South Carolina Department of Corrections
Profile of Inmates in Institutional Count
(Including Inmates on Authorized Absence) as of June 30, 2019

Characteristics	Male Population		Female Population		Total Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL Inmates Population	**17,478**		**1,370**		**18,848**	
Current Age						
Average Current Age	39.0		37.9		39.0	
21 & Under	745	4%	33	2%	778	4%
22-25	1,468	8%	119	9%	1,587	8%
26-35	5,639	32%	507	37%	6,146	33%
36-55	7,570	43%	611	45%	8,181	43%
56 and Over	2,056	12%	100	7%	2,156	11%
Average Age at Admission	32.4		34.0		32.5	
Race						
Black	10,754	62%	365	27%	11,119	59%
White	6,193	35%	973	71%	7,166	38%
Other	531	3%	32	2%	563	3%
Citizenship						
Illegal Aliens	416	2%	17	1%	433	2%
Citizens	17,061	98%	1,351	99%	18,412	98%
Marital Status (Self-reported)						
Single	10,531	60%	667	49%	11,198	59%
Married	5,478	31%	513	37%	5,991	32%
Divorced	1,219	7%	122	9%	1,341	7%
Widowed	250	1%	68	5%	318	2%
Sentencing Data/Criminal History						
Admission Type:						
New	14,280	82%	1,204	88%	15,484	82%
Revocator	3,032	17%	165	12%	3,197	17%
Other	166	0%	1	0.1%	167	1%
With Current Violent Offense	12,639	72%	690	50%	13,329	71%
With Prior Criminal History	10,268	59%	517	38%	10,785	57%
With Prior Commitments	7,348	42%	323	24%	7,671	41%
Average Sentence Length in Years [1]	15.3		9.8		14.8	
Average Time to Serve before Maxout [2]	6.6		4.2		6.5	
Sentences One Year or Less (excl. YOA)	327	2%	91	7%	418	2%
Sentences More than 20 years (excl.lifers)	3,531	20%	157	11%	3,688	20%
With Life Sentence	1,997	11%	72	5%	2,069	11%
With YOA/Juvenile Sentence	503	3%	36	3%	539	3%
On Death Row	38	0.2%	0	0%	38	0.2%
Non-Parolable (includes TIS inmates)	10,636	61%	579	42%	11,215	60%
TIS Sentences	10,363	59%	574	42%	10,937	58%
Special Needs						
With Children [3]	11,610	66%	1,055	77%	12,665	67%
With Convicted Disciplinaries in Last 12 Months	5,900	34%	376	27%	6,276	33%
With Victim Witness Indicator	12,267	70%	731	53%	12,998	69%
Sex Registry	3,078	18%	42	3%	3,120	17%
Required DNA Testing	17,217	99%	1,282	94%	18,499	98%
Chemical Dependent per SASSI/TCUDDS [4]	5,398	31%	675	49%	6,073	32%
Education[3]						
Average Education Level at Intake	10.6		11.0		10.6	
Without HS/GED	8,649	49%	575	42%	9,224	49%
Leading Most Serious Offense [5]						
	Homicide	22%	Dang. Drugs	25%	Homicide	22%
	Dang. Drugs	16%	Homicide	20%	Dang. Drugs	16%
	Burglary	13%	Burglary	7%	Burglary	12%
	Robbery	13%	Robbery	7%	Robbery	12%
	Sexual Assault	9%	Larceny	7%	Sexual Assault	9%
Top Five Committing Counties						
	Greenville	10%	Greenville	12%	Greenville	10%
	Spartanburg	9%	Spartanburg	12%	Spartanburg	9%
	Richland	8%	Horry	8%	Richland	7%
	Charleston	8%	York	6%	Charleston	7%
	Horry	6%	Lexington	4%	Horry	6%
Medical Classification						
No Medical Problem/No Work Restriction	8,078	46%	106	8%	8,184	43%
Has Medical Problem/No Work Restriction	5,475	31%	793	58%	6,268	33%
Has Medical Problem/Work Restriction	3,445	20%	422	31%	3,867	21%
Severe Medical Problem/Work Restriction	178	1%	3	0%	181	1%
Classification Pending	302	1.7%	46	3.4%	348	1.8%
Mental Health Classification						
No Mental Health Problem	13,504	77%	554	40%	14,058	75%
Developmentally Disabled	14	0.1%	3	0.2%	17	0.1%
Mentally Ill	3,775	22%	788	58%	4,563	24%
Classification Pending	185	1.1%	25	1.8%	210	1.1%

[1] Excludes Lifers, Death-Row & YOA's

[2] Includes inmates to be released to Community Supervision under Truth-in-Sentencing, excludes Lifers, Death-Row and YOA's

[3] Based on inmate self-reported information at intake.

[4] Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) stopped being used in January 1997. Currently Texas Christian University Drug Dependency Screen (TCUDDS) is used.

[5] To facilitate statistical reporting, SCDC determines a single "most serious offense" (MSO) for each inmate. Before August 2005, the offense with the longest sentence determined MSO. Effective August 2005, inmates' MSO is the offense with the highest severity level (i.e. offenses are classified between severity level 1 and 5, with 5 as the most severe). In cases where an inmate has multiple offenses at the same severity level, SCDC considers the category of each offense, where homicide offenses take precedence, followed by sex offenses and violent offenses. If multiple offenses exist within the same category, the offense with the longest sentence then determines MSO. Because of this definitional change, post-2005 MSO data cannot be compared to pre-2005 MSO data.

Note: Percentages may not add up due to rounding.