2024 Annual Report

**Charleston County
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**

Charleston County
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

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POSITIONAL MEMBERSHIP

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Council Member

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Carl Ritchie, Sheriff
Tyrone Simmons, Undersheriff

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Chito Walker, Chief
Jason Bruder, Captain

MOUNT PLEASANT POLICE CHIEF

Mark Arnold, Chief
Pat Carter, Deputy Chief

NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE CHIEF

Rolando Camacho, Chief
Karen Cordray, Associate Chief

JAIL ADMINISTRATOR

Stan E. Davis, Jail Administrator
William Malcolm, Director of Mental Health

SOLICITOR

Scarlett Wilson, Ninth Circuit Solicitor
April Cambell, Prosecution Coordinator

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Cameron Blazer, Ninth Circuit Public Defender
Megan Ehrlich, Chief Public Defender

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Robert Duncan, Operations Manager

DIRECTOR OF SUMMARY COURT

Junerese Rhodan, Director
Phylis Williams, Deputy Director

VICTIM ADVOCATE

Karen Winns, Victim/Witness Coordinator
Martina Johnson, Detention Victim Advocate Supervisor

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE MAGISTRATE

Richardine L. Singleton-Brown, Chief Magistrate
Amanda S. Haselden, Judge

CIRCUIT COURT CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Roger Young, Chief Administrative Judge

PROBATE COURT JUDGE

Irvin Condon, Probate Judge
Peter Kouten, Associate Probate Judge

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Dennis Puebla, CPM, Director of Special Operations

DIRECTOR, CHARLESTON CENTER

Dr. Chanda Funcell, Executive Director

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

Mitchell A. Ray, Agent-In-Charge
Kescia Holmes, Assistant Agent-In-Charge

NORTH CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL COURT

Brandon Lilienthal, Homeless Outreach Coordinator
Angela Cartrette, Director/Court Administrator

CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL COURT

Lindsey Byrd, Associate Judge
Simone Withers, 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

DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN AFFAIRS
Meredith Miller, Veterans Justice Outreach Coordinator
Shanta Barron-Millan, LISW, Veterans Justice Outreach Coordinator

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
Josh Malkin, Advocacy Director

DIRECTOR, ONE80 PLACE
Nicole Regino, Attorney
Selena Wilson, Program Officer

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION
Eric Watson, Deputy County Administrator, Public Safety

EX OFFICIO MEMBER

CHIEF JUSTICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Honorable John W. Kittredge

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

LOCAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMUNITY
Ashley Pennington, J.D.
Burnette, Shutt, & McDaniel

LOCAL FAITH COMMUNITY
Rev. David M. 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
Christopher Welch, Health Equity Consultant

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. Leslie Hill, Associate Professor
The Citadel

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
Dr. Anthony Bishara, Professor
College of Charleston

DESIGNATED LIAISON FROM ANY OTHER ENTITY DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Kierra Wilson, Konnect Support Solutions, LLC

CJCC STAFF

DIRECTOR
Ellen S. Steinberg, JD

RESEARCH MANAGER
Ashleigh N. Wojslawowicz, EdD

PROJECT OFFICER II
Susanne J. Grose

MEDIA COORDINATOR
Adina Baer Gross, MBA

PRETRIAL ANALYSTS
Karyn Haynes
Crystal Treadaway

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE COORDINATOR II
Sharon Stokes

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CJCC's mission 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. We do this in a number of ways, such as monthly Workgroups, Ad Hoc Committees, collaborations with government and county agencies, the community, private sector stakeholders, research collaborations, and by providing data that analyzes the local criminal justice system. We are pleased to present the 2024 Annual Report.

As previous Annual Reports have done, this year you will again find detailed reviews of local system functions, which include Jail Use, trends in Arrests, Diversion, and Deflection efforts, Bond and Reentry practices and Case Processing.

We note that Jail Use, which is measured by the average daily population (ADP) and is the sum of the Pretrial and Sentenced population, is steadily increasing. In 2024, the ADP was 1,114 individuals, up from 2023 which was 973 individuals. This remains a decrease from 1,189 individuals in 2014 when CJCC began collecting ADP data.

In 2024, the most frequently booked charge was Driving Under the Influence (DUI)1st with 1,155 warrants. The second most frequently booked charge was Shoplifting with 636 warrants, followed by Trespass with 630 warrants. In 2023, Unlawful Carrying of a Firearm was the most frequently booked charge for the third year in a row with 841 warrants

and does not even appear in the 10 most frequently booked charges in 2024. This shift can be attributed to the South Carolina's "Constitutional Carry" Bill, H.3594 that was signed into law on March 7, 2024. What this means going forward is too early to know; however, the CJCC is tracking and analyzing data to better understand the effects, if any, this change has on public safety in Charleston County.

Charleston County is seeing an increase in Tri-County Crisis Stabilization Center and Triage Services (TCSC). TCSC offers 24/7 options for diversion and deflection from jail. These are services that provide alternatives for individuals living with mental illness, substance use disorders, and/or homelessness. In 2024 we had 518 referrals, and 307 admissions, which was a 35% and 57% increase respectively.

A continuing challenge is Case Processing. This is measured by the time between the arrest date and when the case is settled by the court. Between 2023 and 2024, the number of total cases disposed decreased by 15%, while the number of cases filed increased by 6%. As of December 31st, 2024, there were 14,780 pending (open) cases. Of those, 8,078 have been pending over a year. The CJCC's case processing workgroup reviews data and seeks to implement strategies that support more efficient case processing.

A cornerstone of the CJCC since inception has been community engagement, and this past year was no exception. We have twelve community representatives on our council, one who serves as a Vice-

Chair of the CJCC. We hosted an online Community Justice Forum and are continuing to build a South Carolina CJCC Network composed of five other counties, the South Carolina Department of Corrections, and the Department of Juvenile Justice. We launched a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council that is growing and collaborating with other agencies. Our Community Engagement Leadership Team is in the process of preparing to initiate community conversations in 2025. We encourage you to stay engaged with us as we continue to work together to make our criminal justice system more effective, equitable, and efficient.

We are grateful to Chief Mark Arnold, CJCC Chair, Brandon Lilienthal, CJCC Vice-Chair and Ashley Pennington, CJCC Vice-Chair, for their leadership. And most especially, we are appreciative of the entire Charleston community for their persistent determination to make our local criminal justice system the best it can be.

Ellen S. Steinberg, J.D.

Director
Charleston County
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

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, the 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.

DATA CONTRIBUTORS (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)
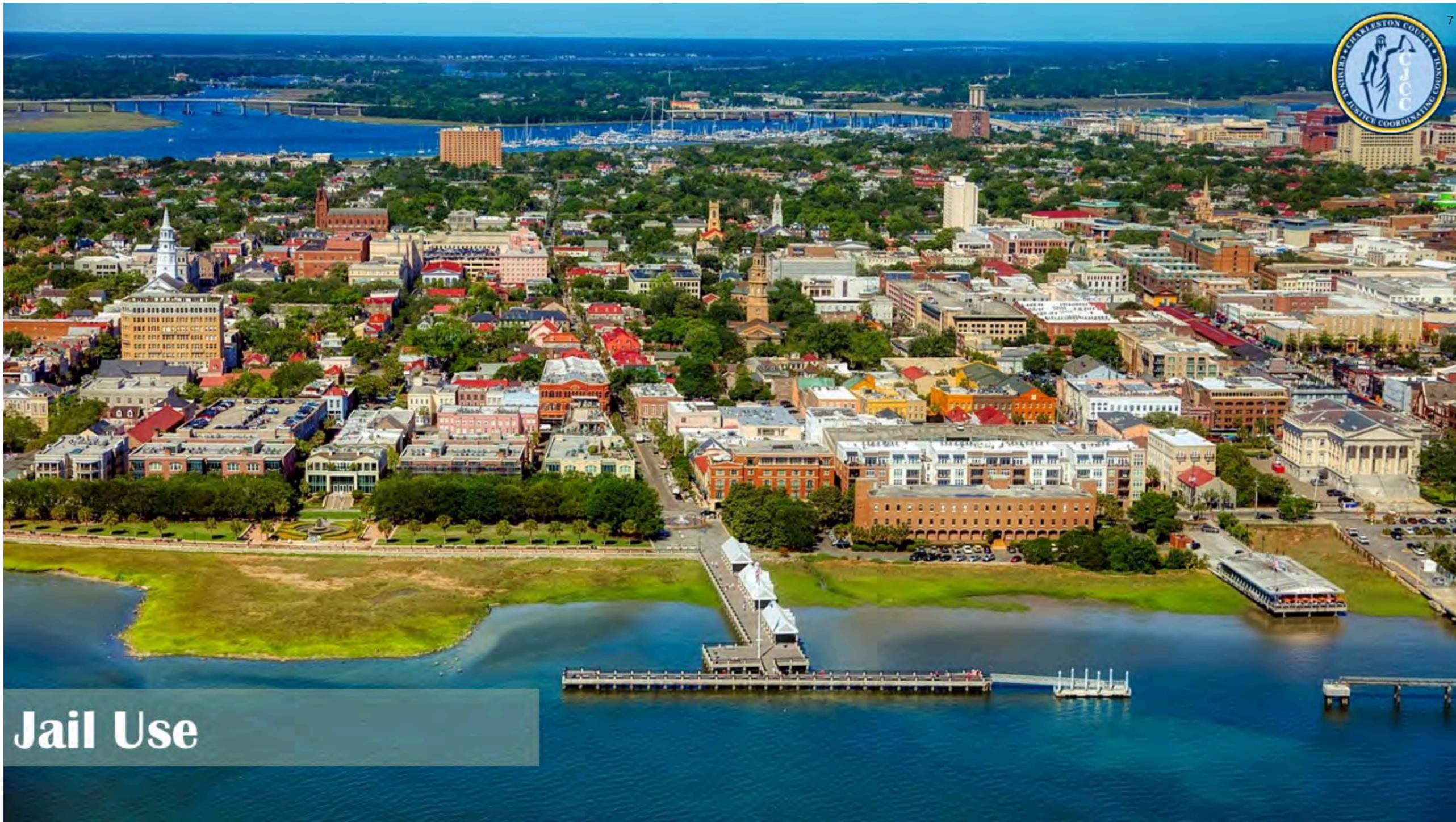
Jail Use

Jail Use

Average Daily Population

Understanding how the jail is used in Charleston County provides a critical center point for the local justice system. 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 snapshots 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).

Over the past ten years, overall reductions in local jail use have been observed. However, steady increases have been recorded in recent years.

In 2024, the average total jail population was **1,114 individuals**.

Average Daily Population by Population Type

● Federal/Hold ● Pretrial ● Sentence

Year	Total	Federal/Hold	Pretrial	Sentence
2014	1,189	78	944	168
2015	1,142	101	911	130
2016	1,131	154	875	102
2017	1,157	194	873	90
2018	1,087	187	868	
2019	1,186	298	860	
2020	864	176	671	
2021	803	142	651	
2022	938	148	778	
2023	973	133	822	
2024	1,114	108	989	

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

Average Daily Population

Demographics surrounding Average Daily Population numbers are gathered from booking information when provided.

In 2024, the Average Daily Population was reported to be predominately **Male (1,022)** and within the **35-44 Age Group** category (335 or 30% of all ages).

Overtime, minor fluctuations have been noted regarding Race representation. In 2024, **the Average Daily Population** consisted of 752 Black Adults, 332 White Adults, 26 Hispanic Adults, 2 Indian/Middle Eastern Adults, 1 Asian Adult, 2 Adults where Race was noted as Other, 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.

2024 ADP by Age

Age	Count
<25	193
25-34	331
35-44	335
>44	254

2024 ADP by Gender

● Male ● Female ● Other

91 (8.18%)
1 (0.09%)
1,022 (91.73%)
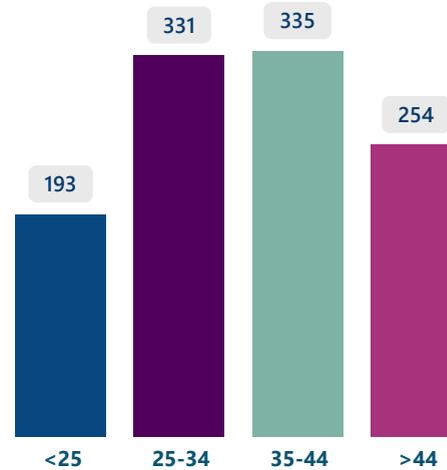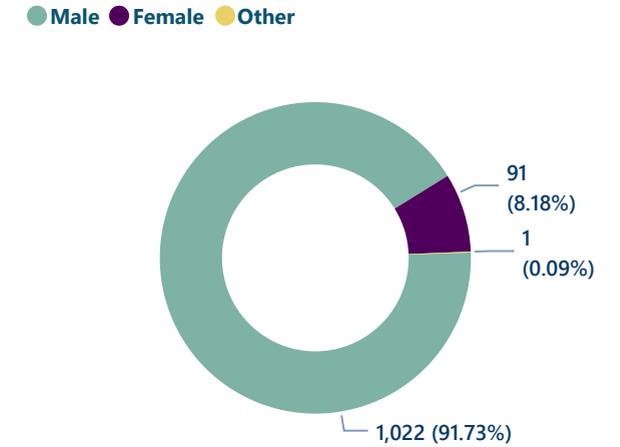
Race	Average Population
Asian	1
Black	752
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1
Hispanic	26
Indian/Mid-Eastern	2
Native American	1
Other	2
Unknown	1
White	332
Total	**1,114**

Average Daily Population by Race
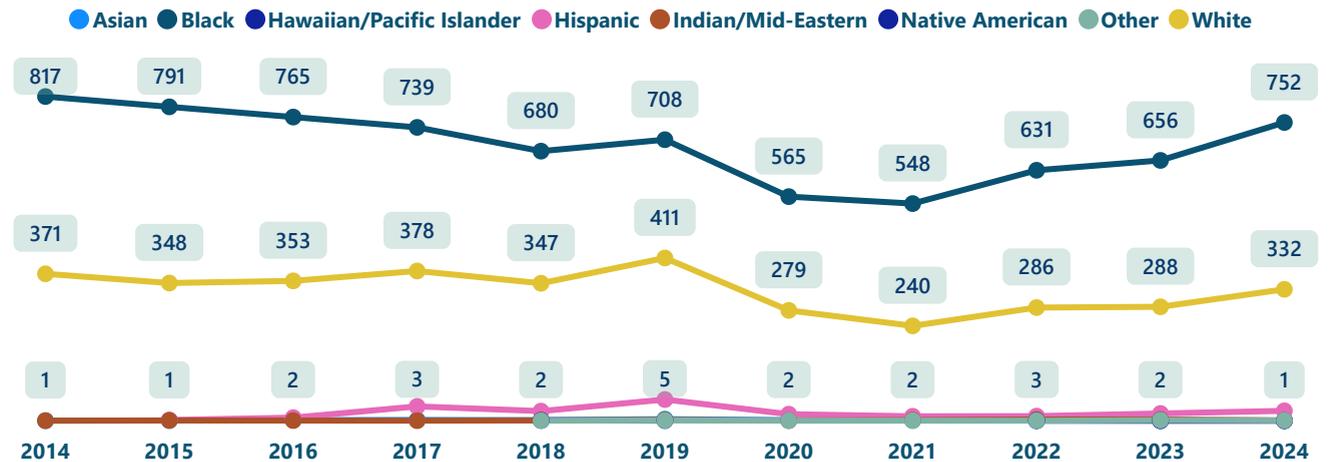
● Asian ● Black ● Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ● Hispanic ● Indian/Mid-Eastern ● Native American ● Other ● White

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Black	817	791	765	739	680	708	565	548	631	656	752
White	371	348	353	378	347	411	279	240	286	288	332
Hispanic	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	3	2	1

Note. 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 2024, the total number of bookings (10,173) saw a **19.4% increase** from 2023. These bookings consisted predominately of Males (78%), were identified as Black (54%) or White (42%), and between the Ages of 25-34 (30%).

Local Bookings by Year

Year	Bookings
2014	25,478
2015	19,631
2016	16,586
2017	16,096
2018	11,826
2019	9,329
2020	7,340
2021	6,893
2022	7,600
2023	8,519
2024	10,173

Local Bookings by Gender

- Male
- Female
- Other

- 7,962 (78.3%)
- 2,199 (21.6%)
- 12 (0.1%)

Local Bookings by Race

- 373 (3.7%)
- 4,289 (42.2%)
- 5,451 (53.6%)

- Black
- White
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Indian/Mid-Eastern
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Other
- Native American
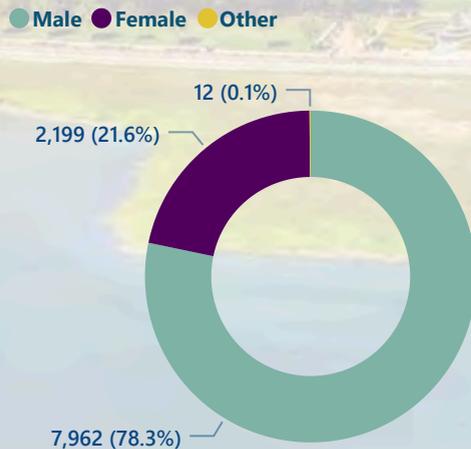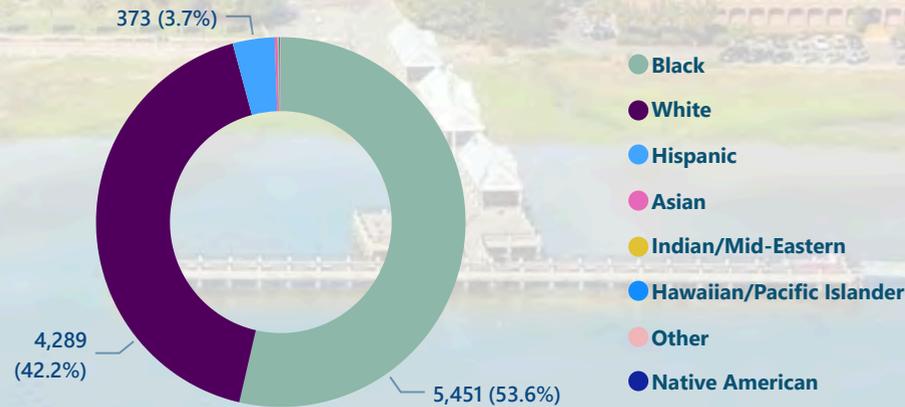
Local Bookings by Age

Age	Count
<25	1,692
25-34	3,113
35-44	2,794
>44	2,574

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. An individual may be admitted into the jail on multiple charges

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. An individual may be booked on multiple charges. Charges for 2024 are presented in counts.

In 2024, there were **18,723 local charges.**

Local Charges by Year
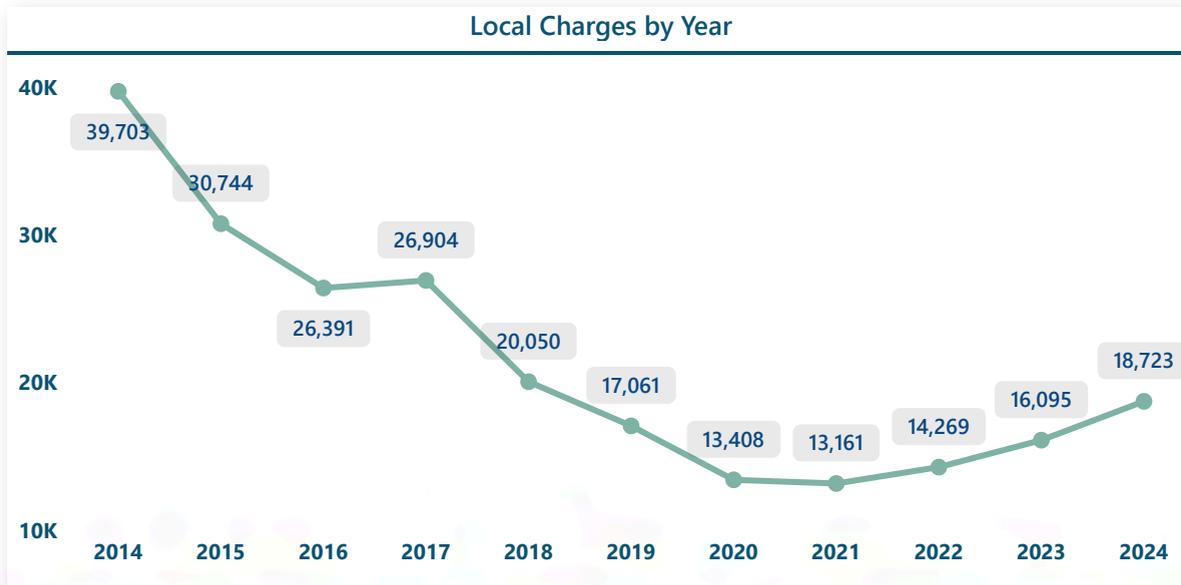
Local Charges by Gender

● Female ● Male ● Other
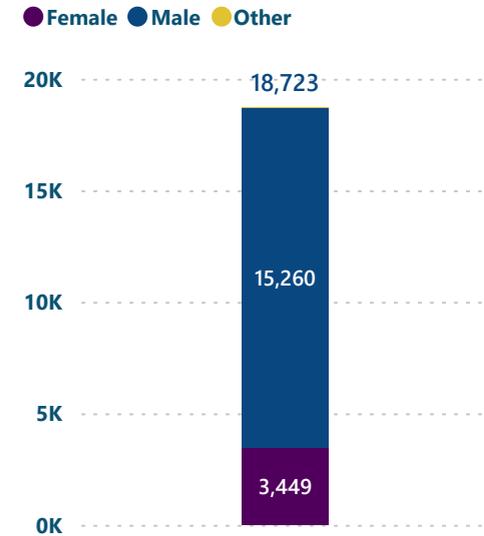
Local Charges by Race

Race	Total Charges
Asian	39
Black	10,892
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	15
Hispanic	621
Indian/Mid-Eastern	15
Native American	2
Other	10
Unknown	10
White	7,119
Total	**18,723**

Local Charges by Age
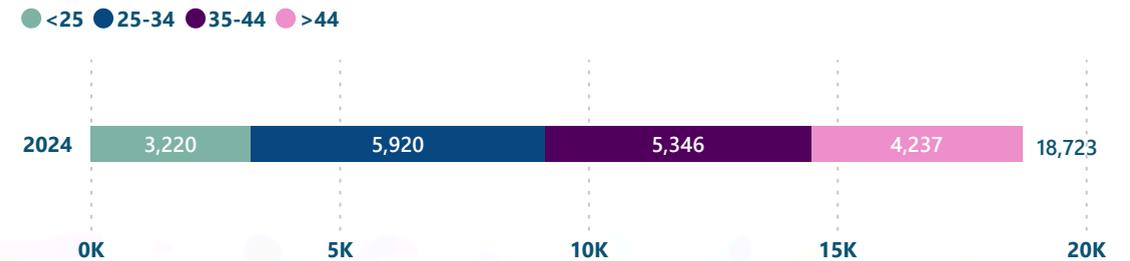
● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

| 2024 | 3,220 | 5,920 | 5,346 | 4,237 | 18,723 |

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

Local Count by Person

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 2024, 8,370 individuals were admitted into jail - this is an overall **decrease of 58%** since 2014. These figures reflect **local use**, which excludes circumstances when the Detention Center may be used for non-local jurisdictions, such as the federal government or non-Charleston County agencies.

Person Count by Race

Race	Total Persons
Asian	24
Black	4,318
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8
Hispanic	353
Indian/Mid-Eastern	9
Native American	1
Other	7
Unknown	6
White	3,649
Total	**8,370**

Person Count by Age
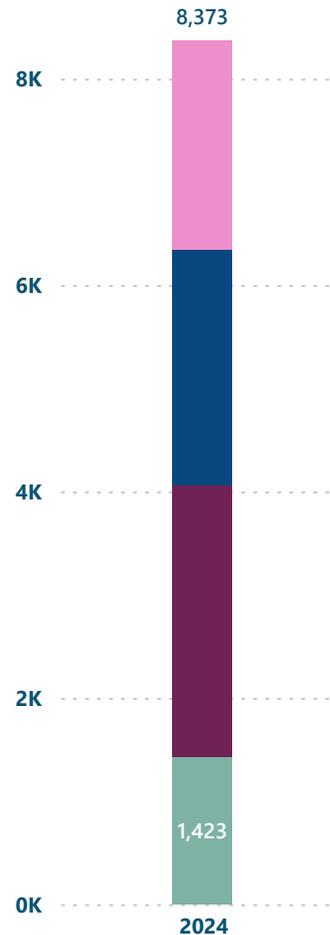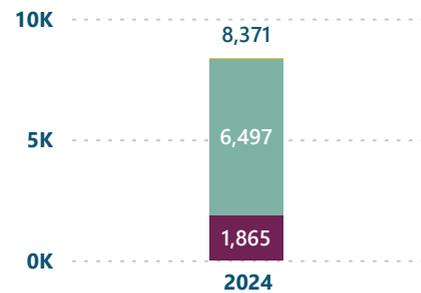
Legend: ● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

2024: 8,373 total (1,423 <25 segment shown)

Person Count by Gender

Legend: ● Female ● Male ● Other

2024:
- Total: 8,371
- Male: 6,497
- Female: 1,865

Person Count by Year

Year	Count
2014	20,089
2015	16,233
2016	13,991
2017	13,324
2018	9,598
2019	7,381
2020	5,899
2021	5,614
2022	6,201
2023	6,965
2024	8,370
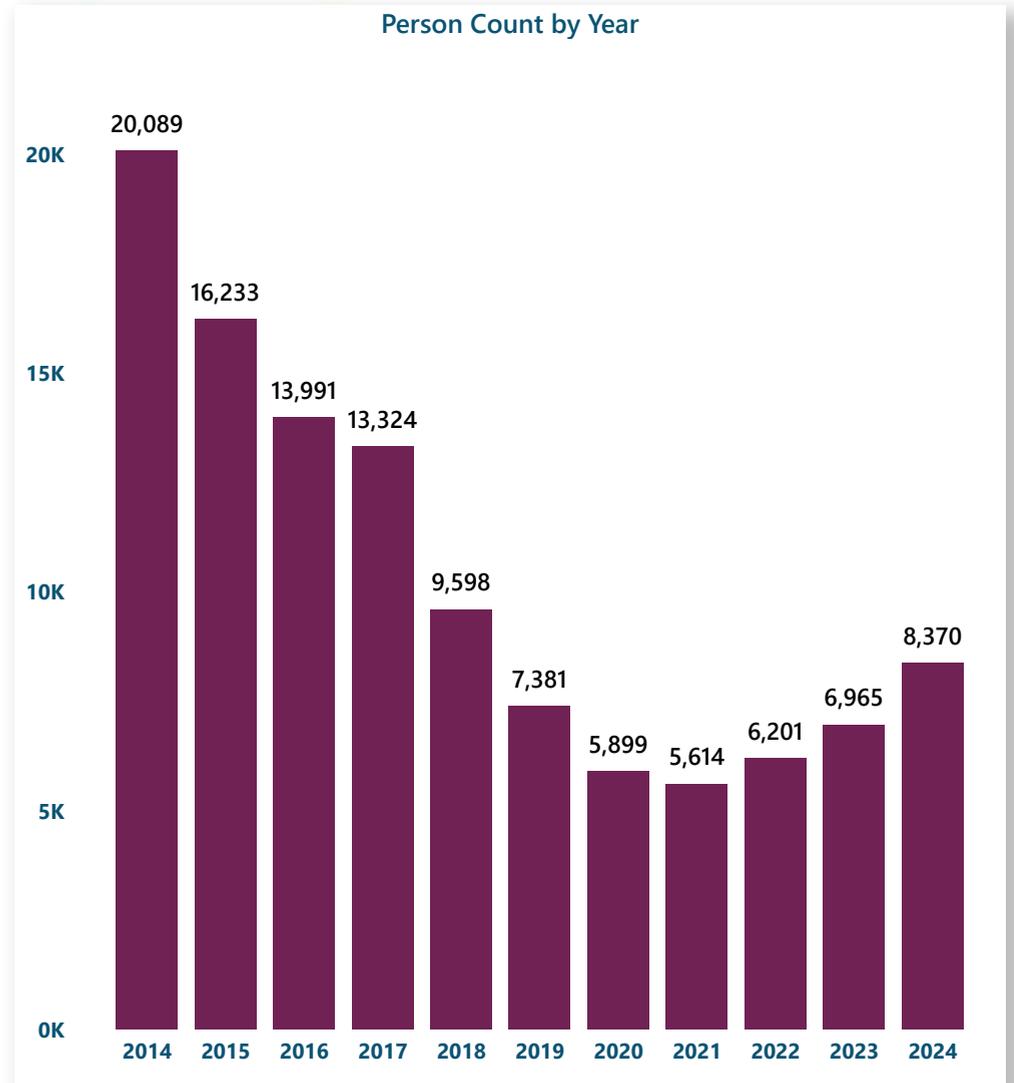
Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

Jail Use

## Average Length of Stay

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is reported in **Days**. ALOS calculations are based on the number of unique adult bookings released each year. Averages can be impacted by outliers, for example individuals released who experienced a substantial length of stay. Population Groups are identified as those awaiting trial (Pretrial) and those serving a sentence as result of a conviction (Sentenced). **In 2024, ALOS decreased by 20%** from 2023.

In 2024, the ALOS for the total jail population was 28 days. Males were held for longer periods of time (33 days) than other groups. Age categories experienced similar length of stays, with those 25 - 44 years averaging 28 days. Individuals released in 2024 identified as Native American (368) and Indian/Middle Eastern (87) experienced the highest average length of stay.

Average LOS by Population Group

Release Year	Pre-Trial	Sentenced
2024	27	48
2023	35	34
2022	36	46
2021	26	97
2020	31	89
2019	28	72
2018	22	66
2017	22	29
2016	20	28
2015	19	27
2014	14	23

Average LOS by Year

Average LOS by Gender
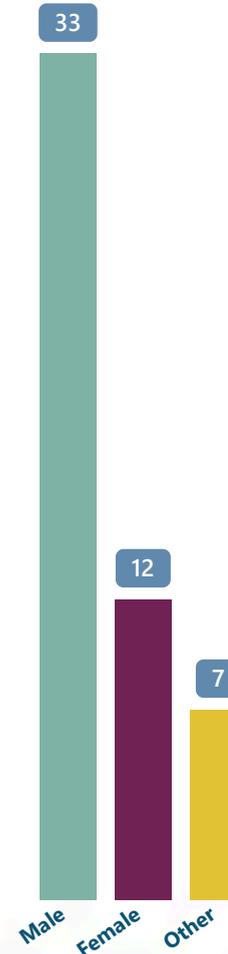
Average LOS by Race

Race	Average LOS	Number of Releases
Asian	1.9	23
Black	34.3	4219
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	13.2	8
Hispanic	18.9	346
Indian/Mid-Eastern	86.9	9
Native American	368.5	2
Other	0.4	7
Unknown	29.7	7
White	20.9	3604
Total	**28.0**	**8220**

Average LOS by Age
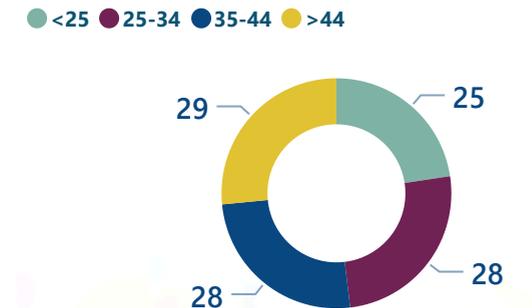
● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

25, 28, 28, 29

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

Jail Use

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 2024, increases were seen in charges for both **General Sessions Court (1.2%)** and **Summary Court (43%)** from 2023.

2024 Percent Total of Persons by Court

Court	Percent
General Sessions ...	37.7%
North Charleston Municipal	35.4%
Magistrate	24.6%
Charleston Municipal	16.5%
Mount Pleasant Municipal	8.2%
Family Court	5.7%
Probation And Parole	2.9%
IOP Municipal	1.5%
Folly Beach Municipal	1.1%
Ice	0.7%
Federal Court	0.7%
Fugutive Court	0.4%
Sullivans Island Municipal	0.3%
Drug Court	0.2%
Mental Health Court	0.2%
Probate Court	0.0%

Total Bookings by Person Count

● General Sessions Court ● Summary Court

Year	Summary Court	General Sessions Court
2014	15,557	5,497
2015	11,853	4,911
2016	—	4,917
2017	—	5,223
2018	5,248	4,669
2019	3,602	3,986
2020	2,424	3,793
2021	2,263	3,781
2022	2,698	3,966
2023	3,335	4,278
2024	4,846	4,395
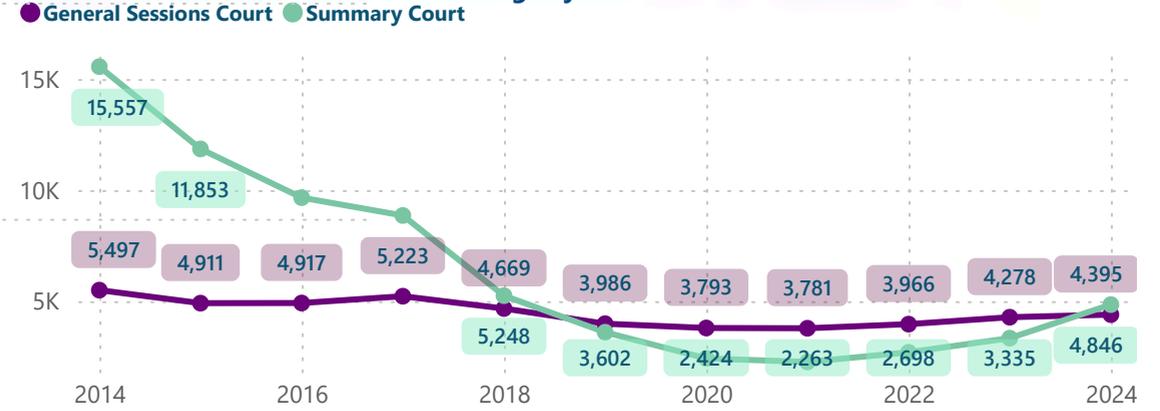
Charges by Court

Year	Summary Court	General Sessions Court	Family Court	Probation & Parole	Drug Court	Mental Health Court
2024	7,717	9,742	480	264	16	3
2023	5,390	9,622	429	171	23	15
2022	4,242	8,935	383	259	20	16
2021	3,467	8,701	234	293	20	8
2020	3,678	8,502	302	352	14	14
2019	5,738	9,406	674	440	32	22
2018	7,983	10,206	622	396	46	25
2017	13,204	12,090	706	348	50	45
2016	14,478	10,376	899	224	42	32
2015	18,405	10,184	1,425	224	72	31
2014	25,626	11,728	1,347	342	64	45

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

Average Length of Stay by Court

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is based on the length of time individuals spent at the detention center for each calendar year. CJCC reports have historically 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. In 2024, this decreased to **244 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 2024, the Summary Court average length of stay was **11 days**. General Sessions Court has jurisdiction over misdemeanor or felony offenses that carry a sentence greater than 30 days and fines greater than $500. In 2024, the General Sessions Court average length of stay was **53 days**. Both General Sessions and Summary Court length of stay decreased since 2023.

Average Length of Stay in Days

Release Year	General Sessions Court	Summary Court
2024	53	11
2023	56	14
2022	55	13
2021	43	12
2020	52	16
2019	57	17
2018	47	14
2017	47	14
2016	47	12
2015	52	12
2014	43	9
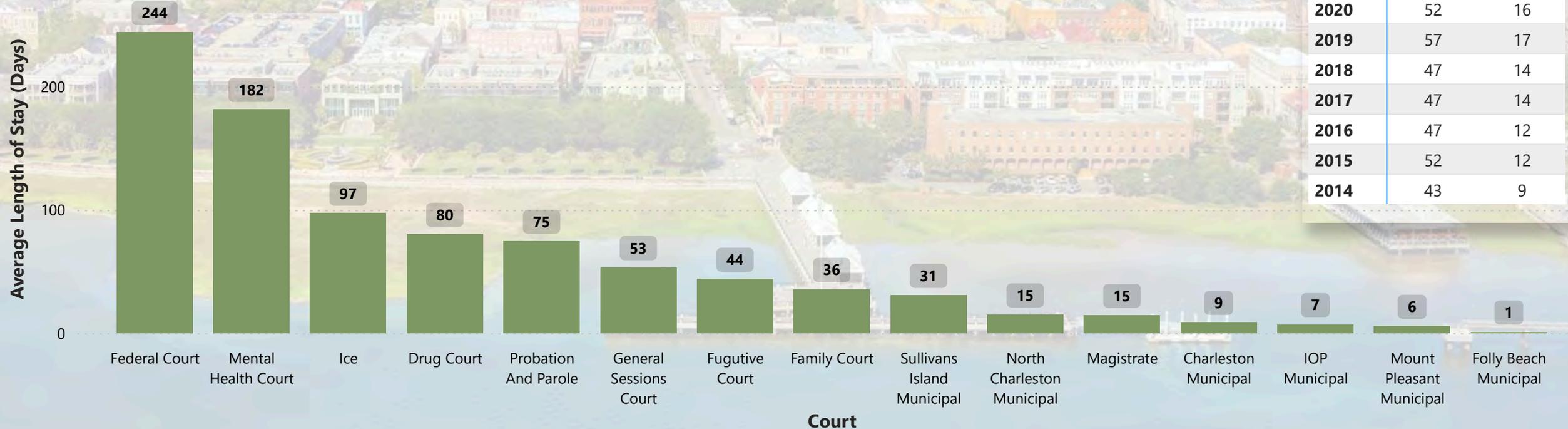
Average Length of Stay (Days) by Court:

- Federal Court: 244
- Mental Health Court: 182
- Ice: 97
- Drug Court: 80
- Probation And Parole: 75
- General Sessions Court: 53
- Fugutive Court: 44
- Family Court: 36
- Sullivans Island Municipal: 31
- North Charleston Municipal: 15
- Magistrate: 15
- Charleston Municipal: 9
- IOP Municipal: 7
- Mount Pleasant Municipal: 6
- Folly Beach Municipal: 1

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

## Average Length of Stay by Court - Person Count

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is based on the length of time individuals spent at the detention center for each calendar year and is reported in Days. In comparison to the previous page, Average Length of Stay by Court and number of individuals released from the Detention Center with cases being heard in the different Courts vary for 2024. For example, while General Sessions Court and Charleston Municipal Court saw the highest number of individuals released from the detention center in 2024, the highest average length of stay were individuals who cases were being heard in Federal Court (212 Days) or Mental Health Court (182 Days).
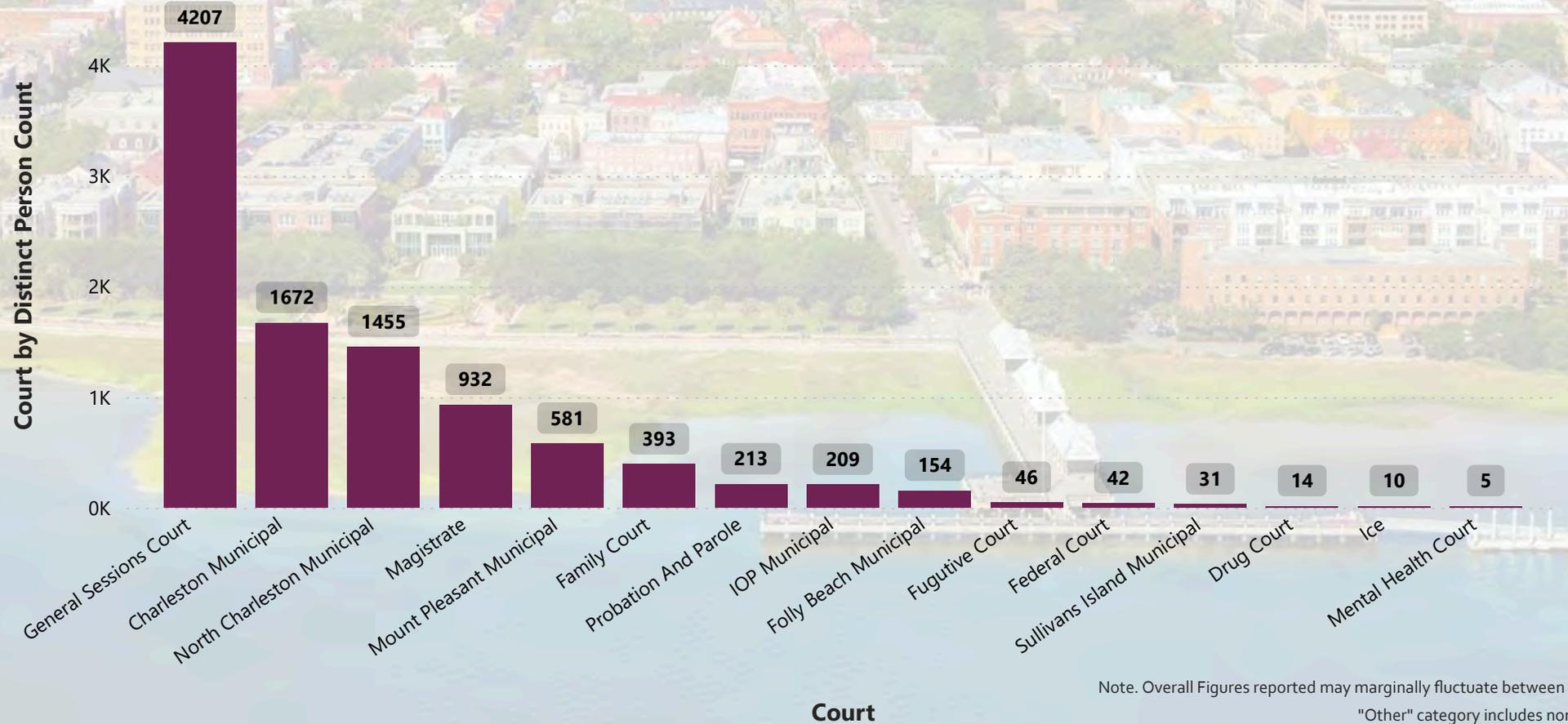
Number of Distinct Persons by Court

Release Year ▼	General Sessions Court	Other	Summary Court
2024	4207	1054	4774
2023	4309	939	3335
2022	3961	875	2693
2021	3782	818	2273
2020	3977	971	2492
2019	4098	1407	3643
2018	4695	1285	5310
2017	5306	1018	8966
2016	5006	1072	9715
2015	5011	1539	12009
2014	5526	1431	15609

Chart — Court by Distinct Person Count:
- General Sessions Court: 4207
- Charleston Municipal: 1672
- North Charleston Municipal: 1455
- Magistrate: 932
- Mount Pleasant Municipal: 581
- Family Court: 393
- Probation And Parole: 213
- IOP Municipal: 209
- Folly Beach Municipal: 154
- Fugutive Court: 46
- Federal Court: 42
- Sullivans Island Municipal: 31
- Drug Court: 14
- Ice: 10
- Mental Health Court: 5

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

"Other" category includes non-local courts, such as Federal Court or non-local jurisdiction holds.

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

CRIME CATEGORIES

South Carolina Incident Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) crime data are based on incident reports submitted by state and local law enforcement agencies to the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED). Offenses are classified according to the SCIBRS definitions rather than according to local ordinances, state statutes or federal statutes. SCIBRS collects in-depth data for Group A offenses, which are divided into three categories.

Crimes Against Persons (e.g., murder, rape, and assault) are those whose victims are always individuals.

Crimes Against Property (e.g., robbery, burglary, shoplifting) include crimes to obtain money, property or some other benefit.

Crimes Against Society (e.g., gambling, prostitution, drug violations, and weapons violations) represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity.

Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Arson	Drug/ Narcotic Violations
Negligent Manslaughter	Burglary/ Breaking and Entering	Drug Equipment Violations
Kidnapping, Abduction	Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism	Betting/ Wagering
Forcible Rape	Counterfeiting/ Forgery	Operating/ Promoting/ Assisting Gambling
Forcible Sodomy	False Pretenses/ Swindle/ Confidence Game	Gambling Equipment Violations
Sexual Assault with an Object	Robbery	Pornography/ Obscene Material
Forcible Fondling	Shoplifting	Prostitution
Incest	Theft from Building	Purchasing Prostitution
Statutory Rape	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Assisting/ Promoting Prostitution
Aggravated Assault	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/ Accessories	Weapon Law Violations
Simple Assault	All Other Larceny	Animal Cruelty
Intimidation	Motor Vehicle Theft	
Human Trafficking/ Commercial Sexual Acts	And 12 Others	

Note. Crime categories are defined as by the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

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.

Charleston County Number of Crimes Reported

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

Crimes Against Property (blue):
37,681 · 31,188 · 24,443 · 22,715 · 18,458 · 24,149 · 21,864 · 20,327 · 22,084 · 25,766 · 26,203 · 26,858 · 25,873 · 22,678 · 21,398 · 19,805 · 19,973 · 20,955 · 20,624 · 19,020 · 18,145

Crimes Against Person (dark red):
8,629 · 10,072 · 8,701 · 11,790 · 11,740 · 9,319 · 11,001 · 11,120 · 11,329 · 8,675 · 8,103 · 8,189 · 8,699 · 8,813 · 8,465 · 8,435

Crimes Against Society (green):
2,269 · 1,593 · 1,848 · 2,733 · 2,791 · 2,691 · 5,334 · 6,664 · 6,460 · 5,681 · 6,716 · 6,535 · 4,934 · 6,185

Year: 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

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.

Note. Number of Crimes Reported is derived from the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) and are released in a one-year delay. Annual numbers will marginally fluctuate based on case processing and reporting procedures. Figures retrieved on 2/26/2024.

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection -Crime Rates

Charleston County and South Carolina Crime Rates with Local SACDC Booking Rates

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 and Charleston County. Since 2014, the overall local population booking rates have continued to decrease, while reported Crimes Against Person, Property, and Society have remained relatively consistent through 2023. Figures reported by SCIBRS traditional experience a one-year delay. The displayed graph displays Charleston County numbers as solid lines, South Carolina state numbers as dotted lines, and detention center booking rates as a bold red line.

2023 Crime Types	Crime Rate Per 1,000
Charleston County Crimes Against Person	22
Charleston County Crimes Against Property	47
Charleston County Crimes Against Society	16
Charleston County Local Bookings - SACDC	20
SC Crimes Against Person	21
SC Crimes Against Property	47
SC Crimes Against Society	16
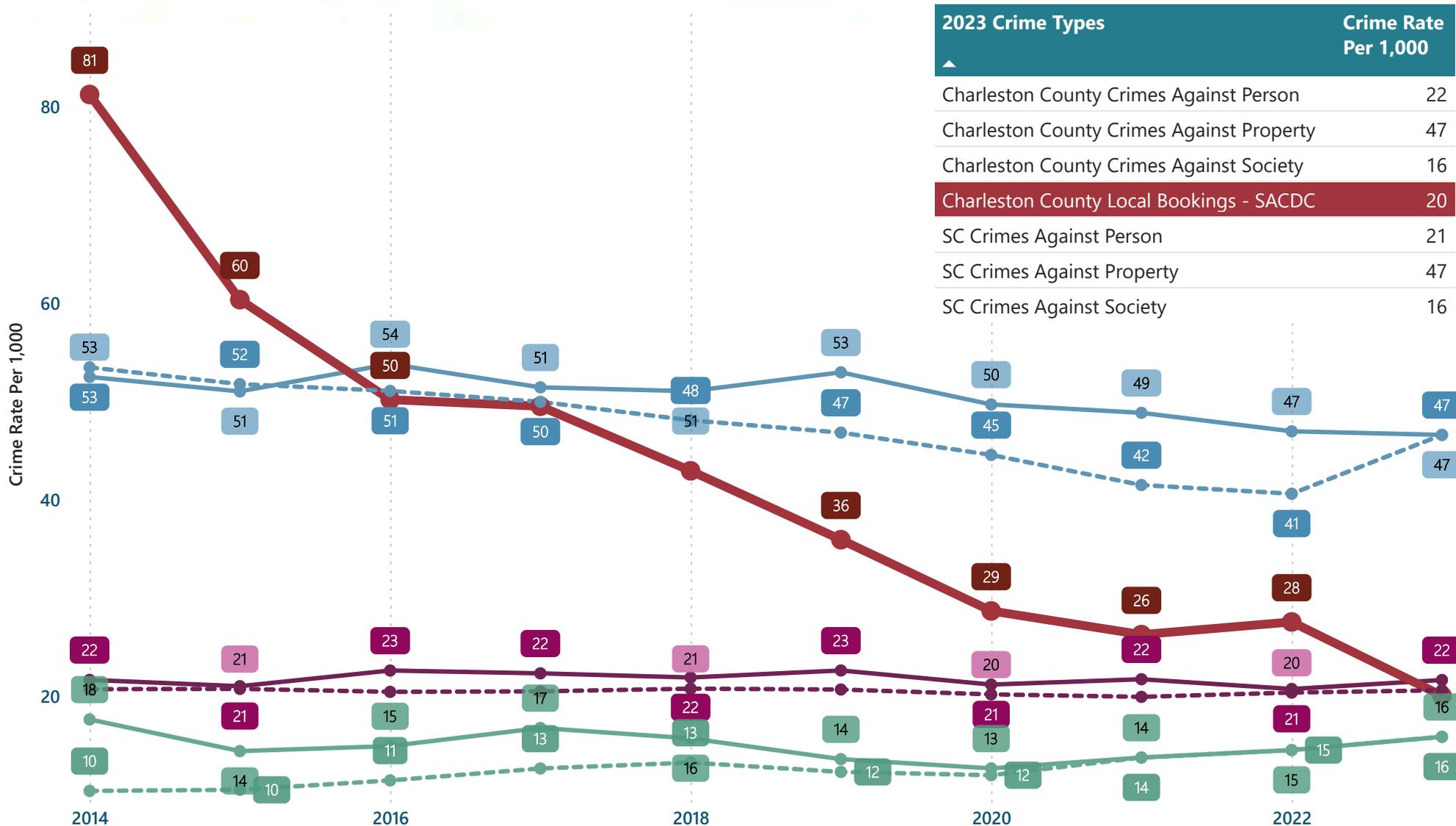
Note. Numbers derive from SCIBRS database and were retrieved 2/26/2024. Local Population Booking Rate is calculated using United States Census Bureau estimates).

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection - Crime Rates

Offense Type
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary/Breaking & Entering
- Larceny-Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- Robbery
- Simple Assault
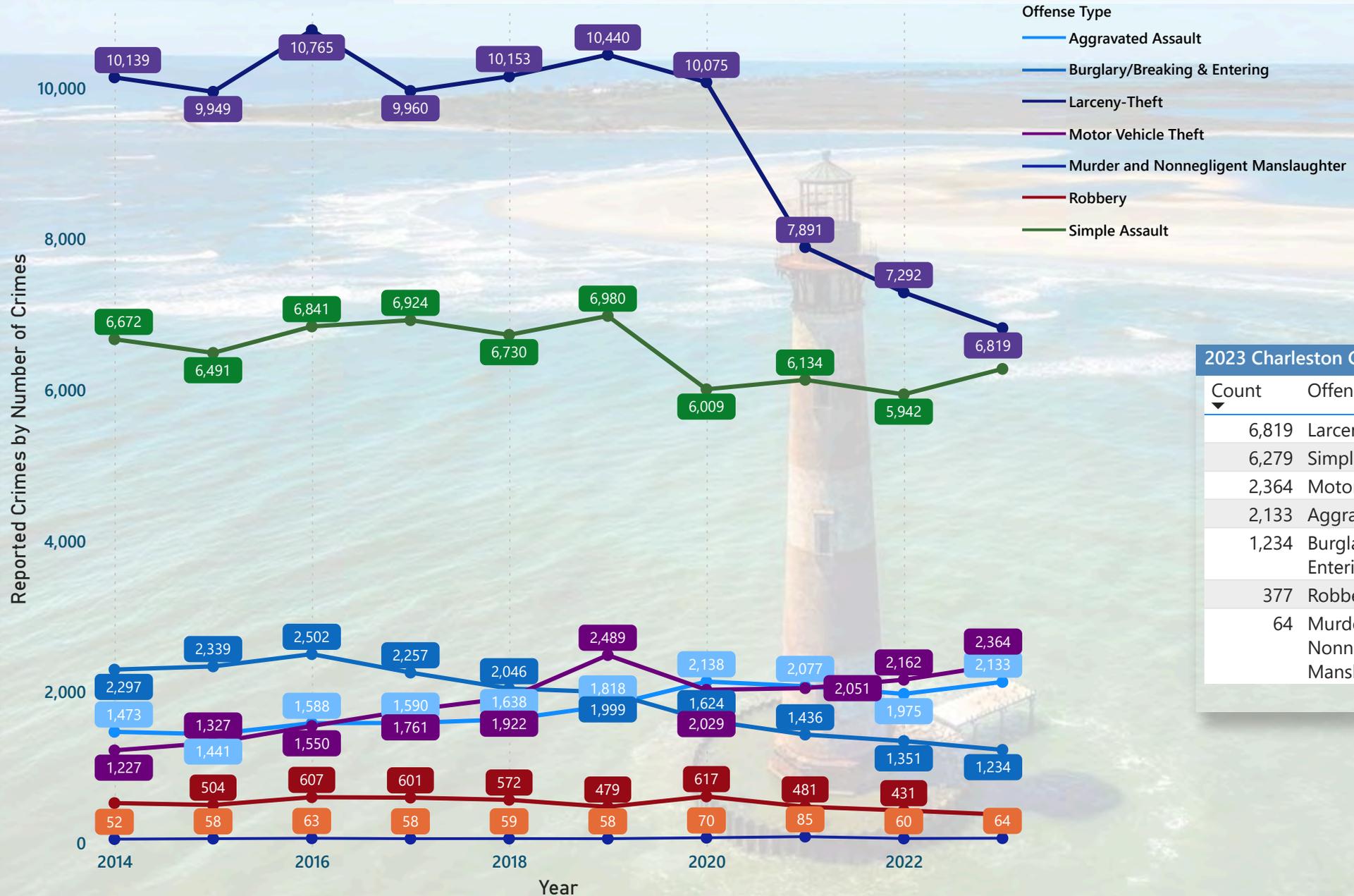
For **Charleston County**, Larceny-Theft crimes were the most reported in 2023 (6,819) followed by Simple Assault (6,279). Violent offenses, such as Robbery (377) and Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter (64) were reported less frequently.

2023 Charleston County Crime Numbers

Count	Offense Type
6,819	Larceny-Theft
6,279	Simple Assault
2,364	Motor Vehicle Theft
2,133	Aggravated Assault
1,234	Burglary/Breaking & Entering
377	Robbery
64	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

Note. Numbers derive from the SCIBRS database and retrieved 2/26/2024.

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Custodial and Non-Custodial Arrests

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), these four agencies represented approximately **90%** of detention center activity in **2024**.

Total Arrests by Custody Type

● Custody ● Non-Custody

Year	Non-Custody	Custody	Total
2014	3,048	20,480	23,528
2015	2,955	15,513	18,468
2016	3,412	13,216	16,628
2017	3,602	13,067	16,669
2018	2,518	9,213	11,731
2019	2,534	8,235	10,769
2020	1,710	6,497	8,207
2021	1,773	6,609	8,382
2022	1,966	7,697	9,663
2023	1,959	8,601	10,560
2024	2,683	9,793	12,476

Total Arrests by Agency

● CCSO ● CPD ● MPPD ● NCPD

Year	CCSO	CPD	MPPD	NCPD	Total
2024	2,082	5,460	1,584	3,350	12,476
2023	1,666	4,509		3,127	10,560
2022	1,694	4,424		2,543	9,663
2021		3,780		2,874	8,382
2020		3,576		3,575	8,207
2019	1,768	4,601		4,400	10,769
2018	1,549	5,265		4,917	11,731
2017	3,955	6,948		5,766	16,669
2016	4,028	7,426		5,174	16,628
2015	4,488	8,403		5,577	18,468
2014	5,343	9,779		8,406	23,528

Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. MPPD data reflects 2021 forward.

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Custodial Arrest Activity

A **Custodial Arrest** refers to a physical detention or confinement of an individual for a criminal offense in a jail or holding facility. In 2024, there were **9,793 Custodial Arrests,** with Custodial Arrests being 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 Arrests by Week Day
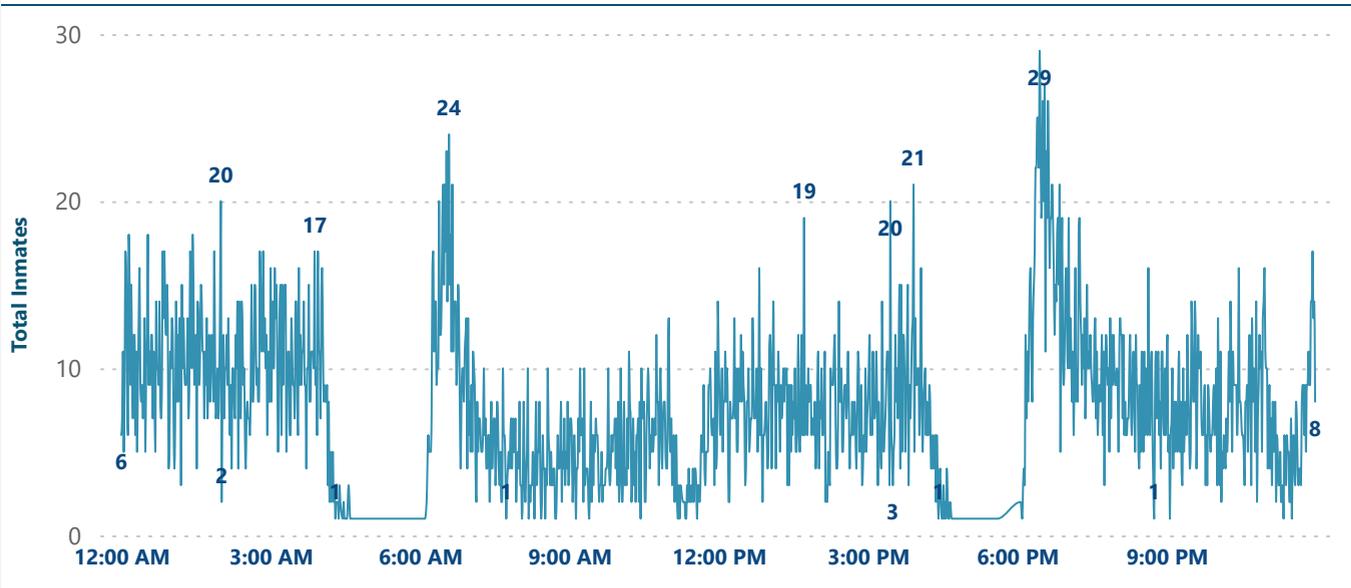
WeekDay	Total Arrests	% of Arrests
Sunday	1,667	17.0%
Monday	1,550	15.8%
Tuesday	1,484	15.2%
Wednesday	1,259	12.9%
Thursday	1,304	13.3%
Friday	1,324	13.5%
Saturday	1,205	12.3%
Total	**9,793**	**100.0%**

Custodial Arrests by Gender
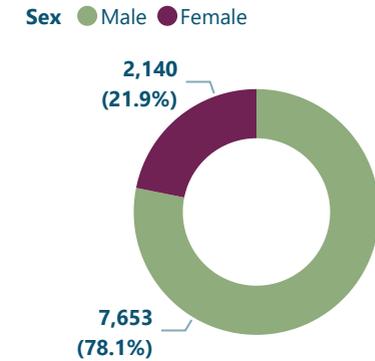
Sex ● Male ● Female

2,140 (21.9%)
7,653 (78.1%)

Custodial Arrests by Timeline

Custodial Arrests by Race

Black 5,492 | White 4,215 | Other 46 | Asian 28 | Indian/Mid-East... 11 | Hawaiian/Pacific... 1

Custodial Arrests by Age

● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

2,333 (23.8%) | 1,983 (20.2%) | 2,962 (30.2%) | 2,515 (25.7%)
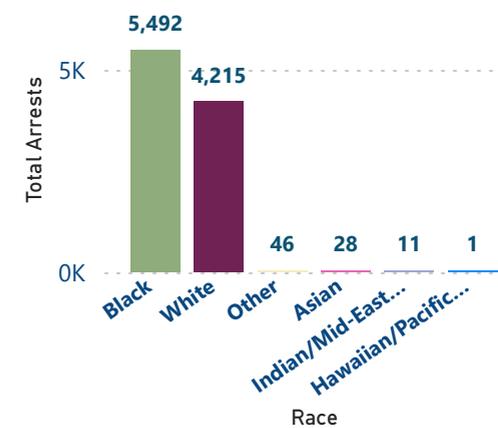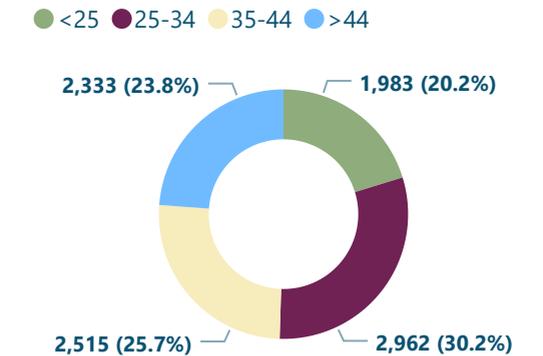
Non-Custodial Arrest Activity

A **Non-Custodial Arrest** refers to **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. In 2024, there were **2,683 Non-Custodial Arrests** reported. Figures are presented in counts of arrests and total percentage of arrests by the provided categories of Age, Gender, and Race.
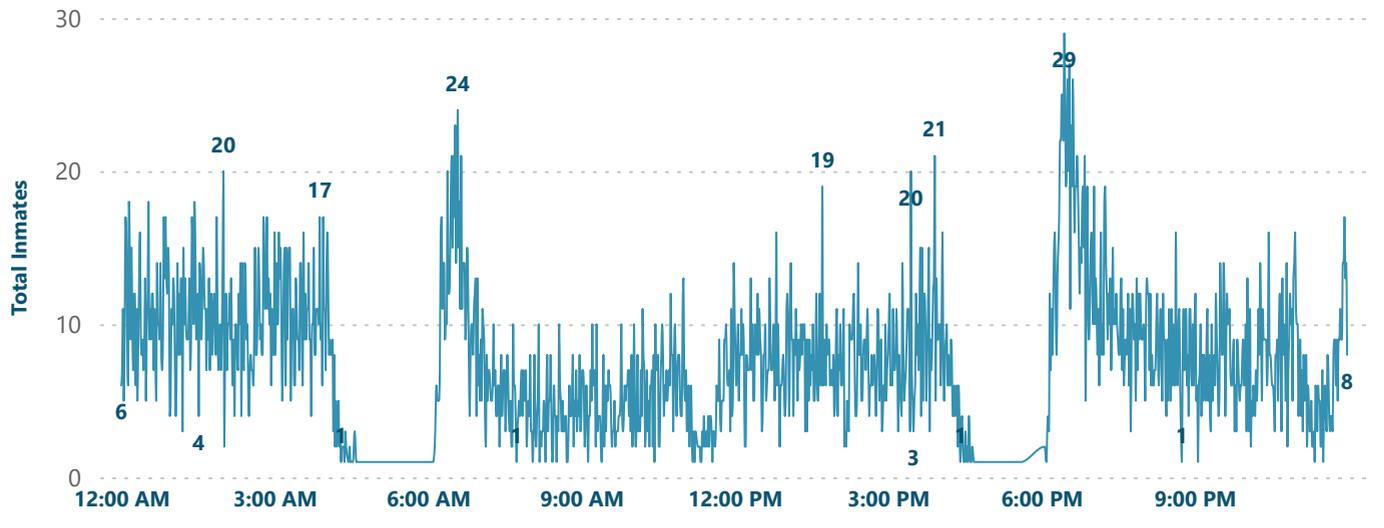
Non-Custodial Arrests by Week Day

WeekDay	Total Arrests	% of Arrests
Sunday	453	16.9%
Monday	416	15.5%
Tuesday	397	14.8%
Wednesday	325	12.1%
Thursday	358	13.3%
Friday	358	13.3%
Saturday	376	14.0%
Total	**2,683**	**100.0%**

Non-Custodial Arrests by Gender
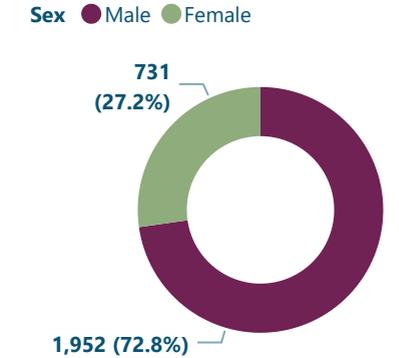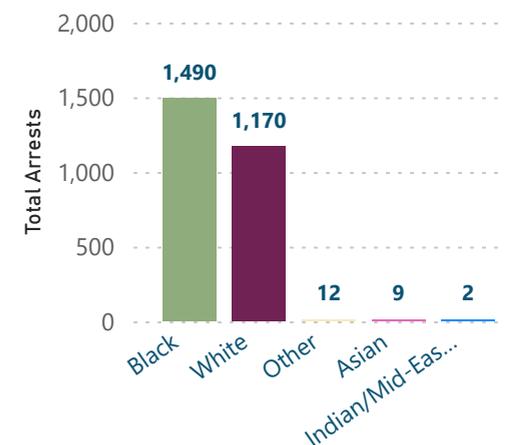
Sex ● Male ● Female

731 (27.2%)
1,952 (72.8%)

Total Arrests by Timeline

Non-Custodial Arrests by Race

Black 1,490 | White 1,170 | Other 12 | Asian 9 | Indian/Mid-Eas... 2

Non-Custodial Arrests by Age

● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

884 (32.9%)
613 (22.8%)
492 (18.3%)
694 (25.9%)
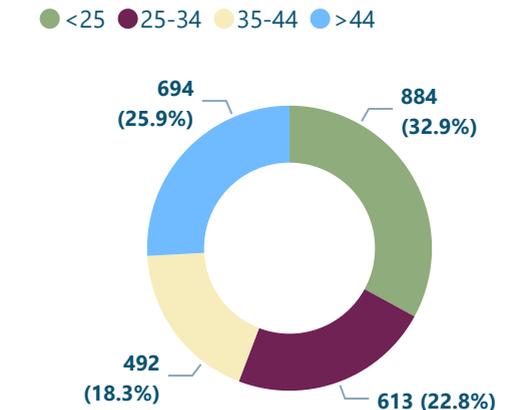
Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition.

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Most Frequently Occurring Charges

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. In 2024, a new top charge of **Driving Under the Influence (DUI) 1st** was recorded.

2024

#	Year	Charge Category	Total Warrants
1	2024	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	1,155
2	2024	SHOPLIFTING	636
3	2024	TRESPASS	630
4	2024	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	529
5	2024	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	506
6	2024	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	460
7	2024	ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	430
8	2024	FIREARM POSSESSION VIOLATIONS	414
9	2024	MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	405
10	2024	PUBLIC INTOX	375

2023

#	Year	Charge Category	Total Warrants
1	2023	UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A WEAPON	779
2	2023	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	750
3	2023	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	601
4	2023	SHOPLIFTING	529
5	2023	TRESPASS	486
6	2023	MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	422
7	2023	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	350
8	2023	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	295
9	2023	FAILURE TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHT	294
10	2023	PUBLIC INTOX	288

2022

#	Year	Charge Category	Total Warrants
1	2022	UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF A WEAPON	769
2	2022	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	427
3	2022	TRESPASS	414
4	2022	SHOPLIFTING	399
5	2022	MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	391
6	2022	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	367
7	2022	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	306
8	2022	FAILURE TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHT	299
9	2022	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	292
10	2022	VIOLATION OF PROBATION	288

Note. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Categories are determined by grouping comparable charges and are reviewed for increased accuracy each year.

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

1/1/2024 12/31/2024

Most Frequently Occurring Charges Charge by Gender

2024 Top Warrants by Charge Category and Gender

Gender ● Female ● Male ● Other

Charge Category	Female	Male	Total
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	292	863	1,155
SHOPLIFTING	204	432	636
TRESPASS	152	477	630
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	125	402	529
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	92	415	507
POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	42	418	460
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	154	275	430
FIREARM POSSESSION VIOLATIONS		408	414
MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	41	364	405
PUBLIC INTOX	46	329	375

Total Warrants (x-axis: 0, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1,000, 1,200)

Male - Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	863
TRESPASS	477
SHOPLIFTING	432
POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	418
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	415

Female - Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	292
SHOPLIFTING	204
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	154
TRESPASS	152
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	125

Other - Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND DEGREE	2
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2
VIOLATION RESTRAINING ORDER	2

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

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Most Frequently Occurring Charges Charges by Race

2024 Total Warrants by Charge Category and Race

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

Charge Category	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	245	88	810	1,155
SHOPLIFTING	387		243	636
TRESPASS	369		245	630
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	200		312	529
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	359		144	508
POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	411		48	461
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	240		179	430
FIREARM POSSESSION VIOLATIONS	384		26	414
MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	317		84	405
PUBLIC INTOX	135		223	375

Total Warrants (x-axis: 0 to 1,200)

Black - Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	411
SHOPLIFTING	387
FIREARM POSSESSION VIOLATIONS	384
TRESPASS	369
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	359

Hispanic - Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
NO DRIVER'S LICENSE	102
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	88
OPEN CONTAINER	39
RECKLESS DRIVING	20
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND DEGREE	14

Other - Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	12
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	7
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD DEGREE	4
PUBLIC INTOX	4
TRESPASS	4

White - Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	810
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	312
TRESPASS	245
SHOPLIFTING	243
PUBLIC INTOX	223

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

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Most Frequently Occurring Charges Charges by Age Group

Total Warrants by Charge Category and Age Category

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

Chart: Total Warrants by Charge Category (Charge Category vs Total Warrants, 0 to 1,200)

Charge Category	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	165	415	291	284	1,155
SHOPLIFTING	99	160	162	215	636
TRESPASS	58	116	182	274	630
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	105	154	134	136	529
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	75	156	160	117	508
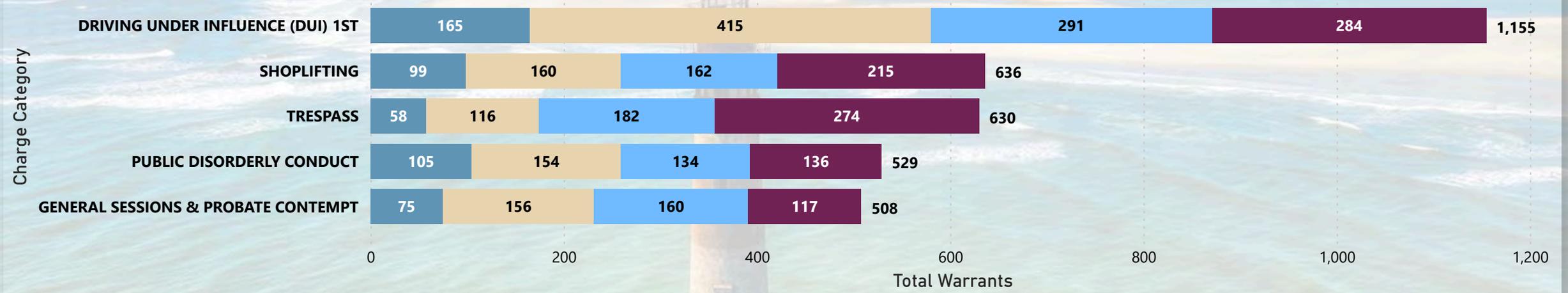
Age <25 Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	165
MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	113
POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	111
SPM	111
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	105

25-34 Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	415
SHOPLIFTING	160
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	156
POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	155
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	154

35-44 Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	291
TRESPASS	182
SHOPLIFTING	162
FIREARM POSSESSION VIOLATIONS	160
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	160

44+ Top Charges

Charge Category	Total Warrants
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	284
TRESPASS	274
SHOPLIFTING	215
PUBLIC INTOX	144
FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	138

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

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Tricounty Crisis Stabilization Center and Triage Services (TCSC)

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, local law enforcement, the Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center, Berkeley Mental Health Center, Charleston County EMS Telehealth, 911 Consolidated Dispatch Center, the Al Cannon Detention Center, the Dorchester County Detention Center, and the Charleston Center.

The TCSC is a community-wide effort collaboratively funded by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health, Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Center, Medical University of South Carolina, Roper Saint Francis, Charleston Center, Trident Medical Center, Charleston County Sheriff's Office, and Berkeley Mental Health Center.

In 2024, TCSC saw a **35% increase** in referrals, and a **57% increase** in admissions.

Learn more about TCSC at:
https://www.charlestondorchestermhc.org

2023 Total Referrals	2024 Total Referrals	Change in Referrals
383	518	35%

2023 Admissions	2024 Admissions	Change in Admissions
195	307	57%

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
2024	6	307	140	8	0	702	114	518
2023	4	195	116	2	0	631	180	383
2022	3	288	226	0	3	520	160	543
2021	3	186	174	1	0	498	185	414
2020	8	118	84	0	1	670	103	212
Total	**24**	**1094**	**740**	**11**	**4**	**3021**	**742**	**2070**

*AMC -Assessment/Mobile Crisis

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

Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Familiar Faces

Familiar Faces are individuals who frequently cycle through the jail, being booked and released **three or more times within a two-year period**. In 2024, **836 persons** were identified as a Familiar Face, with **1,929 Bookings** on **3,705** Charges, utilizing **47,702 Bed Days.** The average length of stay was **25 days**, and on average represented **13%** (130/1006) of the jail's annualized local population (Pretrial and Sentenced). On average, a Familiar Face was 38 years old and most often identified as Male and Black.

2024 Familiar Faces Top 15 Charges

Charge Category	Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Charges
TRESPASS	189	334	341
SHOPLIFTING	143	204	249
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	89	120	120
PUBLIC INTOX	84	154	164
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	76	93	101
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	67	76	88
MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	62	72	81
SPM	61	71	71
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	59	66	146
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS	57	67	75
HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFENDER	53	66	71
DUS MORE THAN FIRST	52	61	63
OPEN CONTAINER	49	72	76
POSS LESS THAN ONE GRAM ICE/CR	47	52	53
FAILURE TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHT	44	50	61
Total	**657**	**1,292**	**1,760**
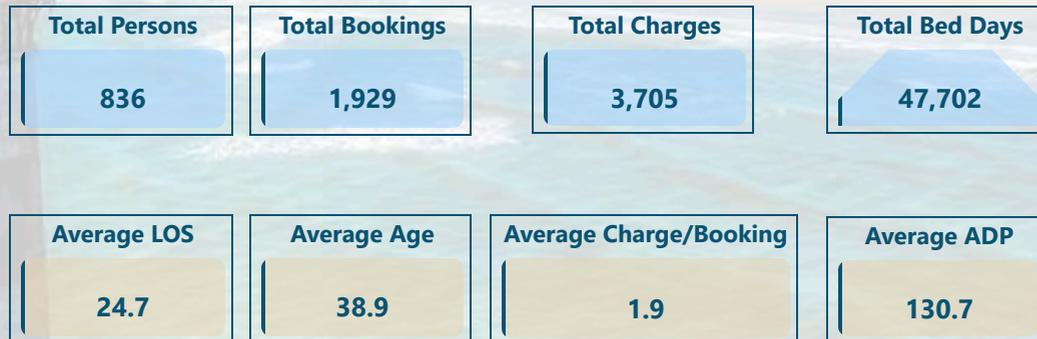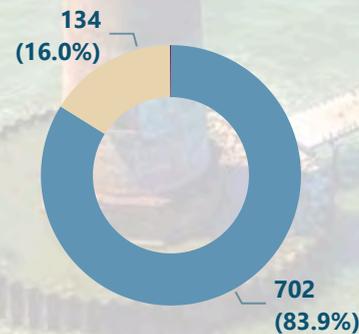
Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Charges	Total Bed Days
836	1,929	3,705	47,702

Average LOS	Average Age	Average Charge/Booking	Average ADP
24.7	38.9	1.9	130.7

Person Total by Gender

Sex ● Male ● Female ● Other

134 (16.0%)
702 (83.9%)

Person Total by Race

Black	White	Hispanic	Hawaiian/Pacifi...
570	260	7	1

Person Total by Age

● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

122 (14.5%)
251 (29.8%)
234 (27.8%)
235 (27.9%)
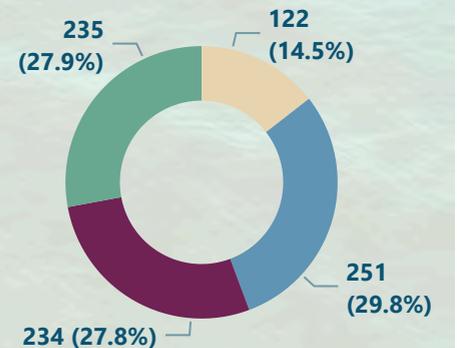
Arrests, Diversion, & Deflection

Most Visible Persons (MVPs)

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 2024, **128 individuals** were identified as a MVP. The average age for an MVP was **41 years old,** and were most often identified as Male and Black. MVP's utilized a total of **10,837 Bed Days,** with the average length of stay being **16.9 days. MVP's** represented **2.9%** (30/1006) of the jail's annualized local population (Pretrial and Sentenced).

2024 Most Visible Persons - Top 15 Charges

Charge Category	Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Charges
TRESPASS	69	185	191
SHOPLIFTING	44	83	89
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	36	59	59
PUBLIC INTOX	35	95	102
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	30	36	40
OPEN CONTAINER	25	40	44
BREACH OF PEACE	19	23	23
BREAKING INTO MOTOR VEHICLE	13	16	18
SPM	12	17	17
FALSE INFORMATION TO POLICE	10	15	15
PETTY LARCENY <$2000	10	13	13
RESISTING ARREST	10	11	11
GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CO...	9	13	13
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS	9	13	14
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	9	13	13
Total	**126**	**527**	**662**

Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Charges	Total Bed Days
128	642	965	10,837

Average LOS	Average Age	Average Charge/Booking	Average ADP
16.9	41.0	1.5	29.7

Person Total by Gender

Sex ● Male ● Female ● Other

31 (24.0%)
97 (75.2%)

Person Total by Race

Black: 80
White: 48
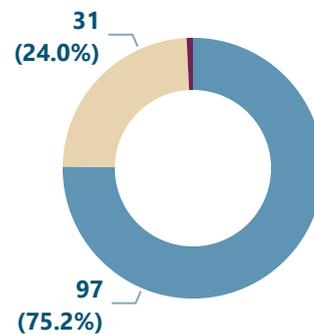
Person Total by Age
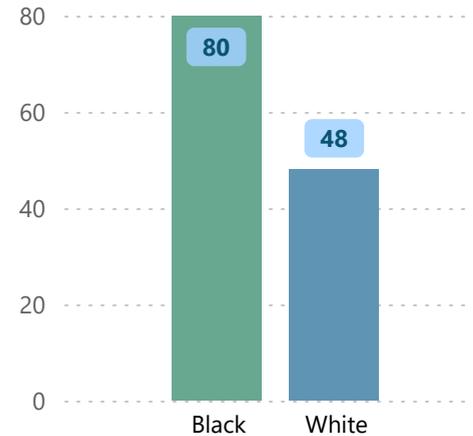
● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44

17 (13.1%)
48 (36.9%)
32 (2...)
33 (25.4%)
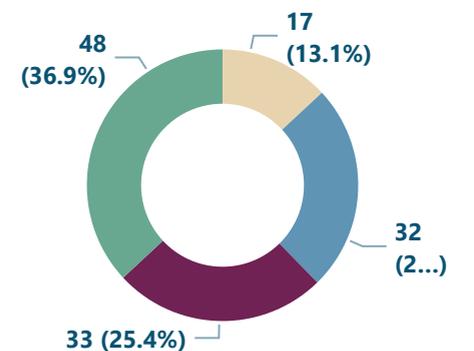
Bond & Reentry

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)

BOND AND REENTRY
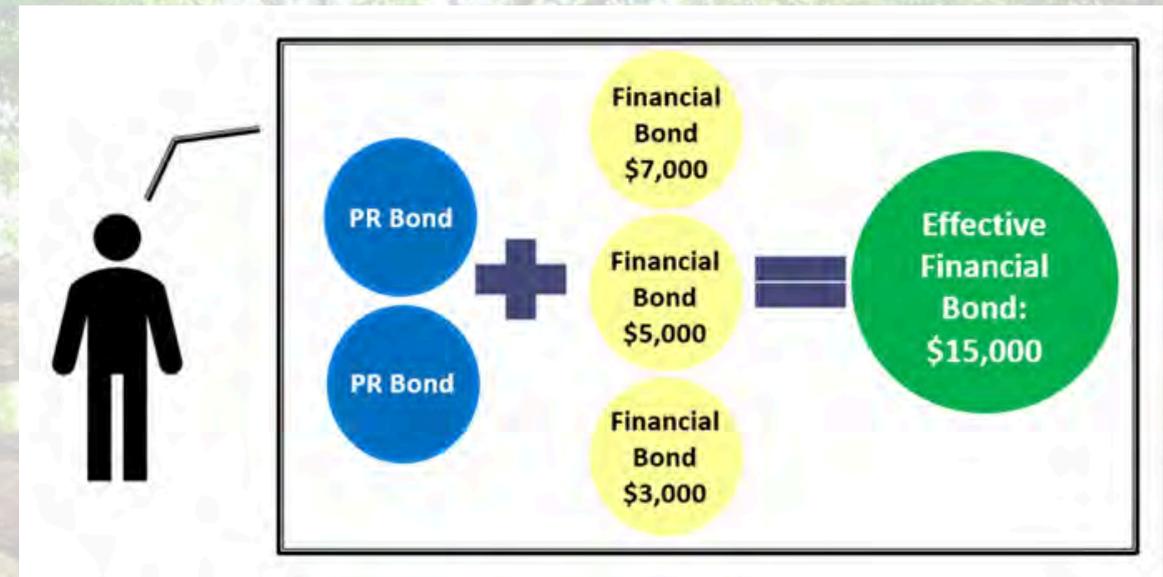
Effective Bond Distribution

Centralized Bond Court

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

In 2024, the number of P.R. Effective Bond distribution marginally decreased **by 1%** compared to 2023, while the number of Financial Effective Bonds **increased by 9.4% .**

P.R. Effective bonds comprised of **27%** of all bonds in **2024,** whereas Financial Effective bonds comprised of **73%.**

Total Effective Bonds by Bond Type

● Financial Driven ● Other ● PURE PR

Year	Financial Driven	PURE PR	Total
2014	4,665	2,188	6,884
	3,855	1,875	5,786
2016	3,950	2,416	6,421
	3,855	2,764	6,660
2018	3,477	2,611	6,134
	3,332	2,100	5,472
2020	2,971	1,976	5,044
	3,042	1,877	5,038
2022	3,096	2,055	5,253
	3,442	2,244	5,778
2024	3,827	2,397	6,318

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

Effective Bond Distribution by Court

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.

Total Effective Bonds by Bond Classification

● GENERAL SESSIONS DRIVEN BOOKING ● SUMMARY COURT DRIVEN BOOKING

Year	Summary Court Driven	General Sessions Driven	Total
2014	1,716	4,919	6,635
2015	1,410	4,206	5,616
2016	1,909	4,342	6,251
2017	1,679	4,779	6,458
2018	1,605	4,301	5,906
2019	...	3,831	5,265
2020	981	3,909	4,890
2021	...	3,891	4,934
2022	1,301	3,888	5,189
2023	...	4,109	5,726
2024	1,915	4,307	6,222

Effective Bonds Distribution for Summary Court

■ Financial Driven ■ PURE PR

PURE PR: 60.9%, 65.1%, 67.2%, 76.5%, 73.0%, 75.0%, 75.3%, 74.1%, 74.1%, 72.9%

Financial Driven: 39.1%, 34.9%, 32.8%, 23.5%, 27.0%, 25.0%, 24.7%, 25.9%, 25.9%, 27.1%

Effective Bonds Distribution for General Sessions Court
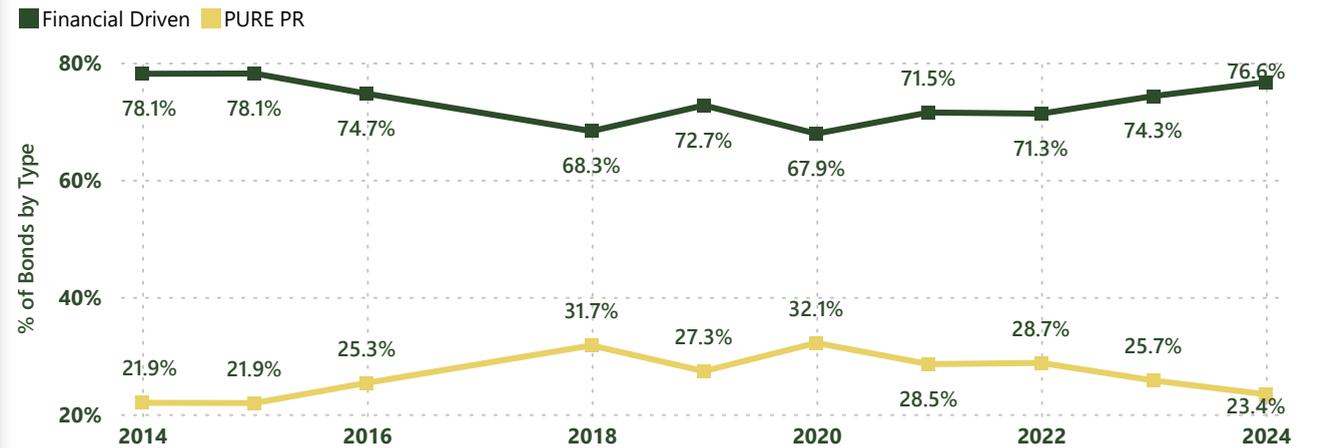
■ Financial Driven ■ PURE PR

Financial Driven: 78.1%, 78.1%, 74.7%, 68.3%, 72.7%, 67.9%, 71.5%, 71.3%, 74.3%, 76.6%

PURE PR: 21.9%, 21.9%, 25.3%, 31.7%, 27.3%, 32.1%, 28.5%, 28.7%, 25.7%, 23.4%

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 2024 was **$27,634.46.** When further broken down by court type, the average Effective Financial Bond Amount for General Sessions Court in 2024 was **$31,689 and $2,748** for Summary Court. Other court driven bookings, which include bonds set for Federal charges, was **$24,701.**

Average Bond by Race

- Black: $30.2K
- White: $24.4K
- Other: $18.8K

Average Bond by Age

Legend: <25, 25-34, 35-44, >44

- $26.5K (24.2%)
- $27.9K (25.4%)
- $29.6K (27.0%)
- $25.6K (23.4%)

Average Bond by Gender

Legend: Male, Female, Other

- $28.9K (45.0%)
- $21.2K (33.0%)
- $14.1K (22.0%)
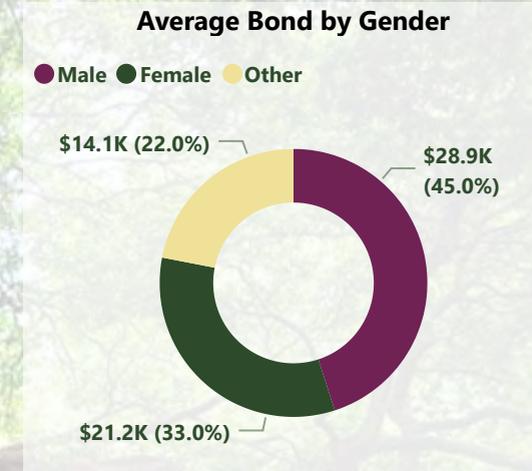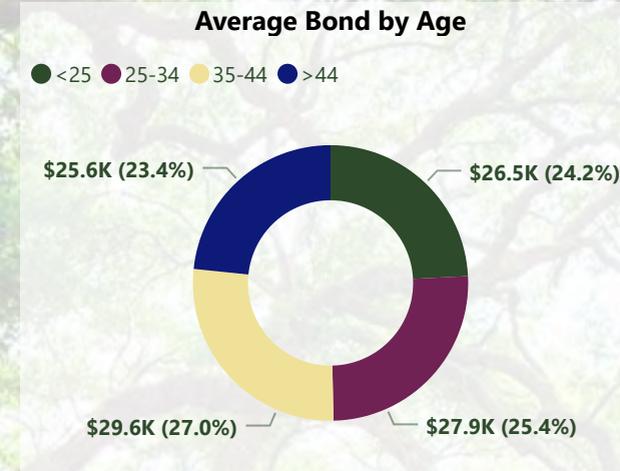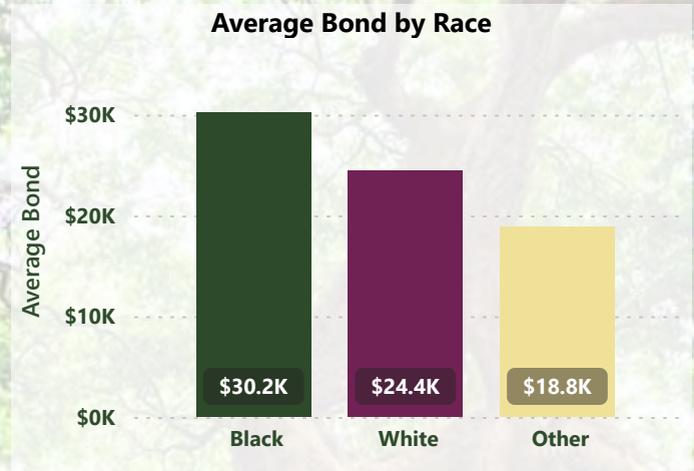
Effective Bonds by Year - All Courts

Year	Average Bond Amount
2024	$27,634.46
2023	$36,849.82
2022	$32,728.37
2021	$35,906.41
2020	$35,589.83
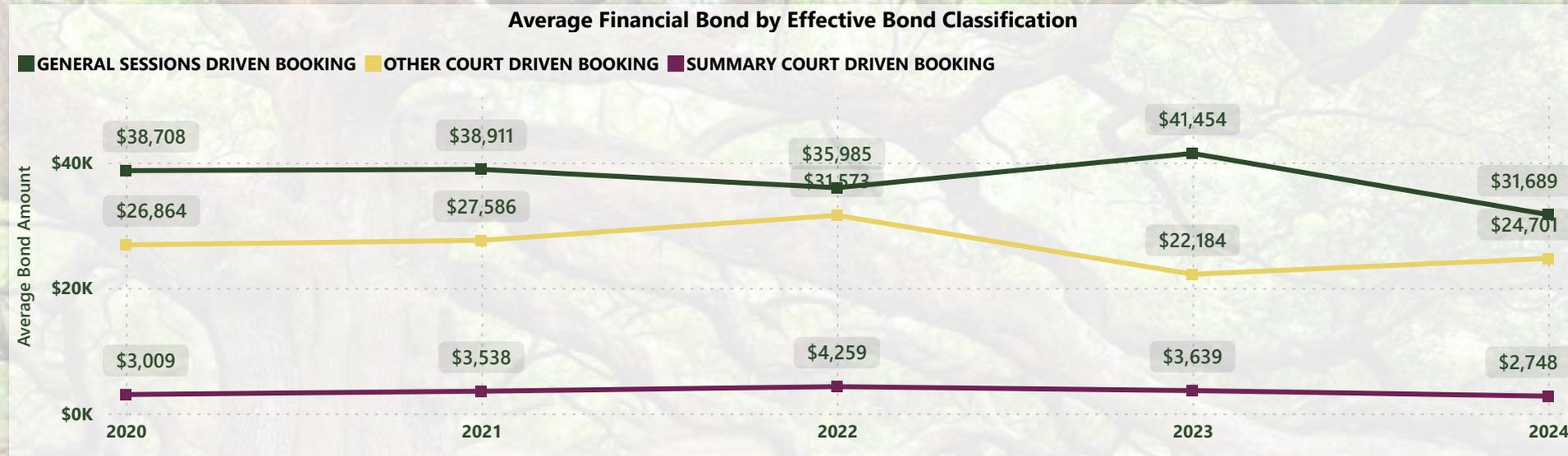
### Average Financial Bond by Effective Bond Classification

Legend: GENERAL SESSIONS DRIVEN BOOKING, OTHER COURT DRIVEN BOOKING, SUMMARY COURT DRIVEN BOOKING

|	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Sessions	$38,708	$38,911	$35,985	$41,454	$31,689
Other Court	$26,864	$27,586	$31,573	$22,184	$24,701
Summary Court	$3,009	$3,538	$4,259	$3,639	$2,748

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

"Other" category refers to bonds not set by GSC or Summary Court bookings, and include Federal charges.

Pretrial Service Reports (PSR) at Centralized Bond Court Hearings

The **Pretrial Service Report (PSR)** summarizes core information about the defendant for Centralized Bond Court bond hearings provided by the CJCC. The National Association of Pretrial Services Agency's *Standards of Pretrial Release* recommends the use of validated assessments to inform bail decisions. Included within the Pretrial Service Report is the **Charleston County Pretrial Assessment Instrument (CPAI)**. The CPAI ensures Charleston County citizens are provided with an assessment tool uniquely calibrated to the community, and was most recently validated in 2024.

The **CPAI** provides an objective and valid assessment for the likelihood of completing the pretrial period successfully. Pretrial success is defined as not missing required court dates and/or being arrested on a new charge while on pretrial release. Assessment categories are based upon likelihood of success. Levels range from **most likely (Level 1)** to **least likely (Level 4)** to **succeed.**

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. While PSR reports are not limited to General Session charges in Charleston County, **this report reviews only cases where a General Session charge is present.**

Likelihood of Pretrial Success

Level 1 ➡ **Level 2** ➡ **Level 3** ➡ **Level 4**

Number of Bonds by CPAI Level for General Sessions Charges

Assessment Level
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Level 4

240 (6.43%)
595 (15.94%)
1,481 (39.67%)
1,417 (37.96%)
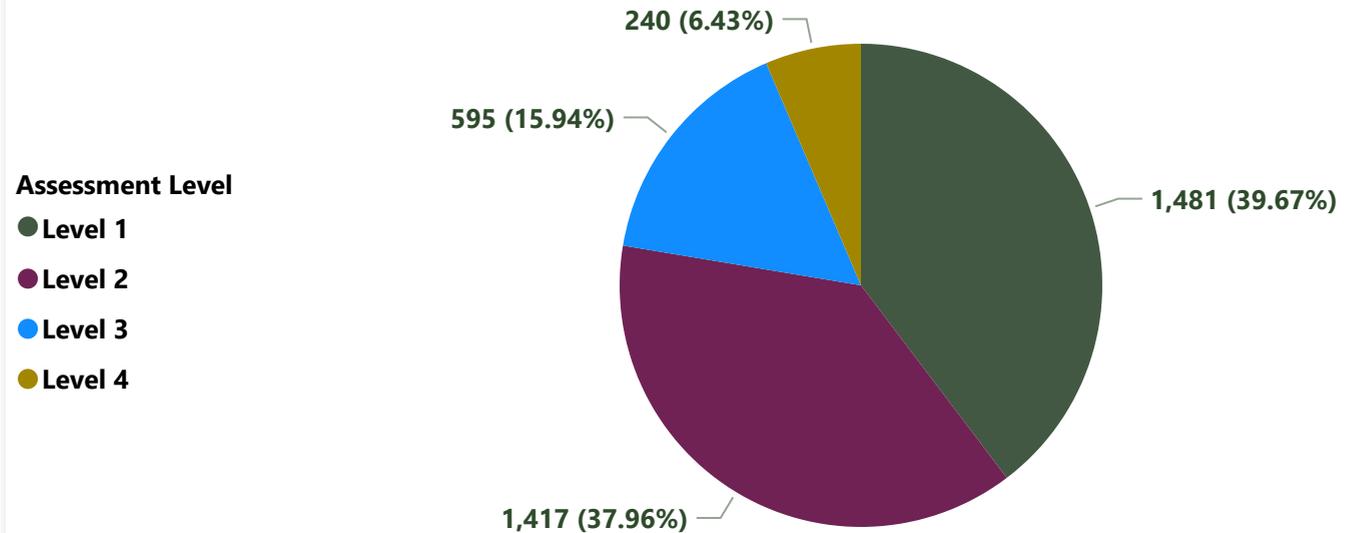
Total eligible for PSR	Total PSR Complete	%PSR Complete
4,103	3,733	90.98%

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges.

CPAI Assessment Levels by Bond Type

In **2024,** Financial bonds were most common for each assessment level. This is a change from 2023, where P.R. bonds were reported as the leading bond type for Level 1 (70%). Consistent with 2023, individuals received a P.R. Bond most often when assessed as a Level 1.

Level 1

- PURE PR: 57.2%
- Financial Driven: 42.8%

Level 2

- Financial Driven: 67.0%
- PURE PR: 33.0%

Level 3

- Financial Driven: 78.8%
- PURE PR: 21.2%

Level 4

- Financial Driven: 85.7%
- PURE PR: 14.3%
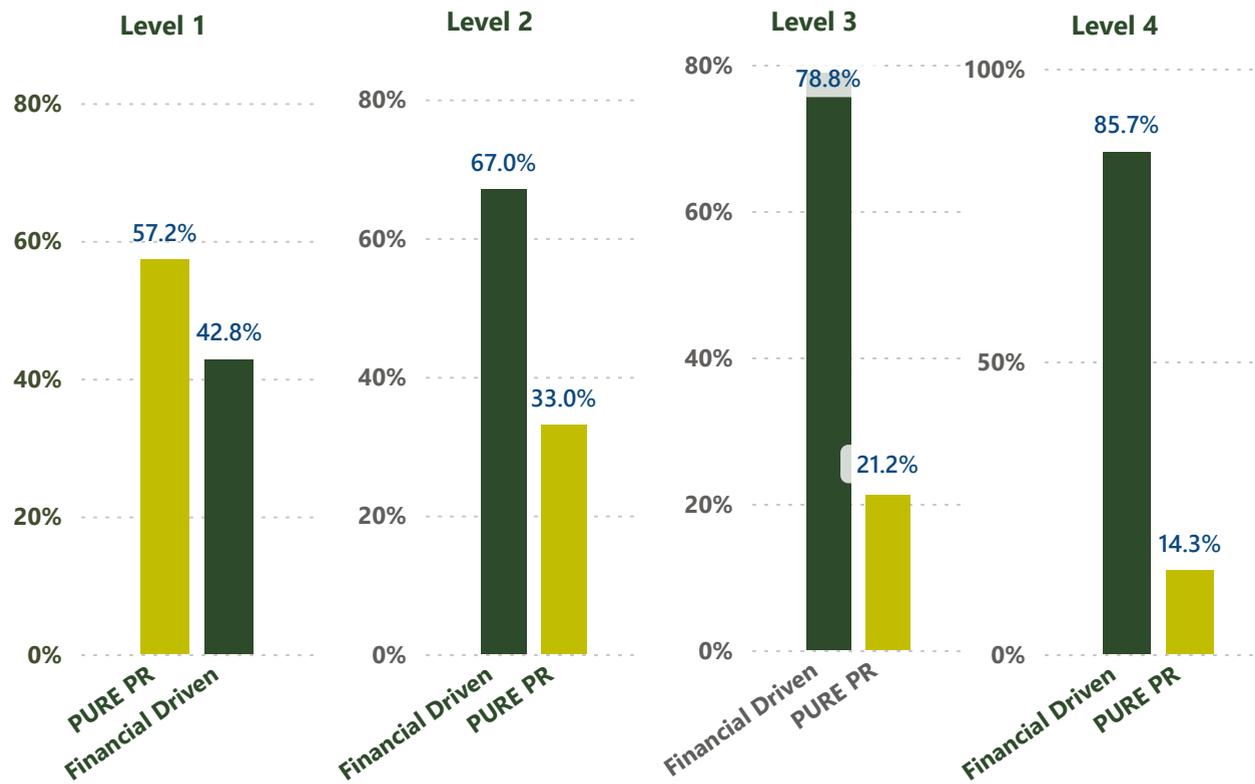
CPAI Assessment Levels by Gender

In **2024,** Financial bonds were most common for each assessment level. This is a change from 2023, where P.R. bonds were reported as the leading bond type for Level 1 (70%). Consistent with 2023, individuals received a P.R. Bond most often when assessed as a Level 1.

Level 1
● Male ● Female ● Other
- 3,201 (29.6%)
- 7,597 (70.3%)

Level 2
● Male ● Female ● Other
- 1,580 (14.3%)
- 9,490 (85.7%)

Level 3
● Male ● Female ● Other
- 413 (8.5%)
- 4,442 (91.5%)

Level 4
● Male ● Female
- 113 (6.4%)
- 1,655 (93.6%)
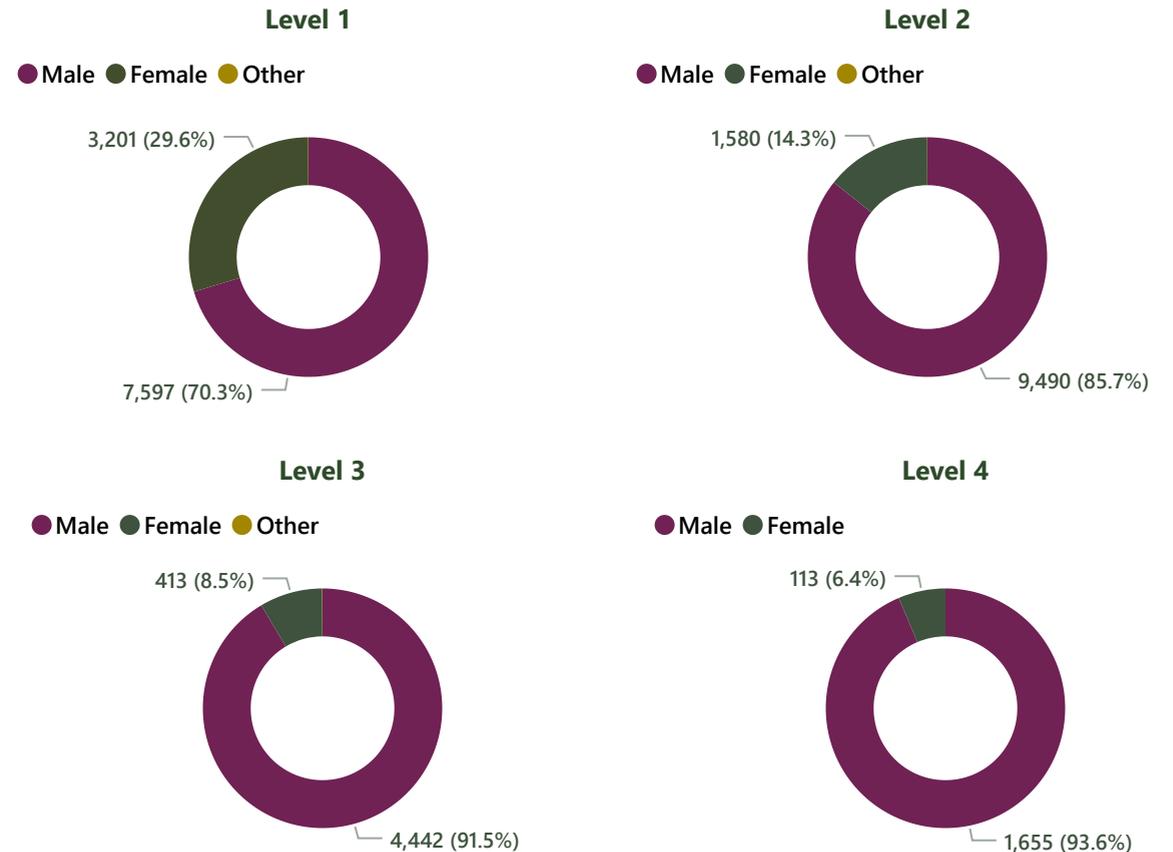
Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges.

BOND AND REENTRY

CPAI Assessment Levels by Race

In 2024, Black adults were the most frequently observed Race for each Risk Level Category. White Adults saw the highest number of representation under the Risk Level 1 category (763). Risk Levels 1 and 2 were more racially diverse, whereas Risk Levels 3 and 4 saw less groups overall represented.
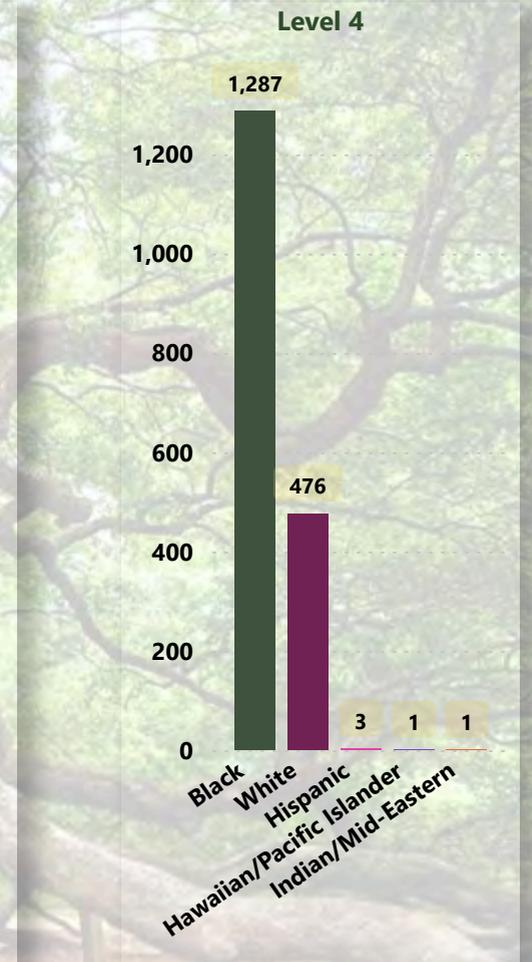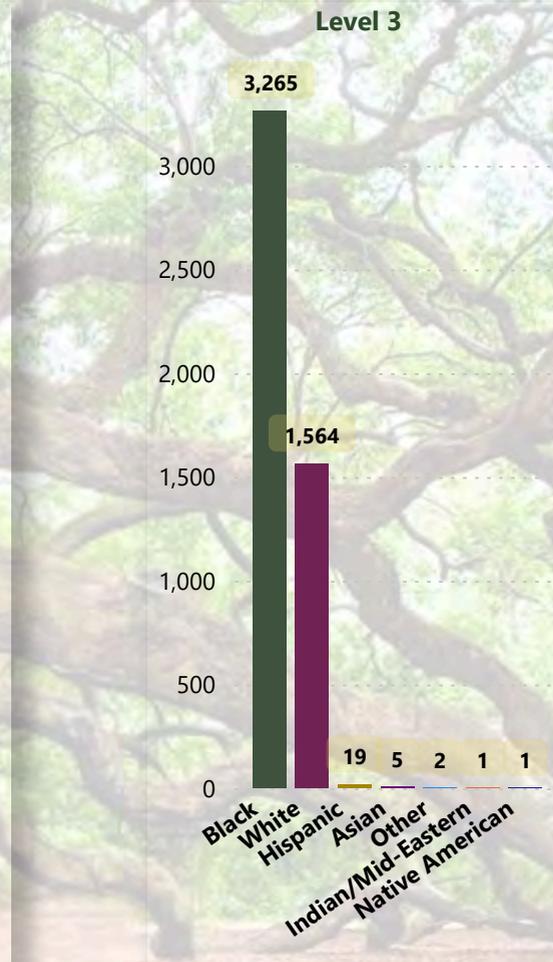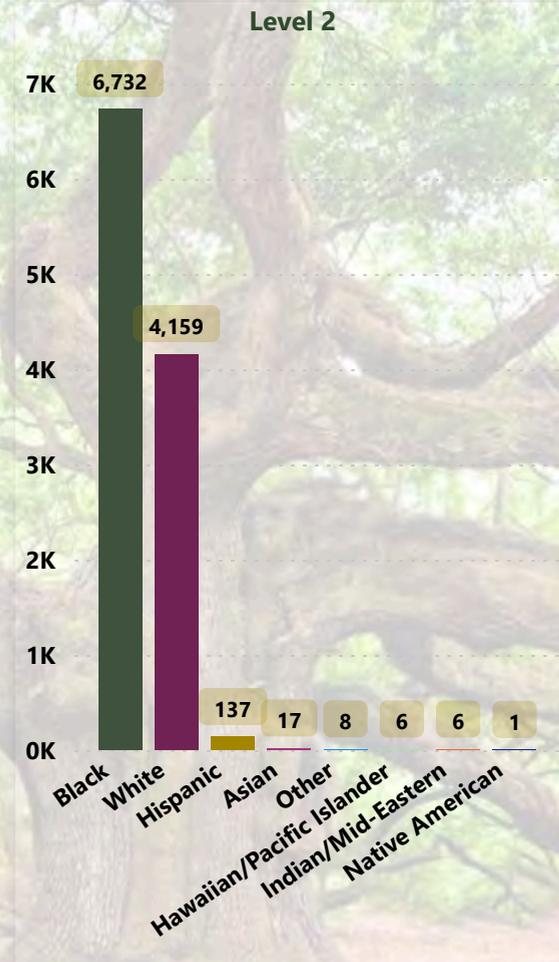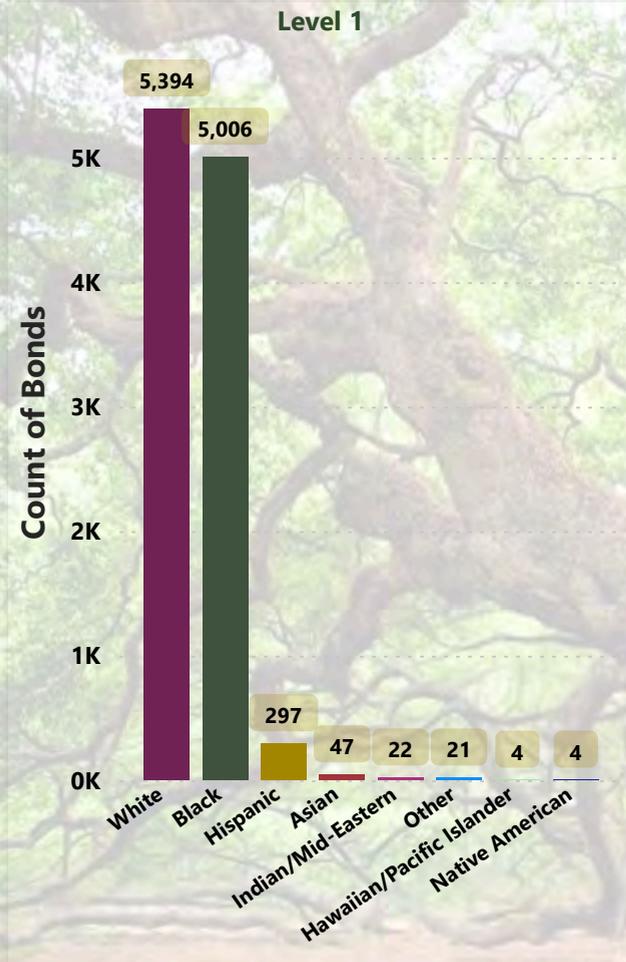
Level 1

Race	Count of Bonds
White	5,394
Black	5,006
Hispanic	297
Asian	47
Indian/Mid-Eastern	22
Other	21
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4
Native American	4

Level 2

Race	Count of Bonds
Black	6,732
White	4,159
Hispanic	137
Asian	17
Other	8
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6
Indian/Mid-Eastern	6
Native American	1

Level 3

Race	Count of Bonds
Black	3,265
White	1,564
Hispanic	19
Asian	5
Other	2
Indian/Mid-Eastern	1
Native American	1

Level 4

Race	Count of Bonds
Black	1,287
White	476
Hispanic	3
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1
Indian/Mid-Eastern	1

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges.

BOND AND REENTRY

CPAI Assessment 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. The Age Group category of less than 25 (<25) does not include juvenile data, as this information is not included in CJCC's dataset.

Level 1
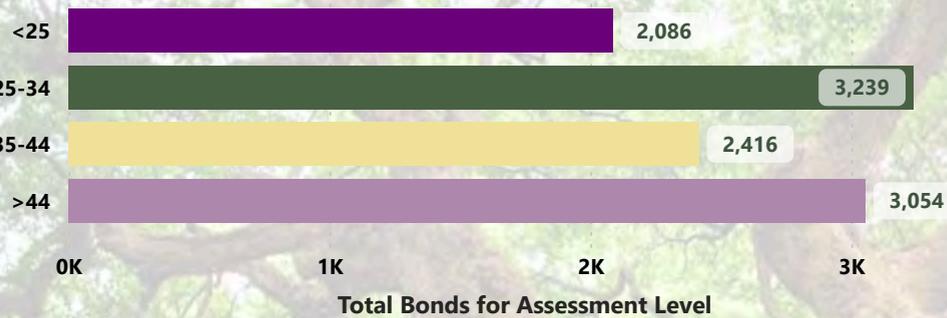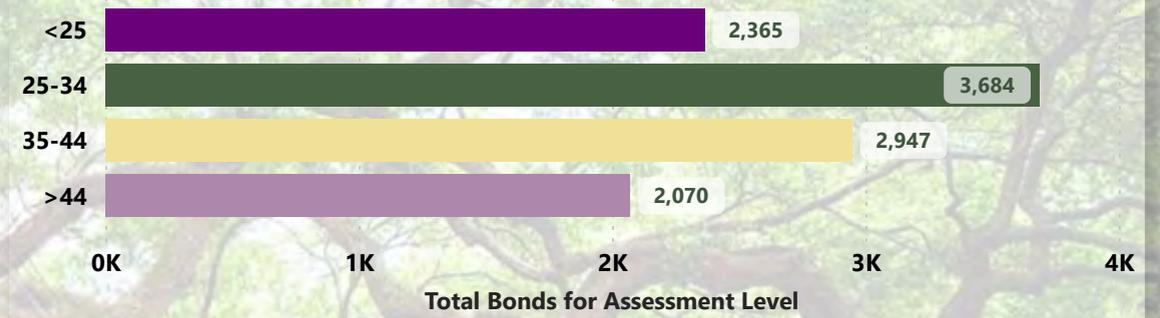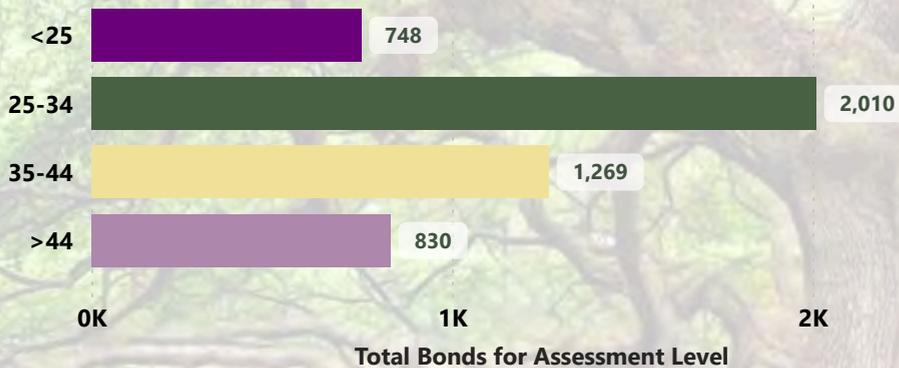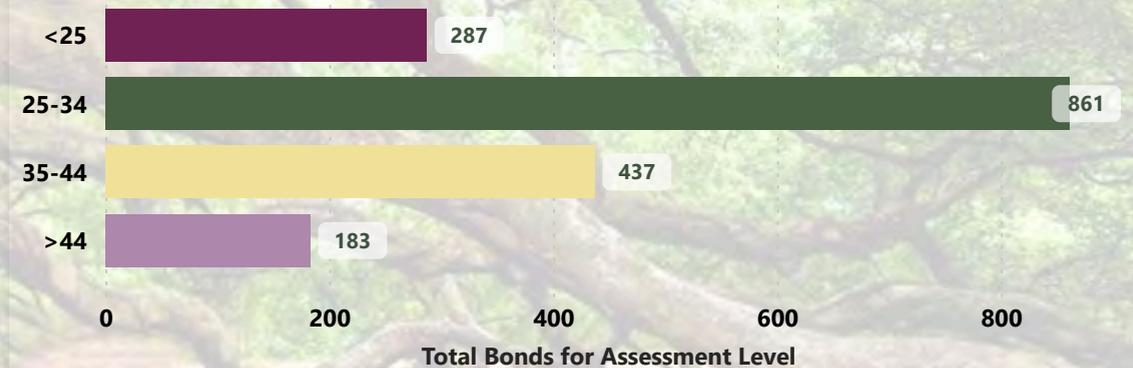
Age	Total Bonds for Assessment Level
<25	2,086
25-34	3,239
35-44	2,416
>44	3,054

Level 2

Age	Total Bonds for Assessment Level
<25	2,365
25-34	3,684
35-44	2,947
>44	2,070

Level 3

Age	Total Bonds for Assessment Level
<25	748
25-34	2,010
35-44	1,269
>44	830

Level 4

| Age	Total Bonds for Assessment Level
<25	287
25-34	861
35-44	437
>44	183

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges.

BOND AND REENTRY

Pretrial Success Rate Overview

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 (**64.3%**), Risk Level 4's were more likely to see pretrial failure (**55.9%**) 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.

CPAI Assessment Level Review

Risk Level	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
Level 1	6,397	1,077	401	1,373	21.5%	78.5%
Level 2	7,470	2,235	749	2,736	36.6%	63.4%
Level 3	3,598	1,388	466	1,641	45.6%	54.4%
Level 4	1,551	720	249	834	53.8%	46.2%
Total	**19,016**	**5,420**	**1,865**	**6,584**	**34.6%**	**65.4%**

CPAI Assessment Level Success Rates

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges. Overall figure dates range from January 2020 - December 31, 2024

Pretrial Success Rate 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.

Assessment Level Overview - Gender

Pretrial Analysis Overview - Gender						
fldGender	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
Female	3,440	794	315	990	28.8%	71.2%
Male	15,567	4,622	1,549	5,589	35.9%	64.1%
Other	9	4	1	5	55.6%	44.4%
Total	19,016	5,420	1,865	6,584	34.6%	65.4%

Assessment Level Overview - Age

Pretrial Analysis Overview - Age						
Age Category	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
<25	3,722	1,171	347	1,383	37.2%	62.8%
25-34	6,638	2,000	691	2,406	36.2%	63.8%
35-44	4,878	1,362	493	1,681	34.5%	65.5%
>44	3,778	887	334	1,114	29.5%	70.5%
Total	19,016	5,420	1,865	6,584	34.6%	65.4%
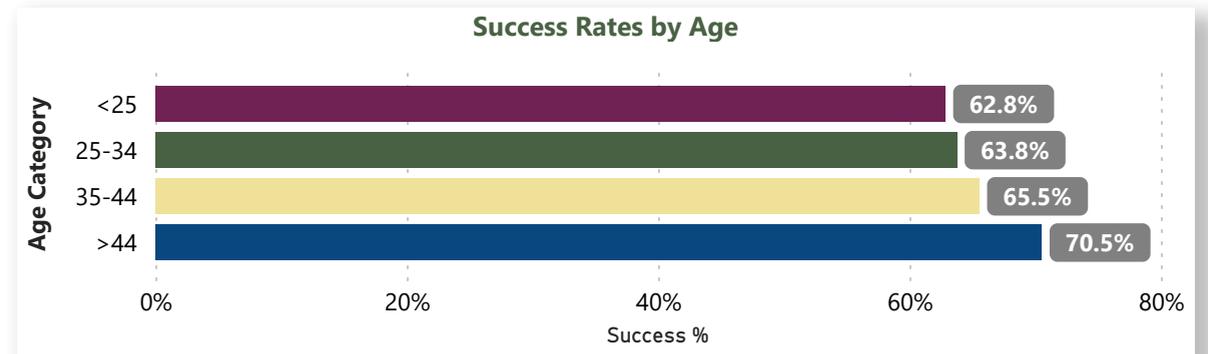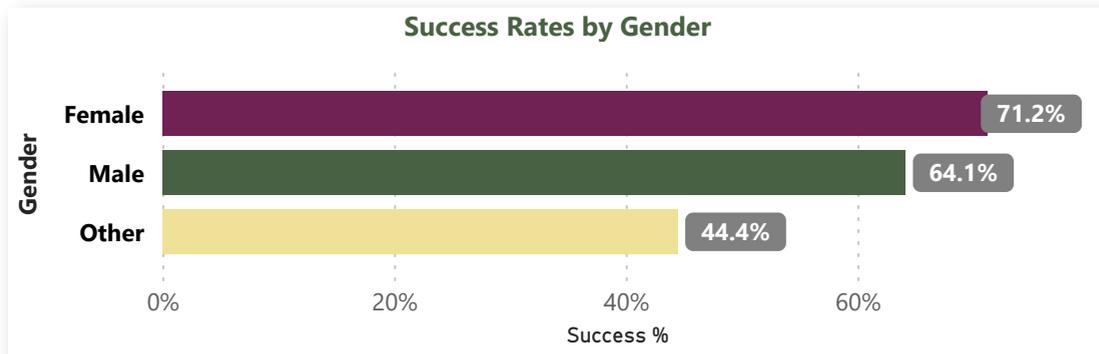
Success Rates by Gender
- Female: 71.2%
- Male: 64.1%
- Other: 44.4%

Success Rates by Age
- <25: 62.8%
- 25-34: 63.8%
- 35-44: 65.5%
- >44: 70.5%

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges. Overall figure dates range from January 2020 - December 31, 2024

BOND AND REENTRY

Pretrial Success Rate 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.

Assessment Level Overview - Race

Pretrial Analysis Overview - Race						
Race ▲	Total Bookings	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
Asian	43	3	0	3	7.0%	93.0%
Black	11,600	3,594	1,178	4,311	37.2%	62.8%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	9	0	2	2	22.2%	77.8%
Hispanic	339	32	36	63	18.6%	81.4%
Indian/Mid-Eastern	19	3	0	3	15.8%	84.2%
Native American	2	0	0	0	0.0%	100.0%
Other	20	6	3	9	45.0%	55.0%
Unknown	8	1	1	1	12.5%	87.5%
White	6,976	1,781	645	2,192	31.4%	68.6%
Total	19,016	5,420	1,865	6,584	34.6%	65.4%

Success Rate by Race
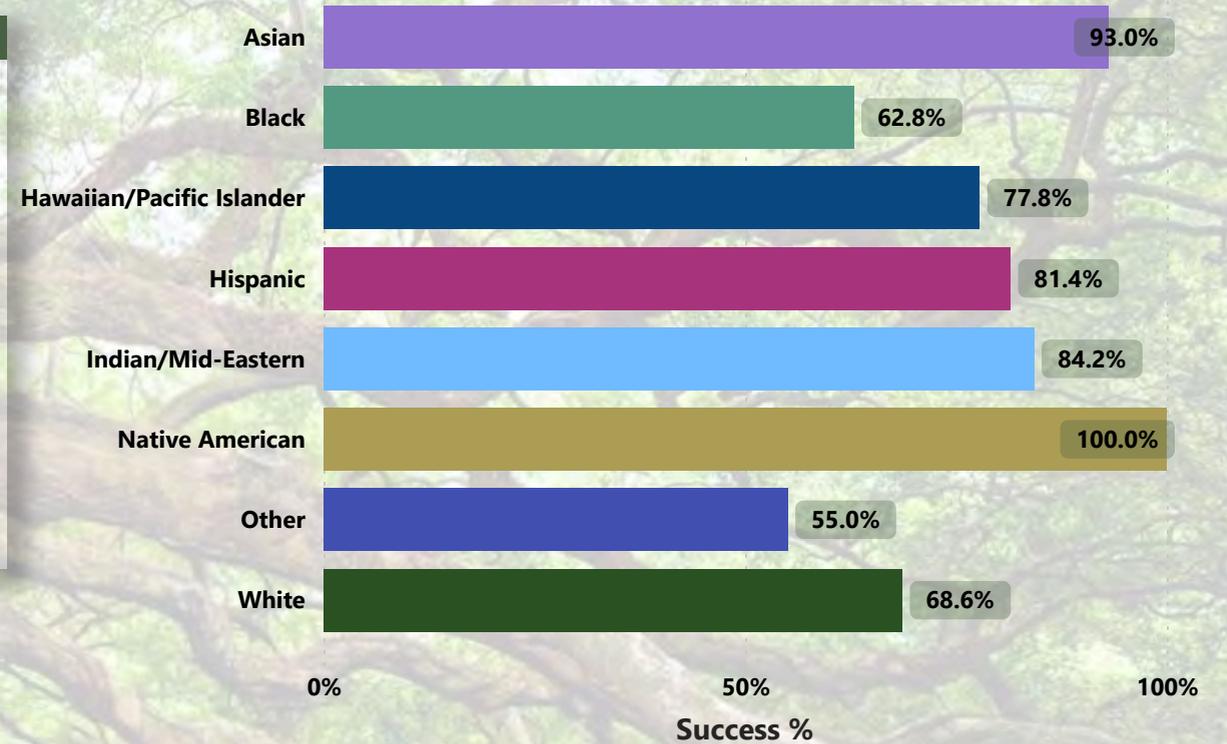
Race	Success %
Asian	93.0%
Black	62.8%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	77.8%
Hispanic	81.4%
Indian/Mid-Eastern	84.2%
Native American	100.0%
Other	55.0%
White	68.6%

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges. Overall figure dates range from January 2020 - December 31, 2024

Pretrial Failure Overview

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 2024 report, data was examined from January 8, 2020 until December 31, 2024 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.
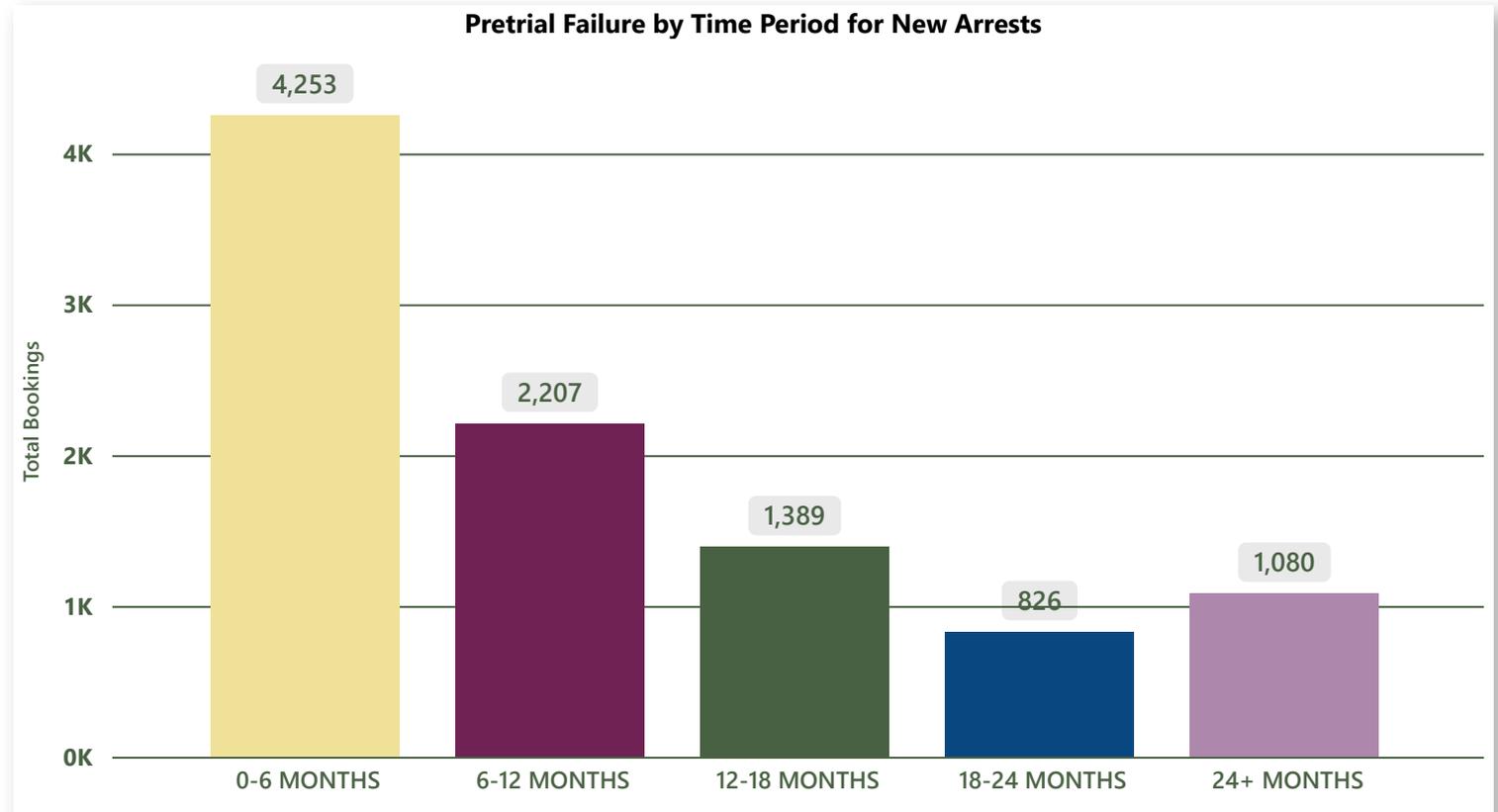
Pretrial Failure by Time Period for New Arrests

Time Period	Total Bookings
0-6 MONTHS	4,253
6-12 MONTHS	2,207
12-18 MONTHS	1,389
18-24 MONTHS	826
24+ MONTHS	1,080

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges. Overall figure dates range from January 2020 - December 31, 2024 and are restricted to SACDC booking data.

Pretrial New Arrest Failure by Demographics

Of cases where a Pretrial Services Report was generated, individuals identified as Male, 25-34 years old at the time of booking, and Black have the highest counts across each time period category for experiencing failure (i.e. a new arrest during the pretrial period). Females are observed to most often be arrested on a new charge within the first 6 months, consisted with overall success/failure figures.

Pretrial Failure by Time Period for New Arrests by Gender

Pretrial Failure by Time Period for New Arrests by Race						
Race	0-6 MONTHS	6-12 MONTHS	12-18 MONTHS	18-24 MONTHS	24+ MONTHS	Total
Asian	5		1		1	7
Black	2,713	1,449	915	563	753	6,393
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1					1
Hispanic	27	7	5	1		40
Indian/Mid-Eastern	3		1			4
Other	2					2
Unknown				1		1
White	1,502	751	466	262	326	3,307
Total	**4,253**	**2,207**	**1,389**	**826**	**1,080**	**9,755**
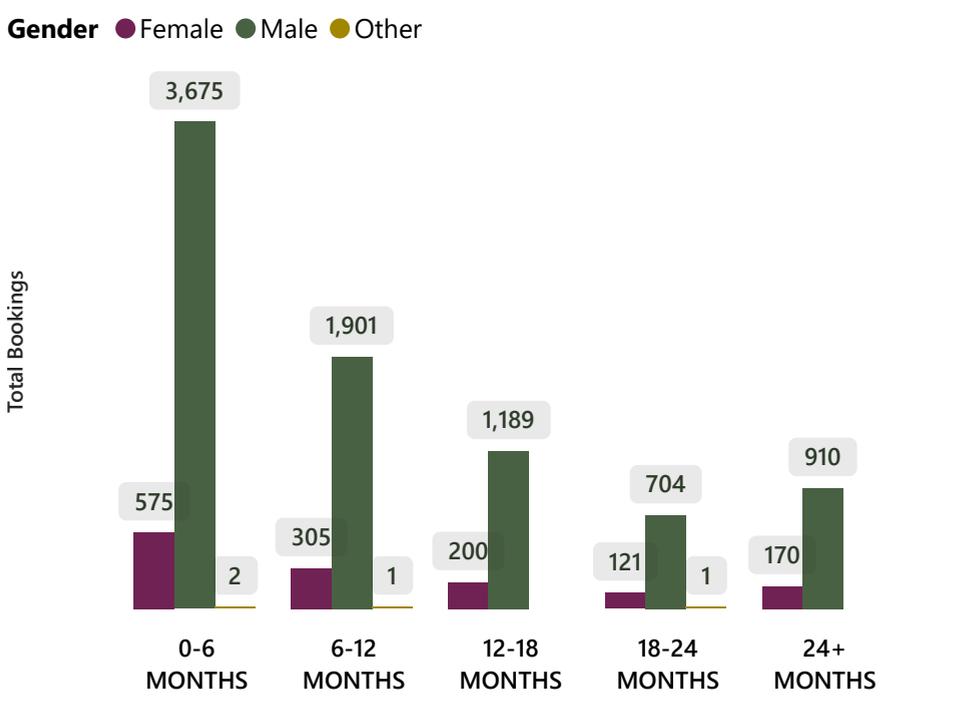
Pretrial Failure by Time Period for New Arrests by Age					
New Arrest Failure in Months ▼	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
24+ MONTHS	228	415	270	167	**1,080**
18-24 MONTHS	196	307	215	108	**826**
12-18 MONTHS	314	541	324	210	**1,389**
6-12 MONTHS	500	783	555	369	**2,207**
0-6 MONTHS	889	1,467	1,099	798	**4,253**
Total	**2,127**	**3,513**	**2,463**	**1,652**	**9,755**

Note. Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with GSC charges. Overall figure dates range from January 2020 - December 31, 2024 and are restricted to SACDC booking data.

Case Processing

CASE PROCESSING

Case Processing Overview

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.

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 cases 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. Disposition status is reported as of December 31,2024.

Between 2023 and 2024, the amount of total cases disposed **decreased by 15%,** while the number of case filed **increased by 6%.**

Cases Received and Disposed by Year

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

Data values:
- 2014: Disposed 7,234; Filed 7,791; Clearance Rate 92.9%
- 2015: Disposed 7,683; Filed 6,730; Clearance Rate 114.2%
- 2016: Disposed 6,419; Filed 6,978; Clearance Rate 92.0%
- 2017: Disposed 7,755; Filed 8,186; Clearance Rate 94.7%
- 2018: Disposed 6,521; Filed 7,598; Clearance Rate 85.8%
- 2019: Disposed 6,827; Filed 6,957; Clearance Rate 98.1%
- 2020: Disposed 4,869; Filed 6,735; Clearance Rate 72.3%
- 2021: Disposed 6,075; Filed 7,001; Clearance Rate 86.8%
- 2022: Disposed 6,883; Filed 7,127; Clearance Rate 96.6%
- 2023: Disposed 8,046; Filed 7,711; Clearance Rate 104.3%
- 2024: Disposed 6,807; Filed 8,212; Clearance Rate 82.9%

Note. This section uses the following data contributors: CMS, SACDC, PbK, and Defender Data. Figures represent General Sessions Court unless otherwise noted. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case. disposition.

CASE PROCESSING

Disposition Activity

Median and **Average** measurements 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 symmetrical.

The average time to disposition decreased by 10% from 685 days in 2023, to **613 days in 2024**, and the median time to disposition decreased by 23% from 601 days in 2023 to **462 days in 2024**.

Median and Average of Time to Disposition by Year

● **Median TTD** ● **Average TTD**

Average TTD: 467, 479, 469, 520, 483, 525, 528, 660, 712, 685, 613

Median TTD: 355, 414, 375, 366, 383, 475, 492, 589, 635, 601, 462

Years: 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024

2024 Cases Received and Disposed by Month

■ **Total CMS Cases Disposed** ■ **Total CMS Cases Filed** ● **CMS Clearance Rate**

Month	Cases Disposed	Cases Filed	Clearance Rate
January	338	661	51.1%
February	427	670	63.7%
March	857	740	115.8%
April	717	645	111.2%
May	736	794	92.7%
June	521	727	71.7%
July	345	698	49.4%
August	688	780	88.2%
September	622	629	98.9%
October	463	672	68.9%
November	413	577	71.6%
December	680	619	109.9%

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Time to disposition is calculated from CMS.

Disposition Activity by Type

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 2024, Guilty pleas were the most common disposition observed.

Case Disposed by Disposition Type

Disposition Type ● Conviction ● Non-Conviction ● Other
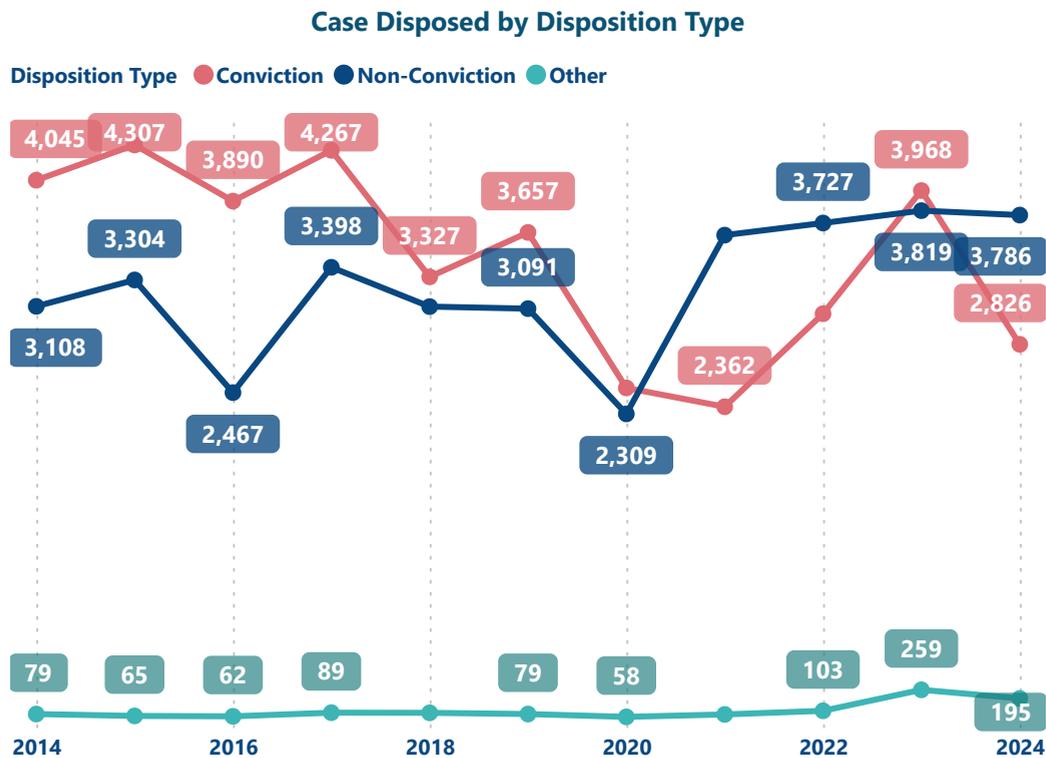
Case Disposition by Description											
Disposition Description	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Pled Guilty	3,928	4,226	3,807	4,178	3,255	3,588	2,465	2,349	2,994	3,895	2,731
Nolle Prosequi	2,315	2,415	1,651	2,153	1,761	1,792	1,050	1,228	1,482	1,887	1,622
Dismissed Not Indicted	529	676	627	945	938	1,013	1,078	2,245	2,073	1,737	1,934
Dismissed at Preliminary Hearing	170	111	89	157	286	186	67	71	89	63	121
Judicial Dismissal	71	71	80	109	106	79	103	86	72	117	90
Failure to Appear	20	38	28	47	41	50	27	15	49	140	121
Remand to Mag/Muni Ct/Sent to Family Ct	55	27	33	42	41	22	30	59	51	56	61
Trial Guilty	64	49	47	50	44	50	14	4	14	21	35
Mental Health Court	51	31	36	39	28	19	23	7	21	11	2
Trial Not Guilty	18	12	15	24	5	12	11	4	9	11	14
Drug Court / Veteran Court	2	1						2	24	41	58
No Billed	4	18	5	3	8	8		2	2	4	3
Not Competent, Not Likely - Dismissed										35	7
Not Competent, Not Likely										26	3
Trial Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	4		1		6	5	1	1	2	2	1
Dismissed - Prosecutorial Discretion	1	1		7	1	1		1			2
Dismissed - Affidavit Signed						1		1	1		2
Dismissed - Restitution Made Ended						1					
Nolle Prosequi Indicted						1					
Total	7,232	7,676	6,419	7,754	6,521	6,827	4,869	6,075	6,883	8,046	6,807

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

CASE PROCESSING

Front End Indicators

Median and Average Time to Discovery Received

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

Year	Average	Median
2018	22	20
2019	22	20
2020	22	19
2021	20	17
2022	19	16
2023	17	14
2024	15	12

Days

Median and Average Time to PD

● Average Time to PD ● Median Time to PD

Year	Average	Median
2018	71	12
2019	70	11
2020	54	7
2021	41	3
2022	58	3
2023	73	3
2024	59	3

Days

Median and Average Time to Solicitor Assignment

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

Year	Average	Median
2018	31	22
2019	34	21
2020	33	18
2021	31	17
2022	25	19
2023	21	18
2024	25	21

Days

Front End Indicators are data points established at the front-end of the criminal court process to track and help expedite case movement. Decreases in front-end indicators support improvements to case processing efficiency, to include case management strategies and the incorporation of technology.

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 Public Defender Assignment - The amount of time (in days) for a Public Defender to be assigned to a case. Public Defenders are not private representation.

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 disposition.

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

As of December 31st, 2024 there were 14,780 pending (open) cases. Of those, 8,078 (55%) have been pending over a year. Figures are derived from the Court Management System (CMS) database.

Total Pending Cases
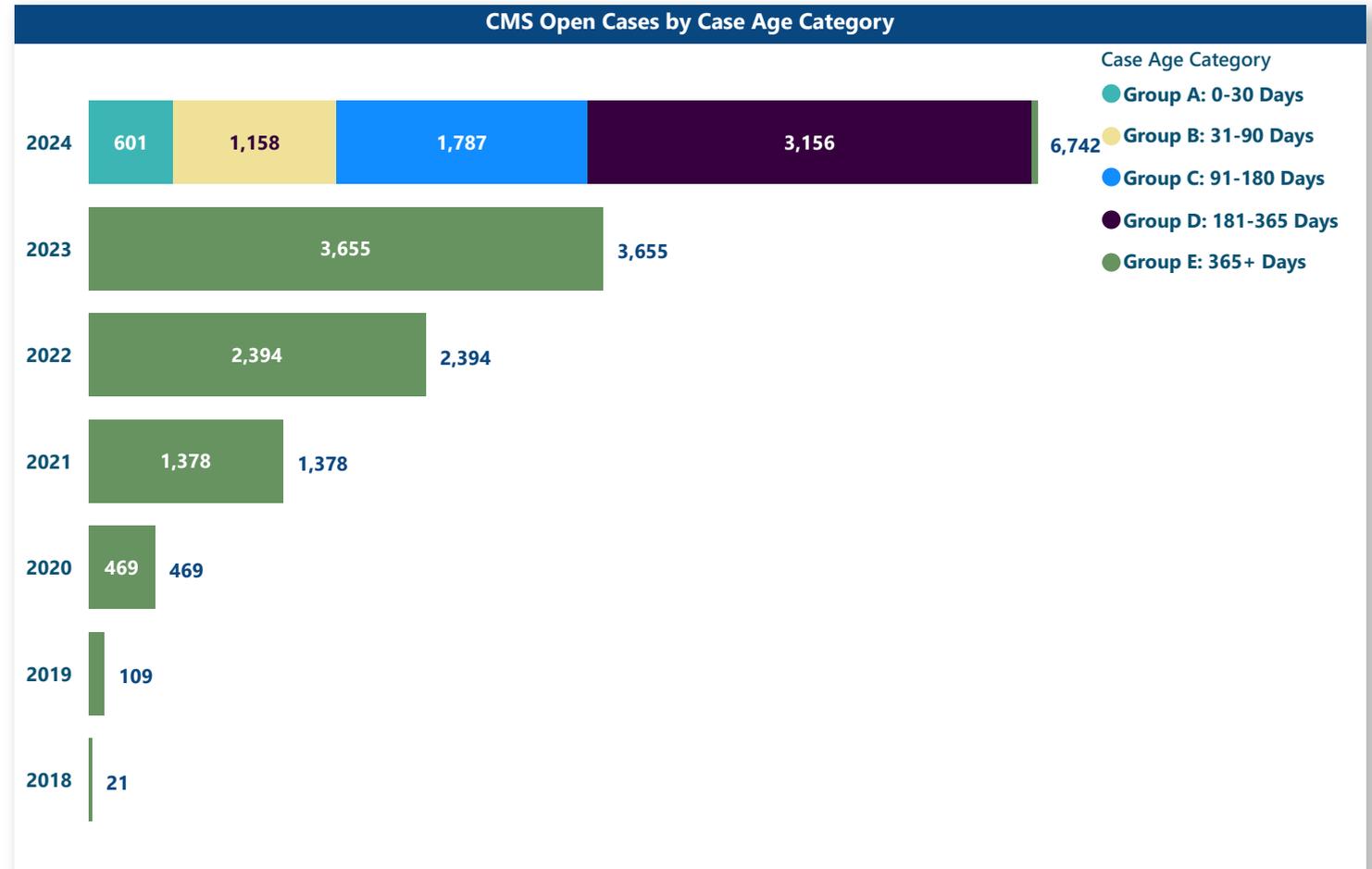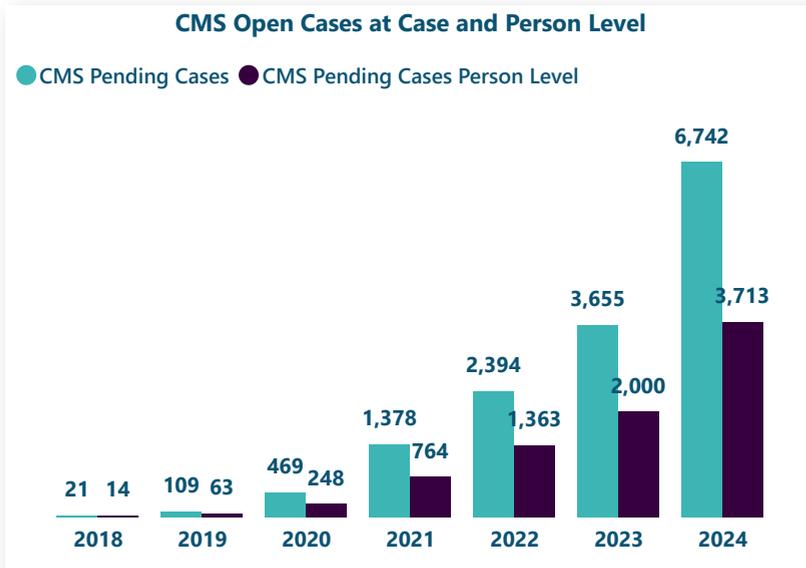
14,780

CMS Pending Cases

CMS 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	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
2024	601	1,158	1,787	3,156	6,742
2023					3,655
2022					2,394
2021					1,378
2020					469
2019					109
2018					21

CMS Open Cases at Case and Person Level

● CMS Pending Cases   ● CMS Pending Cases Person Level

Year	CMS Pending Cases	CMS Pending Cases Person Level
2018	21	14
2019	109	63
2020	469	248
2021	1,378	764
2022	2,394	1,363
2023	3,655	2,000
2024	6,742	3,713

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

CASE PROCESSING

Total Open Cases - Demographics

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

Total Pending Cases

14,780

CMS Pending Cases

Open Cases by Gender

Gender ● Female ● Male ● Other

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	21	109	469	1,378	2,394	3,655	6,742
Male					1,995	3,092	5,623

Open Cases by Defendant Age Category

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

Year	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
2024	1,308	2,222	1,863	1,349	6,742
2023	779	1,227	1,037	612	3,655
2022	477	870	655	392	2,394
2021		437			1,378
2020					469
2019					109
2018					21

Open Cases by Race

Race ● Black ● Other ● White

Year	Black	Other	White	Total
2024	4,352	314	2,076	6,742
2023	2,297		1,214	3,655
2022	1,619		683	2,394
2021	906		450	1,378
2020	359			469
2019	109			109
2018				21

Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Open case status is captured as of December 31, 2024. Race categories are based on CMS classification.

Open Cases by Custody Status

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. Similarly, an **In-Custody** status could indicate an individual who had been previously been out of custody, but returned to jail due to a violation. The majority of open cases involve defendants who have an **Out of Custody** status. Open cases do not reflect the distinct number of individuals, as one individual could have multiple open cases.

| Total CMS Open Cases by Custody Status		
Year ▼	CMS Pending Cases	CustodyStatus
2024	2,122	In-Custody
2024	4,620	Out-Custody
2023	615	In-Custody
2023	3,040	Out-Custody
2022	351	In-Custody
2022	2,043	Out-Custody
2021	239	In-Custody
2021	1,139	Out-Custody
2020	96	In-Custody
2020	373	Out-Custody
2019	15	In-Custody
2019	94	Out-Custody
2018	2	In-Custody
2018	19	Out-Custody
Total	**14,768**	

Total Pending Cases

14,780

CMS Pending Cases

Open Cases by Custody Status and Gender

Open Cases by Gender - In Custody

Sex ● Female ● Male ● Other

Year	Female	Male	Total
2024	143	1,975	2,122
2023		582	615
2022		343	351
2021		236	239
2020		94	96
2019			15
2018			2
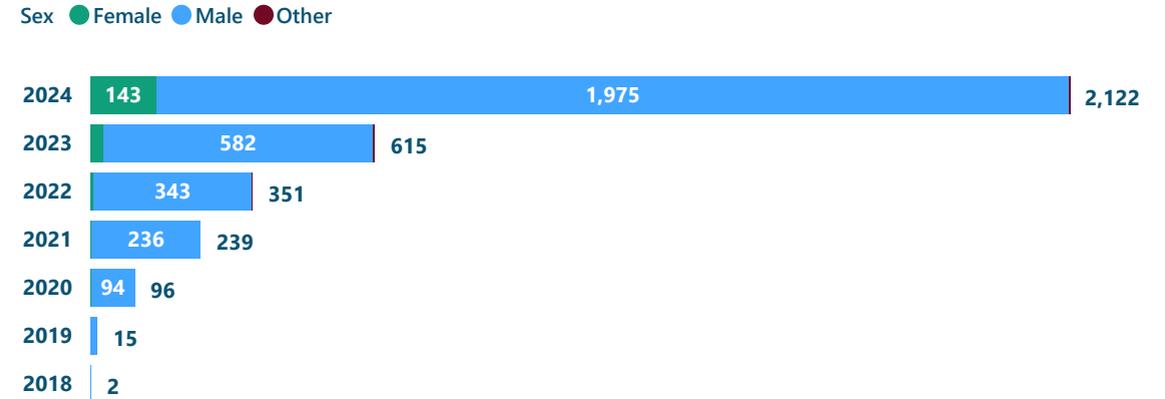
Open Cases by Gender - Out of Custody
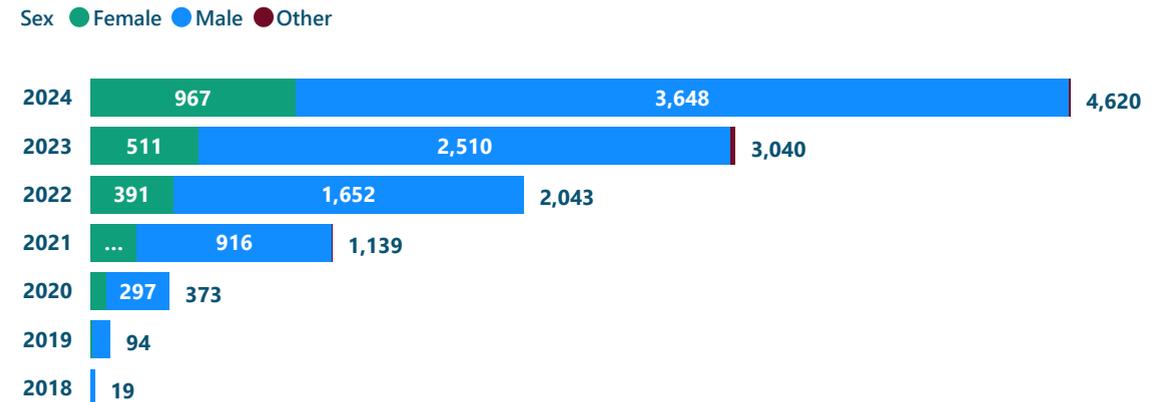
Sex ● Female ● Male ● Other

| Year	Female	Male	Total
2024	967	3,648	4,620
2023	511	2,510	3,040
2022	391	1,652	2,043
2021	...	916	1,139
2020	297		373
2019			94
2018			19

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

Custody Status is reported based upon a case's status as of December 31, 2024. 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.

Total Pending Cases

14,780

CMS Pending Cases

Open Cases by Custody Status and Race
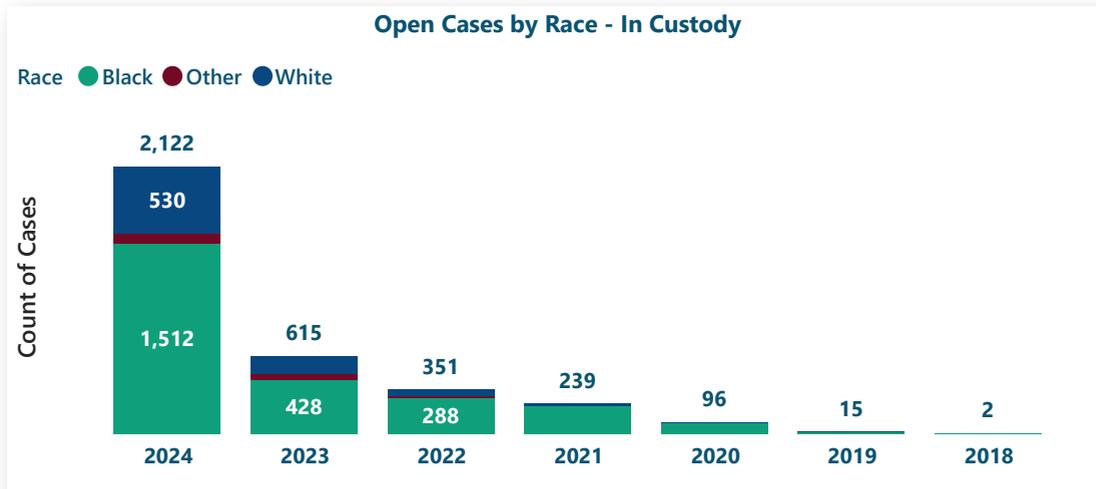
Open Cases by Race - In Custody
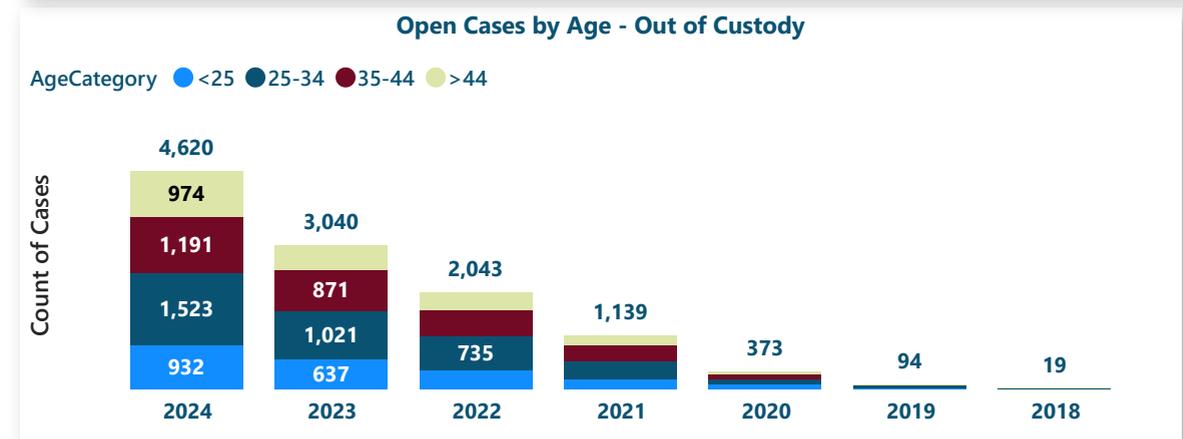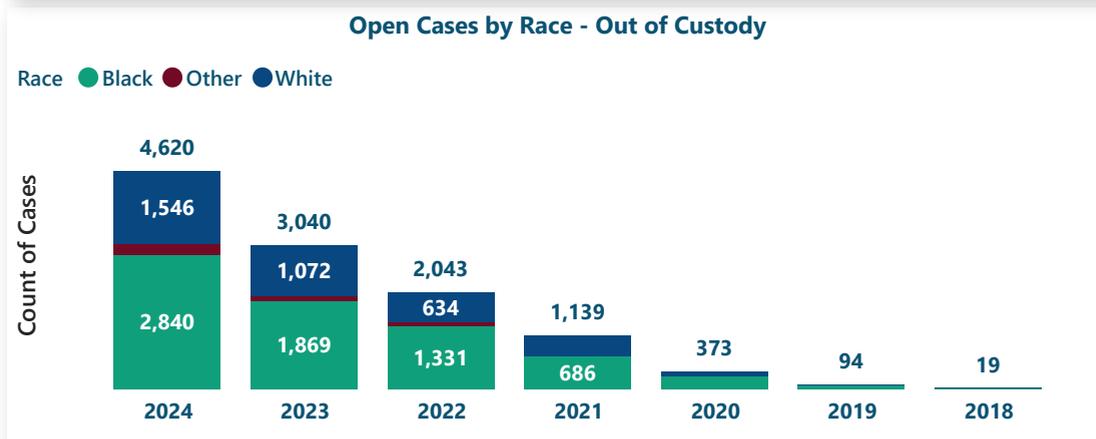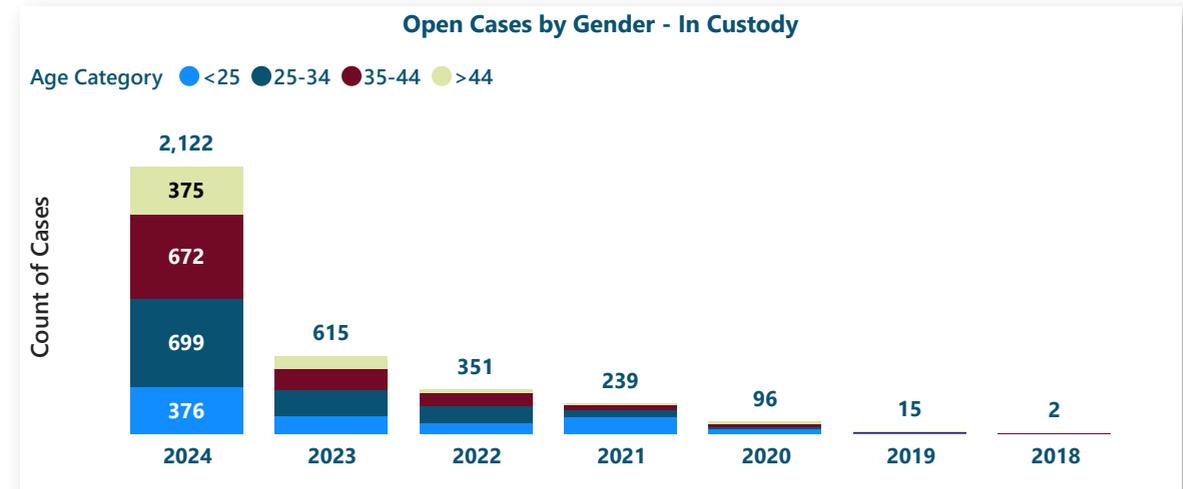
Race ● Black ● Other ● White

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total	2,122	615	351	239	96	15	2
White	530						
Black	1,512	428	288				

Open Cases by Race - Out of Custody

Race ● Black ● Other ● White

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total	4,620	3,040	2,043	1,139	373	94	19
White	1,546	1,072	634				
Black	2,840	1,869	1,331	686			

Open Cases by Custody Status and Age

Open Cases by Gender - In Custody

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total	2,122	615	351	239	96	15	2
>44	375						
35-44	672						
25-34	699						
<25	376						

Open Cases by Age - Out of Custody

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total	4,620	3,040	2,043	1,139	373	94	19
>44	974						
35-44	1,191	871					
25-34	1,523	1,021	735				
<25	932	637					

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

CASE PROCESSING

Time to Disposition by Custody Status (Average)

Time to Disposition is a measurement (in days) between the charge date and when the case is settled by the court. For this section, **Average** and **Median Time to Disposition** numbers are generated from combining detention center data (SACDC) and Court Management System data (CMS) where custody status is present. Through the joining of two different sources, 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.

Average Time to Disposition
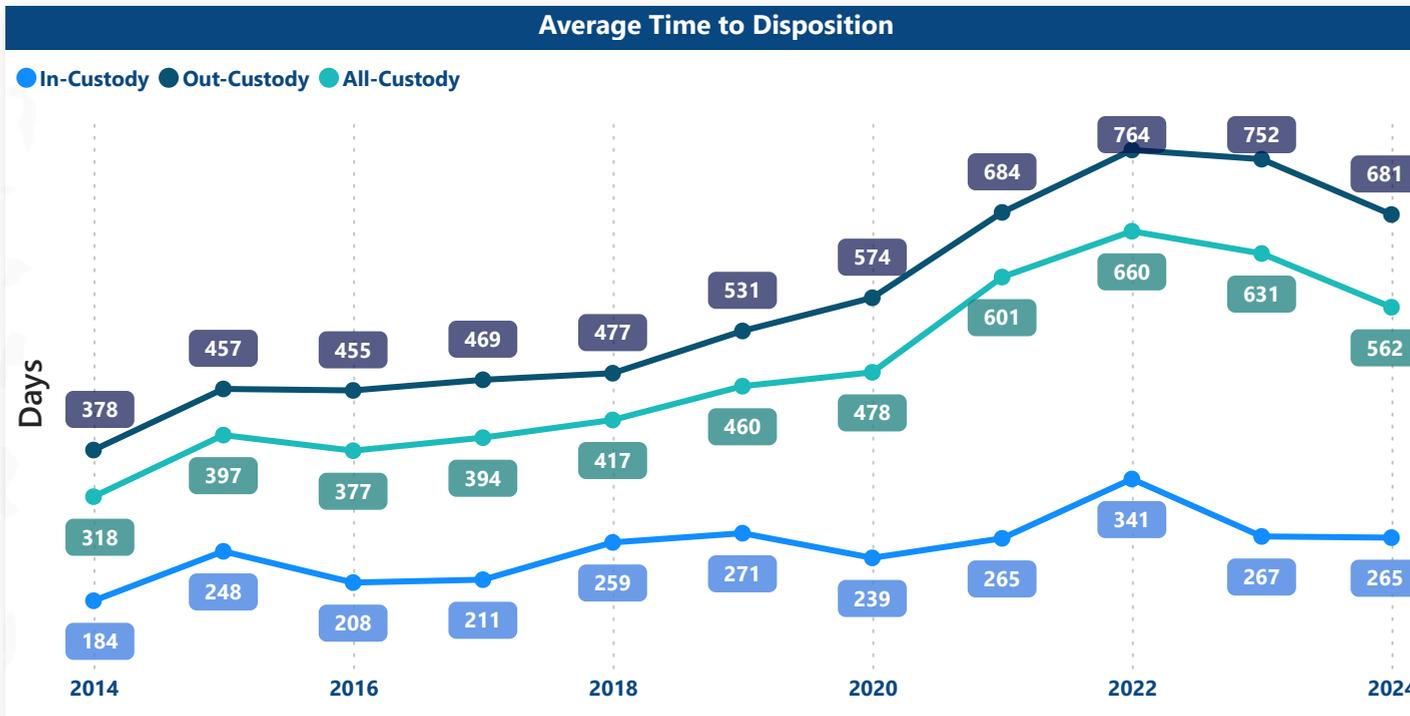
Average Time to Disposition by Gender

Year	Gender	In-Custody	Out-Custody	All-Custody
2024	Female	152	672	574
2024	Male	278	682	559
2024	Other		1,647	924

Average Time to Disposition by Race

Year	Race	In-Custody	Out-Custody	All-Custody
2024	Black	277	704	582
2024	Other	266	589	493
2024	White	243	645	528

Average Time to Disposition by Age Category

Year	In-Custody	Out-Custody	All-Custody	Age Category
2024	291	661	580	<25
2024	286	718	595	25-34
2024	221	656	523	35-44
2024	265	675	534	>44

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

CASE PROCESSING

Time to Disposition by Custody Status (Median)


Median Time to Disposition by Gender

Median Time to Disposition

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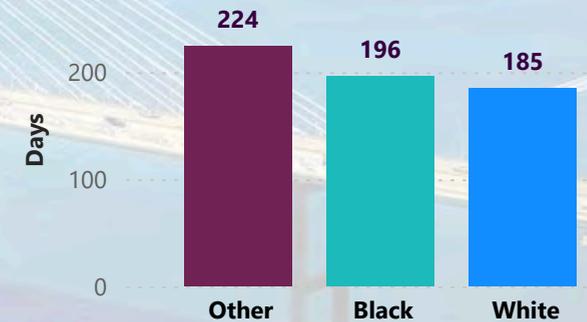
Note. Overall Figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Demographic categories are based on CMS classification and are not self-reported.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN 2025

The progress made in 2024 reflects the ongoing dedication of CJCC members, community stakeholders, and partners in building a safer, more just society for all. As we continue to evaluate and refine our efforts, the CJCC remains focused on promoting a system that is fair, efficient, and equitable for all members of the community.

This report outlines our progress in the pursuit of these goals and provides insight into the next steps as we move forward in 2025.