South Carolina Department of Corrections
Profile of Inmates in Institutional Count
(Including Inmates on Authorized Absence) as of June 30, 2026

Characteristics	Male Population		Female Population		Total Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL Inmates Population	**16,027**		**1,483**		**17,510**	
Current Age						
Average Current Age	42.2		41.0		42.1	
21 & Under	379	2%	14	1%	393	2%
22-25	994	6%	69	5%	1,063	6%
26-35	4,017	25%	412	28%	4,429	25%
36-55	7,925	49%	821	55%	8,746	50%
56 and Over	2,712	17%	167	11%	2,879	16%
Average Age at Admission	34.7		36.7		34.8	
Race						
Black	9,852	61%	413	28%	10,265	59%
White	5,618	35%	1,034	70%	6,652	38%
Other	557	3%	36	2%	593	3%
Citizenship						
Illegal Aliens	357	2%	13	1%	370	2%
Citizens	15,636	98%	1,463	99%	17,099	98%
Marital Status (Self-reported)						
Single	11,108	69%	853	58%	11,961	68%
Married	3,385	21%	442	30%	3,827	22%
Divorced	1,256	8%	126	8%	1,382	8%
Widowed	278	2%	62	4%	340	2%
Sentencing Data/Criminal History						
Admission Type:						
New	13,788	86%	1,390	94%	15,178	87%
Revocator	2,103	13%	93	6%	2,196	13%
Other	136	0%	0	0.0%	136	1%
With Current Violent Offense	12,133	76%	858	58%	12,991	74%
With Prior Criminal History	9,067	57%	578	39%	9,645	55%
With Prior Commitments	2,993	19%	99	7%	3,092	18%
Average Sentence Length in Years [1]	16.1		11.2		15.7	
Average Time to Serve before Maxout [2]	8.0		4.9		7.8	
Sentences One Year or Less (excl. YOA)	275	2%	49	3%	324	2%
Sentences More than 20 years (excl.lifers)	3,663	23%	199	13%	3,862	22%
With Life Sentence	1,946	12%	73	5%	2,019	12%
With YOA/Juvenile Sentence	262	2%	17	1%	279	2%
On Death Row	23	0.1%	0	0%	23	0.1%
Non-Parolable (includes TIS inmates)	10,586	66%	767	52%	11,353	65%
TIS Sentences	10,318	64%	762	51%	11,080	63%
Special Needs						
With Children [3]	10,916	68%	1,111	75%	12,027	69%
With Convicted Disciplinaries in Last 12 Months	5,362	33%	403	27%	5,765	33%
With Victim Witness Indicator	11,423	71%	772	52%	12,195	70%
Sex Registry	2,799	17%	44	3%	2,843	16%
Required DNA Testing	15,870	99%	1,446	98%	17,316	99%
Chemical Dependent per SASSI/TCUDDS [4]	4,372	27%	632	43%	5,004	29%

Education[3]						
Average Education Level at Intake	10.7		10.6		10.7	
Without HS/GED	10,678	67%	1,105	75%	11,783	67%
Leading Most Serious Offense [5]						
	Homicide	28%	Drug Offenses	37%	Homicide	27%
	Drug Offenses	20%	Homicide	23%	Drug Offenses	21%
	Sexual Assault	10%	Assault	6%	Sexual Assault	9%
	Burglary	8%	Traffic Offense	5%	Burglary	8%
	Robbery	8%	Family Offense	5%	Robbery	7%
Top Five Committing Counties						
	Greenville	10%	Greenville	11%	Greenville	10%
	Spartanburg	9%	York	10%	Spartanburg	9%
	Charleston	7%	Spartanburg	9%	Charleston	7%
	Richland	7%	Horry	6%	Richland	7%
	York	6%	Lexington	6%	York	6%
Medical Classification						
No Medical Problem/No Work Restriction	5,790	36%	84	6%	5,874	34%
Has Medical Problem/No Work Restriction	7,386	46%	1,009	68%	8,395	48%
Has Medical Problem/Work Restriction	2,580	16%	357	24%	2,937	17%
Severe Medical Problem/Work Restriction	128	1%	3	0%	131	1%
Classification Pending	143	0.9%	30	2.0%	173	1.0%
Mental Health Classification						
No Mental Health Problem	11,257	70.2%	536	36.1%	11,793	67.4%
Developmentally Disabled	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%
Mentally Ill	4,607	28.7%	915	61.7%	5,522	31.5%
Classification Pending	158	1.0%	32	2.2%	190	1.1%

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Percentages may not add up due to rounding.