CRIME
IN
SOUTH CAROLINA

CITY COUNTY
UCR
FEDERAL STATE

1974

Released By
South Carolina
Law Enforcement Division

JAMES B EDWARDS
Governor

State of South Carolina

Law Enforcement Division

P. O. Box 21398   Phone 758-2461
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29221

May 19, 1975

J. PRESTON STROM
Chief

Crime in our nation continues to be utmost in the minds of all citizens. In response to their concern, law enforcement officials at the state and local levels are taking new and modern steps to combat and deter the criminal element in our society.

I feel that one of the most important weapons available to the law enforcement officer of today is a modern, efficient police records system. Police records, in the contemporary world, are essential to the effective administration of enforcement agencies; they benefit the individual officer as well as the chief or sheriff. Effective records keeping procedures can assist in solving as well as prosecuting criminal cases from minor offenses to the most serious unlawful acts.

Hand in hand with police records, law enforcement statistics now play a vital role in the planning and organization of modern police departments and sheriffs' offices. Without up-to-date data on criminal activities within his jurisdiction, the law enforcement administrator loses a valuable tool that would assist him in planning short-range tactical allocations of personnel and equipment as well as long-range programs to deal with broad crime problems.

Through this report, CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA, I feel that we are serving the needs of law enforcement as well as the citizens of our state. I believe that by informing the public, state and local governments and law enforcement agencies of the nature and extent of criminal activity in our state, we are taking a giant stride toward controlling and reducing crime.

My sincere thanks go to those police departments and sheriffs' offices whose cooperation, dedication and professionalism made this report possible.

Yours truly,

J.P. Strom, Chief
S.C. Law Enforcement Division

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Uniform Crime Reporting Program is one of many steps taken in the establishment of an effective state-wide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System. This particular phase of the CJICS has brought about a state-wide uniform method of collecting crime data, producing a consolidated annual report concerning crime in South Carolina, and reporting state-wide crime information for individual departments as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NATIONAL UCR PROGRAM

The national Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program, under the administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is the outgrowth of a need for uniform and comprehensive study of crime statistics in the United States. The national UCR program was developed by a committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in 1930. Today the IACP continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI concerning the operation of the program. The publication, Crime in the United States, is the annual report by the FBI dealing with national crime statistics. During the last several years, the FBI has been encouraging and assisting individual states in the development of state operated programs of law enforcement statistics based on the national UCR program.

SOUTH CAROLINA UCR PROGRAM

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement an operational state UCR program. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division is the agency administering the program. The information collected and the uniform classification under which it is collected is based directly upon the guidelines of the FBI and IACP.

Upon initiation of the South Carolina UCR program in July, 1973, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops around the state to instruct or refresh the county and city law enforcement agencies on the scope of the program and the mechanics of completing the forms. Since that time SLED's five UCR field agents have been in continuous contact with the sheriff's offices and police departments around the state, assisting them in any way possible in order to facilitate collection of the crime data.

The data gathered under the UCR system are tallied by the local agencies from their offense reports and arrest reports. Sheriffs' offices and police departments report on a monthly basis the number of offenses known to them, as well as the age, sex, race and charge of persons arrested, breakdowns of crimes with property loss, and detailed information concerning all willful homicides. Information is gathered annually on police employee strength and the disposition of persons formally charged.

The data gathered under the South Carolina UCR program are verified for accuracy, recorded and filed. If there are discrepancies on any form, the agency concerned is contacted and adjustments made to insure the accuracy of the information.

REPORTING AND CLASSIFICATION

While there is no doubt that crime in South Carolina is increasing, care should be exercised when viewing the number of offenses reported to the UCR program. It should be noted that methods of crime reporting have been improved and the total number of agencies reporting to the system has increased. Consequently, the volume of crime actually reported in the state has increased.

In reporting offenses to the Uniform Crime Reports program, the contributing agencies classify offenses according to standard definitions (given in a later section of this report) that are used throughout the nation. The UCR definitions are designed to insure that offenses with different titles under state and local law are appropriately counted under uniform categories. Furthermore, offenses are classified and counted under the UCR program without regard to the findings of courts or juries, since the statistics are gathered primarily to assist in identifying areas of concern to law enforcement officers, and are not meant to reflect the outcomes of inquests, hearings or trials.

NEW COLLECTION PROCEDURES

After some months of experience with the standard UCR program, it has become apparent that a method of data collection more convenient and more accurate is available to the law enforcement agencies in South Carolina. The new method, a voluntary program offered as a service by SLED, will, when completely operational, fully replace the standard UCR forms that local agencies are now using. The procedure now being implemented utilizes a standard incident report (offense report) and booking report to be used in place of the offense and booking reports presently being used by local agencies. Copies of all incident and booking reports will be sent to the UCR section at SLED where they will be coded and entered into the computer. At the end of each month the computer will generate the UCR report for each local agency. In addition to the standard UCR returns, the monthly printout will include a count of all offenses investigated as well as non-offense responses (such as bank escorts, etc.), and for agencies desiring to divide their jurisdiction into two or more areas, a count of each type of crime within each location will be made available.

By offering this new program to law enforcement agencies, SLED hopes to alleviate some of the paperwork with which many departments are now burdened. An additional advantage of using standard incident and booking reports will be realized in the uniformity of the forms. Standardized reports will facilitate the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies within the state. The forms have also been included in the report writing classes taught at the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, thereby reducing the need for individual departments to train every new employee in the use of local offense reports and booking reports.

More than 100 local law enforcement agencies, city and couty, large and small are now participating in the new collection procedure.

OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR Program are:

(1)   Inform the governor, legislature, other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in South Carolina—its magnitude and its trends.

(2)   Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administrative and operational use.

(3)   Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.

(4)   Provide base data to measure the workload and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.

(5)   Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

CRIME FACTORS

Data gathered under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are submitted by the law enforcement agencies of South Carolina and project a state-wide view of crime. Awareness of the presence of certain crime factors, which may influence the resulting volume and type of statistics presented, is necessary if fair and equitable conclusions are to be drawn. These crime influencing factors are present, to some degree, in every community and their presence affects, in varying degrees, the crime experience of that community. Attempts at comparison of crime figures between communities should not be made without first considering the individual factors present in each community.

Crime, as an outgrowth of society, remains a social problem of grave concern and law enforcement agencies are limited in their role to its suppression and detection. As stated by the President's Commission of Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice in their report "The Challenge of Crime In A Free Society":

> "But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is only one part of government; and the government is only one part of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time."

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will, by type and volume, affect the crime that occurs from place to place.

Density and size of the community population and metropolitan area of which it is a part.

Composition of the population.

Economic status of the population.

Relative stability of the population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transients.

Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.

Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

In the Uniform Crime Reports program there are seven important offenses that are used as an index of crime. The offense classifications are: murder and voluntary manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking or entering/burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The criteria used in determining whether a crime is used as an index offense are the seriousness of the crime and the frequency with which it occurs. Not all important offenses occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. Law Enforcement agencies do not purport to know the total volume of crime, since there are many offenses committed which are never reported by the victims.

It should be noted that under the Uniform Crime Reports program an attempt to commit an offense is scored as though the crime was completed (except for attempted murder, which is scored as aggravated assault). The reason for scoring attempts is to show the extent of criminal activities, whether the acts were completely successful or not. The fact that a criminal was interrupted while attempting to commit a crime only indicates that some circumstance prevented completion.

INDEX OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

The definitions given below apply to Uniform Crime Reporting categories and should not be confused with statutory definitions. These definitions are common to UCR programs all over the United States.

1. **MURDER** - The willful killing of a human being (includes voluntary or non-negligent manslaughter).

2. **RAPE** - The carnal knowledge of a female through the use or threat of force (does not include statutory rape).

3. **ROBBERY** - Unlawfully obtaining the property of another by force or the threat of force. Robbery occurs only in the presence of a victim.

4. **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT** - An unlawful attack upon a person for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury.

5. **BREAKING OR ENTERING/BURGLARY** - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

6. **LARCENY** — The unlawful taking of the property of another without the use of force or fraud.

7. **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT** - The unlawful taking of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft includes alleged joyrides.

NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED

Offense Category	Number Of Offenses	Subcategory Distribution	Index Distribution
Murder	452		.4%
Forcible Rape	706		.6%
Rape By Force		68.3%	
Assaults To Rape——Attempts		31.7%	
Robbery	3,434		3.1%
Armed——Any Weapon		71.2%	
Strong-Arm——No Weapon		28.8%	
Aggravated Assault	7,865		7.1%
Firearm		28.9%	
Knife Or Cutting Instr.	-	20.5%	
Other Dangerous Weapon		17.5%	
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.		33.1%	
Breaking Or Entering/ Burglary	41,551		37.4%
Forcible Entry		83.2%	
Unlawful Entry—— No Force		9.4%	
Attempted Forcible Entry		7.4%	
Larceny	49,593		44.6%
S200 And Over		20.5%	
S50 To S200		41.1%	
Under S50		38.4%	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,585		6.8%
Autos		73.5%	
Truck And Buses		9.0%	
Other Vehicles		17.5%	
Total	111,186	100%	100%

Distributions may not equal 100% due to rounding.

INDEX TOTALS
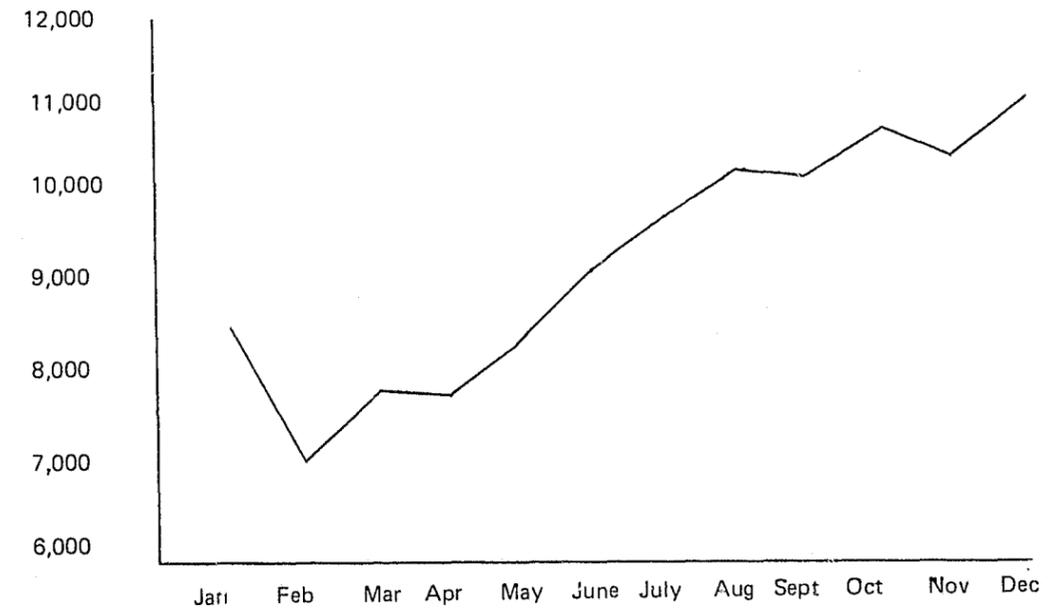
During 1974, there were 111,186 index crimes reported in South Carolina. Of these, 12,457 were violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and 98,729 were property crimes (breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). The month of February reflected the fewest index crimes (less than 7,100), while December showed the most (more than 11,000).

VIOLENT CRIMES
1974
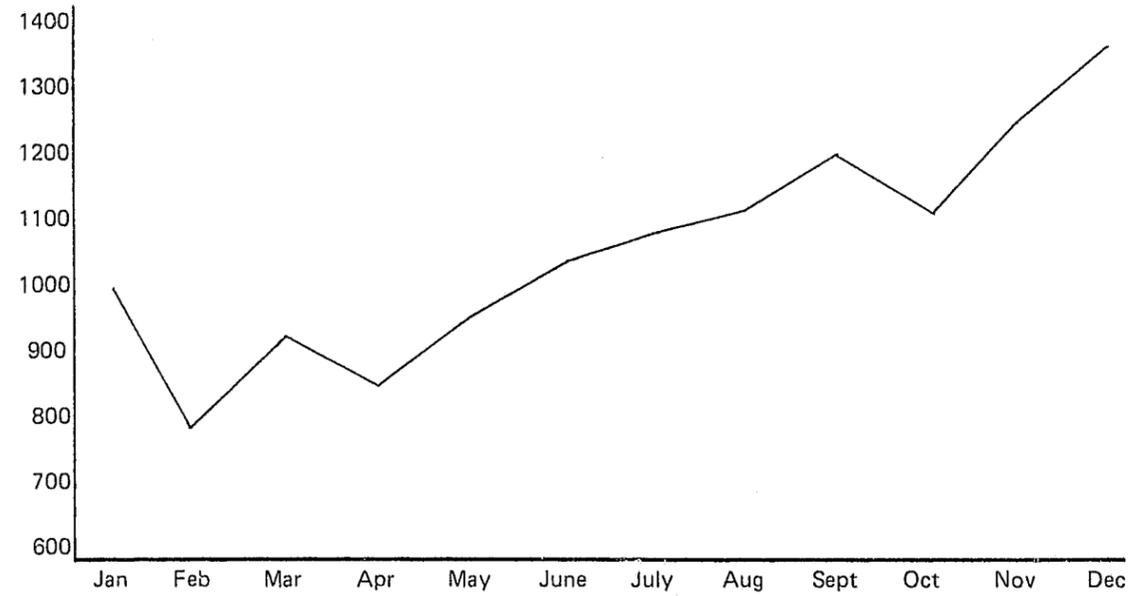
Violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) involve personal confrontations between the victims and the perpetrators, and because of the inherent violence or threats of violence, these offenses are generally looked upon as the more serious of the crimes. Violent crime showed a general increase during 1974. The month of February reflected the fewest violent crimes (less than 800), while the month of December reflected the most (more than 1300). There were 12,457 violent crimes reported.

PROPERTY CRIMES
1974
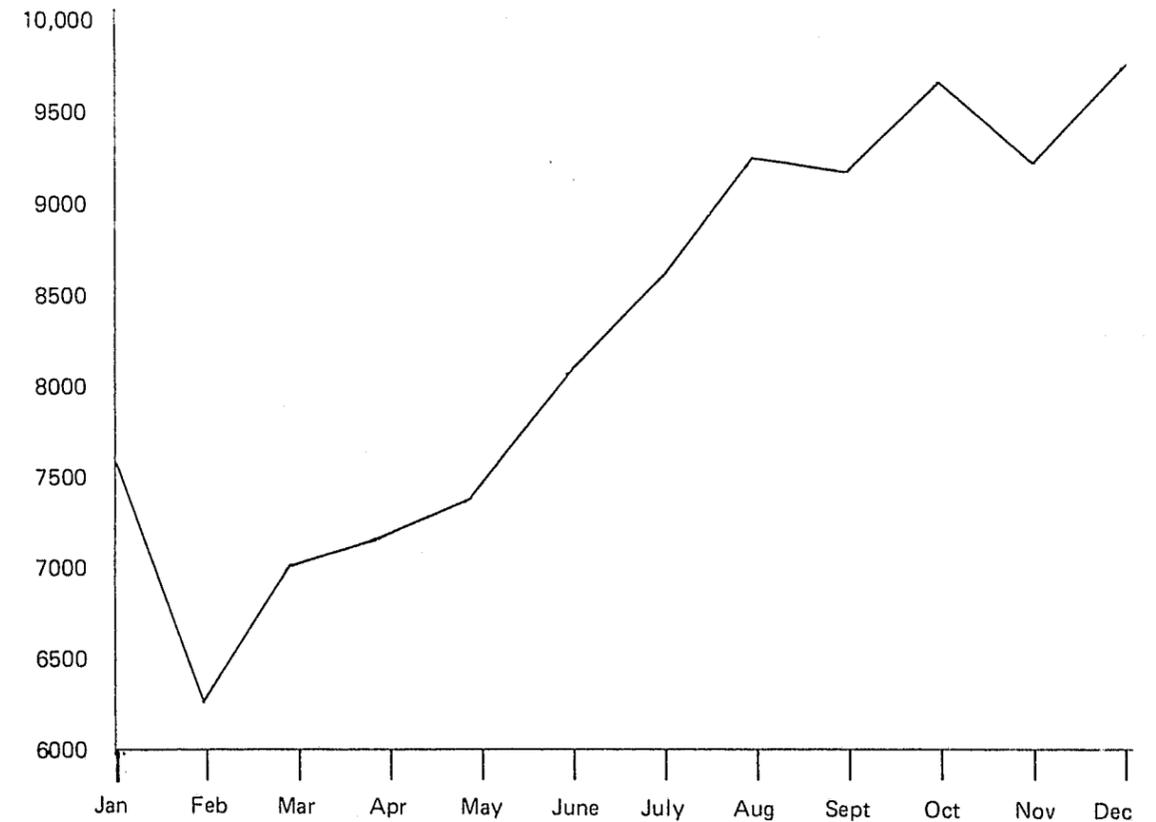
During 1974, there was a general rise in the number of crimes against property. The graph on this page depicts the increase of the total volume of the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft. The month of February showed the fewest property offenses (less than 6,300), while the month of December showed the most (more than 9,700). There were 98,729 property crimes reported.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY ORIENTED CRIMES

50%

48.5%

40.7%

40%

30%

20%

10%

3.4%

7.4%

Robbery

B or E/ Burglary

Larceny

Vehicle Theft
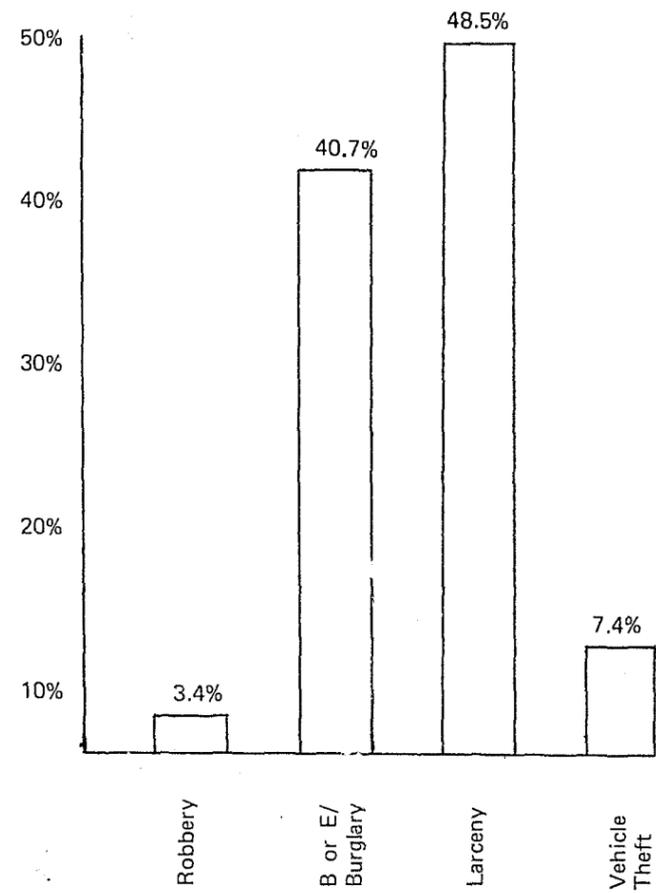
The graph above depicts the relative distributions of offenses in which the unlawful taking of property was the primary objective. Robbery, considered a violent crime, is included here.

Of the $30,904,599 reported stolen during 1974, robbery accounted for 4.7 percent, breaking or entering 36.9 percent, larceny 23.6 percent and motor vehicle theft 34.7 percent.

STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY BY TYPE

Type	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency	3,477,815	621,207	17.9
Jewelry	1,066,730	209,995	19.7
Furs	34,189	5,744	16.8
Clothing	389,173	103,944	26.7
Locally Stolen Vehicles	10,628,029	7,015,896	66.0
Miscellaneous	15,308,663	2,595,277	17.0
Total	30,904,599	10,552,063	34.1

STOLEN PROPERTY BY TYPE

| | 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% |

Currency, Notes, etc. — 11.3%

Jewelry and Precious Metals — 3.4%

Furs — .1%

Clothing — 1.3%

Vehicles — 34.4%

Miscellaneous — 49.5%

| 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | 50% |
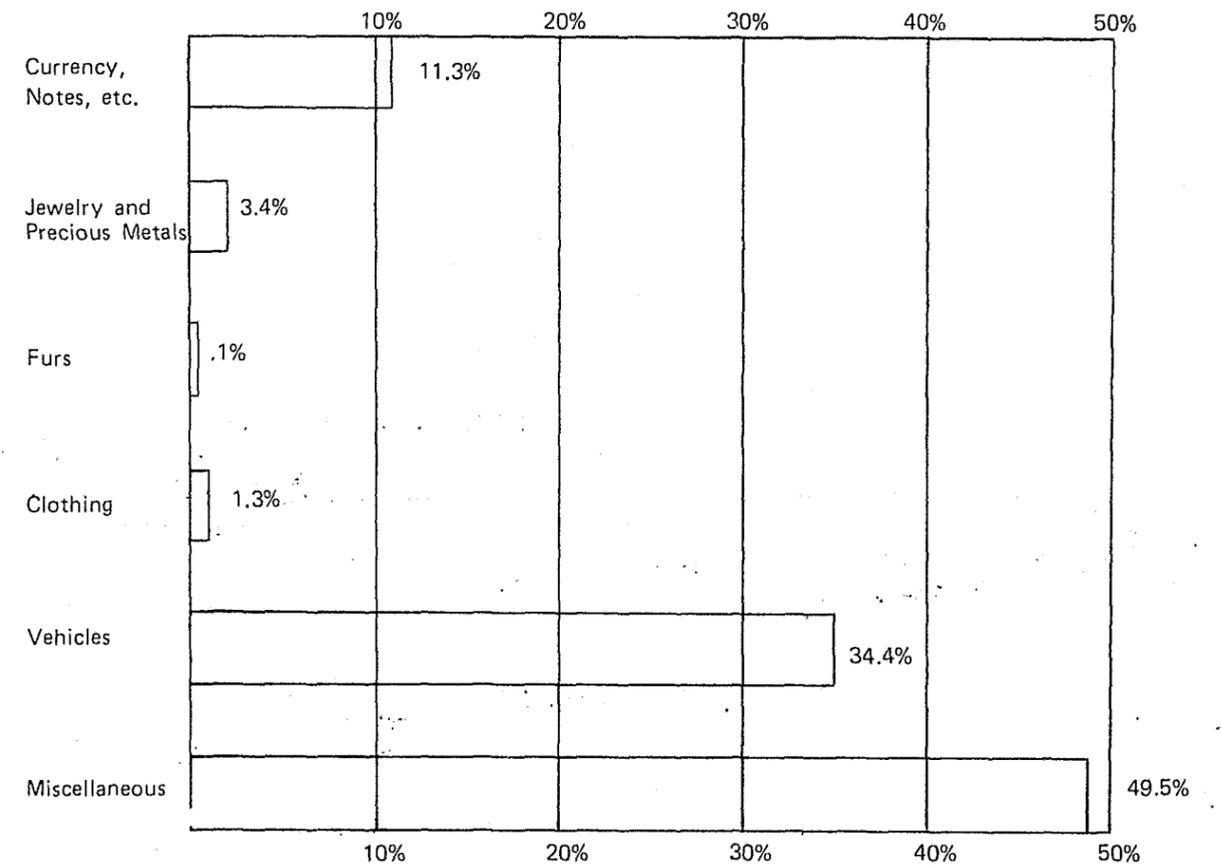
MURDER

The index offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes any willful killing of a human being except those classified as justifiable. In the UCR definition, justifiable homicides are specifically limited to the killing of an individual by a police officer in the line of duty or the killing of a felon by a private citizen. Also excluded from this category are accidental or negligent homicides and suicides. Attempts to commit murder are classified as aggravated assaults.

One offense is counted for each victim of a murder.

There were 452 murders reported to the South Carolina UCR program during 1974.

Murders accounted for 3.6 percent of the violent crimes and .4 percent of the total index offenses.

Firearms were used in 78.9 percent of the murders while cutting instruments were used in 12.6 percent, hands and feet in 3.1 percent and other weapons in 5.4 percent.

Males accounted for 78.3 percent of murder victims, while 60.8 percent of all victims were Negro. The age group of 20 to 24 years was the highest for murder victims, accounting for 15.9 percent.

Murders of one family member by another accounted for 32.8 percent of all murders, while killings by friends or aquaintances of the victims accounted for 49.0 percent.

The killing of persons during robberies accounted for 7.1 percent of all murders.

Alcohol was involved in 34.1 percent of all murders.

MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE

Age	Number	Percent Distribution
1-4	4	.9
5-9	0	.0
10-14	10	2.2
15-19	33	7.3
20-24	72	15.9
25-29	67	14.8
30-34	45	10.0
35-39	57	12.6
40-44	39	8.6
45-49	34	7.5
50-54	29	6.4
55-59	35	7.8
60-64	13	2.9
65 And Over	10	2.2
Unknown	4	.9
Total	452	100.0%

MURDER VICTIMS BY SEX

Sex	Number	Percent Distribution
Male	354	78.3%
Female	98	21.7%
Total	452	100.0%

MURDER VICTIMS BY RACE

Race	Number	Percent Distribution
Negro	275	60.8%
White	176	39.0%
Indian	1	.2%
Total	452	100.0%

MURDER DISTRIBUTION BY WEAPON TYPE

Weapon	Number Of Offenses	Distribution
Handgun	264	58.4%
Shotgun	66	14.6%
Rifle	25	5.5%
Unknown Type Firearm	2	.4%
Knife Or Cutting Instr.	57	12.6%
Blunt Object	16	3.5%
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	14	3.1%
Other Weapons	8	1.8%
Total	452	100%

MURDER DISTRIBUTION BY DAY OF WEEK

Day	Percent
Sunday	13.3%
Monday	12.4%
Tuesday	10.4%
Wednesday	9.5%
Thursday	9.5%
Friday	16.1%
Saturday	28.8%

MURDER BY CIRCUMSTANCE

Circumstance	Percent
Spouse Kills Spouse	20.8%
Parent Kills Child	1.8%
Child Kills Parent	3.5%
Other Family	6.7%
Lovers, Triangle	12.4%
Brawls Due To Alcohol	15.9%
Arguments Over Money Or Property	6.6%
Other Arguments	14.2%
Murders Related To Other Crime	9.5%
Robbery	7.1%
Unknown Circumstance	1.5%
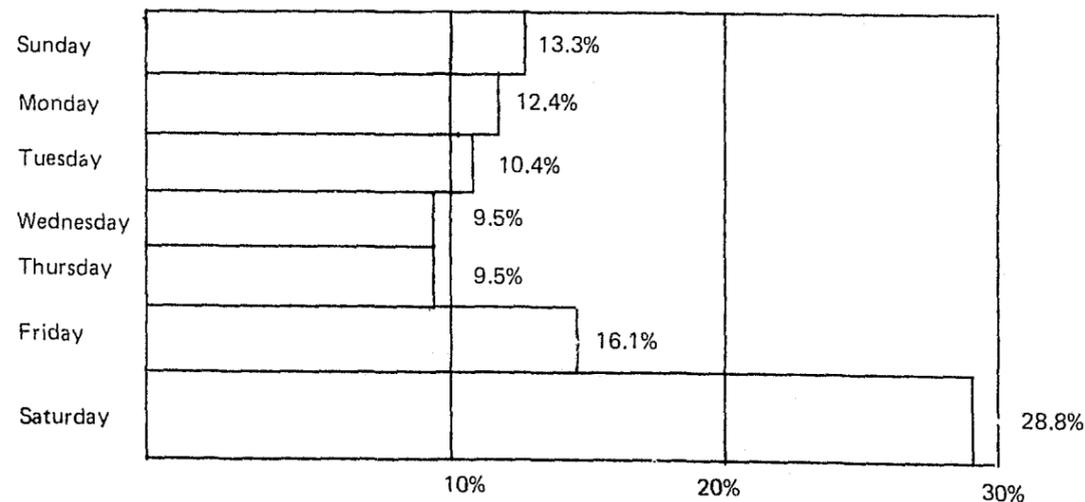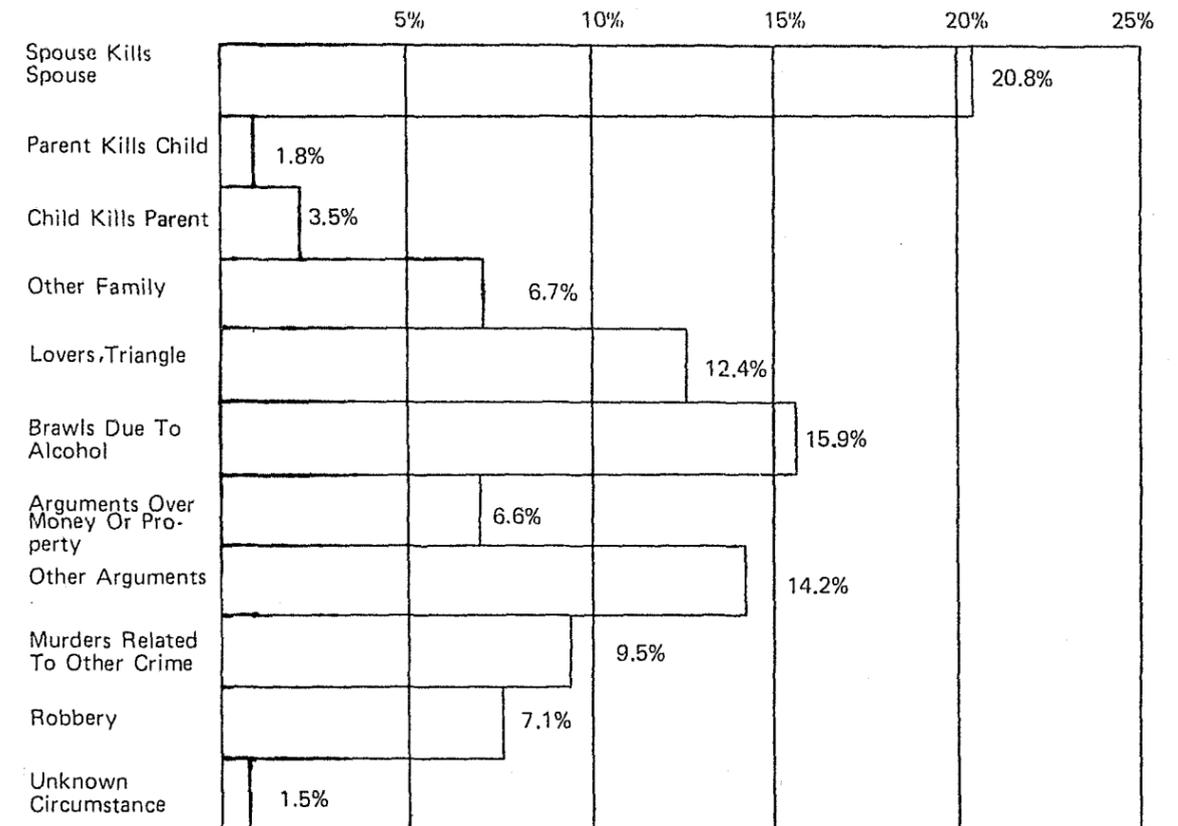
DISTRIBUTION OF MURDERS INVOLVING ALCOHOL
(Excluding the Category of "Brawls To Alcohol")

Circumstances	Number of Offenses	Percent Involving Alcohol
Spouse Kills Spouse	94	21.3%
Parent Kills Child	8	25.0%
Child Kills Parent	16	12.5%
Other Family	30	36.7%
Lovers, Triangle	56	32.1%
Arguments Over Money Or Property	30	53.3%
Other Arguments	64	9.4%
Murders Related To Other Crimes	33	9.1%
Robbery	32	3.1%
Unknown Circumstance	7	42.8%

RAPE

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female through the use or threat of force. Assaults or attempts to rape are included in this category. Statutory rape is not included.

One offense is counted for each victim of a rape.

Rape, under the UCR program, is divided into two categories: rape by force and attempted forcible rape.

Forcible rape accounted for 68.3 percent of all reported offenses in this category, while attempts to commit forcible rape accounted for 31.7 percent.

The highest number of rapes for a single month fell in September, accounting for 12.3 percent.

Forcible Rape	68.3%
Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	31.7%
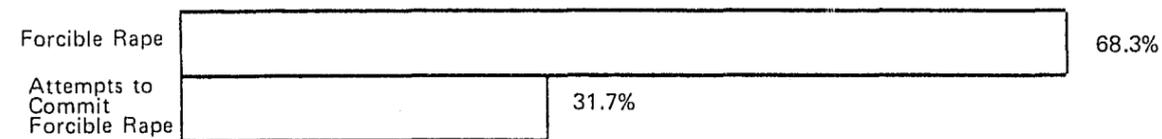
ROBBERY

Robbery is a violent type of crime in which the element of personal confrontation is present. Robbery is defined as the unlawful taking of the property of another through the use or threat of force. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are included. Both armed robberies, in which any weapon is used, and strong-arm robberies, in which no weapon is used, are counted.

One offense for each distinct operation of robbery is counted, regardless of the number of victims present.

A total of 3,434 robberies were reported in South Carolina during 1974.

Robberies accounted for 27.6 percent of all violent crimes and 3.1 percent of the total number of index offenses.

Armed robberies accounted for 71.2 percent of all robberies, while strong-arm robberies accounted for 28.8 percent.

Highway robberies (committed in streets, alleys, etc.) accounted for 33.5 percent of all robberies, while commercial houses (other than service stations, chain stores and banks) accounted for 20.9 percent of the robberies. Chain stores accounted for 15.5 percent of robbery victims.

Firearms were employed in 61.6 percent of all reported robberies, while hands and feet were used in 28.8 percent, cutting instruments in 5.8 percent and other dangerous weapons in 3.8 percent.

The month o December showed the highest number of robberies, with 473 offenses reported.

There were 32 deaths reported resulting from robberies.

ROBBERY

VALUES BY PREMISE

CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL VALUE
HIGHWAY	$170,838
COMMERCIAL	314,065
SERVICE STATION	49,642
CHAIN STORE	168,086
RESIDENCE	116,015
BANK	489,766
MISCELLANEOUS	136,033
TOTAL	$ 1,444,445

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION BY WEAPON

Firearm 61.6%

Strong-arm 28.8%

Knife or
Cutting Instr. 5.8%

Other
Dangerous
Weapons 3.8%

ROBBERY
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION BY PREMISE

33.5% Highway
20.9% Commercial House
5.5% Service Station
15.5% Chain Store
8.0% Residence
2.1% Bank
14.5% Miscellaneous
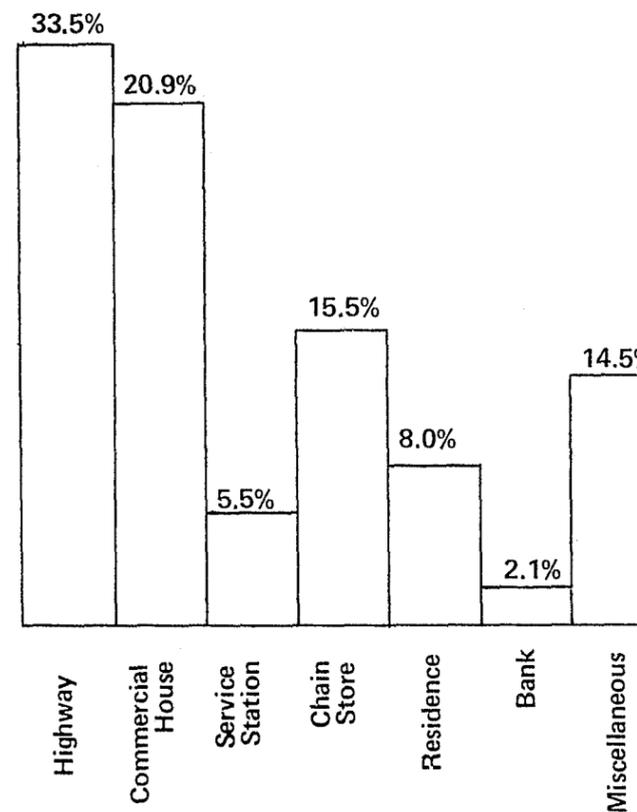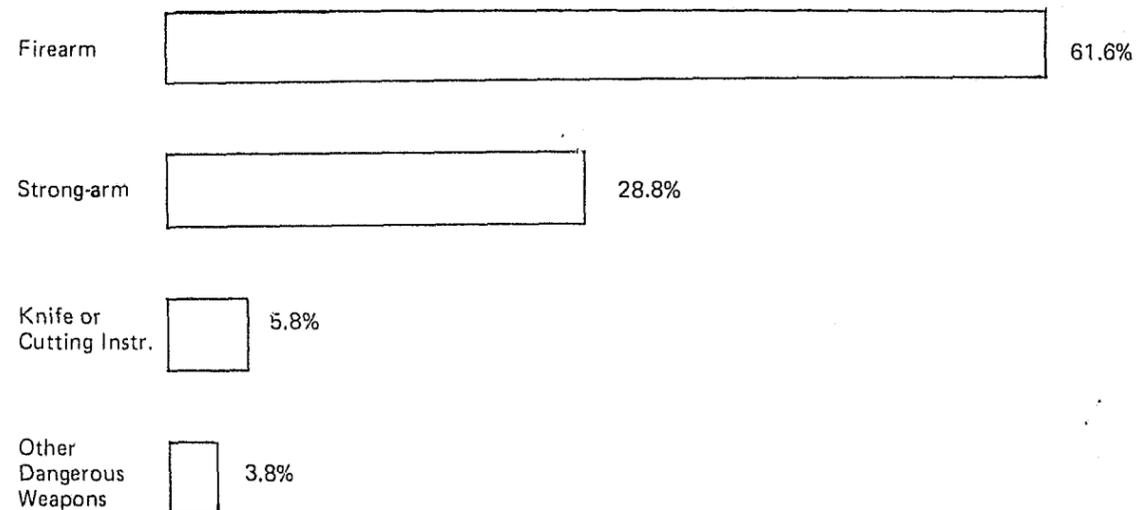
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another with the intent of inflicting severe bodily injury. Aggravated assaults are frequently accomplished with a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a firearm, knife, or other weapon is used, which could cause serious personal injury. Attacks with hands or feet must result in serious personal injury or injuries requiring medical attention in order to be classified as aggravated assaults. Attempted murders are classified under this category.

One offense is counted for each victim of an aggravated assault.

A total of 7,865 aggravated assaults were reported in South Carolina during 1974.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 63.1 percent of all violent crimes and 7.1 percent of the total number of index offenses.

Dangerous weapons were employed in 66.9 percent of all aggravated assaults, while hands or feet were used in 33.1 percent.

The month of November showed the highest number of aggravated assaults, accounting for 9.5 percent of the total.

28.9%	20.5%	17.5%	33.1%
Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instr.	Other Dangerous Weapons	Hands, Fist, Feet, Etc.
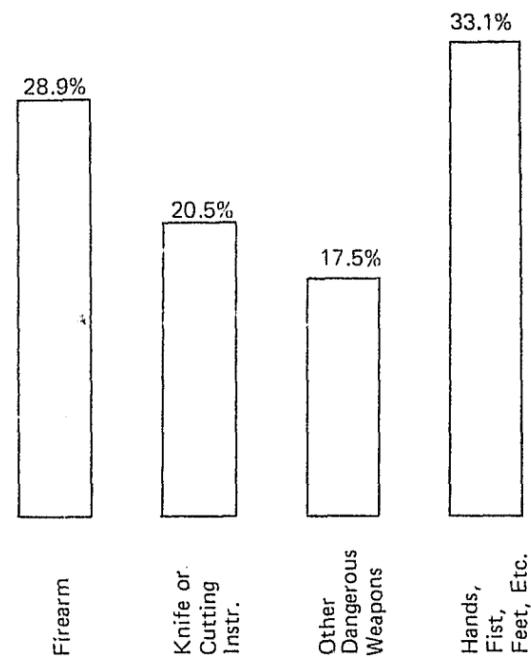
BREAKING OR ENTERING/BURGLARY

The category of breaking or entering/burglary includes any unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. It is not necessary that force be used to gain entry in order for the offense to be classified as an unlawful entry. Neither is it necessary for a property loss to occur in an unlawful entry or break-in for the event to be classified under this category. Attempts to commit the above offenses are counted.

One offense is counted for each distinct operation of breaking or entering/burglary.

There were 41,551 offenses of breaking or entering/burglary reported in 1974.

Breaking or entering/burglary accounted for 42.1 percent of property crime and 37.4 percent of all index offenses.

Of the three categories of breaking or entering/burglaries, forcible entry accounted for 83.2 percent of the total offenses, unlawful entry accounted for 9.4 percent and attempted forcible entry accounted for 7.4 percent.

In this category, residences accounted for 55.2 percent of the targets.

Night operations accounted for 56.1 percent of the offenses in this category, while 25.4 percent were committed during daylight hours and 18.5 percent were committed at undetermined times.

The month of December showed the largest number of reported offenses, accounting for 10.9 percent of the total.

BREAKING OR ENTERING/BURGLARY

BREAKING OR ENTERING BY TIME AND PREMISE

Residence Night	21.7%
Residence Day	21.0%
Residence Unknown	12.4%
Non-Residence Night	34.4%
Non-Residence Day	4.4%
Non-Residence Unknown	6.1%
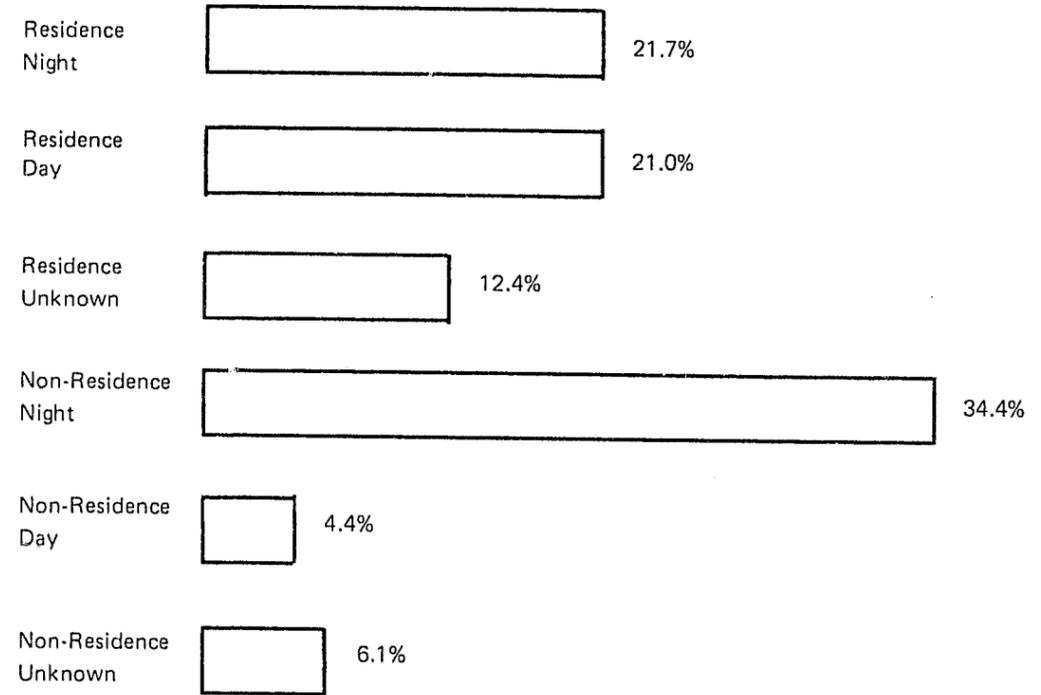
LARCENY

Larceny is defined as the unlawful taking or stealing of property without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes offenses such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts of items from vehicles or of vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts and the like. Thefts from tents, campers, house boats and similar recreation vehicles are included under the larceny category. For purposes of Uniform Crime Reports, this category does not include embezzlement, fraud, unlawful conversions, forgery, worthless checks or similar offenses. Motor vehicle thefts are not included under larceny; they fall into a separate index category. Attempts to commit larcenies are included.

One offense of larceny is counted for each distinct operation.

A total of 49,593 offenses of larceny were reported in 1974.

Larceny accounted for 50.2 percent of property crimes and 44.6 percent of all index offenses.

Individual offenses of larceny in which property stolen amounted to $200 or more accounted for 20.5 percent of this category, while offenses in which the value of property stolen was less than $50 accounted for 38.4 percent.

The month of October showed the greatest number of larcenies reported, accounting for 9.6 percent of the total.

$200 And Over	20.5%
$50 To $200	41.1%
Under $50	38.4%

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor Vehicle Theft includes thefts of motor driven, land surface vehicles such as automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles and snowmobiles. "Joyrides" and attempted motor vehicle theft are included. Incidents in which lawful access to a vehicle has been granted or can be assumed are not counted under this classification.

One offense of motor vehicle theft is counted for each vehicle stolen.

There were 7,585 offenses of motor vehicle theft reported in 1974.

Motor Vehicle Theft accounted for 7.7 percent of property crimes and 6.8 percent of total index offenses.

Automobiles were the primary targets of motor vehicle thefts, accounting for 73.5 percent of the category.

The month of October showed the greatest number of motor vehicle thefts, accounting for 10.1 percent of the total.

Autos	73.5%
Trucks & Buses	9.0%
Other Vehicles	17.5%

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

There were 386 law enforcement officers assaulted during 1974.

Of the 386 officers assaulted, 31.6 percent sustained some degree of personal injury.

Officers responding to disturbance calls accounted for 29.5 percent of police assaults.

Attacks by hands and feet accounted for 78.5 percent of assaults against officers.

Between the hours of 10:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M., 33.4 percent of all police assaults occurred.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY ACTIVITY AND WEAPON TYPE

Type Of Activity	Firearms	Knife or Cutting Instr.	Other Dangerous Weapons	Hands,Fist, Feet, Etc.
Disturbance	12	5	16	81
Burglaries	3	1	1	2
Robberies	4	0	0	3
Attempting Other Arrest	6	1	4	80
Civil Disorder	0	0	0	8
Handling Prisoners	2	2	1	74
Investigating Suspicious Persons	1	1	2	7
Ambush	2	0	0	2
Mentally Deranged Persons	0	0	0	2
Traffic	4	1	2	34
All Other	8	2	2	10
TOTAL	42	13	28	303
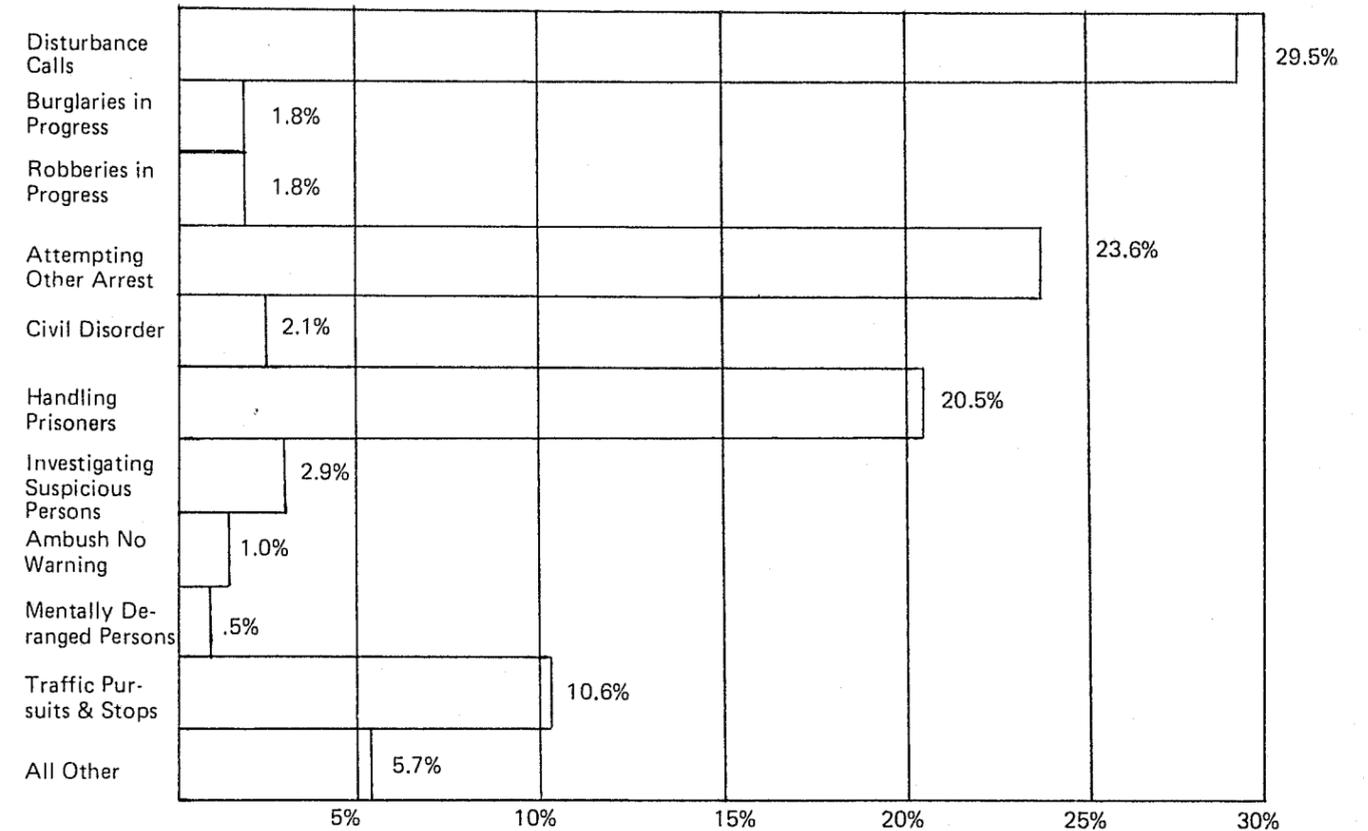
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT

2 Man Vehicle 20.5%
1 Man Vehicle 28.0%
1 Man Vehicle Assisted 40.1%
Special Assignment and Other 11.4%

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY ACTIVITY

Disturbance Calls 29.5%
Burglaries in Progress 1.8%
Robberies in Progress 1.8%
Attempting Other Arrest 23.6%
Civil Disorder 2.1%
Handling Prisoners 20.5%
Investigating Suspicious Persons 2.9%
Ambush No Warning 1.0%
Mentally Deranged Persons .5%
Traffic Pursuits & Stops 10.6%
All Other 5.7%

5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30%

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY WEAPON TYPE

Firearms 10.9%
Knife Or Cutting Inst 3.4%
Other Dangerous Weapons 7.2%
Hands,Fist, Feet, etc. 78.5%

10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
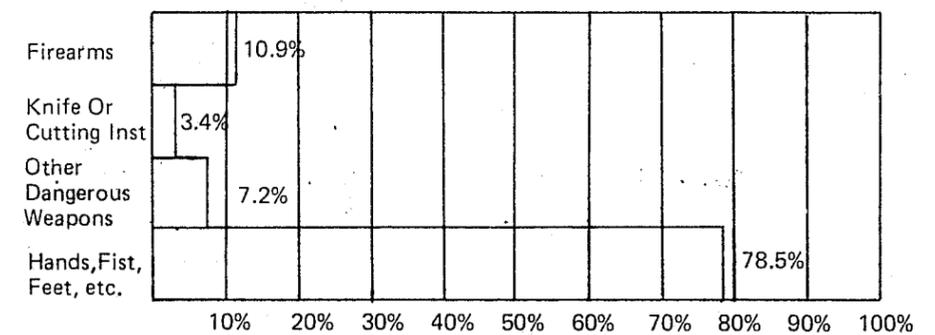
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY TIME OF DAY

Time	Percentage
12 AM–2 AM	17.6%
2 AM–4 AM	12.2%
4 AM–6 AM	1.6%
6 AM–8AM	2.3%
8 AM–10 AM	3.4%
10 AM–12 PM	2.6%
12 PM–2 PM	6.2%
2 PM–4 PM	7.5%
4 PM–6 PM	8.0%
6 PM–8 PM	10.4%
8 PM–10 PM	12.4%
10 PM–12 AM	15.8%
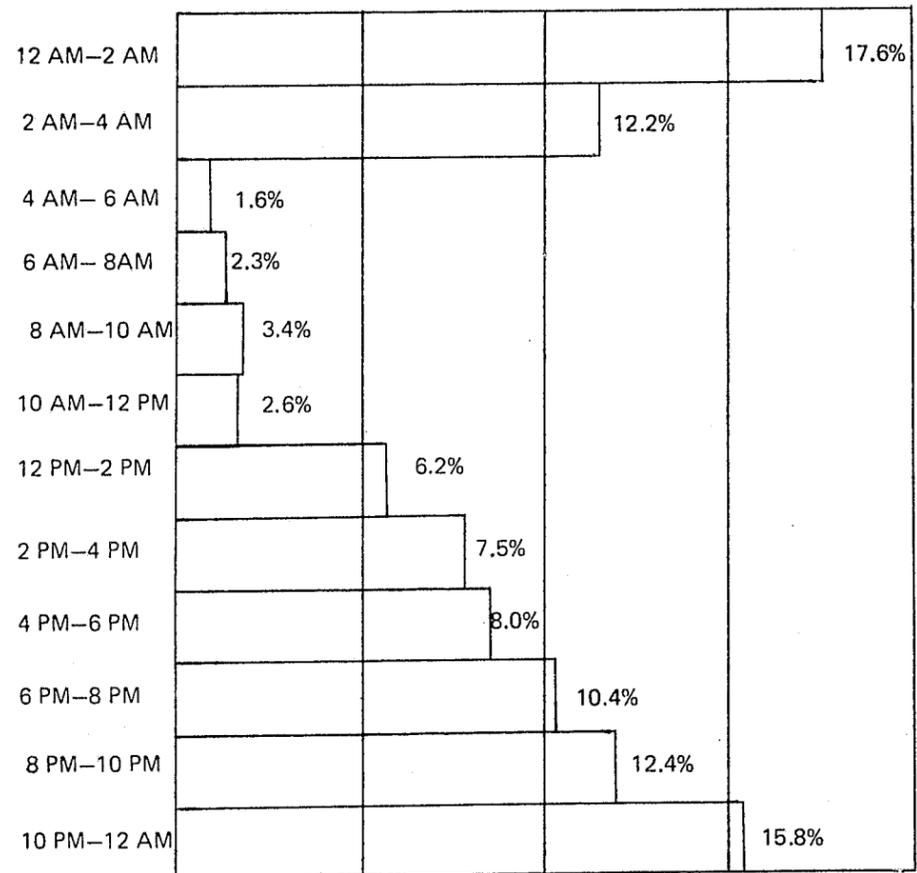
S. C. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

There were seven law enforcement officers killed in South Carolina during 1974.

Of these officers, three were city policeman, one was a sheriff's deputy, one was a county policeman, one was a state highway patrolman and one a state wildlife officer.

Three officers were killed by shotguns and four by handguns.

The shortest distance between a victim officer and his assailant was two feet, and the greatest distance was ninty-two feet.

Experience in police work of the victim officers ranged from four months to twenty-six years.

OFFICERS KILLED
1974

ACTIVITY AND WEAPON INFORMATION

Activity	Assignment	Vehicle	Weapon
Traffic Stop	Routine Patrol	1—Man	Pistol
Investigating Suspicious Persons	Routine Patrol	2—Man	Pistol
Traffic Stop	Routine Patrol	2—Man	Pistol
Traffic Stop	Routine Patrol	1—Man	Shotgun
Investigating Suspicious Persons	Routine Patrol	1—Man	Shotgun
Issuing Summons	Routine Patrol	2—Man	Shotgun
Attempted To Stop Armed Robbery	Off Duty		Pistol

DATE/TIME INFORMATION

Date	Day Of Week	Time
February 21,1974	Thursday	1:30 A.M.
February 21,1974	Thursday	10:45 A.M.
May 31,1974	Friday	3:15 A.M.
June 2,1974	Sunday	3:00 A.M.
July 25,1974	Thursday	2:31 A.M.
October 3,1974	Thursday	2:30 P.M.
November 15,1974	Friday	6:51 P.M.

VICTIM OFFICER INFORMATION

Age	Race	Experience
26	White	2 Years
23	White	4 Months
35	White	4 Years
40	White	16 Years
54	White	26 Years
47	White	20 Years
29	White	4 Years

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INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

The following tables reflect the total index offenses reported to the South Carolina Uniform Crime Reports Program during 1974. The totals are shown for each county and for each law enforcement agency within the county.

The county totals shown here are those used to compute the crime rates per 10,000 population given in the next section.

Listed in the last section of this report, under CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION, are those municipal agencies whose index offenses are included in reports submitted by the local county law enforcement agencies.

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INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville County	4	4	9	55	150	188	37
Abbeville SO	3	1	4	31	101	87	16
Abbeville PD	1	3	5	24	40	84	21
Calhoun Falls PD	0	0	0	0	8	15	0
Due West PD	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Aiken County	14	30	75	319	975	1331	161
Aiken SO	10	15	47	207	590	546	94
Aiken PD	3	6	15	100	235	569	43
North Augusta PD	1	9	13	12	150	216	24
Allendale County	3	3	3	55	112	54	10
Allendale SO	2	1	2	24	55	31	5
Allendale PD	1	2	1	17	57	20	5
Fairfax PD	0	0	0	14	0	3	0
Anderson County	21	10	77	328	1363	2045	165
Anderson SO	10	1	31	143	782	852	56
Anderson PD	9	9	39	138	481	1029	104
Belton PD	1	0	7	28	68	129	4
Honea Path PD	0	0	0	17	20	33	0
Iva PD	1	0	0	2	8	1	0
West Pelzer PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Williamston PD	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Pendleton PD	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bamberg County	4	4	3	55	134	121	6
Bamberg SO	4	2	2	22	63	53	3
Bamberg PD	0	0	0	24	57	54	3
Denmark PD	0	2	1	9	14	14	0
Barnwell County	0	0	4	35	50	58	4
Barnwell SO							
Barnwell PD	0	0	0	0	2	22	0
Blackville PD	0	0	0	6	20	20	2
Williston PD	0	0	4	29	28	16	2
Beaufort County	5	27	29	168	511	900	74
Beaufort SO	4	20	19	89	303	383	58

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Beaufort PD	1	5	9	65	175	415	12
Port Royal PD	0	2	1	14	33	102	4
Berkeley County	15	10	34	59	630	310	45
Berkeley SO	13	3	24	29	344	159	17
Bonneau PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Goose Creek PD	0	2	4	8	154	84	9
Jamestown PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moncks Corner PD	2	1	2	8	58	10	1
St. Stephens PD	0	0	1	10	12	13	3
Hanahan PD	0	4	3	4	62	43	15
Calhoun County	1	0	2	30	128	46	5
Calhoun SO	1	0	2	30	127	44	5
St. Matthews PD	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Charleston County	44	145	916	1186	6274	8116	1344
Charleston Co PD	19	70	251	493	2972	2677	723
Charleston City PD	13	26	392	410	1727	3308	354
Folly Beach PD	3	0	1	12	29	24	0
Isle Of Palms PD	0	0	0	5	35	20	3
Mt. Pleasant PD	0	0	3	8	43	270	23
Lincolnville PD	0	1	0	5	3	4	1
North Charleston PD	9	45	269	250	1444	1804	239
Sullivan's Island PD	0	3	0	3	21	9	1
Cherokee County	6	2	34	68	429	293	43
Cherokee SO	5	1	26	36	283	162	24
Blacksburg PD	1	0	0	13	8	9	1
Gaffney PD	0	1	8	19	138	122	18
Chester County	3	0	16	20	276	308	8
Chester SO	1	0	5	17	164	55	4
Chester PD	2	0	10	0	91	176	1
Great Falls PD	0	0	1	3	21	77	3
Chesterfield County	6	2	7	80	193	285	20
Chesterfield SO	4	2	2	22	97	112	11
Chesterfield PD	0	0	0	4	14	19	1

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Cheraw PD	1	0	2	37	52	122	3
McBee PD	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
Pageland PD	1	0	3	14	29	30	5
Patrick PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clarendon County	3	5	0	9	269	65	5
Clarendon SO	1	1	0	1	242	0	0
Manning PD	1	4	0	8	21	65	5
Summerton PD	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
Colleton County	3	2	5	76	155	126	12
Colleton SO	3	1	3	62	100	93	5
Walterboro PD	0	1	2	14	55	33	7
Darlington County	14	8	30	71	335	576	46
Darlington SO	10	6	18	39	212	266	20
Darlington PD	3	2	6	20	43	135	9
Hartsville PD	1	0	6	12	80	175	17
Dillon County	3	7	16	126	266	205	19
Dillon SO	2	5	7	50	144	91	5
Dillon PD	1	1	7	66	112	103	13
Lakeview PD	0	1	0	10	5	6	1
Latta PD	0	0	2	0	5	5	0
Dorchester County	3	11	28	90	187	433	35
Dorchester SO	2	11	17	73	215	309	29
Summerville PD	1	0	11	17	72	124	6
Edgefield County	5	3	10	75	170	127	20
Edgefield SO	5	3	4	116	137	88	13
Edgefield PD	0	0	3	56	30	30	7
Johnston PD	0	0	3	3	3	9	0
Fairfield County	1	2	19	30	186	99	8
Fairfield SO	1	2	14	24	124	71	5
Ridgeway PD	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Winnsboro PD	0	0	4	6	59	28	3

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Florence County	17	13	97	224	1481	1797	158
Florence SO	12	5	27	97	535	537	49
Florence PD	4	4	60	113	729	1065	87
Johnsonville PD	0	0	5	0	16	12	3
Lake City PD	1	3	4	11	161	169	19
Timmonsville PD	0	1	1	3	40	14	0
Georgetown County	2	2	24	105	237	314	27
Georgetown SO	1	0	3	3	43	30	1
Andrews PD	0	1	4	5	12	16	1
Georgetown PD	1	1	17	97	182	268	25
Greenville County	50	103	622	893	6783	6715	1808
Greenville SO	29	66	288	505	4222	3118	1045
Fountain Inn PD	0	3	2	35	77	62	12
Greer PD	0	2	14	41	163	287	50
Greenville PD	20	31	314	296	2197	3056	670
Mauldin PD	0	0	0	9	32	104	8
Simpsonville PD	0	1	2	2	59	55	7
Travelers Rest PD	1	0	2	5	33	33	16
Greenwood County	9	6	21	186	654	1036	57
Greenwood SO	4	4	7	75	271	249	26
Greenwood PD	5	2	12	109	354	751	24
Ninety Six PD	0	0	0	2	9	1	1
Ware Shoals PD	0	0	2	0	20	35	6
Hampton County	2	1	2	13	37	57	6
Hampton SO	1	1	1	6	11	22	3
Estill PD	1	0	0	0	9	4	2
Hampton PD	0	0	1	5	17	31	1
Varnville PD	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Horry County	13	16	51	250	1114	1991	305
Horry County PD	7	7	12	64	177	198	25
Aynor PD	1	0	0	0	5	6	2
Conway PD	3	0	2	68	150	252	28
Loris PD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Myrtle Beach PD	0	6	35	112	672	1373	249
North Myrtle Beach PD	1	3	1	5	108	162	1
Surfside Beach PD	1	0	0	1	2	0	0

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Jasper County	0	4	7	39	59	88	5
Jasper SO	0	4	4	30	41	49	3
Hardeeville PD	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Ridgeland PD	0	0	2	9	17	38	2
Kershaw County	3	5	19	75	432	537	51
Kershaw SO	2	5	14	72	306	325	44
Camden PD	1	0	5	3	126	212	7
Kershaw PD							
Lancaster County	4	6	10	68	446	819	56
Lancaster SO	2	3	2	9	310	425	39
Lancaster PD	2	3	8	59	136	394	17
Laurens County	7	3	22	56	434	563	19
Laurens SO	2	1	12	42	300	249	10
Clinton PD	0	0	3	0	28	74	5
Laurens PD	5	2	7	14	106	240	4
Lee County	8	3	9	75	73	106	3
Lee SO	8	3	8	53	54	75	2
Bishopville PD	0	0	0	22	15	28	1
Lynchburg PD	0	0	1	0	4	3	0
Lexington County	10	32	96	301	1604	1570	377
Lexington SO	6	31	58	209	1134	698	228
Airport PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Batesburg PD	2	0	3	6	54	46	4
Cayce PD	0	0	13	14	133	286	654
Leesville PD	0	1	2	0	5	5	3
Lexington PD	0	0	2	1	26	44	3
Pineridge PD	0	0	0	16	31	6	5
South Congaree PD	0	0	0	0	11	4	2
Springdale PD	0	0	0	3	18	20	4
Swansea PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
West Columbia PD	2	0	18	51	192	460	67
Marion County	5	6	22	134	179	352	37
Marion SO	4	3	5	100	51	45	5
Marion PD	0	3	13	23	102	222	26
Mullins PD	1	0	4	11	26	85	6

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Marlboro County	20	6	15	108	370	350	30
Marlboro SO	18	4	11	93	197	160	16
Bennettsville PD	2	2	4	14	173	198	14
Clio PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McCormick County	4	2	1	57	58	17	8
McCormick SO	4	2	1	40	36	9	5
McCormick PD	0	0	0	17	22	8	3
Newberry County	6	3	9	179	286	333	17
Newberry SO	5	1	6	121	219	162	9
Newberry PD	1	2	2	58	66	167	7
Prosperity PD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Whitmire PD	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Oconee County	4	3	9	74	456	319	39
Oconee SO	3	3	5	55	276	183	13
Seneca PD	1	0	1	18	137	123	20
Walhalla PD	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Westminister PD	0	0	2	1	42	12	5
Orangeburg County	9	21	35	212	611	803	62
Orangeburg SO	7	16	16	128	355	353	39
Holly Hill PD	0	0	0	0	21	8	0
Orangeburg PD	2	5	19	84	235	442	23
Pickens County	6	7	24	63	539	530	55
Pickens SO	4	5	5	40	308	171	13
Clemson PD	1	1	4	2	59	103	8
Easley PD	1	1	14	11	151	220	31
Liberty PD	0	0	0	4	7	4	1
Pickens PD	0	0	1	6	14	32	2
Richland County	56	115	621	624	6315	7902	1283
Richland SO	27	73	249	311	2941	3577	502
Columbia PD	28	42	354	299	3271	3957	748
Eastover PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Acres PD	1	0	18	14	103	368	33

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Saluda County	4	3	2	57	105	80	12
Saluda SO	3	1	2	15	71	39	10
Saluda PD	1	2	0	42	34	41	2
Spartanburg County	28	41	247	458	3496	3587	733
Spartanburg SO	13	22	141	232	2363	1760	505
Chesnee PD	0	0	0	0	11	2	1
Duncan PD	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Inman PD	0	0	0	0	12	22	4
Landrum PD	0	0	0	2	28	23	3
Spartanburg PD	14	18	105	221	1068	1767	214
Woodruff PD	0	1	1	3	11	13	6
Sumter County	15	13	62	162	742	991	93
Sumter SO	10	11	31	86	490	563	44
Sumter PD	5	2	31	76	252	428	49
Union County	2	1	14	58	181	130	17
Union SO	1	1	10	28	97	59	11
Carlisle PD	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Jonesville PD	0	0	1	13	6	0	0
Union PD	1	0	3	16	75	71	6
Williamsburg County	1	0	9	26	99	69	1
Williamsburg SO	0	0	6	17	48	9	0
Hemingway PD	0	0	0	0	6	10	1
Kingstree PD	1	0	3	9	45	50	0
York County	9	16	71	342	1874	2219	260
York SO	4	10	22	158	865	832	100
Clover PD	0	1	3	11	41	60	6
Fort Mill PD	0	0	7	10	79	84	8
Rock Hill PD	4	3	32	126	775	1110	137
York PD	1	2	7	37	114	133	9

CRIME RATES

One of the most meaningful crime statistics is the crime rate. This rate, on the national level, is the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. For purposes of this report, however, the rates have been calculated per 10,000 inhabitants. This rate can be calculated regardless of the number of inhabitants in your city or county. To compute rates, divide your area's population by 10,000 and divide the number of offenses in each class by that answer. The answer is the number of offenses in that class per 10,000 and is that area's crime rate for that offense.

Example:

a. Population for your jurisdiction: 75,000.

b. Number of robberies for your jurisdiction for a year: 215

Divide 75,000 by 10,000 = 7.5

Divide 215 by 7.5 = 28.67

Your robbery rate: 28.67 per 10,000 inhabitants.

The number 7.5 can now be divided into your totals in any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

The following tables reflect the crime rates per 10,000 population for each county in South Carolina. It should be understood that these rates apply to the total numbers of offenses reported by all law enforcement agencies within each county.

The populations shown reflect the figures prepared in a Federal—State Cooperative Program with the United States Bureau of Census, provisional July 1, 1974. The estimates were released by the South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services on February 3, 1975.

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

County Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville, 21,600	1.9	1.9	4.2	25.5	69.4	87.0	17.1
Aiken, 93,700	1.5	3.2	8.0	34.1	104.1	142.0	17.2
Allendale, 10,100	3.0	3.0	3.0	54.5	110.9	53.5	10.0
Anderson, 113,600	1.8	.9	6.8	28.9	120.0	180.0	14.5
Bamberg, 16,600	2.4	2.4	1.8	33.1	80.7	72.9	3.6
Barnwell, 18,900	0	0	2.1	18.5	26.5	30.7	2.1
Beaufort, 52,800	.9	5.1	5.5	31.8	96.8	170.5	14.0
Berkeley, 60,400	2.5	1.7	5.6	9.8	104.3	51.3	7.5
Calhoun, 10,600	.9	0	1.9	28.3	120.8	43.4	4.7
Charleston, 259,900	1.7	5.6	35.2	45.6	241.5	312.3	51.7
Cherokee, 39,700	1.5	.5	9.3	17.1	108.1	73.8	10.8
Chester, 30,700	1.0	0	5.2	6.5	90.0	100.3	2.6
Chesterfield, 34,500	1.7	.6	2.0	23.2	55.9	82.6	5.8
Clarendon, 26,500	1.1	1.9	0	3.4	101.5	24.5	1.9
Colleton, 28,400	1.1	.7	1.8	26.8	57.6	44.4	4.2
Darlington, 56,400	2.5	1.4	5.3	12.6	59.4	102.1	8.2
Dillon, 29,400	1.0	2.4	5.4	42.9	90.5	69.7	6.5
Dorchester, 41,700	.7	2.6	6.7	21.6	44.8	103.8	8.4
Edgefield, 16,400	3.0	1.8	6.1	106.7	103.7	77.4	12.2
Fairfield, 19,800	.5	1.0	9.6	15.2	93.9	50.0	4.0
Florence, 96,800	1.8	1.3	10.0	23.1	153.0	185.6	16.3
Georgetown, 36,800	.5	.5	6.5	28.5	64.4	85.3	7.3
Greenville, 265,800	1.9	3.9	23.4	33.6	255.2	252.6	68.0
Greenwood, 51,800	1.7	1.2	4.1	35.9	126.3	200.0	11.0
Hampton, 16,800	1.2	.6	1.2	7.7	22.0	33.9	3.6
Horry, 83,700	1.6	1.9	6.1	29.9	133.1	237.9	36.4

COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

County Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Jasper, 12,900	0	3.1	5.4	30.2	45.7	68.2	3.9
Kershaw, 35,800	.8	1.4	5.3	20.9	120.7	150.0	14.2
Lancaster, 45,300	.9	1.3	2.2	15.0	98.5	180.8	12.4
Laurens, 49,700	1.4	.6	4.4	11.3	87.3	113.3	3.8
Lee, 16,900	4.7	1.8	5.3	44.4	43.2	62.7	1.8
Lexington, 111,500	.9	2.9	8.6	27.0	143.9	140.8	33.8
McCormick, 8,200	4.9	2.4	1.2	69.5	70.7	20.7	9.8
Marion, 32,300	1.5	1.9	6.8	41.5	55.4	109.0	11.5
Marlboro, 28,700	7.0	2.1	5.2	37.6	128.9	122.0	10.5
Newberry, 30,200	2.0	1.0	3.0	59.3	94.7	110.3	5.6
Oconee, 43,500	.9	.7	2.1	17.0	104.8	73.3	9.0
Orangeburg, 76,000	1.2	2.8	4.6	27.9	80.4	105.7	8.2
Pickens, 67,300	.9	1.0	3.6	9.4	80.1	78.8	8.2
Richland, 249,300	2.2	4.6	24.9	25.0	253.3	317.0	51.5
Saluda, 14,600	2.7	2.1	1.4	39.0	71.9	54.8	8.2
Spartanburg, 189,900	1.5	2.2	13.0	24.1	184.1	188.9	38.6
Sumter, 82,600	1.8	1.6	7.5	19.6	89.8	120.0	11.3
Union, 30,200	.7	.3	4.6	19.2	59.9	43.0	5.6
Williamsburg, 33,900	.3	0	2.7	7.7	29.2	20.4	.3
York, 92,500	1.0	1.7	7.7	37.0	202.6	239.9	28.1

AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The tables on the following pages reflect the total participation in the South Carolina Uniform Crime Reports Program for 1974. The participation history is shown for each city and county law enforcement agency in the state.

The table below lists the participation by population groups. The percentages are based on the total number of months of coverage for the 250 law enforcement agencies or incorporated areas in South Carolina. The 250 agencies multiplied by twelve months means that the total coverage for the state would be 3,000 agency-months, if participation is 100 percent.

AGENCY-MONTH COVERAGE

Group	Number Of Offenses	Period (Months)	Prospective Coverage (Agency-Months)	Actual Coverage (Agency-Months)	Percent Coverage
Cities Over 50,000 Population	5	12	60	60	100%
Cities 25,000 To 50,000 Population	5	12	60	60	100%
Cities 5,000 To 25,000 Population	40	12	480	474	98.8%
Cities Under 5,000 Population	154	12	1,848	1,665	90.1%
County Law Enforcement Agencies	46	12	552	525	95.1%
STATE TOTAL	250	12	3,000	2,784	92.8%

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Abbeville SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Abbeville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Calhoun Falls PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Donald PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Due West PD	X	X	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lowndesville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aiken So	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aiken PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burnettown PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Graniteville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jackson PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Ellenton PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N. Augusta PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Perry PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salley PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wagener PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Allendale SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Allendale PD	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fairfax PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
Ulmer PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Anderson SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Anderson PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belton PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Honea Path PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iva PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pelzer PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pendleton PD	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piedmont PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Starr PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Pelzer PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Williamston PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bamberg SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bamberg PD	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark PD	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X

X—Denotes participation for the month
O—Denotes no participation for the month
*—Class I Crimes for this agency are included in totals for sheriff's department or county police

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ehrhardt PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Olar PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barnwell SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnwell PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blackville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Williston PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Beaufort SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Beaufort PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bluffton PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Port Royal PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Berkeley SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bonneau PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goose Creek PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hanahan PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamestown PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Moncks Corner PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
St. Stephens PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Calhoun SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cameron PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Matthews PD	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charleston CO. PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Charleston City PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Folly Beach PD	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isle Of Palms PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lincolnville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	X	
Mt. Pleasant PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
N. Charleston PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sullivan's Island PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cherokee SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
Blacksburg PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gaffney PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chester SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chester PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Great Falls PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Chesterfield SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chesterfield PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cheraw PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
McBee PD	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pageland PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Patrick PD	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Jefferson PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clarendon SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Manning PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Summerton PD	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Turbeville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colleton SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Walterboro PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Darlington SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Darlington PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hartsville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lamar PD	X	X	0	X	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Society Hill PD	X	X	0	X	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dillon SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dillon PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lakeview PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Latta PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dorchester SO	X	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Harleyville PD	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ridgeville PD	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. George PD	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summerville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Edgefield SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Edgefield PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Johnston PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trenton PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fairfield SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ridgeway PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winnsboro PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florence SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florence PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Coward PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Johnsonville PD	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	X
Lake City PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Olanta PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pamplico PD	0	X	0	0	0	X	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scranton PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Timmonsville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgetown SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Andrews PD	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgetown PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greenville SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City View PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fountain Inn PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greer PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greenville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mauldin PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Piedmont PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Simpsonville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Travelers Rest PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greenwood SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greenwood PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hodges PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ninety Six PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
Ware Shoals PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hampton SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0
Brunson PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
Estill PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hampton PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Varnville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yemassee PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
Horry CO PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Atlantic Beach PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aynor PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Conway PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loris PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X
Myrtle Beach PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
N.Myrtle Beach PD	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Surfside Beach PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X
Jasper SO	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hardeeville PD	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ridgeland PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kershaw SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bethune PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Camden PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kershaw PD	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancaster SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Heath Springs PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lancaster PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laurens SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clinton PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cross Hill PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gray Court PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Laurens PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lee SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bishopville PD	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0
Lynchburg PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Airport PD	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Batesburg PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cayce PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chapin PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Irmo PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leesville PD	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
Lexington PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pelion PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pineridge PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Congaree PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Swansea PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Springdale PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Columbia PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marion SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marion PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mullins PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nichols PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sellers PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marlboro SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bennettsville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clio PD	X	0	X	X	0	X	*	*	*	*	*	*
McColl PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
McCormick SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
McCormick PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Newberry SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Newberry PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Prosperity PD	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Whitmire PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oconee SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seneca PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Walhalla PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Westminister PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Union PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Orangeburg SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bowman PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Branchville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cordova PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elloree PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eutawville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Holly Hill PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Norway PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Orangeburg PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Springfield PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pickens SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clemson PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Easley PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberty PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X
Norris PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pickens PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Richland SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Columbia PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastover PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X
Forest Acres PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saluda SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ridgespring PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saluda PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spartanburg SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Campobella PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chesnee PD	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cowpens PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duncan PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Enoree PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inman PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landrum PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lyman PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pacolet PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spartanburg PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wellford PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Woodruff PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sumter SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mayesville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pinewood PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sumter PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Union SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Carlisle PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

AGENCY PARTICIPATION

Agency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jonesville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Union PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Williamsburg SO	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greeleyville PD	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hemingway PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kingstree PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stuckey PD	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
York SO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clover PD	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fort Mill PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rock Hill PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
York PD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

END