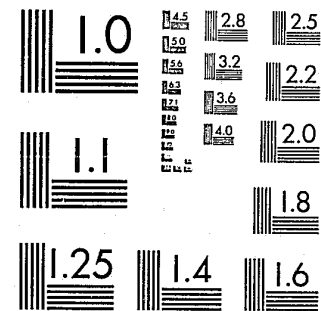


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ANNUAL REPORT
1981-1982

SOUTH CAROLINA
PAROLE AND COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS BOARD



PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

89440

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The S. C. Department of Parole and Community Correction's 1981-'82 Annual Report charts the progress of an important year in the history of both the Agency and the State. It has been a year of planning for the future and implementing the mandates of the 1981 Community Corrections Bill (Act 100). This report is herewith submitted to His Excellency, Governor Richard Riley, The Budget and Control Board and Members of the General Assembly in compliance with State statute.

ANNUAL REPORT

1981-1982

SOUTH CAROLINA PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD



NCJRS

APR 18 1983

ACQUISITIONS

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD

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Columbia, S. C.

J. P. Pratt, II
Executive Director

G. A. Wallace
Commissioner, Pardons and Paroles

From the Executive Director

In these times of economic shortfall, high interest rates, inflation and the unpredictability of recovery, no greater challenge could have been given to this Department than the passage of Act 100 (Community Corrections Act) in 1981. The Act not only changed our name (formerly Probation, Parole and Pardon Board), it also changed the entire emphasis of the organization and mandated that we look for alternatives to imprisonment for the non-violent offender as a means of reducing overcrowding in our state's prisons.

This challenge has been received by all concerned in a very positive manner and much progress has been made this past fiscal year. However, many of the accomplishments would have been impossible without the cooperation and understanding of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the Governor's Office, Division of Public Safety.

The accomplishments thus far include: total reorganization; reduced caseloads; establishment of the Supervised Furlough program; implementation of an intensive level of supervision; more emphasis on community corrections programs; better evaluation of risks and needs of clients through improved methods of management; and a computerized accounting and personnel system.

In the coming year, we anticipate many more changes. For instance, we will be developing a sophisticated intensive supervision program for judges to use in 'borderline' or marginal cases. As another alternative to incarceration, we expect to implement a community works program, whereby the offender's skills are put to use in the community while he pays his debt to society; and to implement a computerized information system which for the first time will give the Agency a comprehensive profile on individuals under our supervision and provide information for planning, evaluation, and budgeting.

We have a challenging, important year ahead of us, and if we are to move forward we must continue to have the cooperation, understanding and support of various decision-makers at all levels. It must also be realized that our undertaking involves the entire criminal justice system and that no one agency is the cause of the overcrowding problem nor can any one agency be expected to solve the problem. In short, we cannot deal with the mandates and problems with tunnelvision and in isolation. We must all work together toward the common goals of rehabilitation of the offender and the protection of society through a means other than imprisonment.

On behalf of the Parole Board, I pledge our Agency's continued dedication to the development of meaningful, economical and safe alternatives to incarceration.

J. P. PRATT II,
Executive Director

Parole & Community Corrections: Challenges and Milestone, '81-82

The pressures for change in the American correctional system today are building so fast that even the most complacent are finding them hard to ignore.

The failure of major institutions to reduce crime is incontestable. The riots and other disturbances that continue to occur in the nation's prisons and jails confirm the feeling of thoughtful citizens that such institutions contribute little to reduce crime. They change the offender, but the change is more likely to be negative than positive. They protect temporarily, but they do not deter. They relieve the community of responsibility by removing the offender, but they make successful reintegration into the community unlikely.

Today court cases enforcing limits on prison overcrowding are common, and South Carolina is a likely candidate for federal intervention. Last year alone, the inmate population at the state's prisons increased by 1,231.

Costs of prison construction and operation are creating financial pressures, too. It costs about \$24 million to construct a prison that will house a little over 500 individuals. That says nothing of the cost of staffing, and clothing and feeding inmates takes about \$6,000 per year. On the other hand, the average cost of supervising an individual on probation or parole is about \$200 a year. And last year only 1,415 or 6.4% of the cases under supervision by our agency had their probation or parole revoked.

The pressures for change come not only from prisoners, the citizenry, the press, the courts, and the rest of the criminal justice system, but now from the State Legislature.

Their passage of the Community Corrections Act in 1981 placed a tremendous challenge on the Department of Parole and Community Corrections. It reflected the Legislature's intention to rely more on community-based alternatives to incarceration and less on imprisonment. The idea is to place non-violent offenders in the community where they can more economically pay their debt to society while providing society with the protection it deserves through improved methods of classification and supervision.

The Legislature directed that the Agency accomplish this through such programs as restitution through community service; halfway houses; an early release supervised furlough program; and stricter, more intensive supervision for 'borderline' cases. It also mandated that the Agency update its methodology of evaluating and supervising ex-offenders in order to make these changes meaningful.

Although it has been just over a year since these challenges have been undertaken, a great deal of progress has been made. We have seen a total reorganization, not only in terms of management, but in terms of methodology. The changes have been positive, and constitute a good beginning. However, it should be reiterated that the accomplishments listed on the following pages are just that . . . a good beginning. It would be naive, and probably a disservice to all involved, to make any prescriptive statements without noting the issues and dilemmas which abound in this area. We are not, after all, dealing with the refinement of some well-developed technology. The human and organizational problems we are addressing are complex, poorly understood and subject to controversy. Until now, creative alternatives to imprisonment has been something much discussed but little used in South Carolina. At no other time in our history has there been a planned, programmed effort in this area.

This is the hope of the Community Corrections Bill. It has required the entire criminal justice system to recognize that today's corrections practitioners are forced to use the means of an older time. We are saddled with the physical remains of last century's prisons and with an ideological legacy that has implicitly accepted the objectives of isolation, control and punishment.

Behind the Corrections Bills' mandates is the clear imperative that the institution should be the last resort for correctional problems; that imprisonment should apply to those who seriously threaten others, not the nuisances, the troublesome and the rejected who clutter our prisons and reformatories and fill our jails and youth detention facilities; and evidenced by the fact that 50.5% of the inmates in our prisons are between the ages of 17 and 24.

The 1981 Community Corrections Bill, hailed by the American Bar Association as one of the most innovative pieces of penal legislation to come out of the southeast in many years, is a good beginning; and its goal is achievable. But success will require

tremendous leadership, concern and cooperation from the judicial system, the correctional system, law enforcement, and the Parole Board. The dual problems of crime and overcrowding must be approached from both the judicial or 'front end' and the correctional or 'back end'.

The S. C. Department of Parole and Community Corrections receives the challenge of the 1981 Community Corrections Bill in the most positive of terms. All we ask is the cooperation of all concerned in the process.

Divisional Activities: '81-82

Planning, Research and Information Systems

Planning, research and computerized information are imperative to an agency which supervises over 18,000 parolees and probationers across South Carolina and has over 380 employees. The Division of Planning, Research and Information Systems was established in November, 1981 to provide these services. It is staffed by a director, systems analyst, planner, staff assistant, records analyst and 10 records clerks.

The major goal for this division over the past fiscal year was to plan and implement the mandates contained in the Parole and Community Corrections Act of 1981. These mandates included developing plans for screening and processing individuals eligible for the Supervised Furlough program provided for in this new law. Such a program was implemented January 15, 1982. During fiscal year '81-82, 336 inmates were released on Supervised Furlough, and only 28 or 8.3% have had their furlough rescinded.

The Act also mandated that the Agency develop and submit a statewide Case Classification and Community Corrections Plan to the General Assembly. The Division, working in conjunction with the Governor's Office and the S. C. Department of Corrections, submitted this plan in January, 1982.

In the area of information systems, the Division implemented the Agency's first computerized accounting system in July, 1982. The Multiple Agency Accounting System, operated by USC, maintains records of all the financial and personnel transactions for the department and will assist with budget monitoring, preparation, as well as payroll preparation and leave tracking.

In addition, the Division and the S. C. Law Enforcement Department, in cooperation with the National Institute of Corrections, have been developing a computerized information system which for the first time will give the Agency a comprehensive profile on each individual under supervision and will also provide invaluable information on planning, evaluation, resource allocation and budgeting.

Finally, the Division worked with Court Administration, the Governor's Office Division of Public Safety and the Senate Judiciary Committee to develop amendments to the Victims Compensation Act which was signed into law by Governor Riley this year.

Field Services

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the 200 probation and parole agents in our forty-six counties and their importance to the over 18,000 parolees and probationers for which they were responsible last year.

While an agent by necessity assumes a surveillance role, he also functions as financial advisor, marriage counselor, social worker, etc. He must work with state and private agencies to see that the ex-offender's needs are being met, plan rehabilitation programs, continually evaluate the individual's progress, and meet regularly with the ex-offender, his family and his employer in order to provide whatever supportive help necessary for his reintegration into society.

The agent also has certain responsibilities to the court and the Parole Board. He must be in court whenever it is in session and provide pre-sentencing reports to the judge when requested. These reports, hopefully, will provide a composite picture of the individual which will allow the court to make a wise and just decision. Unfortunately, of the 18,637 processed through the courts last year, pre-sentence investigations were required by the judges on only 147 or 0.7%.

Agents provide similar reports to the Parole Board called pre-parole investigations. One was done for each of the 2,604 inmates considered for parole during the last fiscal year. This document contains a social and criminal history of the prisoner and its purpose is to enable the Parole Board to make consistent, soundly based decisions on whether to grant or deny parole.

Another important duty of the agent is to monitor the collection of fines or restitution money from those on probation or parole. During FY '81-82, \$1,648,465.88 was collected.

In addition to the 'routine' activities within field services, there has been a major effort to update the methodology of assessing the needs and risks of those under our supervision. The 1981 Community Corrections Bill mandated that the Agency implement a "state of the arts" probation and parole management system. This system, which includes improved methods of assessing an ex-offender's risk to the community and his rehabilitative needs, allows us to plan the individual's rehabilitation more effectively and hold him more accountable. It was made possible through a grant from the National Institute of Corrections.

Another mandate of the Community Corrections Act was to initiate an intensive supervision program for probationers and parolees who require more than average supervision. This program was implemented in February 1982. Its purpose is to provide strict supervision for those 'borderline' cases who otherwise would be incarcerated.

In addition, the Agency initiated cooperative agreements with several state agencies and other human services to aid in the coordination and referral for rehabilitation services; and several of the agency's larger offices were reorganized to more efficiently respond to investigative and supervisory demands.

The Training Department has continued to enhance its curriculum to respond to the Agency's needs for well trained, professional agents. During this fiscal year, 36 classes were held representing a total of 1,050 training hours, as compared to 852 total training hours for FY 1980-81.

Public Information

The S. C. Department of Parole and Community Corrections is probably one of the most interesting but least understood agencies in state government. To date, there has been no organized effort to disseminate knowledge about the agency's programs and practices, or to increase the general understanding of the citizenry or even the criminal justice system as to what we do and why we do it.

The long neglected task of building a community constituency was undertaken in March, 1982 with the establishment of a Public Information Division. It is staffed with a director and secretary, and the director not only acts as a spokesperson for the Agency, but directs all public relation and information activities for the 47 probation and parole offices around the state.

The purpose of the division is to generate public understanding of the issues and problems in corrections and the measures needed for their resolution, as well as to obtain adequate political and fiscal support for the Agency's programs, and to assure the availability of social and economic opportunities for offenders and ex-offenders.

Major goals and objectives set by Public Information include: implementation of a statewide speakers bureau; analysis of internal communications; planned use of the news media; and improved communications between the Agency and the judicial, law enforcement and correctional systems.

To date, a statewide Speakers Bureau has been implemented, an employee newsletter established, numerous media contacts initiated, participation in legal and judicial seminars increased, and new ties with the Department of Corrections established.

Paroles and Pardons

The South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board not only bears the ultimate responsibility of overseeing management of the Agency, but is vested with sole authority to grant pardons and paroles.

The Board is comprised of seven members, one from each congressional district and one at large. The members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve for a period of six years and until their respective successors are appointed.

With the passage of the Community Corrections Bill, the Board was directed to separate the management and pardon and parole functions. This was done through management reorganization and the appointment of an Executive Director and a Commissioner of Paroles and Pardons. The Executive Director is vested with the exclusive management of the Agency and for the proper care, treatment, supervision and management of offenders under its control. The Commissioner of Paroles and Pardons is responsible for scheduling meetings of the Board, assuring that appropriate cases and investigations are prepared for the board, maintaining the official records of the Board and such other administrative duties as assigned by the Board.

Due to the enactment of new legislation, it is anticipated that parole activities will increase. For the past two years an average of 28.8% of the total inmate population has become eligible for parole during each twelve month period. However, a new law now makes every inmate, with the exception of capital offense murderers, eligible for earned work credit. As such, the average figure for percent of population becoming parole eligible each year could easily increase. In addition, each inmate rejected for parole must now be reconsidered within one year of the date of rejection, and parole eligibility will be reduced from one-third to one-fourth of the maximum sentence in 1984.

In consideration of the above conditions, the Community Corrections Bill authorized the Parole Board to meet in three-member panels. This panel has the same decision-making authority as the full board, with the exception that all decisions must be unanimous. This has allowed the Parole Board to intensify its efforts to hear

more cases in order to eliminate any possibility of having a backlog of cases when parole eligibility is reduced by law from one-third of the maximum sentence to one-fourth the maximum sentence in January, 1984.

The Board's backlog of cases has been eliminated, and during fiscal year 1981-82 a total of 3,260 parole, pardon and supervised furlough cases were reviewed by the Board.

Administrative Services

BUDGET: The Agency relies primarily on state appropriations for its operating expenses. Federal funds are occasionally available and are used for special projects. Effective July, 1980, the Agency was authorized by statute (Section 24-21-80) to begin collecting a fee from probationers and parolees in the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars per year toward offsetting the Agency's cost of supervision. Through FY '81-82 the Agency had collected \$1,851,738 in Supervision Fees. This revenue is returned to the state General Fund and is considered by the Budget and Control Board when developing budget recommendations for the Agency. Additional revenues are generated through the Agency's Supervised Furlough Program which was implemented during FY '81-82. Inmates participating in this program are assessed a fee of \$21.00 per week to offset the cost of their supervision. Revenue from this source totaled \$32,257 (partial year) during FY '81-82. The Parole and Community Corrections Act of 1981 (Act 100) also provided for assessments to be made by municipal magistrates and general sessions courts (Section 24-33-210) with the proceeds going to the state General Fund. One-half of these funds are retained in the General Fund for operation of community corrections programs through appropriations to this Agency. Total assessments remitted to the state General Fund totaled \$714,428 for FY '81-82.

During FY '81-'82, the Budget/Finance section automated its financial payroll records. The Agency is participating in the Multi-Agency Accounting System (MAAS) operated by USC and went on-line July 1, 1982. The association with the MAAS will significantly aid the financial management capability of the Agency.

PERSONNEL: The Agency is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer and administers its Personnel program consistent with State Personnel guidelines. During FY '81-'82 work was begun on revising the Agency Employee Performance Appraisal process. This revised process will be implemented during FY '82-'83 and is expected to provide for a more thorough and constructive appraisal experience for Agency staff.

Financial Review: '81-82

The chart below reflects agency expenditures and appropriations for FY '81-'82.

FY 1982 — Expenditures By Source of Funds

	State Appropriation	Federal Funds	Other Operating Fees	Total
Total Personal Service	\$ 5,719,822.01	\$ 581.79		\$ 5,720,403.80
Other Operating Expenses	596,509.51	18,486.37	17,771.31	632,767.19
Total Expenditures ..	<u>\$ 6,316,331.52</u>	<u>\$ 19,068.16</u>	<u>\$ 17,771.31</u>	<u>\$ 6,353,170.99</u>

FY 1982 — Fees Collected

Supervision	Furlough
\$1,104,866.15*	\$32,257.00**
* Full Year	** Started 9/81

Statistical Summary: '81-82

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

DESCRIPTION OF PAROLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An investigation will be conducted by the staff of the Board to compile the information as outlined above to be considered by the

Board. Each inmate will be granted a personal appearance before the Parole Board when the case is scheduled to be heard.

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

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

1. I shall report immediately upon arrival at my destination to the Parole Agent under whose supervision I am paroled either by mail, telephone or personal visit.

2. I shall not change my residence or employment or leave the State without first procuring the consent of my Parole Agent.

3. I shall each month, until my final release, make a full and truthful report to SOUTH CAROLINA PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD as instructed to do so by my supervising Parole Agent.

4. I shall not use narcotic drugs, except when properly prescribed by a licensed physician.

5. I shall not use alcoholic beverages to excess and will not visit places of bad reputation where alcoholic beverages are sold and/or used.

6. I shall avoid injurious habits and shall not associate with persons of bad reputation or harmful character.

7. I shall in all respects conduct myself honorably, work diligently at a lawful occupation, and support my dependents, if any, to the best of my ability.

8. I shall refrain from the violation of any Federal, State or Municipal Penal Law.

9. I hereby waive all extradition rights and process and agree to return when said Board directs.

10. I shall not, during the period of my parole, carry a concealed weapon and will not purchase or use any weapon.

11. I shall promptly and truthfully answer all inquiries directed to me by the State Board and my Parole Agent and allow him to visit me at my home, employment site or elsewhere, and carry out all instructions he gives.

12. In accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1980, as passed by the General Assembly, I shall pay a supervised fee of \$120.00 per year.

TABLE I
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLE CASES ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, AGE
FY '82

Offense	Total	Sex		Race		20 & Under			Over 20			
		Male	Female	White	Black	All Other	White	Black	All Other	White	Black	All Other
*Burglary	293	292	1	150	143	0	47	40	0	103	103	0
Homicide	153	128	25	54	99	0	7	18	0	47	81	0
Dangerous Drugs	151	142	9	80	71	0	6	7	0	74	64	0
Robbery	145	143	2	52	93	0	11	34	0	41	59	0
Larceny	144	137	7	74	69	1	19	14	0	55	55	1
Assault	89	84	5	27	62	0	2	7	0	25	55	0
Traffic Offenses	56	56	0	41	15	0	1	0	0	40	15	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	50	42	8	24	26	0	1	5	0	23	21	0
Stolen Vehicle	24	24	0	11	13	0	3	2	0	8	11	0
Sex Offenses	24	24	0	16	8	0	4	2	0	12	6	0
Stolen Property	23	23	0	13	10	0	2	4	0	11	6	0
Fraudulent Activity	18	7	11	14	4	0	2	1	0	12	3	0
Sexual Assault	16	16	0	8	8	0	1	3	0	7	5	0
Damage Property	12	12	0	9	3	0	2	0	0	7	3	0
Arson	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Weapon Offenses	4	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Obstructing the Police	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Extortion	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Flight-Escape	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Obstructing Justice	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tax Revenue	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Obscenity	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Family Offenses	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Liquor Offenses	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bribery	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Crimes Against Person	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Property Crimes	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1,224	1,155	69	590	633	1	109	140	0	481	493	1

* Burglary includes offense of housebreaking. These are National Crime Information Center classifications.

TABLE II
PAROLES GRANTED BY COUNTY ACCORDING TO SEX, AGE, RACE
FY '82

County	Race			Sex		Age					Total
	White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & Under	21-25	26-35	36-50	51 & Over	
Greenville	89	72	0	146	15	33	52	52	20	4	161
Charleston	26	67	0	89	4	23	34	28	7	1	93
Richland	22	59	1	78	4	14	30	29	8	1	82
Spartanburg	42	38	0	74	6	16	21	32	6	5	80
York	41	36	0	76	1	15	30	25	6	1	77
Florence	29	24	0	50	3	7	12	23	9	2	53
Anderson	35	16	0	47	4	13	13	19	6	0	51
Horry	28	18	0	45	1	13	14	11	8	0	46
Pickens	32	5	0	33	4	7	12	14	3	1	37
Orangeburg	9	26	0	31	4	9	6	12	6	2	35
Lexington	16	15	0	31	0	10	12	5	1	3	31
Aiken	15	13	0	27	1	3	11	12	2	0	28
Darlington	13	14	0	27	0	7	6	10	2	2	27
Laurens	11	11	0	20	2	3	9	5	4	1	22
Newberry	8	14	0	19	3	4	7	9	2	0	22
Beaufort	13	8	0	21	0	3	6	9	2	1	21
Dorchester	16	5	0	20	1	4	9	6	1	1	21
Marlboro	11	10	0	20	1	5	7	5	4	0	21
Sumter	5	15	0	20	0	5	6	6	2	1	20
Oconee	18	2	0	20	0	5	5	5	4	1	20
Cherokee	14	5	0	19	0	3	8	3	3	2	19

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Chesterfield	9	10	0	18	1	3	8	4	3	1	19
Greenwood	6	13	0	18	1	6	4	7	2	0	19
Georgetown	6	11	0	17	0	3	7	3	3	1	17
Marion	4	13	0	16	1	5	3	6	2	1	17
Berkeley	11	4	0	13	2	5	3	6	1	0	15
Williamsburg	2	13	0	15	0	1	2	9	1	2	15
Lancaster	8	6	0	14	0	1	8	2	3	0	14
Kershaw	7	6	0	13	0	2	5	3	2	1	13
Bamberg	2	10	0	12	0	2	2	4	4	0	12
Chester	5	6	0	9	2	0	6	4	0	1	11
Dillon	3	8	0	10	1	3	3	4	0	1	11
Abbeville	5	5	0	10	0	4	2	3	1	0	10
Calhoun	5	4	0	9	0	1	1	5	2	0	9
Colleton	3	6	0	9	0	1	3	4	1	0	9
Jasper	5	3	0	6	2	0	3	4	1	0	8
Union	4	4	0	8	0	3	2	3	0	0	8
Clarendon	3	4	0	6	1	1	1	3	2	0	7
Edgefield	3	4	0	7	0	1	1	4	0	1	7
Lee	0	7	0	6	1	0	3	2	2	0	7
Barnwell	1	5	0	6	0	1	5	0	0	0	6
Allendale	0	5	0	4	1	2	0	3	0	0	5
Hampton	2	3	0	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	5
McMormick	0	5	0	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	5
Saluda	3	2	0	4	1	1	0	3	1	0	5
Fairfield	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Grand Total	590	633	1	1,155	69	249	386	411	140	38	1,224
Percentage of Total	48.2	51.7	0.0	94.3	5.6	20.3	31.5	33.5	11.4	3.1	

TABLE III

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAROLE REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY
FY '82

County	County	County	County
Abbeville	2	Hampton	0
Aiken	6	Horry	11
Allendale	3	Jasper	1
Anderson	16	Kershaw	3
Bamberg	1	Lancaster	8
Barnwell	0	Laurens	9
Beaufort	5	Lee	3
Berkeley	2	Lexington	9
Calhoun	1	McCormick	2
Charleston	45	Marion	1
Cherokee	2	Marlboro	6
Chester	5	Newberry	3
Chesterfield	2	Oconee	8
Clarendon	1	Orangeburg	5
Colleton	5	Pickens	10
Darlington	5	Richland	69
Dillon	2	Saluda	2
Dorchester	3	Spartanburg	30
Edgefield	2	Sumter	5
Fairfield	2	Union	3
Florence	11	Williamsburg	1
Georgetown	7	York	23
Greenville	65	Out of State	28
Greenwood	7		
		TOTAL	440

TABLE IV

PAROLE TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY
FY '82

Expirations	878	Terminated by Court	
Revocations	440	Order	0
Terminated by Death	23	Discharged by Pardons	26
Expungements	0		
		TOTAL	1,367

TABLE V

EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLEES
FY '82

Educational Level	Male	Female	Total	Percentages
None	10	0	10	.8%
Elementary	63	1	64	5.2%
Junior High	191	13	204	16.7%
High School	744	43	787	64.3%
High School Graduate	97	11	108	8.8%
Technical School	18	0	18	1.5%
Technical School Graduate	3	0	3	.2%
College	29	1	30	2.5%
College Graduate	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	1,155	69	1,224	100%

DESCRIPTION OF PROBATION

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

The following are conditions for Probation:

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

The ensuing tables reflect probation activity and probationer characteristics for FY 1981-82.

TABLE VI
DEFENDANTS PROCESSED BY COURTS
AND PLACED ON PROBATION
FY '82

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Total Processed</i>	<i>Total Receiving Probation</i>
Abbeville	188	73
Aiken	580	293
Allendale	125	61
Anderson	519	259
Bamberg	81	61
Barnwell	119	82
Beaufort	235	165
Berkeley	284	129
Calhoun	64	43
Charleston	1,041	500
Cherokee	322	156
Chester	253	140
Chesterfield	342	70
Clarendon	159	104
Colleton	197	104
Darlington	186	143
Dillon	119	53
Dorchester	132	58
Edgefield	131	87
Fairfield	108	83
Florence	746	333
Georgetown	269	97
Greenville	1,895	918
Greenwood	327	188
Hampton	80	50
Horry	689	303
Jasper	80	41
Kershaw	245	72
Lancaster	315	198
Laurens	373	172
Lee	98	49
Lexington	608	383
McCormick	91	39
Marion	246	71
Marlboro	287	123
Newberry	293	135
Oconee	214	82
Orangeburg	394	196
Pickens	452	161
Richland	1,420	671
Saluda	121	73
Spartanburg	1,326	632
Sumter	543	302
Union	269	154
Williamsburg	135	83
York	1,936	444
TOTALS	18,637	8,634

TABLE VII
PROBATION CASES RECEIVED BY COUNTY ACCORDING TO
SEX, RACE, AGE
FY '82

County	Race			Sex		Age					Total
	White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & Under	21- 25	26- 35	36- 50	51 & Over	
Greenville	576	339	3	783	135	204	259	280	136	39	918
Richland	263	407	1	582	89	125	219	210	88	29	671
Spartanburg	428	204	0	562	70	146	182	163	109	32	632
Charleston	274	224	2	446	54	119	167	143	50	21	500
York	254	189	1	394	50	100	124	144	60	16	444
Lexington	288	93	2	338	45	78	113	114	58	20	383
Florence	149	183	1	293	40	60	96	121	41	15	333
Horry	222	80	1	274	29	63	81	94	53	12	303
Sumter	121	181	0	275	27	51	65	100	64	22	302
Aiken	171	122	0	263	30	77	82	84	40	10	293
Anderson	196	63	0	230	29	55	86	80	33	5	250
Lancaster	124	74	0	177	21	60	51	64	18	5	198
Orangeburg	81	115	0	176	20	46	47	53	34	16	196
Greenwood	100	88	0	156	32	41	42	70	22	13	188
Laurens	100	72	0	152	20	29	39	60	32	12	172
Beaufort	94	71	0	148	17	44	49	41	25	6	165
Pickens	131	30	0	135	26	29	51	49	27	5	161
Cherokee	111	44	1	146	10	43	35	44	24	10	156
Union	91	63	0	144	10	41	47	45	14	7	154
Darlington	77	66	0	118	25	32	39	43	16	8	143
Chester	55	85	0	134	6	34	40	43	18	5	140
Newberry	46	89	0	121	14	22	31	43	24	15	135
Berkeley	93	35	1	116	13	47	37	28	14	3	129

23

Marlboro	56	66	1	109	14	33	27	38	16	9	123
Clarendon	34	70	0	97	7	25	21	36	15	7	104
Colleton	59	45	0	94	10	12	19	37	27	9	104
Georgetown	56	41	0	94	3	11	28	39	17	2	97
Edgefield	36	51	0	78	9	17	19	32	10	9	87
Fairfield	38	45	0	80	3	15	19	33	12	4	83
Williamsburg	12	71	0	73	10	19	20	25	11	8	83
Barnwell	29	53	0	77	5	10	22	24	17	9	82
Oconee	75	7	0	70	12	16	27	18	15	6	82
Abbeville	40	33	0	70	3	14	26	21	8	4	73
Saluda	33	40	0	65	8	12	13	32	10	6	73
Kershaw	33	39	0	63	9	19	20	18	8	7	72
Marion	34	37	0	58	13	22	20	20	7	2	71
Chesterfield	45	25	0	65	5	22	23	17	7	1	70
Allendale	14	47	0	55	6	9	17	13	18	4	61
Bamberg	17	44	0	57	4	8	8	19	20	6	61
Dorchester	31	27	0	53	5	20	16	12	8	2	58
Dillon	23	29	1	49	4	13	14	21	4	1	53
Hampton	24	26	0	47	3	7	11	15	13	4	50
Calhoun	12	31	0	41	2	9	9	14	5	6	43
Lee	12	37	0	46	3	9	18	14	6	2	49
Jasper	24	17	0	38	3	7	8	13	9	4	41
McCormick	16	23	0	34	5	6	7	9	14	3	39
Grand Total	4,798	3,821	15	7,676	958	1,881	2,394	2,641	1,277	441	8,634
Percentage of Total	55.5	44.2	.2	88.9	11.0	21.7	27.7	30.5	14.7	5.1	

TABLE VIII
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATION CASES ACCORDING TO
SEX, RACE, AGE
FY '82

Offense	Total	Sex		Race		Age						
		Male	Female	White	Black	20 & Under			Over 20			
						All Other	White	Black	All Other	White	Black	All Other
Traffic Offenses	2,168	2,079	89	1,363	804	1	180	18	0	1,183	786	1
Larceny	1,405	1,252	153	688	717	0	305	236	0	383	481	0
Dangerous Drugs	1,213	1,046	167	890	317	6	162	29	0	728	288	6
Burglary	816	792	24	404	409	3	203	164	1	201	245	2
Assault	509	464	45	220	288	1	35	38	0	185	250	1
Fraudulent Activity	440	259	181	229	210	1	15	13	0	214	197	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	382	284	98	161	221	0	34	39	0	127	182	0
Stolen Property	306	263	43	130	176	0	35	54	0	95	122	0
Weapon Offenses	233	217	16	99	133	1	14	12	1	85	121	0
Obstructing the Police	212	188	24	95	116	1	24	12	0	71	104	1
Stolen Vehicle	171	162	9	83	87	1	41	30	0	42	57	1
Damage Property	112	107	5	65	47	0	29	13	0	36	34	0
Robbery	109	98	11	40	69	0	19	21	0	21	48	0
Sex Offenses	69	68	1	49	20	0	9	2	0	40	18	0
Homicide	69	55	14	27	42	0	7	5	0	20	37	0
Liquor Offenses	57	42	15	13	44	0	0	0	0	13	44	0
Property Crimes	49	46	3	23	26	0	9	8	0	14	18	0
Arson	47	38	9	28	19	0	7	4	0	21	15	0
Obscenity	32	30	2	25	7	0	6	0	0	19	7	0
Obstructing Justice	26	17	9	18	8	0	0	0	0	18	8	0
Morals—Decency Crimes	24	21	3	18	6	0	4	3	0	14	3	0
Public Order Crimes	24	22	2	18	6	0	4	2	0	14	4	0
Sexual Assault	24	24	0	21	3	0	5	1	0	16	2	0

24

Family Offenses	22	13	9	16	6	0	3	2	0	13	4	0
Public Peace	22	19	3	5	17	0	1	6	0	4	11	0
Conservation	17	17	0	17	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	0
Embezzlement	12	8	4	10	2	0	0	0	0	10	2	0
Crimes Against Person	10	9	1	4	6	0	1	0	0	3	6	0
Flight—Escape	10	7	3	7	3	0	4	1	0	3	2	0
Invasion of Privacy	8	8	0	6	2	0	1	1	0	5	1	0
Tax Revenue	7	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Bribery	5	3	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Extortion	5	4	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Smuggling	5	1	4	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
Commercial Sex Offenses	4	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Antitrust	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Treason	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Health—Safety	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kidnapping	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Abortion	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gambling	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	8,634	7,676	958	4,798	3,821	15	1,163	716	2	3,635	3,105	13

TABLE IX
PROBATION REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY
FY '82

<i>County</i>		<i>County</i>	
Abbeville	10	Hampton	5
Aiken	21	Horry	17
Allendale	1	Jasper	0
Anderson	42	Kershaw	14
Bamberg	0	Lancaster	23
Barnwell	1	Laurens	24
Beaufort	20	Lee	3
Berkeley	2	Lexington	13
Calhoun	1	McCormick	3
Charleston	18	Marion	4
Cherokee	18	Marlboro	13
Chester	25	Newberry	9
Chesterfield	1	Oconee	24
Clarendon	7	Orangeburg	7
Colleton	10	Pickens	31
Darlington	14	Richland	134
Dillon	5	Saluda	0
Dorchester	10	Spartanburg	74
Edgefield	5	Sumter	7
Fairfield	6	Union	15
Florence	33	Williamsburg	10
Georgetown	9	York	30
Greenville	198	Out of State	25
Greenwood	33		
		TOTAL	975

TABLE X
PROBATION TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY
FY '82

Expirations	6,519
Revocations	975
Terminated by Death	114
Expungements	80
Terminated by Court Order	2,809
Discharged by Pardons	1
TOTAL	10,498

TABLE XI
EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS
FY '82

<i>Education Level</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
None	28	0	28	.3%
Elementary	291	29	320	3.7%
Junior High	899	107	1,006	11.6%
High School	3,322	398	3,720	43.1%
High School Graduate	2,459	337	2,796	32.4%
Technical School	12	1	13	.2%
Technical School Graduate	23	1	24	.3%
College	516	71	587	6.8%
College Graduate	126	14	140	1.6%
TOTAL	7,676	958	8,634	100%

INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

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

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

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

**TABLE XII
INTERSTATE CASES BY TYPE AND PLACES OF SUPERVISION**

	<i>Place of Supervision</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>South Carolina</i>	<i>Other States</i>	
Parole	171	398	569
Probation	501	933	1,434
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	672	1,331	GRAND TOTAL 2,003

AGENT ACTIVITIES

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

Table XIII presents supervision activities for FY '81-82 and Figure I compares the statewide combined caseloads for the five-year period of FY '78-FY '82. Total investigations are reported in Table XIV and Figure 2 compares the total number of investigations conducted over the past five fiscal years. Figure 3 compares changes in personnel over the same five year period.

**TABLE XIII
SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES
FY '82**

	<i>Number Reporting</i>	<i>Actual Caseload</i>
Probation	14,336	18,082
Parole	2,628	2,728
Out of State	997	1,025
Supervised Furlough	145	145
Provisional Parole	27	27
	-----	-----
TOTAL	18,133	22,007
Total Number of Supervising Agents	165	165
Agents-in-Charge	10	10
(no caseload)		
Overall Average Caseload	110	133

TABLE XIV
INVESTIGATIONS
FY 1981-82

Pre-Parole Institutionals	4,316	27.3%
Probation Violations	4,142	26.2%
Pre-Parole—10 point	2,549	16.2%
Supplemental	1,326	8.4%
Out-of-State	1,264	8.0%
Parole Violations	732	4.6%
Pre-Parole—4 point	668	4.2%
Miscellaneous	388	2.5%
Pardons	256	1.6%
Pre-Sentence Investigations	147	.9%
	15,788	*99.9%

* Does not total 100% due to rounding.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Out-of-State: Investigation to determine Agency's willingness to accept supervision of an individual in this state from another state; similar to pre-parole investigations.

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

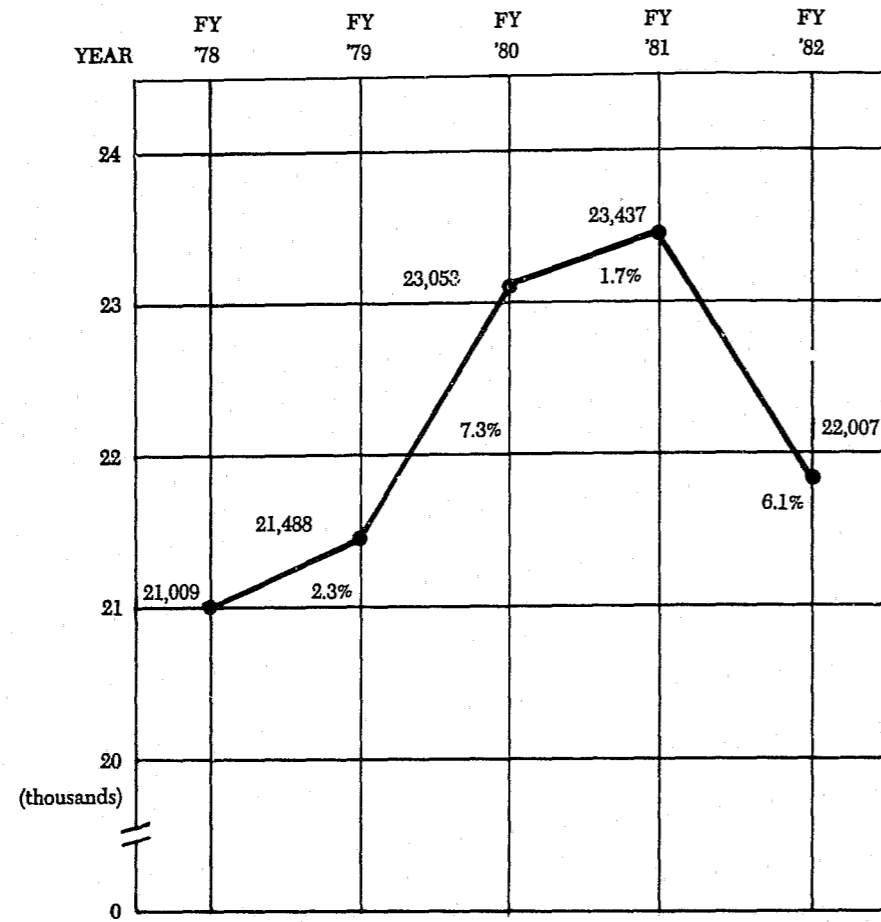
Miscellaneous: Investigation undertaken due to a special request from the court or Board; also done on individuals applying for employment at the Agency.

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

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

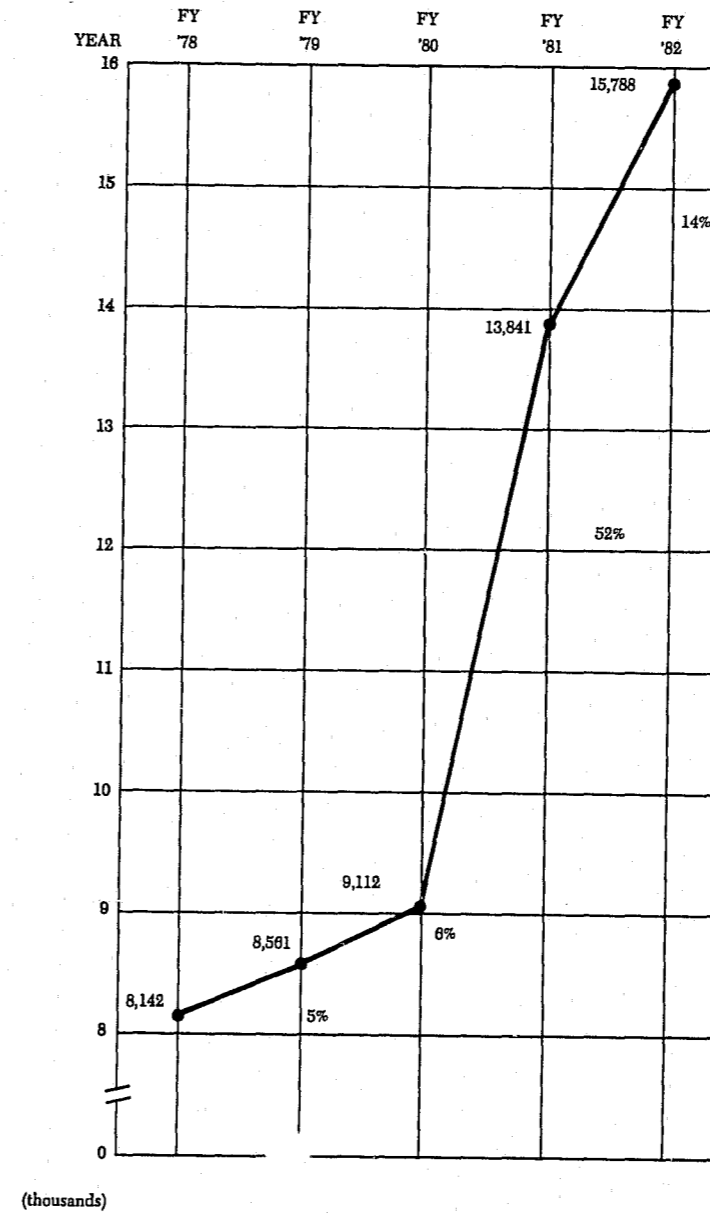
Parole Violation: An investigation to determine the facts concerning a parolee's failure to comply with his terms of supervision.

FIGURE 1
STATEWIDE COMBINED CASELOADS FOR PERIOD
FY '78 - FY '82



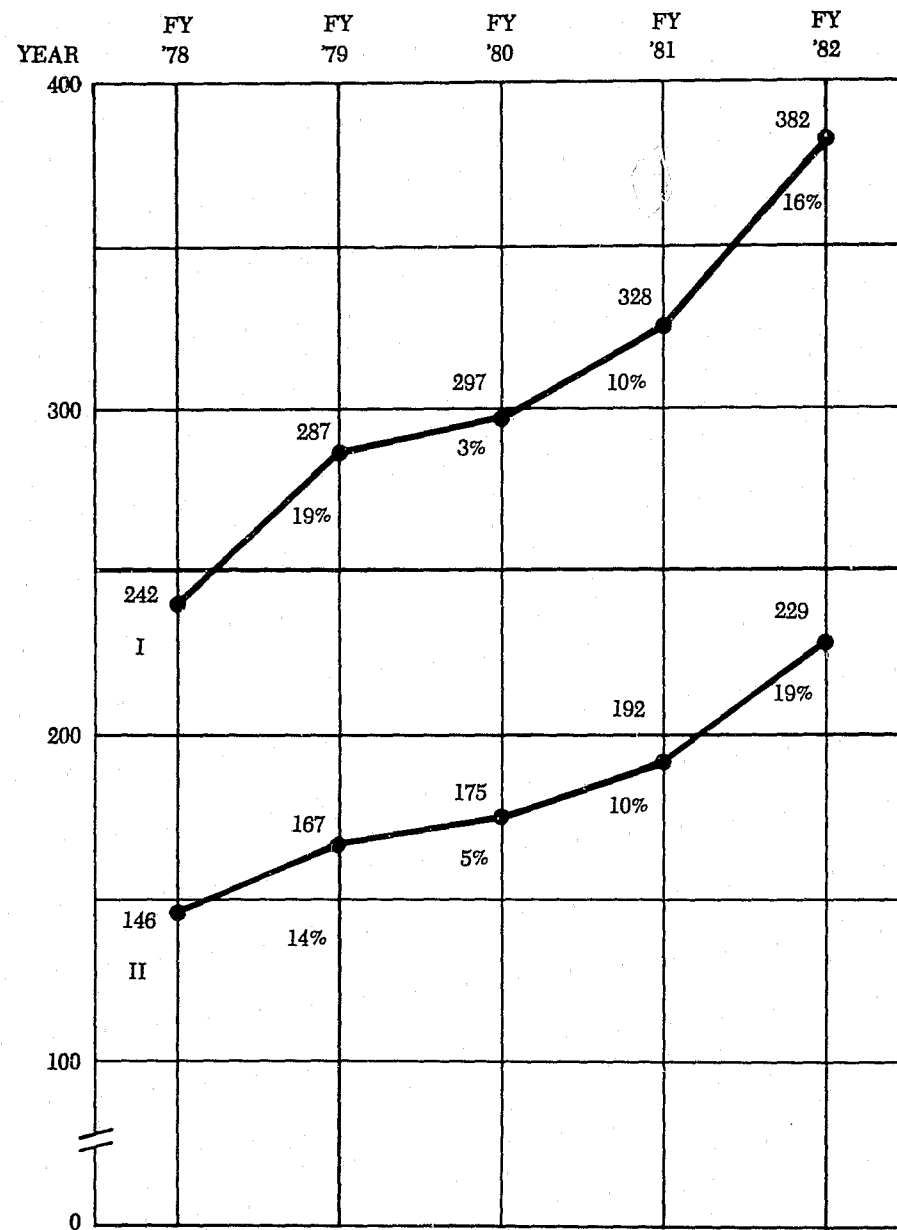
Explanation of Graph: A total of 22,007 cases were being handled at the close of FY '82. This represents a 6.4% decrease from the end of the previous fiscal year, and the first decrease in the past five years. However, total cases over the past five years have increased 4.8%.

FIGURE 2
TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED



Explanation of Graph: The total number of investigations conducted over the past five fiscal years has increased substantially. The total investigations conducted by DPCC agents have nearly doubled since FY 78 increasing at a rate of 94%. The increase in the number of investigations for just the past two years is 73%.

FIGURE 3
TOTAL NUMBER PERSONNEL AND AGENTS; FY '78-'82



Graph I—Total number of personnel
 Graph II—Total number of agents

Explanation of Graph: Over the past five years, significant increases in personnel (both agents and support staff) have occurred. During that time, the total number of DPCC personnel has increased 58%, and the number of agents has increased 57%.

NOTES

T

END