

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

141921

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ANNUAL REPORT 1991-1992

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

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south carolina department of corrections

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PARKER EVATT, Commissioner

October 15, 1992

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, 1991, to June 30, 1992.

As I begin my sixth year as Commissioner, I want to commend to you the outstanding accomplishments of the employees of the Department of Corrections. During the fiscal year, the Department's employees, largely within the resources provided, successfully met the challenge to fulfill our agency's mission: the care, custody, and control of over 19,000 inmates in our jurisdiction. These critical public safety services were delivered at a decreased per inmate cost because of our employees' dedication and efficiency. I am confident that, in the year ahead, both the employees and the leadership of the Department will continue to vigorously meet new challenges.

This report contains information on the Department's statutory authority, history, correctional institutions, personnel, programs, and the inmate population (including extensive statistical data). We hope it 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 '91-92

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South Carolina Department of Corrections
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1991-92

ACQUISITIONS

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 (* As Of June 30, 1992)

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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 an ex-officio 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, 1992, the following distinguished citizens were serving on the Board of Corrections, bringing many 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	Wilma Sykes Brown	Charleston	1991-92
Second	Gerald Smith	Columbia	1991-92
Third	Goetz B. Eaton	Anderson	1981-92
Fourth	Milton Smith, Chairman	Spartanburg	1989-92
Fifth	C. Lock McKimmon	Lancaster	1987-92
Sixth	Robert Harrelson, Secretary	Mullins	1990-92
Ex-officio	Governor Carroll A. Campbell		

Two new board members were appointed in FY92. The First Congressional District Seat was filled by Mrs. Wilma Sykes Brown. Upon the passing of Mr. Norman Kirkland in July, 1991, after nearly thirty (30) years on the Board, his seat was filled by Mr. Gerald Smith. 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 policies 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 125 years. On May 29, 1992, the inmate jurisdictional population was at an all-time high (19,478); and the number of inmates in corrections' facilities reached an all-time high (16,934) on June 30, 1992. Projections are that the inmate population may reach 21,794 in 1997; the Department's need for \$105 million in the current Bond Bill to build new prisons was 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 elimination of the dual prison systems. Legislation in 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three (3) months, 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 reassigned 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 the State facilities. The General Assembly did provide the authority for the SCDC to designate certain local facilities as suitable for the housing of selected State inmates. The Department of Corrections also 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 initial 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 advancement of release of qualified offenders. Subsequent amendments to this Act, principally in the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements 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 Improvements 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" must be served without reduction of any sort.

The Act also reduced 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 are being managed by the Department in Columbia and Spartanburg, respectively, for the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.)

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 screens incoming inmates and assigns willing offenders to the program, and also evaluates 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 for certain offenses, a tougher attitude toward criminals from the public and the legislature, and increased admissions and longer times served for repeat criminals. 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 (which includes Lee, Ridgeland, Trenton, and Turbeville) as fiscal year 1991-92 ended. One, a new women's prison at Greenwood, Leath, has opened and four others are under construction. One, projected to open in 1993 and others in 1994.

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 Offender Management System (OMS) 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, a very limited version of the OMS had been passed but not funded.

Directory of Key Administrators

(As announced through June 30, 1992)

(*Change from last Annual Report)

Headquarters

Commissioner.....	Parker Evtart
Executive Assistant for Governmental Affairs.....	Sterling W. Beckman
Executive Assistant.....	Sandra S. Jeffcoat
Office of General Counsel.....	Larry C. Batson
Executive Assistant, Legal Settlements & Compliance.....	John G. Norris*
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.....	Alice Mascio*
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 Jernigan
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
Chief, Transportation Management Branch.....	James B. Howle
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 D. 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.....	Vacant
Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden.....	Frankie L. Rickenbaker
Leath Correctional Institution for Women, Warden.....	E. Richard Bazzle
Livesay Work Center, Superintendent.....	Robert L. Rice
McCormick Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Richard S. Lindler
Northside Correctional Center, Warden.....	Robert H. Mauney*
Perry Correctional Institution, Warden.....	S.R. (Dick) Witkowski

Midlands Correctional Region

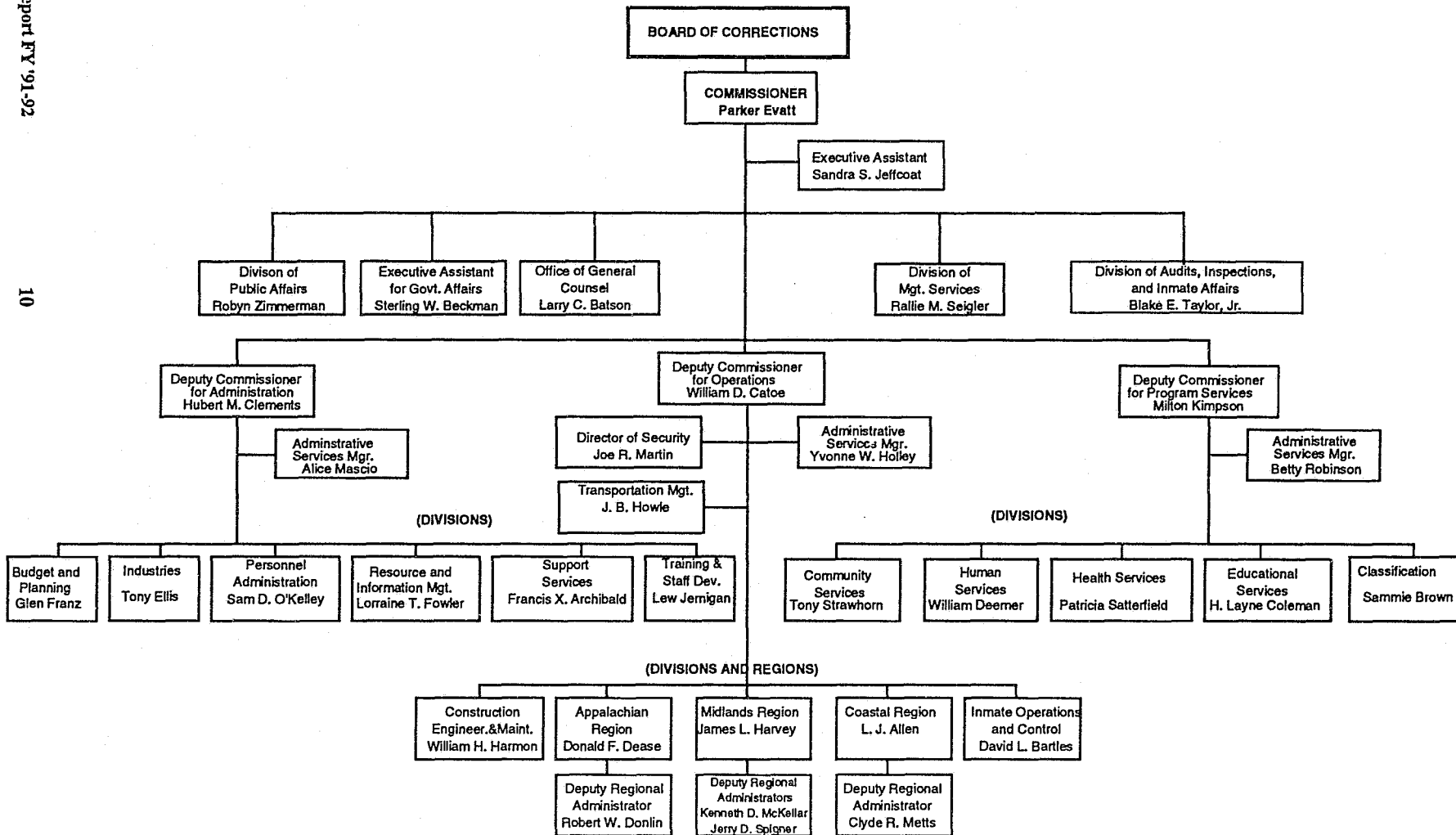
Regional Administrator.....	James L. Harvey
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Kenneth D. McKellar
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Jerry D. Spigner
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden.....	George T. Hagan
Broad River Correctional Institution, Warden.....	George N. Martin, III
Byrnes Clinical Center, Warden.....	Robert E. Elgin
Campbell Work Center, Superintendent.....	George A. Roof
Central Correctional Institution, Acting Warden.....	Charles J. Cepak*
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden.....	James Beam*
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Laurie F. Bessinger
** Lee Correctional Institution.....	William C. Wallace*
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.
** Trenton Correctional Institution.....	Vacant
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Ed M. McCroby
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.....	L. J. Allen
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Clyde R. Metts
Allendale Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Benjamin Montgomery
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, Superintendent.....	James E. Sligh, Jr.
** Ridgeland Correctional Institution.....	Vacant
** Turbeville Correctional Institution.....	Vacant

**Under Construction

Figure 1
South Carolina Department of Corrections Organizational Structure
(As Announced Through June 30, 1992)



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 an 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 registration/notification office.

Executive Assistant for Governmental 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 inspections of all state, county, and municipal detention facilities and enforcing standards, fire/life safety codes, and other government regulations. In addition, the Division conducts internal audits, and investigates inmates' complaints and grievances. The Division also provides agency-wide coordination for the Inmate Advisory Council and for the safety program.

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 systems; statistical analysis and operations research; fiscal and personnel systems; network 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, state 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. Assists in escapee apprehensions and coordinates the return of apprehended escapees, both in state and out of state, to the control by SCDC.

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 the Shock Incarceration Program and 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 services; 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 17 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 selection and placement of certain offenders on the 30-day Pre-Release, Work, Short Term Work, Extended Work, Furlough (home visit, funeral, terminally ill, securing employment/residence, or to participate in educational training), Residential and Early Release Programs. The Division is also responsible for the formulation, implementation and interpretation of policies and procedures that most effectively guide the agency's pre-release, work and resititution centers, the Work Camp/Labor Crew Program and various programs within these centers/institutions. SCDC cooperates with the South Carolina Department of Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services in the supervision of inmates released to that jurisdiction.

Institutions

The South Carolina Department of Corrections operated thirty-two correctional institutions as of June 30, 1992. These range in size and function from the largest (and oldest) Central Correctional Institution with a certified safe and reasonable capacity of 1,383, to the smallest, Livesay Work Center, with a safe and reasonable capacity of 96. The thirty-two institutions are spread over three Correctional Regions and each Region 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, 1992, the Department's "safe and reasonable" operating capacity was set at 16,367*. This capacity is subject to change as requirements of the Decree are met or changed.

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.

*This capacity figure was "certified" by the Budget and Control Board on April 1, 1992. Since then, additional bedspaces were deleted and the Budget and Control Board "certified" a total of 16,228 on July 1, 1992.

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 1992	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Appalachian Correctional Region							
Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release or work programs	192	143	134	208	92
Catawba Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work programs	179	86	208	188	95
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	628	528	119	528	119
Dutchman Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Medium)	Male, ages 17 and up	512	528	97	528	97
Givens Youth Correction Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	112	68	165	123	91
Greenwood Correctional Center	Level 2 (Medium/Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	161	144	112	182	88
Leath Correctional Institution for Women*	Level 3 (Medium/Minimum)	Female, ages 17 and up	268	384	70	384	70
Livesay Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work programs	93	96	97	96	97
McCormick Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1,081	600	180	1,104	98
Northside Correctional Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	380	382	99	382	99
Perry Correctional Institution**	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	925	576	161	768	120
Midlands Correctional Region							
Alken Youth Correction Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders	272	224	121	275	99
Broad River Correctional Institution**	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing Design/Safe and Reasonable Capacity includes 82-bed holding unit.	1,317	874	150	1,318	100
Byrnes Clinical Center	All levels	Hospitalized inmates ²	12	--	--	--	--
Campbell Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work programs	241	196	123	246	98
Central Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 21 and up	1316	1,340	98	1,383	95
Goodman Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	445	283	157	464	96
Kirkland Correctional Institution***	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	633	448	141	608	104
Lower Savannah Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work programs	159	45	353	154	103
Lower Savannah Work Camp	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	68	96	71	96	71
Manning Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	645	608	106	642	100

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 1 & 2 (Minimum)	Male and female, ages 17 and up-- (three separate units)	369	370	100	420	88
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit		Male--primarily geriatric/handicapped					
Women's Work Release Unit		Females--on work programs					
Palmetto Unit		Females--ages 17 and up					
Stevenson Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	256	129	198	264	97
Walden Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	303	246	123	292	104
Wateree River Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	648	456	142	609	106
Wateree Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 to 29	164	192	85	192	85
Watkins Pre-Release Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release programs	138	144	96	144	96
Women's Correctional Center	Levels 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Female, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	356	269	132	323	110
Women's Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2 (Minimum)	Female, ages 17 to 29	15	24	63	24	63
<u>Coastal Correctional Region</u>							
Allendale Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1,052	808	130	1,099	96
Coastal Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work programs	158	158	100	158	100
Evans Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up	1076	808	133	1,101	98
Lieber Correctional Institution**	Level 4 & 5 (Medium/Maximum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates undergoing reception processing	1265	696	182	1,200	105
MacDougall Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up	559	336	166	572	98
Palmer Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work programs	176	146	121	196	90
Palmer Work Camp*	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and up-	73	96	76	96	76

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

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

*Leath Correctional Institution for Women and Palmer Work Camp were opened during FY91-92, and their average daily population reflect the period during which they were operational.

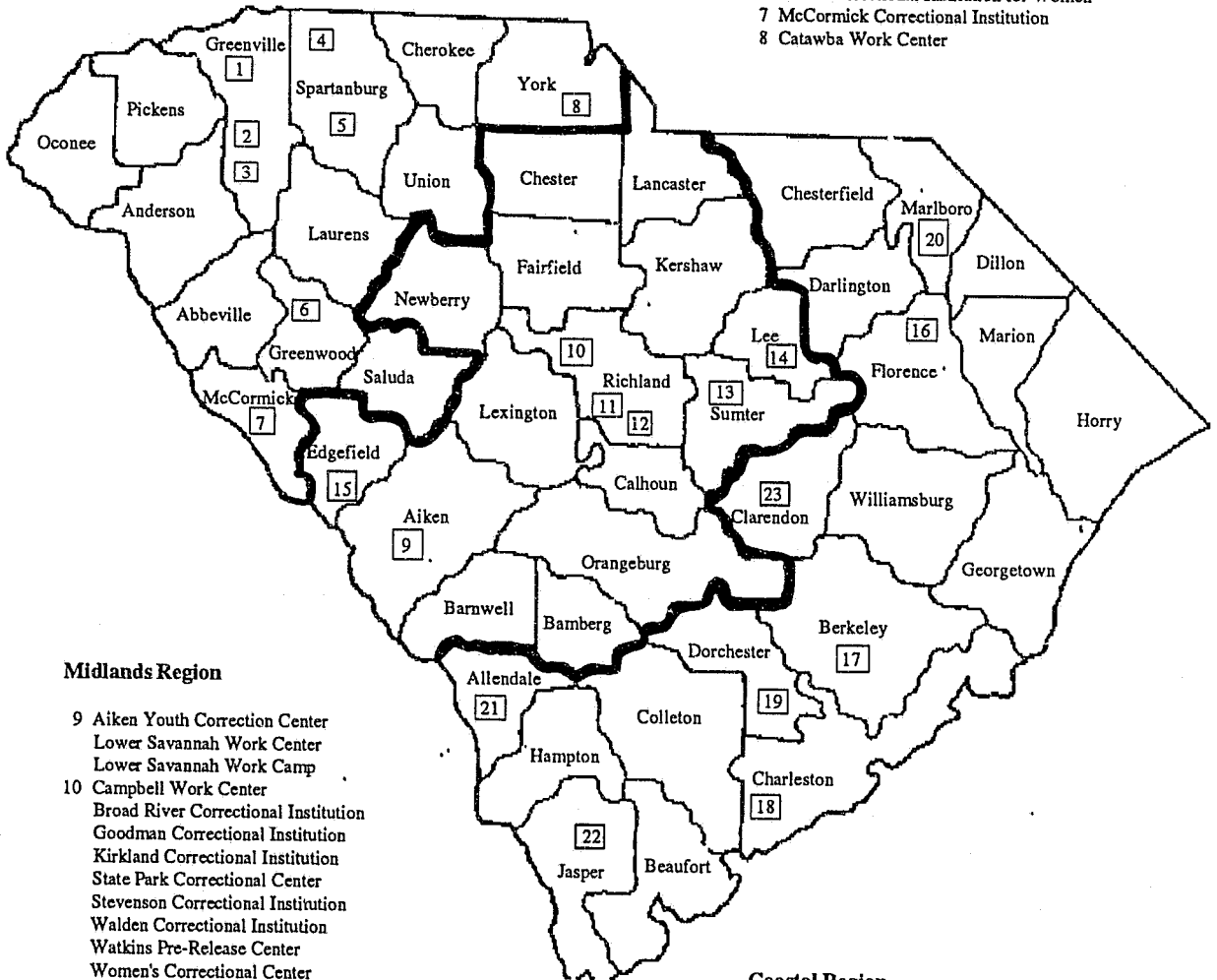
**These institutions provide intake services for their regions.

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

Figure 2
Locations of SCDC Institutions and Centers

Appalachian Region

- 1 Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center
- 2 Givens Youth Correction Center
- 3 Perry Correctional Institution
- 4 Livesay Work Center
- Northside Correctional Center
- 5 Dutchman Correctional Institution
- Cross Anchor Correctional Institution
- 6 Greenwood Correctional Center
- Leath Correctional Institution for Women
- 7 McCormick Correctional Institution
- 8 Catawba Work Center



Midlands Region

- 9 Aiken Youth Correction Center
- Lower Savannah Work Center
- Lower Savannah Work Camp
- 10 Campbell Work Center
- Broad River Correctional Institution
- Goodman Correctional Institution
- Kirkland Correctional Institution
- State Park Correctional Center
- Stevenson Correctional Institution
- Walden Correctional Institution
- Watkins Pre-Release Center
- Women's Correctional Center
- 11 Central Correctional Institution
- 12 Manning Correctional Institution
- 13 Wateree River Correctional Institution
- 14 *Lee Correctional Institution
- 15 *Trenton Correctional Institution

(Note: Byrnes Clinical Center is located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

Coastal Region

- 16 Palmer Work Center
- Palmer Work Camp
- 17 MacDougall Correctional Institution
- 18 Coastal Work Center
- 19 Lieber Correctional Institution
- 20 Evans Correctional Institution
- 21 Allendale Correctional Institution
- 22 *Ridgeland Correctional Institution
- 23 *Turbeville Correctional Institution

*Under Construction

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.

Charles Sofko, Officer First Class at Perry Correctional Institution, was chosen as the Department's Correctional Officer of the Year for 1991. Officer Sofko has been with the Department since 1989. He has manned virtually every post in the medium security component and he is head of security in the Program Services Building.

Other winners of this award in previous years include:

1990 Bill E. Bright	1979 Robert D. Mickle
1989 Terrance Whittaker	1978 George Coleman
1988 Rose M. Austin	1977 Joseph P. Davis
1987 Carmelita A. Streater	1976 Samuel Latta, III
1986 Joseph M. Cavanaugh	1975 Godwin Quattlebaum
1985 William F. Gault	1974 Benjamin Sweet
1984 Frank Taylor	1973 Eugene R. Grant
1983 Valerie W. Whitaker	1972 Emma Strickland
1982 Jack Belcher	1971 Boyd R. Mullins
1981 Gloria Woodruff	1970 David L. Bartles
1980 Walter T. Ross	1969 Guy T. Eaton

This past year, the Department of Corrections honored five employees in five different categories as Employees of the Year for 1991. They are Robert Donlin from the Appalachian Correctional Region as Manager of the Year; Cynthia Sanders from Allendale Correctional Institution as Administrative Support Employee of the Year; Nathaniel McSwain from Northside Correctional Center as Supervisor of the Year; Bobby Avery of Lieber Correctional Institution as Program Services Employee of the Year; and Clarence Todd of Central Correctional Institution as Operational Support Employee of the Year.

Winner of the Employee of the Year Award in previous years include:

1990 Louisa Brown	1986 George A. Roof
1989 Flora Brooks Boyd	1985 Kenneth D. McKellar
1988 Rickie Harrison	1984 Kyuzo Miyaishi (Frankie San)
1987 Robert L. Foulks	1983 William T. Cave

Significant Developments Fiscal Year 1991-1992

Special Achievements and Events

SCDC opened the first Child Care Center for correctional employees in April, 1992. Selected as a national demonstration project among State correctional systems, SCDC used a \$100,000 federal grant from the National Institute of Corrections to evaluate child care needs, formulate placement and operations procedures, select site and staff, and build, staff, and open a child care center for its employees. Under the guidance of both an SCDC Child Care Steering Committee, and an Advisory Board consisting of SCDC staff from various functional areas and external professionals in the field, the Wee Visions Child Development Center was planned and developed. The facility was constructed by SCDC's Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance, using inmate labor and volunteer staff.

SCDC hosted for the first time the South Carolina Law Enforcement Cadet Academy. The program, held at SCDC Training Academy June 20 - 26, 1992 and attended by 50 high school students, was sponsored by law enforcement agencies throughout the state to promote career interests among high school students.

In September, 1991, Leath Correctional Institution for Women was opened with a designed/safe and reasonable capacity of 384. This new minimum security facility, located in Greenwood relieves bedspace pressure on the Women's Correctional Center, which for years had been the only facility housing all women. The opening of Leath Correctional Institution for Women in the Appalachian Region also marked the beginning of housing female inmates outside of the Columbia Metropolitan area.

SCDC managed to complete the fiscal year without a major deficit except for shortage of funds for employee fringe benefits. The budget reduction of 6.2% or \$13.1 million in FY92 necessitated very stringent spending control procedures — many needed equipment purchases and projects were postponed. Vacancies were frozen for most of the year. Because of these measures and a moderate growth in inmate population, SCDC managed to operate almost within its operating budget in FY1992. Credit was due to many employees, especially at institutional security level, who worked extended hours, undertook additional duties, and postponed leaves.

Agency-wide Administration and Management

The Division of Health Services developed and implemented a Hazardous Communication and Infection Control Plan as well as initiating steps to meet new federal regulations to ensure SCDC laboratories will be federally certified in 1994.

SCDC registered significant progress in the accreditation of its facilities. First-time accreditation audits were conducted at Evans Correctional Institution, Broad River Correctional Institution, and Catawba Work Center. Re-accreditation audits were conducted at Lieber Correctional Institution, Livesay Work Center, and Palmer Work Center. New accreditation contracts were executed for Stevenson Correctional Institution and McCormick Correctional Institution. SCDC now has 13 facilities participating in the accreditation process.

The Industries Division consolidated its administrative and sales staff to implement a central warehousing material distribution system to improve efficiency and cost control.

Food costs were further cut this year by seven cents per day per inmate without degradation of the quantity or quality of food served. Estimated savings exceed \$422,000.

Governor Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., awarded the first South Carolina State Public Service Excellence Award to Clarence L. Todd, Food Service Director at the 125 year old Central Correctional Institution. Todd, the only state employee to receive the award given on behalf of the State Budget and Control Board, was honored for converting an outdated cafeteria into an outstanding food service facility for 1,383 inmates.

To ensure quality staff training at the institutions, the SCDC Division of Training and Staff Development assigned an Institutional Training Coordinator to monitor institutional training programs and audit training procedures.

To strive for operational efficiency, a special Institutional Staffing Study Committee conducted a study of operations in all SCDC facilities. Staffing patterns and functional demands were evaluated. The study recommended some staffing realignments, including inter-facility transfer of positions. Overall, there was no evidence of over-staffing. The study is another piece of SCDC's ongoing effort to achieve the highest level of efficiency and effectiveness.

Housing, Care, Security, and Supervision

Phase III Classification was implemented in September, 1991. Among the objectives of the modifications were to better control security, while allowing low-risk inmates to be placed in lower security facilities. Phase III particularly included a minimum security screening instrument that streamlined and simplified the classification and intake processing of new admissions.

A Reception and Evaluation Center was established at the Women's Correctional Center (WCC). Previously, women admitted to SCDC had to be processed through male reception centers. This new center accommodates the larger female inmate population now housed in three facilities — Women's Correctional Center, Leath Correctional Institution for Women, and State Park Correctional Center. In FY1991-92, SCDC admitted 1,156 female offenders and on June 30, 1992, there were 1,125 females in the SCDC inmate population.

The Shock Incarceration Program expanded significantly during its second year of operations in FY91-92 as a result of various program requirements: extensive procedures to reduce removals from program, inmate evaluation, and pre-release activities. By June, 1992, program participation for males and females reached 192 and 24 respectively.

Programs for Inmates

The Prison Industries Private Sector Program increased significantly, with 177 inmates employed at Evans Correctional Institution; 35 inmates employed at Leath Correctional Institution for Women; and 12 inmate employees at Perry Correctional Institution. Other Prison Industries accomplishments included implementing a recycling program at Dutchman Correctional Institution, upgrading employment at Women's Correctional Center Apparel Plant, and a five-year contract with a major publisher.

To facilitate inmates' reintegration into their communities upon release, the Division of Human Services published and distributed an institutional pre-release guidelines manual entitled, Transitions: Returning to the Community — An Institution-Based Pre-Release Program for Offenders.

The first class of Apprenticeship Meat Cutting at the SCDC Abattoir, administered by Midlands Technical College in concert with the United States Department of Labor, graduated four inmate students.

The Inmate Tutor Award Program recognized eighty-eight inmates, who voluntarily spent 100 hours tutoring other inmates, with awards of \$25 each in canteen certificates. The awards are part of the Alex English All-Stars' effort to combat illiteracy among inmates.

Public Affairs Activities

On November 12, 1991, the Department of Corrections kicked off a crime prevention campaign, "Don't CELL Yourself Short. Keep Free of Crime!" On the steps of the State House, correctional, detention and law enforcement officers representing every county in the state were on hand. During the campaign, billboards and public service announcements were used to enhance public awareness about crime and its consequences. The campaign was sponsored by the Governor's Office through a federal grant matched by donations from outside organizations.

SCDC took advantage of teleconferencing technology and the help of the South Carolina Educational Television to sponsor a number of training conferences for SCDC employees throughout the state during the year.

Two Operation Get Smart Teams visited all 46 counties and traveled 78,114 miles to 679 organizations giving 6,974 presentations to 220,561 youths and 20,249 adults for a total audience of 240,810 for FY1992-93.

SCDC's Speakers' Bureau fulfilled 696 documented engagements and addressed audiences totaling approximately 35,057 people.

In February, Operation Behind Bars was implemented at Central Correctional Institution and the Women's Correctional Center for pre-trial intervention and at-risk youth groups. This program, which replaced Save the Children, is aimed at deterring young people from a life of crime by providing them a realistic tour of prison. After the tour, selected inmates share their personal stories and talk about prison life as well as the actions which led to their involvement in crime.

The Department of Corrections opened its doors to media representatives on June 12, 1992 for "Corrections and the Media Day." Print and broadcast media were given an opportunity to talk with key SCDC personnel and to take pictures or shoot video footage of the Capital Punishment Facility, the maximum security unit, and several other institutions.

Cost Reduction Efforts

The Division of Health Services developed a utilization management program to ensure cost effectiveness while meeting acceptable standards for quality health care. This program will approve, prior to admission, all non-urgent hospitalization of inmates and review daily all hospitalization to ensure transfer to less costly facilities as soon as appropriate.

Other Health Services containment efforts resulted in the reduction of over 20% of the medical supply budget within the last two years.

An Inmate Transportation System was implemented in November, 1991. An automated system was developed and implemented by the Division of Resource and Information Management to coordinate movement of inmates between institutions. The Division of Inmate Operations and Control manages the assignment of bus schedules and departure dates of inmates approved for transfer. By automating bed assignment, standardizing bus routes and schedules, and matching inmate "beds" and "heads", SCDC expects a drastic reduction in "overlapping" traffic, and enhanced efficiency in the use of increasingly scarce transportation resources.

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 stipulated that the Department would 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 1,468 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, Plaintiffs' 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. On January 25, 1991, SCDC received the Fourth Circuit Court's ruling relative to housing at the Women's Correctional Center. The Fourth Circuit ruled to "vacate" the Federal District Court's ruling denying the Department's Motion for Modification and "remand" the case back to the Federal District Court for reconsideration of the matter. They indicated they felt the Department acted with good faith in our attempts to provide adequate sleeping space for females and that the Federal District Court should have considered this good faith -- combined with increased admissions that are totally out of the control of correctional officials -- when initially considering the case.

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 in prison operations or administrative matters, is provided below. For full details of the legislation, please refer to the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976 as amended. S.883, H.4211 and H.4182 were part of Corrections Legislative package.

(S.883) Offender Management System. Allows placement of selected non-violent offenders back into the community. Version which passed will supply an inmate pool of between 1400 and 1650. As of 8/17/92, the Offender Management System has not been funded.

(H.4211) Work Release Return of Violent Offenders back into Community of Crime. Provides exception to the Omnibus Crime Bill's statute of not returning Work Program violent offenders back to the community where the crime was committed. The victim/nearest relative, arresting law-enforcement agency and solicitor must affirm in writing that the offender may return.

(H.4182) Eligibility for Shock Incarceration. Person must not have attained the age of 30 rather than 26 at the time of admission to the Department of Corrections.

(H.3095) Murder by someone Mentally Retarded. Murderer found mentally retarded must be sentenced to life. Prohibits execution of a person found to be mentally retarded.

(H.3400) Classification of Felonies and Misdemeanors. Outlines a classification system for felony/misdemeanor crimes. Lists maximum terms for each crime. (At the present time, this Act was judged to have a neutral impact on the Department of Corrections. Changes in sentencing patterns with new judges and the Administrative Rule Process might alter that in the future.)

(H.4086) Crime of Stalking. Unlawful for a person to maliciously/repeatedly follow or harass another person. 1st offense: 2 years/\$1000. 2nd offense: 3 years/\$2,000.

(H.4510) Patient Records Act. Treating physician is owner of patient records. Authorizes fee for copying patient records. Physician to retain adult records for 10 years and minors for 13 years. Provides immunity for a physician who releases records in good faith.

(S.1102) Reexamination of Mental Health Patients. Reexamination must be provided every six months instead of annually.

(H.3813) Crime Victims Compensation. Allows a previously decided award to be reopened, for the purpose of an increase, up to 12 months after final payment.

(H.4432) Homicide by Child Abuse. Guilty of homicide if death of a child under 11 is caused during child abuse or neglect or extreme indifference to human life. Also guilty if knowingly aids/abets another person in committing child abuse/neglect. Penalties: life, or not less than 20 years and aiding/abetting 20 years, but not less than 10 years.

(S.716) Occupational Health and Safety Laws. Employer who wilfully or repeatedly violates any OSHA rule may be assessed not more than \$70,000 (rather than \$10,000) and the maximum civil penalty for certain other related rules increases from \$1,000 to \$7,000.

Fiscal Information

(Special Note: This information is as of June 30, 1992, and was obtained in September, 1992, to meet the production schedule for this annual report. The data are subject to minor revisions following year-end reconciliations which will be completed later. Data are 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 \$227,085,559 in state appropriations, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds in fiscal year 1991-92. Major expenditures included:

Salaries and fringe benefits of employees.....	72%
Supplies (e.g. food, uniforms, medical and office).....	8%
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 (4.4%).....	\$ 9,990,410
Housing, Care, Security and Supervision (83.8%).....	\$190,240,339
Work and Vocational Activities (5.6%).....	\$ 12,611,066
Inmate Individual Growth and Motivation (3.0%).....	\$ 6,872,178
Penal Facilities and Inspection Services (0.1%).....	\$ 250,750
Palmetto School District One (3.1%).....	\$ 7,120,816

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

Annual per inmate cost in S.C. General Funds.....	\$ 12,274
Previous fiscal year (FY 1990-91).....	\$ 12,336
Percentage change.....	-0.5%
Annual per inmate costs in state, federal and other funds*.....	\$ 12,467
Previous fiscal year (FY 1990-91).....	\$ 12,451
Percentage change.....	+0.13%

*Excludes capital projects (SCDC and other entities' projects), Prison Industries, Canteen, and over \$2 million expended from canteen/telephone revenue funds for agency operations and inmate programs.

Table 2
Expenditures of the Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 1991-92

Description.....	Expenditure
Personnel Services.....	\$ 124,178,282
Contractual Services.....	\$ 15,856,393
Supplies.....	\$ 18,432,764
Fixed Charges.....	\$ 1,174,342
Travel.....	\$ 199,884
Equipment.....	\$ 1,597,651
Items for Resale*.....	\$ 10,861,023
Case Services.....	\$ 6,900,883
Lights/Heat/Power.....	\$ 7,400,423
Transportation.....	\$ 815,206
Employee Benefits.....	\$ 39,380,708
Transfer to Capital Projects.....	\$ 288,000
Total Expenditures.....	\$ 227,085,559

(Includes state funds, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds. Excludes capital 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 1991-92

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: \$341,499.

Vocational Educational Act to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: \$280,013.

Direct Service Delivery (Public Law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: \$28,299.

Adult Basic Education funds are utilized in the development and implementation of a comprehensive academic program: \$345,698.

Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: \$132,053.

Chapter II - Library Reference materials and computer hardware: \$3,986.

Vocational Horticulture Equipment to purchase equipment for Manning Correctional Institution School: \$26,739.

Industrial Electronics Equipment to purchase equipment for Evans Correctional Institution: \$18,809.

Through the S.C. State Library Board

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

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: \$400,000.

Modified Work Program - Train and place older eligible inmates in private sector employment: \$35,909.

Grant Assistance During Fiscal Year 1991-92 (continued)

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: \$28,571.

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

Crime Prevention Campaign - Expand public awareness of crime and its consequences: \$12,110.

Addictions Treatment Evaluation to determine the impact of the ATU: \$10,178.

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

To reimburse states for expense incurred from the incarceration of Mariel-Cubans: \$3,474.

Publications and Documents

Fiscal Year 1991-92

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 policies, rules and regulations of the Department; each inmate receives a copy when he/she is admitted to the Department.)

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. (Both the Consent Decree mentioned above and the Law Enforcement Training Act require continuous monitoring of training of current and new employees. This report documents the progress made throughout the Department.)

Newsletters/Pamphlets

The Communicator. (A twice monthly brief about training dates, personnel news, major promotions and changes in employee benefits.) **Discontinued in September of 1991** because of budgetary restraints.

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 monthly.)

S. C. Department of Corrections: Pamphlet revealing information on the agency and inmate and employee programs, plus a complete listing of all institutions and locations.

Youthful Offender Services Brochure. (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 program).

Newsletters/Pamphlets (continued)

Shock Incarceration Brochure: (Designated to provide the public with information about the Shock Incarceration Program.)

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.)

News Watch. A bi-weekly review of news articles about SCDC and/or the criminal justice system.

Issue Oriented Publications

Correctional Officer's Basic Training Manual.

Detailed Budget for 1991-92.

Employee Assistance Program Brochure.

Employee Orientation Manual.

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

The Division of 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 Office.

Office Master Modular Office System.

Body Master Vehicle Reclamation.

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

Craft Master Furniture Refurbishing.

Telemarketing.

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 1992 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 1992

Number of inmates admitted.....	12,084
Sentenced by courts.....	83.7%
Probation revocations.....	8.1%
Parole revocations.....	7.2%
Other (early release revocations, resentencing, death row).....	1.0%
Inmates admitted who were between 17 & 29 years of age.....	56.8%
Average sentence length.....	4 Yrs. 10 Mos.
(Excludes life, death, shock incarceration, restitution, and YOA sentences.)	

Most Serious Offenses (71.1% of the 12,084 admissions)

Percentage sentenced for :

Dangerous Drugs:	20.5%
Traffic Offenses:	14.5%
Larceny:	11.3%
Burglary:	8.9%
Fraudulent Activities:	6.3%
Assault:	5.2%
Stolen Vehicle:	4.4%

Profile of Inmates Released During FY 1992

Number of inmates released.....	11,411
Inmates who "maxed out".....	43.8%
Placed on probation (had split sentence).....	17.8%
Paroled by the Youthful Offender Act Board.....	7.1%
Paroled by the Dept. of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.....	17.3%
Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act releases.....	0.4%
Other.....	13.6%

Profile of Total Inmate Population as of June 30, 1992

Number of inmates in SCDC jurisdiction.....	18,987
Average sentence length.....	12 Yrs. 1 Mos.
Serving Youthful Offender Act sentences.....	6.0%
With sentences of more than 20 years (including life).....	21.9%
With death sentences.....	0.3%
White males.....	30.8%
Non-white males.....	63.2%
White females.....	1.9%
Non-white females.....	4.1%
Average age.....	32
29 years of age or younger.....	46.5%

Most Serious Offenses (76.8% of the 18,987 inmates.)

Percentage sentenced for:

Dangerous Drugs:	21.2%
Burglary:	14.3%
Homicide:	10.3%
Larceny:	10.3%
Robbery:	8.7%
Assault:	6.1%
Sexual Assault:	5.9%

Department of Corrections' Employees (as of June 16, 1992)

Total.....	5,812
Security personnel.....	3,549
Non-security personnel.....	2,263
Percentage of total who are white males.....	31.8%
Non-white males.....	33.3%
White females.....	16.8%
Non-white females.....	18.1%
Number of inmates per authorized correctional officer.....	5.0

Table 3
Per Inmate Costs* - Fiscal Years 1982 - 1992

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 ***
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,392	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	31.45	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	12,338	33.80	12,451	34.11
1992	11,274	33.54	12,467	34.06

* 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, 1984 and 1992 to reflect those were leap years.

Figure 3
Per Inmate Costs
(All Funds)
Fiscal Years 1982 - 1992

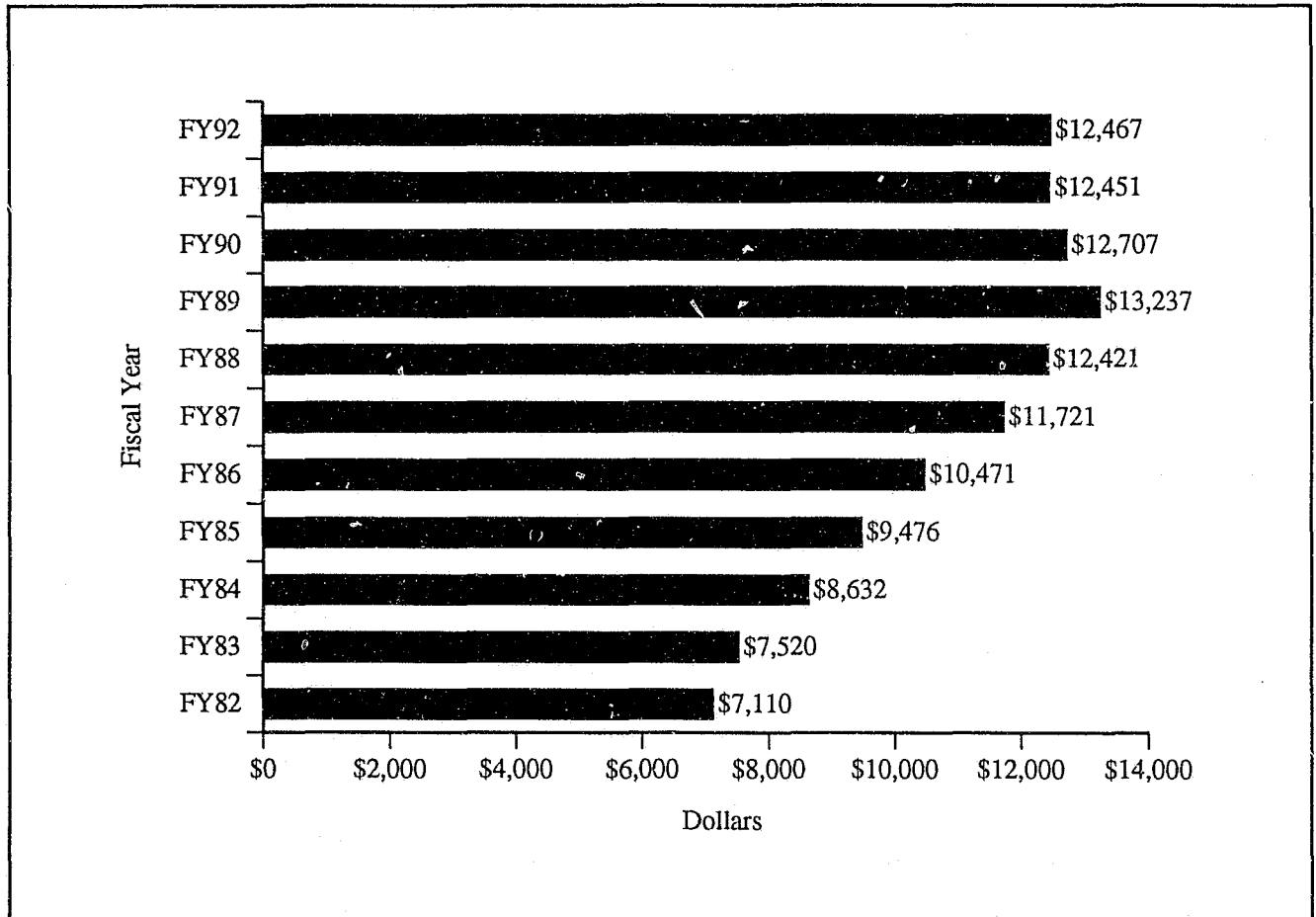


Table 4
SCDC Average Inmate Population
Calendar Years 1968 - 1992

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	16,154	1,784	449	18,387	1,363	8.0
1992	16,351	1,956	434	18,741	354	1.9

* 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 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, and Restitution Centers.

** 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 - 154(EPA), 161 (EPA II); CY 1992 -148 (EPA), 159 (EPA II).

NOTE: Averages for CY1992 are calculated from January, 1992 - June, 1992 population figures.

Figure 4
Average Inmate Population
Calendar Years 1968 - 1992

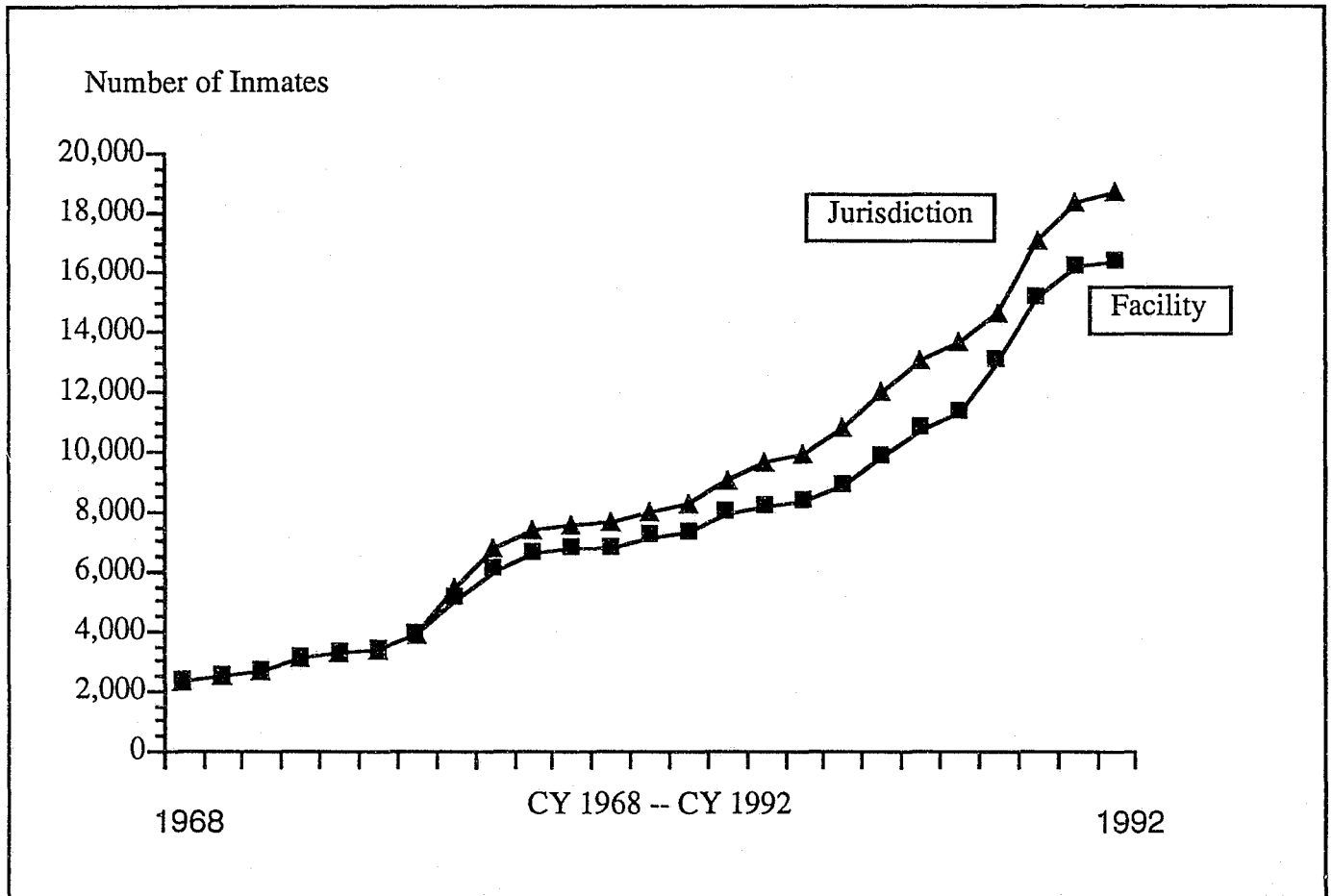


Table 5
SCDC Average Inmate Population
Fiscal Years 1968 - 1992

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
1992	16,328	1813	438	18,579	938	5.3

- * 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 the 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, and Restitution Centers.
- ** 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 September, 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); FY1992 - 150 (EPA), 160 (EPA II).

Figure 5
Average Inmate Population
Fiscal Years 1968 - 1992

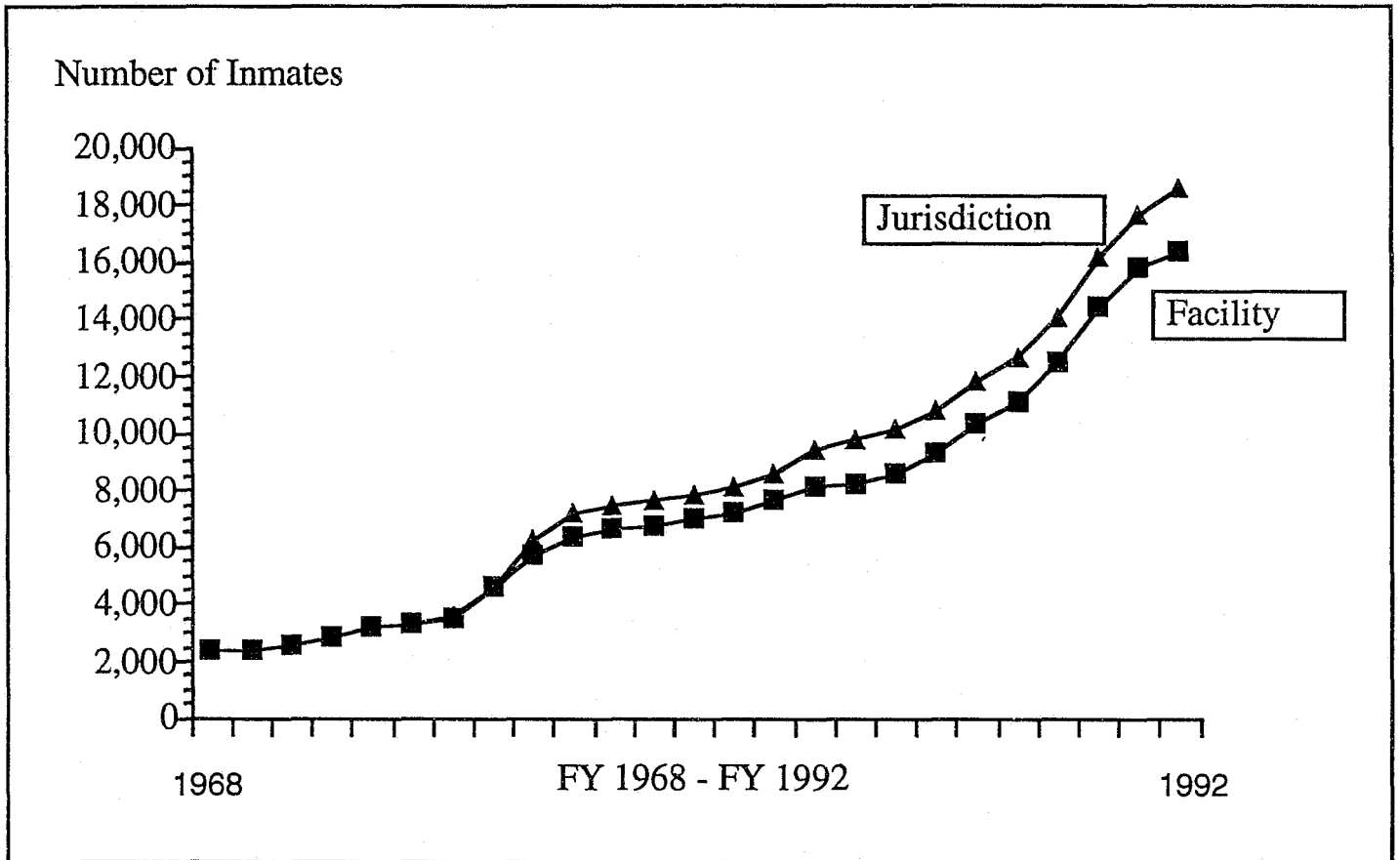


Table 6
Admissions To and Releases From SCDC Base Population
During FY 1992

ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
NEW ADMISSIONS FROM COURT	9086	1022	10108	83.7
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA)*	1310	50	1360	11.3
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	7458	915	8373	69.3
Shock Incarceration (court)	19	0	19	0.2
Restitution	299	57	356	2.9
PROBATION REVOCATIONS	907	71	978	8.1
Without New Sentence	554	52	606	5.0
With New Sentence	353	19	372	3.1
PAROLE REVOCATIONS	808	57	865	7.2
YOA Without New Sentence	222	11	233	1.9
YOA With New Sentence	102	2	104	0.9
NON-YOA Without New Sentence	314	37	351	2.9
NON-YOA With New Sentence	170	7	177	1.5
EPA REVOCATIONS	28	2	30	0.2
EPA I Without New Sentence	20	1	21	0.2
EPA I With New Sentence	4	0	4	0.0
EPA II Without New Sentence	2	1	3	0.0
EPA II With New Sentence	2	0	2	0.0
RE-SENTENCED**	59	3	62	0.5
DEATH ROW	4	0	4	0.0
OTHER ***	36	1	37	0.3
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	10,928	1,156	12,084	100.0
RELEASES				
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE/ LESS GOOD TIME	4441	553	4994	43.8
PLACED ON PROBATION	1859	171	2030	17.8
PAROLED BY YOA PAROLE BOARD	783	27	810	7.1
PAROLED BY DPPPS****	1786	192	1978	17.3
RESENTENCED	151	3	154	1.3
RELEASED TO EPA I	39	1	40	0.4
RELEASED TO EPA II	3	0	3	0.0
DEATH	62	3	65	0.6
DEATH-EXECUTED	1	0	1	0.0
SHOCK INCARCERATION	615	49	664	5.8
RESTITUTION CENTER	298	57	355	3.1
OTHER *****	252	65	317	2.8
TOTAL RELEASES	10,290	1,121	11,411	100.0

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

** This includes twelve re-sentenced YOAs.

*** These inmates include failing to pay a court ordered fine or having their appeal bond denied, and ICC other state inmates

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

***** These releases include court ordered, paid fine, appeal bond, pardon and release to county, etc.

Figure 6
Distribution of Average Inmate Population By Type of Facility
During FY 1992

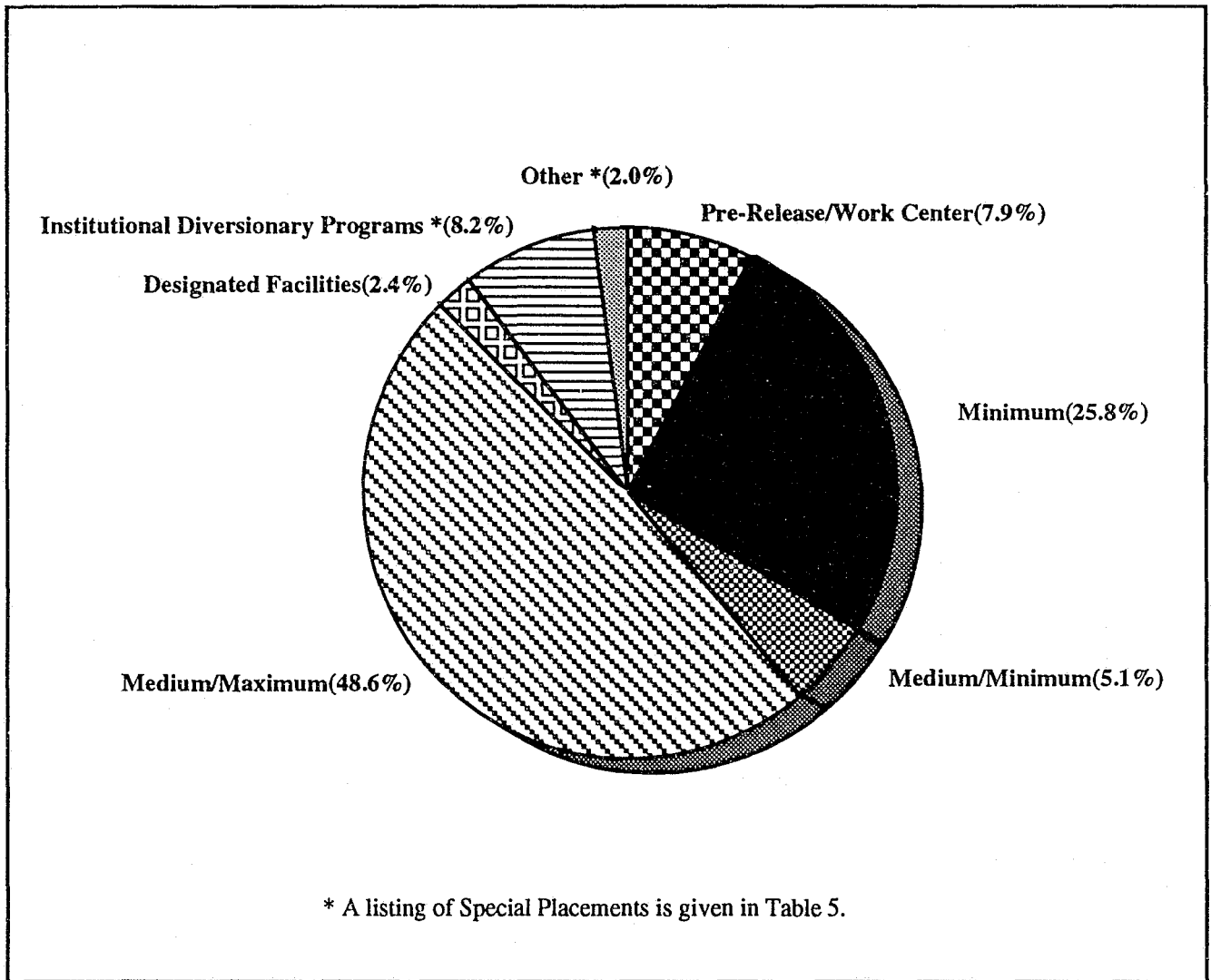


Figure 7
Race and Sex of Inmates Admitted During FY 1992

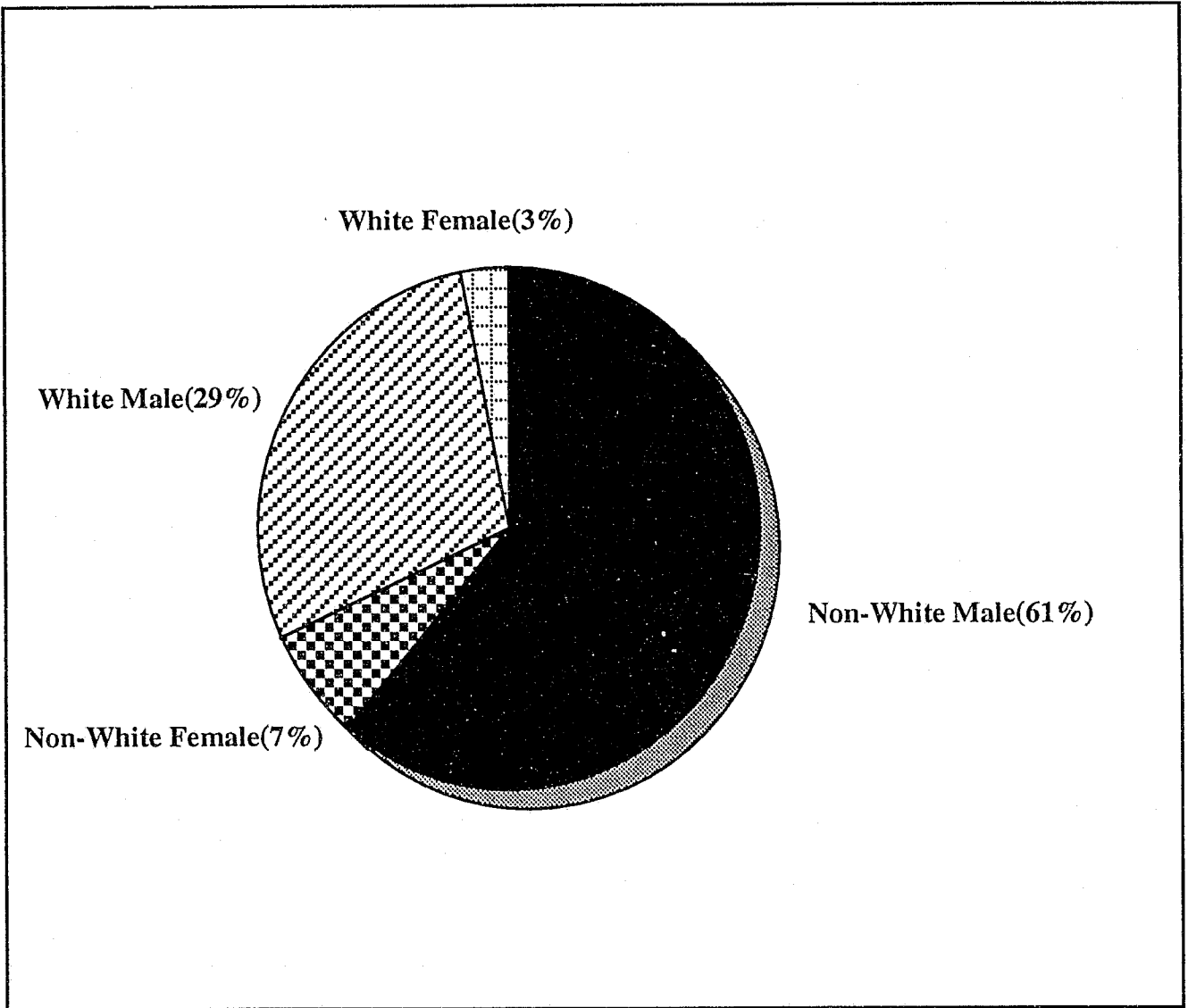


Table 7
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of Inmates Admitted During FY 1992

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**	1696	47.6	2553	34.5	188	51.1	340	43.1	4777	39.6	
ABBEVILLE	36	1.0	66	0.9	2	0.5	12	1.5	116	1.0	28
ANDERSON	175	4.9	143	1.9	15	4.1	14	1.8	347	2.9	10
CHEROKEE	82	2.3	105	1.4	15	4.1	4	0.5	206	1.7	15
GREENVILLE	624	17.5	1041	14.1	70	19.0	175	22.2	1910	15.8	1
GREENWOOD	80	2.2	175	2.4	13	3.5	25	3.2	293	2.4	13
LAURENS	64	1.8	128	1.7	6	1.6	8	1.0	206	1.7	15
MCCORMICK	6	0.2	23	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	30	0.2	45
OCONEE	56	1.6	37	0.5	10	2.7	6	0.8	109	0.9	32
PICKENS	112	3.1	58	0.8	18	4.9	13	1.6	201	1.7	17
SALUDA	17	0.5	36	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.6	58	0.5	42
SPARTANBURG	281	7.9	496	6.7	26	7.1	49	6.2	852	7.1	4
UNION	41	1.2	55	0.7	1	0.3	15	1.9	112	0.9	30
YORK	122	3.4	190	2.6	11	3.0	14	1.8	337	2.8	11
MIDLANDS REGION**	853	23.9	2248	30.6	83	22.7	230	29.1	3414	28.2	
AIKEN	171	4.8	219	3.0	15	4.1	24	3.0	429	3.6	7
BAMBERG	15	0.4	64	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.4	82	0.7	37
BARNWELL	15	0.4	56	0.8	4	1.1	3	0.4	78	0.6	38
CALHOUN	1	0.0	20	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.1	23	0.2	46
CHESTER	29	0.8	74	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.3	106	0.9	33
EDGEFIELD	11	0.3	71	1.0	1	0.3	5	0.6	88	0.7	36
FAIRFIELD	19	0.5	47	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	67	0.6	41
KERSHAW	31	0.9	59	0.8	5	1.4	3	0.4	98	0.8	34
LANCASTER	53	1.5	96	1.3	2	0.5	5	0.6	156	1.3	22
LEE	14	0.4	59	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.5	77	0.6	39
LEXINGTON	170	4.8	150	2.0	18	4.9	16	2.0	354	2.9	9
NEWBERRY	28	0.8	76	1.0	0	0.0	7	0.9	111	0.9	31
ORANGEBURG	40	1.1	219	3.0	4	1.1	33	4.2	296	2.4	12
RICHLAND	156	4.4	777	10.6	27	7.3	91	11.5	1051	8.7	2
SUMTER	100	2.8	261	3.5	5	1.4	32	4.1	398	3.3	8

Table 7 (Continued)
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of Inmates Admitted During FY 1992

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**	1018	28.5	2560	34.7	97	26.4	218	27.9	3891	32.2	
ALLENDALE	6	0.2	33	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	40	0.3	44
BEAUFORT	45	1.3	131	1.8	4	1.1	2	0.3	182	1.5	18
BERKELEY	76	2.1	70	1.0	6	1.6	8	1.0	160	1.3	21
CHARLESTON	200	5.6	594	8.1	26	7.1	37	4.7	857	7.1	3
CHESTERFIELD	32	0.9	90	1.2	3	0.8	8	1.0	133	1.1	26
CLARENDON	13	0.4	77	1.0	1	0.3	4	0.5	95	0.8	35
COLLETON	28	0.8	93	1.3	3	0.8	17	2.2	141	1.2	25
DARLINGTON	70	2.0	187	2.5	3	0.8	14	1.8	274	2.3	14
DILLON	25	0.7	81	1.1	1	0.3	6	0.8	113	0.9	29
DORCHESTER	60	1.7	85	1.2	3	0.8	7	0.9	155	1.3	23
FLORENCE	94	2.6	364	4.9	11	3.0	38	4.8	507	4.2	5
GEORGETOWN	39	1.1	101	1.4	2	0.5	11	1.4	153	1.3	24
HAMPTON	8	0.2	41	0.6	1	0.3	3	0.4	53	0.4	43
HORRY	196	5.5	222	3.0	25	6.8	28	3.6	471	3.9	6
JASPER	12	0.3	60	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.3	74	0.6	40
MARION	26	0.7	126	1.7	3	0.8	19	2.4	174	1.4	20
MARLBORO	71	2.0	99	1.3	3	0.8	3	0.4	176	1.5	19
WILLIAMSBURG	15	0.4	106	1.4	1	0.3	11	1.4	133	1.1	26
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	
TOTAL	3565	100.0	7363	99.8	368	100.2	788	100.1	12084	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 1992
by Committing County and Correctional Region

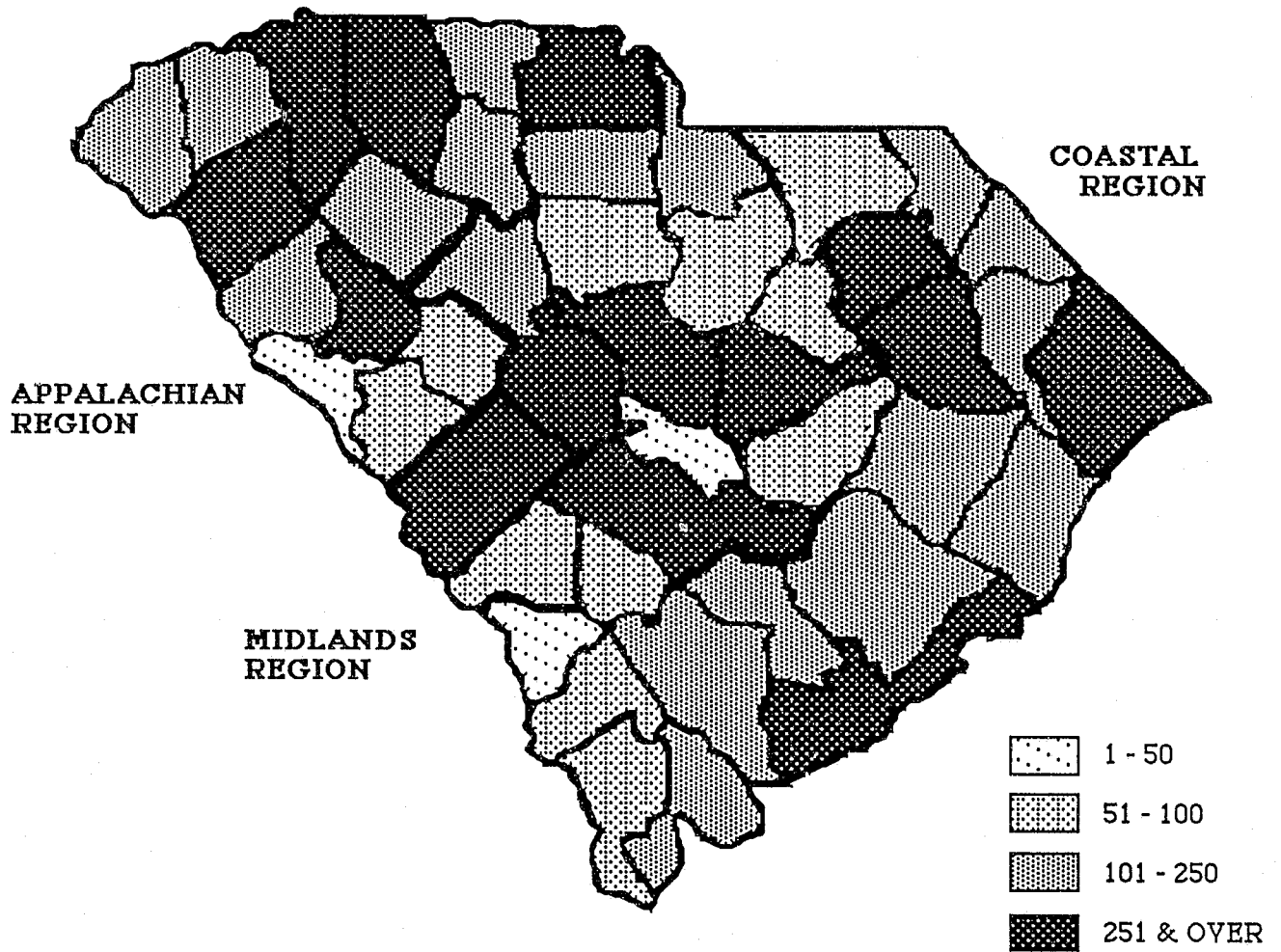


Table 8
Offense Distribution of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1992

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	2363	24.9	1957	11.7	98	9.9	63	3.7	4481	15.5
DANGEROUS DRUGS	680	7.2	3223	19.2	90	9.1	295	17.1	4288	14.8
LARCENY	1364	14.4	2326	13.9	112	11.3	378	21.9	4180	14.4
BURGLARY	1255	13.2	1787	10.6	44	4.5	20	1.2	3106	10.7
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	832	8.8	894	5.3	400	40.5	465	27.0	2591	8.9
ASSAULT	278	2.9	958	5.7	14	1.4	62	3.6	1312	4.5
STOLEN VEHICLE	488	5.1	795	4.7	11	1.1	9	0.5	1303	4.5
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	355	3.7	661	3.9	105	10.6	116	6.7	1237	4.3
ROBBERY	151	1.6	783	4.7	13	1.3	24	1.4	971	3.3
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	175	1.8	513	3.1	6	0.6	49	2.8	743	2.6
FAMILY OFFENSE	184	1.9	341	2.0	7	0.7	37	2.1	569	2.0
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	129	1.4	343	2.0	24	2.4	67	3.9	563	1.9
WEAPON OFFENSE	91	1.0	403	2.4	4	0.4	12	0.7	510	1.8
STOLEN PROPERTY	126	1.3	320	1.9	2	0.2	9	0.5	457	1.6
DAMAGED PROPERTY	135	1.4	250	1.5	3	0.3	18	1.0	406	1.4
HOMICIDE	123	1.3	218	1.3	15	1.5	18	1.0	374	1.3
PUBLIC PEACE	104	1.1	206	1.2	12	1.2	27	1.6	349	1.2
SEXUAL ASSAULT	148	1.6	158	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	306	1.1
DRUNKENNESS	89	0.9	115	0.7	3	0.3	5	0.3	212	0.7
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	87	0.9	105	0.6	4	0.4	4	0.2	200	0.7
INVASION OF PRIVACY	55	0.6	126	0.8	2	0.2	7	0.4	190	0.7
SEX OFFENSES	97	1.0	42	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	140	0.5
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	45	0.5	70	0.4	8	0.8	5	0.3	128	0.4
ARSON	37	0.4	49	0.3	1	0.1	6	0.3	93	0.3
KIDNAPPING	36	0.4	26	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	63	0.2
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	8	0.1	32	0.2	6	0.6	0	0.0	46	0.2
LIQUOR	22	0.2	20	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	45	0.2
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	2	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.4	21	1.2	32	0.1
SMUGGLING	16	0.2	15	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.1
POSSESSION OF TOOLS	7	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	1	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	0.0
BRIBERY	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
CONSERVATION	4	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
TAX REVENUE	1	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.0
GAMBLING	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTER	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
EXTORTION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MORAL DECENCY	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
PROGRAM VIOLATION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
NUMBER OF OFFENSES**	9504	100.0	16780	100.0	968	100.0	1724	100.0	28996	100.0
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3585		7363		368		788		12084	

* 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 1992

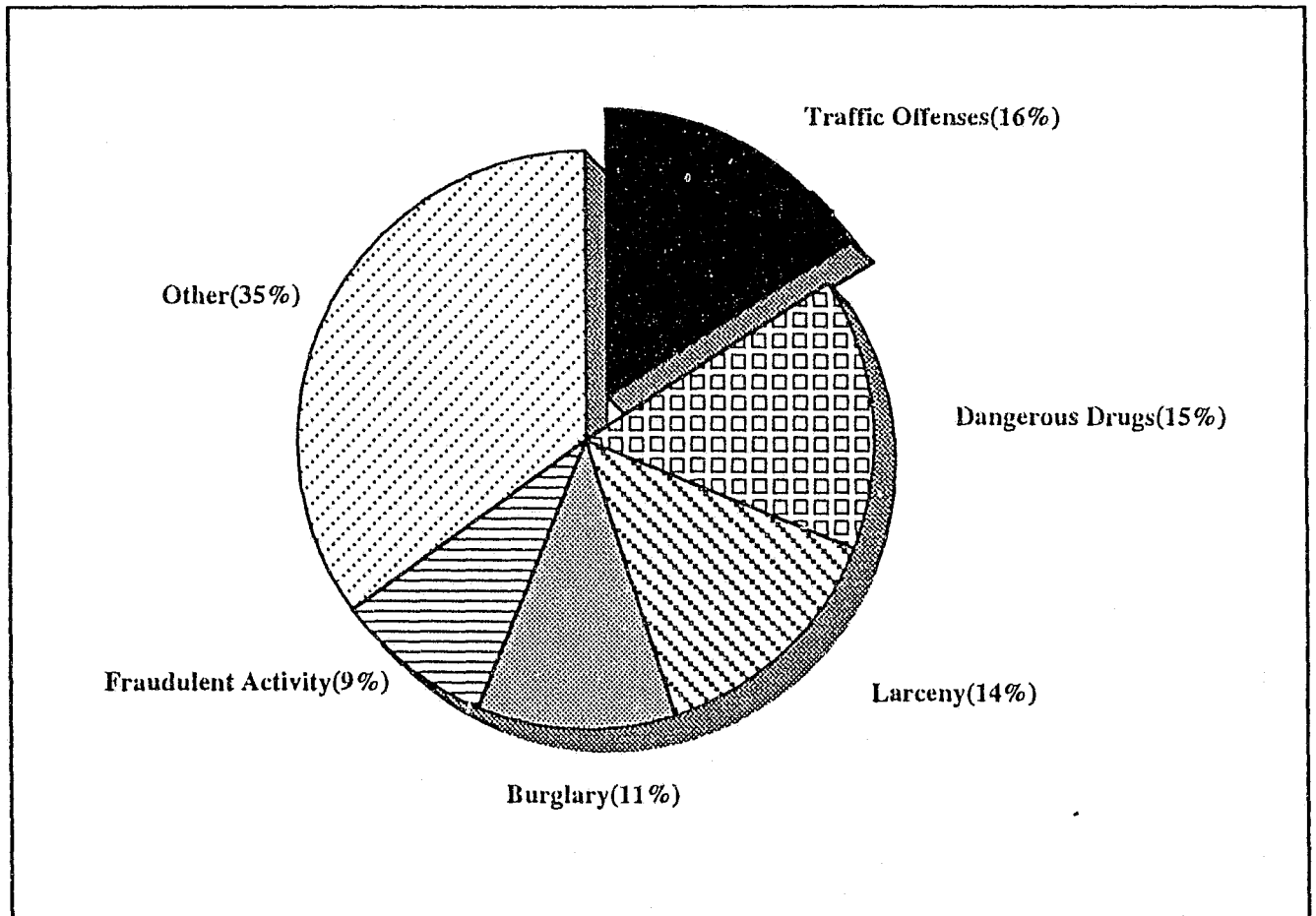


Table 9
Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1992

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	343	9.6	1900	25.8	51	13.9	182	23.1	2476	20.5
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	915	25.7	768	10.4	42	11.4	24	3.0	1749	14.5
LARCENY	422	11.8	752	10.2	32	8.7	163	20.7	1369	11.3
BURGLARY	391	11.0	664	9.0	10	2.7	11	1.4	1076	8.9
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	216	6.1	270	3.7	116	31.5	154	19.5	756	6.3
ASSAULT	130	3.6	458	6.2	8	2.2	34	4.3	630	5.2
STOLEN VEHICLE	197	5.5	320	4.3	5	1.4	5	0.6	527	4.4
ROBBERY	71	2.0	396	5.4	9	2.4	16	2.0	492	4.1
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	110	3.1	261	3.5	44	12.0	57	7.2	472	3.9
FAMILY OFFENSE	129	3.6	249	3.4	5	1.4	31	3.9	414	3.4
HOMICIDE	96	2.7	182	2.5	12	3.3	15	1.9	305	2.5
STOLEN PROPERTY	55	1.5	175	2.4	2	0.5	5	0.6	237	2.0
SEXUAL ASSAULT	108	3.0	113	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	221	1.8
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	34	1.0	142	1.9	3	0.8	14	1.8	193	1.6
WEAPON OFFENSE	26	0.7	143	1.9	3	0.8	6	0.8	178	1.5
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	34	1.0	107	1.5	9	2.4	24	3.0	174	1.4
DAMAGED PROPERTY	48	1.3	92	1.2	2	0.5	7	0.9	149	1.2
PUBLIC PEACE	34	1.0	78	1.1	5	1.4	19	2.4	136	1.1
INVASION OF PRIVACY	23	0.6	62	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.4	88	0.7
SEX OFFENSES	55	1.5	28	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	0.7
DRUNKENNESS	28	0.8	40	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	0.6
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	22	0.6	40	0.5	1	0.3	4	0.5	67	0.6
ARSON	19	0.5	33	0.4	1	0.3	2	0.3	55	0.5
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	17	0.5	19	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	37	0.3
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	6	0.2	23	0.3	2	0.5	0	0.0	31	0.3
KIDNAPPING	12	0.3	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.2
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	3	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.8	3	0.4	16	0.1
SMUGGLING	4	0.1	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.5	8	1.0	12	0.1
POSSESSION OF TOOLS	4	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	1	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.0
LIQUOR	2	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
TAX REVENUE	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
CONSERVATION	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTER	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
EXTORTION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MORAL DECENCY	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
PROGRAM VIOLATION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3565	100.0	7883	100.0	368	100.0	788	100.0	12084	100.0

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

Figure 10
Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1992

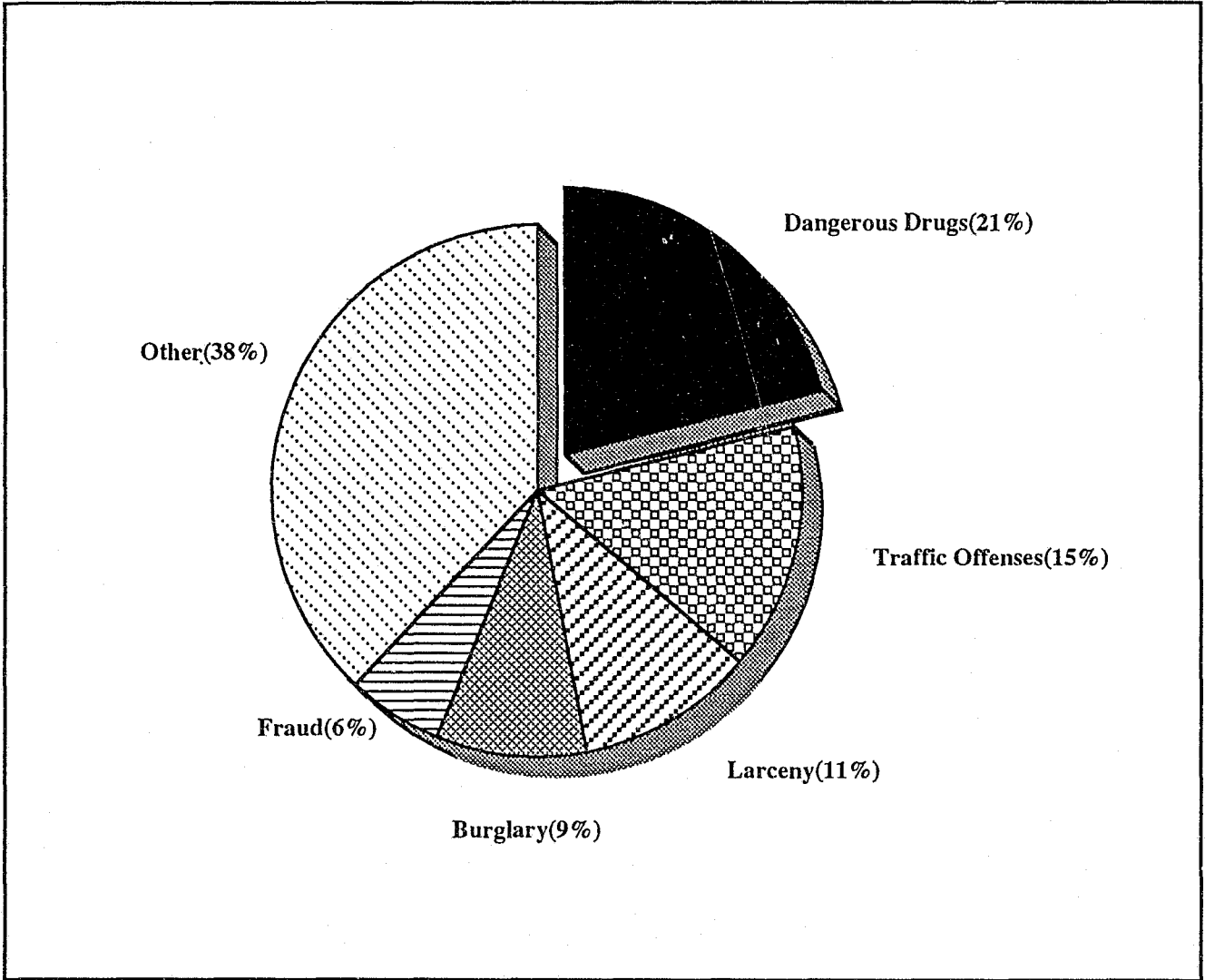


Table 10
Sentence Length Distribution of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1992

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 (COURT)	7	0.2	12	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.2
YOA	503	14.1	1143	15.5	28	7.6	35	4.4	1709	14.1
RESTITUTION	105	2.9	194	2.6	22	6.0	35	4.4	356	2.9
3 MOS. OR LESS	173	4.9	349	4.7	26	7.1	75	9.5	623	5.2
3 MOS. 1 DY-1 YR	645	18.1	1145	15.6	90	24.5	197	25.0	2077	17.2
1 YEAR	426	11.9	543	7.4	29	7.9	66	8.4	1064	8.8
1 YR. 1 DY-2 YRS.	377	10.6	774	10.5	57	15.5	121	15.4	1329	11.0
2 YR. 1 DY-3 YRS.	284	8.0	538	7.3	24	6.5	77	9.8	923	7.6
3 YR. 1 DY-4 YRS.	125	3.5	272	3.7	18	4.9	30	3.8	445	3.7
4 YR. 1 DY-5 YRS.	215	6.0	567	7.7	21	5.7	61	7.7	864	7.1
5 YR. 1 DY-6 YRS.	88	2.5	177	2.4	4	1.1	11	1.4	280	2.3
6 YR. 1 DY-7 YRS.	49	1.4	159	2.2	13	3.5	11	1.4	232	1.9
7 YR. 1 DY-8 YRS.	62	1.7	175	2.4	4	1.1	11	1.4	252	2.1
8 YR. 1 DY-9 YRS.	27	0.8	73	1.0	2	0.5	7	0.9	109	0.9
9 YR. 1 DY-10 YRS.	144	4.0	283	3.8	11	3.0	13	1.6	451	3.7
10 YR. 1 DY-20 YRS	203	5.7	640	8.7	13	3.5	30	3.8	886	7.3
20 YR. 1 DY-30 YRS.	71	2.0	211	2.9	4	1.1	4	0.5	290	2.4
OVER 30 YRS.	21	0.6	46	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	0.6
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	8	0.2	32	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3	42	0.3
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	22	0.6	25	0.3	2	0.5	2	0.3	51	0.4
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	6	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1
DEATH	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
TOTAL	3565	100.0	7363	100.0	368	100.0	788	100.0	12084	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH*	4 YRS 4 MOS		5 YRS 5 MOS		3 YRS 1 MOS		2 YRS 10 MOS		4 YRS 10 MOS	

* This average does not include inmates with life, death, YOA, shock incarceration or restitution sentences.

Figure 11
Sentence Lengths of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1992

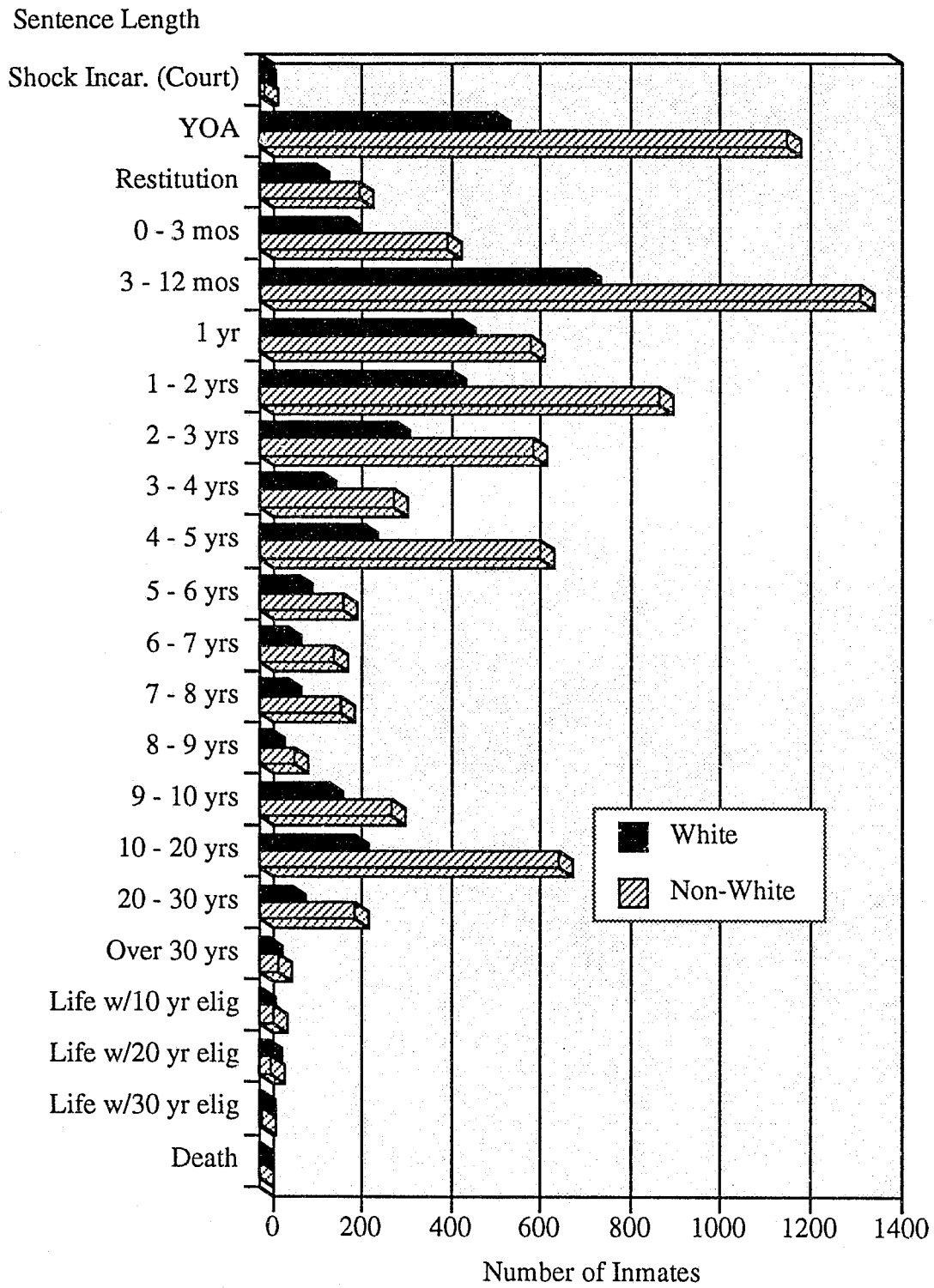


Table 11
Age distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1992

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	25	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.2
17-19	366	10.3	897	12.2	29	7.9	32	4.1	1324	11.0
20-24	803	22.5	1819	24.7	84	22.8	183	23.2	2889	23.9
25-29	708	19.9	1638	22.2	79	21.5	227	28.8	2652	21.9
30-34	654	18.3	1293	17.6	70	19.0	177	22.5	2194	18.2
35-39	449	12.6	883	12.0	48	13.0	107	13.6	1487	12.3
40-44	250	7.0	469	6.4	29	7.9	39	4.9	787	6.5
45-49	151	4.2	176	2.4	20	5.4	13	1.6	360	3.0
50-54	97	2.7	97	1.3	6	1.6	5	0.6	205	1.7
55-59	46	1.3	43	0.6	2	0.5	3	0.4	94	0.8
60-64	20	0.6	11	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.3	34	0.3
65-69	13	0.4	9	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.2
70 OR OVER	7	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
TOTAL	3565	100.0	7363	100.0	368	100.0	788	100.0	12084	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	61		191		4		5		261	
18 AND OVER	3503		7147		364		783		11797	
21 AND OVER	3021		6034		329		730		10114	
24 AND UNDER	1170		2741		113		215		4239	
62 AND OVER	30		19		0		1		50	
65 AND OVER	20		12		0		0		32	
AVERAGE AGE	30		29		30		29		29	

Figure 12
Age Distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1992

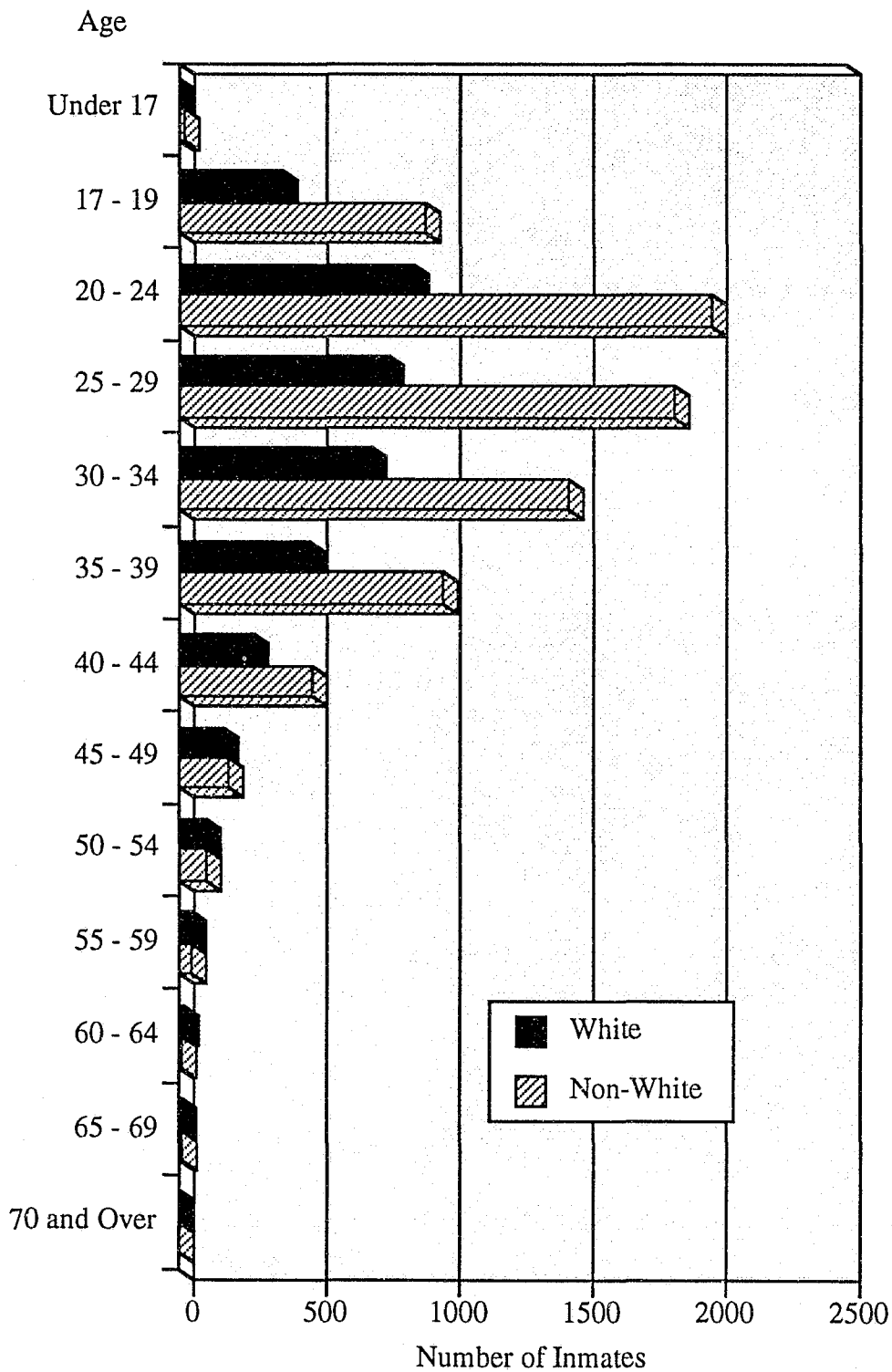


Table 12
Distribution by Committing Planning Districts
of Inmates Admitted During FY 1992

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	1330	37.3	1880	25.5	154	41.8	261	33.1	3625	30.0
II UPPER SAVANNAH	214	6.0	499	6.8	23	6.3	55	7.0	791	6.5
III CATAWBA	245	6.9	415	5.6	15	4.1	36	4.6	711	5.9
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	373	10.5	1050	14.3	45	12.2	115	14.6	1583	13.1
V LOWER SAVANNAH	248	7.0	611	8.3	25	6.8	64	8.1	948	7.8
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	158	4.4	456	6.2	11	3.0	43	5.5	668	5.5
VII PEE DEE	318	8.9	947	12.9	24	6.5	88	11.2	1377	11.4
VIII WACCAMAW	250	7.0	429	5.8	28	7.6	50	6.3	757	6.3
IX BERK.-CHASN.-DORC.	336	9.4	749	10.2	35	9.5	52	6.6	1172	9.7
X LOWCOUNTRY	93	2.6	325	4.4	8	2.2	24	3.0	450	3.7
XI OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	3565	100.0	7363	100.0	368	100.0	768	100.0	12084	100.0

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

Figure 13
Committing Planning Districts of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1992

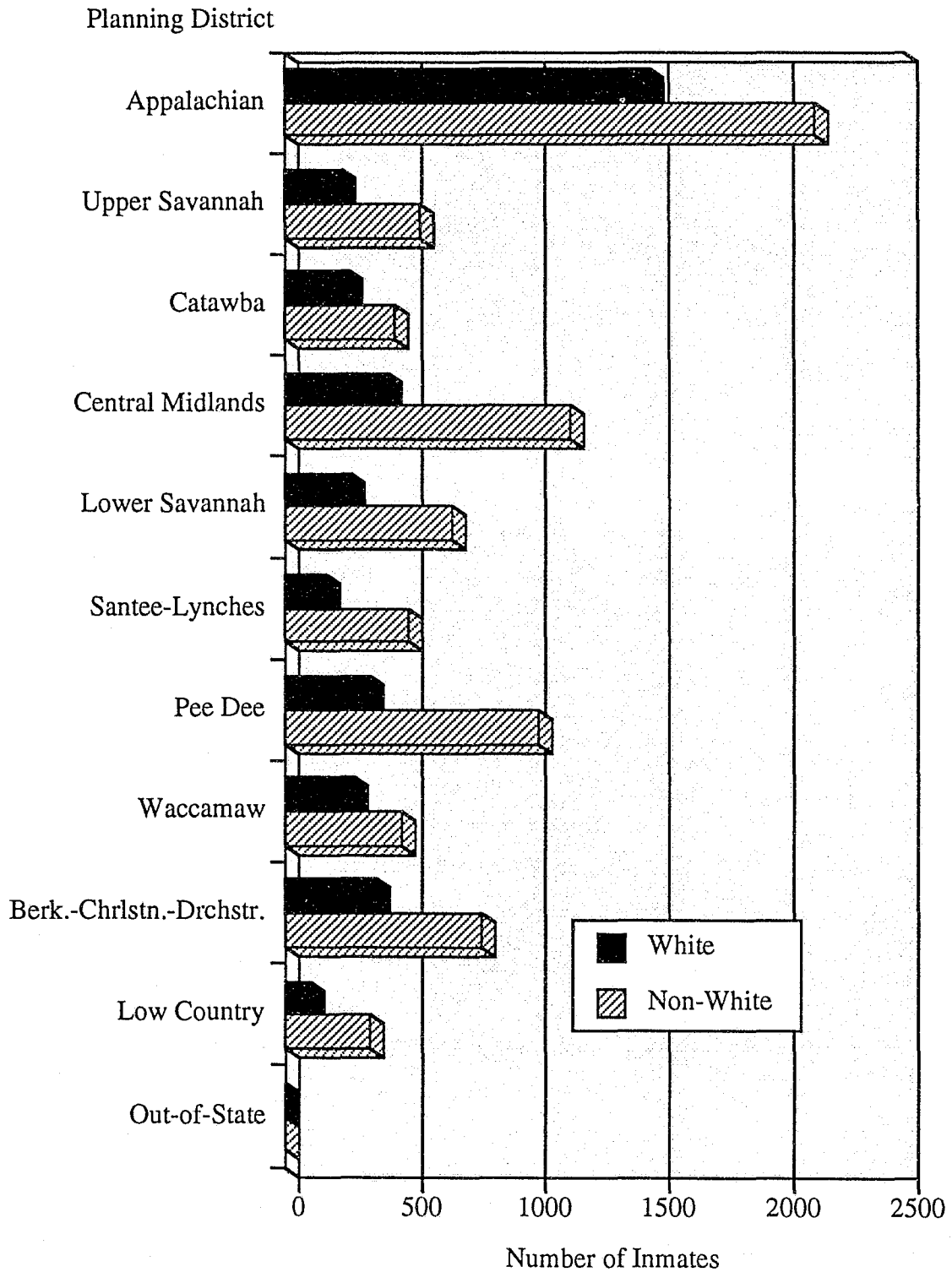


Table 13
Distribution by Committing Judicial Circuits of Inmates
Admitted During FY 1992

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	101	2.8	324	4.4	8	2.2	41	5.2	474	3.9
2	201	5.6	339	4.6	19	5.2	30	3.8	589	4.9
3	142	4.0	503	6.8	7	1.9	51	6.5	703	5.8
4	198	5.6	457	6.2	10	2.7	31	3.9	696	5.8
5	187	5.2	836	11.4	32	8.7	94	11.9	1149	9.5
6	101	2.8	217	2.9	3	0.8	8	1.0	329	2.7
7	363	10.2	601	8.2	41	11.1	53	6.7	1058	8.8
8	208	5.8	445	6.0	21	5.7	52	6.6	726	6.0
9	276	7.7	664	9.0	32	8.7	45	5.7	1017	8.4
10	231	6.5	180	2.4	25	6.8	20	2.5	456	3.8
11	204	5.7	280	3.8	20	5.4	26	3.3	530	4.4
12	120	3.4	490	6.7	14	3.8	57	7.2	681	5.6
13	736	20.6	1099	14.9	88	23.9	188	23.9	2111	17.5
14	99	2.8	358	4.9	9	2.4	24	3.0	490	4.1
15	235	6.6	323	4.4	27	7.3	39	4.9	624	5.2
16	163	4.6	245	3.3	12	3.3	29	3.7	449	3.7
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	3565	100.0	7363	100.0	368	100.0	788	100.0	12084	100.0

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

Figure 14
Committing Judicial Circuits of Inmates Admitted
During FY 1992

Number of Inmates

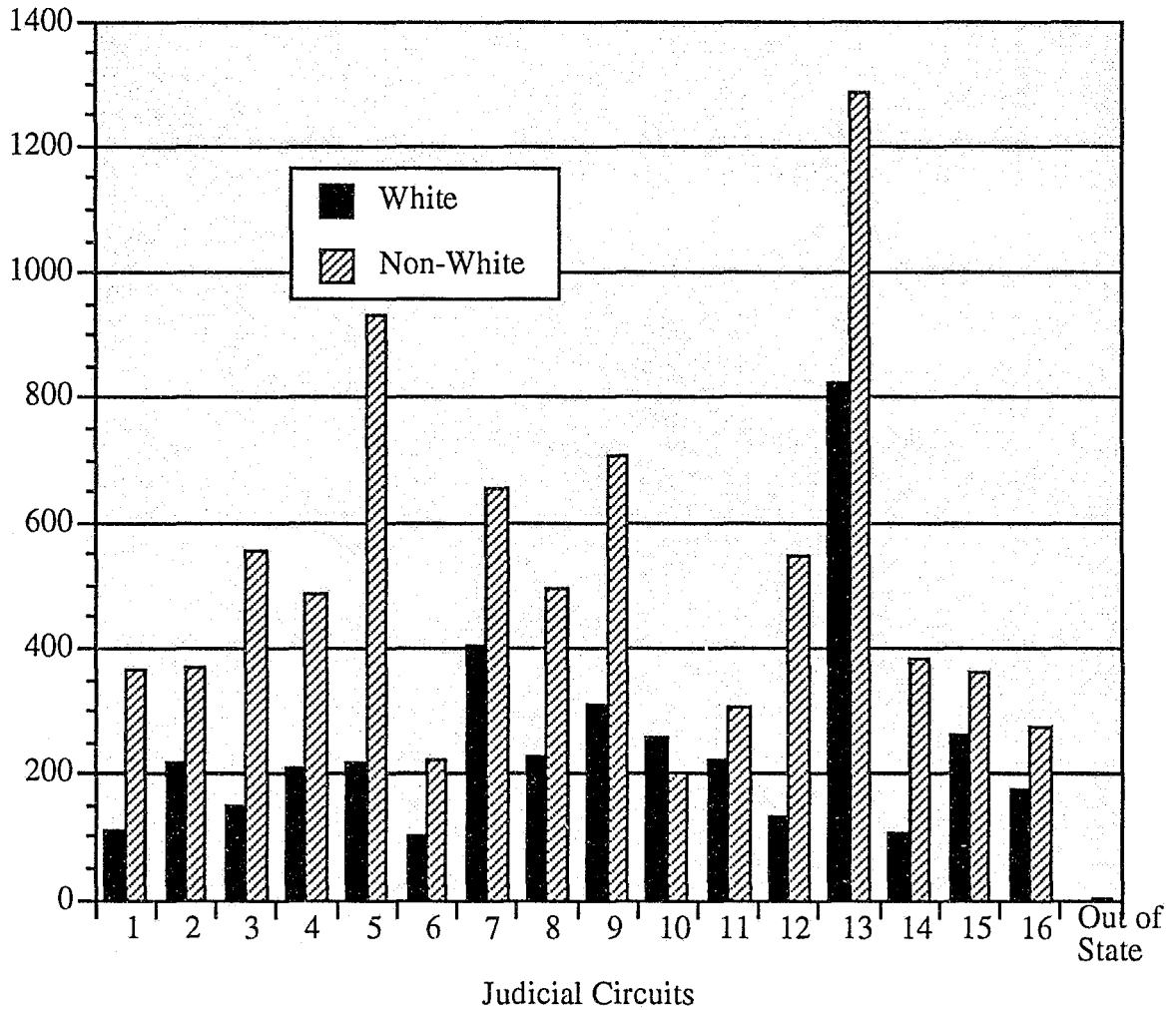


Figure 15
Race and Sex of Inmates - As Of June 30, 1992

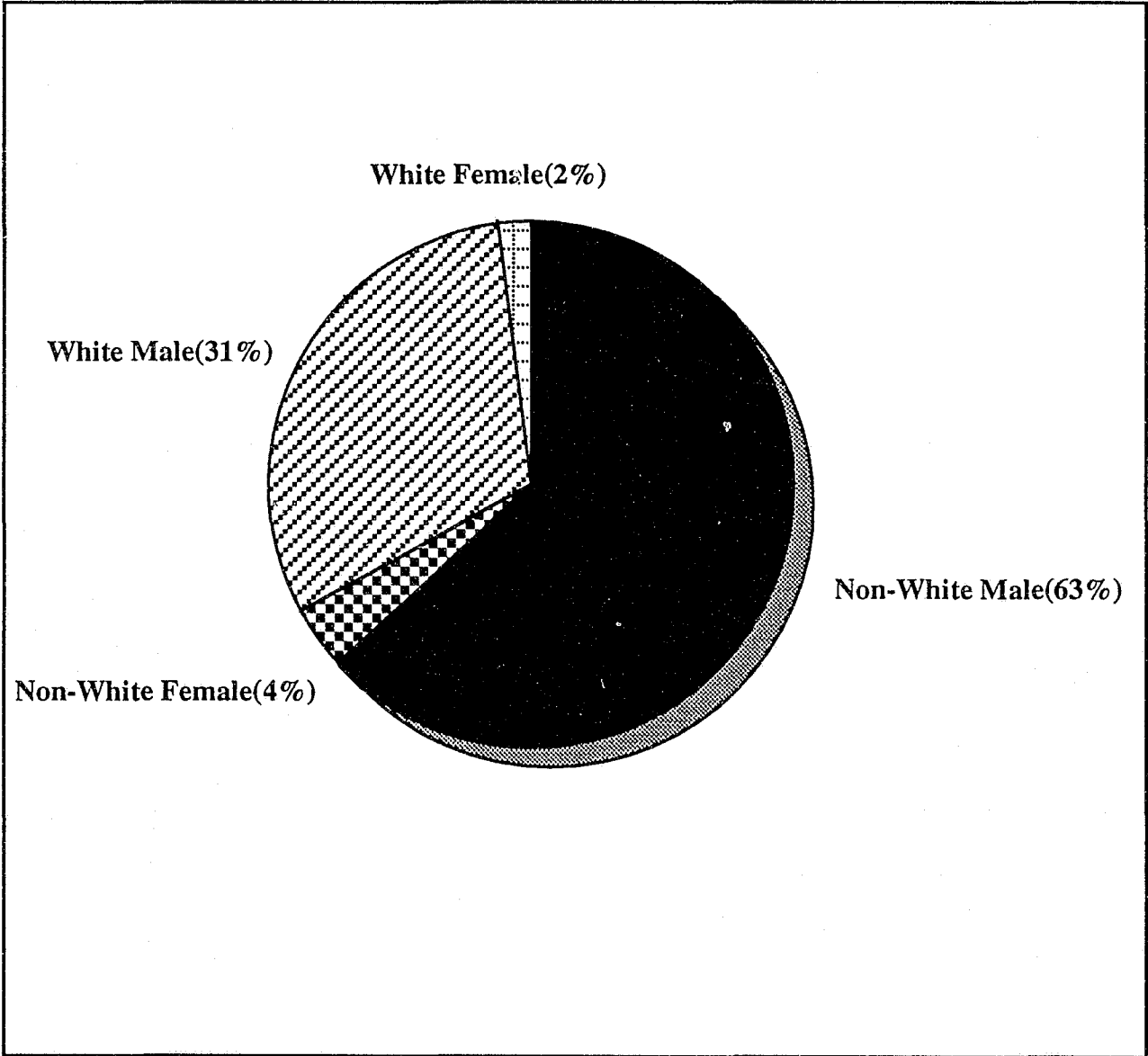


Table 14
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As of June 30, 1992)

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**	2565	43.8	3592	29.9	163	45.8	274	35.8	6594	34.7	
ABBEVILLE	34	0.6	94	0.8	1	0.3	9	1.2	138	0.7	39
ANDERSON	349	6.0	283	2.4	27	7.6	16	2.1	675	3.6	9
CHEROKEE	166	2.8	110	0.9	16	4.5	7	0.9	299	1.6	18
GREENVILLE	738	12.6	1323	11.0	46	12.9	121	15.7	2228	11.7	1
GREENWOOD	96	1.6	224	1.9	12	3.4	17	2.2	349	1.8	14
LAURENS	88	1.5	161	1.3	5	1.4	8	1.0	262	1.4	19
MCCORMICK	15	0.3	35	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.1	52	0.3	45
OCONEE	122	2.1	51	0.4	10	2.8	5	0.7	188	1.0	31
PICKENS	194	3.3	90	0.7	10	2.8	7	0.9	301	1.6	17
SALUDA	21	0.4	46	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.7	72	0.4	43
SPARTANBURG	409	7.0	691	5.8	17	4.8	46	6.0	1163	6.1	4
UNION	77	1.3	97	0.8	5	1.4	12	1.6	191	1.0	30
YORK	256	4.4	387	3.2	13	3.7	20	2.6	676	3.6	8
MIDLANDS REGION**	1481	25.3	3863	32.2	90	25.3	251	32.6	5685	29.9	
AIKEN	276	4.7	374	3.1	12	3.4	23	3.0	685	3.6	7
BAMBERG	21	0.4	129	1.1	1	0.3	6	0.8	157	0.8	34
BARNWELL	32	0.5	88	0.7	4	1.1	5	0.7	129	0.7	40
CALHOUN	5	0.1	33	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	0.2	46
CHESTER	55	0.9	134	1.1	5	1.4	5	0.7	199	1.0	28
EDGEFIELD	22	0.4	117	1.0	2	0.6	5	0.7	146	0.8	37
FAIRFIELD	24	0.4	91	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.5	119	0.6	41
KERSHAW	45	0.8	93	0.8	3	0.8	6	0.8	147	0.8	36
LANCASTER	102	1.7	149	1.2	3	0.8	7	0.9	261	1.4	20
LEE	20	0.3	112	0.9	2	0.6	8	1.0	142	0.7	38
LEXINGTON	309	5.3	255	2.1	18	5.1	16	2.1	598	3.1	11
NEWBERRY	43	0.7	127	1.1	0	0.0	7	0.9	177	0.9	32
ORANGEBURG	64	1.1	360	3.0	3	0.8	25	3.3	452	2.4	12
RICHLAND	322	5.5	1338	11.1	32	9.0	98	12.7	1790	9.4	2
SUMTER	141	2.4	463	3.9	5	1.4	36	4.7	645	3.4	10

Table 14 (continued)
Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As of June 30, 1992)

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**	1794	30.6	4543	37.8	103	28.9	244	31.7	6684	35.2	
ALLEDALE	9	0.2	61	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.1	72	0.4	43
BEAUFORT	79	1.3	251	2.1	5	1.4	8	1.0	343	1.8	15
BERKELEY	113	1.9	117	1.0	5	1.4	3	0.4	238	1.3	23
CHARLESTON	388	6.6	1198	10.0	25	7.0	40	5.2	1651	8.7	3
CHESTERFIELD	70	1.2	132	1.1	4	1.1	7	0.9	213	1.1	26
CLARENDON	36	0.6	157	1.3	2	0.6	4	0.5	199	1.0	28
COLLETON	49	0.8	158	1.3	2	0.6	13	1.7	222	1.2	25
DARLINGTON	137	2.3	273	2.3	6	1.7	15	2.0	431	2.3	13
DILLON	50	0.9	121	1.0	0	0.0	6	0.8	177	0.9	32
DORCHESTER	93	1.6	137	1.1	2	0.6	6	0.8	238	1.3	23
FLORENCE	164	2.8	589	4.9	14	3.9	49	6.4	816	4.3	6
GEORGETOWN	48	0.8	183	1.5	2	0.6	10	1.3	243	1.3	22
HAMPTON	10	0.2	78	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.3	91	0.5	42
HORRY	379	6.5	389	3.2	27	7.6	31	4.0	826	4.4	5
JASPER	24	0.4	123	1.0	0	0.0	9	1.2	156	0.8	35
MARION	47	0.8	185	1.5	3	0.8	18	2.3	253	1.3	21
MARLBORO	72	1.2	133	1.1	1	0.3	2	0.3	208	1.1	27
WILLIAMSBURG	26	0.4	258	2.1	3	0.8	20	2.6	307	1.6	16
OUT OF STATE	14	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1	
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	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 16
Committing Counties and Correctional Regions
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

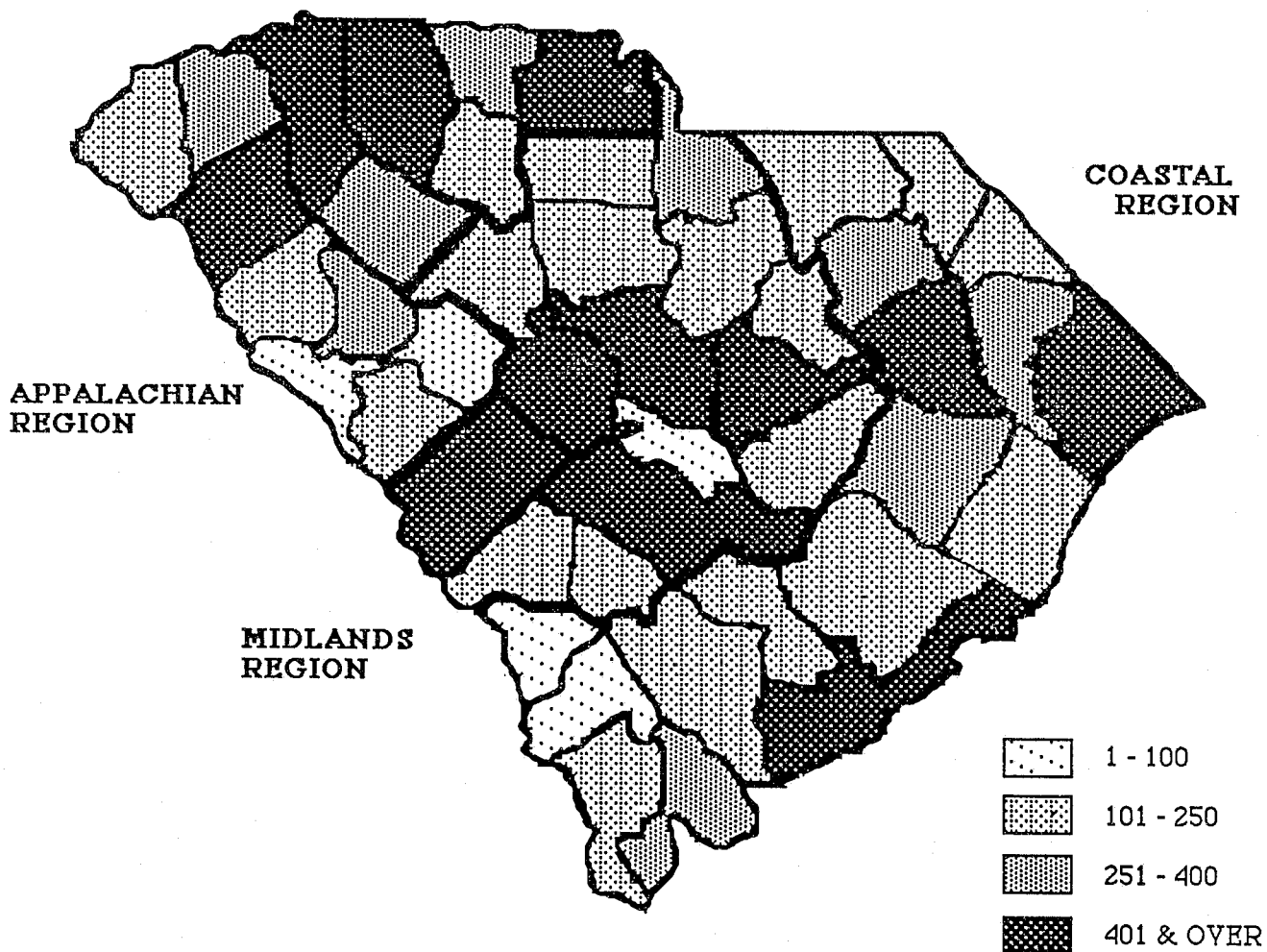


Table 15
Type of Offense Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
LARCENY	3062	17.1	4422	14.4	99	9.7	386	21.0	7969	15.5
DANGEROUS DRUGS	1263	7.1	5706	18.6	100	9.8	435	23.7	7504	14.6
BURGLARY	3016	16.9	4394	14.3	56	5.5	34	1.9	7500	14.6
ROBBERY	754	4.2	2770	9.0	28	2.7	60	3.3	3612	7.0
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	1951	10.9	1552	5.1	73	7.1	32	1.7	3608	7.0
ASSAULT	916	5.1	2281	7.4	22	2.1	73	4.0	3292	6.4
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	1107	6.2	905	2.9	356	34.7	349	19.0	2717	5.3
HOMICIDE	835	4.7	1303	4.2	67	6.5	101	5.5	2306	4.5
STOLEN VEHICLE	848	4.7	1327	4.3	8	0.8	16	0.9	2199	4.3
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	627	3.5	1062	3.5	117	11.4	175	9.5	1981	3.8
SEXUAL ASSAULT	786	4.4	999	3.3	4	0.4	0	0.0	1789	3.5
WEAPON OFFENSE	276	1.5	763	2.5	6	0.6	14	0.8	1059	2.1
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	477	2.7	381	1.2	10	1.0	10	0.5	878	1.7
STOLEN PROPERTY	248	1.4	569	1.9	4	0.4	10	0.5	831	1.6
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	227	1.3	568	1.8	6	0.6	24	1.3	825	1.6
DAMAGED PROPERTY	248	1.4	305	1.0	1	0.1	12	0.7	566	1.1
FAMILY OFFENSE	153	0.9	186	0.6	8	0.8	24	1.3	371	0.7
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	133	0.7	203	0.7	18	1.8	16	0.9	370	0.7
KIDNAPPING	151	0.8	159	0.5	4	0.4	3	0.2	317	0.6
SEX OFFENSES	205	1.1	104	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	312	0.6
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	77	0.4	172	0.6	8	0.8	16	0.9	273	0.5
ARSON	134	0.7	105	0.3	4	0.4	10	0.5	253	0.5
SMUGGLING	146	0.8	89	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	237	0.5
PUBLIC PEACE	58	0.3	143	0.5	3	0.3	7	0.4	211	0.4
INVASION OF PRIVACY	57	0.3	83	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.2	144	0.3
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	32	0.2	53	0.2	11	1.1	3	0.2	99	0.2
DRUNKENNESS	26	0.1	45	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	74	0.1
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	13	0.1	26	0.1	3	0.3	0	0.0	42	0.1
POSSESSION OF TOOLS	16	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.1
LIQUOR	15	0.1	7	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	26	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.2	12	0.7	18	0.0
BRIBERY	2	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	5	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	8	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
EXTORTION	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	3	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
TAX REVENUE	1	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	7	0.0
GAMBLING	2	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
CONSERVATION	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTER	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
KEEP CHILD FROM SCHOOL	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
PROGRAM VIOLATION	0	0.0	1	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
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
NUMBER OF OFFENSES**	17895	100.0	30732	100.0	1025	100.0	1834	100.0	51486	100.0
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	5854		12008		356		769		18987	

* 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 17
Offense Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

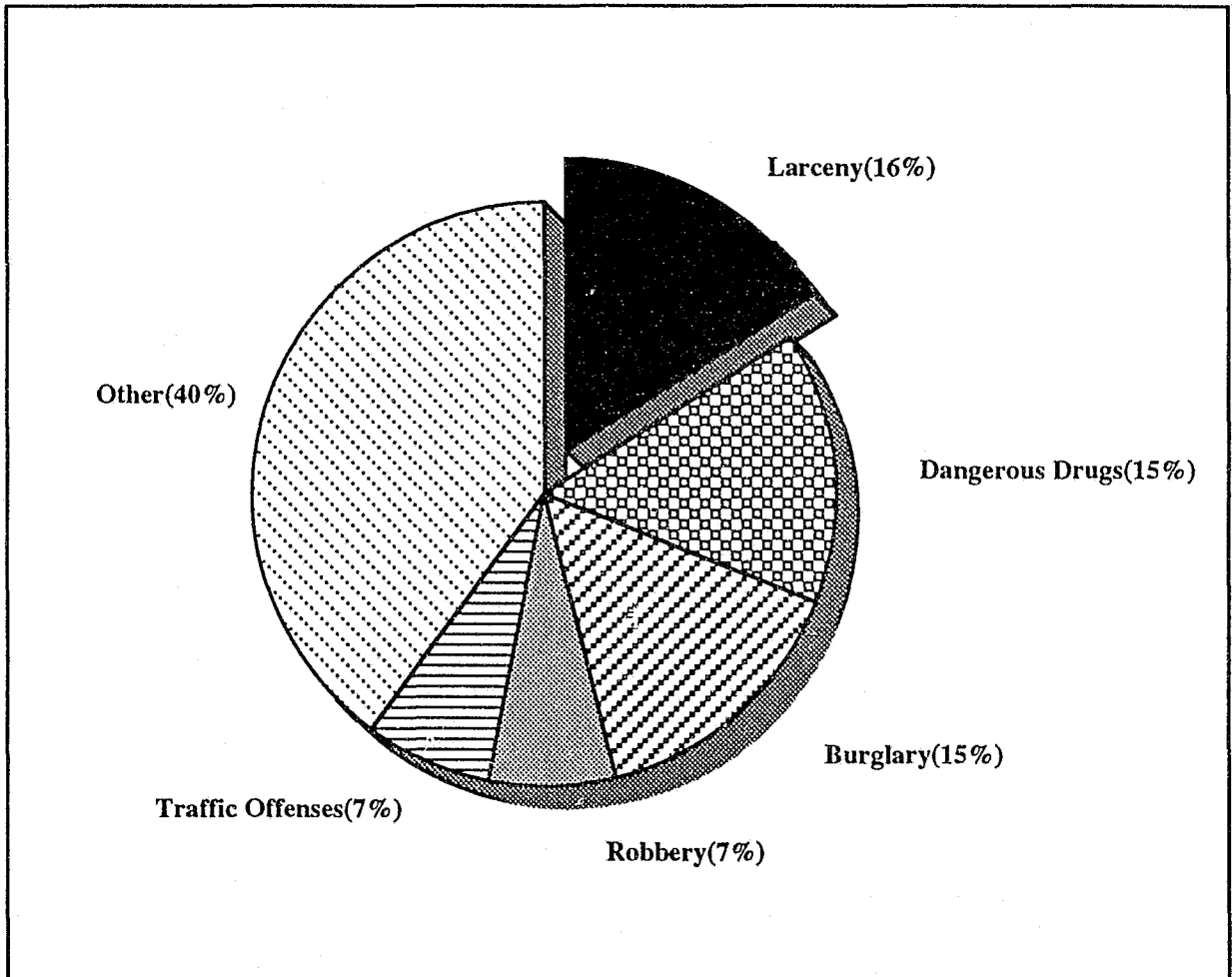


Table 16
Most Serious Offense Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

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	601	10.3	3101	25.8	59	16.6	259	33.7	4020	21.2
BURGLARY	1003	17.1	1686	14.0	19	5.3	14	1.8	2722	14.3
HOMICIDE	702	12.0	1113	9.3	54	15.2	86	11.2	1955	10.3
LARCENY	694	11.9	1098	9.1	26	7.3	134	17.4	1952	10.3
ROBBERY	312	5.3	1295	10.8	17	4.8	26	3.4	1650	8.7
ASSAULT	304	5.2	807	6.7	12	3.4	41	5.3	1164	6.1
SEXUAL ASSAULT	516	8.8	599	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1115	5.9
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	570	9.7	407	3.4	23	6.5	4	0.5	1004	5.3
STOLEN VEHICLE	218	3.7	355	3.0	4	1.1	3	0.4	580	3.1
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	127	2.2	293	2.4	35	9.8	64	8.3	519	2.7
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	170	2.9	182	1.5	74	20.8	77	10.0	503	2.6
STOLEN PROPERTY	91	1.6	223	1.9	2	0.6	4	0.5	320	1.7
KIDNAPPING	97	1.7	114	0.9	4	1.1	2	0.3	217	1.1
FAMILY OFFENSE	36	1.1	112	0.9	5	1.4	19	2.5	202	1.1
WEAPON OFFENSE	31	0.5	127	1.1	1	0.3	6	0.8	165	0.9
DAMAGED PROPERTY	66	1.1	94	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.5	164	0.9
SEX OFFENSES	103	1.8	49	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	153	0.8
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	35	0.6	95	0.8	2	0.6	3	0.4	135	0.7
ARSON	36	0.6	46	0.4	3	0.8	5	0.7	90	0.5
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	16	0.3	48	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.7	69	0.4
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	16	0.3	32	0.3	5	1.4	1	0.1	54	0.3
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	13	0.2	30	0.2	2	0.6	5	0.7	50	0.3
INVASION OF PRIVACY	19	0.3	24	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.2
PUBLIC PEACE	9	0.2	20	0.2	1	0.3	3	0.4	33	0.2
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	8	0.1	10	0.1	2	0.6	0	0.0	20	0.1
DRUNKENESS	6	0.1	12	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.1
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	3	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.8	0	0.0	15	0.1
SMUGGLING	6	0.1	9	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1
MISPRISON TO FELONY	4	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.0
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	5	0.0
BRIBERY	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
POSSESSION OF TOOLS	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
TAX REVENUE	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
CONSERVATION	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTER	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
EXTORTION	0	0.0	1	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
PROGRAM VIOLATION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	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, 1992)

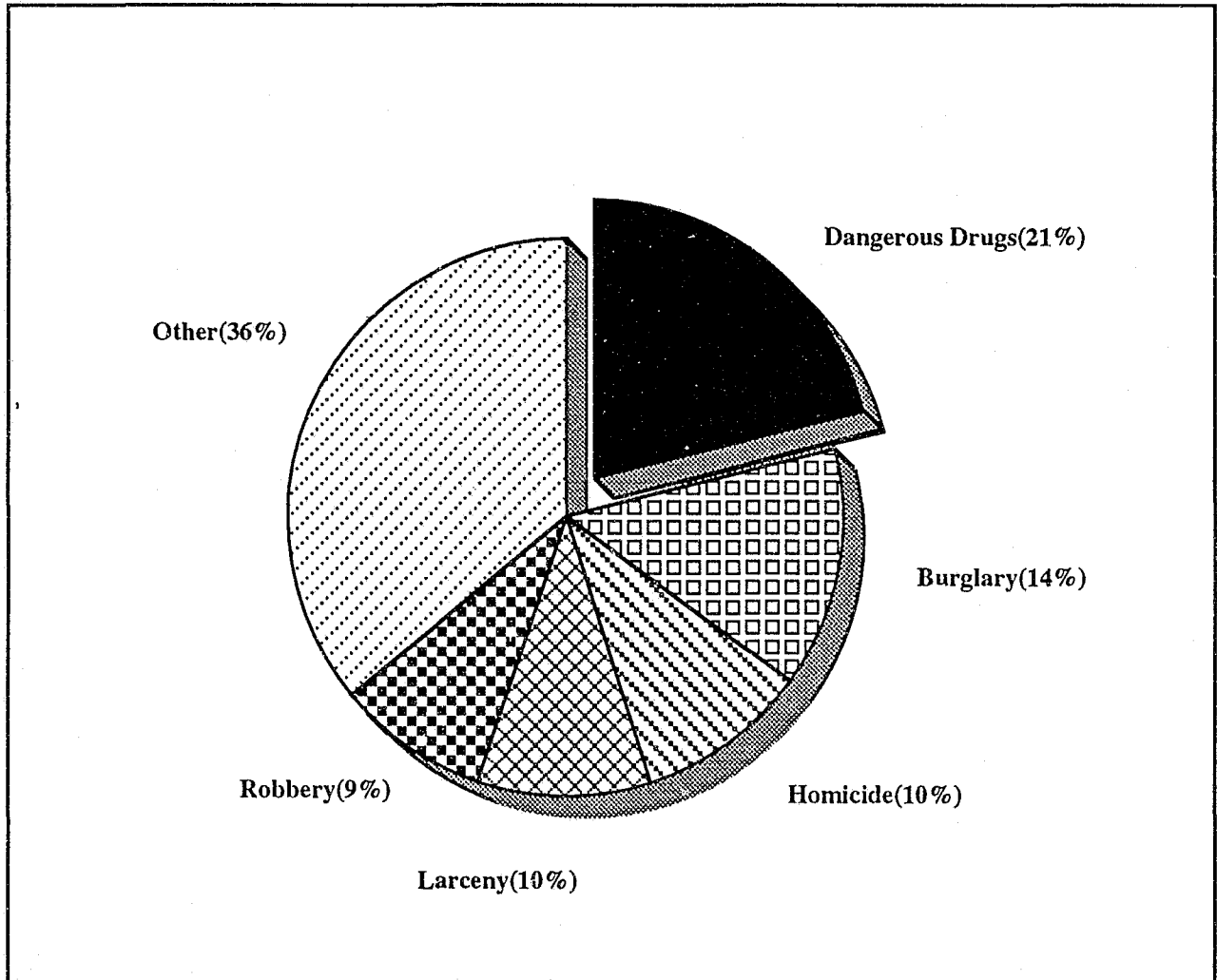


Table 17
Sentence Length Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

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	57	1.0	131	1.1	3	0.8	20	2.6	211	1.1
YOA	377	6.4	740	6.2	18	5.1	11	1.4	1146	6.0
RESTITUTION	25	0.4	64	0.5	7	2.0	9	1.2	105	0.6
3 MOS. OR LESS	16	0.3	52	0.4	1	0.3	6	0.8	75	0.4
3 MOS. 1 DY-1 YR	155	2.6	280	2.3	26	7.3	43	5.6	504	2.7
1 YEAR	196	3.3	261	2.2	13	3.7	30	3.9	500	2.6
1 YR. 1 DY-2 YRS.	339	5.8	696	5.8	39	11.0	105	13.7	1179	6.2
2 YR. 1 DY-3 YRS.	360	6.1	692	5.8	24	6.7	102	13.3	1178	6.2
3 YR. 1 DY-4 YRS.	180	3.1	398	3.3	30	8.4	38	4.9	646	3.4
4 YR. 1 DY-5 YRS.	442	7.6	1048	8.7	34	9.6	81	10.5	1605	8.5
5 YR. 1 DY-6 YRS.	210	3.6	381	3.2	11	3.1	26	3.4	628	3.3
6 YR. 1 DY-7 YRS.	152	2.6	396	3.3	18	5.1	32	4.2	598	3.1
7 YR. 1 DY-8 YRS.	201	3.4	482	4.0	6	1.7	23	3.0	712	3.7
8 YR. 1 DY-9 YRS.	96	1.6	242	2.0	5	1.4	13	1.7	356	1.9
9 YR. 1 DY-10 YRS.	509	8.7	1007	8.4	22	6.2	43	5.6	1581	8.3
10 YR. 1 DY-20 YRS	1085	18.5	2563	21.3	38	10.7	119	15.5	3805	20.0
20 YR. 1 DY-30 YRS.	642	11.0	1345	11.2	24	6.7	33	4.3	2044	10.8
OVER 30 YRS.	246	4.2	461	3.8	4	1.1	1	0.1	712	3.7
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	233	4.0	346	2.9	5	1.4	8	1.0	592	3.1
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	284	4.9	368	3.1	26	7.3	23	3.0	701	3.7
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	24	0.4	32	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.4	60	0.3
DEATH	25	0.4	23	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	49	0.3
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH*	12 YRS. 6 MOS.		12 YRS. 5 MOS.		7 YRS. 10 MOS.		7 YRS. 1 MOS.		12 YRS. 1 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, 1992)

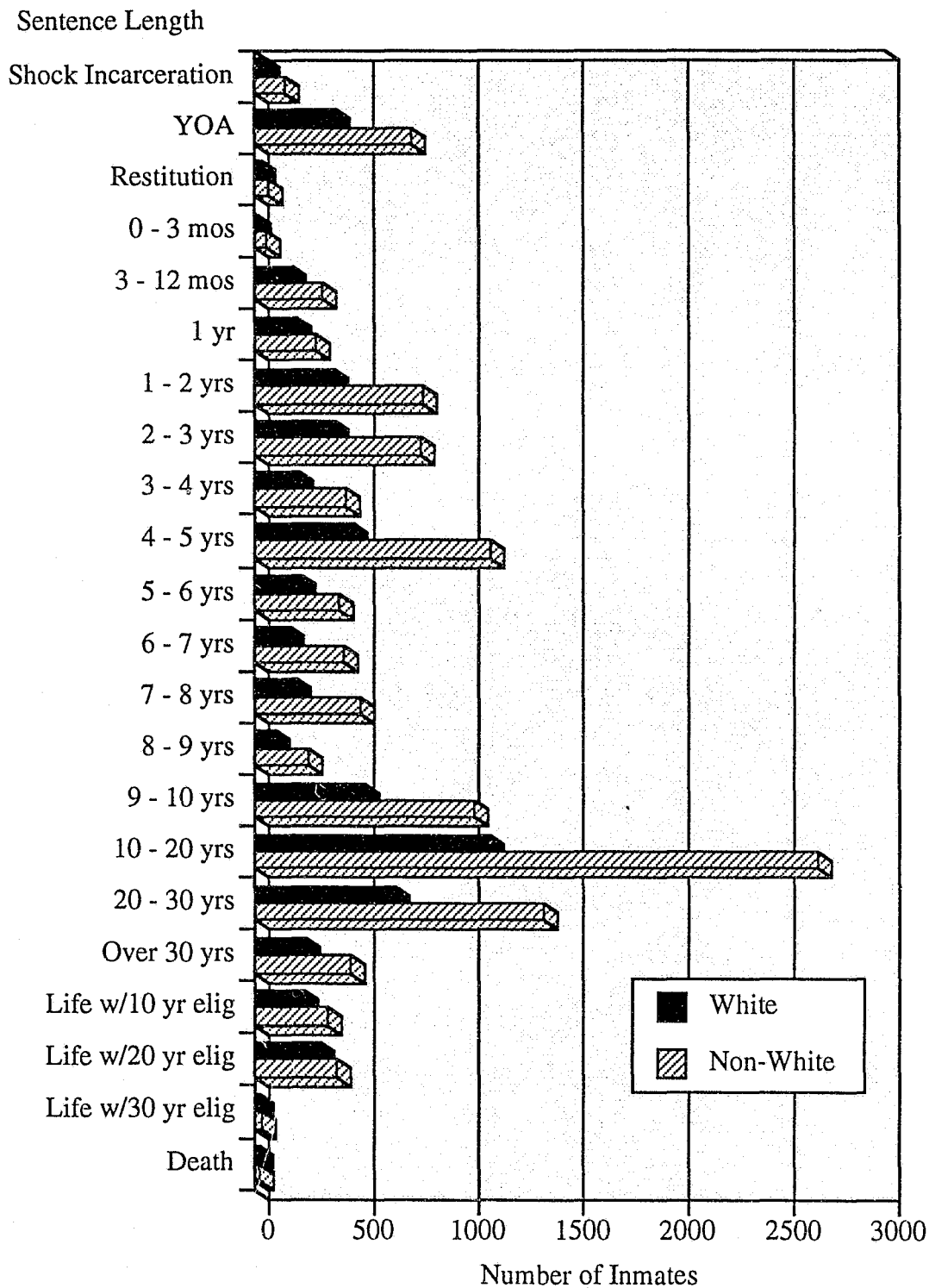


Table 18
Age Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

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	1	0.0	17	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.1
17-19	241	4.1	615	5.1	16	4.5	11	1.4	883	4.7
20-24	979	16.7	2320	19.3	56	15.7	101	13.1	3456	18.2
25-29	1222	20.9	2942	24.5	71	19.9	222	28.9	4457	23.5
30-34	1219	20.8	2547	21.2	75	21.1	196	25.5	4037	21.3
35-39	923	15.8	1805	15.0	53	14.9	125	16.3	2906	15.3
40-44	534	9.1	998	8.3	37	10.4	63	8.2	1632	8.6
45-49	363	6.2	404	3.4	24	6.7	26	3.4	817	4.3
50-54	163	2.8	177	1.5	12	3.4	10	1.3	362	1.9
55-59	109	1.9	84	0.7	6	1.7	11	1.4	210	1.1
60-64	57	1.0	52	0.4	3	0.8	3	0.4	115	0.6
65-69	26	0.4	19	0.2	2	0.6	1	0.1	48	0.3
70 OR OVER	17	0.3	28	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	46	0.2
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	15		78		1		1		95	
18 AND OVER	5838		11913		355		768		18874	
21 AND OVER	5435		10964		330		748		17477	
24 AND UNDER	1221		2952		72		112		4357	
62 AND OVER	74		75		5		2		156	
65 AND OVER	43		47		3		1		94	
AVERAGE AGE	33		31		33		32		32	

Figure 20
Age of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

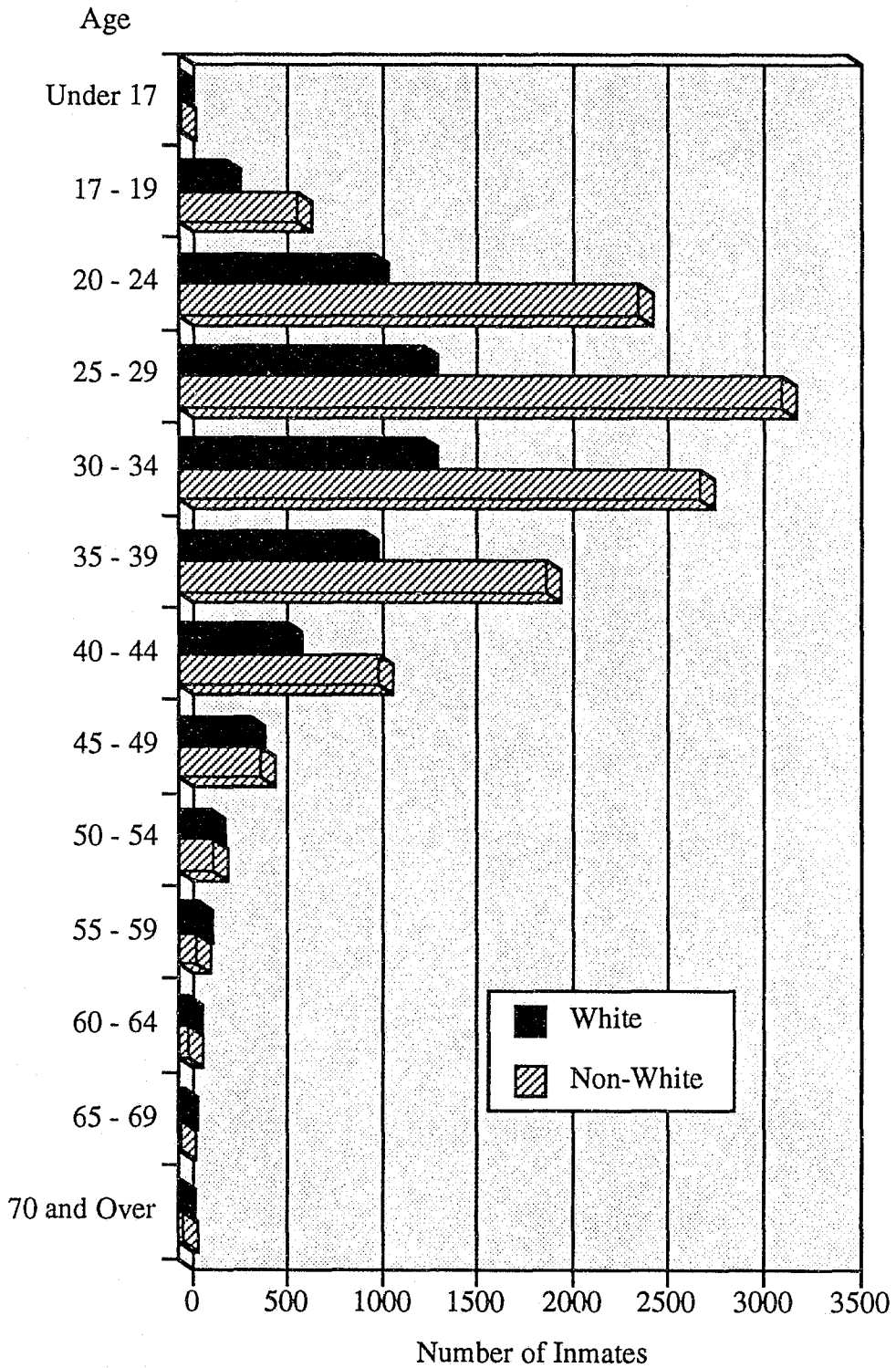


Table 19
Age at Time of Admission
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

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	16	0.3	55	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	72	0.4
17-19	560	9.6	1341	11.2	28	7.9	19	2.5	1948	10.3
20-24	1386	23.7	3143	26.2	72	20.2	141	18.3	4742	25.0
25-29	1281	21.9	2891	24.1	78	21.9	237	30.8	4487	23.6
30-34	1023	17.5	2125	17.7	61	17.1	170	22.1	3379	17.8
35-39	712	12.2	1306	10.9	48	13.5	122	15.9	2188	11.5
40-44	399	6.8	651	5.4	35	9.8	41	5.3	1126	5.9
45-49	227	3.9	266	2.2	18	5.1	22	2.9	533	2.8
50-54	116	2.0	115	1.0	7	2.0	8	1.0	246	1.3
55-59	74	1.3	62	0.5	5	1.4	5	0.7	146	0.8
60-64	35	0.6	24	0.2	2	0.6	2	0.3	63	0.3
65-69	18	0.3	21	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.1	41	0.2
70 OR OVER	7	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	16	0.1
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	96		265		6		2		369	
18 AND OVER	5742		11688		350		766		18546	
21 AND OVER	4979		10013		317		733		16042	
24 AND UNDER	1962		4539		100		161		6762	
62 AND OVER	41		41		3		2		87	
65 AND OVER	25		29		2		1		57	
AVERAGE AGE	30		28		31		30		29	

Figure 21
Age at Time of Admission
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

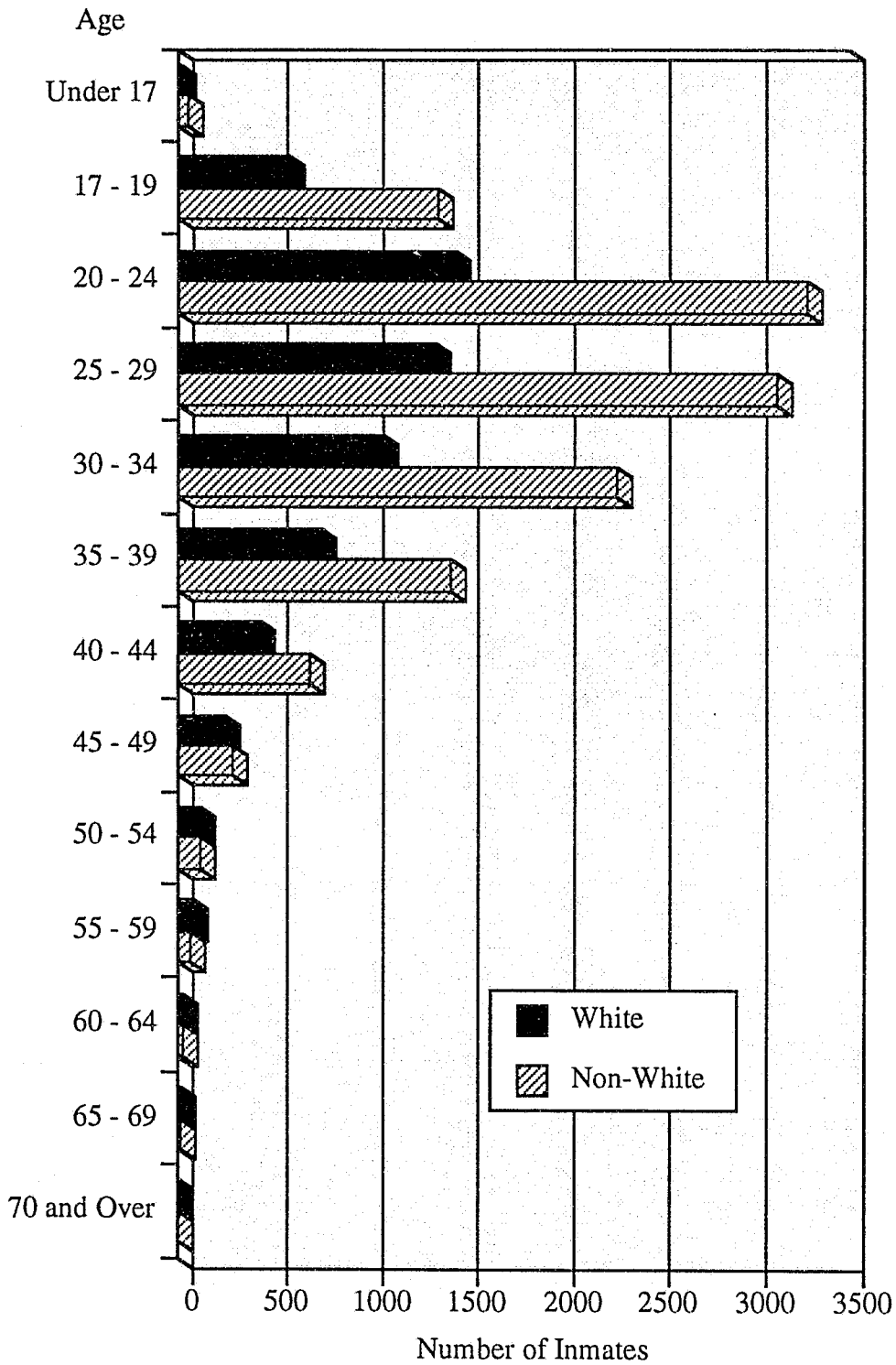


Table 20
Security Level Distribution
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

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	160	9.1	253	9.7	2	2.2	1	0.4	416	8.8
A TRUSTY	522	29.7	901	34.4	47	50.5	133	55.6	1603	34.0
B MEDIUM	685	38.9	983	37.6	42	45.2	95	39.7	1805	38.3
C CLOSE	239	13.6	283	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	522	11.1
M MAXIMUM	1	0.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
INTAKE	39	2.2	61	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	2.1
PROTECTIVE	7	0.4	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.3
ADMIN SEG.	106	6.0	124	4.7	2	2.2	10	4.2	242	5.1
TOTAL	1759	100.0	2617	100.0	93	100.0	239	100.0	4708	100.0
MIDLANDS REGION										
AA TRUSTY	142	6.8	320	6.3	49	25.7	86	22.3	597	7.7
A TRUSTY	940	44.9	2412	47.3	41	21.5	125	32.4	3518	45.3
B MEDIUM	672	32.1	1490	29.2	55	28.8	108	28.0	2325	29.9
C CLOSE	168	8.0	496	9.7	17	8.9	21	5.4	702	9.0
M MAXIMUM	40	1.9	41	0.8	1	0.5	1	0.3	83	1.1
INTAKE	56	2.7	145	2.8	17	8.9	21	5.4	239	3.1
PROTECTIVE	6	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
ADMIN SEG.	68	3.3	190	3.7	11	5.8	24	6.2	293	3.8
TOTAL	2092	100.0	5095	100.0	191	100.0	386	100.0	7764	100.0
COASTAL REGION										
AA TRUSTY	103	8.0	251	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	354	7.9
A TRUSTY	187	14.5	590	18.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	777	17.4
B MEDIUM	637	49.5	1583	49.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2220	49.8
C CLOSE	217	16.9	454	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	671	15.0
M MAXIMUM	2	0.2	7	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
INTAKE	45	3.5	109	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	154	3.5
PROTECTIVE	15	1.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.4
ADMIN SEG.	80	6.2	178	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	258	5.8
TOTAL	1286	100.0	3175	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	4461	100.0
OTHER LOCATIONS*										
AA TRUSTY	293	40.9	411	36.7	46	62.3	89	72.4	839	40.8
A TRUSTY	283	39.5	490	43.7	13	13.2	35	10.3	821	40.0
B MEDIUM	82	11.4	113	10.1	6	3.8	10	13.8	211	10.3
C CLOSE	20	2.8	15	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	1.7
M MAXIMUM	3	0.4	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.2
INTAKE	5	0.7	19	1.7	0	20.8	0	3.4	24	1.2
PROTECTIVE	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
ADMIN SEG.	3	0.4	7	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	11	0.5
RESTITUTION	25	3.5	64	5.7	7	0.0	9	0.0	105	5.1
TOTAL	717	100.0	1121	100.0	72	100.0	144	100.0	2054	100.0
SCDC TOTAL										
AA TRUSTY	698	11.9	1235	10.3	97	27.2	176	22.9	2206	11.6
A TRUSTY	1932	33.0	4393	36.6	101	28.4	293	38.1	6719	35.4
B MEDIUM	2076	35.5	4169	34.7	103	28.9	213	27.7	6561	34.6
C CLOSE	644	11.0	1248	10.4	17	4.8	21	2.7	1930	10.2
M MAXIMUM	46	0.8	54	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.1	102	0.5
INTAKE	145	2.5	334	2.8	17	4.8	21	2.7	517	2.7
PROTECTIVE	31	0.5	12	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.2
ADMIN SEG.	257	4.4	499	4.2	13	3.7	35	4.6	804	4.2
RESTITUTION	25	0.4	64	0.5	7	2.0	9	1.2	105	0.6
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	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, 1992)

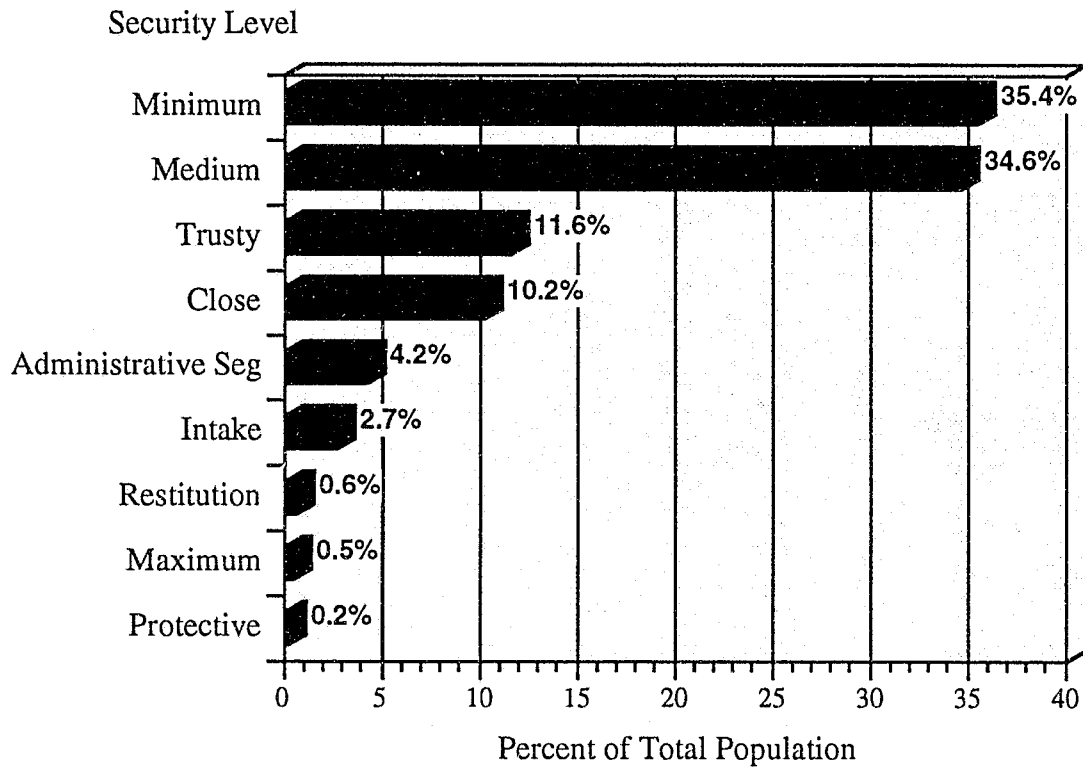


Table 21
Committing Planning Districts
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

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	1978	33.8	2548	21.2	126	35.4	202	26.3	4854	25.6
II UPPER SAVANNAH	276	4.7	677	5.6	21	5.9	45	5.9	1019	5.4
III CATAWBA	490	8.4	767	6.4	26	7.3	44	5.7	1327	7.0
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	698	11.9	1811	15.1	50	14.0	125	16.3	2684	14.1
V LOWER SAVANNAH	407	7.0	1045	8.7	21	5.9	60	7.8	1533	8.1
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	242	4.1	825	6.9	12	3.4	54	7.0	1133	6.0
VII PEE DEE	540	9.2	1433	11.9	28	7.9	97	12.6	2098	11.0
VIII WACCAMAW	453	7.7	830	6.9	32	9.0	61	7.9	1376	7.2
IX BERK.-CHASN.- DORC.	594	10.1	1452	12.1	32	9.0	49	6.4	2127	11.2
X LOWCOUNTRY	162	2.8	610	5.1	8	2.2	32	4.2	812	4.3
XI OUT OF STATE	14	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	100.0

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

Figure 23
Committing Planning Districts
of Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

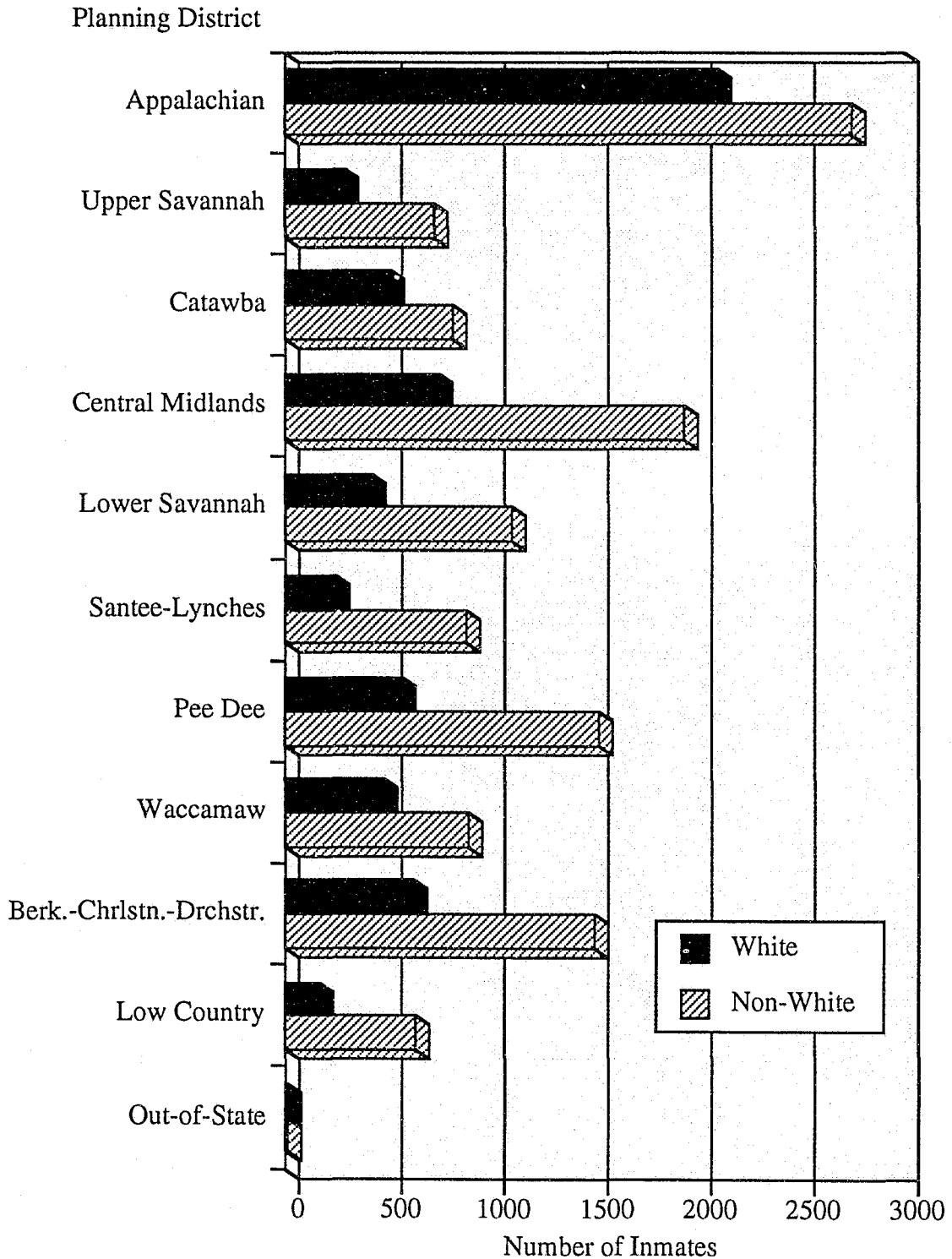


Table 22
Committing Judicial Circuits
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As of June 30, 1992)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	162	2.8	530	4.4	5	1.4	31	4.0	728	3.8
2	329	5.6	591	4.9	17	4.8	34	4.4	971	5.1
3	223	3.8	990	8.2	12	3.4	68	8.8	1293	6.8
4	329	5.6	659	5.5	11	3.1	30	3.9	1029	5.4
5	367	6.3	1431	11.9	35	9.8	104	13.5	1937	10.2
6	181	3.1	374	3.1	8	2.2	16	2.1	579	3.0
7	575	9.8	801	6.7	33	9.3	53	6.9	1462	7.7
8	261	4.5	606	5.0	18	5.1	41	5.3	926	4.9
9	501	8.6	1315	11.0	30	8.4	43	5.6	1889	9.9
10	471	8.0	334	2.8	37	10.4	21	2.7	863	4.5
11	367	6.3	453	3.8	21	5.9	27	3.5	868	4.6
12	211	3.6	774	6.4	17	4.8	67	8.7	1069	5.6
13	932	15.9	1413	11.8	56	15.7	128	16.6	2529	13.3
14	171	2.9	671	5.6	9	2.5	33	4.3	884	4.7
15	427	7.3	572	4.8	29	8.1	41	5.3	1069	5.6
16	333	5.7	484	4.0	18	5.1	32	4.2	867	4.6
OUT OF STATE	14	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	100.0

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

Figure 24
Committing Judicial Circuits
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

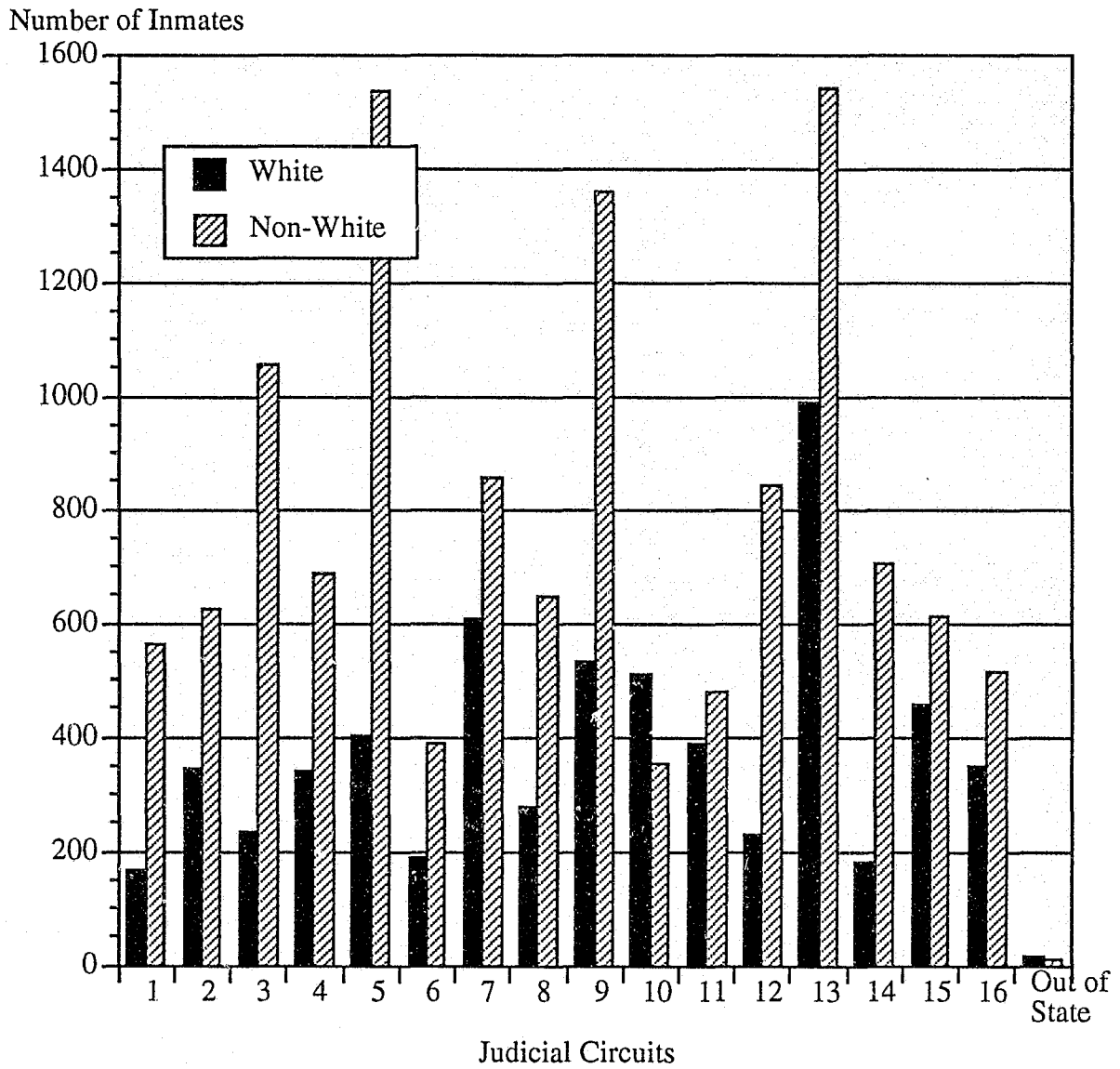


Table 23
Remaining Time to Serve Before Expiration of Sentence
of SCDC Total Inmate Population
(As Of June 30, 1992)

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
SHOCK INCARCERATION	57	1.0	131	1.1	3	0.8	20	2.6	211	1.1
YOA	377	6.4	740	6.2	18	5.1	11	1.4	1146	6.0
RESTITUTION	25	0.4	64	0.5	7	2.0	9	1.2	105	0.6
3 MOS. OR LESS	595	10.2	1184	9.9	66	18.5	131	17.0	1976	10.4
3 MOS. 1 DAY-6 MONTHS	374	6.4	685	5.7	32	9.0	85	11.1	1176	6.2
6 MOS. 1 DAY-9 MONTHS	315	5.4	621	5.2	23	6.5	51	6.6	1010	5.3
9 MOS. 1 DAY-1 YEAR	239	4.1	506	4.2	11	3.1	56	7.3	812	4.3
1 YR. 1 DAY-2 YEARS	761	13.0	1583	13.2	41	11.5	126	16.4	2511	13.2
2 YR. 1 DAY-3 YEARS	547	9.3	1214	10.1	27	7.6	62	8.1	1850	9.7
3 YR. 1 DAY-4 YEARS	384	6.6	788	6.6	26	7.3	46	6.0	1244	6.6
4 YR. 1 DAY-5 YEARS	306	5.2	716	6.0	15	4.2	35	4.6	1072	5.6
5 YR. 1 DAY-6 YEARS	274	4.7	588	4.9	12	3.4	28	3.6	902	4.8
6 YR. 1 DAY-7 YEARS	219	3.7	572	4.8	14	3.9	26	3.4	831	4.4
7 YR. 1 DAY-8 YEARS	145	2.5	371	3.1	4	1.1	19	2.5	539	2.8
8 YR. 1 DAY-9 YEARS	119	2.0	275	2.3	6	1.7	2	0.3	402	2.1
9 YR. 1 DAY-10 YEARS	94	1.6	213	1.8	2	0.6	9	1.2	318	1.7
10 YR. 1 DAY-15 YEARS	295	5.0	668	5.6	12	3.4	16	2.1	991	5.2
15 YR. 1 DAY-20 YEARS	81	1.4	191	1.6	4	1.1	3	0.4	279	1.5
20 YR. 1 DAY-25 YEARS	34	0.6	63	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	0.5
25 YR. 1 DAY-30 YEARS	16	0.3	29	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	0.2
OVER 30 YRS	31	0.5	37	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	0.4
LIFE/DEATH	566	9.7	769	6.4	33	9.3	34	4.4	1402	7.4
TOTAL	5854	100.0	12008	100.0	356	100.0	769	100.0	18987	100.0
AVERAGE TIME TO SERVE*	4 YRS		4 YRS		2 YRS 8 MOS		2 YRS 3 MOS		3 YRS 11 MOS	

* Averages exclude 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, 1992)

Remaining Time to Serve

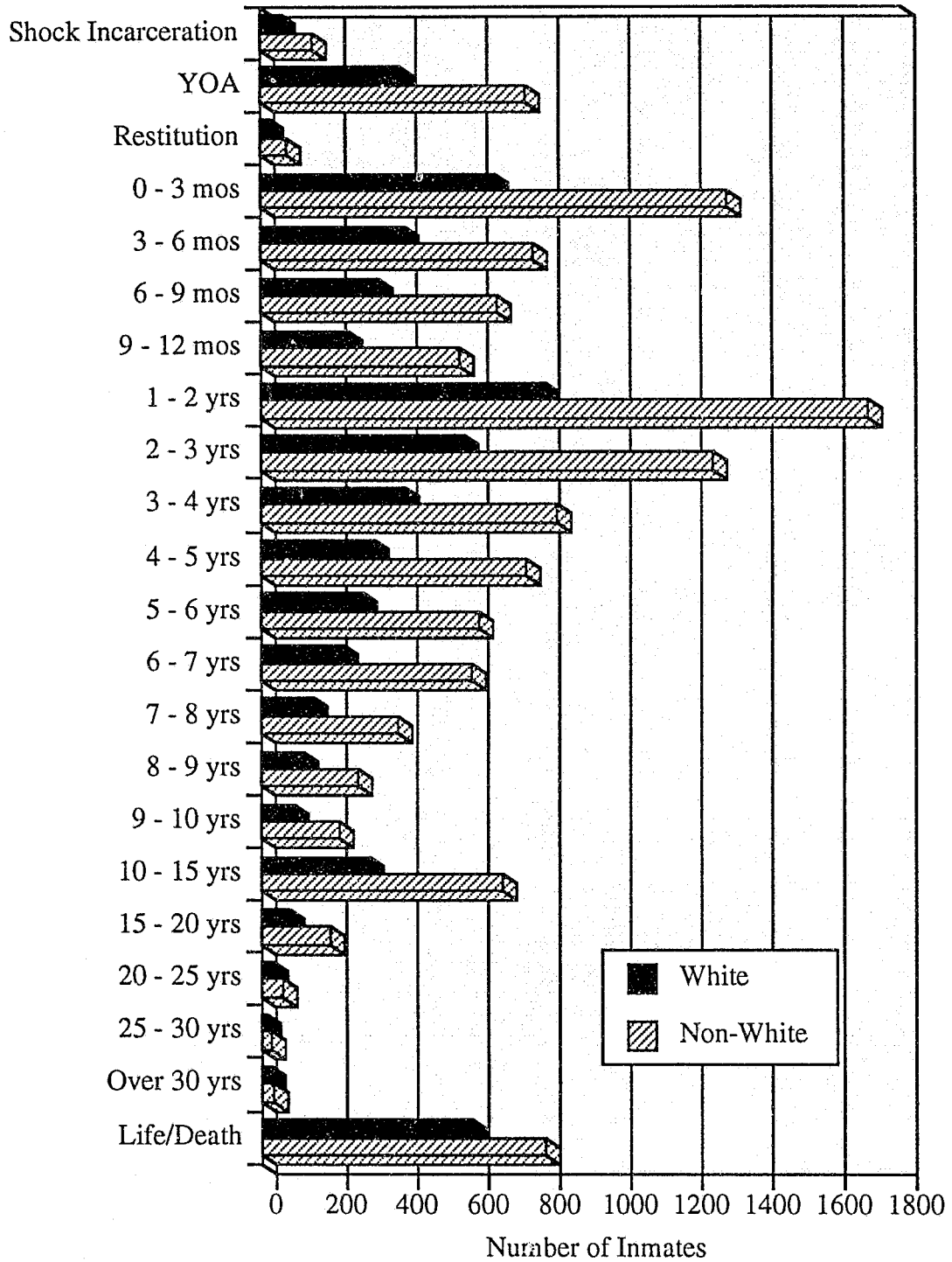


Table 24
Distribution of Time Served
By SCDC Inmates Released During Fiscal Year 1992

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	647	17.9	1136	17.0	91	24.5	217	29.0	2091	18.3
3 MOS. 1 DY-6 MOS	732	20.3	1319	19.7	98	26.3	173	23.1	2322	20.3
6 MOS. 1 DY-9 MOS	447	12.4	836	12.5	49	13.2	93	12.4	1425	12.5
9 MOS. 1 DY-1 YEAR	259	7.2	438	6.6	21	5.6	44	5.9	762	6.7
1 YR. 1 DY- 2 YEARS	679	18.8	1235	13.5	69	18.5	124	16.6	2107	18.5
2 YR. 1 DY- 3 YEARS	319	8.8	709	10.6	23	6.2	55	7.3	1106	9.7
3 YR. 1 DY- 4 YEARS	196	5.4	412	6.2	9	2.4	20	2.7	637	5.6
4 YR. 1 DY- 5 YEARS	102	2.8	196	2.9	3	0.8	10	1.3	311	2.7
5 YR. 1 DY- 6 YEARS	94	2.6	159	2.4	4	1.1	5	0.7	262	2.3
6 YR. 1 DY- 7 YEARS	45	1.2	60	0.9	3	0.8	2	0.3	110	1.0
7 YR. 1 DY- 8 YEARS	24	0.7	53	0.8	1	0.3	4	0.5	82	0.7
8 YR. 1 DY- 9 YEARS	12	0.3	41	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.3	55	0.5
9 YR. 1 DY-10 YEARS	11	0.3	16	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.2
10 YR. 1 DY-15 YEARS	37	1.0	63	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	101	0.9
15 YR. 1 DY- 20 YEARS	5	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1
TOTAL	3609	100.0	6661	100.0	372	100.0	749	100.0	11411	100.0
AVERAGE TIME SERVED*	1 YR. 7 MOS.		1 YR. 8 MOS.		1 YR.		1 YR. 2 MOS.		1 YR. 7 MOS.	

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

Figure 26
Distribution of Time Served by
Inmates Released During FY 1992

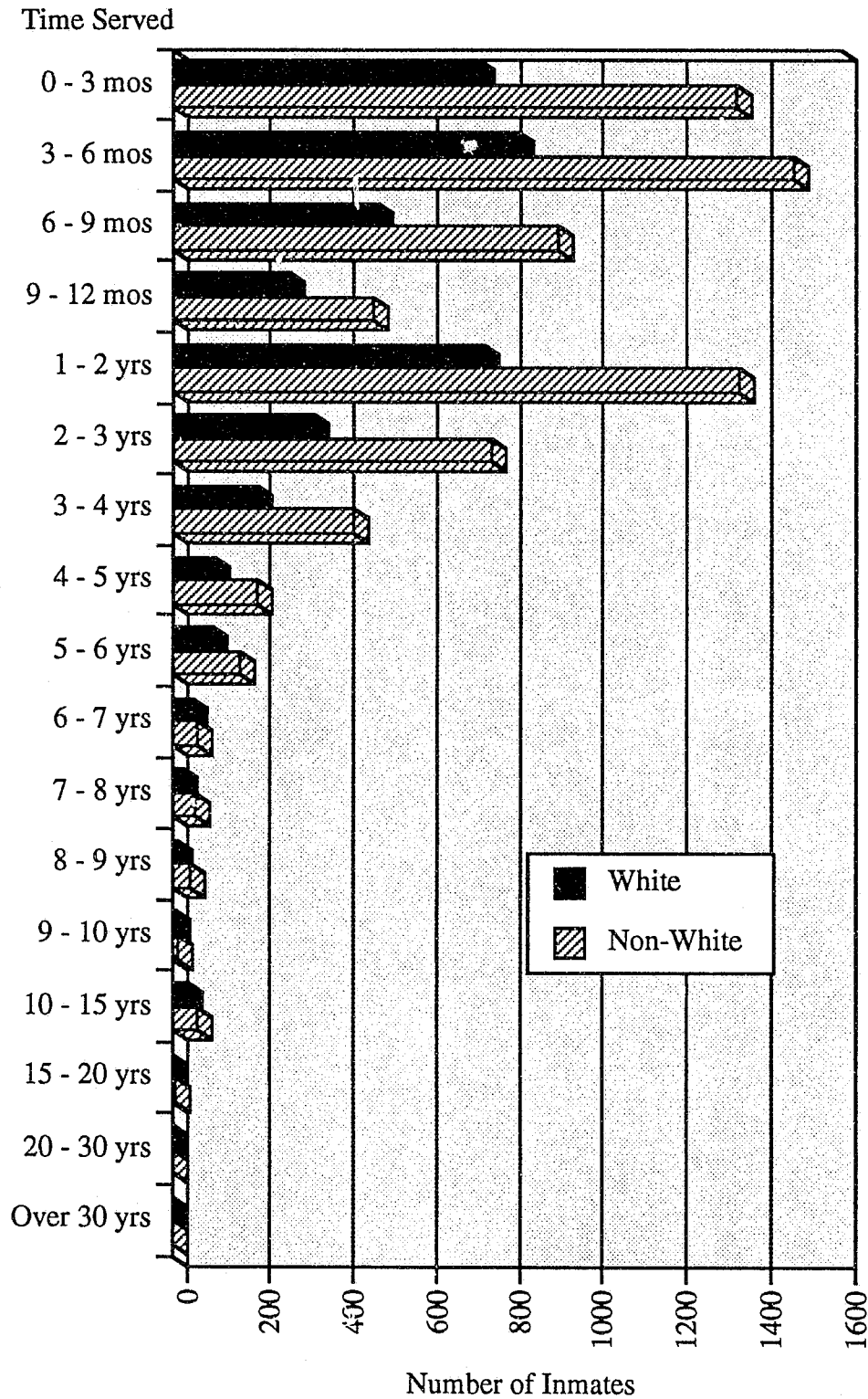


Table 25
Distribution of Earned Work Credits and Type of Release
Of SCDC Inmates Released During Fiscal Year 1992

WORK CREDITS EARNED	YOA PAROLE	PAROLED BY SCDPPP	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	OTHER RELEASES*	PLACED ON PROBATION	EPA RELEASES	RESTITUTION CENTER	SHOCK INCARCERATION	TOTAL
N/A	810	15	26	136	18	0	355	664	2,024
0	0	2	49	26	7	0	0	0	84
1 - 50	0	183	2,598	218	992	0	0	0	3,991
51 - 100	0	355	733	29	368	6	0	0	1,491
101 - 150	0	264	474	38	191	1	0	0	968
151 - 200	0	189	293	16	158	6	0	0	662
201 - 250	0	216	208	17	76	6	0	0	523
251 - 300	0	140	158	4	82	5	0	0	389
301 - 350	0	114	91	13	50	2	0	0	270
351 - 400	0	111	76	6	21	3	0	0	217
401 - 450	0	68	50	10	18	5	0	0	151
451 - 500	0	52	41	3	15	1	0	0	112
501 - 550	0	44	35	1	6	0	0	0	86
551 - 600	0	45	22	4	11	1	0	0	83
601 - 650	0	24	19	1	8	2	0	0	54
651 - 700	0	33	22	7	2	0	0	0	64
701 - 750	0	23	12	3	5	1	0	0	44
751 - 800	0	18	10	0	0	1	0	0	29
801 - 850	0	10	10	1	0	1	0	0	22
851 - 900	0	12	8	0	0	1	0	0	21
901 - 950	0	11	9	0	1	1	0	0	22
951 - 1000	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	17
1001 - 1050	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	14
1051 - 1100	0	9	2	4	0	0	0	0	15
1101 - 1150	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
1151 - 1200	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	10
1201 - 1250	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	12
1251 - 1300	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
1301 - 1350	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1351 - 1400	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
1401 & over	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	18
TOTAL RELEASES	810	1,976	4,994	537	2,030	43	355	664	11,411
TOTAL WORK CREDITS EARNED	0	517,113	559,099	46,324	199,631	15,124	0	0	1,337,291
AVERAGE CREDITS EARNED PER INMATE RELEASE**	0	263	113	116	98	352	0	0	142

* 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 1992

INMATE FLOWS	30 -DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM	WORK AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	EXTENDED WORK PROGRAM
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	163	1,066	264
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,583	2,526	318
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,609	2,556	359
Dismissed	83	424	51
Released	2,006	700	94
Paroled	432	527	132
Transferred	88	905	82
Participated in Program at End of Fiscal Year	137	1,036	223

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 - 1992)

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
1992	12,084	239	2.0	21 years 4 months	51	0.4	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 1992

INMATE FLOWS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	24	23	1	0	48
Admitted During Fiscal Year	4	0	0	0	4
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	3	0	0	0	3
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	2	0	0	0	2
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	1	0	0	0	1
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	25	23	1	0	49
Average Age	33 Yrs	32 Yrs	43 Yrs	-	33 Yrs
Average Time Served	5 Yrs. 4 Mos.	7 Yrs. 5 Mos.	1 Yr. 7 Mos	-	6 Yrs 3 Mos.

Table 29
Shock Incarceration Statistics
Fiscal Year 1992

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			NUMBER	PERCENT
EVALUATION	1013	81	1094	100.0%
Court Ordered	32	1	33	3.0%
SCDC Initiated	981	80	1061	97.0%
PARTICIPATION				
PLACEMENTS	729	68	797	100.0%
Court Ordered	24	0	24	3.0%
SCDC Initiated	705	68	773	97.0%
RELEASEES	713	61	774	100.0%
PAROLED	636	54	690	89.2%
Court Ordered	33	1	34	4.4%
SCDC Initiated	603	53	656	84.8%
REMOVED	77	7	84	10.8%
Court Ordered	0	0	0	0.0%
SCDC Initiated	77	7	84	10.8%

Table 30
Distribution of SCDC Employees
by Race, Sex, and Type of Position
(As Of June 16, 1992)

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 **	1,021	17.6	1,550	26.7	309	5.3	669	11.5	3,549	61.1
Non-Security	826	14.2	383	6.6	672	11.5	382	6.6	2,263	38.9
SCDC TOTAL	1,847	31.8	1,933	33.3	981	16.8	1,051	18.1	5,812	100.0

* Percentages are based on the grand total of 5,812 employees as of June 16, 1992.

** 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, 1992)

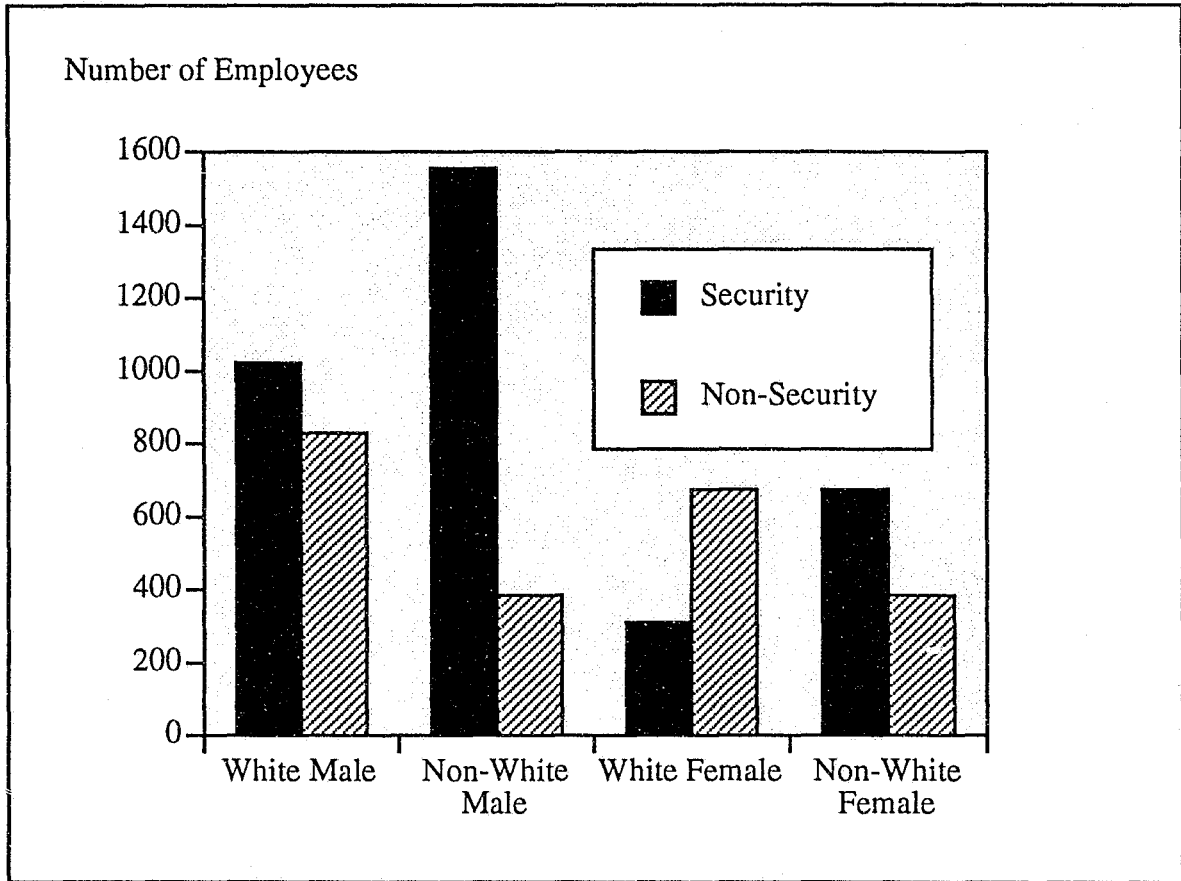


Table 31
Distribution of SCDC Security Strength by Facility
(As Of June 16, 1992)*

FACILITIES	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS** AUTHORIZED	- NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS** ACTUALLY ASSIGNED			FISCAL YEAR AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION	NUMBER OF INMATES PER AUTHORIZED CORR. OFFICER**
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION	861	508	269	777	4,582	5.3
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	12	7	5	12	192	16.0
Catawba Work Center	10	9	1	10	179	17.9
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	88	60	27	87	628	7.1
Dutchman Correctional Institution	117	63	37	100	512	4.4
Glvens Youth Correction Center	13	10	2	12	112	8.6
Greenwood Correctional Center	25	15	8	23	161	6.4
Leath Correctional Institution for Women	104	16	75	91	268	2.6
Livesay Work Center	6	5	1	6	93	15.5
Spartanburg Restitution Center	8	3	6	9	51	6.4
McCormick Correctional Institution	202	143	38	181	1,081	5.4
Northside Correctional Center	46	31	13	44	380	8.3
Perry Correctional Institution	230	146	56	202	925	4.0
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION	1,639	1,067	411	1,478	7,410	4.3
Alken Youth Correction Center	48	30	13	43	272	5.7
Broad River Correctional Institution	312	224	59	283	1,317	4.2
Byrnes Clinic	25	18	5	23	12	0.5
Campbell Work Center	16	12	4	16	241	15.1
Columbia Restitution Center	10	3	5	8	53	5.3
Central Correctional Institution	299	217	68	285	1,316	4.4
Goodman Correctional Institution	59	46	11	57	445	7.5
Kirkland Correctional Institution	266	171	43	214	693	2.4
Lower Savannah Work Center	17	13	4	17	159	9.4
Lower Savannah Work Camp	12	7	5	12	68	5.7
Manning Correctional Institution	120	88	21	109	645	5.4
State Park Correctional Center	91	40	39	79	369	4.1
Stevenson Correctional Institution	65	50	14	64	256	3.9
Walden Correctional Institution	42	29	9	38	303	7.2
Wateree River Correctional Institution***	108	86	15	101	812	7.5
Watkins Pre-Release Center	24	20	3	23	138	5.8
Women's Correctional Center***	125	13	93	106	371	3.0
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION	783	644	180	724	4,368	5.6
Allendale Correctional Institution	208	126	65	191	1,052	5.1
Coastal Work Center	11	9	1	10	158	14.4
Evans Correctional Institution	200	140	49	189	1,076	5.4
Lieber Correctional Institution	275	207	46	253	1,265	4.6
MacDougall Correctional Institution	63	44	12	56	559	8.9
Palmer Work Center	16	9	6	15	176	11.0
Palmer Work Camp	10	9	1	10	73	7.3
TOTAL	3,283	2,119	860	2,979	16,361	5.0

Source: Division of Personnel Administration

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

** Supervisors and assistant supervisors are not included in these counts.

*** Shock Incarceration units correctional officers were counted in these facilities.

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. Shock Incarceration
- H. Counties Comprising Regional Councils (Planning Districts)
- I. 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

1st/2nd/3rd Degree
Arson of Residence/Business

Assault

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

Bribery

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

Burglary

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

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 Personal Property
Damage to Business/Public Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs

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

Drunkennes

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion

Blackmail by Threatening:
Injury to Person
Damage to Property

Family Offenses

Neglect or Non-Support
Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
Bigamy
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
Criminal Domestic Violence
Child Abuse

Flight/Escape

Flight to Avoid Prosecution
Aiding Prison Escape
Harboring Excapee
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
Dispose of Property under Lien
Food Stamp Fraud

Gambling

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

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
Divulge Eavesdropping Order
Open Sealed Communication
Trespassing or Wiretapping
Telephone Harassment
Illegal use of Telephone

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
Breaking Vehicle and Fraud/Petit Larceny
Credit Card Theft

License Violation

Conducting Funeral Without License

Liquor

Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Lottery

Sports Tampering
Transmitting Wager Information

Miscellaneous Crimes

Accessory to a Felony
Criminal Conspiracy
Keeping Child Out of School
Misconduct in Office
Possession of Tools for Crime
Slander/Label
Tattooing
Moral Decency

Obscene Materials

Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession
Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice

Perjury
Contempt of Court
Misconduct of Judicial Officer
Contempt of Congress/Legislature
Failure to Appear

Obstructing Police

Resisting Officer
Obstructing Criminal Investigation
Making False Report
Evidence Destroying
Refusing to Aid Officer
Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
Failure to Report Crime
Threatening life of Family of Police Officers

Property Crimes

Trespassing
Unlawful Use of Property
Theft of Cable TV Service

Public Peace

Engaging in/Inciting Riot
Unlawful Assembly
False Fire Alarm
Harassing Communication
Desecrating Flag
Disorderly Conduct
Disturbing the Peace
Curfew Violation
Littering

Robbery

Robbery With or Without Weapon
Pursesnatching
Bank Robbery
Highway Robbery
Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses

Fondling of Child
Homosexual Act
Incest with Minor
Indecent Exposure
Bestiality
Peeping Tom
Lewd Act on Child

Sexual Assault

Rape, With or Without Weapon
Sodomy
Statutory Rape
Carnal Abuse
Buggery
Intent to Ravish
Criminal Sexual Conduct

Smuggling

Contraband
In Prison
To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property

Sale of Stolen Property
Transportation of Stolen Property
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle

Theft/Sale/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
Receiving Stolen Vehicle
Interstate Transportation of
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue

Income/Sale/Liquor Tax Evasion
Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses

Hit and Run
Transporting Dangerous Material
Felony Driving Under the Influence
Driving Under Influence/Suspension
Habitual Traffic Offenders
Failure to Stop for Officer

Vagrancy**Weapon Offenses**

Altering Weapon
Carrying Concealed/Prohibited
Teaching Use, Transporting or Using
Incendiary Device/Explosives
Firing/Selling Weapon
Threat to Burn/Bomb
Possession in Violent Offense
Discharge Firearm in Dwelling

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 Sections 24-13-710 and 24-13-720 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 I and II Programs. These programs permit 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 parole eligibility or 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 for placement; (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. For SFI releases, Section 24-13-710 stipulates that the inmate must have been committed to the State Department of Corrections with a total sentence of five years or less as the first or second adult commitment for a criminal offense for which the inmate received a sentence of one year or more. For SFII releases, Section 24-13-720 stipulates not only that the inmate must have served six months disciplinary free, but also must be within six months of the expiration of sentence.

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 or have committed a new offense of 91 days or more while on a community program; must not be released directly from a psychiatric unit; or sentenced "guilty but mentally ill"; 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 major disciplinary action.

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.

*(Murder; armed robbery; assault and battery with intent to kill; kidnapping; criminal sexual conduct 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; engaging child for sexual performance; lewd act on a child under 14 (attempting or committing); criminal sexual conduct with a minor (attempting or committing); arson 1st degree; drug trafficking section 44-53-370(e); burglary 1st degree; burglary 2nd degree section 16-11-312(b); voluntary manslaughter; accessory before the fact to any of the above; an inmate must not be serving a sentence enhanced under the habitual offender act section 17-25-45; an inmate must not be serving on one of the following "old" offenses; (Burglary, amended June 30, 1985, section 16-3-310; rape, repealed in 1977 section 16-3-630); and assault with intent to ravish, repealed section 16-3-640).

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 a behavioral 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 improvement 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 now 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, 1992, was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	No. of Inmates
Two: One day credit for each two days worked	6,059	5	6,064 (31.9%)
Three: One day credit for each three days worked	4,016	17	4,033 (21.2%)
Five: One day credit for each five days worked	2,591	59	2,650 (14.0%)
Seven: One day credit for each seven days worked	1,321	120	1,441 (7.6%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	4,799	0	4,799 (25.3%)
Total	18,786	201	18,987 (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, 1991, and June 30, 1992, a total of 11,411 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 9,303 inmates (82%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Program.

Appendix F

Community Programs

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 Pre-Release/Work 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 with their individual needs.

Work Camp Program/Labor Crews

The Work Camp Program and Labor Crews are designed to provide a cost effective inmate labor force to contracting agencies, counties, municipalities, public educational facilities and public service districts utilizing minimum security inmates. All labor crews, to include Work Camp labor crews, are utilized by contracting agencies to provide labor for the purpose of Public improvement. Inmates assigned to the Work Camp Program are non-violent offenders with a sentence of five years or less with no limiting physical or mental conditions.

Early Release Programs

These programs allow for the early release of inmates from the South Carolina Department of Corrections prior to parole or expiration of sentence in order to alleviate prison overcrowding and to continue treatment in the community while under the supervision of the South Carolina Department of Probation, Pardon and Parole Services. As provided by legislation and those agreements between the SCDC and SCDPPPS, inmates may be released to the Supervised Furlough I, Supervised Furlough II, Emergency Powers Act I, and Emergency Powers Act II, Supervised Furlough II/Emergency Powers Act I and Court Ordered Release Programs.

Community Residential Program

Inmates participating in the work program may be further placed at one of the community residential homes provided under contract with the Alston Wilkes Society, a non-profit eleemosynary organization that assist active inmates and those released from the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Appendix G

SOUTH CAROLINA SHOCK INCARCERATION PROGRAM

The Shock Probation Program was authorized in South Carolina under the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986. The law governing this program was repealed in June 1990, when a new, but similar, Shock Incarceration Program was implemented. Previously, judges sentenced offenders directly to the program. The new legislation allows corrections officials to select offenders who have already been sentenced to the Department of Corrections. The purpose of the change was to ensure that the program would reduce prison crowding by diverting young non-violent offenders with no previous incarceration experience from prison. In September, 1992, the law was expanded to increase the age eligibility from 17 - 25 to 17 - 29.

There are two ways an offender can be placed in the Shock Incarceration Program. The first is for the South Carolina Department of Corrections to select qualified participants. Offenders received through reception centers who meet the eligibility criteria and volunteer to participate are reviewed by a Shock Incarceration Screening Committee. Applications and recommendations of the committee are referred to the Director of the Division of Classification for approval. Before the final decision is made, information received from law enforcement officials and victims is considered. To be eligible for Shock Incarceration, an inmate must:

- Be less than 30 at the time of admission to SCDC;
- Be eligible for parole in two years or less, or if unsentenced, subject to being sentenced to five years or more or being revoked from probation;
- Have no violent convictions as defined in Section 16-1-60 or by the Department of Corrections;
- Have no prior incarceration in an adult state correctional facility or shock probation incarceration program;
- Be physically and mentally able to participate;
- Have no major detainers, wanteds or holds pending.

A second way an offender can be placed in the Shock incarceration Program is through a **court referral**. Judges can sentence eligible offenders to the Department of Corrections for a period of 15 working days for evaluation in a South Carolina Department of Corrections' reception center. The Department of Corrections, in conjunction with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services, prepares a presentence evaluation report for the Judge and returns the offender to court with recommendations for sentencing. Based on these recommendations the Judge may sentence an offender to the Shock Incarceration Program. The offender can then be transferred immediately to the South Carolina Department of Corrections. Bedspace is normally available for placement in the program within two weeks of arrival. Judges who do not want to delay sentencing can make a recommendation for the Shock Incarceration Program on the commitment order. These cases are handled through the Department of Corrections selection process and Judges are advised of the disposition of each case.

The mission of the Shock Incarceration Program is to change lives by instilling discipline, positive attitude, value, and behavior. The goals are to:

- Deter crime by making a future offense a more onerous threat;
- Habilitate the offender:
 - By improving self-esteem, self-control, and ability to cope with challenging and stressful situations by experiencing strict, but not harsh discipline; and
 - By providing opportunities for self-discipline, hard work, physical well-being, education, counseling, and training to address problems related to criminality such as substance abuse/addiction, and job seeking skills;
 - Punish by placing the offender in a more severe alternative than such community sanctions as probation;
 - Manage risk by selecting high-risk, non-violent offenders, to age 30, who otherwise would serve a regular incarcerative sentence; and
 - Reduce crowding and cut costs through this alternative to longer-term incarceration.

In Shock Incarceration adult offenders from the ages of 17 to 29 are confined at a South Carolina Department of Corrections facility for **90 days** during which time the offender participates in an intensive program of **discipline, work, strenuous physical activities and programs**. When they successfully complete Shock Incarceration, offenders are automatically paroled and supervised in the community by the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections presently operates a 192-bed Shock Incarceration Unit for males at our Wateree River Correctional Institution and a 24-bed Shock Incarceration Unit for females at the Women's Correctional Center. The field operation of the new program, schedules, day-to-day activities, disciplinary standards, and educational programs are very similar to the previous program. However, greater emphasis is now being placed on education, release preparation and substance abuse programs.

The South Carolina Shock Incarceration Program incorporates approximately seven hours of meaningful employment each day, Monday through Friday. Not only does the Department benefit from the offender's labor at the institution, but numerous city, state, and federal agencies benefit as well. This provides meaningful employment and also creates a feeling of acceptance and good feelings from the community.

Squads of offenders have worked on projects cutting trees for fence posts, building and repairing fences, clearing drainage ditches, maintaining vegetable gardens, providing labor crews for the local recreation department, cleaning trash up along the highways adjacent to their institution, as well as grounds maintenance/lawn mowing, and other projects at the facilities. During severe emergencies, such as Hurricane Hugo and flooding, they cleared highways and built dams to protect property. In early 1992 one unit was responsible for assistance in major renovations to the Bishopville Opera House.

Following a full day of work, offenders participate for three hours in **educational program** and study each weekday. The South Carolina Department of Corrections is especially proud of the work being done in the education sphere and the success in helping many non-high school graduates entering the program earn their High School Equivalency Certificates. In addition, offenders participate in **structured programs for substance abuse, life skills and release planning**.

This project, which is estimated to have saved \$60,000, would have been impossible without the donated time available to the community through this program.

The Shock Incarceration Program has been successful in diverting non-violent offenders from longer prison sentences and as a result has saved the South Carolina Department of Corrections 2.6 million dollars in the first year under the new law. With the 1991 expansion of this program, savings are expected to increase to 6 million dollars per year. This doesn't take into account the cost reduction of keeping repeat offenders out of the system or the benefit of the labor that the inmates provide.

Appendix H

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. (Edgefield county is in the Midlands Correctional Region.)
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. (Clarendon County is in the SCDC Coastal Correctional Region.)

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 I

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>505</u>
Cost Per Unit	\$ <u>3.42</u>
Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)	\$ <u>894.16</u>
Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies and/or halftones)	\$ <u>831.92</u>
Total Printing Cost	\$ <u>1726.08</u>