



SPARTANBURG COUNTY, DETENTION FACILITY



DRAFT

PROJECT DEFINITION STUDY

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

February 2004



McMillan Smith & Partners
in association with HDR



SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT DEFINITION STUDY

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION.....1.1

- Purpose of Report
- Methodology for System Assessment
- Background of Detention System
- Existing Conditions & Observations: Main Jail & Annex I
- Creating a Detention System Master Plan

SECTION 2 – SYSTEM ASSESSMENT & PROJECTIONS .2.1

- Demographic Information & Trends
- Socioeconomic Factors
- Public Attitude Toward Crime
- South Carolina County Comparisons
- Crime and Arrests
- Criminal Justice Policies & Procedures
- Admissions, Length of Stay and Population
- Projecting Future Needs

SECTION 3 – RECOMMENDED STRATEGY3.1

- Space Program
- Cost Modeling
- Site Constraints
- Utility & Infrastructure Capacities
- Program Areas & Capacities

- Scheme 'A' with Cost Model & Staffing Analysis
- Scheme 'B' with Cost Model & Staffing Analysis
- Scheme 'C' with Cost Model & Staffing Analysis
- US Marshals' Bed Lease Program
- Existing Facilities Recommendations
- Recommendation

APPENDIX

- Source Data
- Support Information



Spartanburg County Detention Facility





SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT DEFINITION STUDY

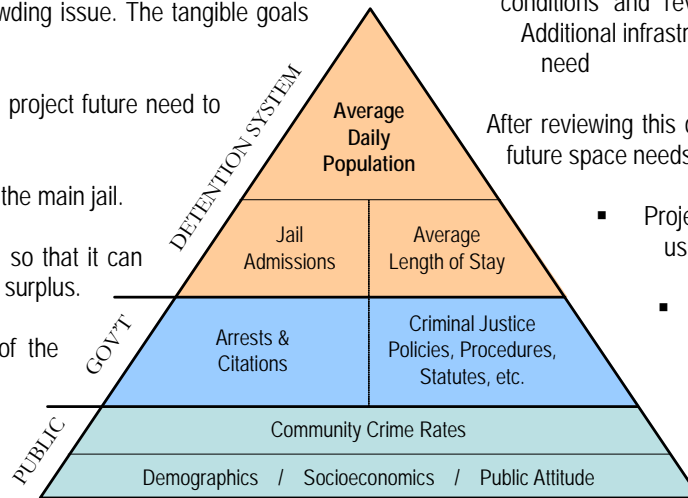
1

PURPOSE OF REPORT

For a number of years, the Spartanburg County Detention System has been operating over capacity. This has negatively affected the facility both financially and from a public safety standpoint.

In December 2003, Spartanburg County commissioned McMillan Smith & Partners with HDR Architecture, Inc. to review the County's detention system, project future needs, and identify potential solutions to address the overcrowding issue. The tangible goals of this effort include:

- Address immediate overcrowding issues and project future need to optimize the County's construction options.
- Close Annex II and relocate those inmates to the main jail.
- Provide for renovation and repair to Annex I so that it can be maintained as Court holding and weekend surplus.
- Allow for economical and efficient growth of the Main Jail.



METHODOLOGY FOR SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

It is necessary to have a clear understanding of the issues that are causing the jail overcrowding and specifically the factors that are accelerating the problem. In order to have an understanding HDR examined multiple levels of the Justice System from the Public, to Law Enforcement/Courts, and finally the Detention System. It is important to recognize the interrelationship of each component as no one factor alone is responsible for overcrowding, rather a component of a much larger issue.

- Public – HDR explored demographic and socioeconomic issues and trends for population, education, unemployment, income, poverty, and family status. HDR also compared this data from Spartanburg County with other similar jurisdictions throughout South Carolina.
- Government: Law Enforcement & Courts – HDR examined overall crime rates and arrests. HDR also considered system wide impacts that could affect inmate populations such as new laws, statues, and current operating procedures and methods, including those outside of the control of Spartanburg County.
- Detention System – HDR review admissions, average length of stay and daily population figures for the past 10 years. HDR also examined operating costs. HDR conducted an analysis of the entire detention system facility conditions and reviewed the cost/impact of operating multiple facilities. Additional infrastructure capacities and conditions were evaluated for future need

After reviewing this data, HDR was able to draw conclusions about probable future space needs for Spartanburg County's Justice System and:

- Projected five, ten, and twenty year inmate bed need trends, using a variety of methods.
- Reviewed projections and preliminary findings with County staff.

- Developed alternative construction scenarios including potential cost and staffing impacts.
- Prepared this document detailing our findings, projections and alternatives.
- Recommended a course of action to alleviate the current overcrowding issues

BACKGROUND OF DETENTION SYSTEM

The Spartanburg Detention System is a department of the Spartanburg County Government whose soul mission is the processing, management and reintroduction to the general population of the County's inmates. The detention system is not a part of the County Sheriff's Department, the County's Law Enforcement Agency, though the two groups must work closely together. Similarly, the detention group must work closely with the County's District Attorney, Judges and Public Defender, as an important unit of the County's criminal justice system. The detention system is currently overseen by Larry W. Powers, who has been Director for over 20 years.

The system currently consists of three stand-alone facilities:

- Main Jail – Located at 950 California Avenue, it was built in 1992 and was in full operation by 1994. Its initial rating capacity by the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDOC) was 436 inmates. It opened with 299 inmates, currently the typical population at this facility is over 500, including over 90 Federal inmates housed on a daily basis. The jail currently maintains a staff of over 170 FTEs.
- Annex I – Located adjacent to the current county courthouse, or Judicial Center, it served as the County's main jail prior to the current facility's opening in 1994. This facility opened in 1958. When the current facility was built, this unit's rated capacity was 64, which was routinely exceeded. Annex I currently serves as holding facility for inmates with court appointments and as a weekend "overflow" facility. Within the last year Annex I has been used for emergency overflow of the mail jail. Its current rated capacity is 19, which could be increased, but only with significant major physical plant upgrades.

- Annex II – Located at 180 N. Daniel Morgan Ave., this structure was originally a warehouse that was converted to temporary dormitory housing in 1989. Originally intended only as a stop gap measure until the Main Jail was operational it has since been reopened due to overcrowding at the Main Jail. Its rated capacity is 131, but potentially houses over 170 inmates per day. The building serves as a minimum/low-medium security facility for the County.

Taken together, these three structures account for a total rated capacity of 586 beds. Currently, the average daily population is well over 700, often in the 750 inmate range, **approximately 33% over rated capacity**. As mentioned earlier, this severe overcrowding issue manifests itself in a variety of ways. Some of the key issues include:

- Inmate Housing Units are Overcrowded – This includes cells designed for two inmates routinely housing three, dayrooms designed for 88 inmates now housing 130 or more. Additionally, maximum security units designed as single occupant cells are also housing more inmates than intended. These conditions create a potentially dangerous atmosphere within the jail, with potential for inmates being less manageable and cooperative due to lack of space and supervision.
- Inmate Classifications More Difficult to Manage – Within the Spartanburg System are many different types of inmates, males, females, low to high security, violent vs. manageable. A key to any successful detention system, especially within a direct supervision environment, is the ability to properly separate and manage these diverse populations. When a system is above capacity, jail staff is very limited in their ability to properly place inmates. Often inmates that should be in higher or lower security environments are placed inappropriately due to space constraints. In particular, the rapidly growing female population is stressing the system further because there are limited spaces where they can be placed. It is not uncommon to see up to 20% (above inmate population) of a Jail's capacity dedicated to overflow and proper management and segregation of inmates.
- Staffing Issues – A highly overburdened system contributes to a large problem for staff, who are County employees. They are forced to deal with too many inmates in a cell or housing unit, and a large amount of time is

spent transporting and processing more inmates. Typically, overcrowded and inefficient facilities cause higher turnover, absenteeism and low morale. As a result, Counties turn to overtime to help manage the situation, as is the case in Spartanburg. In the long run, this contributes to jail budget overruns.

- Facilities Are Overburdened – In many ways, overcrowded conditions put a huge strain on the county's facilities. From utility capacities, to overworked kitchen and laundry equipment, to worn-out locks, to mechanical and plumbing equipment wearing out prematurely, as is the case in Spartanburg County. Additionally, overcrowding costs the county money by requiring a high level of maintenance and replacement.

Given these and other issues, it is clear Spartanburg is managing its inmate population in an increasingly risky environment and needs to look at options to alleviate the stresses on the jail and its other facilities.

EXISTING CONDITIONS & OBSERVATIONS

As noted earlier, the current Spartanburg County main jail is approximately ten years old in terms of operations, and as such, it has received a predictable amount of wear and tear. Actually, considering its age and the overcrowding conditions, the facility is in fairly good condition, thanks in large part to management that sees the value in proper care and proactive maintenance of the facility. That stated there are still a number of areas that should be addressed in the near future, and would be best done during a period of larger construction scope when a single contracting entity is onsite. This approach would help reduce costs and make the staging and phasing of such work simpler and more efficient.

These items have been divided into two categories 1) Repair & Maintenance, and 2) Expansion & Renovation. The following lists were compiled in several walk-through site visits, staff interviews and records examination. Because of the desire to close Annex II HDR focused on the Main Jail and Annex I.

MAIN JAIL: REPAIR & MAINTENANCE ISSUES

Architectural:

- Roof has leaking and flashing issues
- Kitchen storage is inadequate
- Laundry equipment needs expansion, augmentation
- Sallyport gates need upgrading/ replacement
- Current storage arrangement is difficult to manage
- Minor interior wall repairs required due to roof leaks
- Medical area not adequately sized or equipped
- Dental equipment should be added
- Locks may need maintenance/ replacement

Mechanical/ Plumbing:

- Existing HVAC systems are in fair condition due to age, well maintained.
- Existing rooftop DX rooftop systems (DX cooling, gas heating) are approaching the end of their expected life (~10 years).
- Actual heating and cooling loads within the facility greatly exceed "design conditions" -- thus accelerating the decline of the equipment and compromising occupant comfort.
- Balance if ventilation (outdoor air) is insufficient to meet the needs of the current inmate population.
- Owner reports many hot/cold calls throughout the facility.
- There is no central building management controls system.
- Kitchen/laundry facilities have managed to support increased population.
- A 'muffin monster' was added after the Owner moved in due to sewer problems.
- The grease trap for the kitchen has been adequate to support increased meals and increased population.

Electrical

- The electrical system is in good condition and is well maintained.
- There is adequate capacity to expand in both the normal service and the emergency service.
- The existing electronic security systems work well except for instances of lightning strikes. The effects have been reduced somewhat by rerouting lightning down conductors.

MAIN JAIL: EXPANSION & RENOVATION ISSUES

Architectural:

- Force protection to be enhanced at sallyport gates
- Lockers for females need to be expanded
- Current storage arrangement is difficult to manage
- Medical area not adequately sized or equipped
- Dental equipment should be added
- Program area may be relocated for administration expansion
- Court facility inadequately sized
- Visitation will likely be inadequate with addition of beds

ANNEX I: REPAIR & MAINTENANCE ISSUES

In the county's plan, Annex I remains an important facility. It will remain, for the foreseeable future, the temporary holding facility for inmates going to court. In that direction, the facility could be enhanced to be somewhat more useful, specifically, upgrading so it could support overnights for court date inmates who perhaps didn't get in that day, or whose hearing ran late. To support that, it will be necessary to bring the facility more in line with code requirements, which will require proper ventilation and heating/ cooling upgrades. That will also require a major window renovation. At this time, we have not done in-depth design studies on this issue to determine a final cost, but recommend that an allowance of at least \$1.5 million be carried in the budget. In fact, this could be accomplished as a separate task, if budget concerns become an issue.

CREATING A DETENTION SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

Members of the consulting team, with the jail administration and staff, county administration staff and others jointly determined a course of action based on the following:

- Repair and alteration needs
- Expansion for immediate needs
- Expansion for 10 year horizon
- Expansion for 15 year horizon
- Expansion for 20 year horizon

The final document:

- Defines operations and user requirements
- Delineates a conceptual approach to site adaptation (integration into master plan or existing facilities)
- Describes the technical basis of design
- Creates a schedule for the design phase with key milestones
- Identifies the project budget(s)
- Assesses impacts of facilities on staffing and other operational issues

This document is intended to be a working document to assist the county make informed decisions about its jail facilities today and in the future.





SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT DEFINITION STUDY

2

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION & PROJECTIONS

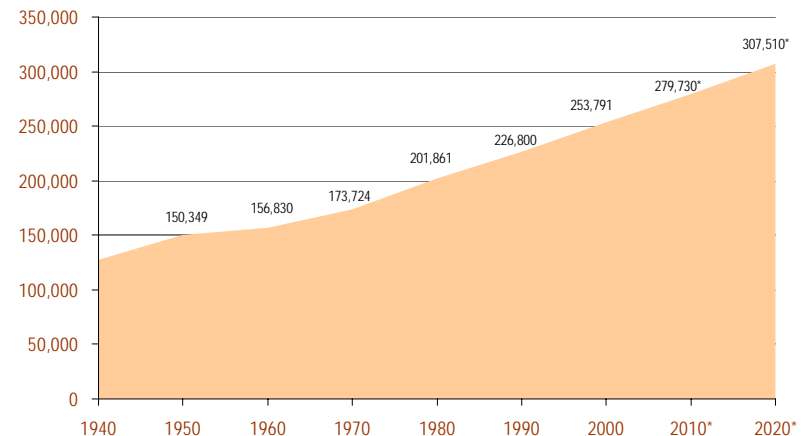
In planning for County facilities, it is important to take a long-term view and make decisions that will have lasting viability. A number of factors will affect the needs of the County over time, among them the impact of an expanding and changing **population**.

Growth in population is a fundamental factor underlying increased demand for County services, and carries implications for higher incidence of crime, arrests, and detention. Thus, an understanding of what can be reasonably expected of the population of the County in the coming years is an important planning consideration. In order to make rational assumptions about potential growth in population, the most meaningful data is based upon historical trends coupled with insight as to the factors present in the current situation.

The population of Spartanburg County has shown a pattern of fairly steady growth since World War Two, with the overall trend amounting to about one percent per year. The year 2000 United States census indicated that the population of the County was 253,791, and current estimates suggest that the 2004 count is about 264,000. If these longstanding trends continue, the County will add more than

40,000 individuals by the year 2020, bringing the projected population well past the 300,000 mark.¹

While many demographic and operational factors are important considerations for the criminal justice system in the County, undeniably a growing population will lead to increasing pressures on virtually all aspects of County government and County-provided services, including police, detention, and courts. While the correlation between general population trends and the need for detention beds will vary somewhat with other factors, it is not overly simplistic to suggest that such a correlation exists and that the justification for detention beds will increase at a rate roughly in parallel to that of the population. This would suggest that Spartanburg County might expect to face a need for substantial additional beds in the future, as well as those needed to address current shortfalls.



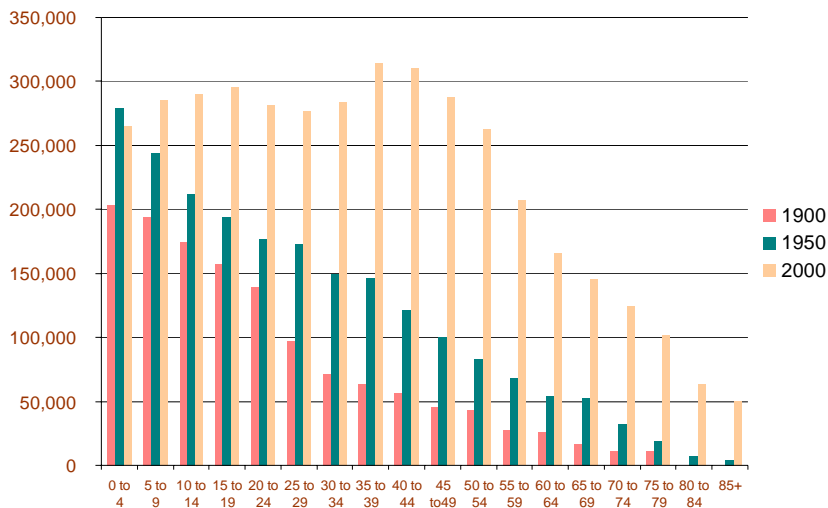
General Population Trends in Spartanburg County

Source: South Carolina State Budget and Control Board

* Projected

¹ Projections by *South Carolina State Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics*; Spartanburg County Planning Department Forecast for year 2015 is 304,800 (*Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan, 1998*)

Like that of the United States, the population of Spartanburg County is aging as a result of the demographic dominance of the post-World War Two “baby boom” generation, now passing through the ‘middle age’ years. The progressively extended lifespan of the general population complicates patterns of incarceration and the requirement for facilities of incarceration. This aging, in and of itself, would tend to suggest a progressively smaller incidence of arrests per measurement of population, since those statistics tend to decline steadily after the age of 18. This factor tends to be offset, however, by the emergence of the so-called “echo boom” generation (primarily the offspring of the “baby boomers” between the ages of 5-24), which is currently increasing the populations of at-risk younger age groups.



South Carolina Population Trends by Age Group, 1900 – 2000
Source: United States Census

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

Other factors that must be considered and evaluated when discussing crime rates and evaluating a criminal justice system include family status, poverty, welfare, unemployment, income, and education.

The relationship between **single-parent families** and crime consistently points to family break up as the most important source of rising rates of crime. Children from single-parent families are more likely to become involved in criminal activity. According to one study, children raised in single-parent families are one-third more likely to exhibit anti-social behavior.² Nearly 70 percent of juveniles in state reform institutions come from fatherless homes, as do 43 percent of prison inmates.³ Research indicates a direct correlation between crime rates and the number of single-parent families in a neighborhood.⁴

It is generally believed that more crime occurs during economic downturns. When **unemployment** goes up there is an increase in crime. Sociologists agree that unemployment over a sustained period of time leads to poverty for individuals. Thus individual poverty, in concentrated groups, leads to a higher crime rates. Spartanburg County’s unemployment rate as of December 2003 was 5.7% equivalent to the national average.⁵

Education levels in the United States are high and rising, in 2000, four out of five adults had completed high school, and more than half of the US Population 25 and over had completed at least some college education.⁸ Education tends to improve health, promotes the education of the next generation and is associated with higher civic participation, volunteering and charity giving, and a lower risk of criminal activity. High school dropouts are 3.5 times more likely than high school graduates to be arrested in their lifetimes.⁶

² Family Structure and Children’s Health and Well-Being, Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America

³ US Bureau of Justice Statistics

⁴ Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency

⁵ South Carolina Employment Security Commission

⁶ Alliance for Excellent Education

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted regularly in the United States. Since the mid to late 1980s crime has been one of the most important subjects on the public agenda according to most national polls. Of particular concern is youth crime and violence.

Over the past fifteen years citizens have demanded their legislators and law enforcement leaders at all levels of government develop effective strategies to reduce crime and ensure public safety. Historically, whether crime rates rose or fell, rates of imprisonment continued to increase progressively. This phenomenon is usually explained by asserting that as the attitude of the public toward crime has become tougher, government officials have responded by escalating the severity of punishments and by enacting increasingly harsher policies. We have witnessed numerous efforts from increased law enforcement funding to mandatory sentencing requirements among many others. This has placed a burden on the detention and correctional systems throughout the United States. From 1990 to 2002 the number of people held in jails has increased from 405,320 to 665,475, a 64% increase and the detention bed per unit of population has increased from .00163% to .00231%⁷

It is important to note that public attitudes are specific to the local environment and Spartanburg County has seen similar increases in number of people held in jail and a sharp increase in the detention beds per unit of population.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY COMPARISONS

In order to better understand some of the demographic and socioeconomic factors at work in Spartanburg County, it is useful to compare data for Spartanburg with that of other South Carolina Counties with similar characteristics. For this study, information was collected for Richland, Greenville, Lexington, and Charleston Counties, all of which have populations between 200,000 and 400,000 individuals with varying patterns of sustained growth. Although the comparative data tends to indicate reasonable consistency in most factors, these statistics were notable:

- Of the five Counties, Spartanburg County has the second highest percentage of juveniles between the ages of 5-14.⁸
- Of the five Counties, Spartanburg County has the highest percentage of young men and women (18-24) who have not completed high school.⁸
- Of the five Counties, Spartanburg County has the highest rate of unemployment.⁵
- Of the five Counties, Spartanburg County has the lowest average individual income.⁸
- Of the five Counties, Spartanburg County has the fewest County detention beds per unit of population.⁹

CRIME AND ARRESTS IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY

While the demographic and socioeconomic statistics as well as the public's attitude toward crime and even the comparison to similar jurisdictions would indicate that Spartanburg County has a larger or growing at-risk population. Spartanburg County shows crime and arrest statistics (relative to general population) that are in mid-range levels relative to the other Counties, and that roughly parallel the statewide statistics.¹⁰ For example, Spartanburg shows an overall crime rate of 525 per 10,000 population, while the rate in the highest of the five Counties (Charleston) is 722 and that of the lowest (Lexington) is 417. The statewide statistic is 538 per 10,000 population.

In general, crime rates and statistics have been in gradual decline in the United States for the past decade, although more recent data suggests a leveling out of

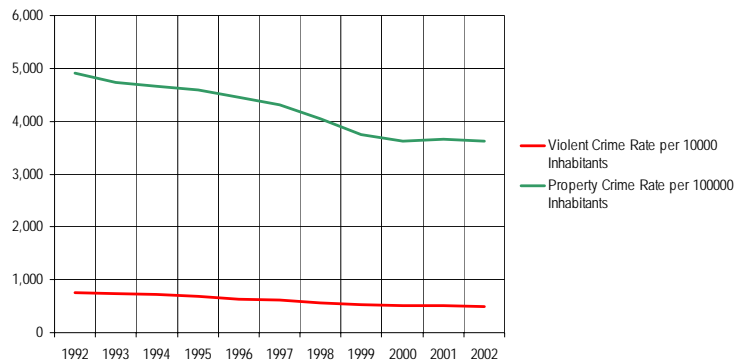
⁸ *United States Census, 2000*

⁹ *Richland, Greenville, Lexington, Charleston, and Spartanburg Counties, United States Census*

¹⁰ *FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 2000*

⁷ US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics

these trends. In Spartanburg County, the crime index^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} has declined from 10,823 in 1996 to 7,805 last year.¹¹



Crime Rates in the United States, 1992-2002
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reporting

Since crime rates and statistics relate directly to arrests and admissions to jail and have been flat or in decline over the past several years the current situation in Spartanburg is more likely a direct result of other factors. However crime and arrests still play an important part in the overall formula. An unusual benefit of having so many people in jail is a decrease or flatness of crime statistics and arrests. There are two historic causes for this, neither of which are scientific since they are hard to prove. One element is the fact that a greater number of criminals reside in the jail and therefore unable to commit additional crimes leading to lower crime statistics. While this may actually seem to be a benefit, it isn't. More and more mandatory arrest initiatives will continue to add inmates into the jail, and people in on non-mandatory arrests may be released prematurely to alleviate the space crunch. This gets to other aspect of flat or declining crime rates and arrests, and that is that the system is adjusting to the overcrowding of the jail. Whether by bringing fewer people in that should legitimately be in, or by other factors law enforcement and courts simply adjust their practice to cope with the situation. Again, this is difficult to prove, but historically, this has taken place in other jurisdictions with similar issues.

¹¹ Not County Totals; Data Reported to County and State Law Enforcement

CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES & PROCEDURES

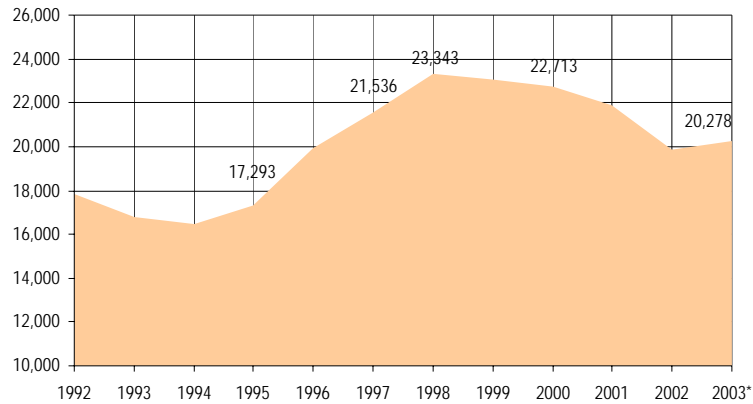
In spite of these overall declining trends in crime statistics, rates of incarceration remain high, and overcrowding of detention facilities is common. This is due to many factors including the policies and procedures of a criminal justice system, a direct result of the public's attitude toward crime.

State legislature has passed new laws regarding domestic abuse and mandatory sentencing that have impacted jail populations, as well as the new law lowering the legal blood-alcohol level. Likewise national trends toward increasing complexity in the criminal trial process, resulting in longer time frames to disposition have an effect on jail population. The number of law enforcement officers usually has a correlation to the number of arrests and admissions to the Jail. Inability of arrestees to make bond and incarceration of parole violators are other factors. Many inmates simply cannot be seen on their appointed court day, very possibly because people not incarcerated are getting to court ahead of the jailed inmates due to better attorney access and economic advantage. The State appoints additional Judgeships, admittedly an important component to the ability to process cases and thus a correlating impact on the jail population.

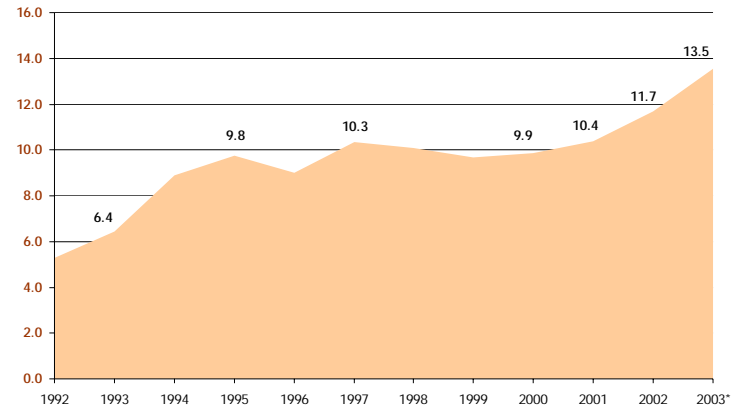
Thus, the actions of many decision makers in the overall criminal justice system (both in Spartanburg County and at the State Level) have a profound effect upon the demand for detention capacity.

ADMISSIONS, LENGTH OF STAY, & POPULATION

Average Daily Population (ADP) in a detention facility is a useful planning factor that may indicate the degree to which the facility is populated relative to capacity. ADP is a function of annual **admissions** (usually affected by the actions and growth patterns of law enforcement personnel who are responding to community attitudes), and **average length of stay (ALOS)**, which is typically most affected by the actions of courts and other members of the criminal justice system. In Spartanburg County, admissions to the detention center showed a clear pattern of growth from the mid to late 1990's, but have since leveled to an annual rate of about 20,000 to 21,000 per year.



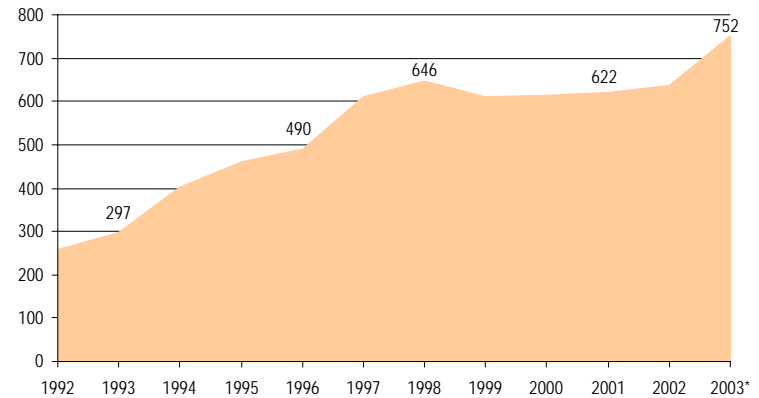
Annual Admissions – Spartanburg Co. Detention Facilities, 1992-2003
 Source: Spartanburg County Detention Facility Records



Average Length of Stay – Spartanburg Co. Detention Facilities, 1992-2003
 Source: Spartanburg County Detention Facility Records (Calculated at ADP/(ADM/365))

The average length of stay, however, has been statistically increasing for some years (ALOS more than doubled from 1991 to 1999¹²), and currently this factor is an important consideration in the overcrowding of the detention center. Taken together, the forces that are determining ADP growth in Spartanburg County have produced a ten-year pattern of increasing ADP that has averaged more than 10% per year. The largest increases have been associated with newly available bed space, another indication that growth in population at the detention facility is driven, in part, by decision making in the judicial system.

While a complex issue, the growth in ADP is a real and present public safety concern, which must be responsibly addressed.



Average Daily Population – Spartanburg Co. Detention Facilities, 1992-2003
 Source: Spartanburg County Detention Facility Records

¹² Institute for Law and Policy Planning, *Needs Assessment for a Criminal Justice Automated Information System*

PROJECTING FUTURE NEEDS

In order to adequately plan for future changes in the need for capacity at the detention facility, it is important to have an understanding of the likely magnitude of those changes. Therefore a series of projections were constructed in an effort to predict the ADP at the facility at certain future milestones. The milestones, which were selected, are the years 2010, 2015, and 2020. Arguably, projections beyond these time frames would imply unacceptable levels of speculation, whereas nearer-term projections would not allow time enough for directed action to meet expected needs.

The projections of future ADP growth are based upon a series of plausible scenarios for Spartanburg County. Generally, these methods are based upon the premise that the future is uncertain, and past experience is likely the best indicator of what might be expected in the coming years. The selected projection methods are a reflection of patterns of growth in the general population, more specific patterns of growth of the ADP at the detention center, or relationships between them. Since the future of ADP at the detention center will result from a complex series of unpredictable factors, and each of the methods is arguably reasonable based upon historic data, the resulting projections are each deemed to have certain merit under specific conditions.

Method 1 – This method projects ADP growth using detention population as a set percentage of the general population. Thus, the *rate* of growth in this model is directly keyed to the rate of growth in the general population. At present, the population of the detention center is approximately .3% of the general population, and this factor was used to project future ADP projections.

Method 2 – Because the proportion of the general population at the detention center has historically grown (from .11% in 1992 to .29% in 2003), this model projects continuing growth in that factor in calculating future projections. The growth is modeled on the ten-year historic pattern.

Method 3 – This method projects future ADP using the projected growth pattern of the general population (the projected percentage annual increase in the detention center ADP is the same as the projected percentage annual increase in the general population).

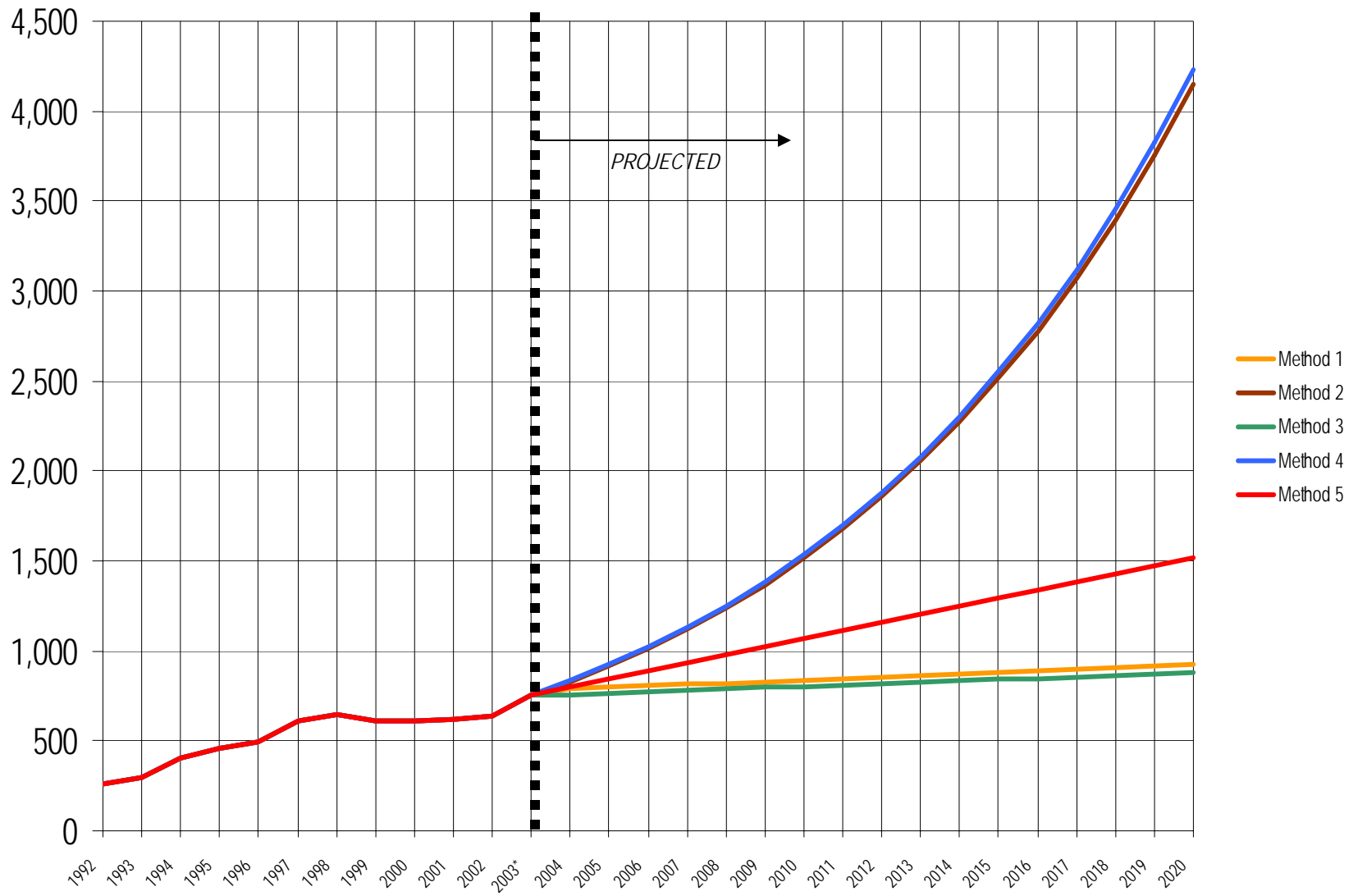
Method 4 – This method projects future ADP using the average percentage growth rate of detention facility ADP from the ten-year historical pattern.

Method 5 – This method projects future ADP using the average numerical growth rate of detention facility ADP from the ten-year historical pattern.

The selected methods of projection result in these milestone ADP counts:

PROJECTION METHOD	PROJECTED 2010 ADP	PROJECTED 2015 ADP	PROJECTED 2020 ADP
Set Percentage of Population	839	881	923
Percentage of General Population Growth Pattern	1518	2514	4152
Same Rate as General Population	803	841	880
Average 10 Year Percentage Growth in ADP	1532	2547	4234
Average 10 year Numerical Growth in ADP	1067	1292	1517

Each of these projections is modeled graphically on the following illustration:



Historic and Projected Average Daily Population (ADP) at the Spartanburg County Detention Facility

SELECTED PROJECTION & SUMMARY

The various projections of future ADP represent a broad range of possible scenarios for the detention facility – increasingly broad with the indicated passage of time. Of the five projections, however, it is possible to justify and rank degrees of likelihood among them, based upon the experience of the detention center and the sustainability of mathematical trends.

In considering the two projections that are based upon direct relationships between ADP and projected population growth (methods 1 and 3), the historic data would suggest that this obvious relationship has not been an effective gauge of growth patterns in Spartanburg County. Clearly, other factors have driven the ADP growth at a rate significantly faster than that of the general population, so that reliance on these indicators in predicting the future would likely underestimate the coming trends by a substantial margin.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the two projections which are based upon compounded percentage growth statistics (methods 2 and 4) are probably reflective of current patterns of increase, but as these projections reach increasingly outlying years, they become more and more unlikely as they approach near-vertical rates of growth.

The remaining projection, method 5, is the most reasonable of the five. It most closely approximates the historic trend line, and suggests a moderately stable continuation of historic patterns of growth. While any prediction of the future is uncertain, this methodology seems the most rational of the methods considered, and is the selected projection for purposes of planning for the future needs. The milestone projections of future ADP suggested by this method;

- 2010 – 1067 beds
- 2015 – 1292 beds
- 2020 – 1517 beds

Obviously, actual patterns of change may vary from this projection and must be carefully monitored in order to insure a timely and correct response from the County to the specific circumstances. Nevertheless, in planning for strategies to meet future requirements, the County must assume that growth will continue to

occur, and that historic data (coupled with responsible judgment) is the best predictor of future trends.

With a longstanding history of steady population growth, Spartanburg County has experienced continuing increases in demand for County services, including those of the criminal justice system. In spite of expansion, the detention center is overcrowded and many factors will undoubtedly place further pressures upon the capacity and operation of this important County function. In addition, the increasing ethnic diversity of the County will have a growing impact upon the requirements for County facilities, and will likely complicate the operation of the detention center with cultural and language differences. The general population of the County is aging, but a second population "wave" is moving through the younger "at risk" age groups associated with most criminal activities. Crime and arrest rates in Spartanburg County are reflective of statewide averages, although the incidence of domestic violence and drug-related crime are increasingly larger proportions of total crime. Increasingly, it is important for Spartanburg County to address the growing demands upon the detention facility in order to alleviate current shortages and adequately plan for the future.





SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT DEFINITION STUDY

3

In determining the final facility solutions for Spartanburg County for today, ten years from now and twenty years from now, we need to summarize the goals for the overall detention system:

- Locate all county beds and combine as many functions and services for the detention system at the Main Jail facility.
- Continue to operate a direct supervision facility.
- Create adequate parking and vehicle circulation for staff, visitors and deliveries.
- Maintain all services, including a full service kitchen, laundry and programs.
- Vacate the current Annex II, and return to the county for other use.
- Move staff from the Annex II into the main jail.
- Maintain all inmate property, records and other necessary functions at the main jail facility.
- Maintain Annex I as a temporary holding facility for court hearings and make the facility adequate as a temporary emergency overnight facility to add flexibility to the system.

Quite obviously, it would seem most expeditious and economical to build the required number of beds at the current site of the jail. It is only ten years old, seemingly has ample land available and is located conveniently for transportation to the court facility and is close to main transportation arteries of the county. Based on those assumptions, one element of this analysis was to actually assess the parameters of whether the expanded facility could fit onto the site. Using the projections developed for future need HDR tested and explored several schemes to determine the adequacy of the existing site including:

- All two-tier construction, as the existing jail is, laid out along the same circulation spine as the current lay-out
- All two-tier circulation running along the current circulation spine and a parallel spine that runs at approximately the location of the current female housing units
- Construct a mid-rise version, stacking two tiers on top of another two tiers
- Create a combination plan that uses both styles

Based on the determination that the site could adequately accommodate significant future expansion the decision was made to continue the use of a two-tiered system. It was also determined during the study process that it would be desirable to plan for a larger housing unit than the current facility utilizes. This unit would include 64 cells, all sized for double bunking with a rated capacity between 112 and 120 beds per unit. This compares to 48 cell units that have a rated capacity of 80 beds. If the Spartanburg County were to add approximately 500 new beds including one maximum-security unit, this could be achieved with only four housing units instead of six with the smaller housing units.

This would create many benefits economically for the facility. In terms of construction and maintenance costs there would be two fewer air systems, chase systems, etc. In terms of staffing, two fewer housing units, equates to approximately 10 less staff positions.¹ At \$28,000 per staff position, yearly, including benefits, that's a yearly savings to the Spartanburg County taxpayer of \$285,600 per year.

¹ Assuming that each unit requires three full-time staff with a relief factor of 1.7 equates to 5.1 staff per unit daily.

SPACE PROGRAM

64-bed Housing Units	Qty	Net SF	Tot. SF	G.F.	Adj. Gr.
Inmate Cells	64	80	5,120		
Dayroom (includes food staging)	128	40	5,120		
Multipurpose (from dayroom)	1	300	300		
Exercise	1	1,500	1,500		
Staff Toilet	1	40	40		
Inmate Toilet	1	40	40		
Shower	10	40	400		
Accessible Shower	1	60	60		
Janitor's Closet	1	120	120		
Storage	1	150	150		
Interview/Counselor/Screening	1	90	90		
Electronic Equipment	1	90	90		
Total 64-bed Housing Units			13,030	(1.75)	22,803

Beyond the general population housing needs, it was determined that there were program needs for special housing units. This included at least one new female unit of 88 beds, a new male maximum/ classification unit, a new male minimum-security unit and other program areas. A brief summary of the total space needs looks like this:

Additional Components	Qty	Net SF	Tot. SF	G.F.	Adj. Gr.
Female Housing Unit (48-cell / 88-bed)	1				16,000
Record Storage Expansion	1				1,500
Court Remodel/Expansion	1				500
Program Relocation	1				500
Medical Expansion	1				2,000
Visitation Expansion	1				1,000
Total Additional Components					21,500

COST MODELING

For each of the spaces listed above and renovation items included in our schemes represented below we have developed preliminary cost models associated with each scheme to be used as a guide for budgeting purposes. These models represent our best prediction of costs given current bidding conditions, industry standards for costs and our recent experience of costs for this building type, particularly as it applies to additions to existing facilities. We recommend a comprehensive space program be completed to more accurately reflect the potential costs with the chosen scheme.

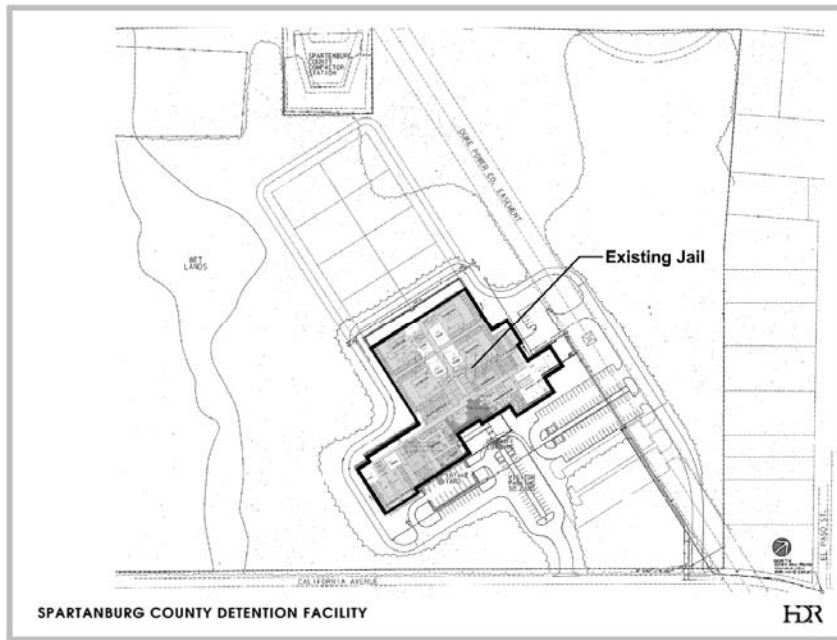
SITE CONSTRAINTS

In addition to the building's capacity to accept more beds and remain staff efficient, there are other criteria that must be considered in determining whether the site will be acceptable for expansion into the year 2020 and beyond.

The site is of sufficient acreage, already owned by the county, to handle future bed expansion well beyond the projected 20 year need. In fact the original expansion plan called for as many as eight more housing units capable of being added to the back of the jail. With some minor site and building modifications we believe we can add

another eight housing units parallel to the existing housing units. That would bring the total to 16 additional housing units on the site with little impact to other buildings or parking elements currently in place. It could potentially be built even further by going to a mid-rise design for at least a portion of the build-out. Sixteen units represent nearly 2,000 additional beds, well out on the projection curve.

Adding any amount of inmates would also require some support spaces to be expanded. The extent of these expansions ultimately depends on the number of inmates added. Support functions, because of their location to the front and sides can be expanded, but would require some additional modifications to the building and site.



Existing Site Plan Spartanburg County Detention Facility

UTILITY & INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITIES

It has been determined from reviewing documents and site observations that the facility can support additions up to and perhaps beyond 2,000 beds based on the following:

- Access to City Water
- Access to City Sewer
- Adequate Sewer Capacity
- Access to High-Voltage Lines

PROGRAM AREAS & CAPACITIES

The following program units were assessed for their ability to support a significant addition at the main jail facility:

- Administration – adequate with some additions, notably the locker areas
- Kitchen – adequate, needs more storage
- Laundry – needs equipment to handle daily needs
- Visitation – will need to be expanded, perhaps with video equipment
- Courts – need to expand
- Intake – adequate
- Property – needs to expand significantly
- Medical – needs to expand significantly
- Programs – needs to be rearranged
- Commissary – adequate
- Maintenance – needs expansion, but well located

Overall, areas of the facility that need to be expanded can be expanded rather easily, with minimal disturbance to the facility's daily operations.

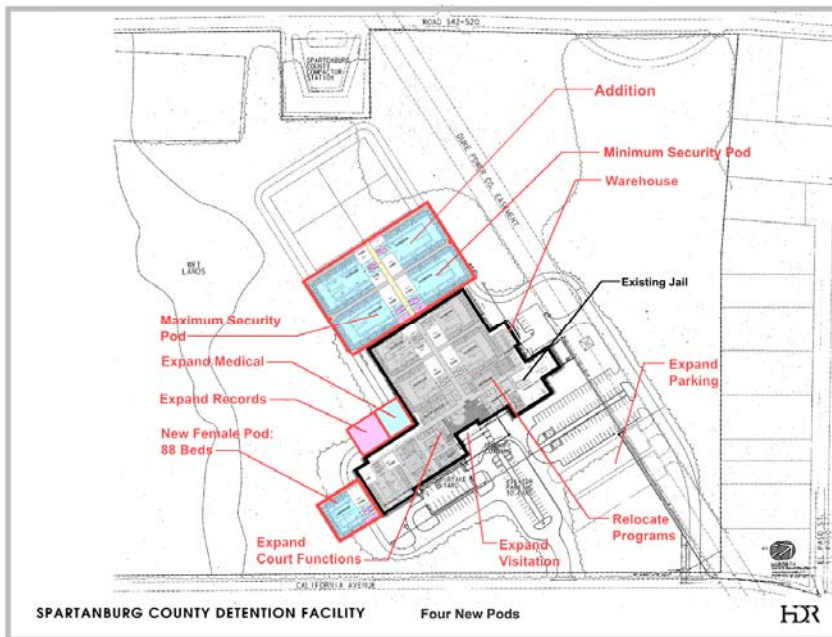
In determining construction models to look at, it was determined that on terms of facility operations, site availability and other factors of construction economy, the team would look in the direction of building the addition in a manner that the current facility was built, including a two-tier housing scheme

SCHEME 'A'

This scheme adds four units, one maximum and one minimum plus four general population units. This scheme, like the others, expands parking and other facility functions as discussed earlier. In addition, the strategy is to extend the current pod layout towards the back of the site along the current axis. This scheme responds to the 2010 bed need identified, 1,067, in the report, but does come up a 63 short. The new rated capacity would be:

Current rating	436 beds
New beds	<u>568 beds</u>
TOTAL	1,004 beds

It's also important to note that many of these beds are already in the system, they would be relocated from Annex II. From a staffing standpoint, this scheme adds 25.5 staff positions. This is offset by moving staff from Annex II back to the main jail, and also there would be a cost savings in less transportation for inmates and officers.



Main Jail	Qty	GSF	Cost/SF	Cost
Male Housing Units (64-cells)	4	91,212	\$150	\$13,681,800
Female Housing Unit (48-cells)	1	16,000	\$150	\$2,400,000
Record storage expansion		1,500	\$90	\$135,000
Court remodel/ expansion		500	\$100	\$50,000
Program relocation		500	\$45	\$22,500
Warehouse reclamation				\$100,000
Modernize HVAC/Electrical				\$1,000,000
Medical Expansion		2,000	\$160	\$320,000
Visitation Expansion		1,000	\$120	\$120,000
Total Main Jail		112,712		\$17,829,300

Annex I – Windows, HVAC, etc.		\$1,500,000
Site Development		\$750,000
Contingency	10%	<u>\$2,007,923</u>
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION		\$22,087,230

Fees & Miscellaneous Costs	8%	\$1,766,978
Furniture, Fixtures, & Equipment	4%	\$883,489
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		\$24,737,698

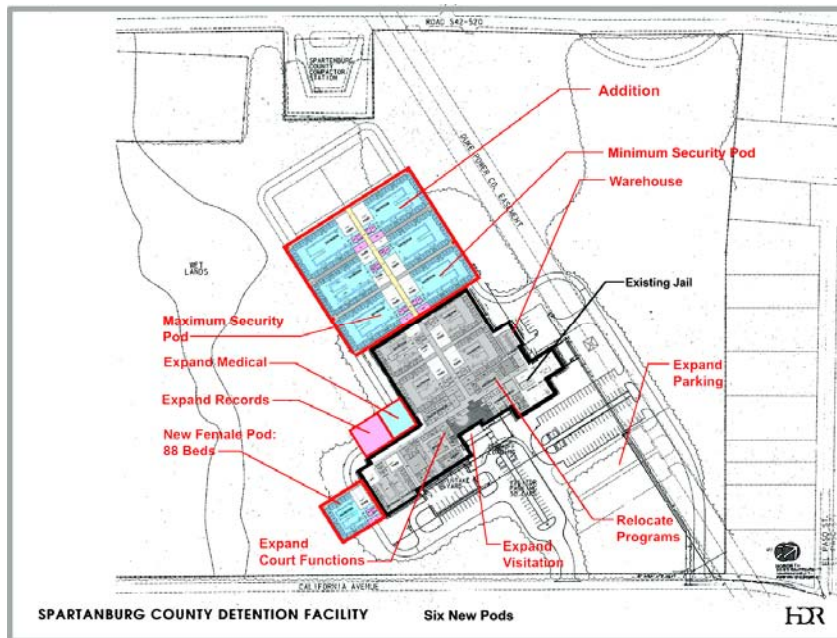
Removing Annex I repair and alteration, contingency, and fees from this equation equals \$30,646 per bed.

SCHEME 'B'

This scheme adds six housing units, one maximum and one minimum plus four general population units. This scheme, like the others, expands parking and other facility functions as discussed earlier. In addition, the strategy is to extend the current pod layout towards the back of the site along the current axis. This scheme responds to the 2015 bed need identified, 1,292, in the report, but does come up 48 short. The new rated capacity would be:

Current rating	436 beds
New beds	<u>808 beds</u>
TOTAL	1,244 beds

It's also important to note that many of these beds are already in the system, they would be relocated from Annex II. From a staffing standpoint, this scheme adds 35.7 staff positions. This is offset by moving staff from Annex II back to the main jail, and also there would be a cost savings in less transportation for inmates and officers.



Main Jail	Qty	GSF	Cost/SF	Cost
Male Housing Units (64-cells)	6	136,818	\$150	\$20,522,700
Female Housing Unit (48-cells)	1	16,000	\$150	\$2,400,000
Record storage expansion		1,500	\$90	\$135,000
Court remodel/ expansion		500	\$100	\$50,000
Program relocation		500	\$45	\$22,500
Warehouse reclamation				\$100,000
Modernize HVAC/Electrical				\$1,000,000
Medical Expansion		2,000	\$160	\$320,000
Visitation Expansion		1,000	\$120	\$120,000
Total Main Jail		166,100		\$24,670,200

Annex I – Windows, HVAC, etc. **\$1,500,000**

Site Development **\$825,000**

Contingency 10% **\$2,699,520**

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION \$29,694,720

Fees & Miscellaneous Costs 8% **\$2,375,578**

Furniture, Fixtures, & Equipment 4% **\$1,187,789**

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET \$33,258,086

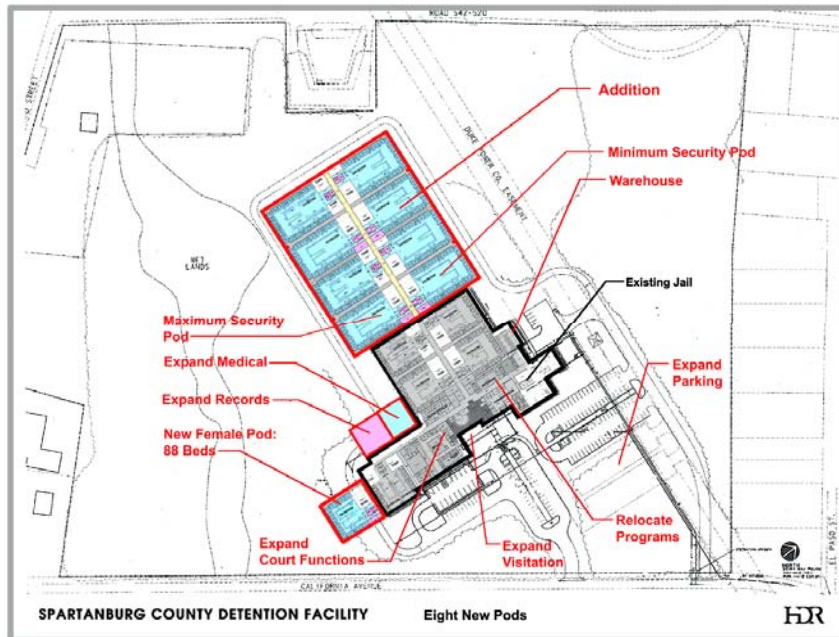
Removing Annex I repair and alteration, contingency, and fees from this equation equals \$30,102 per bed.

SCHEME 'C'

This scheme adds six housing units, one maximum and one minimum plus four general population units. This scheme, like the others, expands parking and other facility functions as discussed earlier. In addition, the strategy is to extend the current pod layout towards the back of the site along the current axis. This scheme responds to the 2020 bed need identified, 1,517, in the report, but does come up 48 short. The new rated capacity would be:

Current rating	436 beds
New beds	<u>1,048 beds</u>
TOTAL	1,484 beds

It's also important to note that many of these beds are already in the system, they would be relocated from Annex II. From a staffing standpoint, this scheme adds 45.9 staff positions. This is offset by moving staff from Annex II back to the main jail, and also there would be a cost savings in less transportation for inmates and officers.



Main Jail	Qty	GSF	Cost/SF	Cost
Male Housing Units (64-cells)	8	182,424	\$150	\$27,363,600
Female Housing Unit (48-cells)	1	16,000	\$150	\$2,400,000
Record storage expansion		1,500	\$90	\$135,000
Court remodel/ expansion		500	\$100	\$50,000
Program relocation		500	\$45	\$22,500
Warehouse reclamation				\$100,000
Modernize HVAC/Electrical				\$1,000,000
Medical Expansion		2,000	\$160	\$320,000
Visitation Expansion		1,000	\$120	\$120,000
Total Main Jail		203,924		\$31,511,100

Annex I – Windows, HVAC, etc. **\$1,500,000**

Site Development **\$900,000**

Contingency 10% **\$3,391,110**

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION \$37,302,210

Fees & Miscellaneous Costs 8% **\$2,984,177**

Furniture, Fixtures, & Equipment 4% **\$1,492,088**

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET \$41,778,475

Removing Annex I repair and alteration, contingency, and fees from this equation equals **\$29,808 per bed.**

US MARSHALS' BED LEASE PROGRAM

Another factor that we haven't discussed, but is important to the county's current and future cashflow is to maintain the program with the US Marshals. One strategy to help offset construction costs would be to commit a unit's worth of beds, future county beds, to house US Marshals' inmates. This method has successfully worked for many counties around the country for years including Spartanburg. One economic model for such a program could look like this:

Per Diem Formula	Qty		Cost
Additional 120 beds (64-cell Unit)	120 beds		\$31,547
Annual Expenses			
Capital Cost * ²	20 Yr. Bond	4.5%	(\$303,770)
Staffing	6 FTE	\$28,000	\$168,000
Inmate Expenses (120 Inmates)	365 Days	\$6	\$262,800
Miscellaneous Overhead	365 Days	\$10	\$438,000
TOTAL EXPENSES			\$1,172,570
Annual Income			
Per Diem	120	\$55	\$2,409,000
		net income	\$1,236,430
	120	\$60	\$2,628,000
		net income	\$1,455,430
	120	\$65	\$2,847,000
		net income	\$1,674,430

² The total cost over 20 years for the capital would be approximately \$6.3 million. All costs, both income and expenses are subject to escalators.

Quite clearly, there is some potential economic gain to be had by the county is proceeding in this fashion, though it would be important to start the dialog with the Marshals as soon as possible to determine if the bed need is in fact there. HDR has worked with the Department of Homeland Security and the US Marshals for a number of years and have insight into their formulas for determining per diem rates they negotiate with Counties such as Spartanburg.

EXISTING FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

MAIN JAIL: REPAIR & MAINTENANCE ISSUES

The first is repair and maintenance: work that should be considered whether there would be a large construction project or not.

Architectural:

- Effect required roof repairs
- Add new laundry equipment
- Replace gate operators
- Replace shower doors, property area

Mechanical/ Plumbing:

- Suggest replacement of exiting rooftop air handling units with new equipment that utilizes chilled water.
- Suggest that all chilled water piping would be jacketed and neatly routed along the rooftop to all air handling unit coils.
- Suggest that a factory-provided sound package to be specified with the air-cooled chillers to minimize potential acoustical disturbances.
- Suggest a retrofit of existing fire protection systems in the existing jail ('problem areas') to prevent broken heads and flooding.

MAIN JAIL: EXPANSION & RENOVATION ISSUES

This category is a list of enhancements that would be specifically associated with a large bed increase or are areas that are coping with in adequate conditions, but would operate more efficiently if they were modified.

Architectural

- Build new records storage area
- Reclaim original warehouse
- Expand/ remodel court area
- Expand locker area
- Install vehicle barriers around sallyport
- Expand property storage, modify layout
- Expand/ enhance medical wing

Mechanical/ Plumbing:

- Suggest that new jail design implements the use of air-cooled chillers for the new and the existing facility, gas heating for all including a chilled water-pumping package located adjacent to the chillers.
- Expand existing domestic water, sanitary sewer, etc. from capped 'future' lines in base building design, if adequate based on new loads; route new site utility services if necessary.
- Based on meals and inmate population, replace the grease trap and 'muffin monster' to handle an increase in loads, to be evaluated.
- Suggest a double interlock, pre-action fire protection system in new jail design to prevent nuisances with broken heads and flooding.

Chilled Water Advantages:

- Less maintenance for air handling equipment, decreased maintenance costs due to compressor failures, etc.
- Less potential for failure of rooftop air handling systems.
- Greater flexibility and control as loads fluctuate throughout the facility (DX only in stages, water modulates).
- Fewer temperature swings equals increased occupant comfort.
- Better humidity control than DX (jails have high ventilation loads).
- Potential for savings in monthly utility costs, based on efficiency, operation, etc.

Electrical:

- Electronic security system should be updated to a current programmable logic control system to allow for simpler control of any additions.
- Expand emergency generator capabilities

ANNEX I: REPAIR & MAINTENANCE ISSUES

If economically feasible, it would be desirable to effect certain enhancements at Annex I, adjacent to the court facility, in order to take better advantage of the facility's location and utilize it as a court holding facility for the foreseeable future. The changes, briefly, are as follows:

- Replace/renovate the existing windows, so they can be air and weather tight.
- Revise the mechanical air handling system so that it can provide adequate air movement to meet local and state air quality standards.

RECOMMENDATION

After reviewing and analyzing the data and discussing potential options with County staff HDR recommends that Spartanburg implement Scheme 'B' at this time. The 800+ bed addition would increase the jail's new rated capacity to approximately 1,250 beds. This method, by our estimates would provide sufficient space to take the County up to the year 2015. It also provides a number of other benefits for the County, jail and staff.

- It creates a surplus of beds for today's immediate needs, which is essential for safe and efficient management of inmates. Those surplus beds could also potentially be leased to the US Marshals and provide a greater revenue stream for the County.
- It maximizes the County's advantage of utilizing today's historically low interest rates.
- It enables the County to permanently close Annex II and relocate those inmates and staff back to the main jail. That would also provide an economy of scale benefit (less staff would be needed to manage the same number of inmates at the main jail as opposed to the annex).
- It expands the facility in a way that opens up more classification and gender based units, another factor in an efficiently operated jail.
- It maintains sufficient space for future expansions if necessary.
- It also maintains the option of not overbuilding, allowing the County more time to address other factors impacting the need for beds, thus potentially decreasing the projected future needs.

HDR also recommends incorporating more technology, like a video visitor's center, larger on-site courts and other efficiencies that would help the jail become more manageable without adding an unnecessary amount of staff.

In our review we eliminated Scheme 'C' because of the financial impact to the County coupled with the potential for implementing future efficiencies in the Criminal Justice System that might impact the projected future overall need for beds. Based on our demographic and socioeconomic study while Spartanburg has several factors indicating a larger than normal "at-risk" population it isn't clear that the bed explosion is going to continue as it has been for the last few years. In fact, it might make sense for the county to not put all of its resources into the jail, and rather address some of the root causes of the overcrowding from socioeconomic problems to the inefficiencies with the Criminal Justice System.

At the other end of the spectrum, we eliminated Scheme 'A' because it did not provide sufficient capacity for even short term growth and would place the County in a similar position in the very near future. Unfortunately, given our projections for growth and not being able to incorporate potential future efficiencies in the Criminal Justice System, it does not seem plausible to implement this scheme when it would probably be full in short order and likely result in reopening Annex II. This would be counterproductive to the issue of running multiple facilities. Scheme 'A' did offer some advantages: it satisfied the immediate bed need and it is the most economical of the three schemes. However, recognize that Spartanburg County will be faced with a similar situation in as little as four or five years and most likely have to address additional jail expansion again.

In conclusion, we would like to state that it has been an honor working with the Spartanburg County again. We have taken great pride for our involvement in the Detention Center for many years and consider it to be one of our Flagship projects. We value the investment Spartanburg County has made in HDR and we look forward to continuing to assist the County as a partner with this very important issue.





SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT DEFINITION STUDY

Population	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Spartanburg County Population	232,521.0	235,385.0	238,249.0	241,114.0	244,333.0	246,830.0	249,231.0	251,886.0	253,791.0	257,262.0	259,322.0
% Change		1.23%	1.22%	1.20%	1.34%	1.02%	0.97%	1.07%	0.76%	1.37%	0.80%
<i>United States Census</i>											
Crime Statistics	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<u>United States</u>											
Violent Crime Index	1,932,274.0	1,926,017.0	1,857,670.0	1,798,792.0	1,688,540.0	1,636,096.0	1,533,887.0	1,426,044.0	1,425,486.0	1,439,480.0	1,426,325.0
Nonviolent Crime Index	12,505,917.0	12,218,777.0	12,131,873.0	12,063,935.0	11,805,323.0	11,558,475.0	10,951,827.0	10,208,334.0	10,182,584.0	10,437,189.0	10,450,893.0
Violent Crime Rate per 10000 Inhabitants	758.0	747.0	714.0	685.0	637.0	611.0	568.0	523.0	507.0	505.0	495.0
Property Crime Rate per 100000 Inhabitants	4,904.0	4,740.0	4,660.0	4,591.0	4,451.0	4,316.0	4,053.0	3,744.0	3,618.0	3,658.0	3,624.0
<u>South Carolina</u>											
Violent Crimes	35,859.0	38,319.0	39,067.0	36,972.0	37,099.0	37,387.0	34,970.0	33,919.0	32,897.0	32,900.0	34,343.0
% Change		6.9%	2.0%	-5.4%	0.3%	0.8%	-6.5%	-3.0%	-3.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Nonviolent Crimes	216,566.0	217,392.0	224,697.0	224,811.0	230,478.0	231,372.0	222,788.0	212,734.0	211,608.0	216,293.0	218,016.0
% Change		0.4%	3.4%	0.1%	2.5%	0.4%	-3.7%	-4.5%	-0.5%	2.2%	0.8%
<i>FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program</i>											

Spartanburg County Detention Facility:	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Rated Capacity	150.0	150.0	586.0	586.0	586.0	586.0	586.0	586.0	586.0	586.0	586.0	586.0
ADP	259.0	297.0	401.0	462.0	490.0	610.0	646.0	610.0	613.0	622.0	637.0	752.0
% Change		14.7%	35.0%	15.2%	6.1%	24.5%	5.9%	-5.6%	0.5%	1.5%	2.4%	18.1%
# Change		38.0	104.0	61.0	28.0	120.0	36.0	-36.0	3.0	9.0	15.0	115
ADP Variance from Rated Capacity	109.0	147.0	-185.0	-124.0	-96.0	24.0	60.0	24.0	27.0	36.0	51.0	166.0
Average Length of Stay	5.3	6.4	8.9	9.8	9.0	10.3	10.1	9.7	9.9	10.4	11.7	13.5
Admissions	17,838.0	16,819.0	16,433.0	17,293.0	19,894.0	21,536.0	23,343.0	23,048.0	22,713.0	21,903.0	19,880.0	20,278
% Change in Admissions		-5.7%	-2.3%	5.2%	15.0%	8.3%	8.4%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-3.6%	-9.2%	2%
# Change in Admissions		-1,019.0	-386.0	860.0	2,601.0	1,642.0	1,807.0	-295.0	-335.0	-810.0	-2,023.0	398
Federal Inmates					53.0	61.0	52.0	40.0	54.0	69.0	98.0	
Rate of Incarceration per General Population	0.11%	0.13%	0.17%	0.19%	0.20%	0.25%	0.26%	0.24%	0.24%	0.24%	0.25%	0.29%
% Change		13.28%	33.39%	13.84%	4.66%	23.23%	4.88%	-6.57%	-0.26%	0.10%	1.60%	16.77%

Spartanburg County Data

COUNTY COMPARISONS

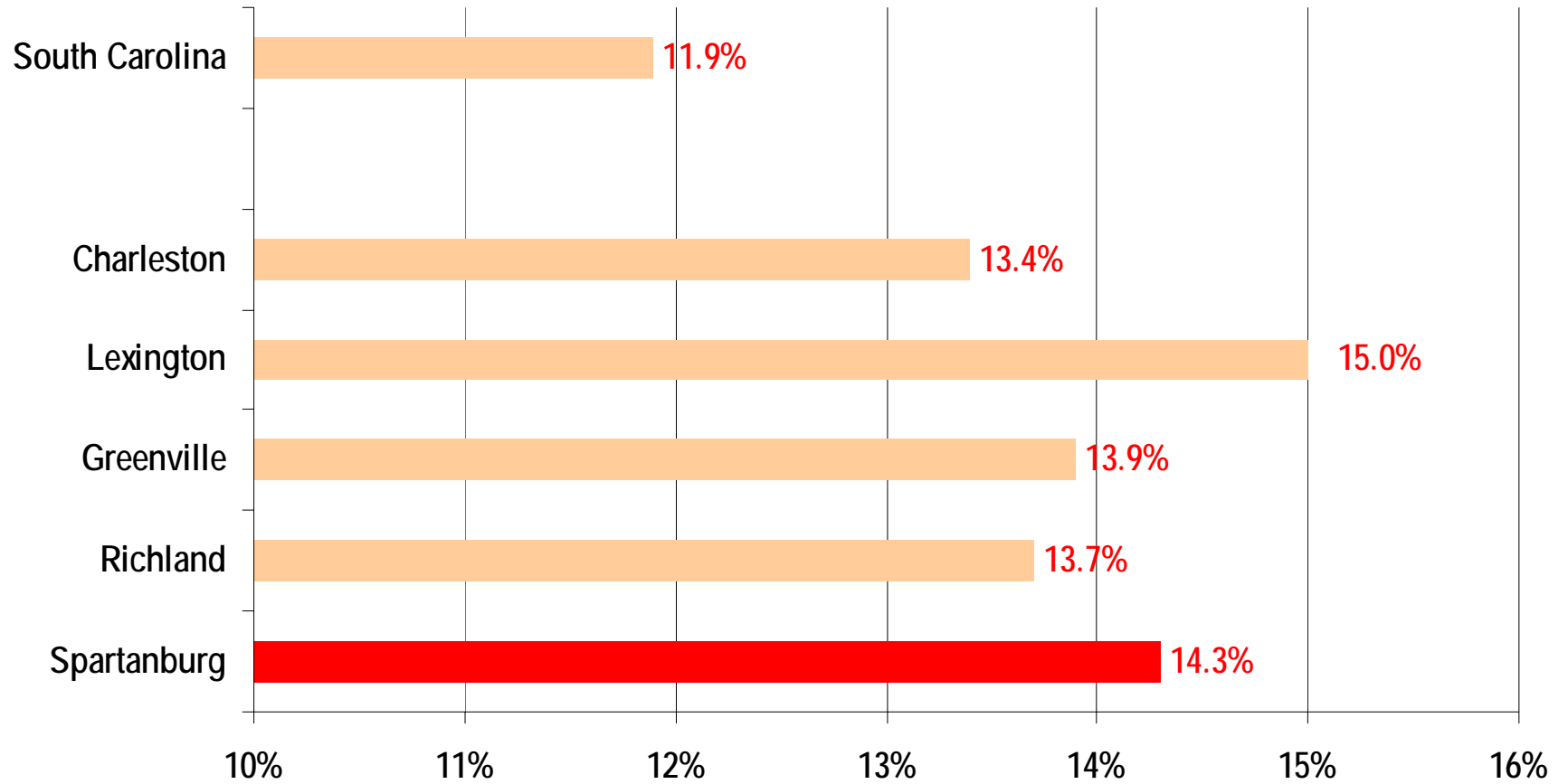
DEMOGRAPHICS	1	2	3	4	4	5						
	1990 POP	2002 POP	% CHANGE	MEDIAN AGE	% JUVENILE	FAMILY	UNEMPLOYMENT	AVG INCOME	% POVERTY	EDUCATION	Male/ EDU	DENSITY
Spartanburg	226,793	259,322	14.34%	36.1	14.3%	29.0%	5.7%	\$18,738	12.3%	30.3%	34.7%	313
Richland	286,321	329,086	14.94%	32.6	13.7%	34.9%	4.1%	\$20,794	13.7%	17.2%	20.9%	424
Greenville	320,167	391,334	22.23%	35.5	13.9%	26.0%	4.2%	\$22,081	10.5%	26.0%	30.1%	481
Lexington	167,611	222,897	32.98%	35.7	15.0%	24.5%	3.0%	\$21,063	9.0%	23.1%	27.3%	309
Charleston	295,041	316,559	7.29%	34.5	13.4%	37.0%	3.6%	\$21,393	16.4%	19.4%	22.1%	338
South Carolina	3,487,967	4,107,183	17.75%	35.4	11.9%	31.3%	6.1%	\$18,795	14.1%	25.7%	29.6%	133

- 1 Percent of Juveniles (between ages of 5-14) to General Population
- 2 Percent of Children living in Single Parent Households
- 3 Age 18-24 w/o high school graduate
- 4 Age 18-24 w/o high school graduate
- 5 Individuals/Square Mile

JUSTICE	1	1	2	2	3	3		
	CRIME	ARREST	CURRENT ADP	ADP/POP	RATED CAPACITY	ADP/ CAPACITY	CAPACITY TO POP	OPENED
Spartanburg	525	91	752	0.290%	586	1.283	0.226%	1994
Richland	719	83	876	0.266%	836	1.048	0.254%	1994-1998
Greenville	471	111	1,138	0.291%	947	1.202	0.242%	1976-1999 1975-1992,
Lexington	417	56	723	0.324%	682	1.060	0.306%	1999
Charleston	722	126	1,410	0.445%	805	1.752	0.254%	1994
South Carolina	538	88	10,867	0.265%	10,265	1.059	0.250%	

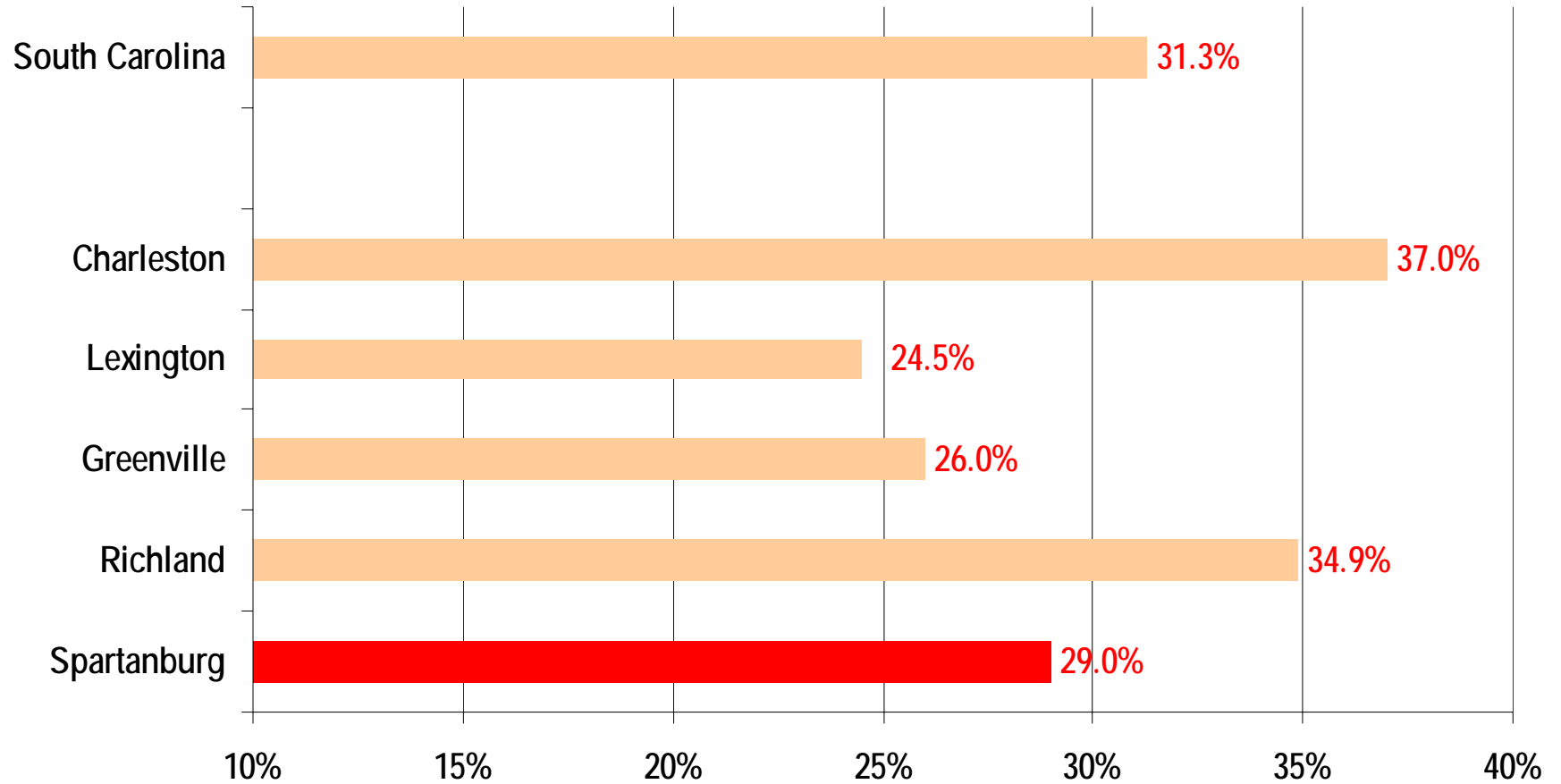
- 1 Per 10,000 Population
- 2 ADP as a % of General Population
- 3 Rated Capacity as a % of General Population

Percent of Juveniles Between Ages 5 - 14



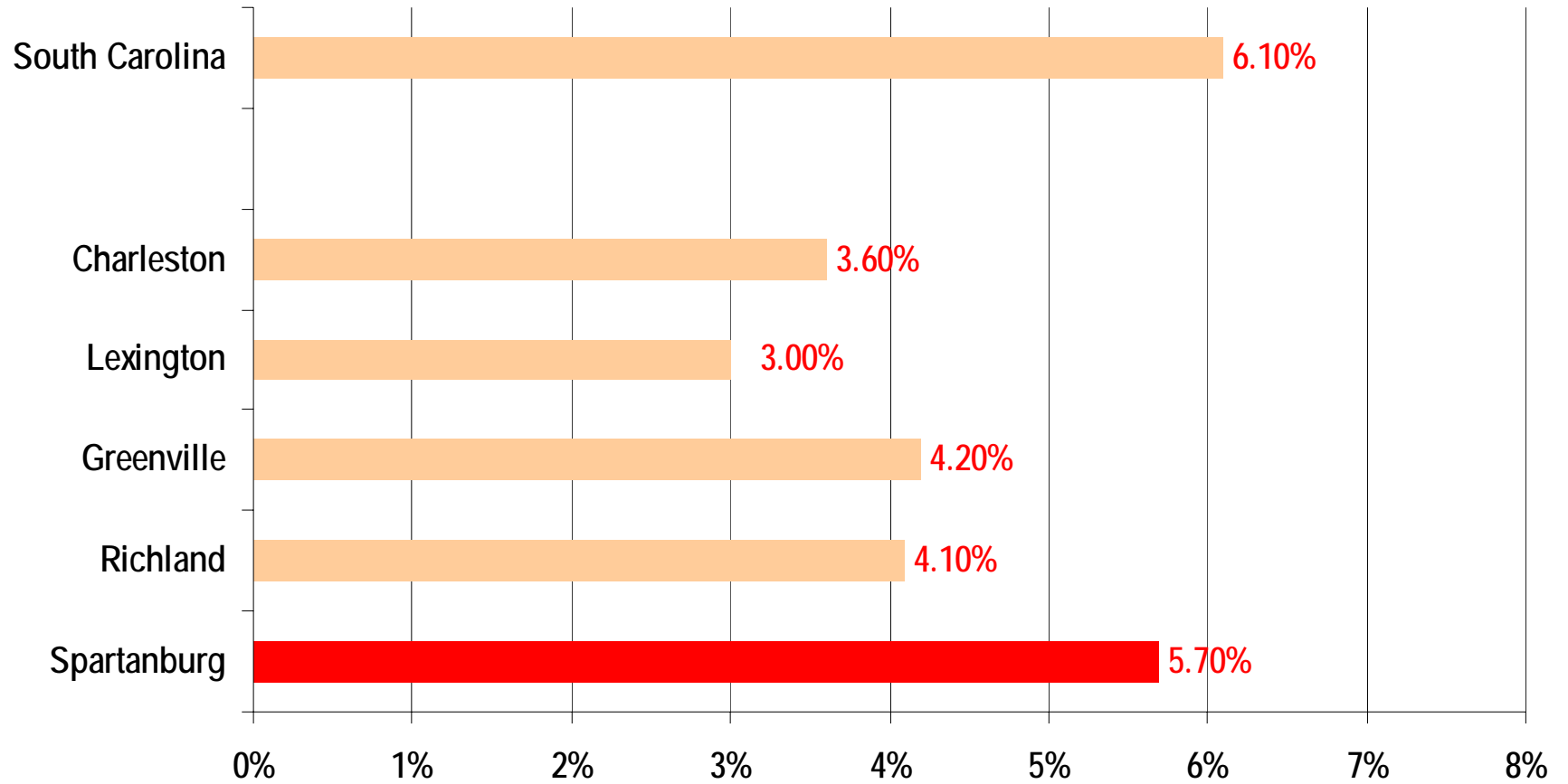
Source: United States Census

Percent of Children Living in Single Parent Households



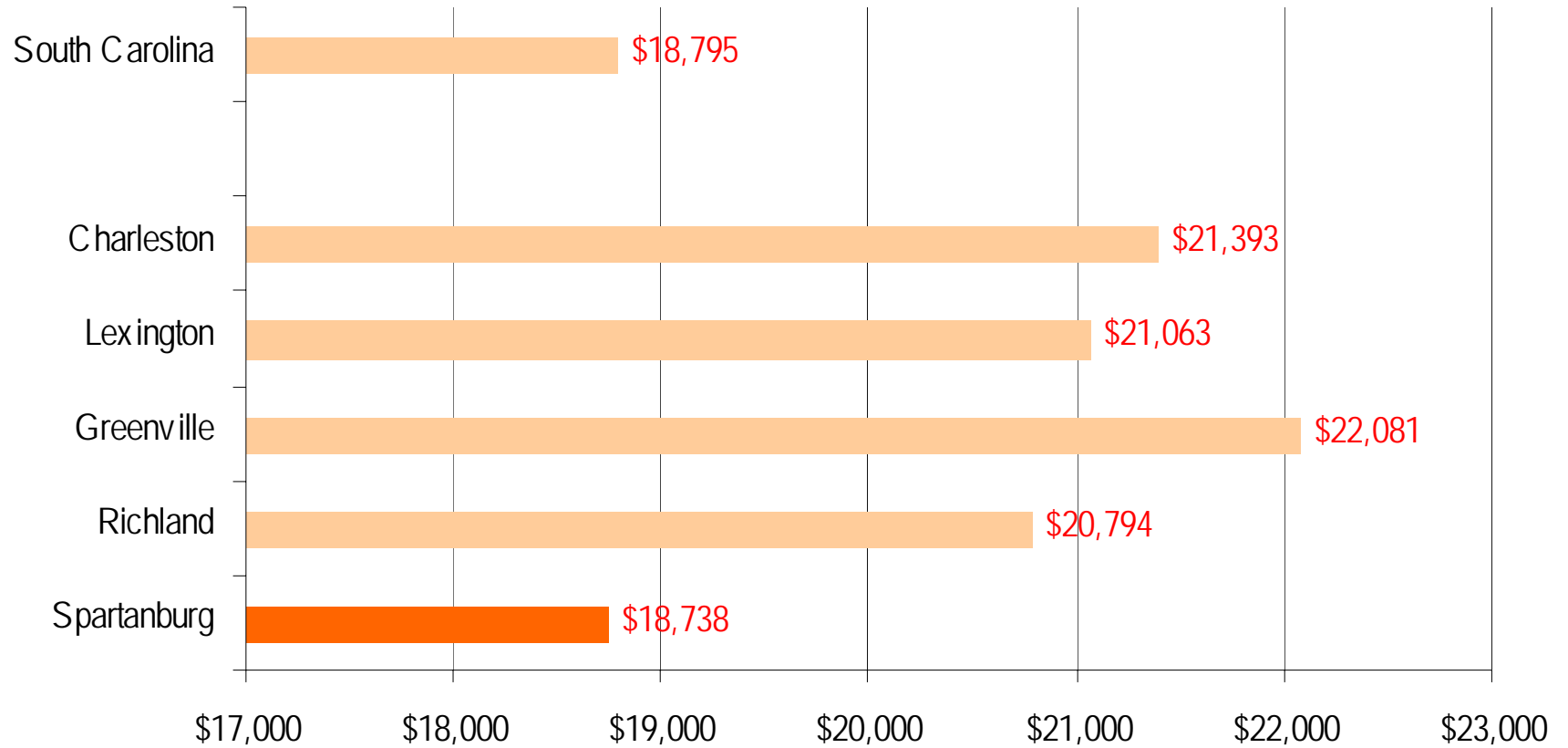
Source: SC Association of Counties, Kids Count 2003

Unemployment Rate



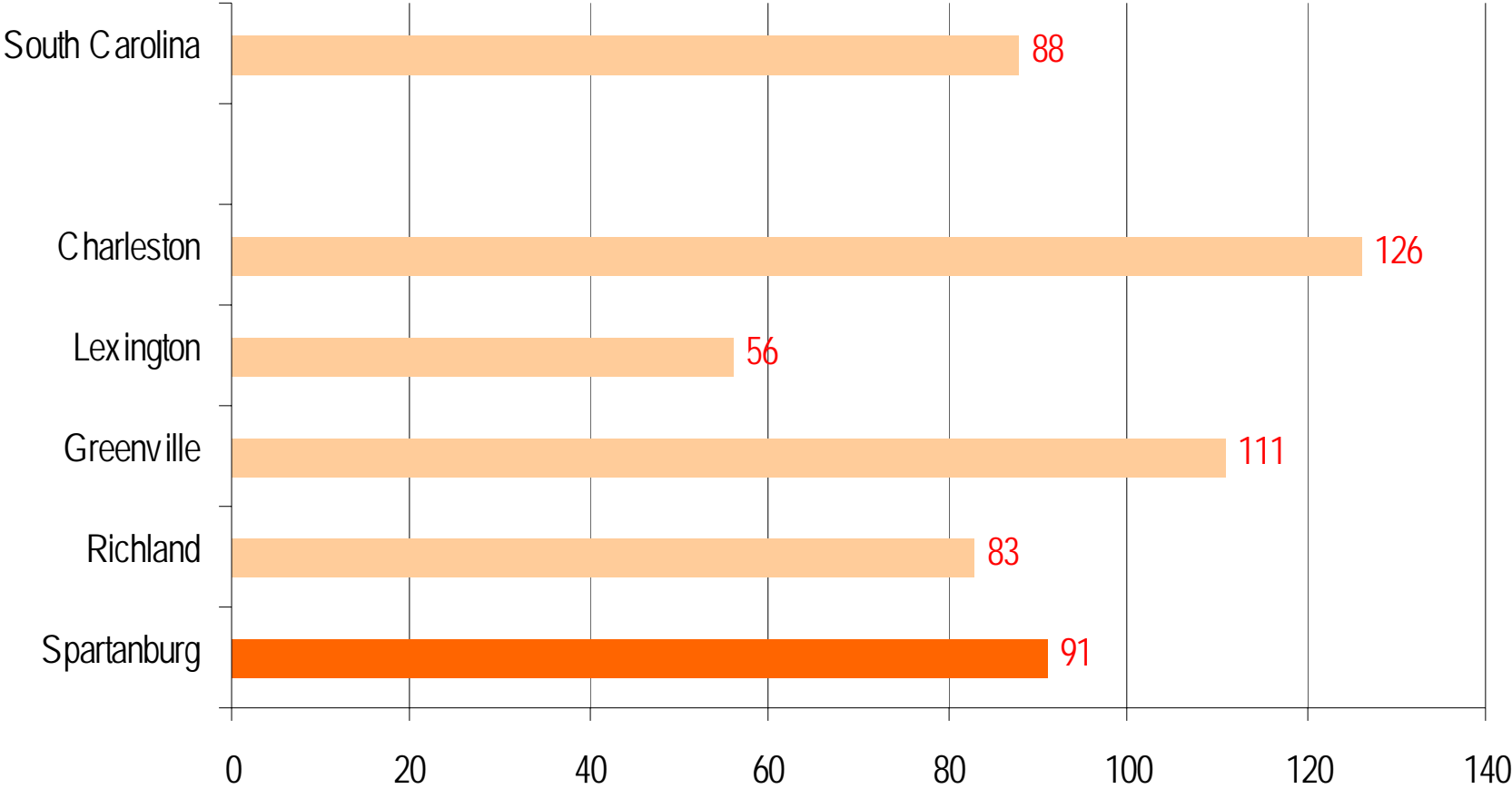
Source: SC Employment Security Commission

Average Individual Income, 2000



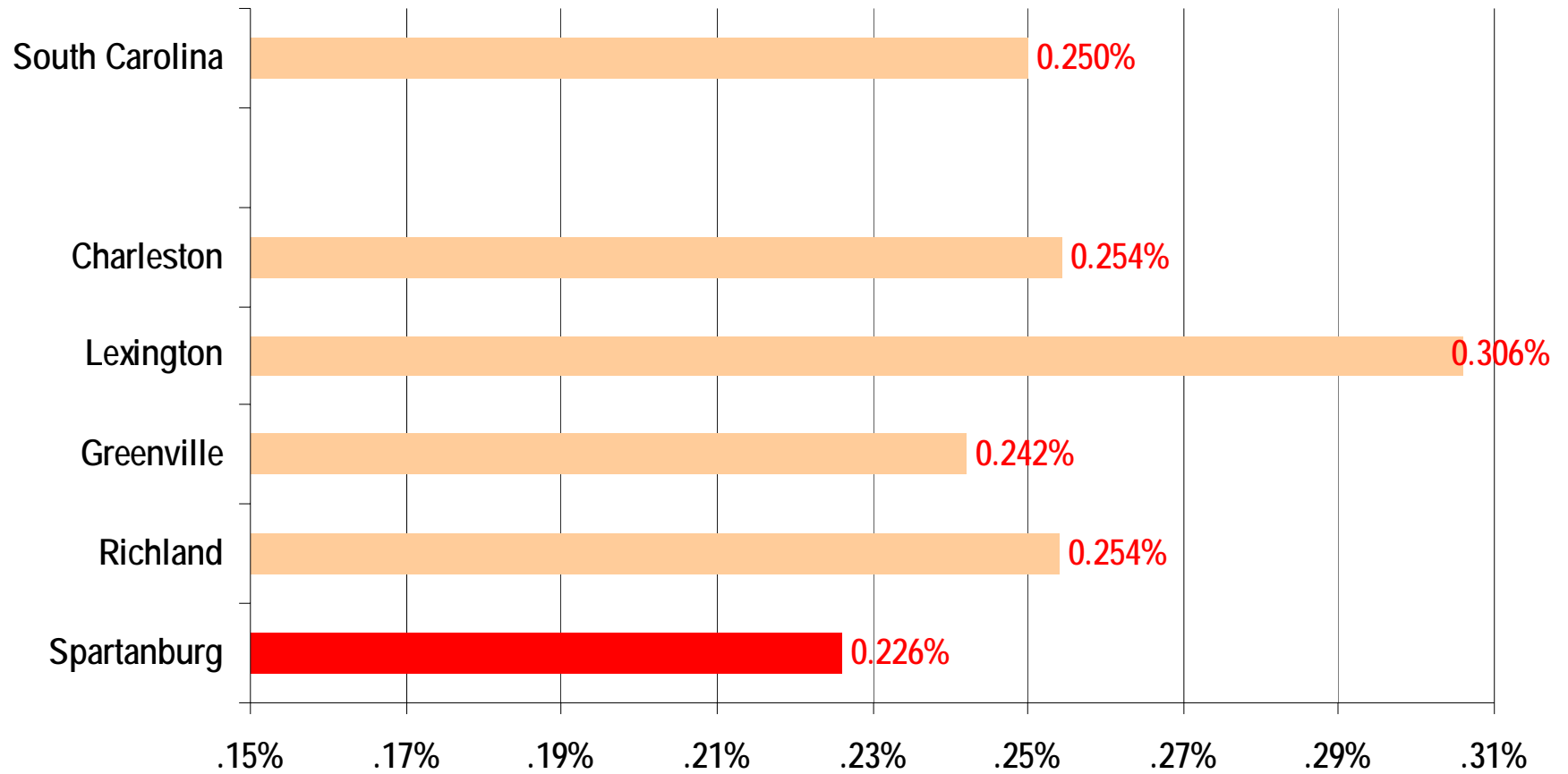
Source: United States Census

Arrests per 10,000 Population



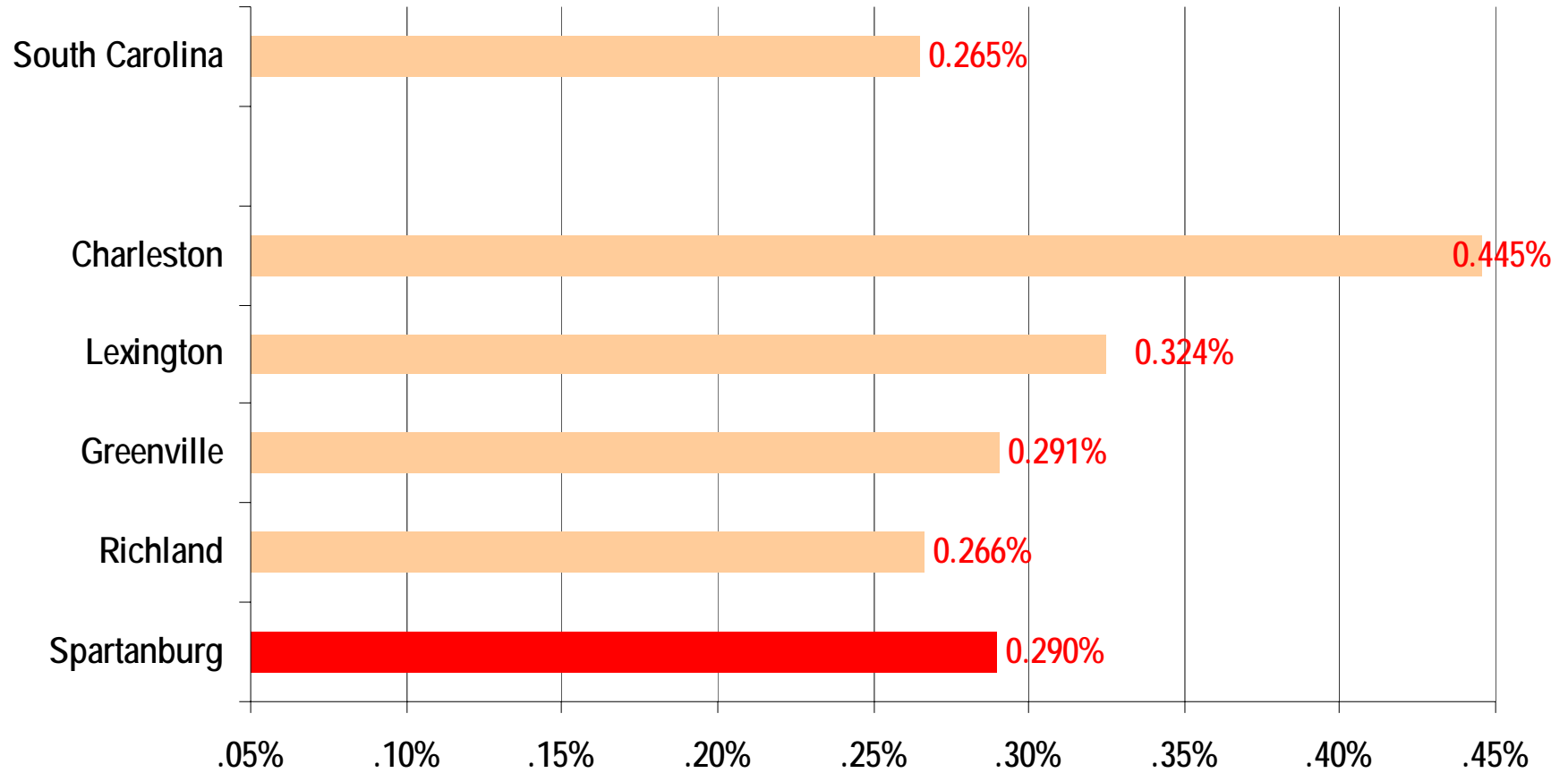
Source: South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

Rated Capacity as a % to General Population



Source: SC Association of Counties,

Average Daily Population as a % to General Population



Source: SC Association of Counties,

Source Material

United States Census Bureau

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program

US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Alliance for Excellent Education

Family Structure and Children's Health & Well Being, Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America

Journal of Research in Crime Delinquency

South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Spartanburg County, Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan, 1998

Institute for Law and Policy Planning, Needs Assessment for a Criminal Justice Automated Information System, 2000

South Carolina State Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics

Official Web Site of Spartanburg County Government

Pretrial Services Resource Center, A Review of the Impact of Case Processing on Jail Crowding in Four South Carolina Counties, 1997

Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina, adopted by the South Carolina Association of Counties and the South Carolina Department of Corrections

DMG-Maximus, Management Study of the Solicitor's Office, Public Defender's Office and Magistrate's Court, 1999

South Carolina Association of Counties: Profile of County Jails in South Carolina; & Kids Count 2003

