female, ages 17 and up	77	96	80	96	80
Manning Correctional Institution	Level III (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	523	416	126	450	116

Table 1 (continued)
Institutions and Centers of the S.C. Department of Corrections

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY 1991	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
State Park Correctional Center	Level I & II (Minimum)	Male and female, ages 17 and up-- (three separate units)	354	370	96	420	84
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit		Male--primarily geriatric/handicapped					
Women's Work Release Unit		Females--on work release					
Palmetto Unit		Females--ages 17 and up					
Stevenson Correctional Institution	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	180	129	140	167	108
Walden Correctional Institution	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	320	246	130	292	110
Wateree River Correctional Institution	Level III (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	644	456	141	609	106
Wateree Shock Incarceration Unit (Male)	Level II (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 to 25	95	192	49	192	49
Watkins Pre-Release Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release programs	143	144	99	144	99
Women's Correctional Center	All Levels	Female, ages 17 and up	486	269	181	337	144
Women's Shock Incarceration Unit (Female)	Level II (Minimum)	Female, ages 17 to 25	14	24	58	24	58
Coastal Correctional Region							
Allendale Correctional Institution	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1,055	808	131	1,099	96
Coastal Work Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release	158	158	100	158	100
Evans Correctional Institution	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1,067	808	132	1,101	97
Lieber Correctional Institution*	Level IV & V (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1,267	696	182	1,200	106
MacDougall Correctional Institution	Level III (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	575	336	171	572	101
Palmer Work Center	Level I (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release	104	50	208	100	104
TOTAL			15,663	11,719		15,472	

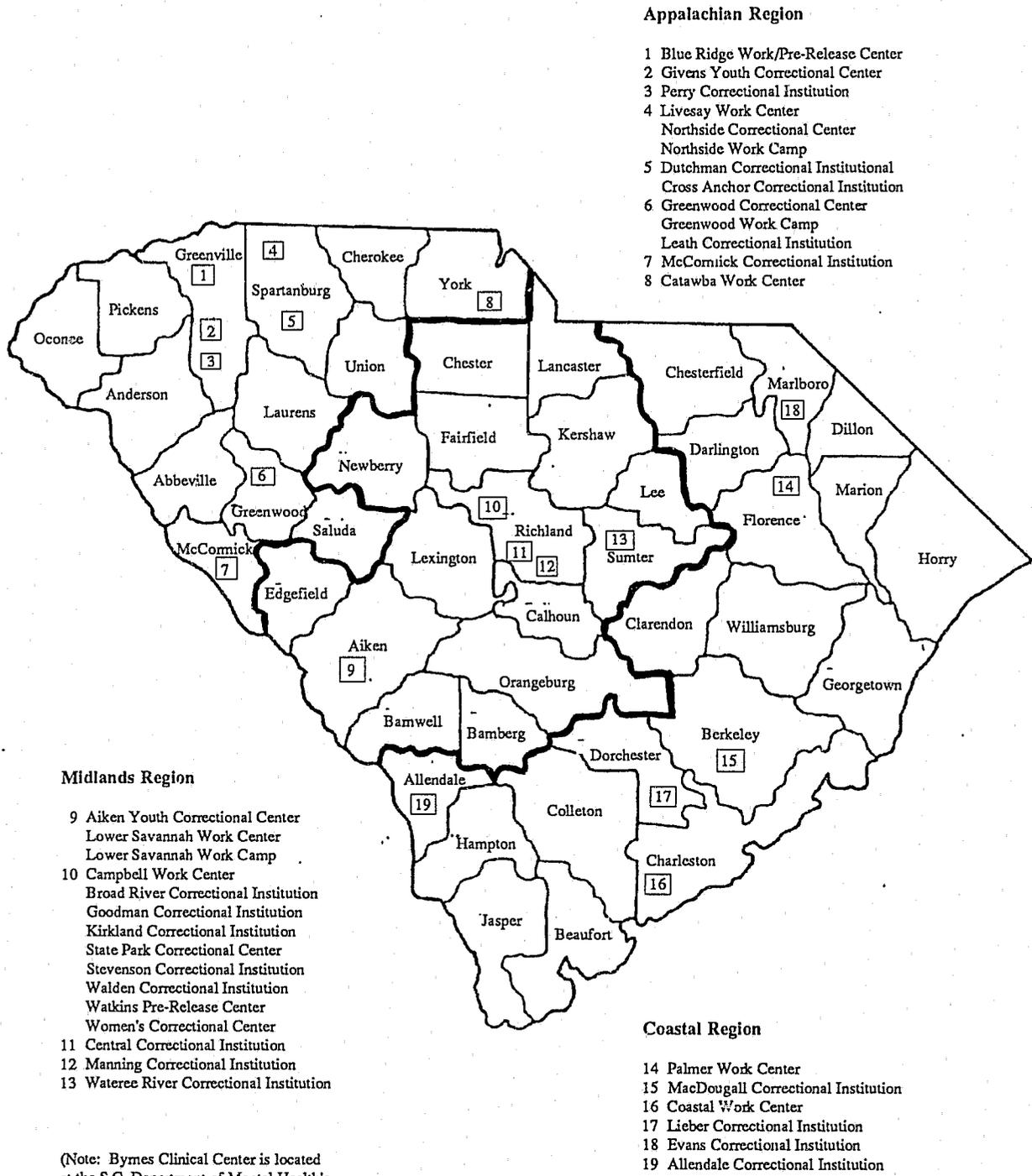
¹ The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity, is consistent with the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leek) Consent Decree.

² Located at S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C

* These institutions provide intake services for their regions.

** Average count for Kirkland Correctional Institution does not include Kirkland Infirmary or Gilliam Psychiatric Center.

Figure 2
Locations of SCDC Institutions and Centers



Outstanding Employees

Annually, the Department recognizes its most outstanding Correctional Officer of the Year and Employee of the Year. These programs are designed to promote efficiency and to show that the Department appreciates those who have demonstrated exceptional performance.

Nominations for Correctional Officer of the Year are limited to Correctional Officers I or II, while the Employee of the Year selection may be made from any employee except Correctional Officers I and II, Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. In both programs, outstanding job accomplishments, self-development and interpersonal relationships with fellow employees, inmates, and others are considered.

Bill E. Bright, Officer First Class at Perry Correctional Institution, was chosen the Department's Correctional Officer of the Year for 1990. Officer Bright has been with the Department since 1988, and is a graduate of North Greenville College.

Other winners of this award in previous years include:

1990 Terrance Whitaker	
1989 Rose M. Austin	1979 George Coleman
1988 Carmelita A. Streater	1978 Joseph P. Davis
1987 Joseph M. Cavanaugh	1977 Samuel Latta, II
1986 William F. Gault	1976 Godwin Quattlebaum
1985 Frank Taylor	1975 Benjamin Sweet
1984 Valerie W. Whitaker	1974 Eugene R. Grant
1983 Jack Belcher	1973 Emma Strickland
1982 Gloria Woodruff	1972 Boyd R. Mullins
1981 Walter T. Ross	1971 David L. Bartles
1980 Robert D. Mickle	1970 Guy T. Eaton

The Employee of the Year for 1990 was **Louisa D. Brown**, Warden, Goodman Correctional Institution. Warden Brown has been with the Department since 1973. She began her career as Director, Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment Program. Warden Brown received a B.A. degree in Psychology from the University of South Carolina and Master's of Social Work Degree from Tulane University. Earlier winners of this award include:

1990 Flora Brooks Boyd	
1989 Rickie Harrison	1986 Kenneth D. McKellar
1988 Robert L. Foulks	1985 Kyuzo Miyaishi (Frankie San)
1987 George A. Roof	1984 William T. Cave

Significant Developments Fiscal Year 1990-1991

Agency-Wide Administration and Management

118 SCDC employees were called to active duty during the Gulf War. The employees represented all areas of the department; 72% security, 15% administrative/management, and 13% health services,

On August 6, 1990, the Investigations Branch was administratively reassigned to the Division of Management Services. Its previous division was reorganized as the Division of Audits, Inspections, and Inmate Affairs.

The department's first teleconference was conducted in March, 1991. Approximately 1,000 employees were in attendance at 13 viewing sites throughout the state. This new medium provides a cost-efficient method for quality employee training and inmate education.

The Agency was awarded a \$100,000 grant in February to research and develop a model child care facility for employees. The 18 month grant was awarded by the National Institute of Corrections (Prison Division).

The kickoff date for the Agency's "Can Do Spirit Award" was July 2, 1990. The in-house award was established to ensure that employees are recognized for their contributions to SCDC. During FY90-91, 183 Spirit Awards were given.

The Correctional Museum officially opened on November 19, 1990, in the former Capital Punishment Facility at the Central Correctional Institution.

In March, 1991, Central Correctional Institution began a professional writing skills program for employees. The basic skills program had certified over sixty employees through July 9, 1991. The 10-week program will continue to run with the assistance of Richland District One.

Housing, Care, Security, and Supervision

In January, 1991, MacDougall Youth Correctional Center officially changed its name to the MacDougall Correctional Institution.

On October 1, 1990, the first inmates were received at Wateree River Correctional Institution under the Shock Incarceration Program. The program resulted from legislative action during the year which shifted full responsibility for the Shock program to the Department of Corrections.

On December 1, 1990, the last platoon of Shock Probationers completed the 90 day program. A total of 1,040 probationers completed the program between July 1987 and December 1990. Recidivism rates through the 3 1/2 year program averaged 10.2% for graduates.

On July 1, 1990, State Park Correctional Center added the Mary E. White Building (Palmetto Unit) to the existing facility providing an additional 123 beds and a program area.

On December 12, 1990, the department admitted a female "death row" safekeeper to the Women's Correctional Center. This is the first female sentenced to death since executions have been carried out by the State of South Carolina.

In February, 1991, a 48-bed, statewide, long-term Protective Custody Unit became operational at Allendale Correctional Institution.

During FY-1991, the department opened its third work camp. Northside Work Camp became operational on November 26, 1990. The Work Camp Program is designed to provide a more economical means of confining non-violent short term offenders and a labor force for county and local government projects.

Construction of Leath Correctional Institution for Women continued throughout the year. (The 384 bed institution became operational on September 4, 1991).

Programs for Inmates

In July, 1990, the "Third Generation," a private sector apparel manufacturer, embarked on a joint venture with the Division of Prison Industries to produce marketable apparel at the Women's Correctional Center. Two additional private sector projects were initiated in FY90-91. This increased the total number of inmates earning minimum wage to 85 (up from 44 during FY90).

Educational enrollments for FY 1991, totalled 11,702, of which 2,000 were served in literacy programs and 1,117 in postsecondary. There were 1,384 graduates within the District, resulting in all-time highs in academic and vocational areas.

An agreement was signed on June 13, 1991 between SCDC and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health to provide for mental health assistance in caring for certain long-term chronically mentally ill inmates and female inmates who require hospitalization related to mental illness.

Information Activities

Two Operation Get Smart teams visited all 46 counties and travelled 64,595 miles to 646 engagements giving 5,370 individual presentations to 204,913 youths and 20,484 adults for an annual audience of 225,397. Forty-six Save The Children/Adult Enlightenment Program sessions were held at the Women's Correctional Center and Central Correctional Institution serving 974 pre-trial intervention clients. SCDC Speakers' Bureau fulfilled 185 documented engagements and addressed audiences totalling approximately 20,081 people.

During CY 1990, over 3,500 volunteers contributed approximately 150,000 hours of services to SCDC, with an estimated value of \$1,350,000. In addition, approximately \$218,000 of cash and in-kind contributions were donated by individual and group volunteers.

Employee Cost-Reduction Efforts

Annually the Department recognizes institutions or other organizational units for their outstanding leadership and good management practices in several distinct areas of operation: In FY 1991, "Pacesetter Awards" were presented to:

For Excellence in Personnel Management: Palmer Work Center, Manning Correctional Institution, and Kirkland Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Information and Records Management: Lieber Reception and Evaluation, Watkins Pre-Release Center, Walden Correctional Institution, and Wateree River Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Commissary Management: Palmer Work Center, Goodman Correctional Institution, McCormick Correctional Institution, and Stevenson Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Canteen Management: Givens Youth Correction Center, Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Goodman Correctional Institution, and Kirkland Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Procurement Practices: Givens Youth Correction Center, Coastal Work Center, Goodman Correctional Institution, and McCormick Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Cafeteria Management: Palmer Work Center, Greenwood Correctional Center, Northside Correctional Center, and McCormick Correctional Center.

For Excellence in Institutional Waste Watchers Program: Livesay Work Center, Manning Correctional Institution, and Lieber Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Institutional Reading Improvement Program: Evans Correctional Institution, State Park Correctional Center, Northside Correctional Center, and Broad River Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Institutional Wellness Program: Walden Correctional Institution, Stevenson Correctional Institution, and Evans Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Budget Management: Givens Youth Correction Center, Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, and McCormick Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Inmate Grievance Procedures: State Park Correctional Center, Stevenson Correctional Institution, Goodman Correctional Institution, Evans Correctional Institution, Allendale Correctional Institution, Central Correctional Institution, Wateree River Correctional Institution, and Lieber Correctional Institution.

For Excellence in Vehicle Management: Campbell Work Center, Manning Correctional Center, and Wateree River Correctional Institution.

Plyler v. Evatt Highlights

(Originally Nelson v. Leeke)

In 1982, Gary Wayne Nelson, an inmate at CCI, filed a class action suit against the Department of Corrections. The suit stated that the SCDC, systemwide, was violating the 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment. The lawsuit was filed on behalf of all inmates in the system at that time and any inmates entering the system thereafter.

The Department negotiated with Plaintiffs' Counsel for two years before coming to an agreement on January 8, 1985. The General Assembly found the Agreement to be "in the best interest of the State" and authorized the Department to enter into the proposed Consent Agreement. Further, the General Assembly agreed to provide "substantial additional funding ... or other remedies" to meet the terms of the settlement.

The Consent Decree stipulates that the Department will end overcrowding at medium security institutions by January 8, 1988, and at all other minimum security institutions by January 8, 1990. The bedspace capacities for existing institutions were established pursuant to agreed upon minimum square footage requirements for inmate housing. Due to the increased admissions to the Department in 1986 and 1987, however, the Department filed a "Motion for Modification of the Consent Decree" in order to allow for double-celling at new institutions not meeting the specified square footage requirements of the Decree. This motion was filed specifically to provide the Department with additional bedspace by which to attain compliance with Nelson capacities at existing medium security institutions. In April, 1988, a ruling was received from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals stating that the Department be allowed to fully double-occupy general population cells at these institutions. The Department's capacity was thus increased by 2,044 beds, although most would not be filled immediately. The ruling raised the authorized capacity of Lieber and McCormick institutions by 504 beds each, Broad River by 444 beds, and Allendale and Evans institutions by 296 beds each.

Minimum security bedspace reductions required under the terms of the Decree to be achieved by January 8, 1990, were modified in a joint agreement entered into between the parties on December 11, 1990. This agreement allows for the immediate reduction of minimum security bedspaces through the process of attrition at selected facilities and for the elimination of beds at remaining facilities by June, 1992. This agreement was considered necessary in light of the increased admissions to the Department over the past five (5) year period which have changed the circumstances under which the original terms of the Decree were premised. Approximately 320 minimum security beds required to be eliminated by January, 1990, were saved as a result of this agreement.

Since the Consent Decree was signed, the General Assembly has authorized funds for the construction of five (5) new prisons; funds for a unit at the Women's Correctional Center; and funds for five (5) 96-bed minimum security additions. Additionally, the General Assembly authorized funding to the Department during FY 88-89 for the following projects: 960 work camp beds; 50 male maximum security beds; 288 male minimum security beds; 2,260 male medium security beds; and, 384 female beds. The additional bedspaces are necessary to accommodate the projected population growth. Further, the General Assembly approved funding for the construction of 1,200 bed male medium security facility to replace the Central Correctional Institution.

Although the primary focus is the elimination of overcrowding and inadequate staffing, the Consent Decree addresses many other issues affecting the operation of the institutions. The major issues include classification, staff training, health care services, fire and life safety, and physical plant requirements.

Quarterly reports on the Department's compliance are submitted to the Plaintiffs' Counsel, Court, the S.C. Budget and Control Board and to each institution. Should the Department be "out of compliance" with one or more of the issues contained in the Decree, Plaintiff's Counsel may request relief from the Federal District Court. Plaintiffs' counsel filed a "Petition for Supplemental Relief" relative to overcrowding in female institutions operated by the Department. A hearing was held in the Federal District Court on this matter on May 8, 1989, and the Court ruled that the Department was to obtain compliance with the original terms of the Decree by April 2, 1990. A stay of this order was received, however, and an appeal filed and heard by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in June, 1990. A final decision from the Fourth Circuit is currently pending.

Legislation

Several pieces of legislation of significance to the Department were passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor this fiscal year. A synopsis of this legislation as it may affect the Department is provided below. For full details of the legislation, please refer to the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976 as amended.

Prisons

(H3178) Allows products produced by inmates employed in a federally certified private sector/prison industries program to be sold intra/interstate if the inmate workers participate voluntarily, receive comparable wages and the work does not displace employed workers.

(S512) The addresses and telephone numbers of victims/witnesses provided to SCDC and DPPP (The Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services) is privileged and must not be disclosed directly or indirectly, except by court order.

Administration

(S506) Candidates for Correctional Officer positions must hold valid South Carolina driver's license with no record during the previous five years for suspension of driver's license as a result of DUI, driving impaired, reckless homicide, involuntary manslaughter, or leaving the scene of an accident.

(S508) Permanent full-time state employees who are temporarily disabled as a result of an assault by an inmate/patient/client must be placed on administrative leave with pay by their employer rather than sick leave not to exceed 180 calendar days.

(H382) Members of the retirement system shall receive credit for no more than 90 days of unused sick leave, which must be credited at a rate where 20 days equals one month of service.

(S388) Outlines specific number of months for state agencies to reduce their production of each solid waste component defined in the bill.

(S716) Employer who willfully/repeatedly violates occupational safety or health rules may be assessed a penalty of \$70,000 (rather than \$10,000).

(S662) Implements a plan enabling members eligible for other service credit to pay for this credit by payroll deducted installment payments.

NOTE: The Offender Management Bill (S. 883), which establishes a classification and adult criminal offender management system to alleviate prison overcrowding, remains on the Contested Calendar in the House of Representatives. It can be considered when the Legislature convenes in January of 1992.

Fiscal Information

(Special Note: This information is as of June 30, 1991, and was obtained in September 1991, to meet the production schedule for this annual report. The data are subject to minor revision following year-end reconciliations which will be completed later. Data presented and recorded using the cash basis of accounting in accordance with the budgetary accounting process of the State of South Carolina.)

Operating Expenditures (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department of Corrections expended \$220,895,153 in state appropriations, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds in fiscal year 1990-91. Major expenditures included:

Salaries and fringe benefits of employees.....	71%
Supplies (e.g. food, uniforms, medical and office).....	9%
Items for resale by Prison Industries and canteens.....	5%

Table 2, on the following page, enumerates the expenditures by state budget code.

Expenditures by Program (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department's budget for this fiscal year identified six programs that define the departmental mission and provide performance indicators to measure effectiveness and cost. Based on the expenditure of state, federal, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds, the Department spent:

Administration (4.7%).....	\$ 10,368,861
Housing, Care, Security and Supervision (83.6%).....	\$184,626,180
Work and Vocational Activities (5.9%).....	\$ 13,028,497
Inmate Individual Growth and Motivation (2.7%).....	\$ 5,941,267
Penal Facilities and Inspection Services (0.1%).....	\$ 282,709
Palmetto School District One (3.0%).....	\$ 6,647,639

Cost Per Inmate (Based on average population in SCDC institutions.)

Annual per inmate cost in S.C. General Funds.....	\$ 12,336
Previous fiscal year (FY 1989-90).....	\$ 12,414
Percentage change.....	-6%
Annual per inmate costs in state, federal and other funds*.....	\$ 12,451
Previous fiscal year (FY 1989-90).....	\$ 12,707
Percentage change.....	-2.0%

*Excludes capital improvement, Prison Industries and canteen funds.

Table 2
Expenditures of the Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 1990-91

Description.....	Expenditure
Personnel Services.....	\$ 121,041,439
Contractual Services.....	\$ 15,775,844
Supplies.....	\$ 19,133,251
Fixed Charges.....	\$ 1,557,157
Travel.....	\$ 266,965
Equipment.....	\$ 1,510,353
Items for Resale*.....	\$ 12,013,531
Case Services.....	\$ 5,285,330
Lights/Heat/Power.....	\$ 7,627,813
Transportation.....	\$ 1,016,767
Employee Benefits.....	\$ 35,567,703
Transfer to Capital Projects.....	\$ 99,000
Total Expenditures.....	\$ 220,895,153

(Includes state funds, federal funds, special revenue, Prison Industries, and canteen funds. Excludes capital improvement expenditures.)

*This budget line includes consumer goods purchased for resale, principally in canteens, and raw materials purchased for resale after further processing in Prison Industries.

Grant Assistance During Fiscal Year 1990-91

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education

Chapter I to supplement and upgrade educational programs within the Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: \$298,273.

Vocational Educational Act to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: \$291,329.

Direct Service Delivery (Public Law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: \$39,099.

Adult Basic Education funds are utilized in the development and implementation of a comprehensive academic program: \$271,821.

Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: \$146,577.

Through the S.C. State Library Board

Library services - book collection improvement for the Department of Corrections' libraries: \$15,000.

Title I - To upgrade and increase book collections in all Department of Corrections libraries with materials related specifically to literacy: \$5,500.

VI - To supplement the adult new reader materials collections for the prison libraries with literacy projects in the Appalachian Correction Region: \$25,000.

Job Training Partnership Act (via the Governor's Office)

Transitional Linkage - to provide training skills in auto mechanics, brick masonry, and welding to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: \$325,000.

Public Safety Programs (via the Governor's Office)

Residential Addictions Treatment Unit provides a drug addictions treatment program for inmates with a history of substance abuse: \$320,287.

Janitorial Skills Training Program offered through the Habilitation Unit at Stevenson: \$29,561.

Work Center Drug Testing Prevention Program to test inmates entering work release centers: \$14,069.

Grant Assistance During Fiscal Year 1990-91 (continued)

Inmate Furlough Drug Testing Program to test inmates participating in the furlough program and upon their return: \$14,725.

Addictions Treatment Evaluation to determine the impact of the ATU: \$8,850.

National Institute of Corrections

A study of child care models for the rural, urban, and metropolitan correction workplace to develop a model child care center for South Carolina Department of Corrections immediate family: \$100,000.

Through the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

To reimburse states for expense incurred from the incarceration of Mariel-Cubans: \$6,073.

Publications and Documents Fiscal Year 1990-91

The Department of Corrections has a continuous need to communicate its policy, progress and programs to elected and judicial officials throughout the State of South Carolina, to employees and inmates, and to the interested general public. To accomplish this task the Department uses a variety of regular and special publications:

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. (Issued annually following the close of the fiscal year. Copies are sent to depository libraries throughout the state.)

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections. (Prepared monthly from input provided by all echelons of management throughout the Department.)

Inmate Guide. (A generalized guide prepared from formal official documents and policy, rules and regulations of the Department; each inmate receives a copy when he/she is admitted to the Department.)

Youthful Offender Act Services Information Guide. (Designed to acquaint Youthful Offenders, their families, SCDC and other criminal justice personnel, parole volunteers, and the general public with the Youthful Offender Act and the Department's implementation thereof.)

Defendants' Quarterly Report on Compliance. (Submitted to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina pursuant to the 1985 negotiated Consent Decree in the matter of Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke). The reports outline the Department's compliance with the terms of the Agreement.

Quarterly Training Report for the Department of Corrections. (The Consent Decree mentioned above requires continuous monitoring of training of current and new employees. This report documents the progress made throughout the Department.)

Newsletters/Pamphlets

Report to the Shareholders. (A series of reports distributed periodically to select business and government leaders across the state, providing current SCDC information.

The Communicator. (A twice monthly brief about training dates, personnel news, major promotions and changes in employee benefits.)

The Intercom. (A monthly mini-magazine for and about the Department of Corrections, its employees and inmates.)

SCDC Employee Newsletter. (In-depth reporting on matters of interest to all employees; published periodically.)

Newsletters/Pamphlets (continued)

Operation Get Smart: An Inside View of Crime and Imprisonment. (Aimed at educating young people about the consequences of criminal behavior.)

About Face. (A quarterly newsletter prepared by and for inmates within the Department of Corrections.)

Issue Oriented Publications

Annual Report Executive Summary.

Correctional Officer's Basic Training Manual.

Detailed Budget for 1989-90.

Employee Assistance Program Brochure.

Employee Orientation Manual.

Report to the Shareholders. (Each digest concentrates on one corrections issue arising outside of the Department of Corrections which is of professional interest.)

Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina.

Our Retirement System.

SCDC Employee Handbook.

SCDC Index - Information for Decisionmakers. (Each Index concentrates on one departmental issue of general interest to managers.)

SCDC Training Academy Student Handbook.

Sexual Harassment Brochure.

SITCON Manual. (Security Manual for special incidents. Restricted distribution.)

Supervisory Training Manual.

In-Service Training Calendar. (Lists in-service classes to be held at the Training Academy.)

Sales Literature

Prison Industries publishes a variety of sales literature describing products and services produced by inmates for sale to government agencies, non-profit organizations, jobbers and brokers doing business solely within South Carolina, and (for services alone) any other business or organization. This range of literature covers such areas as:

Kirkwood Furniture for offices.

Office Master Modular Office Systems.

Body Master Vehicle Reclamation.

Sign-Center (Decals, road signs, name tags & desk markers.)

Craft Master Furniture Refurbishing.

Inmate and Personnel Statistics

This and the next page are a "data snapshot" of the inmates and employees of the Department of Corrections. Detailed inmate and personnel statistics are presented in the tables and figures which follow. The data include average population, admissions, and releases during the fiscal year, and select information regarding the FY 1991 admissions and the total inmate population as of the end of the fiscal year. Also included is information on the Department of Corrections' workforce. Where appropriate, the statistical data are also presented graphically.

Profile of Inmates Admitted During FY 1991

Number of inmates admitted.....	11,433
Sentenced by courts.....	83.8%
Probation revocations.....	8.4%
Parole revocations.....	6.5%
Other (early release revocations, resentencing, death row).....	1.3%
Inmates admitted who were between 17 & 29 years of age.....	58.4%
Average sentence length.....	4 Yrs. 8 Mos.
(Excludes life, death, shock probation, restitution, and YOA sentences.)	

Most Serious Offenses (72.5% of the 11,433 admissions)

Percentage sentenced for :

Dangerous Drugs:	20.7%
Traffic Offenses:	13.9%
Larceny:	12.3%
Burglary:	9.2%
Fraudulent Activities:	6.8%
Assault:	5.6%
Forgery:	4.0%

Profile of Inmates Released During FY 1991

Number of inmates released.....	10,021
Inmates who "maxed out".....	44%
Placed on probation (had split sentence).....	21%
Paroled by the Youthful Offender Act Board.....	9%
Paroled by the Dept. of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.....	12%
Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act releases.....	1%
Other.....	13%

Profile of Total Inmate Population as of June 30, 1991

Number of inmates in SCDC jurisdiction.....	18,452
Average sentence length.....	11 Yrs. 11 Mos.
Serving Youthful Offender Act sentences.....	4.9%
With sentences of more than 20 years (including life).....	21.8%
With death sentences.....	0.3%
Who are white males.....	31.9%
Non-white males.....	62.2%
White females.....	1.9%
Non-white females.....	4.0%
Average age.....	32
29 years of age or younger.....	46.8%
Most Serious Offenses (78.2% of the 18,452 inmates.)	
Percentage sentenced for:	
Dangerous Drugs:	20.6%
Burglary:	14.5%
Larceny:	10.4%
Homicide:	10.2%
Robbery:	9.4%
Assault:	6.6%
Sexual Assault:	6.5%

Department of Corrections' Employees (as of June 16, 1991)

Total.....	5,944
Security personnel.....	3,745
Non-security personnel.....	2,199
Percentage of total who are white males.....	31.2%
Non-white males.....	33.6%
White females.....	17.2%
Non-white females.....	18.0%
Number of inmates per authorized correctional officer.....	3.9

Table 3
Per Inmate Costs - Fiscal Years 1981 - 1991

FISCAL YEAR	BASED ON STATE FUNDS SPENT		BASED ON ALL FUNDS SPENT**	
	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,932	20.09	7,520	20.60
1984	8,508	23.25	8,632	23.59
1985	9,290	25.45	9,476	25.96
1986	10,239	28.05	10,471	28.69
1987	11,471	31.43	11,721	32.11
1988	12,213	33.37	12,421	33.94
1989	12,925	35.41	13,237	36.27
1990	12,414	34.01	12,707	34.81
1991	12,336	33.80	12,451	34.11

*Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

**State, Federal and Special Revenues.

***Based on 365 days per year, except leap year when 366 days are used.

Minor adjustments have been made in the daily costs for 1980 and 1984 to reflect those were leap years.

Figure 3
Per Inmate Costs
(All Funds)
Fiscal Years 1981 - 1991

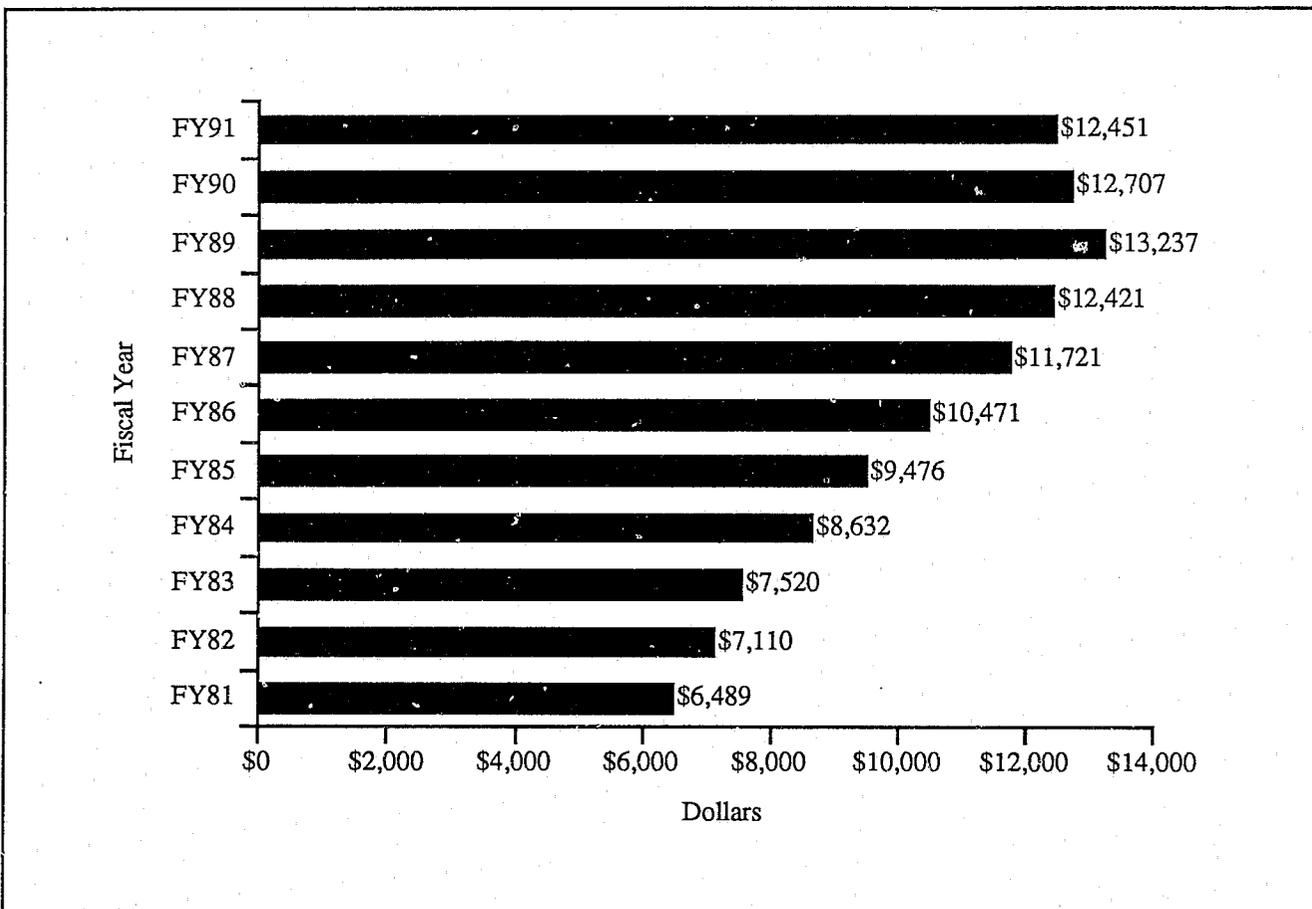


Table 4
SCDC Average Inmate Population
Calendar Years 1968 - 1991

CALENDAR YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL * PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1968	2,362	--	--	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	--	--	2,519	157	6.6
1970	2,705	--	--	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	--	--	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	--	--	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	--	--	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	--	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	72	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	902	554	9,622	583	6.4
1984	8,322	1,109	527	9,958	336	3.5
1985	8,865	1,401	487	10,753	795	8.0
1986	9,817	1,682	470	11,969	1,216	11.3
1987	10,734	1,831	496	13,061	1,092	9.1
1988	11,275	1,882	467	13,624	563	4.3
1989	13,004	1,145	460	14,609	985	7.2
1990	15,170	1,356	443	17,024	2,415	16.5
1991	15,999	1,442	454	17,895	871	5.1

* This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, Shock Probation, and Restitution.

** Suitable city, county and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

*** The jurisdiction count in this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws, 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983 and EPA II invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follows:
 CY 1983 - 22; CY 1984 - 74; CY 1985 - 443; CY 1986 - 651; CY 1987 - 731(EPA), 50(EPA II);
 CY 1988 - 612(EPA), 160(EPA II); CY 1989 - 308(EPA), 219(EPA II); CY 1990-134(EPA) 174(EPA II);
 CY 1991 - 157(EPA), 162(EPA II).

NOTE: Averages for CY1991 are calculated from January, 1991 - June, 1991 population figures.

Figure 4
Average Inmate Population
Calendar Years 1968 - 1991

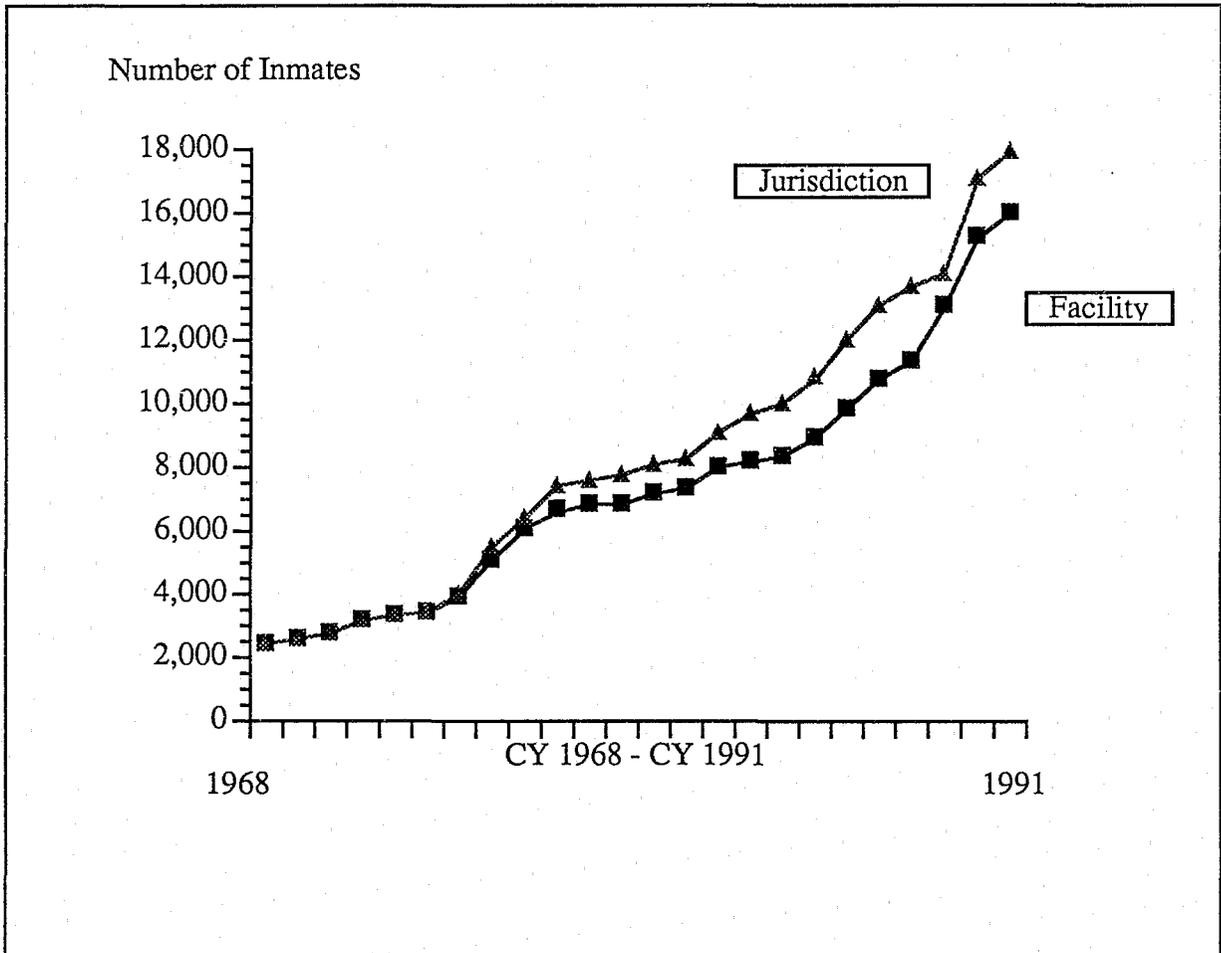


Table 5
SCDC Average Inmate Population
Fiscal Years 1968 - 1991

FISCAL YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL* PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1968	2,378	--	--	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	--	--	2,355	-23	-1.0
1970	2,537	--	--	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	--	--	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	--	--	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	--	--	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	--	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.7
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2
1984	8,182	1,051	556	9,789	397	4.2
1985	8,539	1,081	501	10,121	332	3.4
1986	9,299	978	478	10,755	634	6.3
1987	10,320	993	473	11,786	1,031	9.6
1988	11,069	1,104	487	12,660	874	7.4
1989	12,426	1,162	461	14,049	1,389	11.0
1990	14,417	1,292	440	16,149	2,100	14.9
1991	15,810	1,376	455	17,641	1,492	9.2

*This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, Shock Probation, and Restitution.

**Suitable city, county and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

***The jurisdiction count on this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in Septemb 1983 and EPA II invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follows: FY 1984 - 24; FY 1985 - 271; FY 1986 - 574; FY 1987 - 768; FY 1988 - 654(EPA), 126(EPA II); FY 1989 - 377(EPA), 213(EPA II); FY 1990 -171(EPA) 189(EPA II); FY 1991 - 146(EPA), 164(EPAII).

Figure 5
Average Inmate Population
Fiscal Years 1968 - 1991

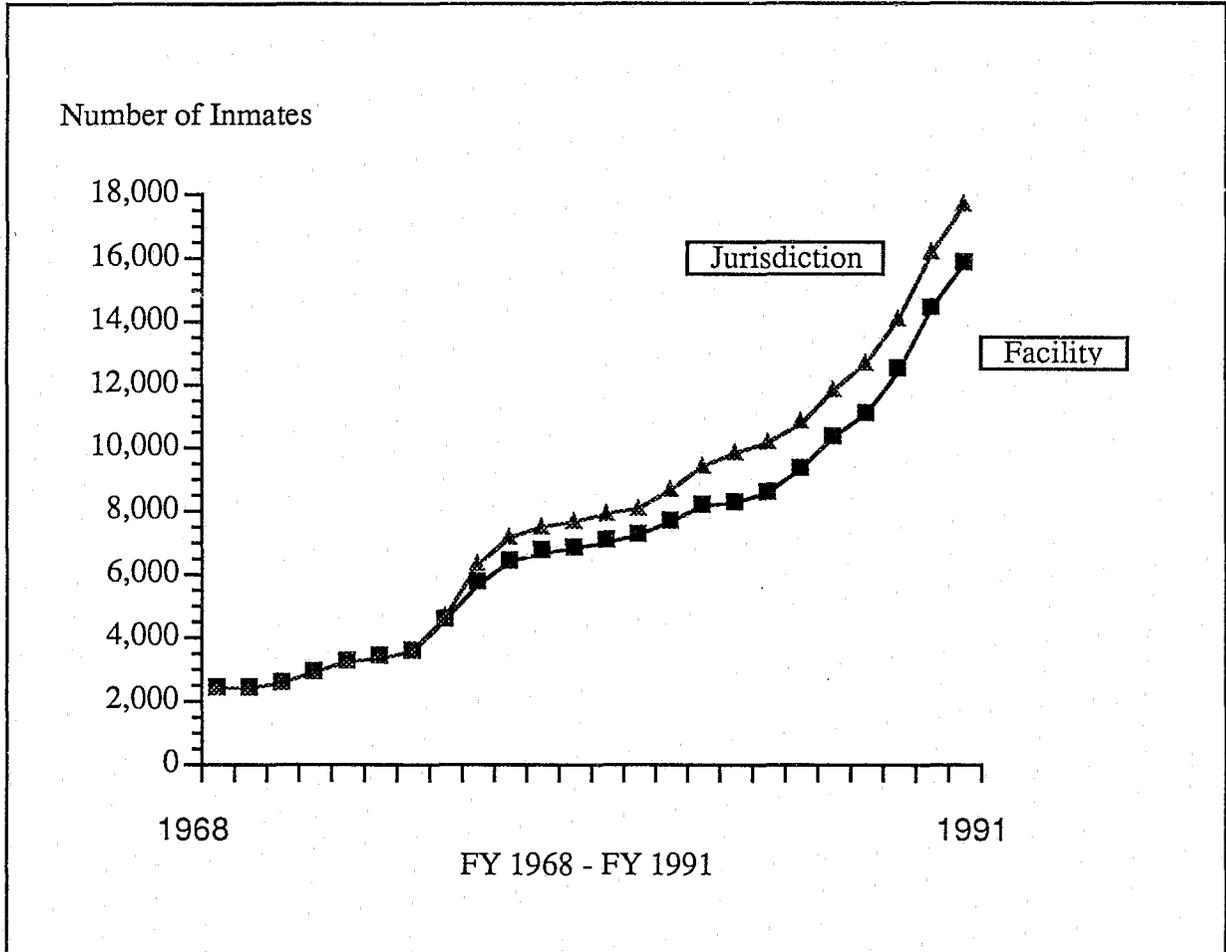


Table 6
Admissions To and Releases From SCDC Base Population
During FY 1991

ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
NEW ADMISSIONS FROM COURT	8605	975	9580	83.8
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA)*	1180	43	1223	10.7
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	7078	887	7965	69.7
Shock Probation	80	3	83	0.7
Restitution	267	42	309	2.7
PROBATION REVOCATIONS	889	77	966	8.4
Without New Sentence	518	57	575	5.0
With New Sentence	371	20	391	3.4
PAROLE REVOCATIONS	704	41	745	6.5
YOA Without New Sentence	228	8	236	2.1
YOA With New Sentence	29	0	29	0.3
NON-YOA Without New Sentence	365	27	392	3.4
NON-YOA With New Sentence	82	6	88	0.8
EPA REVOCATIONS	40	5	45	0.4
EPA I Without New Sentence	30	5	35	0.3
EPA I With New Sentence	1	0	1	0.0
EPA II Without New Sentence	8	0	8	0.1
EPA II With New Sentence	1	0	1	0.0
RE-SENTENCED	69	2	71	0.6
DEATH ROW	6	1	7	0.1
OTHER **	16	3	19	0.2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	10,329	1,104	11,433	100
RELEASES				
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE/ LESS GOOD TIME	3912	518	4430	44.2
PLACED ON PROBATION	1923	187	2110	21.1
PAROLED BY YOA PAROLE BOARD	927	15	942	9.4
PAROLED BY DPPP***	1017	146	1163	11.6
RESENTENCED	169	3	172	1.7
RELEASED TO EPA I	94	6	100	1.0
RELEASED TO EPA II	0	1	1	0.0
DEATH	48	2	50	0.5
DEATH-EXECUTED	0	0	0	0.0
SHOCK PROB/INCARCERATION	329	57	386	3.9
RESTITUTION CENTER	254	44	298	3.0
OTHER ****	324	45	369	3.7
TOTAL RELEASES	8,997	1,024	10,021	100

* See Appendix C for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

** These inmates failed to pay a court ordered fine or had their appeal bond denied.

*** Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services

Figure 6
Distribution of Average Inmate Population By Type of Facility
During FY 1991

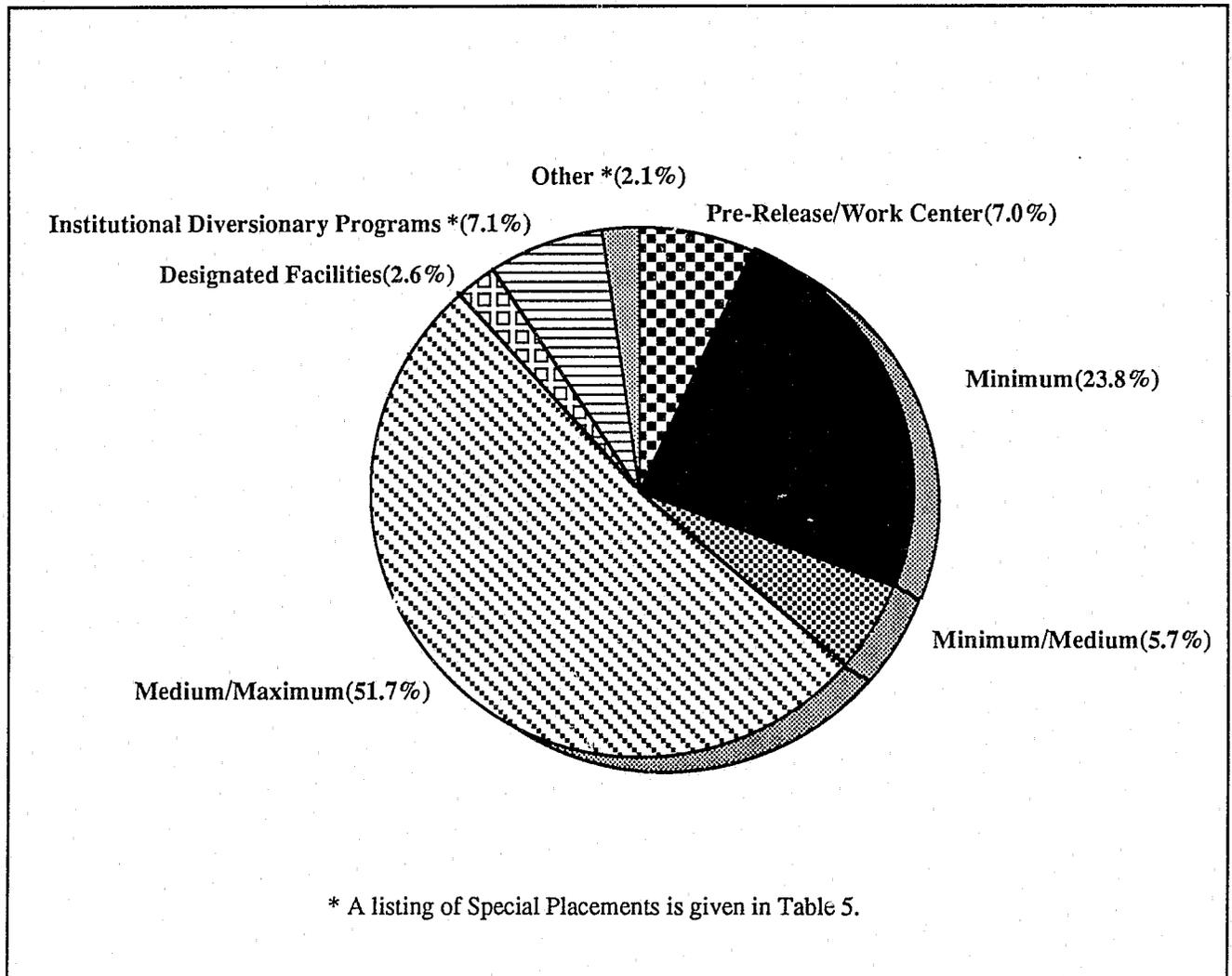


Figure 7
Race and Sex of Inmates Admitted During FY 1991

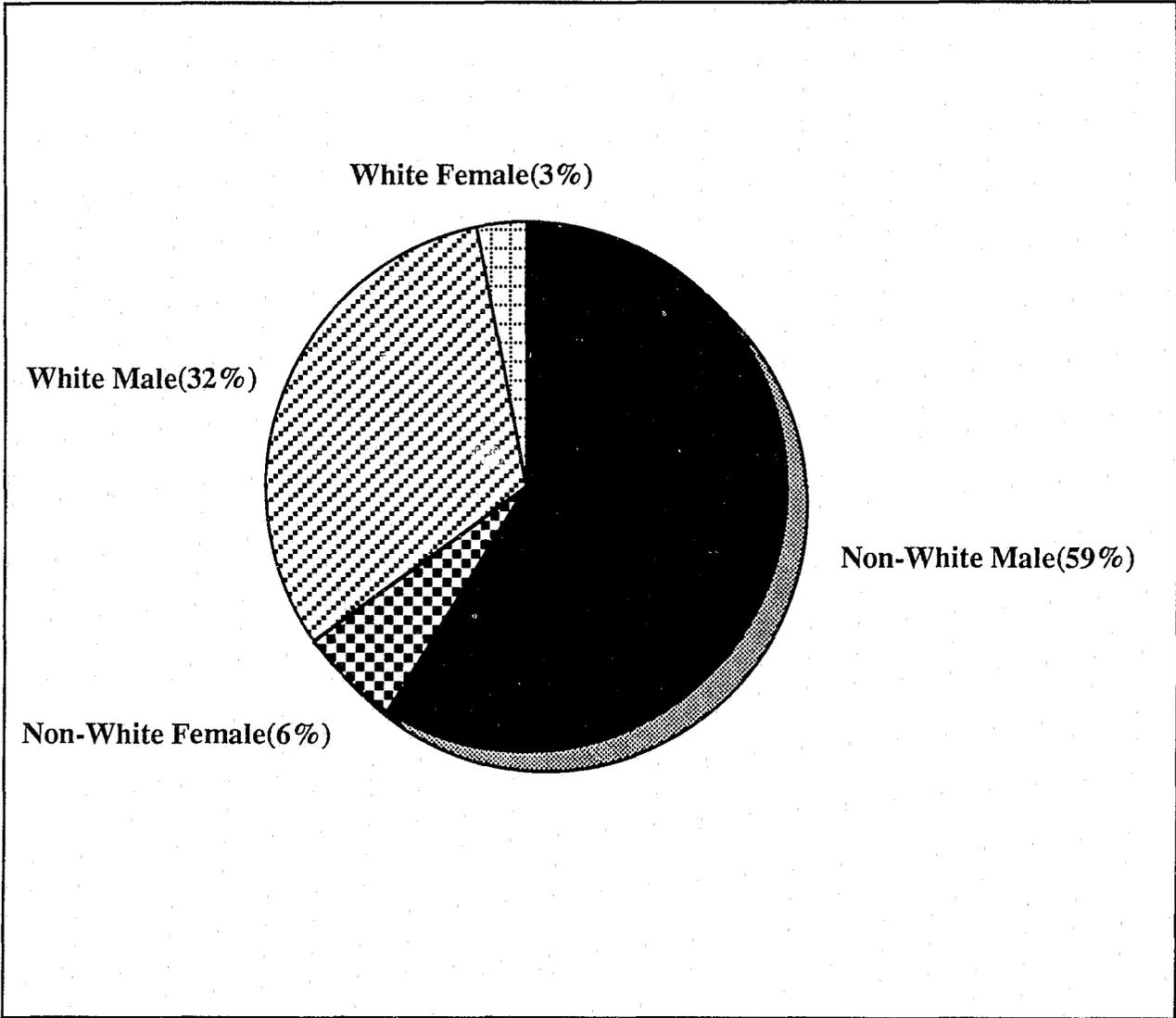


Table 7
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of Inmates Admitted During FY 1991

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
APPALACHIAN REGION**	1618	45.0	2395	35.6	201	53.5	320	44.0	4534	39.7	
ABBEVILLE	26	0.7	46	0.7	2	0.5	7	1.0	81	0.7	38
ANDERSON	166	4.6	144	2.1	22	5.9	17	2.3	349	3.1	10
CHEROKEE	110	3.1	66	1.0	6	1.6	14	1.9	196	1.7	16
EDGEFIELD	9	0.3	58	0.9	1	0.3	3	0.4	71	0.6	42
GREENVILLE	549	15.3	1013	15.1	61	16.2	162	22.3	1785	15.6	1
GREENWOOD	81	2.3	165	2.5	13	3.5	29	4.0	288	2.5	12
LAURENS	73	2.0	121	1.8	4	1.1	4	0.5	202	1.8	15
MCCORMICK	2	0.1	28	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.7	35	0.3	44
OCONEE	67	1.9	35	0.5	18	4.8	6	0.8	126	1.1	28
PICKENS	78	2.2	36	0.5	9	2.4	7	1.0	130	1.1	26
SALUDA	19	0.5	50	0.7	2	0.5	3	0.4	74	0.6	40
SPARTANBURG	258	7.2	430	6.4	35	9.3	42	5.8	765	6.7	4
UNION	52	1.4	65	1.0	10	2.7	8	1.1	135	1.2	25
YORK	128	3.6	138	2.1	18	4.8	13	1.8	297	2.6	11
MIDLANDS REGION**	892	24.8	2149	31.9	93	24.8	230	31.6	3364	29.4	
AIKEN	166	4.6	208	3.1	17	4.5	27	3.7	418	3.7	8
BAMBERG	20	0.6	77	1.1	2	0.5	4	0.5	103	0.9	34
BARNWELL	13	0.4	52	0.8	2	0.5	7	1.0	74	0.6	40
CALHOUN	5	0.1	19	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.2	46
CHESTER	30	0.8	51	0.8	1	0.3	5	0.7	87	0.8	36
CLARENDON	22	0.6	80	1.2	1	0.3	4	0.5	107	0.9	31
FAIRFIELD	12	0.3	69	1.0	0	0.0	5	0.7	86	0.8	37
KERSHAW	42	1.2	56	0.8	5	1.3	6	0.8	109	1.0	30
LANCASTER	56	1.6	88	1.3	6	1.6	10	1.4	160	1.4	18
LEE	17	0.5	80	1.2	1	0.3	8	1.1	106	0.9	32
LEXINGTON	181	5.0	152	2.3	15	4.0	15	2.1	363	3.2	9
NEWBERRY	44	1.2	90	1.3	6	1.6	7	1.0	147	1.3	22
ORANGEBURG	30	0.8	195	2.9	2	0.5	20	2.7	247	2.2	14
RICHLAND	148	4.1	645	9.6	24	6.4	76	10.4	893	7.8	2
SUMTER	106	2.9	287	4.3	11	3.0	36	5.0	440	3.8	7

Table 7 (continued)
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of Inmates Admitted During FY 1991

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
COASTAL REGION**	1089	30.3	2186	32.5	82	21.8	178	24.5	3535	30.9	
ALLEDALE	3	0.1	25	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4	31	0.3	45
BEAUFORT	35	1.0	115	1.7	2	0.5	3	0.4	155	1.4	19
BERKELEY	72	2.0	69	1.0	5	1.3	2	0.3	148	1.3	21
CHARLESTON	235	6.5	568	8.4	22	5.9	26	3.6	851	7.4	3
CHESTERFIELD	34	0.9	60	0.9	3	0.8	7	1.0	104	0.9	33
COLLETON	32	0.9	68	1.0	2	0.5	14	1.9	116	1.0	29
DARLINGTON	80	2.2	142	2.1	3	0.8	24	3.3	249	2.2	13
DILLON	38	1.1	56	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	95	0.8	35
DORCHESTER	45	1.3	72	1.1	3	0.8	7	1.0	127	1.1	27
FLORENCE	96	2.7	341	5.1	9	2.4	25	3.4	471	4.1	5
GEORGETOWN	45	1.3	100	1.5	6	1.6	15	2.1	166	1.5	17
HAMPTON	15	0.4	42	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.3	59	0.5	43
HORRY	255	7.1	169	2.5	22	5.9	13	1.8	459	4.0	6
JASPER	18	0.5	55	0.8	0	0.0	6	0.8	79	0.7	39
MARION	18	0.5	109	1.6	2	0.5	11	1.5	140	1.2	23
MARLBORO	55	1.5	90	1.3	2	0.5	2	0.3	149	1.3	20
WILLIAMSBURG	13	0.4	105	1.6	1	0.3	17	2.3	136	1.2	24
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
TOTAL	3599	100.0	6730	100.0	376	100.1	728	100.0	11433	100.0	

* Ranking is in descending order according to the number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked one.

** The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.

Figure 8
Inmate Admissions During FY 1991
by Committing County and Correctional Region

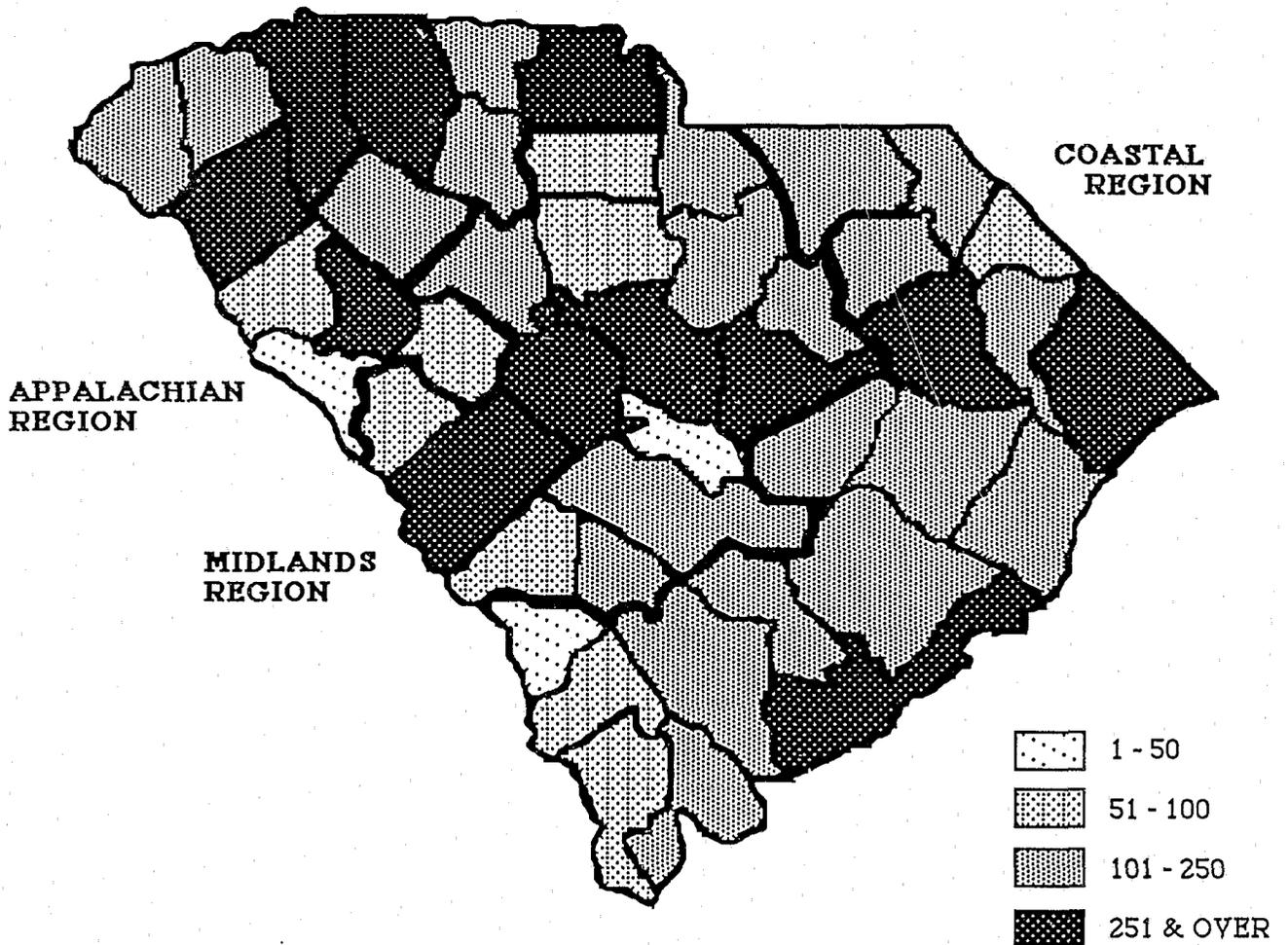


Table 8
Offense Distribution of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DANGEROUS DRUGS	670	9.2	2546	19.5	57	6.1	277	18.5	3550	15.6
LARCENY	1178	16.2	1705	13.1	92	9.9	251	16.8	3226	14.2
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	1094	15.1	1709	13.1	138	14.8	44	2.9	2985	13.1
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	749	10.3	673	5.2	395	42.4	424	28.3	2241	9.9
BURGLARY	960	13.2	1019	7.8	26	2.8	20	1.3	2025	8.9
ASSAULT	294	4.1	773	5.9	14	1.5	59	3.9	1140	5.0
STOLEN VEHICLE	306	4.2	590	4.5	9	1.0	10	0.7	915	4.0
FORGERY	173	2.4	446	3.4	76	8.2	141	9.4	836	3.7
ROBBERY	207	2.9	540	4.1	5	0.5	17	1.1	769	3.4
WEAPON OFFENSE	105	1.4	562	4.3	4	0.4	9	0.6	680	3.0
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	145	2.0	432	3.3	24	2.6	38	2.5	639	2.8
FAMILY OFFENSE	176	2.4	303	2.3	10	1.1	18	1.2	507	2.2
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	109	1.5	290	2.2	18	1.9	48	3.2	465	2.0
STOLEN PROPERTY	130	1.8	253	1.9	8	0.9	6	0.4	397	1.7
DAMAGED PROPERTY	140	1.9	202	1.6	7	0.8	15	1.0	364	1.6
HOMICIDE	118	1.6	184	1.4	8	0.9	30	2.0	340	1.5
SEXUAL ASSAULT	131	1.8	160	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	292	1.3
PUBLIC PEACE	94	1.3	149	1.1	5	0.5	29	1.9	277	1.2
ACCESSARY TO A FELONY	53	0.7	97	0.7	13	1.4	10	0.7	173	0.8
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	81	1.1	82	0.6	2	0.2	6	0.4	171	0.8
DRUNKENESS	88	1.2	72	0.6	5	0.5	2	0.1	167	0.7
SEX OFFENSES	75	1.0	70	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	147	0.6
INVASION-PRIVACY	43	0.6	72	0.6	3	0.3	14	0.9	132	0.6
ARSON	46	0.6	26	0.2	3	0.3	5	0.3	80	0.4
LIQUOR	22	0.3	13	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	37	0.2
SMUGGLING	18	0.2	7	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	27	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	3	0.0	8	0.1	1	0.1	14	0.9	26	0.1
KIDNAPPING	13	0.2	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	3	0.0	7	0.1	3	0.3	0	0.0	13	0.1
HABITUAL OFFENDER	2	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	11	0.0
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	7	0.0
GAMBLING	2	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	5	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
CONSERVATION	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
EXTORTION	4	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
TAX LAW EVASION	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.0
LICENSING VIOLATION	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.0
BRIBERY	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
NUMBER OF OFFENSES**	7250	100	13030	100	931	100	1497	100	22708	100
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3599		6730		376		728		11433	

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

** All offenses committed by inmates are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

Figure 9
Offense Distribution of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

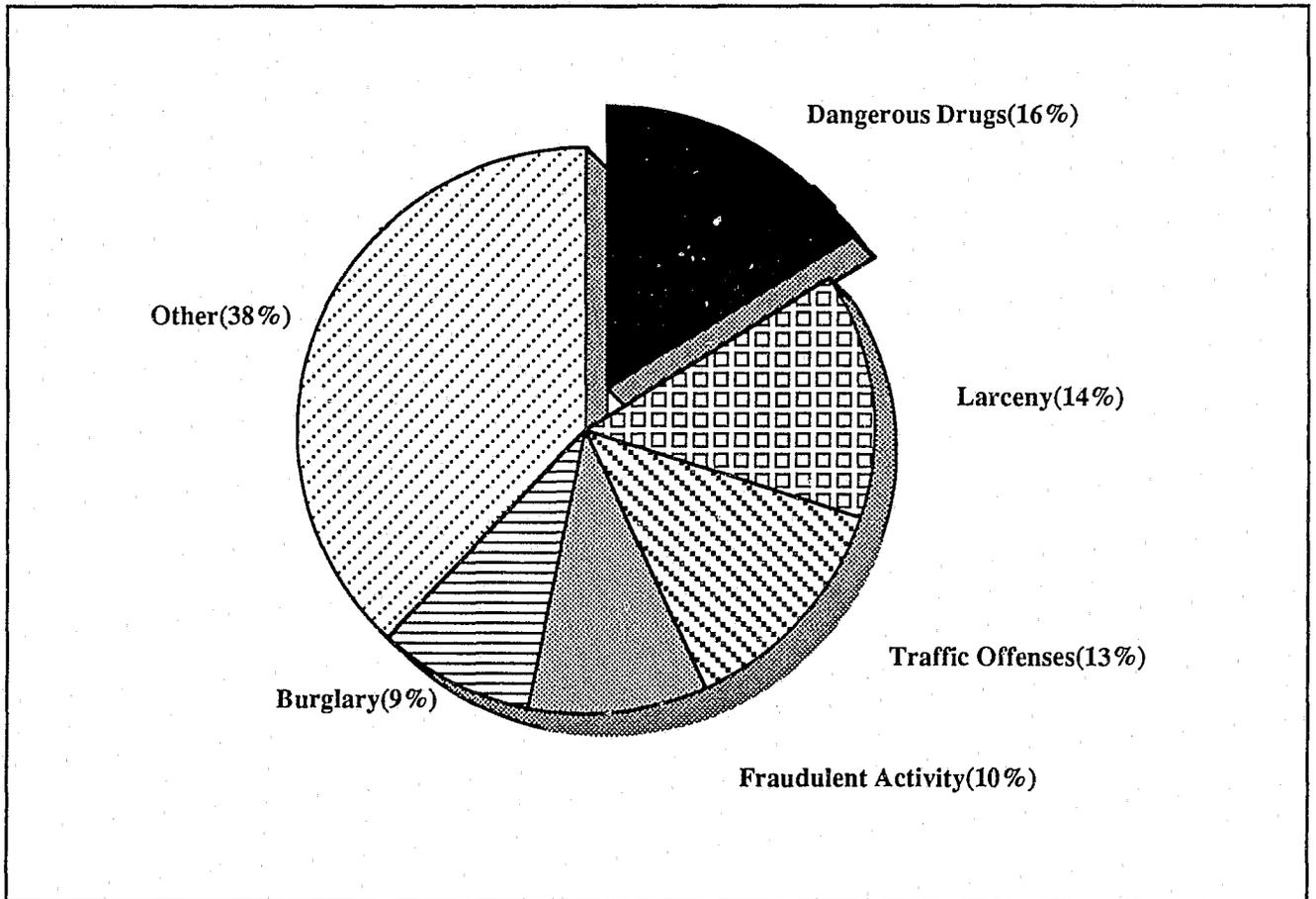


Table 9
Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DANGEROUS DRUGS	435	12.1	1704	25.3	40	10.6	190	26.1	2369	20.7
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	803	22.3	707	10.5	59	15.7	24	3.3	1593	13.9
LARCENY	460	12.8	766	11.4	43	11.4	135	18.5	1404	12.3
BURGLARY	417	11.6	616	9.2	13	3.5	11	1.5	1057	9.2
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	230	6.4	297	4.4	115	30.6	131	18.0	773	6.8
ASSAULT	164	4.6	430	6.4	8	2.1	43	5.9	645	5.6
ROBBERY	73	2.0	368	5.5	4	1.1	9	1.2	454	4.0
STOLEN VEHICLE	152	4.2	268	4.0	5	1.3	4	0.5	429	3.8
FAMILY OFFENSE	147	4.1	263	3.9	8	2.1	12	1.6	430	3.8
FORGERY	67	1.9	235	3.5	38	10.1	75	10.3	415	3.6
HOMICIDE	105	2.9	159	2.4	6	1.6	27	3.7	297	2.6
SEXUAL ASSAULT	98	2.7	128	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	226	2.0
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	51	1.4	148	2.2	4	1.1	11	1.5	214	1.9
STOLEN PROPERTY	62	1.7	133	2.0	3	0.8	3	0.4	201	1.8
WEAPON OFFENSE	26	0.7	113	1.7	2	0.5	3	0.4	144	1.3
DAMAGED PROPERTY	52	1.4	78	1.2	2	0.5	4	0.5	136	1.2
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	31	0.9	65	1.0	5	1.3	14	1.9	115	1.0
SEX OFFENSES	53	1.5	35	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	89	0.8
PUBLIC PEACE	24	0.7	46	0.7	1	0.3	11	1.5	82	0.7
ACCESSARY TO A FELONY	22	0.6	45	0.7	8	2.1	6	0.8	81	0.7
DRUNKENNESS	46	1.3	30	0.4	3	0.8	0	0.0	79	0.7
ARSON	25	0.7	23	0.3	3	0.8	5	0.7	56	0.5
INVASION-PRIVACY	13	0.4	19	0.3	2	0.5	4	0.5	38	0.3
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	12	0.3	22	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	35	0.3
KIDNAPPING	7	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.1
SMUGGLING	6	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	3	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5	9	0.1
LIQUOR	4	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
GAMBLING	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
CONSERVATION	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
TAX LAW EVASION	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0
LICENSING VIOLATION	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.0
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3599	100.0	6730	100.0	376	100.0	728	100.0	11433	100.0

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

** All offenses committed by inmates are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

Figure 10
Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

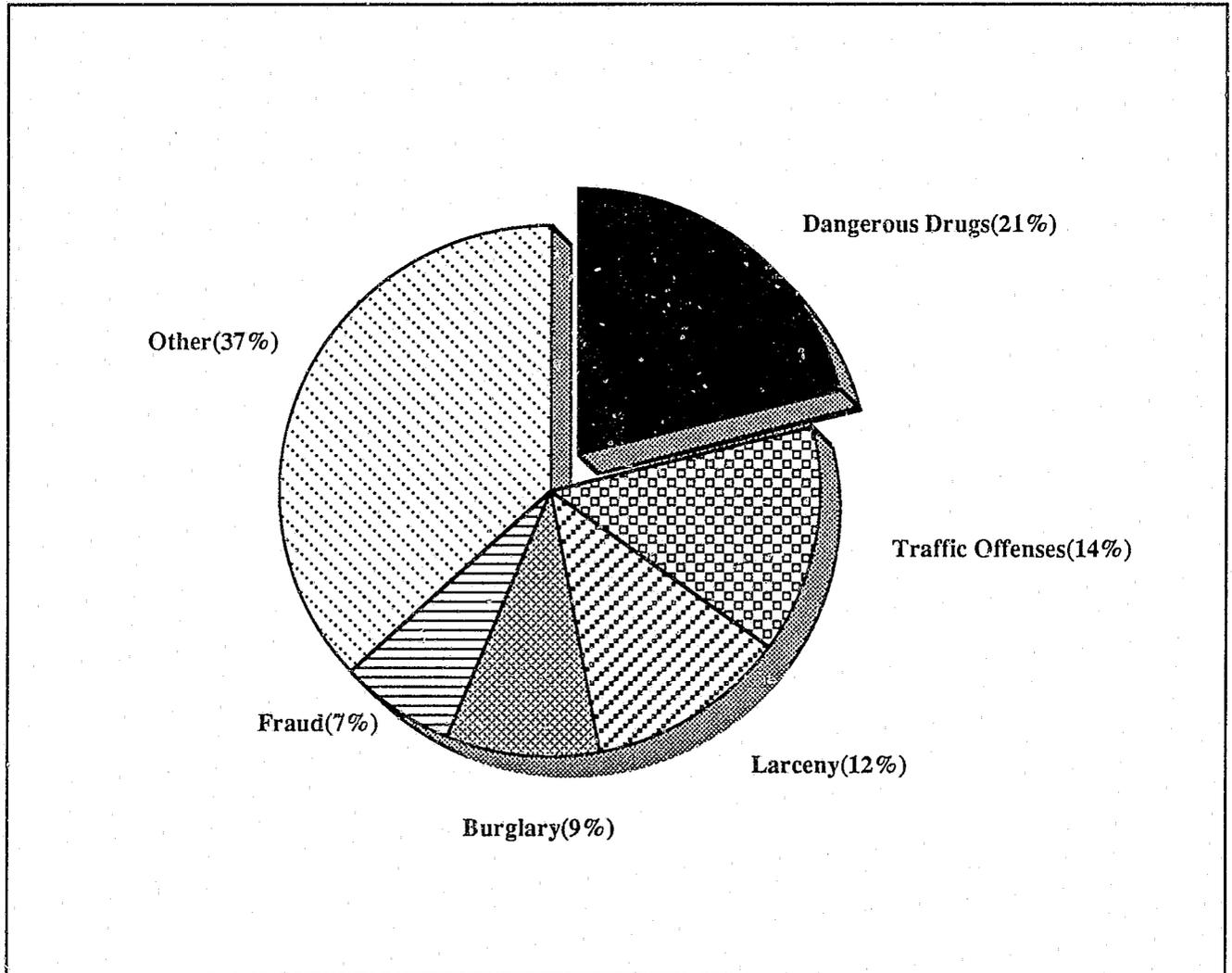


Table 10
Sentence Length Distribution of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

SENTENCE LENGTH	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SHOCK PROBATION	41	1.1	39	0.6	2	0.5	1	0.1	83	0.7
YOA	448	12.4	989	14.7	20	5.3	31	4.3	1488	13.0
RESTITUTION	91	2.5	176	2.6	21	5.6	21	2.9	309	2.7
3 MOS. OR LESS	188	5.2	352	5.2	21	5.6	58	8.0	619	5.4
3 MOS. 1 DY-1 YR	691	19.2	1202	17.9	115	30.6	176	24.2	2184	19.1
1 YEAR	403	11.2	568	8.4	43	11.4	91	12.5	1105	9.7
1 YR. 1 DY- 2 YRS.	369	10.3	672	10.0	50	13.3	97	13.3	1188	10.4
2 YR. 1 DY- 3 YRS.	295	8.2	485	7.2	30	8.0	74	10.2	884	7.7
3 YR. 1 DY- 4 YRS.	111	3.1	226	3.4	15	4.0	18	2.5	370	3.2
4 YR. 1 DY- 5 YRS	234	6.5	479	7.1	23	6.1	49	6.7	785	6.9
5 YR. 1 DY- 6 YRS.	82	2.3	146	2.2	3	0.8	13	1.8	244	2.1
6 YR. 1 DY- 7 YRS.	63	1.8	124	1.8	6	1.6	14	1.9	207	1.8
7 YR. 1 DY- 8 YRS.	64	1.8	133	2.0	3	0.8	10	1.4	210	1.8
8 YR. 1 DY- 9 YRS.	32	0.9	73	1.1	1	0.3	4	0.5	110	1.0
9 YR. 1 DY-10 YRS.	145	4.0	254	3.8	9	2.4	24	3.3	432	3.8
10 YR. 1 DY-20 YRS	195	5.4	503	7.5	7	1.9	35	4.8	740	6.5
20 YR. 1 DY-30 YRS.	85	2.4	220	3.3	5	1.3	10	1.4	320	2.8
OVER 30 YRS	19	0.5	34	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	0.5
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY.	11	0.3	21	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.3
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	21	0.6	28	0.4	1	0.3	2	0.3	52	0.5
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	6	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1
DEATH	5	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.1
TOTAL	3599	100.0	6730	100.0	376	100.0	728	100.0	11433	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH*	4 YRS 5 MOS		5 YRS 1 MO		2 YRS 7 MOS		3 YRS 3 MOS		4 YRS 3 MOS	

* This average does not include inmates with life, death, and YOA sentences, shock probationers or restitutioners.

Figure 11
Sentence Lengths of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

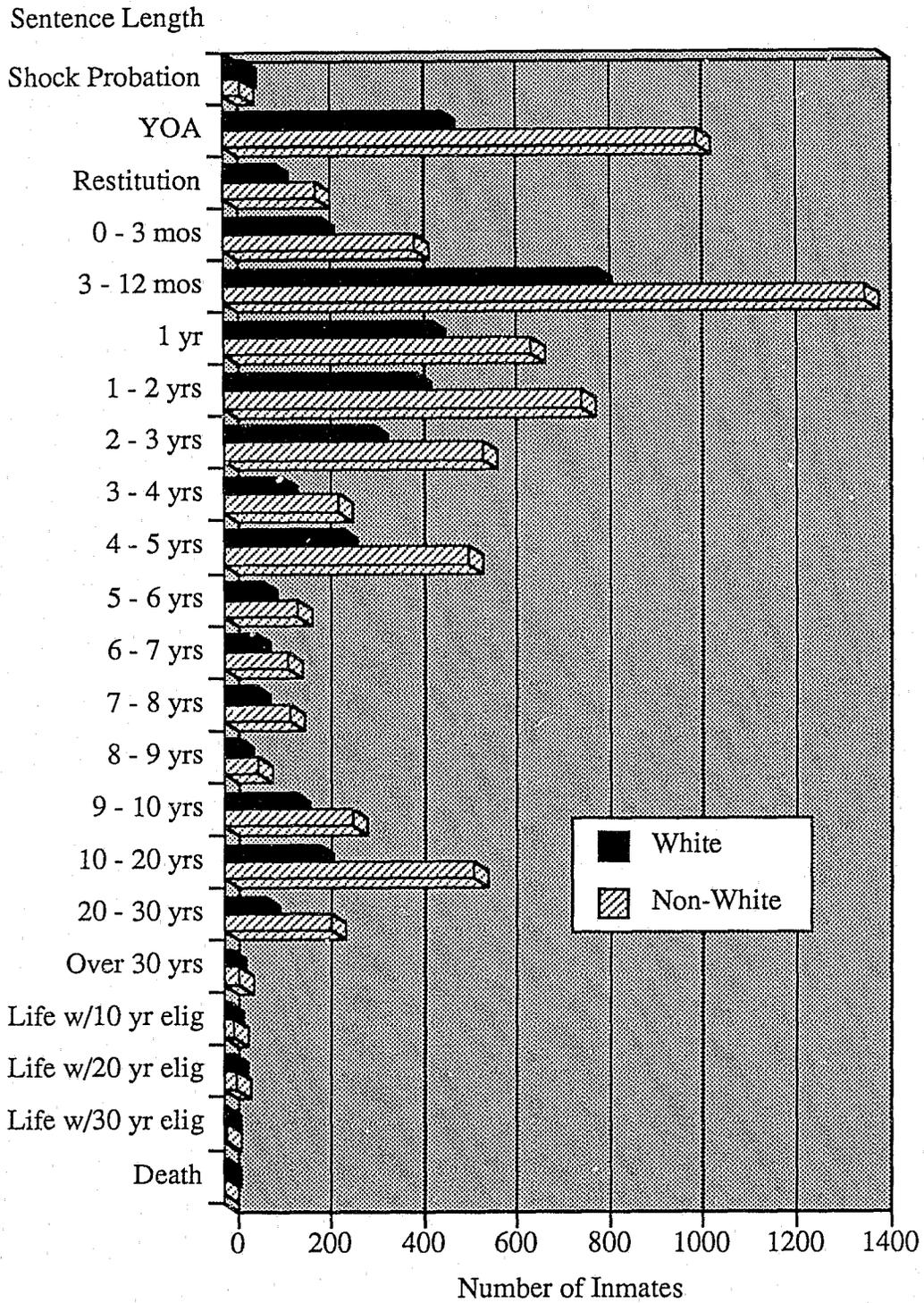


Table 11
Age distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1991

ADMISSION AGE	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 17	1	0.0	12	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1
17-19	391	10.9	831	12.3	23	6.1	42	5.8	1287	11.3
20-24	806	22.4	1737	25.8	74	19.7	152	20.9	2769	24.2
25-29	796	22.1	1512	22.5	95	25.3	207	28.4	2610	22.8
30-34	609	16.9	1169	17.4	79	21.0	163	22.4	2020	17.7
35-39	395	11.0	773	11.5	62	16.5	106	14.6	1336	11.7
40-44	252	7.0	406	6.0	21	5.6	30	4.1	709	6.2
45-49	168	4.7	164	2.4	13	3.5	13	1.8	358	3.1
50-54	76	2.1	61	0.9	2	0.5	7	1.0	146	1.3
55-59	61	1.7	31	0.5	3	0.8	5	0.7	100	0.9
60-64	17	0.5	21	0.3	3	0.8	1	0.1	42	0.4
65-69	18	0.5	7	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	27	0.2
70 OR OVER	9	0.3	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	16	0.1
TOTAL	3589	100.0	6730	100.0	376	100.0	728	100.0	11433	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	68		156		5		4		233	
18 AND OVER	3530		6562		371		724		11187	
21 AND OVER	3064		5587		339		665		9655	
24 AND UNDER	1198		2580		97		194		4069	
62 AND OVER	34		22		2		3		61	
65 AND OVER	27		13		1		2		43	
AVERAGE AGE	30		28		31		30		29	

Figure 12
Age Distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1991

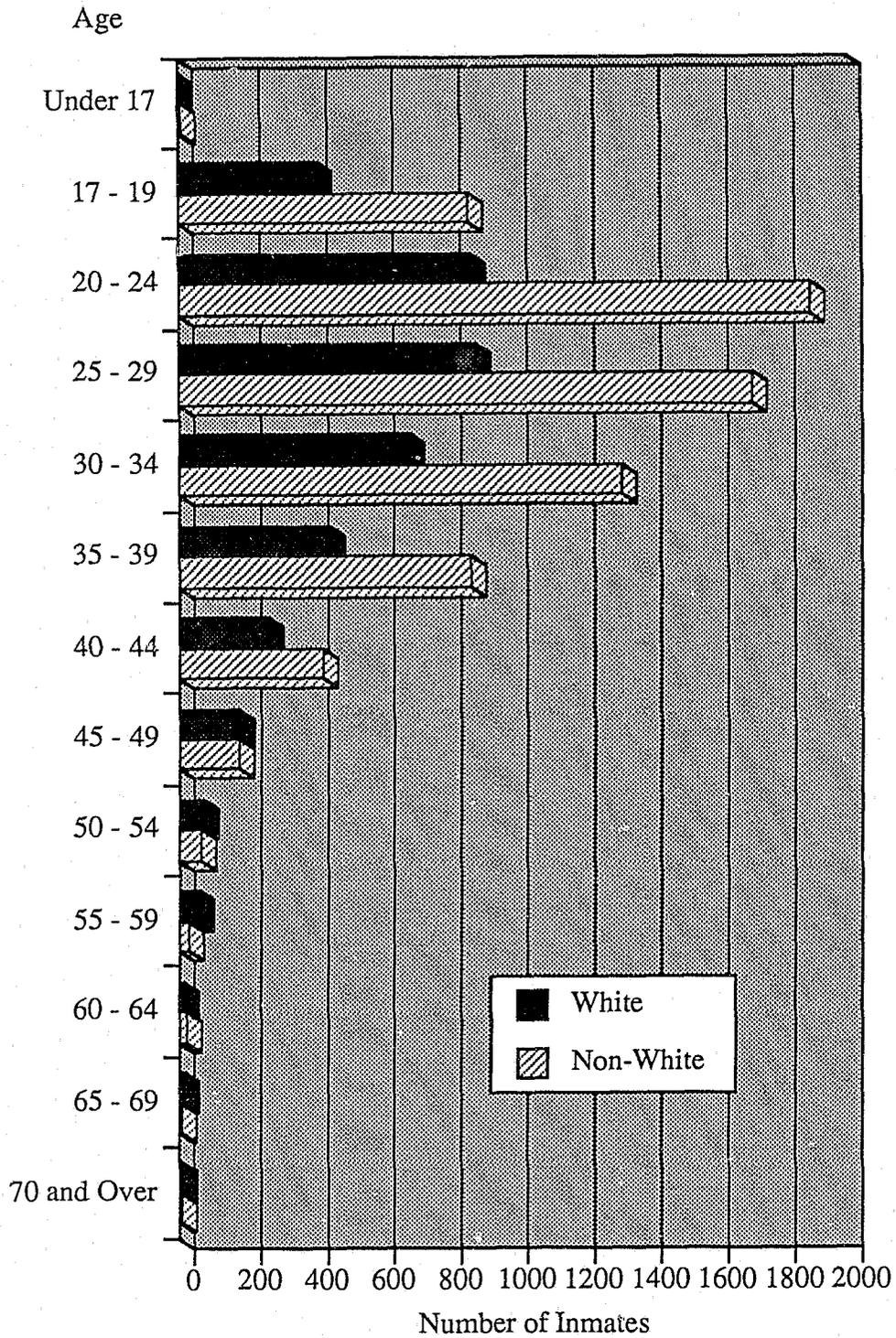


Table 12
Distribution by Committing Planning Districts
of Inmates Admitted During FY 1991

PLANNING DISTRICTS*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
I APPALACHIAN	1228	34.1	1724	25.6	151	40.2	248	34.1	3351	29.3
II UPPER SAVANNAH	210	5.8	468	7.0	22	5.9	51	7.0	751	6.6
III CATAWBA	266	7.4	342	5.1	35	9.3	36	4.9	679	5.9
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	385	10.7	956	14.2	45	12.0	103	14.1	1489	13.0
V LOWER SAVANNAH	237	6.6	576	8.6	23	6.1	61	8.4	897	7.8
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	187	5.2	503	7.5	18	4.8	54	7.4	762	6.7
VII PEE DEE	321	8.9	798	11.9	19	5.1	70	9.6	1208	10.6
VIII WACCAMAW	313	8.7	374	5.6	29	7.7	45	6.2	761	6.7
IX BERK.-CHASN.-DORC.	352	9.8	709	10.5	30	8.0	35	4.8	1126	9.8
X LOWCOUNTRY	100	2.8	280	4.2	4	1.1	25	3.4	409	3.6
XI OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	3599	100.0	6730	100.0	376	100.0	728	100.0	11433	100.0

* Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix G.

Figure 13
Committing Planning Districts of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

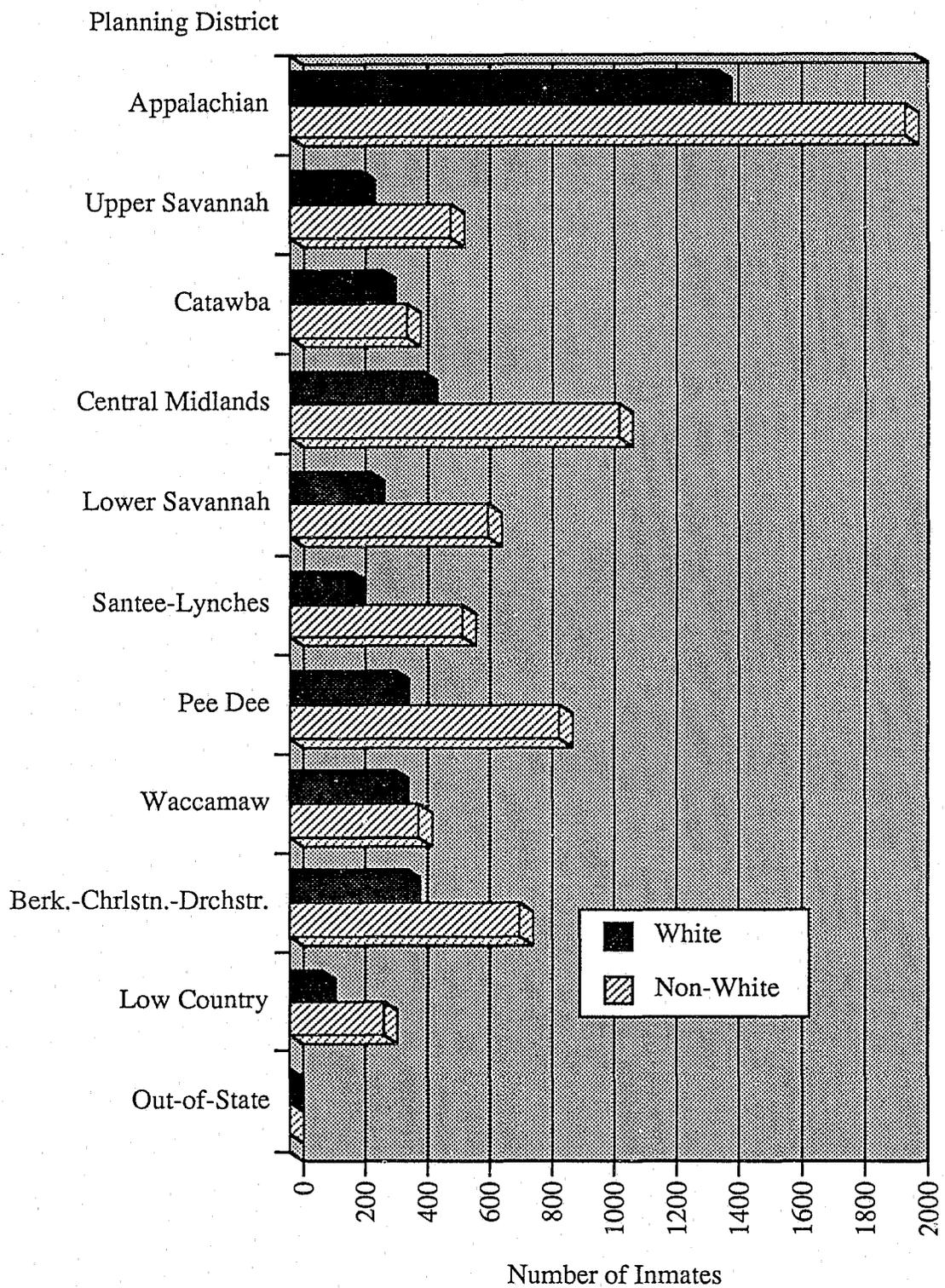


Table 13
Distribution by Committing Judicial Circuits of Inmates
Admitted During FY 1991

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	80	2.2	286	4.2	5	1.3	27	3.7	398	3.5
2	199	5.5	337	5.0	21	5.6	38	5.2	595	5.2
3	158	4.4	552	8.2	14	3.7	65	8.9	789	6.9
4	207	5.8	348	5.2	8	2.1	34	4.7	597	5.2
5	190	5.3	701	10.4	29	7.7	82	11.3	1002	8.8
6	98	2.7	208	3.1	7	1.9	20	2.7	333	2.9
7	368	10.2	496	7.4	41	10.9	56	7.7	961	8.4
8	224	6.2	422	6.3	25	6.6	47	6.5	718	6.3
9	307	8.5	637	9.5	27	7.2	28	3.8	999	8.7
10	233	6.5	179	2.7	40	10.6	23	3.2	475	4.2
11	211	5.9	288	4.3	18	4.8	26	3.6	543	4.7
12	114	3.2	450	6.7	11	2.9	36	4.9	611	5.3
13	627	17.4	1049	15.6	70	18.6	169	23.2	1915	16.7
14	103	2.9	305	4.5	4	1.1	28	3.8	440	3.8
15	300	8.3	269	4.0	28	7.4	28	3.8	625	5.5
16	180	5.0	203	3.0	28	7.4	21	2.9	432	3.8
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	3599	100.0	6730	100.0	376	100.0	728	100.0	11433	100.0

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix H.

Figure 14
Committing Judicial Circuits of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1991

Number of Inmates

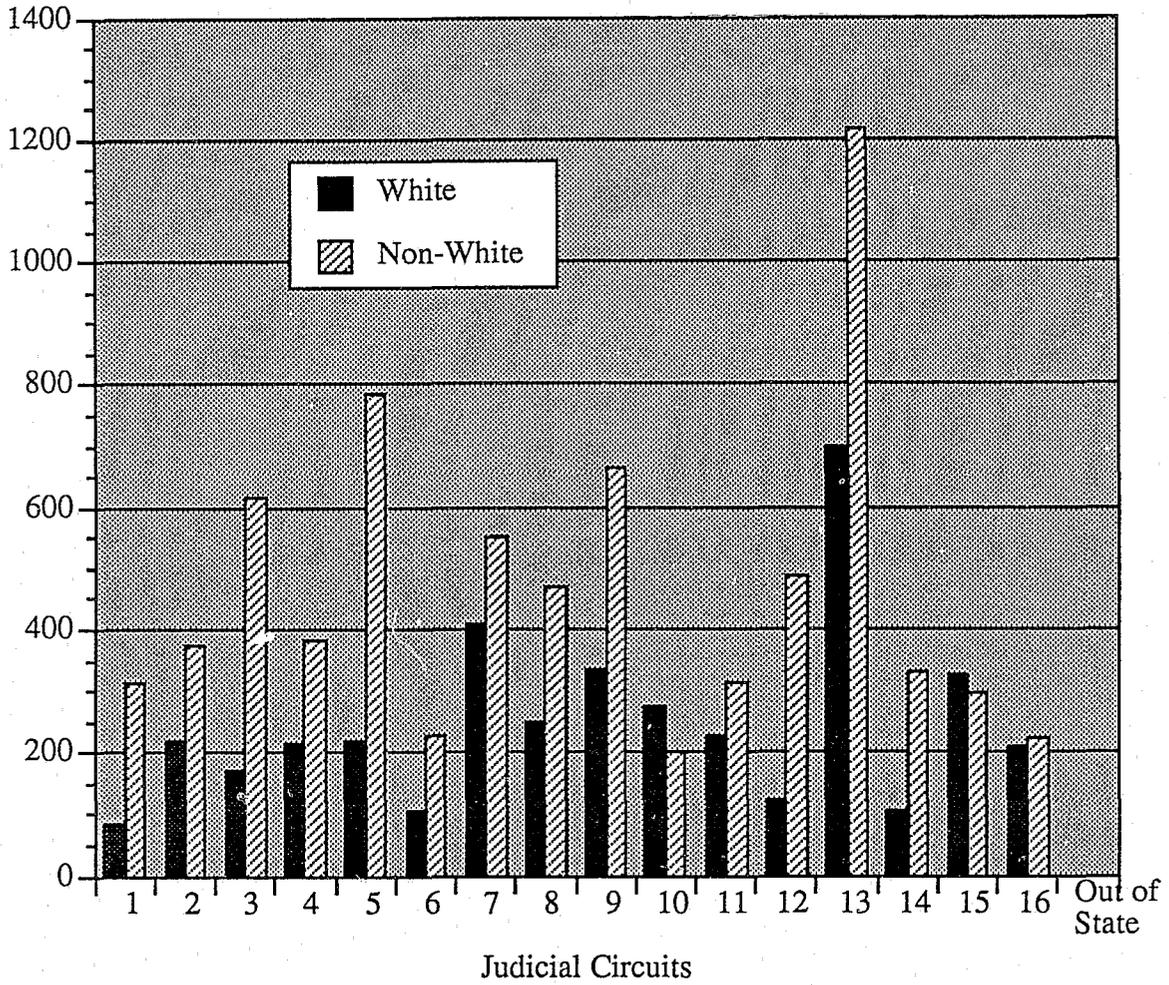


Figure 15
Race and Sex of Inmates - As Of June 30, 1991

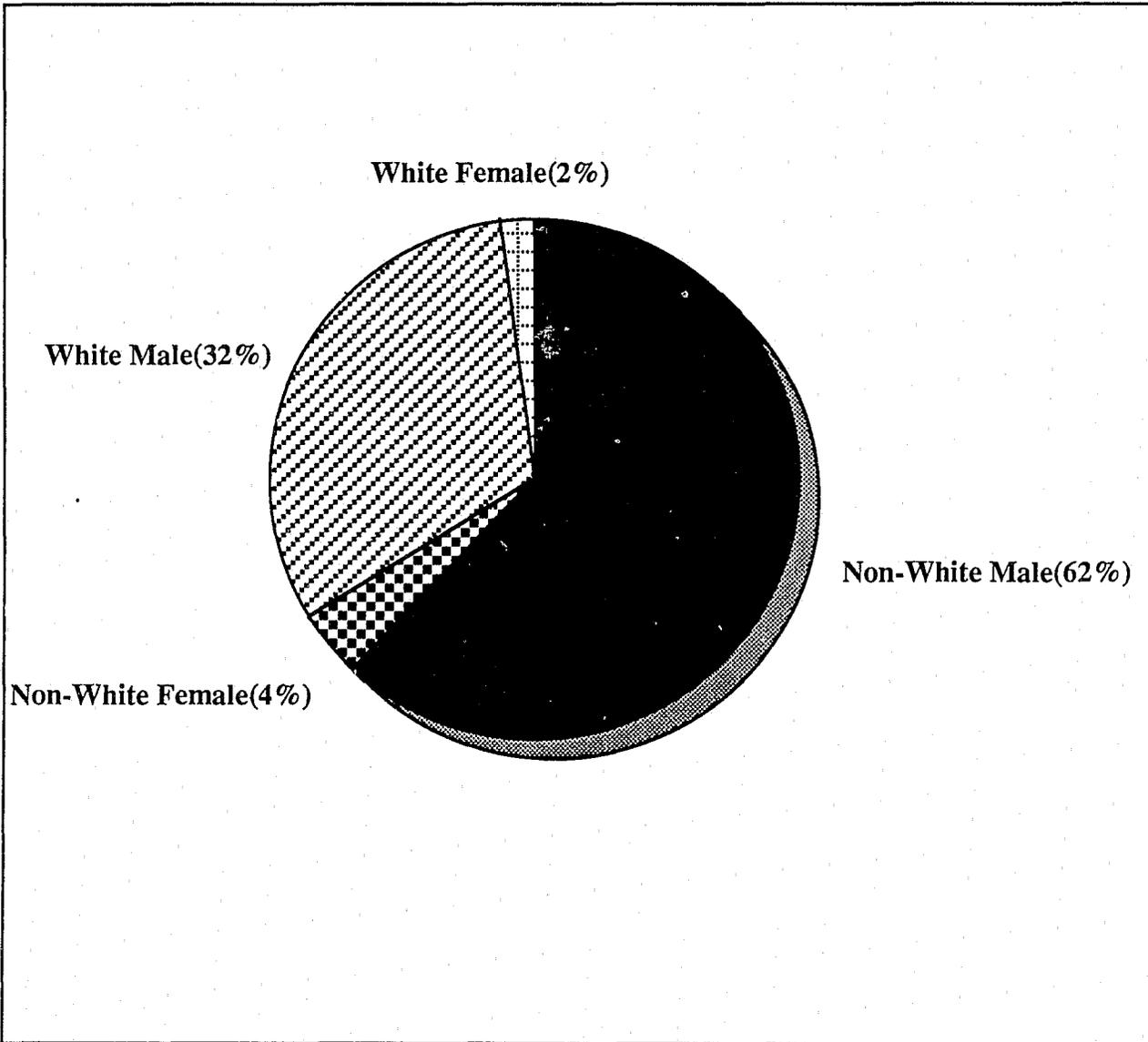


Table 14
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As of June 30, 1991)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
APPALACHIAN REGION**	2503	44.23	3580	31.2	180	50.1	277	37.5	6640	36.0	-
ABBEVILLE	26	0.4	64	0.6	1	0.3	7	1.0	98	0.5	41
ANDERSON	330	5.6	268	2.3	25	6.8	22	3.0	645	3.5	9
CHEROKEE	171	2.9	84	0.7	12	3.4	12	1.6	279	1.5	17
EDGEFIELD	14	0.2	117	1.0	1	0.3	4	0.5	136	0.7	39
GREENVILLE	747	12.7	1291	11.3	66	18.3	110	14.9	2214	12.0	1
GREENWOOD	93	1.6	223	1.9	7	2.0	23	3.1	346	1.9	14
LAURENS	99	1.7	166	1.4	5	1.4	7	1.0	277	1.5	18
MCCORMICK	9	0.2	50	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.7	64	0.3	45
OCONEE	128	2.2	55	0.5	11	3.1	3	0.4	197	1.1	29
PICKENS	168	2.9	69	0.6	13	3.7	3	0.4	253	1.4	21
SALUDA	20	0.3	54	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.4	77	0.4	43
SPARTANBURG	429	7.3	670	5.8	17	4.8	44	5.9	1160	6.3	4
UNION	86	1.5	100	0.9	9	2.5	10	1.4	205	1.1	27
YORK	283	4.8	369	3.2	13	3.7	24	3.3	689	3.7	8
MIDLANDS REGION**	1522	25.85	3725	32.5	85	23.7	231	31.2	5563	30.1	
AIKEN	272	4.6	383	3.3	17	4.8	31	4.2	703	3.8	7
BAMBERG	22	0.4	127	1.1	4	1.1	5	0.7	158	0.9	36
BARNWELL	28	0.5	80	0.7	1	0.3	6	0.8	115	0.6	40
CALHOUN	6	0.1	32	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	0.2	46
CHESTER	64	1.1	120	1.1	5	1.4	5	0.7	194	1.1	30
CLARENDON	38	0.6	150	1.3	2	0.6	8	1.1	198	1.1	28
FAIRFIELD	25	0.4	112	1.0	1	0.3	3	0.4	141	0.8	38
KERSHAW	55	0.9	95	0.8	5	1.4	10	1.4	165	0.9	35
LANCASTER	113	1.9	144	1.3	2	0.6	11	1.5	270	1.5	19
LEE	23	0.4	138	1.2	1	0.3	10	1.4	172	0.9	34
LEXINGTON	299	5.1	251	2.2	19	5.1	12	1.6	581	3.1	11
NEWBERRY	53	0.9	141	1.2	4	1.1	8	1.1	206	1.1	26
ORANGEBURG	60	1.0	347	3.0	3	0.8	18	2.5	428	2.3	12
RICHLAND	309	5.2	1159	10.1	15	4.2	67	9.0	1550	8.4	3
SUMTER	155	2.6	446	3.9	6	1.7	37	4.9	644	3.5	10

Table 14 (continued)
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As of June 30, 1991)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
COASTAL REGION**	1761	29.93	4162	36.3	94	26.2	230	31.1	6247	33.9	-
ALLEDALE	7	0.1	63	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.7	75	0.4	44
BEAUFORT	66	1.1	235	2.0	1	0.3	12	1.6	314	1.7	16
BERKELEY	110	1.9	115	1.0	4	1.1	1	0.1	230	1.2	24
CHARLESTON	371	6.3	1131	9.9	25	7.0	33	4.4	1560	8.5	2
CHESTERFIELD	73	1.2	110	1.0	4	1.1	5	0.7	192	1.0	31
COLLETON	51	0.9	148	1.3	2	0.6	15	2.0	216	1.2	25
DARLINGTON	136	2.3	240	2.1	7	2.0	17	2.3	400	2.2	13
DILLON	59	1.0	109	1.0	0	0.0	5	0.7	173	0.9	33
DORCHESTER	93	1.6	140	1.2	3	0.8	7	1.0	243	1.3	22
FLORENCE	153	2.6	561	4.9	11	3.1	39	5.2	764	4.1	6
GEORGETOWN	54	0.9	188	1.6	4	1.1	12	1.6	258	1.4	20
HAMPTON	17	0.3	78	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.3	97	0.5	42
HORRY	422	7.2	352	3.1	27	7.3	23	3.1	824	4.5	5
JASPER	28	0.5	115	1.0	1	0.3	14	1.9	158	0.9	36
MARION	44	0.8	178	1.6	2	0.6	12	1.6	236	1.3	23
MARLBORO	53	0.9	128	1.1	1	0.3	4	0.5	186	1.0	32
WILLIAMSBURG	24	0.4	271	2.4	2	0.6	24	3.3	321	1.7	15
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0	-
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0	-

* Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

** The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.

Figure 16
Committing Counties and Correctional Regions
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

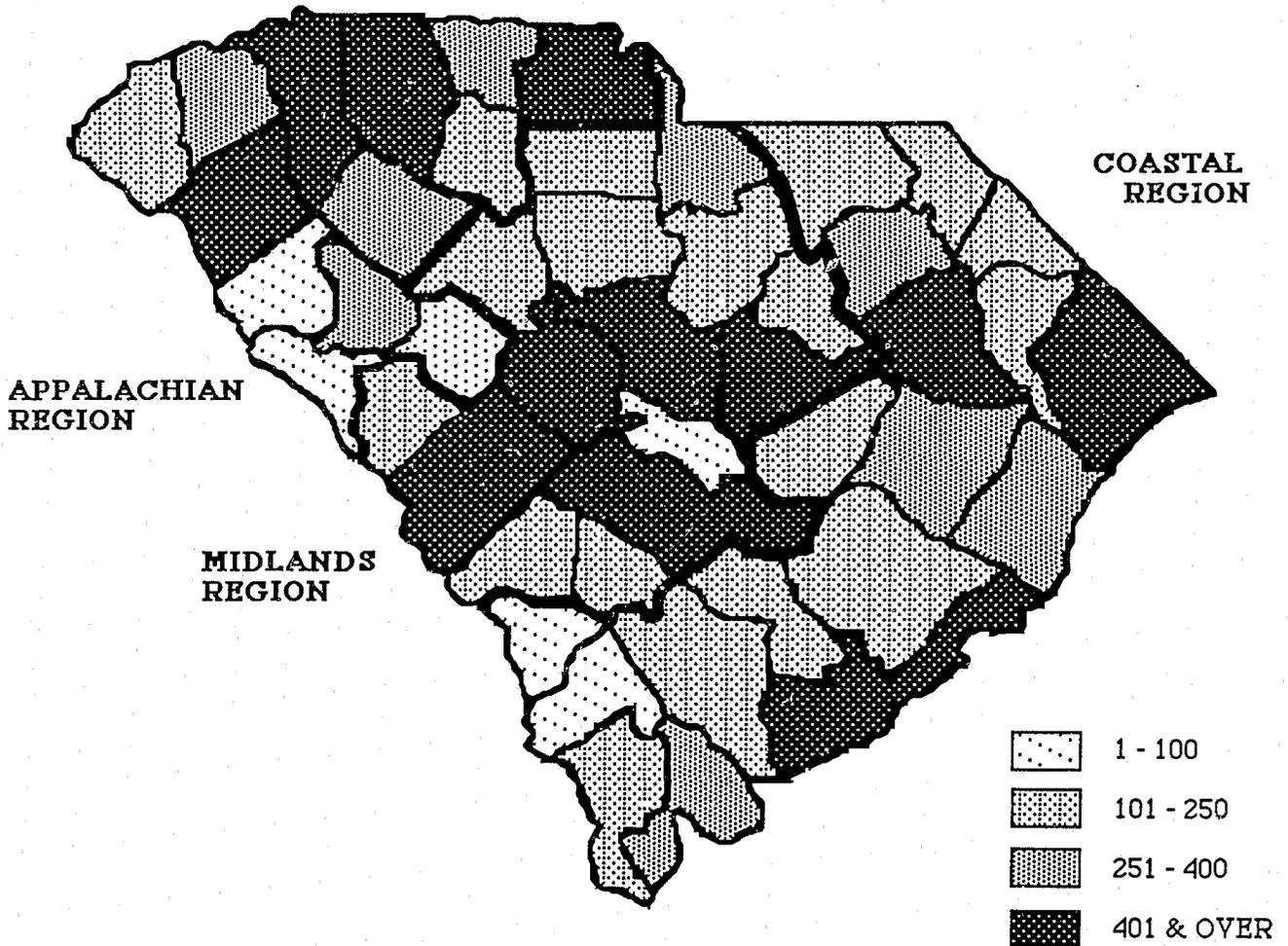


Table 15
Type of Offense Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
LARCENY	3249	17.9	4040	14.3	112	8.4	275	16.6	7676	15.56
BURGLARY	2805	15.4	4055	14.4	38	2.9	39	2.3	6937	14.06
DANGEROUS DRUGS	1397	7.7	4928	17.5	85	6.4	417	25.1	6827	13.84
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	2045	11.2	1400	5.0	94	7.1	28	1.7	3567	7.23
ROBBERY	771	4.2	2558	9.1	20	1.5	49	3.0	3398	6.89
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	1322	7.3	1011	3.6	638	48.1	338	20.3	3309	6.71
ASSAULT	955	5.2	2078	7.4	24	1.8	69	4.2	3126	6.34
HOMICIDE	771	4.2	1227	4.4	62	4.7	108	6.5	2168	4.39
STOLEN VEHICLE	862	4.7	1218	4.3	5	0.4	13	0.8	2098	4.25
FORGERY	648	3.6	992	3.5	126	9.5	168	10.1	1934	3.92
SEXUAL ASSAULT	750	4.1	981	3.5	5	0.4	2	0.1	1738	3.52
WEAPON OFFENSE	365	2.0	650	2.3	7	0.5	15	0.9	1037	2.10
STOLEN PROPERTY	274	1.5	528	1.9	5	0.4	9	0.5	816	1.65
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	390	2.1	408	1.4	7	0.5	10	0.6	815	1.65
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	145	0.8	549	1.9	16	1.2	36	2.2	746	1.51
DAMAGED PROPERTY	255	1.4	279	1.0	4	0.3	7	0.4	545	1.10
ACCESSARY TO A FELONY	188	1.0	278	1.0	23	1.7	19	1.1	508	1.03
SEX OFFENSES	195	1.1	119	0.4	2	0.2	0	0.0	316	0.64
FAMILY OFFENSE	121	0.7	156	0.6	9	0.7	12	0.7	298	0.60
KIDNAPPING	123	0.7	139	0.5	5	0.4	2	0.1	269	0.55
ARSON	146	0.8	101	0.4	7	0.5	12	0.7	266	0.54
SMUGGLING	133	0.7	102	0.4	4	0.3	2	0.1	241	0.49
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	96	0.5	127	0.5	11	0.8	7	0.4	241	0.49
PUBLIC PEACE	47	0.3	116	0.4	1	0.1	7	0.4	171	0.35
INVASION-PRIVACY	53	0.3	49	0.2	4	0.3	9	0.5	115	0.23
DRUNKENNESS	19	0.1	19	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	39	0.08
LIQUOR-UNKNOWN	14	0.1	10	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	26	0.05
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	10	0.1	13	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	24	0.05
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	2	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.5	6	0.4	16	0.03
PROPERTY CRIME	12	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	16	0.03
EXTORTION	7	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.02
HABITUAL OFFENDER	1	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.02
BRIBERY	2	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.02
CONSERVATION	7	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.02
OBSCENE MATERIAL	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.01
GAMBLING	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.01
TAX LAW EVASION	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.01
LICENSING VIOLATION	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.00
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.00
HEALTH/SAFETY	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.00
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.00
PUBLIC ORDER	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.00
NUMBER OF OFFENSES**	18194	100.0	28160	100.0	1327	100.0	1667	100.0	49342	100.0
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	5886		11468		359		739		18452	

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

** All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

Figure 17
Offense Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

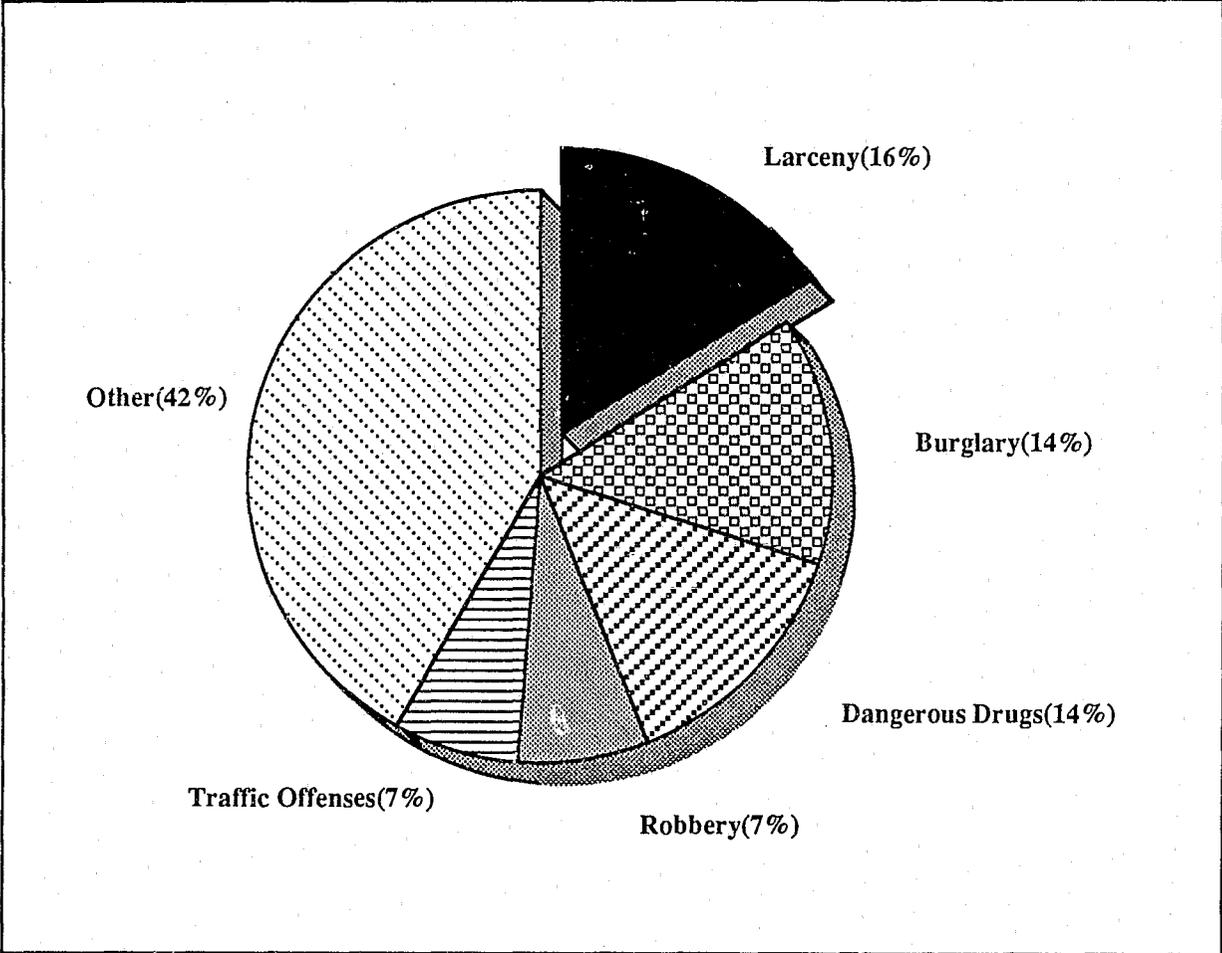


Table 16
Most Serious Offense Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DANGEROUS DRUGS	713	12.1	2770	24.2	49	13.6	261	35.3	3793	20.6
BURGLARY	1002	17.0	1642	14.3	19	5.3	18	2.4	2681	14.5
LARCENY	678	11.5	1092	9.5	35	9.7	110	14.9	1915	10.4
HOMICIDE	676	11.5	1069	9.3	52	14.5	94	12.7	1891	10.2
ROBBERY	366	6.2	1326	11.6	11	3.1	23	3.1	1726	9.4
ASSAULT	340	5.8	828	7.2	16	4.5	41	5.5	1225	6.6
SEXUAL ASSAULT	525	8.9	667	5.8	3	0.8	2	0.3	1197	6.5
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	507	8.6	365	3.2	33	9.2	7	0.9	912	4.9
FORGERY	112	1.9	310	2.7	39	10.9	69	9.3	530	2.9
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	189	3.2	180	1.6	64	17.8	69	9.3	502	2.7
STOLEN VEHICLE	166	2.8	313	2.7	2	0.6	3	0.4	484	2.6
STOLEN PROPERTY	86	1.5	177	1.5	3	0.8	2	0.3	268	1.5
KIDNAPPING	90	1.5	117	1.0	4	1.1	2	0.3	213	1.2
FAMILY OFFENSE	64	1.1	114	1.0	5	1.4	6	0.8	189	1.0
SEX OFFENSES	113	1.9	64	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	178	1.0
DAMAGED PROPERTY	56	1.0	75	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.4	134	0.7
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	28	0.5	94	0.8	2	0.6	6	0.8	130	0.7
WEAPON OFFENSE	29	0.5	91	0.8	1	0.3	4	0.5	125	0.7
ARSON	48	0.8	49	0.4	6	1.7	10	1.4	113	0.6
ACCESSARY TO A FELONY	30	0.5	58	0.5	6	1.7	5	0.7	99	0.5
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	17	0.3	16	0.1	2	0.6	0	0.0	35	0.2
INVASION	16	0.3	5	0.0	3	0.8	1	0.1	25	0.1
PUBLIC PEACE	6	0.1	16	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.3	24	0.1
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	7	0.1	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.1
DRUNKENESS	6	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	10	0.1
SMUGGLING	5	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	3	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TAX LAW EVASION	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
CONSERVATION	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
HEALTH/SAFETY	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LIQUOR	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
GAMBLING	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0

*An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

Figure 18
Most Serious Offense of Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

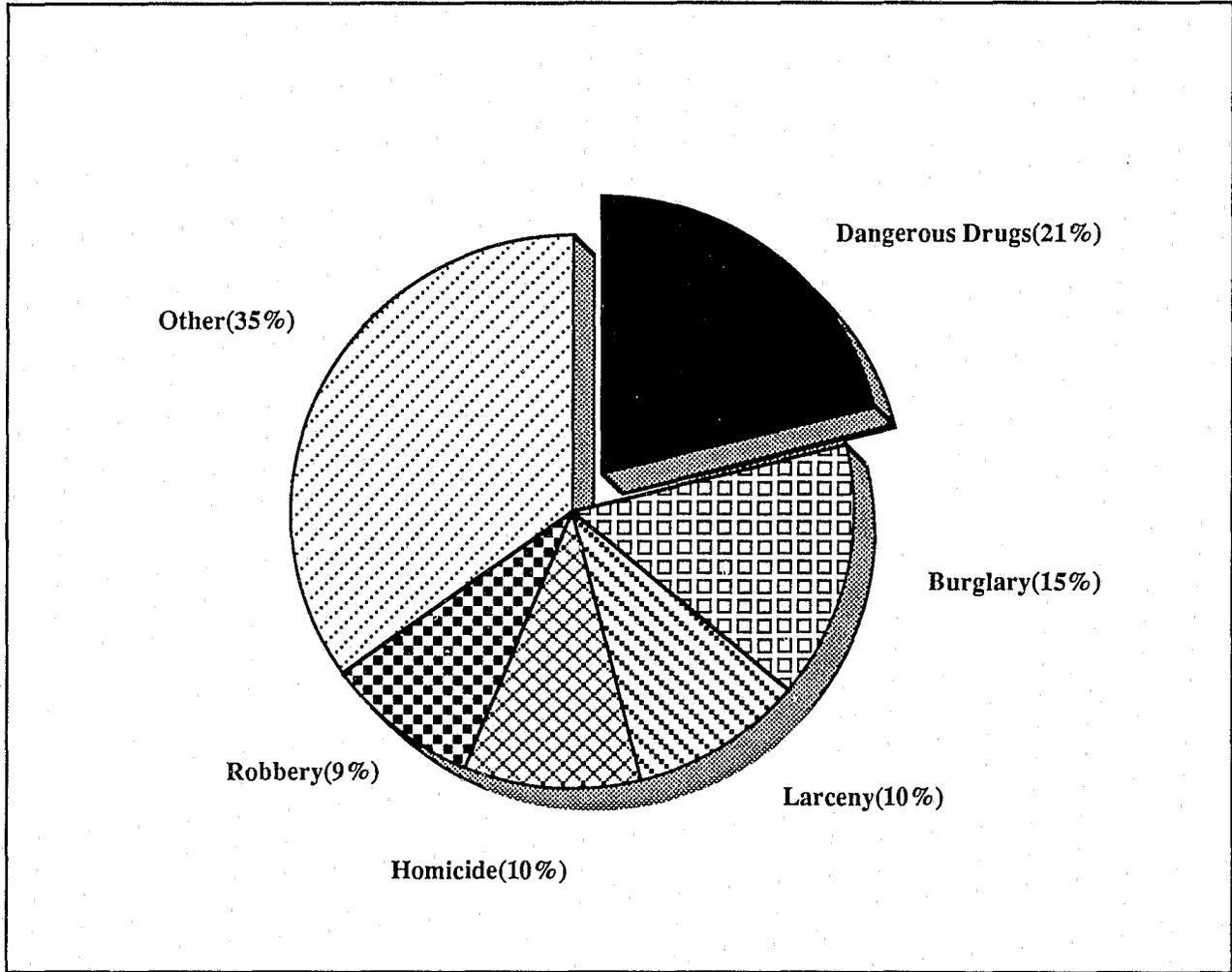


Table 17
Sentence Length Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

SENTENCE LENGTH	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SHOCK INCARCERATION	45	0.8	135	1.2	7	1.9	8	1.1	195	1.1
RESTITUTION	28	0.5	63	0.5	5	1.4	10	1.4	106	0.6
YOA	303	5.1	567	4.9	10	2.8	17	2.3	897	4.9
3 MOS. OR LESS	30	0.5	50	0.4	2	0.6	6	0.8	88	0.5
3 MOS. 1 DAY- 1 YEAR	169	2.9	303	2.6	29	8.1	41	5.5	542	2.9
1 YEAR	198	3.4	296	2.6	16	4.5	39	5.3	549	3.0
1 YR. 1 DAY- 2 YEARS	312	5.3	581	5.1	37	10.3	85	11.5	1015	5.5
2 YR. 1 DAY- 3 YEARS	377	6.4	630	5.5	40	11.1	77	10.4	1124	6.1
3 YEAR. 1 DAY- 4 YEAR	187	3.2	412	3.6	22	6.1	41	5.5	662	3.6
4 YR. 1 DAY- 5 YEARS	485	8.2	1071	9.3	39	10.9	86	11.6	1681	9.1
5 YR. 1 DAY- 6 YEARS	226	3.8	387	3.4	10	2.8	29	3.9	652	3.5
6 YR. 1 DAY- 7 YRS.	182	3.1	406	3.5	19	5.3	34	4.6	641	3.5
7 YR. 1 DAY- 8 YEARS	205	3.5	465	4.1	7	1.9	24	3.2	701	3.8
8 YR. 1 DAY- 9 YEARS	115	2.0	236	2.1	3	0.8	14	1.9	368	2.0
9 YR. 1 DAY-10 YEARS	501	8.5	1054	9.2	20	5.6	42	5.7	1617	8.8
10 YR. 1 DAY-20 YEARS	1117	19.0	2344	20.4	34	9.5	119	16.1	3614	19.6
20 YR. 1 DAY-30 YEARS	642	10.9	1296	11.3	23	6.4	36	4.9	1997	10.8
OVER 30 YEARS	228	3.9	442	3.9	3	0.8	1	0.1	674	3.7
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	209	3.6	288	2.5	5	1.4	6	0.8	508	2.8
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	276	4.7	376	3.3	26	7.2	21	2.8	699	3.8
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	27	0.5	43	0.4	1	0.3	3	0.4	74	0.4
DEATH	24	0.4	23	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	48	0.3
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH*	12 YRS. 2 MOS.		12 YRS. 3 MOS.		7 YRS. 3 MOS.		7 YRS. 5 MOS.		11 YRS. 11 MOS.	

* This average does not include inmates with life, death, YOA, Shock Incarceration, or Restitution sentences.

Figure 19
Sentence Lengths of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

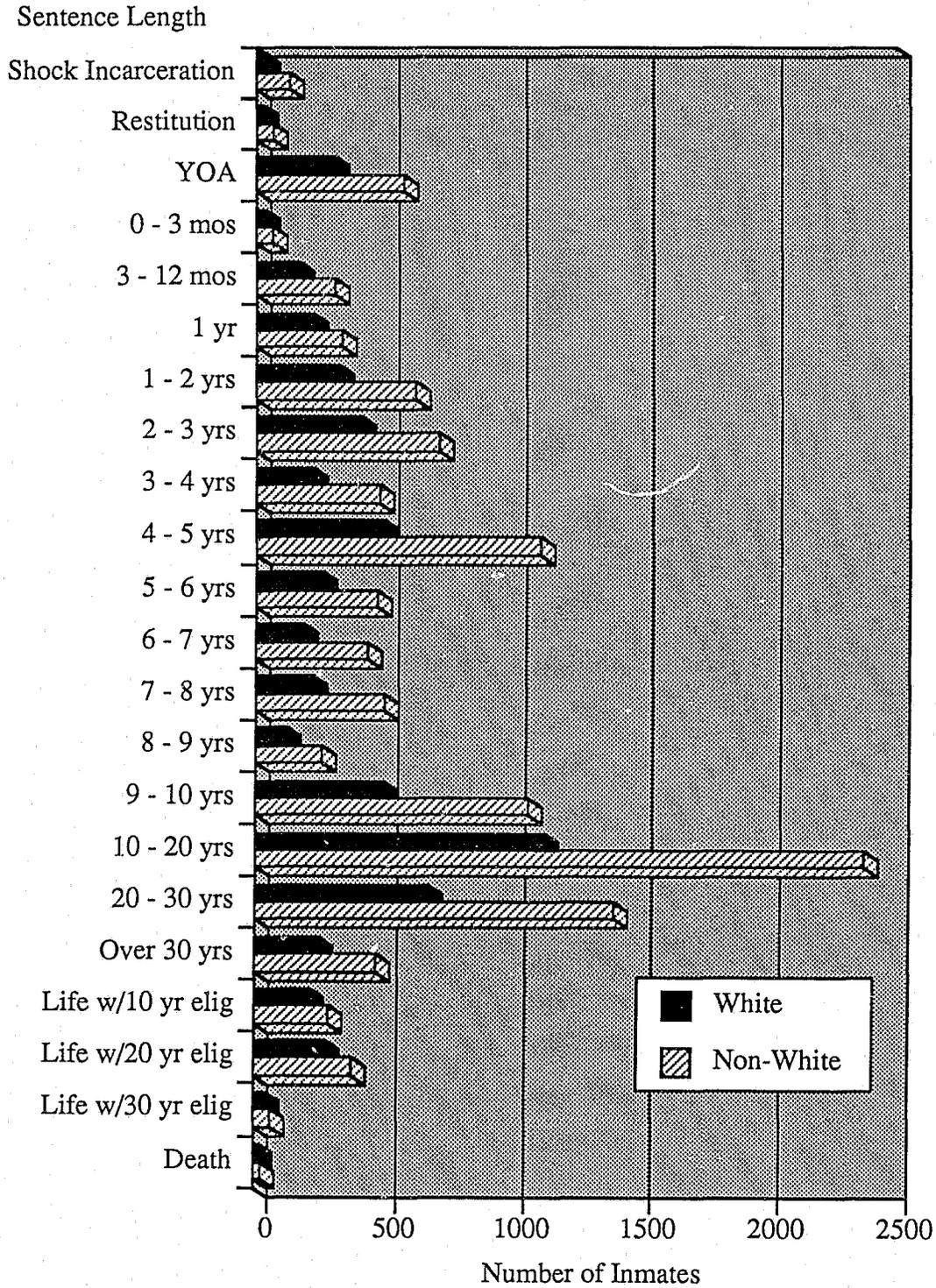


Table 18
Age Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

CURRENT AGE *	WHITE MALE		NON WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 17	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
17-19	233	4.0	566	4.9	14	3.9	15	2.0	828	4.5
20-24	947	16.1	2192	19.1	39	10.9	90	12.2	3268	17.7
25-29	1332	22.6	2909	25.4	74	20.6	219	29.6	4534	24.6
30-34	1237	21.0	2470	21.5	98	27.3	188	25.4	3993	21.6
35-39	858	14.6	1694	14.8	60	16.7	129	17.5	2741	14.9
40-44	550	9.3	915	8.0	35	9.7	51	6.9	1551	8.4
45-49	341	5.8	363	3.2	23	6.4	19	2.6	746	4.0
50-54	174	3.0	170	1.5	7	1.9	13	1.8	364	2.0
55-59	109	1.9	83	0.7	3	0.8	10	1.4	205	1.1
60-64	56	1.0	59	0.5	3	0.8	2	0.3	120	0.7
65-69	32	0.5	17	0.1	2	0.6	2	0.3	53	0.3
70 OR OVER	17	0.3	24	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.1	43	0.2
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	16		63		1		0		80	
18 AND OVER	5870		11399		358		739		18366	
21 AND OVER	5451		10426		338		705		16920	
24 AND UNDER	1180		2764		53		105		4102	
62 AND OVER	83		66		5		4		158	
65 AND OVER	49		41		3		3		96	
AVERAGE AGE	33		31		33		32		32	

* This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1991

Figure 20
Age of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)



Table 19
Age at Time of Admission
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

AGE	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 17	29	0.5	60	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	90	0.5
17-19	527	9.0	1218	10.6	22	6.1	29	3.9	1796	9.7
20-24	1306	22.2	2987	26.0	57	15.9	123	16.6	4473	24.2
25-29	1335	22.7	2763	24.1	91	25.3	231	31.3	4420	24.0
30-34	1034	17.6	2057	17.9	76	21.2	166	22.5	3333	18.1
35-39	684	11.6	1186	10.3	54	15.0	116	15.7	2040	11.1
40-44	405	6.9	606	5.3	30	8.4	34	4.6	1075	5.8
45-49	239	4.1	266	2.3	18	5.0	17	2.3	540	2.9
50-54	136	2.3	135	1.2	4	1.1	10	1.4	285	1.5
55-59	92	1.6	81	0.7	2	0.6	6	0.8	181	1.0
60-64	44	0.7	48	0.4	3	0.8	3	0.4	98	0.5
65-69	33	0.6	36	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.3	72	0.4
70 OR OVER	22	0.4	25	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.1	49	0.3
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	101		232		5		2		340	
18 AND OVER	5756		11176		354		736		18022	
21 AND OVER	5052		9561		328		692		15633	
24 AND UNDER	1862		4266		79		153		6360	
62 AND OVER	67		75		5		4		151	
65 AND OVER	55		61		2		3		121	
AVERAGE AGE	30		28		32		30		29	

Figure 21
Age at Time of Admission
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

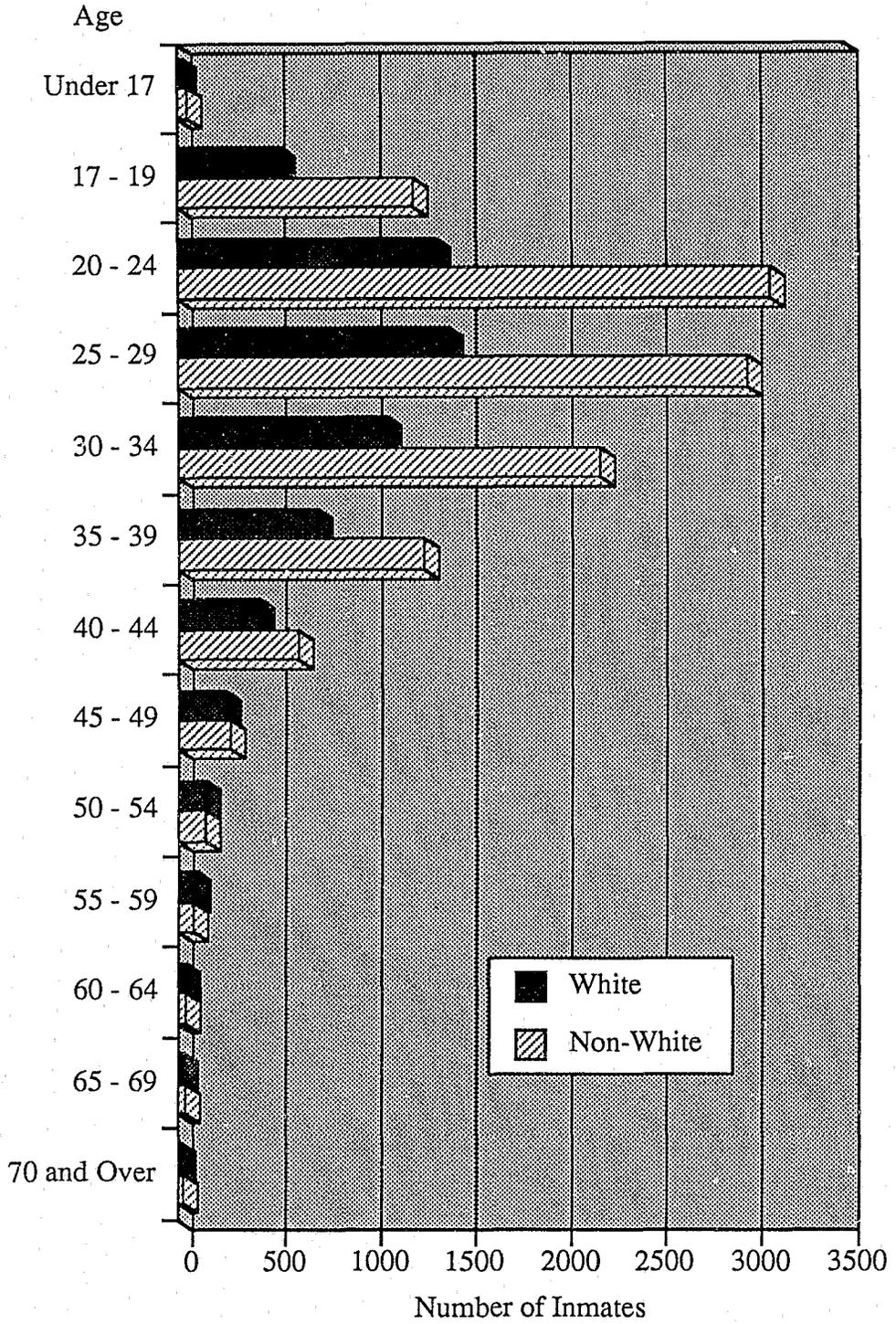


Table 20
Security Level Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

SECURITY LEVEL	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
APPALACHIAN REGION										
AA TRUSTY	220	12.3	264	10.3	0	0.0	2	3.6	486	10.9
A TRUSTY	558	31.2	988	38.5	30	100.0	54	96.4	1630	36.7
B MEDIUM	668	37.4	879	34.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1547	34.8
C CLOSE	152	8.5	203	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	355	8.0
M MAXIMUM	2	0.1	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
INTAKE	54	3.0	79	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	133	3.0
PROTECTIVE	17	1.0	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.5
ADMIN SEG.	116	6.5	143	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	259	5.8
TOTAL	1787	100.0	2567	100.0	30	100.0	56	100.0	4440	100.0
MIDLANDS REGION										
AA TRUSTY	162	7.7	377	7.8	47	17.7	96	17.1	682	8.8
A TRUSTY	898	42.6	2229	46.1	90	33.8	198	35.4	3415	43.9
B MEDIUM	700	33.2	1506	31.1	89	33.5	188	33.6	2483	31.9
C CLOSE	154	7.3	330	6.8	17	6.4	24	4.3	525	6.8
M MAXIMUM	35	1.7	46	1.0	1	0.4	1	0.2	83	1.1
INTAKE	52	2.5	140	2.9	13	4.9	30	5.4	235	3.0
PROTECTIVE	12	0.6	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.2
ADMIN SEG.	95	4.5	209	4.3	9	3.4	23	4.1	336	4.3
TOTAL	2108	100.0	4840	100.0	266	100.0	560	100.0	7774	100.0
COASTAL REGION										
AA TRUSTY	76	5.7	218	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	294	6.8
A TRUSTY	238	18.0	602	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	840	19.4
B MEDIUM	732	55.3	1648	54.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2380	55.0
C CLOSE	133	10.0	269	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	402	9.3
M MAXIMUM	1	0.1	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
INTAKE	51	3.9	112	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	163	3.8
PROTECTIVE	20	1.5	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.5
ADMIN SEG.	73	5.5	150	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	223	5.2
TOTAL	1324	100.0	3005	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	4329	100.0
OTHER LOCATIONS*										
AA TRUSTY	397	59.5	699	66.2	54	62.3	108	72.4	1258	65.9
A TRUSTY	190	28.5	209	19.8	3	13.2	5	10.3	407	21.3
B MEDIUM	29	4.3	39	3.7	0	3.8	0	13.8	68	3.6
C CLOSE	7	1.0	14	1.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	22	1.2
M MAXIMUM	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
INTAKE	11	1.6	29	2.7	0	20.8	0	3.4	40	2.1
PROTECTIVE	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
ADMIN SEG.	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
RESTITUTION	28	4.2	63	6.0	5	0.0	10	0.0	106	5.6
TOTAL	667	100.0	1056	100.0	63	100.0	123	100.0	1909	100.0
SCDC TOTAL										
AA TRUSTY	855	14.5	1558	13.6	101	28.1	206	27.9	2720	14.7
A TRUSTY	1884	32.0	4028	35.1	123	34.3	257	34.8	6292	34.1
B MEDIUM	2129	36.2	4072	35.5	89	24.8	188	25.4	6478	35.1
C CLOSE	446	7.6	816	7.1	18	5.0	24	3.2	1304	7.1
M MAXIMUM	41	0.7	58	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.1	101	0.5
INTAKE	168	2.9	360	3.1	13	3.6	30	4.1	571	3.1
PROTECTIVE	51	0.9	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	0.3
ADMIN SEG.	284	4.8	505	4.4	9	2.5	23	3.1	821	4.4
RESTITUTION	28	0.5	63	0.5	5	1.4	10	1.4	106	0.6
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	358	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0

* These include designated facilities, hospital facilities, authorized absences, states under the Corrections Compact, Restitution Centers, and community diversionary programs.

Figure 22
Security Level of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

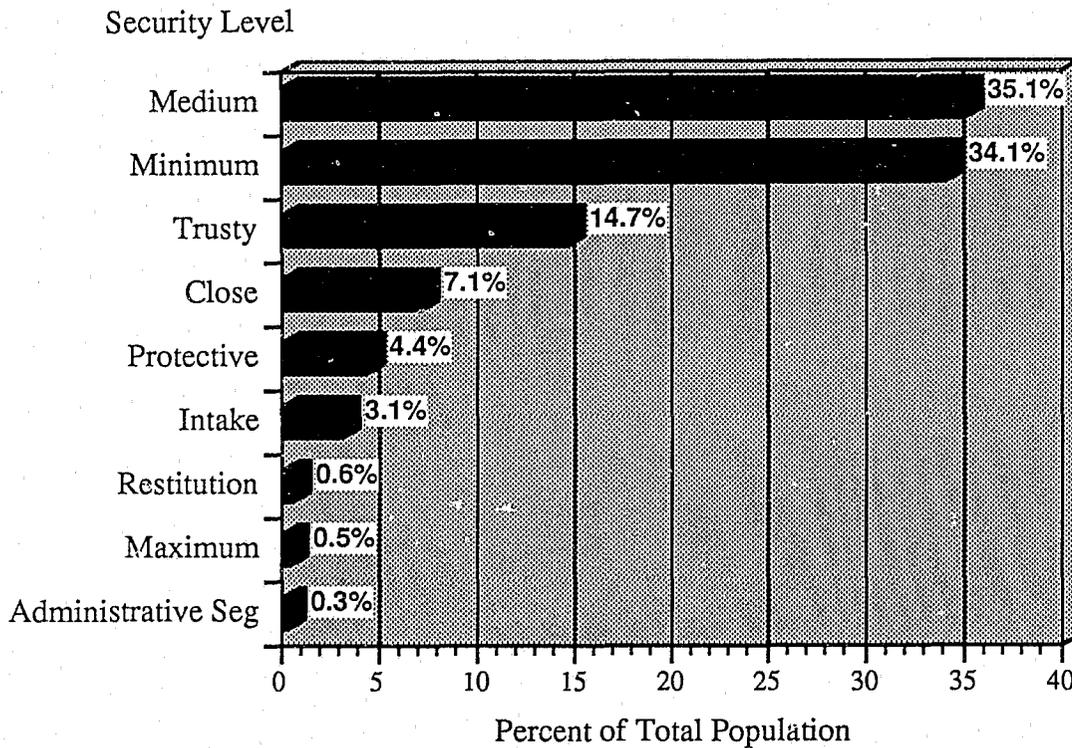


Table 21
Committing Planning Districts
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

PLANNING DISTRICTS*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
I APPALACHIAN	1973	33.5	2437	21.3	144	40.1	194	26.3	4748	25.7
II UPPER SAVANNAH	262	4.5	673	5.9	14	3.9	49	6.6	998	5.4
III CATAWBA	546	9.3	734	6.4	29	8.1	50	6.8	1359	7.4
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	686	11.7	1663	14.5	39	10.9	90	12.2	2478	13.4
V LOWER SAVANNAH	395	6.7	1032	9.0	25	7.0	65	8.8	1517	8.2
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	271	4.6	829	7.2	14	3.9	65	8.8	1179	6.4
VII PEE DEE	517	8.8	1326	11.6	25	7.0	82	11.1	1950	10.6
VIII WACCAMAW	500	8.5	811	7.1	33	9.2	59	8.0	1403	7.6
IX BERK.-CHASN.- DORC.	574	9.8	1386	12.1	32	8.9	41	5.5	2033	11.0
X LOWCOUNTRY	162	2.8	576	5.0	4	1.1	43	5.8	785	4.3
XI OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0

* Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix G.

Figure 23
Committing Planning Districts
of Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

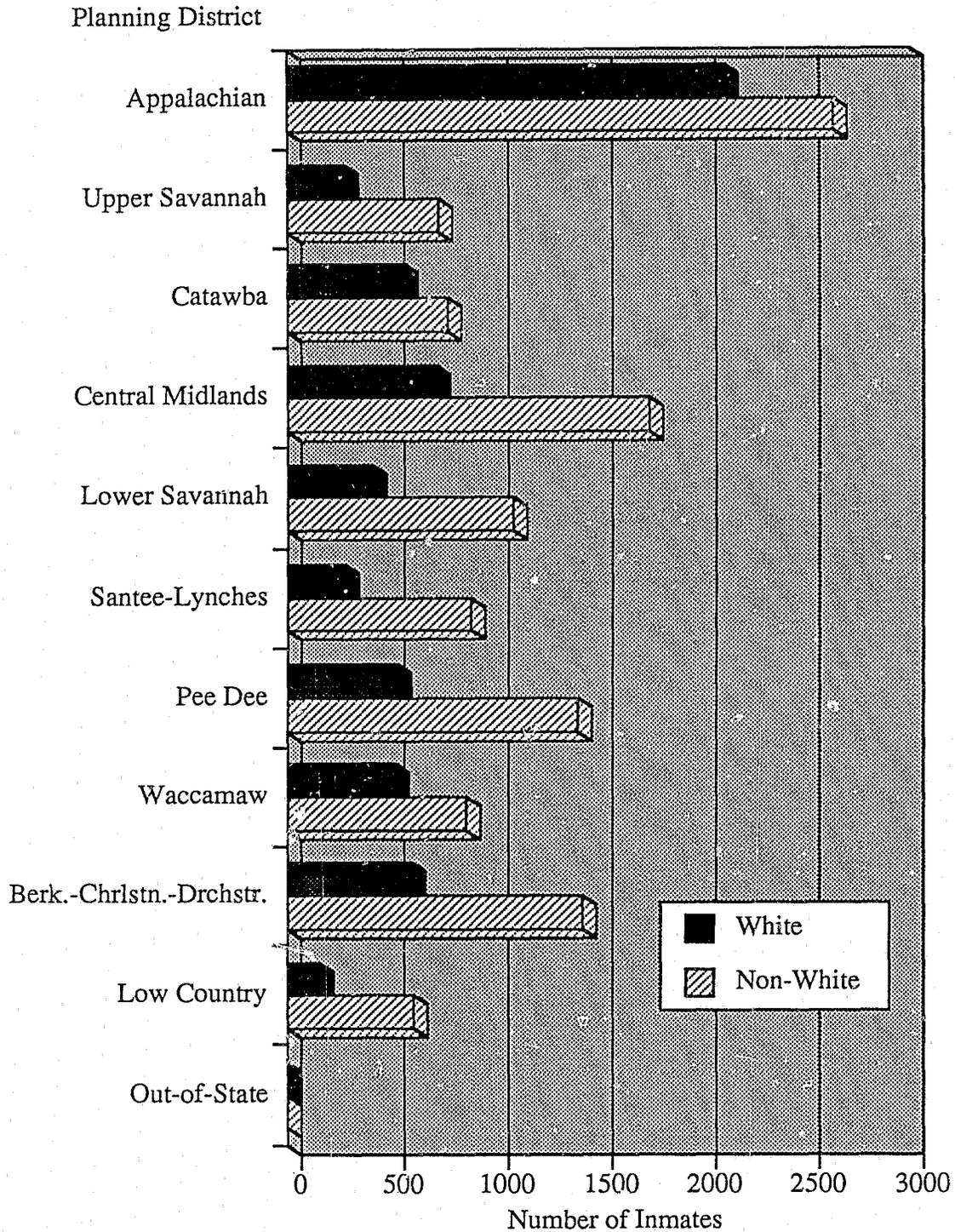


Table 22
Committing Judicial Circuits
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As of June 30, 1991)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	159	2.7	519	4.5	6	1.7	25	3.4	709	3.8
2	322	5.5	590	5.1	22	6.1	42	5.7	976	5.3
3	240	4.1	1005	8.8	11	3.1	79	10.7	1335	7.2
4	320	5.4	587	5.1	12	3.3	31	4.2	950	5.1
5	364	6.2	1254	10.9	20	5.6	77	10.4	1715	9.3
6	202	3.4	376	3.3	8	2.2	19	2.6	605	3.3
7	601	10.2	754	6.6	29	8.1	56	7.6	1440	7.8
8	271	4.6	593	5.2	17	4.7	45	6.1	926	5.0
9	481	8.2	1246	10.9	29	8.1	34	4.6	1790	9.7
10	458	7.8	323	2.8	36	10.0	25	3.4	842	4.6
11	342	5.8	472	4.1	20	5.6	24	3.2	858	4.6
12	197	3.3	739	6.4	13	3.6	51	6.9	1000	5.4
13	916	15.6	1360	11.9	79	22.0	113	15.3	2468	13.4
14	169	2.9	639	5.6	4	1.1	48	6.5	860	4.7
15	476	8.1	540	4.7	31	8.6	35	4.7	1082	5.9
16	368	6.3	470	4.1	22	6.1	4	4.6	894	4.8
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix H.

Figure 24
Committing Judicial Circuits
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

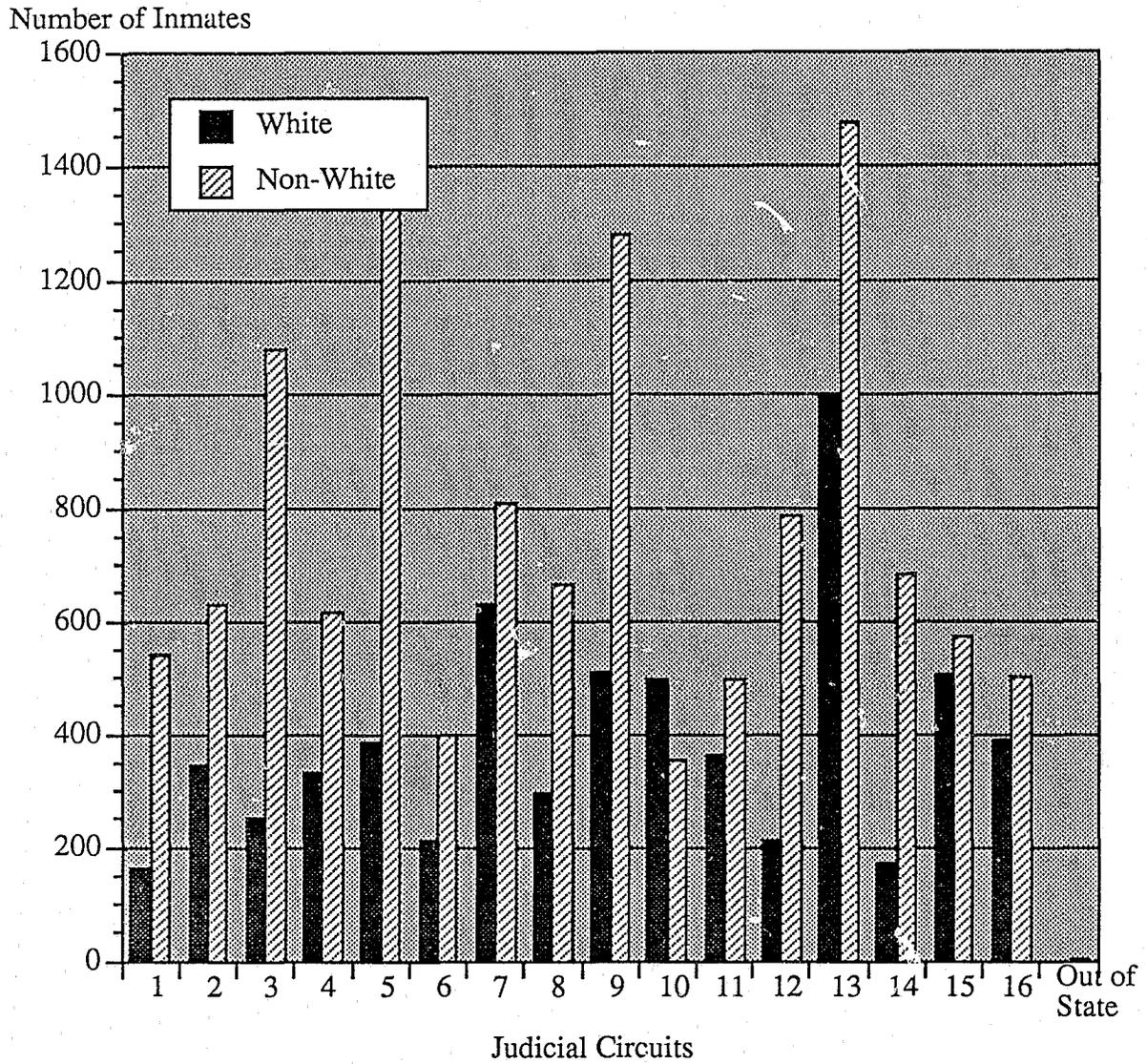


Table 23
Remaining Time to Serve Before Expiration of Sentence
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
YOA	303	5.1	567	4.9	10	2.8	17	2.3	897	4.9
SHOCK INCARCERATION	45	0.8	135	1.2	7	1.9	8	1.1	195	1.1
RESTITUTION	28	0.5	63	0.5	5	1.4	10	1.4	106	0.6
3 MOS. OR LESS	609	10.3	1140	9.9	68	18.9	127	17.2	1944	10.5
3 MOS. 1 DAY-6 MONTHS	374	6.4	703	6.1	40	11.1	69	9.3	1186	6.4
6 MOS. 1 DAY-9 MONTHS.	311	5.3	572	5.0	30	8.4	43	5.8	956	5.2
9 MOS. 1 DAY-1 YEAR	264	4.5	505	4.4	21	5.8	41	5.5	831	4.5
1 YR. 1 DAY- 2 YEARS	806	13.7	1615	14.1	40	11.1	125	16.9	2586	14.0
2 YR. 1 DAY- 3 YEARS	550	9.3	1138	9.9	37	10.3	73	9.9	1798	9.7
3 YR. 1 DAY- 4 YEARS	420	7.1	872	7.6	8	2.2	38	5.1	1338	7.3
4 YR. 1 DAY- 5 YEARS	324	5.5	643	5.6	11	3.1	42	5.7	1020	5.5
5 YR. 1 DAY- 6 YEARS	260	4.4	547	4.8	9	2.5	35	4.7	851	4.6
6 YR. 1 DAY- 7 YEARS	194	3.3	447	3.9	10	2.8	24	3.2	675	3.7
7 YR. 1 DAY- 8 YEARS	167	2.8	387	3.4	6	1.7	20	2.7	580	3.1
8 YR. 1 DAY- 9 YEARS	139	2.4	293	2.6	9	2.5	13	1.8	454	2.5
9 YR. 1 DAY-10 YEARS	112	1.9	181	1.6	2	0.6	2	0.3	297	1.6
10 YR. 1 DAY- 15 YEARS	293	5.0	612	5.3	11	3.1	18	2.4	934	5.1
15 YR. 1 DAY-20 YEARS	68	1.2	180	1.6	1	0.3	3	0.4	252	1.4
20 YR. 1 DAY-25 YEARS	37	0.6	67	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	105	0.6
25 YR. 1 DAY-30 YEARS	13	0.2	26	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	0.2
OVER 30 YRS	33	0.6	45	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	79	0.4
LIFE/DEATH	536	9.1	730	6.4	33	9.2	30	4.1	1329	7.2
TOTAL	5886	100.0	11468	100.0	359	100.0	739	100.0	18452	100.0
AVERAGE TIME TO SERVE**	4 YEARS		4 YEARS		2 YRS 4 MOS.		2 YRS 7 MOS.		3 YRS 11 MOS.	

* Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credits as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

** Excludes youthful offenders, shock incarceration, restitution, and inmates with life and death sentences.

Figure 25
Remaining Time to Serve
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1991)

Remaining Time to Serve

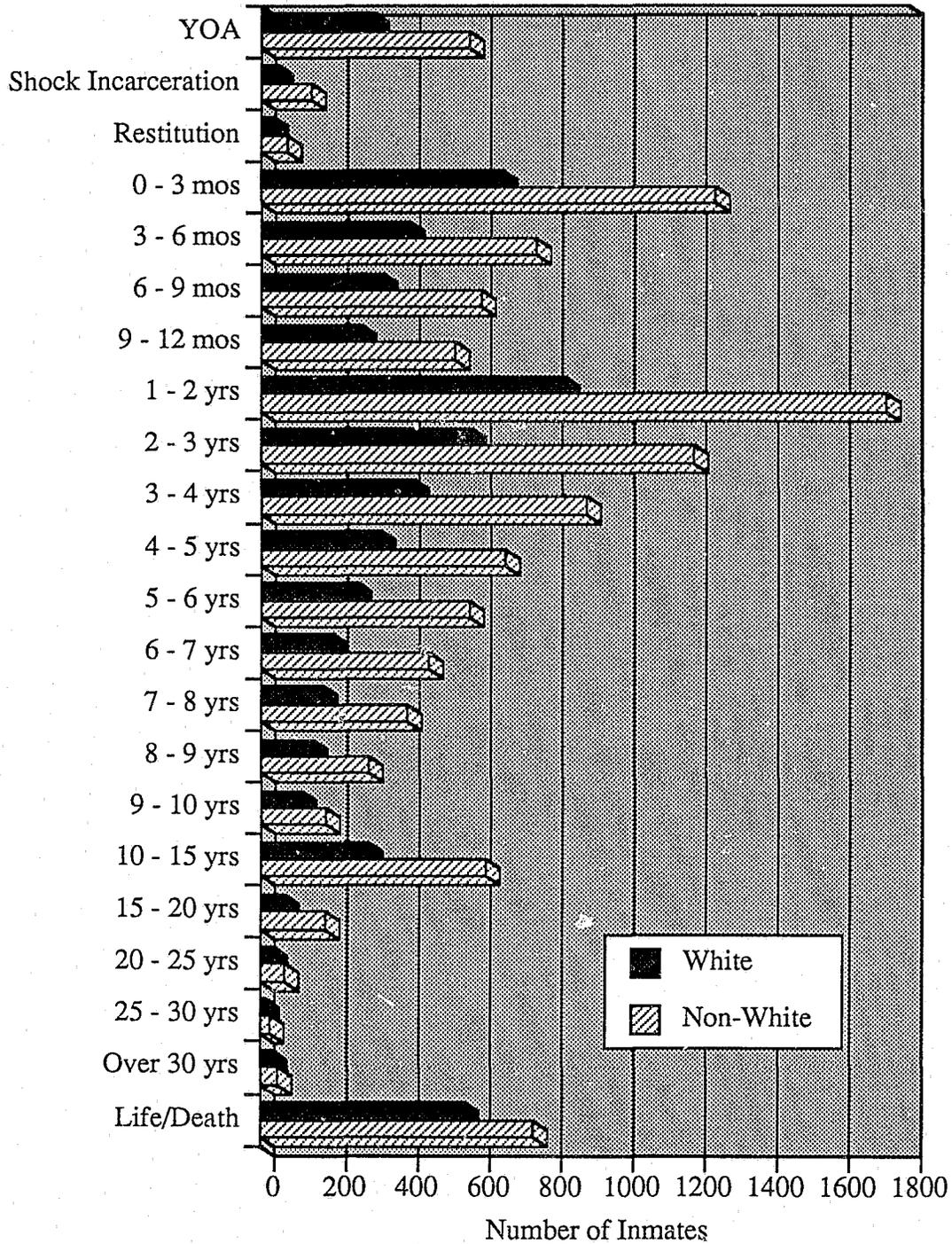


Table 24
Distribution of Time Served
By SCDC Inmates Released During Fiscal Year 1991

TIME SERVED	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
3 MOS. OR LESS	757	22.2	1182	21.2	115	32.1	176	26.3	2230	22.3
3 MOS. 1 DY-6 MOS.	525	15.4	774	13.8	75	21.0	133	20.0	1507	15.0
6 MOS. 1 DY-9 MOS.	418	12.3	754	13.5	48	13.4	84	12.6	1304	13.0
9 MOS. 1 DY-1 YEAR	161	4.7	282	5.0	17	4.7	48	7.2	508	5.1
1 YR. 1 DY- 2 YEARS	625	18.3	1029	18.4	57	15.9	112	16.8	1823	18.2
2 YR. 1 DY- 3 YEARS	317	9.3	529	9.5	26	7.3	55	8.3	927	9.3
3 YR. 1 DY- 4 YEARS	163	4.9	287	5.1	8	2.2	20	3.0	483	4.8
4 YR. 1 DY- 5 YEARS	109	3.2	213	3.8	6	1.7	7	1.1	335	3.3
5 YR. 1 DY- 6 YEARS	95	2.8	164	2.9	5	1.4	3	0.5	267	2.7
6 YR. 1 DY- 7 YEARS	45	1.3	84	1.5	1	0.3	10	1.5	140	1.4
7 YR. 1 DY- 8 YEARS	36	1.1	58	1.0	0	0.0	4	0.6	98	1.0
8 YR. 1 DY- 9 YEARS	31	0.9	41	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.3	74	0.7
9 YR. 1 DY-10 YEARS	30	0.9	36	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.3	68	0.7
10 YR. 1 DY-15 YEARS	71	2.1	95	1.7	0	0.0	7	1.1	173	1.7
15 YR. 1 DY- 20 YEARS	16	0.5	44	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.3	62	0.6
20 YR. 1 DY-30 YEARS	5	0.1	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1
OVER 30 YRS	1	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	7	0.1
TOTAL	3410	100.0	5587	100.0	358	100.0	666	100.0	10021	100.0
AVERAGE TIME SERVED	1 YR. 11 MOS.		1 YR. 11 MOS.		1 YR. 0 MOS.		1 YR. 3 MOS.		1 YR. 10 MOS.	

*Inmates released due to conditions such as paid fine, appeal bond, death, shock probation, etc. are not included in these averages.

Figure 26
Distribution of Time Served by
Inmates Released During FY 1991

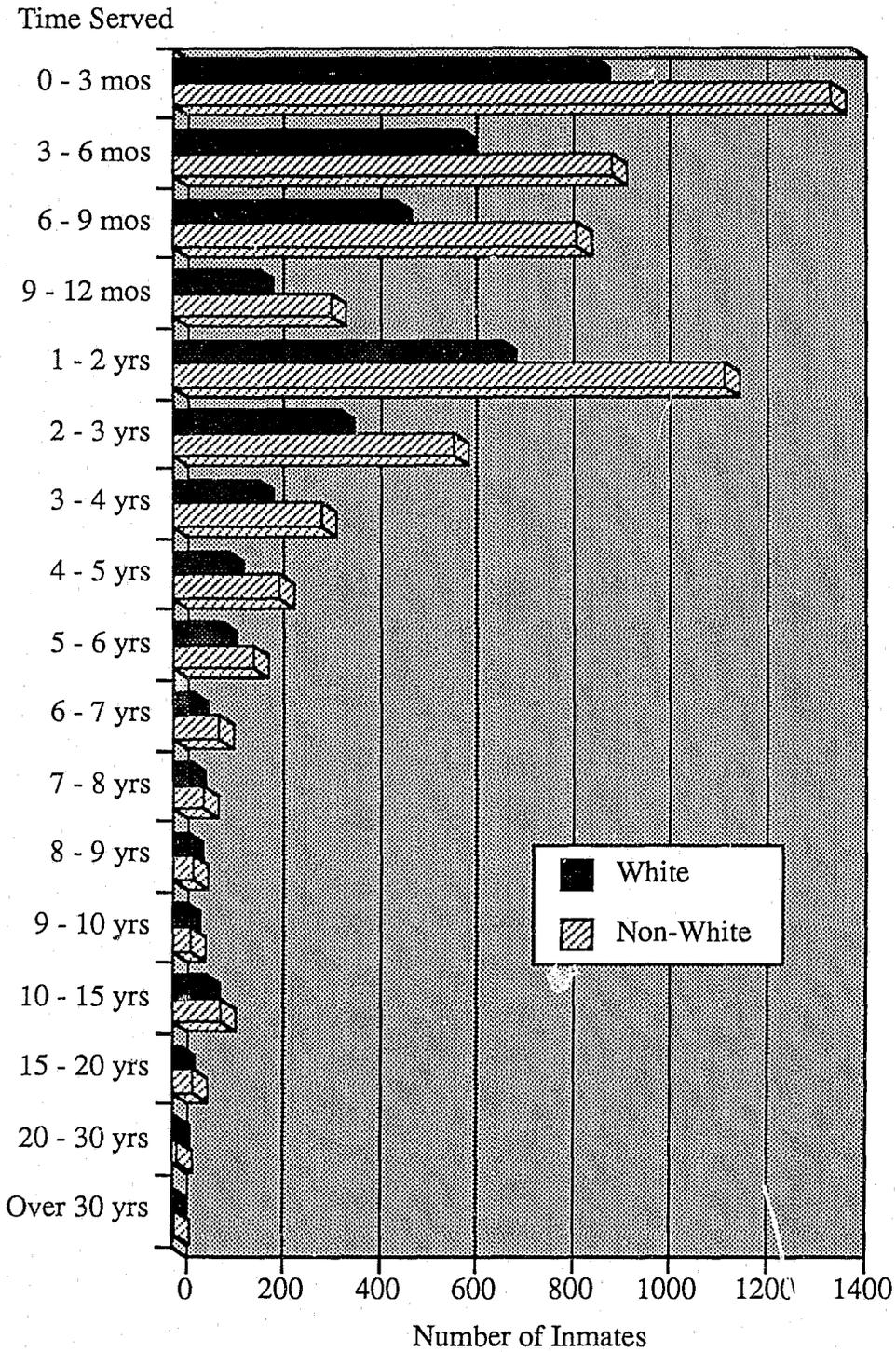


Table 25
Distribution of Work Credits Earned and Type of Release
of SCDC Inmates Released During FY 1991

WORK CREDITS EARNED	YOA PAROLE	PAROLED BY SCDPPP	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	OTHER RELEASES*	PLACED ON PROBATION	EPA RELEASES	RESTITUTION CENTER	SHOCK PROB/INCAR	TOTAL
N/A	942	0	281	317	52	0	298	386	2,276
0	0	36	675	139	183	3	0	0	1,036
1 - 50	0	122	1,870	58	979	5	0	0	3,034
51 - 100	0	189	435	16	307	10	0	0	957
101 - 150	0	192	324	14	186	8	0	0	717
151 - 200	0	134	195	8	136	15	0	0	483
201 - 250	0	106	144	7	94	10	0	0	364
251 - 300	0	72	126	3	54	8	0	0	262
301 - 350	0	49	68	10	48	10	0	0	176
351 - 400	0	54	55	2	24	5	0	0	140
401 - 450	0	46	48	1	13	4	0	0	114
451 - 500	0	28	32	2	8	6	0	0	77
501 - 550	0	22	28	3	10	6	0	0	67
551 - 600	0	21	20	3	4	2	0	0	47
601 - 650	0	20	33	1	3	4	0	0	62
651 - 700	0	12	18	0	3	2	0	0	35
701 - 750	0	10	10	2	1	1	0	0	22
751 - 800	0	12	7	0	0	2	0	0	22
801 - 850	0	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	21
851 - 900	0	7	15	1	1	0	0	0	23
901 - 950	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
951 - 1000	0	5	7	0	1	0	0	0	13
1001 - 1050	0	4	7	0	2	0	0	0	13
1051 - 1100	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
1101 - 1150	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	11
1151 - 1200	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
1201 - 1250	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
1251 - 1300	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
1301 - 1350	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
1351 - 1400	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1401 - 1450	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RELEASES	942	1,163	4,430	591	2,110	101	298	386	10,021
TOTAL WORK CREDITS EARNED	0	421,420	282,792	24,301	176,202	29,163	0	0	933,878
AVERAGE CREDITS EARNED PER INMATE RELEASE**	0	362	68	89	86	289	0	0	121

* Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or death.

** Inmates who did not participate in motivational work programs, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

Table 26
Community Program Statistics
Fiscal Year 1991

INMATE FLOWS	30-DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM	WORK RELEASE, EDUCATIONAL RELEASE, FEDERAL PROGRAMS	EXTENDED WORK RELEASE PROGRAM
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	91	784	219
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,739	2,354	342
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,667	2,072	297
Dismissed	88	401	44
Released	1,661	562	94
Paroled	828	424	78
Transferred	90	685	81
Participated in Program at End of Fiscal Year	163	1,066	264

Source: The Division of Community Services.

Table 27
Number and Percentage of Inmates Admitted to SCDC
Under the 1975 Armed Robbery Act and
the Life Sentence with 20- and 30-Year Parole Eligibility Acts
(Fiscal Years 1976 - 1991)

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADMS.	INMATES SENTENCED UNDER ARMED ROBBERY ACT OF 1975			INMATES SENTENCED TO LIFE WITH PAROLE ELIGIBILITY OF:			
		Number Admitted	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length*	20 Years		30 Years	
					Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.	Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A**	-	N/A***	-
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2	N/A	-
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9	N/A	-
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8	N/A	-
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1	N/A	-
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6	N/A	-
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 months	53	0.9	N/A	-
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8	N/A	-
1984	6,209	174	2.8	23 years 3 months	58	0.9	N/A	-
1985	6,750	203	3.0	23 years 8 months	52	0.8	N/A	-
1986	7,397	168	2.3	20 years 8 months	64	0.9	N/A	-
1987	7,952	229	2.9	25 years 1 month	49	0.6	9	0.1
1988	8,502	186	2.2	22 years 4 months	55	0.6	21	0.2
1989	10,471	256	2.4	19 years 7 months	39	0.4	19	0.2
1990	11,095	183	1.6	22 years 7 months	44	0.4	13	0.1
1991	11,433	174	1.5	22 years 8 months	52	0.5	11	0.1

* Excludes life, death and YOA sentences.

** Not Applicable--Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.

***Effective date June 3, 1986.

Table 28
Death Row Statistics
Fiscal Year 1991

INMATE FLOWS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	22	23	0	0	45
Admitted During Fiscal Year	5	1	1	0	7
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	3	1	0	0	4
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	2	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	2	0	0	0	2
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	24	23	1	0	48
Average Age	35 Yrs	31 Yrs	42 Yrs	-	33 Yrs
Average Time Served	5 Yrs. 8 Mos.	6 Yrs. 8 Mos.	7 Mos	-	6 Yrs

Table 29
Shock Incarceration Statistics
Fiscal Year 1991

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			NUMBER	PERCENT
EVALUATION				
	690	81	771	100.0
Court Ordered	103	13	116	15.0
SCDC Initiated	587	68	655	85.0
PARTICIPATION				
PLACEMENTS				
	406	66	472	100.0
Court Ordered	47	5	52	11.0
SCDC Initiated	359	61	420	89.0
RELEASES				
	225	48	273	100.0
PAROLED				
	189	43	232	85.0
Court Ordered	33	3	36	13.2
SCDC Initiated	156	40	196	71.8
REMOVED				
	36	5	41	15.0
Court Ordered	3	0	3	1.1
SCDC Initiated	33	5	38	13.9

Table 30
Distribution of SCDC Employees
by Race, Sex, and Type of Position
(As Of June 16, 1991)

TYPE OF POSITION	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Security **	1,071	18.0	1,634	27.5	353	5.9	687	11.6	3,745	63.0
Non-Security	782	13.2	365	6.1	669	11.3	383	6.4	2,199	37.0
SCDC TOTAL	1,853	31.2	1,999	33.6	1,022	17.2	1,070	18.0	5,944	100.0

*Percentages are based on the grand total of 5,944 employees as of June 16, 1991.

**Security Personnel includes all uniformed personnel, i.e: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

Figure 27
SCDC Employees by Race, Sex, and Type of Position
(As Of June 16, 1991)

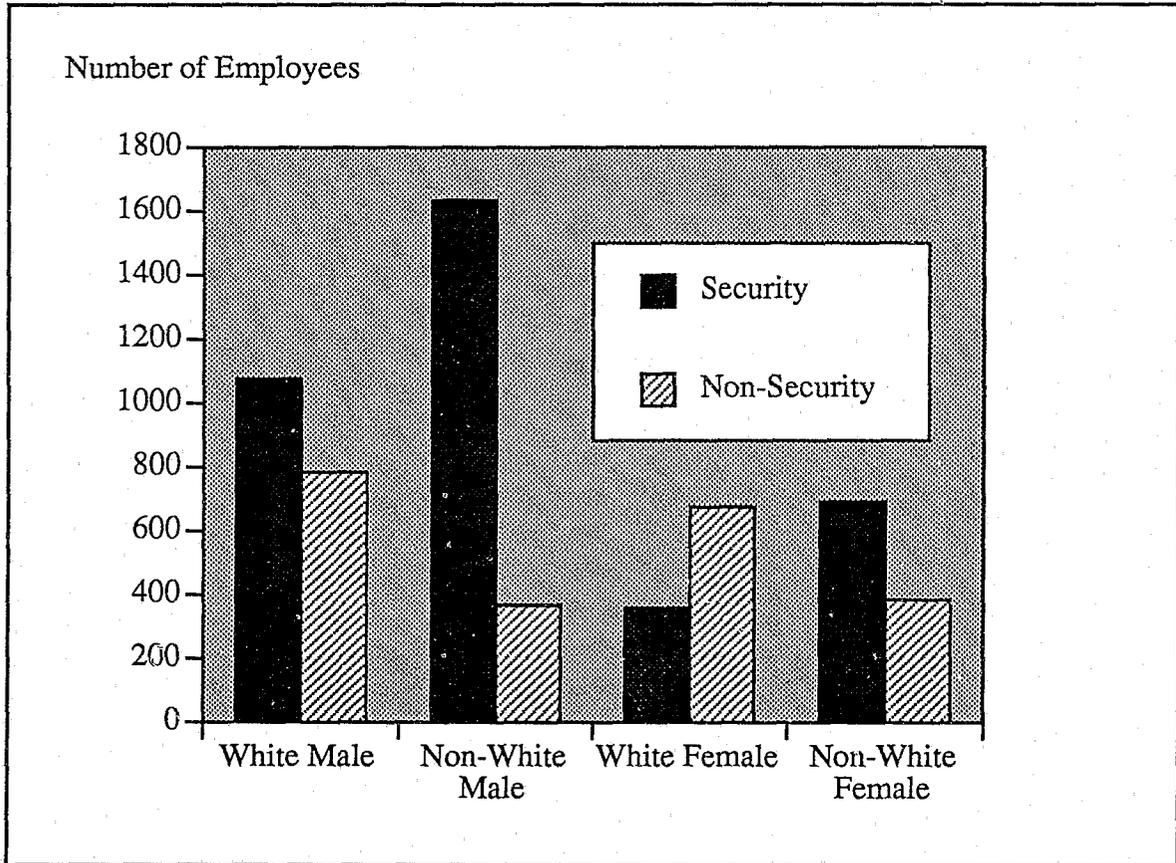


Table 31
Distribution of SCDC Security Strength by Facility
(As Of June 16, 1991)

FACILITIES	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AUTHORIZED	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ACTUALLY ASSIGNED			AVERAGE INMATE POP. ***	NUMBER OF INMATES PER AUTHORIZED CORR. OFFICER
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION	1,073	686	322	1,008	4,271	4.0
Appalachian Regional Office	1	1	0	1		
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	16	11	5	16	193	12.1
Catawba Work Center	15	11	3	14	159	10.6
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	133	91	39	130	586	4.4
Dutchman Correctional Institution	141	95	44	139	519	3.7
Givens Youth Correctional Center	17	16	1	17	122	7.2
Greenwood Correctional Center	17	13	3	16	93	5.5
Greenwood Work Camp	16	6	8	14	86	5.4
Leath Correctional Center	127	23	75	98		
Livesay Work Center	10	9	1	10	93	9.3
Spartanburg Rest Center	12	4	8	12	49	4.1
McCormick Correctional Institution	231	174	48	222	1,093	4.7
Northside Correctional Center	41	34	9	43	341	8.3
Northside Work Camp	15	9	4	13	55	
Perry Correctional Institution	281	189	74	263	882	3.1
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION	1,977	1,339	508	1,845	7,161	3.6
Aiken Youth Correctional Center	61	45	17	62	303	5.0
Broad River Correctional Institution	376	290	69	359	1,308	3.5
Byrnes Clinic	34	25	8	33	11	0.3
Campbell Work Center	22	16	5	21	222	10.1
Columbia Rest. Ctr	12	5	7	12	44	3.7
Central Correctional Institution	365	279	78	357	1,326	3.6
Goodman Correctional Institution	71	56	14	70	461	6.5
Kirkland Correctional Institution	305	211	53	264	604	2.0
Lower Savannah Work Center	21	15	5	20	155	7.4
Lower Savannah Work Camp	15	8	8	16	77	5.1
Manning Correctional Institution	148	93	23	116	523	3.5
State Park Correctional Center	106	48	52	100	354	3.3
Stevenson Correctional Institution	85	60	17	77	180	2.1
Walden Correctional Institution	55	40	12	52	320	5.8
Wateree River Correctional Institution	135	107	20	127	644	4.8
Watkins Pre-Release Center	28	24	4	28	143	5.1
Women's Correctional Center	138	17	114	131	486	3.5
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION	826	671	209	868	4,122	4.5
Allendale Correctional Institution	245	166	71	237	1,055	4.3
Coastal Work Center	16	10	4	14	158	9.9
Evans Correctional Institution	235	163	57	220	1,067	4.5
Lieber Correctional Center	319	254	54	308	1,267	4.0
MacDougall Correctional Institution	76	55	16	71	575	7.6
Palmer Work Center	21	12	6	18		
Palmer Work Camp	14	11	1	12		
Misc. Assigned ****	12	9	3	12		
TOTAL	3,988	2,705	1,040	3,501	15,554	3.9

Source: Division of Personnel Administration

* Security Personnel includes all uniformed personnel, i.e. Correctional Officers, Correctional Officer Assistant Supervisor, Correctional Officer Supervisors, and Chief Correctional Officers.

** This date is closest to the end of the period of which information for developing this table is available.

*** Fiscal Year Averages (Includes Restitution Centers and Byrnes Clinic)

**** All non-institutionalized security not designated above.

NOTE: Leath Correctional Center and Palmer Work Camp have been authorized security positions but are not housing inmates.

Appendices

- A. Statutory Authority of the Department of Corrections
- B. Offense Classification
- C. Youthful Offender Act
- D. Supervised Furlough
- E. Earned Work Credit
- F. Community Programs
- G. Counties Comprising Regional Councils (Planning Districts)
- H. Counties Comprising Judicial Circuits

Appendix A

Statutory Authority

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 (Title 24, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended) as an administrative agency of the State government. The Department was charged to "implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system...and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law."

The State's policy is expressed in Section 24-1-20: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system, and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the (Department of Corrections) shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Title 24 also provides statutory authority for a Board of Corrections, employment of a general Commissioner, management and control of the prison system, fiscal and procurement activities, and such other matters as are essential to the operation of a modern state prison system.

Appendix B

Offense Classification

Arson

Assault

Aggravated Assault/Aggravated Assault & Battery
 Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
 Intimidation
 Assault & Battery With Intent to Kill

Bribery

Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
 Conflict of Interest
 Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
 Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving
 Athletes

Burglary

1st/2nd/3rd Degree
 Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
 Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
 Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses

Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
 Procurement for Prostitution
 Prostitution

Computer Crimes

Conservation

Animals/Birds/Fish
 Environment
 License Stamp
 Animal Fighting or Baiting

Crimes Against Persons

Hazing
 Lynching

Damage to Property

Damage to Property
 Damage to Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs

Distribution/Sale/Possession/Trafficking of:
 Hallucinogen
 Heroin
 Opium
 Cocaine
 Synthetic Narcotics
 Marijuana
 Amphetamines
 Barbiturates
 Legend Drugs
 Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkness

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion

Blackmail by Threatening:
 Injury to Person
 Damage to Property

Family Offenses

Neglect or Non-Support
 Cruelty Toward Child/Wife

Bigamy

Family Offenses (continued)
 Contributing to Delinquency of Minor

Flight/Escapes

Flight to Avoid Prosecution
 Aiding Prison Escape
 Harboring Escapee
 Escape or Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting

Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
 Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
 Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities

Mail Fraud or Other Swindling
 Impersonation
 False Statement
 Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
 Insufficient Funds for Checks

Gambling

Bookmaking
 Card/Dice Operation
 Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of
 Gambling Device/Goods

Lottery

Sports Tampering
 Transmitting Wager Information

Health/Safety

Misbranded Drug/Food/Cosmetics
 Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide

Willful Killing Family/Non-Family
 Willful Killing Public Officer
 Negligible Manslaughter W/Vehicle or Weapon
 Manslaughter, Vol. or Invol.
 Poisoning
 Murder

Immigration

Illegal Entry
 False Citizenship
 Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy

Eavesdropping Information/Order
 Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
 Open Sealed Communication
 Trespassing or Wiretapping
 Telephone Harassment

Kidnapping

Kidnapping for Ransom
 Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
 Hostage for Escape
 Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
 Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny

Pursesnatching Without Force
 Shoplifting
 Housebreaking
 Grand Larceny
 Pickpocket

Appendix B (continued)

Offense Classification

License Violation Conducting Funeral Without License	Sexual Assault Rape, With or Without Weapon Sodomy Statutory Rape Carnal Abuse Buggery Intent to Ravish Criminal Sexual Conduct
Liquor Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor	Smuggling Contraband In Prison To Avoid Paying Duty
Miscellaneous Crimes Accessory to a Felony Criminal Conspiracy Unremoved Container Door Keeping Child Out of School Misconduct in Office Possession of Tools for Crime Slander/Libel Tattooing	Stolen Property Sale of Stolen Property Transportation of Stolen Property Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property
Obscene Materials Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials	Stolen Vehicle Theft/Sale/Stripping Stolen Vehicle Receiving Stolen Vehicle Interstate Transportation of Unauthorized Use of Vehicle Aircraft Theft
Obstructing Justice Perjury Contempt of Court Misconduct of Judicial Officer Contempt of Congress/Legislature Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation Failure to Appear	Tax Revenue Income/Sale/Liquor Tax Evasion Tax Evasion
Obstructing Police Resisting Officer Obstructing Criminal Investigation Making False Report Evidence Destroying Refusing to Aid Officer Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner Failure to Report Crime	Traffic Offenses Hit and Run Transporting Dangerous Material Felony Driving Under the Influence Driving Under Influence/Suspension
Property Crimes Trespassing Unlawful Use of Property Theft of Cable TV Service	Vagrancy
Public Peace Engaging in/Inciting Riot Unlawful Assembly False Fire Alarm Harassing Communication Desecrating Flag Disorderly Conduct Disturbing the Peace Curfew Violation Littering	Weapon Offenses Altering Weapon Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives Firing/Selling Weapon Threat to Bum/Bomb Possession in Violent Offense
Robbery Robbery With or Without Weapon Pursesnatching Bank Robbery Highway Robbery Armed Robbery Accessory to Armed Robbery	
Sex Offenses Fondling of Child Homosexual Act Incest Indecent Exposure Bestiality Peeping Tom Seduction	

Appendix C

Youthful Offender Act

In 1968, the General Assembly enacted legislation, commonly referred to as the "Youthful Offender Act," to prescribe for the correction and treatment of youthful offenders (Section 24-19-10 through 24-19-160, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976.) The following is a summary of the act, with supplemental notes on the administration thereof.

A "youthful offender" is any male or female offender who is at least seventeen but less than twenty-five years of age at the time of conviction.

Within the Department of Corrections, there is a Youthful Offender Division which through the end of the fiscal year 1988 carried out three primary functions: presentence investigation services and recommendations to the sentencing court; institutional services and supervision of youthful offenders committed to the Department's care; and aftercare services, i.e., parole of youthful offenders and professional supervision of the parolee. (The Department of Corrections has contracted with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services to perform the presentence, parole and aftercare services effective July 1, 1988.)

In the administration of the Act, the courts may release a youthful offender to the Department prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days. A thorough presentence investigation report is made to the court for use in adjudication and sentencing. The report is a factual and diagnostic case study, which includes a clinical interpretation of the offender's present attitude, feelings and emotional responses, together with an estimate of his prospects for change.

A youthful offender may be sentenced indefinitely (although the period may not exceed six years) to the custody of the Department. Upon sentencing, the youthful offender undergoes a series of interviews, a medical evaluation, psychological and educational testing, and is given an orientation on confinement within the Department. Youthful offenders are sent to minimum or medium security institutions. Work, education and counseling programs are prescribed, and it is the offender's progress in such programs which ultimately decides when or if he will be moved into pre-release work programs and eventually be paroled.

Parole of youthful offenders after they have served a portion of a court sentence is a conditional release of the offender. He remains under supervision, normally for a minimum of one year. Parole supervisors are responsible for providing constant, direct professional supervision of the youthful offender, as well as for organizing and developing the services of volunteers to assist in the aftercare program. Complaints against parolees are investigated and appropriate action taken when indicated. The Department may revoke an order of parole when the action is deemed necessary, and return the youthful offender parolee to a correctional institution for further treatment. A youthful offender is ultimately discharged unconditionally on or before six years from the date of his conviction.

The Act also provides that if the court finds the youthful offender will not derive benefit from treatment, the court may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision. Offenders so sentenced are also placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

Appendix D

Supervised Furlough

South Carolina enacted a Supervised Furlough Program in 1981, and the General Assembly modified the program in 1983, 1986, and 1987. Following is a summary of the program as provided for in Section 24-13-710, S.C. Code of Laws.

The Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services have developed a cooperative agreement for the operation of the Supervised Furlough Program. The program permits carefully screened and selected inmates who have served the mandatory minimum sentence as required by law or have not committed any one of certain specified crimes* to be released on furlough prior to maximum release eligibility under the supervision of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. These inmates have the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, training, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence, whichever is earlier.

The statute further provides that to be eligible for the program, an inmate must: (1) maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration; (2) demonstrate to Department of Corrections officials a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society; (3) satisfy any other reasonable requirements imposed upon him by the Department; and (4) have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in authorized community-based programs and rehabilitative services.

The Department of Corrections has established certain criteria which must be met by an otherwise eligible individual: no outstanding holds, wanteds, or detainers; must not have been removed from participation in a community program within six months of eligibility for supervised furlough; must not be released directly from a psychiatric unit; must not have escaped or been returned from escape within six months of eligibility; must not currently be a participant in the Extended Work Program; must have a residence in South Carolina verified and approved by the Department; must not have a pending disciplinary action; must have served at least six months of his sentence and be within six months of release; and must have served six months free of a formal disciplinary infraction prior to eligibility date.

When placed in the Supervised Furlough Program, an inmate comes under the supervision of agents of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services who insure the inmate's compliance with the rules, regulations, and conditions of the program, as well as monitoring the inmate's employment and participation in prescribed and authorized rehabilitative programs.

*(Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree; or a lewd act upon a child under the age of fourteen; or a violent crime (i.e. murder, criminal sexual conduct in the first and second degree, assault and battery with intent to kill, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, armed robbery, drug trafficking, arson in the first degree, and burglary in the first and second degree).)

Appendix E

Earned Work Credit Program

The Earned Work Credit Program had its beginning in the Litter Control Program, Act 496, 1978, which substantially rewrote Section 24-13-230, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976. Currently, the SCDC Commissioner is authorized to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned to a productive duty assignment, or who are regularly enrolled in academic, technical, or vocational training programs.

The Earned Work Credit Program is considered a motivational program for inmates to help reduce their sentences, and is one strategy whereby the Department tries to stabilize inmate population, reduce overcrowding, and help control capital improvements and operating costs.

The Commissioner has determined the amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification or enrollment and published SCDC Policy 1700.1, which prescribes the guidelines and procedures for the management and administration of the program. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 260 types of jobs in SCDC institutions were described and approved.

There are four job classification levels; Earned Work Credit is awarded on the basis of these classifications and work performed in the assigned job. An inmate must work at least five hours per day or at least 25 hours per week to be considered "full time" and awarded Earned Work Credits. The job classification levels are:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.

Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.

Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.

Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Most of the jobs available to inmates fall into the following broad categories: cafeteria and food service, construction, driving vehicles, education and library, farm work, industrial jobs in prison industries, institutional maintenance, printers and photographers, public works projects, recreation, staff clerical support. Additionally, some inmates are in community placement (work release, extended work release and supervised furlough) and may be engaged in any one of hundreds of jobs found in their local community.

There are limitations on the Earned Work Credit Program; some of these are: anyone serving a life sentence for murder is prohibited from earning credits under the program; educational credits are not available to any individual convicted of a crime designated as violent in Section 16-1-60, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976; persons sentenced under the Shock Incarceration Program, Youthful Offender Act, serving sentences under the Interstate Corrections Compact in South Carolina, and inmates serving sentences for non-support/contempt of court are not eligible for EWC; the maximum annual credit for both work and educational credits is limited to 180 days.

The profile of inmates at each job classification level of productive work on June 30, 1991 was as follows:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>
Two: One day credit for each two days worked	5,808	3	5,811 (31.5%)
Three: One day credit for each three days worked	3,974	32	4,006 (21.7%)
Five: One day credit for each five days worked	2,536	73	2,609 (14.1%)
Seven: One day credit for each seven days worked	1,308	139	1,447 (7.8%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	4,560	0	4,560 (24.7%)
Total	18,186	247	18,452 (100.0%)

*Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, administrative disciplinary action, unassigned, or on Death Row.

Earned Work Credits have the effect of reducing the SCDC population level (by reducing the time served of released inmates) and operational costs. Between July 1, 1990, and June 30, 1991, a total of 10,021 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 6,709 inmates (67%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Program.

Appendix F

Community Programs Defined

30-Day Pre-Release Program

Inmates who complete their sentences or are conditionally paroled, participate in this program. It offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community.

Community Work and Educational Programs

Inmates participating in the Short-Term Work Program, Regular Work Program, Educational Program, work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligibility for parole or other forms of release.

Extended Work Program

This program allows the exceptional work program inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work center while under direct supervision of local agents of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services through a contractual arrangement between the two agencies.

Furlough Program

"AA" custody inmates within the Department are eligible to apply for 72-hour home visit furloughs four times during the year: Easter, July 4th, Labor Day, and Christmas. After an inmate successfully completes four consecutive 72-hour furloughs, he/she may apply for one 48-hour furlough per calendar year.

Furloughs may be granted for inmates to attend the funeral of an immediate family member, visit a critically/terminally ill family member, obtain outside medical services not otherwise available within the Department, contact prospective employers, or secure a suitable residence for use upon release or parole, or participate in educational/training programs, in the community.

Restitution Center Program

This program, operated by the Department in agreement with the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, provides a supervised living environment in community-based Restitution Centers for probationers and parolees while they are gainfully employed, perform free community service work, pay Court/Parole ordered obligations/other costs incurred and participate in various educational and rehabilitative programs in accordance to their individual needs.

Appendix G

South Carolina's Ten Regional Councils (Planning Districts)

In 1971, local governments throughout the state formed regional councils - sometimes called planning districts - to act on their behalf. The councils provide a variety of services requested by their local governments, including grants administration, economic development assistance, and planning and management assistance. The services vary from region to region, depending on local needs and priorities. The councils do not pass legislation, enforce laws or levy taxes. Their goal is to work with local governments and public agencies to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

Presently, the ten regional councils are composed of the following counties (SCDC correctional regions are noted for reference purposes.)

SCDC Appalachian Correctional Region

1. South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments - Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg.
2. Upper Savannah Council of Governments - Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda
3. Catawba Regional Planning Council - Chester, Lancaster, York, and Union.
(Chester and Lancaster counties are in the SCDC Midlands Correctional Region.)

SCDC Midlands Region

4. Central Midlands Regional Planning Council - Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland.
5. Lower Savannah Council of Governments - Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Orangeburg. (Allendale County is in the SCDC Coastal Correctional Region.)
6. Santee-Lynches Council for Governments - Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter.

SCDC Coastal Correctional Region

7. Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments - Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, and Marlboro.
8. Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council - Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg.
9. Berkeley - Charleston - Dorchester Council of Governments - Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester.
10. Lowcountry Council of Governments - Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper.

Appendix H

Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits

The General Assembly has divided the state into sixteen judicial circuits, and prescribed that one judge shall be elected from the first, second, sixth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth circuits, and two judges shall be elected from each of the others. These judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of six years, as are six additional circuit judges without regard to county or circuit of residence. The Circuit Court is a general trial court with original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Currently, the sixteen judicial circuits are composed of the following counties:

- 1: Calhoun...Dorchester...Orangeburg
- 2: Aiken...Bamberg...Barnwell
- 3: Clarendon...Lee...Sumter...Williamsburg
- 4: Chesterfield...Darlington...Dillon...Marlboro
- 5: Kershaw...Richland
- 6: Chester...Fairfield...Lancaster
- 7: Cherokee...Spartanburg
- 8: Abbeville...Greenwood...Laurens...Newberry
- 9: Charleston...Berkeley
- 10: Anderson...Oconee
- 11: Edgefield...Lexington...McCormick...Saluda
- 12: Florence...Marion
- 13: Greenville...Pickens
- 14: Allendale...Beaufort...Colleton...Hampton...Jasper
- 15: Georgetown...Horry
- 16: Union...York

Total Number of Documents Printed	<u>430</u>
Cost Per Unit	<u>\$ 3.31</u>
Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)	<u>\$ 862.79</u>
Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies)	<u>\$ 563.93</u>
Total Printing Cost	<u>\$ 1426.72</u>