

Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council



2025 Annual Report

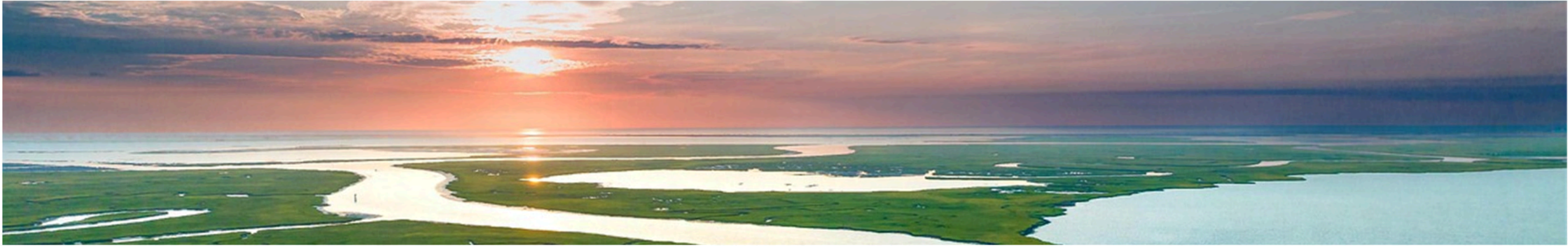


Table of Contents

MEMBERSHIP..... 3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 5
REPORT OVERVIEW..... 6
ARRESTS, DEFLECTION, AND DIVERSION 7
JAIL USE 21
PRETRIAL 35
CASE PROCESSING 47
SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS 57



Released Spring 2025
Published in support of the Charleston County Department of Public Safety

Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
3831 Leeds Avenue
North Charleston, SC 29405
cjcc.charlestoncounty.org



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2025 Annual Report



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Jani King Commercial Cleaning

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College of Charleston

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Ashleigh N. Wojslawowicz, EdD

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Yvonne Gilbert
Susanne Grose



Executive Summary

We are pleased to present the 2025 Annual Report. This marks our 10th Annual Report, only made possible through extensive collaboration between law enforcement, courts, defense and prosecution partners, service providers and community stakeholders.

The CJCC's mission has remained the same since we were chartered in 2015: *to assist in making sustainable, data-driven improvements to our local criminal justice system and thereby improve public safety and community well-being.*

In this report, you will find data on Jail Use, including Average Daily Population, Admissions and Releases, Average Length of Stay, and Charges by Court Type. You will also find Pretrial data highlighting pretrial and bond activity, Arrest, Deflection, and Diversion activity, and Case Processing data.

The 2025 Annual Report continues to synthesize critical data points for decision makers and community members. Across the justice system, from initial law enforcement contact through case resolution, the key indicators reflect both progress and ongoing challenges that inform the CJCC's priorities for 2026.

Overall System Themes for 2025

- Crime continued a long-term decline, while jail population pressures increased.
- Deflection and stabilization programs expanded their community impact.
- Front-end decision-making—arrest type, bond decisions, and pretrial supervision—continues to shape jail use trends.

- Case backlogs remain a challenge despite strong improvements in case clearance.
- Demographic disparities persist in multiple system indicators, informing ongoing equity-focused work.
- Collaboration across agencies remains the foundation for progress.

The CJCC understands that community collaboration and public trust are critical components of our criminal justice system, which is why 2025 saw us going back to neighborhood associations across Charleston County and listening. We needed to learn the top concerns in our communities. From these listening sessions we hosted a *Community Convening* on October 23, 2025, and the community spoke to us.

Six priorities were identified for 2026:

- Behavioral Health
- Law Enforcement/Public Safety
- Youth
- Survivor & Victim Treatment
- Community Communication
- Courts/Justice System

We extend our appreciation to Chief Mark Arnold, CJCC Chair, as well as Brandon Lilienthal and Ashley Pennington, CJCC Vice Chairs, for their leadership. Most importantly, we express our deep gratitude to the entire Charleston community for its steadfast commitment to strengthening and improving our local criminal justice system.

Ellen S. Steinberg, J.D.

Director

Charleston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council



2025 Annual Report





Report Overview

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.

This report serves as a snapshot of Charleston County data at the time of publishing and is presented in a manner which mirrors an individual's experience with the justice system - from initial interaction with law enforcement, to subsequent processes of diversion options, jail, and pretrial, until a case is concluded through the Court. Data information pertaining to legal cases evolve and undergo dynamic changes to include expungements, disposition updates, arrest/charge descriptions, and booking procedures. Due to such changes, minor differences will be observed when comparing static year-to-year reporting.

Readers of this report should be sensitive to factor definitions, data parameters, limitations of data, and the appropriate application and interpretation of figures.

Data Contributors

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, Charleston Municipal Court, North Charleston Municipal Court, and Mount Pleasant Municipal Court.

General Sessions: Charleston County Clerk of Court, Ninth Circuit Solicitor, and Public Defender Offices

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

Pretrial: Pretrial Services Database

Community Based Services: Charleston Dorchester Mental Health Department (CDMHC)

Open Access: American Community Survey, SCCODE On-line Reports System



The following 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. Charleston County stakeholders utilize information similar to what is reported to guide strategies and decisions.

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

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

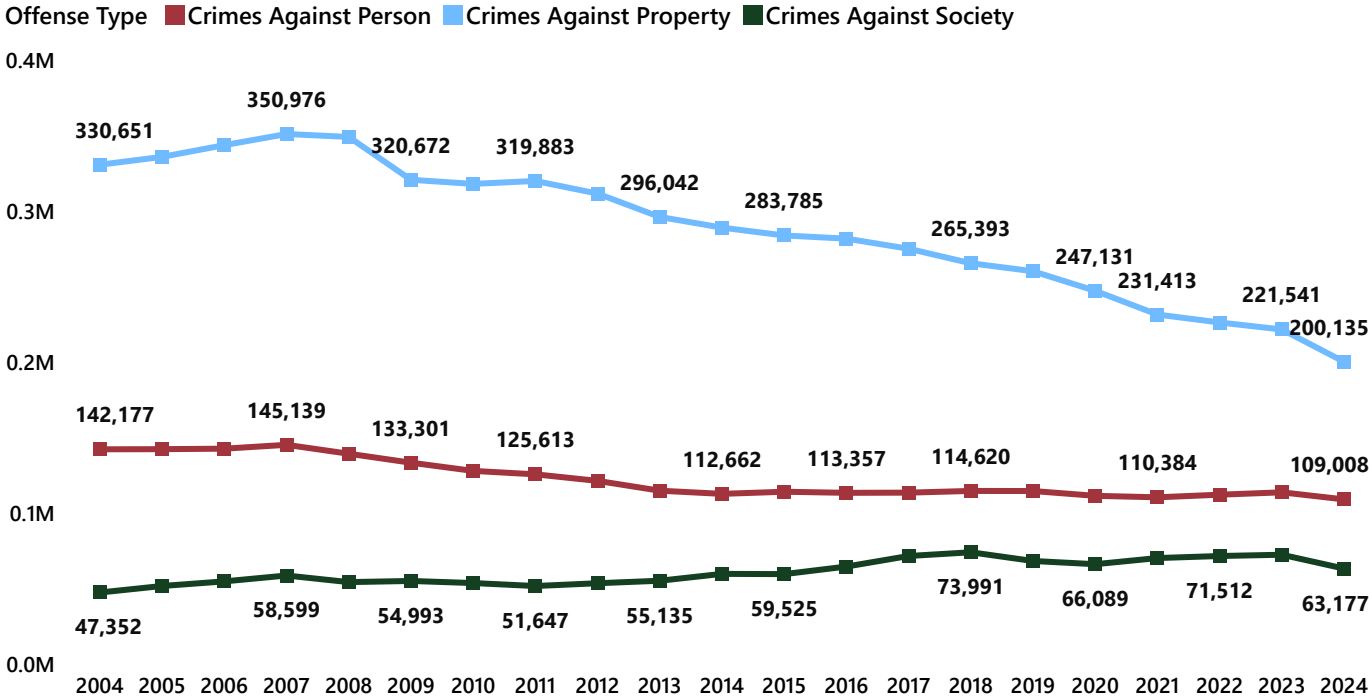
Diversion: An alternative sentencing option that allows an individual charged with certain crimes to avoid a criminal conviction.

Arrest, Deflection, & Diversion





Charleston County Number of Crimes



South Carolina Incident Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) crime data is based on incident reports (i.e. crimes reported) 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 local ordinances, state statutes, or federal statutes. SCIBRS collects in-depth data for Group A offenses, which are divided into three categories and traditionally experience a one-year delay in release.

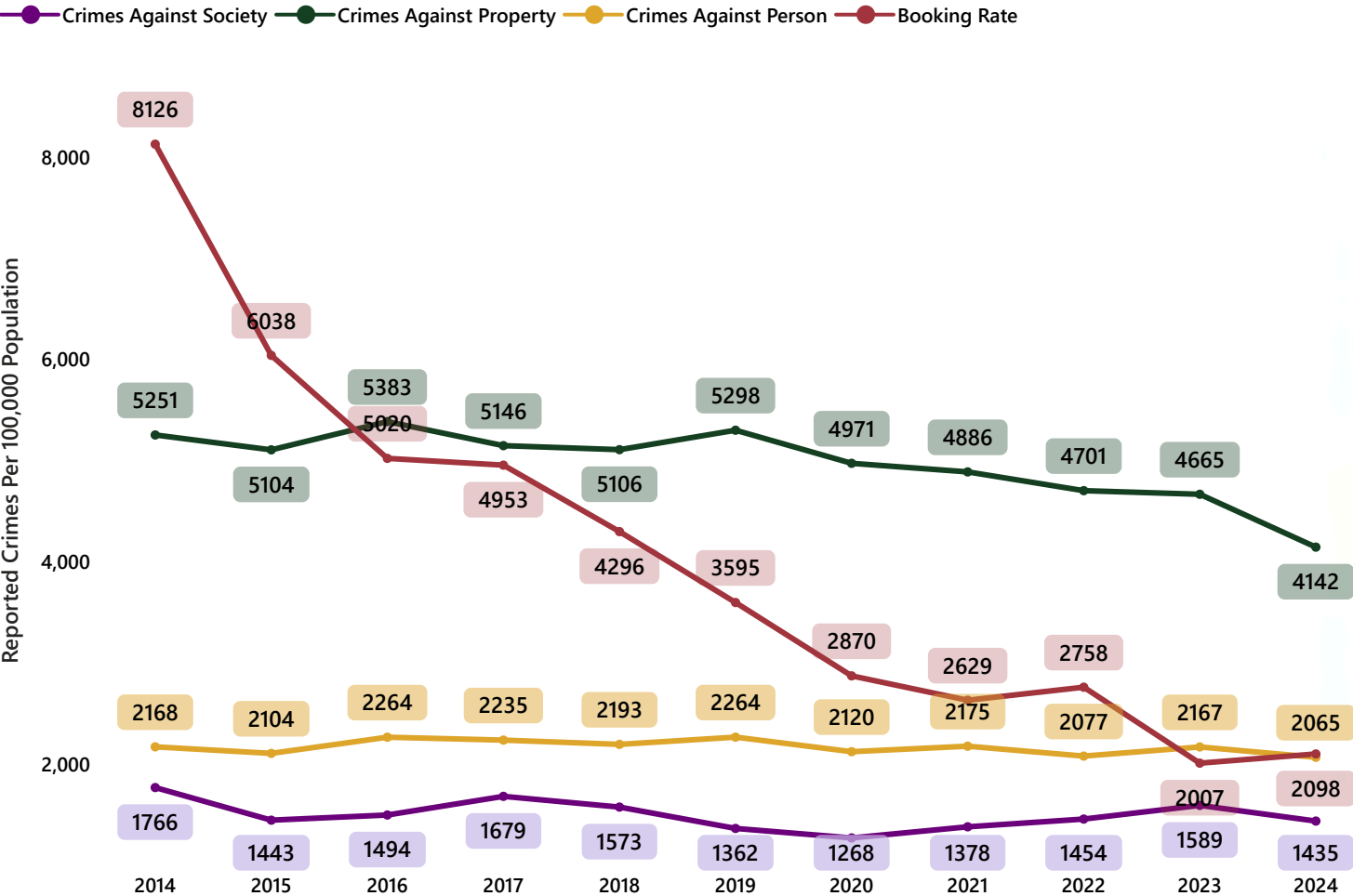
- Crimes Against Persons** (e.g., murder, rape, and assault) are those whose victims are always individuals.
- Crimes Against Property** (e.g., robbery, burglary, shoplifting) include crimes to obtain money, property or some other benefit.
- Crimes Against Society** (e.g., gambling, prostitution, drug violations, and weapons violations) represent society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity.

Charleston County reported crimes saw a decrease in each category from 2023 to 2024.

Charleston County Crime Rates

Overall, reported Crimes Against Person, Property, and Society have decreased in the past ten years for Charleston County. Notably, across the same time period, the SACDC local jail population booking rate has experienced a **74% decrease**. Factored into the below crime rates is the increasing County population, reflecting a decrease and/or steady crime and jail booking rate against a growing Charleston County population.

Charleston County Crime Rates with SACDC Booking Rates

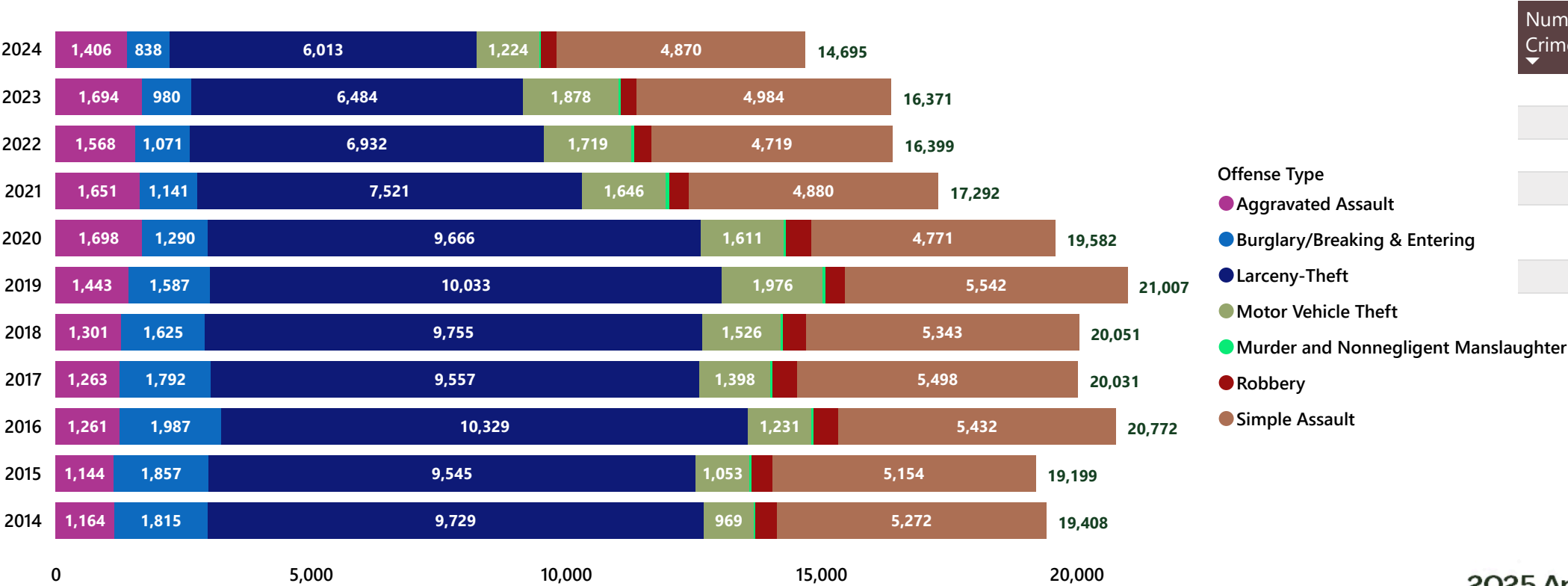




Charleston County Crime Rates

Reported crimes for highlighted offenses have also continued to decrease as of 2024. When combined, these crimes have seen the lowest totals in ten years, and a **30% decrease** since the 2019 total high. Counts for each category in 2024 are: Aggravated Assault (1,406), Burglary (838), Larceny-Theft (6,013), Motor Vehicle Theft (1,224), Murder (36), Robbery (308), and Simple Assault (4,870). As a reminder, SCIBRS data traditionally experiences a one-year delay reporting release.

Charleston County Crime by Count



2024 Reported Crime

Number of Crimes	Offense
6,013	Larceny-Theft
4,870	Simple Assault
1,406	Aggravated Assault
1,224	Motor Vehicle Theft
838	Burglary/Breaking & Entering
308	Robbery
36	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter



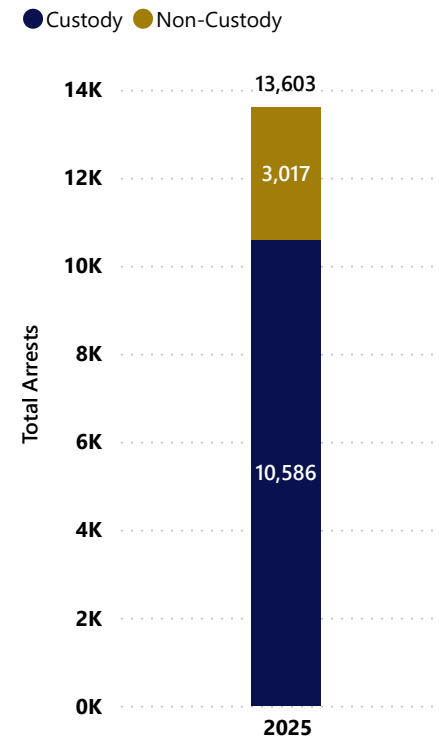


Custodial and Non-Custodial Arrest Rates

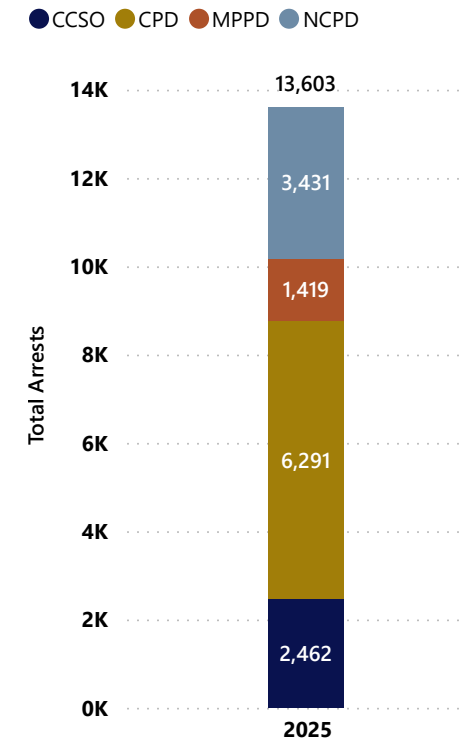
Arrests fall into one of two categories: **Custodial** and **Non-Custodial**. A **Custodial Arrest** refers to a physical detention or confinement of an individual for a criminal offense in a jail or holding facility. A **Non-Custodial Arrest** occurs when there is a temporary detention of an individual, 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.

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) represent the majority of booking activity (**88%**) among law enforcement agencies at SACDC in **2025**. In light of this majority, custodial and non-custodial figures are limited to these agencies.

Total Arrests by Custody Type



Total by Agency





Non-Custodial Arrests Overview

Non-Custodial Arrests refer to a temporary detention of an individual for the purpose of issuance of a citation or summons regarding a criminal activity. These types of arrests do not result in a booking at SACDC. While the majority of arrest activity in Charleston County is custodial, non-custodial arrests are a critical component of officer discretion. This page highlights the non-custodial activity of Charleston Police Department, North Charleston Police Department, Mount Pleasant Police Department, and Charleston County Sheriff's Office.

In 2025, Non-Custodial Arrests were observed most often for the following offenses:

- Simple Possession of Marijuana (634)
- Open Container of Alcohol (437)
- Simple Possession of a Controlled Substance (258)
- Trespassing (166)
- Fake ID/ Alternated Driver's License (104)

In 2025, non-custodial arrests occurred most often on Mondays (17%) and were reported highest for the following individual groups: Black Adults (1,704), Males (2,232), and individuals between younger than 25 years old.

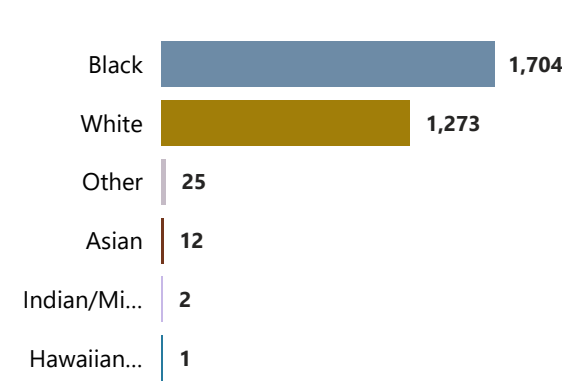
Non-Custodial Arrest Top Charges

Charge Description	Total Arrests
Simple Possession	634
Open Container of Alcohol	437
Simple Possession of a Controlled Substance	258
Trespassing	166
Fake ID/ Altered Driver's License	104

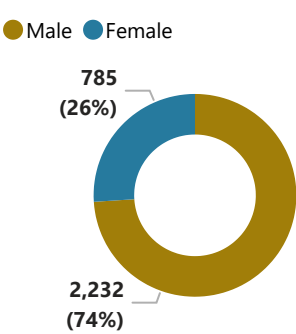
Non-Custodial Arrests by Day

WeekDay	Total Arrests	% of Arrests
Monday	513	17.0%
Tuesday	491	16.3%
Sunday	480	15.9%
Wednesday	413	13.7%
Saturday	384	12.7%
Thursday	377	12.5%
Friday	359	11.9%
Total	3,017	100.0%

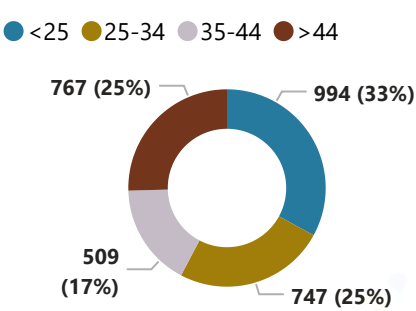
Non-Custodial Arrests by Race



Non-Custodial Arrests by Gender



Non-Custodial Arrests by Age Group



Most Frequently Occurring Charges

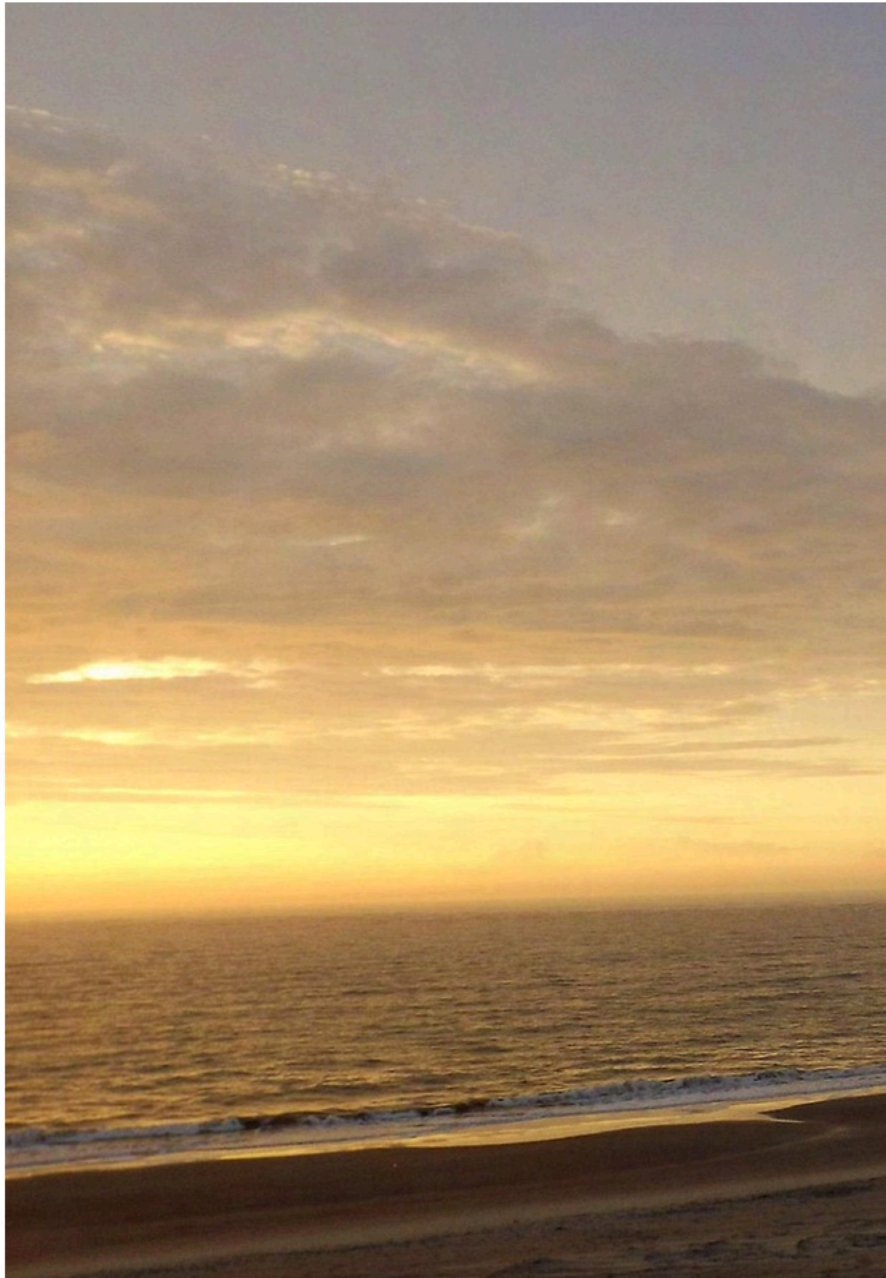
Most Frequently Occurring Charges provide a further glimpse into the type of activity seen most often at SACDC. As an individual may be admitted to the jail with multiple charges, these figures do not represent distinct individual admissions, but rather the overall number of charge activity observed. In the tables below, charges are grouped by charge category rather than distinct charge descriptions.

For 2025, **Driving Under Influence (1st)** was observed as the most frequent charge with 1,188 charges. **Trespassing** and **Shoplifting** were record as second and third most frequent charges, respectively. As a note, DUI 1st was also observed as the most frequently occurring charge in 2024, and was reported in the 2024 Annual Report to have 1,155 charges. This discrepancy between 2024 reported figures and 2025 reported figures for the year prior is an example of how criminal justice charges may change over time due to legal proceedings, such as expungements, dismissals, etc., and the importance of capturing justice system data snapshots.

2025		
Year	Charge Category	Total Charges
2025	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	1,188
2025	TRESPASS	730
2025	SHOPLIFTING	674
2025	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	531
2025	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	525
2025	ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	454
2025	FIREARM POSSESSION VIOLATIONS	375
2025	SPM	374
2025	MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	373
2025	FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	365
2025	OPEN CONTAINER	355
2025	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	349
2025	PUBLIC INTOX	347

2024		
Year	Charge Category	Total Charges
2024	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	596
2024	SHOPLIFTING	565
2024	TRESPASS	557
2024	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	507
2024	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFE...	462
2024	FIREARM POSSESSION VIOLATIONS	414
2024	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	409
2024	MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	406
2024	FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	352
2024	PUBLIC INTOX	324
2024	VIOLATION OF PROBATION	324
2024	POSS CONTROLLED/SCHED NARCOTICS	291
2024	OPEN CONTAINER	283





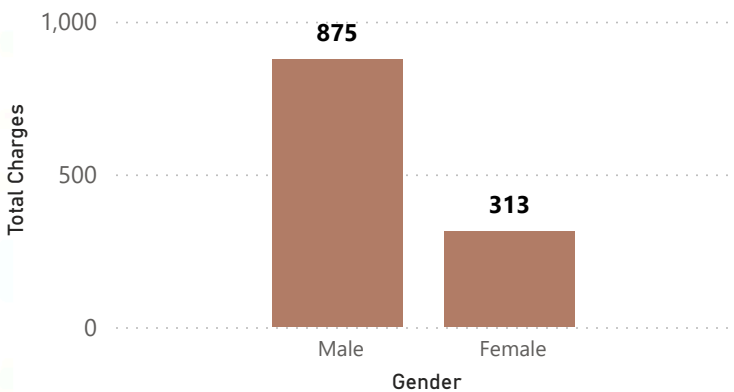
2025 Top Charge Highlight

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) 1st

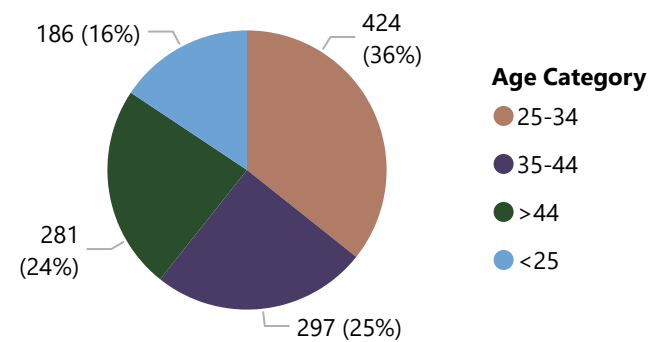
In 2025, the most frequently booked charge at the SACDC was DUI 1st with 1,188 bookings. The charge was represented predominately by individuals who were identified as Male, White, and between the Ages of 25-34.

Year	Charge Category	Total Charges
2025	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	1,188

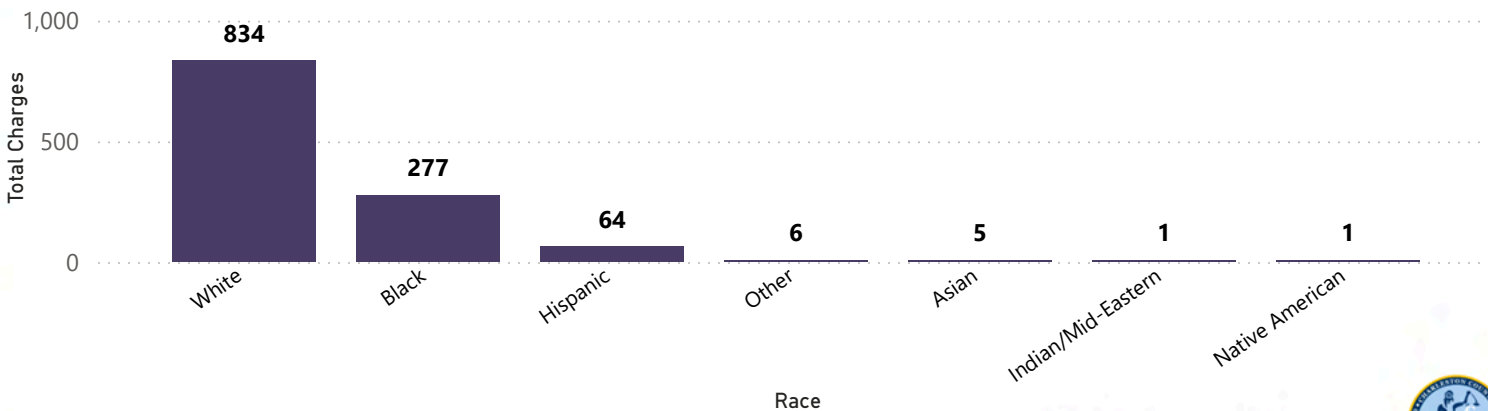
DUI 1st by Gender



DUI 1st by Age Category



DUI 1st by Race





Most Frequently Occurring Charges by Gender

Most Frequently Occurring Charges are also observed by various demographic categories. For Gender, the top charge for both Males and Females was **Driving Under the Influence (1st)**. Individuals identified as Other were only recorded as having five charges overall in SACDC records, thus each record is displayed in the corresponding table.

Male - Top Charges

# ▲	Charge Category	Total Charges
1	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	875
2	TRESPASS	542
3	SHOPLIFTING	421
4	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEM...	416
5	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	398

Female - Top Charges

# ▲	Charge Category	Total Charges
1	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	313
2	SHOPLIFTING	252
3	TRESPASS	187
4	ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	170
5	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	127

Other - Top Charges

# ▲	Charge Category	Total Charges
1	CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT - FIRS	1
1	SHOPLIFTING	1
1	TRESPASS	1
1	VIOLATION OF PROBATION	1
1	VIOLATION OF RESTRAINING ORDER	1



Most Frequently Occurring Charges by Race

Most Frequently Occurring Charges are also observed by Race demographics. The top charge for each Race category are provided, with the top charge description paired with the number of charges that contribute to the top ranking. For Native Americans, no top charges were identified, as this Race group consisted of one count of seven distinct charges.

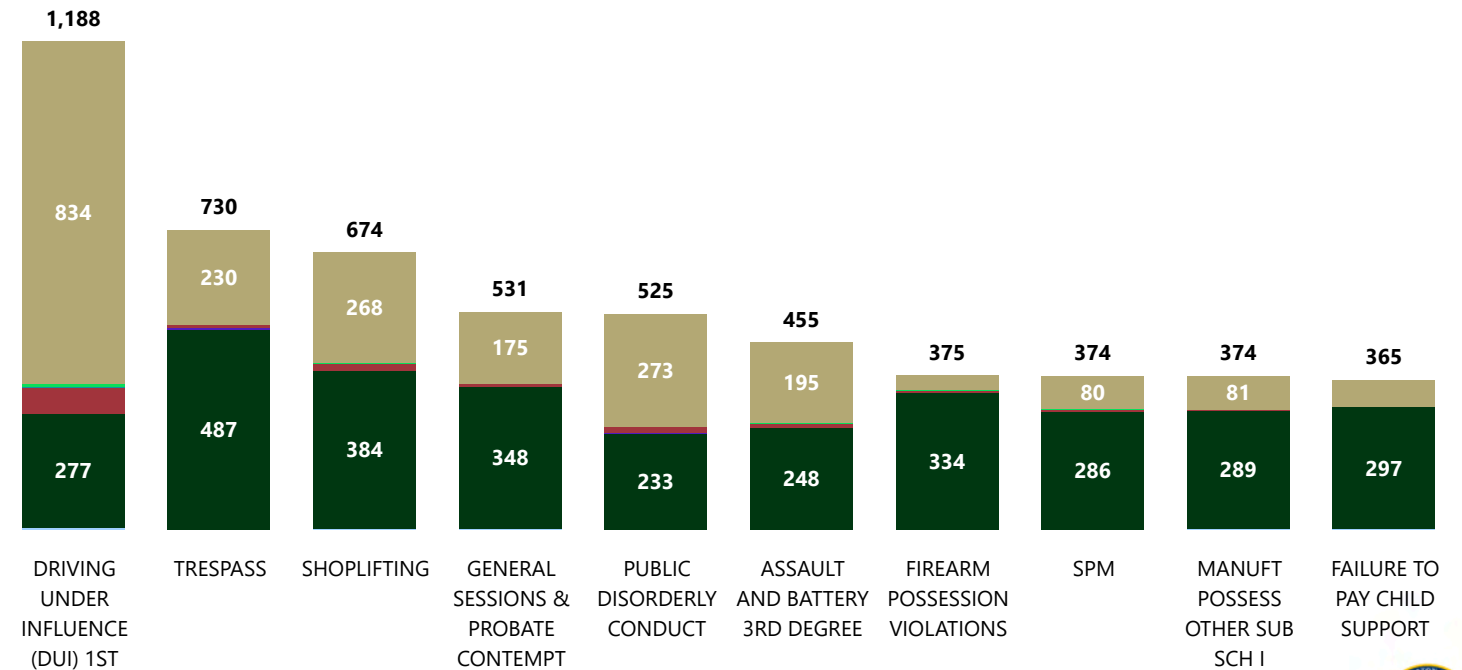
As a note, the list of top charges for each Race are distinct from the top overall charges visualized in the below bar graph.

Top Charge by Race (Count)

Asian: Driving Under Influence 1st (5)
Black: Trespass (487)
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: Public Disorderly Conduct (3)
Hispanic: No Driver's License (121)
Indian/ Middle Eastern: Evasion of Tax or Property Assessment (5)
Native American: None, One count of multiple charges (7)
Other: No Driver's License (7)
White: Driving Under Influence 1st (834)

Most Frequent Charges by Race

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





Most Frequently Occurring Charges by Age

Most Frequently Occurring Charges are also observed by Age Groups. The top charge for each Age Group category are provided in the below tables. As reflected in the top overall charge, **Driving Under the Influence (1st)** is observed as the top charge for all age categories, with the exception of those over the age of 44. For individuals over than 44, the most frequently occurring charge was **Trespass**.

Age Category <25

#	Charge Category	Total Charges
1	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	186
2	SPM	106
3	MANUFT POSSESS OTHER SUB SCH I	95
4	POSS OF A WEAPON DURING VIOLENT OFFENSE	92
5	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	89

Age Category 25-34

#	Charge Category	Total Charges
1	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	424
2	SHOPLIFTING	202
3	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	161
4	TRESPASS	145
5	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	134

Age Category 35-44

#	Charge Category	Total Charges
1	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	297
2	TRESPASS	207
3	FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	181
4	SHOPLIFTING	163
5	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	141

Age Category > 44

#	Charge Category	Total Charges
1	TRESPASS	331
2	DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE (DUI) 1ST	281
3	SHOPLIFTING	236
4	GENERAL SESSIONS & PROBATE CONTEMPT	186
5	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	164



Tricounty Crisis Stabilization Center

The Tricounty Crisis Stabilization Center (TCSC) is a community-wide effort collaboratively funded by the South Carolina Department of Behavioral Health and Development Disabilities' (BHDD) Office 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.

Charleston County possesses an array of around the clock community-based options for diversion and deflection from jail. These are 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, SACDC, the Dorchester County Detention Center, and the Charleston Center.

In 2025, TCSC saw a decrease in referrals (**7%**), however experienced a **21%** increase in admissions to TCSC services when compared to reported 2024 figures. Since 2020, TCSC has seen an overall **126%** increase in referral use.

Learn more about TCSC at:
<https://www.charlestdorchestermhc.org>

Tricounty Crisis Stabilization Center (TCSC)								
Year	Law Enforcement Referrals	Admissions	Hospital Diversions	Emergency Department Diversions	Jail Diversions	# of Consultations	Law Enforcement dropoffs for AMC* (Clinic)	Total Referrals
2025	24	372	131	11	1	429	90	480
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	48	1466	871	22	5	3450	832	2550

*AMC -Assessment/Mobile Crisis

-7%

2025 Total Referral Decrease

+21%

2025 Total Admission Increase

+126%

Total Referral Increase 2020

2025 Annual Report





Familiar Faces

Familiar Faces are individuals who frequently cycle through SACDC, booked and released **three or more times within a two-year period**. In 2025, **951 persons** were identified as a Familiar Faces, utilizing **64,373 Bed Days**. The average length of stay was **27 days**, and on average these individuals represented **15%** of the jail's annualized local population (Pretrial and Sentenced). On average, Familiar Faces were 40 years old and most often identified as Male and Black. **In 2025, the number of Familiar Faces increased by 14%.**

Familiar Face Top Charges	Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Charges
TRESPASS	213	462	471
SHOPLIFTING	167	233	301
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	96	153	154
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	96	119	131
PUBLIC INTOX	84	164	167
HOLD	78	82	83
OPEN CONTAINER	77	112	115

Total Persons

951

Total Bed Days

64,373

Total Charges

4,256

Total Bookings

2,393

Average LOS

27

Average Age

40.2

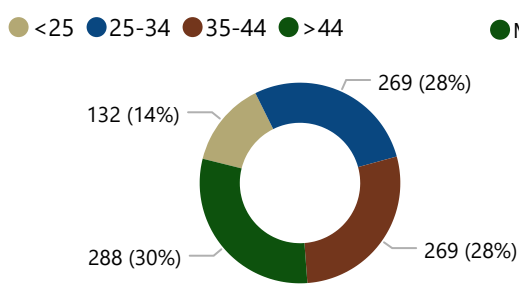
Average ADP

176.4

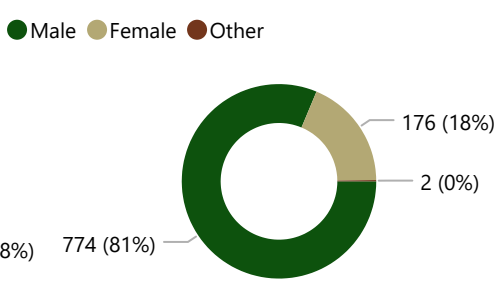
Average Charge Per Booking

1.8

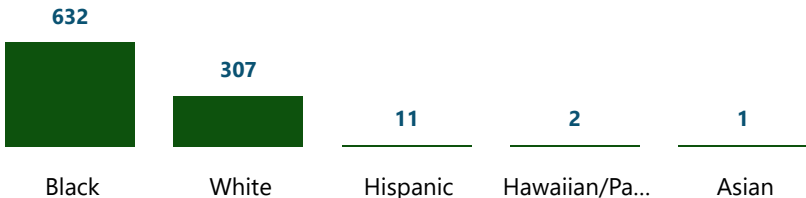
Age Category



Gender



Race



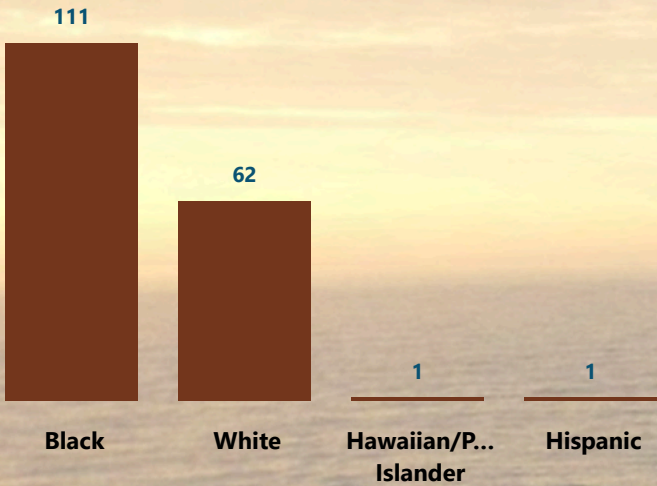
Most Visible Persons (MVP)

Most Visible Persons are individuals who cycle through SACDC **four or more times** within a 12-month period.

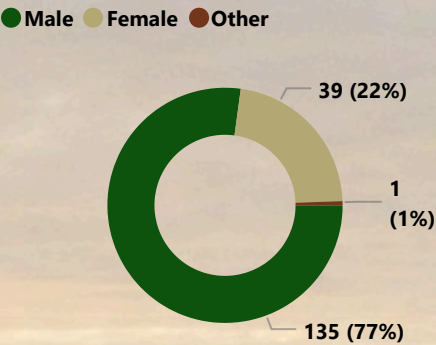
In 2025, **174 persons** were identified as MVP's, utilizing **13,576 Bed Days**. The average length of stay was **14 days**, and on average these individuals represented **3%** of the jail's annualized local population (Pretrial and Sentenced). On average, MVPs were 44 years old and most often identified as Male and Black.

In 2025, the number of Most Visible Persons increased by 36%.

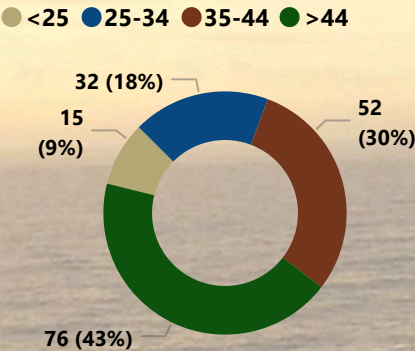
Race



Gender



Age Category



Total Persons

174

Total Bed Days

13,576

Total Bookings

958

Average Charge Per Booking

1.5

Average Age

43.8

Average ADP

37.2

Total Charges

1,409

Average LOS

14.2

Most Visible Persons Top Charges

Most Visible Persons Top Charges	Total Persons	Total Bookings	Total Charges
TRESPASS	103	320	329
PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	54	105	106
SHOPLIFTING	48	80	91
PUBLIC INTOX	42	112	113
OPEN CONTAINER	39	70	72
ASSAULT AND BATTERY 3RD DEGREE	25	36	49
BREACH OF PEACE	19	23	23
PETTY LARCENY <\$2000	17	21	23
DUS MORE THAN FIRST	13	16	16
PEDESTRIANS ON HIGHWAYS	12	21	21
POSS CONTROLLED/SCHED NARCOTICS	12	13	14



Jail Use

Understanding jail use in Charleston County provides a critical central 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's 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 continue to be recorded in recent years.



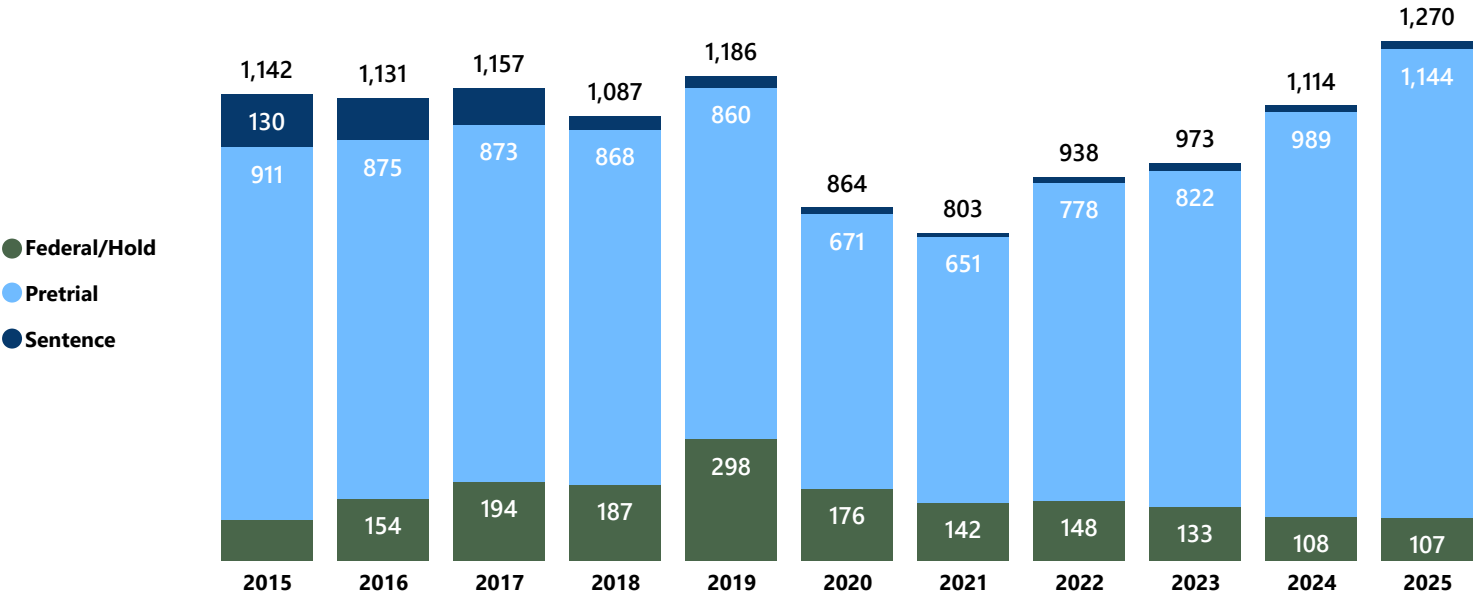


Average Daily Population

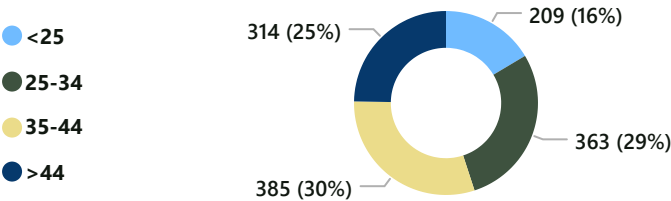
In 2025, the average daily total jail population at SACDC was **1,270 individuals**. Of the average 1,270 total, 107 were categorized as Federal/Holds, 19 as Sentenced, and 1,144 as Pretrial. The majority of the Charleston County jail population has consistently comprised of

individuals who are considered Pretrial, which is defined as the period of time in between being charged with a crime at the time of trial, or case disposition (i.e. conclusion). The 2025 ADP consists mostly of **Males (91%)** and individuals between the **ages of 35-44 (30%)**.

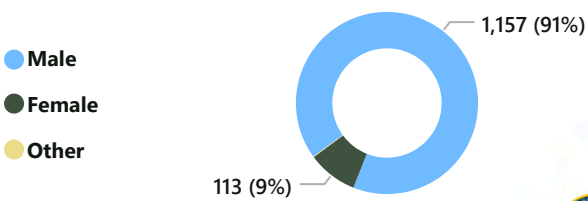
Average Daily Population by Population Type



2025 ADP by Age



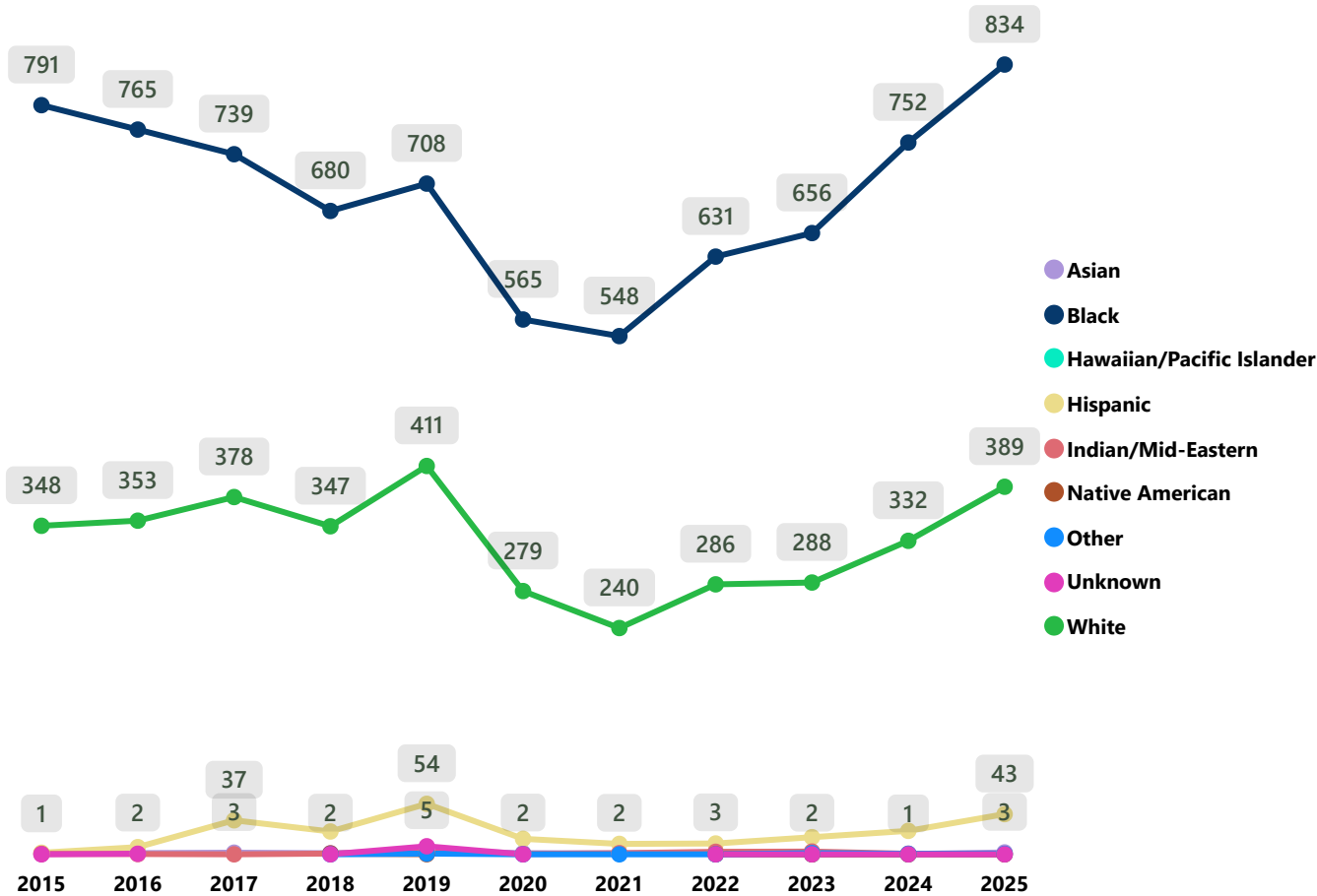
2025 ADP by Gender





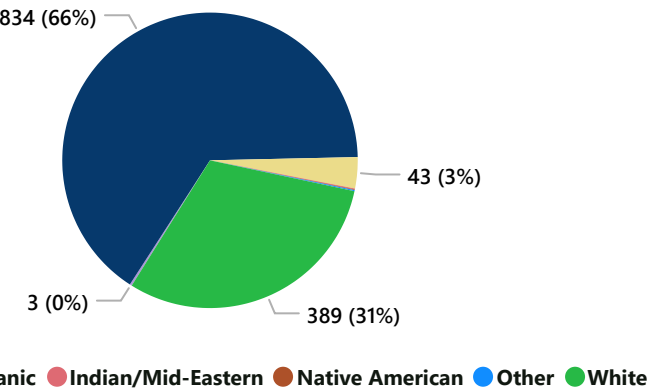
Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population by Race



Average Population by Count

Race	
834	Black
389	White
43	Hispanic
3	Asian
2	Other
1	Indian/Mid-Eastern
1	Native American
1	Unknown
1,270	



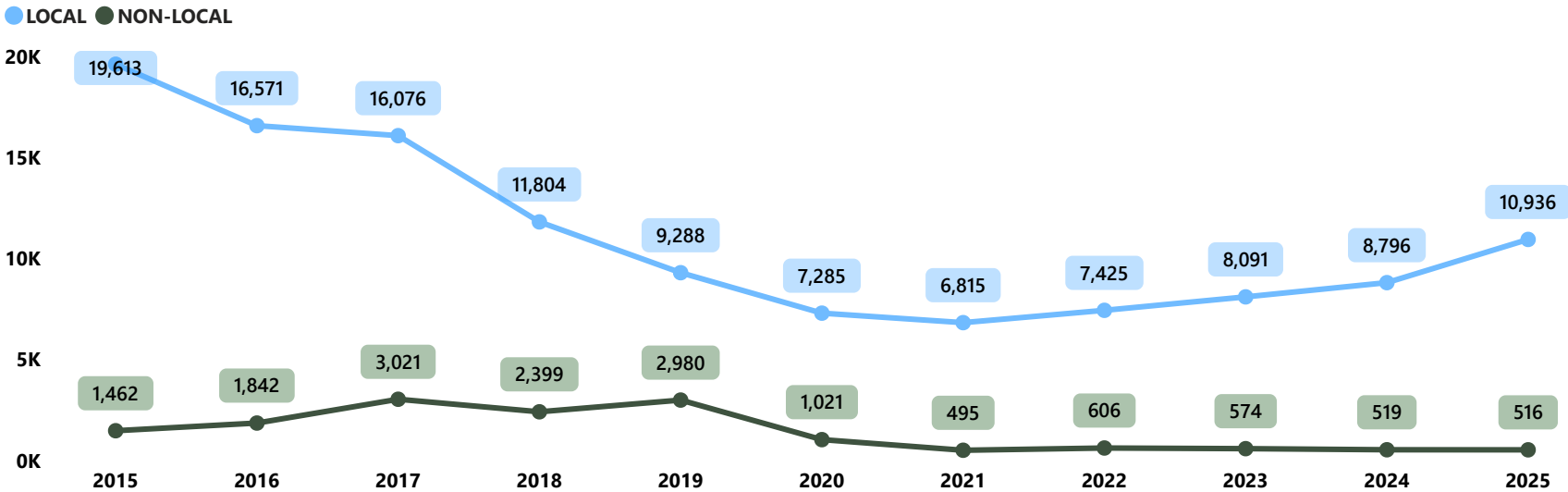
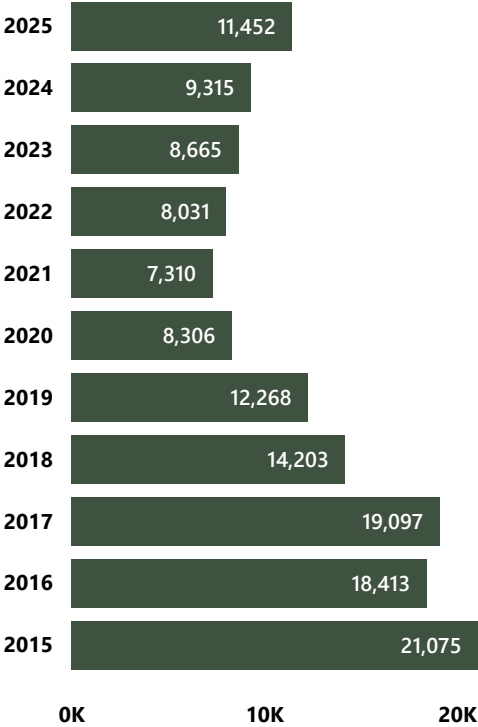
Demographics surrounding Average Daily Population numbers are gathered from booking information when provided. In 2025, **the Average Daily Population** consisted of 66% Black Adults, 31% White Adults, 3% Hispanic Adults, and less that 1% for Asian, Indian/Middle Eastern, Native American, Other, and Unknown.

It should be noted that Race is based upon data entry methods and does not derive from individual self-reporting. In addition, no Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals were observed to be included in ADP snapshot information for 2025.



Jail Admissions

Total Bookings by Year



A **booking** refers to the process in which information is entered to create an official arrest record at the jail. 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 2025, the total number of bookings (11,452) at SACDC has seen a **57% increase since 2021**. 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. In 2025, local bookings continued to increase from prior years, while non-local bookings (i.e. federal use or non-local jurisdiction use) remained consistent with 2024 figures.

It should be noted that an individual may be admitted into the jail on multiple charges or bookings, which is separate from the actual person count. Each of these categories are reflected within the 2025 Annual Report.





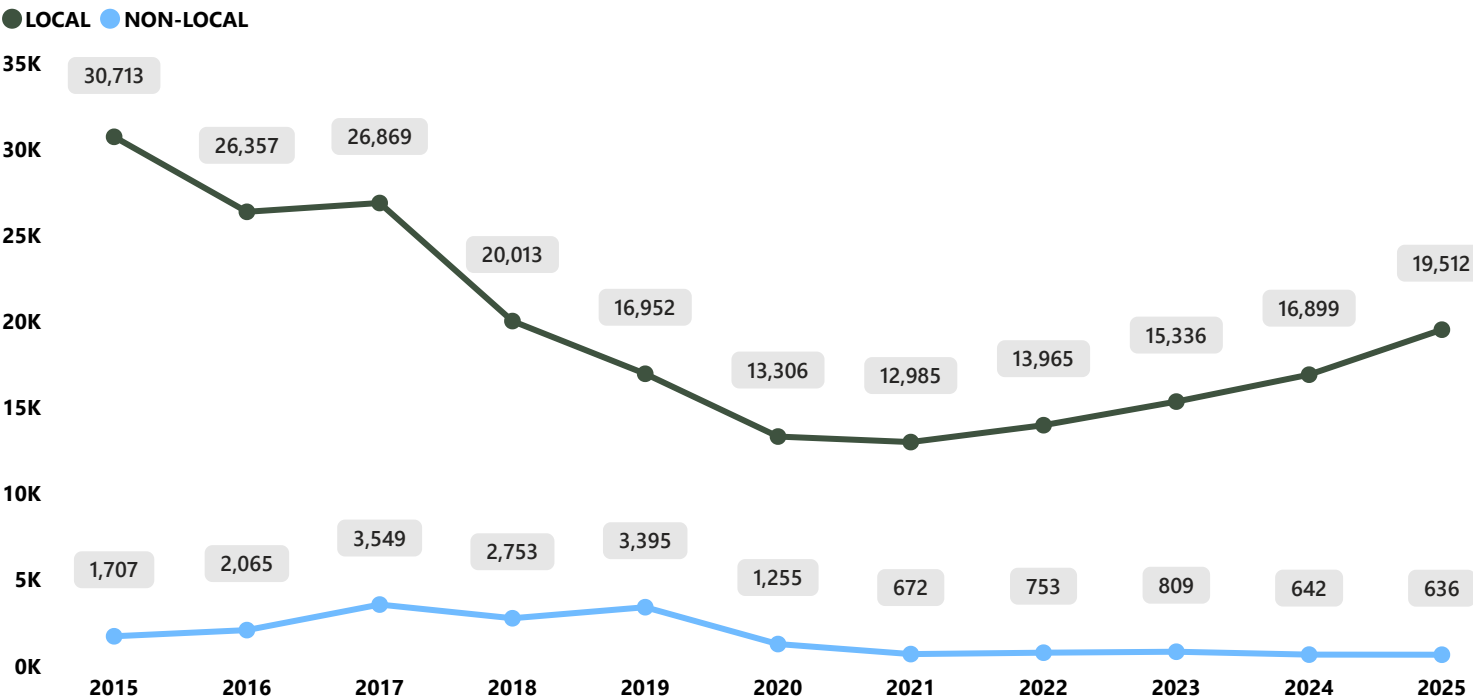
Jail Charges

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. Charges presented in the below line graph are displayed in counts.

In 2025, there were **20,148 total charges** at SACDC. Local charges represented **19,512 of the total, or 97%**.

The review of local charges is reflective of jail use relative to Charleston County, as this excludes non-local jurisdiction activity. As previously noted throughout the report, an individual may be admitted into jail on multiple charges.

Total Charges by Year



Jail Use by Persons

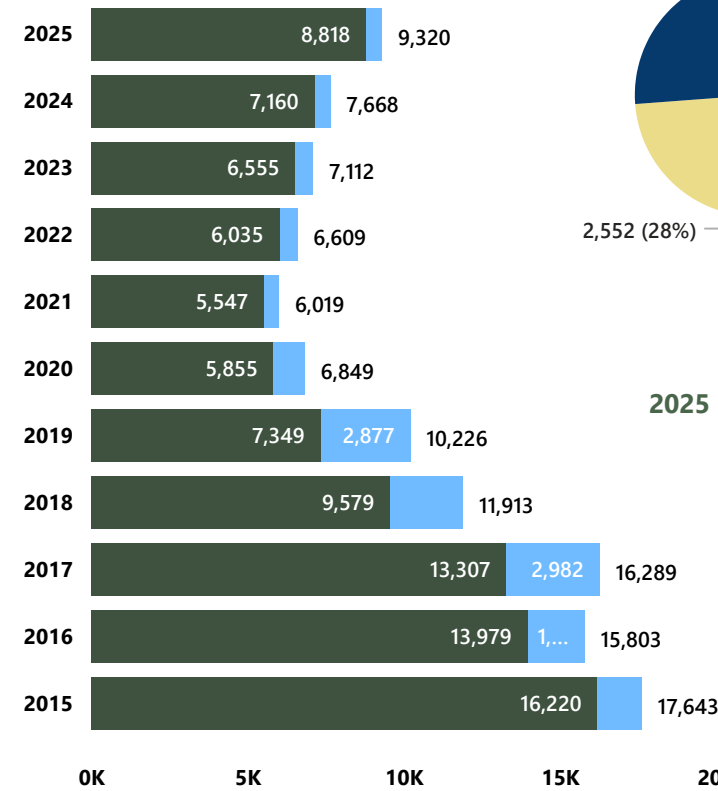
In 2025, there were **9,320 total unique individuals** admitted at SACDC. Of the total, 95%, or 8,818 individuals, were considered local bookings. Differentiating from the Average Daily Population, Jail Use by Persons reflects year-end totals, rather than calculated daily averages.

Jail Use Summary: In 2025, 9,320 unique individuals were admitted to SACDC, representing 11,452 bookings and 20,148 local charges.

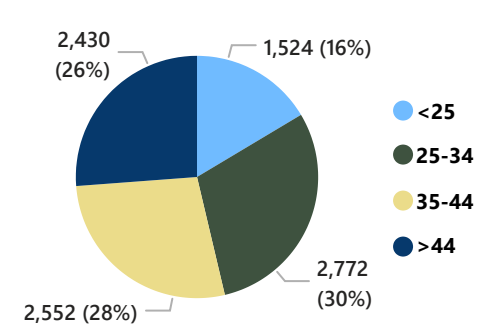
**One individual identified as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander was admitted in 2025, but was not booked on the first of the month, and therefore not represented in ADP figures.*

Total People by Year

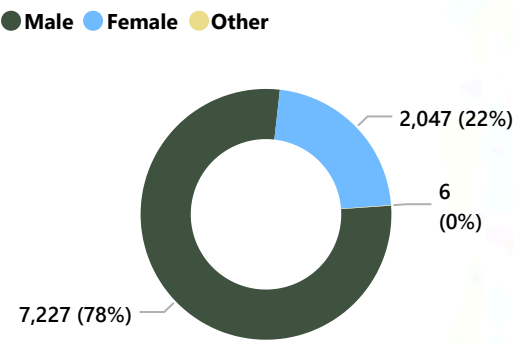
● LOCAL ● NON-LOCAL



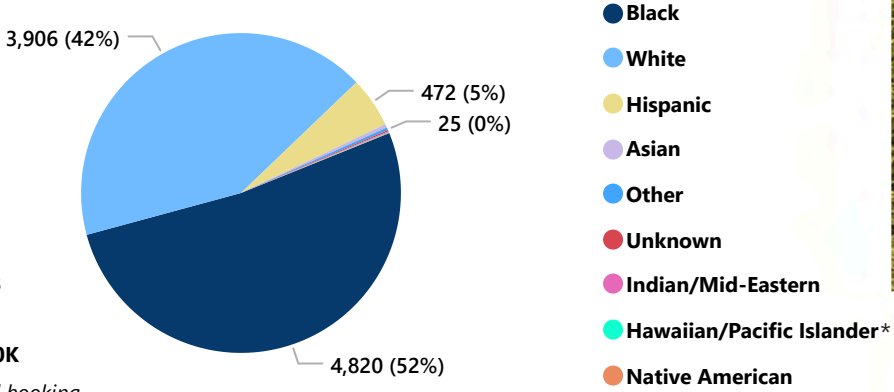
2025 Age Category



2025 Gender



2025 Race



**In 2025, 62 individuals were represented in both local and non-local booking categories, resulting in 9,238 unique persons (see page 34).*

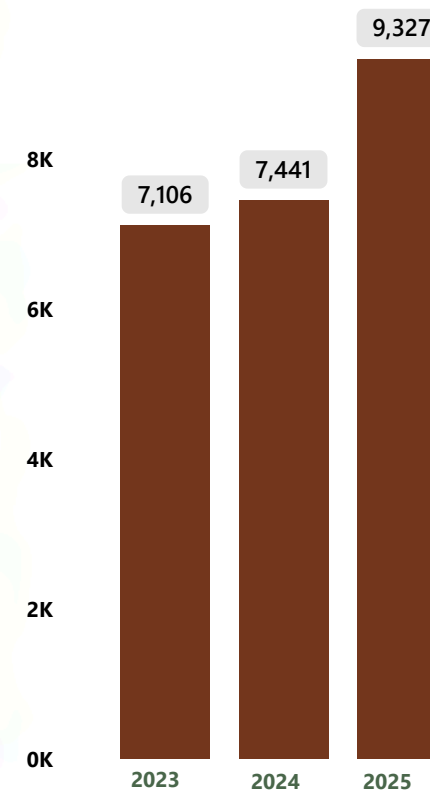




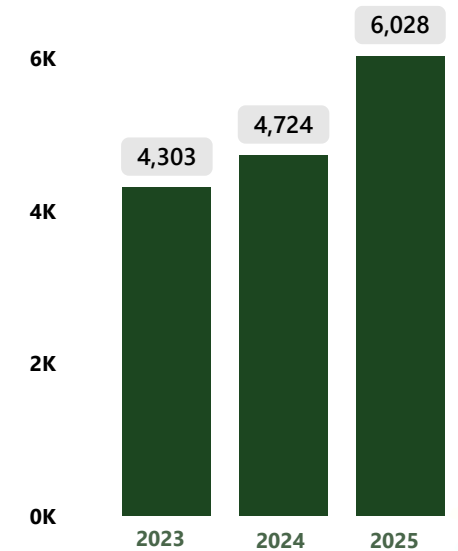
Jail Releases

Most individuals booked at the SACDC are released in less than 24 hours. In 2025, there were **9,327 total unique individuals** released from the detention center. Of the total, **65%**, or 6,028 individuals, were released in 24 hours or less. Jail releases are dependent upon bond hearing determinations and bond conditions being met, if required for release.

Total Releases by Year



Length of Stay Less Than 48 Hours



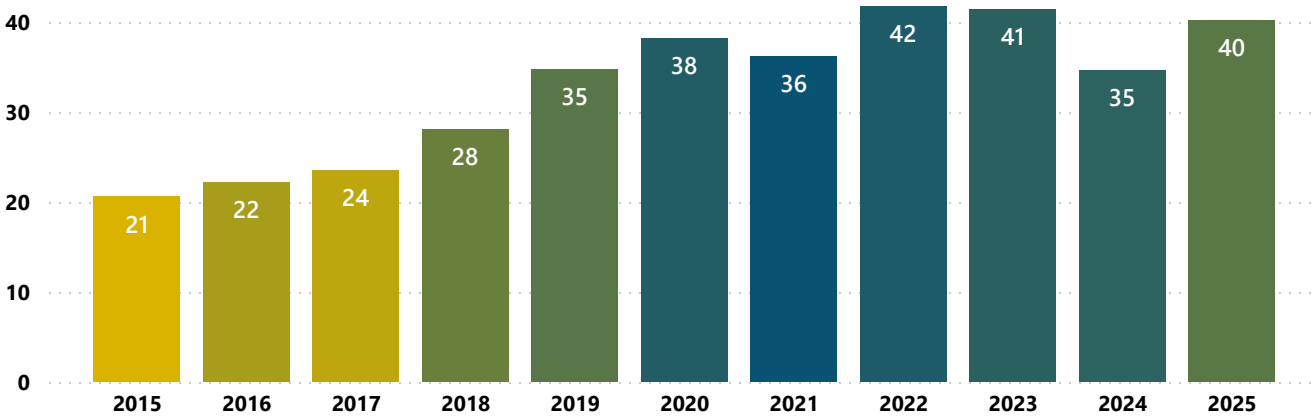
Average Length of Stay

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is reported in **Days**. ALOS calculations are based on the number of unique adult bookings released during each calendar year. Total length of stay represents all individuals housed at SACDC for all population groups. Population groups are identified as those awaiting trial (Pretrial), those serving a sentence as result of a conviction (Sentenced), or those being housed as a result of Federal Court or Non-Local Jurisdictions (Federal/Hold).

Averages can be impacted by outliers. For example, individuals released who have experienced a substantial length of stay.

In 2025, the total ALOS increased by 14% from 2024.

Total Average Length of Stay by Year



Average LOS by Population Group

Release Year	Federal/ Hold	Pretrial	Sentenced
2025	81	37	63
2024	72	31	49
2023	105	37	34
2022	96	37	46
2021	113	26	99
2020	55	32	90
2019	39	29	72
2018	40	22	66
2017	24	23	29
2016	35	20	28
2015	30	19	27

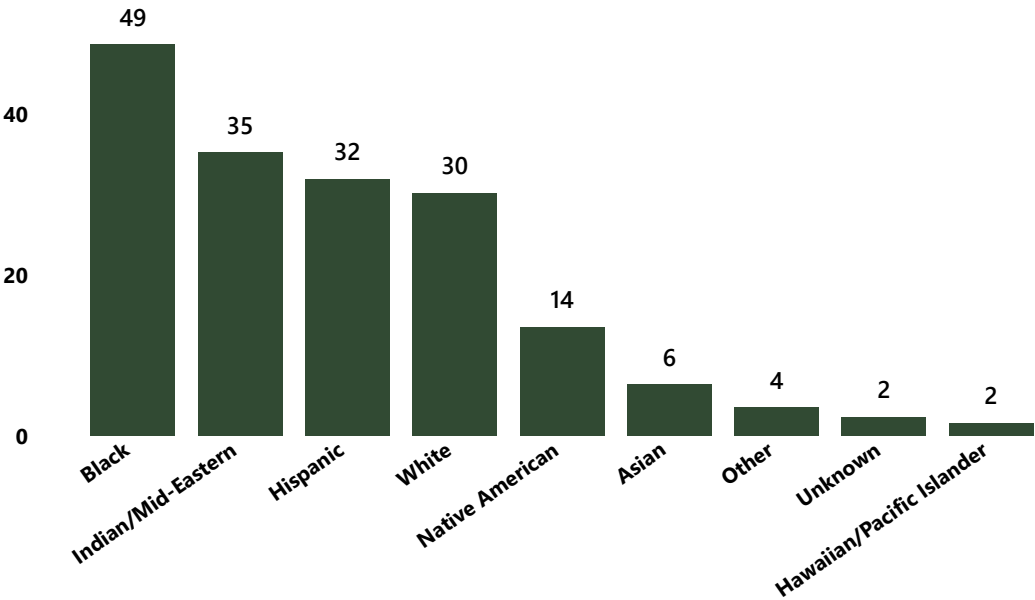




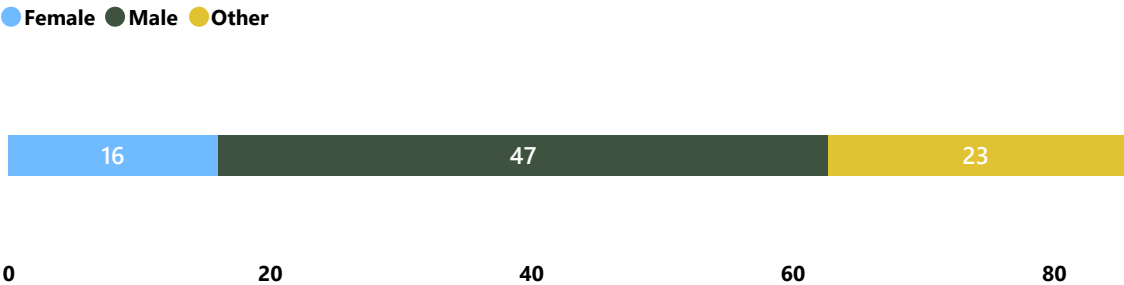
Average Length of Stay

For individuals released from SACDC in 2025, Males were held for longer periods of time on average (47 days) than Females (16 Days) or those identified as Other (23 Days). Age categories experienced similar length of stays, with those between the ages of 35 - 44 years averaging the highest amount with 46 days. Persons released in 2025 who experienced the longest length of stay were identified as Black (49 days), Indian/Middle Eastern (35 days), and Hispanic (32 days). ALOS for 2025 is based on individuals released during the identified calendar year, and is not based on the year admitted.

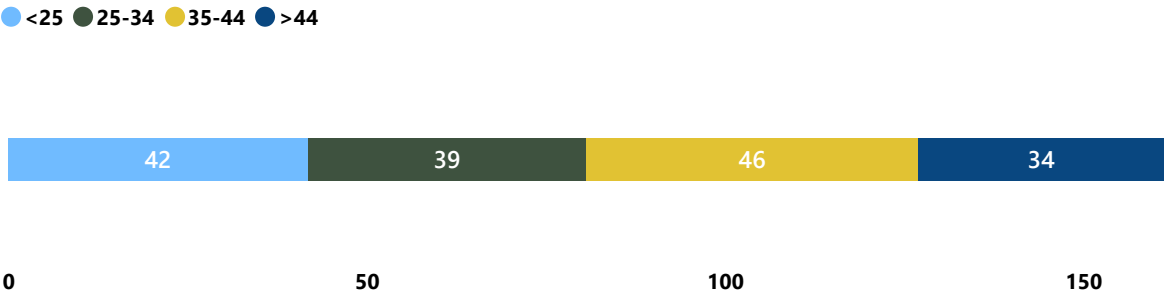
2025 Average LOS by Race in Days



2025 Average LOS by Gender in Days



2025 Average LOS by Age Category in Days





Average Length of Stay by Court

Average length of stay is also presented by assigned Court. The two primary court types at the SACDC are **Summary Court** and **General Sessions 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**. 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.

In 2025, the highest average length of stay was for **Federal Court (259 days)** represented by 139 individuals. **General Sessions Court** saw an average length of stay of **111 days** represented by 7,005 individuals.

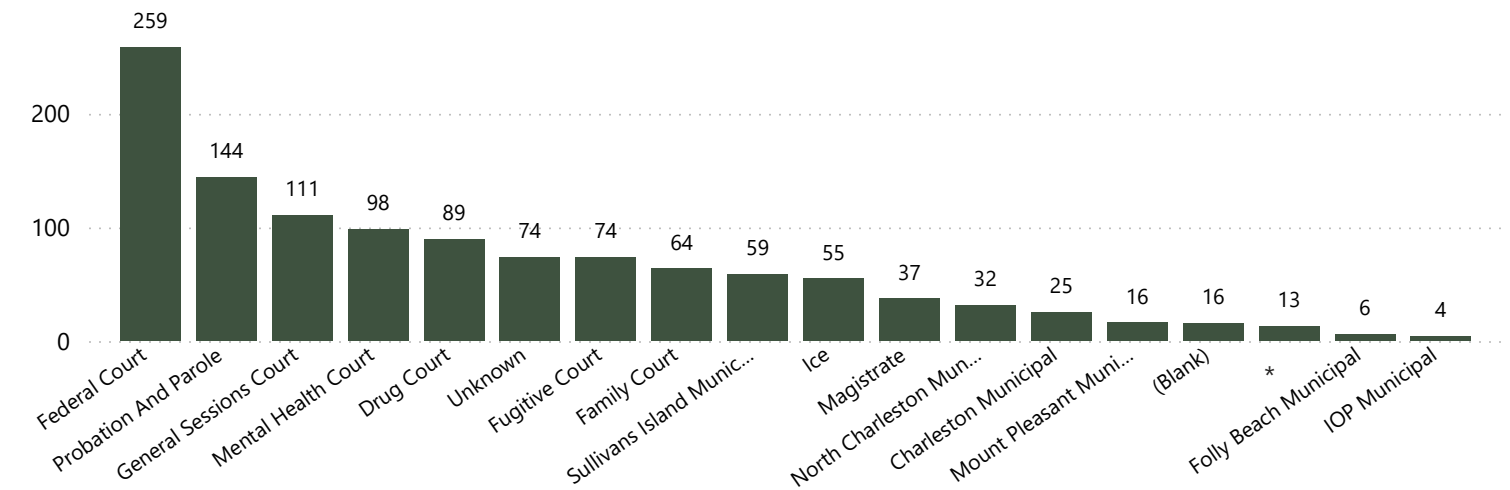
Multiple **Summary Courts** are present within Charleston County, to include Magistrates Court and Municipal Courts. Municipal Courts include: Charleston Municipal Court, North Charleston Municipal Court, Mount Pleasant Municipal Court, Folly Beach Municipal Court, Isle of Palms Municipal Court, and Sullivan's Island Municipal Court.

Specialty Courts are an additional type of court in Charleston County, and include: Family Court, Fugitive Court, Drug Court, Mental Health Court.

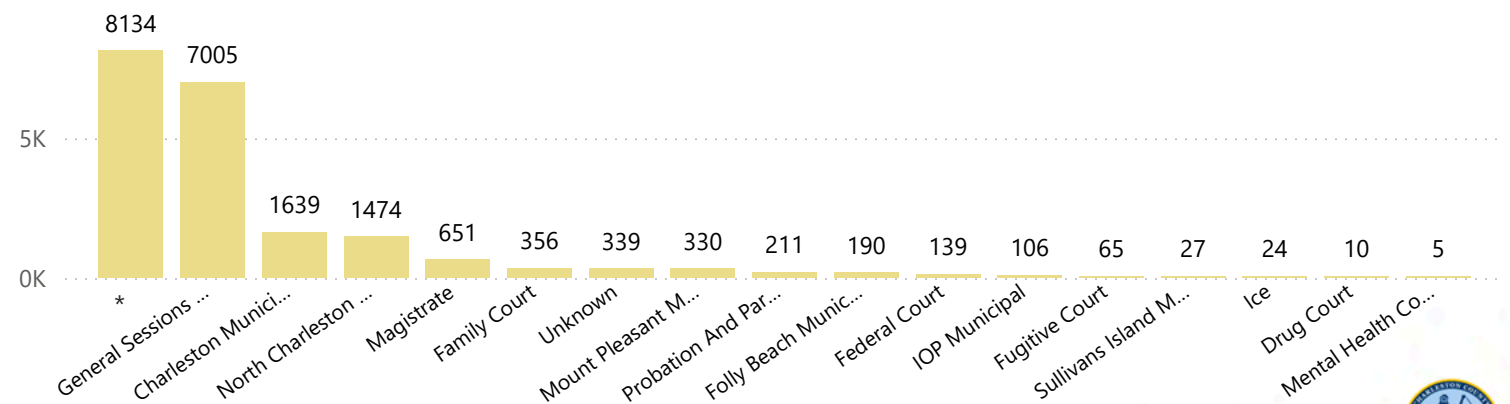
An individual may experience multiple bookings in a calendar year for differing Courts. Further, length of stay is based on release date and not booking date.

**A Blank or Unknown court type indicates that a Court was not assigned with the booking data.*

2025 Average LOS by Court in Days



2025 Average LOS by Court - Person Count

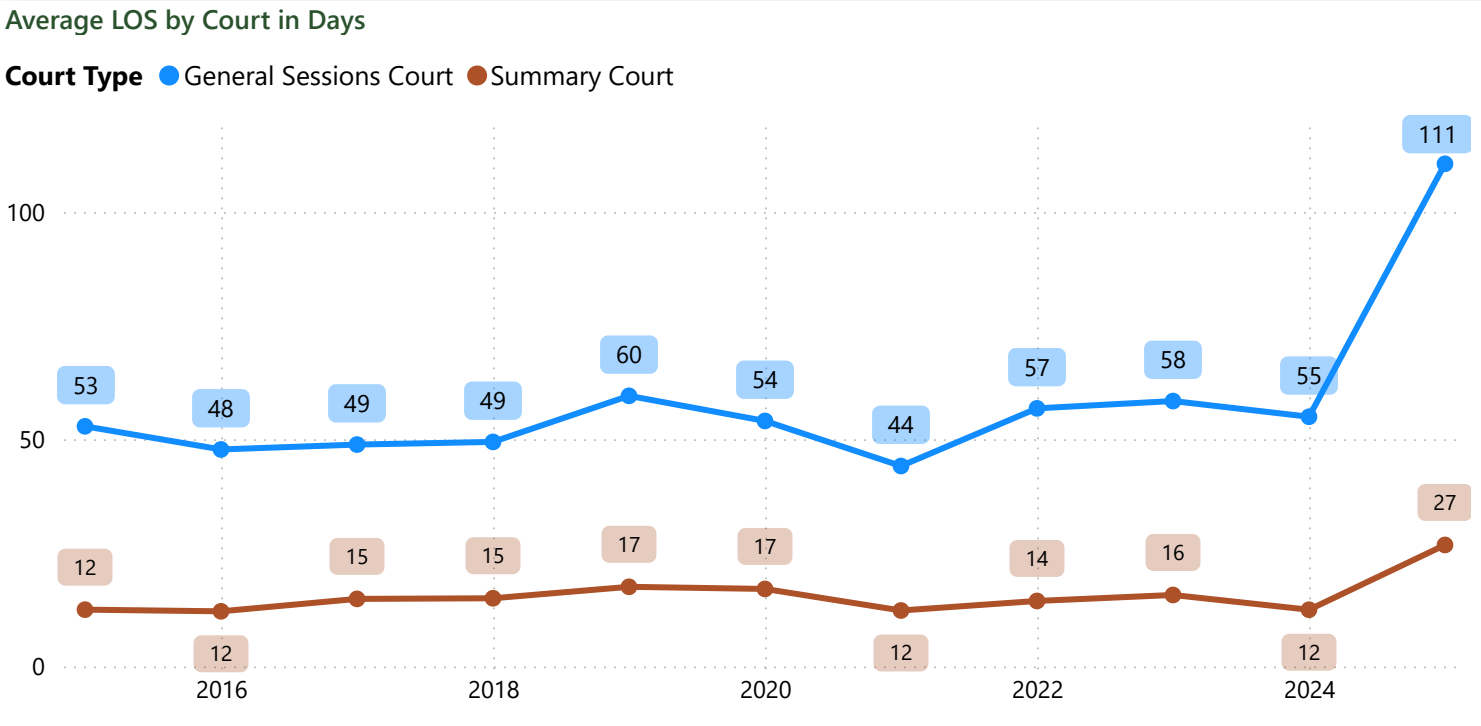




Average Length of Stay - Trends by Court

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) increased for both General Sessions Court and Summary Courts in 2025. As ALOS is based on the number of individuals released during the identified calendar year, and not the year admitted, ALOS is impacted by the length of time an individual is in jail.

Time in jail may be impacted by multiple factors, such as bond decisions and time to case disposition.



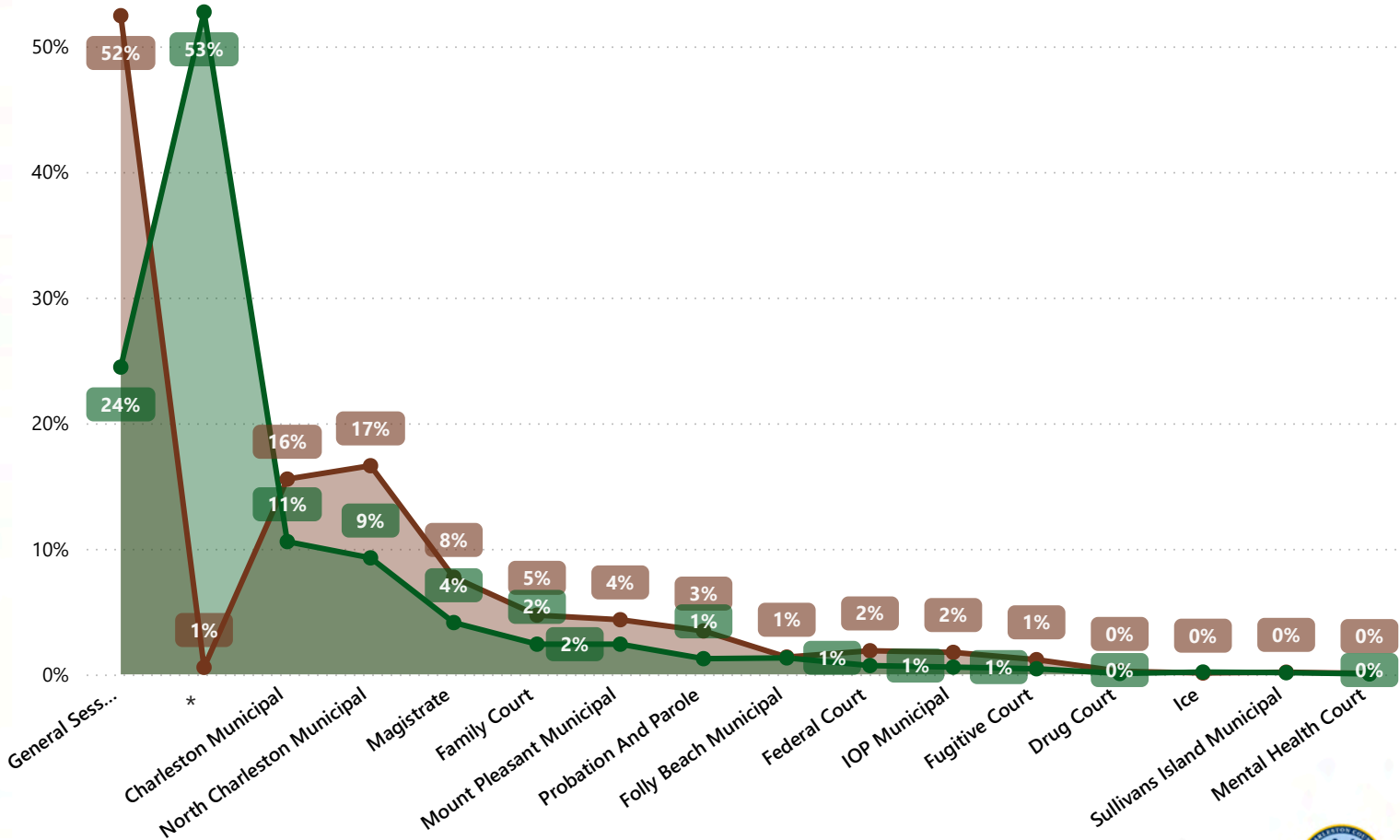


Jail Use by Court

General Sessions Court activity continues to represent the majority of the jail population, which is consistent with prior reporting years. The below image highlights the use of SACDC by local court partners through the depiction of jail booking distributions. In 2025, jail use by court appears to drop overall, however this may be partially attributed to Court type indicators not being assigned during the booking process.

Percentage of Bookings by Court

Booking Year ● 2024 ● 2025

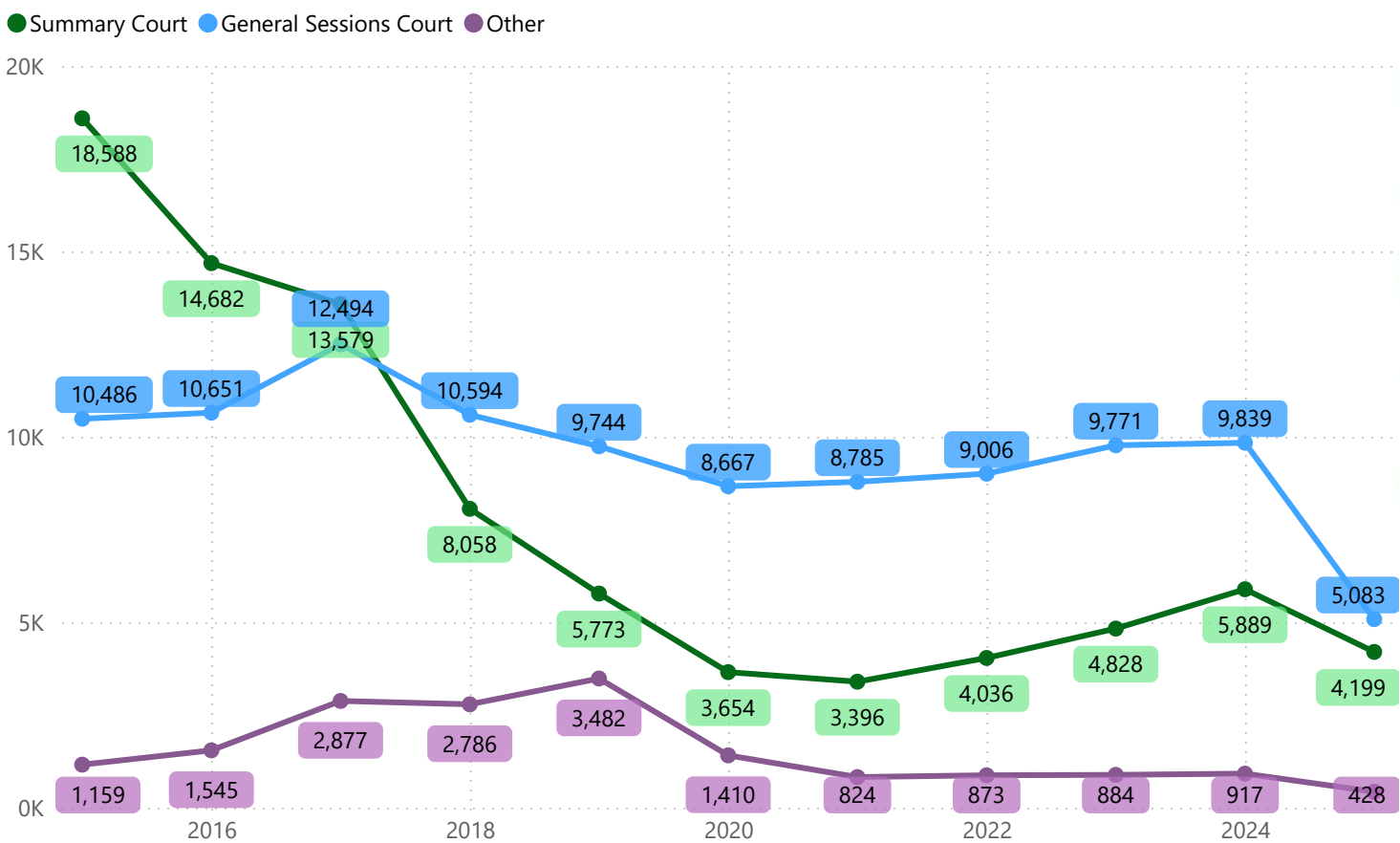


*A Blank court type indicates that a Court was not assigned with the booking record.

Jail Use by Court

Summary Court and **General Sessions Court** charges represent the majority of charges observed within SACDC. In 2025, decreases were seen in charge counts for both **General Sessions Court (64%)** and **Summary Court (34%)**. The **Other Court** category also decreased in 2025. **Other Courts** include Federal Court or non-local court charges such as Holds. As a reminder, charge counts do not represent the number of persons admitted to SACDC. Charges which are not identified by Court at booking are not represented in the below graph.

Total Charges by Year and Court

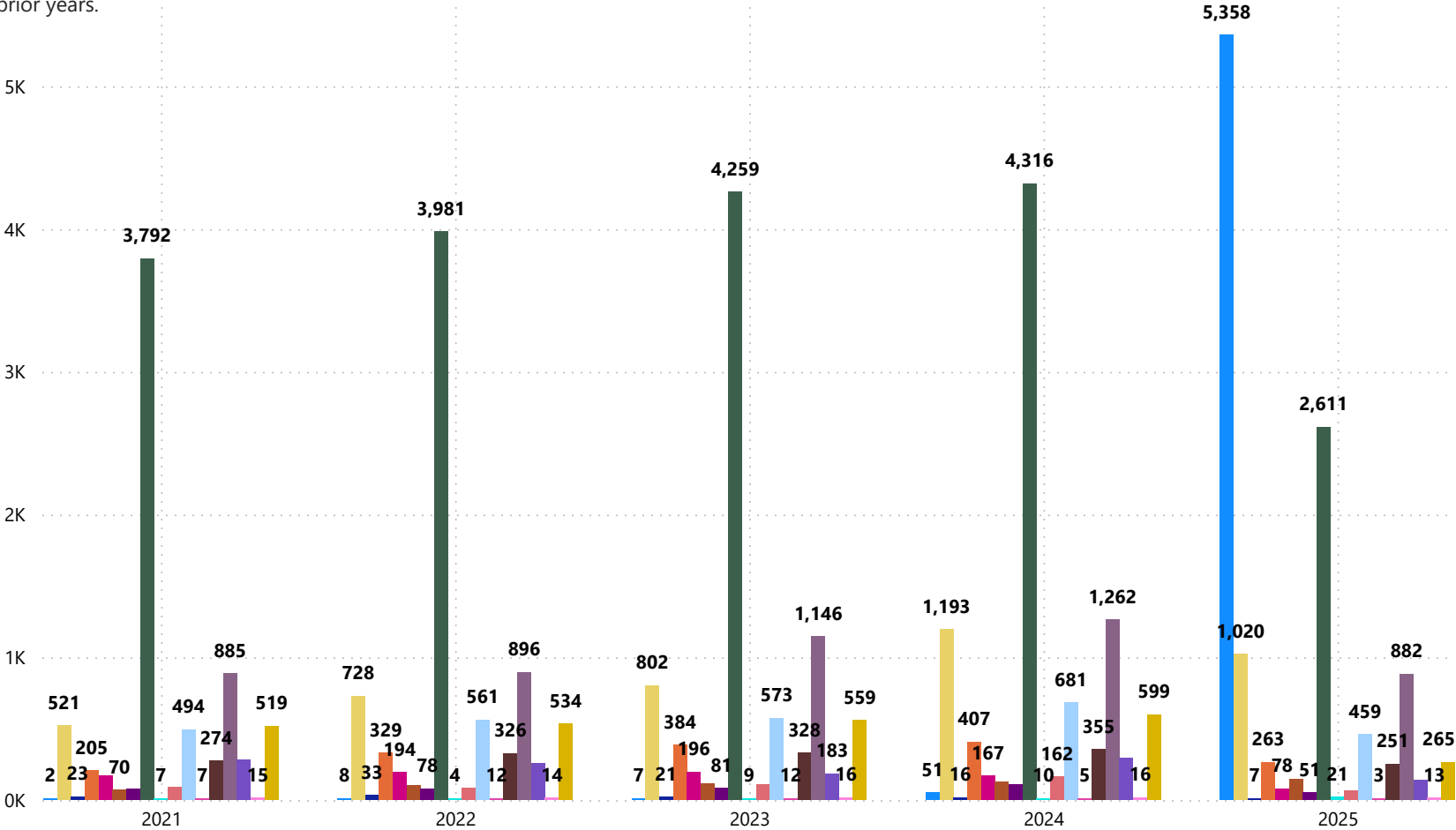




Jail Use by Persons and Court Type

Persons by Court decreased for most court groups from 2024 to 2025. Most notably, 2025 saw decreases in individuals admitted to the jail for **General Sessions Court (39%)**. As previously referenced, the below figures represent only individual booking records where a Court Type is identified at the time of data extraction. In 2025, No Court Assignment exceeded use compared to prior years.

- Court Type**
- No Court Assigned
 - Charleston Municipal
 - Drug Court
 - Family Court
 - Federal Court
 - Folly Beach Municipal
 - Fugitive Court
 - General Sessions Court
 - Ice
 - IOP Municipal
 - Magistrate
 - Mental Health Court
 - Mount Pleasant Municipal
 - North Charleston Municipal
 - Probation And Parole
 - Sullivan's Island Municipal
 - Unknown



2025 Total Persons by Court Type

Total Persons	Court Type
5,358	No Court Assigned
2,611	General Sessions Court
1,020	Charleston Municipal
882	North Charleston Municipal
459	Magistrate
265	Unknown
263	Family Court
251	Mount Pleasant Municipal
147	Folly Beach Municipal
139	Probation And Parole
78	Federal Court
65	IOP Municipal
51	Fugitive Court
21	Ice
13	Sullivan's Island Municipal
7	Drug Court
4	Blank
3	Mental Health Court
9,238	



The term "pretrial" is used to describe the period of time between an arrest and a legal case's conclusion (i.e. disposition). A key benchmark during this timeframe includes bond hearings, where an individual is assessed by a judge for risk to public safety and failure to appear for future court hearings.

For the purpose of this report, bonds types are defined as:

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

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

The combination of all bonds set on an individual per bond hearing is referred to as an **Effective Bond**. The type and amount of bonds are determined based upon the totality of bonds. For example, 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.

This section highlights pretrial and bond activity as reported from Charleston County Centralized Bond Court.



Pretrial





Centralized Bond Court

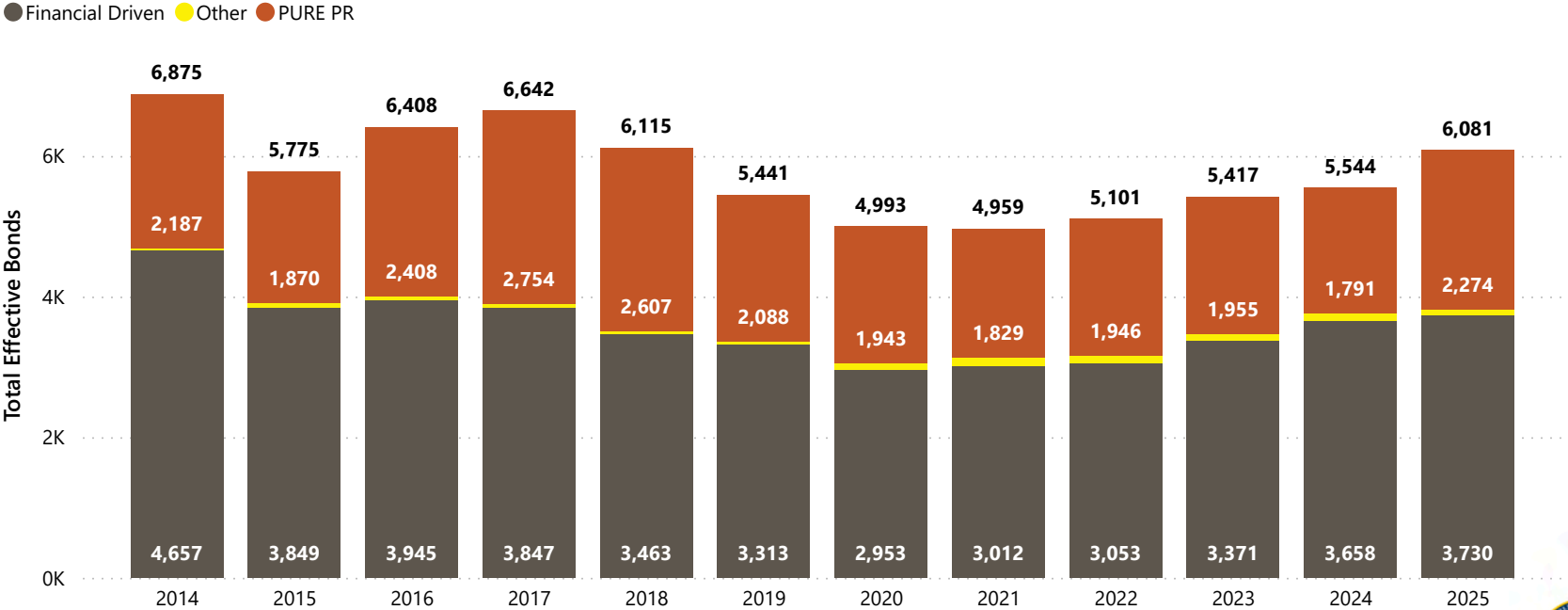
Charges arising within the jurisdiction of General Sessions, County of Charleston, and smaller municipalities within Charleston County will have bonds set at Centralized Bond Court. The City of North Charleston and City for Charleston set their own municipal level bonds.

In 2025, the number of PR Effective Bond distribution increased **by 27%** compared to 2024, while the number of Financial Effective Bonds **increased by 2%**.

PR Effective bonds comprised of **37%** of all bonds in **2025**, whereas Financial Effective bonds comprised of **61%**.

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

Total Effective Bonds by Bond Type





Centralized Bond Court

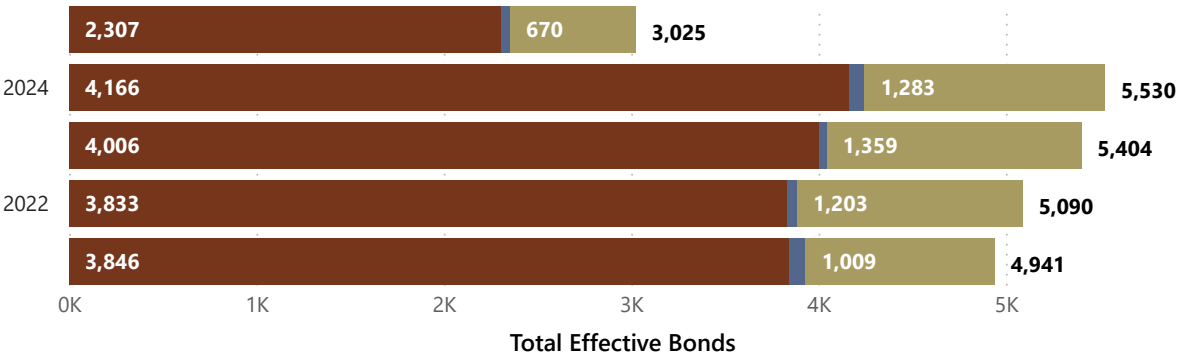
Bond types are based on the totality of bonds, and can be categorized as General Sessions Court driven or Summary Court driven. Similar to PR and Financial Effective Bonds, a bond type driven by a **Summary Court Booking** will comprise solely of charges falling under Summary Court Jurisdiction. Whereas a General Sessions Court bond type could comprise of both General Sessions Court and Summary Court charges.

In 2025, **Summary Court** driven bonds decreased by **48%**, while **General Sessions Court driven bonds** decreased by **45%**. Further, **Other Court** driven bonds also decreased by **41%**.

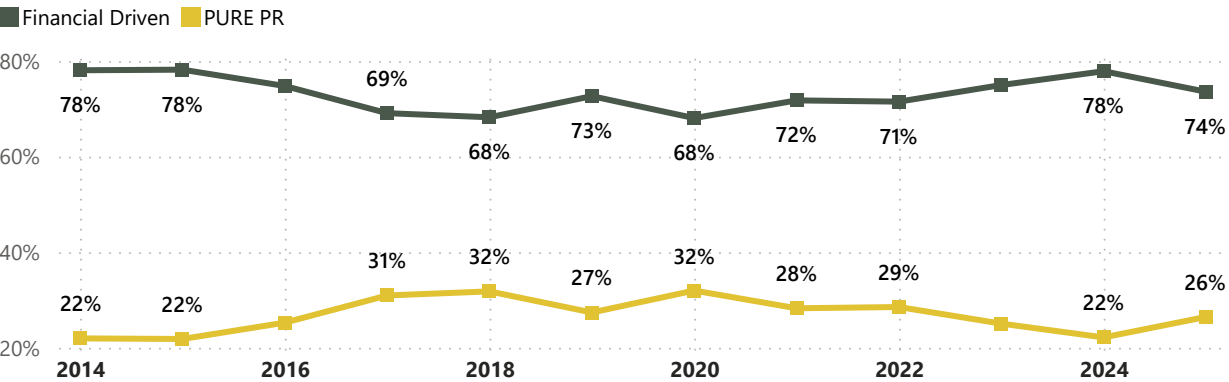
As a note, the total number of effective bonds is not representative of the number of individuals, as individuals may have multiple bonds considered at the time of bond hearing. Further, bond numbers are determined by court assignment made at booking.

Total Effective Bonds by Bond Classification

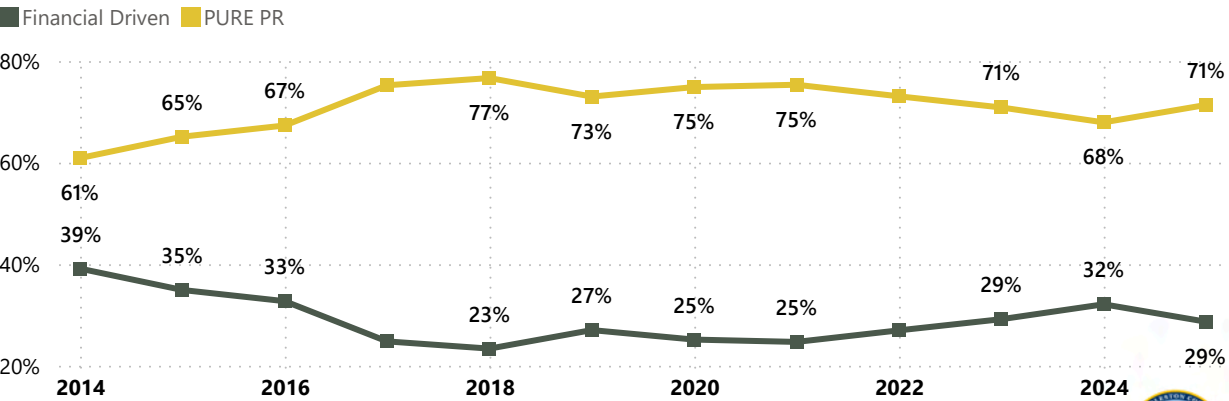
● GENERAL SESSIONS DRIVEN BOOKING ● OTHER COURT DRIVEN BOOKING ● SUMMARY COURT DRIVEN BOOKING



Effective Bonds Distribution for General Sessions Court



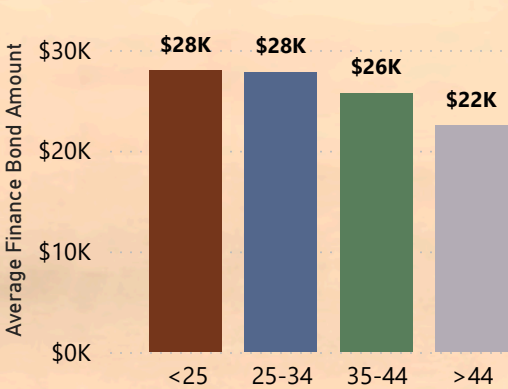
Effective Bonds Distribution for Summary Court



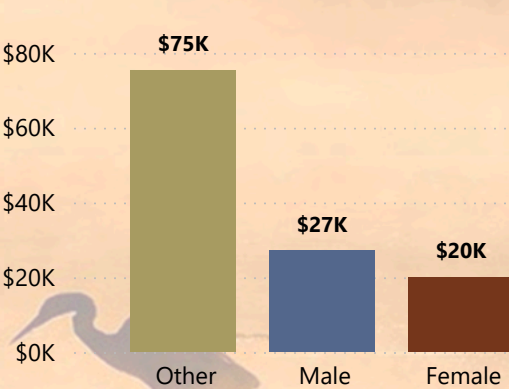
Average Financial Bond Amount

The overall average effective bond amount across all courts for 2025 was **\$25,886**. When further categorized by court type, the average effective financial bond amount for General Sessions Court was **\$29,330** and **\$4,269** for Summary Court. Other court driven bookings, which include bonds set for Federal charges, was **\$24,959**.

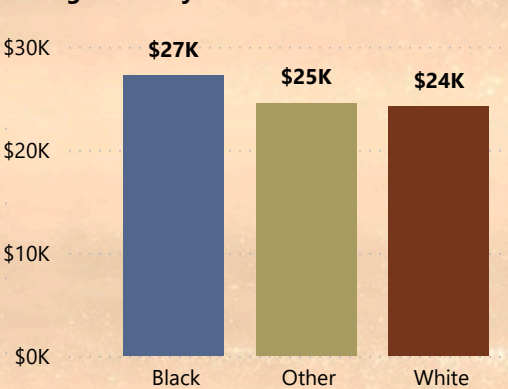
Average Bond by Age Group



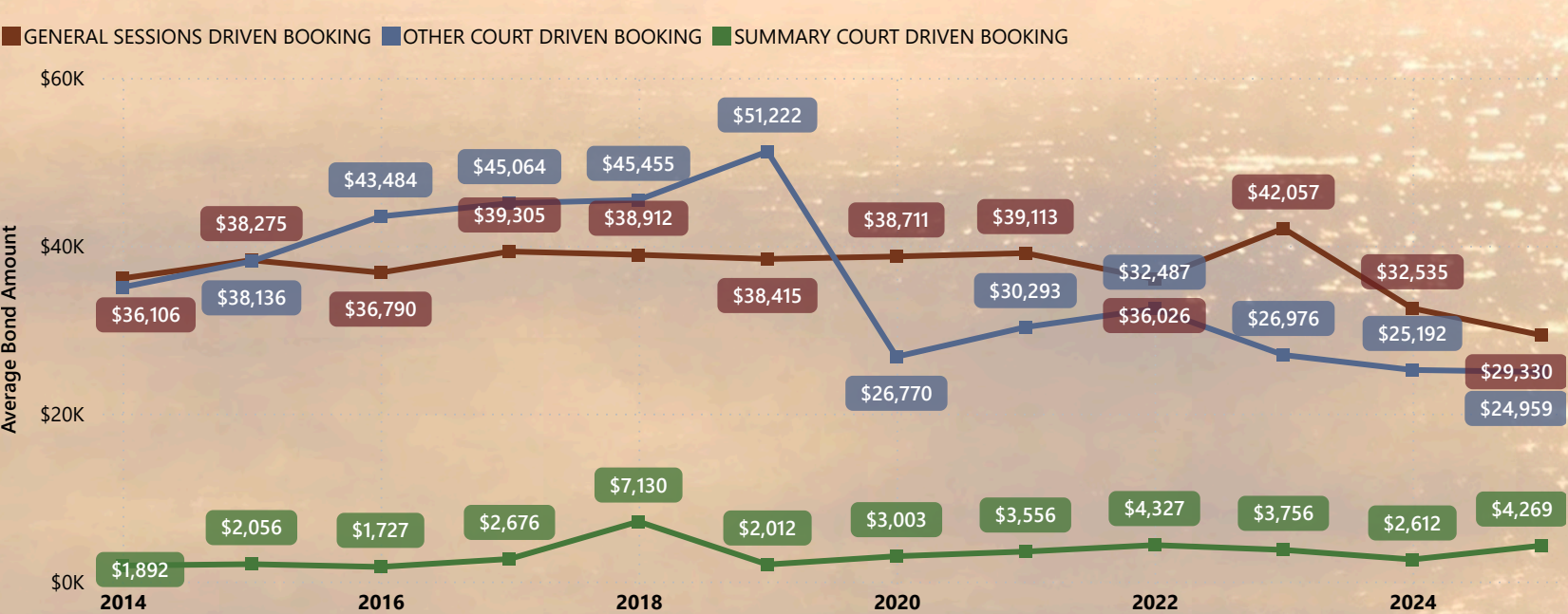
Average Bond by Gender



Average Bond by Race



Average Bond by Effective Bond Court Classification





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.

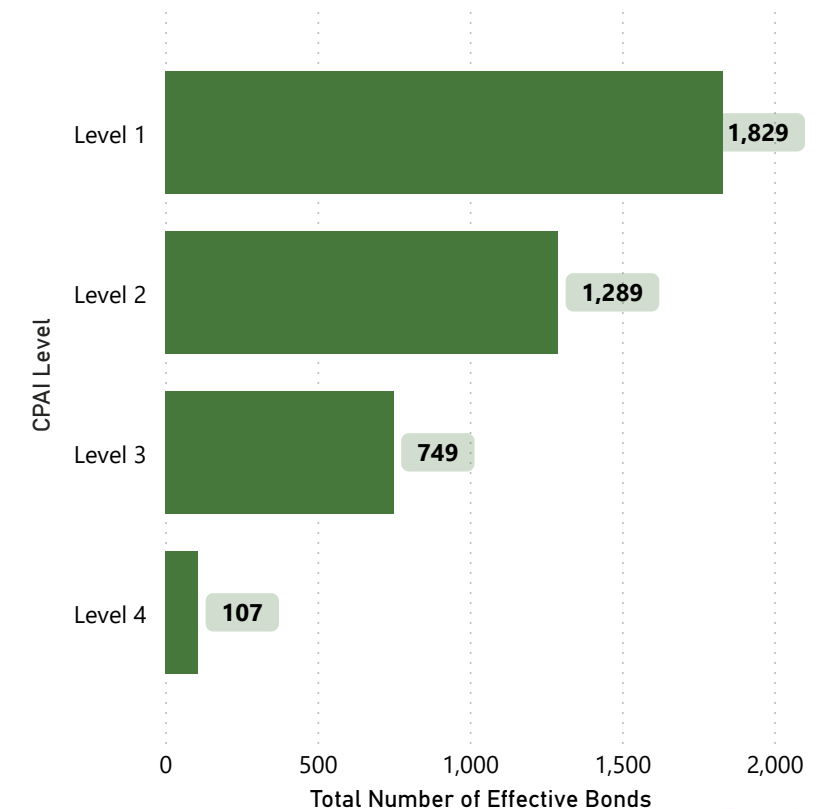
The **CPAI** provides an objective and valid assessment for the likelihood of completing the pretrial period successfully. Pretrial success is defined as not missing required court dates and/or being arrested on a new charge while on pretrial release. Assessment categories are based upon likelihood of 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 bonds where a General Sessions charge is present.**

Total Eligible Bonds for PSR

4,035

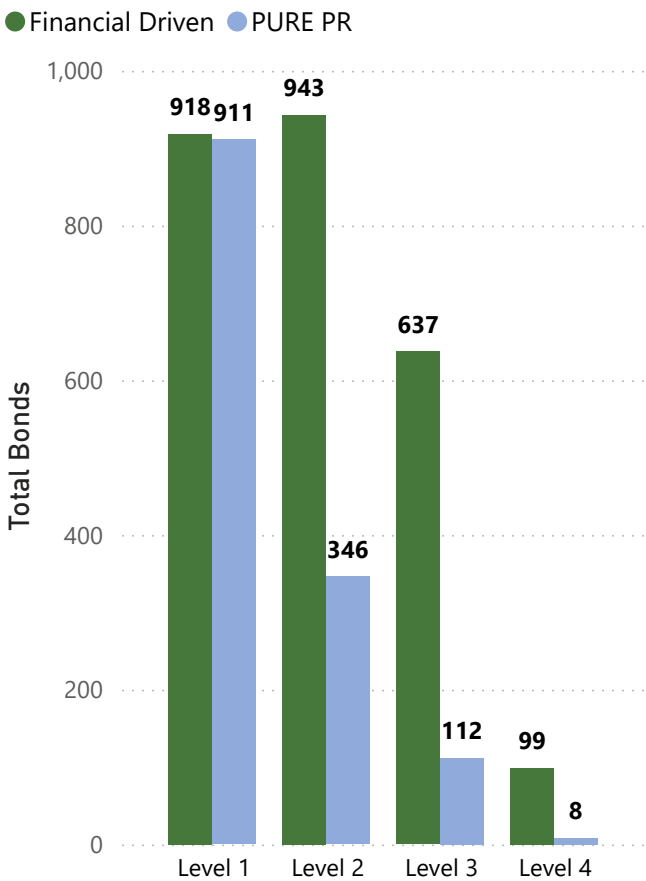
2025 Number of Effective Bonds



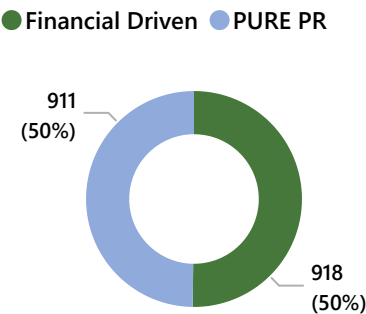
CPAI Assessment Levels

Assessment Level numbers are based on completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with General Sessions Court charges. In **2025**, financial bonds were most the common bond types at each CPAI level. Individuals received a PR Bond most often when assessed as a **Level 1 (50%)**, consistent with the prior years. As individuals increase in CPAI Levels, the percentage of receiving a financial bond increased.

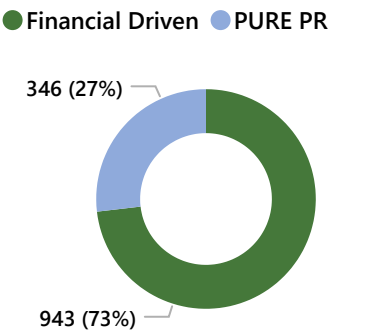
Bond Type by CPAI Level



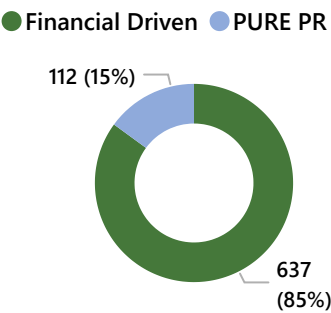
Bond Type CPAI Level 1



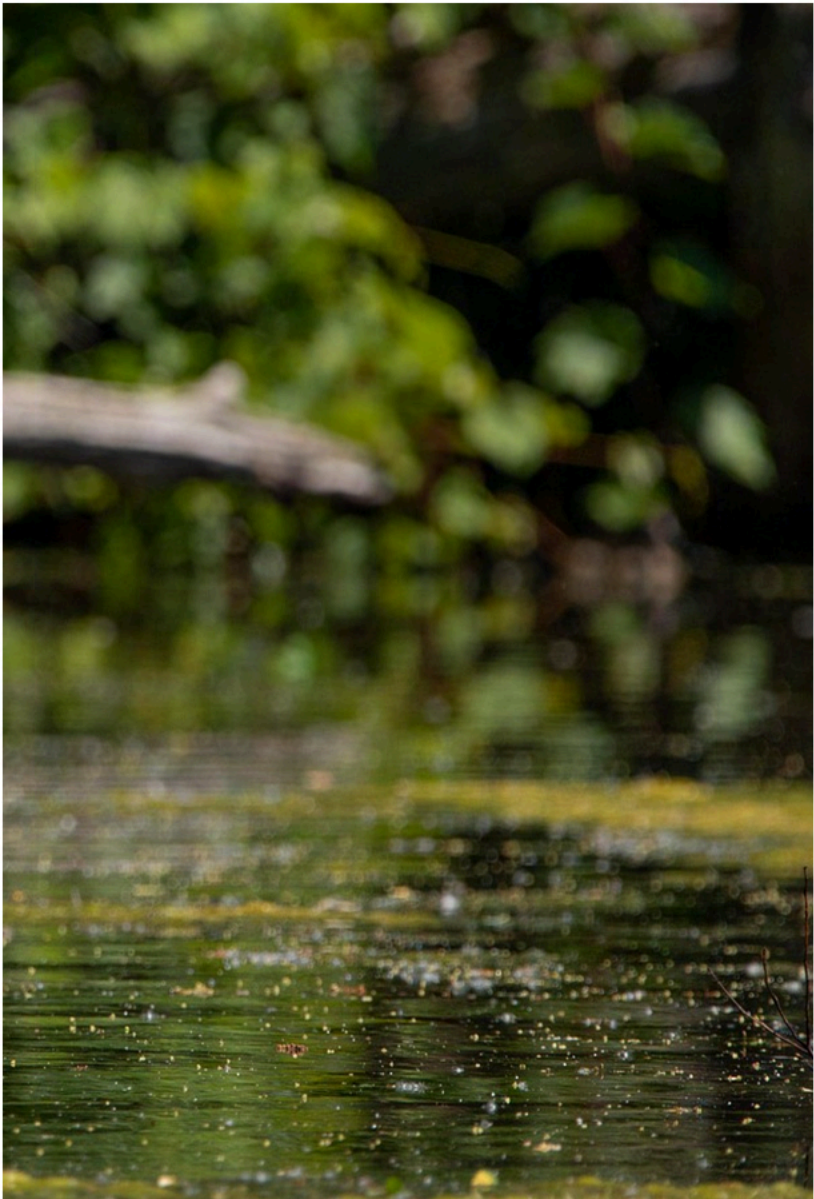
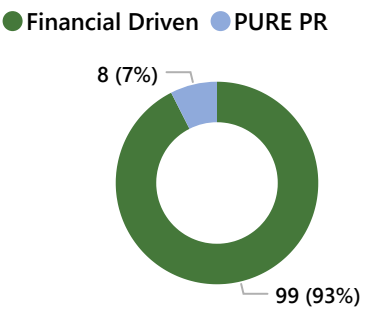
Bond Type CPAI Level 2



Bond Type CPAI Level 3



Bond Type CPAI Level 4

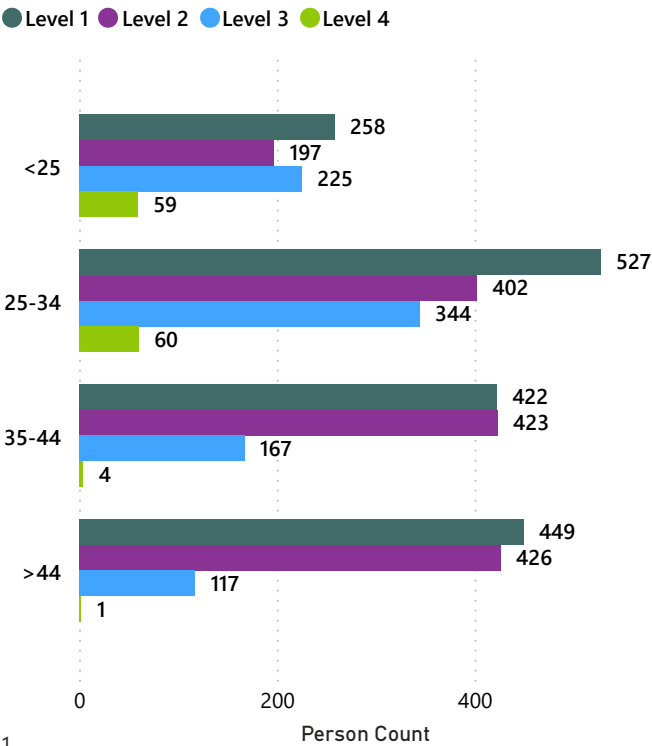




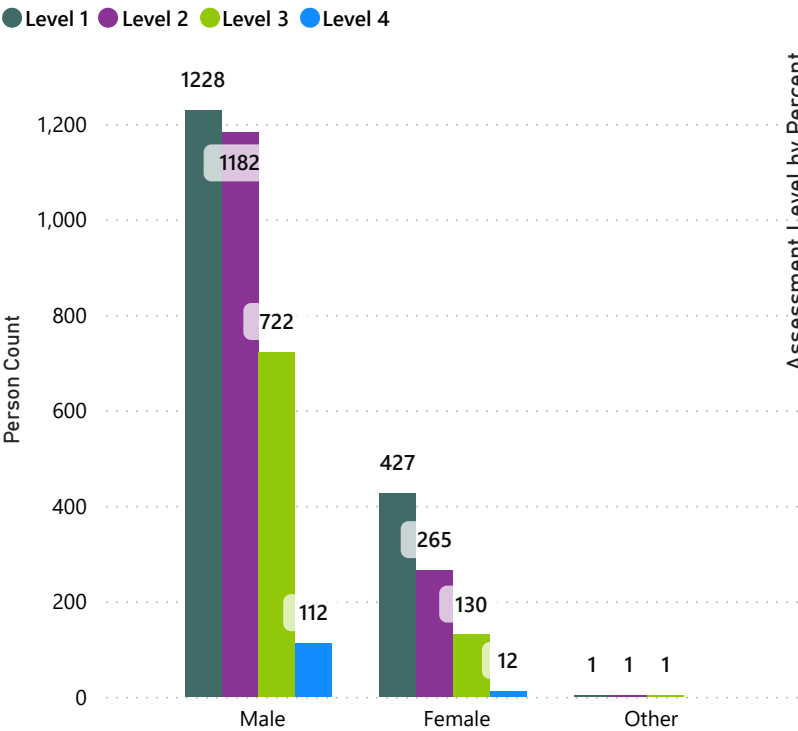
CPAI Assessment Level Demographics

CPAI Assessment levels across demographics were generally consistent in frequency trends. For example, most groups saw the highest representation within Level 1 and a general decrease across levels, with the lowest representation among individuals assessed at Level 4.

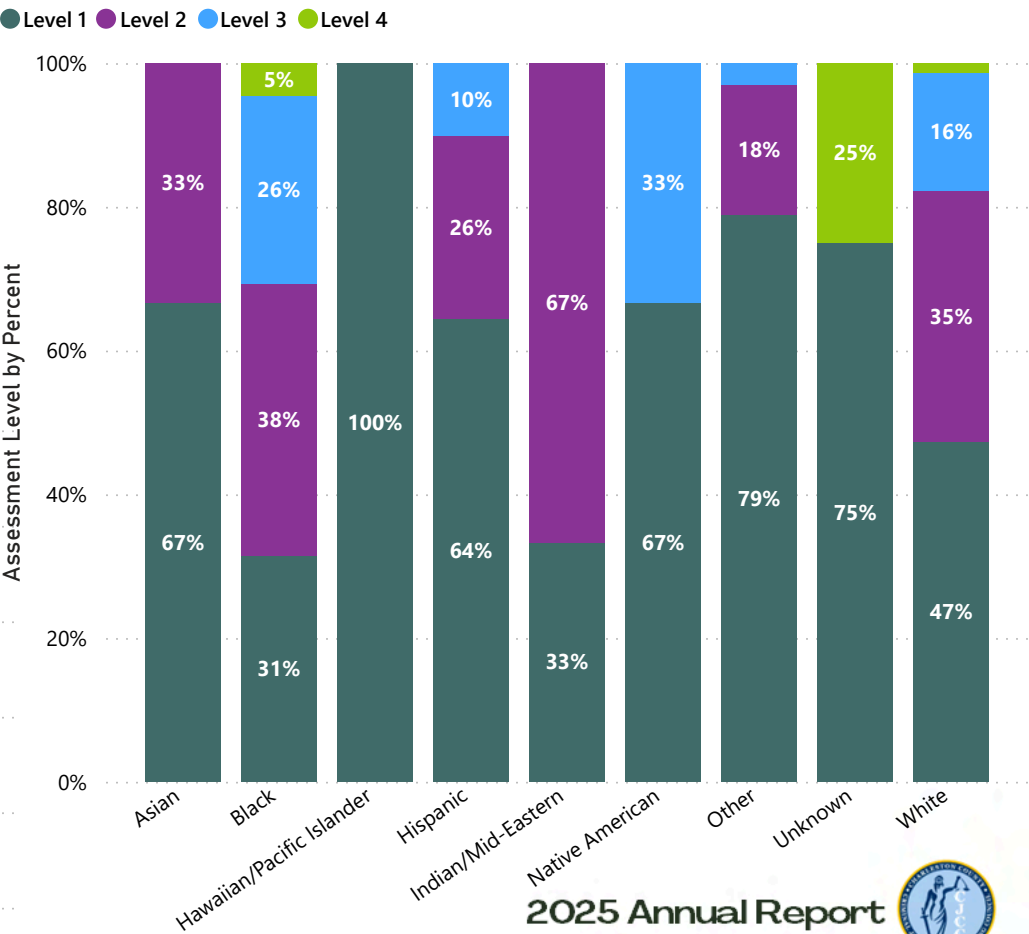
CPAI Assessment by Age Group



CPAI Assessment by Gender



CPAI Assessment Level by Race



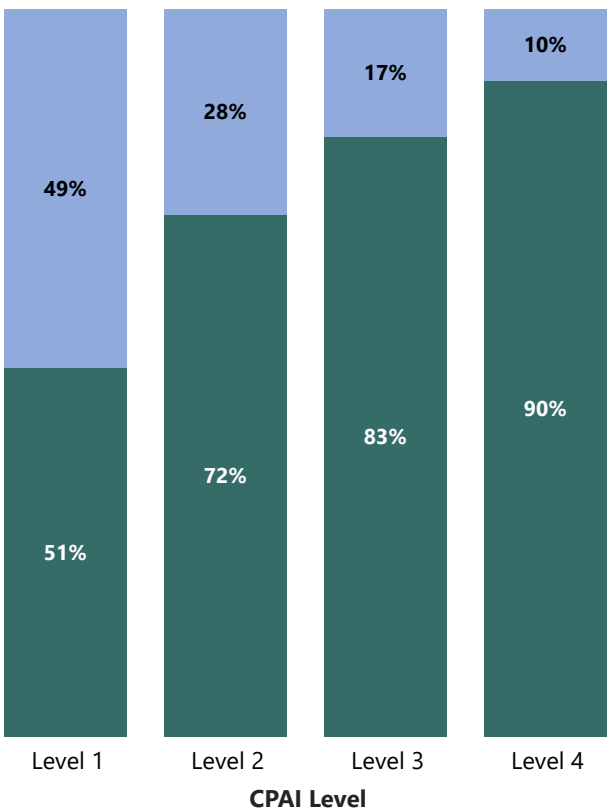


CPAI Assessment Level by Bonds

In 2025, **Financial Bonds** were most often observed across all CPAI levels. **Personal Recognizance** bonds were most often reflected in bonds for individuals assessed at CPAI Level 1. Average bond amounts by CPAI level increases as levels advance.

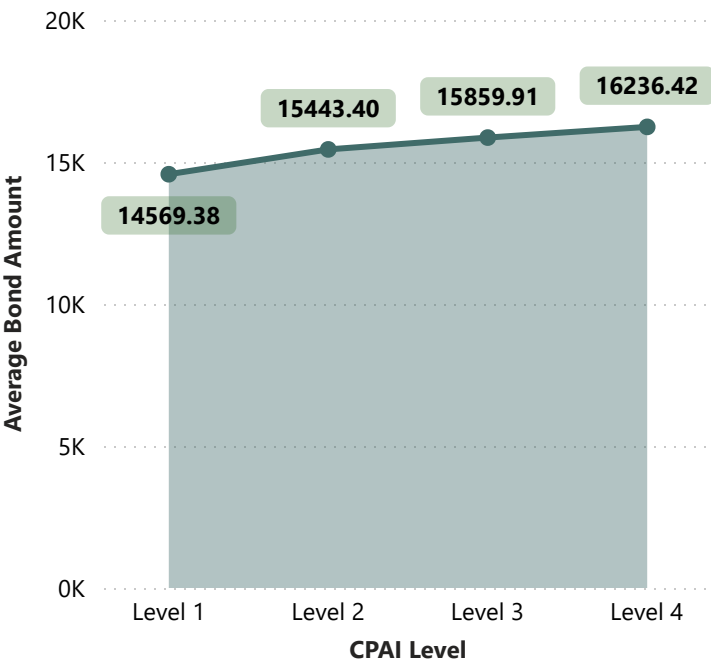
CPAI Level and Bond Types

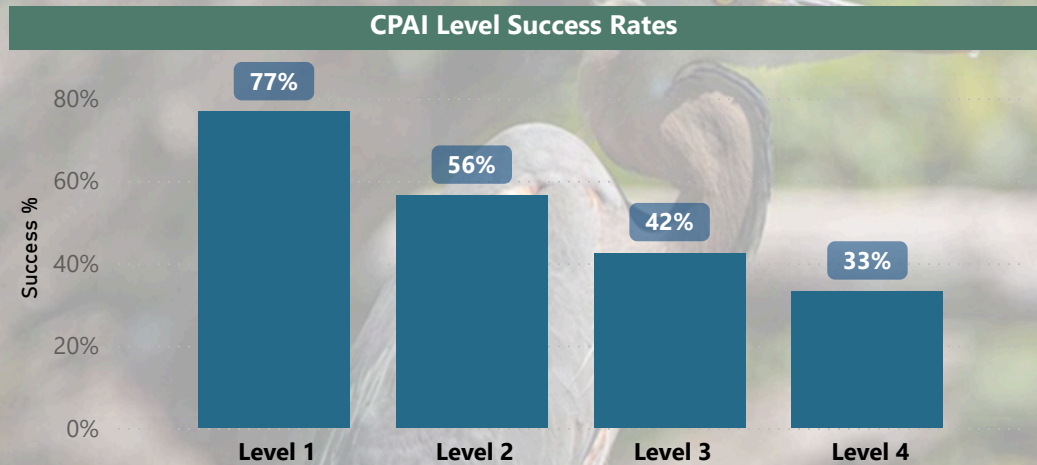
EffectiveBond ● Financial Driven ● PURE PR



Case characteristics may include features such as multiple charges for the Court to consider, or due to jurisdiction, require bond to be set by Circuit Court for some or all charges presented. Each case is unique, and an individual case may include a blend of bond types, to include No Bond decisions.

Bond Amount by CPAI Level





CPAI Level Assessment						
CPAI Level	Total Booking	Safety Failure	Appearance Failure	Total Failure	Any Fail %	Success %
Level 1	6,891	1,285	432	1,606	23.3%	76.7%
Level 2	5,704	2,095	624	2,490	43.7%	56.3%
Level 3	2,269	1,129	361	1,307	57.6%	42.4%
Level 4	934	566	161	625	66.9%	33.1%
Total	15,798	5,075	1,578	6,028	38.2%	61.8%

CPAI Assessment Level Demographics

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**). For the purpose of this portion of the Annual Report, bookings are considered from 2021 through 2025 to allow for an individual's case to process through the court system. Assessment Level counts are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with General Sessions Court charges.

Though the majority of individuals assessed and released on bond are successful (**61.8%**), CPAI Level 4's experienced pretrial failure most often within the noted time period.

Definitions

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.





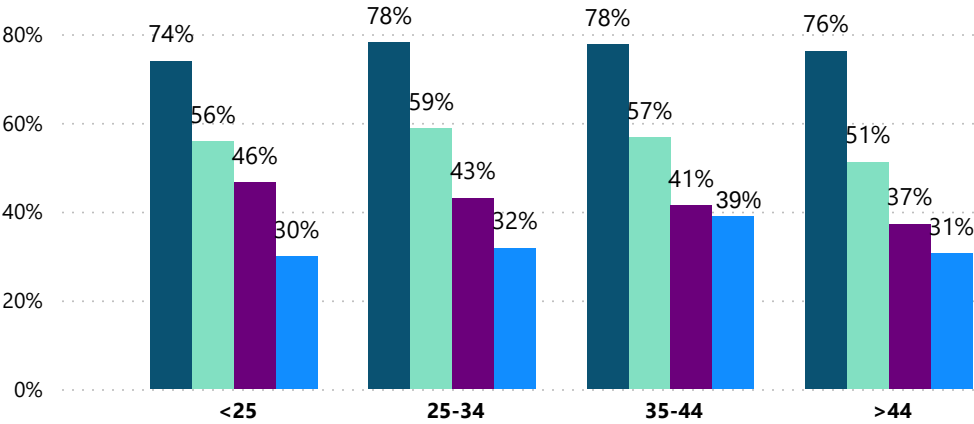
Pretrial Success Rates

In examining success rates closer through review of 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.

Graphs on this page present the percentage of success for each group.

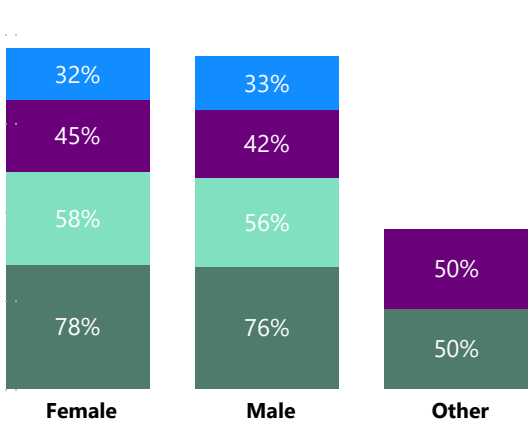
Success Rate by Age

● Level 1 ● Level 2 ● Level 3 ● Level 4



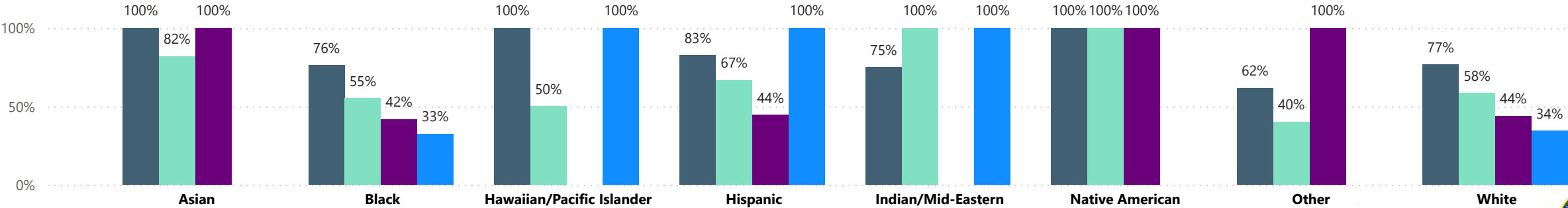
Success Rate by Gender

● Level 1 ● Level 2 ● Level 3 ● Level 4



Success Rate by Race

● Level 1 ● Level 2 ● Level 3 ● Level 4



Pretrial Failure Rates

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

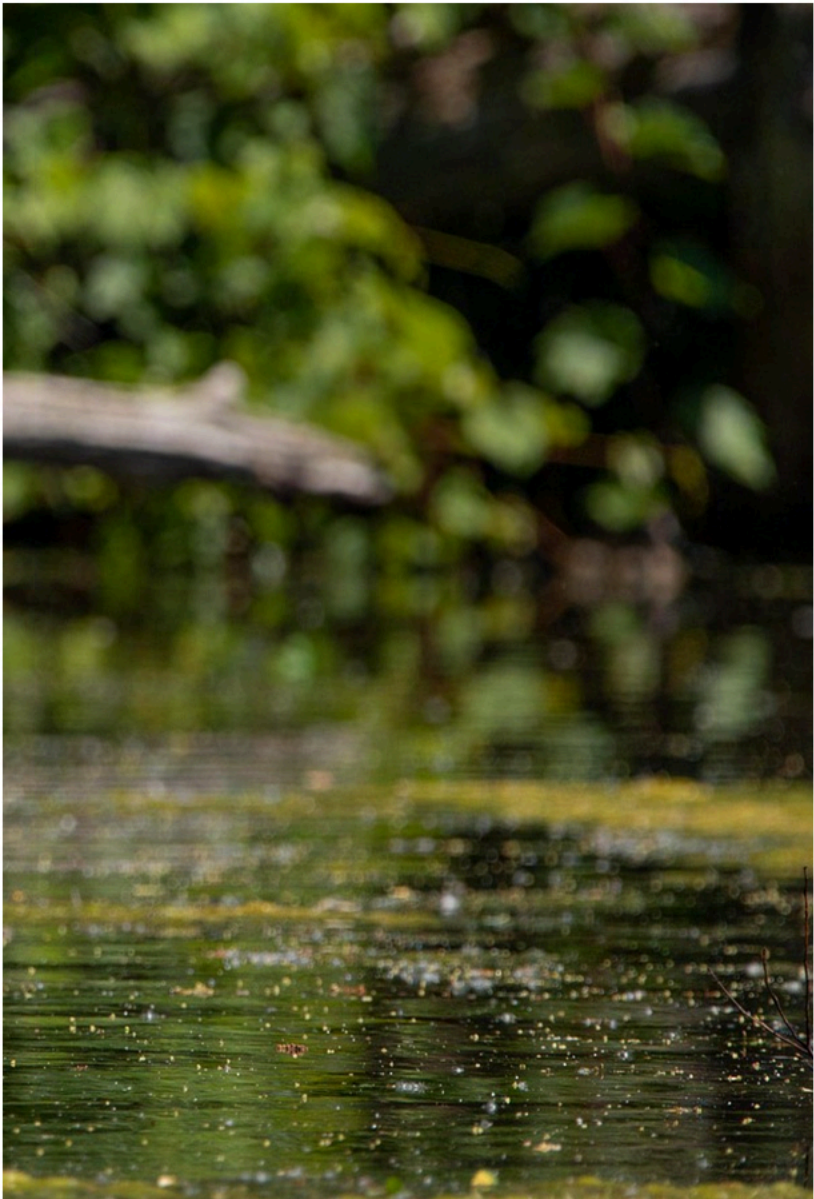
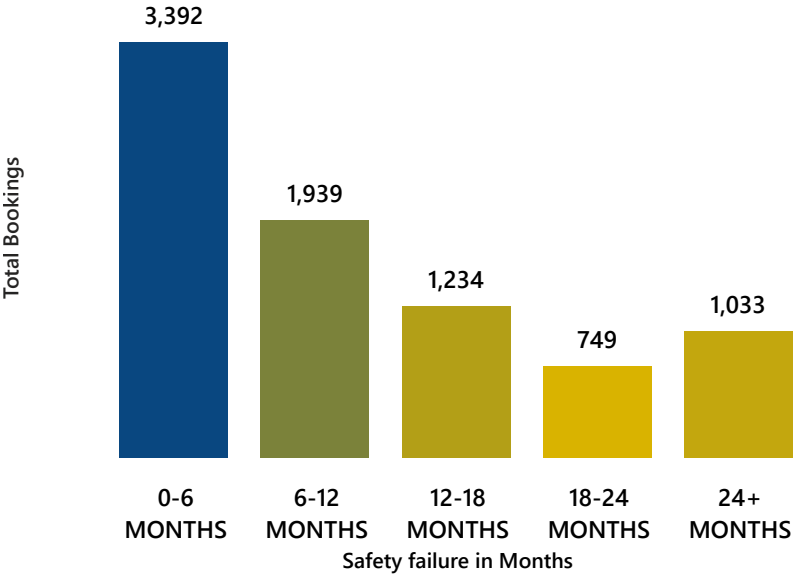
For the 2025 annual report, data was examined from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2025 for cases where a Pretrial Service Report (PSR) was generated. By identifying circumstances where pretrial failure occurs most often, insight is provided as to where opportunities to support individuals for pretrial success would best be focused.

Consistent with prior CJCC publications, **the majority of bond failures occurred within the first 6 months** following release. It should be noted that **failures represented only 34% of all individuals released** with a completed PSR, where the majority of individuals granted Bond were successful (65.9%).

Assessment Level figures are based upon completed Pretrial Service Reports for eligible candidates with General Sessions Court charges, and are restricted to SACDC bookings.

CPAI Level Assessment			
CPAI Level	Total Bookings	Pretrial Failure Rate	Pretrial Success Rate
Level 1	7,486	21.7%	78.3%
Level 2	6,621	38.5%	61.5%
Level 3	2,817	47.7%	52.3%
Level 4	1,210	54.5%	45.5%
Total	18,134	34.1%	65.9%

Pretrial Failure Time Period for New Arrests



Pretrial Failure Rates

Pretrial Failure rates provide a closer examination of individuals who either obtained a new criminal charge and/or failed to appear for a scheduled court hearing, representing **38.2%** of the total **15,798 bookings** where an individual was assessed and released on bond.

Failure rates are restricted to SACDC booking information and do not represent potential non-local failures.

Pretrial Failure Bookings by Gender



Pretrial Failure Bookings by Age Group

Safety failure in Months	<25	25-34	35-44	>44	Total
24+ MONTHS	196	399	262	176	1,033
18-24 MONTHS	161	282	195	111	749
12-18 MONTHS	285	464	293	192	1,234
6-12 MONTHS	407	675	490	367	1,939
0-6 MONTHS	748	1,156	839	649	3,392
Total	1,797	2,976	2,079	1,495	8,347

Pretrial Failure Bookings by Race

Race	0-6 MONTHS	6-12 MONTHS	12-18 MONTHS	18-24 MONTHS	24+ MONTHS	Total
Asian	5					5
Black	2,209	1,283	833	514	698	5,537
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	2				3
Hispanic	26	10	4	1	2	43
Indian/Mid-Eastern	3					3
Other	2					2
White	1,146	644	397	234	333	2,754
Total	3,392	1,939	1,234	749	1,033	8,347



Case Processing

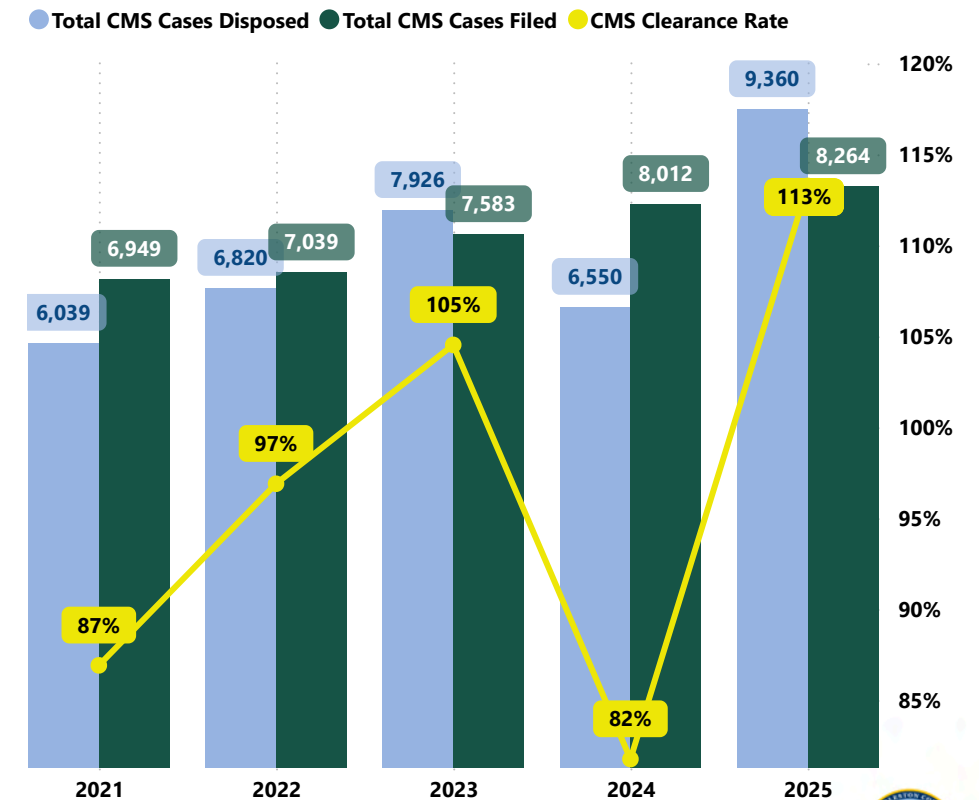
Overview

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** (TTD) 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, 2025.

Between 2024 and 2025, the Court Management System (CMS) clearance rate **increased by 38%**. Total cases disposed **increased by 43%**, while the number of case filed **increased by 3%**.

Cases Received and Disposed



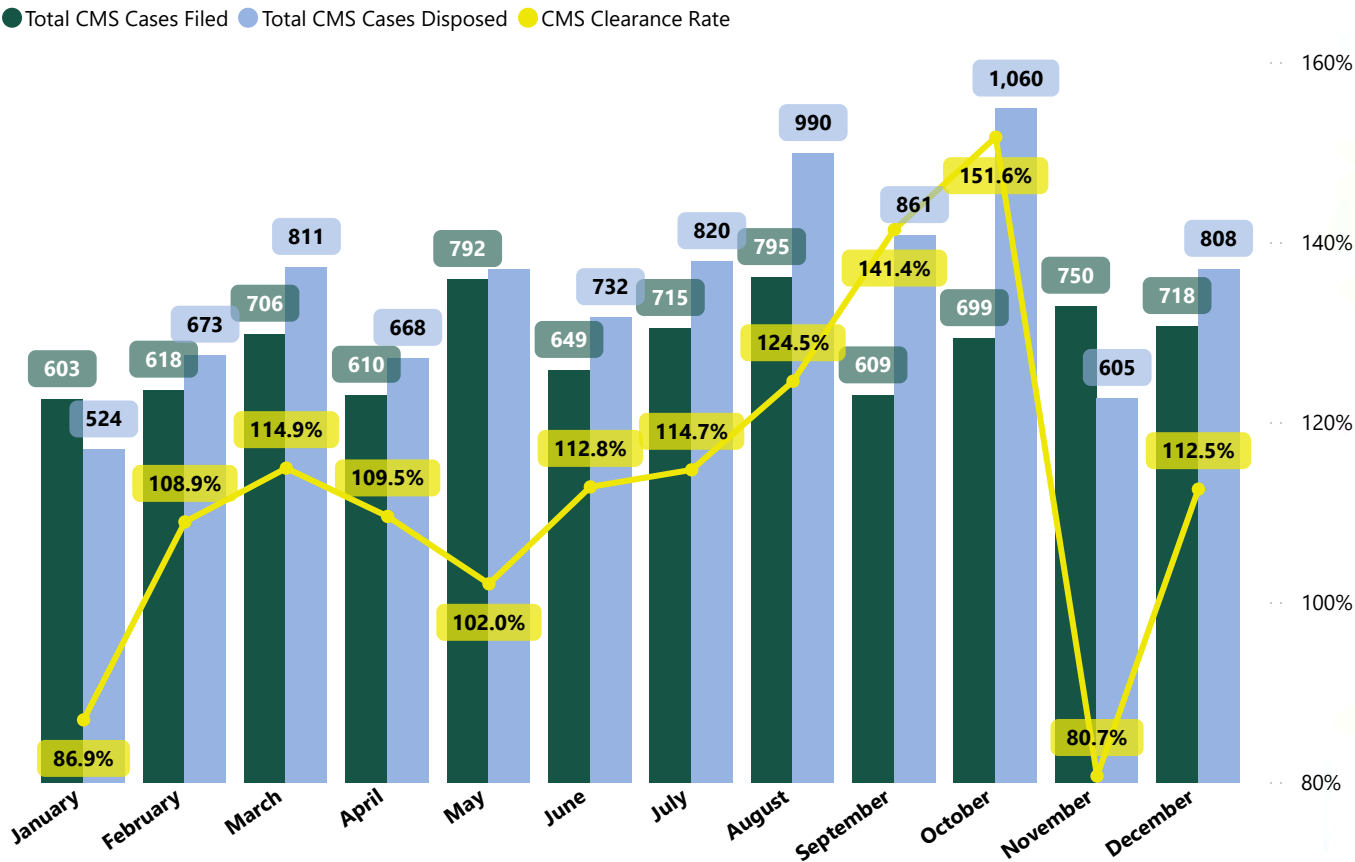
2025 Annual Report



Disposition Activity

Disposition activity in 2025 for General Sessions Court recorded multiple occurrences where the monthly case clearance rate exceeded 100%. This type of performance demonstrates movement of pending cases and the ability to address backlogs. **October 2025 saw the highest case clearance rate at 151.6%.**

2025 Case Filing and Disposition Activity by Month





Disposition Activity

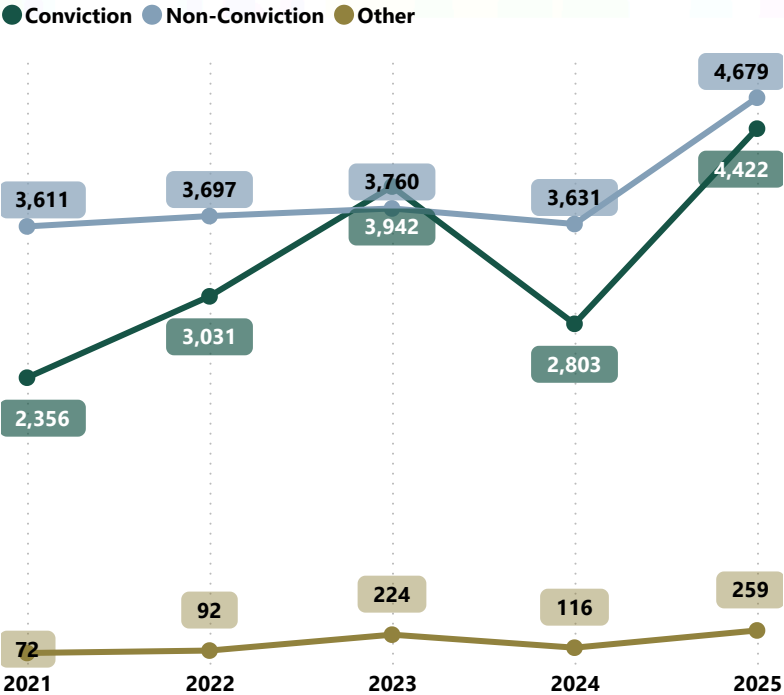
Disposition Types include Convictions and Non-Convictions.

The most commonly recorded **Disposition Descriptions** in 2025 were Guilty Pleas, Dismissed Not Indicted (dismissed with no formal charges filed), and Nolle Prosequi (a decision made to not prosecute).

In 2025, Guilty pleas were the most common disposition observed, doubling in 2025 from 2024 (57% increase).

Conviction types include Pled Guilty, Trial Guilty, and Mental Health Court. **Non-Convictions** include Dismissed Not Indicted, Nolle Prosequi, Judicial Dismissal, Dismissed at Preliminary Hearing, Trial Not Guilty, No Billed, and Dismissed Prosecutorial Discretion. All other types are grouped as **Other**.

Number of Cases Disposed by Type



Case Disposition by Description

Disposition Description	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Dismissed - Affidavit Signed	1	1		2	
Dismissed - Prosecutorial Discretion	1			2	5
Dismissed - Returned to Law Enforcement					16
Dismissed at Preliminary Hearing	71	89	62	108	56
Dismissed Not Indicted	2,229	2,056	1,704	1,869	2,418
Drug Court / Veteran Court		9	17	31	63
Failure to Appear	15	38	110	58	175
Judicial Dismissal	85	72	116	75	148
Mental Health Court	7	20	11	2	8
No Billed	2	2	4	3	9
Nolle Prosequi	1,223	1,470	1,863	1,560	2,012
Not Competent, Not Likely			24		11
Not Competent, Not Likely - Dismissed			35	7	4
Pled Guilty	2,345	2,988	3,893	2,735	4,281
Remand to Mag/Muni Ct/Sent to Family Ct	55	51	53	48	66
Trial Guilty	4	14	21	35	70
Trial Not Guilty		8	11	14	15
Trial Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	1	2	2	1	3



Front End Indicators

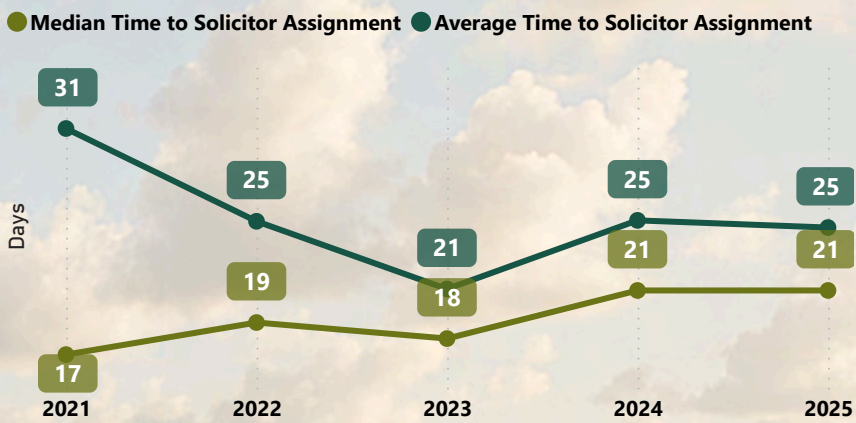
Front End Indicators are data points established at the front-end of the criminal court process to track and help expedite case movement. Overall figures reported may marginally fluctuate between reporting years due to data storage methods and case disposition. Outliers may influence averages, whereas medians provide middle figures

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.

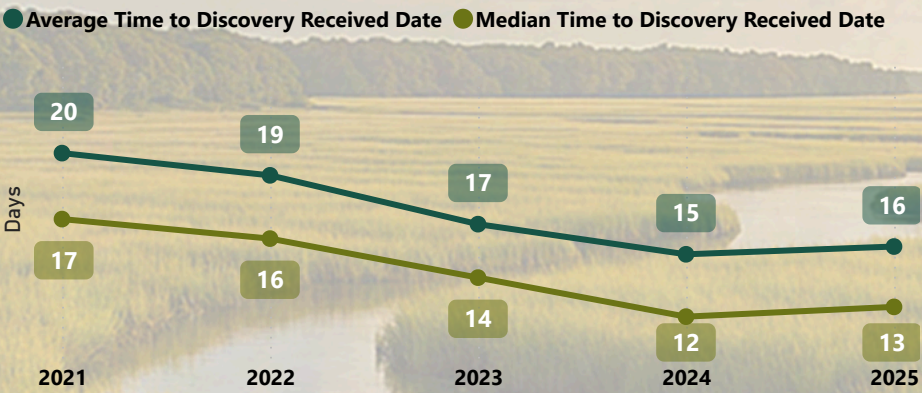
Time to Public Defender Assignment - The amount of time (in days) for a Public Defender to be assigned to a case. Public Defenders are not private representation, and appointment may be subject to case circumstances such as whether an individual is in custody or out of custody.

Time to Solicitor Assignment - The amount of time (in days) for a Solicitor (Prosecutor) to be assigned to a case. Solicitor and Public Defender Assignment are independent of each other and may occur during the same time period.

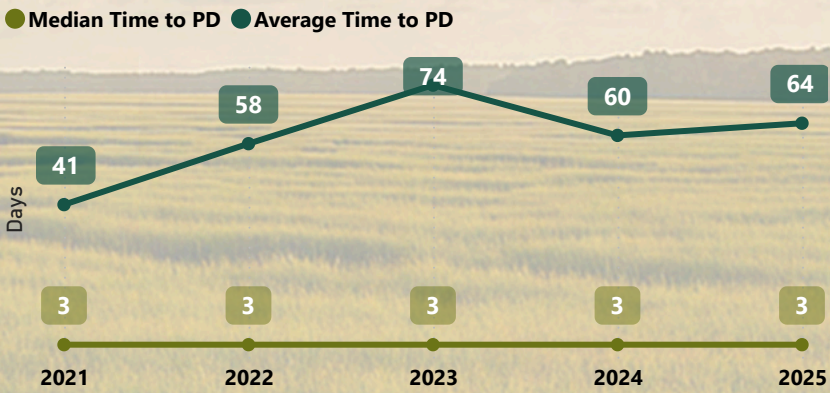
Median and Average Time to Solicitor Assignment



Median and Average Time to Discovery Received



Median and Average Time to Public Defender Assignment



Total Open Cases

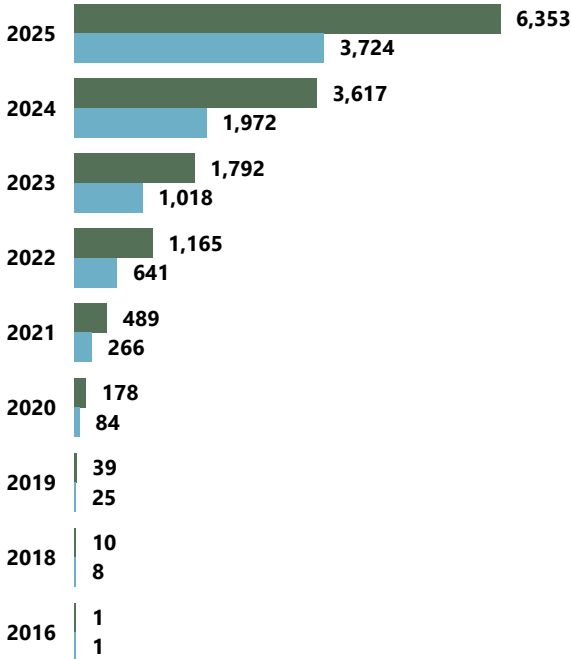
Examining current Open Cases by length of time allows for a better understanding of how pending cases impact the case processing backlog. Similar to differences seen in bookings, charges, and person numbers reported, individuals may have multiple cases pending, which may consolidate when disposition occurs.

As of December 31st, 2025 there were 13,644 pending (open) cases for General Sessions Court. Of those **7,291, or 53%**, have been pending over a year. This is an **8% decrease** in overall pending cases compared to figures reported in the 2024 CJCC Annual Report.

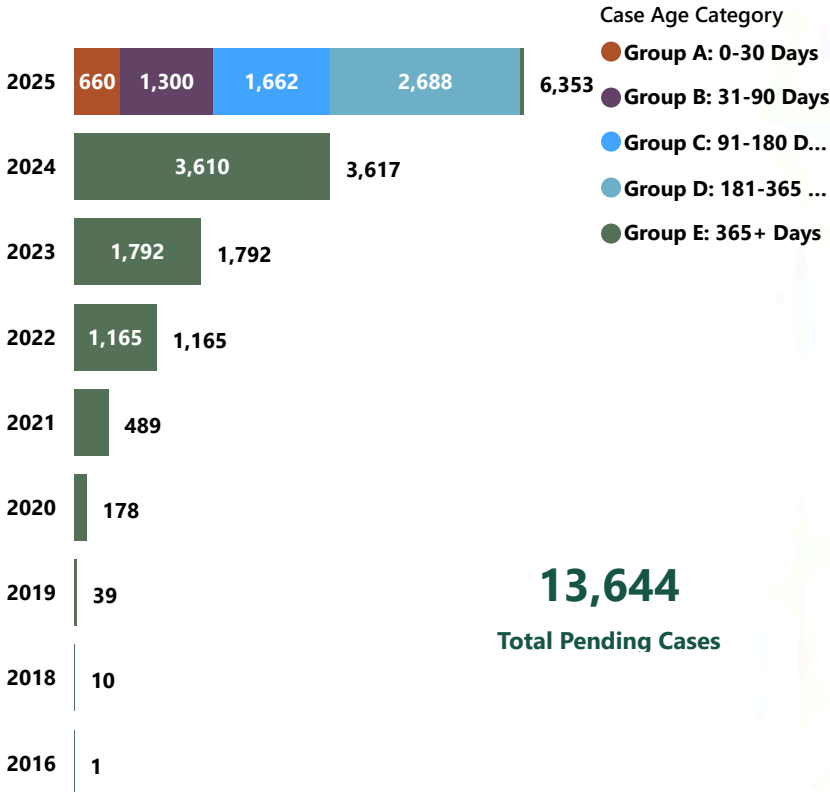
Figures are derived from the Court Management System (CMS) database.

Open Cases at Case and Person Level

● CMS Pending Cases ● CMS Pending Cases Person Le...



CMS Open Cases by Case Age Category



13,644
Total Pending Cases



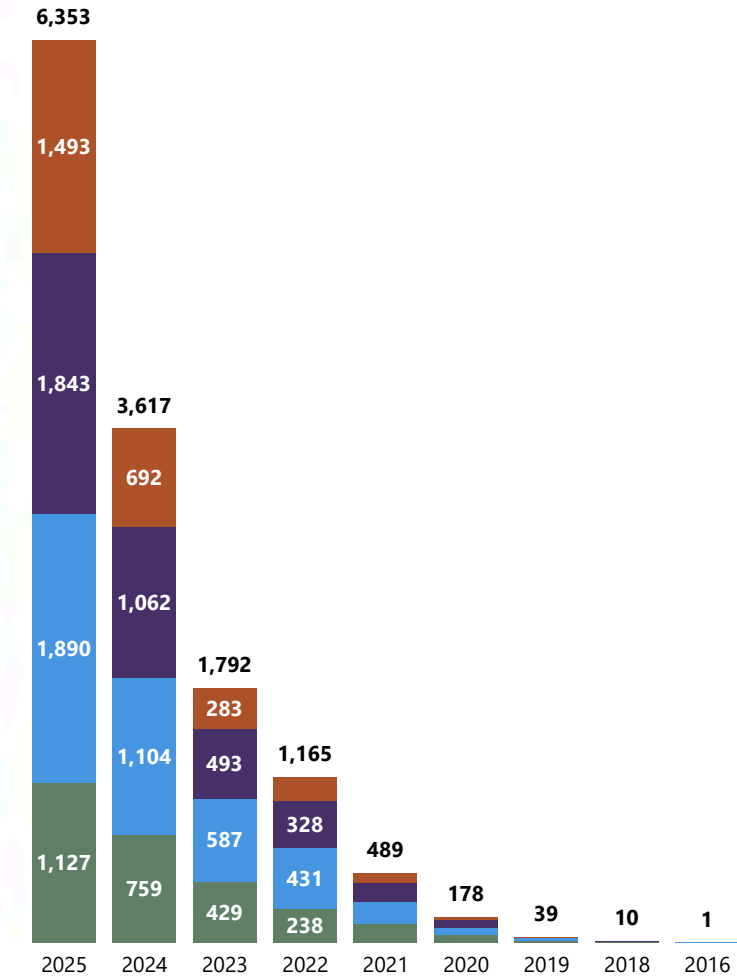


Open Cases by Demographics

Demographic categories for open cases are based on CMS classification. Individuals identified as Male, Black, and between the age of 25-34 years old at the time of booking, represent the majority of open cases in General Sessions Court. Open case status is captured as of December 31, 2025. Race categories are based on CMS classification.

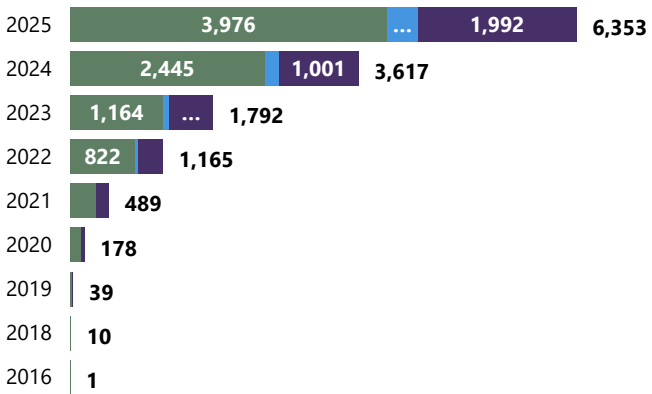
Open Cases by Defendant Age Category

● <25 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● >44



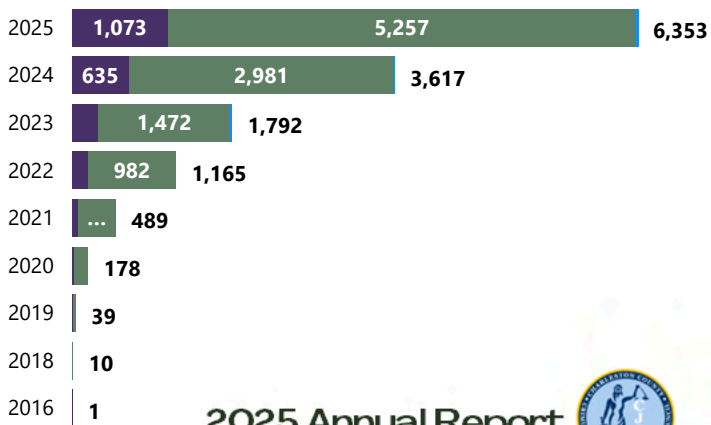
Open Cases by Race

● Black ● Other ● White



Open Cases by Gender

● Female ● Male ● Other



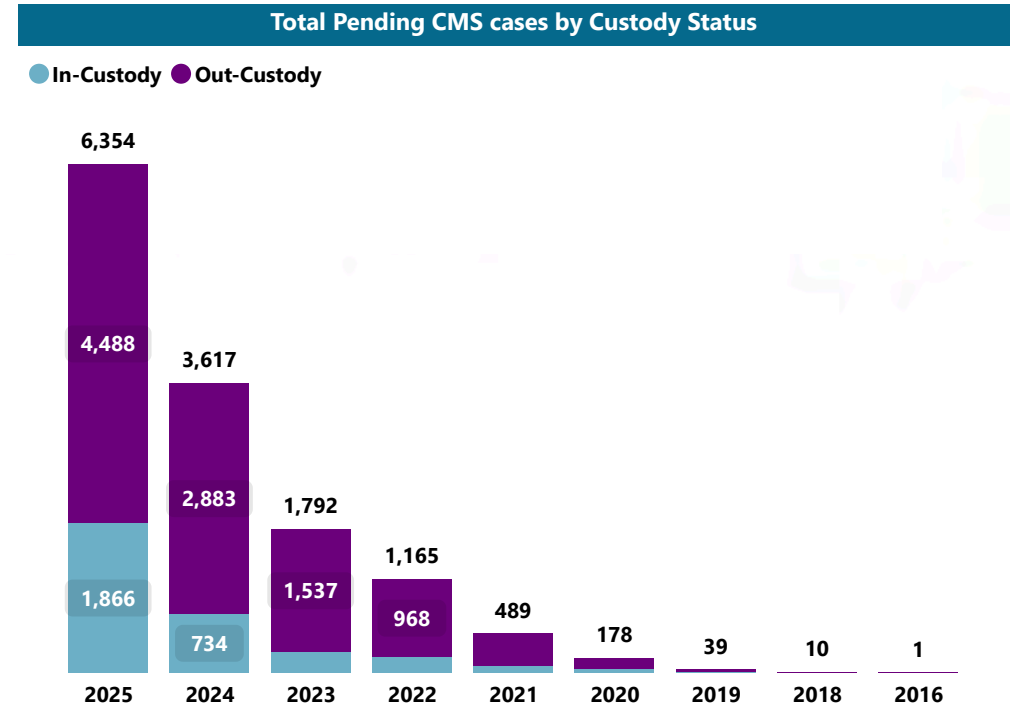


Open Cases by Custody Status

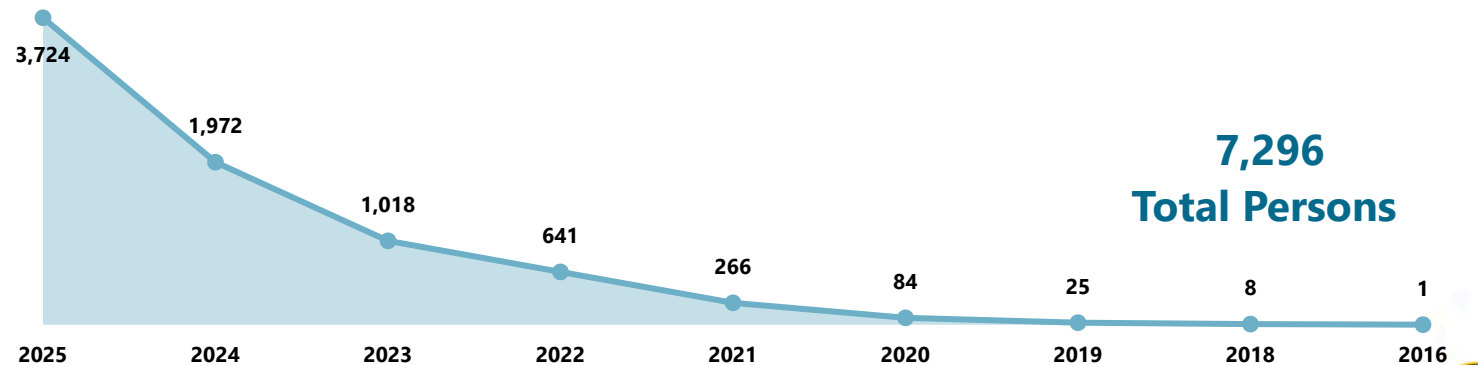
Custody Status refers to how an individual is awaiting a final decision by the court, whether jailed (**In-Custody**) or not (**Out-of-Custody**).

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 out of custody, but was admitted 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. For example, 13,644 pending cases represent a **total of 7,296 persons**.



Open Cases at Person Level



7,296
Total Persons

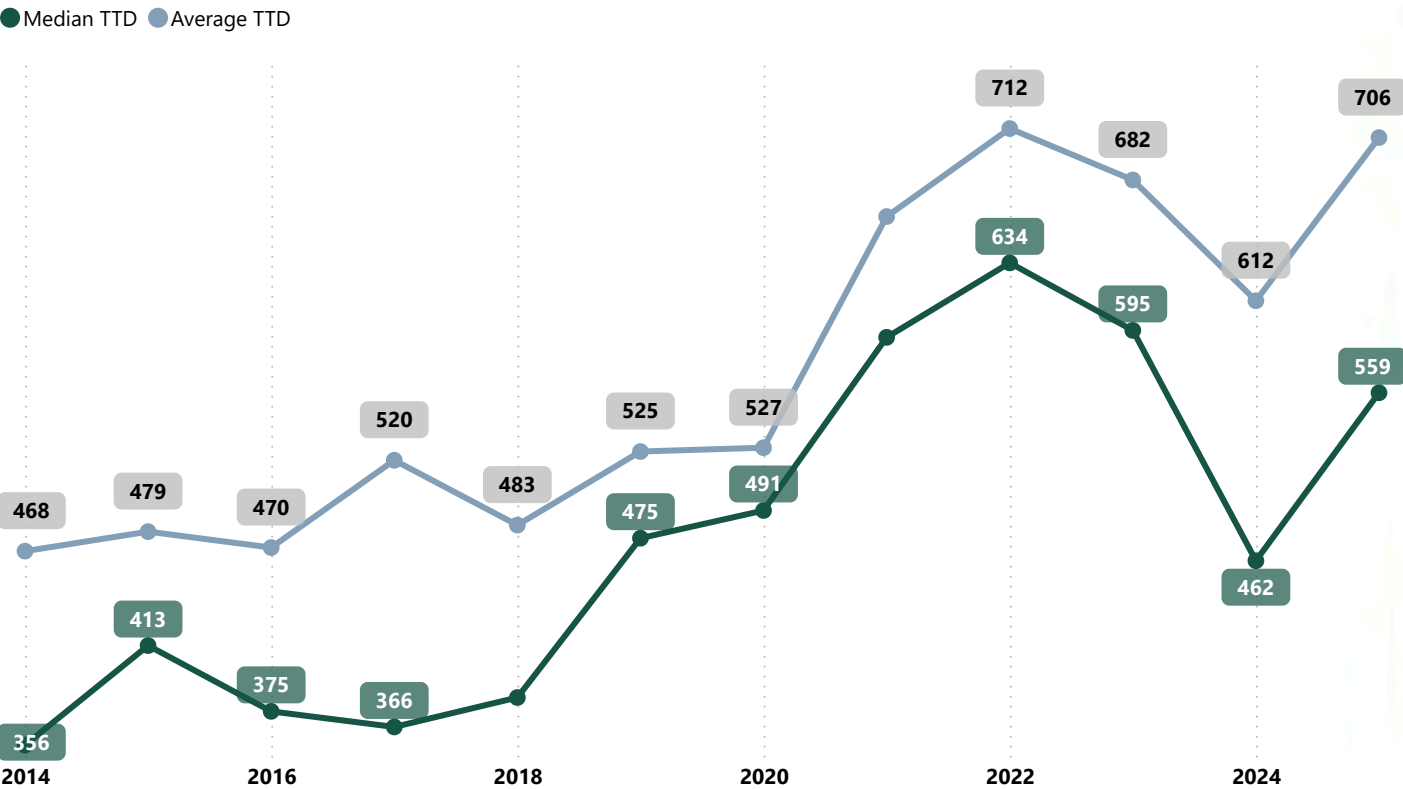


Time to Disposition

Median and **Average** measurements provide a better understanding of how case anomalies may impact overall numbers. For example, a complex case with significant time between charge and disposition may result in a skewed average. The median 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 and median time to disposition increased in 2025 by **15% and 21%**, respectively. These figures are based on the age of a case at the time of conclusion and reported in days.

Median and Average of Time to Disposition



Custody Status and Time to Disposition

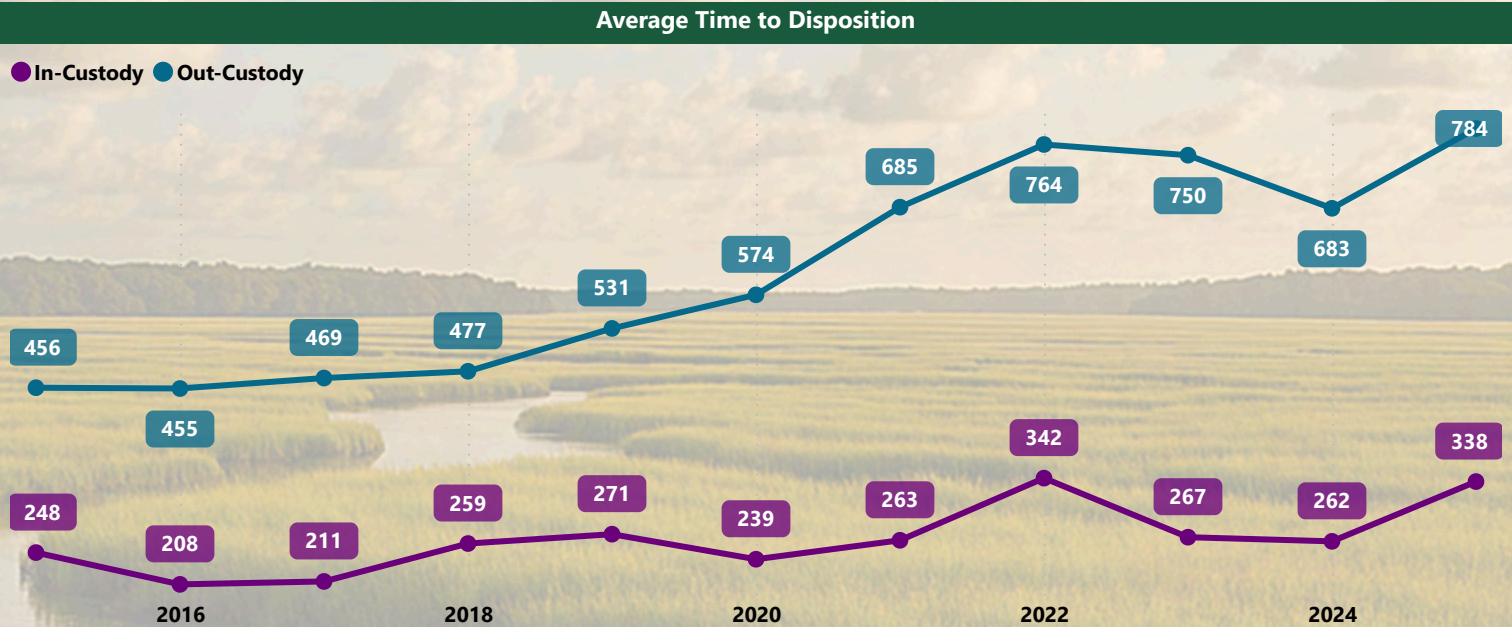
Average Time to Disposition is reported in Days, and further grouped by custody status. **Out-of-Custody status cases consistently report longer time to disposition than In-Custody cases.**

The tables provided on this page reflect cases that were resolved in 2025. For individuals with an **In-Custody status**, persons identified as Male, Black, and less than 25 years old at the time of arrest accounted for longer disposition times. For **Out-of-Custody** cases, similar demographic categories are observed for higher disposition times, with the exception of Age Category (individuals between the ages of 35-44 at the time of arrest).

Average Time to Disposition by Age Category				
Year	In-Custody	Out-Custody	All-Custody	Age Category
2025	491	793	701	<25
2025	315	774	644	25-34
2025	330	815	659	35-44
2025	245	751	592	>44

Average Time to Disposition by Gender				
Year	Gender	In-Custody	Out-Custody	All-Custody
2025	Female	189	777	667
2025	Male	353	786	646
2025	Other	268	633	504

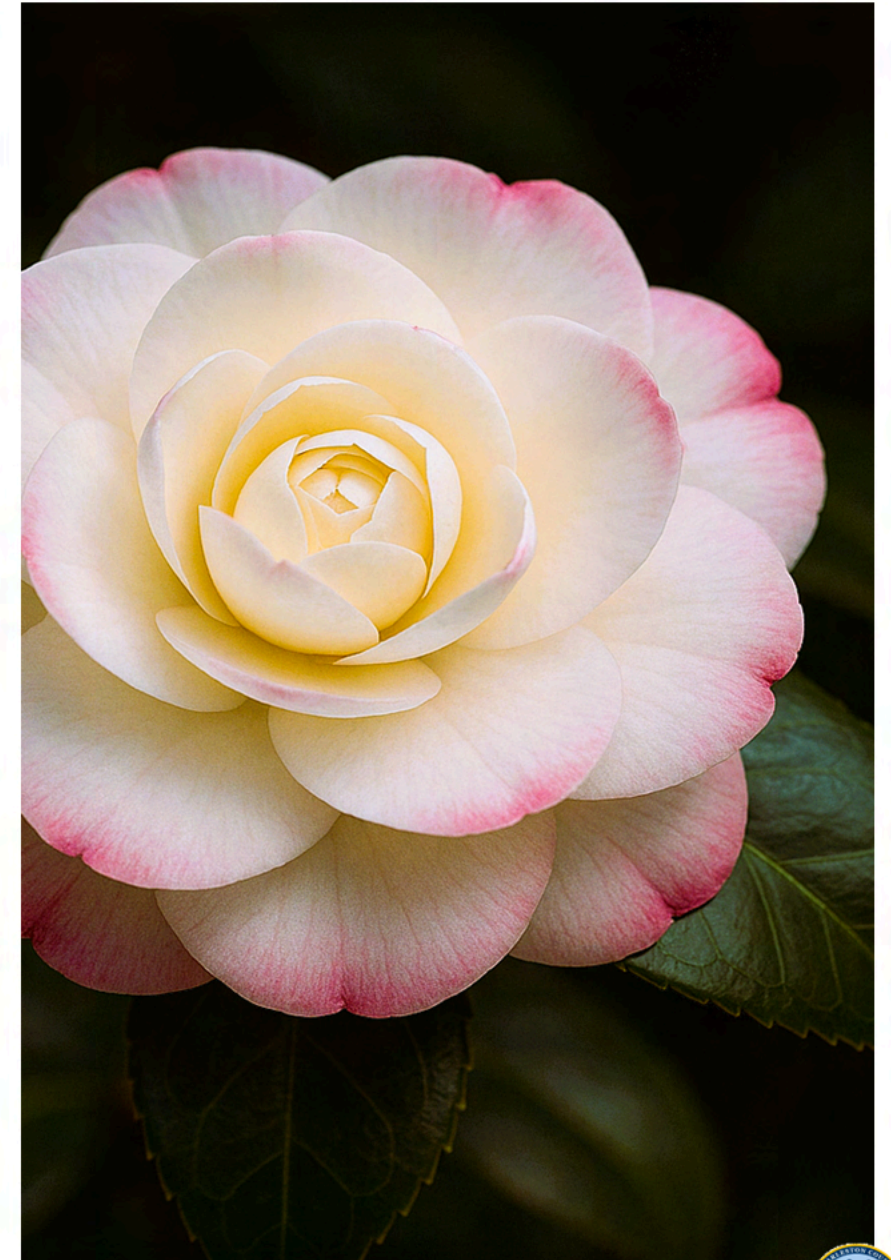
Average Time to Disposition by Race				
Year	Race	In-Custody	Out-Custody	All-Custody
2025	Black	385	805	673
2025	Other	268	646	498
2025	White	248	761	623



Summary Highlights

2025 Annual Report Key Findings

- The **Average Daily Population** at SACDC is the highest it has been in the past 10 years (1,270 ADP).
- While 65% of people were released from the jail in less than 24 hours, the **average length of stay** has increased by 14% in 2025.
- Overall, reported crimes in Charleston County have continued to **decrease**.
- Top Charge is **Driving Under the Influence 1st** for Males and Females and most Age Groups.
- TCSC Referrals have increased since 2020 by **126%**.
- Most individuals assessed for risk and appearance failures during pretrial are successful (62%). Level 1's have the **highest success rate at 77%**.
- Most likely time to fail during pretrial is **within the first 6 months**.
- Increases in **Time to Disposition** suggest movement on the pending backlog.
- GSC clearance rates were recorded at **five-year high of 113%**.
- Total pending cases **have decreased** in 2025 by 8%.





WHAT TO EXPECT IN 2026

The progress made in 2025 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 2026.





This report was created with support from the Charleston County Department of Public Safety and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation as part of the Safety and Justice Challenge.

