Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

2023 Annual Report

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POSITIONAL MEMBERSHIP

COUNTY COUNCIL

Robert L. Wehrman

Council Member

SHERIFF

Kristin Graziano, Sheriff

Scott Rywelski, Captain

CITY OF CHARLESTON POLICE CHIEF

Chito Walker, Chief

Jason Bruder, Captain

MOUNT PLEASANT POLICE CHIEF

Mark Arnold, Chief

Tyrone Simmons, Deputy Chief

NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE CHIEF

Greg Gomes, Chief

Karen Cordray, Deputy Chief

JAIL ADMINISTRATOR

Patrick Morris, Chief Deputy

Kimeca Mayweathers, Lieutenant

SOLICITOR

Scarlett Wilson, Ninth Circuit Solicitor

Charles Young, Director of Case Management

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Cameron Blazer, Ninth Circuit Public Defender

Megan Ehrlich, Chief Public Defender

CLERK OF COURT

Julie Armstrong, Clerk of Court

Robert Duncan, Operations Manager

DIRECTOR OF SUMMARY COURT

Junerese Rhodan, Director

Phylis Williams, Deputy Director

VICTIM ADVOCATE

Karen Winn, Victim/Witness Coordinator

Martina Johnson, Detention Victim Advocate Supervisor

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE MAGISTRATE

Richardine Singleton-Brown, Chief Magistrate

Amanda S. Haselden, Magistrate

CIRCUIT COURT CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Deadra L. Jefferson, Chief Administrative Judge

PROBATE COURT JUDGE

Irvin Condon, Probate Judge

Peter Kouten, Associate Judge of Probate

DIRECTOR, CHARLESTON DORCHESTER MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Jennifer Brush, LPC, CPM, Executive Director

Dennis Puebla, CPM, Director of Special Operations

DIRECTOR, CHARLESTON CENTER

Dr. Chanda Funcell, Executive Director

Jon Apgar, Program Manager of Clinical Services

AGENT-IN-CHARGE, SOUTH CAORLINA DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION, PAROLE, AND PARDON SERVICES

Mitchell A. Ray, Agent-In-Charge

Kescia Holmes, Assistant Agent-In-Charge

DIRECTOR OF NORTH CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL COURT

Angela Cartrette, Director/ Court Administrator

Francie Austin, Legal Council

DIRECTOR OF CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL COURT

Lindsey Byrd, Judge

Simone Withers, Sr. Docket Clerk

Dana Rice, Sr. Docket Clerk

DIRECTOR OF MOUNT PLEASANT MUNICIPAL COURT

Laurie Wilson, Director/ Court Administrator

Carol Neal, Deputy Court Administrator

Note. Membership positions are held at the time of report publication.

POSITIONAL MEMBERSHIP

VETERANS JUSTICE OUTREACH COORDINATOR, VA CHARLESTON

Meredith Miller, Veterans Justice Outreach Coordinator

Shanta Barron-Millan, LISW, Veterans Justice Outreach Coordinator

LEGAL DIRECTOR, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DIRECTOR, ONE80 PLACE

Lea Ann Adkins, Paralegal, Legal Services

Selena Wilson, Program Officer

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

Eric Watson, Deputy County Administrator, Public Safety

EX OFFICIO MEMBER

CHIEF JUSTICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Honorable Donald W. Beatty

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

LOCAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMUNITY

Ashley Pennington, J.D.

LOCAL FAITH COMMUNITY

Rev. David Truluck, Executive Director, SHIELD Ministries

LOCAL HISPANIC COMMUNITY

*Enrique (Henry) Grace
Director, Charleston Hispanic Association*

LOCAL NONPROFIT COMMUNITY

*Patsy H. Gardner, Executive Director
A Second Chance Resource Center Network United, Inc.*

LOCAL HEALTHCARE COMMUNITY

LOCAL BUSINESS COMMUNITY

*Siannie Jacobs, Founder
SJ Restorative Consulting, LLC*

LOCAL DEFENSE BAR

*Tim Kulp, Attorney
Martindale Kulp & Elliot, LLC*

LOCAL GRADUATE PROGRAM COMMUNITY IN RELATED FIELDS OF STUDY

Dr. Anthony Bishara, Professor, College of Charleston

LOCAL CRIME SURVIVOR COMMUNITY

*Keith Smalls, Executive Director
My Community's Keeper Mentor Group*

LOCAL FORMERLY INCARCERATED COMMUNITY

*Marcus Tyler McDonald, Director
Charleston Black Lives Matter*

LOCAL COMMUNITY-AT-LARGE

*Nadine Carmon, CEO/ Founder
Break the Cycle Foundation*

DESIGNATED LIAISON FROM ANY OTHER ENTITY DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Christopher Welch, CLAS/ Health Equity Consultant

CJCC STAFF

DIRECTOR
Ellen S. Steinberg, JD

RESEARCH MANAGER
Ashleigh N. Wojslawowicz, EdD

SYSTEM UTILIZATION MANAGER
Susanne J. Grose

COMMUNICATION & OUTREACH COORDINATOR
Adina Baer Gross, MBA

PRETRIAL ANALYSTS
Karyn Haynes
Crystal Treadaway

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Sharon Stokes

Note. Membership positions are held at the time of report publication.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since our inception in 2015, the role of the Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is to assist in making sustainable, data-driven improvements to Charleston County's criminal justice system and thereby improve public safety and community well-being.

This year's Annual Report will look a bit different from past reports. You will find new data sets and presentations as we strive to make the information more easily digestible. Be assured, the data is all there, and as always, the numbers speak for themselves.

As the previous Annual Reports have done, we continue to review local system functions, which include **Jail Use**, trends in **Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection** efforts, **Bond and Reentry** practices, and **Case Processing**. This report incorporates data spanning between 2014 and 2023, as we examine the overall impacts and system response to the COVID-19 pandemic in our area.

Since 2014 we have been monitoring Jail Use including length of stay and daily populations in the various courts. Following an overall reduction in the local jail population since the launch of the CJCC's efforts, we are now observing more fluctuations and increases. Demographics continue to reflect jail use is predominately Male, within the 25-34 Age Group category. In 2023, the Average Daily Population consisted of 656 Black Adults, 288 White Adults, 19 Hispanic Adults, 4 Indian Adults, 2 Asian Adults, 2 Adults where Race was not captured, and 1 each of Native American, Pacific Islander, and Unknown.

Like 2022, Unlawful Carrying of a Firearm remains the most frequently booked charge for the third year in a row with a total of 841 warrants in 2023. DUI 1st and General Sessions & Probate Contempt ranked second and third most frequent respectfully. Arrests, Diversion and Deflection data reflects the four largest law enforcement agencies in Charleston County (Charleston Police Department, North Charleston Police Department, Mount Pleasant Police Department, and Charleston County Sheriff's Office) continue to represent most of the jail use among law enforcement agencies, 90% of detention activity for 2023. We saw an increase in referrals to the Tricounty Stabilization Center and Triage Services, from 212 in 2020, to 383 in 2023.

Bond Court data shows 4,108 effective bonds in 2023, of those 1,295 were Pure PR and 2,813 were Financial Driven. Also, in 2023 the overall average effective bond amount was $34,806.89. Of significance, Charleston County remains the only County in South Carolina where Pretrial Service Reports are routine, and Public Defenders represent defendants who have less than $500.00 cash when arrested at their first Bond Court Hearing. Like 2022, the data again shows that a minority, (42.1%) of pretrial releases return to jail on a Safety and/or Appearance failure and most re-arrest occur within six months of pretrial release. The Case Processing data shows the number of cases filed increased from 7,292 in 2022 to 7,985 in 2023. In 2023 the rate of charges disposed to charges filed (clearance rate) surpassed 100% to 106.40%.

This report underscores our ongoing commitment to accountability and transparency. I encourage community members to review the findings, stay engaged with us, and continue to work with us to confront the challenges ahead. Moving forward, the CJCC will develop its 2025 Strategic Plan combining community priorities with data findings and best practices from around the country. We will continue to improve, learn, and never veer from our vision to create a criminal justice system that improves public safety, upholds justice, and cost-effectively uses taxpayers' dollars.

Ellen S. Steinberg, J.D.

Director
Charleston County
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

REPORT OVERVIEW

READING THE REPORT

The **Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Annual Report** provides an account of progress made to improve the local justice system through **data transparency**. Including initiatives identified through support of committee members and stakeholders, data contained in this report is resourced through the CJCC centralized data warehouse and related databases unless noted otherwise.

As emphasized in prior annual reports, data constructs are fluid, as information pertaining to cases evolve and/or expungement occurs. Such dynamic changes - to include changes to disposition codebooks, arrest/charge descriptions, and differences in booking procedures - will be reflected in minor differences when comparing static year-to-year reporting.

In utilizing information present in this report, readers should be sensitive to factor definitions, data parameters, limitations of data, and the appropriate application and interpretation of figures. The CJCC Annual Report also highlights **Community Engagement** efforts, which stem from a direct application of data obtained through it's valuable partners.

CONTRIBUTING DATA SOURCES (17 Total)

Law Enforcement: Charleston County Sheriff's Office (CCSO), Charleston Police Department (CPD), North Charleston Police Department (NCPD), Mount Pleasant Police Department (MPPD), and College of Charleston Public Safety.

Summary Courts: Charleston County Magistrates (CMS-Mag), Charleston Municipal Court, North Charleston Municipal Court, and Mount Pleasant Municipal Court.

General Sessions: Charleston County Clerk of Court (CMS-GS), Ninth Circuit Solicitor, Charleston County (Prosecution by Karpel, PbK), Ninth Circuit Public Defender, Charleston County (Defender Data, DD).

Jail: Charleston County Sheriff's Office, Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center (SACDC).

Pretrial: Pretrial Services Database (PSD)

Community Based Services: Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Department (CDMHC)
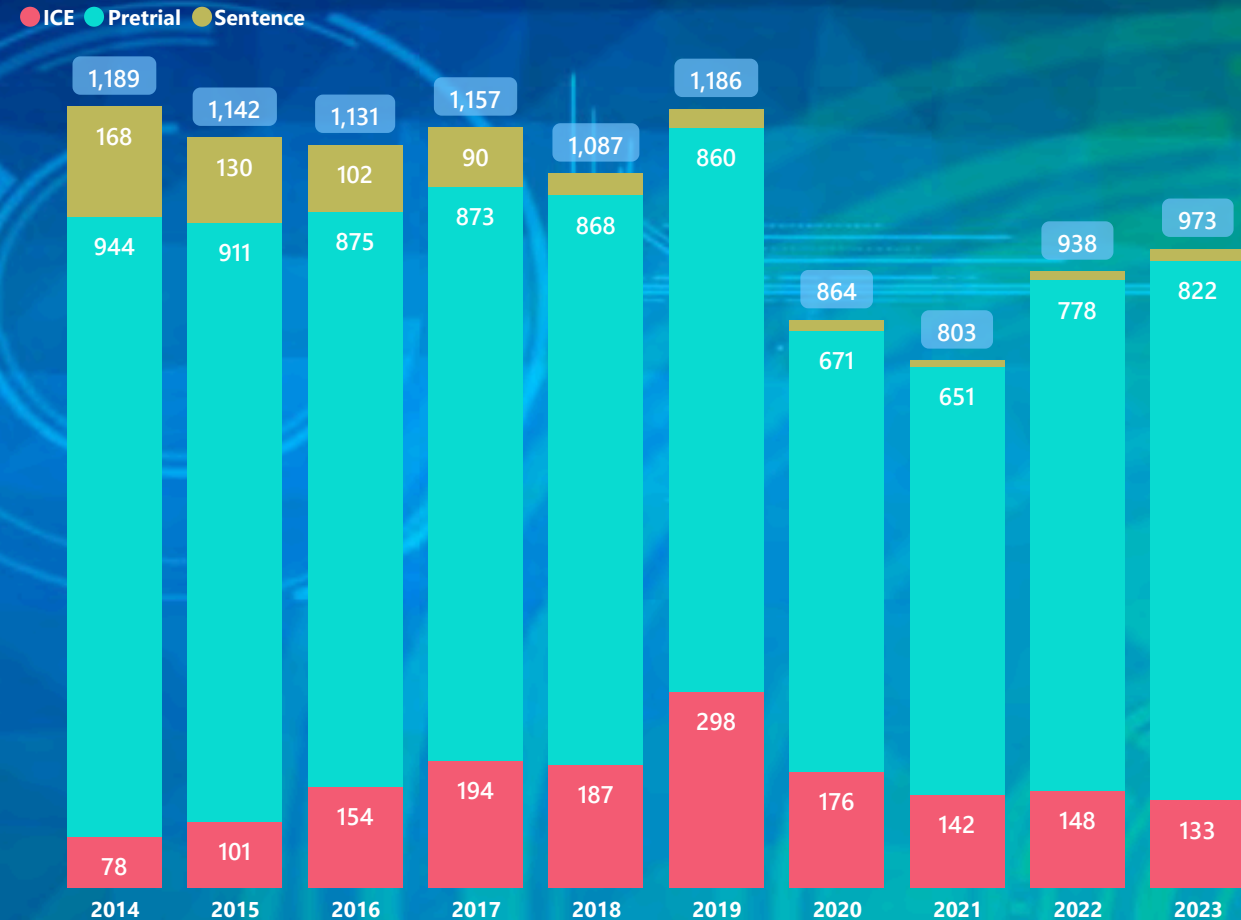
Jail Use - Average Daily Population

Jail Use

Jail Use data is sourced from the Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center (SACDC) and includes the following:

Average Daily Population
Admissions and Releases
Average Length of Stay
Charges by Court Type

The average daily population (ADP) is a measurement of the jail population. The ADP is derived from monthly snapshot files taken from the first of the month and averaged. Local ADP is the sum of the pretrial and sentenced population, and excludes uses of the jail by non-local jurisdictions such as the federal government or other counties (i.e. HOLD).

Consistent with improvements to the local criminal justice system, an overall reduction in the local jail population has been observed since the launch of the CJCC's efforts. Though overall reductions in local jail use have occurred since 2014, increases are now being observed.

Average Daily Population by Population Type

● ICE ● Pretrial ● Sentence

Year	ICE	Pretrial	Sentence	Total
2014	78	944	168	1,189
2015	101	911	130	1,142
2016	154	875	102	1,131
2017	194	873	90	1,157
2018	187	868		1,087
2019	298	860		1,186
2020	176	671		864
2021	142	651		803
2022	148	778		938
2023	133	822		973

Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.
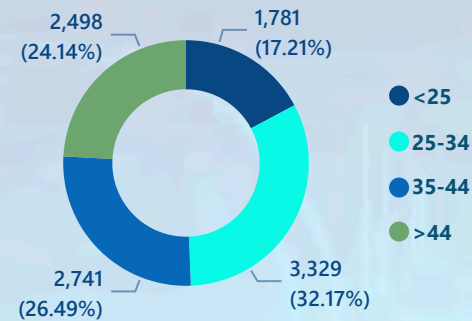
Jail Use - Average Daily Population
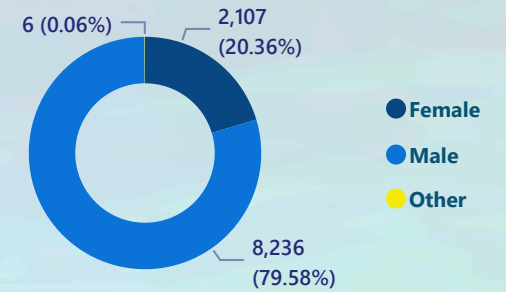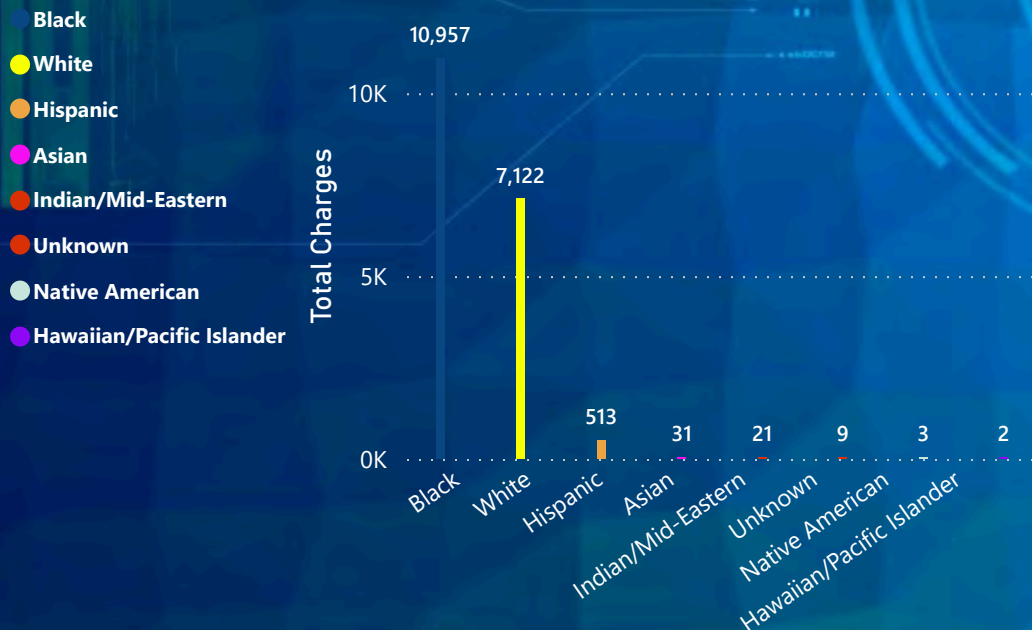
ADP by Race
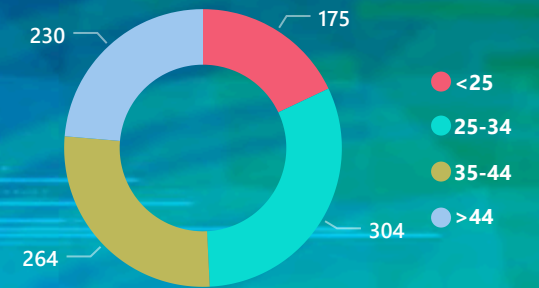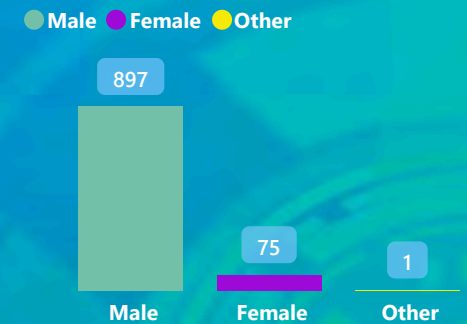
Demographics surrounding Average Daily Population numbers are gathered from booking information when provided.

In 2023, the Average Daily Population was reported to be predominately Male (897) and within the 25-34 Age Group category (304 or 31.2% of all ages).

Overtime, minor fluctuations have been noted regarding Race representation. In 2023, the Average Daily Population consisted of 656 Black Adults, 288 White Adults, 19 Hispanic Adults, 4 Indian Adults, 2 Asian Adults, 2 Adults where Race was not captured, and 1 each of Native American, Pacific Islander, and Unknown.

It should be noted that Race is based upon data entry methods and does not derive from individual self-reporting.

Legend:
- Asian
- Black
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Hispanic
- Indian/Mid-Eastern
- Native American
- Other
- Unknown
- White

2023 ADP by Age Group

- <25: 175
- 25-34: 304
- 35-44: 264
- >44: 230

2023 ADP by Gender

Male   Female   Other

- Male: 897
- Female: 75
- Other: 1

Note. Age is only available from 2020 onward. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.
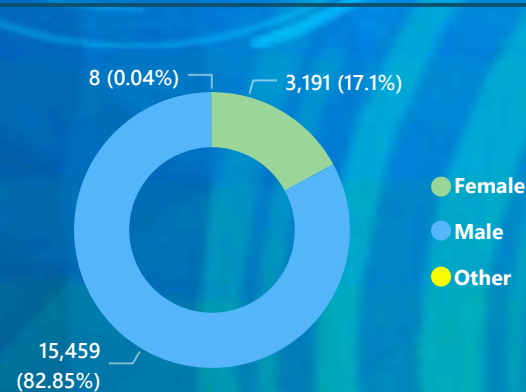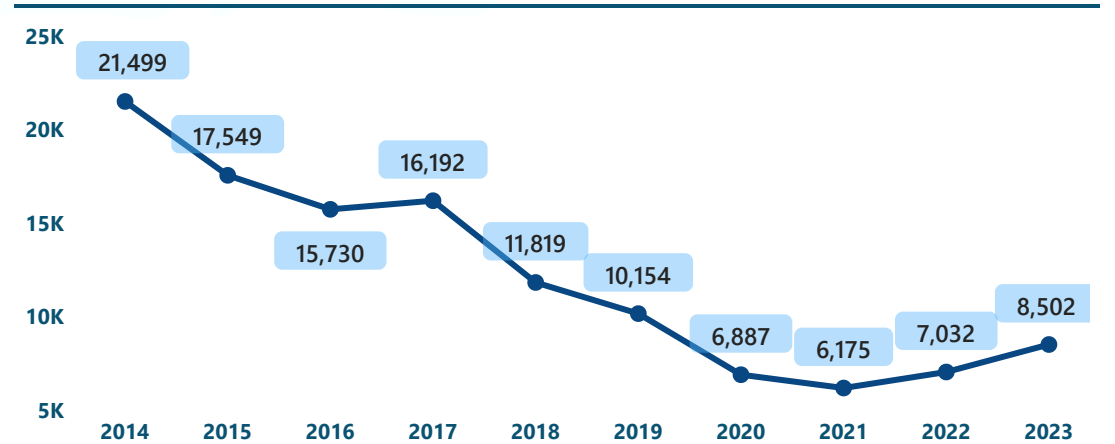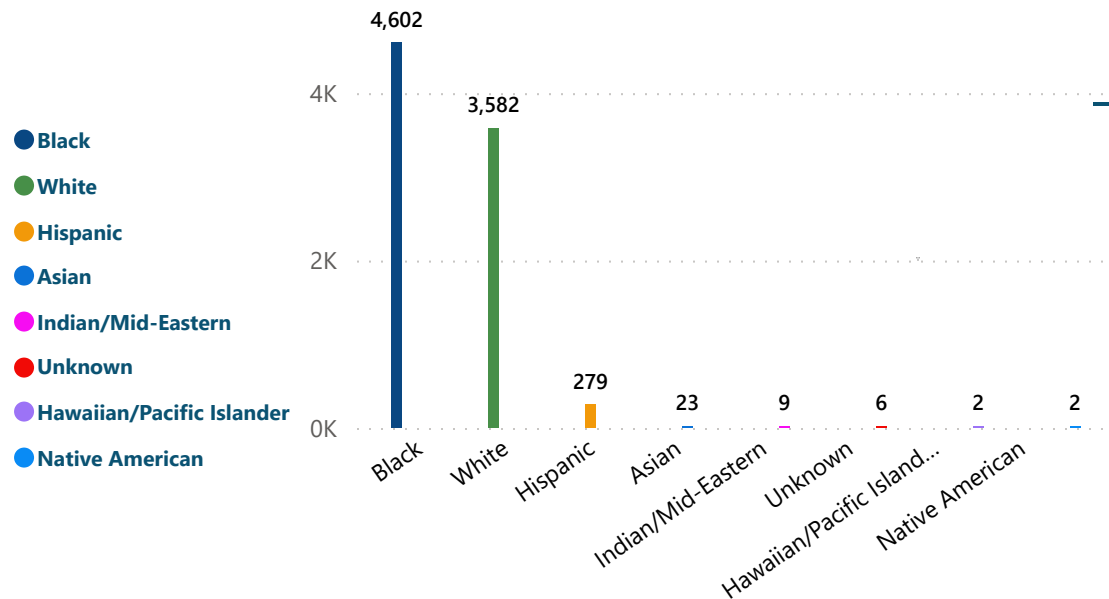
Jail Use - Local Admissions

The term **"local"** for jail population data is used to exclude circumstances when the Detention Center may be used for non-local jurisdictions, such as the federal government or non-Charleston County agencies. A **booking** refers to the process in which information is entered to create an official arrest record.

An individual may be admitted into the jail on multiple charges or bookings, and each of these categories are reflected within the Annual Report. In 2023, the total number of bookings (10,349) saw a **20.2% increase** from 2022. These bookings consistent predominately of Males (79%), Ages 25-34 (32%), and were identified as Black (55%) or White (41%).

Total Booking by Age Category

- 1,781 (17.21%) — <25
- 3,329 (32.17%) — 25-34
- 2,741 (26.49%) — 35-44
- 2,498 (24.14%) — >44

2023 Local Bookings by Gender

- 2,107 (20.36%) — Female
- 8,236 (79.58%) — Male
- 6 (0.06%) — Other

Total Local Bookings by Year
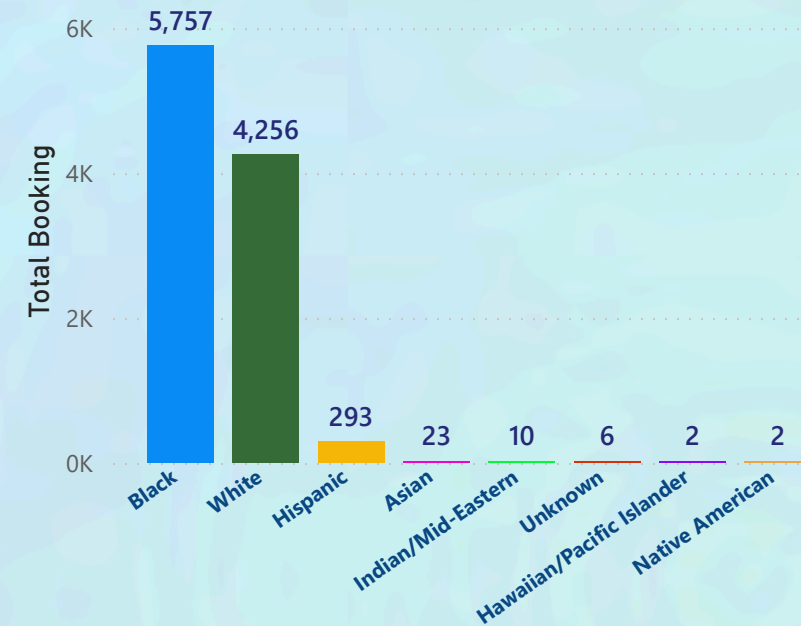
Year	Bookings
2014	27,077
2015	21,102
2016	18,444
2017	19,136
2018	14,276
2019	12,380
2020	8,456
2021	7,578
2022	8,607
2023	10,349

2023 Local Bookings by Race

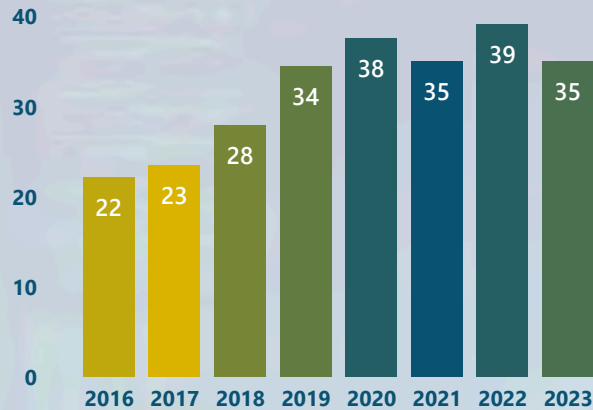| Race	Total Booking
Black	5,757
White	4,256
Hispanic	293
Asian	23
Indian/Mid-Eastern	10
Unknown	6
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2
Native American	2

Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

Jail Use - Local Charges

The term **"local"** for jail population data is used to exclude circumstances when the Detention Center may be used for non-local jurisdictions, such as the federal government or non-Charleston County agencies.

A **charge** refers to the formal accusation of criminal activity that an individual is alleged to have committed. A charge must be proven in court, and is not indicative of guilt.

Total Charges by Year

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Charges	41,713	32,468	28,490	30,486	22,897	20,621	14,890	14,253	15,692	18,658

2023 Charges by Race

Legend:
- Black
- White
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Indian/Mid-Eastern
- Unknown
- Native American
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

Race	Total Charges
Black	10,957
White	7,122
Hispanic	513
Asian	31
Indian/Mid-Eastern	21
Unknown	9
Native American	3
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2

2023 Charges by Gender

- Female: 3,191 (17.1%)
- Male: 15,459 (82.85%)
- Other: 8 (0.04%)

2023 Total Charges by Age Category
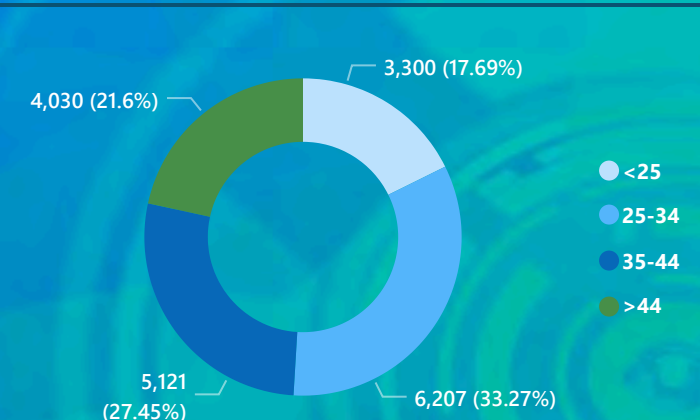
- <25: 3,300 (17.69%)
- 25-34: 6,207 (33.27%)
- 35-44: 5,121 (27.45%)
- >44: 4,030 (21.6%)

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

Jail Use - Total People

Total People by Year

As previously noted, an individual may be admitted into jail on multiple charges or bookings. Thus, reviewing jail activity through unique individuals that are admitted is extremely helpful in determining the use of the Detention Center in Charleston County.

In 2023, 8,502 individuals were admitted into jail - this is an overall **decrease of 60.5%** since 2014. However, consistent with other trends (i.e. bookings, charges), end of year figures have surpassed pre-pandemic numbers.

2023 People by Race

- ● Black
- ● White
- ● Hispanic
- ● Asian
- ● Indian/Mid-Eastern
- ● Unknown
- ● Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- ● Native American

Black 4,602
White 3,582
Hispanic 279
Asian 23
Indian/Mid-Eastern 9
Unknown 6
Hawaiian/Pacific Island... 2
Native American 2

2023 People by Age Category
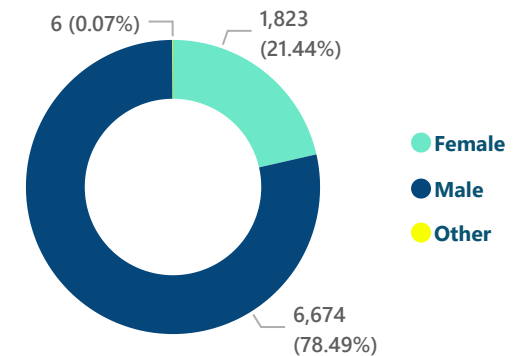
1,495 (17.58%)
2,784 (32.74%)
2,238 (26.32%)
1,987 (23.37%)

- ● <25
- ● 25-34
- ● 35-44
- ● >44

2023 People by Gender

6 (0.07%)
1,823 (21.44%)
6,674 (78.49%)

- ● Female
- ● Male
- ● Other

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

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Jail Use - Average Length of Stay

Average Length of Stay in Days - All Population

Year	Days
2016	22
2017	23
2018	28
2019	34
2020	38
2021	35
2022	39
2023	35

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is reported in Days. ALOS calculations are based on the number of unique adult bookings released in 2023. Averages can be impacted by outliers, for example individuals released who experienced a substantial length of stay.

In 2023, the ALOS for the total jail population was 31 days. Males held were for longer periods of time (35 days), and no significant contrasts were noted between Age categories. Regarding Race, those released in 2023 with the highest average length of stay were recorded as Indian ("I" 109 days) and Pacific Islander (P, 159).

2023 Average Length of Stay by Gender

- 8 (12.61%) — Other
- 14 (22.17%) — Female
- 41 (65.22%) — Male

Average LOS by Race

- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Indian/Mid-Eastern
- Asian
- Black
- White
- Hispanic
- Native American
- Unknown

Race	Days
Hawaiian/Pacif...	159
Indian/Mid-Eastern	109
Asian	45
Black	42
White	26
Hispanic	23
Native American	1
Unknown	0
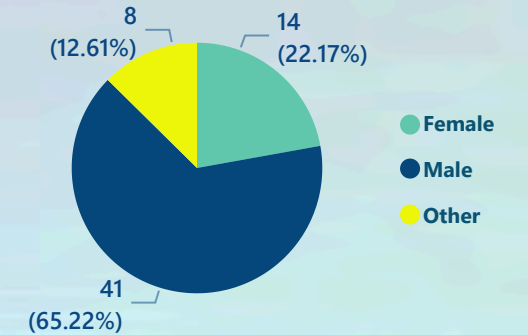
Pretrial Population Group

30 DAYS

Sentenced Population Group

33 DAYS

Average LOS by Age Category
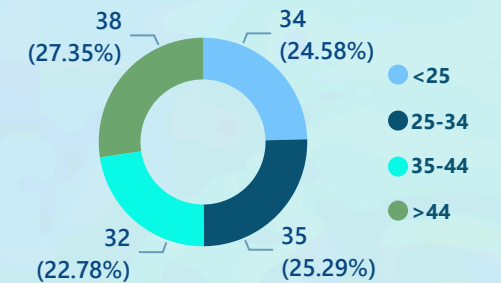
- 38 (27.35%) — >44
- 34 (24.58%) — <25
- 35 (25.29%) — 25-34
- 32 (22.78%) — 35-44

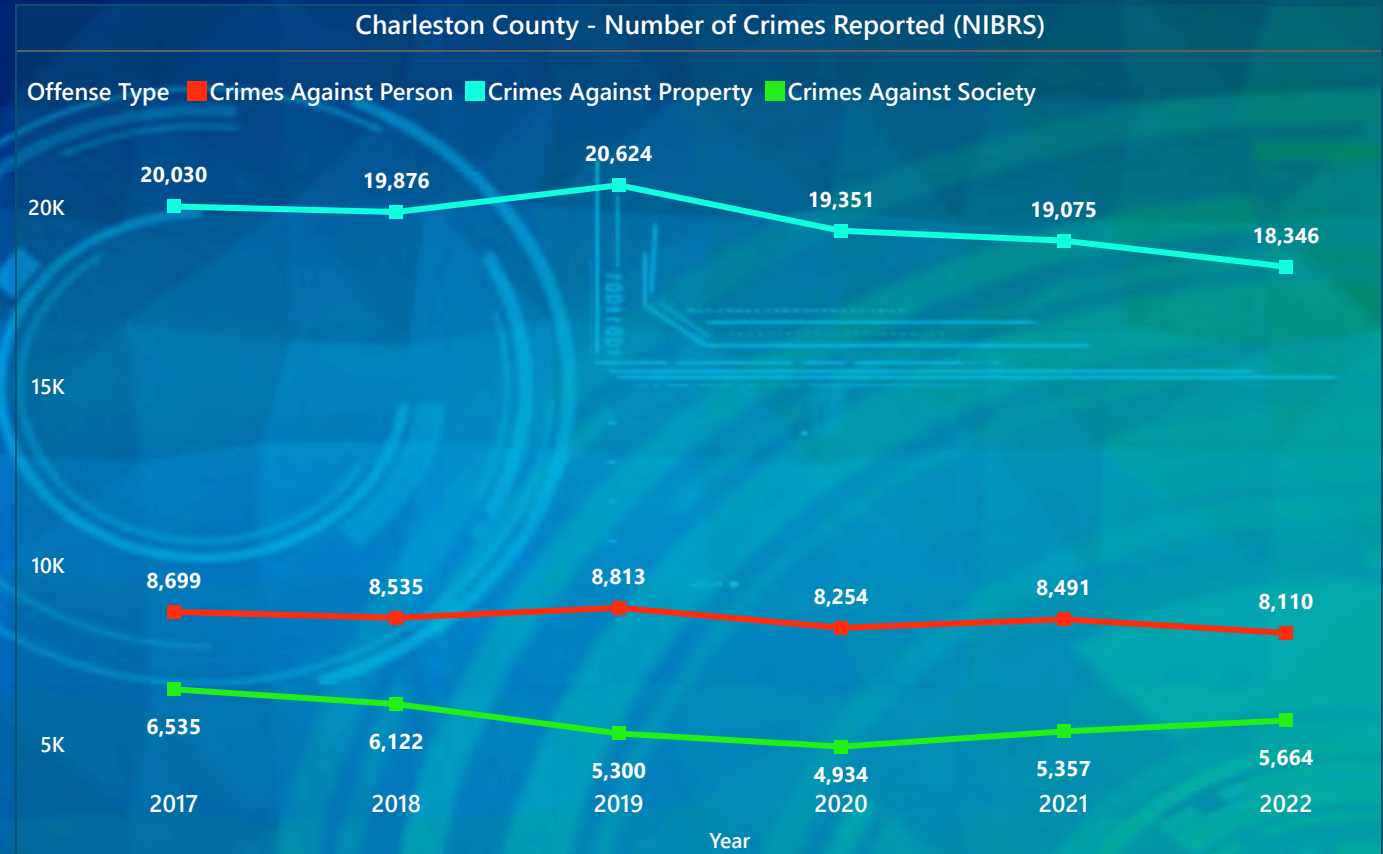Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Race categories are generated from Jail Entry methods rather than self-identification.

Jail Use - Charges by Court

Charges by Court

Year	Summary Court	General Sessions Court	Family Court	Probation & Parole	Drug Court	Mental Health Court	Other
2023	7,008	10,077	469	196	25	18	865
2022	4,798	9,234	404	306	47	25	878
2021	3,754	9,026	241	359	37	9	827
2020	3,794	8,856	338	451	25	15	1,411
2019	5,860	9,930	737	540	38	25	3,491
2018	8,121	10,660	671	487	50	27	2,881
2017	13,606	12,534	742	382	59	49	3,114
2016	14,709	10,690	967	243	49	35	1,797
2015	18,600	10,522	1,503	257	74	33	1,479
2014	25,970	12,170	1,425	379	66	48	1,655

Charges by Court

2023 Charges by Court
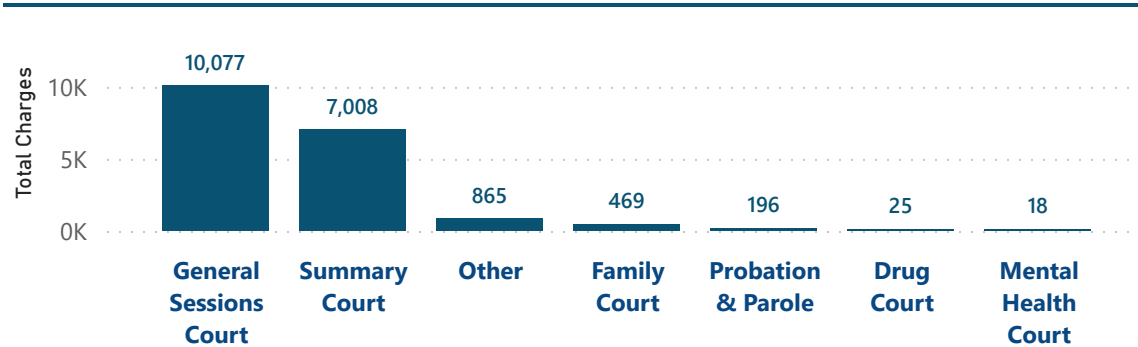
Criminal offenses which are subject to a penalty of a fine less than $500.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days (or both) fall under the jurisdiction of **Summary Court.** CJCC data includes information from the following courts: Charleston Municipal, Folly Beach Municipal, Isle of Palms Municipal, Magistrate, Mount Pleasant Municipal, North Charleston Municipal, and Sullivan's Island Municipal.

In comparison, **General Sessions Court** has jurisdiction over misdemeanor or felony offenses that carry a sentence greater than 30 days and fines greater than $500.

Summary Court and **General Sessions Court** charges comprise the majority of charges observed within the Charleston County Detention Center. In 2023, increases were seen in charges for both **General Sessions Court (10%)** and **Summary Court (46.2%)** from 2022.

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

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Jail Use - Average Length of Stay by Court

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in reported in Days. ALOS calculations are based on the number of unique adult bookings released in 2023. Averages can be impacted by outliers, for example individuals released that year who experienced a substantial length of stay.

Average LOS in Days by Court Type

Release Year ● 2023
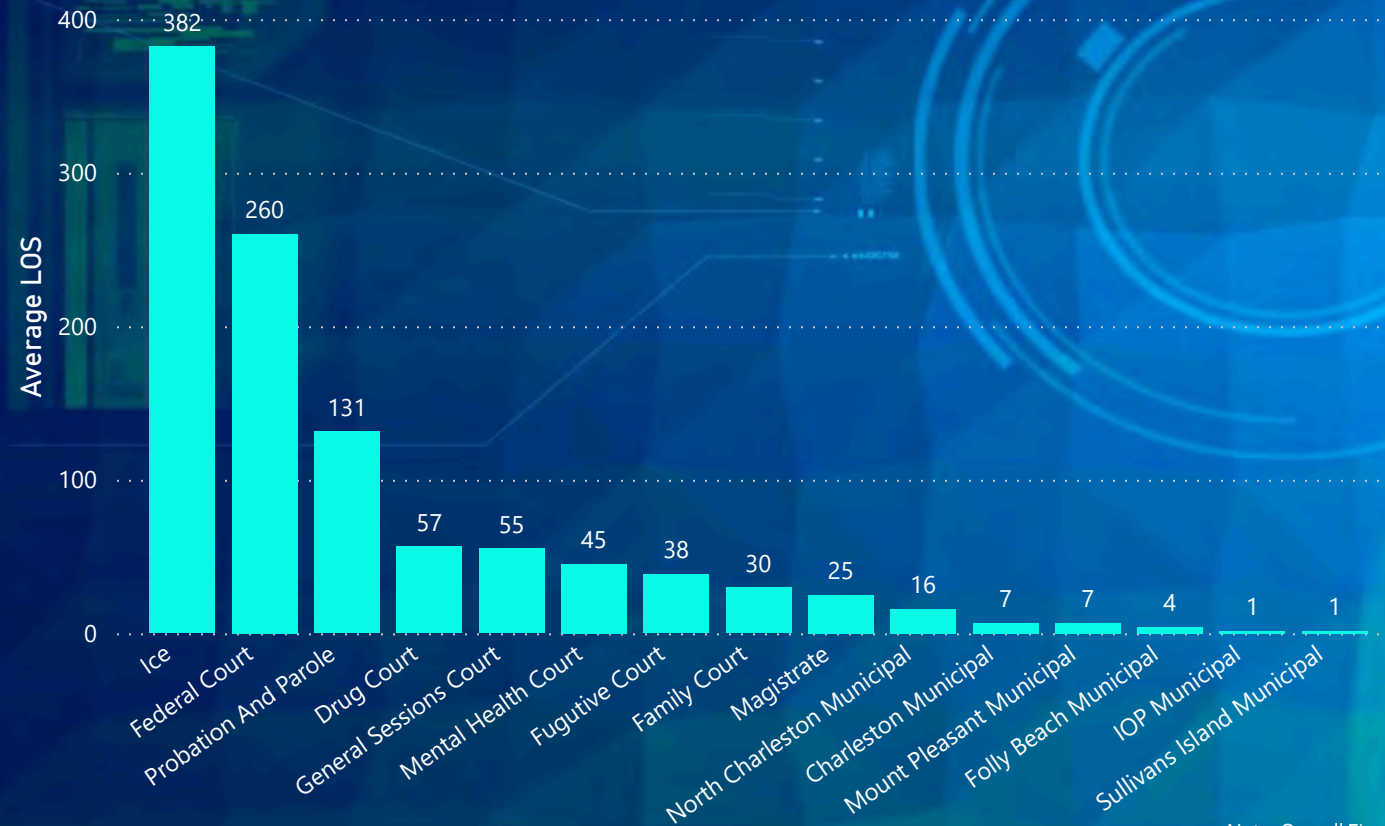
General Sessions Court

5 5 DAYS

Summary Court

1 2 DAYS

Historically, CJCC reports have identified the average length of stay for Federal charges and Holds to be consistently higher compared to other Courts at the Detention Center. In 2023, the average length of stay for Federal Court for those released in 2023 was **260 days**.

Summary Court average length of stay is based on the average of all local courts which meet the criteria of charges with impending fines less than $500 and/or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. In 2023, the Summary Court average length of stay was **12 days**.

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

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ARRESTS, DIVERSION, & DEFLECTION

The follow section examines data surrounding arrest, diversion, and deflection trends in Charleston County. These data points derive from the front-end of the justice system process, and include key benchmarks from initial law enforcement interactions and detention alternative strategies.

Arrest: The act of taking or detaining someone in custody by legal authority.

Diversion: An alternative sentencing option that allows an individual charged with certain crimes to avoid a criminal conviction.

Deflection: A strategy to direct individuals away from the criminal justice system, usually an alternative path for support or treatment.

Sources from this section include: SCIBRS, Charleston County Sheriff's Office, Charleston Police Department, North Charleston Police Department, Mount Pleasant Police Department, College of Charleston Public Safety, Tri-County Crisis Stabilization Center (TCSC), and the Pretrial Services Database.

Charleston County - Number of Crimes Reported (NIBRS)

Offense Type ■ Crimes Against Person ■ Crimes Against Property ■ Crimes Against Society

Year	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Person	Crimes Against Society
2017	20,030	8,699	6,535
2018	19,876	8,535	6,122
2019	20,624	8,813	5,300
2020	19,351	8,254	4,934
2021	19,075	8,491	5,357
2022	18,346	8,110	5,664

Note. Number of Crimes Reported is derived from the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and have a delayed release. Annual numbers will marginally fluctuate based on case processing and reporting procedures.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Crime Rates

Crime Rate Comparisons (County vs. State) with SACDC Local Population Booking Rate

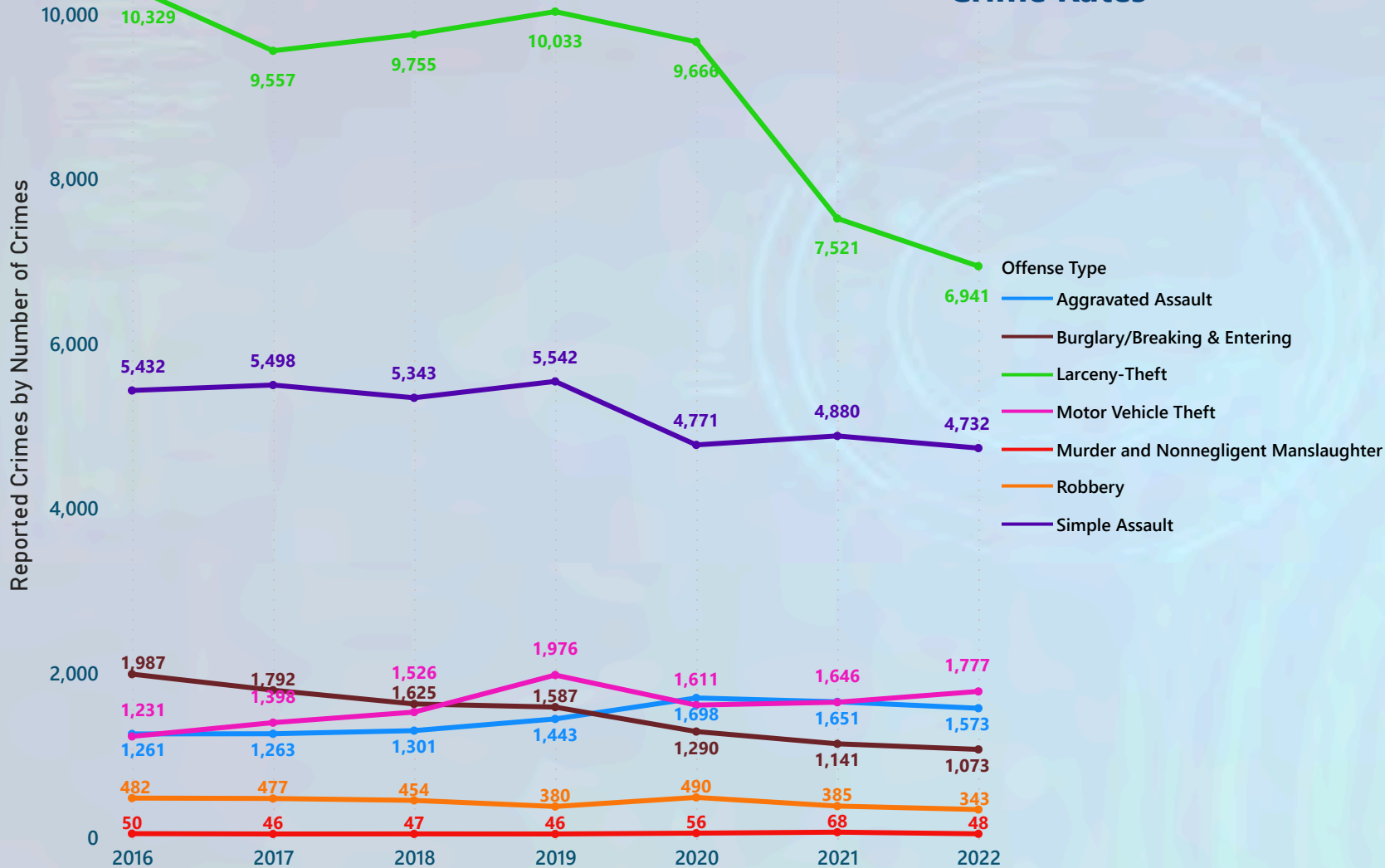**Jurisdiction**
- Charleston County Crimes Against Person
- Charleston County Crimes Against Property
- Charleston County Crimes Against Society
- Charleston County Local Bookings - SACDC
- SC Crimes Against Person
- SC Crimes Against Property
- SC Crimes Against Society
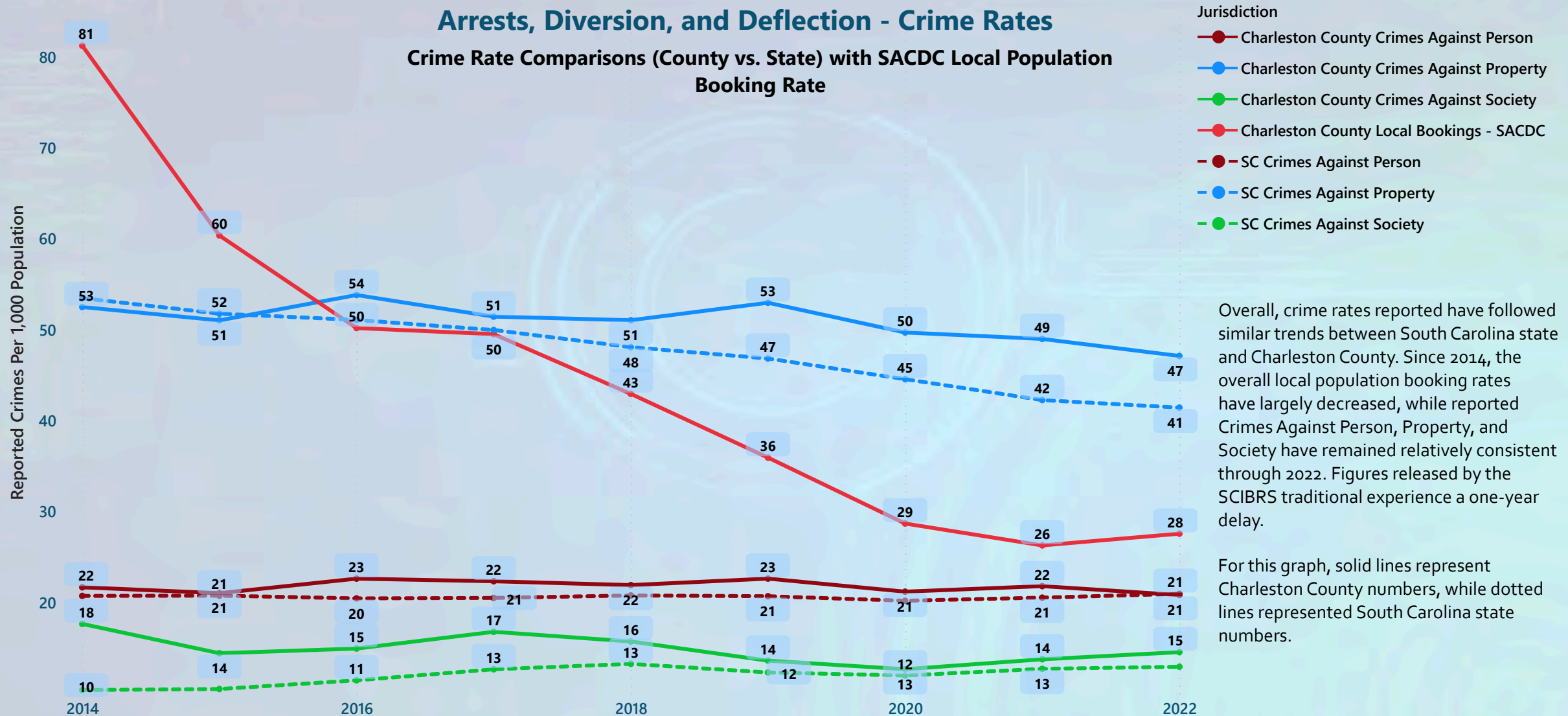
Overall, crime rates reported have followed similar trends between South Carolina state and Charleston County. Since 2014, the overall local population booking rates have largely decreased, while reported Crimes Against Person, Property, and Society have remained relatively consistent through 2022. Figures released by the SCIBRS traditional experience a one-year delay.

For this graph, solid lines represent Charleston County numbers, while dotted lines represented South Carolina state numbers.

Note. Numbers derive from SCIBRS database and are reported in Crimes Per 1,000 Population. Local Population Booking Rate is calculated using the American Community Survey (United States Census Bureau).

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Charleston County Crime Rates

Reported Crimes by Number of Crimes

Larceny-Theft: 10,329 (2016), 9,557 (2017), 9,755 (2018), 10,033 (2019), 9,666 (2020), 7,521 (2021), 6,941 (2022)

Simple Assault: 5,432 (2016), 5,498 (2017), 5,343 (2018), 5,542 (2019), 4,771 (2020), 4,880 (2021), 4,732 (2022)

Burglary/Breaking & Entering: 1,987 (2016), 1,792 (2017), 1,625 (2018), 1,587 (2019), 1,290 (2020), 1,141 (2021), 1,073 (2022)

Motor Vehicle Theft: 1,231 (2016), 1,398 (2017), 1,526 (2018), 1,976 (2019), 1,611 (2020), 1,646 (2021), 1,777 (2022)

Aggravated Assault: 1,261 (2016), 1,263 (2017), 1,301 (2018), 1,443 (2019), 1,698 (2020), 1,651 (2021), 1,573 (2022)

Robbery: 482 (2016), 477 (2017), 454 (2018), 380 (2019), 490 (2020), 385 (2021), 343 (2022)

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: 50 (2016), 46 (2017), 47 (2018), 46 (2019), 56 (2020), 68 (2021), 48 (2022)

Offense Type
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary/Breaking & Entering
- Larceny-Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- Robbery
- Simple Assault

2022 SCIBRS Charleston County Crime Numbers

Sum of Crime Numbers	Offense Type
6,941	Larceny-Theft
4,732	Simple Assault
1,777	Motor Vehicle Theft
1,573	Aggravated Assault
1,073	Burglary/Breaking & Entering
343	Robbery
48	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

For **Charleston County,** Larceny-Theft crimes were the most reported in 2022 (6,941) followed by Simple Assault (4,732). Violent offenses, such as Robbery (343) and Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter (48) were reported less frequently.

Note. Numbers derive from the SCIBRS database and retrieved 2/28/2024

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Custodial and Non-Custodial Arrests

Total Arrests by Custody Type

● Custody ● Non-Custody

Total Individuals Arrested by "Big 4" Agencies

● CCSO ● CPD ● MPPD ● NCPD
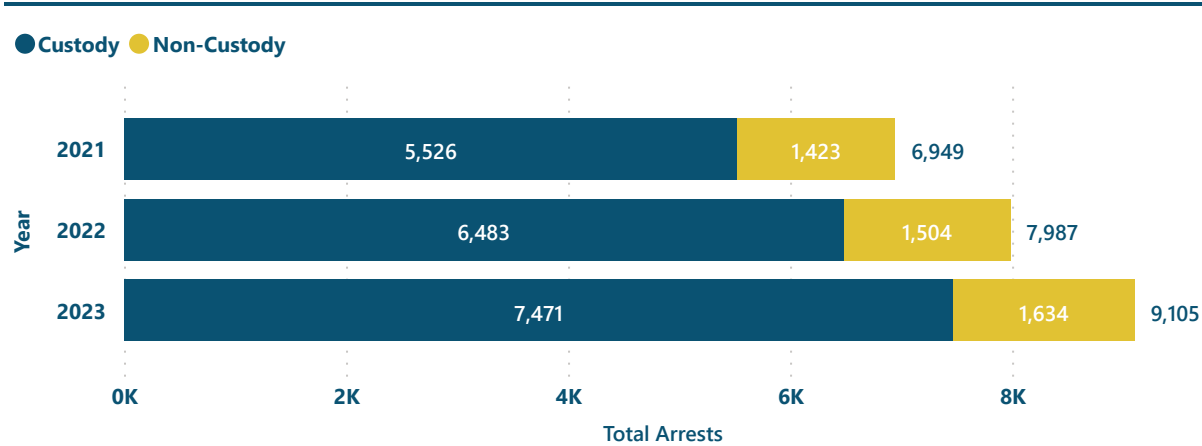
Arrests may fall into one of two categories: **Custodial** and **Non-Custodial**.

A **Custodial Arrest** refers to a physical detention or confinement of an individual for a criminal offense in a jail or holding facility. A **Non-Custodial Arrest occurs** when there is a temporary detention of an individual, thus depriving a person of his/her liberty by legal authority, for the purpose of issuance of a citation or summons regarding a criminal activity.

Data indicates the four largest law enforcement agencies in Charleston County (Charleston Police Department, North Charleston Police Department, Mount Pleasant Police Department, and Charleston County Sheriff's Office), continue to represent most of the jail use among local law enforcement agencies.

Though additional local agencies utilize the detention center (to exclude Holds or non-local agency use), the "Big Four" represented **90%** of detention center activity **2023**.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Custodial and Non-Custodial Arrests

In 2023, **Custodial Arrests** were reported more often than **Non-Custodial Arrests**. Figures are reported in counts of arrests and total percentage of arrests by the provided categories of Age, Gender , and Race.

CUSTODIAL

Total Arrests by Age (Custodial)

- 1,658 (22.1%)
- 1,628 (21.7%)
- 1,792 (23.9%)
- 2,427 (32.3%)

Legend:
- <25
- 25-34
- 35-44
- >44
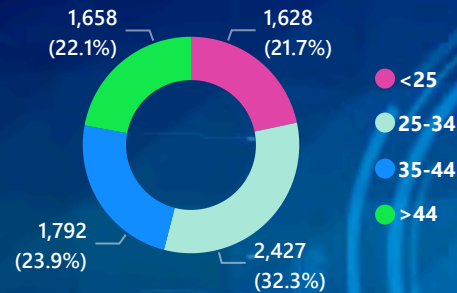
Total Arrests by Gender (Custodial)

- Male
- Female

- 1,614 (21.6%)
- 5,862 (78.4%)
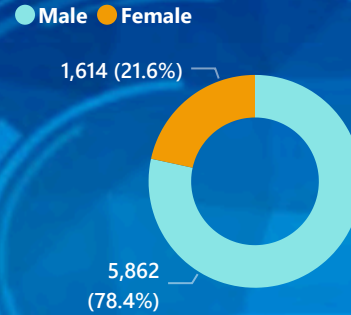
Total Arrests by Race (Custodial)

- Black
- White
- Other
- Asian
- Indian/Mid-Eastern

Total Arrests:
- Black: 4,192
- White: 3,143
- Other: 35
- Asian: 29
- Indian/Mi...: 9
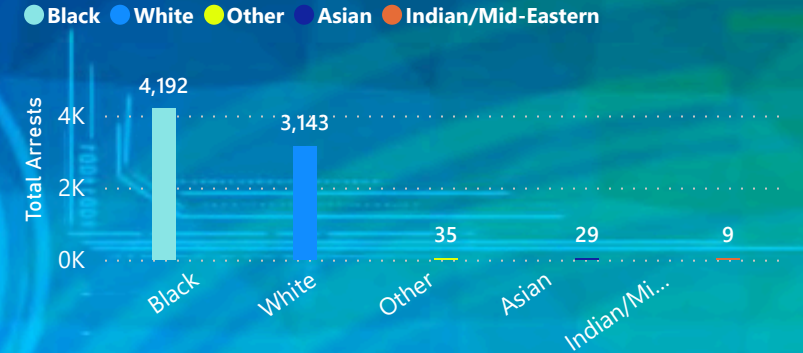
NON-CUSTODIAL

Total Arrests by Age (Non-Custodial)

- 363 (22.1%)
- 535 (32.6%)
- 297 (18.1%)
- 444 (27.1%)

Legend:
- <25
- 25-34
- 35-44
- >44
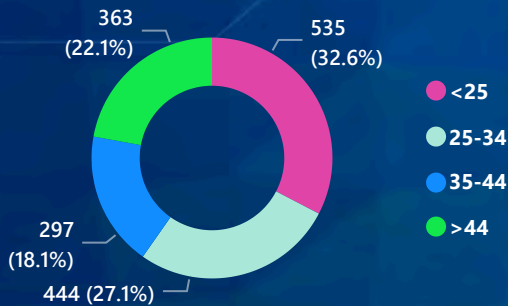
Total Arrests by Gender (Non-Custodial)

- Male
- Female

- 474 (29.0%)
- 1,161 (71.0%)
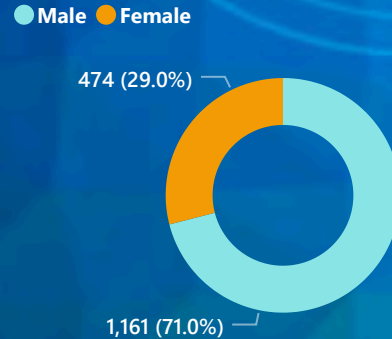
Total Arrests by Race (Non-Custodial)

- Black
- White
- Other
- Asian
- Indian/Mid-Eastern

Total Arrests:
- Black: 838
- White: 717
- Other: 15
- Asian: 9
- Indian/Mid...: 1
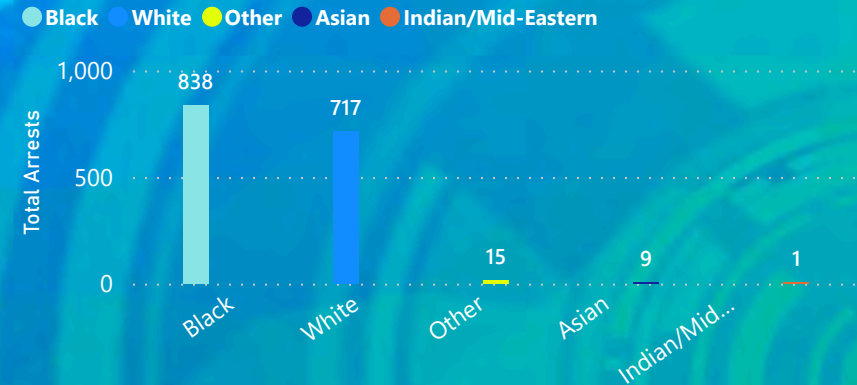
Note. Race categories are derived from provided data sets and are not self-reported.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Custodial Arrest Timeline

Custodial Admissions by Week Day

WeekDay	Total Inmates	% of Inmates
Sunday	1,522	19%
Monday	1,492	19%
Tuesday	1,428	18%
Wednesday	1,192	15%
Thursday	1,179	15%
Friday	1,272	16%
Saturday	1,270	16%
Total	**8,013**	**100%**

Custodial Arrests in Charleston County result in an individual being admitted to the Detention Center to undergo a formal booking process. For this page, figures represent the person level, not the amount of charges or bookings. In 2023, admissions by week day were relatively consistent, with the highest percentage of admissions occurring on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday (**19%** and **18%**, respectively). Regarding time of day, admissions activity remained relatively constant throughout the day, with slightly higher increases observed during the evening hours.

Detention Center Admissions by Time of Day
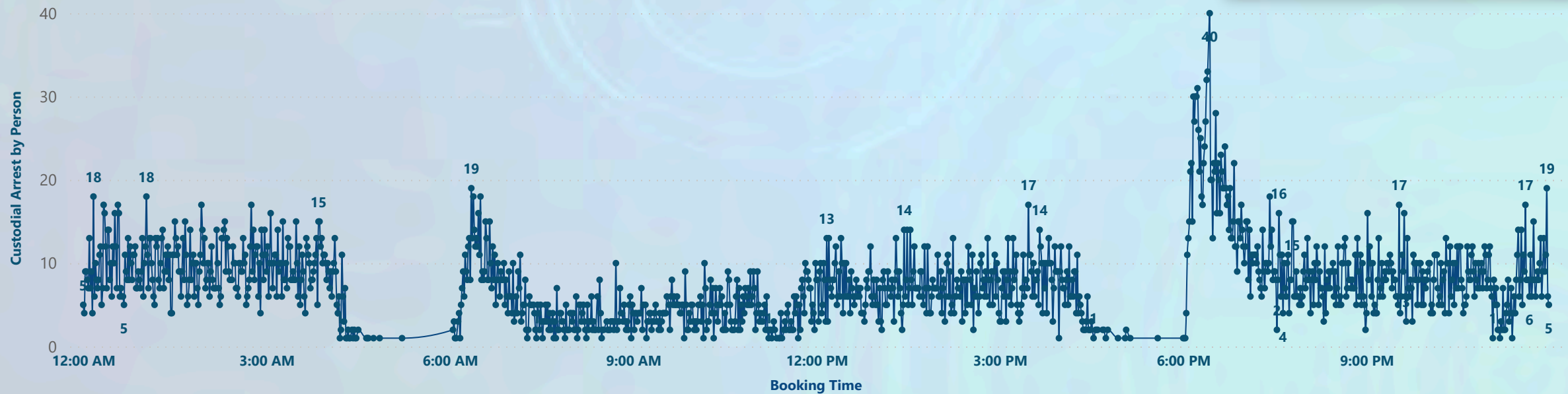
Note. Figures represent jail admissions at the the person level for 2023, not the amount of charges or bookings. 21

Most Frequently Occurring Charges Overall - Charge Description

The **Most Frequently Occurring Charges** provide a further glimpse into the type of activity seen most frequently at the detention center each year. Additional breakdowns by general demographics are provided on the following pages. It should be noted that **Most Frequently Occurring Charges** do not represent distinct individual admissions - for example, a single individual admitted to the detention center on a single offense - but rather represent the overall number of charge activity observed, as an individual may be admitted to the jail with multiple charges.

Since 2021, **Unlawful Carrying of a Firearm** has been the most observed charge at the Detention Center, increasing in frequency each year.

2023

#	Year	Charge Category	Total Warrants
1	2023	UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	841
2	2023	DUI 1ST	806
3	2023	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	751
4	2023	MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	728
5	2023	SHOPLIFTING	608
6	2023	TRESPASS	556
7	2023	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	462
8	2023	POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	401
9	2023	ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	371
10	2023	PUBLIC INTOXICATION	351
			5,871

2022

#	Year	Charge Category	Total Warrants
1	2022	UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	795
2	2022	MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	694
3	2022	DUI 1ST	459
4	2022	TRESPASS	433
5	2022	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	430
6	2022	SHOPLIFTING	419
7	2022	POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	372
8	2022	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	329
9	2022	FAILURE TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHTS	302
10	2022	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	290
			4,513

2021

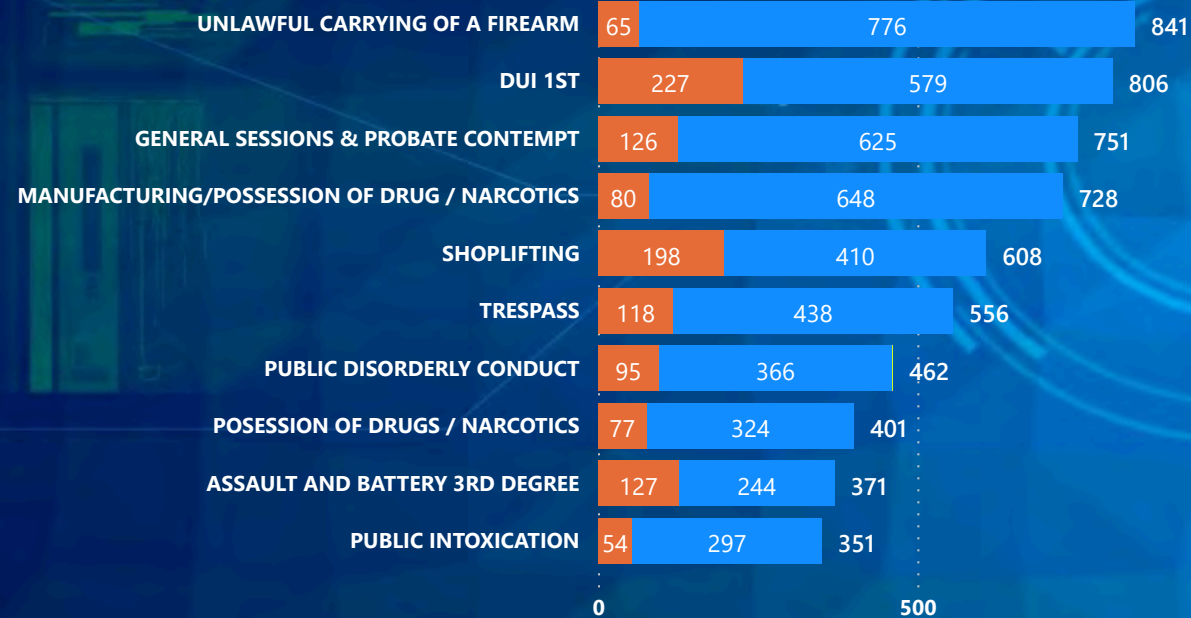| #	Year	Charge Category	Total Warrants
1	2021	UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	735
2	2021	MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	493
3	2021	SHOPLIFTING	382
4	2021	TRESPASS	379
5	2021	POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	375
6	2021	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	325
7	2021	FAILURE TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHTS	321
8	2021	POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTION DRUGS / NARCOTICS	308
9	2021	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND DEGREE	306
10	2021	VIOLATION OF PROBATION	304
			3,914

Note. Charge categories are based on charge description groupings, with overall counts marginally fluctuating each year based upon improved categorization.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Most Frequently Occurring Charges

Top 10 Most Frequently Occuring Charges

Gender ● Female ● Male ● Other

Charge	Female	Male	Total
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	65	776	841
DUI 1ST	227	579	806
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	126	625	751
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	80	648	728
SHOPLIFTING	198	410	608
TRESPASS	118	438	556
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	95	366	462
POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	77	324	401
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	127	244	371
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	54	297	351

Male - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge Category	Total Charges
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	776
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	648
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	625
DUI 1ST	579
TRESPASS	438
Total	**3,065**

Female - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge Category	Total Charges
DUI 1ST	227
SHOPLIFTING	198
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	127
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	126
TRESPASS	118
Total	**796**

Other - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge Category	Total Charges
DUS 3RD OFFENSE	1
HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFENDER	1
HOLD	1
MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY	1
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1
VIOLATION OF RESTRAINING ORDER	1
Total	**6**

GENDER

Note. Charge categories are based on charge description groupings, with overall counts marginally fluctuating each year based upon improved categorization. Due to the small population of Other, the top six charges are displayed due to each having an equal count of 1.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Most Frequently Occurring Charges

Top 10 Most Frequently Occuring Charges

Legend: ● Asian ● Black ● Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ● Hispanic ● Indian/Mid-Eastern ● Other ● White

Charge	Black	White	Total
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	744	88	841
DUI 1ST	160	595	806
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	507	244	751
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	551	175	728
SHOPLIFTING	369	222	608
TRESPASS	336	213	556
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	200	247	462
POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	227	170	401
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	211	143	371
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	100	239	351

(x-axis: 0 — 500)

RACE

Black - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge	Count
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	744
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	551
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	507
SHOPLIFTING	369
TRESPASS	336

White - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge	Count
DUI 1ST	595
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	244
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	247
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	239
SHOPLIFTING	222

Hispanic - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge	Count
DUI 1ST	642
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	244
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	256
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	251
SHOPLIFTING	238

Note. Charge categories are based on charge description groupings, with overall counts marginally fluctuating each year based upon improved categorization.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Most Frequently Occurring Charges

Top 10 Most Frequently Occuring Charges

Age Category ● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44
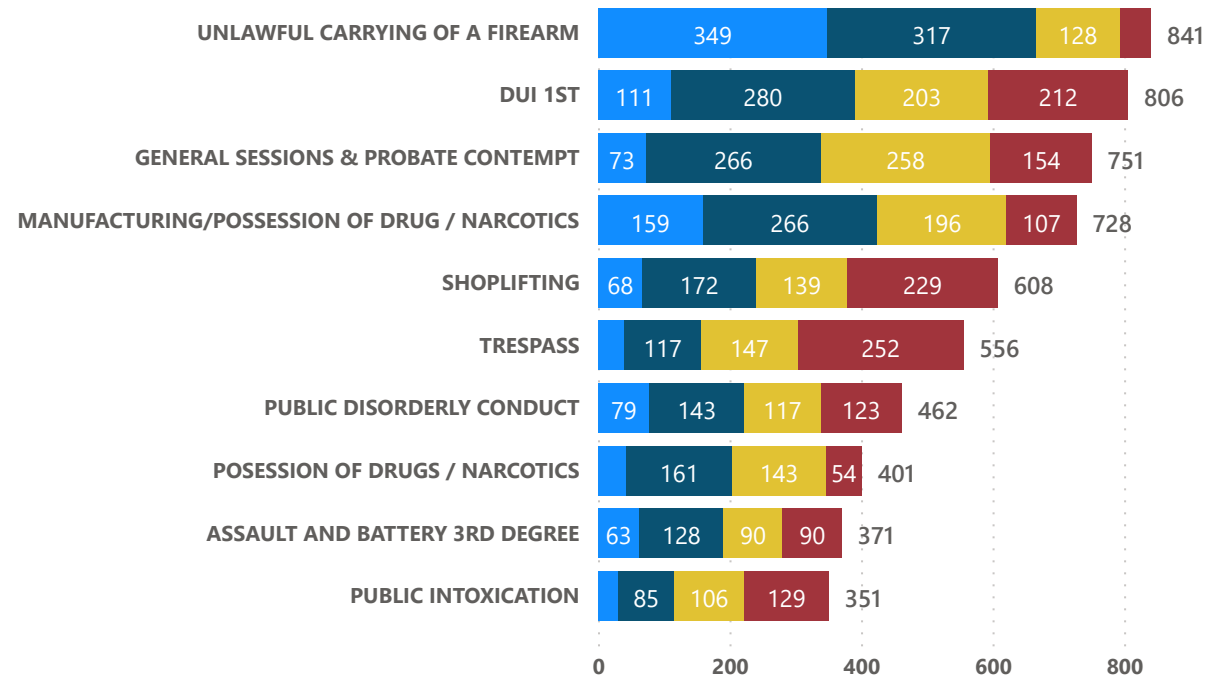
AGE

Age >25 - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge Category	Total Charges
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	349
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	159
DUI 1ST	111
BREAK INTO MOTOR VEHICLE	95
SIMPLE POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA	88
Total	802

Age 25-34 - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge Category	Total Charges
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	317
DUI 1ST	280
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	266
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	266
SHOPLIFTING	172
Total	1,300

Age 35-44 - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge Category	Total Charges
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	258
DUI 1ST	203
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	196
TRESPASS	147
POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	143
Total	947

Age 44+ - Top 5 Charges (2023)

Charge Category	Total Charges
TRESPASS	252
SHOPLIFTING	229
DUI 1ST	212
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	154
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	129
Total	976

Note. Charge categories are based on charge description groupings, with overall counts marginally fluctuating each year based upon improved categorization.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Tricounty Stabilization Center and Triage Services (TCSC)

DIVERSION & DEFLECTION

Charleston County possesses an array of around the clock community-based options for diversion and deflection from jail. These are appropriate real-time alternatives for individuals living with mental illness, substance use disorders, and/or homelessness. TCSC accepts referrals from local hospitals, mental health providers, Mobile Crisis teams, and local law enforcement, to include the Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center's (CDMHC), EMS Telehealth, 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, and the Tricounty Crisis Stabilization Center (TCSC).

The TCSC is a community-wide effort collaboratively funded by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health, Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center (CDMHC), Medical University of South Carolina, Roper Saint Francis, Charleston Center, Charleston County Sheriff's Office, and Berkeley Mental Health Center. The TCSC contains 10 beds operated by the CDMHC and is located in the Teddie E. Pryor Sr, Social Services Building along with Charleston Center (to include an onsite detoxification unit). In addition, TCSC contracts two beds at One80 Place for the unhoused.

Tricounty Crisis Stabilization Center and Triage Services (TCSC)								
Year	Law Enforcement Referrals	Admissions	Hospital Diversions	ED Diversions	Jail Diversions	# of Consultations	Law Enforcement dropoffs for AMC* (Clinic)	Total Referrals
2020	8	118	84	0	1	670	103	212
2021	3	186	174	1	0	498	185	414
2022	3	288	226	0	3	520	160	543
2023	4	195	116	2	0	631	180	383
Total	18	787	600	3	4	2319	628	1552

2020 Total Referrals	2023 Total Referrals	Referral Increase
212	383	81%

Note. *AMC -Assessment/Mobile Crisis   26

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Familiar Faces

2023 Familiar Faces - Top 15 Charges

| Charge Category	Total Persons ▼	Total Bookings	Total Charges
TRESPASS	161	308	328
SHOPLIFTING	143	218	289
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	104	128	148
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	95	116	135
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	80	112	112
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	74	138	140
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	66	72	145
POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	63	71	78
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	61	71	75
FAILURE TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHTS	59	68	72
POSS LESS THAN ONE GRAM ICE/CR	57	61	62
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	55	66	73
HOLD	54	54	54
PETIT LARCENY $2,000 OR LESS	53	61	66
SIMPLE POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA	52	55	55

Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Bed Days	Average ADP
847	1,958	51,261	140.44

Average LOS	Total Charges	Average Age	Average Charge/Booking
26.18	3,706	38.55	1.89
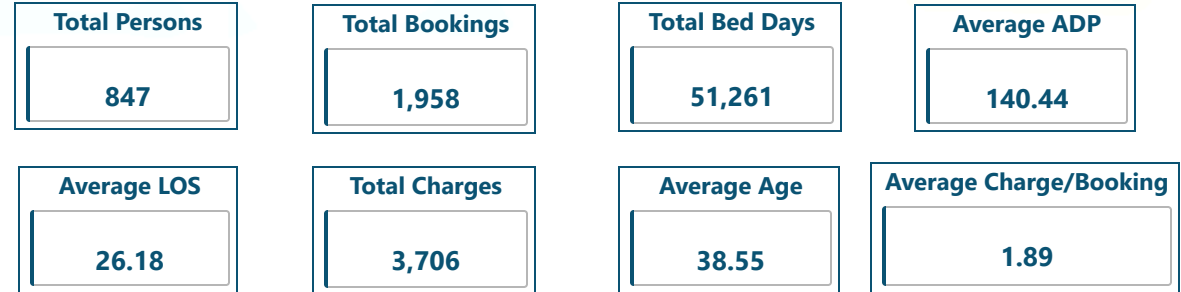
Person Total - Gender

Gender ● Male ● Female

118 (13.9%)

729 (86.1%)
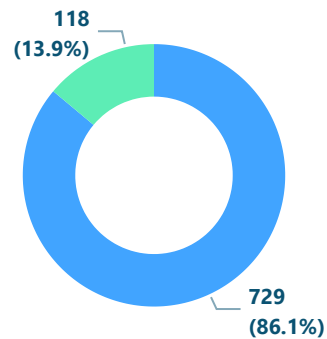
Person Total - Race

Race ● Black ● White ● Hispanic ● Asian

289 (34.1%)   6 (0.7%)

552 (65.1%)
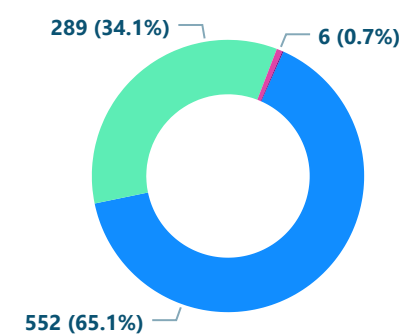
Person Total - Age

Age ... ● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

228 (26.6%)   141 (16.5%)

265 (31.0%)

222 (25.9%)
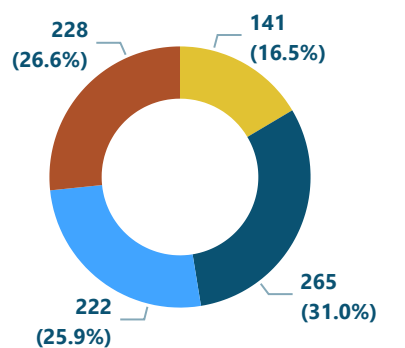
Familiar Faces are individuals who frequently cycle through the jail, being booked and released three or more times within a two-year period. In 2023, **847 persons** w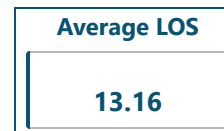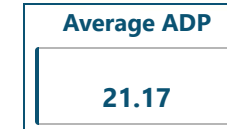ere identified as a Familiar Face, with **1,958 Bookings** on **3,706 Charges**, utilizing **51,261 Bed Days**. The average length of stay was **26 days**, where represented **16.7%** (**140**/839) of the jail's annualized local population (Pretrial and Sentenced). On average a Familiar Face was 38 years old, and were most often identified as Male and Black.

Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection - Most Visible Persons

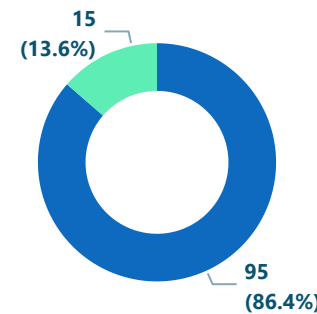| 2023 Most Visible Persons - Top 15 Charges			
Charge Category	**Total Persons**	**Total Bookings**	**Total Charges**
TRESPASS	58	165	179
SHOPLIFTING	37	67	79
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	36	97	98
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	31	60	60
OPEN CONTAINER	21	32	32
BREACH OF PEACE	18	29	30
MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY	13	13	14
DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION	12	16	16
POSESSION OF DRUGS / NARCOTICS	12	16	17
SIMPLE POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA	12	14	14
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	11	16	16
PETIT LARCENY $2,000 OR LESS	11	14	14
RESISTING ARREST	9	11	11
FAILURE TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHTS	8	10	10
MANUFACTURING/POSSESSION OF DRUG / NARCOTICS	8	12	13
UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A FIREARM	8	13	13

Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Bed Days	Average ADP
110	587	7,727	21.17

Average LOS	Total Charges	Average Age	Average Charge/Booking
13.16	879	42.88	1.50
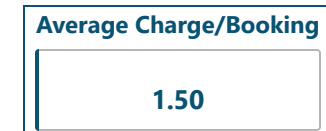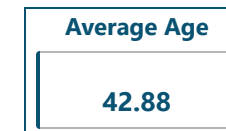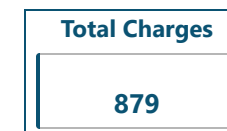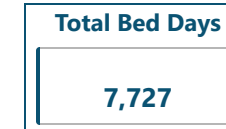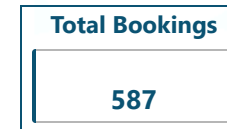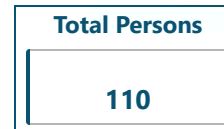
Person Total - Gender

Sex ● Male ● Female

15 (13.6%)
95 (86.4%)

Person Total - Race

Race ● Black ● White

38 (34.5%)
72 (65.5%)

Person Total - Age

● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

10 (9.0%)
32 (28.8%)
28 (25.2%)
41 (36.9%)

Most Visible Persons (MVP's) are individuals who are booked and released from the detention center four or more times within a 12-month period. In 2023, **110 individuals** were identified as a MVP. The average age for an MVP was 42 years old, and were most often identified as Male and Black. MVP's utilized a total of **7,727 Bed Days,** with the average length of stay being **13 days. MVP's** represented **2.5%** (21/839) of the jail's annualized local population (Pretrial and Sentenced).

Note. The 2022 CJCC Annual Report defined MVP's as individuals booked seven or more times in a twelve-month period.

BOND AND REENTRY

Definitions

Bail: To procure the release of a person from legal custody, by undertaking that he shall appear at the time and place designated and submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court.   - Black's Law Dictionary (2019)

Effective Bond - The combination of all bonds set on an individual per bond hearing. The type and amount of bonds are determined based upon the totality of bonds. An Effective PR bond signifies that only PR bonds were received, whereas an Effective Financial bond could indicate a combination of charges with both financial bonds and PR bond (see image).

Personal Recognizance (P.R.) Bond: Defendant will be released from jail on defendant's promise to appear at court and will not have to pay any money.

Financial Bond: Defendant will be released from jail if the defendant is able to satisfy the total amount of financial bonds, whether they are structured as a cash or surety bond.

Effective Bond Matrix Example

Note. This section uses the following data contributors: CMS Magistrate, CMS GS , Pretrial Services Database, and SACDC)

29
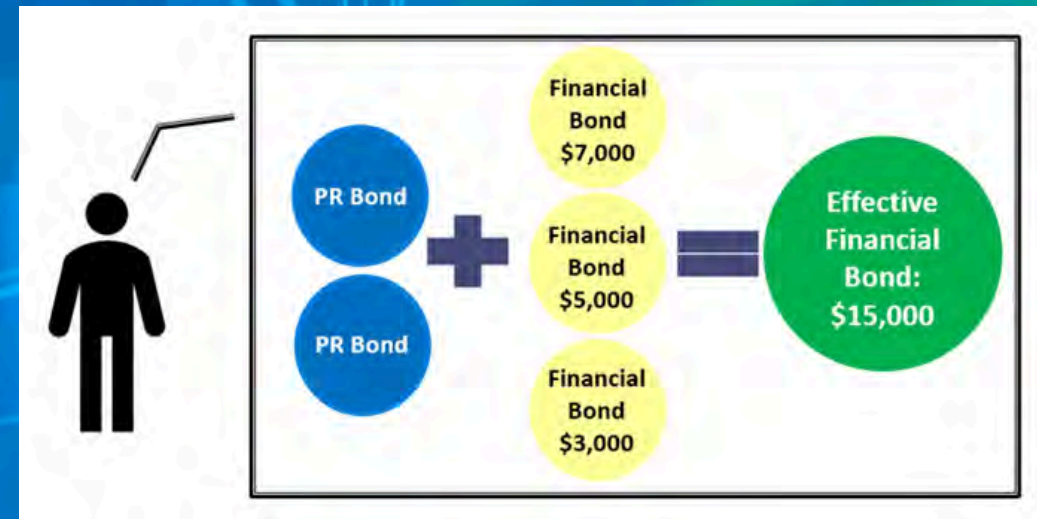
Bond and Reentry - Effective Bond Distribution

Centralized Bond Court

Charges arising within the jurisdiction of General Sessions, City of Charleston, County of Charleston, and smaller municipalities within Charleston County will have their bonds set at Centralized Bond Court. The City of North Charleston sets its own municipal level bonds.

In 2023, the number of P.R. Effective Bond distribution **increased by 3%** compared to 2022, and the number of Financial Effective Bonds **increased by 7.3%** .

P.R. Effective bonds comprised of **32%** of all bonds in **2023,** whereas Financial Effective bonds comprised of 68**%. In 2022, the percentages of each type were 33% (P.R.) and 67% (Financial).**

Total Effective Bonds in Centralized Bond Court by Bond Type

● PURE PR ● Financial Driven

Year	PURE PR	Financial Driven	Total
2023	1,295	2,813	4,108
2022	1,254	2,575	3,829
2021	1,293	2,620	3,913
2020	1,324	2,408	3,732
2019	758	1,693	2,451
2018	762	1,209	1,971
2017	2		

0K   1K   2K   3K   4K

Total Effective Bonds

Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition

Bond and Reentry - Effective Bond Distribution by Court

Total Effective Bonds by Bond Classification

● SUMMARY COURT DRIVEN BOOKING ● GENERAL SESSIONS DRIVEN BOOKING

Consistent with prior years, Effective Bonds in Summary Court have been predominately driven by PR bonds **(71.2%)**, whereas Effective Bonds in General Sessions have been financially driven **(73.1%)**.

This distribution between courts gives additional insight into the types of charges each court has jurisdiction over, as General Sessions Court sees charges with greater penalties than Summary Court.

Effective Bonds Distribution for Summary Court

■ Financial Driven ■ PURE PR

Effective Bonds Distribution for General Summary
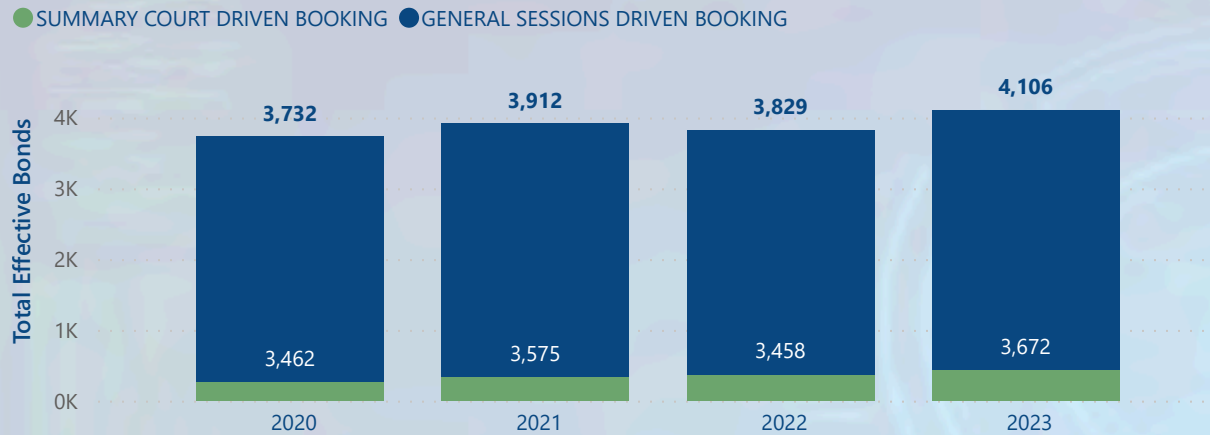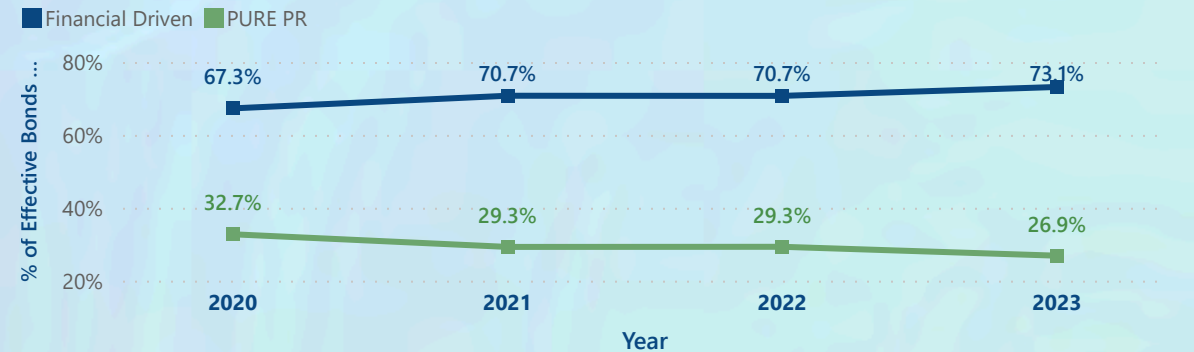
■ Financial Driven ■ PURE PR

Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition

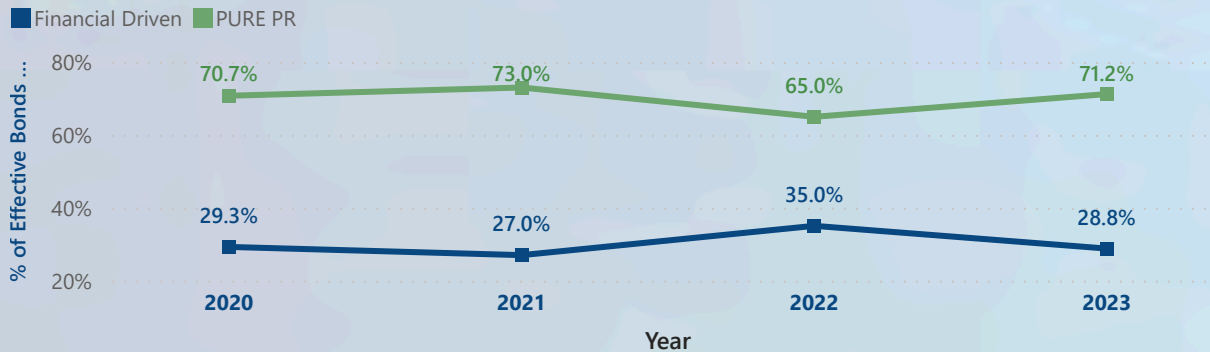# Bond and Reentry - Average Financial Effective Bond Amount

The overall average effective bond amount across all courts for 2023 was **$34,806.89.** When further broken down by court type, the average Effective Financial Bond Amount for General Sessions Court in 2023 was **$40,599.65** and **$3,271.53** for Summary Court. Other court driven bookings, which include Federal charges, was **$22,212.96**

2023 Overall Average Effective Bond Amount

$34,806.89

Average Effective Bond Amount by Court

■ GENERAL SESSIONS DRIVEN BOOKING ■ OTHER COURT DRIVEN BOOKING ■ SUMMARY COURT DRIVEN BOOKING

Average Financial Bond Amount by Gender
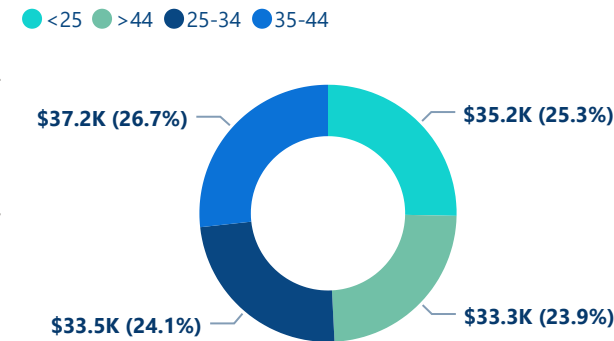
● Male ● Female ● Other

- **$5.50K (8.16%)**
- **$25.48K (37.82%)**
- **$36.40K (54.02%)**

Average Financial Bond Amount by Age

● <25 ● >44 ● 25-34 ● 35-44

- **$37.2K (26.7%)**
- **$35.2K (25.3%)**
- **$33.5K (24.1%)**
- **$33.3K (23.9%)**

Average Financial Bond Amount by Race

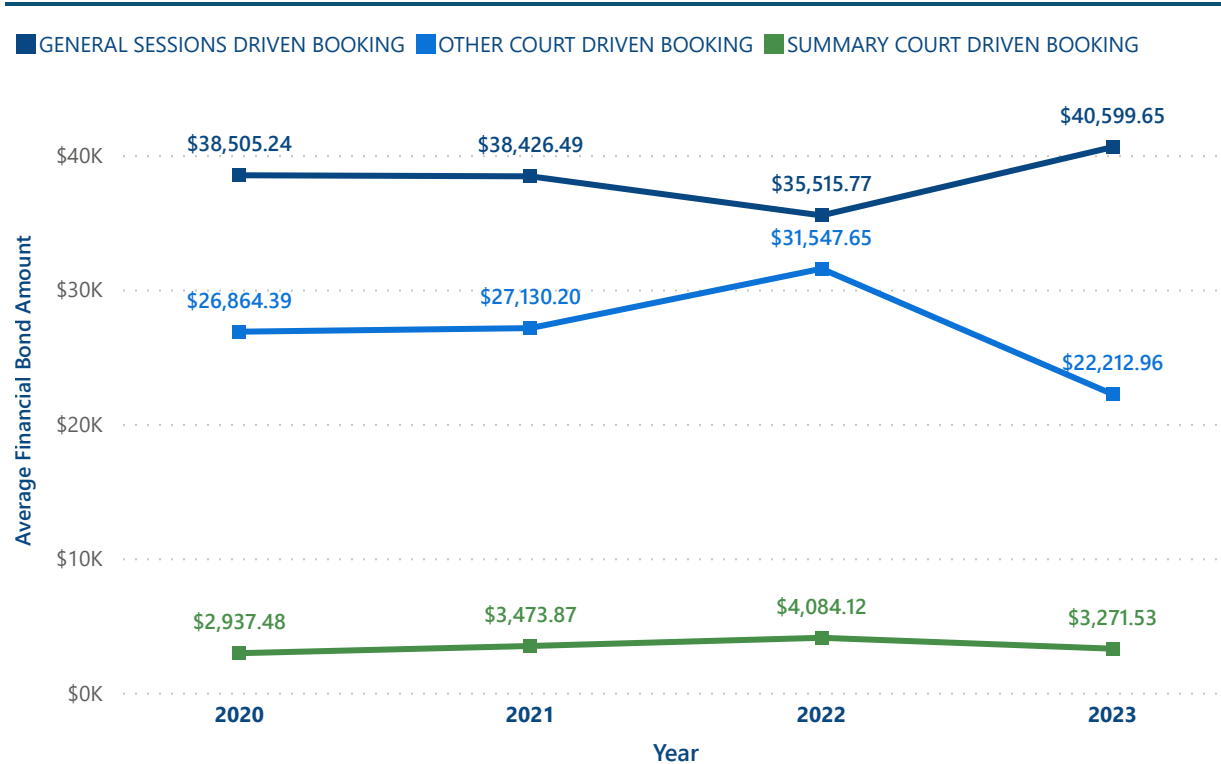- Black **$37.5K**
- Other **$31.7K**
- White **$30.8K**
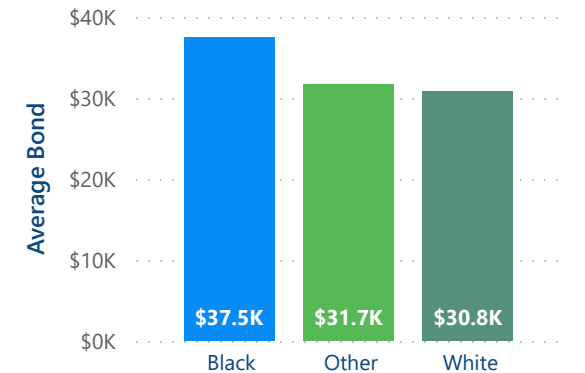
Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition
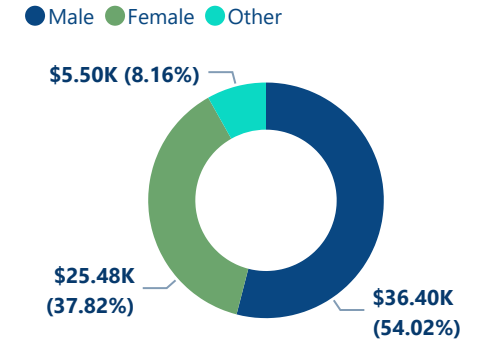
Bond and Reentry - Pretrial Service Reports and Risk Assessment

Total eligible	Total PSR Completed	% PSR Complete
7,398	6,532	88.29%

Pretrial Service Reports

The **Pretrial Service Report (PSR)** is used in Centralized Bond Court to summarize core information about the defendant, incorporating factors in a pretrial risk assessment. The National Association of Pretrial Services Agency's *Standards of Pretrial Release* recommends the use of validated risk assessments to inform bail decisions, and Charleston County Centralized Bond Court utilizes the **Charleston County Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (CPRAI)**. The use of the CPRAI ensu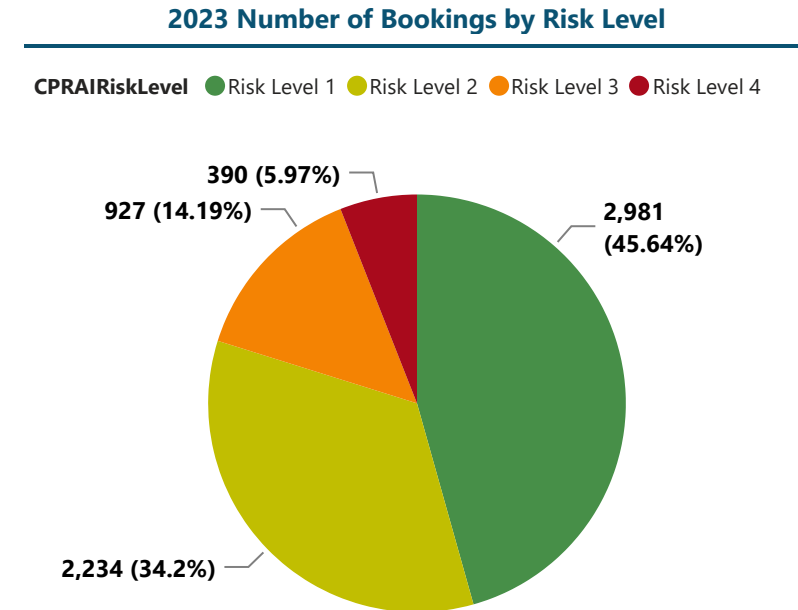res Charleston County citizens are provided with an assessment tool that is uniquely calibrated to our community rather than outside sources.

The PSR provides an objective, reliable and valid assessment for risk of re-arrest and failure to appear during the pretrial period. It predicts whether a defendant falls into a group that is **less likely (Risk Level 1)** or **more likely (Risk Level 4)** to be re-arrested and/or miss court while in the community on pretrial release. The PSR does not predict future violence or intentional flight from justice, and is not intended to be the sole factor used in making bond decisions. Judges consider the factors required by law, information provided by the state and defense during the bond hearing, and the PSR prior to rendering a decision appropriate to each individual case.

Likelihood of Pretrial Failure

Risk Level 4

Risk Level 3

Risk Level 2

Risk Level 1

2023 Number of Bookings by Risk Level

CPRAIRiskLevel ● Risk Level 1 ● Risk Level 2 ● Risk Level 3 ● Risk Level 4

390 (5.97%)
927 (14.19%)
2,981 (45.64%)
2,234 (34.2%)

Bond and Reentry - 2023 Risk Levels
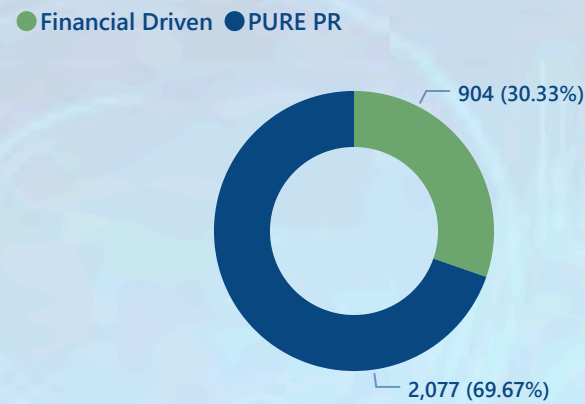
Risk Levels by Bond Type

Examining Risk Levels by various categories provides a better understanding of what type of circumstances are in place when Bond decisions are made, as well as provide more information as to the individuals that are impacted.

The following graphics display Risk Level demographic information by count. Information presented is gathered directly from the Pretrial Services Report compiled by CJCC Pretrial Analysts prior to Bond hearings.

In 2023, the majority of **Risk Level 1** individuals received a **P.R. Bond (69.67%),** whereas all other Risk Level categories saw a majority of Financial bonds.

2023 Risk Level 1 Bond Type

● Financial Driven ● PURE PR

904 (30.33%)

2,077 (69.67%)

2023 Risk Level 2 Bond Type

● Financial Driven ● PURE PR

893 (39.97%)

1,341 (60.03%)
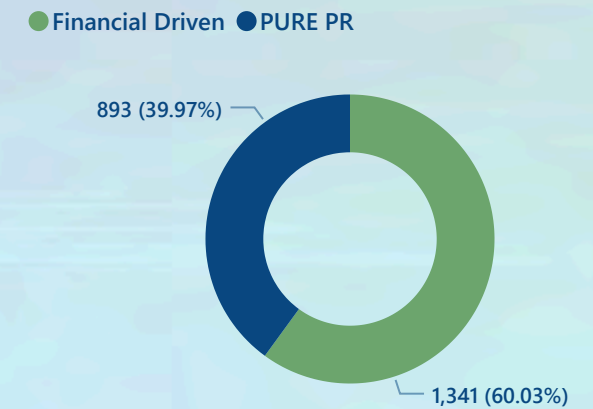
2023 Risk Level 3 Bond Type

● Financial Driven ● PURE PR

266 (28.57%)

665 (71.43%)
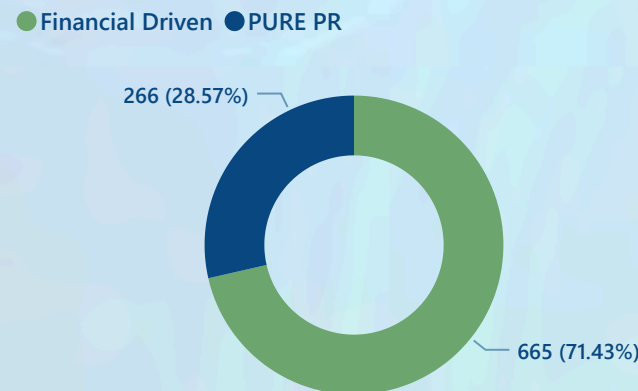
2023 Risk Level 4 Bond Type

● Financial Driven ● PURE PR

83 (21.28%)

307 (78.72%)

34
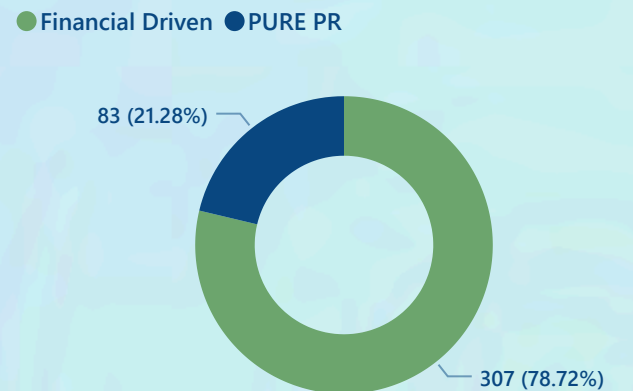
Bond and Reentry - 2023 Risk Levels

Risk Levels by Gender

Consistent with Jail Population figures, Males represent the majority of each Risk Level category.

Individuals that were identified as Female had the highest proportion of representation under the Risk Level 1 category (33.2%).

2023 - Risk Level 1

● Male ● Female

991 (33.24%)

1,990 (66.76%)

2023 - Risk Level 2

● Male ● Female ● Other

293 (13.12%)

1 (0.04%)

1,940 (86.84%)

2023 - Risk Level 2

● Male ● Female ● Other

80 (8.63%)

1 (0.11%)

846 (91.26%)

2023 - Risk Level 4

● Male ● Female

25 (6.41%)

365 (93.59%)

Bond and Reentry - 2023 Risk Levels

Risk Levels by Race

2023 - Count of Risk Level 1

- ● White
- ● Black
- ● Other
- ● Hispanic
- ● Asian
- ● Indian/Mid-Eastern
- ● Unknown
- ● Native American
- ● Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

White: 1,529
Black: 1,083
Other: 247
Hispanic: 99
Asian: 10
Indian/Mid-Eastern: 5
Unknown: 5
Native American: 2
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 1

2023 - Count of Risk Level 2

- ● Black
- ● White
- ● Other
- ● Hispanic
- ● Asian
- ● Indian/Mid-Eastern
- ● Unknown
- ● Native American
- ● Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

Black: 3,291
White: 2,736
Other: 323
Hispanic: 152
Asian: 14
Indian/Mid-Eastern: 7
Unknown: 6
Native American: 2
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 1

In 2023, Black adults were the most frequently observed Race for each Risk Level Category, with the exception of Risk Level 1. White Adults saw the highest number of representation under the Risk Level 2 category (2,736). Risk Levels 1 and 2 were more racially diverse, whereas Risk Levels 3 and 4 saw less groups overall represented.

2023 - Count of Risk Level 3

● Black ● White ● Other ● Hispanic

Black: 628
White: 279
Other: 14
Hispanic: 6

2023- Count of Risk Level 4

● Black ● White ● Hispanic ● Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ● Indian/Mid-Eastern

Black: 974
White: 331
Hispanic: 3
Hawaiian/Pa...: 1
Indian/Mid-...: 1
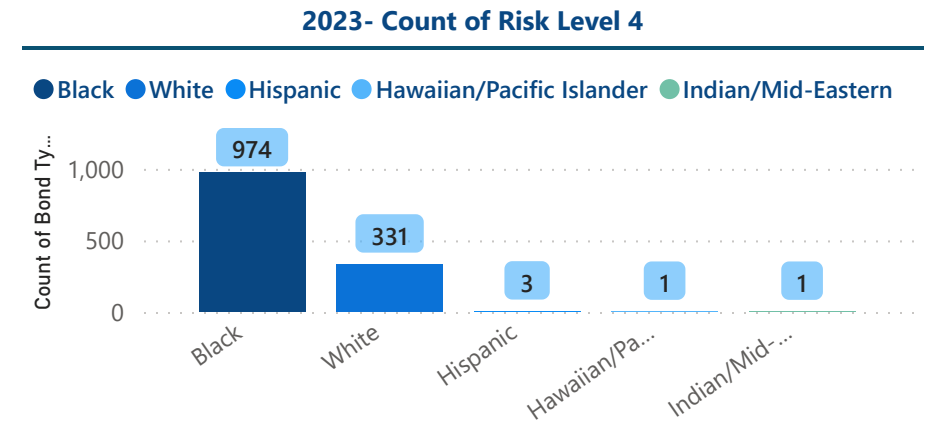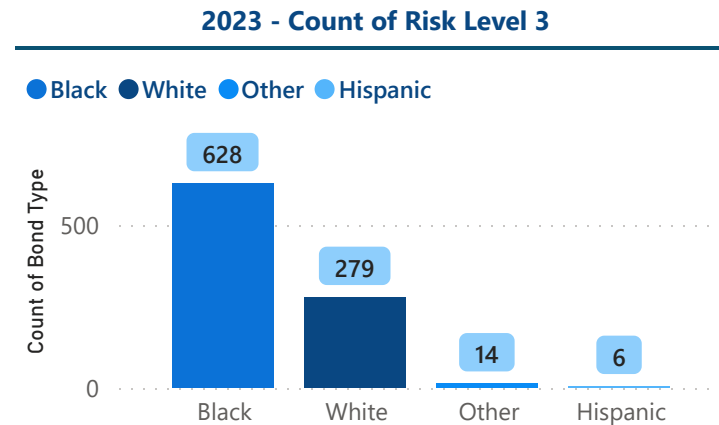
Note. Race categories are based upon data entry methods and not self-reported.

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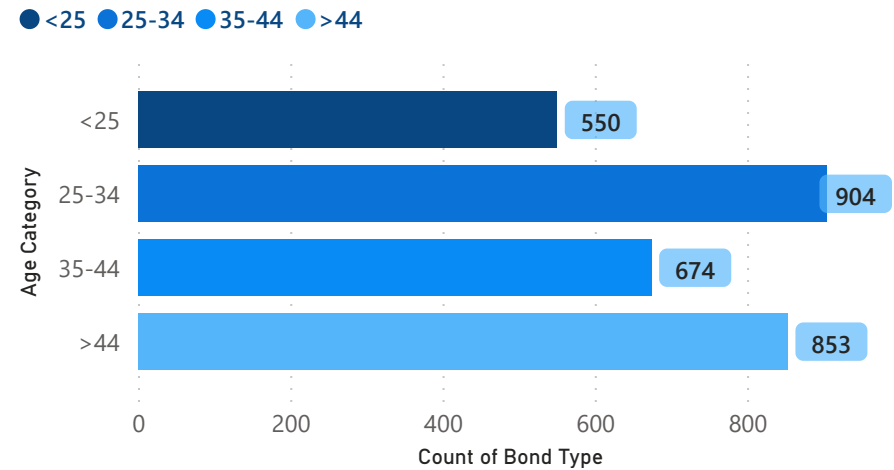# Bond and Reentry - 2023 Risk Levels
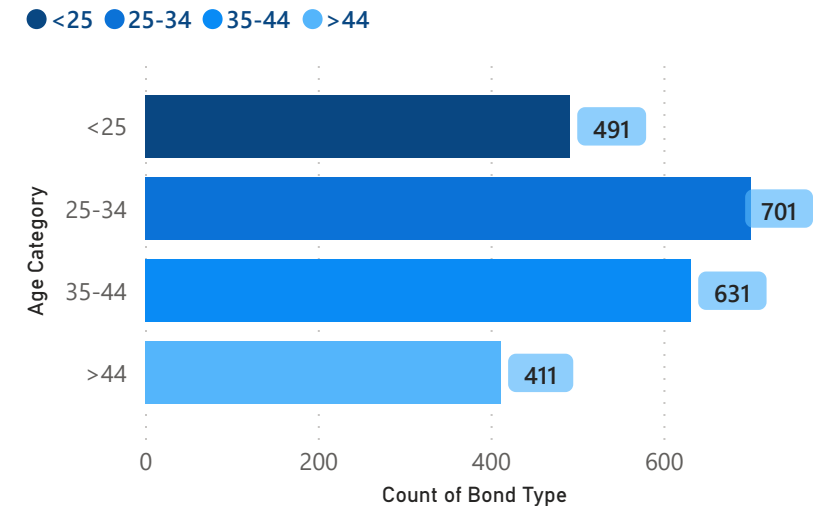
Risk Levels by Age

Adults who fell within the 25-34 Age Category at the time of booking were the most frequently observed group for each Risk Level.

To provide further clarification, the Age Group category of less than 25 (<25) does not include juvenile data, as this information is not included in CJCC's dataset.

2023 - Count of Risk Level 1

●<25 ●25-34 ●35-44 ●>44

Age Category	Count of Bond Type
<25	550
25-34	904
35-44	674
>44	853

2023 - Count of Risk Level 2

●<25 ●25-34 ●35-44 ●>44

Age Category	Count of Bond Type
<25	491
25-34	701
35-44	631
>44	411

2023 - Count of Risk Level 3

●<25 ●25-34 ●35-44 ●>44

Age Category	Count of Bond Type
<25	1,245
25-34	2,141
35-44	1,668
>44	1,478

2023- Count of Risk Level 4

●<25 ●25-34 ●35-44 ●>44

Age Category	Count of Bond Type
<25	1,245
25-34	2,141
35-44	1,668
>44	1,478

37
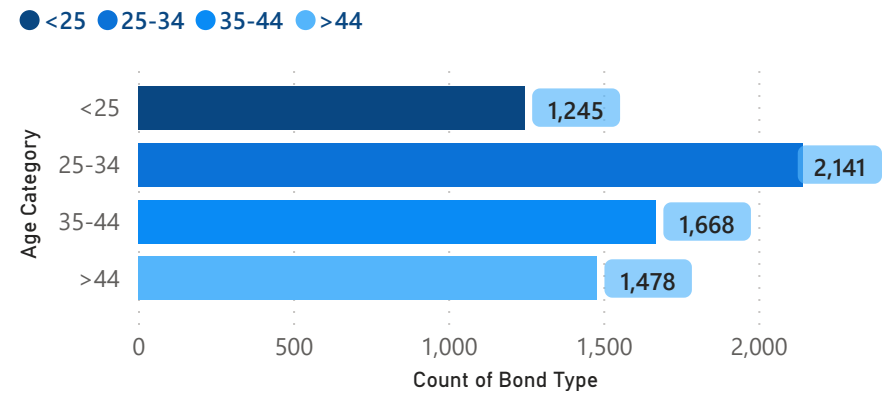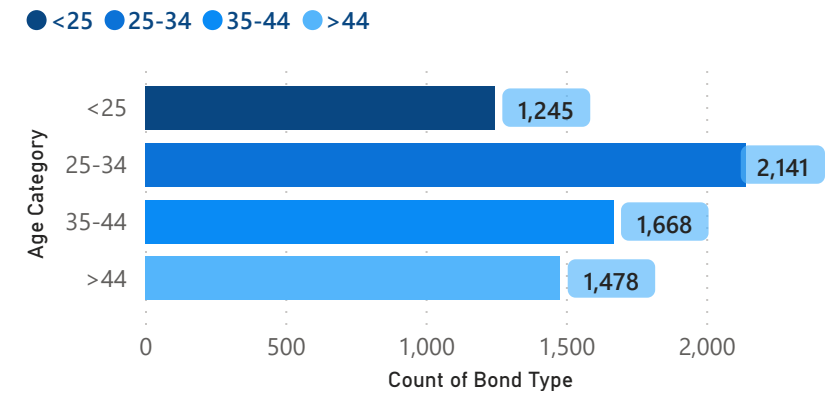
Bond and Reentry - Pretrial Failure

Pretrial Failure occurs when an individual who has been granted bond and is released from the Detention Center violates their bond condition, either by being charged with a new offense or failing to appear before the Court per agreed upon conditions.

The CJCC has monitored the failure and success rates for individuals based on the type of Bond granted and Risk Level using various time parameters.

For the 2023 report, data was examined from January 8, 2020 until December 31, 2023 of cases where a Pretrial Services Report was generated. By identifying circumstances where pretrial failure occurs most often, insight is provided as to where opportunities to support individuals for pretrial success would best be focused.

Consistent with prior CJCC publications, **the majority of bond failures occurred within the first 6 months** following release.

Bond Failures by Month
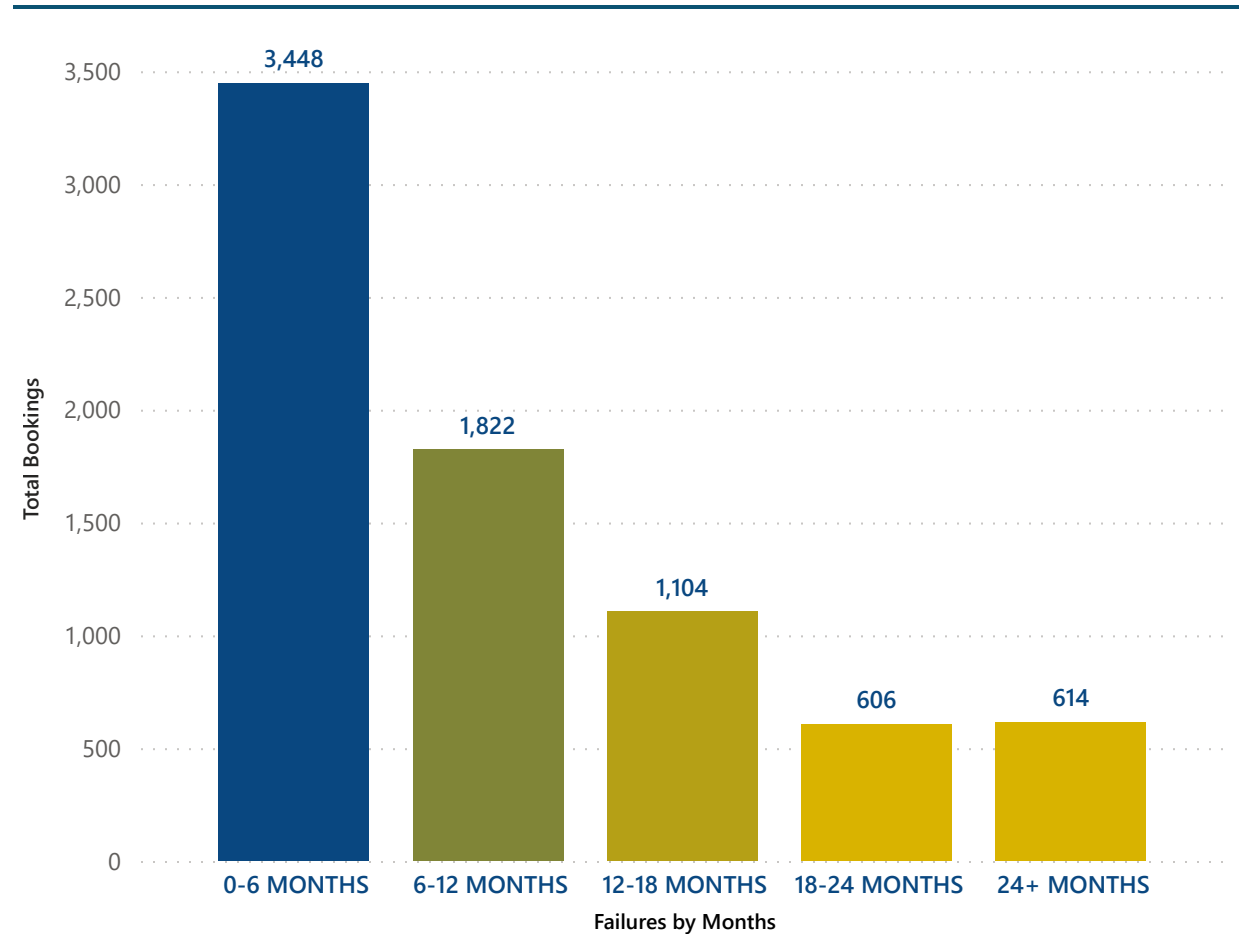
Note. Date parameters extend from January 8, 2020 to December 31, 2023

Bond and Reentry - Pretrial Failures by Demographics

Incorporating standard demographics into Bond Failures by Month identifies individuals who are 25-34 years old at the time of booking, Male, and Black to have the highest counts across each time frame category. This information is also consistent with Jail Booking Information presented under the Jail Use section.

Bond Failures by Gender

Sex ●Female ●Male ●Other

Bond Failures by Age

Safety failure in Months ▲	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
0-6 MONTHS	738	1,221	853	636	**3,448**
6-12 MONTHS	415	647	471	289	**1,822**
12-18 MONTHS	247	448	257	152	**1,104**
18-24 MONTHS	138	231	164	73	**606**
24+ MONTHS	133	232	153	96	**614**
Total	**1,671**	**2,779**	**1,898**	**1,246**	**7,594**

Bond Failures by Race

| Race ▲	0-6 MONTHS	6-12 MONTHS	12-18 MONTHS	18-24 MONTHS	24+ MONTHS	Total
Asian	5		1		1	**7**
Black	2,159	1,179	720	408	435	**4,901**
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1					**1**
Hispanic	14	3	2			**19**
Indian/Mid-Eastern	3		1			**4**
Other	2					**2**
Unknown			1			**1**
White	1,264	640	379	198	178	**2,659**
Total	**3,448**	**1,822**	**1,104**	**606**	**614**	**7,594**

Bond and Reentry - Pretrial Success Rates

Pretrial Success occurs when an individual has completed the terms of a bond agreement by not incurring new arrest charges (Safety Failure) or by attending all mandated court appearances (Appearance Failure). Though the majority of individuals released are successful (**77.9%**), Risk Level 4's were more likely to see pretrial failure (**61.8%**) than success

Safety Failure - When a defendant returns to jail before the disposition (conclusion) of a case, for a reason other than a bench warrant (e.g. a new arrest)

Appearance Failure - Occurs when a defendant fails to appear for court, resulting in a bench warrant, failure to appear (FTA) or a Tried in Absentia (TIA) disposition.

Total Failure - is determined by the existence of one or more failure type (Safety and/or Appearance). Total Failure is used to calculate success and failure rate percentage.

Risk Level Success Rates

Risk Level Success Rates
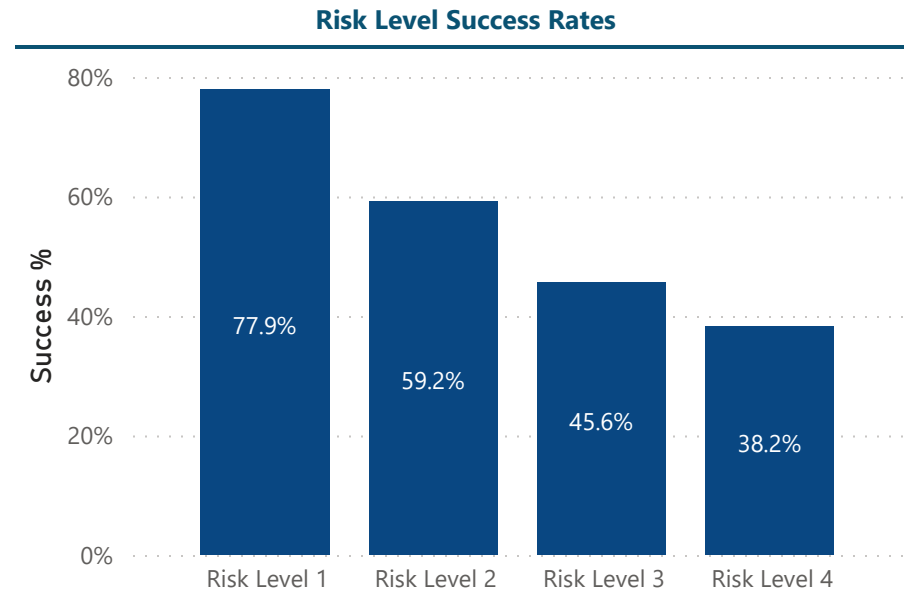
Risk Level	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
Risk Level 1	6,368	1,021	491	1,410	22.1%	77.9%
Risk Level 2	10,489	3,461	1,246	4,283	40.8%	59.2%
Risk Level 3	6,124	2,761	1,065	3,330	54.4%	45.6%
Risk Level 4	3,292	1,678	725	2,034	61.8%	38.2%
Total	**26,273**	**8,921**	**3,527**	**11,057**	**42.1%**	**57.9%**

Note. Date parameters extend from January 8, 2020 to December 31, 2023 and include bookings where a PSR was generated.

Bond and Reentry - Pretrial Success Rates by Demographics

In examining success rates closer through basic demographic information, it is important to note that none of the information provided indicates predictive capability. Rather, the data shared provides a broader understanding to further describe who has experienced past pretrial successes.

Gender and Age

Success Rate by Gender

Gender ● Female ● Male ● Other

- Female: 68.4%
- Male: 55.8%
- Other: 20.0%

Success Rate by Age

Age Category ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● <25 ● >44

- 25-34: 56.6%
- 35-44: 56.9%
- <25: 58.0%
- >44: 62.5%

Risk Level Analysis

Gender	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
Other	5	3	1	4	80.0%	20.0%
Male	21,933	7,864	2,996	9,685	44.2%	55.8%
Female	4,335	1,054	530	1,368	31.6%	68.4%
Total	26,273	8,921	3,527	11,057	42.1%	57.9%

Success Rate by Age

Age Category	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
<25	5,564	1,921	654	2,337	42.0%	58.0%
>44	4,197	1,199	558	1,574	37.5%	62.5%
25-34	10,037	3,585	1,363	4,355	43.4%	56.6%
35-44	6,475	2,216	952	2,791	43.1%	56.9%
Total	26,273	8,921	3,527	11,057	42.1%	57.9%

Note. Date parameters extend from January 8, 2020 to December 31, 2023 and include bookings where a PSR was generated.
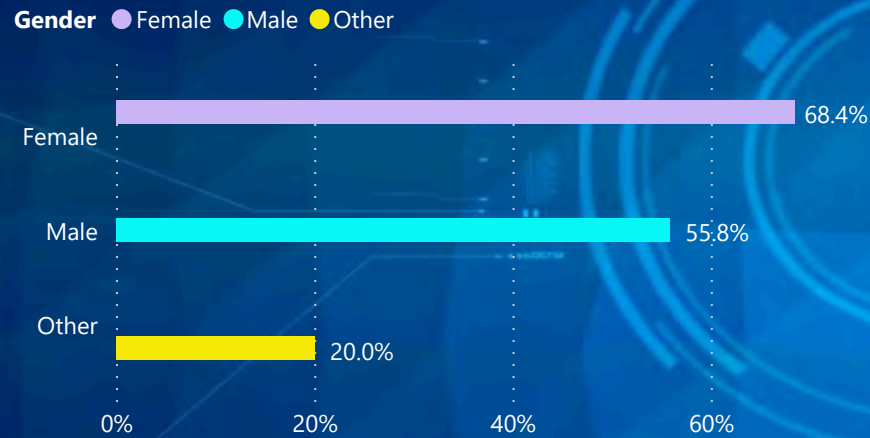
Bond and Reentry - Pretrial Success Rates by Demographics
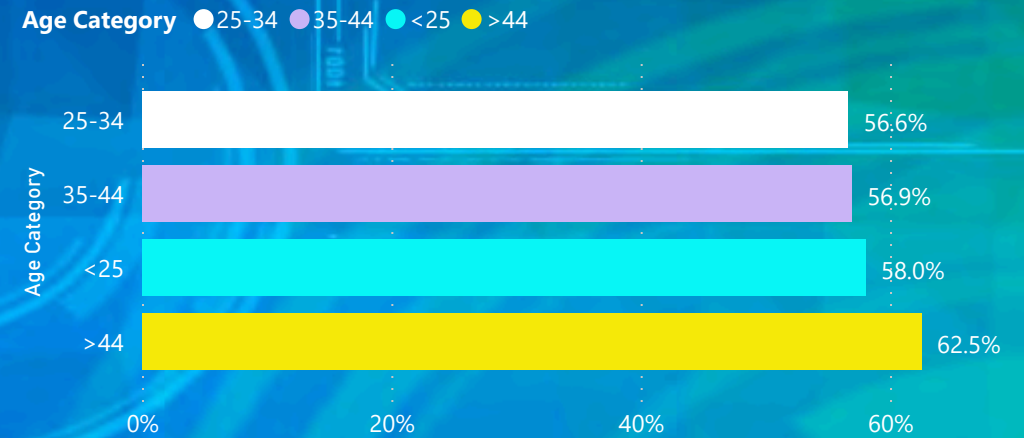
Success Rate by Race
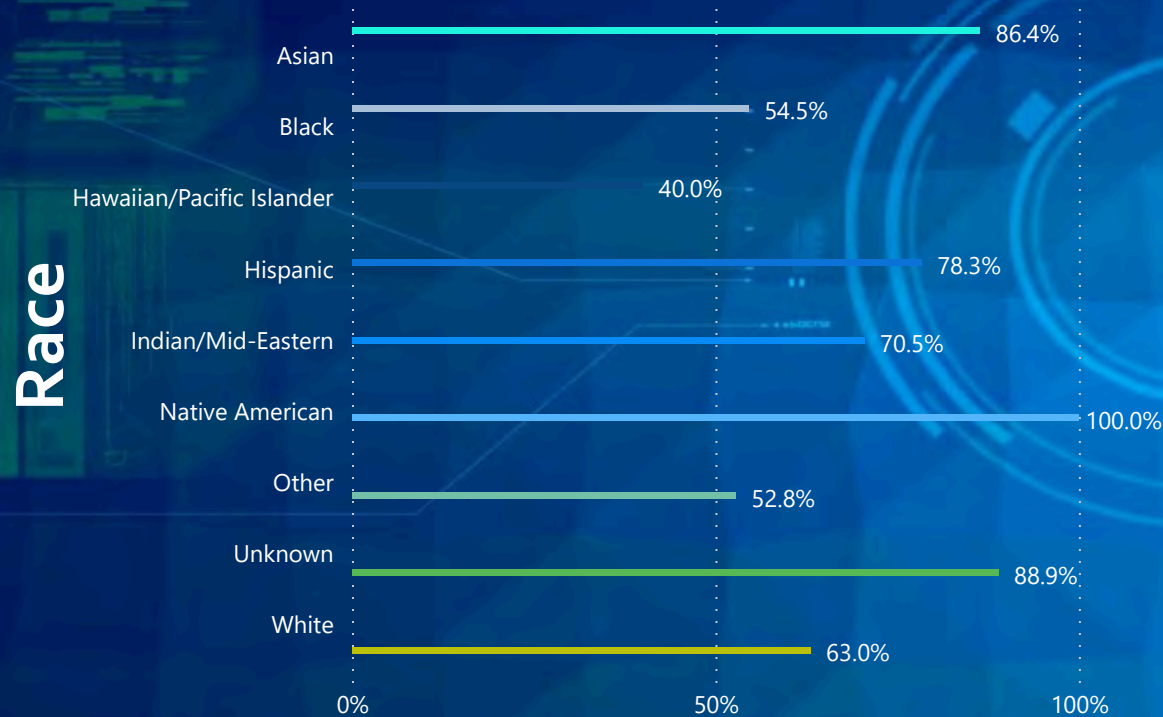
In examining success rates closer through basic demographic information, it is important to note that none of the information provided indicates predictive capability. Rather, the data shared provides a broader understanding to further describe who has experienced past pretrial successes.

Success Rate by Race						
Race	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
⊞ Native American	4	0	0	0	0.0%	100.0%
⊞ Unknown	9	1	1	1	11.1%	88.9%
⊞ Asian	44	6	0	6	13.6%	86.4%
⊞ Hispanic	346	44	38	75	21.7%	78.3%
⊞ Indian/Mid-Eastern	44	13	0	13	29.5%	70.5%
⊞ White	9,190	2,684	1,144	3,396	37.0%	63.0%
⊞ Black	16,595	6,163	2,331	7,546	45.5%	54.5%
⊞ Other	36	10	10	17	47.2%	52.8%
⊞ Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5	0	3	3	60.0%	40.0%
Total	26,273	8,921	3,527	11,057	42.1%	57.9%

Note. Date parameters extend from January 8, 2020 to December 31, 2023 and include bookings where a PSR was generated.

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CASE PROCESSING

CMS Cases Filed	CMS Cases Disposed	Clearance Rate
7,985	8,496	106.40%

The CJCC has driven consistent improvements within case processing in Charleston County, including public defender representation in Centralized Bond Court and efficient evidence transfers which supports faster assignment of cases within the Solicitor's office.

Reducing the overall time it takes to bring cases to disposition in General Sessions Court has been a persistent struggle. While these challenges existed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, they have been exacerbated with increased times to disposition and a growing backlog.

The following data sources are utilized in this section:

- Disposition Activity (CMS-GS and SACDC)
- Front End Indicators (CMS-GS, PbK, SACDC, Defender Data)
- Backlog Estimates (CMS-GS)

Figures in this section represent General Sessions Court unless otherwise noted.

2023 Total Cases Filed and Disposed

Legend: Total CMS Cases Filed ● Total CMS Cases Disposed ● CMS Clearance Rate

Month	Total CMS Cases Filed	Total CMS Cases Disposed	CMS Clearance Rate
January	668	384	57.49%
February	655	556	84.89%
March	686	789	115.01%
April	650	783	120.46%
May	593	587	98.99%
June	634	1,125	177.44%
July	683	787	115.23%
August	718	817	113.79%
September	729	569	78.05%
October	650	525	80.77%
November	703	736	104.69%
December	616	838	136.04%

Case Processing - Disposition Activity

Cases Received and Disposed by Year

● Total CMS Cases Disposed　● Total CMS Cases Filed　— CMS Clearance Rate
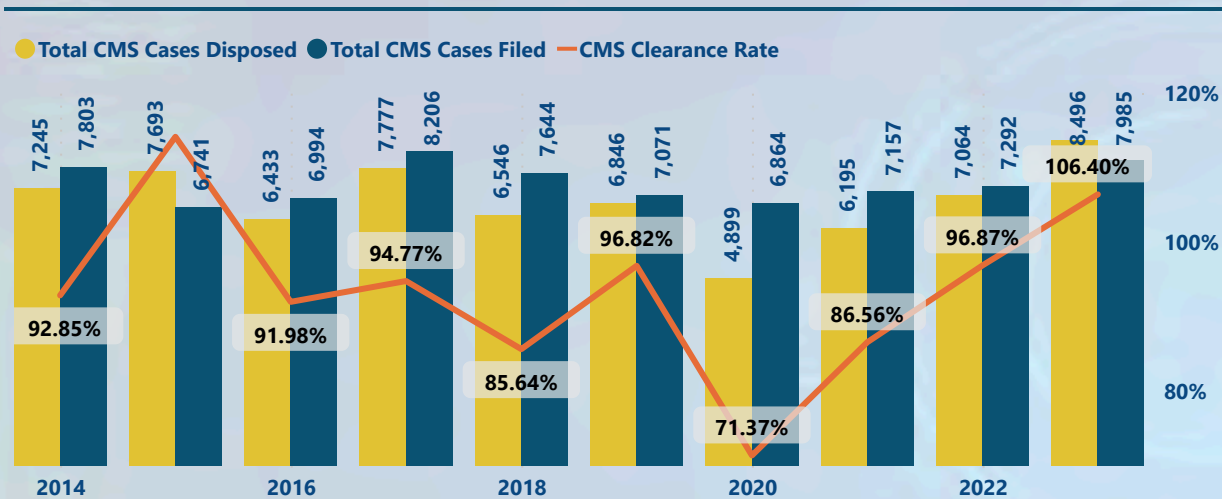
Disposition refers to the court's final ruling in a case, essentially bringing a criminal case to its conclusion. A **clearance rate** compares the amount of cased filed (incoming) to cases disposed (outgoing). **Time to Disposition** is a measurement in days between the charge date - usually the day of arrest- and when the case is settled by the court.

Between 2022 and 2023, the amount of total cases disposed **increased by 20%,** while the number of case filed **increased by 9.5%.**

Median and Average of Time to Disposition in Days

● Median TTD　● Average TTD

Median and **Average** measurements are used in this report to provide a better understanding of how case anomalies may impact overall numbers. For example, a case experiencing significant time between charge and disposition may result in a skewed average, whereas the median (the middle number in a data set) provides insight into where the center value is located by removing extreme outliers. When Medians and Averages are close together, then the data set is considered balanced.

The median time to disposition decreased from 633 days in 2022, to **609 days in 2023**, and the average time to disposition decreased from 709 days in 2022 to **689 days in 2023**.

Case Processing - Disposition Activity

Cases Disposed by Disposition Type

Disposition Type ●Conviction ●Non-Conviction ●Other

4,047 4,311 3,892 4,274 3,659 3,735 3,857 4,072
3,308 3,335 3,103 3,961
3,114 2,478 3,407 3,119 2,505 2,372 3,084
2,332

82 67 63 95 92 84 62 88 123 463

2014 2016 2018 2020 2022
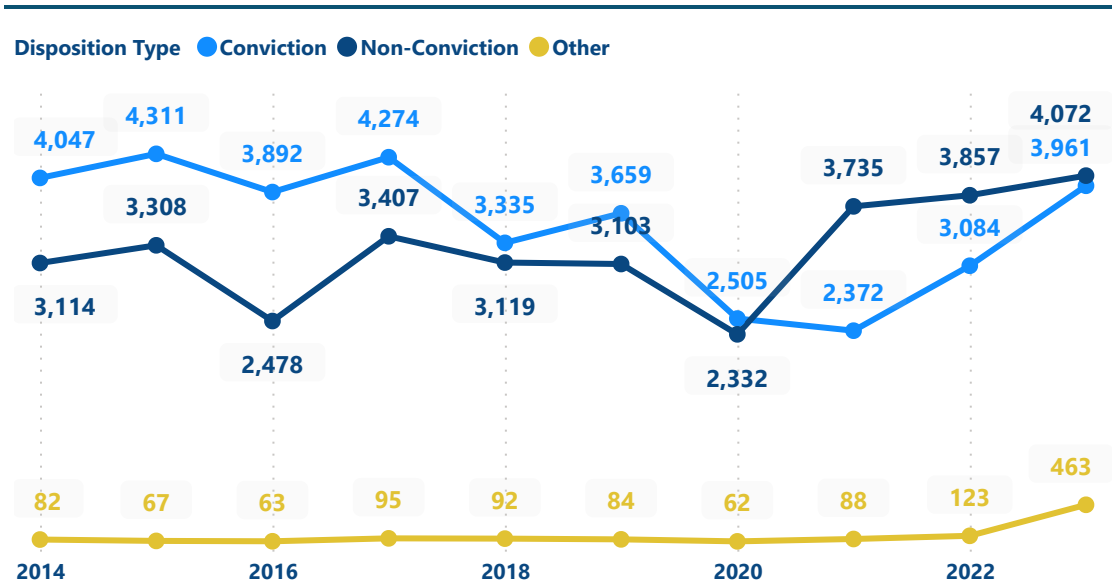
Disposition Types can include Conviction (Guilty) and Non-Conviction (Not-Guilty or another type of ruling). The most commonly seen **Disposition Descriptions** are Guilty Pleas, Nolle Prosequi (a decision made to not prosecute), and Dismissed Not Indicted (dismissed with no formal charges filed).

In 2023, Guilty pleas were the most common disposition observed, **increasing from 2022 by 29%**

Case Disposition by Description

Disposition Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pled Guilty	3,930	4,230	3,809	4,185	3,263	3,590	2,467	2,353	2,995	3,867
Nolle Prosequi	2,319	2,418	1,660	2,156	1,765	1,794	1,057	1,254	1,529	1,997
Dismissed Not Indicted	530	676	627	948	941	1,020	1,088	2,307	2,149	1,856
Dismissed at Preliminary Hearing	171	111	90	160	292	187	68	79	95	75
Judicial Dismissal	71	72	81	109	106	81	107	88	73	125
Failure to Appear	23	40	29	53	45	55	31	24	68	309
Remand to Mag/Muni Ct/Sent to Family Ct	55	27	33	42	41	22	30	62	52	71
Trial Guilty	64	49	47	50	44	50	14	4	14	21
Mental Health Court	51	31	36	39	28	19	23	7	21	11
Drug Court / Veteran Court	2	1					1	8	54	62
Trial Not Guilty	18	12	15	24	5	12	11	4	9	14
No Billed	4	18	5	3	8	8	1	2	2	5
Not Competent, Not Likely										43
Not Competent, Not Likely - Dismissed										38
Trial Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	4		1		6	5	1	1	2	2
Dismissed - Prosecutorial Discretion	1	1		7	1	1		1		
Dismissed - Affidavit Signed							1		1	1
Dismissed - Restitution Made Ended							1			
Nolle Prosequi Indicted							1			
Total	7,243	7,686	6,433	7,776	6,546	6,846	4,899	6,195	7,064	8,496

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

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Case Processing - Front End Indicators

Front End Indicators are data points established at the front-end of the criminal court process to track and help expedite case movement. Both Time to Solicitor Assignment and Time to Discovery have ultimately decreased since CJCC monitoring began in 2018. Decreases in front-end indicators support improvements to case processing efficiency, to include case management strategies and the incorporation of technology.

Median and Average Time to Discovery Received

● Average Time to Discovery Recieved Date ● Median Time to Discovery Recieved Date

Values: 2018: 22, 20; 2019: 22, 20; 2020: 22, 19; 2021: 20, 17; 2022: 19, 16; 2023: 17, 14

Median and Average Time to Solicitor Assignment

● Median Time to Solicitor Assignment ● Average Time to Solicitor Assignment

Values: 2018: 22, 31; 2019: 21, 34; 2020: 18, 33; 2021: 17, 31; 2022: 19, 25; 2023: 21, 18

Time to Discovery - The amount of time (in days) for law enforcement to submit case related documents, such as police reports, evidence, and other types of documentation, to the Solicitor's office for review.

Time to Solicitor Assignment - The amount of time (in days) for a Solicitor (Prosecutor) to be assigned to a case.

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case

Case Processing - Total Open Cases

Examining current Open Cases by length of time allows for a better understanding of how pending cases impact the case processing backlog. While insight into the age of open cases is helpful, understanding is still limited as to the challenges present in moving a case forward or to disposition.

Similar to differences seen in bookings, charges, and person numbers reported in *Jail Use*, individuals may have multiple cases pending, which could consolidate when disposition occurs.

Pending cases are examined from 2014 - 2023 based upon the availability of descriptive information for this time frame.

Open Cases by Case Age Category

Case Age Category
- Group A: 0-30 Days
- Group B: 31-90 Days
- Group C: 91-180 Days
- Group D: 181-365 Days
- Group E: 365+ Days

Year	Data
2023	527 / 1,249 / 1,703 / 2,665 — 6,217
2022	3,729 — 3729
2021	2,433 — 2433
2020	816 — 816
2019	155
2018	36

Open Cases at Case and Person Level

- CMS Pending Cases
- CMS Pending Cases Person Level

Year	CMS Pending Cases	CMS Pending Cases Person Level
2023	6,217	3,566
2022	3,729	2,170
2021	2,433	1,330
2020	816	441
2019	155	104
2018	36	22

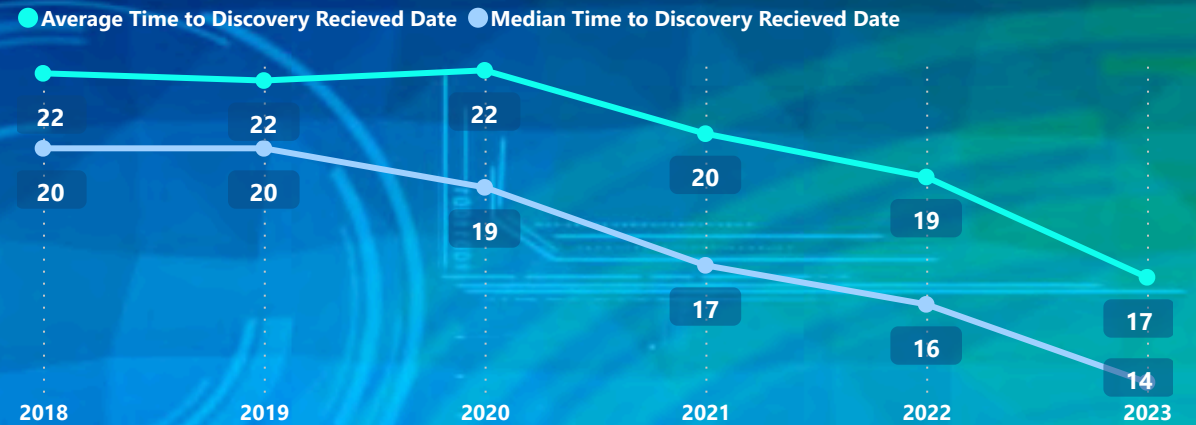Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition
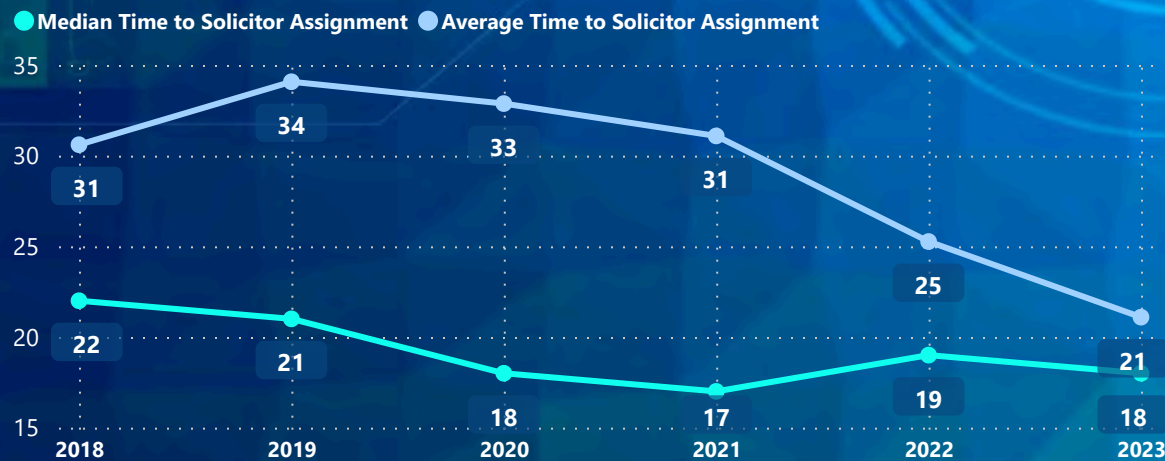
Case Processing - Total Open Cases

Open Cases by Defendant Age Category

Age Category ● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

Demographic information regarding open cases remains consistent with observations made in prior sections of this report. Individuals identified as Male, Black, and between the age of 25-34 at the time of booking, represent the majority of open cases.

Year	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
2023	1,378	2,093	1,666	1,080	6,217
2022	843	1,341	928	617	3,729
2021	574	913	607	339	2,433
2020	204	261	227		816
2019					155
2018					36

Open Cases by Defendant Race

Race ● Black ● Other ● White

Year	Black	Other	White	Total
2023	3,848		2,088	6,217
2022	2,506		1,098	3,729
2021	1,607		770	2,433
2020	603			816
2019				155
2018				36
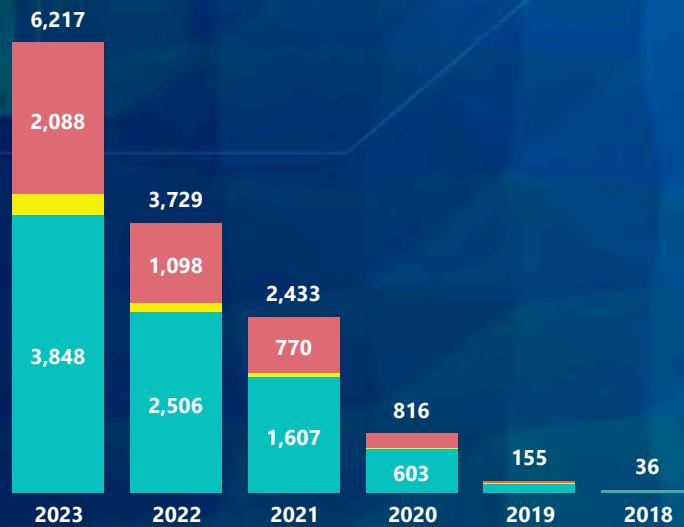
Open Cases by Defendant Gender

Gender ● Female ● Male ● Other
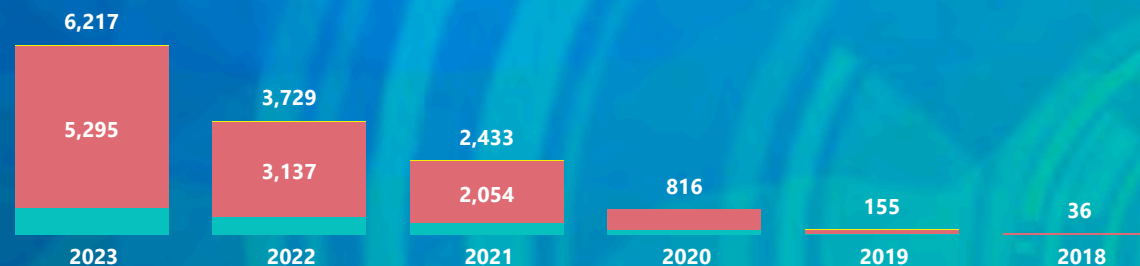
Year	Male	Total
2023	5,295	6,217
2022	3,137	3,729
2021	2,054	2,433
2020		816
2019		155
2018		36

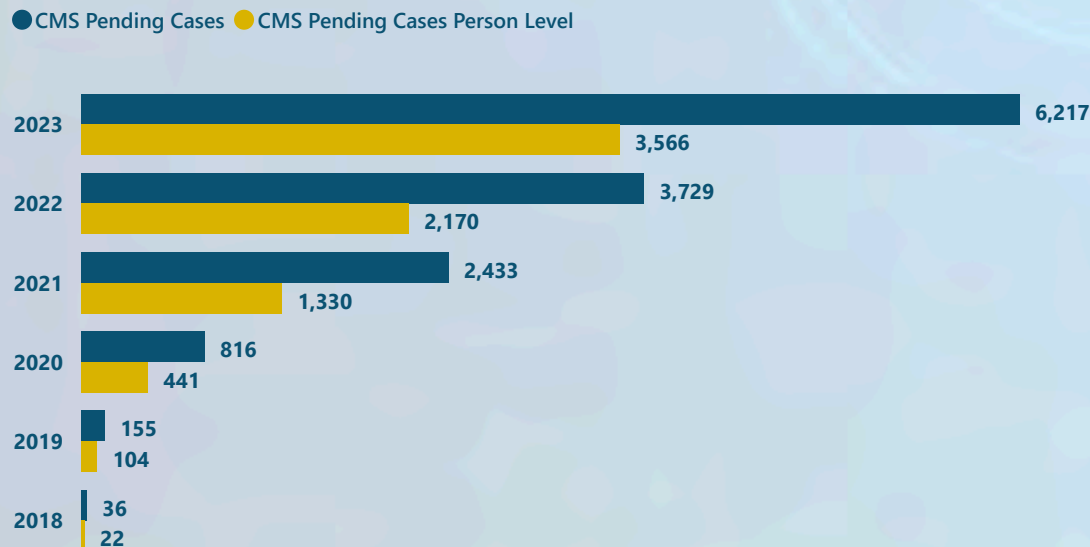Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Race categories are based on CMS classification and are not self-reported.

Case Processing - Open Cases by Custody Status

Total Open Cases by Custody Status

CustodyStatus ● In-Custody ● Out-Custody

Year	In-Custody	Out-Custody	Total
2023	1,406	4,811	6,217
2022	473	3,256	3,729
2021		2,123	2,433
2020		708	816
2019		155	
2018		36	

Custody Status refers to how an individual is awaiting a final decision by the court, whether jailed (**In-Custody**) or not (**Out of Custody**). An **Out of Custody** status could indicate incarceration occurred at the initial booking process, for example, a defendant booked into the detention center and subsequently released on bond, or a non-custodial arrest where a defendant is not admitted to jail. The majority of open cases involve defendants who have an **Out of Custody** status.

Total Open Cases by Gender (In Custody)

Gender ● Other ● Male ● Female

	In-Custody 2023	In-Custody 2022	In-Custody 2021	In-Custody 2020	In-Custody 2019	In-Custody 2018
Total	1,406	473	310	108	29	8
Male	1,328	471	306			

Total Open Cases by Gender (Out of Custody)

Gender ● Female ● Male ● Other

	Out-Custody 2023	Out-Custody 2022	Out-Custody 2021	Out-Custody 2020	Out-Custody 2019	Out-Custody 2018
Total	4,811	3,256	2,123	708	126	28
Male	3,967	2,666	1,748			

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Race categories are based on CMS classification and are not self-reported.
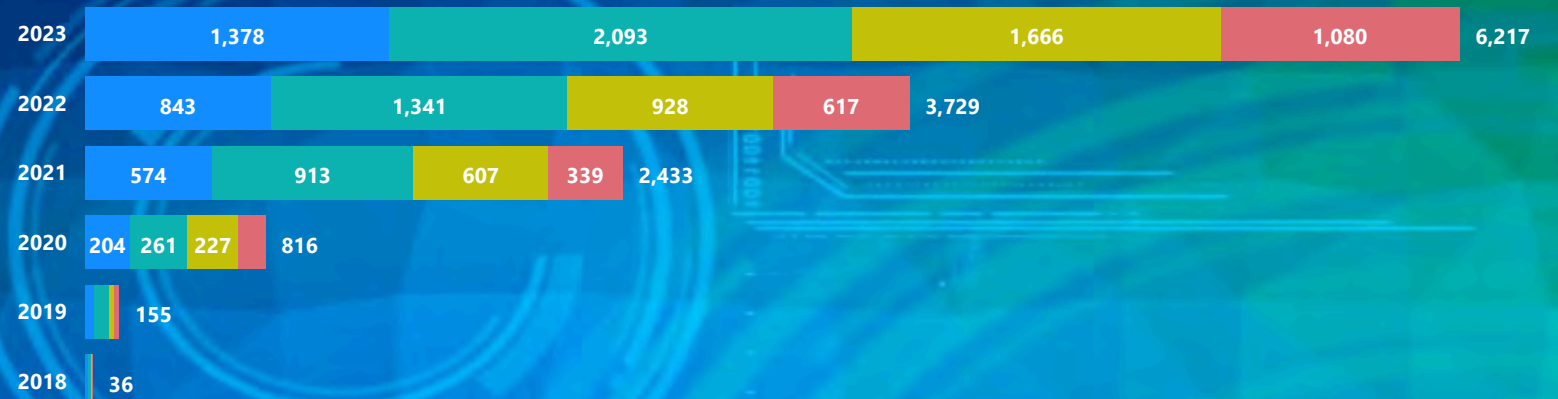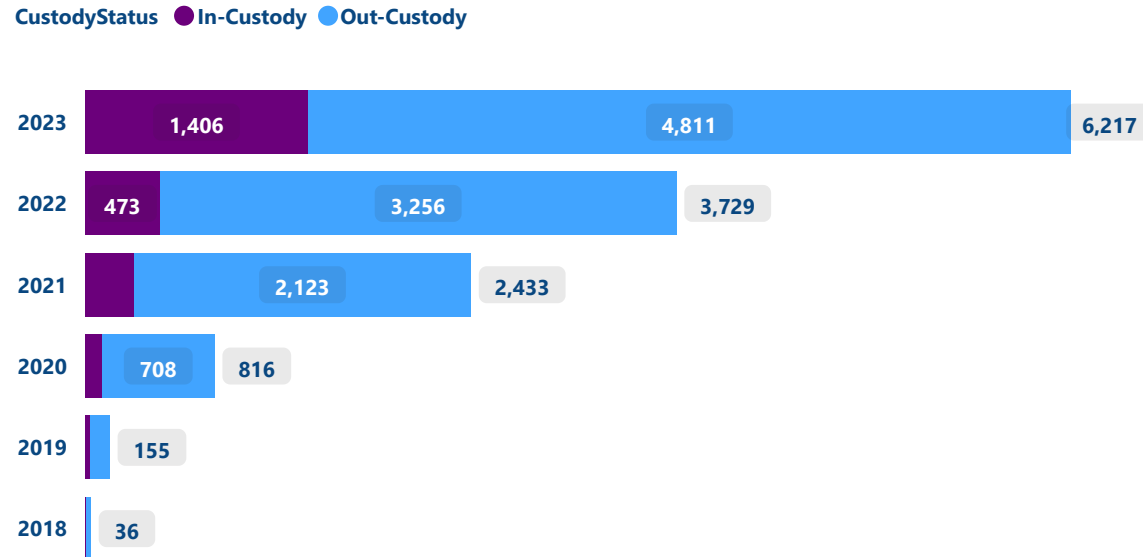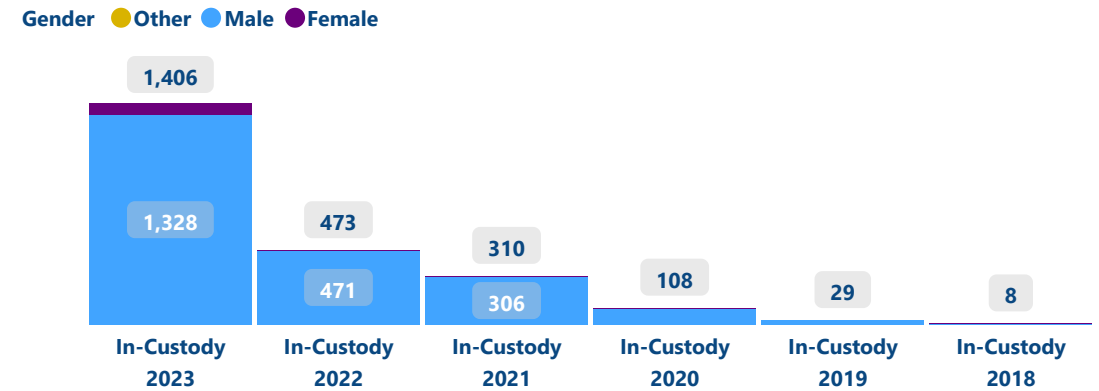
Case Processing - Open Cases by Custody Status

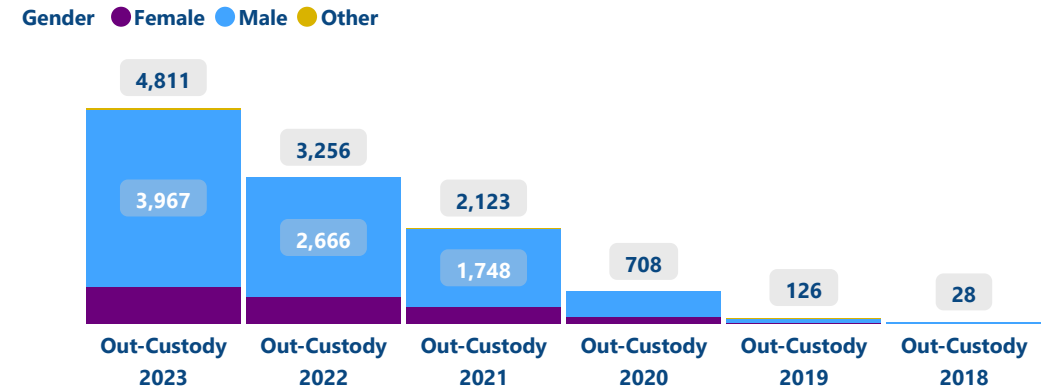**Custody Status** is reported based upon a case's status as of December 31, 2023. Demographics presented on this page are further divided from the Overall Open Cases figures previously presented, and thus reflect similar breakdowns of Age, Race, and Gender.

Open Cases by Age (In Custody)

AgeCategory ● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

Year	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
2023	258	481	403	264	1,406
2022	112	159	126	76	473
2021	137	84	66		310
2020	50				108
2019					29
2018					8

Total Open Cases by Race (In Custody)

Race ● Black ● Other ● White

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total	1,406	473	310	108	29	8
White	467					
Black	853	366	265			

Total Open Cases by Race (Out of Custody)

Race ● Black ● Other ● White

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total	4,811	3,256	2,123	708	126	28
White	1,621	1,001	733			
Black	2,995	2,140	1,342			

Open Cases by Age (Out of Custody)
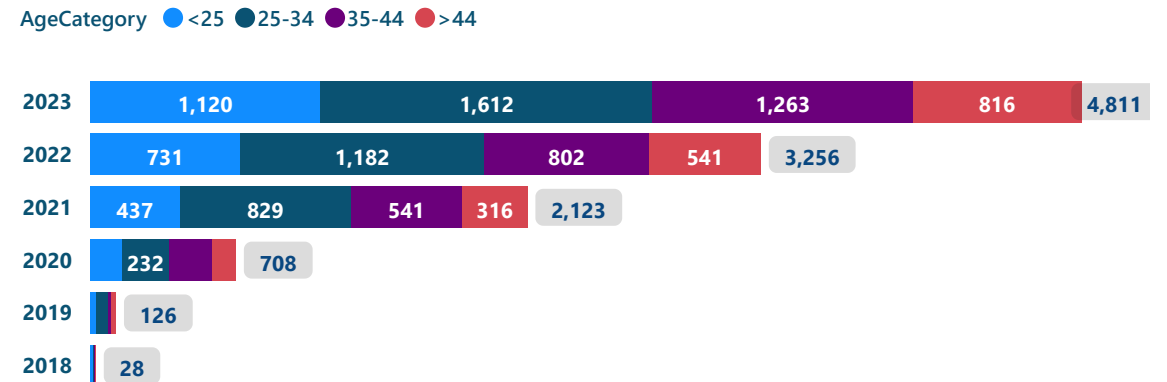
AgeCategory ● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

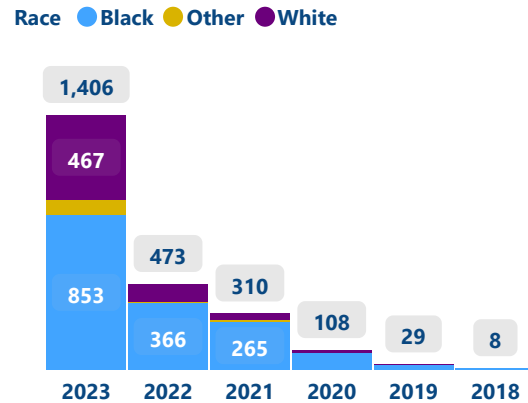| Year	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
2023	1,120	1,612	1,263	816	4,811
2022	731	1,182	802	541	3,256
2021	437	829	541	316	2,123
2020	232				708
2019					126
2018					28

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

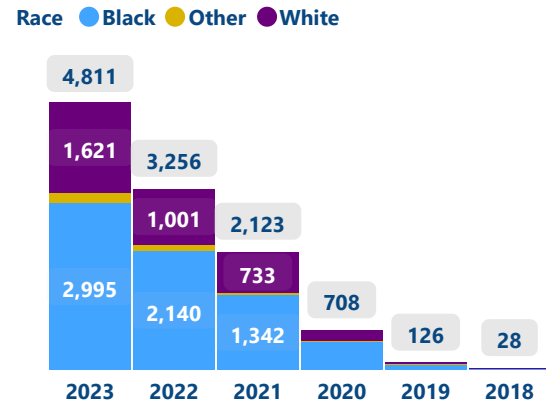Race categories are based on CMS classification and are not self-reported.

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2023 Disposition Activity

2023 Median Time to Disposition by Race

- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

Black: 154, 723, 555
Other: 279, 769, 531
White: 132, 706, 522

2023 Median Time to Disposition by Age Group

- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

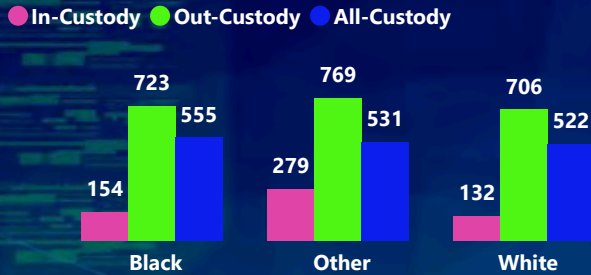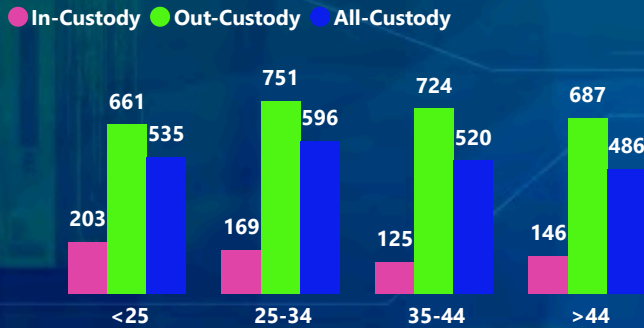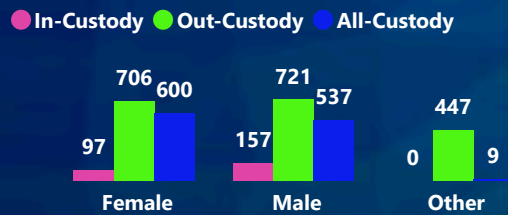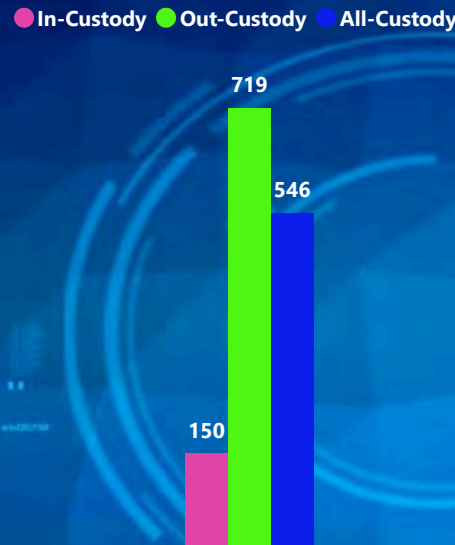**<25:** 203, 661, 535
25-34: 169, 751, 596
35-44: 125, 724, 520
>44: 146, 687, 486

2023 Median Time to Disposition by Gender

- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

Female: 97, 706, 600
Male: 157, 721, 537
Other: 0, 447, 9

2023 Median Time to Disposition

- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

150, 719, 546

2023 Average Time to Disposition

- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

269, 751, 636

2023 Average Time to Disposition by Race

- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

Other: 347, 733, 636
Black: 273, 765, 651
White: 256, 725, 605
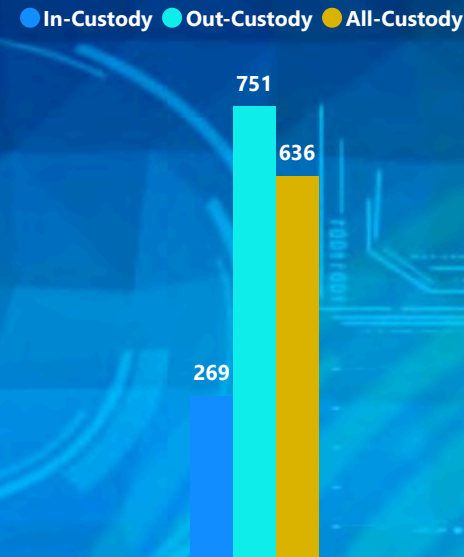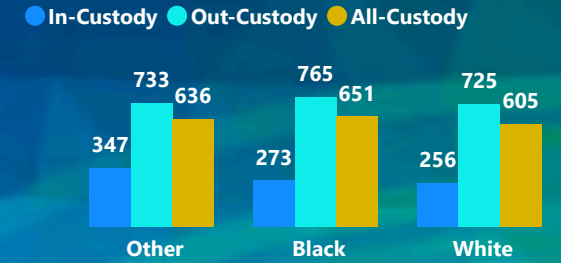
2023 Average Time to Disposition by Age Category
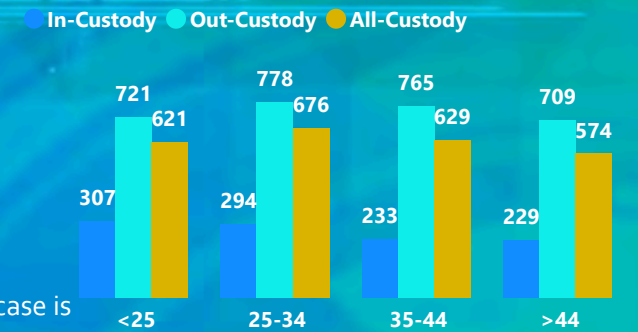
- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

<25: 307, 721, 621
25-34: 294, 778, 676
35-44: 233, 765, 629
>44: 229, 709, 574

2023 Average Time to Disposition by Gender

- In-Custody
- Out-Custody
- All-Custody

Male: 284, 754, 633
Female: 118, 740, 653
Other: 0, 447, 297
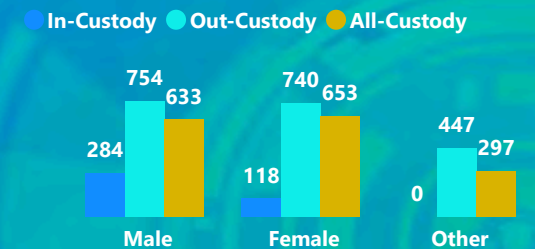
Time to Disposition is a measurement (in days) between the charge date and when the case is settled by the court.

For this section, **Median** and **Average Time to Disposition** numbers are generated from combining detention center data (SACDC) and Court Management System data (CMS). Due to the joining of multiple record systems, marginal differences are seen in overall median and average values.

In Custody and Out of Custody disposition categories reflect similar distributions of demographics of Gender, Race, and Age.

Note. Time to Disposition date is acquired through a combination of SACDC and CMS data. Race categories are based on CMS classification and are not self-reported.

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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement remains a key element of the CJCC's efforts. The CJCC's approach to community engagement is two-tiered: to inform and involve the community while advancing the CJCC's mission. Since it's inception, community representatives have been at the table informing CJCC efforts.

The CJCC Founding Bylaws recognized early on the importance for community involvement by including Community Representatives on the Council. There are twelve community representatives appointed to the CJCC, whose roles include selecting one member to serve as a Co-Vice Chair on the Executive Committee and vote on their behalf. Community representatives reflect the diverse needs and concerns of Charleston County residents. Representatives attend and participate in CJCC monthly meetings, review CJCC documents, gather and share community views, and provide voice and feedback from the community in the CJCC decision-making process.

2023 Events Summary

On April 18, 2023, the CJCC partnered with the Charleston Metro Chamber of Commerce and the Charleston Forum to host **Understanding Our Community: What the Data Says**. The event aimed to enhance the community's understanding of local challenges by sharing current information, highlighting their interconnectedness, and promoting data-driven decision-making. Participants from a wide array of communities and agencies shared insights, experiences, and ideas.

On October 20, 2023, the CJCC and Charleston Forum hosted a one-day conference titled **The State of South Carolina's Criminal Justice System**. The event highlighted best practices to improve public safety, justice, and fairness in South Carolina. Leaders working with South Carolina's criminal justice system were invited to participate, and topics featured diverse, research-based presentations on statewide issues. Subject matter experts addressed South Carolina's key challenges and progress in specific areas, highlighting trends and best practices. The event aimed to inform and inspire other communities, while initiating a collaborative network of data-guided leaders, locally and statewide, committed to enhancing South Carolina's criminal justice system.

Dr. Tonya M. Matthews, Ph.D., President & CEO, International African American Museum, shares guidelines for learning from those with lived experience.
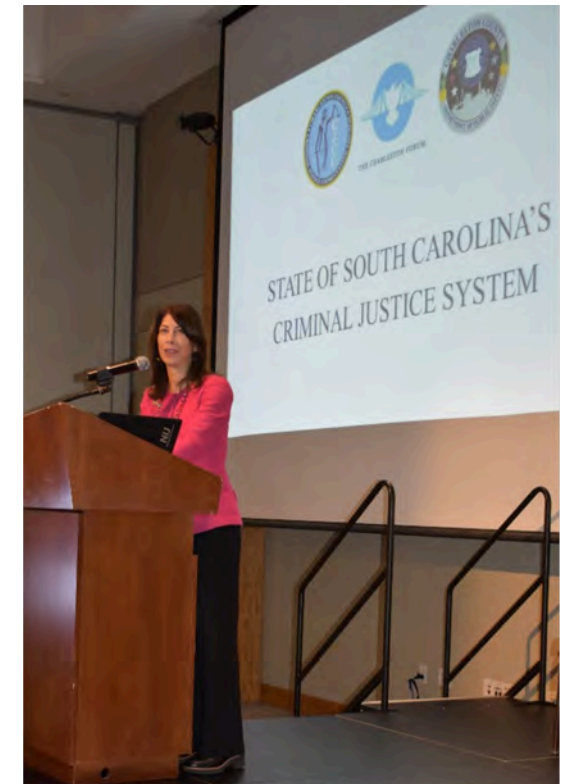
Dr. Nancy La Vigne, Director, National Institute of Justice served as the conference keynote speaker.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The events were promoted across platforms in Spanish and English.

Community Justice Forums

In addition to hosting broad community-focused events, the CJCC organized several topic-specific forums aimed to provide practical and relevant information to community members.

Forum topics were identified by community members during prior engagement sessions as being specific areas of interest. Two Community Justice Forums offered in 2023 included: **What are Your Rights if You are Victim of a Crime?/ ¿Cuáles son sus derechos si es víctima de un delito?** and **Housing Information and Resources / Información y recursos de vivienda.**

These events shared resources, how to seek help, where to start accessing support systems, and ways to advocate for themselves and others. Participants asked questions, gave feedback, and shared viewpoints.

The CJCC aims to increase community members' access to information and resources by enhancing language accessibility. Both events and all materials, before and after, were distributed in Spanish and English. A native speaker provided Spanish interpretation during the events.

Ongoing Engagement

The CJCC's commitment to understanding community needs holistically through data and open dialogue with the community goes beyond mere collection and analysis. CJCC stakeholders and community members review information in workgroups, exchange ideas, and pose questions based on their findings, guiding further research.

All reports published by the CJCC, to include previous annual reports, are available on the website. Reports published in 2023 included:

Charleston County Trends in Case Processing, Fairness, and Reentry from Jail (February, 2023)

Unlawful Carrying of a Weapon and Jail Use: An Overview of Firearm-Related Bookings in Charleston County (December, 2023)
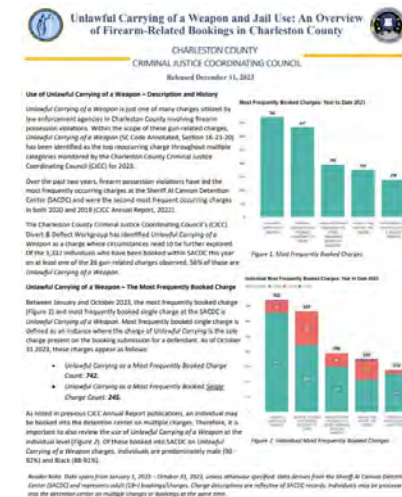
Unlawful Carrying of a Weapon Report (2023)

Summary

Community members and system leaders have the best opportunities for overcoming longstanding, complex, criminal justice challenges by working together. The CJCC is committed to remaining a conduit for information sharing and understanding throughout Charleston County as data and lived experiences intertwine.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN 2024

As the Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council continues progress in the upcoming year, we look forward to multiple opportunities and partnerships within the local community to support systematic change.

Data application is the most impactful when it is appropriately situated within both organizational and societal context. Evidence-based approaches to public safety will guide the identification of gaps, areas for improvement, and noted strengths in our community to support efforts of procedural justice through transparency and accountability.

As we better equip and empower our stakeholders through relevant data application, we look towards these same individuals for guidance and input in our next five-year (FY 2024-2029) Strategic Plan development phase, which is currently in progress. Even more, we welcome the expansion of new relationships as we increase our areas of research, seek to diversify our membership, and expand our focus within the field of public safety for the citizens of Charleston County.